

## Predominantly favorable conditions: low-to-moderate avalanche danger

	Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen	
	2200 m Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta	

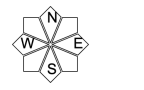
### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



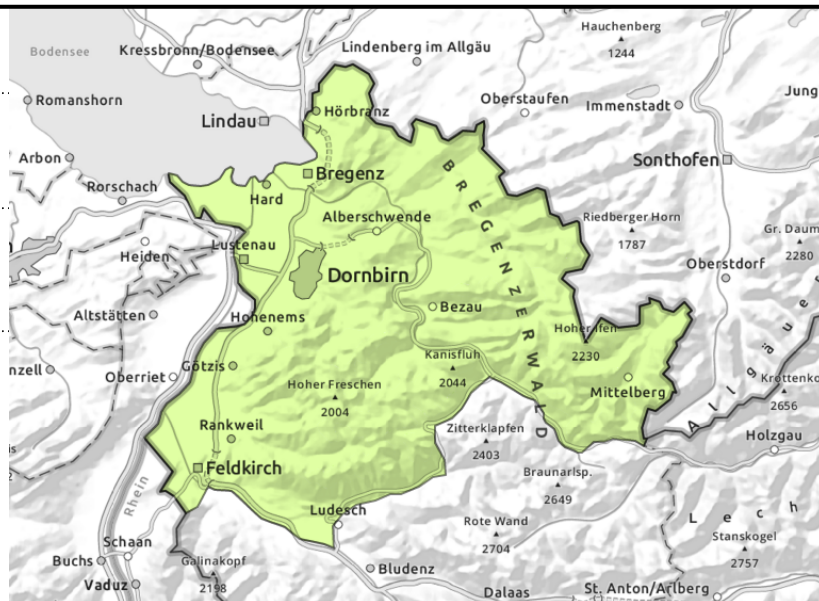
## Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



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: skies will be clear or with only scattered clouds, longwave outgoing radiation will be adequate. Thursday: initially sunshine, cloudbanks will later on move in from the west, also some convective cloud build-up. Slightly warmer. At 2000 m: -11 to -4 degrees. Light to moderate westerly winds.

### Outlook

Friday will be cloudy, instable, with minor snowfall and rain showers. Snowfall level will lie between 1000 and 1500 m. Winds will be light. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



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



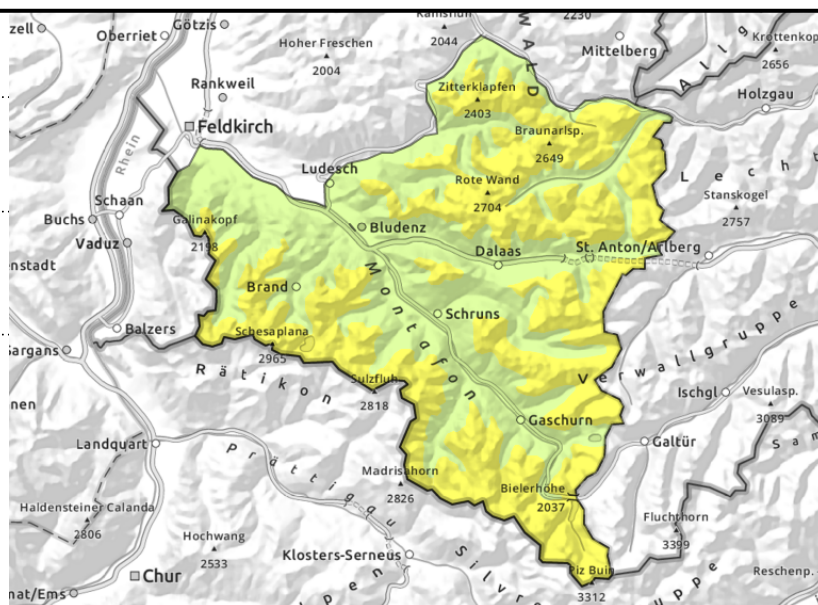
2200 m



>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 larger size. Some small snowdrifts are still prone to triggering. In steep rocky terrain, small-to-medium slides are possible on steep grassy slopes due to solar radiation and higher daytime temperatures.

### Snowpack structure

The snowpack is well consolidated in the morning, softens only slowly. Fresh and older snowdrifts increase in size and frequency with ascending altitude. Inside the fresh snow and drifts of recent days are weak layers. 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.

### Weather

Nocturnal hours: skies will be clear or with only scattered clouds, longwave outgoing radiation will be adequate. Thursday: initially sunshine, cloudbanks will later on move in from the west, also some convective cloud build-up. Slightly warmer. At 2000 m: -11 to -4 degrees. Light to moderate westerly winds.

### Outlook

Friday will be cloudy, instable, with minor snowfall and rain showers. Snowfall level will lie between 1000 and 1500 m. Winds will be light. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

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

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

