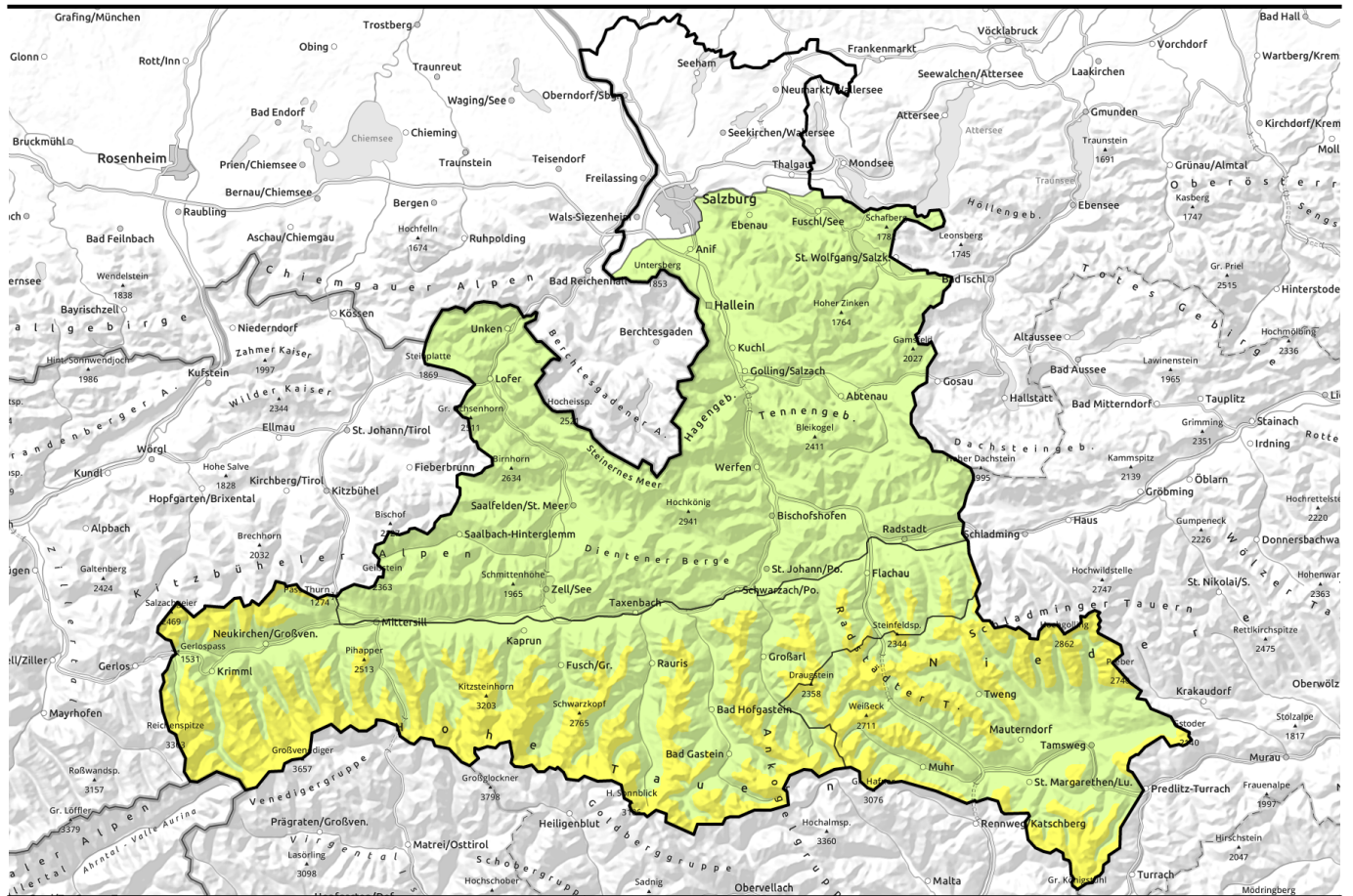

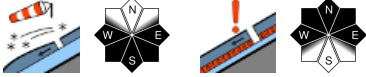






Avalanche report for Sunday, 29.01.2023



Fresh snowdrifts in southern regions, persistent weak layer in the Tauern

- 
1800 m
 Nockberge, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm
 
- 
2200 m
 Goldberggruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord
 
- 
1
 Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe
 

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings





Expositions





Avalanche report for **Sunday, 29.01.2023**

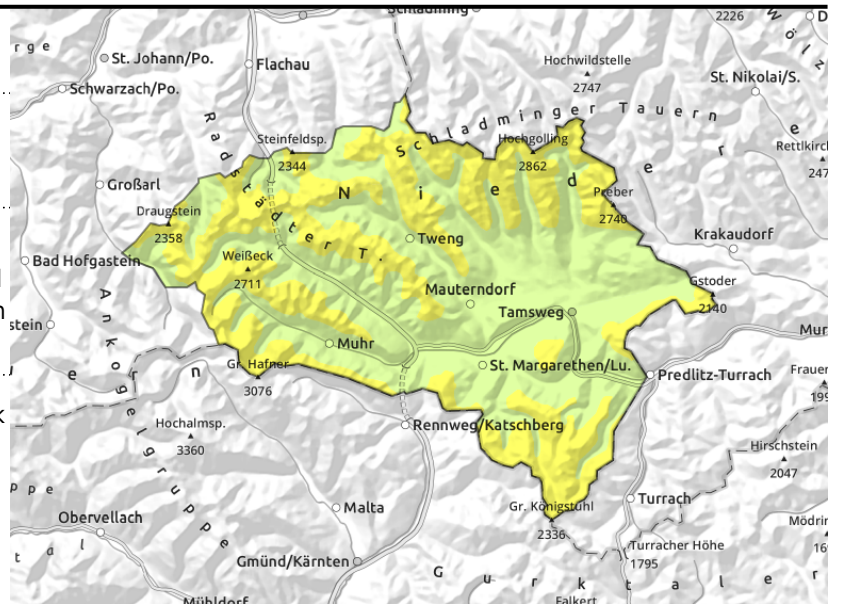
Nockberge, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm

avoid fresh snowdrifts, esp. on very steep ridgeline slopes and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain

special caution urged near rock precipices and in very steep convex terrain



Caution: trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW.

Fresh snowdrifts on E/S/W facing slopes are often prone to triggering. Avalanches of small-to-medium size can be triggered even by minimum additional loading on very steep slopes. Danger zones occur esp. near ridgelines, in gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. They are easily recognized with adequate visibility and should be circumvented.

In the Tauern, superficial releases can in isolated cases fracture down to more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack and grow to larger size, particularly on shady slopes above 2200 m. These danger zones are not visible to the naked eye.

