

Considerable avalanche danger due to trigger-sensitive snowdrifts

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



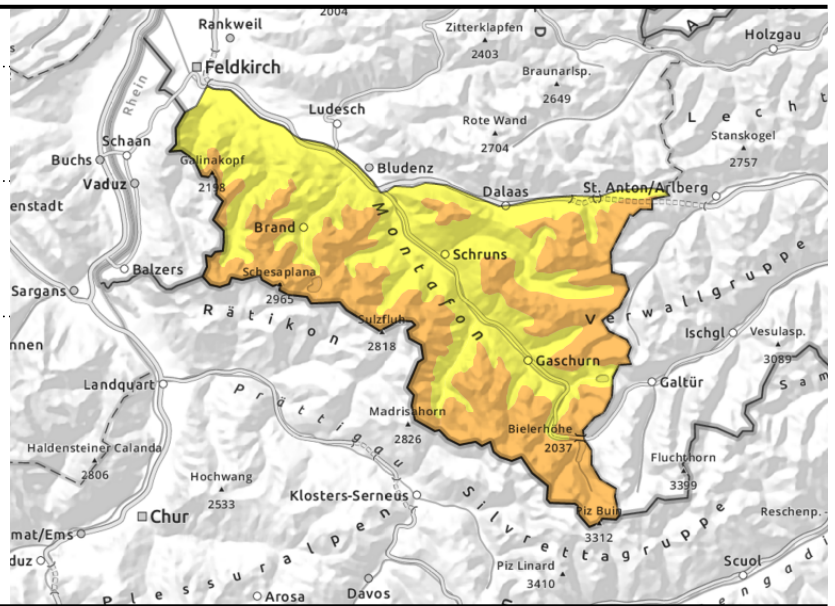
Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West



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. 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 seld-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 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

Nocturnal hours: in the early part of the night some light snowfall, thereafter dry. In early morning on Tuesday the clouds will begin to disperse, temperatures will drop to -10 to -3 degrees. Tuesday: sunny weather, with some scattered clouds, higher temperatures but a cold NE wind will still whip the northern rim of the Alps. At 2000 m: -9 to -3 degrees. Brisk NE winds in the Prealps, light to moderate SE winds at higher altitudes.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Tuesday, 28.02.2023**

Outlook

Wednesday will be quite sunny, it will be milder. Due to solar radiation and warmth the fresh snow will settle and naturally triggered avalanches will increase initially. Avalanche danger levels will gradually recede of the next few days.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

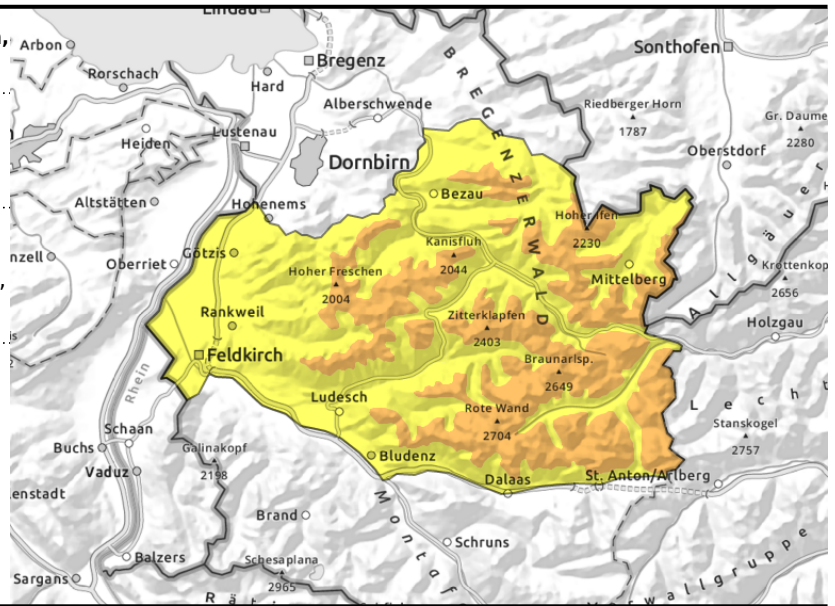


Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Bregenzerwaldgebirge



near ridgelines, also distant from ridgelines in steep terrain, gullies, bowls

on steep sunny grass-covered slopes



Main problem: lots of fresh snow and snowdrifts

Avalanche danger above 1800 m 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

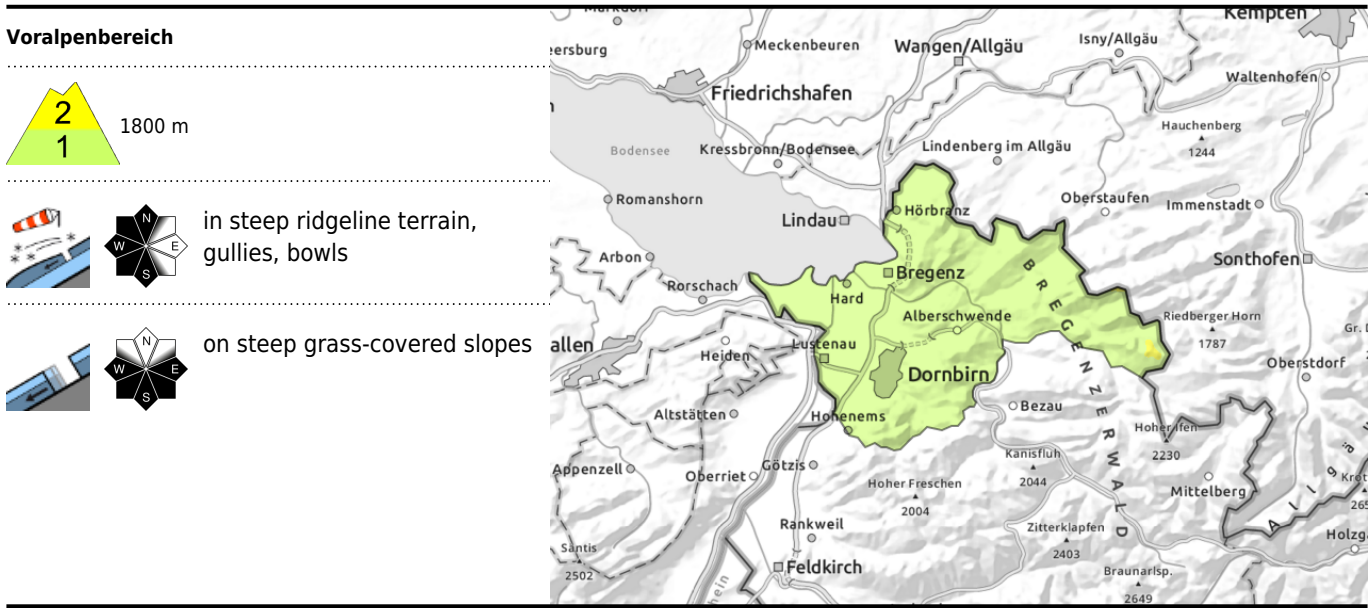


Danger ratings



Expositions





Main danger: fresh snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Slab avalanches of medium 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 25-40 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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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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