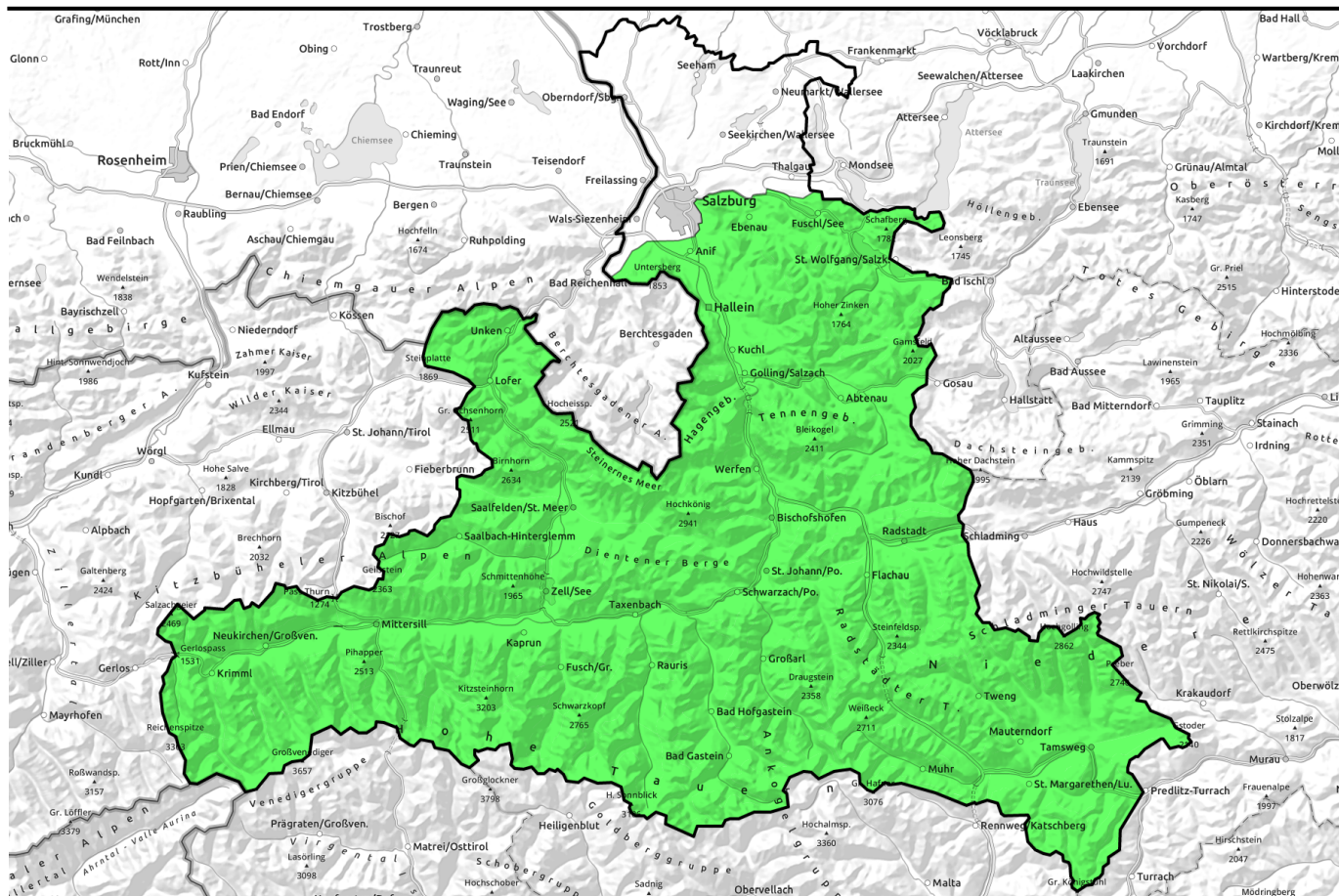


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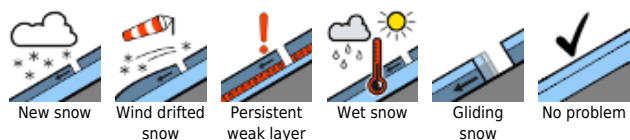
Stable conditions. Cloudbanks hinder firm.



