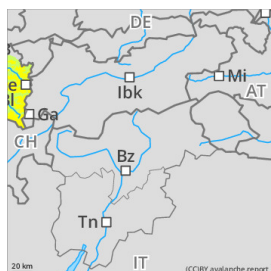


Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Treeline

Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 8 December 2024

Wind slab



Treeline

Rising avalanche danger above the treeline due to fresh snow and wind

Danger assessment

Below the treeline, avalanche danger is low. Isolated danger zones for small releases (slides) are possible in extremely steep terrain. Apart from the danger of being swept along, the risks of being forced to take a fall also require consideration. Above the treeline, small fresh snowdrift accumulations are forming, they are prone to triggering and easily unleashed as small slab avalanches. There is still little data coming into the Avalanche Warning Services headquarters from the outlying regions. Cautious on-site evaluation is recommended.

Snowpack

A bit of fresh snowfall is anticipated, deposited atop a well-consolidated, shallow snowpack. At high altitudes this snow is being transported by strong to storm-strength winds, thereby generating small snowdrift accumulations especially in ridgeline and pass zones above the treeline. These drifted masses will grow during the course of the day, they are trigger-sensitive particularly in wind-loaded gullies and bowls.

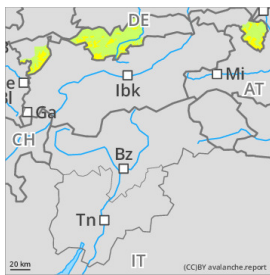
Weather

Friday will begin with gloomy and stormy weather conditions, with rainfall up to 2000m to start with. During early morning, the snowfall level will descend down to 1300m, but there will also be bright intervals during the morning hours. Thereafter, conditions will become variable and windy, with clouds, sunshine and isolated showers. At 2000m: dropping from +1 to -5 degrees. Strong to stormy westerly winds at high altitudes.

Tendency

Due to further fresh snowfall and wind impact, avalanche danger will rise significantly over the weekend.

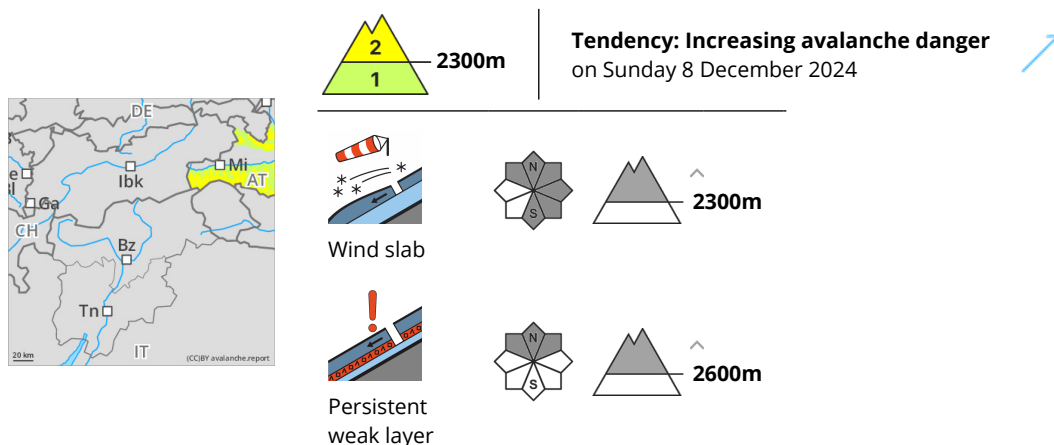
Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Wind slab



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Caution urged towards trigger-sensitive snowdrift masses, also in zones distant from ridgelines.

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Due to strong winds from varying directions, snowdrift accumulations are being generated, thereby making avalanche prone locations in all aspects, including distant from ridgelines, which are extremely prone to triggering and which can trigger a medium-sized slab avalanche even by minimum additional loading. Moreover, in high alpine terrain on purely shady slopes (NW-NE) slab avalanches can be triggered in the old snow and reach medium size. In general, there is still little snow on the ground, danger zones in outlying terrain are often only minimally blanketed by fresh snow.

Snowpack

In wind-protected zones there is very loosely-packed fresh snow on the surface which is being transported by intensifying winds. During the daytime hours, fresh snowdrift accumulations are being generated and deposited top of loosely-packed snowpack surfaces. On shady slopes, blanketed surface hoar can in isolated cases serve as a weak layer. In gullies and bowls in high and high altitude spots, generally hardened layers consisting of melt-freeze crusts form the basis of the snowpack fundament (September snow). Faceted, often trigger-sensitive intermediate layers between this base and the bonded snow from November often weaken the layering. Below 1800m the fresh snow fell by and large on bare ground.

Weather

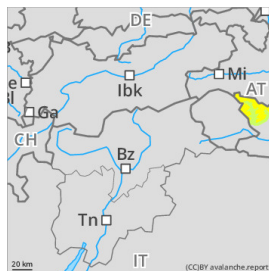
During the nocturnal hours, heavy cloud cover from the west will spread. At high altitudes in the Tauern, southerly winds can reach maximum velocities of 90 km/hr in the latter part of the night, and temperatures will rise due to winds: at 2000m, rising to 1 degree, at 3000m to about -4 degrees C. In early morning and in later morning hours, intensifying W/NW winds (reaching peaks of 90 km/hr at high altitudes) will bring in heavy cloud cover, rain showers and snow showers will pass through. To start with, rainfall is possible up to

about 2000m, during the course of the day the snowfall level will descend and lower temperatures will prevail at all altitudes. In the afternoon, extended interims of precipitation are anticipated, in the evening the snow showers will increase again.

