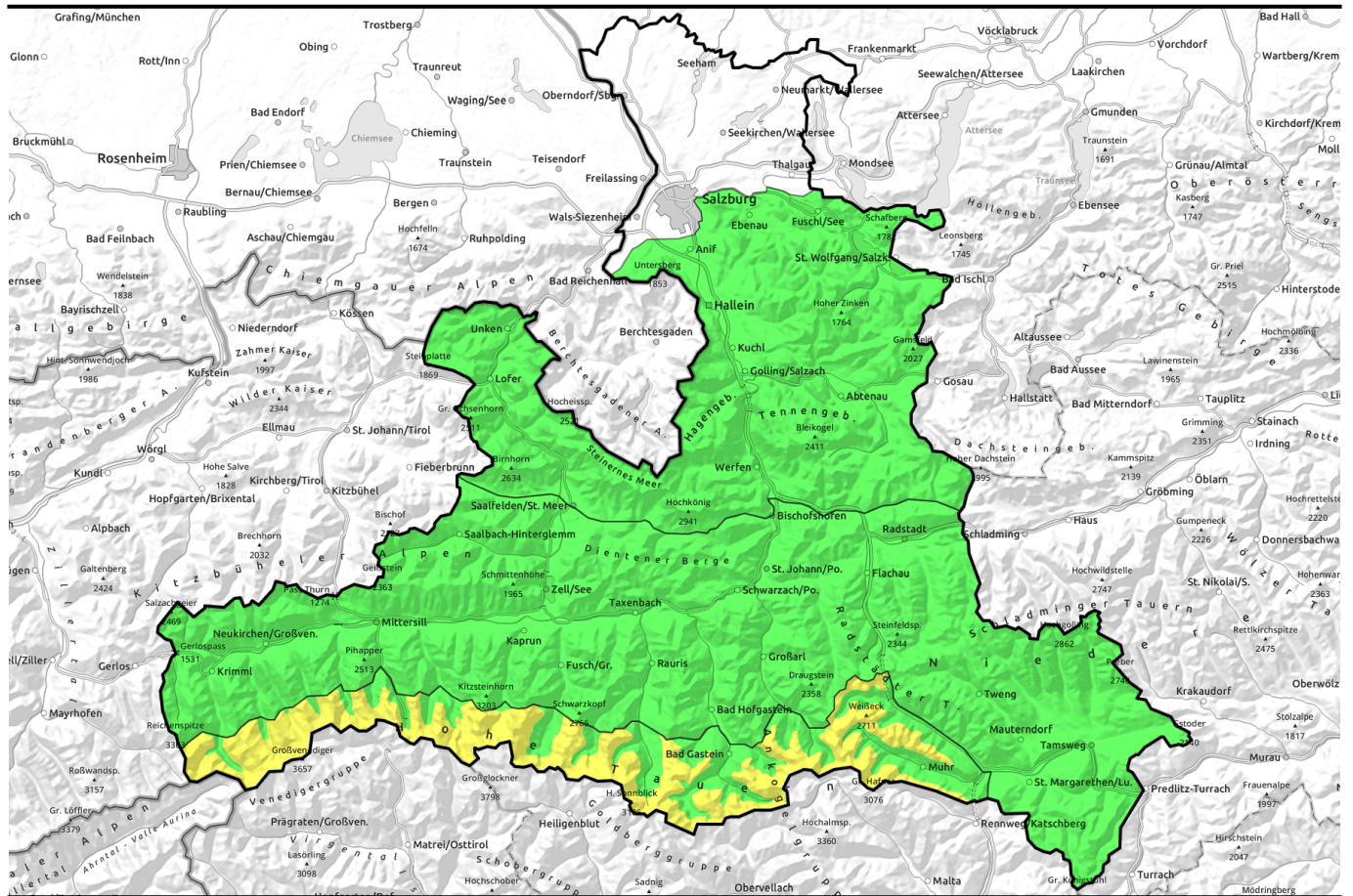


28.12.2021



Still low danger + moderate danger, few avalanche prone locations

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



28.12.2021

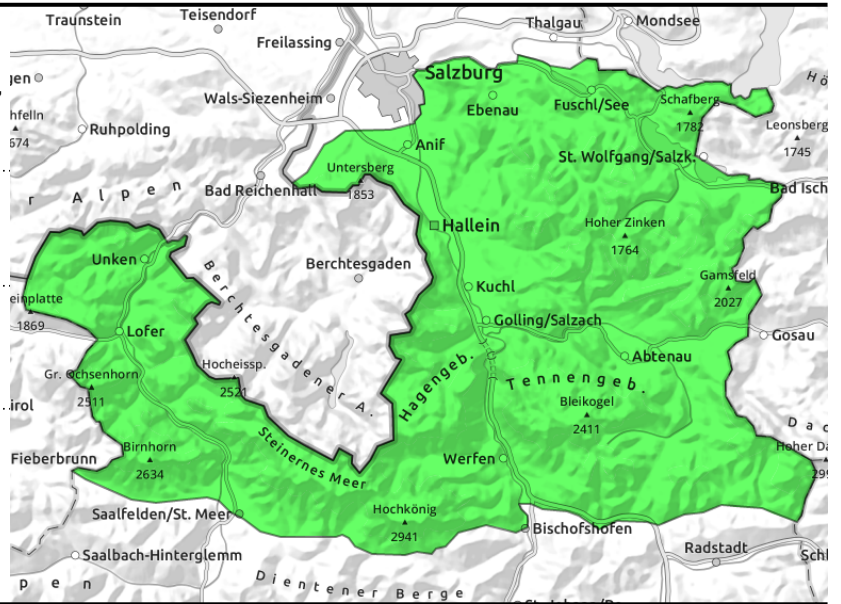
Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Untersbergstock



thin, small snowdrift masses from 26.12



triggerable in few spots, above 2200 m



Melt-freeze crusts, few danger zones, mostly above 2000 m

Avalanche danger is low. Small, rare danger zones exist in very steep ridgeline terrain in NW/SE aspects above 2300 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 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, amounts are irrelevant.

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 **Tuesday**, the day begins with adequate visibility, clouds will pass through and create diffuse light. In the