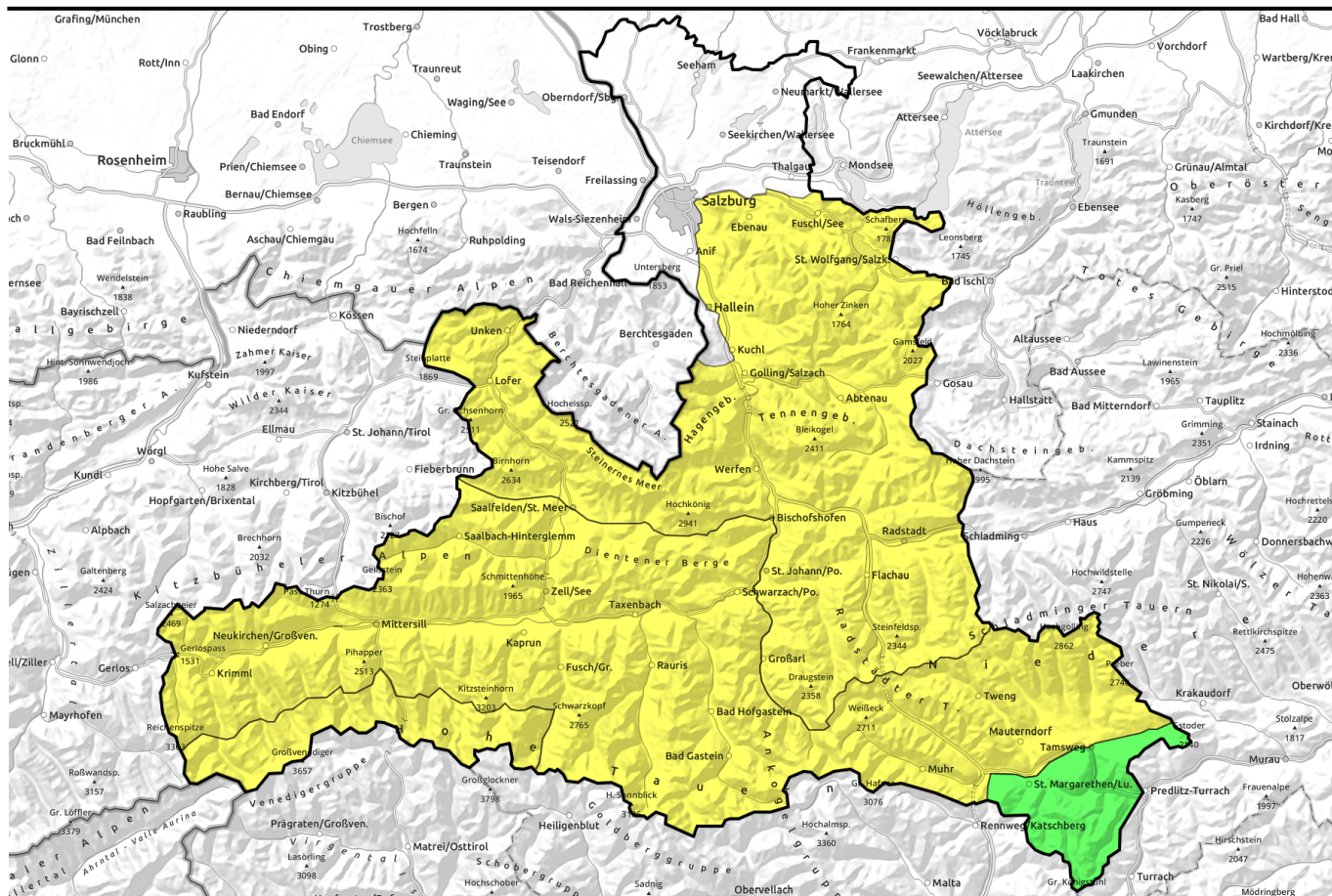


16.03.2022



Rainfall up to 2000m

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

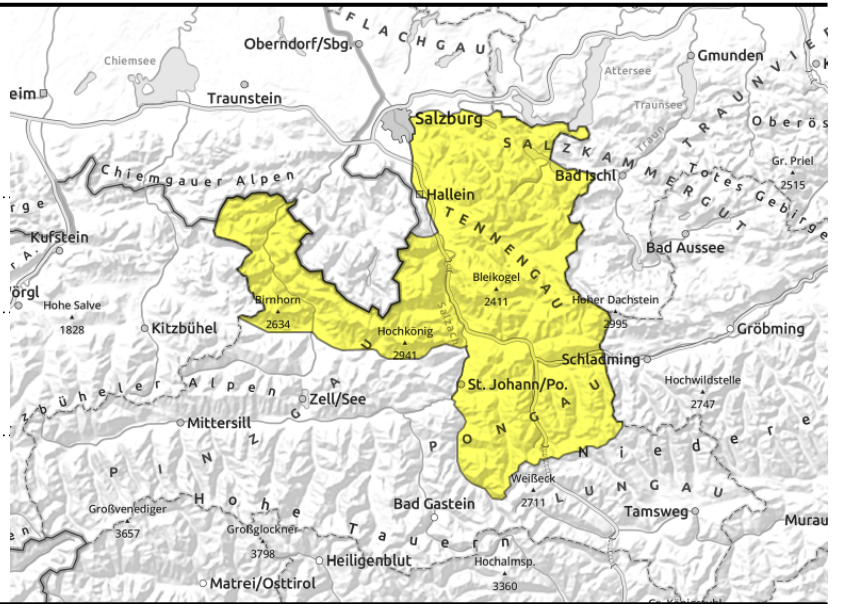


Expositions



16.03.2022

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



loss of firmness below 1800m due to rainfall



shallow, small snowdrift masses above 2100m

Wet-snow problem, fresh drifts at high altitudes

Avalanche danger is MODERATE. In steep terrain, esp.gullies, forest lanes, below 1800m in numerous spots naturally triggered or skier-induced wet loose-snow avalanches are possible. Also glide-snow avalanches are increasing. These can be medium, in isolated cases large-sized. At high altitudes there are danger zones from fresh snowdrift accumulations behind protruberances, in gullies increasingly frequent in NE to E to S aspects, where even minimum additional loading can release a small slab. Very few danger zones in shallow-snow transitions in shady steep terrain (persistent weak layer). There, by large additional loading, a slab could be triggered and reach medium size.

Snowpack structure

Rainfall last night will make the snowpack lose firmness at low and intermediate altitudes. On very steep grassy slopes the snowpack glides over the ground. At high altitudes the fresh snow is being deposited atop melt-freeze surfaces, on shady slopes atop wind-protected melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (persistent weak layer). These layers are currently unlikely to trigger.

Weather

In early morning and later on, rainfall on Wednesday, snowfall level at 1700 m. Heavy cloud cover will reduce visibility. At high altitudes, 5-15 cm of fresh snow, accompanied by N/NW winds (gusts up to 40 km/hr). As of midday, dry weather will reign, clouds will disperse. At 2000 m: 0 to +3 degrees; at 3000 m: -4 degrees.

Following a night of clear skies, on Thursday it will be sunny. Winds will be moderate from W/NW. At 2000 m: 2 to 5 degrees; at 3000M -2 degrees.

Outlook

Daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches: caution.

Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerable



4

high



5

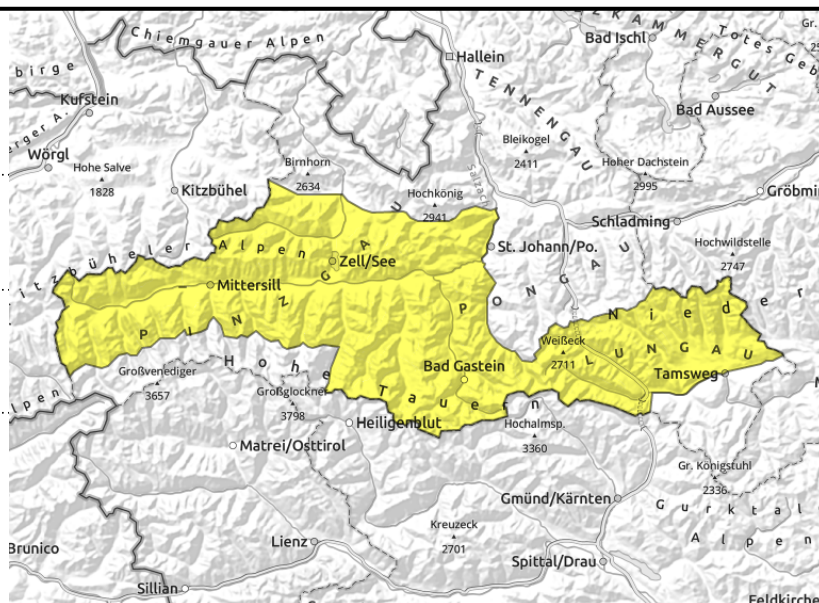
very high

Expositions



16.03.2022

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



superficial loss of firmness due to rainfall below 1800m



in extremely steep grass-covered terrain, medium-sized, large in isolated cases

Wet-snow problem and glide-snow avalanches

Avalanche danger is MODERATE. In steep terrain, esp.gullies, forest lanes, below 1800m in numerous spots naturally triggered or skier-induced wet loose-snow avalanches are possible. Also glide-snow avalanches are increasing. These can be medium, in isolated cases large-sized. At high altitudes there are danger zones from fresh snowdrift accumulations behind protruberances, in gullies increasingly frequent in NE to E to S aspects, where even minimum additional loading can release a small slab. Very few danger zones in shallow-snow transitions in shady steep terrain (persistent weak layer). There, by large additional loading, a slab could be triggered and reach medium size.

Snowpack structure

Rainfall last night will make the snowpack lose firmness at low and intermediate altitudes. On very steep grassy slopes the snowpack glides over the ground. At high altitudes the fresh snow is being deposited atop melt-freeze surfaces, on shady slopes atop wind-protected melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (persistent weak layer). These layers are currently unlikely to trigger.

Weather

In early morning and later on, rainfall on Wednesday, snowfall level at 1700 m. Heavy cloud cover will reduce visibility. At high altitudes, 5-15 cm of fresh snow, accompanied by N/NW winds (gusts up to 40 km/hr). As of midday, dry weather will reign, clouds will disperse. At 2000 m: 0 to +3 degrees; at 3000 m: -4 degrees.

Following a night of clear skies, on Thursday it will be sunny. Winds will be moderate from W/NW. At 2000 m: 2 to 5 degrees; at 3000M -2 degrees.

Outlook

Daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches: caution.

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



16.03.2022

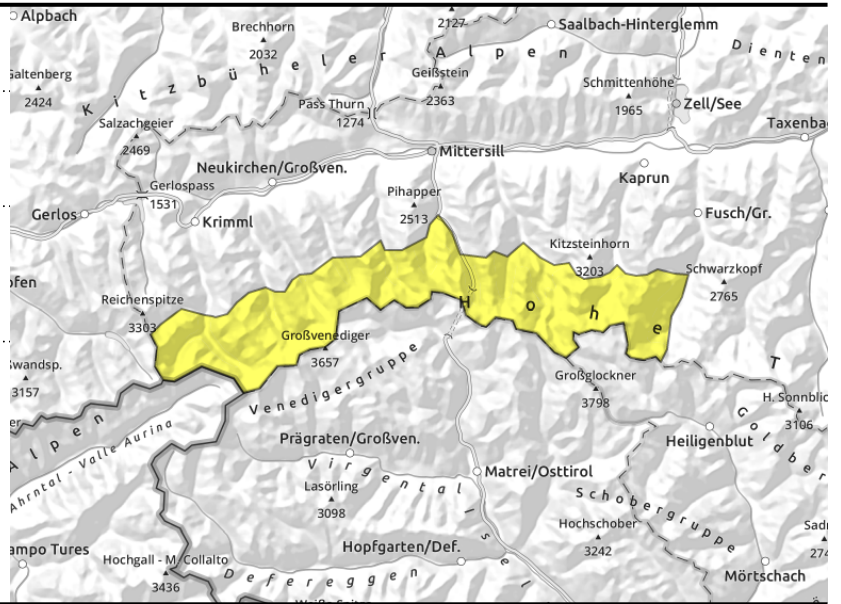
**Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,
Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm**



hardened snowdrifts at high altitudes on north-facing slopes atop instable base



superficial loss of firmness due to rainfall below 1800m



Wet-snow problem + Persistent weak layer, following foehn wind on the weekend

Avalanche danger is MODERATE. In steep terrain, esp. in gullies, forest lanes, below 1800 m naturally triggered or skier-induced small-to-medium wet loose-snow avalanches are possible. Also glide-snow avalanches are possible. These can be medium, in isolated cases large-sized. At high altitudes there are danger zones from fresh snowdrift accumulations behind protruberances, in gullies increasingly frequent in W/N/E aspects, where even minimum additional loading can release a small slab, at least above 2500m. Very few danger zones in shallow-snow transitions in shady steep terrain (persistent weak layer). There, by large additional loading, a slab could be triggered and reach medium size.

