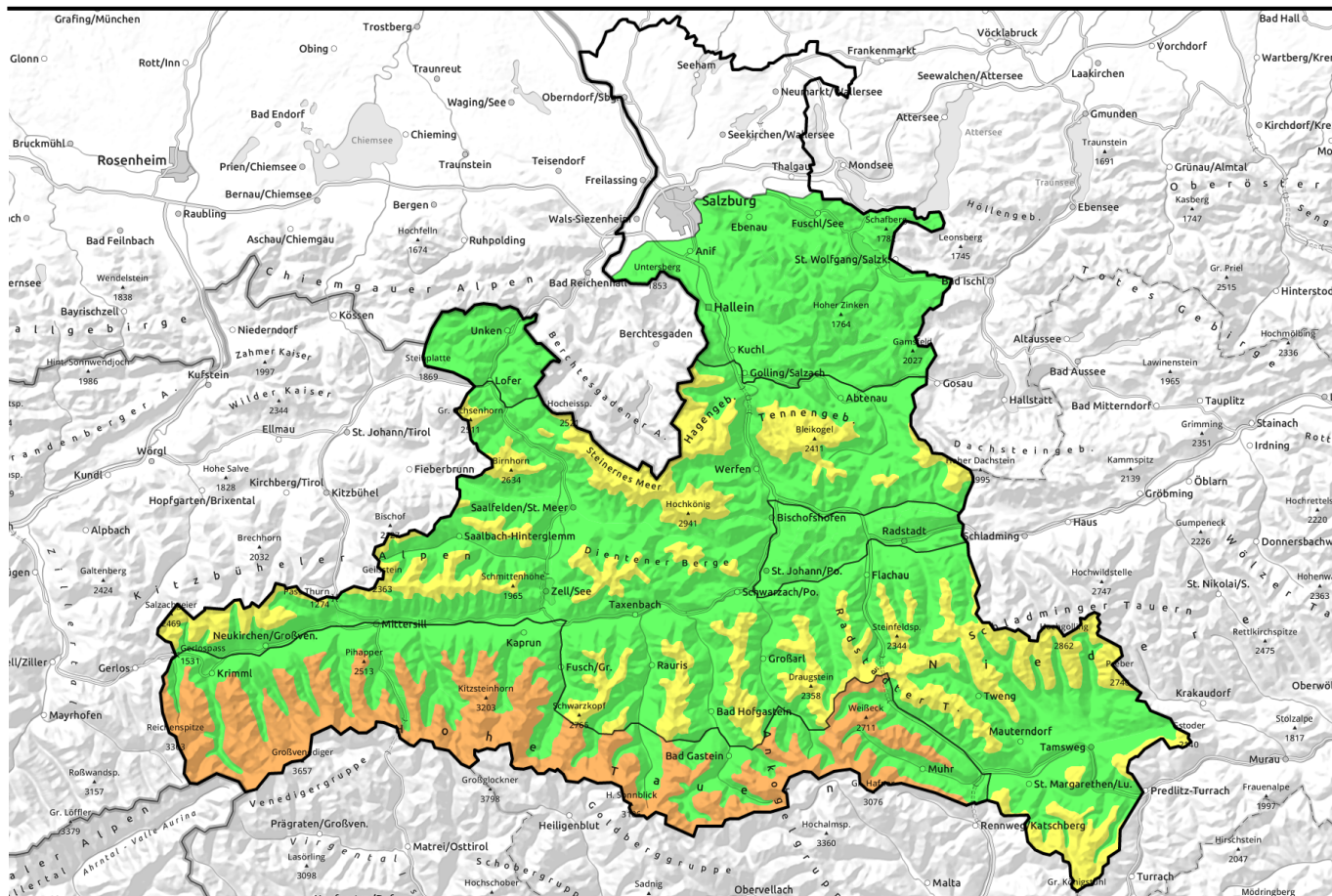


# 15.02.2022



## Some fresh snow, most delicate in Hohe Tauern

	<p>Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Pongauer Grasberge</p>		
	<p>1500 m</p>	<p>Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge</p>	
	<p>1800 m</p>	<p>Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

