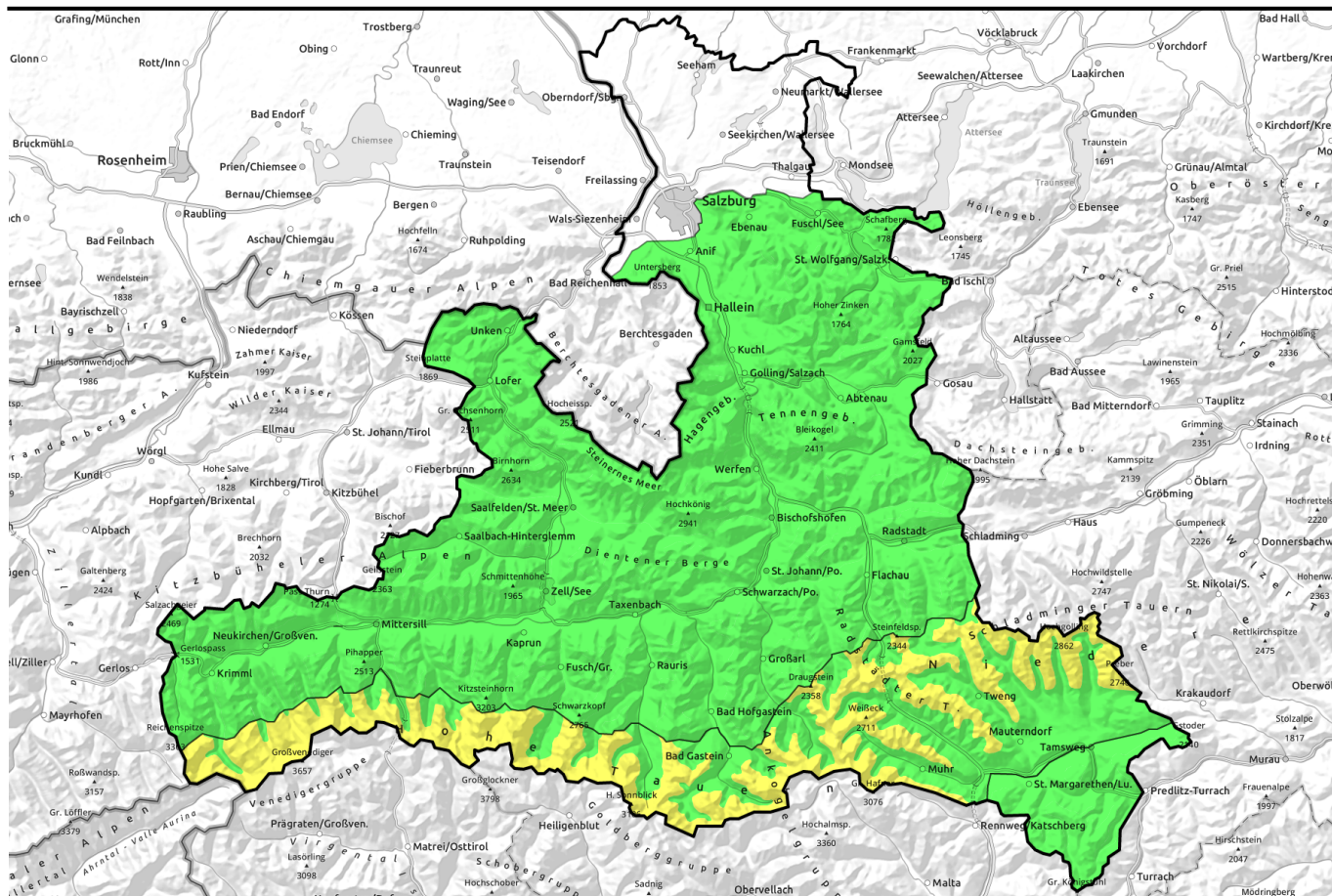


**24.12.2021**



## Few danger zones, weak layers in the old snowpack



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

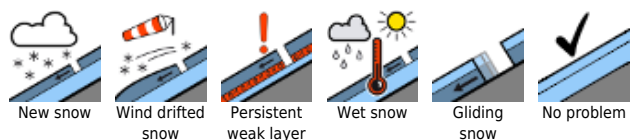


2300 m

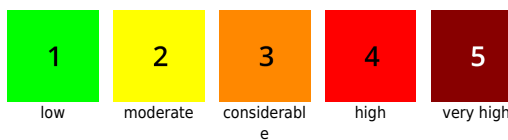
Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm



### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

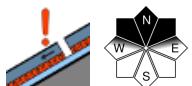
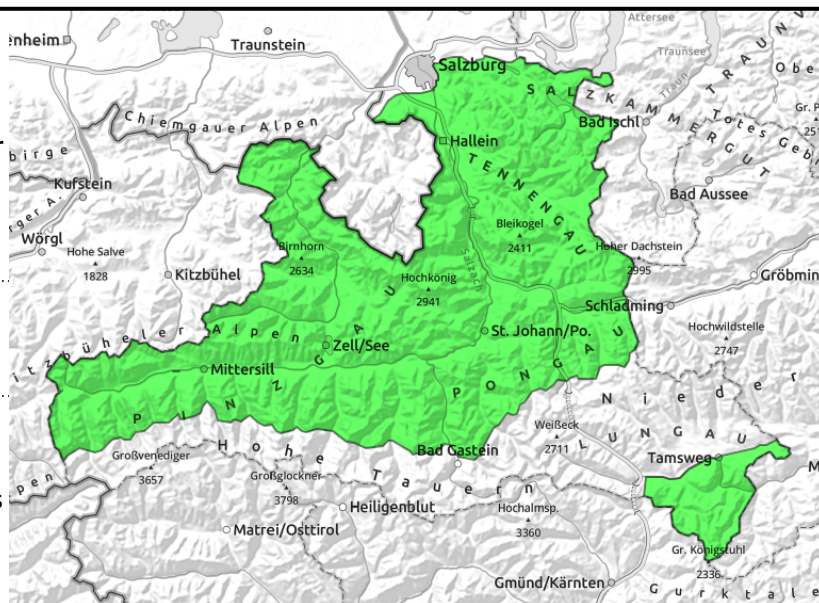


### Expositions



**24.12.2021**

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



few danger zones, very steep, shallow-snow north-facing slopes; treacherous: transitions from shallow to deeper snow

## Few avalanche prone locations, poor snow quality

Avalanche danger continues to be low. There are very few potential avalanche prone locations where large additional loading can invariably trigger a slab from the persistent weak layer, most likely on extremely steep slopes with relatively shallow-snow above about 2200 m in E/N aspects. Shallow-snow and extremely steep slopes near ridgelines should be circumvented. The danger of taking a fall on steel-hard surface outweighs the danger of triggering an avalanche.

### Snowpack structure

Melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (hard as steel, icy, breakable, snowdrift patches) dominate. Beneath this is a soft layer.

A potential trigger-sensitive layer of faceted and soft snow is evident starting at 2000/2200m in E/N aspects. This weak layer is currently not easily triggered or, if so, only over small spaces and is not area-wide.

### Weather

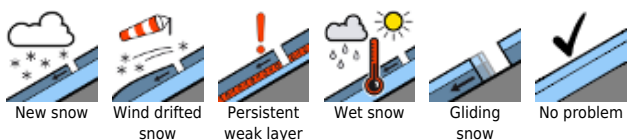
On **Friday** skies will be cloudy in the Northern Alps, but initially it will remain dry. During the afternoon light rainfall will set in, snowfall above about 1500 m. In inneralpine regions some sunshine is expected above the valley fog; during the afternoon light conditions will become diffuse. Strong S/W winds, later northwesterly in exposed terrain above the treeline blowing at 40-60 km/hr. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -4 degrees.

On **Saturday**, lots of cloud, visibility generally adequate, the inneralpine mountain massifs have somewhat better conditions. During the course of the day, sunshine may come through. Winds will not be disturbing, at most blowing at moderate strength. Temperatures will remain mild.