afternoon cloud cover will intensify, in evening or night some light snowfall is possible (snowfall level 1700 m). Winds will be westerly, blowing at light strength (moderate strength in high alpine regions). Temperature at 2000 m: -1 degree; at 3000 m, -7 degrees.

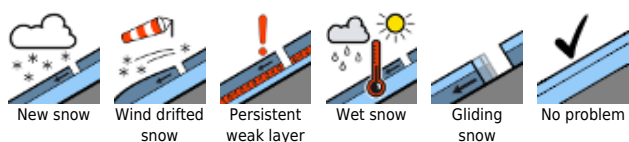
On **Wednesday**, variable visibility, some rain or snow in the morning (snowfall level 1400 m). Longer phases of pleasant weather during the day, with sunshine. Bris to strong W/NW winds, stronger in high alpine regions. Temperature at 2000 m: -1 degree, at 3000 m: -7 degrees.

Outlook

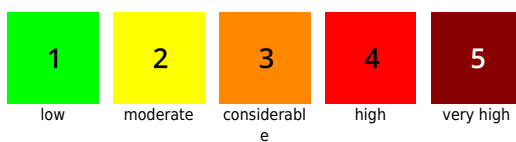
As a result of new snow on Wednesday and Thursday, the situation will change.

On Thursday, heavy rainfall extending far up: to about 2300 m! Thus, rising avalanche danger.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

