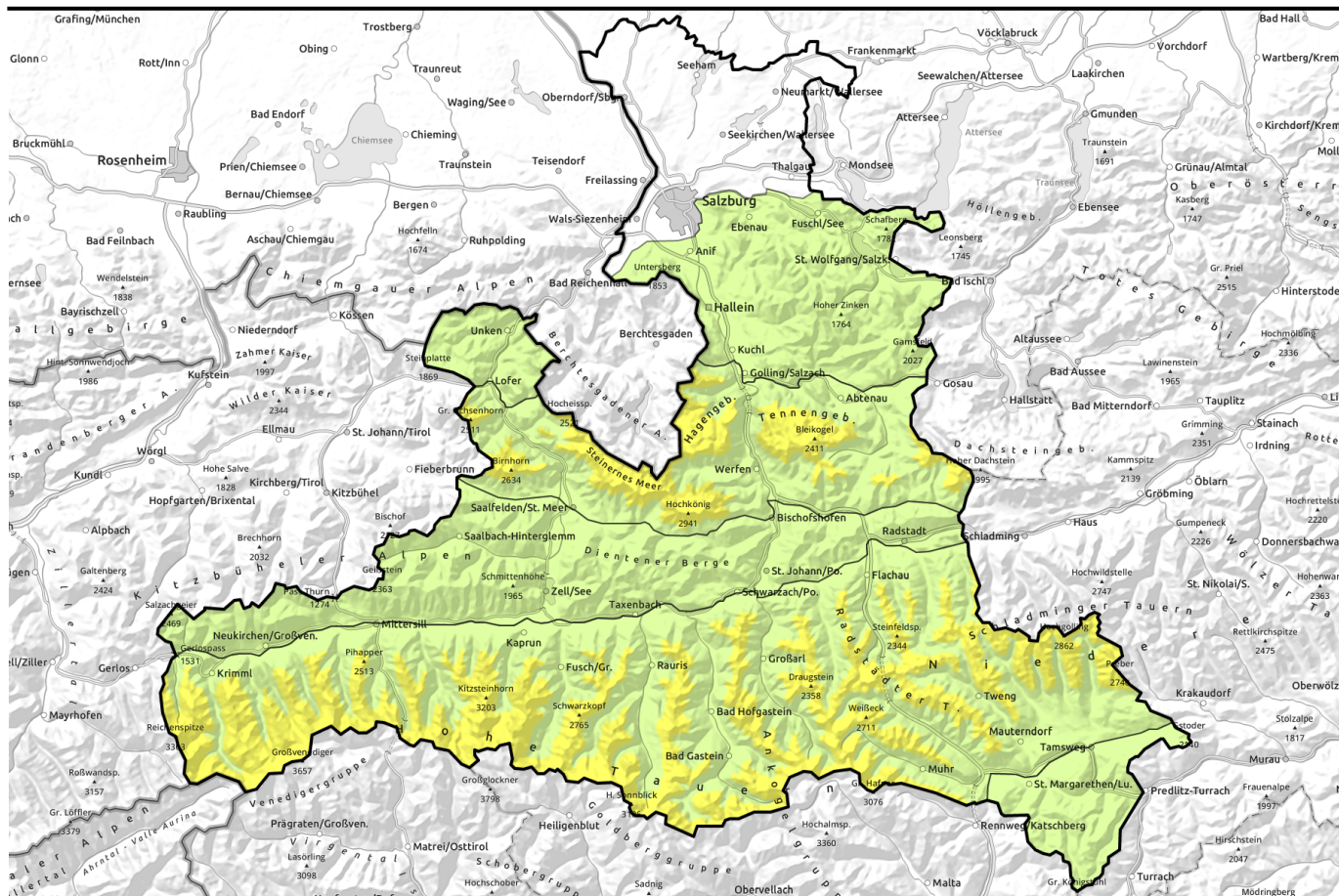


# Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023



## Few danger spots for dry-snow slab avalanches, wet loose-snow avalanches possible on extremely steep sunny slopes

	<p>2000 m Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd</p>	
	<p>2400 m Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm</p>	
	<p>Nockberge</p>	
	<p>Pongauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge</p>	
	<p>Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

