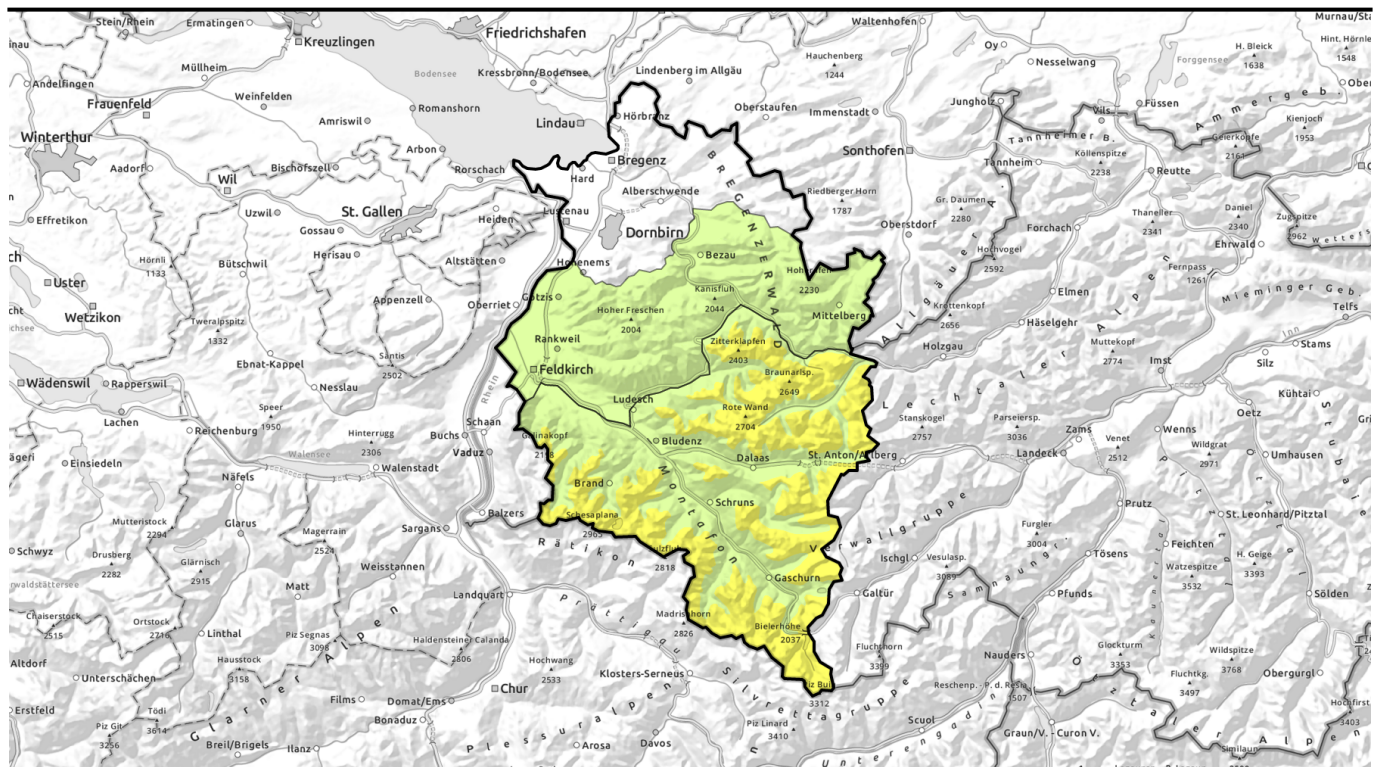


# morning

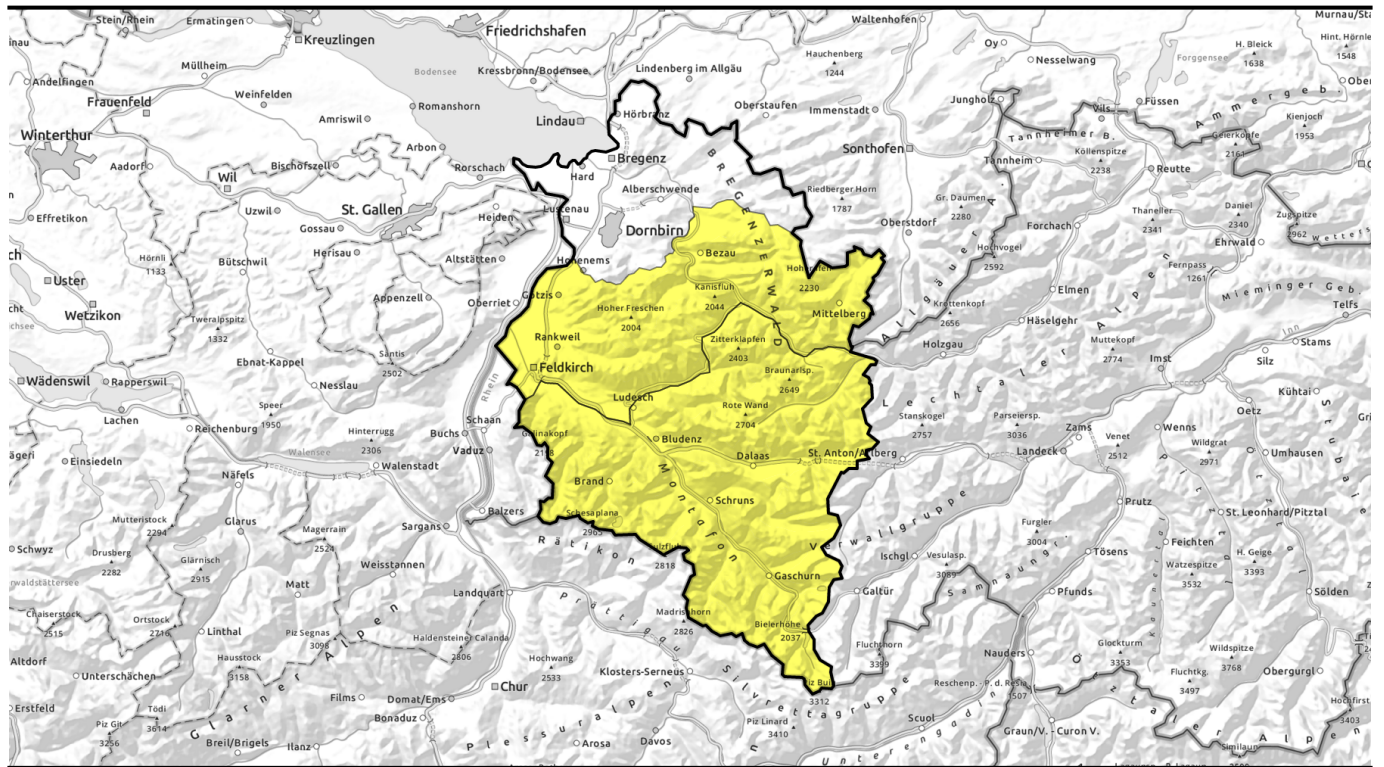


## Oftentimes favorable conditions in morning, but danger rising later on

	2600 m Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Rätikon West, Lechquellengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall	
	Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen	

<b>Avalanche problems</b>	<b>Danger ratings</b>	<b>Expositions</b>

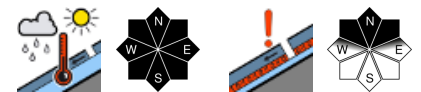
## afternoon



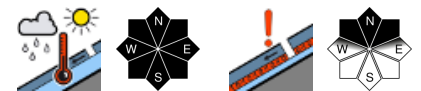
## vormittags oft günstige Verhältnisse aber Gefahrenanstieg im Tagesverlauf



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



Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## morning

**Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Rätikon West,  
 Lechquelleengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall**



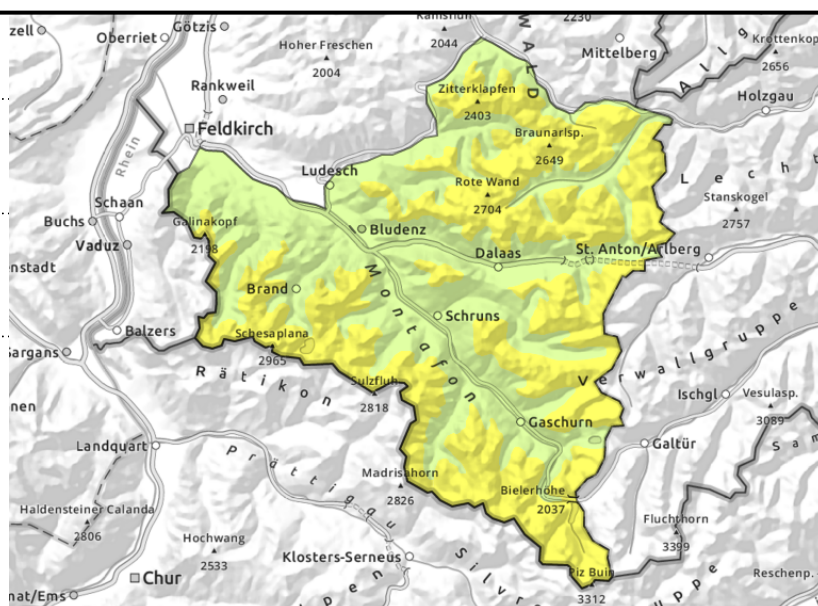
2600 m



>2600m: near-surface layers  
 and fresh snowdrifts



steep smooth slopes



## Often favorable conditions in morning, continuing wet-snow avalanches

Near-surface layers and small drifts can often be triggered, unleashing a small-to-medium slab avalanche. Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. In case of extended bright intervals, medium-sized loose-snow avalanches are possible, possibly endangering exposed zones. Activities in outlying terrain demand experience in assessing avalanche dangers on-site. Danger rises during the course of each day due to warmth and solar radiation. Isolated glide-snow avalanches are possible. Increasing glide-snow avalanches on smooth grass-covered slopes which previously were bare. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

### Snowpack structure

At high altitudes there are weak layers embedded in the snowpack, esp. on steep shady slopes, they are trigger-prone, as are freshly generated snowdrift accumulations. Despite high nocturnal clouds the outgoing longwave radiation is good, often forming a melt-freeze crust, softening quickly the next morning, causing the snowpack to forfeit its firmness. Because ski areas are closed there is little information about snowpack layering at high altitudes. At low and intermediate altitudes the lower layers of the snowpack are often wet, which reinforces gliding.

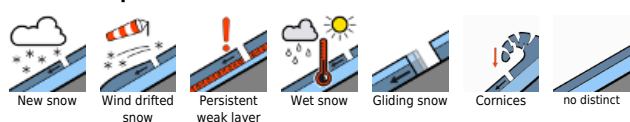
### Weather

Nocturnal hours: Dry, mild, good nocturnal outgoing longwave radiation. Tuesday daytime: Mild foehn conditions, high clouds and Sahara dust will hamper the sunshine. At 2000 m: +10 degrees. Moderate southerly winds, stronger in foehn lanes.

### Outlook

Foehn wind will continue. Sunny despite Sahara dust and very mild. Avalanche danger is subject to a daily danger cycle, rises as the day progresses. Backcountry skiing tours should begin early, end early.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



