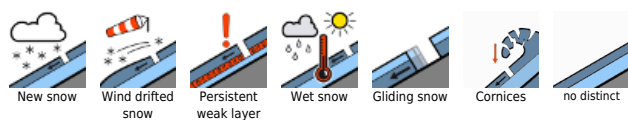


## UPDATE: considerable avalanche danger regionally due to wind+fresh snow

	1600 m	Verwall, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Allgäuer Alpen, Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Rätikon West, Rätikon Ost				
		Voralpenbereich				
	2200 m	Silvretta				

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



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



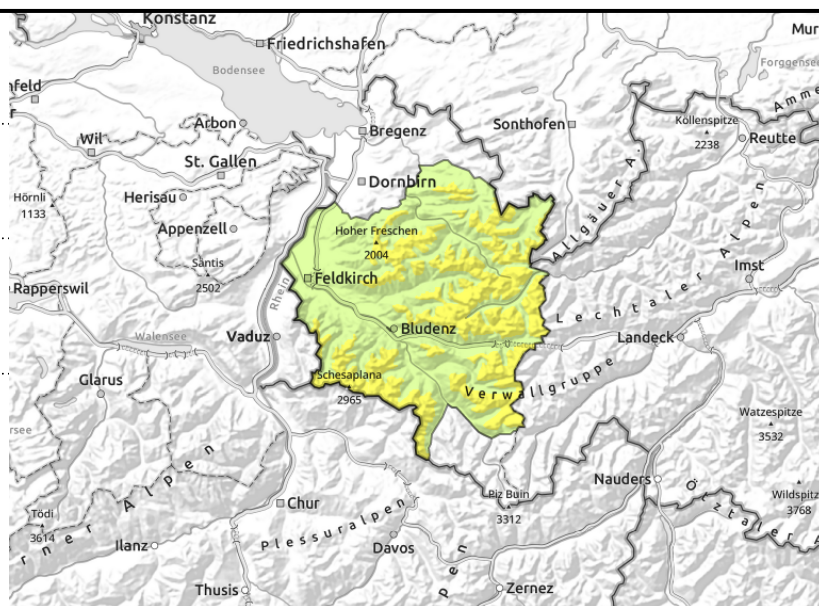
1600 m



>2200 m near ridges, passes, behind discontinuities, wind-loaded gullies, bowls



<2600 m glide-snow avalanches on steep smooth slopes due to rain



## Beware fresh snowdrifts, wet and gliding snow

Beware fresh and older snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes. Due to winds at storm strength, further snowdrifts will be generated on Monday morning. Medium sized avalanches can be triggered by 1 person. Danger zones occur also distant from ridges, behind discontinuities and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls; they increase in both size and frequency with ascending altitude. In high alpine regions the danger zones are more frequent. Backcountry tours require a cautious route selection. Glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible, and can grow to large size where snowfall is heavy. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

### Snowpack structure

Foehn winds have distributed the snow very irregularly, it is often hardened. Sahara dust has been deposited on the surface, which accelerates the melting process. Fresh and older snowdrift masses often lie deposited atop soft layers, esp. on shady slopes, and are trigger-prone. Below 2000 m the old snowpack is thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground, this reinforces gliding over smooth ground. Very little snow on the ground below 1500 m.

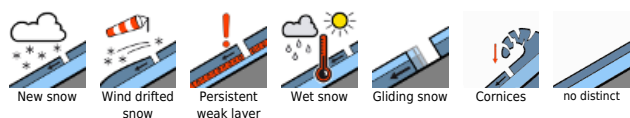
### Weather

The storm-strength to gale-strength southerly winds are rapidly slackening off and shifting to westerly. Heavy showers will spread throughout the morning, temperatures drop, snowfall level to below 1500 m. In afternoon, precipitation will taper off. At 2000 m: -2 degrees. Swiftly weakening winds will shift to westerly.

### Outlook

On Tuesday, highly variable and cool weather, brisk winds, tendency towards showers in afternoon. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



