

Predominantly favorable conditions: low-to-moderate avalanche danger

	<p>1</p> <p>Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen</p>	
	<p>2 1 2200 m</p> <p>Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta</p>	

<p>Avalanche problems</p>	<p>Danger ratings</p>	<p>Expositions</p>
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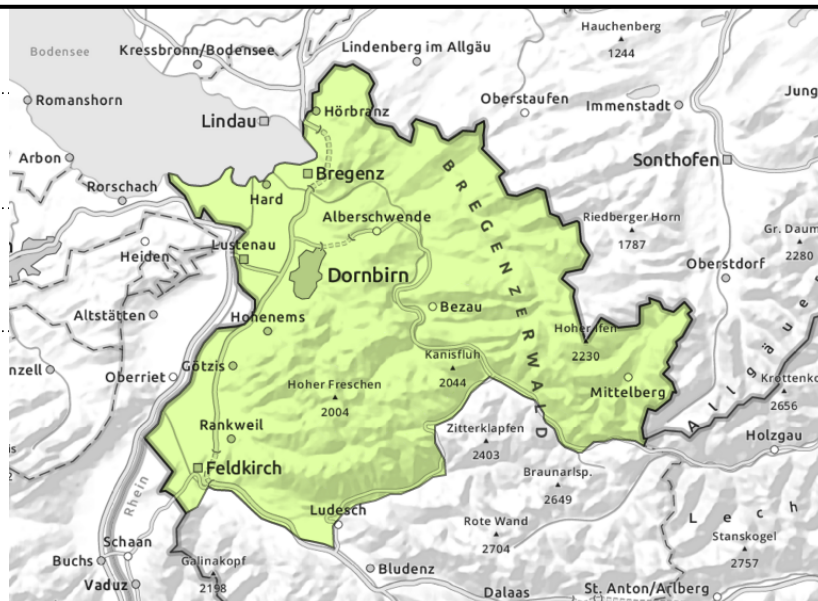
Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



extremely steep terrain -
caution on shady slopes



small to medium sized glide-
snow avalanches



Mostly low danger - isolated glide-snow avalanches

Mostly low avalanche danger prevails. Danger zones occur mostly in shady extremely steep terrain. Isolated small slab avalanches are possible by large additional loading. At high altitudes small snowdrift accumulations require attentiveness. In rocky steep terrain in case of solar radiation, loose-snow slides are possible on steep grass-covered slopes (small-to-medium avalanches).

Snowpack structure

The below-average depth snowpack is well consolidated and softens only slowly during the daytime hours. The fundament is thoroughly wet up to high altitudes, can glide over smooth ground in all aspects. Below 1500 m there is not much snow on the ground.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: some clouds will move in from NW zones, it will remain dry and cold. Wednesday: cloudbanks will move in early, later convective cloud build-up will be added to it. Some sunshine. At 2000 m: -8 degrees. Mostly light northerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Outlook

Thursday will be very sunny, some clouds possible in the afternoon. It will remain quite cold. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



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



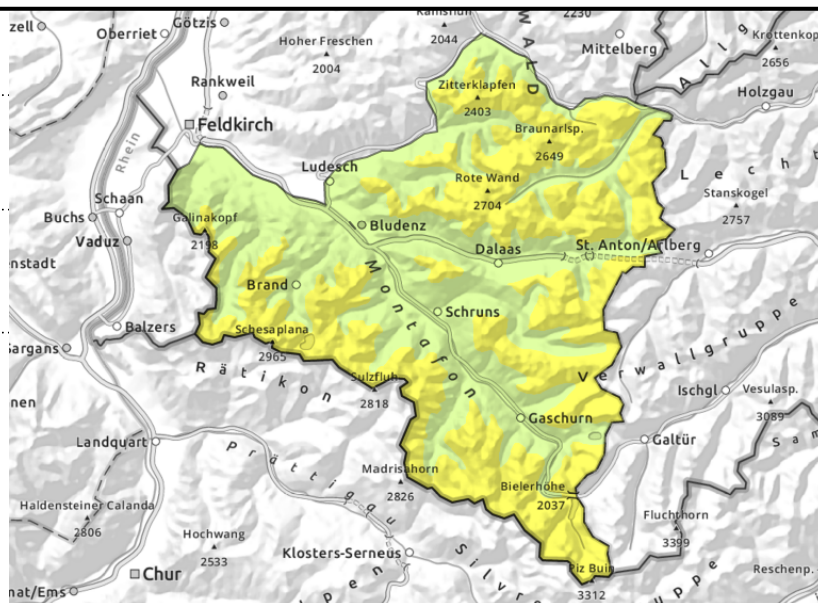
2200 m



>appx.2200m: wind-loaded steep terrain, gullies, bowls



>appx.2200m: unfavourable intermediate layers



Caution: fresh and older snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Danger zones increase in size and frequency with ascending altitude. One sole person can trigger mostly small avalanches in steep ridgeline terrain, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Superficially triggered avalanches can sweep away the thoroughly wet old snowpack and grow to large size. Small fresh snowdrifts are still prone to triggering. In steep rocky terrain, loose-snow slides can trigger small-to-medium sized glide-snow avalanches on steep grassy slopes as a result of solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

Fresh and older snowdrifts increase in size and frequency with ascending altitude. Inside the fresh snow and drifts of recent days are weak layer with graupel. Bonding deteriorates with ascending altitude. The fundament is moist up to high altitudes, the snowpack can glide over the smooth ground. As temperatures drop the danger of wet-snow avalanches recedes. A melt-freeze crust has formed beneath the fresh snow. Not much snow below 1500m.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

