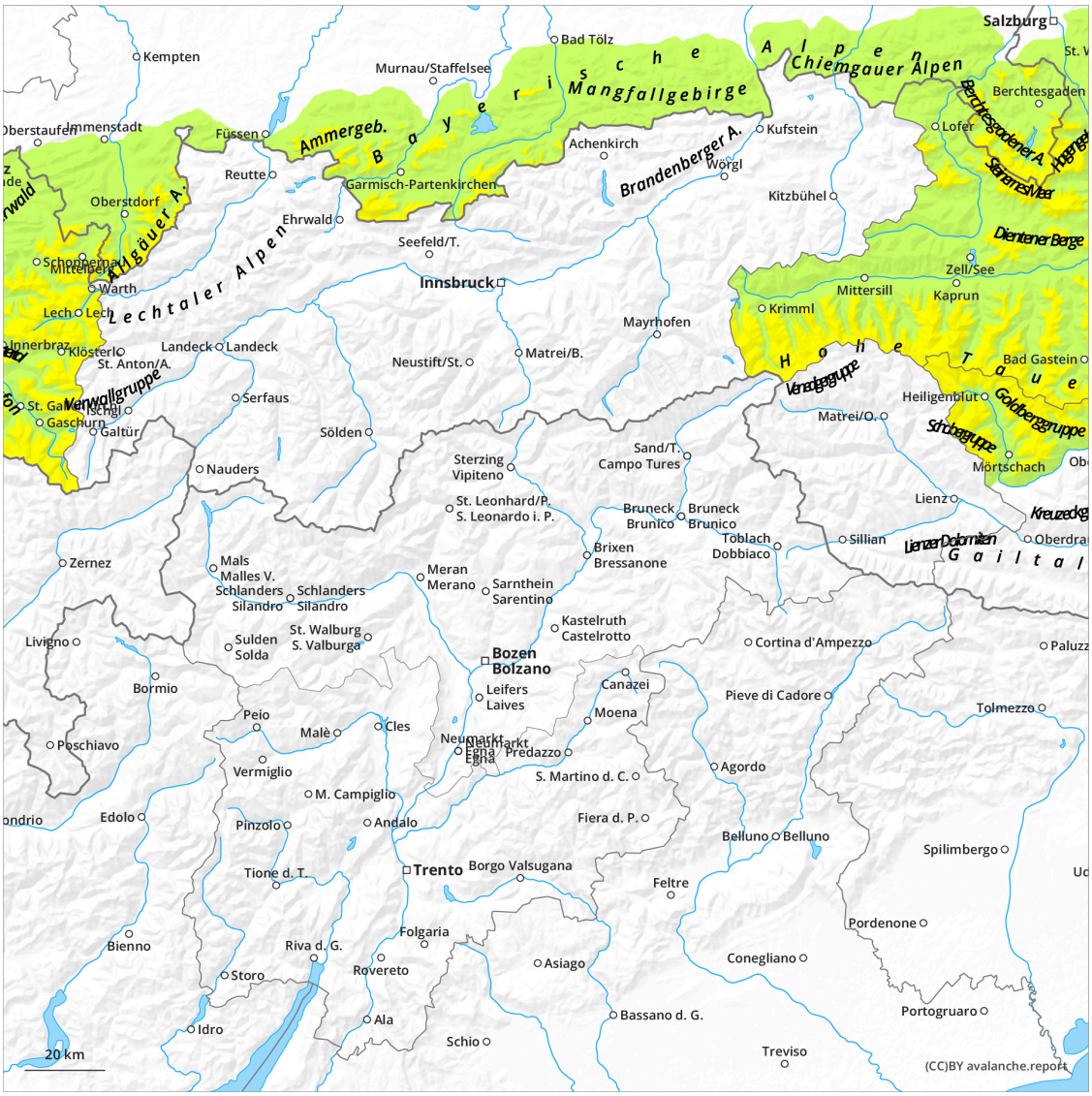
Monday 9 December 2024

Published 8 Dec 2024, 17:00:00
Valid from 8 Dec 2024, 17:00:00 until 9 Dec 2024, 17:00:00



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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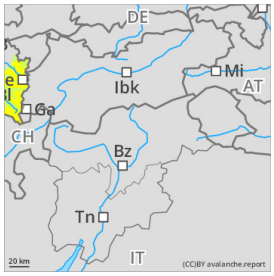
Das Land Steiermark

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



2000m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 10 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.

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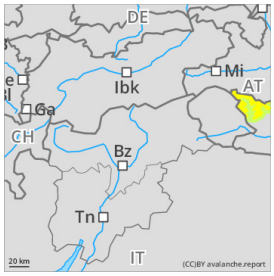

2200m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 10 December 2024

Wind slab

2200m

Caution urged towards trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Danger assessment

As a result of fresh snowfall and strong-to-storm strength winds from varying directions, 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 aspects above 2200m. Due to winds the drifted masses will continue to grow further, particularly on SE-S-SW facing slopes in high alpine regions. 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, 20-25 cm of snowfall has fallen since Friday. Winds were blowing at strong-to-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 Monday, the low-pressure front will maintain its impact, the mountains will be shrouded in clouds, light snowfall will prevail initially. Moderate to strong NE winds. At 1000m: -1 degree; at 2000m: -6 degrees; at 3000m: -11 degrees.

