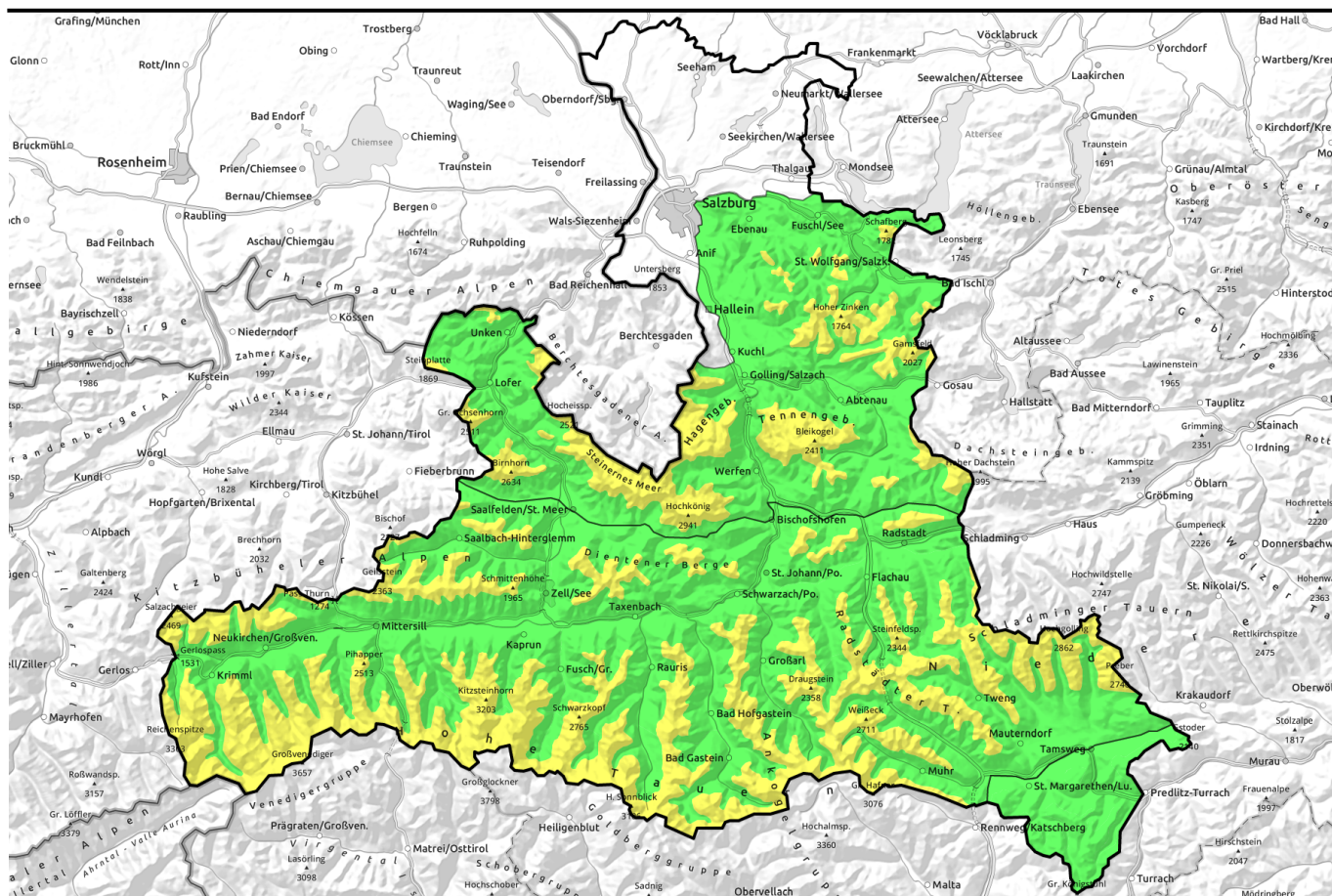


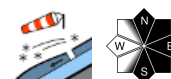
17.01.2022



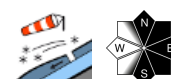
Stormy NW winds, a bit of fresh snow on northern flank of the Alps



