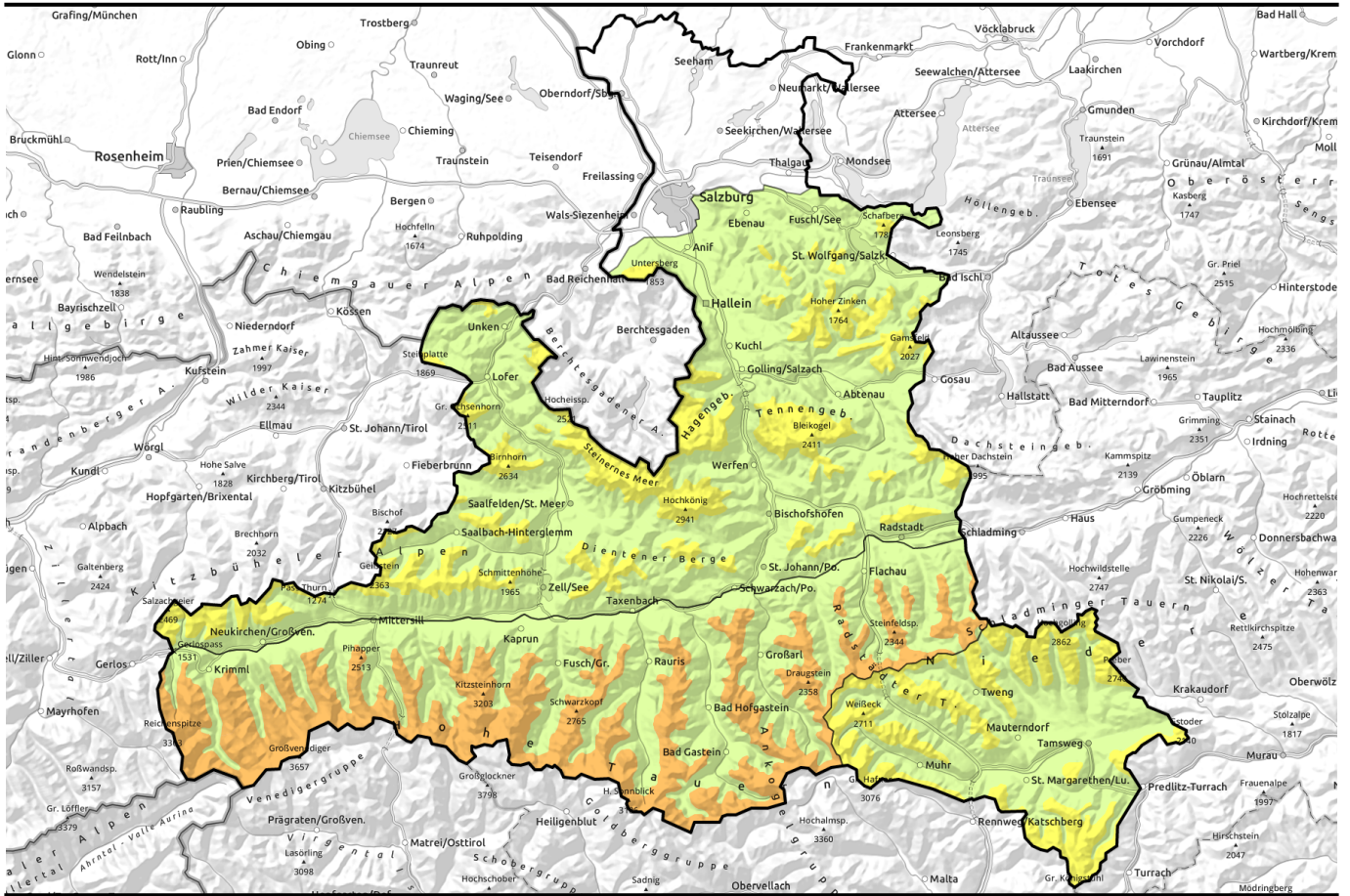


12.12.2022



Weak layers in old snow demand restraint

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

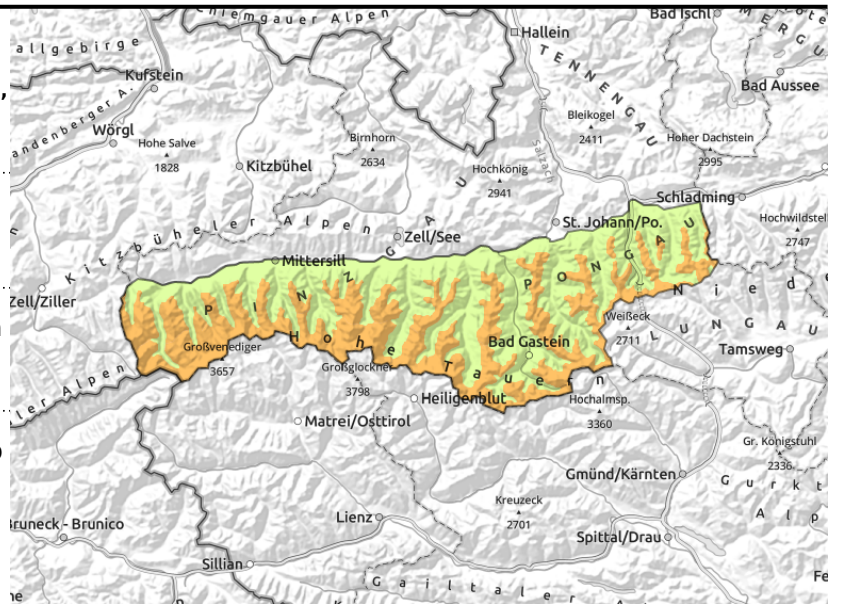
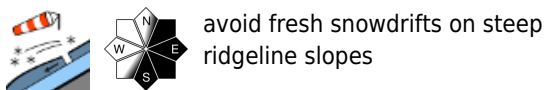
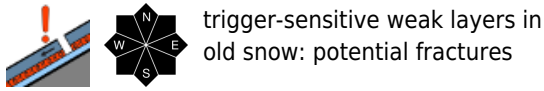


Expositions



12.12.2022

Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Nord



Avalanche prone locations mostly on wind-protected shady slopes

Weak layers in the old snow are the main danger. Danger zones are located on steep (>30°) relatively wind-protected shady slopes above approximately 2000 m and in all aspects at high altitudes. Ridgeline zones, gullies and basins at the foot of cliffs are particularly unfavourable. Avalanche prone locations are unrecognizable, even for the experienced! Avalanches can be triggered by one single winter sports enthusiast, and in some cases reach medium size, particularly in the areas where recent snowfall has been heaviest. Alarm signals such as whumpf noises and glide-cracks can indicate imminent danger.

In addition, freshly generated snowdrift accumulations in ridgeline terrain on NE-E-S facing slopes are prone to triggering. They are generally easy to recognize.

Snowpack structure

Snow depths amount to 40-90 cm, mostly 15-20 cm, up to 35 from place to place. Locally, cold and loose snow added to it.

Particularly on shady slopes the snowpack layering is unfavourable. The snow cover is expansively metamorphosed (faceted) nearly down to the ground, including embedded melt-freeze crusts. Near forested zones and in wind-protected areas the surface hoar has been blanketed by fresh snowfall. Fresh snow and drifts are being deposited atop this weak old snowpack surface, it is prone to triggering.

