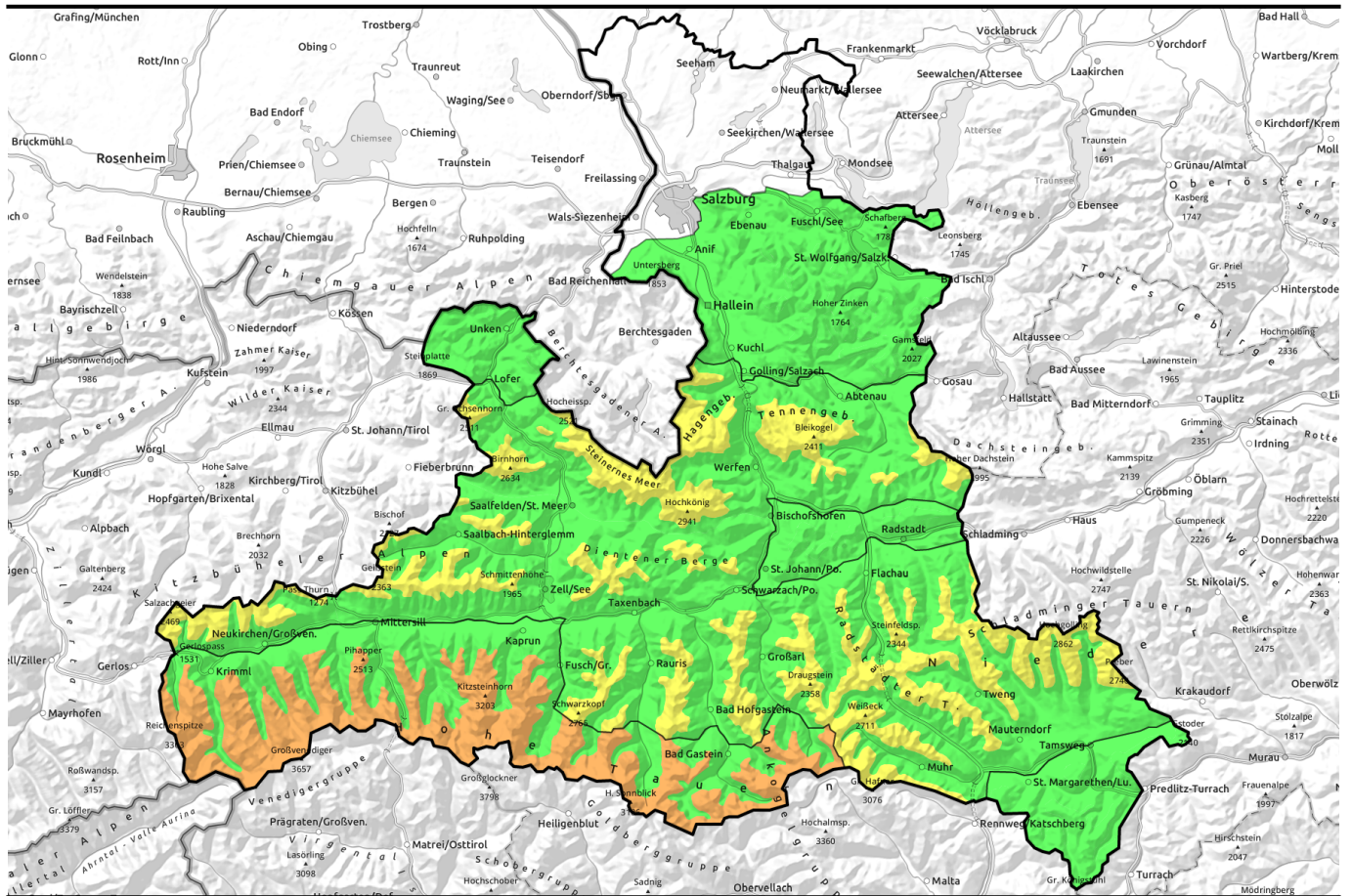


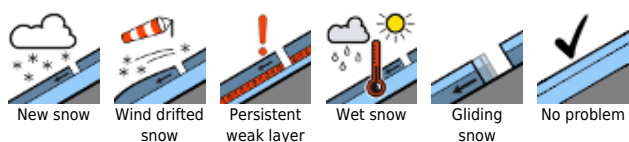
14.02.2022



Generally favorable. Delicate on Main Tauern Ridge due to foehn-induced drifts.