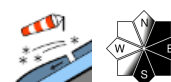
forestline Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge



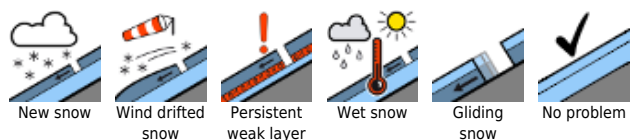
forestline Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Dientner Grasberge, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern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



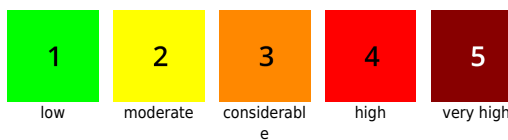
Nockberge



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

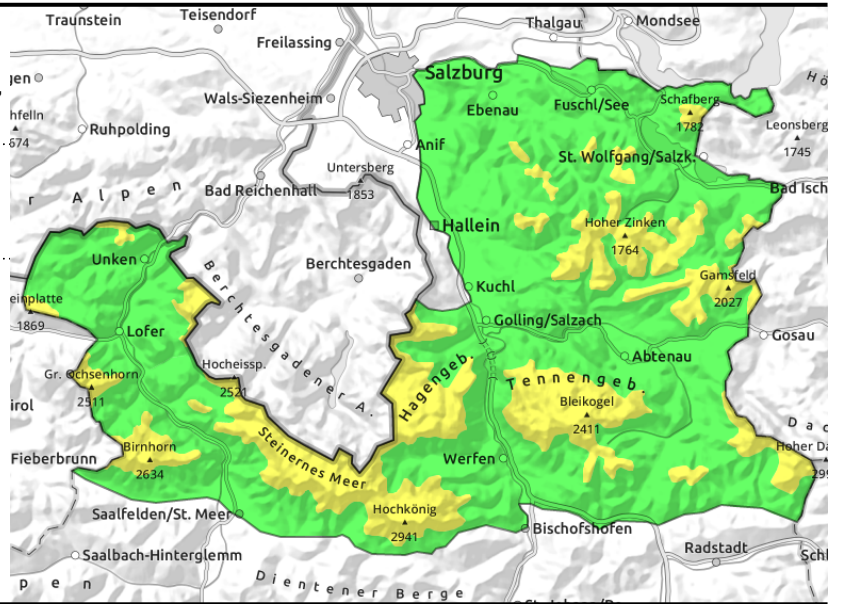


17.01.2022

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



near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, very easily triggered



Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering

Avalanche danger above the timberline is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep wind-loaded zones (gullies, steep bowls, forest clearances, etc.) and generally in ridgeline terrain in N/E/S aspects. The freshly generated snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering. In some places, even minimum additional loading is sufficient to trigger a small-to-medium slab avalanche. Above the treeline, the frequency of possible trigger points increases swiftly with ascending altitude.

Snowpack structure

About 5-15 cm of fresh snow is anticipated, accompanied by storm-strength W/NW winds which will transport the new fallen snow over wide-ranging areas. On shady slopes the base consists of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) snow and surface hoar in shady, wind-protected gullies, bowls and forest clearances, i.e. potential fracture points; elsewhere mostly breakable wind crusts, and on sunny slopes melt-freeze crusts or moist old snow. The old snowpack is generally stable, tends towards fracture propagation only in isolated cases with large additional loading (in a faceted layer beneath the melt-freeze / rain crust which formed at the New Year.

