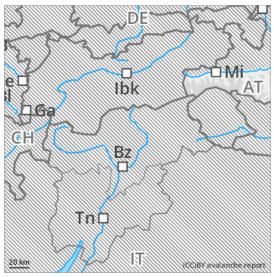
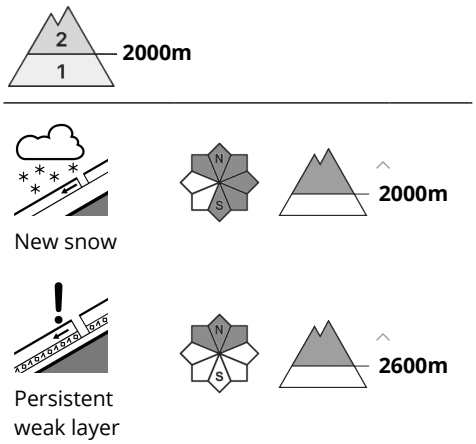
Sunday 8 December 2024

Published 7 Dec 2024, 17:00:00
Valid from 7 Dec 2024, 17:00:00 until 8 Dec 2024, 17:00:00

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Covered snowdrift masses

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate, below that altiutude danger is low. The major risk stems from recent snowdrifts, near to and distant from ridgelines. Most of the avalanche prone locations occur on north- and east-facing slopes and are almost impossible to recognize due to the new fallen snow, particularly wind-loaded gullies and bowls should be circumvented. Avalanches will be small, reaching maximally medium-size, they can fracture by minimal additional loading, more often large additional loading is necessary. As of 2600m on purely shady slopes there is a small persistent weak layer problem: particularly by large additional loading, isolated medium-sized avalanches can be triggered.

Snowpack

Atop the fresh snow and snowdrifts of recent days, loose and cold, fresh snowfall is expected, without much wind influence. The drifted masses of recent days will fracture mostly in the fresh fallen snow just below it or else at the uppermost melt-freeze crust. At high and high alpine altitudes, the September snow has persisted and now serves as a compact base. In places in transition zones from the September snow to the November snow, there are faceted crystals which can serve as a fracture surface. The snow is diversely distributed: broad and narrow ridges are often completely windblown, also in other areas the fresh fallen snow blankets the base insufficiently.

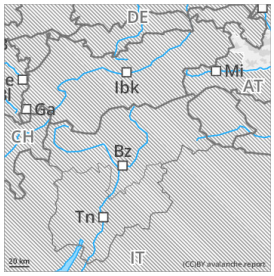
Weather

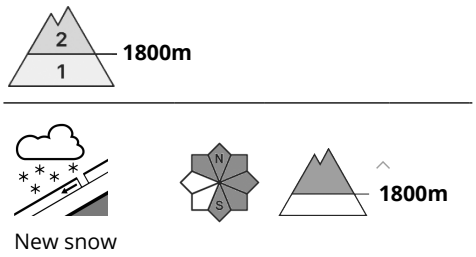
On Sunday, cloud cover will dominate, visibility will often be limited. Intermittent sunshine, particularly in the Tauern, where 20cm of fresh snow is anticipated. Snowfall level at 800m. At all altitudes, light winds will prevail. At 2000m: temperatures revolving around -4 degrees; at 3000m: -9 degrees.

Tendency

Danger expected to remain constant

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Covered snowdrift masses

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate, danger is low below that altiutude. The major risk stems from recent snowdrifts, near to and distant from ridgelines. Most of the avalanche prone locations occur on north- and east-facing slopes, they are almost impossible to recognize due to the new fallen snow, particularly wind-loaded gullies and bowls should be circumvented. Avalanches will be small, reaching maximally medium-size, they can fracture by minimal additional loading, large additional loading is more often necessary. As of 2600m on purely shady slopes there is a small persistent weak layer problem: isolated medium-sized avalanches can be triggered particularly by large additional loading.

