

## UPDATE: considerable avalanche danger regionally due to more snowfall and wind

	1800 m	Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall			
	forestline	Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen			
	1500 m	Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge			

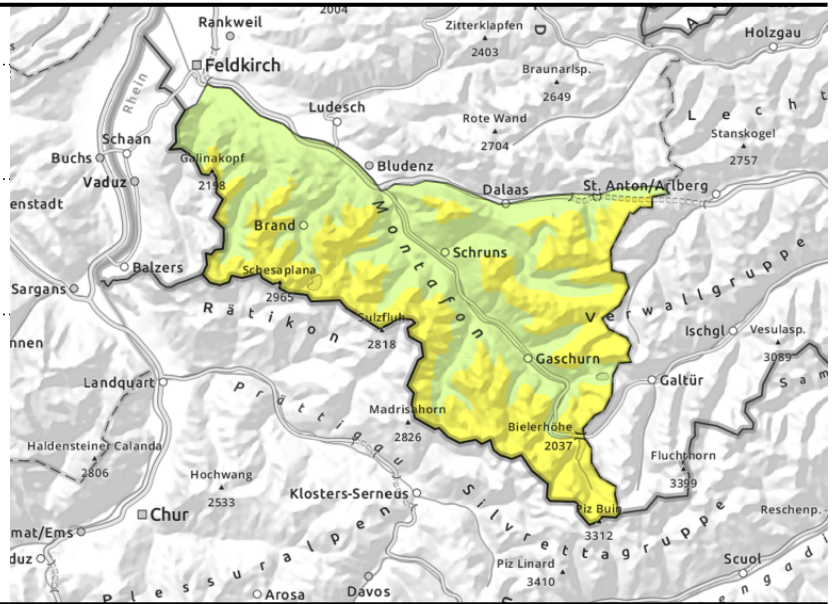
<b>Avalanche problems</b>		<b>Danger ratings</b>					<b>Expositions</b>			
New snow	Wind drifted snow	Persistent weak layer	Wet snow	Gliding snow	Cornices	no distinct				
					low	moderate	considerable	high	very high	

**Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Verwall**



in steep ridgeline terrain, gullies, bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain

>2400m unfavourable intermediate layers in places



**Main dangers: fresh snowdrift accumulations and weak old snow**

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is moderate, danger below that altitude is low. Triggering fresh snowdrift accumulations is possible even by minimum additional loading. The fresh snowdrifts are triggerable mostly on NW/N/E facing slopes. Danger zones occur esp. in steep ridgeline terrain, in gullies, bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. The frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. In addition, isolated avalanches can be triggered in the weak old snowpack, particularly above 2400m, esp. in seldom-tracked shady steep terrain. Transition zones from shallow to deep snow require special caution, e.g. at entries into gullies and bowls. Avalanche triggerings are possible especially by large additional loading. A prudent route selection is recommended. At intermediate and high altitudes on smooth, steep slopes, isolated glide-snow avalanches are still possible.

**Snowpack structure**

There was 10-20 cm of fresh snow registered last night, accompanied by strong wind impact, which was deposited atop an old snowpack surface of springtime temperatures. Usually a melt-freeze crust dominated the surfaces, thus, the fresh snow and drifts bond well with the rough-hewn surface. The stability of the snowpack is poorer in wind-protected shady high altitude terrain with expansively metamorphosed layers atop which the fresh snow will lie. At intermediate altitudes there is only little snow on the ground. At low altitudes the snow will often fall on bare ground. At mid-level inside the snowpack there are faceted layers. More deeply embedded weak layers are generally unlikely to trigger, if at all, then in transitions from shallow to deep snow. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye.

