

Caution: weak old snowpack and wet-snow avalanches during the day



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



Voralpenbereich



Avalanche problems

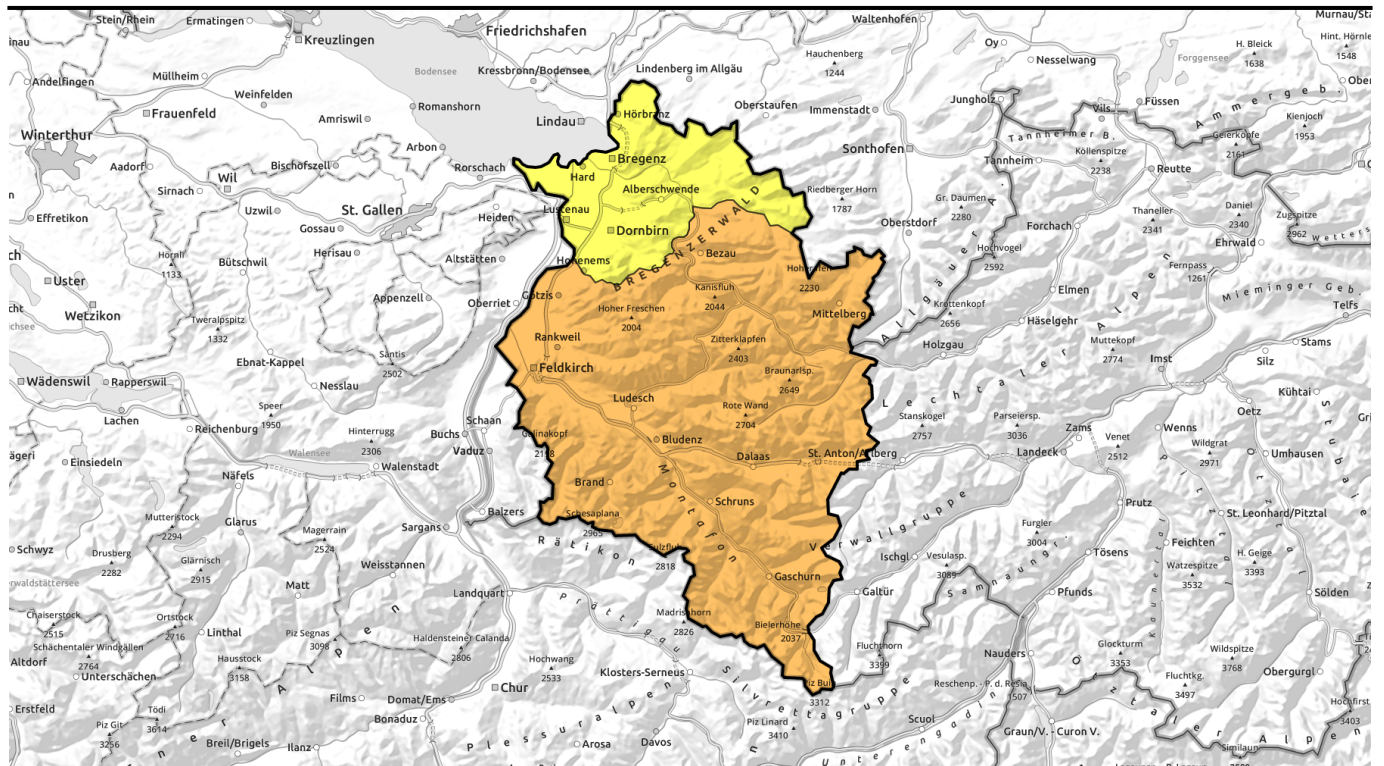


Danger ratings



Expositions





Schwachen Altschnee und Gefahr nasser Lawinen im Tagesverlauf beachten



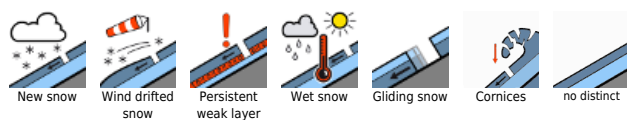
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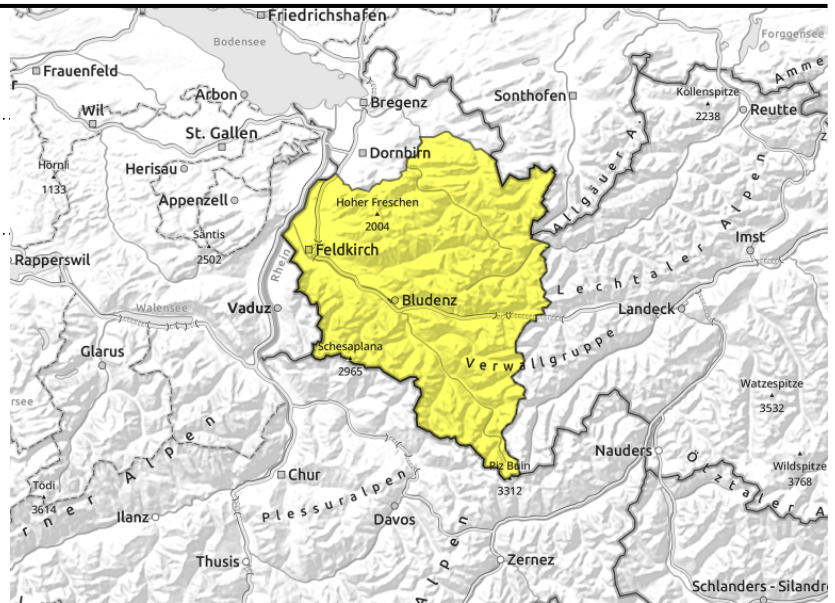
Expositions



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



unfavourable intermediate layers



Wet-snow avalanches on steep sunny slopes during the daytime

Avalanche danger is moderate, in the afternoon in some places it is considerable. Danger zones occur above 2000 m mostly in steep shady terrain. Transitions from shallow to deep snow require caution, e.g. at entries into gullies and bowls. Avalanches can be triggered by large additional loading. Fresh small snowdrift accumulations should be avoided in high-altitude exposed terrain, esp. on shady slopes. A cautious route selection is recommended. Due to higher temperatures and solar radiation, small-to-medium, in isolated cases also large-sized wet-snow and glide-snow avalanches are possible on very steep sunny slopes during the course of the day.

Snowpack structure

