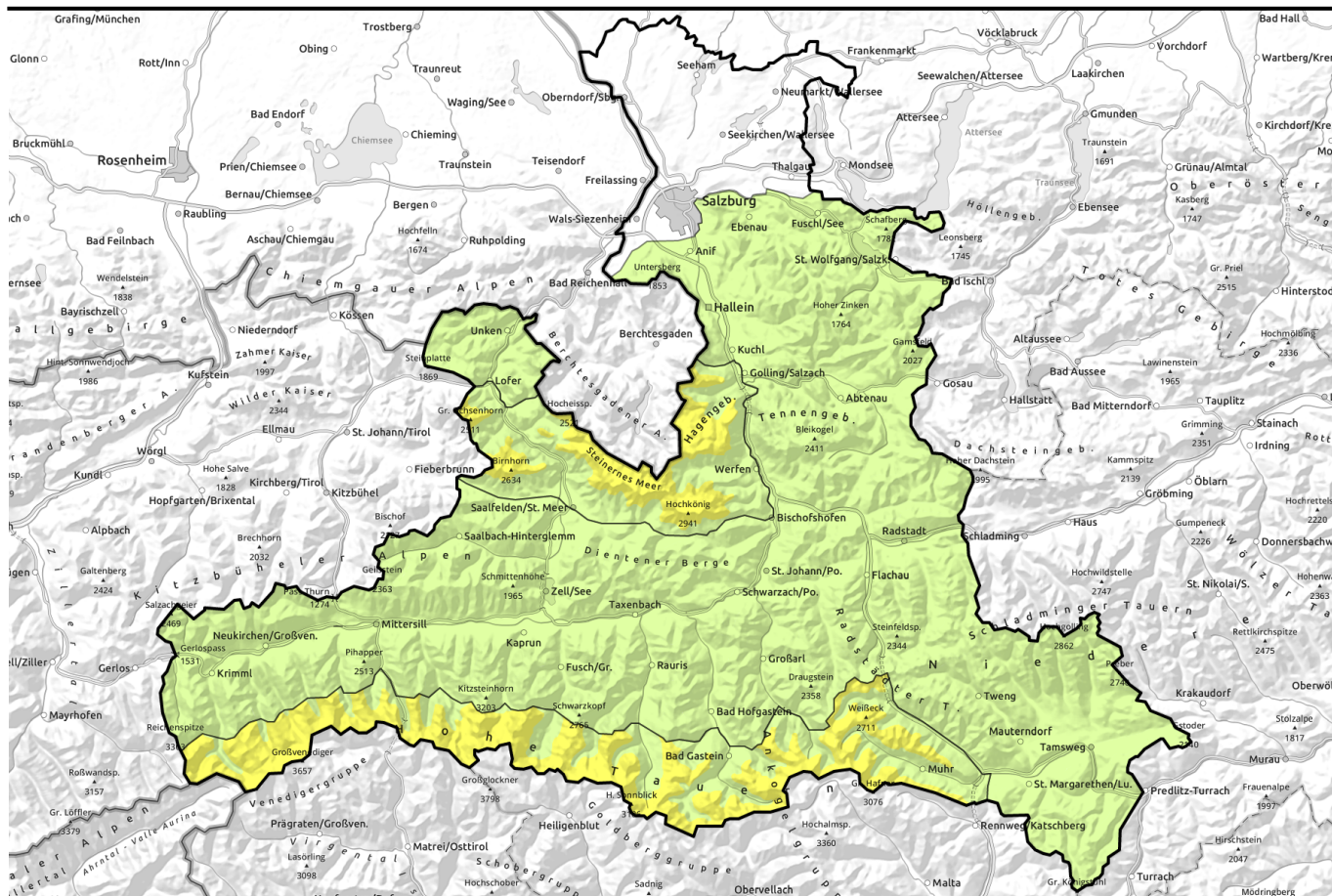


# Avalanche report for Friday, 23.12.2022



## Rainfall high up, snowdrifts at high altitudes

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>2300 m<br/>Großenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr</p>  |  |
|  | <p>Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge</p> |  |
|  | <p>2000 m<br/>Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge</p>   |  |

