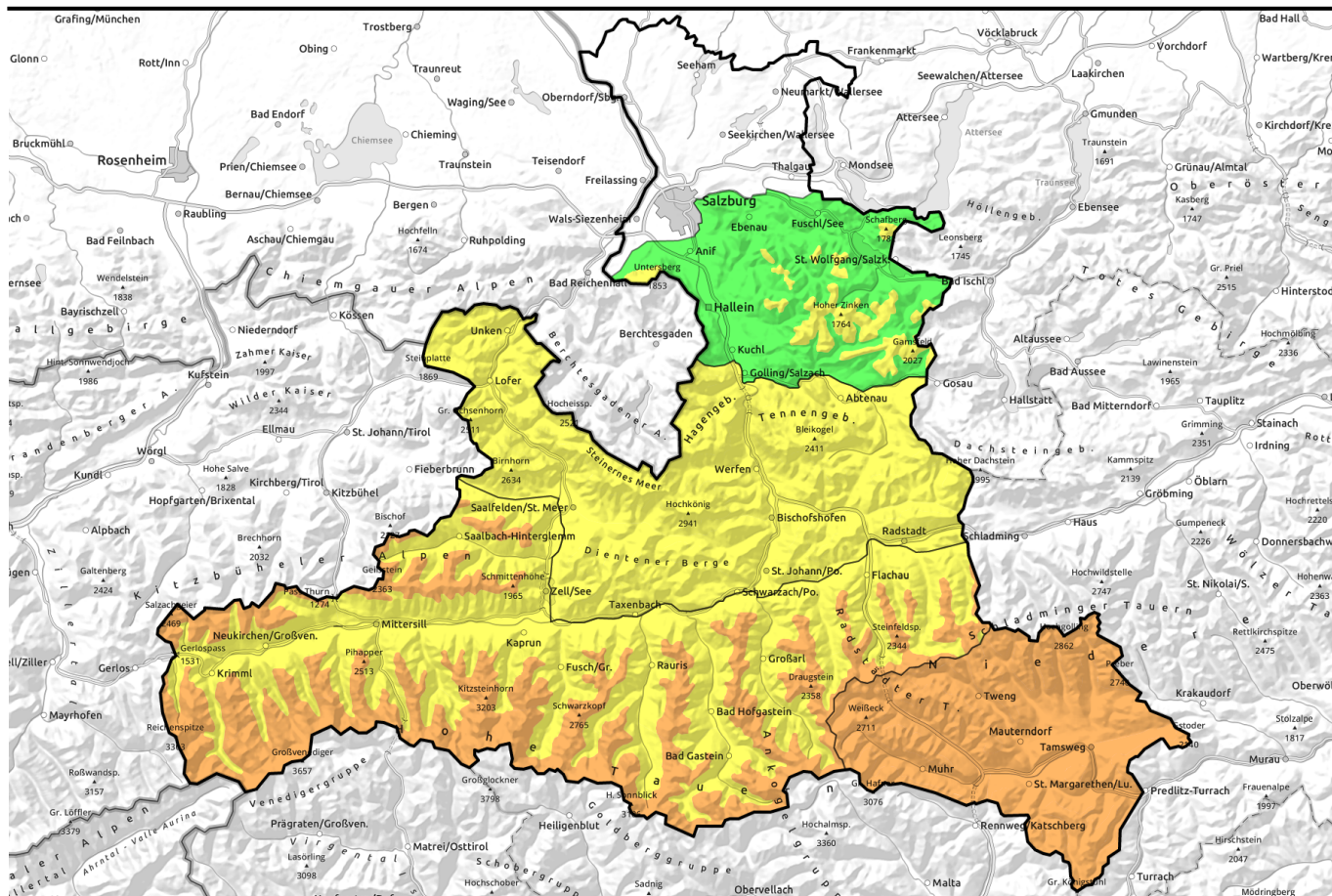


# 07.02.2021, morning



## Foehn storm, rainfall, fresh snow



Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe  
Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord,  
Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe  
Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe  
Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern  
Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge,  
Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Niedere Tauern Nord



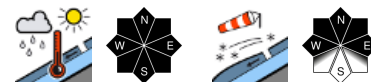
Dientner Grasberge, Loferer und Leoganger  
Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe,  
Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge,  
Göllstock, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge,  
Gosaukamm



Untersbergstock, Osterhorngruppe,  
Gamsfeldgruppe



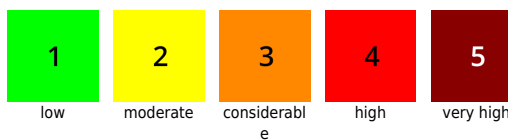
Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Nockberge, Niedere Tauern  
Süd



