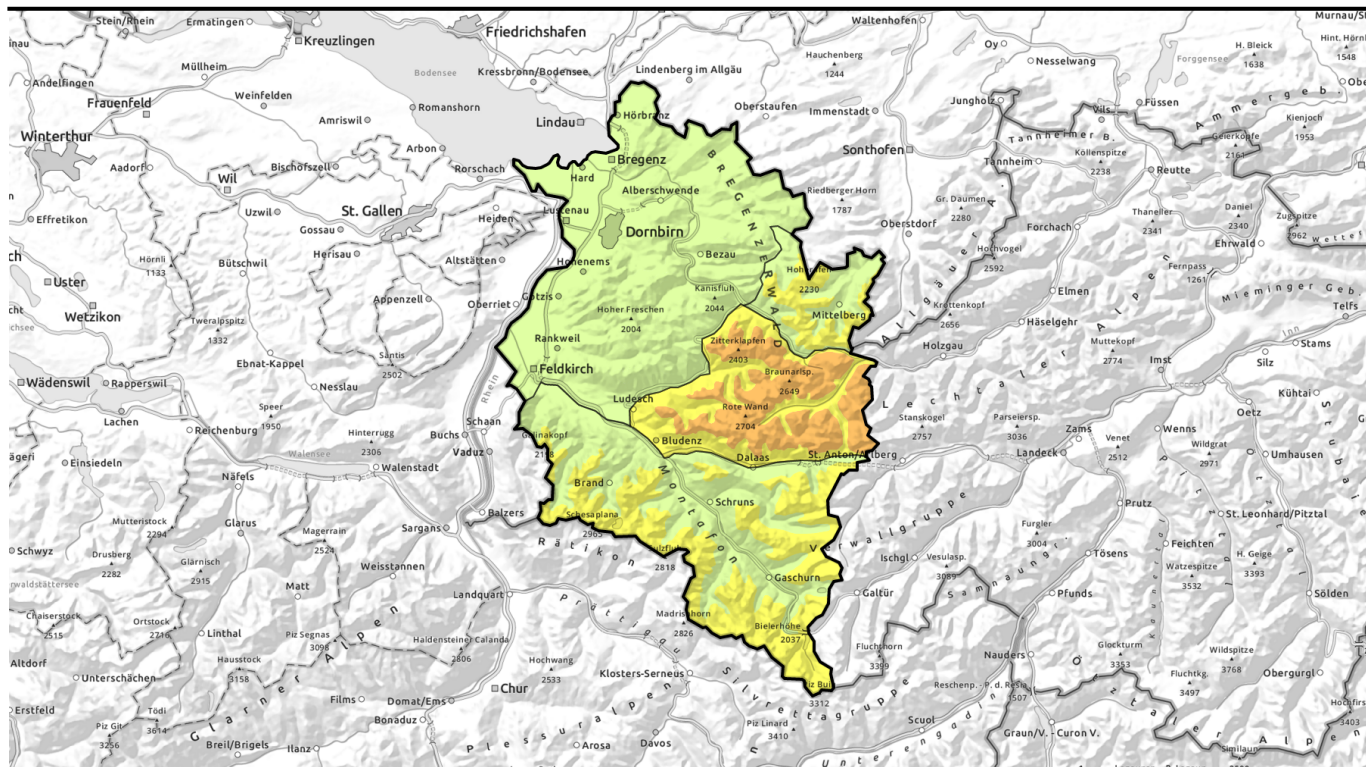


Avalanche report for **Thursday, 09.03.2023**



UPDATE: regionally considerable avalanche danger - heed fresh snowdrifts at high altitudes

	2000 m	Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Allgäuer Alpen									
		Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge									
	2200 m	Lechtaler Alpen, Lechquellengebirge									