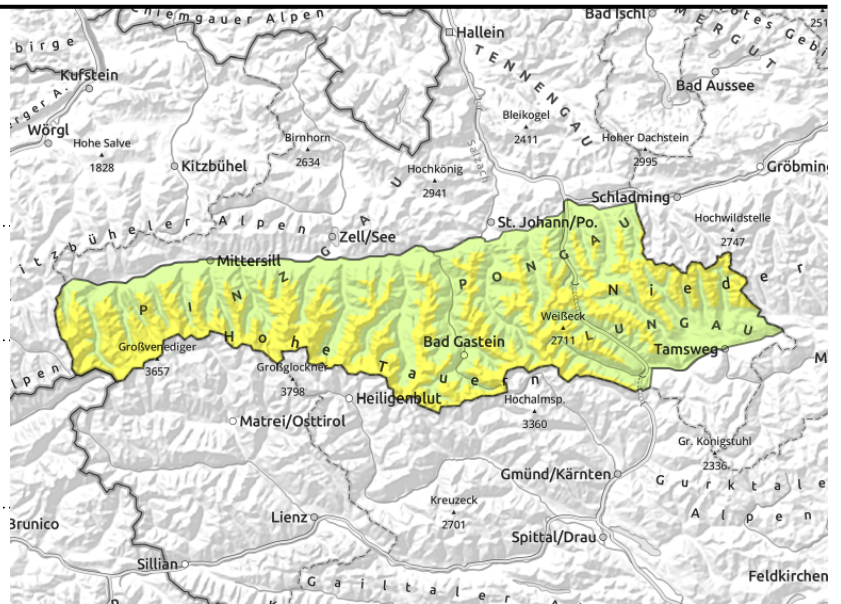




### Expositions





# Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023

**Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd**



  avoid fresh, easily recognized snowdrift accumulations, esp. on steep slopes (>35°) and above zones with terrain traps

  avoid endangered zones, quickly pass through zones below glide cracks

## Fresh snowdrifts + weak old snow in places

Frequency of danger zones for slab avalanches increases with ascending altitude. Above 2000 m danger is MODERATE.

The most recent snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by one person on steep slopes (>35°). Danger zones occur mostly in ridgeline terrain and pass areas as well as behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. The danger zones are easily recognized. Fractures can reach more deeply embedded layers in the snowpack by large additional loading, e.g. a superficially triggered slab. Triggerings from one sole skier are possible only in very isolated cases in transitions from shallow to deep snow in very steep (>35°) terrain. Avalanches which fracture down into the old snowpack can grow to large size.

On steep smooth grassy slopes below 2400 m in all aspects, isolated glide-snow avalanches up to medium size can trigger naturally. Thus, spots below glide-cracks should be assiduously avoided. In addition, due to higher temperatures and solar radiation, wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep (>40°) terrain.

## Snowpack structure

Temperatures have risen noticeably, the weekend drifts (north-facing slopes atop loose snowpack) have settled further, the proneness to triggering has receded. Fresh snow and drifts from last weekend are well bonded with the old snowpack. In south-facing terrain a thin melt-freeze crust on steep slopes has formed. In other aspects on leeward slopes there is good powder.

## Weather

On Monday, sunny mountain weather, outstanding visibility above the local banks of haze and fog. Light winds. At 2000 m: +2 to +4 degrees; at 3000 m: 0 degrees.