Snowpack

Atop the fresh snow and snowdrifts of recent days, loose and cold, fresh snowfall is expected, without much wind influence. The drifted masses of recent days will fracture mostly in the fresh fallen snow just below it or else at the uppermost melt-freeze crust. At high and high alpine altitudes, the September snow has persisted and now serves as a compact base. In places in transition zones from the September snow to the November snow, there are faceted crystals which can serve as a fracture surface. The snow is diversely distributed: broad and narrow ridges are often completely windblown, also in other areas the fresh fallen snow blankets the base insufficiently.

Weather

On Sunday, cloud cover will dominate, visibility will often be limited. Intermittent sunshine, 10-20cm of fresh snow is anticipated. Rainfall level at 900m. At all altitudes, light winds will prevail. At 2000m: temperatures revolving around -4 degrees.

Tendency

Danger expected to remain constant

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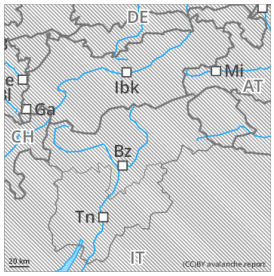
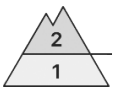
Das Land Steiermark

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





1600m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 9 December 2024

Wind slab

1600m

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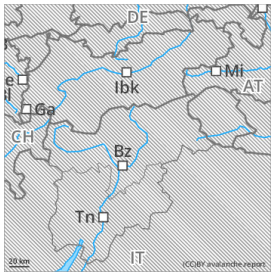
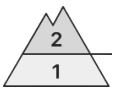
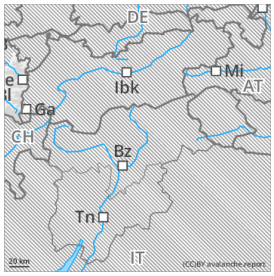
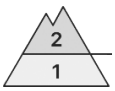




Wind slab

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2000m

Tendency: Increasing avalanche danger
on Monday 9 December 2024

Wind slab

2000m

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

Danger assessment

Above the treeline, fresh snowdrifts are accumulating. These are often prone to triggering and easily unleashed as a slab avalanche. Their magnitude and spread tend to increase with ascending altitude. Avalanche headquarters currently has little data from outlying regions about the snowpack, for that reason a cautious on-site evaluation is important. Below the treeline, avalanche danger is low. Isolated danger zone for small triggerings (slides) are possible in steep terrain. The risks of being swept along and forced to take a fall need to be considered.

Snowpack

By Sunday evening, 5-10cm of fresh snow is anticipated, locally up to 15cm. It will fall on a mostly wind-impacted, generally well bonded old snowpack surface. With ascending altitude, paricularly in ridgeline and pass areas, fresh, mostly small snowdrifts masses prevail. These are often minimally bonded with the old snowpack and thus, prone to triggering.

Weather

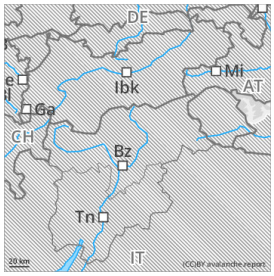
Widespread rainfall and snowfall in the evening, intermittently heavy. Snowfall level will descend to nearly 600m. Nighttime skies will be largely dry. Sunday will be cloudy all day long, low lying clouds and fog will prevail, and light snowfall will be far-reaching, with uncertain amounts. Temperature at 2000m: -7 degrees. High altitude winds: at moderate velocity from north to east.

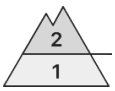
Tendency

Depending on fresh fallen snow and wind influence, avalanche danger at high altitudes can rise further by Monday.

