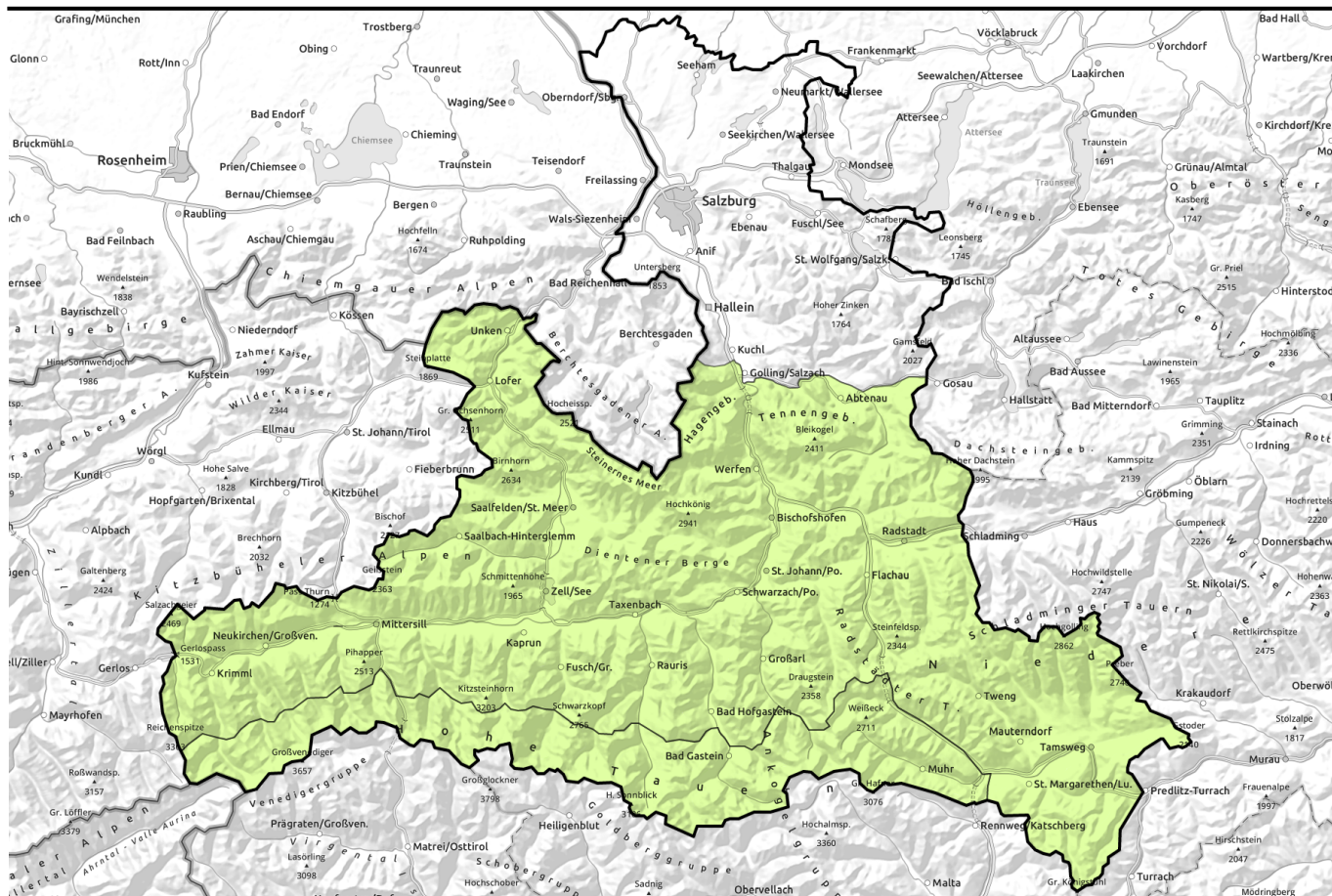


Avalanche report for Thursday, 05.01.2023



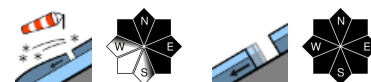
Storm winds, reduced visibility



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



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



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 05.01.2023

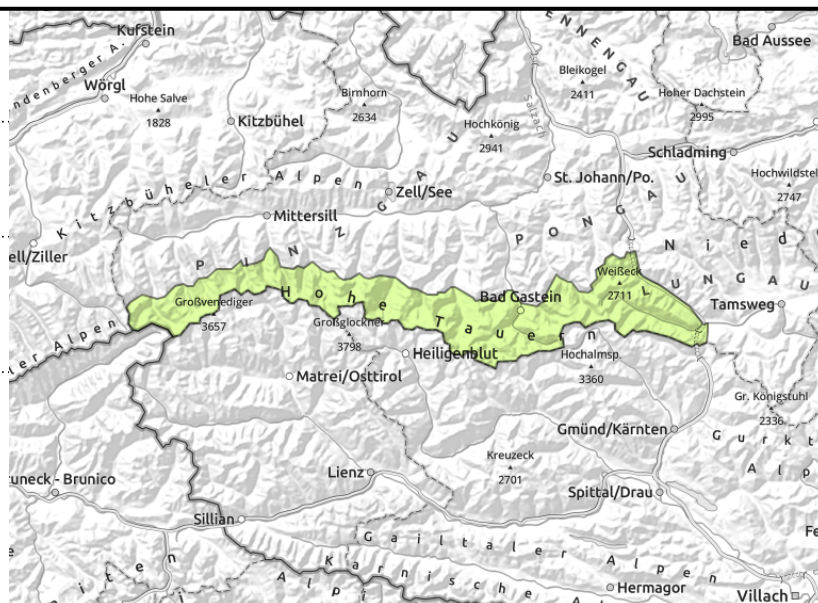
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,
Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe
Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr



distant from ridgelines, in gullies, steep bowls, above 2000 m



from smooth steep slopes which have not yet discharged



Fresh snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Avalanche danger is LOW. Weak layers in the old snow (above about 2500m) can be triggered in isolated cases, i.e. superficially release a freshly formed slab which then fractures down to a more deeply embedded layer. This applies particularly to wind-protected zones, areas at the foot of rock walls, and wind-protected bowls. Danger zones are small and difficult to recognize in places. Avalanches which release grow rarely to medium size. From zones which have not yet discharged, smooth grassy slopes, rock plates, isolated small glide-snow avalanches can release.

