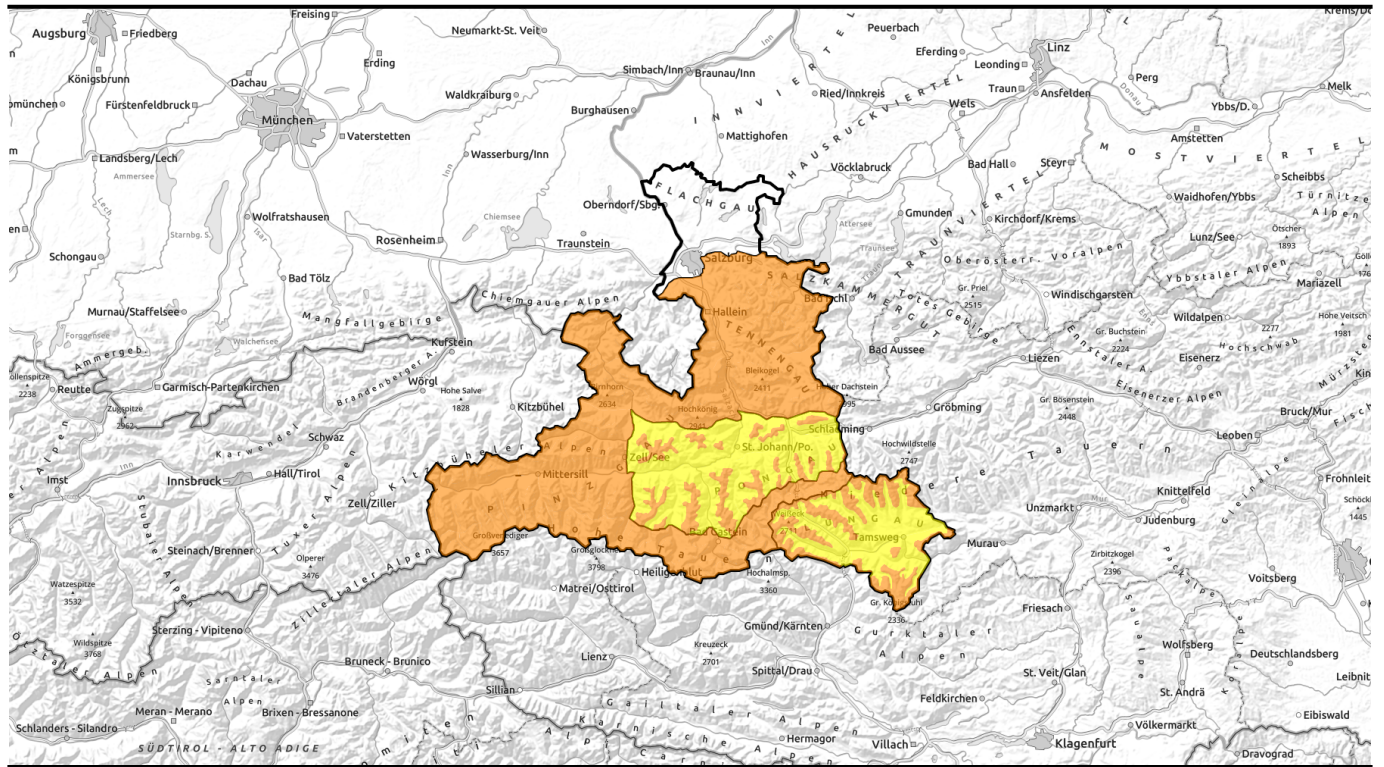


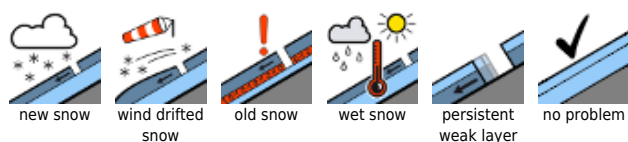
26.01.2021



Fresh snow, wind, old-snow problem. Avalanche danger on the increase.

	<p>Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm</p>	
<p>1600 m</p>	<p>Pongauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord</p>	
<p>1500 m</p>	<p>Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Nockberge</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