Near ridgelines the small freshly-generated snowdrift accumulations on the old snowpack surface are prone to triggering. In some places there is surface hoar.

Weather

Monday: mostly sunshine in Tauern and Nockberge. Icy cold NW wind at high altitudes (up to 40 km/hr). At 2000 m: -13 degrees; at 3000 m: -20 degrees.

Tuesday: mostly sunshine, high-altitude clouds will move in during the daytime, possibly hampering the sun. At high altitudes of the Tauern, southerly winds will reach speeds of 40 km/hr. At 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 3000 m: rising from -18 to -11 degrees.

Outlook

Only gradual decrease of avalanche danger

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

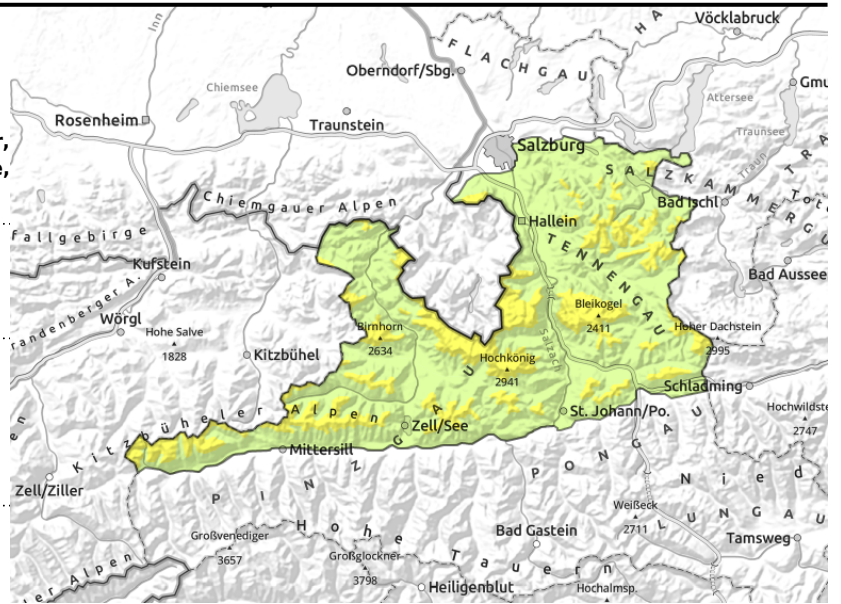


Expositions



12.12.2022

Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Untersbergstock, Pongauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm



forestline



increased caution urged at all altitudes: fresh snow and drifts atop the old snowpack are trigger sensitive



mostly small-sized ridgeline snowdrift masses are prone to triggering, should be circumvented

Isolated danger zones in old snow

The main danger stems from non-recognizable avalanche prone locations in the weak old snowpack fundament in all aspects above the timberline, particularly in wind-protected areas behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, in gullies and in bowls. Danger zones increase in number and in size with increasing altitude. Medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by one single winter sports enthusiast.

