



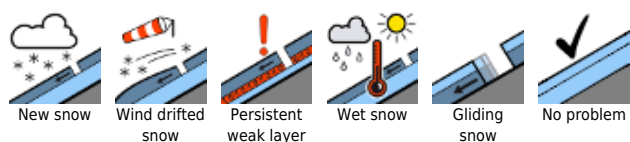
**Favorable conditions in the morning. Swift increase of wet-snow avalanche danger.**



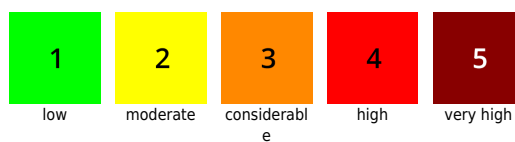
Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



**Avalanche problems**

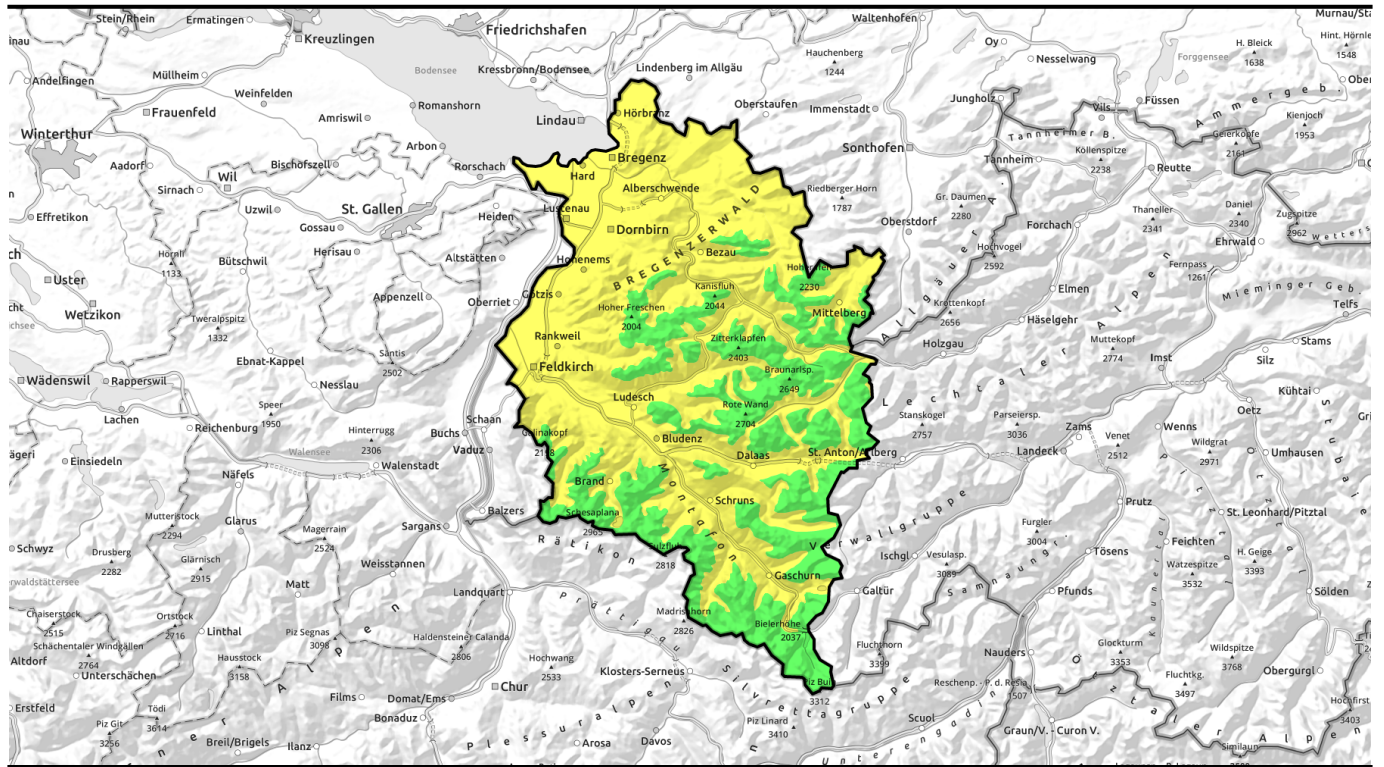


**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**





## Morgens günstige Bedingungen - früher Anstieg der Gefahr von nassen Lawinen im Tagesverlauf

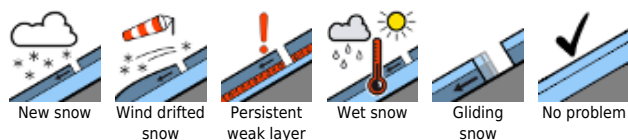


Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen

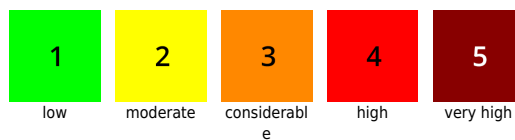


2600 m

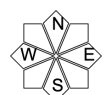
### Avalanche problems



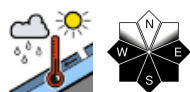
### Danger ratings



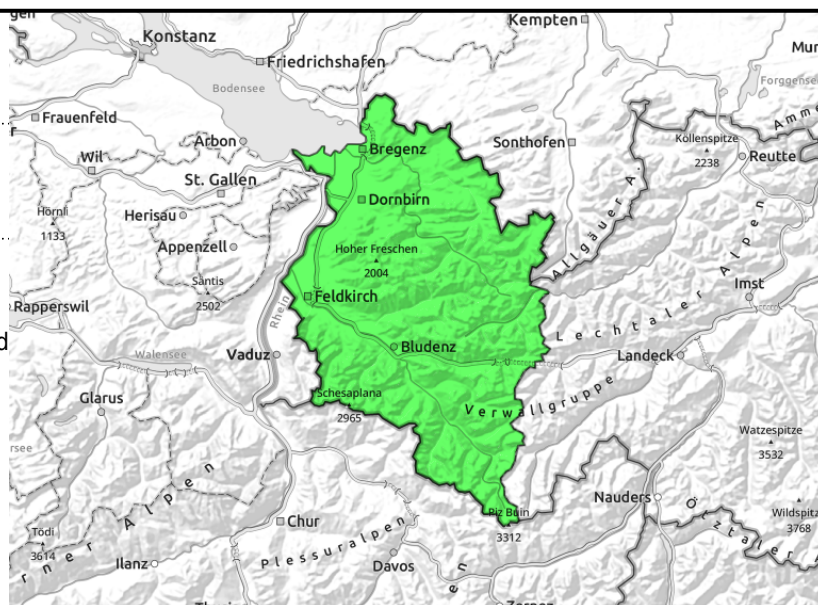
### Expositions



**Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen**



rising danger of wet-snow avalanches due to solar radiation, daytime warming and rain



## Increase in wet-snow avalanche danger below 2600m during daytime

Predominantly favorable conditions and low danger prevail in the morning. Due to solar radiation, daytime warming and rainfall, avalanche danger increases slightly below 2600m. Naturally triggered or low-additional-loading triggered small-to-medium wet-snow avalanches occur especially on E/S/W facing slopes. Backcountry skiing tours and activities in outlying terrain should be launched and brought to an end early in the day. In regions where snowfall has been heavy on very steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible. Caution below glide cracks. Weak layers in the old snow can often be triggered in high alpine regions, particularly by large additional loading small-to-medium avalanches can be triggered. Danger zones especially on very steep shady slopes.

### Snowpack structure

The night was quite warm, outgoing radiation was reduced compared to recent nights. Nevertheless, a crust formed which is generally capable of bearing loads. On sunny slopes this crust softens during the day due to solar radiation and daytime warming, forfeits its firmness, increasing the danger of wet-snow avalanches somewhat. At low and intermediate altitudes there is not much snow on the ground. In high alpine regions, particularly on very steep shady slopes, there are still isolated danger zones for dry-snow avalanches; small-to-medium slabs can trigger in the near-surface layers or at the Sahara dust layer.

### Weather

Continuing good mountain weather, initial sunshine, subsequently compact cirrus clouds will gather increasingly from the southeast. This afternoon some low-lying cloud followed by precipitation (snowfall above 2200m). At 2000 m: -5 degrees. Light wind at all altitudes.

