

## Well-settled snowpack...with weak points



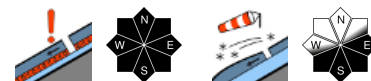
1500 m

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

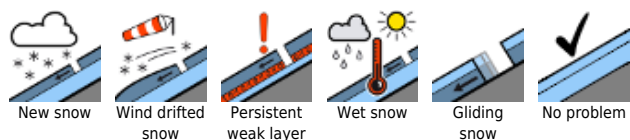


1600 m

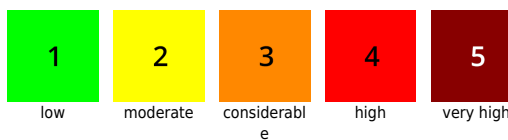
Nockberge



### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

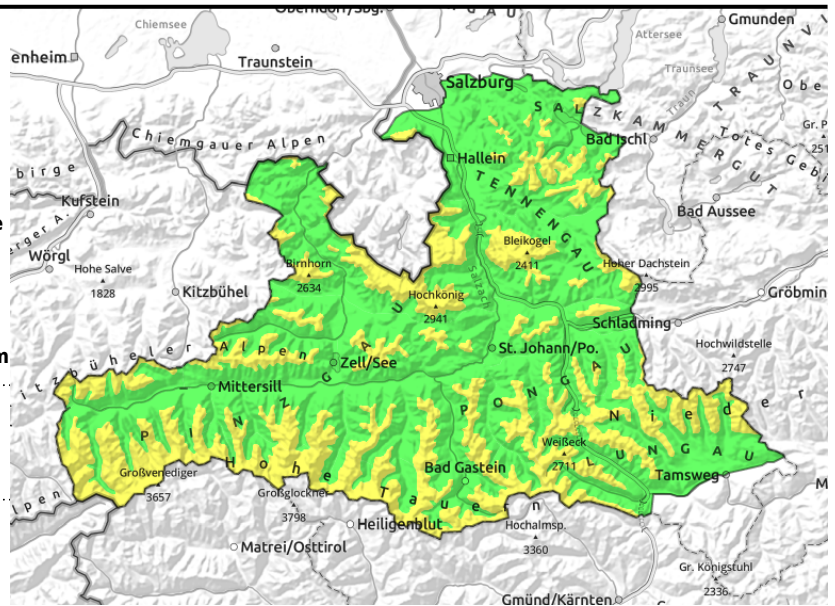


### Expositions



**11.02.2022**

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



1500 m



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow



below 2500 m, in extremely steep grassy terrain

## Persistent weak layer on unfavorable snowpack: still triggerable

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Slabs can be triggered in some places at high altitudes and grow to intermediate and (in isolated cases) large size, mostly be large additional loading, e.g. a fall, a group without distances, stomping. Danger zones exist especially near ridges, but also behind protruberances distant from ridges, and in gullies. Particularly in transitions into wind-loaded zones, there are fracture points for slab avalanches lurking. Below 2500 m, in addition, in very steep grassy terrain, isolated glide-snow avalanches, mostly small-to-medium sized, are possible.

### Snowpack structure

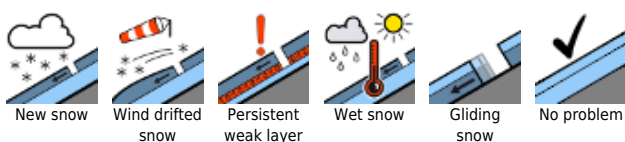
The snowpack has settled well during the mild phase at mid-week, the snowfall at the beginning of the week has gained firmness. On sunny slopes the warmth has created melt-freeze crusts up to 2500 m. On purely shady slopes the snow remains loose and powdery, in exposed zones it is wind-pressed. Weak points of the snowpack: 1. **persistent weak layer** above intermediate altitudes, faceted crystals at melt-freeze crusts, can be triggered in open terrain because its blanketing is so thin; 2. **gliding snow** on steep grassy slopes below 2500 m, where the snowpack glides in its entirety over the ground; 3. fresh, thin **snowdrifts** due to W/NW winds.

### Weather

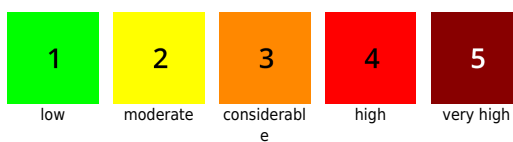
On Friday, weather will change, a cold front will move in. Visibility will often be reduced. Strong winds will push snow showers through the land (5-10 cm of fresh snow, focus in Northern Alps). The snowfall level will rapidly descend down to low lying areas. In open terrain, winds will be blowing at 50-70 km/hr from west to northwest. At 2000 m: dropping from -3 to -10 degrees; at 3000 m: from -9 to -16 degrees.

