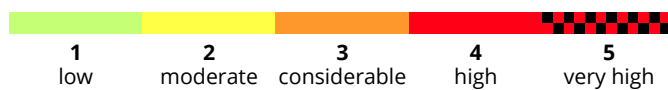
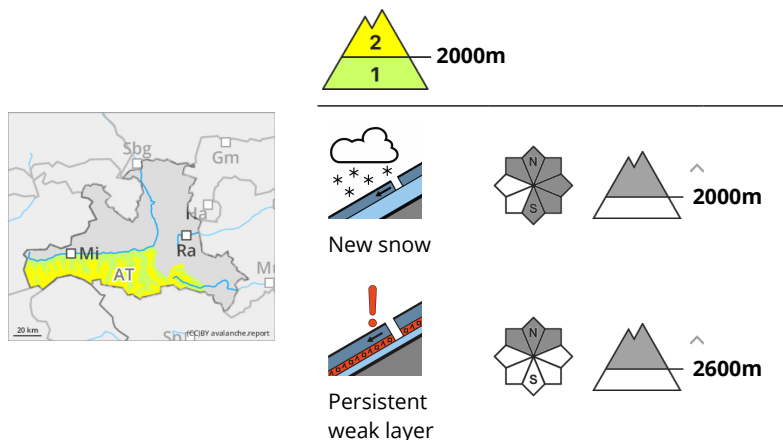


Blanketed snowdrifts, small loose-snow avalanches



Danger Level 2 - Moderate



Covered snowdrift masses, fresh snowdrift accumulations in high alpine regions

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate, below that altitude 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. Only in high alpine regions can the NE winds generated fresh, small snowdrift masses. 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.

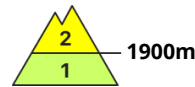
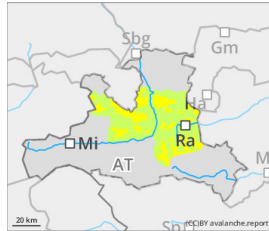
Weather

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 gradually recede.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



New snow



Covered snowdrift masses

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 1900m is moderate, danger is low below that altitude. 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 particularly by large additional loading. On extremely steep slopes, small loosely-packed snow avalanches can release.

Snowpack

Atop the fresh snow and snowdrifts of recent days, loose and cold, fresh snowfall is falling, 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. 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.

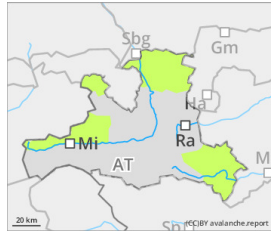
Weather

On Monday, heavy cloud cover and intermittent light snowfall will be the dominate weather factors. All in all, maximum 5 cm of fresh snow is anticipated. Winds will be blowing largely at light strength from the northeast, noticeable at most on the highest summits. At 2000m: temperatures around -2 degrees.

Tendency

Danger is expected to gradually recede. The snow is settling.

Danger Level 1 - Low



New snow



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