In northern regions, solar radiation will cause small loose-snow avalanches to release on extremely steep sunny slopes.

Snowpack structure

Amid moderate to strong northerly winds, fresh snowdrift accumulations were generated on Friday. They lie deposited on E/S/W facing leeward slopes atop soft layers and are prone to triggering in places. The fresh snow from last week has settled and consolidated well for the most part. In the Tauern there are isolated weak layers in the snowpack fundament, sometimes melt-freeze crusts, particularly on shady slopes at high altitudes.

Weather

On Sunday, mostly sunshine, only thin clouds will pass through. At 2000 m: -7 degrees. Light to moderate NW winds in the mountains.

Outlook

On Monday, a cold front from the northwest will reach us. In the afternoon in the northern regions in particular, snowfall will set in. Winds will be strong to stormy. Fresh snowdrift accumulations will be generated. Avalanche danger levels will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

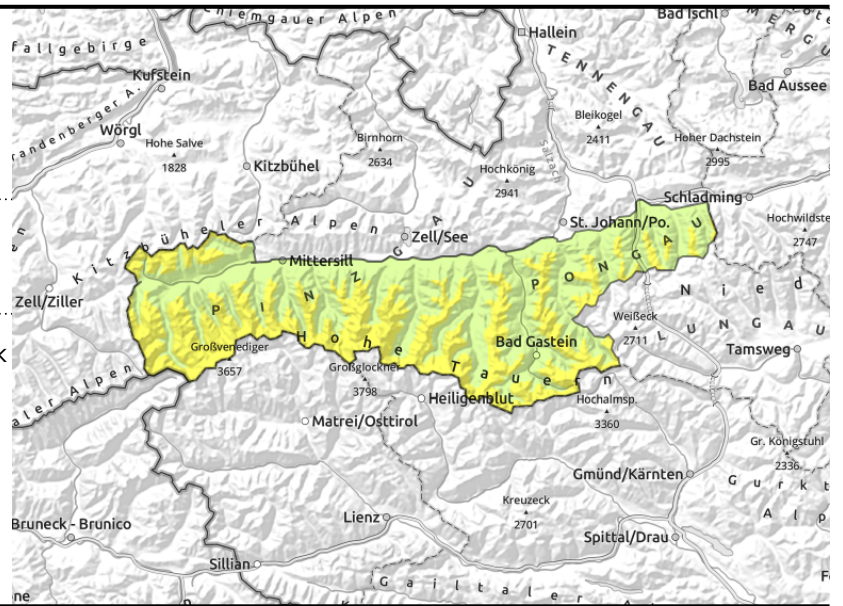
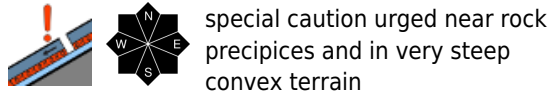


Expositions



Avalanche report for Sunday, 29.01.2023

**Goldberggruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord,
Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,
Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe
Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe
Alpenhauptkamm, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge,
Niedere Tauern Nord**



Isolated danger zones due to persistent weak layer

Avalanche danger above 2200 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW.

