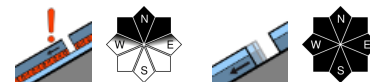


Predominantly favorable conditions: low-to-moderate avalanche danger



Voralpenbereich, Bregenzwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



2200 m

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



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



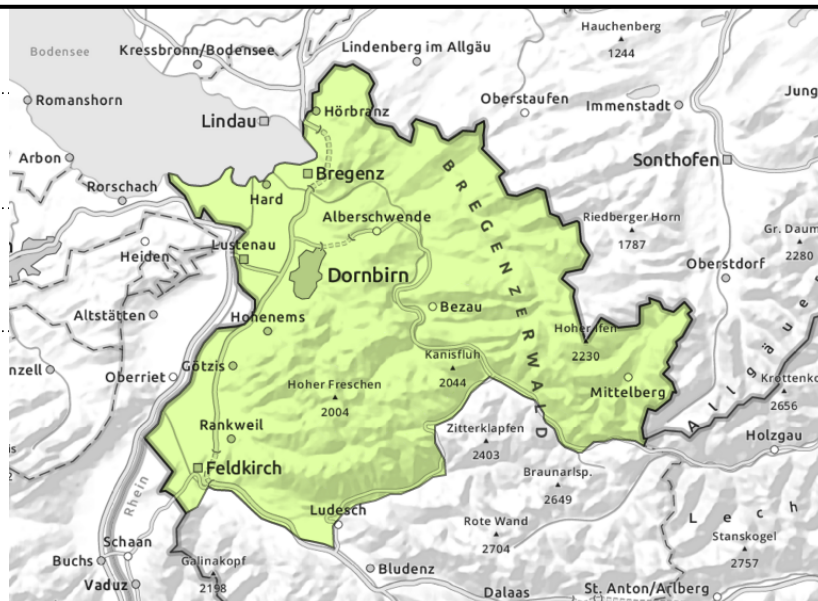
Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



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. Naturally triggered small slides are possible, on steep grassy slopes isolated small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches.

Snowpack structure

A bit of fresh snow deposited atop a stable, below-average snowpack, well consolidated in the morning, softening only slightly later in the day. The snowpack 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: overcast skies, some rainfall and snow showers above 1000 m. Saturday: poor visibility due to low lying clouds, only occasional bright intervals. Minor snow showers, increasing in afternoon and evening. At 2000 m: -5 degrees. Light N/NE winds.

Outlook

Sunday will be instable with a bit of sunshine. It is expected to remain dry. Light winds, cold. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



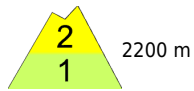
Danger ratings



Expositions



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



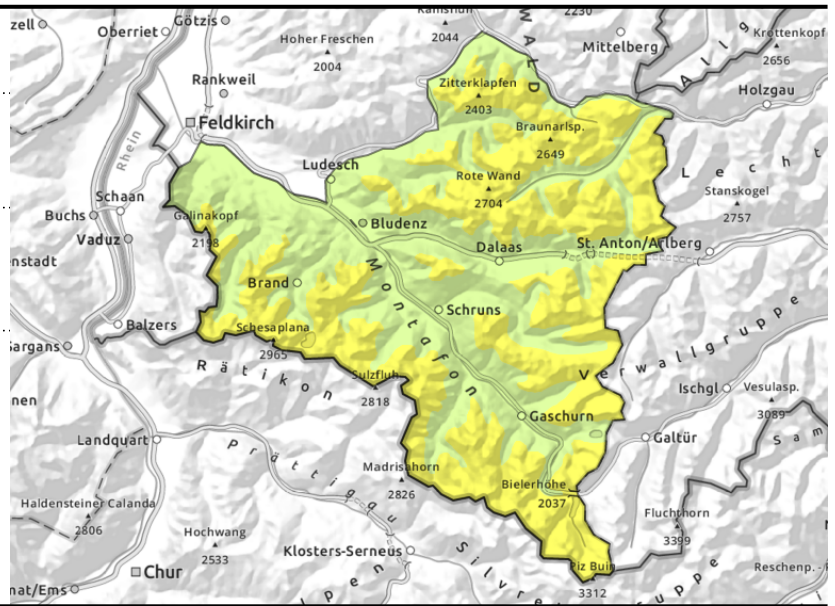
2200 m



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



>appx.2200m: unfavourable intermediate layers



Caution: weak layers and older snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Danger zones increase in size and frequency with ascending altitude, esp on steep shady slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Large additional loading 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.

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 fundamente 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

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