Weather

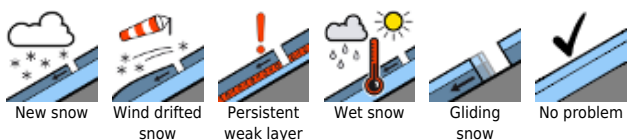
On **Monday**, increasingly storm NW winds, gusts up to 50-70 km/hr. Poor visibility. Heavy cloud cover will pass through, a bit of intermittent snowfall is expected. AT 1500 m: -4 degrees; at 3000 m: -12 degrees.

On **Tuesday**, starkly reduced visibility due to clouds and fog. A bit of snowfall is possible. Winds generally light. At 1500 m: -4 degrees; at 3000 m: -8 degrees.

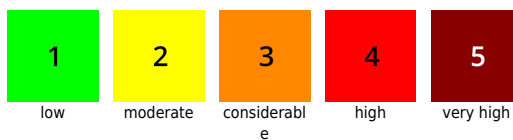
Outlook

Snowdrift problem also on Tuesday. AVOID under all circumstances the wind-loaded zones.

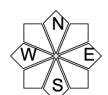
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

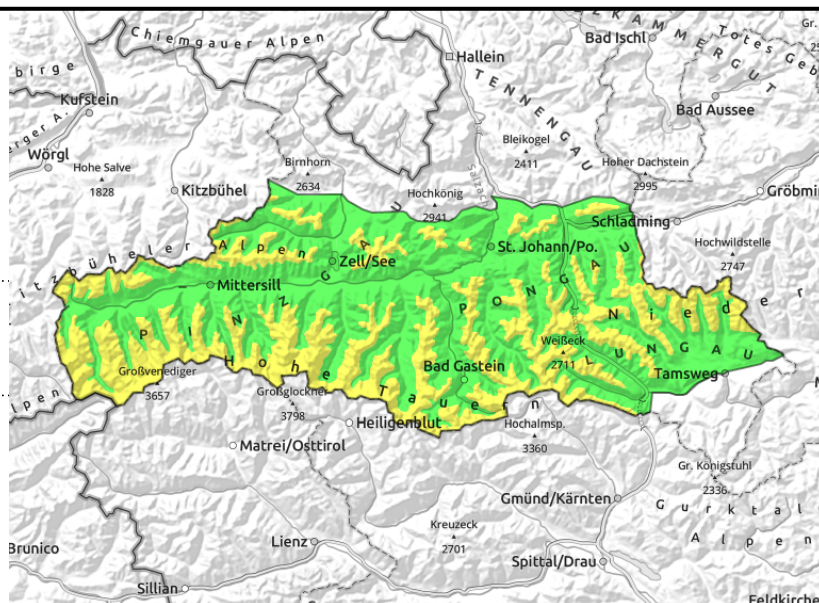


Expositions



17.01.2022

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



near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, very easily triggered, exposed terrain is windblown

Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering

Avalanche danger above the timberline is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep wind-loaded zones (gullies, steep bowls, forest clearances, etc.) and generally in ridgeline terrain in N/E/S aspects. The freshly generated snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering. In some places, even minimum additional loading is sufficient to trigger a small-to-medium slab avalanche. Above the treeline, the frequency of possible trigger points increases swiftly with ascending altitude.

Snowpack structure

About 5-15 cm of fresh snow is anticipated, accompanied by storm-strength W/NW winds which will transport the new fallen snow over wide-ranging areas. On shady slopes the base consists of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) snow and surface hoar in shady, wind-protected gullies, bowls and forest clearances, i.e. potential fracture points; elsewhere mostly breakable wind crusts, and on sunny slopes melt-freeze crusts or moist old snow. The old snowpack is generally stable, tends towards fracture propagation only in isolated cases with large additional loading (in a faceted layer beneath the melt-freeze / rain crust which formed at the New Year).

Weather

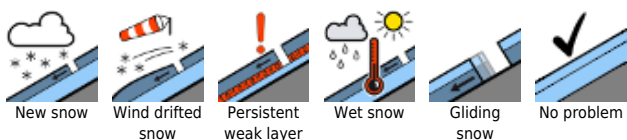
On **Monday**, increasingly storm NW winds, gusts up to 50-70 km/hr. Poor visibility. Heavy cloud cover will pass through, a bit of intermittent snowfall is expected. AT 1500 m: -4 degrees; at 3000 m: -12 degrees.