Tendency

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

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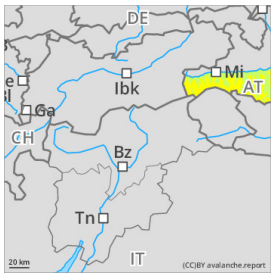
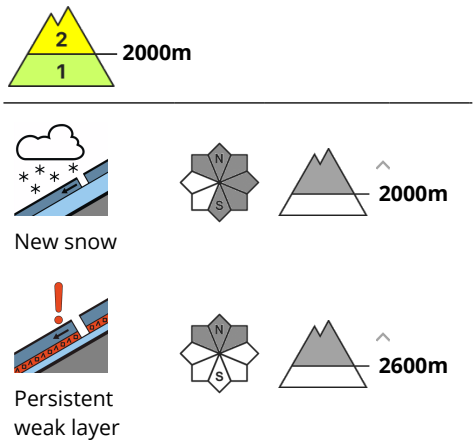




Covered snowdrift masses, fresh snowdrift accumulations in high alpine regions

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. 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.

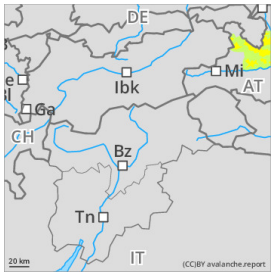
Weather

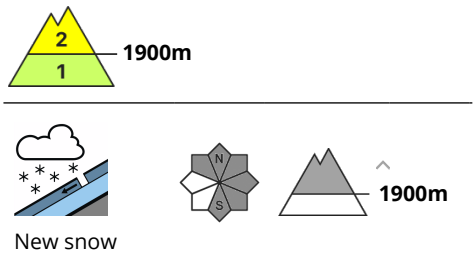
On Sunday, cloud cover will dominate, visibility will often be limited. Intermittent sunshine, particularly in the Tauern, where 20cm of fresh snow is anticipated. Snowfall level at 800m. At all altitudes, light winds will prevail. At 2000m: temperatures revolving around -4 degrees; at 3000m: -9 degrees.

Tendency

Danger expected to gradually recede.

Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Covered snowdrift masses

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 1900m 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 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.

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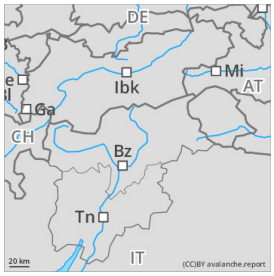

1600m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 10 December 2024

Wind slab

1600m

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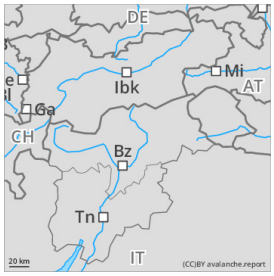

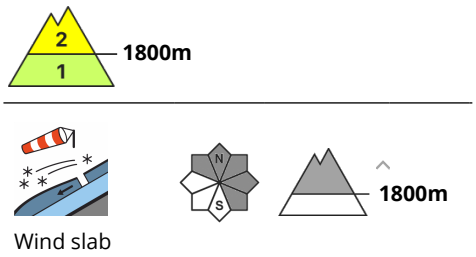

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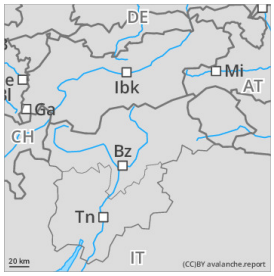
Das Land Steiermark

Danger Level 2 - Moderate



1800m

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 10 December 2024

Wind slab

1800m

Limited Visibility conditions - 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

The low pressure weather systemfrom nor thern Italy causes cold and medium wet airmasses from southeast to drift to the area of the Eastern Alps. Monday will be dominated by low based clouds, the mounain ranges are foggy with few snow. Wind low to medium from Northeast to southeast, temperatures around noon reaching in 1.500 m AMSL -5 °C and in 2.000 m AMSL -8° C. The following days will stay moderately cold and unstable. No larger amounts of snow are called.

Tendency

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

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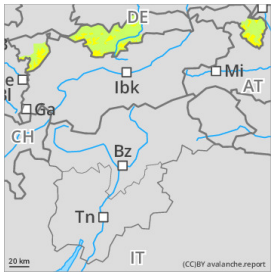

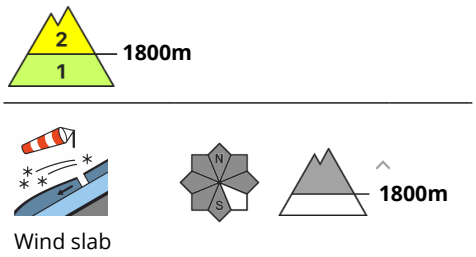

Caution urged towards trigger-sensitive, covered snowdrift accumulations with ascending altitude

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate, danger is low below that altitude. Snowdrifts are the major problem, these can trigger a small-to-medium sized slab avalanche by minimum additional loading in some places. Danger zones occur near to and distant from ridgelines, mostly on NW-E-SE facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Frequency of avalanche prone locations tends to increase with ascending altitude.

