

## Still treacherous in some high altitude regions

	2200 m Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm	
	1500 m Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord	
	Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd, Glocknergruppe Nord	
	2000 m Nockberge	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

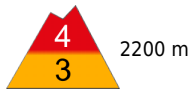


### Expositions



**18.03.2021**

**Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm**



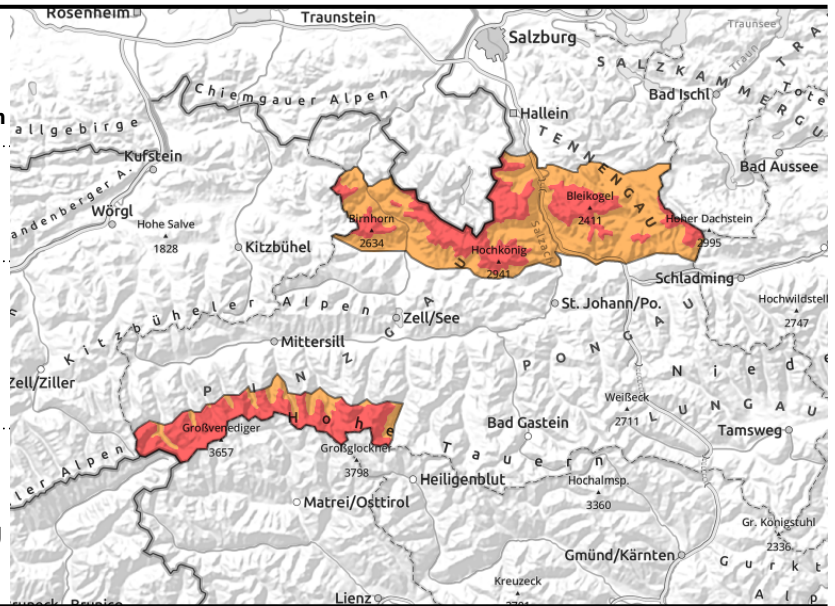
2200 m



huge sink-in depths, increasing with ascending altitude, naturally triggered avalanches possible in very steep terrain



wide-ranging snowdrifts, distant from ridgelines, more easily triggered with ascending altitude



## Still high avalanche danger in some places

Avalanche danger above 2200 m is still HIGH. Conditions in backcountry terrain are extremely unfavourable and due to poor visibility and potential for naturally triggered avalanches in high-altitude starting zones, we advise against all activities in outlying terrain.

Triggering a slab avalanche in steep terrain is LIKELY by minimum additional loading. This applies to practically all aspects, there is hardly a difference from place to place. Avalanche prone locations are found both near to and distant from ridgelines on steep slopes.

In very steep rocky wind-loaded zones, also medium-to-large naturally triggered avalanches are possible. Releases at high altitude can develop powder clouds and thereby extend to long runout zones.

## Snowpack structure

The great masses of recently fallen fresh snow, distributed over four days, amount to 70-120 cm of settled snow, due to own weight plus the diffuse March solar radiation. At the same time, more cold snow is being added to it which then will be transported at high altitudes. Potential fracture points thus exist inside the cold masses of fresh snow themselves. The heavily blanketed old snowpack is generally stable. But there are potential weak layers at the borderlines to the old snowpack or inside the uppermost layers of the old snowpack (beneath sunny-side melt-freeze crusts, on shady slopes there has also been blanketed-over hoar observed).

## Weather

On Thursday, visibility will often be reduced by clouds and snow showers, Fresh snow Wednesday 6:00 pm to Thursday 6:00 pm: generally 20-30 cm. Sunny interims are anticipated (diffuse light). Cold NW winds (30-40 km/hr). Temperature at 2000 m: -11 degrees; at 3000 m: -18 degrees.

On Friday, dry weather to start with, clouds will make room for a bit of sunshine. In the afternoon, visibility limited by convective cloud and isolated snow showers. Winds will be light at all altitudes. Temperature at 2000 m: -10 degrees; at 3000 m: -18 degrees.

