

Gliding snow remains main problem. Persistent weak layer at high altitudes.

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

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

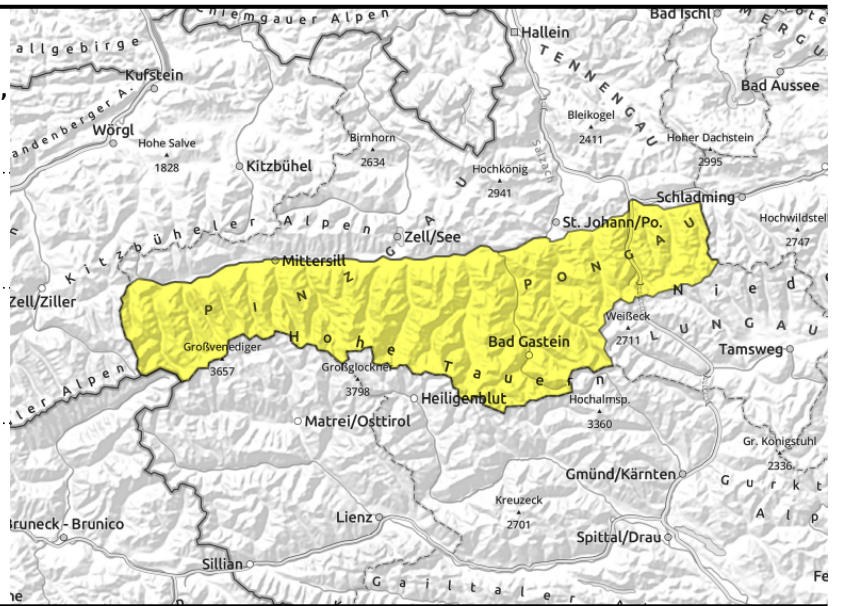
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Nord



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deeper snow, shady and high alpine slopes



step grassy slopes, any time of day



Persistent weak layer and gliding snow; fresh snowdrifts accumulating in afternoon.

Above 2500 m, weak layers can be triggered. Isolated danger zones occur esp. on very steep shady slopes in transitions from shallow to deeper snow, usually needing large additional loading to trigger, the likelihood to trigger generally low, but large releases are possible.

Below 2400 m glide snow activity can be expected due to rising temperatures. Glide-snow avalanches can reach medium size and release at any time of day, particularly on S/E facing slopes. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

In the afternoon fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrifts will accumulate on N/E facing slopes. Danger zones primarily above 2000 m, behind protruberances, in gullies, bowls, increasingly frequent with ascending altitude. The releases are generally small-sized, isolated medium-sized.

Snowpack structure

The lowermost part of the snowpack has numerous melt-freeze crusts between which are faceted crystals, esp. on north-facing slopes and at high altitudes. The weak layers are most prevalent on shady slopes with shallow snow.

Fresh snowdrifts will be generated in the afternoon, often deposited atop loose snowpack surfaces.

Weather

On Saturday, residual cloud, possible light snowfall, reduced visibility. Conditions will improve from the west during the morning, a bit of sunshine is expected. In the afternoon, pleasant conditions. Winds relatively light, brisk southerly winds rising along the Main Alpine Ridge in the afternoon. At 2000 m: -4 degrees; at 3000 m: -9 degrees.

Outlook

Snowdrift problem intensifying. Glide-snow activity increasing at low altitudes due to rain impact.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

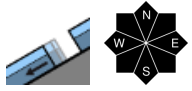
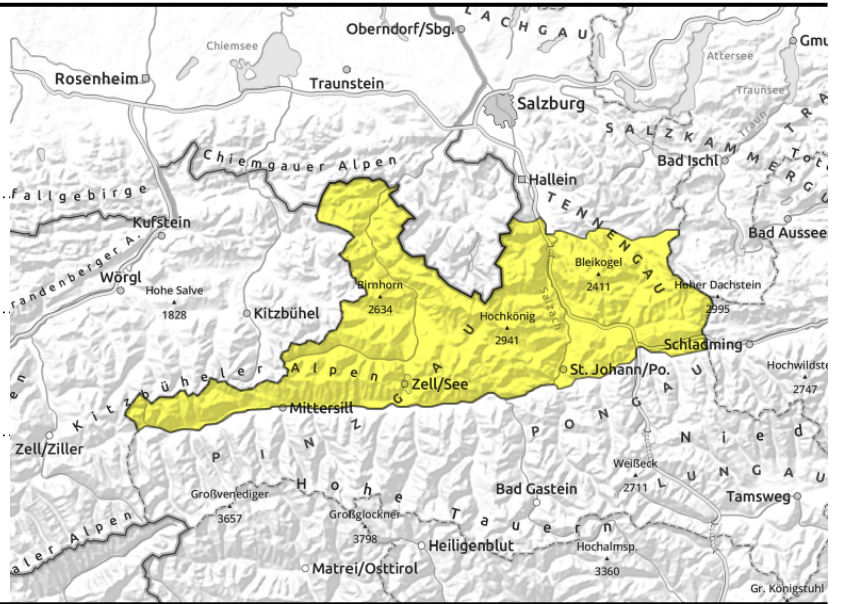


Expositions

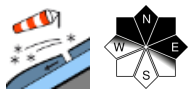


valid for: **Saturday, 09.12.2023**

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



in steep grassy terrain



thin, small drifted masses, behind protruberances, in gullies, bowls

Gliding snow remains main problem

Below 2400 m amid rising temperatures, continuing glide snow activity can be expected. Glide-snow avalanches can reach medium size and trigger at any time of day, esp. on S/E facing slopes. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

In late afternoon, brisk westerly winds will arise, new trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations can be expected to form on N/E facing slopes, usually small-sized.

Above 2500 m, weak layers in the old snowpack in the Northern Alps can be triggered. Danger zones occur primarily on shady slopes in transitions from shallow to deeper snow, usually by large additional loading. In very isolated cases, releases can reach large size.

Snowpack structure

The lowermost part of the snowpack has numerous melt-freeze crusts between which are faceted crystals, esp. on north-facing slopes and at high altitudes of the Northern Alps. The weak layers are most prevalent on shady slopes with shallow snow.

Fresh snowdrifts will be generated in the afternoon, often deposited atop loose snowpack surfaces.

Weather

On Saturday, residual cloud, possible light snowfall, reduced visibility. Conditions will improve from the west during the morning, a bit of sunshine is expected. In the afternoon, pleasant conditions. Winds relatively light, brisk southerly winds rising along the Main Alpine Ridge in the afternoon. At 2000 m: -3 degrees; at 1500 m: 0 degrees.

Outlook

Snowdrift problem intensifying. Glide-snow activity increasing at low altitudes due to rain impact.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



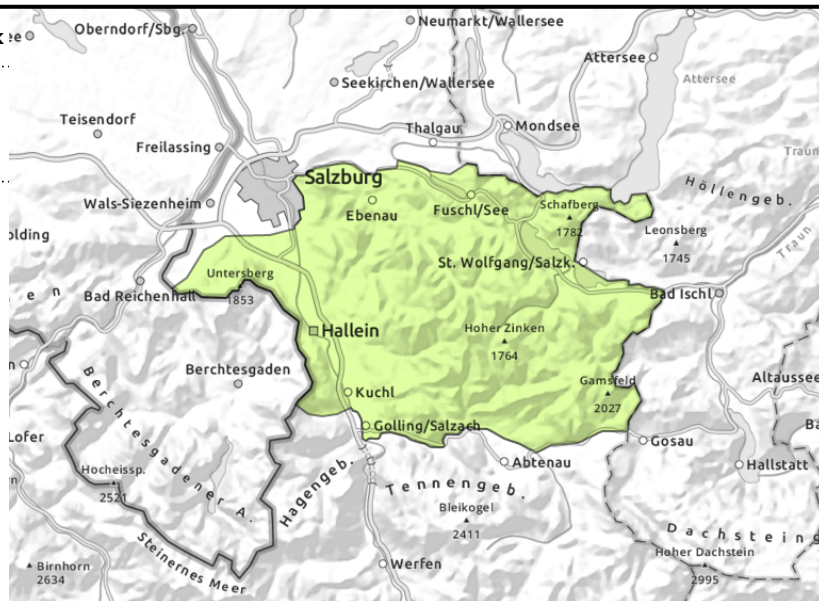
Expositions



Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock



in extremely steep grassy terrain



Avoid zones below glide cracks

Glide-snow activity can be expected up to summit levels, due to rising temperatures. They are usually small, can trigger at any time of day. Especially on S/E facing slopes. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack is stable by and large. Main problem: gliding snow.

Weather

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Outlook

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Avalanche problems



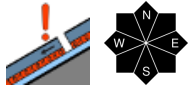
Danger ratings



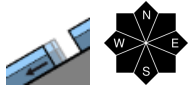
Expositions



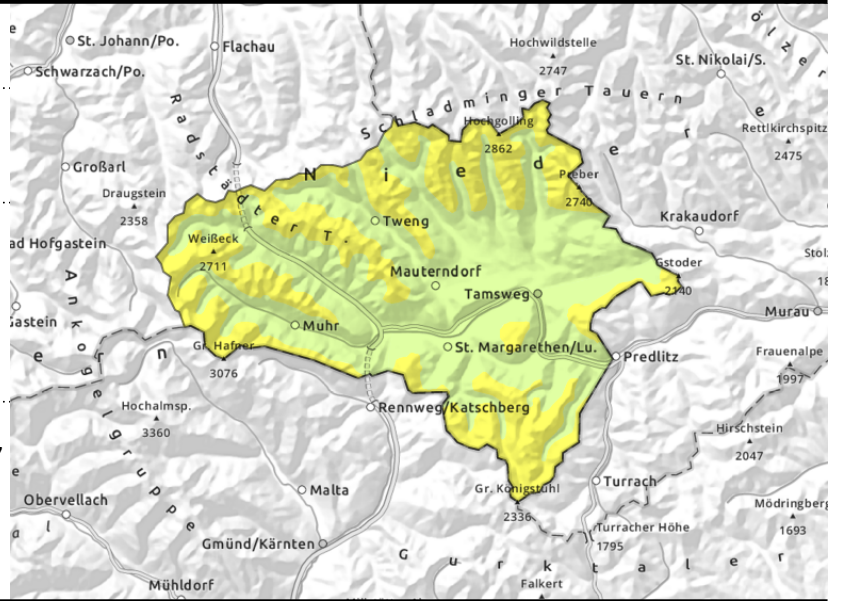
Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Nockberge



triggerable only in few places on shady and high alpine slopes, triggerable in transitions from shallow to deeper snow



extremely steep grassy terrain, possible at any time of day



At high altitudes beware persistent weak layer

Above 2500 m in few places, weak layers in the old snowpack can trigger. Danger zones occur esp. on shady slopes in transitions from shallow to deeper snow, usually requiring large additional loading (low likelihood of triggering). Avalanches can grow to medium size.

Below 2400 m glide snow activity can be expected due to rising temperatures. Glide-snow avalanches can reach medium size and release at any time of day, particularly on S/E facing slopes. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Towards evening, fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrifts will accumulate on N/E facing slopes. Danger zones primarily above 2000 m, behind protruberances, in gullies, bowls, increasingly frequent with ascending altitude. The releases are generally small-sized.

Snowpack structure

The lowermost part of the snowpack has numerous melt-freeze crusts between which are faceted crystals, esp. on north-facing slopes and at high altitudes. The weak layers are most prevalent on shady slopes with shallow snow.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