Snowpack structure

An analysis of the snowpack stability in the western Hohe Tauern (see also our blog) on Wednesday showed that our estimates were correct: the snowpack at high altitudes shows immense impact from strong winds, wind crusts and loose snow alternate over small areas. Between the predominantly shallow snowpack masses there are soft layers embedded which can fracture, but in most cases there is no "slab" on top of them. A cohesive snowpack is limited to leeward bowls. Strong wind impact and some fresh snow on Thursday will not change that situation. On sunny slopes there are shallow superficial melt-freeze crusts evident. Above 2500 m the snowpack layering is often unfavourable due to a weak fundament and soft, faceted crystal layers, plus depth hoar. This applies particularly to wind-protected slopes. Snow depths are highly varied. Below 1800 m there is hardly any snow on the ground.

Weather

Storm-strength westerly winds will be blowing from the start, intensifying during the daytime hours, reaching 90 km/hr. Heavy cloud cover will predominate, rainfall or snowfall will be minor, at high altitudes about 5 cm of snow is expected. Snowfall level at 1600 m, but rain will fall in part up to 2000 m. At 2000 m: 0 degrees, at 3000 m: -6 degrees.

On Friday residual clouds will soon disperse, then sunshine and good visibility. Some light foehn winds from the south (30-40 km/hr). At 2000 m: +1 degree; at 3000 m: -3 degrees.

Outlook

At high altitudes, small loose snow slides from the fresh fallen snow are possible on steep sunny slopes. Otherwise, no significant change is anticipated.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

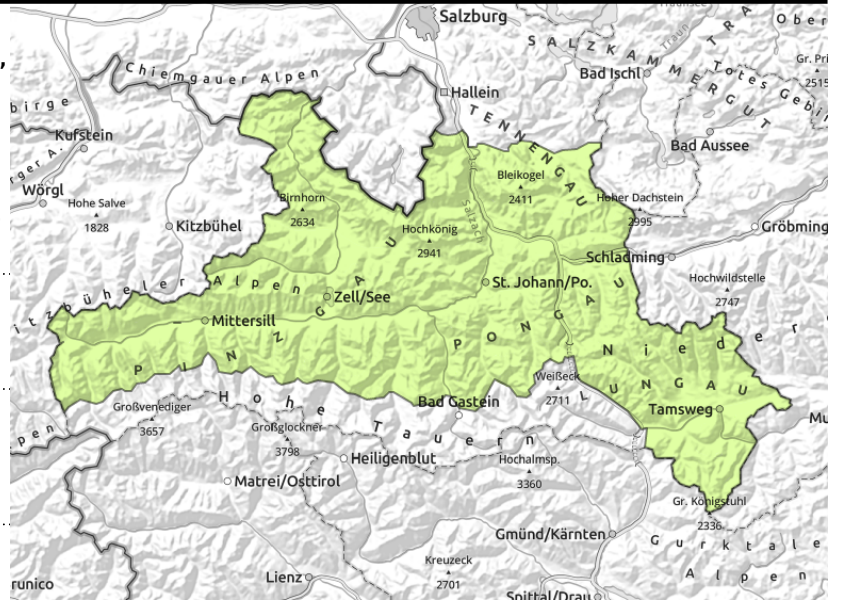


Expositions



Avalanche report for **Thursday, 05.01.2023**

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



distant from ridgelines, in gullies, steep bowls, above 2000 m



from smooth steep slopes which have not yet discharged

Fresh snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes

Avalanche danger is LOW. Weak layers in the old snow (above about 2500m) can be triggered in isolated cases, i.e. superficially release a freshly formed slab which then fractures down to a more deeply embedded layer. This applies particularly to wind-protected zones, areas at the foot of rock walls, and wind-protected bowls. The risks of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses. From zones which have not yet discharged, smooth grassy slopes, rock plates, isolated small glide-snow avalanches can release.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack has settled and consolidated well due to the mild temperatures and the lower temperatures will followed. Wind crusts and loose snow alternate over small areas. Amid strong wind impact a bit of fresh snowfall is expected. Fresh drifts have been deposited in wind-protected zones, are often prone to triggering. Weak layers inside the snowpack are currently unlikely to trigger. In some places the snowpack is gliding over the ground. Snow depths are highly varied. Below 1800 m there is hardly any snow on the ground.

Weather

Storm-strength westerly winds will be blowing from the start, intensifying during the daytime hours, reaching 90 km/hr. Heavy cloud cover will predominate, rainfall or snowfall will be minor, at high altitudes about 5 cm of snow is expected. Snowfall level at 1600 m, but rain will fall in part up to 2000 m. At 2000 m: 0 degrees, at 3000 m: -6 degrees.

Am Freitag lösen sich Restwolken an den Bergen bald auf, dann scheint bei guter Sicht oft die Sonne. Leicht föhniger Südwind mit 30 bis 40 km/h. In 2000m beträgt die Temperatur um 1 Grad, in 3000m um -3 Grad.

Outlook

At high altitudes, small loose snow slides from the fresh fallen snow are possible on steep sunny slopes. Otherwise, no significant change is anticipated.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Thursday, 05.01.2023**

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

