

Wet-snow+glide-snow avalanches due to rain and warmth. Favourable situation on most high-altitude slopes.

	<p>2000 m</p>	<p>Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Verwall, Lechtaler Alpen, Lechquellengebirge</p>	
	<p>1800 m</p>	<p>Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen</p>	

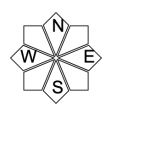
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



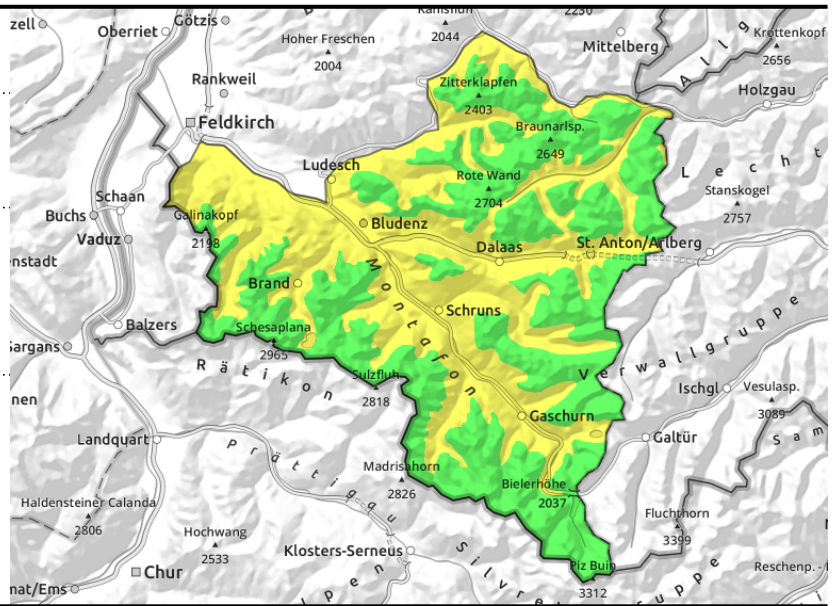
Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Verwall, Lechtaler Alpen, Lechquellengebirge



warmth + rain: more frequent small (isolated medium-sized) glide-snow + wet-snow avalanches



very steep shady slopes >2200m, transitions from shallow to deep snow; fresh ridgeline drifts



Wet-snow + glide-snow avalanches at low altitudes due to warmth and rain, favourable conditions at high altitude

Particularly in regions where snowfall has been heaviest, small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes and hillsides which have not yet discharged. Cracks in the snowpack are danger signals. On very steep high-altitude shady slopes and in extremely steep terrain, small-to-medium slab avalanches can trigger by large additional loading in transitions from shallow to deep snow, e.g. at entries into gullies and bowls or in spots where snow is shallow. Particularly in high-altitude ridgeline terrain, caution urged towards fresh, small drifts.

Snowpack structure

At low and intermediate altitudes the snowpack has been weakened by mild temperatures and some rain influence. At higher altitudes the snowpack is generally well consolidated. With ascending altitude, freshly generated snowdrifts increase. On very steep shady slopes, trigger-sensitive snowdrifts, and isolated weak layers are still found at mid-level in the snowpack. On high altitude shady slopes the uppermost layers are often still loose and powdery or blanketed by surface hoar. Elsewhere there are melt-freeze crusts and wind crusts.

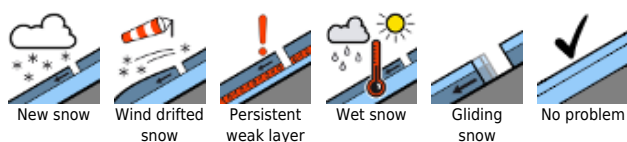
Weather

In the northern regions many summit are shrouded in fog, intermittent snowfall is expected. The snowfall level lies at 1300-1500 m. Further south conditions will be drier, visibility quite adequate. Temperature at 2000 m: about -2 degrees. Moderate westerly winds at high altitude.