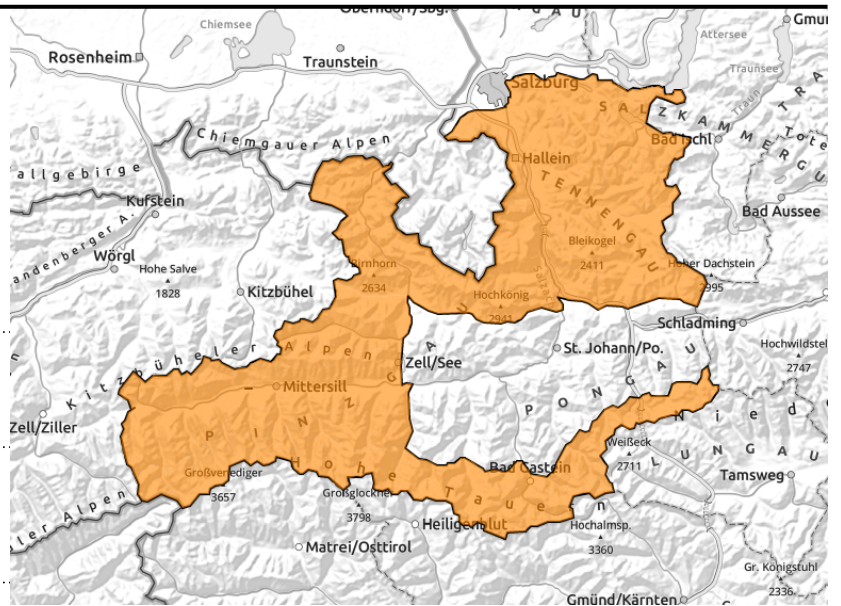


Expositions



26.01.2021

Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm



near to and distant from ridgelines, also below the treeline, in gullies, steep bowls



above treeline, triggerable by snowpack load, in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in shallow-snow zones, drifts can fracture down to deeper layers, also naturally triggered avalanches possible

Avalanche danger is increasing significantly. Snowdrift problem plus old-snow instability.

Avalanche prone locations are numerous, difficult to recognize. **Very steep slopes and the zones directly beneath them should be circumvented under all circumstances.** Most danger zones are found in N-E-S aspects, near to and distant from ridgelines in steep, wind-loaded terrain also below the treeline (snowdrift problem). Avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading. Superficial releases can fracture down to deeper layers (old-snow problem) and grow to medium-to-large size. Isolated naturally triggered avalanches are possible in very steep N-E-S terrain and, with powder clouds, can attain even further runout zones.

Snowpack structure

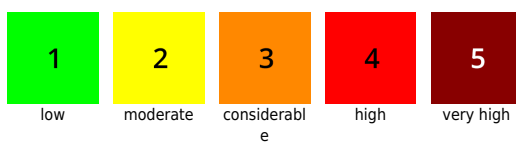
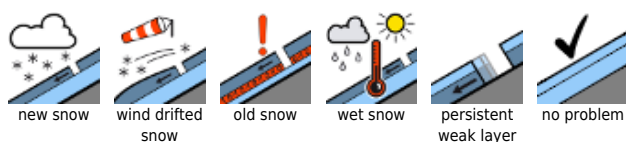
The cold fresh snow/snowdrifts (20-30 cm) is very loose, was immediately transported by the wind. Fresh snowdrift accumulations are relatively instable in the cold fresh snow. The old snowpack beneath them (whose crust only seems stable, but is not) harbors soft, weak layers of faceted crystals.

Weather

On Tuesday the peaks will be shrouded in fog, visibility will improve only for a short spell in the morning. Moderate-to-strong snowfall in early morning, then again in afternoon and evening. Fresh snow: 20-30 cm, more in the barrier cloud regions. Strong winds, can also spread to lower altitudes, blowing at 40-60 km/hr above the treeline. Temperature at 2000 m: -12 degrees; at 3000 m, -19 degrees.

Outlook

On Wednesday **CONSIDERABLE** avalanche danger, some massifs will be at uppermost border of that level (due to drifts combined with old snow problem above forested zones).



Expositions



26.01.2021

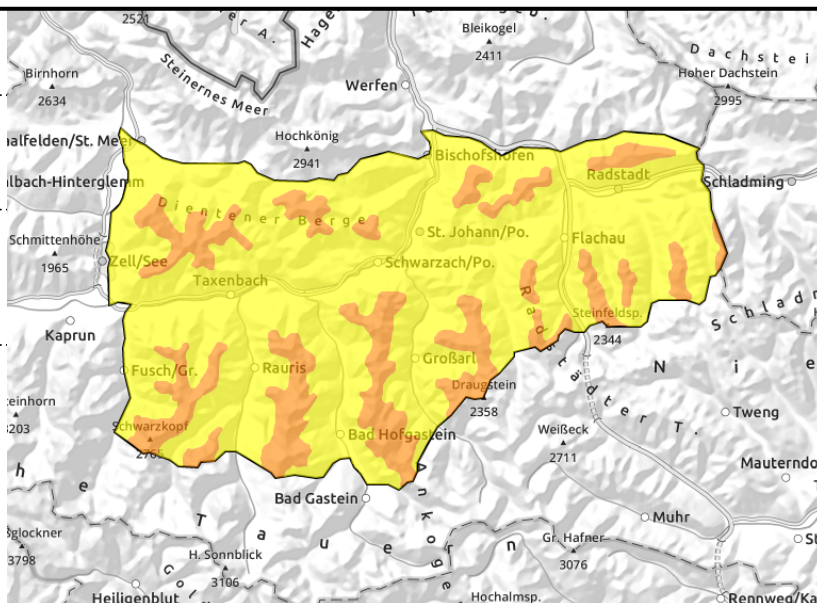
Pongauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord



near to and distant from ridgelines, in gullies, steep bowls



above treeline, triggerable by snowpack load, in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in shallow-snow zones, snowdrift avalanches can fracture down to deeper layers and grow to larger size



Combination of snowdrift-and-old-snow problem

Avalanche prone locations are numerous, difficult to recognize. Very steep slopes and the zones directly beneath them should be circumvented under all circumstances. Most danger zones are found in N-E-S aspects, near to and distant from ridgelines in steep, wind-loaded terrain also below the treeline (snowdrift problem). Avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading. Superficial releases can fracture down to deeper layers (old-snow problem) and grow to medium-to-large size. Isolated naturally triggered avalanches are possible in very steep N-E-S terrain and, with powder clouds, can attain even further runout zones.