On **Tuesday**, starkly reduced visibility due to clouds and fog. A bit of snowfall is possible. Winds generally light. At 1500 m: -4 degrees; at 3000 m: -8 degrees.

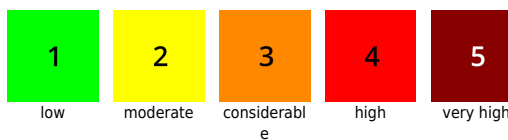
Outlook

Snowdrift problem also on Tuesday. AVOID under all circumstances the wind-loaded zones.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

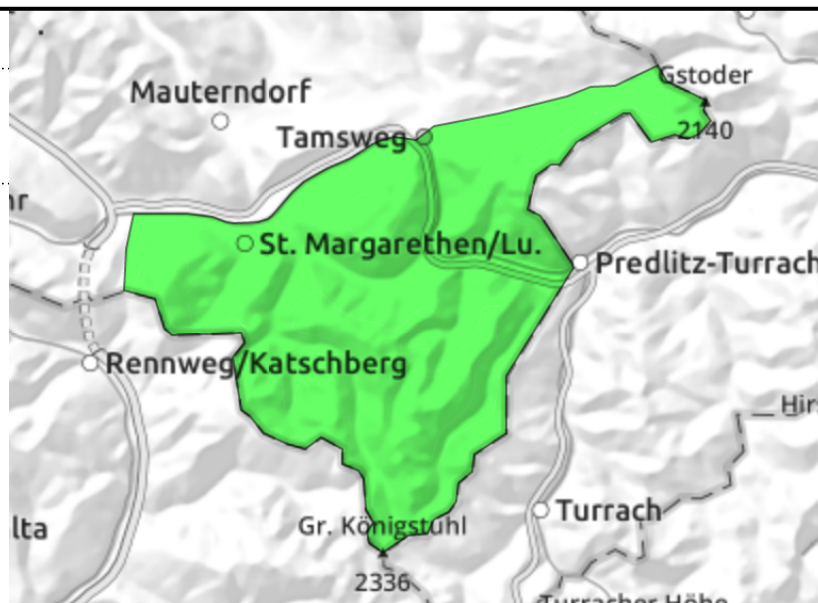


17.01.2022

Nockberge



near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, unfavorable base, exposed terrain is windblown



Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering

Avalanche danger is LOW. Isolated danger zones are located in wind-loaded steep zones (gullies, steep bowls, forest clearances, etc.) and generally in ridgeline terrain in N/E/S aspects. The freshly generated snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering. In some places, even minimum additional loading is sufficient to trigger a small-to-medium slab avalanche.

Snowpack structure

The stormy NW winds will transport the loose old snow. On shady slopes the base consists of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) snow and surface hoar in shady, wind-protected gullies, bowls and forest clearances, i.e. potential fracture points; elsewhere mostly breakable wind crusts, and on sunny slopes melt-freeze crusts or moist old snow. The old snowpack is generally stable, tends towards fracture propagation only in isolated cases with large additional loading (in a faceted layer beneath the melt-freeze / rain crust which formed at the New Year.

Weather

On **Monday**, increasingly storm NW winds, gusts up to 60-90 km/hr. Poor visibility. Sunshine and clouds will alternate. At 2000 m: -6 degrees.

On **Tuesday**, initially cloudy, but visibility will swiftly improve during the day, sunshine will then prevail. The NW winds will slacken off, but over midday gusts will reach 40-60 km/hr. At 2000 m: -6 degrees.

Outlook

Snowdrift problem also on Tuesday. AVOID under all circumstances the wind-loaded zones.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