Snowpack

The snowpack at high altitudes is much impacted by winds, snow depths are very diverse, broad and narrow ridges are uttler windblown. Particularly at high altitudes, weak intermediate layers inside the snowpack are still prone to triggering. At intermediate altitudes these layers were able to consolidate well on Saturday due to the milder temperatures.Small snowdrift accumulations are difficult to recognize, because they have been blanketed by a few cm of fresh fallen snow. At high altitudes in the Allgäu Alps, a layer of faceted (expansively metamorphosed) crystals has been generated beneath a melt-freeze crust inside the old snowpack. All in all, there is little snow on the ground.

Tendency

Little change in avalanche danger levels is anticipated.

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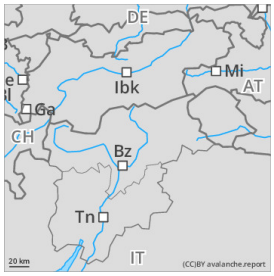
Danger Level 1 - Low



Wind slab

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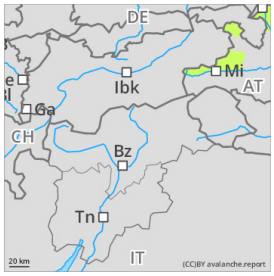

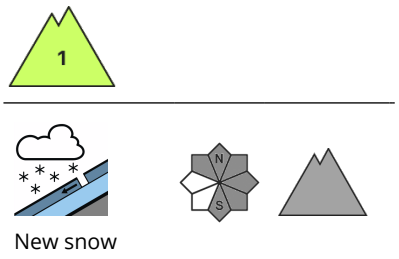

Isolated danger zones, covered by fresh snow

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

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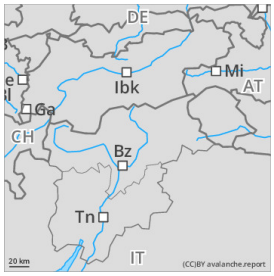

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
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Wind slab

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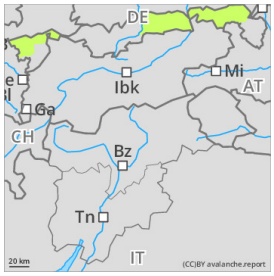

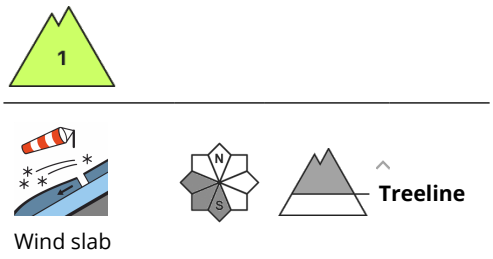

Only few danger zones where the snowdrift accumulations are blanketed

Danger assessment

Avalanche danger is low, Fresh drifts can trigger small 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 risks of being forced to take a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

Snowpack

Weak intermediate layers inside the snowdrift masses of recent days were able to consolidate on Saturday due to milder temperatures, they are trigger-sensitive only in a few places. The snowdrifts have been blanketed by a few cm of fresh fallen snow, they are difficult to recognize. The snowpack is much wind-impacted, the snow depths widely varied. All in all, there is little snow on the ground.

Tendency

Little change in avalanche danger levels is anticipated.

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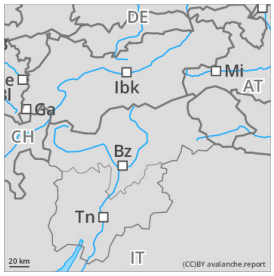

Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 10 December 2024

Wind slab

Limited visibility Conditions - 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 predominately north of the Alps. Precipitations are forecasted only on the edge of the Southern Alps, no great amount of new snow is predicted. Vivid Winds during the weekend have spread the new snow unevenly in the area, leading to cleared slopes but snow drifted gullies and bowls.

Weather

The low pressure weather systemfrom nor thern Italy causes cold and medium wet airmasses from southeast to drift to the area of the Eastern Alps. Monday will be dominated by low based clouds, the mounain ranges are foggy with few snow. Wind low to medium from Northeast to southeast, temperatures around noon reaching in 1.500 m AMSL -5 °C and in 2.000 m AMSL -8° C. The following days will stay moderately cold and unstable. No larger amounts of snow are called.

Tendency

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

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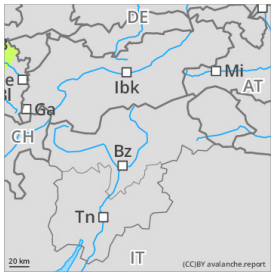
Das Land Steiermark

Danger Level 1 - Low



Tendency: Constant avalanche danger
on Tuesday 10 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.