### Outlook

On the weekend, foehn influence will intensify. Depending on amounts of precipitation, fresh, trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations could be generated.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



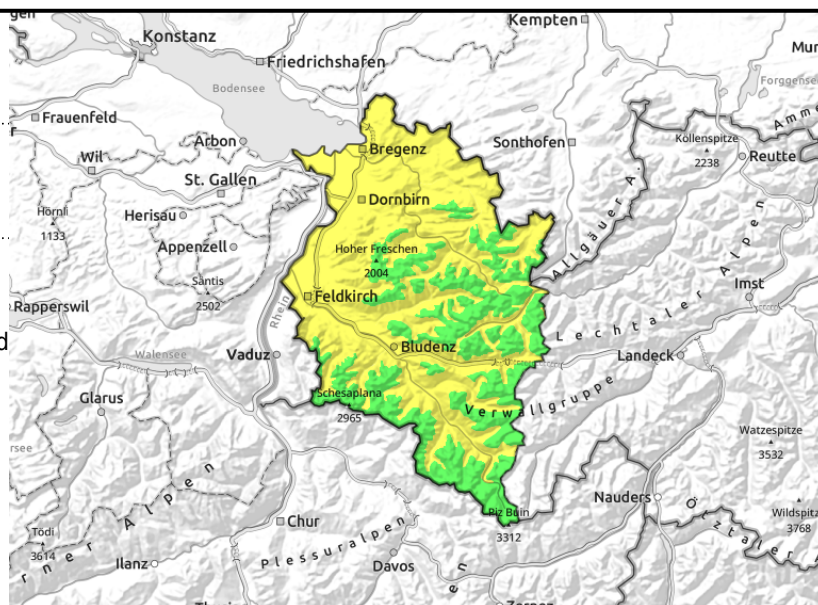
#### Expositions



**Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Silvretta, Rätikon Ost, Rätikon West, Brengenerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen**



rising danger of wet-snow avalanches due to solar radiation, daytime warming and rain



## Increase in wet-snow avalanche danger below 2600m during daytime

Predominantly favorable conditions and low danger prevail in the morning. Due to solar radiation, daytime warming and rainfall, avalanche danger increases slightly below 2600m. Naturally triggered or low-additional-loading triggered small-to-medium wet-snow avalanches occur especially on E/S/W facing slopes. Backcountry skiing tours and activities in outlying terrain should be launched and brought to an end early in the day. In regions where snowfall has been heavy on very steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible. Caution below glide cracks. Weak layers in the old snow can often be triggered in high alpine regions, particularly by large additional loading small-to-medium avalanches can be triggered. Danger zones especially on very steep shady slopes.

### Snowpack structure

The night was quite warm, outgoing radiation was reduced compared to recent nights. Nevertheless, a crust formed which is generally capable of bearing loads. On sunny slopes this crust softens during the day due to solar radiation and daytime warming, forfeits its firmness, increasing the danger of wet-snow avalanches somewhat. At low and intermediate altitudes there is not much snow on the ground. In high alpine regions, particularly on very steep shady slopes, there are still isolated danger zones for dry-snow avalanches; small-to-medium slabs can trigger in the near-surface layers or at the Sahara dust layer.

### Weather

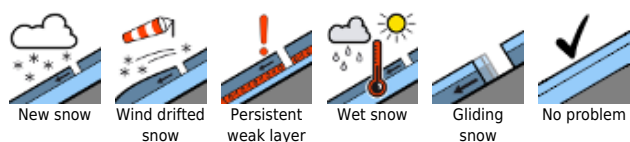
Continuing good mountain weather, initial sunshine, subsequently compact cirrus clouds will gather increasingly from the southeast. This afternoon some low-lying cloud followed by precipitation (snowfall above 2200m). At 2000 m: -5 degrees. Light wind at all altitudes.

### Outlook

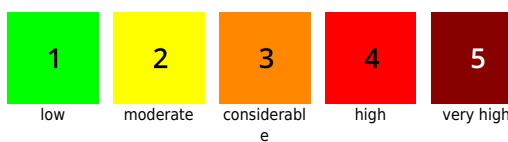
On the weekend, foehn influence will intensify. Depending on amounts of precipitation, fresh, trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations could be generated.

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

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