### Avalanche problems



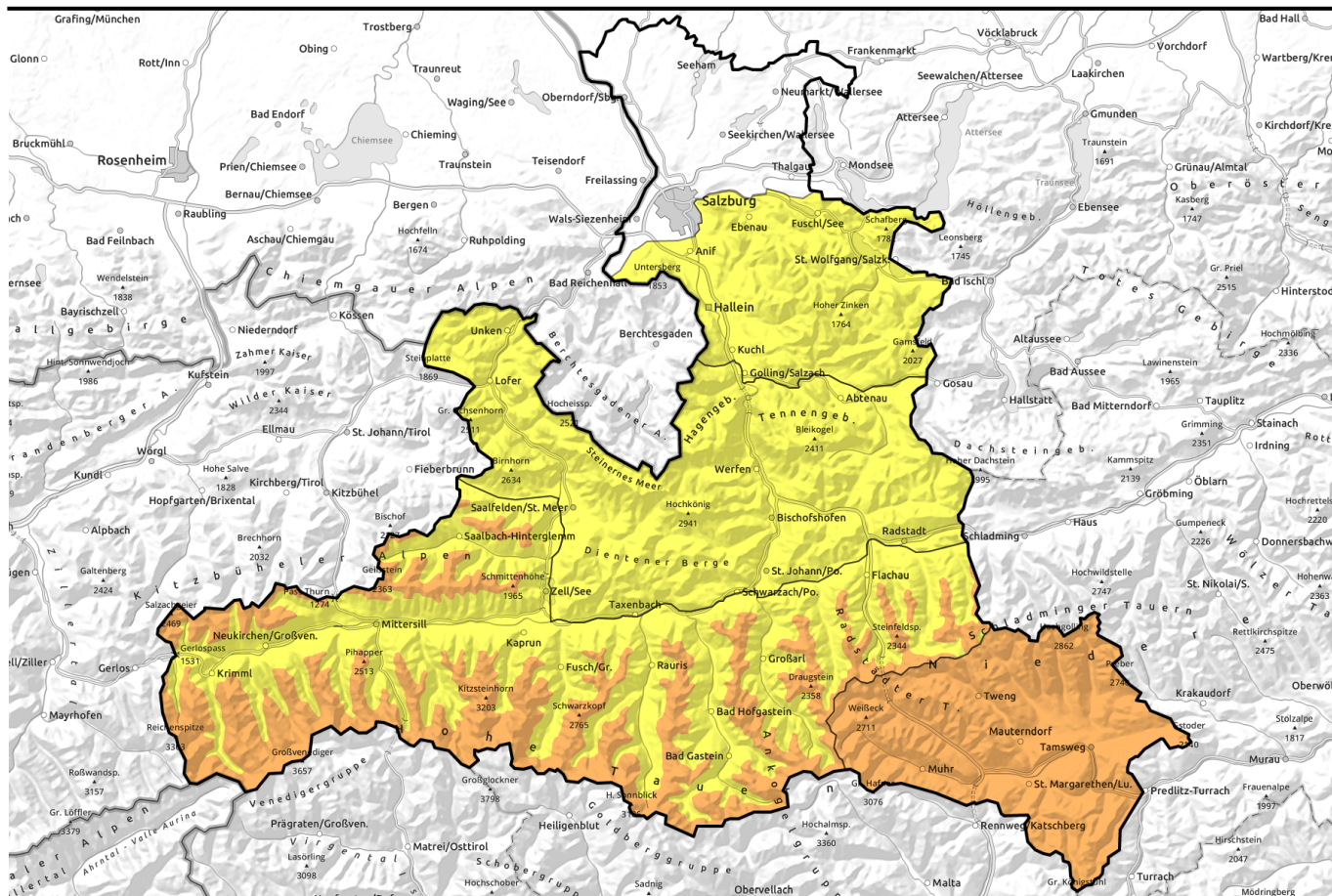
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



# 07.02.2021, afternoon



## Föhnsturm, Regen und Neuschnee



1500 m

Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Niedere Tauern Nord



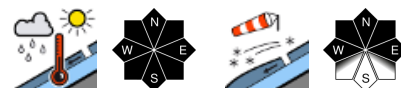
Dientner Grasberge, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm



Untersbergstock, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe



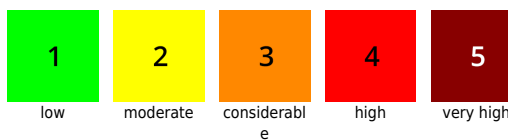
Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Nockberge, Niedere Tauern Süd



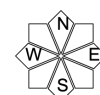
### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

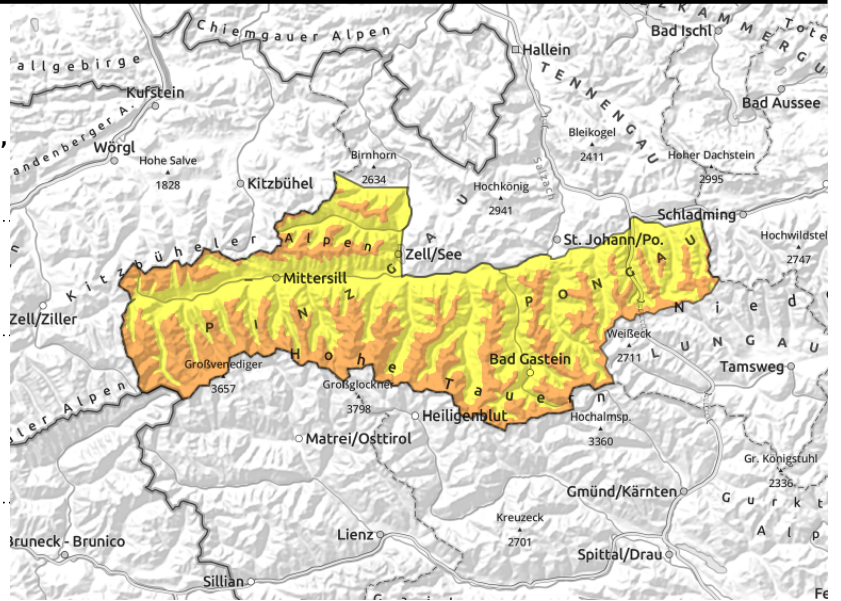


### Expositions



**07.02.2021**

**Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Niedere Tauern Nord**



1500 m



wide-ranging snowdrifts, distant from ridgelines, in gullies in all aspects, above sparsely wooded zones



as a result of rain, below 1800 m

## Wide-ranging snowdrifts and rain impact below 2000 m

Above 1500 m, CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger prevails. Danger zones occur due to far-reaching snowdrifts in gullies in all aspects, behind protruberances and in sparsely wooded zones. It is possible to trigger an avalanche even by minimum additional loading. Superficially unleashed avalanches can fracture down to deeper layers of the snowpack and grow to larger size.

At lower and intermediate layers of the snowpack, rainfall can make small-to-medium sized wet loosely-packed and glide-snow avalanches possible on many steep slopes.

### Snowpack structure

Snowdrifts from southerly foehn winds lie deposited in gullies in all aspects and behind protruberances distant from ridgelines, covered by fresh snow in high altitude terrain. The snow base is often a melt-freeze encrusted surface, below 2200 m often moist old snow. Inside the old snow there are weak layers (soft faceted layers at crusts or beneath snowdrifts) which tend towards fracture propagation and are covered to differing degrees. This applies to northern and eastern aspects and to altitudes at 1800 to 2100 m. At low and intermediate altitudes the rainfall is causing a forfeit of firmness.

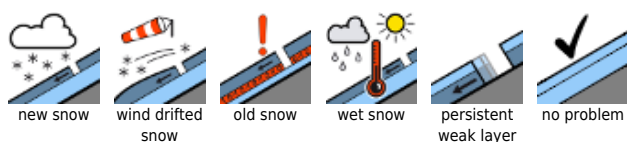
### Weather

Following a very storm night (gale winds in exposed regions) the southerly wind will attain 40-70 km/hr over widespread areas, on the Tauern Ridge 80-120 km/hr in the morning hours. Low lying clouds from the south will reduce visibility, rainfall and snowfall with the focal point on the Main Alpine Ridge. In the grassy mountains, precipitation will arrive in the course of the morning. Snowfall level initially at 2000 m, in the afternoon dropping to 1600 m. At midday at 2000 m, +1 °C, at 3000 m, -5 °C.

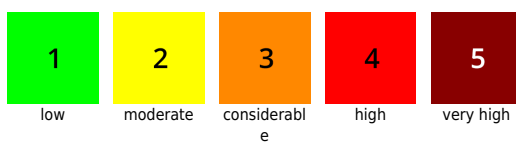
### Outlook

On Monday, dropping temperatures, snowfall down to low lying areas. This snowfall will cover the foehn-induced snowdrift accumulations, which are the main problem. The thoroughly wet snowpack at low and intermediate altitudes will gradually gain firmness through the lower temperatures.