	<p>Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Nockberge, Pongauer Grasberge</p>	
	<p>1600 m Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Dientner Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr</p>	
	<p>2000 m Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

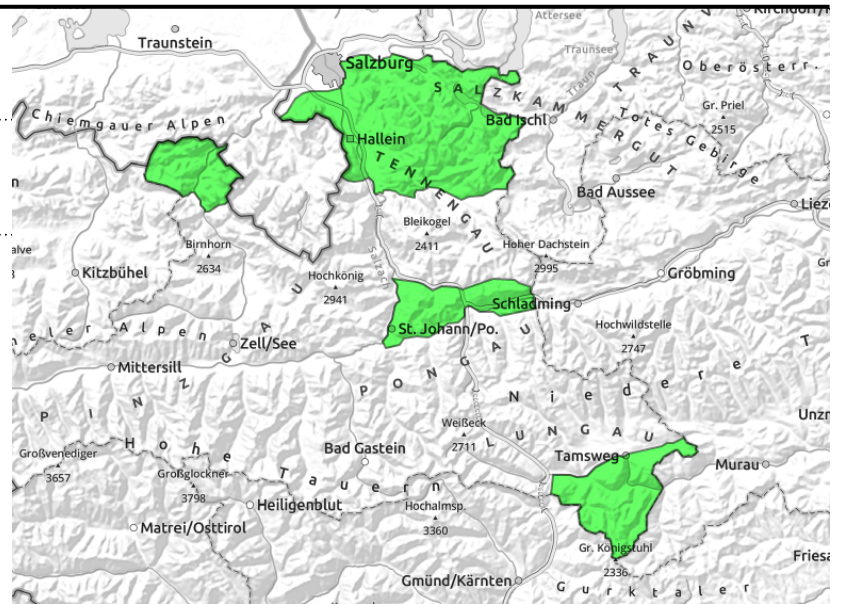


14.02.2022

**Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe,
Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal,
Reiteralpe, Nockberge, Pongauer Grasberge**



seldom triggerable, rims of gullies and bowls, mostly by large additional loading



Very few avalanche prone locations.

Avalanche danger is **LOW**. **Isolated danger zones** exist in extremely steep gullies, on very steep slopes where the snow is shallow, particularly in extended northern aspects and on east-facing slopes. Potential trigger points lie in transitions from shallow to deeper snow and in rimline zones where the snow is shallow. Triggering is unlikely, needs large additional loading. Potential avalanches can grow to medium-to-large size.

Snowpack structure

A settled and stable old snowpack dominates. Atop of it there is a thin layer of fresh snow, somewhat wind-impacted though without large snowdrift accumulations having been generated. Long-enduring soft layers of faceted crystals inside the snowpack are currently not a threat.

Weather

Monday will bring clear skies, good backcountry touring conditions. Winds will intensify, from south to east, in exposed zones. Temperatures will rise. At 2000 m: 0 degrees.

On Tuesday, heavy cloud cover will move in, visibility will be impaired swiftly. Fresh snow in 24 hours: 10-20 cm. Winds will shift to northwesterly, reach 30-40 km/hr. At 2000 m: -5 degrees.

Outlook

As a result of fresh snow and wind, the situation is changing. A "slight fresh-snow problem". Danger level: MODERATE (2).

Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



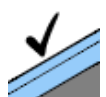
Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerabl

e



4

high



5

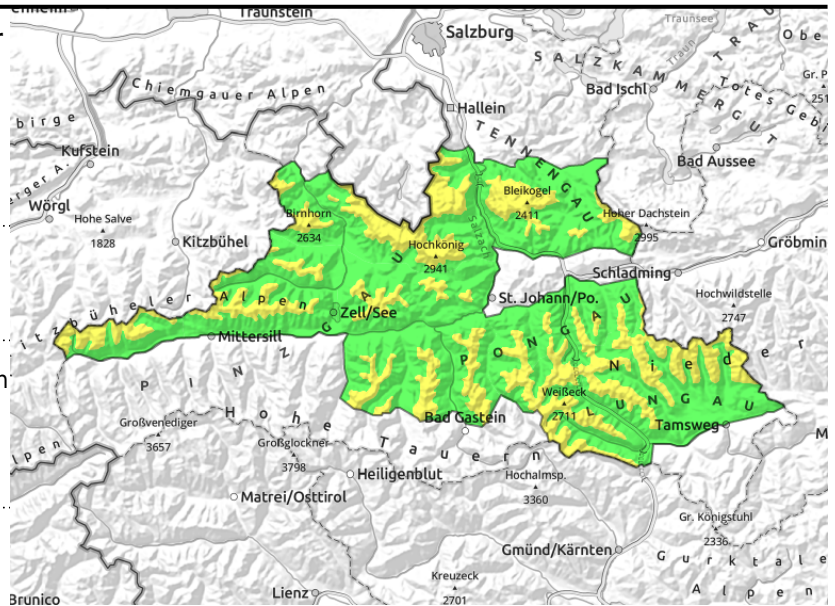
very high



Expositions





14.02.2022

Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Dientner Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr



  >1600m, isolated triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow, large additional loading

  thin snowdrift patches where southerly wind was active, mostly near ridgelines, mostly small, risk of falling on steep slopes

Mostly favorable. Caution on very steep, shallow-snow slopes. Maintain distances.

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Two moderate problems: persistent weak layer - this is the dominant theme of the moment, though hardly detectable from the snowpack surface. Potential weak layers inside the snowpack are likeliest in transitions into wind-loaded zones (often where snow is shallow). All in all the terrain has few spots where large additional loading (a fall, a group without distances, stomping) can trigger a slab avalanche. But if a slab triggers it can grow to large size. Second problem: snowdrift threat - the fresh drift are small and thin. On steep slopes they can trigger a small avalanche. In extremely steep terrain they can be triggered by a fall.

Snowpack structure

The latest round of fresh snow was transported on Sunday in the Tauern and exposed zones of the Northern Alps. Small snowdrift masses were generated, currently not very prone to triggering. Beneath the fresh snow are compact layers which distribute the dynamic forces well. Inside the old snowpack, particularly on north-facing slopes, are faceted crystals which tend towards fracture propagation.

Weather

Monday will bring clear skies, outstanding mountain weather with but a few cirrus clouds in the morning. Winds will be light to moderate. Temperatures will rise. At 2000 m: 0 degrees. On Tuesday, heavy cloud cover will move in, visibility will be impaired swiftly. Fresh snow in 24 hours: 10-20 cm. Winds will shift to northwesterly, reach 30-40 km/hr. At 2000 m: -5 degrees.

Outlook

As a result of fresh snow and wind, the situation is changing. A "fresh-snow problem". Danger level: MODERATE (2), and at higher altitudes CONSIDERABLE (3).

