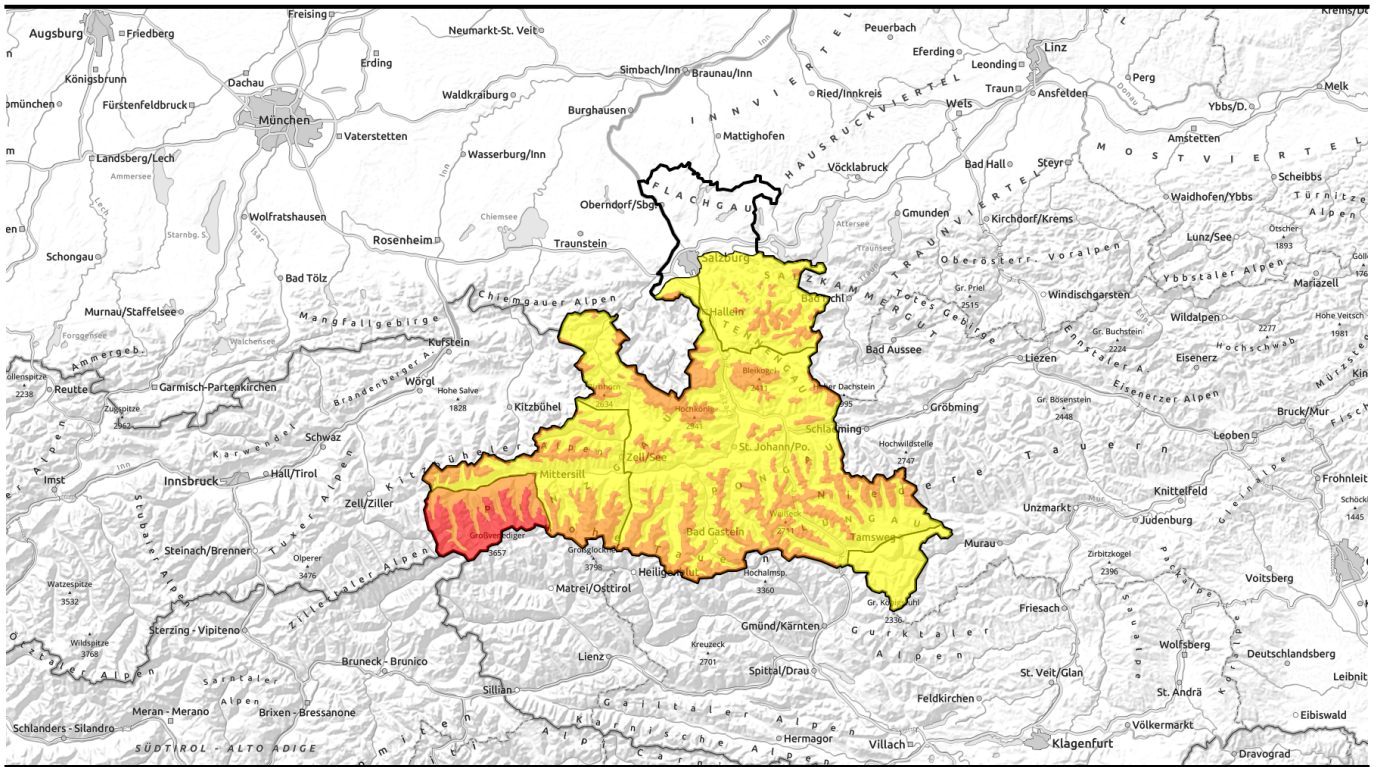


14.01.2021



UPDATE: In some places HIGH avalanche danger due to fresh snow and stormy winds

	<p>forestline</p>	<p>Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Glocknergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm</p>	
	<p>forestline</p>	<p>Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Untersbergstock, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd</p>	
	<p>forestline</p>	<p>Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe</p>	
	<p>Nockberge</p>		
	<p>forestline</p>	<p>Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



14.01.2021

**Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer
Grasberge, Glocknergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe
Alpenhauptkamm**