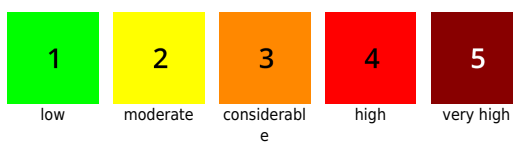
Outlook

During the night the clouds will gradually disperse. Monday will be predominantly sunny and foehn wind will be blowing. Avalanche danger is not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

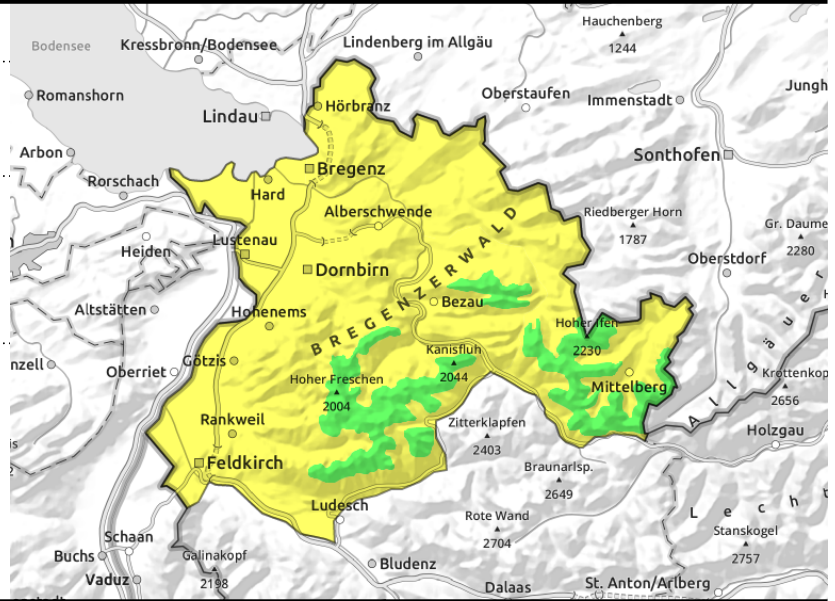


Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



small (isolated medium-sized) glide-snow and wet-snow avalanches due to warmth and rain

favourable situation overall; small snowdrift accumulations near ridgelines



Wet-snow and glide-snow avalanches at low altitude due to warm and rainfall. Fresh drifts at high altitude.

Particularly in regions where snowfall has been heaviest, small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes and hillsides which have not yet discharged. With rising temperatures and further rain influence, this danger will increase. Cracks in the snowpack are danger signals. At high altitudes the overall situation is predominantly favourable. Isolated slab avalanches can trigger by large additional loading in extremely steep terrain. Particularly in high-altitude ridgeline terrain, caution urged towards fresh, small drifts.

Snowpack structure

At low and intermediate altitudes the snowpack has been weakened by mild temperatures and some rain influence. In the northern regions there was a bit of new snow above 1700 m, and with ascending altitude small snowdrift accumulations were generated anew. On very steep shady high-altitude slopes there are trigger-sensitive snowdrifts, and isolated weak layers are still found at mid-level in the snowpack. On high altitude shady slopes the uppermost layers are often still loose and powdery or blanketed by surface hoar. Elsewhere there are melt-freeze crusts and wind crusts.

Weather

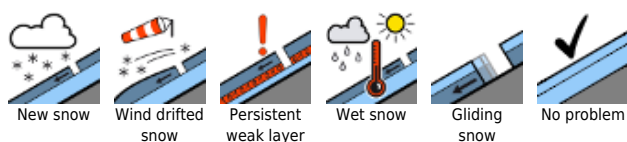
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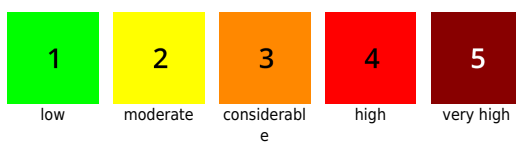
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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



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Expositions