In the upper part of the snowpack there are expansively metamorphosed weak layers. More deeply embedded layers are usually adequately blanketed, seldom triggerable. Most triggerable are transitions from shallow to deep snow, unfortunately not visible to the naked eye. In higher altitude exposed zones, small snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering. On very steep sunny slopes and at lower altitudes there is a melt-freeze crust in the early morning hours. Elsewhere the snowpack is still powdery. At intermediate altitudes on shady slopes more than anywhere else, surface hoar can be found. Through daytime warming and solar radiation the snowpack forfeits its firmness on steep sunny slopes. Naturally triggered small-to-medium wet-snow and glide-snow avalanches have been observed, also some large-sized releases.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: again a night of clear and cold skies. Tuesday: cloudless skies, light winds, mild. Outstanding visibility. Zero-degree level at 3000 m. At 2000 m: 2 to 7 degrees. Light easterly winds, shifting to southerly.

Outlook

Very sunny, very mild. Danger of dry-snow avalanches will gradually decrease. Due to higher temperatures and solar radiation, wet-snow and glide-snow avalanche activity will increase during the course of each day, particularly on very steep sunny slopes.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



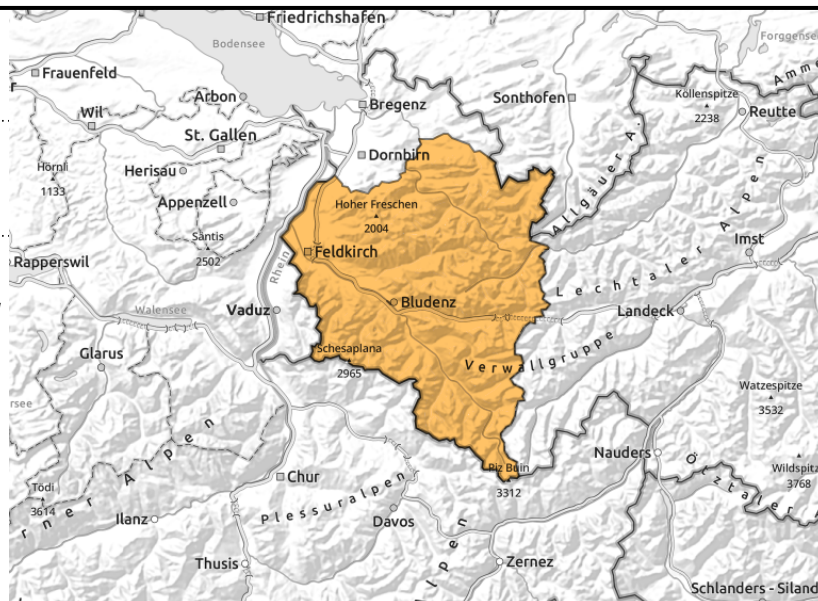
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Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta



from higher temperatures, increasingly frequent wet-snow avalanches



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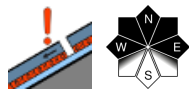
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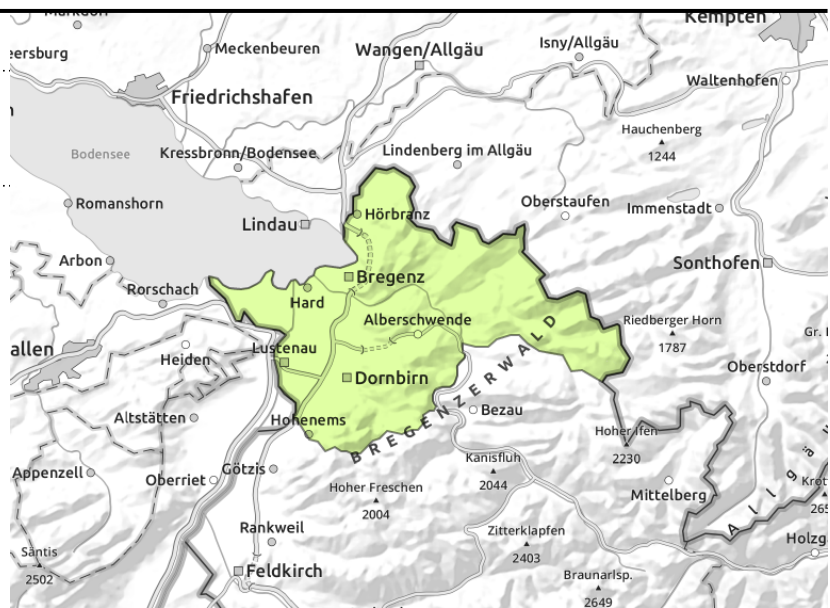
Expositions



Voralpenbereich



unfavourable intermediate layers on extremely steep slopes



Wet-snow avalanches on steep sunny slopes during the daytime

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Snowpack structure

On shady slopes, weak intermediate layers are evident. In higher altitude exposed zones, small snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering. On very steep sunny slopes and at lower altitudes there is a melt-freeze crust in the early morning hours. Elsewhere the snowpack is still powdery. At intermediate altitudes on shady slopes more than anywhere else, surface hoar can be found. Through daytime warming and solar radiation the snowpack forfeits its firmness on steep sunny slopes.

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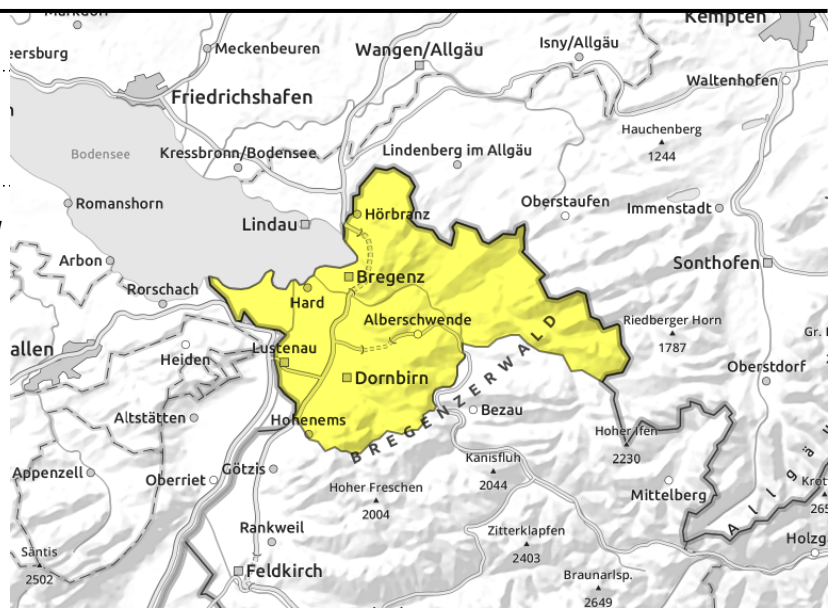
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increasingly frequent wet-snow and glide-snow avalanches



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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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