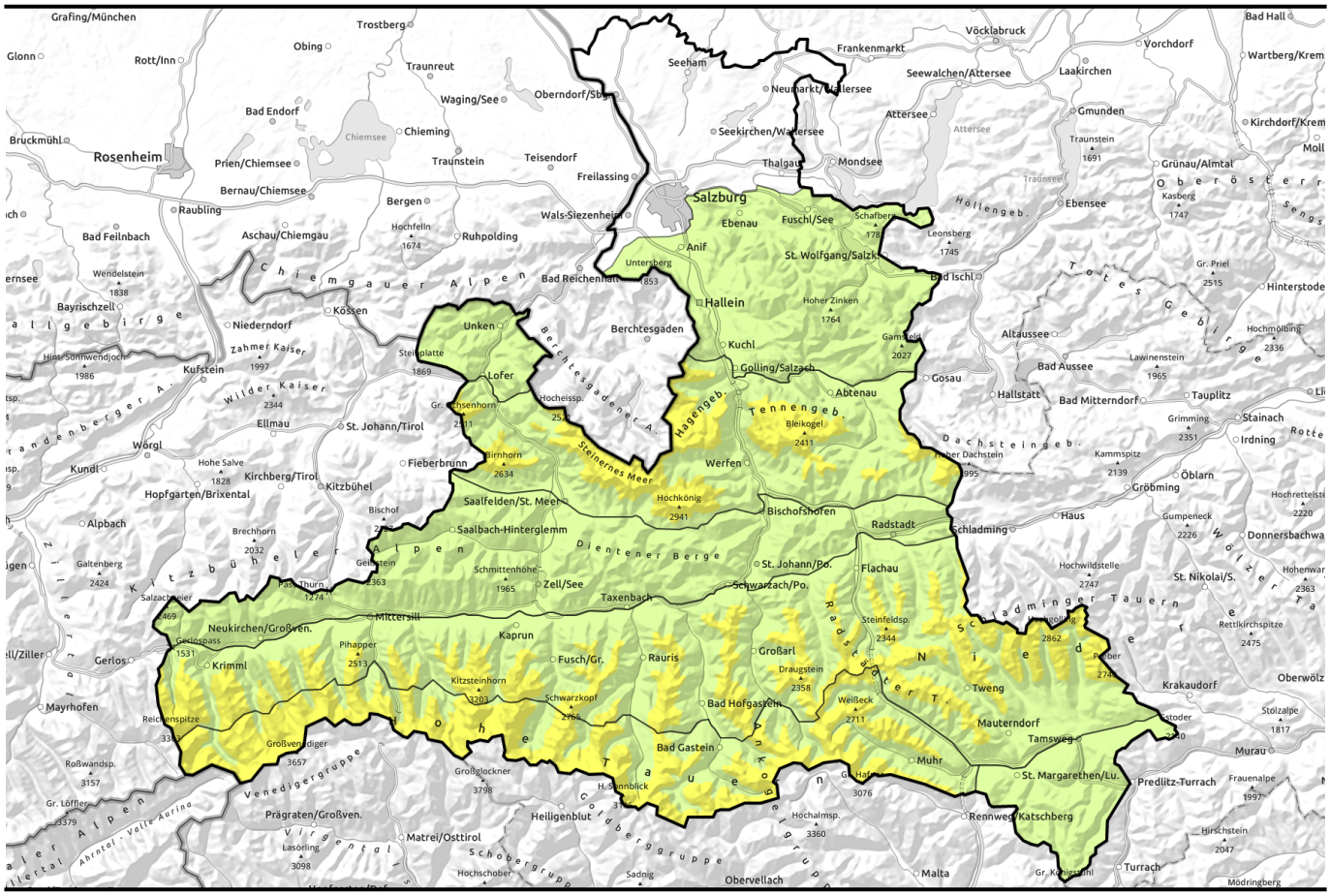
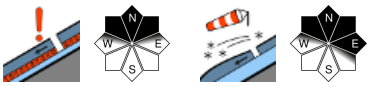
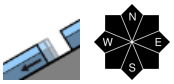
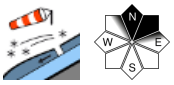
published at 25.12.2022, 18:00 h *by Matthias Walcher*