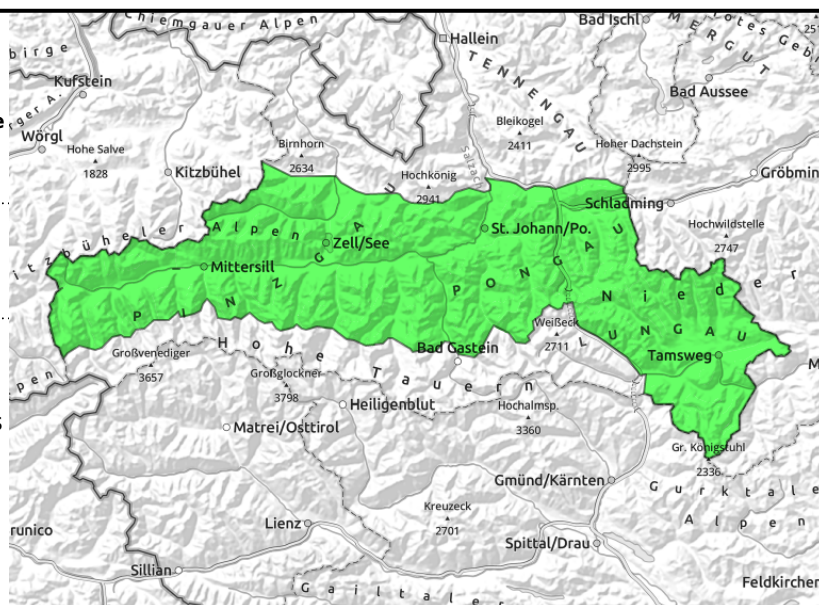


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Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge, Pongauer Grasberge



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



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

Avalanche danger is 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

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 **Tuesday**, the day begins with adequate visibility, clouds will pass through and create diffuse light. In the afternoon cloud cover will intensify, in evening or night some light snowfall is possible (snowfall level 1700 m). Winds will be westerly, blowing at light strength (moderate strength in high alpine regions). Temperature at 2000 m: -1 degree; at 3000 m, -7 degrees.

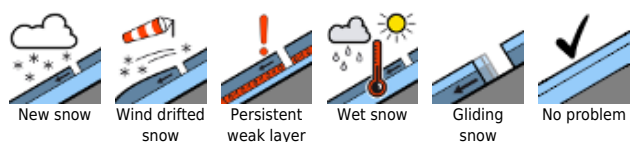
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Outlook

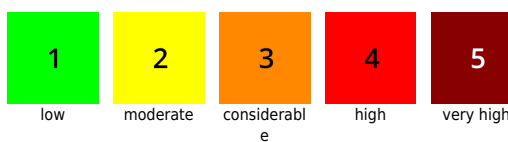
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On Thursday, heavy rainfall extending far up: to about 2300 m! Thus, rising avalanche danger.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

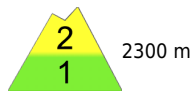


Expositions



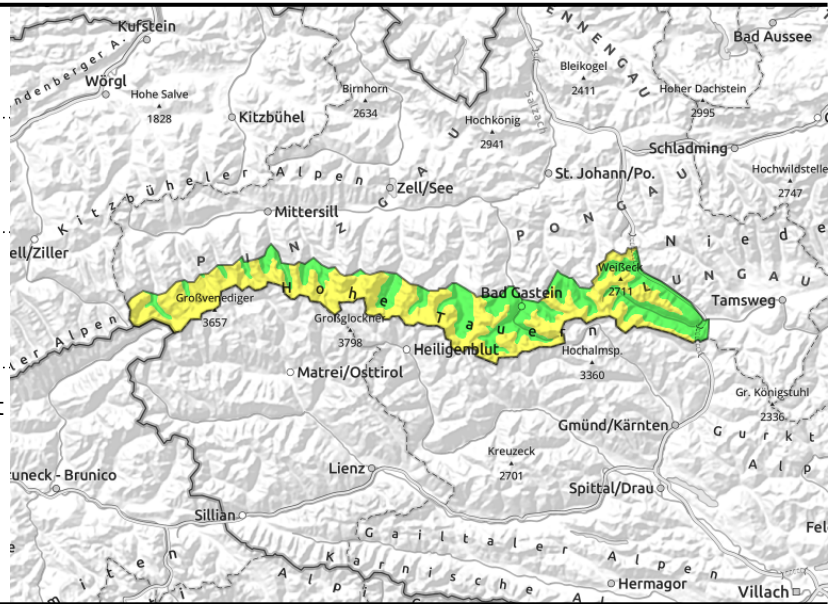
28.12.2021

Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm



steep, shallow-snow, in extended N/E aspects above 2300 m

occasional small, thin snowdrift patches, risk of falling



Very hard surfaces. Caution in high alpine regions where snow is shallow.

Moderate danger above 2300 m in places, low danger below that altitude
 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 can be easily triggered, but their major risk is forcing 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

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Outlook

As a result of new snow on Wednesday and Thursday, the situation will change.

On Thursday, heavy rainfall extending far up: to about 2300 m! Thus, rising avalanche

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



28.12.2021

danger.

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