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

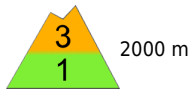


Expositions



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**Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord,
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,
Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe
Alpenhauptkamm**



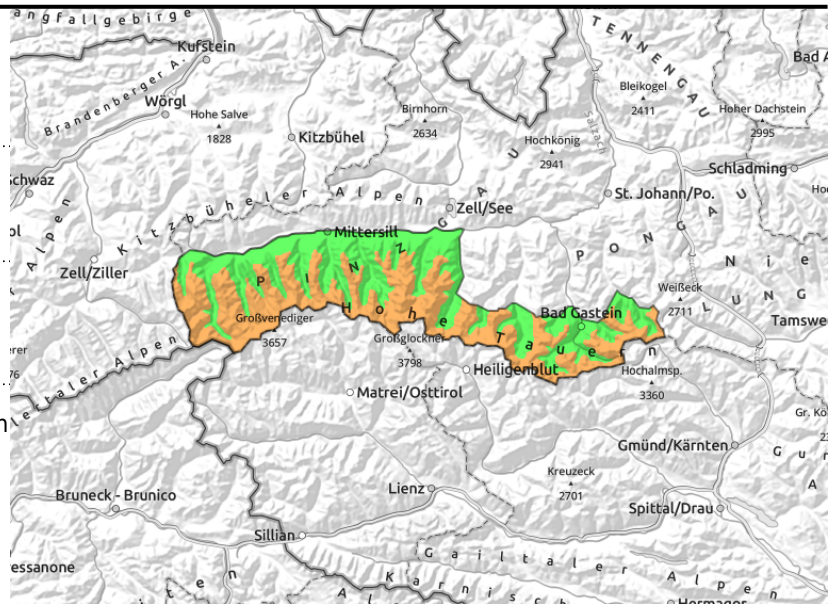
2000 m



wide-ranging drifts in foehn lanes, often easily triggered



>2000 m isolated triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in shallow snow, large additional loading



Foehn-induced snowdrifts triggerable, could fracture to deeper layers

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude danger is LOW.

Main problem: snowdrift threat – the fresh foehn-induced drifts are highly varied with differing effects from valley to valley. Some are small and thin, often wide-ranging on freshly loaded slopes. The impulse of one person is enough to trigger an avalanche (small-to-large). Experience is imperative. Danger zones are easily recognized.

Second problem: persistent weak layer –hardly detectable from the snowpack surface. Potential weak layers inside the snowpack are likeliest in transitions into wind-loaded zones (often where snow is shallow). All in all the terrain has few spots where large additional loading (a fall, a group without distances, stomping) can trigger a slab avalanche. But if a slab triggers it can grow to large size.

Snowpack structure

The fresh snow from Friday (5-10 cm) was transported on Saturday in the Tauern and exposed zones of the Northern Alps. Small snowdrift masses were generated, currently not very prone to triggering. Beneath the fresh snow are compact layers which distribute the dynamic forces well. Inside the old snowpack, particularly on north-facing slopes, are faceted crystals which tend towards fracture propagation.

Weather

Monday will bring clear skies, outstanding mountain weather with but a few cirrus clouds in the morning. Winds will be light to moderate. Temperatures will rise. At 2000 m: 0 degrees.

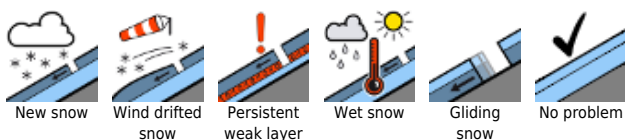
On Tuesday, heavy cloud cover will move in, visibility will be impaired swiftly. Fresh snow in 24 hours: 10-20 cm. Winds will shift to northwesterly, reach 30-40 km/hr. At 2000 m: -5 degrees.

Outlook

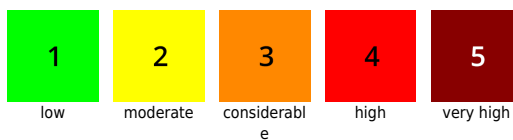
As a result of fresh snow and wind, **the situation is changing. Fresh snow problem.** Danger Level: CONSIDERABLE (3). Caution: the new loading and superficial avalanches can fracture down to deeper layers in the snowpack and grow to large size.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

