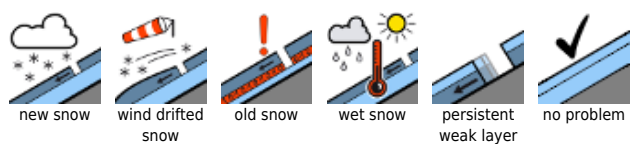


## Foehn storm + old-snow problem

1500 m	<p>Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Untersbergstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord</p>	
	<p>Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge</p>	
forestline	<p>Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

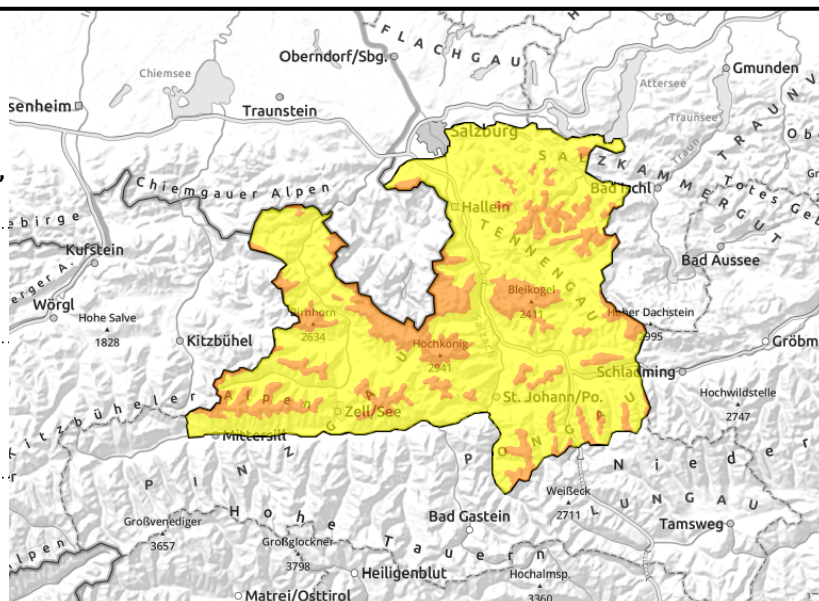


### Expositions



# 22.01.2021

**Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Untersbergstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord**



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in gullies, steep bowls

near ridgelines, in foehn-exposed terrain also distant from ridges, behind protruberances

## Bonded snow on unfavourable base

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude MODERATE. Slabs can be triggered by one single skier on many steep slopes, in gullies and behind protruberances both near to and distant from ridgelines. Most avalanche prone locations occur in NW-E-S aspects, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, and in sparsely wooded high-altitude zones. Avalanches at high altitude can grow to dangerously large size.

## Snowpack structure

Bonded snow (often sticky on sunny slopes) covers an unfavourable old snowpack riddled with soft intermediate layers, loose or faceted crystals atop melt-freeze crusts (particularly on sunny slopes), and surface hoar in wind-protected zones. In addition, strong W/NW winds have recently/currently transported the fresh snow to east and north-facing slopes, exposed zones have become windblown and drifts fill gullies and bowls. Fracture lines exist both inside the fresh snow and drifts as well as deep down in the old snowpack. Numerous current avalanches confirm just how trigger-sensitive the snowpack in these layers is.

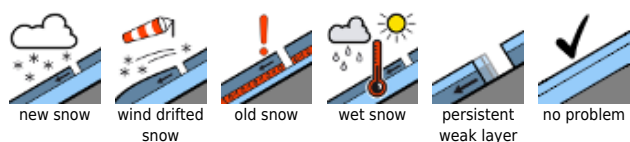
## Weather

Despite clouds passing through, the peaks will be free, in the Tauern and Steinberge as far as Gosaukamm a storm-strength S/SE wind will be blowing (40-70 km/hr). At 2000 m at midday, +2 degrees in the northern regions, 0 degrees in the Tauern; at 3000 m, -7 degrees. During the nighttime hours, snowfall will spread, at times the snowfall will be intensive.

## Outlook

Fresh snow (5-15 cm) on Saturday plus new snowdrift accumulations from NW winds. Ongoing CONSIDERABLE danger of slab avalanches.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**22.01.2021**

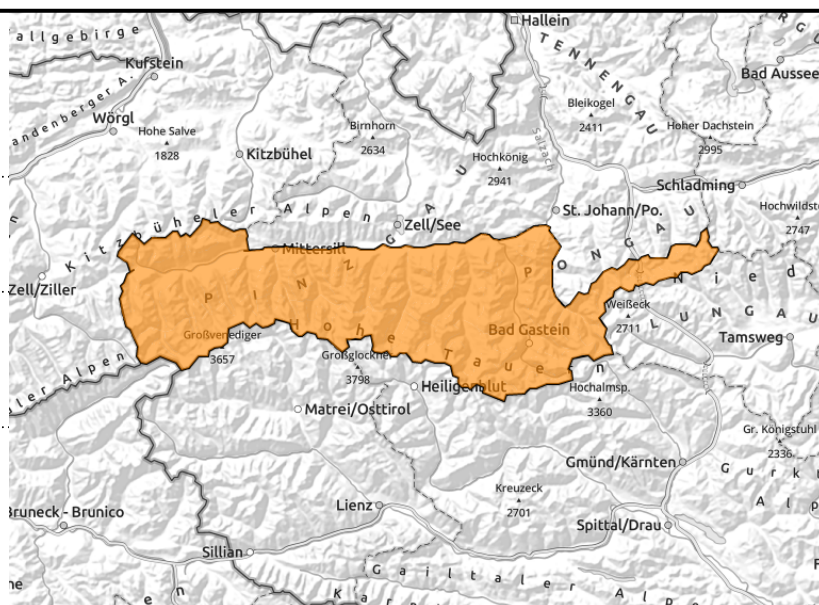
**Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge**



near to and distant from ridgelines, in gullies, steep bowls, very easily triggered



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow or stimulated by superficial releases



## Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts from southerly foehn

Avalanche danger is **CONSIDERABLE**. Triggering a slab avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading on many slopes behind protruberances and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, particularly in NW-N-SE aspects. Also in sparsely wooded high-altitude zones, danger zones are evident. Winter sports in outlying terrain demand **experience in assessing avalanche risks on-site**. Triggered avalanches can grow to large size.