Das Land Steiermark

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2200m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 9 December 2024

Wind slab

2200m

Caution urged towards trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Danger assessment

As a result of fresh snowfall and often storm-strength NW winds, trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations have been generated since Friday, particularly in gullies, bowls and behind protruberances in the landscape. These can be triggered by one single skier in all aspected above 2200m. Due to NW winds the drifted masses will continue to grow. Caution is urged esp. along the Salzburg. border in the regions where there has been snowfall. Avalanches are medium-sized in isolated cases. Apart from the risks of being buried in snow masses, the danger of being swept along and forced to take a fall need to be taken into consideration.

Snowpack

Danger patterns dp.6: cold, loose snow and wind | dp.1: deep persistent weak layer

From place to place, 5-15 cm of snowfall has fallen, locally more. Winds were blowing intermittently at storm-strength. Freshly generated snowdrift accumulations are poorly bonded with each other and with the old snow. The upper layers of the snowpack are soft; the lower layers are faceted.

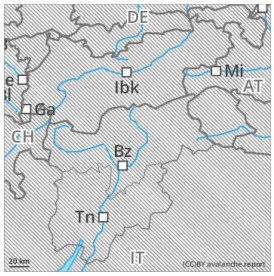
Weather

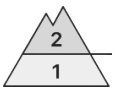
On Sunday, cloud cover will be heavy, the summits will mostly be shrouded in fog. A bit of snowfall is possible, particularly in early hours, then later on during the afternoon. Mostly moderate NE/SE winds will be blowing, strong in exposed terrain. Temperatures at 1000m: 0 degrees; at 2000m: -5 degrees; at 3000m: -11 degrees.

Tendency

Forecasts of developments, including of avalanche danger, are still uncertain.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 9 December 2024

Wind slab

Caution: snow drift is prone to triggering, especially in gullies and bowls with old snowpacks.

Danger assessment

The Avalanche danger above around 1.800 m AMSL is moderate, below 1.800 m AMSL: low. Stormy winds from west to northwest cleared out exposed slopes but drifted snow towards gullies and bowls behind ridgelines. Snowdirftpacks tend to be prone to triggering, possible slab avalaches are small to medium, could be triggered by individual skiers with small additional load. Due to temporary warming and radiationon saturday the situation eased out on sunny slopes, the situation on shady slopes is marginal changing. Due to windshift increaasing snowdrift in west sector is expected. Depending on the wind influence avalanche prone locations can offer only weak snowpack layers, risk of falling.

Snowpack

In the area of the northern Alps as well as on the north side of Tauern the amount of new snow during the night of saturday is significantly more than predicted. The amount of new snow in Totes Gebirge and the area of Hochschwab is about 50 cm. The snow got on bare soils, fresh snow drift in gullies and bowls in highe shady slopes got on bonded snow from the last Novemberdays which transformed to facetted snow crystals.

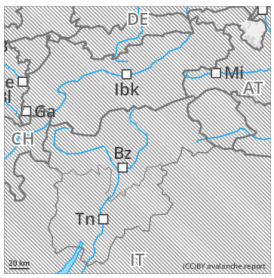
Weather

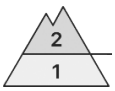
After the low pressure weather system and an intermediate high pressure system a cold front will arrive from west. A low pressure system coming from Italy will be dominant. During the night heavy clouds will appear and lead to low visibility on sunday and overcast. Minimal snowing on the south side of Tauern and along the Gurk Alps, Seetaler Alps to Koralpe. Medium winds from northeast and southeast. Temperatures are falling and reach around noon in 1.500 m AMSL around -2° C and in 2.000m AMSL -5°C. Following days will moderate cold and unstable. Larger amounts of snow are not predicted.

