

Low danger, on the Main Alpine Ridge moderate danger

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



27.12.2021

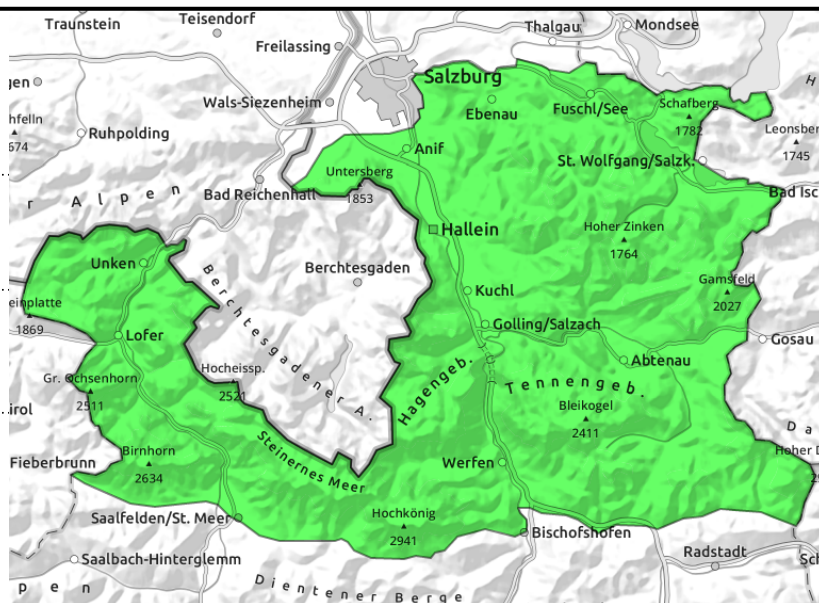
Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe



thin, small snowdrift masses above 2200 m



triggerable in few spots, above 2200 m



Melt-freeze crusts, few danger zones, some new snow above 2000 m

Avalanche danger is low. Small avalanche prone locations are to be found on very steep NW-to-SE ridgeline slopes above approximately 2200 m.

In those zones there are easily recognized snowdrift patches, small and thin, whose greatest risk lies in being forced to take a fall. In the same terrain (>2200m, same aspect) there are also rare avalanche prone locations where large additional loading can, if you're unlucky, trigger a slab in the old snow. This applies mostly to zones where the snow is shallow.

Snowpack structure

Above 1800-2000 m there has been 5 cm of new snow registered which is being transported by brisk westerly winds. Bonding of these small, thin snowdrift patches to the melt-freeze encrusted snow base deteriorates with ascending altitude because beneath the melt-freeze crust there is a soft, faceted layer.

At low and intermediate altitudes the snowpack is encrusted as a result of rainfall, temperature changes and nocturnal cooling: all in all, stable.

Weather

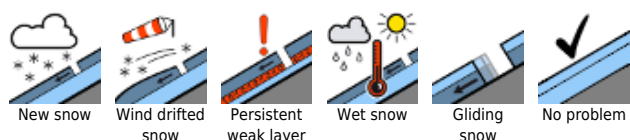
On **Monday**, low lying residual clouds on the northern rim of the Alps will recede and it will turn increasingly sunny. Light to moderate southerly winds will intensify. At 2000 m: -1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 degrees.

On **Tuesday** above the valley fog there is good visibility despite cloudbanks passing through, though the light conditions might be diffuse intermittently. During the afternoon cloudbanks will become heavier, towards evening light snowfall will set in (below 1700-1900 m rainfall). At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -7 degrees.

Outlook

As a result of the new snow on Wednesday and Thursday, the situation above intermediate altitudes will change: avalanche danger will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

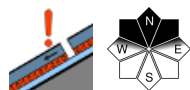


Expositions

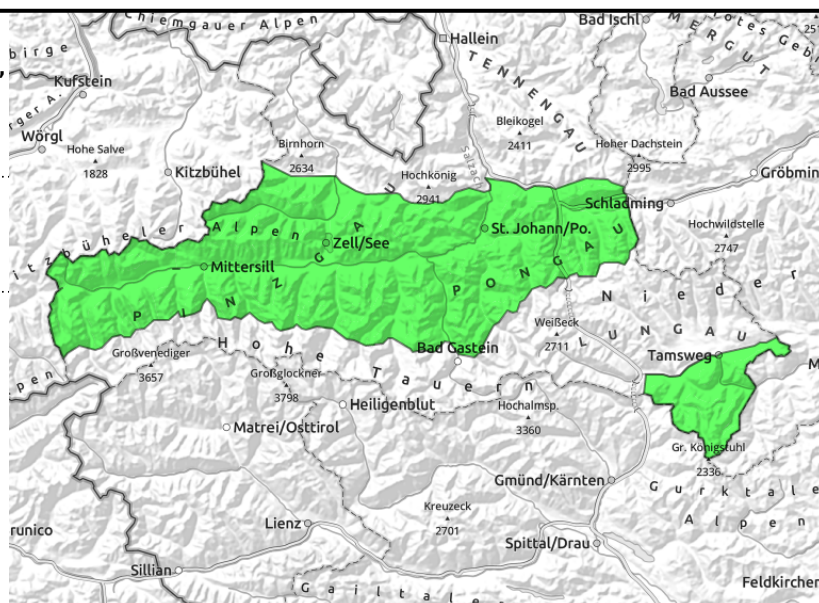


27.12.2021

Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Nockberge



very few danger zones, very steep, shallow-snow north-facing slopes, transitions from shallow to deep snow



Hardly any avalanche prone locations, some weak layers in the old snowpack

Avalanche danger is still low, with very few danger zones where a slab avalanche can be triggered in the old snow by large additional loading.

Most likely on extremely steep, shallow-snow slopes above about 2200 m in E/N aspects. Shallow-snow and extremely steep slopes, particularly near ridgelines, should be circumvented. The danger of taking a fall on the steel-hard icy surfaces outweighs that of being buried in snow.

Snowpack structure

Snow quality is rather poor. Melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (steel-hard, icy, breakable, snowdrift patches dominate. Crests and ridges are utterly windblown. Beneath the melt-freeze crusts is a soft layer which is currently not avalanche-relevant.

A potential trigger-sensitive layer of expansively metamorphosed and soft old snow is evident above 2000/2200 m in E/N aspects. This weak layer is currently not triggerable or only over small areas, i.e. not area-wide.

Weather

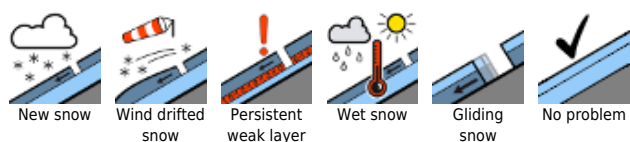
On **Monday**, sunny in most of the mountains. During the day, only bits of cloud will pass through far above summit levels. At 2000 m: -1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 degrees. Moderate southerly winds.

On **Tuesday** above the valley fog there is good visibility despite cloudbanks passing through, though the light conditions might be diffuse intermittently. During the afternoon cloudbanks will become heavier, towards evening light snowfall will set in (below 1700-1900 m rainfall). At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -7 degrees.

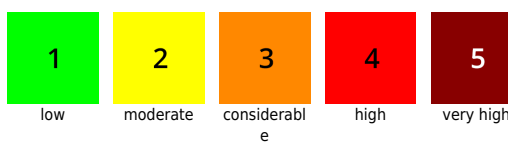
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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