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Friday, 23.12.2022

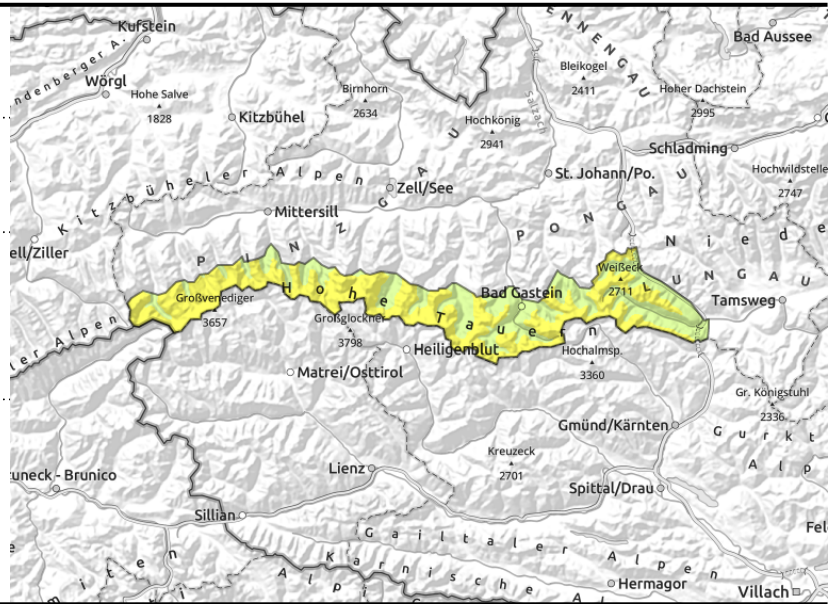
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr



unfavourable layering in high alpine regions: faceted, soft layers and often embedded surface hoar



small releases in steep terrain, thoroughly wet snowpack from rainfall below 2000 m



## Isolated persistent weak layer on shady high altitude slopes

Weak layers inside the old snowpack can on shady slopes above approximately 2300 m still be triggered, particularly on wind-protected slopes at the foot of rock walls or behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. Danger zones are rare, difficult to recognize. Avalanches can grow to medium size.

The westerly winds are generating fresh snowdrift accumulations, depositing them often atop a melt-freeze crust. They are small but are prone to triggering.

The quite mild temperatures and a bit of rainfall starting in late afternoon below 1700 m make small wet loose-snow slides likely in extremely steep terrain. In addition, glide-snow avalanches on steep grassy slopes in all aspects are possible. Due to the shallow snowpack, releases will remain small-sized.

### Snowpack structure

The snowpack is unfavourable over widespread areas and still shallow or has even receded to the higher temperatures. On high alpine shady slopes the layering is often a sequence of melt-freeze crusts and faceted crystals inside the fundament, in places with blanketed surface hoar. This applies particularly to wind-protected terrain.

Due to milder temperatures the snowpack is wet up to intermediate altitudes. The snow thereby forfeits its firmness and is set into motion on extremely steep slopes as small loose-snow avalanches. On Tuesday night a melt-freeze crust formed in some places.

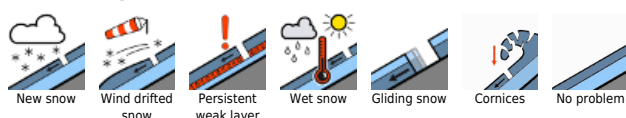
Older snowdrift accumulations have settled in the higher temperatures, the trigger-sensitivity has receded.

### Weather

Friday: heavy clouds all day long, poor visibility, strong westerly winds. The snowfall level will ascend to 2000 m during the daytime. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: between -5 and -3 degrees.

