

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

	Voralpenbereich, Bregenz, Allgäuer Alpen	
	2400 m Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



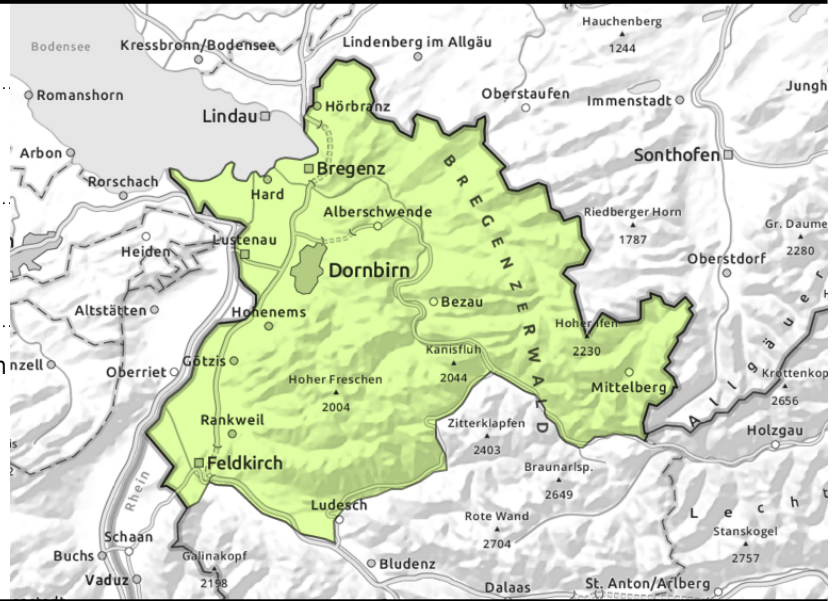
Voralpenbereich, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



extremely steep terrain - especially on shady slopes



moist slides + small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches due to warmth and solar radiation



Mostly low danger - moist slides and continuing 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

The snowpack in the morning is well consolidated, softens later on. Small drifts are evident at high altitudes. The snowpack fundament is thoroughly wet up to high altitudes, can glide over smooth ground in all aspects. Below 1200-1400 m there is not much snow on the ground.

Weather

Nocturnal hours: skies will clear, the snowpack will have adequate outgoing longwave radiation. Monday: mostly sunny, high-altitude cirrus clouds but it will remain dry. At 2000 m: rising from -1 to +3 degrees. Light W/NW winds.

Outlook

On Tuesday the weather will deteriorate, a cold front will bring fresh snowfall down to 1500 m. Winds will intensify, danger of dry-snow avalanches can increase. Danger of wet-snow avalanches will recede.

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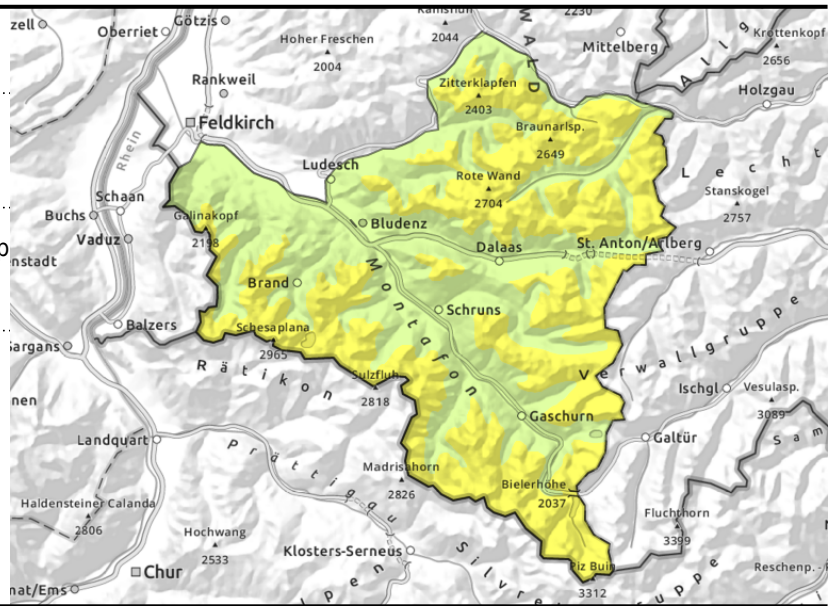
Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost, Silvretta



>appx.2400: wind-loaded steep terrain, gullies, bowls



>appx.2400m: unfavourable intermediate layers



Caution: snowdrift accumulations and persistent weak layer at high altitudes, slides and loose-snow avalanches as a result of higher temperatures

Dry-snow avalanches: danger zones increase with ascending altitude on steep shady terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Triggerings mostly possible by large additional loading, but if they fracture to more deeply embedded layers they can sweep away the entire snowpack and grow to large size. Esp. in high alpine regions, small fresh drifts are prone to triggering in places. **Wet-snow avalanches:** naturally triggered releases are possible below 2400 m due to solar radiation and daytime temperatures rising. From E-S-W, moist slides and loose-snow avalanches as well as small-to-medium sized glide snow avalanches in all aspects on steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

Small fresh as well as older snowdrift accumulations increase in size and frequency with ascending altitude. Bonding is mostly good to the old snowpack, only moderate at high altitudes. On steep shady slopes, still unfavourable layers inside the snowpoack, mostly triggerable by large additional loading. The fundament is moist up to high altitudes, thus, can glide over smooth ground in its entirety. Below 1200 to 1400 m there is little snow on the ground.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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