Tendency

Low amounts of new snow and weakening wind will not lead to significant changes of the avalanche danger scale.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



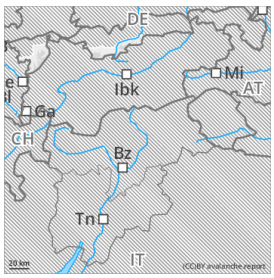


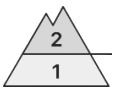
1800m

Wind slab

1800m

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





2000m

Wind slab

2000m

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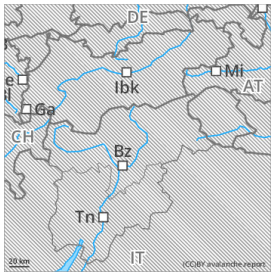
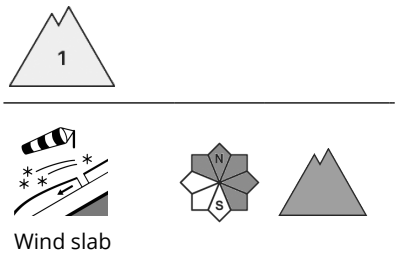
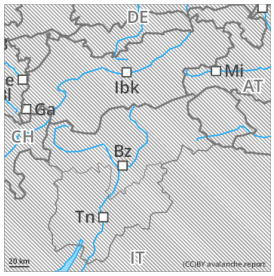
Danger Level 1 - Low





Wind slab

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 9 December 2024

Wind slab

Small Danger zones due to snow drifts

Danger assessment

The avalanche prone locations due to new snow drift are located on shady slopes, where the new snow is above of rests of old snow from the last Novemberdays. In higher altitudes the fundament has transformed to facetted snow crystals and is in relation to snow drift prone to triggering. Slab avalanches are possible with higher additional load, but the amount of the possible avalanche stays small. Falling risks due to minor snow pack.

Snowpack

South of the Alps few snow, expected snowfall during the night of Saturday predominately orth of the Alps. The forecasted low pressure system from Italy 10-20 cm new snow is expected south of the Alps, vivid winds will spread the new snow unevenly in the area.

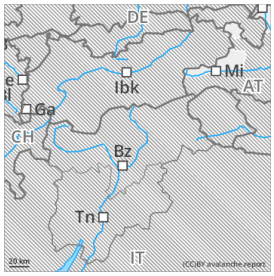
Weather

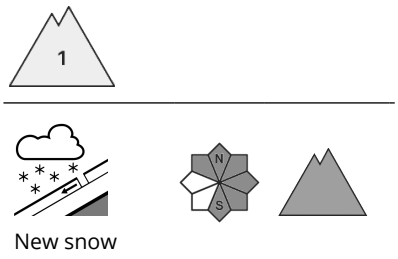
After the low pressure weather system and an intermediate high pressure system a cold front will arrive from west. A low pressure system coming from Italy will be less dominant. During the night heavy clouds will appear and lead to low visibility on sunday and overcast. Minimal snowing on the south side of Tauern and along the Gurk Alps, Seetaler Alps to Koralpe. Medium winds from northeast and southeast. Temperatures are falling and reach around noon in 1.500 m AMSL around -2° C and in 2.000m AMSL -5°C. Following days will moderate cold and unstable. Larger amounts of snow are not predicted.

Tendency

Decreasing winds, few new snow will not lead to significant changes of the avalanche danger.

Danger Level 1 - Low





Isolated danger zones, covered by fresh snow

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger is low. Small, covered drifted masses in steep terrain could be triggered by the weight of one single skier in isolated cases, particularly near ridgelines on north- and east-facing slopes.

Snowpack

Atop the fresh snow and snowdrifts of recent days, loose and cold, fresh snowfall is expected, without much wind influence. The drifted masses of recent days will fracture mostly in the fresh fallen snow just below it or else at the uppermost melt-freeze crust. At high and high alpine altitudes, the September snow has persisted and now serves as a compact base. In places in transition zones from the September snow to the November snow, there are faceted crystals which can serve as a fracture surface. The snow is diversely distributed: broad and narrow ridges are often completely windblown, also in other areas the fresh fallen snow blankets the base insufficiently.