Tendency

Variable weather conditions and a new round of precipitation will raise avalanche danger a notch.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 8 December 2024



Wind slab



Starting at midday, avalanche danger is expected to rise.

Danger assessment

Due to fresh fallen snow and storm-strength winds, avalanche danger will rise to Level 2 - "moderate." Isolated, generally small-sized naturally triggered avalanches cannot be ruled out, particularly at the foot of cliff walls and behind protruberances in the landscape along the Salzburg border in regions where it is windy. Also in gullies and bowls, snowdrift accumulations will be generated as of midday. Caution urged in all aspects above 2400m. Apart from the risks of being buried in snow masses, the dangers of being swept along and being forced to take a fall must be considered.

Snowpack

Danger patterns

dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind

From place to place, 5-15 cm of snowfall is anticipated. Winds will be blowing intermittently at storm-strength. Freshly generated snowdrift accumulations will be deposited atop a weak old snowpack surface, especially on shady slopes above 2400m and on wind-protected sunny slopes above 2600m. The upper layers of the snowpack are soft; the lower layers are faceted.

Weather

On Friday, widespread cloudbanks will pass through in high-altitude layers, snow showers can be expected. Winds will be moderate to strong, initially from the southwest, then shifting in the afternoon to westerly-to-northwesterly. For a brief interim, temperatures will rise. At 2000m: -2 degrees, at 3000m: -6 degrees.

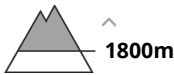
Tendency

As a result of fresh snowfall and strong-velocity winds, the magnitude of avalanche prone locations will grow.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Wind slab



Danger Level 1 - Low



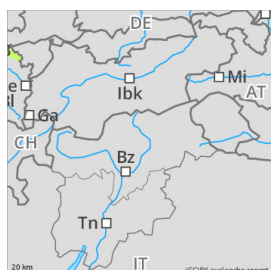
Wind slab



Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Sunday 8 December 2024



Wind slab



Treeline



No distinct
avalanche
problem



Treeline

Rising avalanche danger above the treeline due to fresh snow and wind.

Danger assessment

Below the treeline, no marked avalanche problem exists. Isolated danger zones for small releases (slides) occur in extremely steep terrain. Apart from the danger of being swept along, the risks of being forced to take a fall also require consideration. Above the treeline, small fresh snowdrift accumulations are forming, they are prone to triggering and easily unleashed as small slab avalanches. There is still little data coming into headquarters from the outlying regions. On-site, cautious evaluation is recommended.

Snowpack

A bit of fresh snowfall is anticipated, deposited atop a well-consolidated, shallow snowpack. At high altitudes this snow is being transported by strong to storm-strength winds, thereby generating small snowdrift accumulations especially in ridgeline and pass zones above the treeline. These drifted masses will grow during the course of the day. Particularly in wind-loaded gullies and bowls they are trigger-sensitive.

Weather

Friday will begin with gloomy and stormy weather, rainfall up to 2000m to start with. In early morning the snowfall level will descend to 1300m, but there will also be bright intervals during the morning hours. Thereafter, conditions will become variable and windy, with clouds, sunshine and isolated showers. At 2000m: dropping from +1 to -5 degrees. Strong to stormy westerly winds at high altitudes.

Tendency

Due to more snowfall and wind impact, avalanche danger will rise significantly over the weekend.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Sunday 8 December 2024



Wind slab



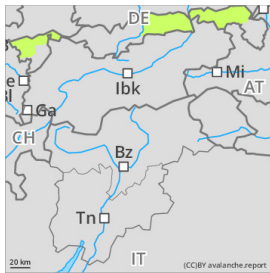
Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Due to strong winds from varying directions, snowdrift accumulations are being generated, thereby making avalanche prone locations in all aspects, including distant from ridgelines, which are extremely prone to triggering and which can trigger a medium-sized slab avalanche even be minimum additional loading. Moreover, in high alpine terrain on purely shady slopes (NW-NE) slab avalanches can be triggered in the old snow and reach medium size. In general, there is still little snow on the ground, danger zones in outlying terrain are often only minimally blanketed by fresh snow.

Snowpack

In wind-protected zones there is very loosely-packed fresh snow on the surface which is being transported by intensifying winds. During the daytime hours, fresh snowdrift accumulations are being generated and deposited top of loosely-packed snowpack surfaces. On shady slopes, blanketed surface hoar can in isolated cases serve as a weak layer. In gullies and bowls in high and high altitude spots, generally hardened layers consisting of melt-freeze crusts form the basis of the snowpack fundament (September snow). Faceted, often trigger-sensitive intermediate layers between this base and the bonded snow from November often weaken the layering. Below 1800m the fresh snow fell by and large on bare ground.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Wind slab