## Outlook

Snowdrift accumulations are bonding swiftly with the snowpack below them amid warmer temperatures. On extremely steep sunny slopes, isolated moist slides are possible.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023

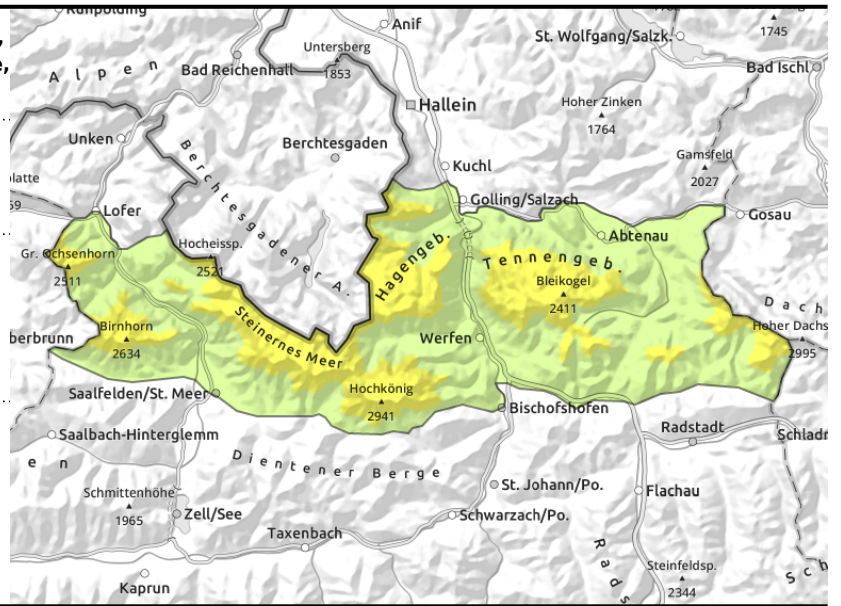
**Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm**



avoid fresh, easily recognized snowdrift accumulations, esp. on steep slopes (>35°) and above zones with terrain traps



avoid endangered zones, quickly pass through zones below glide cracks



## Isolated trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

MODERATE avalanche danger above 2400 m, LOW avalanche danger below that altitude.

Fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by one person on steep slopes (>35°). Danger zones occur mostly in ridgeline terrain and pass areas as well as behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. The danger zones are easily recognized, should be avoided.

On steep smooth grassy slopes below 2400 m in all aspects, isolated glide-snow avalanches up to medium size can trigger naturally. Thus, spots below glide-cracks should be assiduously avoided. In addition, due to higher temperatures and solar radiation, wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep (>40°) terrain.

### Snowpack structure

Temperatures have risen noticeably, the weekend drifts (north-facing slopes atop loose snowpack) have settled further, the proneness to triggering has receded. Fresh snow and drifts from last weekend are well bonded with the old snowpack. The lower part of the snowpack is stable. On steep sunny slopes the snowpack becomes moist during the day, a melt-freeze crust (usually capable of bearing loads) forms during the night. On shady slopes there is often good powder.

### Weather

On Monday, sunny mountain weather, outstanding visibility above the local banks of haze and fog. Light winds. At 2000 m: +2 to +4 degrees; at 3000 m: 0 degrees.

### Outlook

Snowdrift accumulations are bonding swiftly with the snowpack below them amid warmer temperatures. Avalanche danger levels will decrease.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

