

Wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations from NW storms



Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm



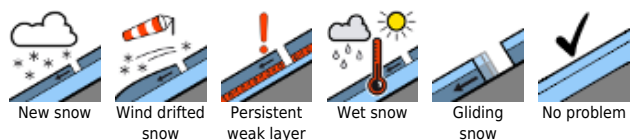
Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd, Goldberggruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm



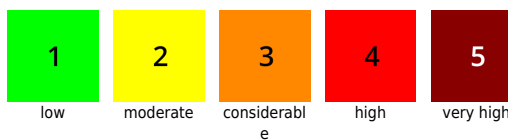
Nockberge



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

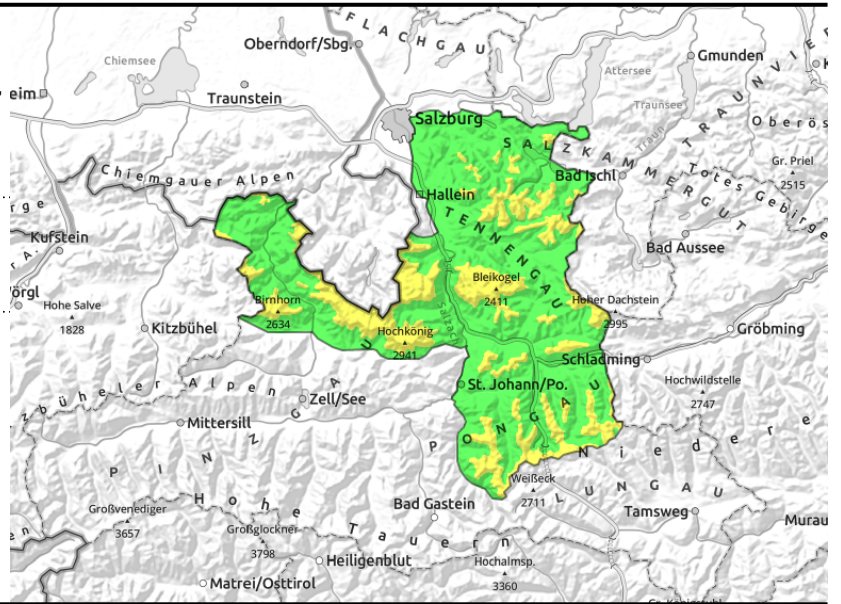


18.01.2022

Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm



near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, very easily triggered, exposed terrain 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 often lie next to windblown, hardened knolls. Fresh drifts 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 10-20 cm of fresh snow has fallen, 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

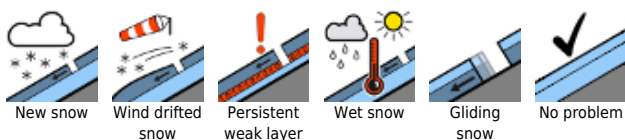
On **Tuesday**, starkly reduced visibility due to clouds and fog especially in Northern Alps. A bit of snowfall is possible. Winds generally slackening off, still strong in the Tauern (gusts at 40-60 km/hr). At 1500 m: -4 degrees; at 3000 m: -8 degrees

On **Wednesday**, much sunshine, good visibility from the start. Winds light, no disturbance. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -4 degrees.

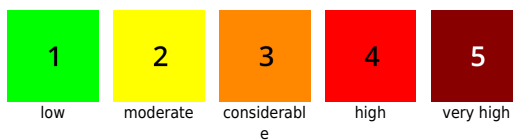
Outlook

Temperatures rising only gradually, the snowdrift problem not measurably improving, wind-loaded zones should be avoided on Wednesday.

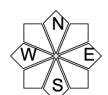
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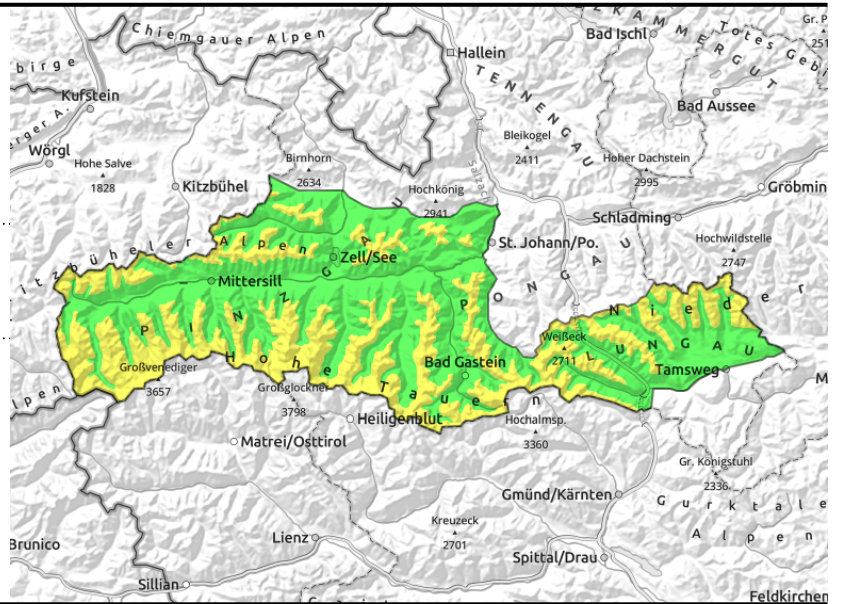


Expositions



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near to and distant from ridgelines, behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, very easily triggered, exposed terrain 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 often lie next to windblown, hardened knolls. Fresh drifts 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 5-10 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

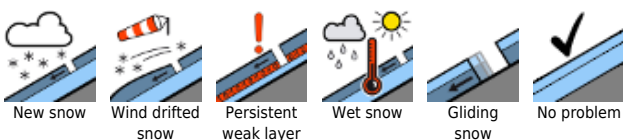
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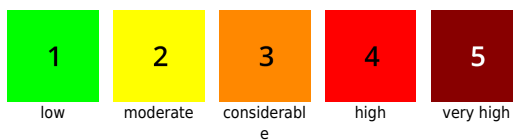
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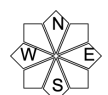
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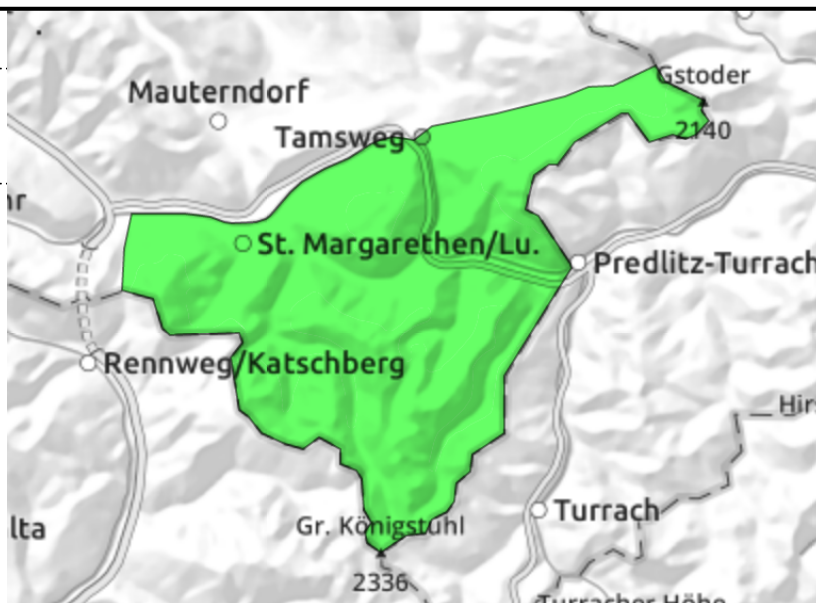


18.01.2022

Nockberge



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Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering

Avalanche danger is LOW. Isolated avalanche prone locations are found in wind-loaded steep zones (gullies, steep bowls, forest clearances, etc.) and in general in NE/E/SW facing ridgeline zones. Fresh drifts are prone to triggering. In isolated spots even minimum additional loading is sufficient to trigger a small-to-medium slab avalanche.

Snowpack structure

Stormy NW winds transported the snow on shady slopes. The base for the snowdrifts on shady slopes in wind-protected gullies, bowls and clearances consists of faceted old snow and surface hoar, i.e. potential fracture points, elsewhere of hardened crusts. On west-facing slopes there is hardly any snow, exposed terrain is utterly windblown. The old snowpack is stable for the most part and tends only slightly with large additional loading to fracture propagation on a soft faceted layer beneath the melt-freeze or rain crusts from the day at New Year.

Weather

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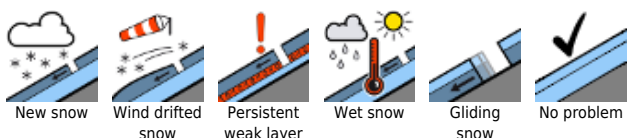
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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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