Saturday: heavy clouds and rainfall/snowfall (snowfall level somewhat lower: at 1500 m). During the afternoon, clouds will disperse somewhat, drier weather will arrive. At 2000 m: -1 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -7 or -6 degrees.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



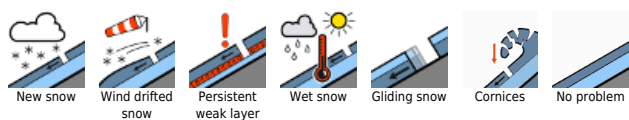
## Avalanche report for **Friday, 23.12.2022**

### Outlook

No significant change is anticipated.

---

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

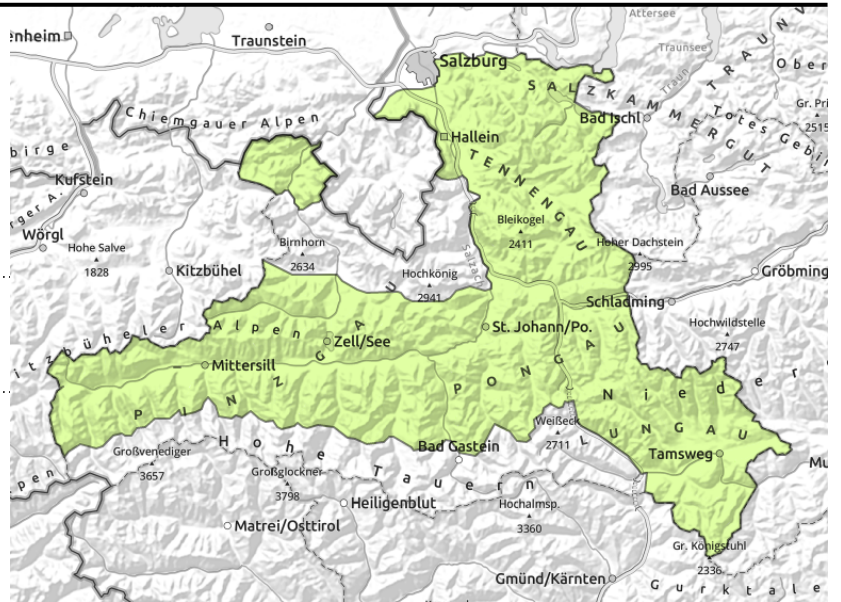


#### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Friday, 23.12.2022

**Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge**



step terrain: small releases, thoroughly wet snowpack from rain below 2000 m

## Only isolated danger zones

Avalanche danger is LOW. Below 2000 m amid strong westerly winds, small snowdrift masses can form. The risks of being swept along outweigh those of being buried in snow masses. On extremely steep slopes or hillsides, small, moist loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally as of afternoon below about 1700 m. In addition, isolated glide-snow avalanches are still possible, but will remain small, due to the shallow snowpack.

## Snowpack structure

Due to milder temperatures the snowpack is wet up to intermediate altitudes. The snow thereby forfeits its firmness and is set into motion on extremely steep slopes as small loose-snow avalanches. The snowpack is still quite irregular and shallow, has even receded due to rising temperatures.

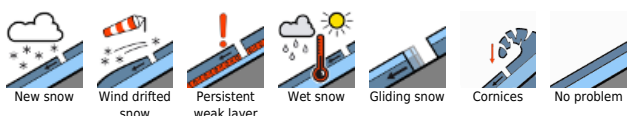
## Weather

Friday: heavy clouds all day long, poor visibility, strong westerly winds. The snowfall level will ascend to 2000 m during the daytime. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: between -5 and -3 degrees.  
 Saturday: heavy clouds and rainfall/snowfall (snowfall level somewhat lower: at 1500 m). During the afternoon, clouds will disperse somewhat, drier weather will arrive. At 2000 m: -1 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -7 or -6 degrees.