## Outlook

Avalanche danger will gradually decrease. The avalanche threat will recede to the most recently

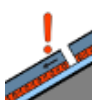
### Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



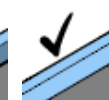
Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

### Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerabl

e



4

high



5

very high

### Expositions

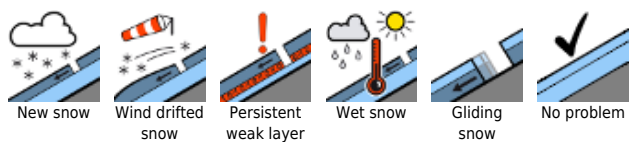


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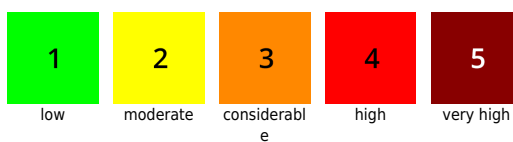
formed ridgeline snowdrift accumulations. On Friday and Saturday, generally CONSIDERABLE danger, increasing with ascending altitude.

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**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

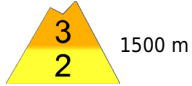
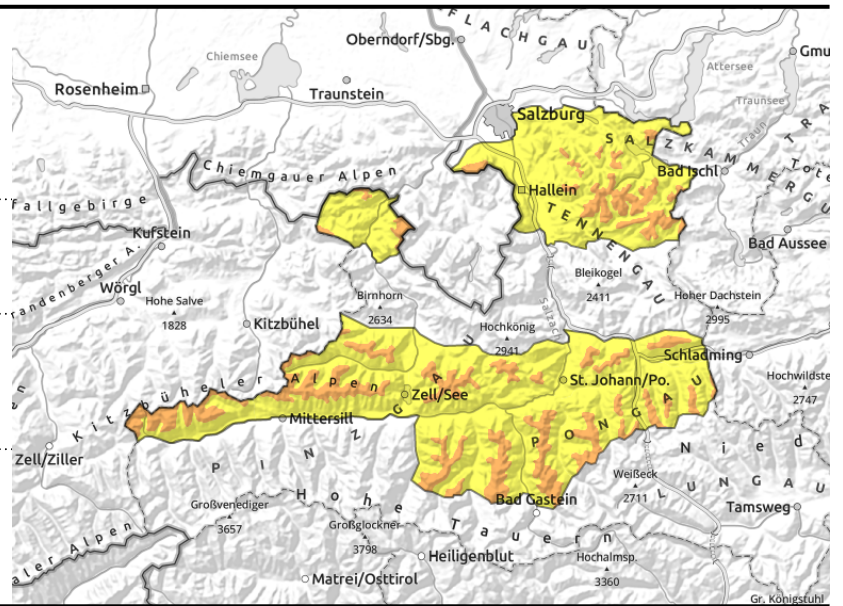


**Expositions**



**18.03.2021**

**Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord**



wide-ranging drifts, distant from ridges, below treeline, often easily triggered



rapidly increasing with ascending altitude, loose-snow avalanches on steep slopes

## Avoid very steep terrain above treeline!

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is CONSIDERABLE. Backcountry activities demand restraint. In many places above sparsely wooded zones, a medium slab avalanche can be triggered by the weight of one single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in gullies and on very steep NE-E-SW slopes. This applies also to protruberances distant from ridgelines and steep forest lanes.

In very steep wind-loaded and rocky terrain, isolated naturally triggered avalanches are possible. Loose-snow and slab avalanches, generally small-to-medium, in isolated cases large.