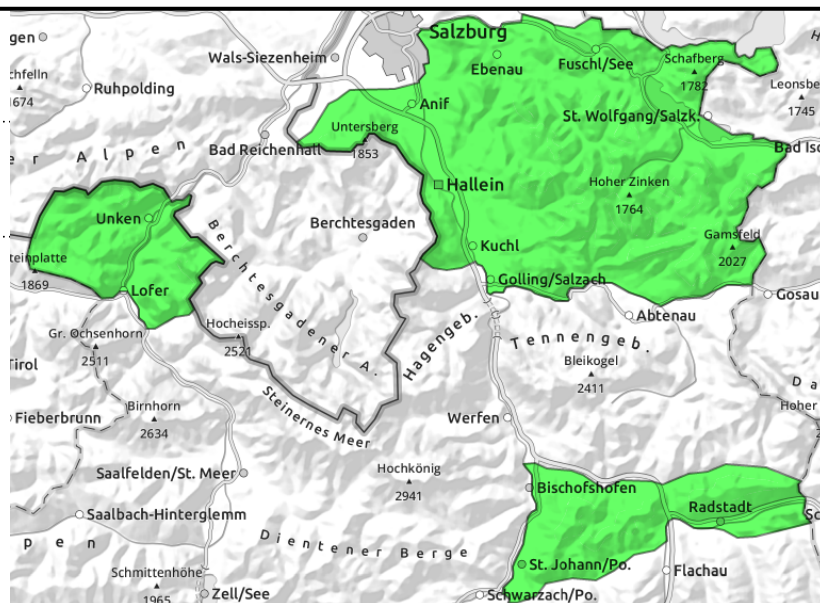


**15.02.2022**

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



seldom triggerable in rims of gullies and bowls, generally large additional loading



## Few danger zones, only minor fresh snow

Avalanche danger continues to be LOW, isolated avalanche prone locations are located in extremely steep gullies on very steep shallow-snow slopes, especially on east-facing slopes and in extended northern aspects.

Potential trigger points occur particularly in transitions from shallow to deeper snow and in shallow-snow rimline zones. Triggering is unlikely, needs Size-2 additional loading, potential avalanches can become medium-to-large sized.

### Snowpack structure

A settled and stable old snowpack dominates. Atop of it lies a thin layer of fresh snow, somewhat wind-impacted but without relevant generation of snowdrifts. Enduring soft layers of faceted crystals inside the old snowpack are not triggerable currently.

### Weather

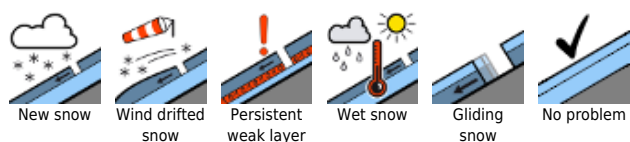
On **Tuesday**, dense cloud cover with snowfall will move in, visibility will deteriorate swiftly. Fresh snow in 24 hours: 5-10 cm. Winds will shift to NW and reach 30 km/hr. At 2000 m: -5 degrees.

On **Wednesday**, adequate visibility to start with, a brief interim of sunshine, then cloud will move in, summits disappear in fog. Later in the afternoon/evening the next round of precipitation will arrive with strong-to-stormy westerly winds. Snowfall level: 1500 m. At 2000 m: from -4 to 0 degrees.

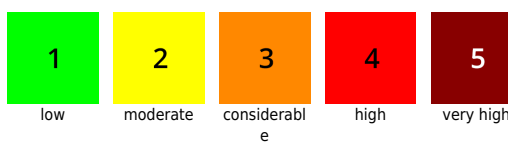
### Outlook

On Wednesday night, stormy winds and warm fresh snow or rain. Danger level: moderate (2) due to wet snow / glide-snow problem

