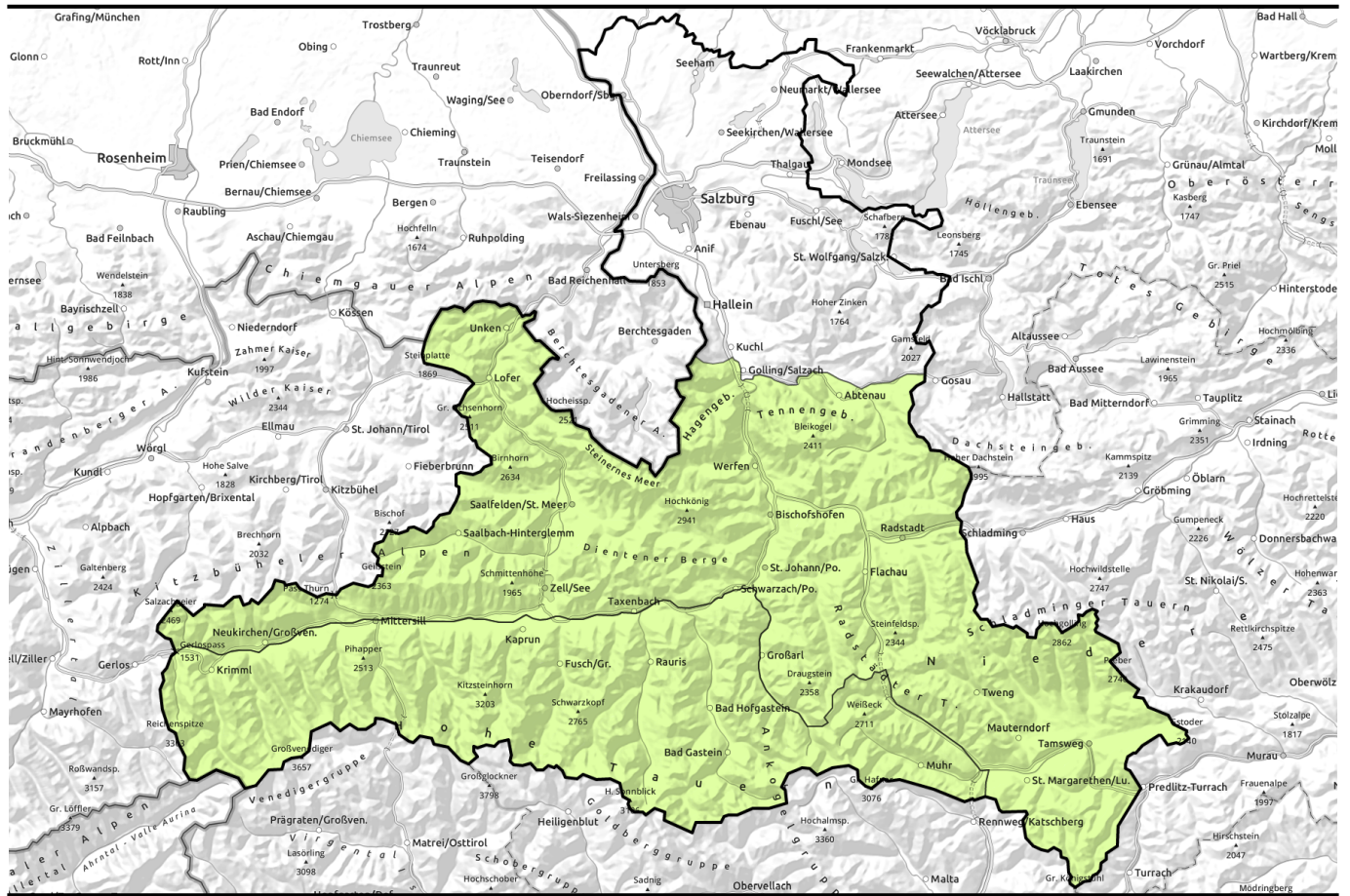


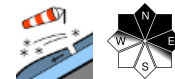
Avalanche report for Sunday, 08.01.2023



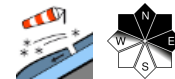
Strong southerly foehn winds generating fresh snowdrift accumulations



Großenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Großenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord



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



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

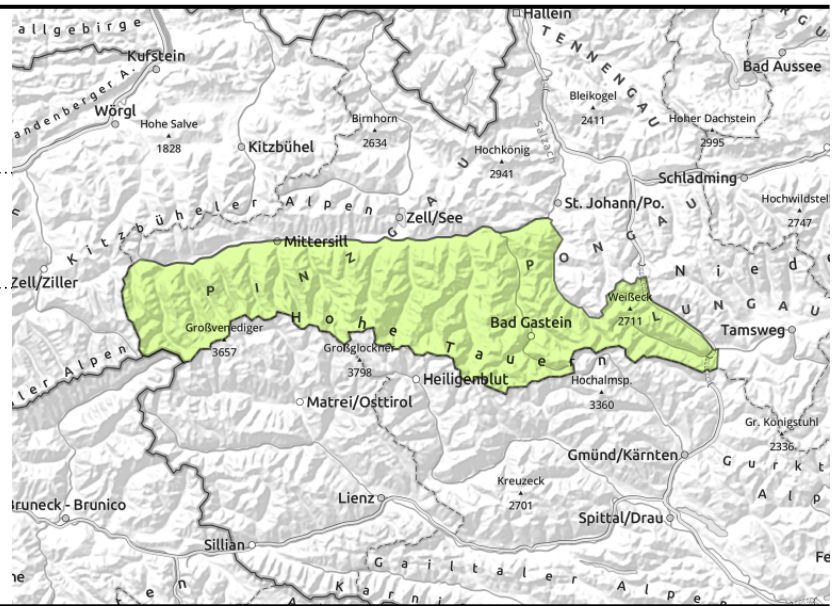


Avalanche report for Sunday, 08.01.2023

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



in gullies, steep bowls, above about 2200 m



Small trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger is still LOW. Fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered in some places. Danger zones are located mostly in wind-protected N/E-facing gullies and bowls, also distant from ridgelines. The drifts are small, easy to recognize. Caution is urged particularly in terrain where it is possible to take a fall.