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



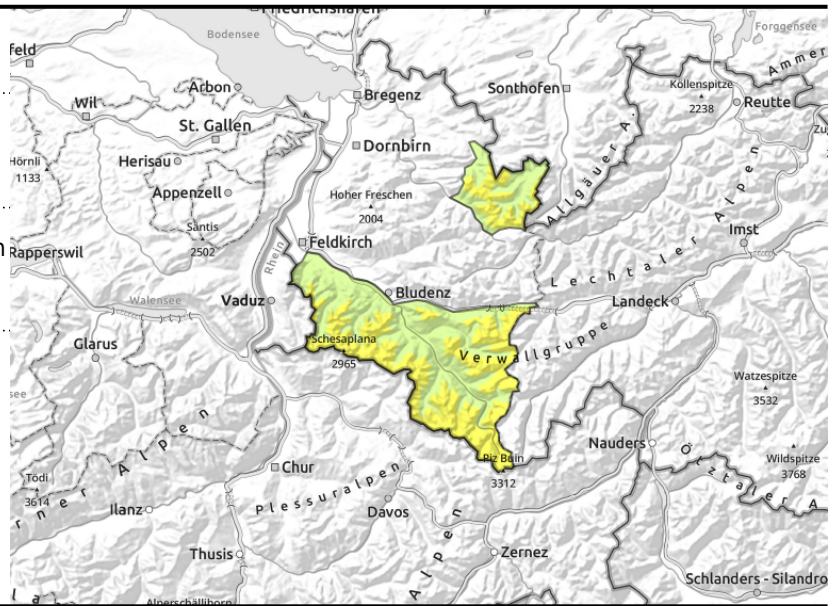
Avalanche report for Thursday, 09.03.2023

Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Allgäuer Alpen



behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, in gullies, bowls

slides, small wet avalanches



Heed fresh snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

At high altitudes partly moderate, but mostly low avalanche danger prevails. Fresh snowdrift accumulations on steep shady slopes are prone to triggering. Danger zones lie behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. They increase in frequency with ascending altitude and over the course of the day. Apart from the risks of being buried in snow masses, the danger of falls needs to be taken into consideration. Weak layers inside the old snowpack are triggerable in very isolated cases by large additional loadin. They are found esp. on very steep NW/N/NE facing slopes above 2500 m and in transitions from shallow to deeper snow. In areas with rain impact, slides and small wet avalanches can be expected.

Snowpack structure

On shady slopes at high altitudes there is still powder or surface hoar. On south-facing slopes at high altitudes there is a melt-freeze crust or wind-pressed surfaces. Fresh snow and drifts are poorly bonded with the old snowpack surface with increasing altitude. On very steep shady slopes in particular, unfavourable intermediate layers are evident. Rainfall is causing a loss of snowpack firmness.

Weather

Rain and snow showers will extend into the afternoon, though slackening off. Snowfall level at 1500-1800m, thereafter clouds will begin to disperse, visibility improve, it will become sunny. At 2000m: +1 degree; strong to stormy westerly winds, later easing.

Outlook

Friday will bring more serene conditions. Avalanche danger levels could increase due to fresh snow and wind.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 09.03.2023

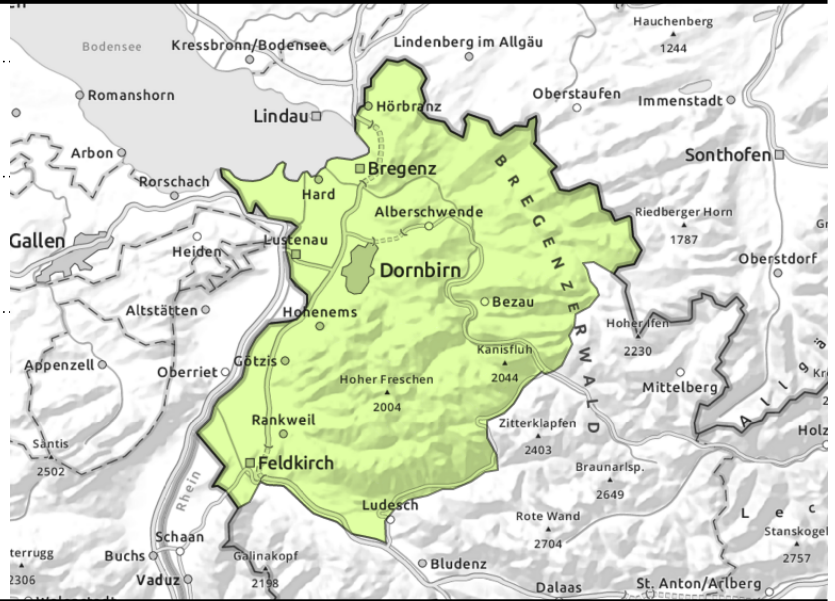
Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge



steep ridgeline slopes, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



slides, small wet avalanches



Weakening snowpack due to rain - Heed fresh snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Avalanche danger is low, rising slightly during the day. At high altitudes isolated small fresh snowdrift accumulations are being generated. They can be easily triggered. Danger zones are found esp. in steep ridgeline terrain. The risks of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses. In areas with rain impact, moist slides can be increasingly expected.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack is largely stable. At high altitudes small fresh snowdrift accumulations have been generated by westerly winds, on shady slopes they are poorly bonded with the old snowpack surface. Light rainfall up to 2000 m will moisten the snowpack surface. At low and intermediate altitudes the surface in early morning is melt-freeze encrusted and then softens during the daytime hours due to light rainfall and higher temperatures.

Weather

Rain and snow showers will extend into the afternoon, though slackening off. Snowfall level at 1500-1800m, thereafter clouds will begin to disperse, visibility improve, it will become sunny. At 2000m: +1 degree; strong to stormy westerly winds, later easing.

Outlook

Friday will bring more serene conditions. Avalanche danger levels could increase due to fresh snow and wind.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



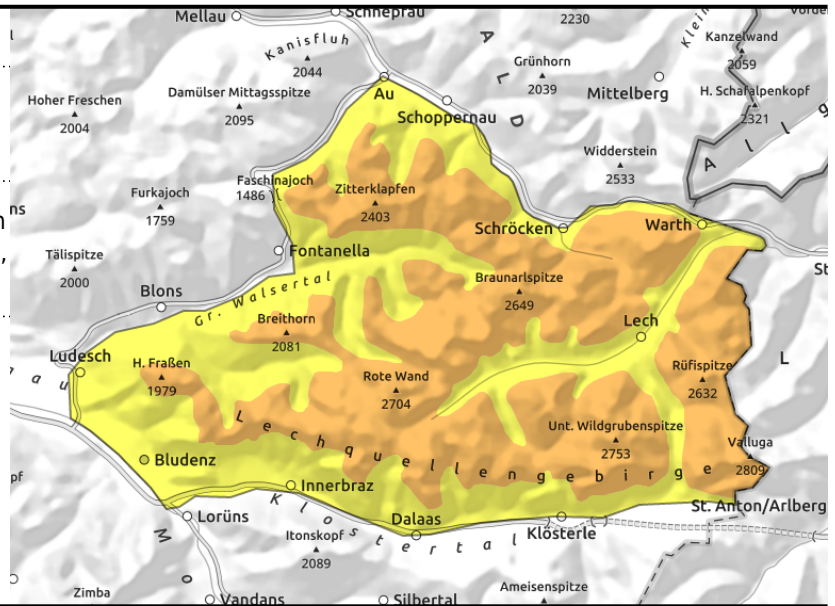
Lechtaler Alpen, Lechquellengebirge



behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, wind-loaded gullies, bowls



slides, small wet avalanches



Weakening snowpack due to rain - Heed fresh snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

At high altitudes avalanche danger is considerable, otherwise danger is predominantly low-to-moderate. Fresh snowdrift accumulations lie deposited mostly on steep shady slopes and are easy to trigger. Danger zones occur behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, they tend to increase in frequency with ascending altitude. Weak layers in the old snow can be triggered mostly by large additional loading, they are most likely to occur on very steep W/N/E facing slopes above 2200 m and in transitions from shallow to deep snow. In zones where there has been rain impact, slides and small wet snow avalanches can be expected.

Snowpack structure

On high-altitude shady slopes there is still powder or surface hoar. On south-facing slopes there is a melt-freeze crust or wind crusts. Fresh snow and drifts are poorly bonded with each other and the old snowpack, and bonding worsens with ascending altitude. Particularly on very steep shady slopes there are unfavourable intermediate layers inside the snowpack. With warmth, the snowpack is weakened. Rainfall causes it to forfeit its firmness. Artificial triggerings have shown much success, triggering medium-to-large size avalanche releases.

Weather

Rain and snow showers will extend into the afternoon, though slackening off. Snowfall level at 1500-1800m, thereafter clouds will begin to disperse, visibility improve, it will become sunny. At 2000m: +1 degree; strong to stormy westerly winds, later easing.

Outlook

Friday will bring more serene conditions. Avalanche danger levels could increase due to fresh snow and wind.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