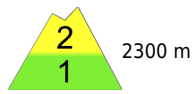


Expositions



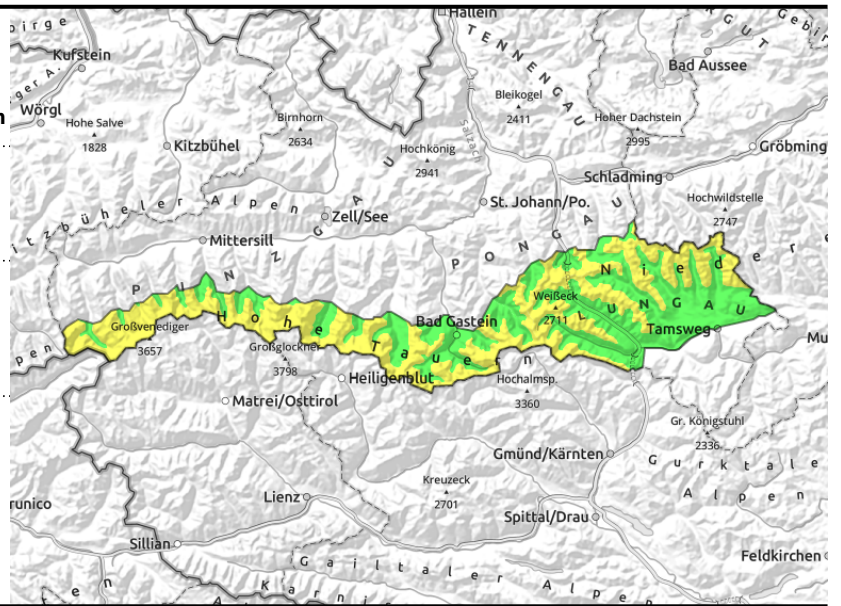
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Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm



steil und schneearm, im erweiterten Nord- und Ostsektor, ober 2300 m

dünne und kleinräumige Triebsschneelinsen



Many hardened surfaces, caution in shallow-snow high alpine regions

Oberhalb von 2300 m herrscht teilweise mäßige Lawinengefahr. Darunter ist sie gering. Intermediate layers at ground level of the old snow merit special caution. These hidden, not easily recognized avalanche prone spots can, by large additional loading, trigger a slab avalanche in isolated cases. This applies to high alpine regions in very steep, relatively shallow-snow (also rocky) terrain, particularly in extended N/E aspects. Triggered avalanches can grow to medium size. Isolated fresh snowdrift patches are sometimes easily triggered, the greatest risk is of being forced to take a fall.

Snowpack structure

Melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (steel-hard, icy, breakable, snowdrift patches) dominate. Even in high alpine regions above 2600 m, the surfaces are strikingly marked by hard wind crusts. Fresh snowdrift patches are rare, mostly they are thin and small. Inside the snowpack the latest rounds of fresh snow are well bonded. A potential trigger-sensitive layer of faceted and soft old snow is evident in some high altitude places. Current stability tests show, however, that there is little tendency towards fracture propagation, at least not area-wide.

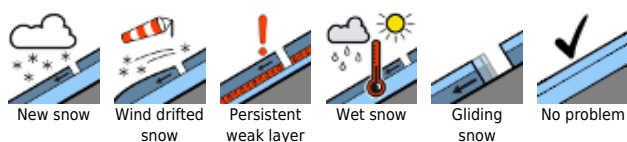
Weather

On **Monday**, sunny. During the day, only bits of cloud will pass through far above summit levels. Southerly foehn wind will intensify. 30-50 km/hr. At 2000 m: -1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 degrees. Moderate southerly winds. On **Tuesday** above the valley fog there is good visibility despite cloudbanks passing through, though the light conditions might be diffuse intermittently. During the afternoon cloudbanks will become heavier, towards evening light snowfall will set in (below 1700-1900 m rainfall). At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -7 degrees.

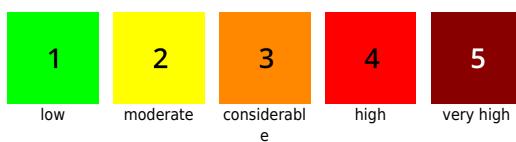
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Danger ratings



Expositions



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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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