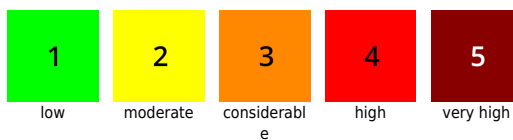
Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm,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



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

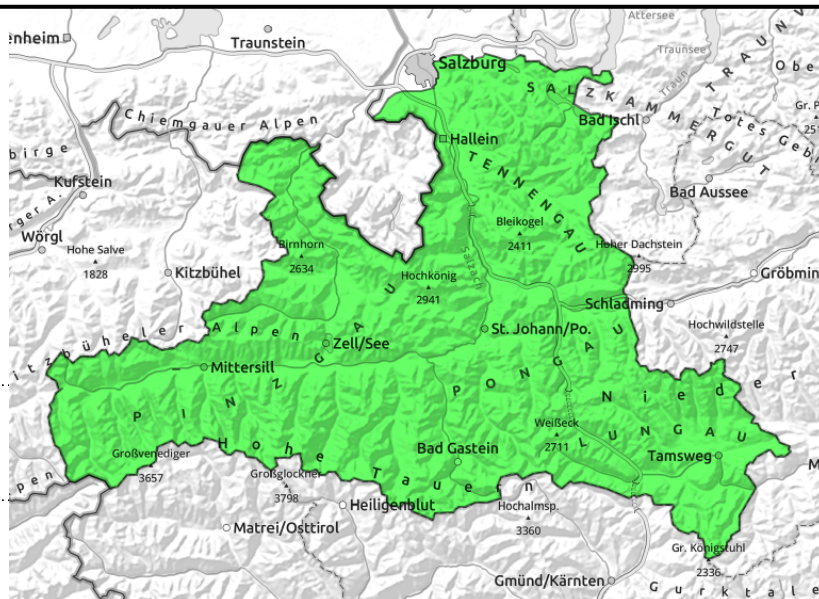


Expositions



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



hardened surfaces dominate, isolated danger zones in extremely steep high-alpine and shady terrain

Stable snowpack, heed danger of falling in steep terrain

Avalanche danger is LOW, the risks of falling on the hard surfaces (which often remain hard all day long) are greater. Isolated avalanche prone locations for dry-snow avalanches exist in shallow-snow transitions of 40°+ north-facing slopes above about 2400 m. Isolated unfavourable spots could trigger a fracture in the old snow (old-snow problem).

Potential for glide-snow avalanches fundamentally exists although these are currently rare. Isolated small-to-medium avalanches are possible in extremely steep grassy terrain where there have been no discharges (particularly where there are glide cracks).

Snowpack structure

Nocturnal cloudbanks have hampered outgoing radiation, the melt-freeze crusts cannot always bear loads. Moistening is low due to the reduced outgoing radiation. Surfaces generally remain dry, hard, encrusted. On shady slopes there is still some settled powder.

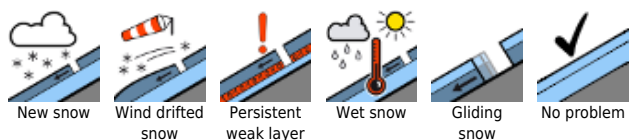
The old snowpack has settled well, is stable. More deeply embedded soft layers of faceted crystals are nearly always well covered-over. The snowpack fundament is being weakened by depth hoar. The snowpack gliding over grassy slopes has slowed somewhat, or else the discharge zones below 2000 m have already been unleashed.

Weather

On Thursday, widespread cloudbanks will pass through, the sun become somewhat recessive. The peaks will remain free, but light will be diffuse. Westerly winds will be light until afternoon, later intensify in the Northern Alps at high altitude. During the day temperatures will drop: at 2000 m from +2 to -1 degree; at 3000 m, from -5 to -8 degrees.

On Thursday night, snowfall will spread, accompanied by moderate W/N winds (stronger in the Northern Alps). During the daytime on Friday the snowfall will continue, possibly intensify. On the northern flank of the Alps, intermittently strong-velocity NW winds will ultimately bring 5-15 cm of fresh snow, as much as 20 cm from place to place.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



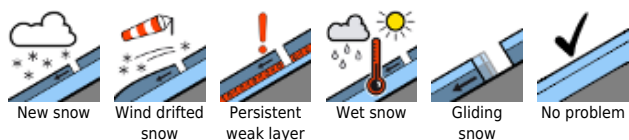
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Outlook

On Friday, winter is back, a big change from recent days. Fresh snow and wind will generate more frequent avalanche prone locations by creating new snowdrift accumulations, particularly at high altitudes in the Northern Alps and Tauern. Expected avalanche danger level: MODERATE.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