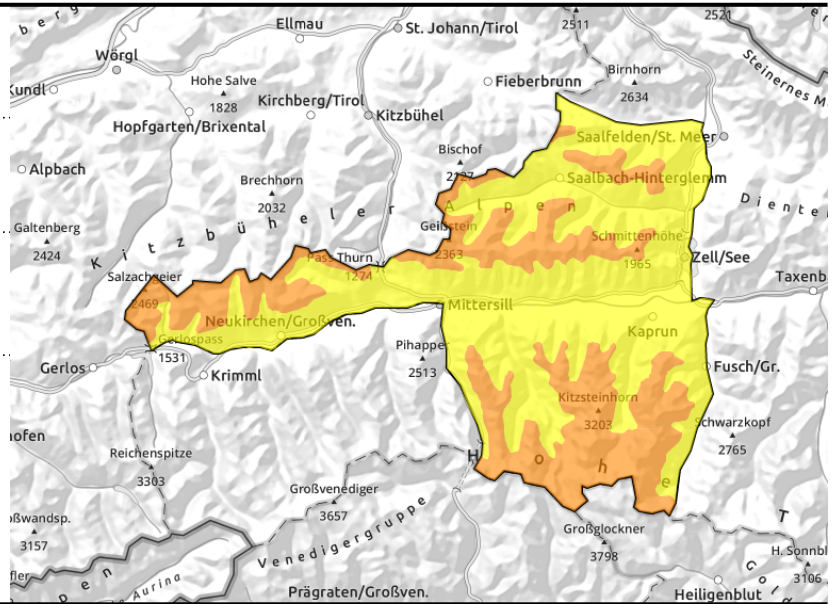
forestline



Heavy snowfall, cold and very loose, atop unfavourable base



Near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls



Snowdrifts atop unfavourable snow base

CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches above treeline. Avalanche prone locations from fresh drifts are both near to and distant from ridgelines, primarily on steep N-E-SW slopes, in steep gullies and bowls and sparsely wooded zones. Triggering an avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading in many places. Avalanches can grow to medium size, in isolated cases also to large size and develop powder clouds, Backcountry skiing and freeriding tours demand experience in assessing avalanche risks on-site and also good knowledge of local terrain, since poor visibility makes it difficult to recognize the danger zones.

Snowpack structure

Between Tuesday and Thursday morning there was 20-40 cm of fresh snow widespread, in the Venediger Massif up to 60 cm, the snow was very cold and dry. During the daytime an additional 10-20 cm of fresh snow will be added to that. The fresh snow was and is still being transported by strong to stormy W/N wind into gullies, bowls and in general to east and south-facing slopes. Exposed zones are windblown and hard. Elsewhere the base is often cold, expansively metamorphosed powder, distant from ridgelines and in wind-protected zones there is also surface hoar. The proneness to the bonded snow triggering is very high atop this base. A further fracture potential exists in the faceted crystals beneath the wind crusts and melt-freeze crusts.

Weather

Light conditions are diffuse or visibility is limited due to clouds, fog and snowfall. Westerly winds are reaching 100 km/hr at high altitudes and in the Tauern this morning. In the Northern Alps, gusts reach 80 km/hr. This afternoon the snowfall will slacken off, there will be some dry phases. Visibility will improve only slightly and slowly. Temperature at 2000 m: -13 degrees; at 3000 m, -20 degrees.

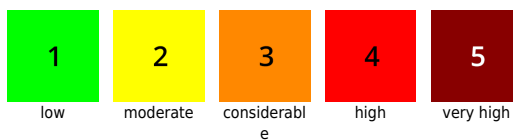
Outlook

Sunny, slightly higher temperatures, light winds on Friday. Marked snowdrift problem, CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches will persist. Restraint and experience are imperative in outlying terrain.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

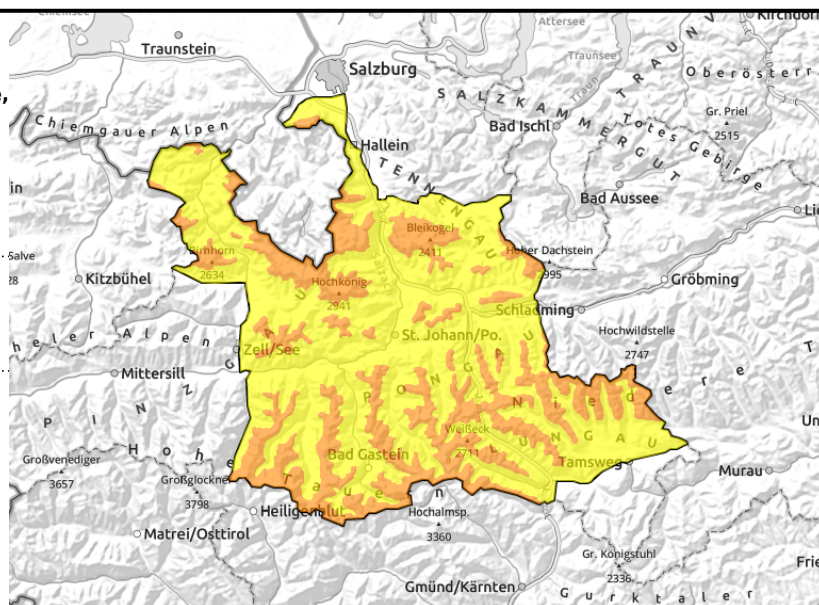


14.01.2021

Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Untersbergstock, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd



Near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, above sparsely wooded zones



Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts

CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches above treeline. Avalanche prone locations from fresh drifts are both near to and distant from ridgelines, primarily on steep N-E-SW slopes, in steep gullies and bowls and sparsely wooded zones. Triggering an avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading in many places. Avalanches can grow to medium size, in isolated cases also to large size and develop powder clouds, Backcountry skiing and freeriding tours demand experience in assessing avalanche risks on-site and also good knowledge of local terrain, since poor visibility makes it difficult to recognize the danger zones.

Snowpack structure

Between Tuesday and Thursday morning there was 20-40 cm of fresh snow widespread, in the southern Niedere Tauern 10-20 cm, the snow was very cold and dry. During the daytime an additional 10-20 cm of fresh snow will be added to that. The fresh snow was and is still being transported by strong to stormy W/N wind into gullies, bowls and in general to east and south-facing slopes. Exposed zones are windblown and hard. Elsewhere the base is often cold, expansively metamorphosed powder, distant from ridgelines and in wind-protected zones there is also surface hoar. The proneness to the bonded snow triggering is very high atop this base. A further fracture potential exists in the faceted crystals beneath the wind crusts and melt-freeze crusts.

Weather

Light conditions are diffuse or visibility is limited due to clouds, fog and snowfall. Westerly winds are reaching 100 km/hr at high altitudes and in the Tauern this morning. In the Northern Alps, gusts reach 80 km/hr. This afternoon the snowfall will slacken off, there will be some dry phases. Visibility will improve only slightly and slowly. Temperature at 2000 m: -13 degrees; at 3000 m, -20 degrees.

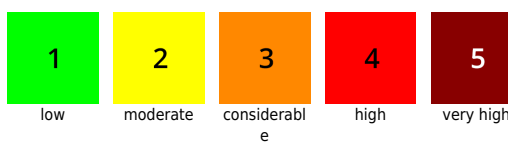
Outlook

Sunny, slightly higher temperatures, light winds on Friday. Marked snowdrift problem, CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches will persist. Restraint and experience are imperative in outlying terrain.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

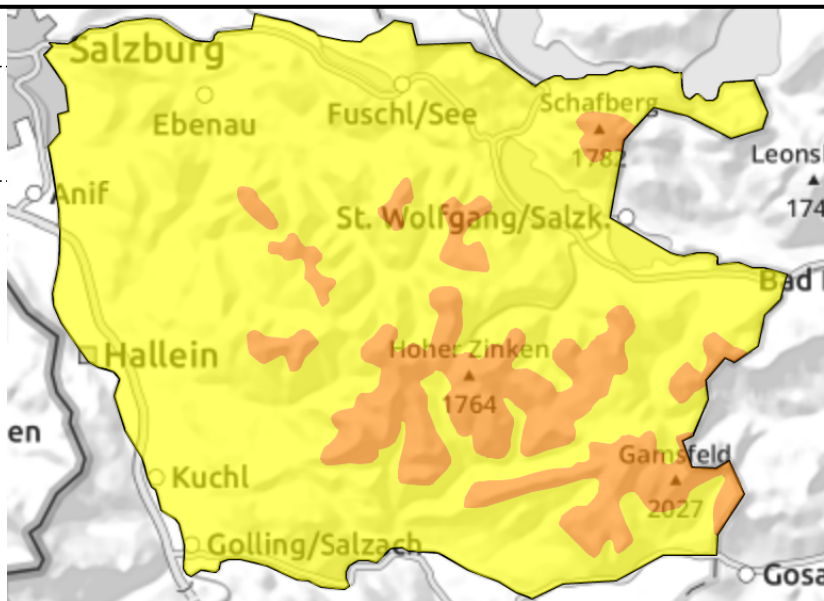
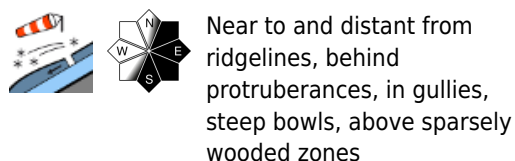


Expositions



14.01.2021

Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe



Delicate snowdrifts demand experience

CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches above treeline. Avalanche prone locations from fresh drifts are both near to and distant from ridgelines, primarily on steep N-E-SW slopes, in steep gullies and bowls and sparsely wooded zones. Triggering an avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading in many places. Avalanches can grow to medium size, in isolated cases also to large size and develop powder clouds, Backcountry skiing and freeriding tours demand experience in assessing avalanche risks on-site and also good knowledge of local terrain, since poor visibility makes it difficult to recognize the danger zones.