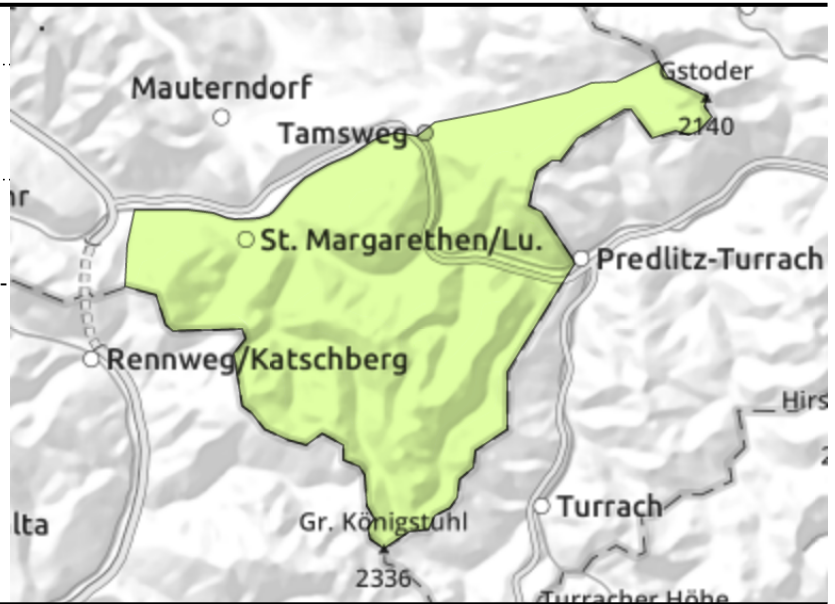


# Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023

## Nockberge



avoid fresh, easily recognized snowdrift accumulations, esp. on steep slopes (>35°) and fall-endangered shady slopes



## Isolated trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger is LOW.

Fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by one person on steep slopes (>35°) as a slab avalanche. Danger zones occur mostly in ridgeline terrain and pass areas as well as behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. The danger zones are easily recognized, should be avoided.

In addition, due to higher temperatures and solar radiation, wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep (>40°) terrain.

### Snowpack structure

Temperatures have risen noticeably, the weekend drifts (north-facing slopes atop loose snowpack) have settled further, the proneness to triggering has receded. Fresh snow and drifts from last weekend are well bonded with the old snowpack. The lower part of the snowpack is stable. On steep sunny slopes the snowpack becomes moist during the day, a melt-freeze crust (usually capable of bearing loads) forms during the night. On shady slopes there is often good powder.

### Weather

On Monday, sunny mountain weather, outstanding visibility above the local banks of haze and fog. Light winds. At 2000 m: +2 to +4 degrees; at 3000 m: 0 degrees.

### Outlook

No significant change is expected.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

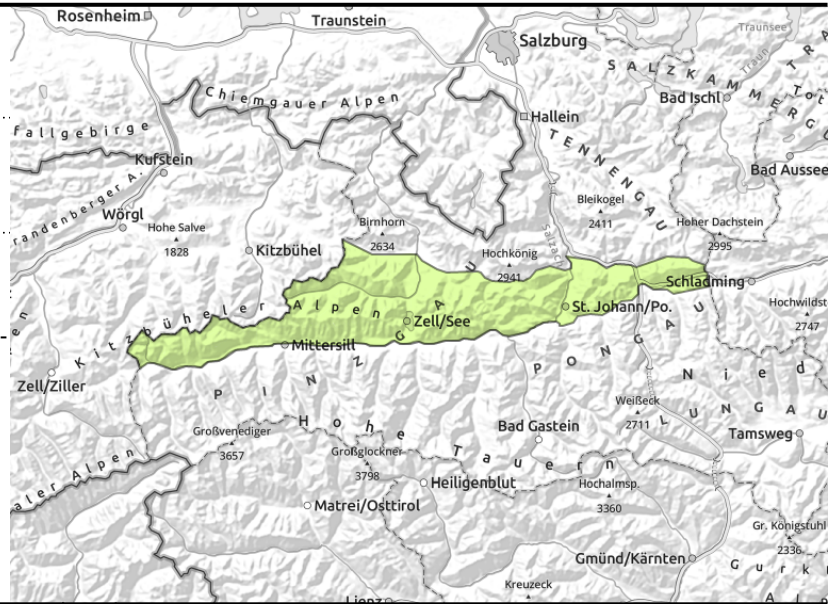


# Avalanche report for **Monday, 13.02.2023**

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



avoid fresh, easily recognized snowdrift accumulations, esp. on steep slopes (>35°) and fall-endangered shady slopes



## Isolated trigger-sensitive spots for dry-snow avalanches

Avalanche danger is LOW.

Fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by one person on steep slopes (>35°) as a slab avalanche. Danger zones occur mostly in ridgeline terrain and pass areas as well as behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. The danger zones are easily recognized, should be avoided.

