

Considerable avalanche danger due to trigger-sensitive snowdrifts

	2000 m	Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West			
	1800 m	Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Bregenzerwaldgebirge			
	1600 m	Voralpenbereich			

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Monday, 27.02.2023

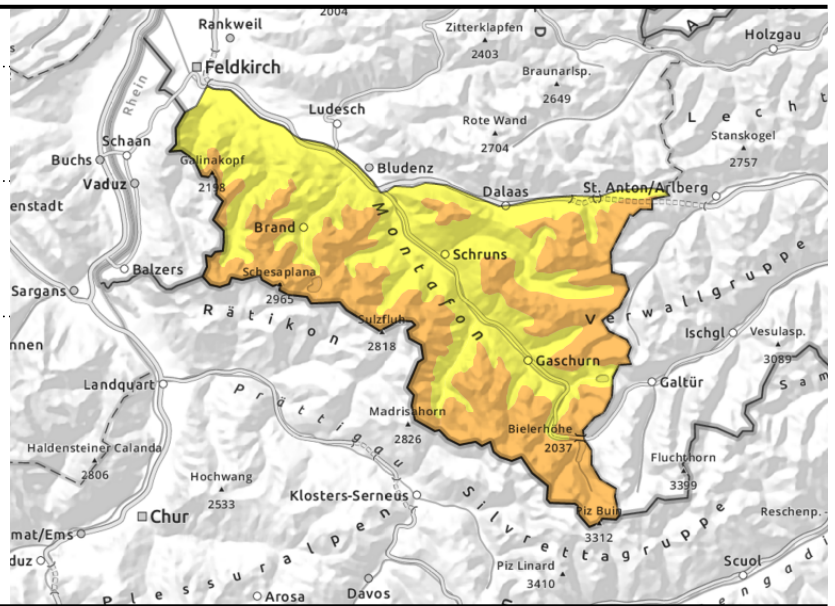
Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West



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



isolated, shady slopes at high and high-alpine altitudes



Main dangers: fresh snowdrift accumulations and weak old snow

Avalanche danger above 2000m is considerable, danger below that altitude is moderate. Triggering fresh snowdrift accumulations is possible even by minimum additional loading, i.e. from one sole skier. 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 has been 35 cm of fresh snow registered, 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 extensively 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

Nocturnal hours: in Bregenzerwald and the Tirolean borderline regions, some snowfall is possible, otherwise it will be dry with dispersed clouds. In the north, strong NE winds, later spreading over into the southern regions. Sunshine will be limited or hampered. Higher temperatures than on Sunday. At 2000 m: -10 degrees. Moderate to brisk E/NE winds.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Monday, 27.02.2023**

Outlook

On Tuesday, brilliant sunshine, higher temperatures, settling fresh snow, initially higher naturally triggered avalanche activity. All in all, avalanche danger will slowly recede.

Avalanche problems



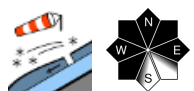
Danger ratings



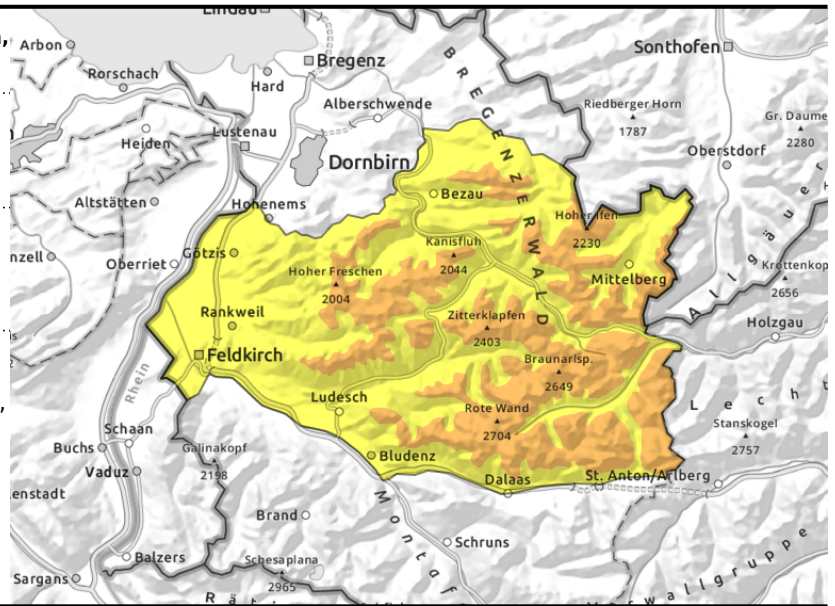
Expositions



Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Bregenzerwaldgebirge



near ridgelines, also distant from ridgelines in steep terrain, gullies, bowls, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



Main problem: fresh snow and snowdrifts

Avalanche danger above 1800m 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 has been 45-65 cm of fresh snow registered. It fell amid heavy W/NW 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.

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Avalanche problems



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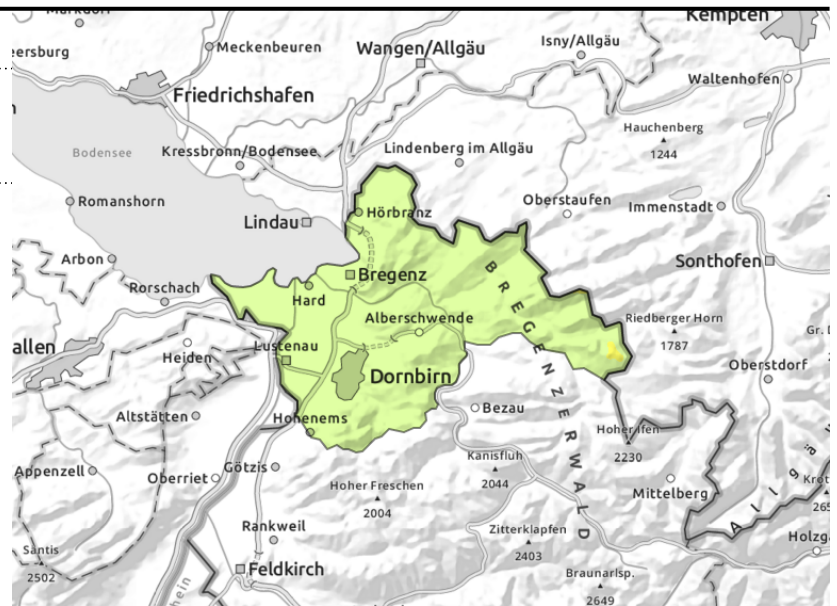


Avalanche report for Monday, 27.02.2023

Voralpenbereich



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



Main danger: fresh snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is moderate, danger below that altitude is low. Triggering fresh snowdrift accumulations is possible even by minimum additional loading. 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 25-40 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.

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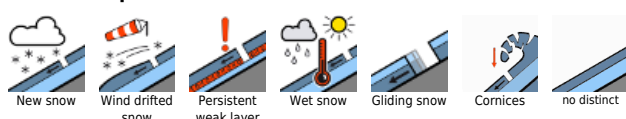
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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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