In addition, the NW wind is generating new, trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations, depositing them on NE/E/SE ridgeline slopes. They are mostly small-sized, but can be easily triggered.

Snowpack structure

The overall snow depth: 20 - 60 cm. Since Friday: 10 to 15 cm of loose snow has been added. The snowpack layering in the still shallow snow cover is frequently unfavourable. The snow cover is expansively metamorphosed (faceted) nearly down to the ground, including embedded melt-freeze crusts. Near forested zones and in wind-protected areas the surface hoar has been blanketed by fresh snowfall. Fresh snow and drifts are being deposited atop this weak old snowpack surface, it is prone to triggering. The situation on sunny slopes is somewhat better, especially where the wind has generated a more irregular distribution of snow.

Weather

Monday: mostly sunshine in Tauern and Nockberge. Icy cold NW wind at high altitudes (up to 40 km/hr). At 2000 m: -13 degrees; at 3000 m: -20 degrees.

Tuesday: mostly sunshine, high-altitude clouds will move in during the daytime, possibly hampering the sun. At high altitudes of the Tauern, southerly winds will reach speeds of 40 km/hr. At 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 3000 m: rising from -18 to -11 degrees.

Outlook

Only slight decrease in avalanche danger

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

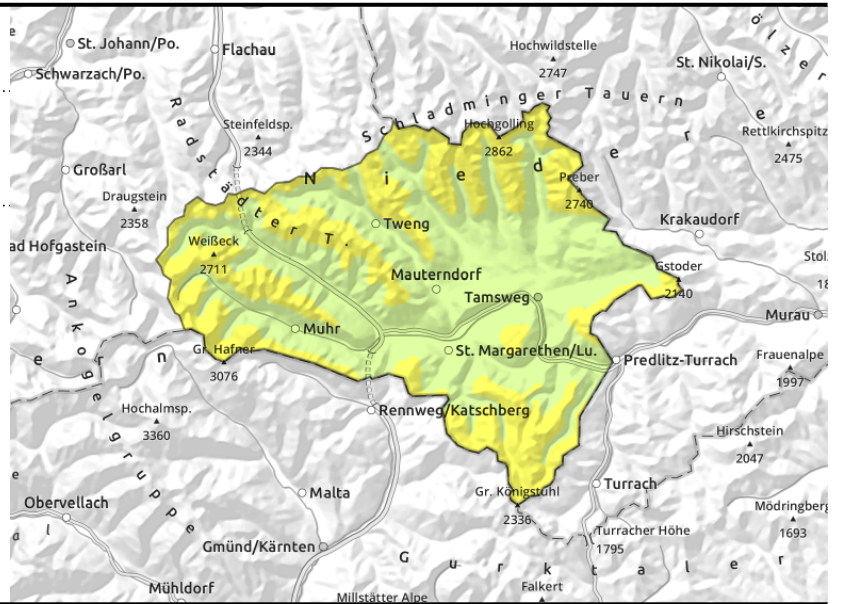


12.12.2022

Nockberge, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd



rigorously avoid fresh snowdrift masses, particularly above abrupt discontinuities in the terrain



Freshly generated and somewhat older snowdrift masses are still prone to triggering in places

Freshly formed snowdrift masses generated by northerly foehn winds - and also somewhat older snowdrift accumulations from last week - can be triggered even by one single winter sports enthusiast and in isolated cases grow to medium size. Danger zones are found on all aspects near ridgelines, behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and in gullies and bowls. North of the Mur, danger zones occur more frequently. The snowdrift accumulations are generally easy to recognize.

Snowpack structure

The overall snow depth: 20 - 60 cm. Since Friday: 10 to 15 cm of loose snow has been added. The snowpack layering in the still shallow snow cover is frequently unfavourable. The snow cover is expansively metamorphosed (faceted) nearly down to the ground, including embedded melt-freeze crusts. Near forested zones and in wind-protected areas the surface hoar has been blanketed by fresh snowfall. Fresh snow and drifts are being deposited atop this weak old snowpack surface, it is prone to triggering. The situation on sunny slopes is somewhat better, especially where the wind has generated a more irregular distribution of snow.

Weather

Monday: mostly sunshine in Tauern and Nockberge. Icy cold NW wind at high altitudes (up to 40 km/hr). At 2000 m: -11 degrees; at 3000 m: -19 degrees.

Tuesday: mostly sunshine, high-altitude clouds will move in during the daytime, possibly hampering the sun. At high altitudes of the Tauern, southerly winds will reach speeds of 40 km/hr. At 2000 m: -10 degrees; at 3000 m: -13 degrees.

Outlook

Snowdrift accumulations have been deposited atop persistent weak layers and will remain prone to triggering.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