Snowpack structure

Between Tuesday and Thursday morning there was 15-40 cm of fresh snow widespread. During the daytime an additional few cm of fresh snow will be added to that. The fresh snow was and is still being transported by strong to stormy W/N wind into gullies, bowls and in general to east and south-facing slopes. Exposed zones are windblown and hard. Elsewhere the base is often cold, expansively metamorphosed powder, distant from ridgelines and in wind-protected zones there is also surface hoar. The proneness to the bonded snow triggering is very high atop this base.

Weather

Light conditions are diffuse or visibility is limited due to clouds, fog and snowfall. Westerly winds are reaching 40-60 km/hr in exposed ridgeline and summit zones. This afternoon the snowfall will slacken off, there will be some dry phases. Visibility will improve only slightly and slowly. Temperature at 1500 m: -9 degrees.

Outlook

Sunny, slightly higher temperatures, only light winds on Friday. Marked snowdrift problem. Restraint and caution are important in critical zones.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

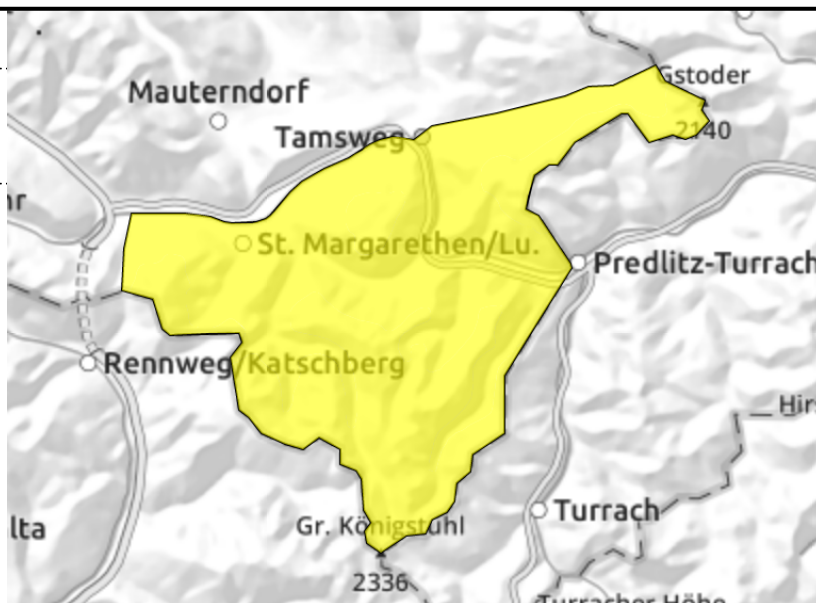


14.01.2021

Nockberge



Near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, atop unfavourable base, exposed terrain is windblown



NW winds are transporting fresh and old snow

MODERATE danger of slab avalanches prevails. Avalanche prone locations from fresh drifts are found both near to and distant from ridgelines, primarily on steep NW-E-SW slopes, in steep gullies and bowls. Triggering an avalanche is possible by only minimum additional loading in some places, i.e. the weight of one single skier, including during an ascent. Avalanches can grow to medium, in isolated cases also to large size.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow (5-10 cm), being transported together with the cold old snow by strong, sometimes storm-strength winds to gullies, bowls and in general to east and south-facing slopes. The base for the fresh snow and drifts is cold, expansively metamorphosed powder, in zones distant from ridgelines also with surface hoar. The proneness to the bonded snow atop this base triggering is high. A further fracture potential exists in the faceted crystals beneath the now partially covered wind crusts and melt-freeze crusts. Wide-ranging older snowdrift accumulations exist on north-facing slopes.

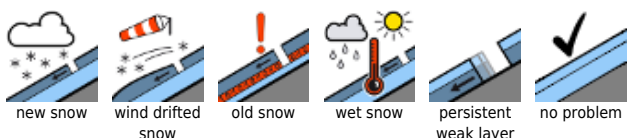
Weather

Light conditions are diffuse or visibility is limited due to clouds, fog and snowfall. Westerly winds are reaching 100 km/hr at high altitudes and in the Tauern this morning. In the Northern Alps, gusts reach 80 km/hr. This afternoon the snowfall will slacken off, there will be some dry phases. Visibility will improve only slightly and slowly. Temperature at 2000 m: -13 degrees; at 3000 m, -20 degrees.

Outlook

Sunny, slightly higher temperatures, light winds on Friday. Marked snowdrift problem, CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches will persist. Restraint and experience are imperative in outlying terrain.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

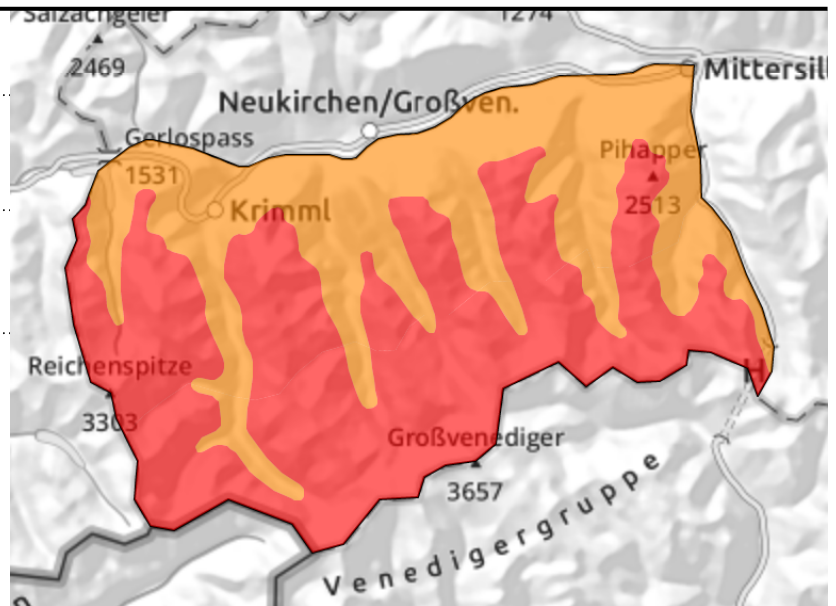
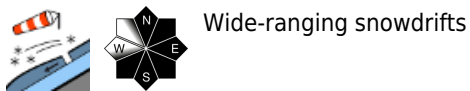
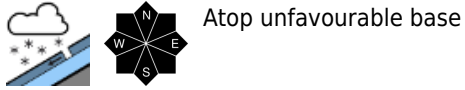


Expositions



14.01.2021

Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm



Lots of fresh snow plus stormy winds

A very treacherous situation: **HIGH danger of slab avalanches** above the treeline, below that altitude danger is **CONSIDERABLE**. Avalanches can trigger naturally, develop a powder cloud and grow to very large size. Avalanche prone locations are found both near to and distant from ridgelines, in steep gullies and bowls and in sparsely wooded zones at high altitudes. Triggering an avalanche is likely even by minimum additional loading. The possibilities in backcountry terrain are severely limited, skiing and freeriding tours in outlying terrain demand great experience in assessing avalanche risks on-site and extremely good knowledge of local terrain.

Snowpack structure

Between Tuesday and Thursday morning there was 40-70 cm of fresh, cold, dry snow widespread. During the daytime an additional 10-20 cm of fresh snow will be added to that. The fresh snow was and is still being transported by strong to stormy W/N wind into gullies, bowls and in general to east and south-facing slopes. Exposed zones are windblown and hard. Elsewhere the base is often cold, expansively metamorphosed powder, distant from ridgelines and in wind-protected zones there is also surface hoar. The proneness to the bonded snow triggering is very high atop this base. A further fracture potential exists in the faceted crystals beneath the wind crusts and melt-freeze crusts.

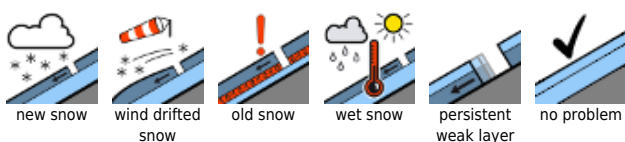
Weather

Light conditions are diffuse or visibility is limited due to clouds, fog and snowfall. Westerly winds are reaching 100 km/hr at high altitudes in the Tauern this morning. In the Northern Alps, gusts reach 80 km/hr. This afternoon the snowfall will slacken off, there will be some dry phases. Visibility will improve only slightly and slowly. Temperature at 2000 m: -13 degrees; at 3000 m, -20 degrees.

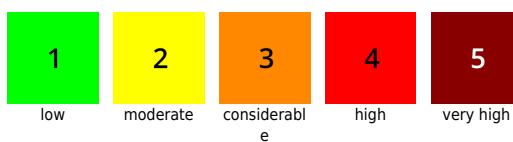
Outlook

Sunny, slightly higher temperatures, light winds on Friday. Marked snowdrift problem, and ongoingly a very treacherous situation.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