Main danger: weak layers in the old snowpack which are seldom but difficult to recognize. Least favourable: very steep shady slopes above 2200 m and sunny slopes above 2800 m. Due to the fresh snowfall of recent weeks, these layers are generally triggerable only by large additional loading. On very steep (>35°) convex terrain or at rocky precipices (transitions from shallow to deep snow), isolated skiers can cause fractures down to deeper layers - mostly medium-sized.

Along the Main Alpine Ridge, fresh snowdrift accumulations have been generated on S/W facing slopes, mostly small but prone to triggering. Freshly wind-loaded zones should be circumvented, esp, where there is a risk of taking a fall.

As a result of solar radiation, small loose-snow avalanches can be expected on extremely steep slopes (>40°).

Snowpack structure

In the lowermost part of the snowpack on shady slopes above 2200 m, and on sunny slopes above 2800 m, there are isolated trigger-sensitive weak layers, sometimes faceted crystals, sometimes melt-freeze crusts, and depth hoar near the ground. The intermediate part of the snowpack is generally compact and well consolidated. On steep sunny slopes there is surface hoar up to high altitudes and a melt-freeze crust. On the surface there is mostly 5-10 cm of cold, unbonded snow which fell on Friday. Freshly formed snowdrift masses have been generated on the Main Alpine Ridge due to northerly winds. They lie deposited near ridgelines and are generally small-sized.

Weather

On Sunday, visibility is initially reduced at low lying areas due to high fogbanks, sunshine above its ceiling. The pleasant conditions with good visibility will continue throughout the day, mostly only light NW/NE winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; at 3000 m: -9 degrees.

Outlook

On Monday, a cold front from the northwest will reach us. In the afternoon in the northern regions in particular, snowfall will set in. Winds will be strong to stormy. Fresh snowdrift accumulations will be generated. Avalanche danger levels will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

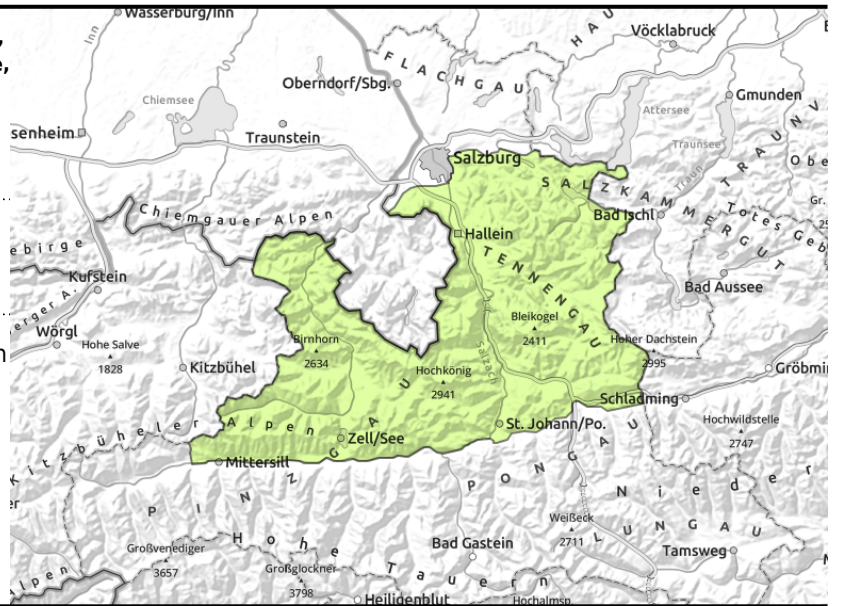


Expositions



Avalanche report for Sunday, 29.01.2023

Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe



avoid very steep convex terrain forms

Isolated danger zones on high altitude shady slopes

Avalanche danger is LOW. Isolated danger zones on W/N facing slopes above 2400 m, where older snowdrift accumulations can in isolated cases still be triggered by large additional loading. They are blanketed with fresh snow, making them difficult to recognize. Recommended: single (not grouped) descents on steep ($>35^\circ$) slopes.

As a result of solar radiation, small loose-snow avalanches can be expected on extremely steep slopes ($>40^\circ$).

Snowpack structure

The snowpack has settled well, and consolidated. Older snowdrift accumulations are triggerable only in isolated cases. The cold, loose fresh snow that has fallen since Friday now blankets these snowdrifts. On south-facing slopes there is often a thin melt-freeze crust beneath the fresh snow.

Weather

On Sunday, visibility is initially reduced at low lying areas due to high fogbanks, sunshine above its ceiling. The pleasant conditions with good visibility will continue throughout the day, mostly only light NW/NE winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; at 3000 m: -9 degrees.

Outlook

On Monday, a cold front from the northwest will reach us. In the afternoon in the northern regions in particular, snowfall will set in. Winds will be strong to stormy. Fresh snowdrift accumulations will be generated. Avalanche danger levels will increase significantly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