## Outlook

No significant change is anticipated.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

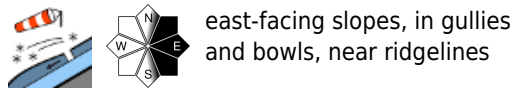


### Expositions

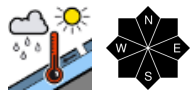


# Avalanche report for Friday, 23.12.2022

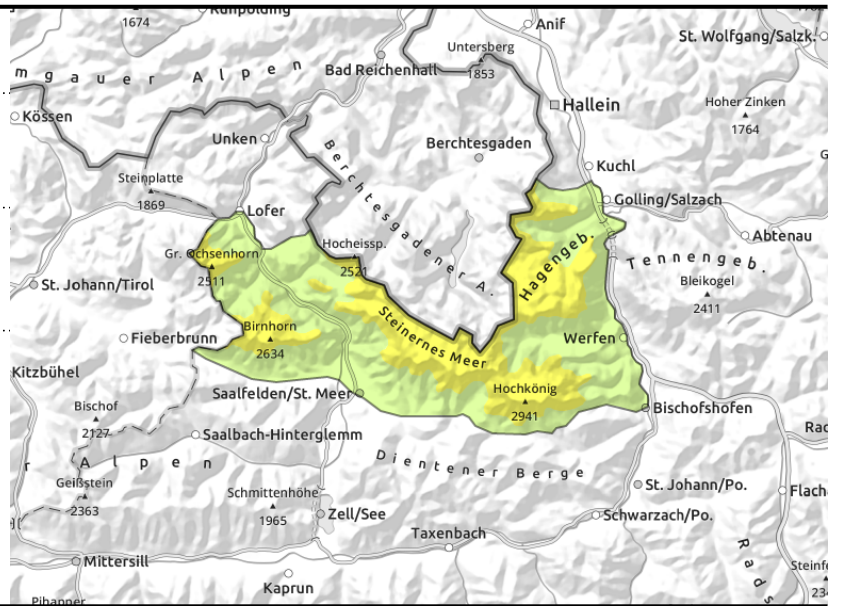
## Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge



east-facing slopes, in gullies and bowls, near ridgelines



in steep terrain, small, thoroughly wet snowpack due to rain below 2000 m



## Fresh snowdrift masses

Due to strong westerly winds, fresh snowdrift accumulations are being generated, often deposited atop a melt-freeze crust. They are easily triggered, but remain small-sized. Mild temperatures continue to create, through rainfall, small wet loose-snow avalanches in extremely steep terrain or hillsides below 2000 m. In addition, glide snow avalanches on steep grassy slopes are possible in all aspects. Due to the shallow snow, the releases remain small.

## Snowpack structure

The snowpack is quite irregular over widespread areas, and is still shallow - has even receded due to the higher temperatures. In high alpine shady terrain the snowpack layering is often unfavourable due to a sequence of melt-freeze crusts and faceted crystals inside the snowpack fundament in, in isolated cases, surface hoar which has been blanketed by fresh snowfall. This applies particularly to relatively wind-protected zones. The freshly generated snowdrifts from Friday were often deposited on top of a melt-freeze crust.

Due to the mild temperatures the snowpack is wet up to intermediate altitudes (1000-2000m). The snow is thereby forfeiting its firmness and is in valley-ward motion on extremely steep slopes in the form of small loose-snow avalanches.

## Weather

Friday: heavy clouds all day long, poor visibility, strong westerly winds. The snowfall level will ascend to 2000 m during the daytime. At 2000 m: 0 degrees; at 3000 m: between -5 and -3 degrees.

Saturday: heavy clouds and rainfall/snowfall (snowfall level somewhat lower: at 1500 m). During the afternoon, clouds will disperse somewhat, drier weather will arrive. At 2000 m: -1 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -7 or -6 degrees.

## Outlook

No significant change is anticipated.

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