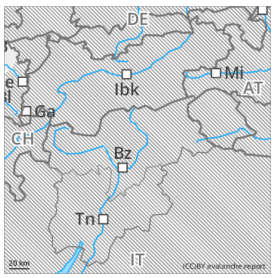
Weather

On Sunday, cloud cover will dominate, visibility will often be limited. Intermittent sunshine, 10-20cm of fresh snow is anticipated. Snowfall level at 800m. At all altitudes, light winds will prevail. At 2000m: temperatures revolving around -4 degrees.

Tendency

Danger expected to remain constant

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Monday 9 December 2024

Wind slab

Treeline

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

Danger assessment

Above the treeline, fresh, mostly small snowdrift accumulations require caution. Isolated danger zones for small avalanche triggerings (slides) in steep terrain are possible. Avalanche headquarters currently has little data from outlying regions about the snowpack, for that reason a cautious on-site evaluation is important. Below the treeline, no marked avalanche problem is evident.

Snowpack

By Sunday evening, 5-10cm of fresh snow is anticipated which will be transported by winds. It will fall on a mostly bare ground, at higher altitudes atop a well-bonded and mostly wind-impacted shallow snowpack surface. Above the treeline, paricularly in ridgeline and pass areas, fresh, mostly small snowdrifts masses prevail.

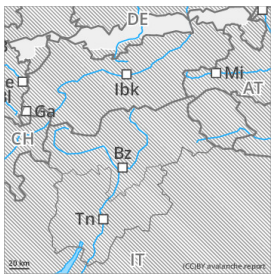
Weather

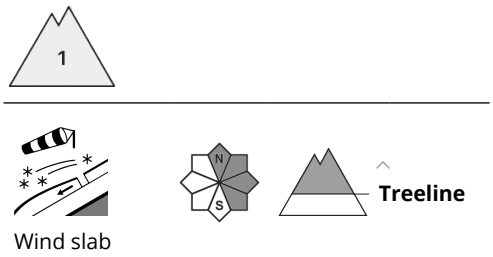
In the evening, rainfall and snowfall, intermittently heavy. Snowfall level will descend to nearly 600m. Nighttime skies will be largely dry. Sunday will be cloudy all day long, low lying clouds and fog will prevail, and light snowfall will be far-reaching, with uncertain amounts. Temperature at 2000m: -7 degrees. High altitude winds: at moderate velocity from north to east.

Tendency

Currently, no significant change is expected.

Danger Level 1 - Low





Caution urged towards small snowdrift accumulations

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger is low, Fresh drifts are the main problem. They can trigger small-to-medium sized slab avalanches by minimum addtional loading, e.g. the weight of one single skier. Danger zones occur near to and distant from ridgelines due to strong winds in steep terrain on NW-E-S facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. The frequency of avalanche prone locations tends to increase with ascending altitude. Small glide-snow avalanche on smooth, steep grassy slopes at low and intermediate altitudes and small loosely-packed slies in steep rocky terrain are possible.

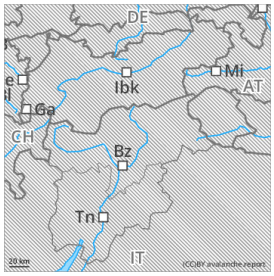
Snowpack

Highly stormy winds are transporting the fresh fallen snow and accumulating drifts in leeward slope regions. Inside the drifts there are often soft, trigger-sensitive intermediate layers. The fresh snow and fresh drifts are being deposited atop bare ground at low and intermediate altitudes, or atop a moist old snowpack surface, but can bond well with them. At high altitudes, there is a layer of faceted crystals beneath a melt-freeze crust, this can be trigger-sensitive. At low and intermediate altitudes the base of the snowpack is wet down to the ground, thus, the snow can glide away over smooth ground surfaces. All in all, there is still little snow on the ground.

Tendency

With more snowfall avalanche danger will rise slightly.

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
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Wind slab