**Weather**

Today will be cold and it will be windy in the mountains. Visibility will be severely reduced due to snowfall and dense clouds. Only light snowfall during the daytime hours, intensifying this evening and during the night. At 2000 m: -5 degrees. Initially strong W/NW winds will transport the fresh fallen snow, later the winds will ease.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



# Avalanche report for **Saturday, 25.02.2023**

## Outlook

Brisk to strong NE/E winds will make it feel even colder on Sunday. Compact cloudbanks will bring a bit of snowfall from Kleinwalsertal over the Arlberg regions into the Verwall. Elsewhere it will remain dry. Avalanche danger levels will recede only slowly.

### Avalanche problems



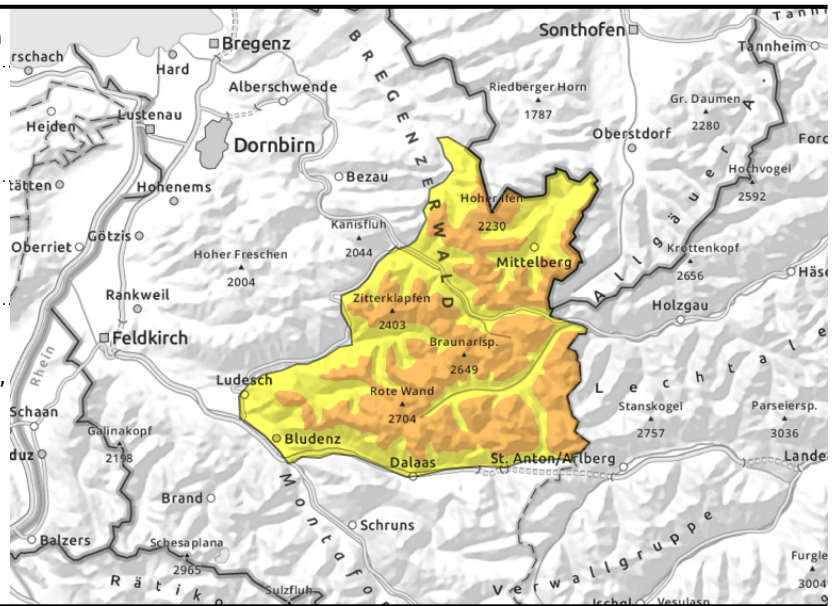
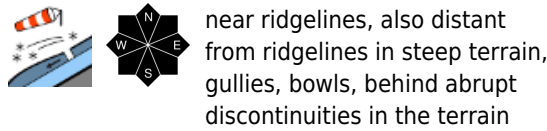
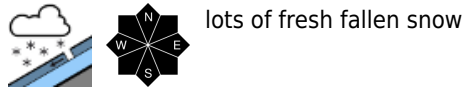
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen**



**Main problem: lots of fresh snow**

Avalanche danger above the timberline is considerable, below that altitude danger is moderate. Slab avalanches of medium size, in isolated cases also large size, can be triggered even by minimum additional loading, e.g. the weight of one sole skier. Danger zones occur particularly near ridgelines, but also distant from ridgelines in steep terrain, gullies, bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. Frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. Particularly in extremely steep terrain, loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. In addition, isolated avalanches can be triggered from the persistent weak layer, esp. in extremely steep shady terrain. Small avalanche releases are possible by large additional loading. At intermediate and high altitudes, isolated glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible on smooth, steep slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

There was 30-40 cm of fresh snow registered last night, more from place to place. It fell amid heavy wind impact and was deposited atop a snowpack surface with springlike temperatures, dominated by melt-freeze crusts. Therefore, the fresh fallen snow will bond well with the rough-hewn surfaces. The stability of the snowpack is worse in wind-protected shady terrain at high altitudes due to the expansively metamorphosed (faceted) layers and wherever the fresh snow is blanketed by fresh snowdrifts. At intermediate altitudes there is little snow on the ground. At low altitudes the fresh snow was often deposited on bare ground.

**Weather**

Today will be cold and it will be windy in the mountains. Visibility will be severely reduced due to snowfall and dense clouds. Only light snowfall during the daytime hours, intensifying this evening and during the night. At 2000 m: -5 degrees. Initially strong W/NW winds will transport the fresh fallen snow, later the winds will ease.

**Outlook**

Brisk to strong NE/E winds will make it feel even colder on Sunday. Compact cloudbanks will bring a bit of snowfall from Kleinwalsertal over the Arlberg regions into the Verwall. Elsewhere it will remain

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



# Avalanche report for **Saturday, 25.02.2023**

dry. Avalanche danger levels will recede only slowly.

## Avalanche problems



## Danger ratings



## Expositions



**Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge**



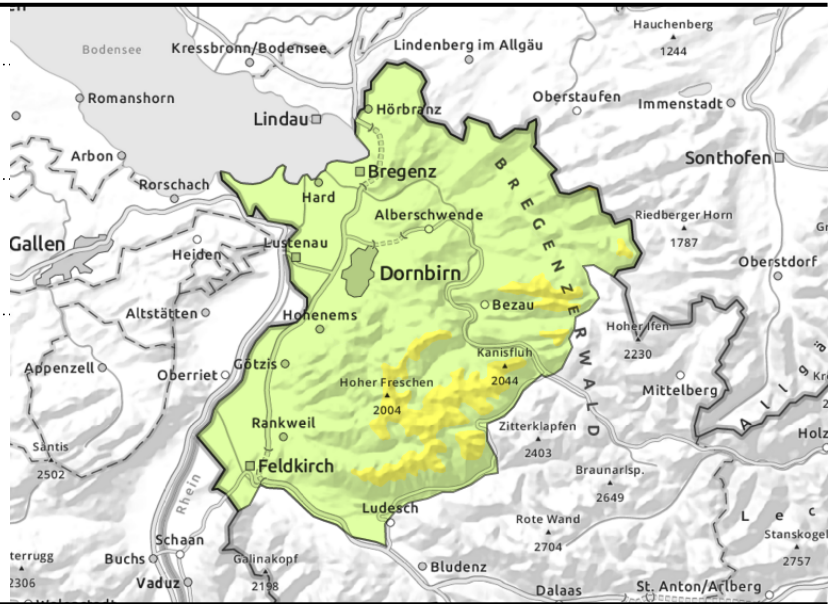
1500 m



in steep ridgeline terrain, gullies, bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



isolated glide-snow avalanches



**Main danger: fresh snowdrift accumulations**

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is moderate, danger below that altitude is low. Triggering fresh snowdrift accumulations is possible even by minimum additional loading. The fresh snowdrifts are triggerable mostly on NW/N/E facing slopes. Danger zones occur esp. in steep ridgeline terrain, in gullies, bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. The frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude.

**Snowpack structure**

There was 25-30 cm of fresh snow registered last night, accompanied by strong winds, deposited atop a springlike snowpack surface, dominated by melt-freeze crusts. Therefore, the fresh fallen snow will bond well with the rough-hewn surfaces. The stability of the snowpack is worse in wind-protected shady terrain at high altitudes due to the expansively metamorphosed (faceted) layers and wherever the fresh snow is blanketed by fresh snowdrifts. At intermediate altitudes there is little snow on the ground. At low altitudes the fresh snow was often deposited on bare ground.

**Weather**

Nocturnal hours: snowfall and wind throughout the night, the snowfall level descending to 900-700 m by morning. Saturday: snowfall continuing into the morning hours, then easing. In the afternoon it will remain dry but overcast. Only minor amounts of fresh fallen snow, on the Arlberg about 25 cm. Due to wind and cold, the fresh snow will be intensively transported. At 2000 m: -5 degrees. Initially strong W/NW winds, later slackening off.

**Outlook**

Brisk to strong NE/E winds will make it feel even colder on Sunday. Compact cloudbanks will bring a bit of snowfall from Kleinwalsertal over the Arlberg regions into the Verwall. Elsewhere it will remain dry. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