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

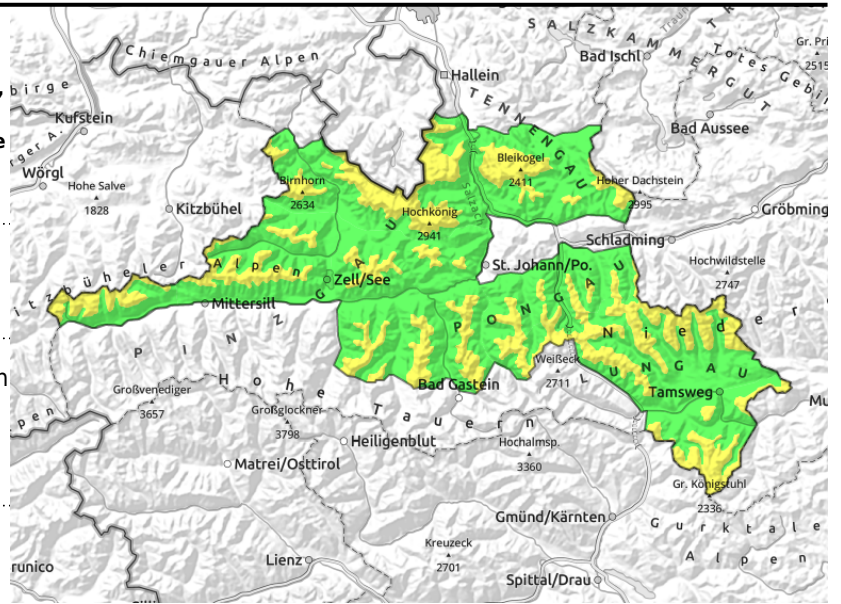


#### Expositions



**15.02.2022**

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



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



thin snowdrift patches, mostly near ridgelines, mostly small, risk of falling on steep slopes

## Caution on very steep, shallow-snow slopes and on steep ridgeline slopes.

Avalanche danger above 1500 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 fresh snow was transported somewhat by southerly winds, small snowdrift accumulations were generated, mostly thin and not extensive. Atop those, a new layer which is being transported by NW winds in ridgeline zones.

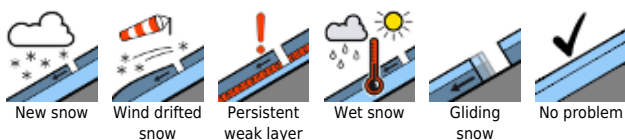
Beneath the new snow are compact layers with the dynamic forces well distributed. Inside the snowpack, particularly on north-facing slopes, are faceted crystal weak layers which could tend towards fracture propagation.

### Weather

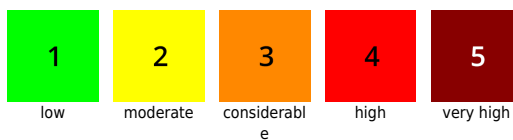
On **Tuesday**, dense cloud cover with snowfall will move in, visibility will deteriorate swiftly. Fresh snow in 24 hours: 5-10 cm. Winds will shift to NW and reach 30 km/hr. At 2000 m: -5 degrees, at 3000 m -11 degrees.

On **Wednesday**, adequate visibility to start with, a brief interim of sunshine, then cloud will move in, summits disappear in fog. Later in the afternoon/evening the next round of precipitation will arrive with strong-to-stormy westerly winds. Snowfall level: 1500 m. At 2000 m: from -4 to 0 degrees; at 3000 m: -9 to -4 degrees.

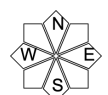
#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

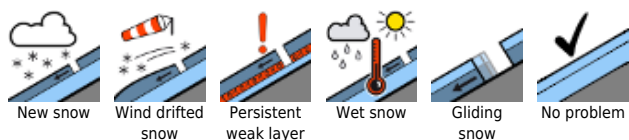


**15.02.2022**

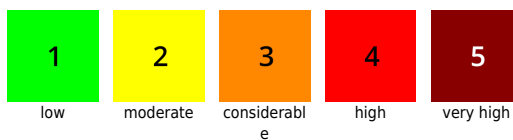
**Outlook**

On Wednesday night, stormy winds and warm fresh snow or rain. Thus, the overall situation will change. Danger level: moderate (2) or considerable (3) due to wet snow / glide-snow problem. Snowdrift problem: see above.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