Weak layers in the old snow 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 in northern aspects (NE-N-NW) above 2500 m. Avalanches which release rarely attain medium size.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack at high altitudes shows pronounced effects of wind, e.g. hard-as-iron or melt-freeze crusts alternating with loose snow. Fresh drifts are deposited on N/E gully slopes atop soft layers, often prone to triggering in steep terrain. Larger cohesive snowpack surfaces are limited to leeward bowls. Above 2500 m the layering is unfavourable due to a weak fundament with soft, faceted crystals and depth hoar. This applies particularly to wind-protected terrain. Snow depths are below average. Below 1800 m there is hardly any snow on the ground.

Weather

On Sunday, southerly foehn wind will intensify, particularly in the Tauern region during the afternoon (up to 80 km/hr). Elsewhere sunshine and clouds will alternate places. Particularly in the latter part of the day, cloud cover will get heavier, visibility deteriorate. On the Main Alpine Ridge, a bit of initial snowfall. At 2000 m: between -2 and +1 degree, at 3000 m at -4 degrees.

Outlook

On Sunday night, precipitation will set in. By Monday midday, 10-15 cm of fresh snow is expected, accompanied by strong W/NW winds. Fresh snow and freshly generated snowdrifts will be deposited on top of a weak old snowpack surface. Avalanche danger will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

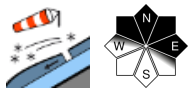
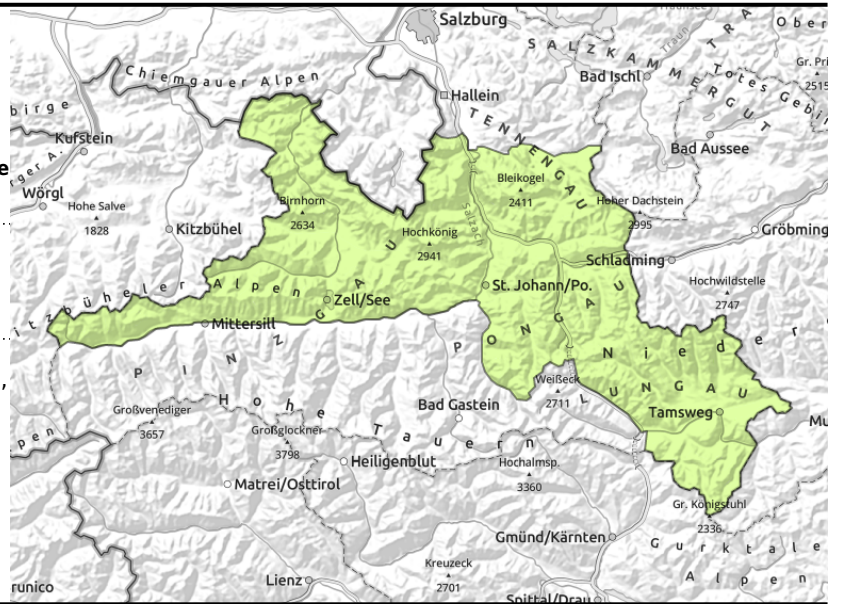


Expositions



Avalanche report for Sunday, 08.01.2023

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



isolated, in gullies, steep bowls, above about 2200 m

Isolated avalanche prone locations at high altitudes

Avalanche danger is LOW. As a result of strong-to-stormy westerly winds, small trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations have been generated above 2200 m in gullies and bowls. Caution is urged particularly in terrain where it is possible to take a fall.

Weak layers in the old snow 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 in northern aspects (NE-N-NW) above 2500 m. Avalanches which release rarely attain medium size.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack shows pronounced effects of wind and higher temperatures, melt-freeze crusts of all types tend to dominate. On Thursday up to 10 cm of fresh snow was deposited (Northern Alps) atop wind-impacted surfaces. Fresh snowdrifts on Thursday were deposited on Thursday by strong-to-stormy westerly winds in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain, also distant from ridgelines. Snowdrifts are small but, particularly on shady slopes, prone to triggering in isolated cases. Weak layers more deeply embedded inside the snowpack are unlikely to trigger currently. Snow depths are highly varied. Below 1800 m there is very little snow on the ground. A gliding snowpack is no longer being observed.

Weather

On Sunday, clouds and sunshine will alternate. Particularly in the latter part of the day, cloud cover will get heavier, visibility deteriorate. On the Main Alpine Ridge, a bit of initial snowfall. At 2000 m: between -2 and +1 degree, at 3000 m at -4 degrees.

Outlook

On Sunday night, precipitation will set in. By Monday midday, 10-15 cm of fresh snow is expected, accompanied by strong W/NW winds. Fresh snow and freshly generated snowdrifts will be deposited on top of a weak old snowpack surface. Avalanche danger will increase.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

