
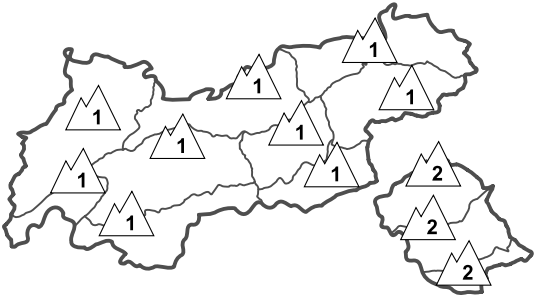
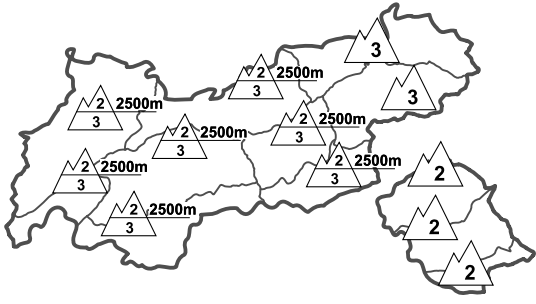
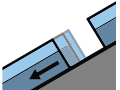
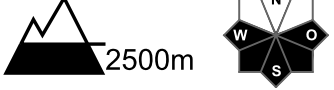

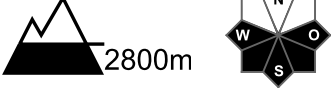





<b>Regional Avalanche Danger Levels</b> in alpine areas from 11.04.2018 07:30 <span style="color: red;">MORNING</span>		<b>Regional Avalanche Danger Levels</b> in alpine areas from 11.04.2018 07:30 <span style="color: red;">AFTERNOON</span>		<b>Tendency tomorrow</b>  constant
				
<b>WHAT? - problem</b>  gliding snow	<b>WHERE? - danger spots</b>  grassy slopes	<b>WHAT? - problem</b>  wet snow	<b>WHERE? - danger spots</b>  daytime increase	<b>General Level Tirol</b> 

DANGER PATTERNS (DP): [dp.2 - gliding snow](#) [dp.10 - springtime szenario](#)

## Daily avalanche cycle. Main danger: gliding avalanches

### AVALANCHE DANGER

Moderate danger prevails regionally below 2200 m during early morning, elsewhere danger is generally low. During the day the danger level increases. In East Tirol, it remains moderate all day long, in North Tirol the anticipated solar radiation will create considerable danger below 2500 m, moderate danger above 2500 m. The main problem continues to be gliding snow masses on steep, grassy slopes. Gliding avalanches can grow to large size as a result of the unusual snow depths. We recommend avoiding all zones below glide cracks in the snowpack surface. Wherever the snowpack becomes wet during the day, the weight of one skier can trigger a wet-snow avalanche, particularly in extremely steep E-S-W facing terrain below 2800 m. The danger of slab avalanches is currently limited to east and west-facing slopes at about 2500-2800 m, and north-facing slopes at about 2000 m. In isolated cases, especially if temperatures are heightened, slab avalanches are triggerable also during the afternoon by large additional loading.

### SNOW LAYERING

Nocturnal skies were clear and star-studded, although in East Tirol and on the Main Alpine Ridge there was some cloud. In southern regions, skies this morning are overcast, light rainfall has already set in regionally. Highly varied snowpack surfaces are the result: above 2000 m there is a melt-freeze crust, mostly capable of bearing loads, in southern regions the snowpack is moist. What matters most today is the water seepage into the snowpack during the day: it will be greater in northern than in southern regions. This seepage weakens the snowpack in general.

### ALPINE WEATHER FORECAST (ZAMG-WEATHER SERVICE INNSBRUCK)

Following a night of clear skies north of the Main Alpine Ridge, foehn is generating clear skies during the day today, with lots of sunshine. Visibility is good, temperatures are mild. On the Main Alpine Ridge and southwards therefrom, the peaks will be free for a few hours, then disappear in cloud, light snowfall will set in above 1600-2000 m. At 2000m: +4 degrees; at 3000 m: -3 degrees. Moderate southerly winds, stronger in the classic foehn lanes.

### SHORT TERM DEVELOPMENT

Beware fresh snowdrifts at high altitudes in southern ridgeline terrain and on north-facing steep slopes

Patrick Nairz

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe