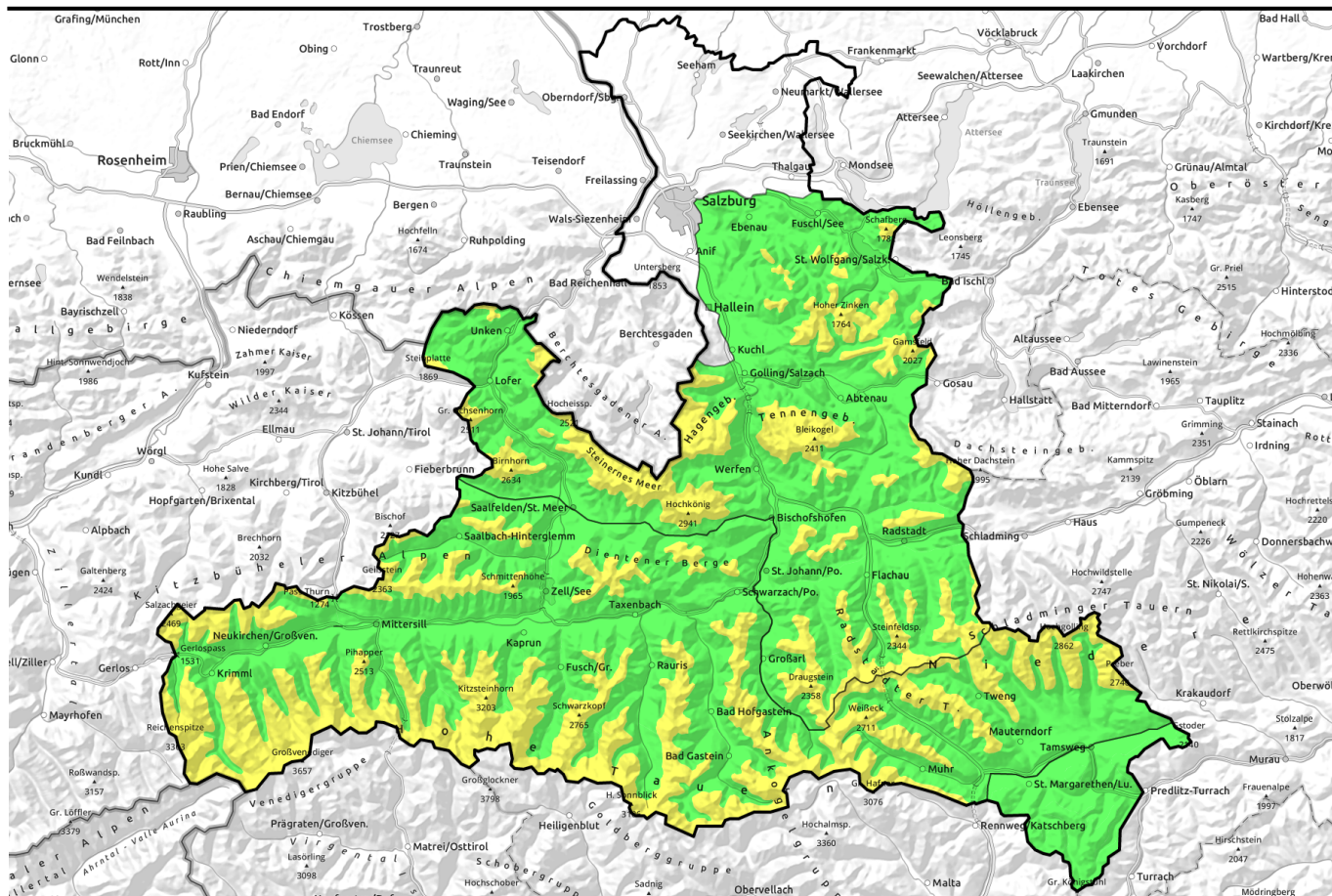


**19.01.2022**



## Snowdrift problem following NW storm winds

	<p>forestline 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</p>	
	<p>forestline Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd, Goldberggruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm</p>	
	<p>Nockberge</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

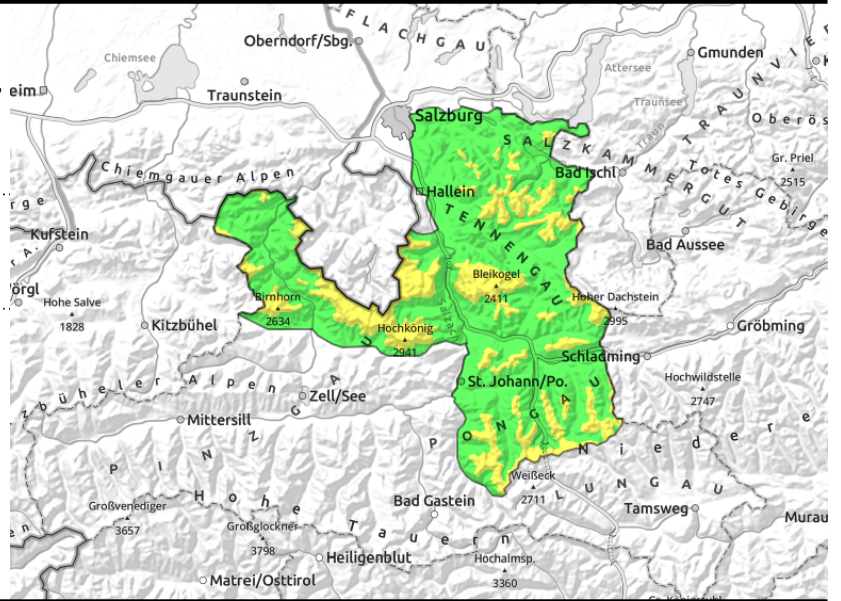


**19.01.2022**

**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 in steep wind-loaded terrain

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 NW/E/S aspects. The freshly generated snowdrift accumulations often lie next to windblown, hardened knolls, are easily recognized. 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 5-15 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

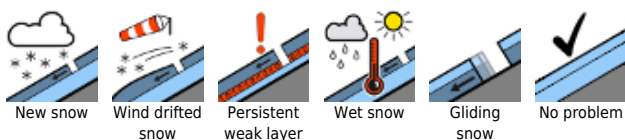
On **Wednesday**, much sunshine, good visibility from the start. Winds light, no disturbance. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -5 degrees.

On **Thursday**, poor conditions in the mountains. In the Northern Alps, often heavy snowfall, reduced visibility (as elsewhere), about 10-20 cm of new snow is anticipated, up to 30 cm in Steinernes Meer/ Tennengebirge/ Gosaukamm. Winds will be strong to stormy from the west. At 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 3000 m: -17 degrees.

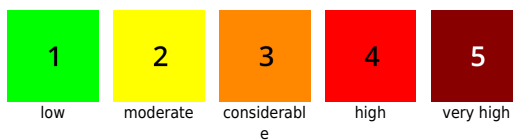
### Outlook

As a result of new snow and wind, danger zones will become more numerous, thus raising the danger level on Thursday.

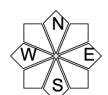
#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

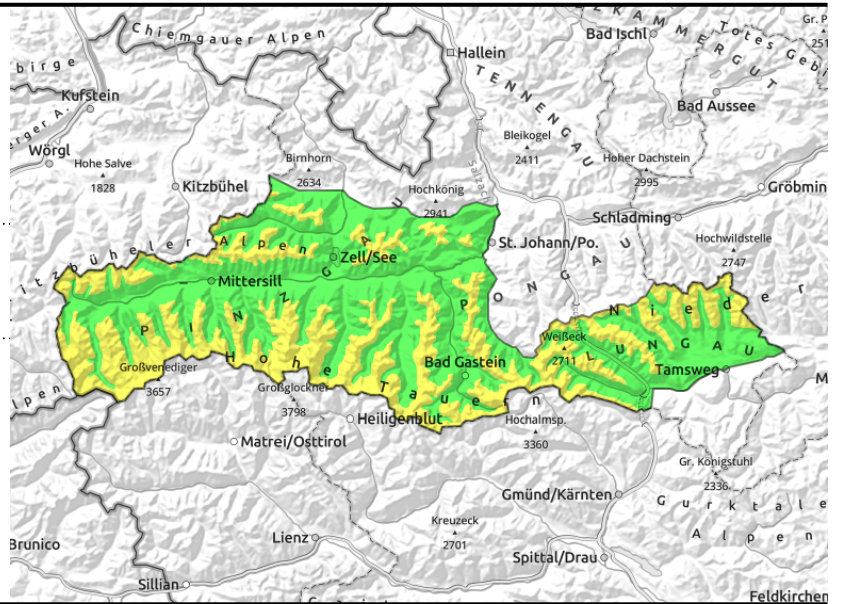


#### Expositions



**19.01.2022**

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



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

## Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering on steep wind-loaded slopes

