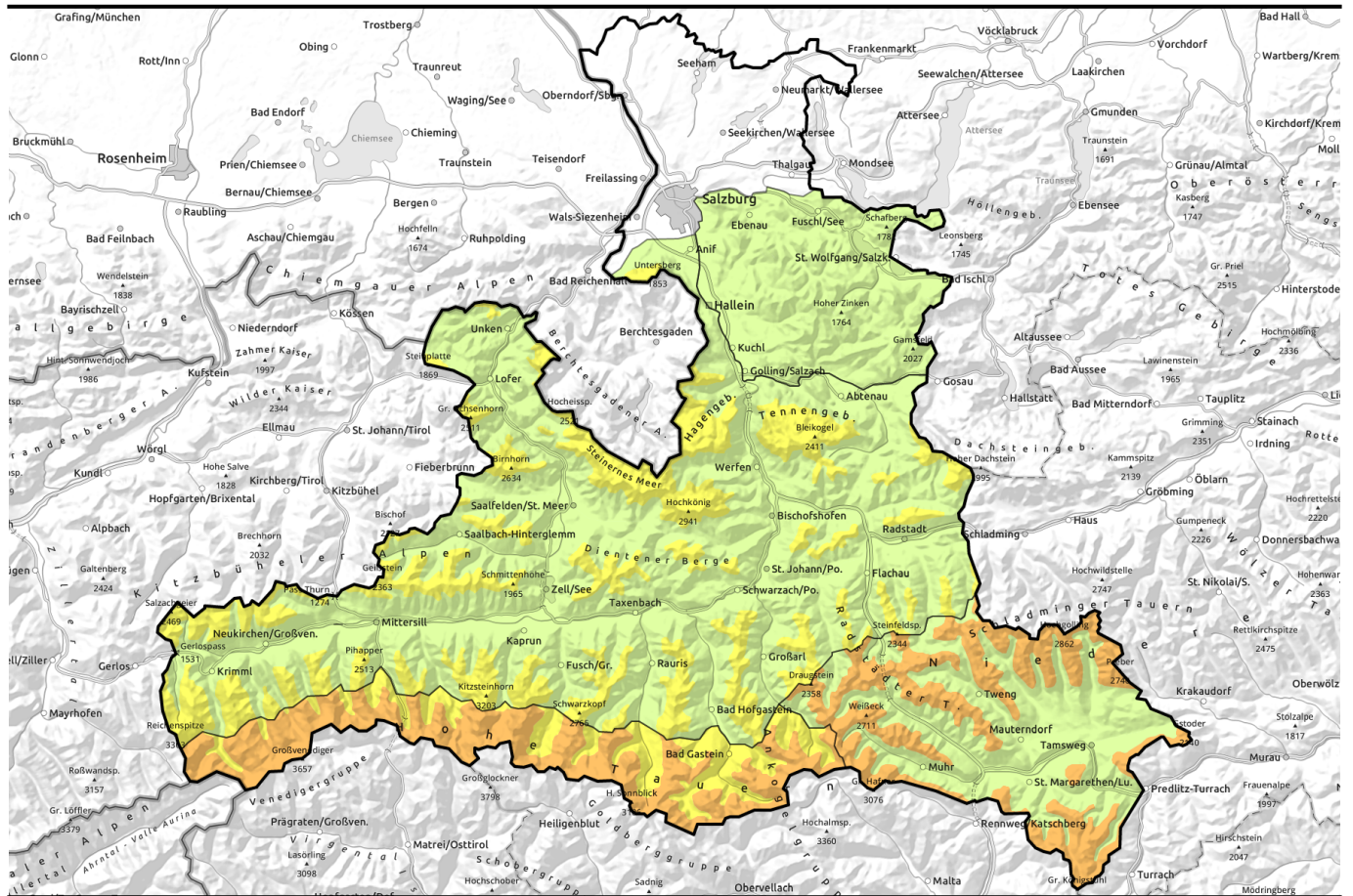


Avalanche report for Friday, 20.01.2023



Northerly foehn wind on Main Alpine Ridge and in Lungau

	<p>1800 m</p>	<p>Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Untersbergstock, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord</p>	
		<p>Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe</p>	
	<p>1600 m</p>	<p>Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Nockberge, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr</p>	
	<p>2300 m</p>	<p>Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

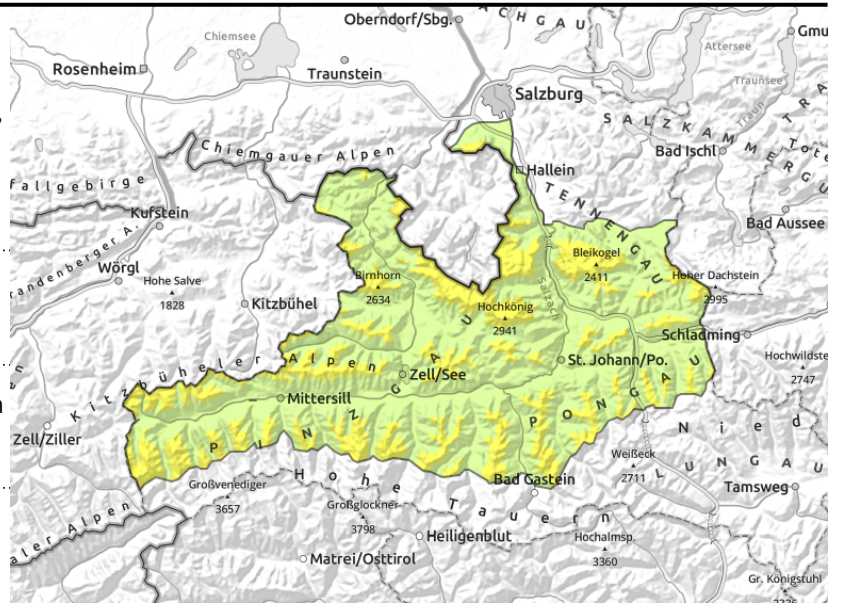


Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 20.01.2023

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



small loose-snow avalanches in steep terrain

unfavourable snowpack: faceted crystals, hardened crusts, depth hoar

Loose, cold powder snow

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. The fresh fallen snow is not bonding well with the old snowpack. In steep terrain, isolated small loose-snow avalanches can trigger (by skiers or naturally). Near ridgelines a small slab avalanche is possible which can be triggered even by minimum additional loading. The snowpack layering is unfavourable. Weak layers in the old snowpack can generally be triggered only by large additional loading. Transitions from shallow to deep snow and entries into steep gullies are the most dangerous spots.

Snowpack structure

Atop a rather shallow, often unfavourably layered old snowpack (ground-level layers are expansively metamorphosed, atop of which are melt-freeze crusts/icy sheets and just beneath the surface hoar is embedded) lies a 10-30 cm loose layer of powder which has not been wind-impacted.

Weather

On Friday, peaks often shrouded in clouds, visibility severely reduced due to fog and intermittent snowfall. Winds will be mostly light. Cold. At 2000 m: -13 degrees. Fresh snow during the daytime: 5-10 cm. On Friday night the snowfall will be more intensive.

Outlook

More fresh snowfall will cause avalanche danger levels to rise.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 20.01.2023

Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe



isolated loose-snow avalanches



Low avalanche danger

Avalanche danger is low. Isolated loose-snow avalanches can triggered in extremely steep terrain. Near ridgelines a small slab could release.

Snowpack structure

Loose, dry fresh snow lies deposited on bare ground or atop a shallow old snowpack.

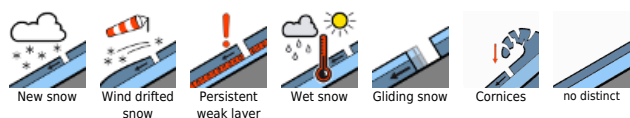
Weather

On Friday, peaks often shrouded in clouds, visibility severely reduced due to fog and intermittent snowfall. Winds will be mostly light. Cold. At 2000 m: -13 degrees. Fresh snow during the daytime: 5-10 cm. On Friday night the snowfall will be more intensive.

Outlook

More fresh snowfall will cause avalanche danger levels to rise, it is becoming more wintery.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

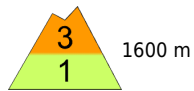


Expositions



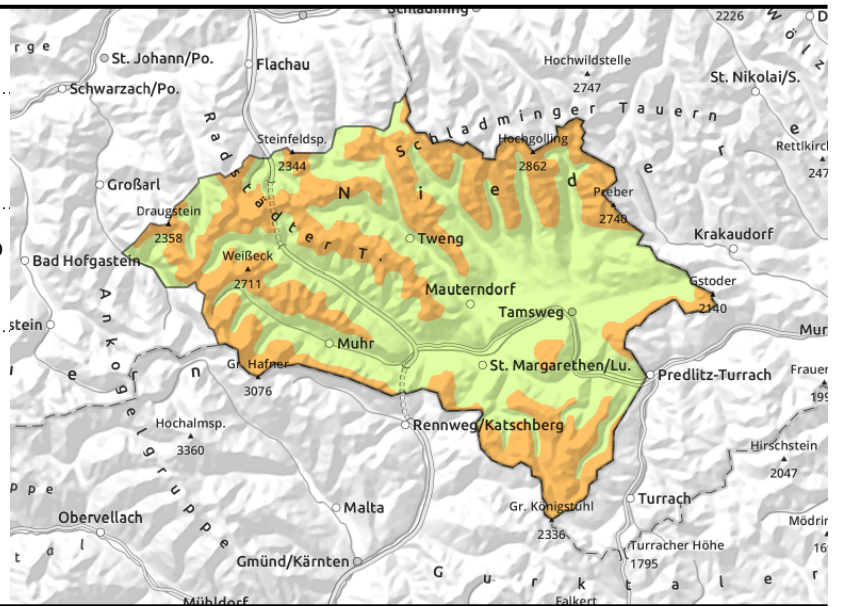
Avalanche report for Friday, 20.01.2023

Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Nockberge, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr



fresh and older snowdrifts, also distant from ridgelines

unfavourable snowpack: faceted crystals, hardened crusts, embedded hoar



Northerly foehn wind will generate fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Fresh snow and brisk N/NW winds are generating fresh, trigger-sensitive snowdrifts. A slab is generally small, but can be easily triggered. Danger zones are generally on E/S facing slopes, both near ridgelines and distant from them. Snowdrifts from the beginning of the week can generally be triggered only by large additional loading or in extremely steep gullies by minimum additional loading. Due to the unfavourable snowpack layering, superficial triggerings can fracture down to more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack and grow to dangerously large size. In very steep terrain, small loose-snow avalanches are possible.

Snowpack structure

Atop a snowpack surface showing marked effects of wind (gullies and bowls are filled to the brim, ridges are utterly windblown) cold snow or fresh snowdrifts lie deposited. Bonding is poor. Also the old snowpack is unfavourably layered (ground-level layers metamorphosed, atop of which are melt-freeze crusts/icy sheets and just beneath the surface hoar is embedded) lies a layer of powder which has not been wind-impacted.

Weather

On Friday, peaks often shrouded in clouds, visibility severely reduced due to fog and intermittent snowfall. Winds will be mostly light. Cold. At 2000 m: -13 degrees, at 3000 m: -18 degrees.

Outlook

Fresh snowfall and wind will generate new snowdrift accumulations ongoingly.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

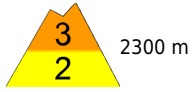
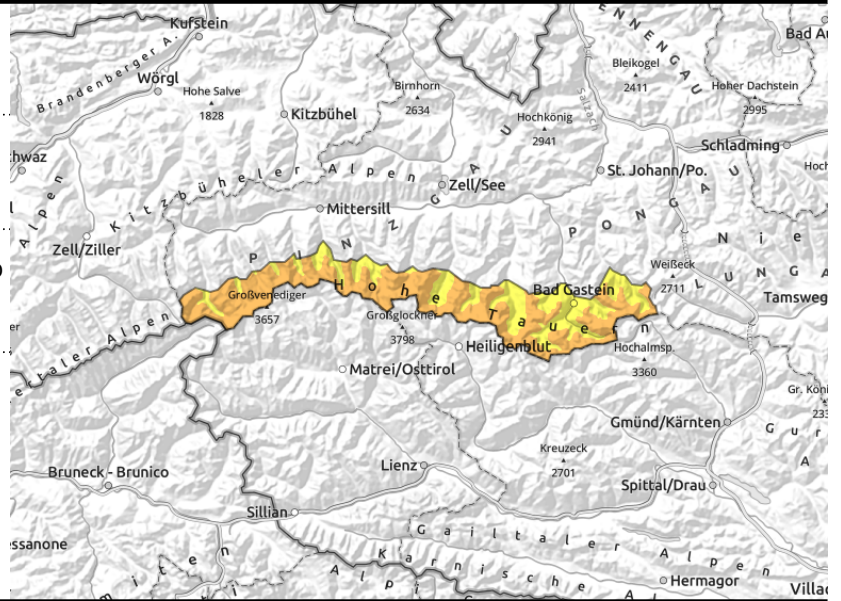


Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 20.01.2023

Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,
Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe
Alpenhauptkamm



2300 m



fresh and older snowdrifts, also distant from ridgelines



unfavourable snowpack: faceted crystals, hardened crusts, embedded hoar

Northerly wind will generate fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 2300 m is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude danger is MODERATE. Fresh snow and brisk N/NW winds are generated fresh, trigger-sensitive snowdrifts. A slab is generally small, but can be easily triggered. Danger zones are generally on E/S facing slopes, both near ridgelines and distant from them. Snowdrifts from the beginning of the week can generally be triggered only by large additional loading or in extremely steep gullies by minimum additional loading.

Due to the unfavourable snowpack layering, superficial triggerings can fracture down to more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack and grow to dangerously large size. In very steep terrain, small loose-snow avalanches are likely.

Snowpack structure

Atop a snowpack surface showing marked effects of wind (gullies and bowls are filled to the brim, ridges are utterly windblown) cold snow or fresh snowdrifts lie deposited. Bonding is poor. Also the old snowpack is unfavourably layered (ground-level layers metamorphosed, atop of which are melt-freeze crusts/icy sheets and just beneath the surface hoar is embedded) lies a layer of powder which has not been wind-impacted.

Weather

On Friday, peaks often shrouded in clouds, visibility severely reduced due to fog and intermittent snowfall. Winds will be mostly light. Cold. At 2000 m: -13 degrees, at 3000 m: -18 degrees.

Outlook

Fresh snowfall and wind will generate new snowdrift accumulations ongoingly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