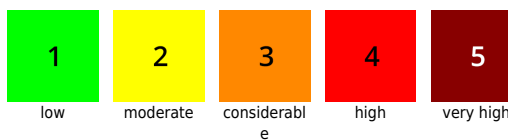
### Outlook

No significant change.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings





#### Expositions

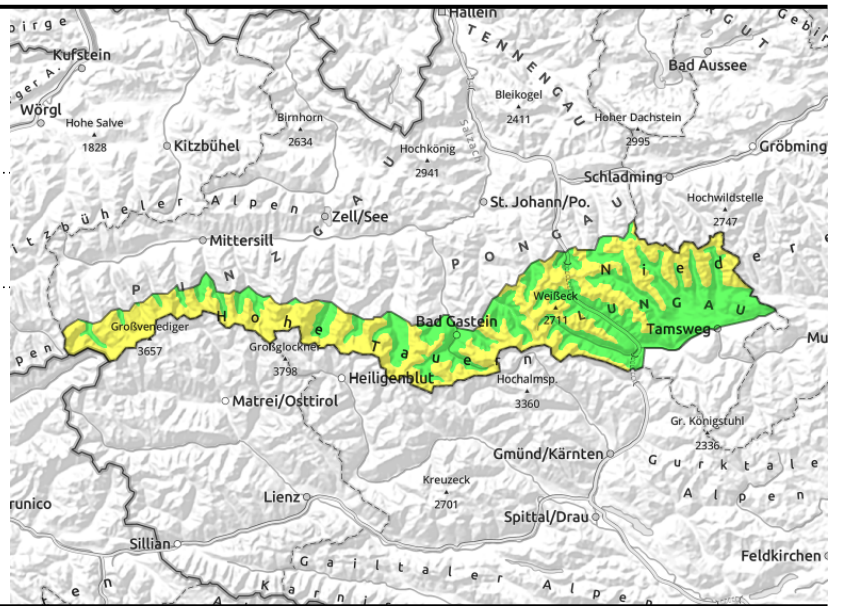


**24.12.2021**

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



  steep, shallow-snow in extended northern aspects above 2300 m



## Caution in northern aspects in high alpine regions

Main problem: trigger-sensitive intermediate layers at ground-level in the old snow. Isolated slab avalanches can be triggered on shady steep slopes by large additional loading, particularly where the snow is shallow, i.e. at entries to gullies and bowls, particularly in places where there is relatively shallow snow compared to the immediate vicinity, i.e. at entries to gullies and bowls. Triggered avalanches can be of small-to-medium size.

### Snowpack structure

Melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (hard as steel, icy, breakable, snowdrift patches, melt-freeze from the rain) dominate. Inside the snowpack the recent layers are relatively well bonded. A potential trigger-sensitive layer of faceted and soft snow is at high altitudes. Current stability tests show that the tendency towards fracture propagation is minimal, at least over surface-wide areas.

### Weather

On **Friday** skies will be cloudy in the Northern Alps, but initially it will remain dry. During the afternoon light rainfall will set in, snowfall above about 1500 m. In inneralpine regions some sunshine is expected above the valley fog; during the afternoon light conditions will become diffuse. Strong S/W winds, later northwesterly in exposed terrain above the treeline blowing at 40-60 km/hr. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -4 degrees.

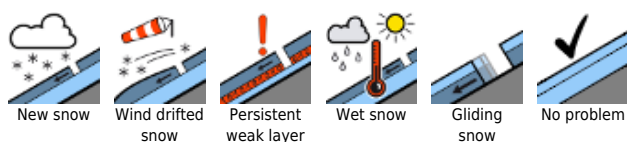
On **Saturday**, lots of cloud, visibility generally adequate, the inneralpine mountain massifs have somewhat better conditions. During the course of the day, sunshine may come through. Winds will not be disturbing, at most blowing at moderate strength. Temperatures will remain mild.

### Outlook

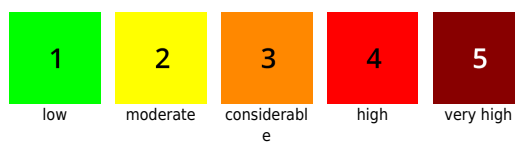
No significant change initially

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

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