### Snowpack structure

Storm-strength southerly foehn wind is transporting the snow to protruberances distant from ridgelines, mostly on north-facing slopes, and to gullies. Exposed zones are utterly windblown and hard. The snowdrift accumulations cover an unfavourable snowpack base riddled with soft layers, loose and faceted crystals beneath melt-freeze crusts (on sunny slopes), on wind-protected slopes of surface hoar. Older, but often still trigger-sensitive drifts are evident in extended eastern aspects. Fracture lines exist both inside the fresh snow and inside the old snowpack. Current analysis of the snow confirms the high degree of its proneness to triggering.

### Weather

Storm-strength foehn wind. On the Main Alpine Ridge, many peaks will be shrouded in fog, intermittent snowfall will sometimes be heavy. Further to the north the mountains will still be free, despite clouds passing through. At 2000 m, +2 degrees; at 3000 m, -7 degrees, temperatures are expected to drop swiftly in the evening. During the nocturnal hours, snowfall will set in and spread. The snowfall can be intermittently intensive.

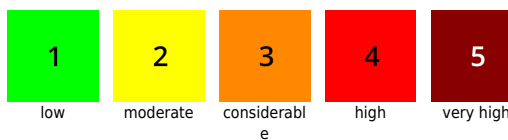
### Outlook

Cold, fresh snow (10-20 cm), as much as 30 cm on the Main Alpine Ridge in the Hohe Tauern on Saturday plus freshly generated snowdrift accumulations by NW winds. Thus, the delicate snowdrift situation will persist.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



**22.01.2021**

**Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge**



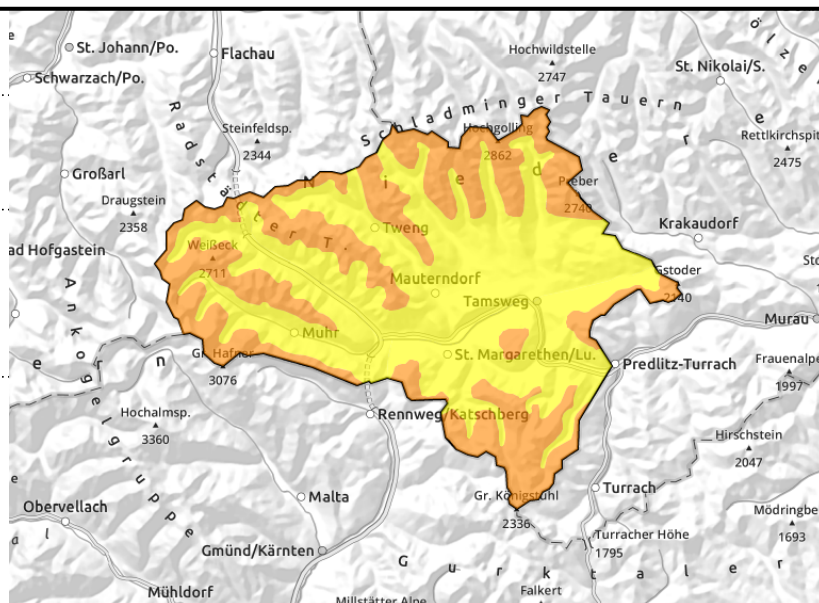
forestline



near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, above the treeline



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow



**Avalanche prone locations from fresh snowdrifts**

Avalanche danger above the treeline is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude MODERATE. In steep terrain, slab avalanches can be triggered even by the weight of one single skier. Most danger zones occur in NW-E-S aspects and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Due to limited visibility, the avalanche prone locations are difficult to recognize. Superficial releases can fracture down to deeper layers and thereby grow to large-sized avalanches.

**Snowpack structure**

Compact snowdrifts on NW to SE-facing slopes cover an unfavourably layered snowpack. Fracture lines for slabs are amply evident both inside the fresh drifts and inside the old snowpack beneath them (loose, faceted crystals atop melt-freeze crusts, blanketed intermediate layers). Above the timberline, conditions change over smallest spaces: windward surfaces are often completely windblown, wind-protected zones are still soft, although the snow is bonded.

**Weather**

Many peaks will be shrouded in fog, particularly in the early morning hours there will be snowfall, some of which will be moderately heavy. Poor visibility and storm-strength winds (40-70 km/hr) from south/southwest. At 2000 m at midday, -2 degrees; at 3000 m, -7 degrees.

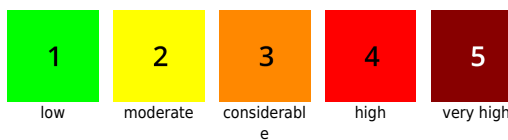
**Outlook**

As a result of fresh snow and NW winds, the snowdrift problem will persist also on Saturday.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