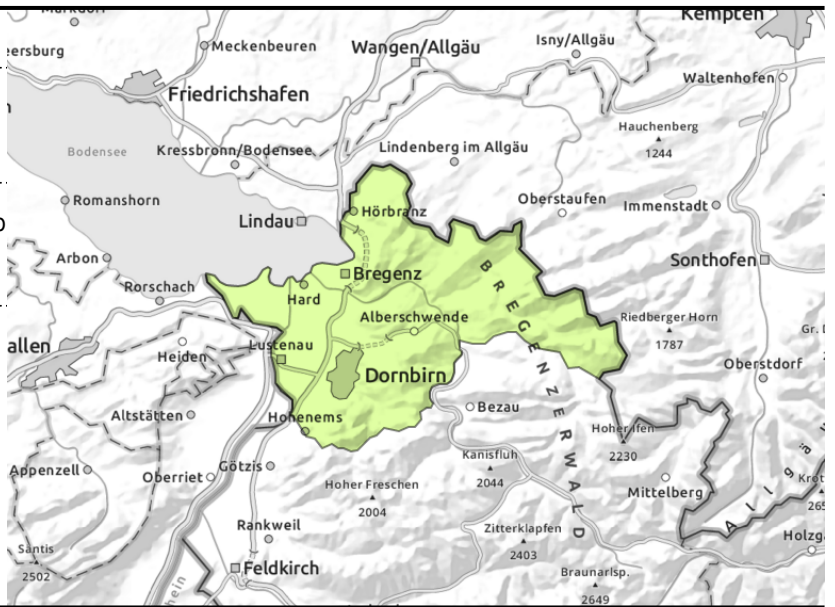
**Voralpenbereich**



glide-snow avalanches on steep smooth slopes



as rain sets in



**Beware wet and gliding snow**

Due to rainfall, moist and wet-snow avalanches are possible, mostly small releases. Glide-snow avalanches still possible, can reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

**Snowpack structure**

The fresh snow is being deposited atop a moist-to-wet snowpack surface upon which Sahara dust has been deposited, which accelerates the melting process. Below 2000 m the old snowpack is thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground, this reinforces gliding over smooth ground. Very little snow on the ground below 1500 m.

**Weather**

Nocturnal hours: Stormy southerly winds widespread, often heavily overcast. Monday daytime: Southerly winds rapidly slackening off, shifting to westerly. Heavy showers will spread throughout the land, temperatures drop, snowfall level to below 1500 m. Precipitation will taper off in the afternoon. At 2000 m: dropping to -2 degrees. Swiftly slackening off winds, shifting to westerly.

**Outlook**

On Tuesday, highly variable and cool weather, brisk winds, tendency towards showers in afternoon. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



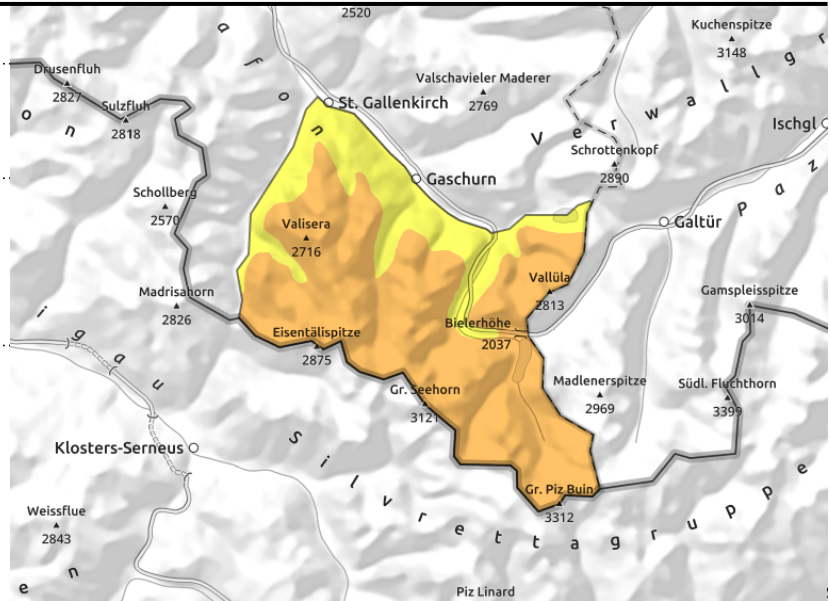
**Silvretta**



>2200 m near to and distant from ridgelines, behind discontinuities, wind-loaded gullies, bowls



<2600 m glide-snow avalanches on steep smooth slopes, loose-snow slides and avalanches due to rainfall



**Beware wet snow/gliding snow**

Increased loose-snow and wet-snow avalanches possible during the course of the day due to wetness, radiation and warmth. Glide-snow avalanches can trigger at any time of day or night and grow to larger size. Danger zones occur near ridges, behind discontinuities and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, esp. on steep shady slopes the older drifts are often trigger-prone. Small-to-medium slab avalanches and also loose-snow avalanches can be triggered by large additional loading. In high alpine regions the danger zones are more frequent.

**Snowpack structure**

Foehn winds have distributed the snow very irregularly, it is often hardened. Sahara dust has been deposited on the surface, which accelerates the melting process. Fresh and older snowdrift masses often lie deposited atop soft layers, esp. on shady slopes, and are trigger-prone. Below 2000 m the old snowpack is thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground, this reinforces gliding over smooth ground. Very little snow on the ground below 1500 m.

**Weather**

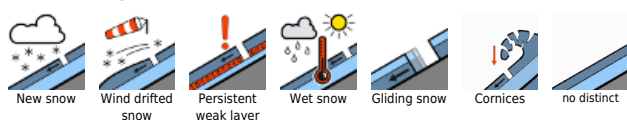
Foehn winds have distributed the snow very irregularly, it is often hardened. Sahara dust has painted the surface, which accelerates the melting process. Fresh and older snowdrift masses often lie deposited atop soft layers, esp. on shady slopes, and are trigger-prone. Below 2000 m the old snowpack is thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground, this reinforces gliding over smooth ground. Very little snow on the ground below 1500 m.

**Outlook**

On Tuesday, highly variable and cool weather, brisk winds, tendency towards showers in afternoon. 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**