Snowpack structure

The cold fresh snow/snowdrifts (20-30 cm) is very loose, was immediately transported by the wind. Fresh snowdrift accumulations are relatively instable in the cold fresh snow. The old snowpack beneath them (whose crust only seems stable, but is not) harbors soft, weak layers of faceted crystals.

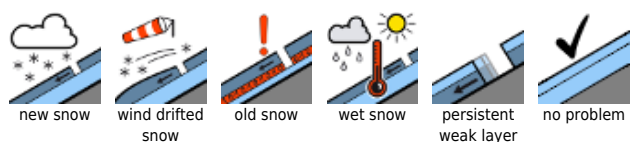
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On Tuesday the peaks will be shrouded in fog, visibility will improve only for a short spell in the morning. Moderate-to-strong snowfall in early morning, then again in afternoon and evening. Fresh snow: 15-20 cm, more in the barrier cloud regions. Strong winds, can also spread to lower altitudes, blowing at 40-60 km/hr above the treeline. Temperature at 2000 m: -12 degrees; at 3000 m, -19 degrees.

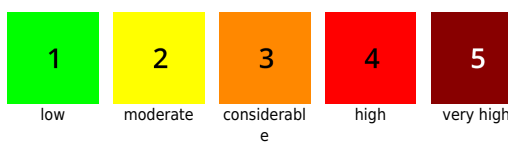
Outlook

On Wednesday CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger, some massifs will be at uppermost border of that level (due to drifts combined with old snow problem above forested zones).

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



26.01.2021

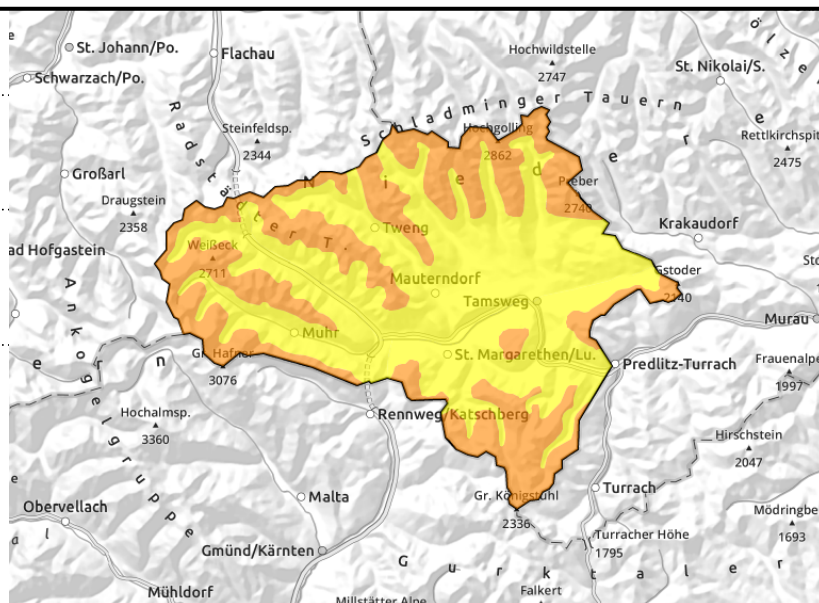
Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Nockberge



near to and distant from ridgelines, in gullies, steep bowls



above treeline, triggerable by snowpack load, in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in shallow-snow zones, snowdrift avalanches can fracture down to deeper layers and grow to larger size



Strong northerly winds. Combination of snowdrift-and-old-snow problem

Avalanche prone locations are numerous, difficult to recognize. Very steep slopes and the zones directly beneath them should be circumvented under all circumstances. Most danger zones are found in N-E-S aspects, near to and distant from ridgelines in steep, wind-loaded terrain also below the treeline (snowdrift problem). Avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading. Superficial releases can fracture down to deeper layers (old-snow problem) and grow to medium-to-large size. Isolated naturally triggered avalanches are possible in very steep N-E-S terrain and, with powder clouds, can attain even further runout zones.

Snowpack structure

The cold fresh snow/snowdrifts (20-30 cm) is very loose, was immediately transported by the wind. Fresh snowdrift accumulations are relatively instable in the cold fresh snow. The old snowpack beneath them (whose crust only seems stable, but is not) harbors soft, weak layers of faceted crystals.

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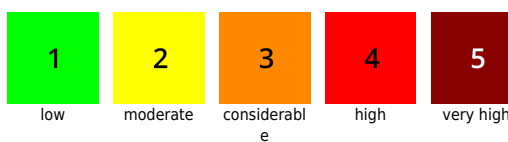
Outlook

On Wednesday CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

