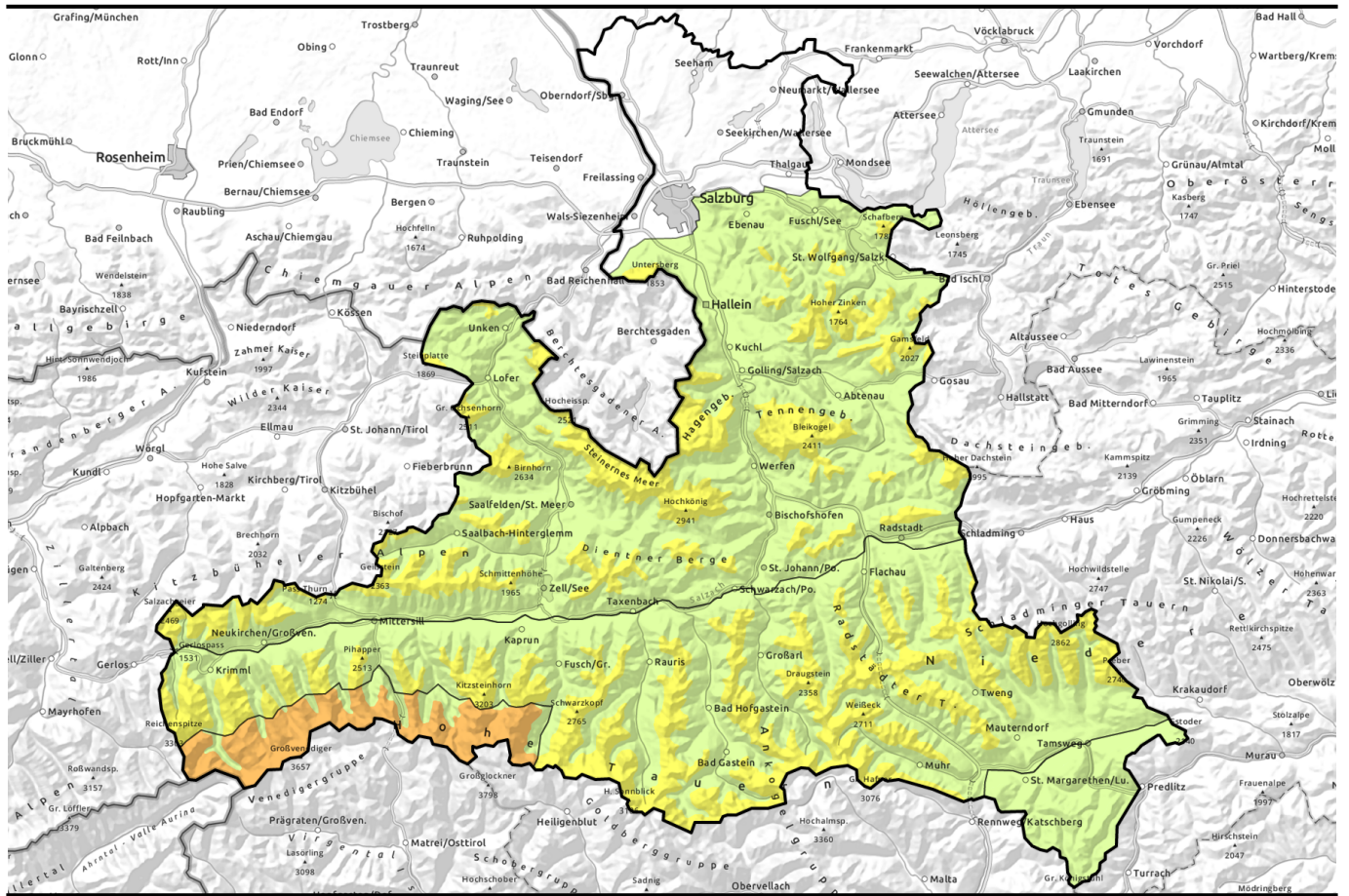


Avalanche report for Thursday, 20.04.2023



Etwas Neuschnee, Südföhn in den Tauern

	<p>1800 m Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr</p>	
	<p>1400 m Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal</p>	
	<p>Nockberge</p>	
	<p>1800 m Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

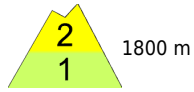
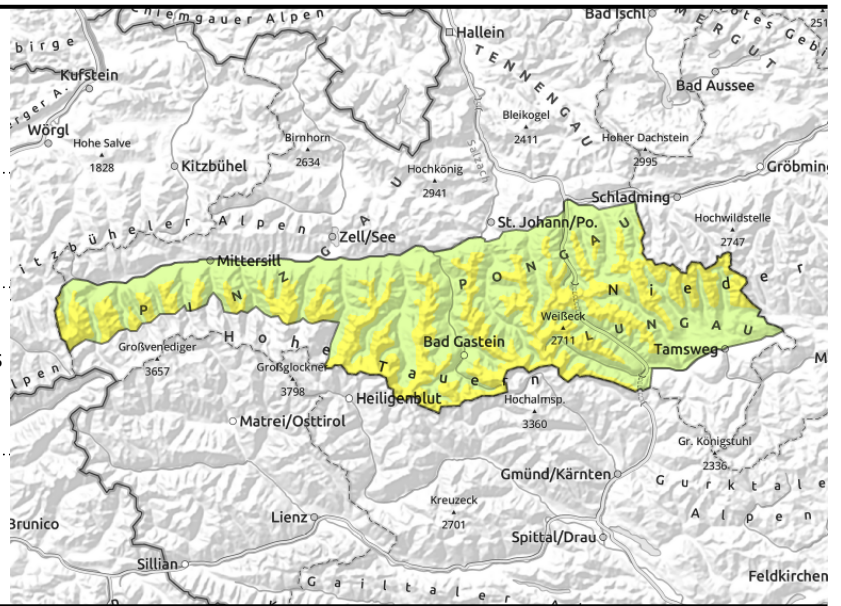
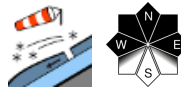


Expositions

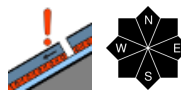


Avalanche report for Thursday, 20.04.2023

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

near to and distant from ridgelines, behind abrupt drops in the terrain, in gullies, steep bowls



weak layer inside the fresh snow, esp. on east and south-facing slopes above 2100 m

Trigger-sensitive foehn-induced snowdrifts

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Main problem. freshly generated foehn wind-induced snowdrift accumulations, triggerable as a medium-sized slab even by minimum additional loading. Danger zones lie (depending on wind impact) near to and distant from ridgelines, behind abrupt drops in the terrain and in steep gullies. Increasingly on north-facing slopes gullies can also be laterally wind-loaded. Frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. Apart from wind impact, loose fresh snow can also be triggered as a small loose-snow avalanche in extremely steep terrain. Below 2300 m naturally triggered small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible.

Snowpack structure

Snowfall from last week has settled and consolidated, is superficially encrusted up to 2600 m. Atop of that lies 5-15 cm of fresh snowfall which on the Main Alpine Ridge at high altitudes is being transported by southerly foehn wind or getting wind-compressed. The old snowpack as weak layers at high and high-alpine altitudes, artificial triggerings found triggerings at the borderline to the old snowpack from last week. At intermediate altitudes the old snowpack is thoroughly wet. Below 1400 m there is little snow on the ground.

Weather

In early morning and for a few hours there will be light snowfall on the Main Alpine Ridge and vicinity, clouds will remain dense. The snowfall level will ascend from 1000 to nearly 1600 m during the day. At 2000 m: -3 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 to -4 degrees. Southerly foehn wind will be blowing at 40-60 km/h, stronger on the Main Alpine Ridge in the foehn lanes.

Outlook

On Friday, temperatures will rise further amid southerly foehn winds, the zero-degree level will ascend to 2500 m. Recent fresh snow will moisten, further naturally triggered wet loose-snow avalanches will trigger in the old snow, including slab avalanches up to magnitude 3 at high altitudes.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

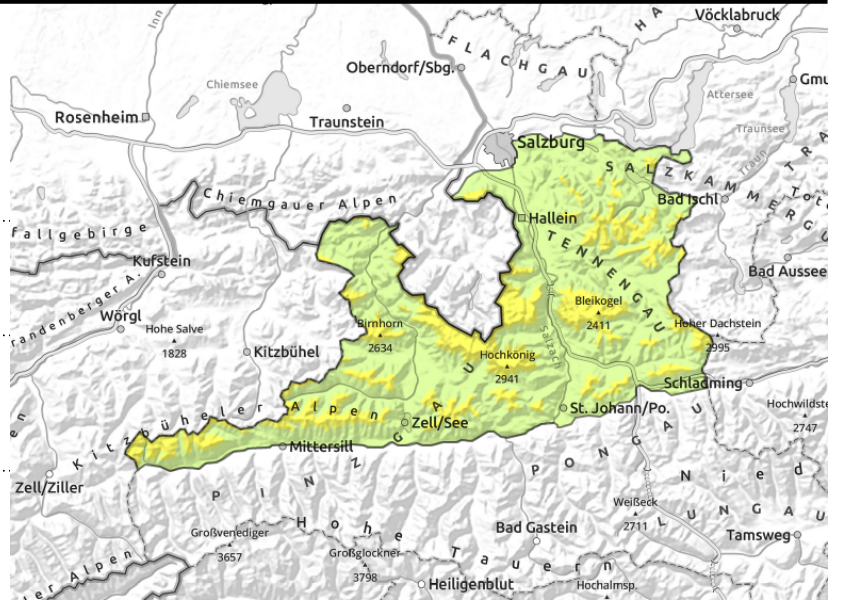


Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 20.04.2023

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



near ridgelines, exposed high altitude zones, increasing danger zones at high altitudes

moistening, loss of firmness on the surface as soon as the sun comes out

Naturally triggered loose-snow avalanches due to solar radiation

Avalanche danger above 1400 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. At high altitude, freshly generated snowdrifts require attentiveness, a slab can be triggered even by minimum additional loading. Danger zones occur mostly near ridgelines and in steep gullies. Frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. As a result of solar radiation, naturally triggered small loose-snow avalanches can be expected in extremely steep terrain. Below 2300 m, naturally triggered small glide-snow avalanches can be expected on very steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

Snowfall from last week has settled and consolidated, is superficially encrusted up to 2600 m. Atop of that lies 5-15 cm of fresh snowfall which on the Main Alpine Ridge at high altitudes is being transported by southerly foehn wind or getting wind-compressed. The old snowpack as weak layers at high and high-alpine altitudes, artificial triggerings found triggerings at the borderline to the old snowpack from last week. At intermediate altitudes the old snowpack is thoroughly wet. Below 1400 m there is little snow on the ground.

Weather

Precipitation will taper off during the morning, the clouds begin to disperse as of midday. Thereafter there will be some sunshine. At 2000 m: -3 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 to -4 degrees. Southerly foehn wind will be blowing at 40-60 km/h.

Outlook

On Friday, temperatures will rise further amid southerly foehn winds, the zero-degree level will ascend to 2500 m. Recent fresh snow will moisten, further naturally triggered wet loose-snow avalanches will trigger in the old snow.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 20.04.2023

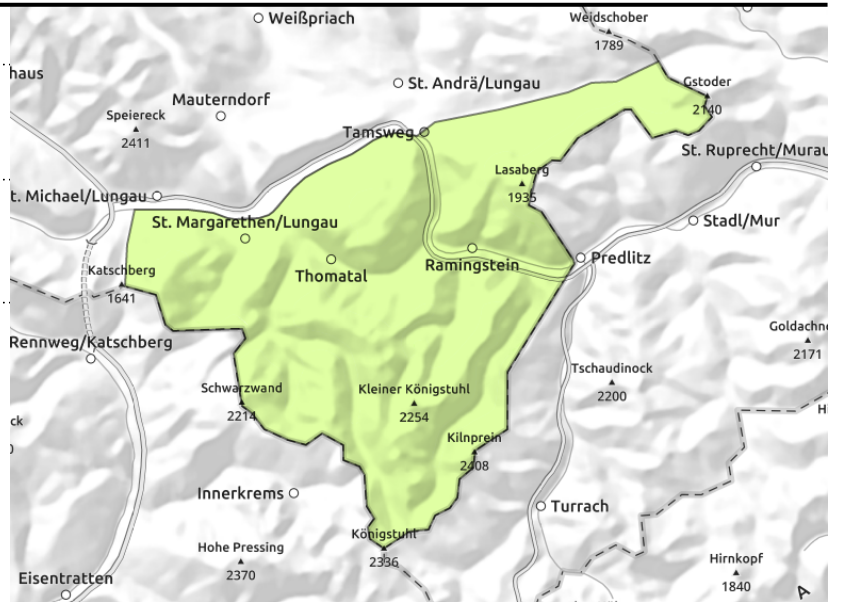
Nockberge



rain impact below 1600 m



small thin snowdrifts at high altitude



Loss of snowpack firmness due to rain

Avalanche danger is LOW.

On extremely steep ($>40^\circ$) slopes esp. below 1600 m, naturally triggered avalanches can release in isolated cases, most are wet loose-snow or glide-snow releases. At high altitudes isolated danger zones due to fresh snowdrifts on N/NW facing slopes and in gullies.

Snowpack structure

Atop a well-settled but thoroughly wet old snowpack, 10 cm of fresh snow is expected to fall. This will bond with the fundamnet well except at high altitudes, where thin drifts will be generated by intensifying foehn wind.

Weather

In early morning and for a few hours there will be light snowfall on the Main Alpine Ridge and vicinity, clouds will remain dense. The snowfall level will ascend from 1000 to nearly 1600 m during the day. At 2000 m: -3 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 to -4 degrees. Southerly foehn wind will be blowing at 40-60 km/h.

Outlook

On Friday, temperatures will rise further amid southerly foehn winds, the zero-degree level will ascend to 2500 m. Recent fresh snow will moisten, further naturally triggered wet loose-snow avalanches will trigger in the old snow.

Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



Cornices



no distinct

Danger ratings



1
low



2
moderate



3
considerable



4
high



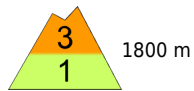
5
very high

Expositions



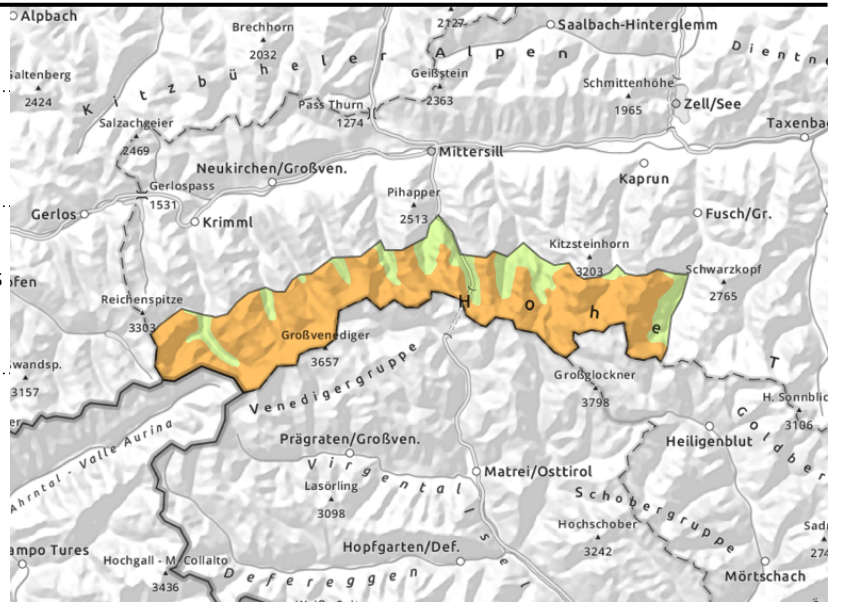
Avalanche report for Thursday, 20.04.2023

**Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,
Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm**



near to and distant from ridgelines, behind abrupt drops in the terrain, in gullies, steep bowls

weak layer inside the fresh snow, esp. on east and south-facing slopes above 2100 m



Easily triggered snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Main problem. freshly generated foehn wind-induced snowdrift accumulations, triggerable as a medium-sized slab even by minimum additional loading. Danger zones lie (depending on wind impact) near to and distant from ridgelines, behind abrupt drops in the terrain and in steep gullies. Increasingly on north-facing slopes gullies can also be laterally wind-loaded. Frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. Apart from wind impact, loose fresh snow can also be triggered as a small loose-snow avalanche in extremely steep terrain. Below 2300 m naturally triggered small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible.

Snowpack structure

Snowfall from last week has settled and consolidated, is superficially encrusted up to 2600 m. Atop of that lies 5-15 cm of fresh snowfall which on the Main Alpine Ridge at high altitudes is being transported by southerly foehn wind or getting wind-compressed. The old snowpack as weak layers at high and high-alpine altitudes, artificial triggerings found triggerings at the borderline to the old snowpack from last week. At intermediate altitudes the old snowpack is thoroughly wet. Below 1400 m there is little snow on the ground.

Weather

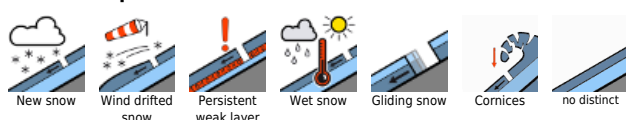
In early morning and for a few hours there will be light snowfall on the Main Alpine Ridge and vicinity, clouds will remain dense. The snowfall level will ascend from 1000 to nearly 1600 m during the day. At 2000 m: -3 to +1 degree; at 3000 m: -8 to -4 degrees. Southerly foehn wind will be blowing at 50-70 km/h.

Outlook

On Friday, temperatures will rise further amid southerly foehn winds, the zero-degree level will ascend to 2500 m. Recent fresh snow will moisten, further naturally triggered wet loose-snow avalanches will trigger in the old snow, including slab avalanches up to magnitude 3 at high altitudes.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

