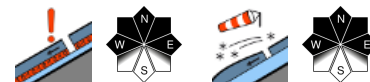


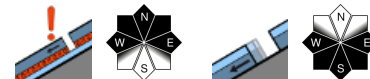
Attention winter sports enthusiasts: regionally considerable danger at high altitudes



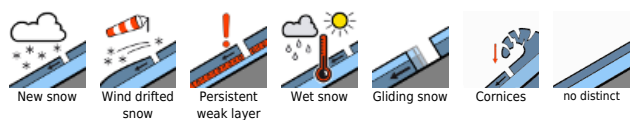
Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta



Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Voralpenbereich



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

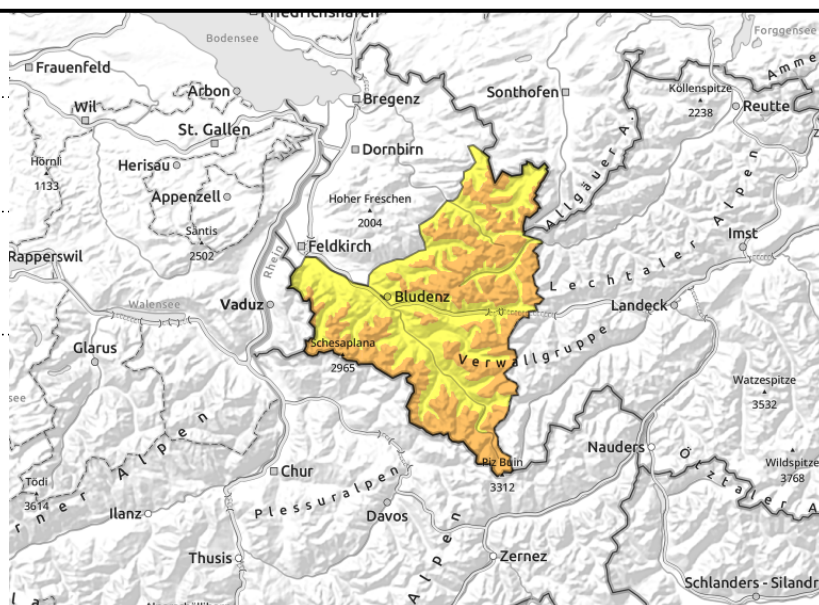


Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta



unfavourable intermediate layers

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



Still trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Considerable avalanche danger prevails at high altitudes. Avalanche prone locations occur in wind-loaded steep terrain, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, and in gullies and bowls, Small to medium, in isolated cases also large-sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading, i.e. the weight of one sole skier. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks in the snowpack are signals of imminent danger. Activities in backcountry terrain demand experience in assessing dangers on-site. In addition, on steep, seldom-tracked shady slopes at high altitudes, more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack can be triggered by large additional loading. Below 2200 m on sunny steep grassy slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts were able to settle at low and intermediate altitudes, and consolidate. With ascending altitude this process requires longer. Fresh snow and snowdrifts often lie deposited atop unfavourable old snowpack surfaces consisting of surface hoar, melt-freeze encrusted or softened layers. Bonding of fresh snow and drifts to these layers and also inside the snowpack itself is frequently poor. At high altitudes on steep shady slopes there are still older unfavourable intermediate layers inside the snowpack which are not visible to the naked eye. Naturally triggered avalanches confirm the proneness to triggering of the snowpack.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: star-studded skies, very cold: -11 to -6 degrees, colder in the high valleys.

Wednesday: high-pressure front conditions, with easterly air current, dry air and sunshine all day long. Easterly winds can be bothersome. At 2000 m: -6 degrees. Moderate to brisk easterly winds.

Outlook

High-pressure front conditions will make the coming days sunny. Temperatures will remain wintery. Avalanche danger levels will diminish.

Avalanche problems



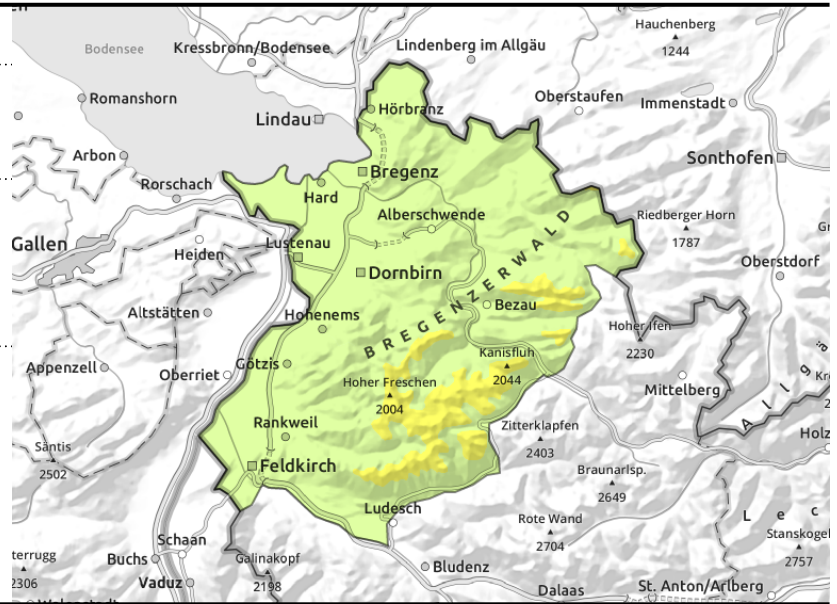
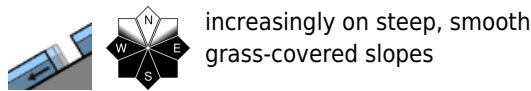
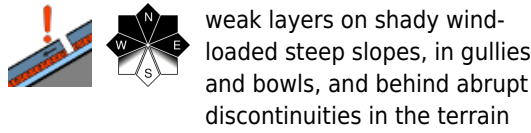
Danger ratings



Expositions



Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Voralpenbereich



Still trigger-sensitive intermediate layers on high-altitude shady slopes

On high-altitude shady slopes there are trigger-sensitive intermediate layers in the snowpack. Danger zones occur on shady wind-loaded steep slopes, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in gullies and bowls. Small-to-medium, in isolated cases large-sized slab avalanches can be triggered by the weight of one single person. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks are signals of imminent danger. Also remote triggerings are possible. Activities in backcountry demand a great deal of experience in assessing dangers on-site. Furthermore, on steep seldom-tracked shady slopes at high altitudes there are weak layers deeply embedded in the snowpack which are triggerable by large additional loading. Below 2200 m on sunny steep slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts were able to settle at low and intermediate altitudes, and consolidate. With ascending altitude this process requires longer. Fresh snow and snowdrifts often lie deposited atop unfavourable old snowpack surfaces consisting of surface hoar, melt-freeze encrusted or softened layers. Bonding of fresh snow and drifts to these layers and also inside the snowpack itself is frequently poor. At high altitudes on steep shady slopes there are still older unfavourable intermediate layers inside the snowpack which are not visible to the naked eye. Naturally triggered avalanches confirm the proneness to triggering of the snowpack.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