On Saturday, residual cloud to start with, and fogbanks, otherwise sunny and good visibility at summit level. In the Tauern a southerly foehn wind will be blowing at 30-50 km/hr. At 2000 m: rising from -8

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



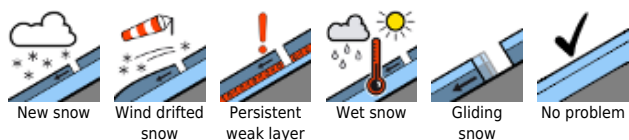
**11.02.2022**

to -1 degree; at 3000 m, from -10 to -6 degrees.

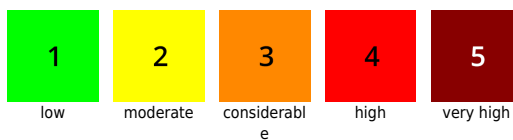
**Outlook**

Trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations from southerly foehn winds in Tauern region. At high altitudes of the Northern Alps, fresh danger zones.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**





**Expositions**





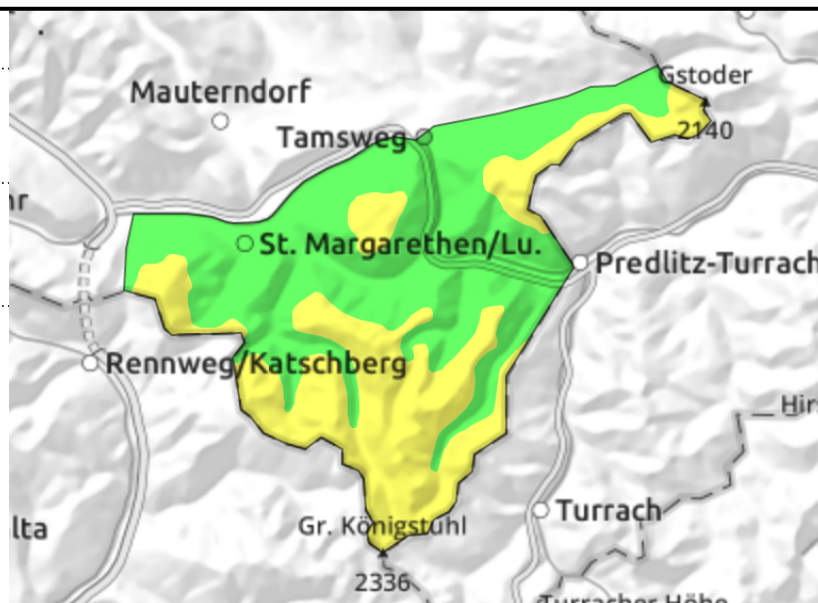
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**Nockberge**



  triggerable at rims of gullies and bowls

  behind protruberances, near ridges, thin and small snowdrifts



**Persistent weak layer at high altitudes. Heed fresh snowdrifts.**

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. At high altitudes there are some danger zones in gullies and, increasingly, on steep NE/E/S/SW facing slopes. They are not deep, but often prone to triggering and can grow to small-to-medium sized avalanches through large additional loading. Particularly the transitions from shallow to deep snow are treacherous. Easily triggerable also: fresh snowdrifts on E/S facing slopes, but the greater risk lies in being forced to take a fall.

**Snowpack structure**

The fresh snow at the beginning of the week has settled and consolidated in the mild and windless weather, the proneness to triggering of the snowdrifts has receded. Exposed terrain is often windblown, gullies and bowls and sparsely wooded zones are filled to the brim with drifts. Only weak point: soft layers of faceted crystals inside the old snow. On sunny slopes, often melt-freeze crusts. Due to intensifying W/NW winds, fresh snowdrift patches will be generated anew.

**Weather**

On Friday, brief sunshine, then diffuse light conditions due to high-altitude cloud layers. In the afternoon, strong to stormy NW winds (40-60 km/hr) will bring some light snow showers, but only minor amounts. At 2000 m: dropping from -1 to -8 degrees.

On Saturday, sunny and excellent visibility amid moderate southerly winds. At 2000 m: -8 degrees.

**Outlook**

No significant change on Saturday. Generally favorable conditions, with only local danger zones.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