## afternoon

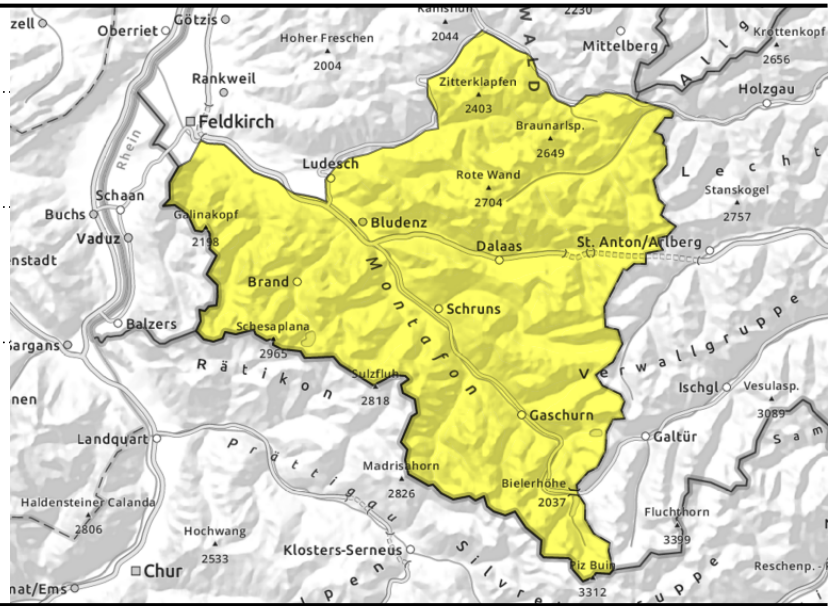
**Rätikon Ost, Silvretta, Rätikon West, Lechquelleengebirge, Lechtaler Alpen, Verwall**



increasing wet-snow avalanches, continuing gliding snow on steep smooth slopes



>2600m: near-surface layers and fresh snowdrifts



## Often favorable conditions in morning, continuing wet-snow avalanches

Near-surface layers and small drifts can often be triggered, unleashing a small-to-medium slab avalanche. Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. In case of extended bright intervals, medium-sized loose-snow avalanches are possible, possibly endangering exposed zones. Activities in outlying terrain demand experience in assessing avalanche dangers on-site. Danger rises during the course of each day due to warmth and solar radiation. Isolated glide-snow avalanches are possible. Increasing glide-snow avalanches on smooth grass-covered slopes which previously were bare. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

### Snowpack structure

At high altitudes there are weak layers embedded in the snowpack, esp. on steep shady slopes, they are trigger-prone, as are freshly generated snowdrift accumulations. Despite high nocturnal clouds the outgoing longwave radiation is good, often forming a melt-freeze crust, softening quickly the next morning, causing the snowpack to forfeit its firmness. Because ski areas are closed there is little information about snowpack layering at high altitudes. At low and intermediate altitudes the lower layers of the snowpack are often wet, which reinforces gliding.

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#### Avalanche problems



New snow    Wind drifted snow    Persistent weak layer    Wet snow    Gliding snow    Cornices    no distinct

#### Danger ratings

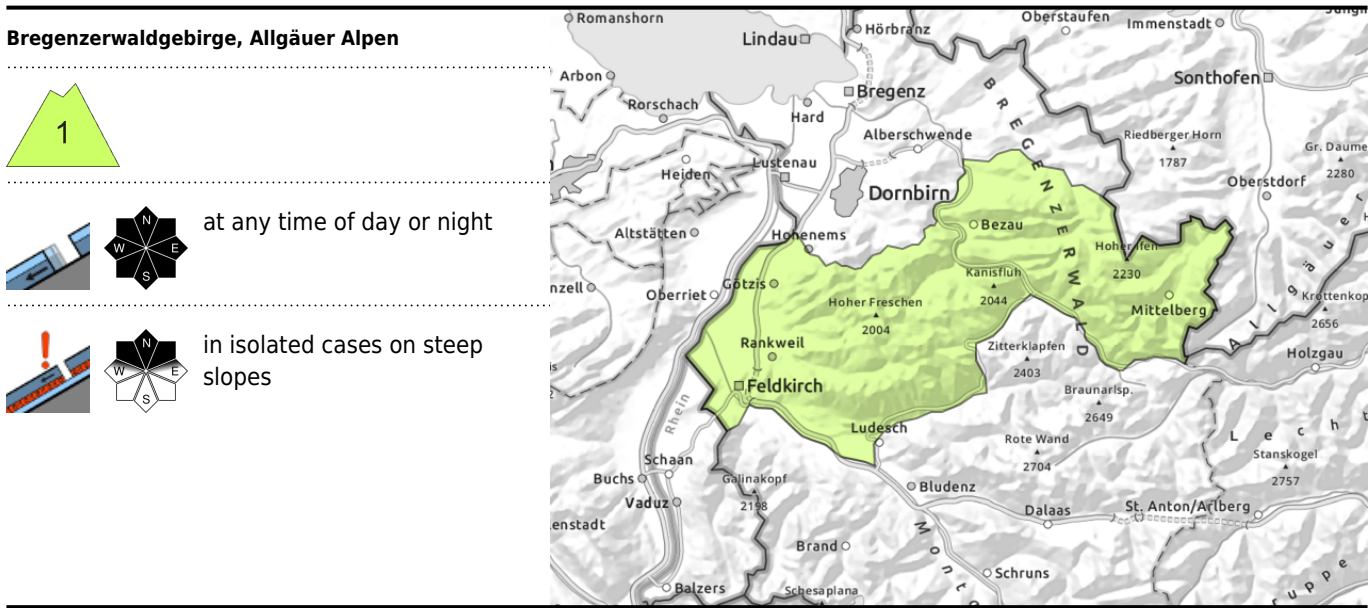


1 low    2 moderate    3 considerable    4 high    5 very high

#### Expositions



# morning



## Often favorable conditions in morning, wet-snow avalanches during the course of the day

Avalanche danger is low in the morning, during the course of the day increasing slides and small-to-medium wet-snow avalanches in sunny steep terrain. Also: glide-snow avalanches are possible at any time of day or night. Avoid zones below glide cracks. Fresh small snowdrifts can trigger a slab avalanches in steep shady terrain above the treeline behind discontinuities and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Beware the risks of being forced to take a fall.

### Snowpack structure

The lower parts of the snowpack are wet up to high altitudes, this reinforces gliding movements. Small drifts are trigger-prone esp. on shady slopes. Nocturnal outgoing radiation is good in spite of nocturnal clouds, often forming a melt-freeze crust, softening quickly the next morning, causing the snowpack to forfeit its firmness. Because ski areas are closed there is little information about snowpack layering at high altitudes. Apart from the snowpack wetness, no marked avalanche problem prevails.

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#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



## afternoon

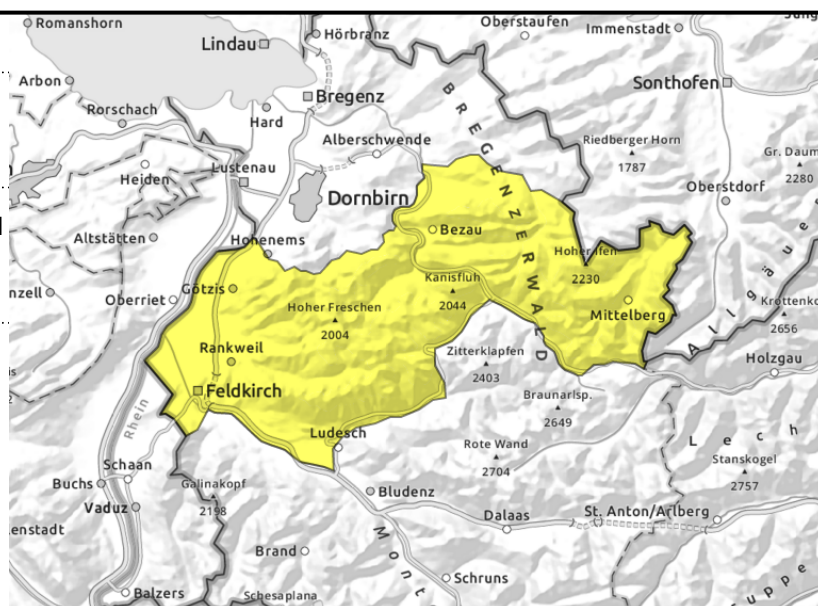
### Bregenzerwaldgebirge, Allgäuer Alpen



zunehmend nasse Lawinen und weiterhin Gleitschnee an glatten Steilhängen



in isolated cases on steep slopes



## Often favorable conditions in morning, wet-snow avalanches during the course of the day

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