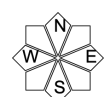
#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



**07.02.2021**

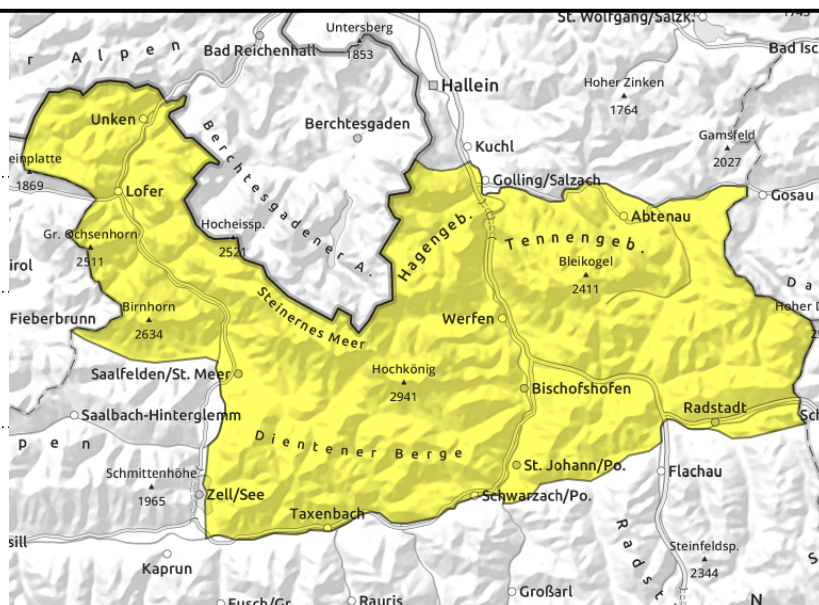
**Dientner Grasberge, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm**



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow, above 1800 m



as rainfall sets in, below 2000 m



## Wet-snow problem below 2000 m, also fresh snowdrifts over small areas

Danger of avalanche is MODERATE. As a result of daytime warming and through rainfall. danger of naturally triggered loose-snow and glide-snow avalanches (small-to-medium sized) in very steep terrain and on steep grass-covered slopes below 2000 m will increase. zones below glide cracks should be avoided. Walking zones below steep grassy slopes can be endangered.

Above 1800 m, particularly in NW-NE-E aspects, avalanche prone locations for slab avalanches occur. At unfavourable spots even minimum additional loading can be sufficient to release a medium-to-large sized slab avalanche. Edges of wind loaded zones are most treacherous, most are easily recognized (near to and distant from ridgelines). Caution is urged in steep, shallow-snow regions and in transitions from shallow to deep snow.

### Snowpack structure

The moistened snowpack has a thin crust which softens during the daytime below 2000 m. Wind-exposed spots are hard or windblown, on some north-facing slopes there is still powder. Inside the snowpack there are weak layers which tend towards fracture propagation, and are now covered. The settled snowdrift masses (warm-on-cold) and more deeply embedded layers (faceted layers at crusts, esp. at 1800-2100 m and in the fundament). On very steep grassy slopes the snowpack glides over the ground. Glide cracks are opening. Rainfall is reducing the firmness.

### Weather

Clouds are becoming denser, foehn windows are closing. In the afternoon visibility is deteriorating. Rainfall/snowfall is moving in, but will remain minor. The snowfall level will descend from approximately 2000 down to 1500 m by evening. At midday at 2000 m, +2 degrees, at 3000 m, -4 degrees. On exposed slopes in the morning, southerly winds will be blowing at 40-60 km/hr, elsewhere winds will be much lighter.

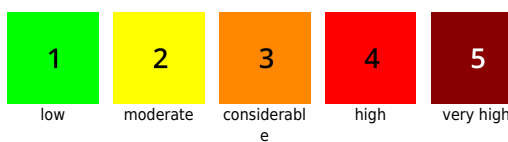
### Outlook

On Monday, lower temperatures and snowfall down to low lying areas. The thoroughly wet snowpack will regain firmness through the lower temperatures- At higher altitudes, the fresh snow covers the most recent snowdrift accumulations.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

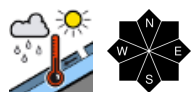


#### Expositions

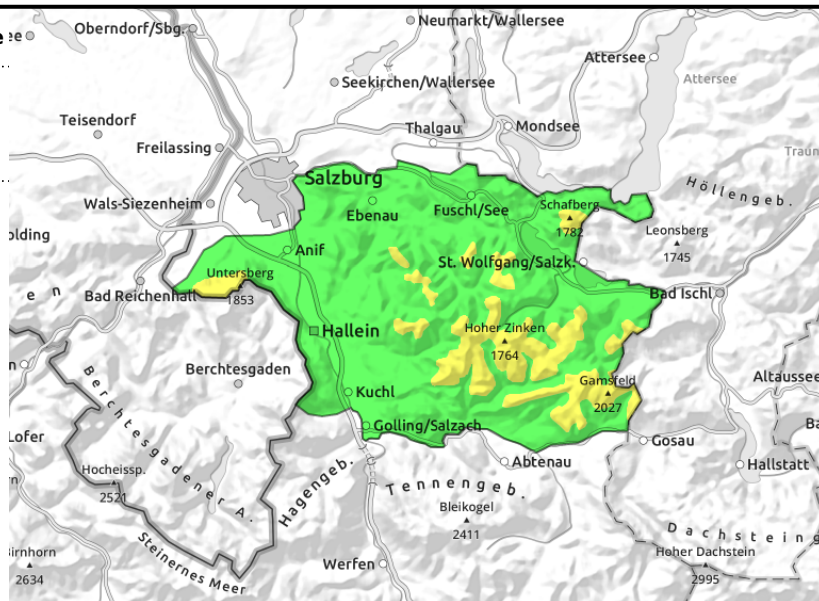


# 07.02.2021, morning

## Untersbergstock, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe



Daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanche activity, reinforced through rainfall in the afternoon



## Wet-snow problem due to daytime warming and light rainfall in the afternoon

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is MODERATE, below that altitude LOW, but increasing durch daytime warming and rainfall in the afternoon to MODERATE. Small wet-snow slides and isolated (also medium-sized) glide-snow avalanches in extremely steep grassy terrain or in forest lanes are possible. On isolated NW-NE-E spots above sparsely wooded zones, slab avalanche triggerings are possible in very steep terrain by large additional loading. Slabs can grow to medium size.

### Snowpack structure

The moistened snowpack is frequently encrusted, then softens up during the daytime. Beneath the most recent snowdrifts are still weak layers which are prone to triggering. The snowpack is thoroughly wet in nearly all aspects, through rainfall loses firmness further. On very steep grass-covered slopes, the entire snowpack (shallow) glides over the ground.

### Weather

Clouds will intensify, the last foehn windows will close. In the afternoon, visibility will deteriorate, rainfall or snowfall will set in, although it will remain minor. Snowfall level will descend from about 2000 m down to 1000 m in the evening. At midday at 1500 m, +4 degrees; at 2000 m, +2 degrees. Winds will be no disturbance.

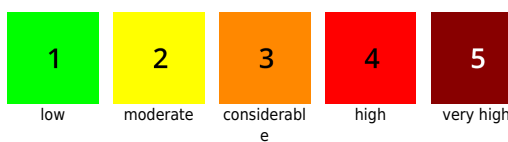
### Outlook

On Monday, temperatures will drop, a bit of snowfall is possible down to low lying areas. The thoroughly wet snowpack will regain some firmness at low and intermediate altitudes due to the lower temperatures.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

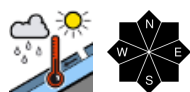


#### Expositions

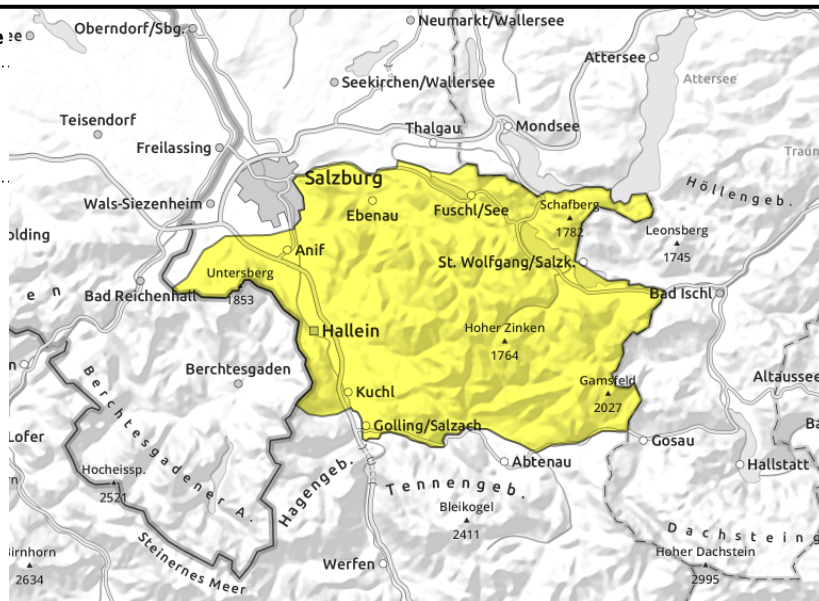


# 07.02.2021, afternoon

Untersbergstock, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe



Daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanche activity, reinforced through rainfall in the afternoon



## Wet-snow problem due to daytime warming and light rainfall in the afternoon

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is MODERATE, below that altitude LOW, but increasing durch daytime warming and rainfall in the afternoon to MODERATE. Small wet-snow slides and isolated (also medium-sized) glide-snow avalanches in extremely steep grassy terrain or in forest lanes are possible. On isolated NW-NE-E spots above sparsely wooded zones, slab avalanche triggerings are possible in very steep terrain by large additional loading. Slabs can grow to medium size.

### Snowpack structure

The moistened snowpack is frequently encrusted, then softens up during the daytime. Beneath the most recent snowdrifts are still weak layers which are prone to triggering. The snowpack is thoroughly wet in nearly all aspects, through rainfall loses firmness further. On very steep grass-covered slopes, the entire snowpack (shallow) glides over the ground.

### Weather

Clouds will intensify, the last foehn windows will close. In the afternoon, visibility will deteriorate, rainfall or snowfall will set in, although it will remain minor. Snowfall level will descend from about 2000 m down to 1000 m in the evening. At midday at 1500 m, +4 degrees; at 2000 m, +2 degrees. Winds will be no disturbance.

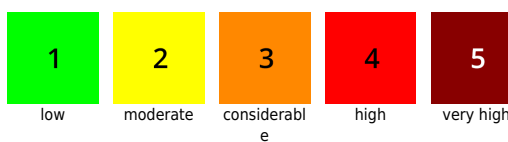
### Outlook

On Monday, temperatures will drop, a bit of snowfall is possible down to low lying areas. The thoroughly wet snowpack will regain some firmness at low and intermediate altitudes due to the lower temperatures.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



**07.02.2021**

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



naturally triggered avalanches due to rainfall



wide-ranging snowdrifts, in gullies, steep bowls, above 2000 m covered by fresh snow



**Wide-ranging snowdrifts, rainfall below 2000 m**

CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger prevails. At low and intermediate altitudes, many small-to-medium, in some places large-sized wet loosely-packed avalanches and glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep slopes due to the rainfall.

In high-altitude zones, fresh snowdrifts are the main danger. Avalanche prone locations occur in gullies in all aspects, behind protruberances and in sparsely wooded zones. Triggering an avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading. Superficially unleashed avalanches can fracture down to deeper layers inside the snowpack and thereby grow to much larger size.

**Snowpack structure**

Snowdrifts from southerly winds have been deposited in gullies in all aspects and behind protruberances, covered by some fresh snow at high altitudes. The snow base is often melt-freeze encrusted, beneath 2200 m also moist old snow. Inside the old snow there are weak layers (soft faceted layers at crusts or beneath snowdrifts) which tend towards fracture propagation and are covered to varying degrees. This applies to northern and easetern aspects and to altitudes at 1800-2100 m above all. At low and intermediate altitudes, rain is causing a forfeiture in firmness.

**Weather**

Following a very storm night, southerly winds are still blowing at 40/70 km/hr during the daytime. Low lying clouds reduce visibility, rainfall/snowfall is intermittently heavy. Rainfall initially up to 2000 m, then to 1500 m during the daytime. At midday at 2000 m, 0 degrees; at 3000 m, -5 degrees.

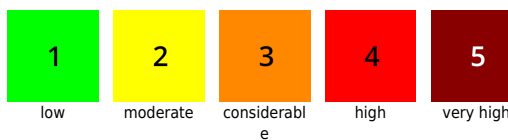
**Outlook**

On Monday, temperatures will drop somewhat and snowfall down to low lying areas is anticipated. Snowfall will cover the foehn-induced snowdrifts, which are the main problem. The thoroughly wet snowpack at low and intermediate altitudes will slowly regain firmness through the lower temperatures.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