Avalanche report for Monday, 26.12.2022

LAND SALZBURG



Considerable avalanche danger esp. at high altitudes

2 1 2300 m	Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr	
2 1 2500 m	Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Süd, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm	
1	Nockberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe	
1	Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge	

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | Cornices | No problem

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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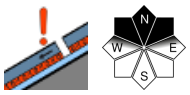
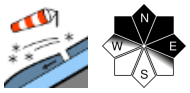
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr

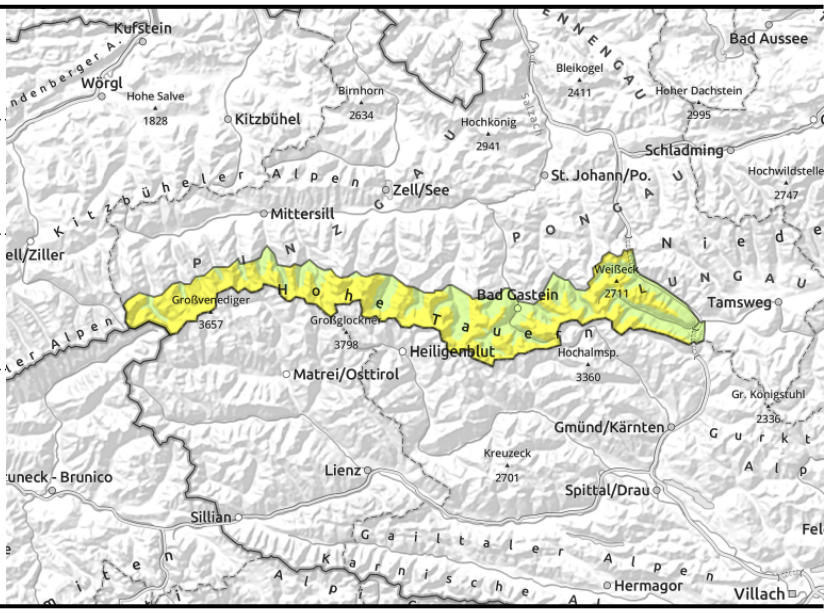
2300 m



unfavourable layering in high alpine regions: faceted, soft layers in the fundament



in gullies and steep bowls, high alpine regions



Persistent weak layer and small snowdrifts

Avalanche danger above 2300 m is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude danger is LOW.
Weak layers inside the old snowpack can on shady slopes above approximately 2300 m still can be easily triggered, particularly on wind-protected slopes at the foot of rock walls or behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. Avalanches can attain medium size. In addition, fresh snowdrift accumulations are prone to triggering, particularly on steep (>35°) N/E facing slopes above 2500 m. Danger zones occur behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, in gullies and bowls.
Isolated small glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grassy slopes as well as small wet loose-snow avalanches, du to a thoroughly wet snowpack, sunshine and warmth.
Reports from the relevant regions with regard to the persistent weak layer are few and far between currently (due to the snow situation); for that reason, these estimates are uncertain.

Snowpack structure

On high-alpine north-facing slopes the snowpack lay<ering is unfavourable due to a sequence of melt-freeze crusts and faceted crystals in the fundament above 2300 m. This applies particularly to wind-protected slopes. Snowdrift accumulations which have been generated since Saturday lie atop soft layers, particularly on shady slopes at high altitude, and are prone to triggering in places. Warm temperatures help the snowpack to settle, consolidate the drifts.
Amid very mild temperatures and solar radiation, the snowpack became moist on Sunday up to high altitudes, often as far up as the summit regions. During the night a superficial crust formed, this softens up during the day. Below 1800 m there is little snow on the ground.

Weather

Above the layers of fog, visibility on Monday will be good from the start, only some cirrus clouds high above summit level. As of midday, cloudbanks will move into the Northern Alps, light will become diffuse. Winds will be light to moderate from W/S. Mild: at 2000 m, 2-5 degrees, at 3000 m, 0 degrees.