Snowpack structure

Rainfall last night will make the snowpack lose firmness at low and intermediate altitudes. On very steep grassy slopes the snowpack glides over the ground. At high altitudes the fresh snow is being deposited atop melt-freeze surfaces, on shady slopes atop wind-protected melt-freeze encrusted surfaces (persistent weak layer). These layers are currently unlikely to trigger.

Weather

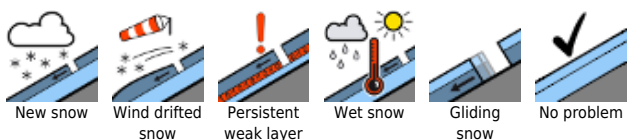
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Following a night of clear skies, on Thursday it will be sunny. Winds will be moderate from W/NW. At 2000 m: 2 to 5 degrees; at 3000M -2 degrees.

Outlook

Daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches: caution.

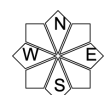
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

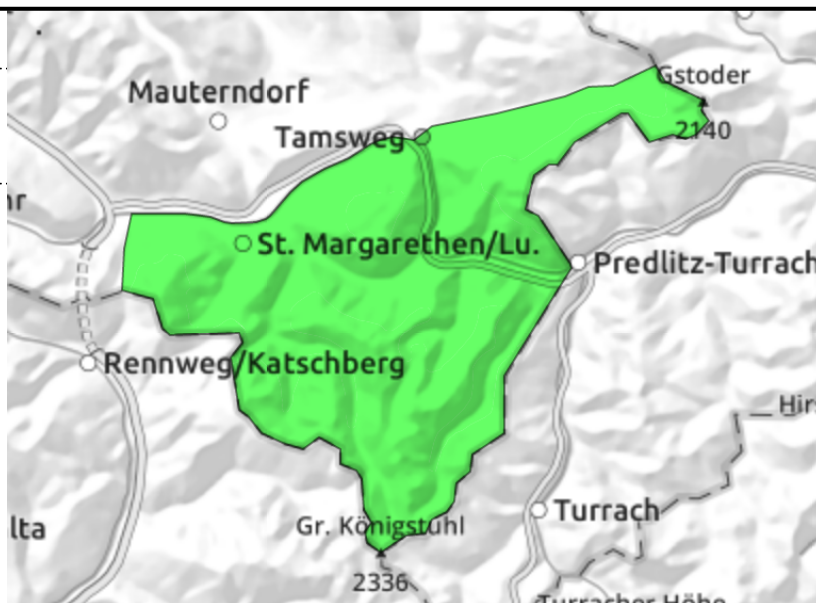


16.03.2022

Nockberge



faceted intermediate layers in old snow, triggerable only in isolated cases at rims of very steep gullies and bowls



Superficial moistening of snowpack

Avalanche danger is LOW. Main problem: moistening of the snowpack. In very steep terrain, superficial wet loose-snow avalanches or small glide-snow avalanches are possible. In shallow-snow transition zones from shallow to deeper snow (e.g. in gullies, behind protruberances) a dry snow slab could be released in extremely steep terrain by large additional loading (persistent weak layer).

Snowpack structure

Minor rainfall below 1800m moistens the snowpack superficially. It bears the marks of storm-strength wintery winds and a long period of dryness. The surfaces are often melt-freeze encrusted or hardened, the depths far below average. Above the treeline the terrain is windblown. In the old snow there are soft layers of faceted crystals which are unlikely to trigger except in isolated cases.

Weather

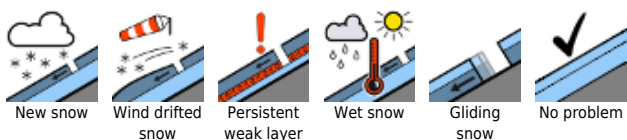
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Outlook

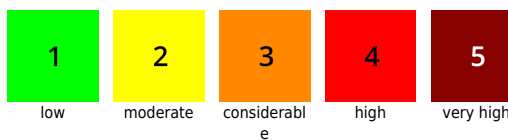
Daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches: caution.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