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 NE/E/S aspects. The freshly generated snowdrift accumulations often lie next to windblown, hardened knolls, easy to recognize. 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

Stormy W/NW winds, also northerly in high alpine regions, massively transported the old snow and the bit of fresh snow at the beginning of the week. These drifts now blanket the faceted old snow and also surface hoar on shady, wind-protected terrain, in gullies, bowls and in 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

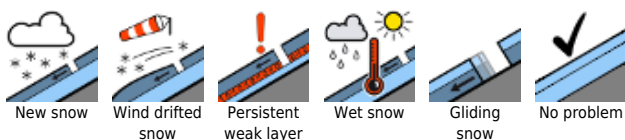
On **Wednesday**, much sunshine, good visibility from the start. Winds light, no disturbance. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -5 degrees.

On **Thursday**, poor conditions in the mountains. In the Northern Alps, often heavy snowfall, reduced visibility (as elsewhere), about 10-20 cm of new snow is anticipated, up to 30 cm in the Hohe Tauern. Winds will be strong to stormy from the west. At 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 3000 m: -17 degrees.

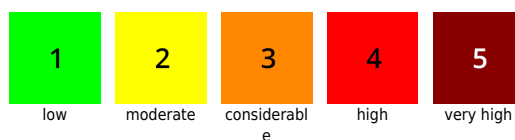
### Outlook

As a result of new snow and wind, danger zones will become more numerous, thus raising the danger level on Thursday.

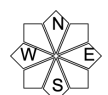
#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

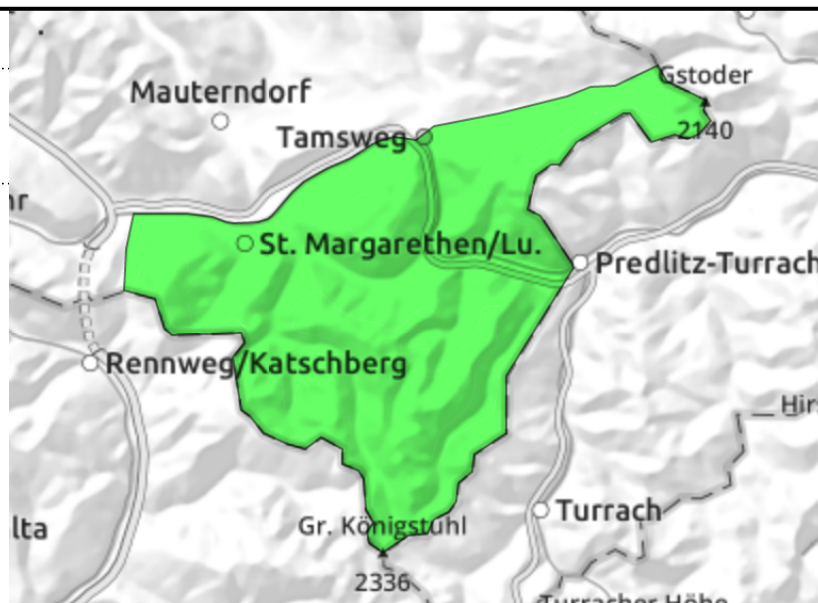


**19.01.2022**

**Nockberge**



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



**AVOID steep wind-loaded zones**

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**

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

On **Thursday**, poor conditions in the mountains. In the Northern Alps, often heavy snowfall, reduced visibility (as elsewhere), about 10-20 cm of new snow is anticipated, up to 30 cm in the Hohe Tauern. Winds will be strong to stormy from the west. At 2000 m: -9 degrees.

**Outlook**

As a result of new snow and wind, danger zones will become more numerous, thus raising the danger level on Thursday.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