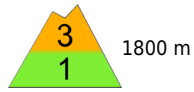
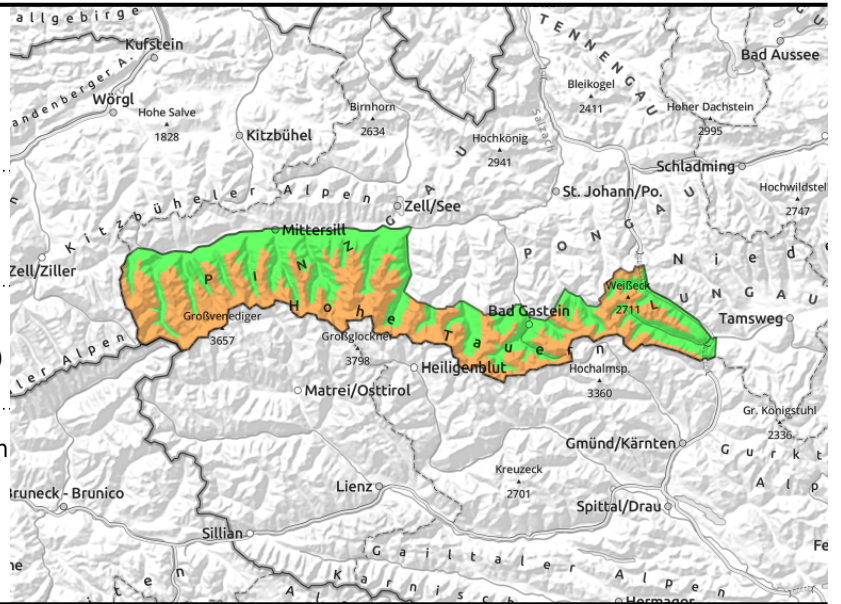




**Expositions**





**15.02.2022**

**Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr**



  fresh and older drifts, easily triggered (thus: danger level 3)

  >1800 m isolated triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in shallow snow, large additional loading

## Considerable danger - small avalanches can fracture down to deeper layers

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Restraint is important. Besides, visibility does not always permit clear assessment on-site.

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 persons 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 latest cold snow was transported somewhat by NW winds, small snowdrift accumulations were generated, mostly thin and not extensive.

Beneath the new snow are compact layers with the dynamic forces well distributed. Inside the snowpack, particularly on north-facing slopes, are faceted crystal weak layers which could tend towards fracture propagation.

### Weather

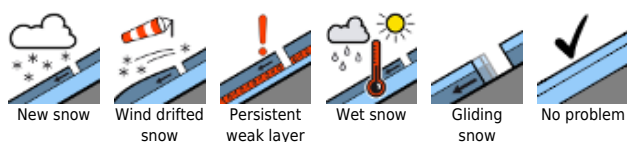
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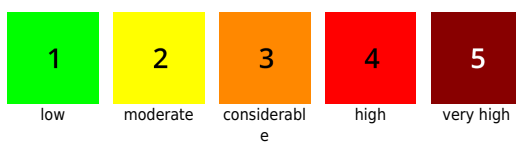
### Outlook

Snowdrift problem / Persistent weak layer. CONSIDERABLE danger (3). Caution: the new loading can fracture down to deeper layers and become large-sized avalanches.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



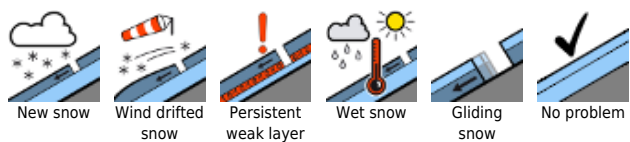
#### Expositions



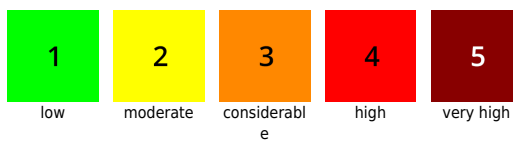
**15.02.2022**

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