Outlook

No significant change.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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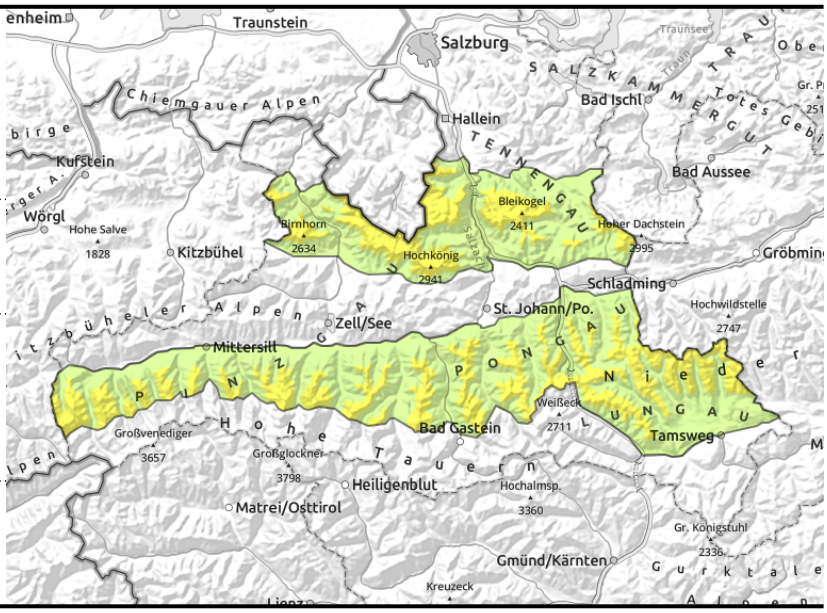
Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Süd, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm

2500 m

near to and distant from ridgelines, trigger-sensitivity increases with ascending altitude

avoid zones below glide cracks



Snowdrift problem in summit zones

Avalanche danger above 2500 m is MODERATE, below that altitude LOW.
As a result of snowfall and strong westerly winds, fresh snowdrift masses have been formed, prone to triggering, particularly on steep (>35°) N/E facing slopes above 2200 m. Danger zones occur behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, in gullies and bowls, the size and trigger-sensitivity increasing with ascending altitude. In the areas where snowfall has been heaviest the danger zones are larger and more numerous, the danger correspondingly higher.
On steep grassy slopes small-to-medium glide snow avalanches continue to be possible. Avoid zones below glide cracks. In addition, due to solar radiation in the areas where snowfall has been heavy, small naturally triggered loose-snow avalanches can be expected in steep rocky terrain.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts have settled and consolidated well in the higher temperatures. On steep shady slopes at high altitudes and wherever drifts are more widespread the consolidation is taking place more gradually. Snowdrifts are often deposited atop loose old snow or colder fresh snow and are still prone to triggering. The old snowpack has consolidated with the higher temperatures, the weak layer are no longer as easy to trigger.
Amid very mild temperatures and solar radiation, the snowpack became moist on Sunday up to high altitudes, often as far up as the summit regions. During the night a superficial crust formed, this softens up during the day. Below 1800 m there is little snow on the ground.

Weather

Above the layers of fog, visibility on Monday will be good from the start, only some cirrus clouds high above summit level. As of midday, cloudbanks will move into the Northern Alps, light will become diffuse. Winds will be light to moderate from W/S. Mild: at 2000 m, 2-5 degrees, at 3000 m, 0 degrees.

Outlook

Especially in the Northern Alps, some snowfall and strong NW winds. The small drifts are not prone to triggering except in isolated cases. No change in danger levels.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