In addition, due to higher temperatures and solar radiation, wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep (>40°) terrain.

### Snowpack structure

Temperatures have risen noticeably, the weekend drifts (north-facing slopes atop loose snowpack) have settled further, the proneness to triggering has receded. Fresh snow and drifts from last weekend are well bonded with the old snowpack. The lower part of the snowpack is stable. On steep sunny slopes the snowpack becomes moist during the day, a melt-freeze crust (usually capable of bearing loads) forms during the night. On shady slopes there is often good powder.

### Weather

On Monday, sunny mountain weather, outstanding visibility above the local banks of haze and fog. Light winds. At 2000 m: +2 to +4 degrees; at 3000 m: 0 degrees.

### Outlook

Low avalanche danger.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

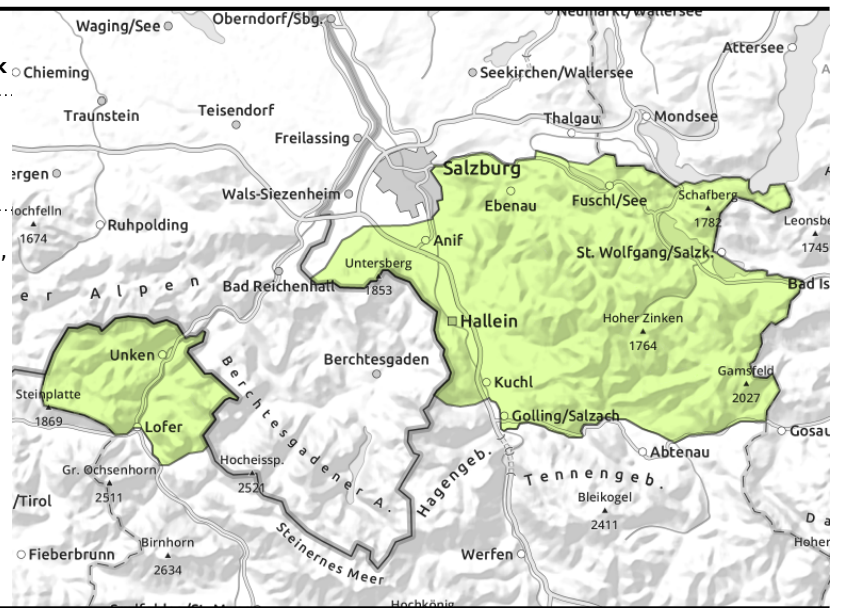


# Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023

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



avoid zones below glide cracks, pass through endangered zones quickly



## Glide-snow on extremely steep grassy slopes

Favourable avalanche situation. LOW avalanche danger.

Naturally triggered small-to-medium sized glide-snow avalanches are isolated on very steep grassy slopes in all aspects, mostly on south-facing slopes. Zones beneath glide cracks should be avoided. In addition, due to higher temperatures and solar radiation at midday, small wet loose-snow avalanches are possible on extremely steep (>40°) sunny slopes.

### Snowpack structure

The snowpack is stable by and large. Due to higher temperatures on Sunday the snowpack was moistened up to high altitudes in all aspects. During nights of mostly clear skies, a melt-freeze crust forms. On Monday, the moistening of the snowpack will continue, esp. on sunny slopes.

### Weather

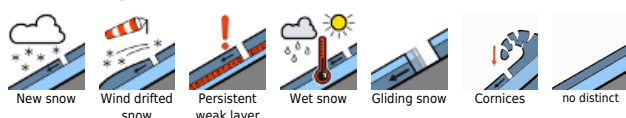
On Monday, sunny mountain weather, outstanding visibility above the local banks of haze and fog. Light winds. At 2000 m: +2 to +4 degrees; at 3000 m: 0 degrees.

### Outlook

Glide-snow avalanches and wet loose-snow avalanches are still possible in extended southern aspects.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