### Snowpack structure

The great masses of recently fallen fresh snow, distributed over four days, amount to 70-120 cm of settled snow, due to own weight plus the diffuse March solar radiation. At the same time, more cold snow is being added to it which then will be transported at high altitudes. Potential fracture points thus exist inside the cold masses of fresh snow themselves. The heavily blanketed old snowpack is generally stable. But there are potential weak layers at the borderlines to the old snowpack or inside the uppermost layers of the old snowpack (beneath sunny-side melt-freeze crusts, on shady slopes there has also been blanketed-over hoar observed).

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### Outlook

Avalanche danger will gradually decrease. The avalanche threat will recede to the most recently formed ridgeline snowdrift accumulations.

#### Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

#### Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerabl

e



4

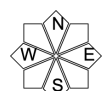
high



5

very high

#### Expositions



**18.03.2021**

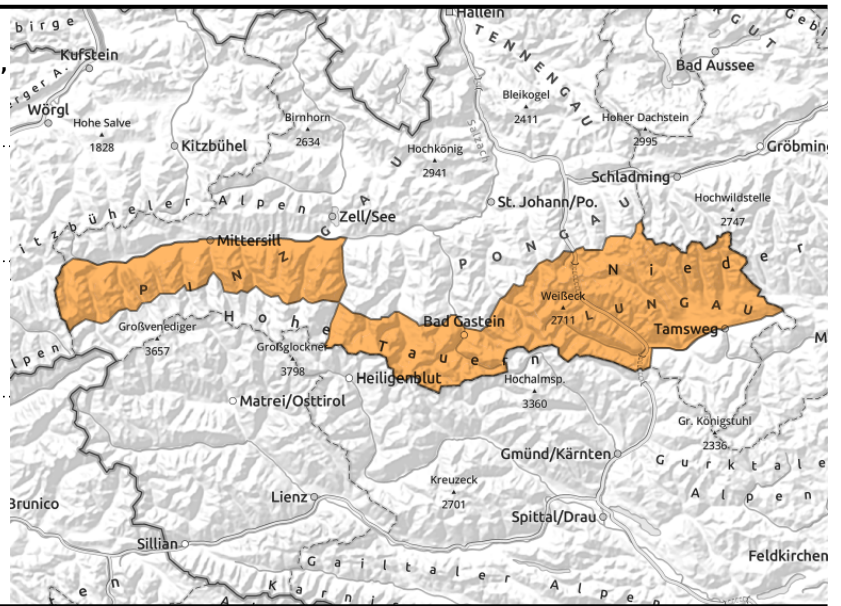
**Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe  
Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm,  
Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd,  
Glocknergruppe Nord**



wide-ranging drifts, distant from ridges, below treeline, often easily triggered



rapidly increasing with ascending altitude, loose-snow avalanches on steep slopes



## Avoid steep terrain!

Avalanche danger is **CONSIDERABLE**. Backcountry activities demand restraint and knowledge of local terrain. In many places above sparsely wooded zones, a medium slab avalanche can be triggered by the weight of one single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in gullies and on very steep NE-E-SW slopes. This applies also to protruberances distant from ridgelines and steep forest lanes.

In very steep wind-loaded and rocky terrain, isolated naturally triggered avalanches are possible. Loose-snow and slab avalanches, generally small-to-medium, in isolated cases large.

## Snowpack structure

The great masses of recently fallen fresh snow, distributed over four days, amount to 70-120 cm of settled snow, due to own weight plus the diffuse March solar radiation. At the same time, more cold snow is being added to it which then will be transported at high altitudes. Potential fracture points thus exist inside the cold masses of fresh snow themselves. The heavily blanketed old snowpack is generally stable. But there are potential weak layers at the borderlines to the old snowpack or inside the uppermost layers of the old snowpack (beneath sunny-side melt-freeze crusts, on shady slopes there has also been blanketed-over hoar observed).

## Weather

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## Outlook

Avalanche danger will gradually decrease. The avalanche threat will recede to the most recently formed ridgeline snowdrift accumulations. On Friday and Saturday, generally **CONSIDERABLE** danger, increasing with ascending altitude.

### Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

### Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerabl

e



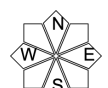
4

high



5

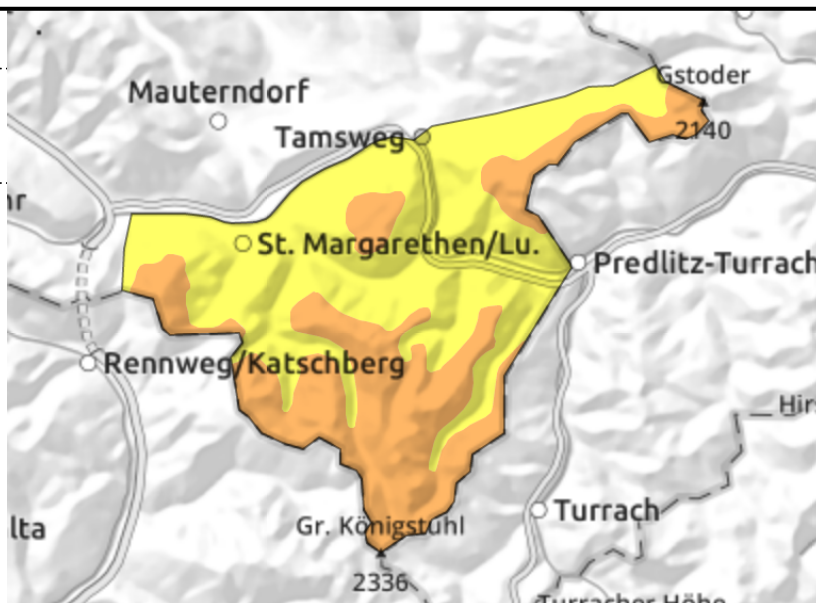
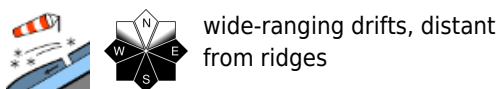
very high



### Expositions

**18.03.2021**

**Nockberge**



**Circumvent steep snowdrift accumulations**

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is **CONSIDERABLE** due to fresh snowdrift accumulations. The drifts in steep terrain are often easily triggered, even the impulse of one single skier is sufficient to release a medium slab avalanche. Avalanche prone locations are found in gullies, on very steep leeward slopes (E-S-W). Danger zones are easily recognized.

**Snowpack structure**

There is about 20 cm of fresh snow which is being repeatedly transported by strong northerly winds. Above the treeline there are massive snowdrift accumulations. Below the treeline and in wind-protected terrain there is beautiful powder. The old snowpack beneath it is generally stable. But potential weak layers lurk at the borderlines to the old snow or in the uppermost layers of the old snowpack.

**Weather**

On Thursday, sunshine and clouds will alternate. Visibility will be adequate, no precipitation, repeated interims of sunshine. Cold north winds at 30 km/hr. Temperature at 1500 m: -7 degrees; at 2500 m: -13 degrees.

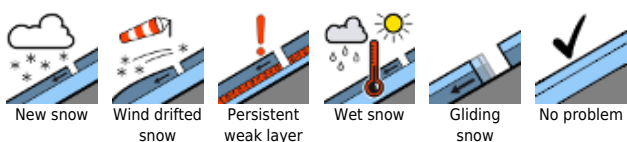
On Friday, similar: dry weather, cold north winds at high altitudes. Phases of fine sunshine. Temperature at 2500 m: -14 degrees.

**Outlook**

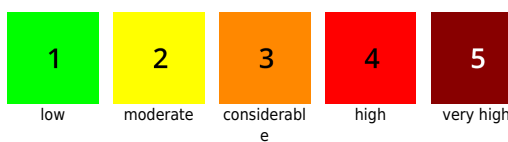
Avalanche danger will gradually decrease. The avalanche threat will recede to the most recently formed ridgeline snowdrift accumulations. Tending towards **MODERATE** danger level.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