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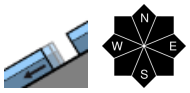
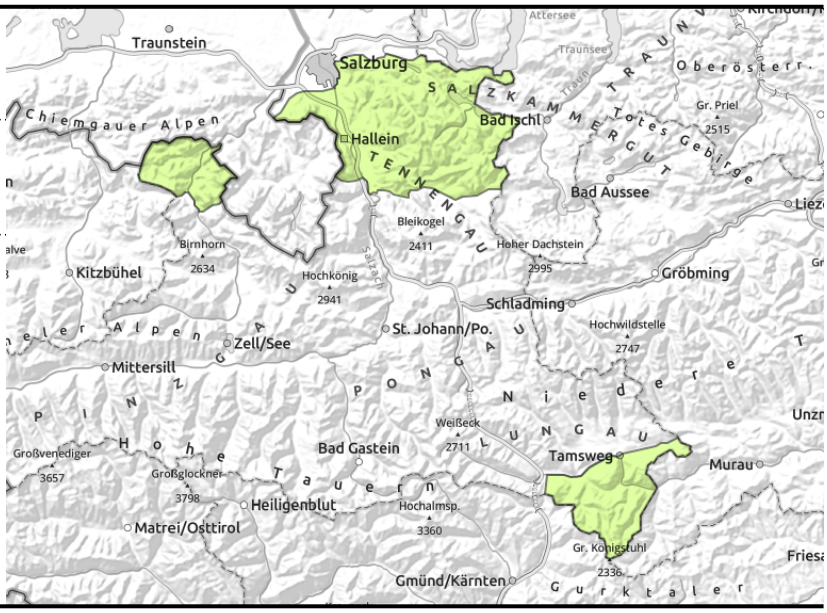
Nockberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe



isolated, small, in extremely steep grassy terrain



Low avalanche danger

Avalanche danger os LOW. On extremely steep grassy slopes, isolated small glide-snow avalanches or wet slides are possible.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack became thoroughly wet due to warmth and rainfall at the beginning of the week. Fresh snow was not much. During the night a melt-freeze crust NOT capable of bearing loads formed. Sunshine and warmth during the daytime softened the crust further, particularly on sunny slopes. Snow depths are below average, there is little snow on the ground.

Weather

Above the layers of fog, visibility on Monday will be good from the start, only some cirrus clouds high above summit level. As of midday, cloudbanks will move into the Northern Alps, light will become diffuse. Winds will be light to moderate from W/S. Mild: at 2000 m, 2-5 degrees, at 3000 m, 0 degrees.

Outlook

Low danger continues

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

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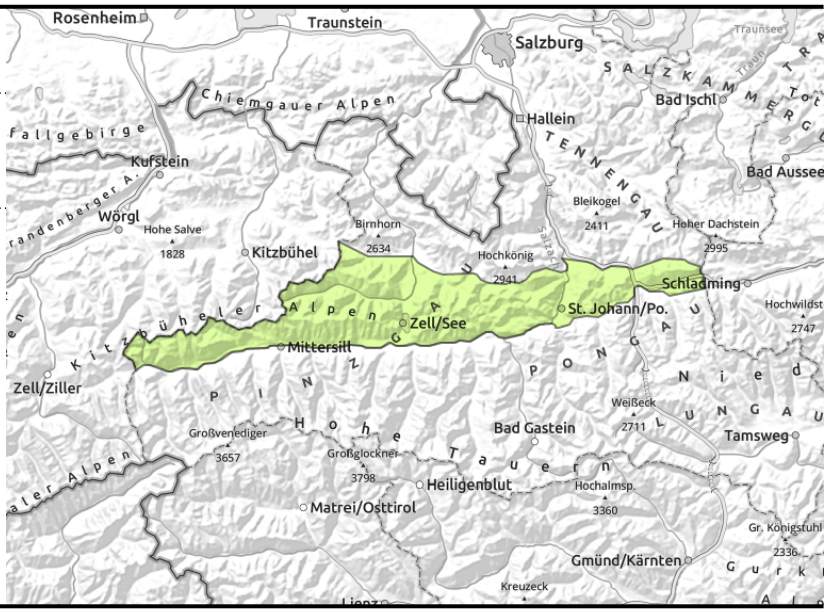
Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge

in gullies, steep bowls, isolated



Avalanche danger is LOW. On extremely steep shady slopes (>35°), isolated snowdrifts can be triggered. Avalanches will be small. Caution in terrain where you can fall.
On steep grassy slopes isolated small glide-snow avalanches are possible. In addition, solar radiation and warmth can cause small naturally triggered wet loose-snow avalanches in extremely steep sunny terrain.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts have settled and consolidated well in the higher temperatures. On steep shady slopes at high altitudes and wherever drifts are more widespread the consolidation is taking place more gradually. Snowdrifts are often deposited atop loose old snow or colder fresh snow and are still prone to triggering. The old snowpack has consolidated with the higher temperatures, the weak layer are no longer as easy to trigger.
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Outlook

No significant change

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions