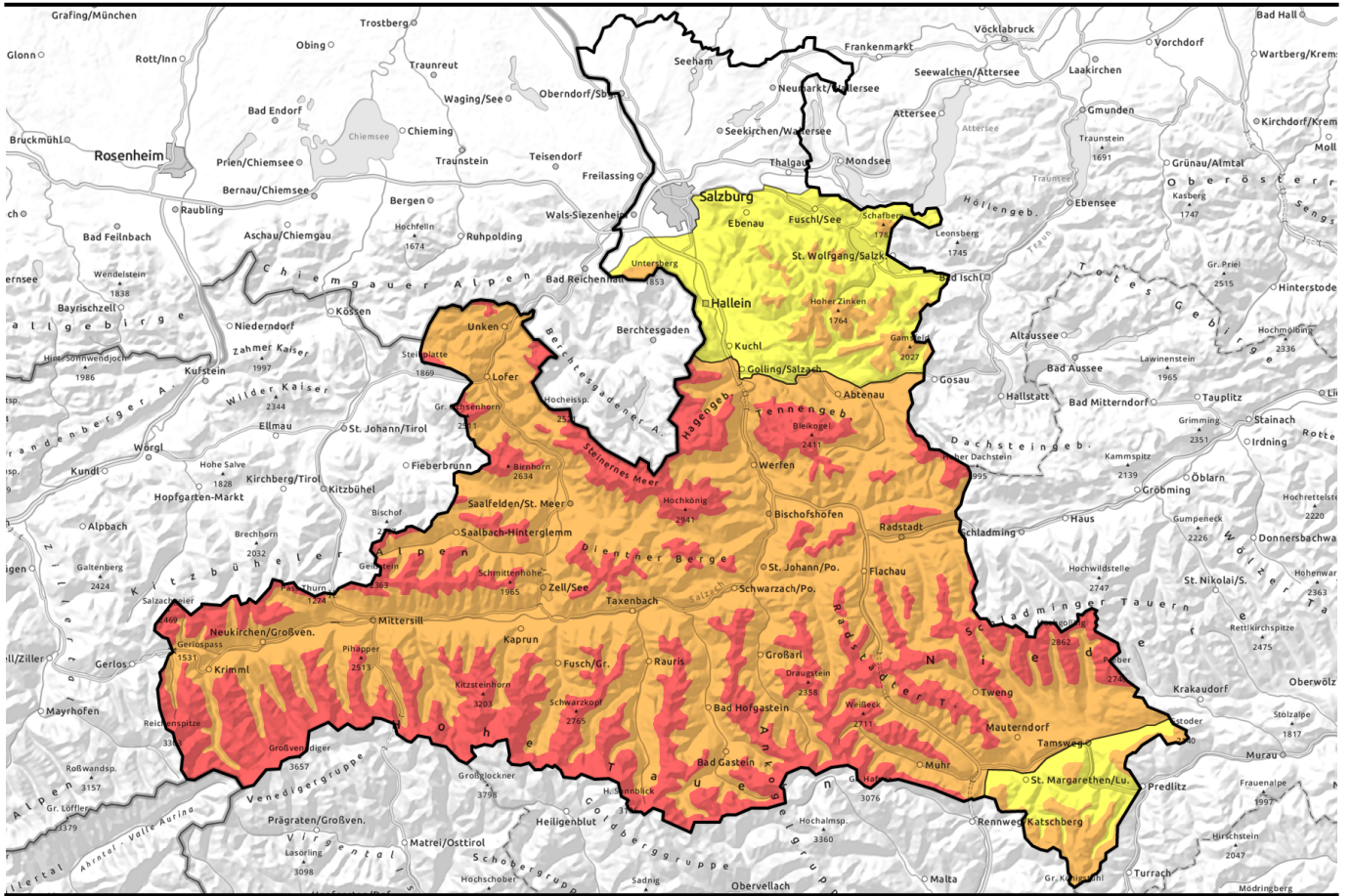


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At high altitudes: High avalanche danger due to fresh snow and storm-winds

	1600 m	Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock	
	1600 m	Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Gosaukamm, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm, Niedere Tauern Süd, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr	
	1600 m	Nockberge	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



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Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock



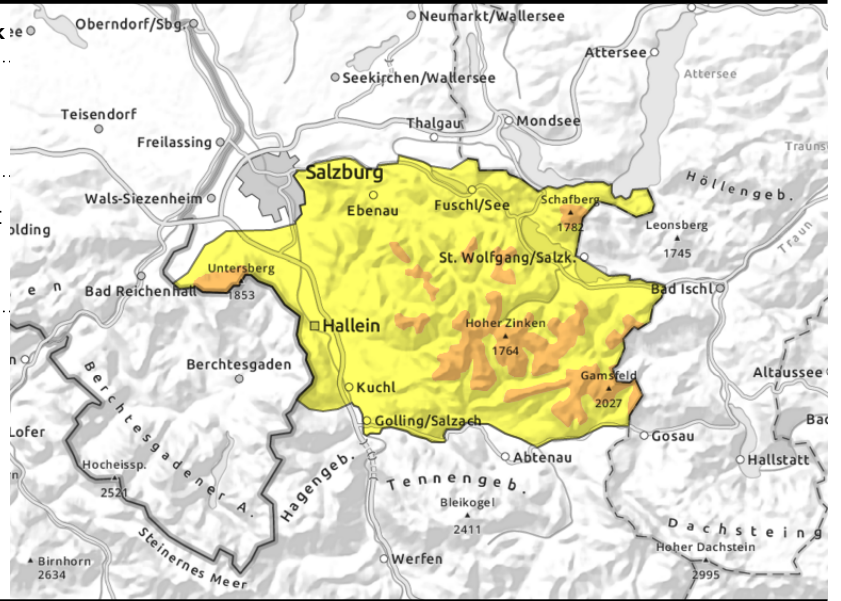
1600 m



far-reaching snowdrifts, distant from ridges, in gullies, bowls, forest rims, forest lanes



possible at any time of day



Increasingly tense avalanche situation as day unfolds. High self-restraint imperative.

Avalanche danger is considerable.

Due to storm winds and large amounts of fresh snow, many avalanches can trigger naturally, possibly reaching medium size. Danger zones in all aspects in wind-protected terrain, increase with ascending altitude.

Medium-sized glide-snow avalanches can release naturally up to summit levels at any time of day, on steep smooth slopes (grass, rocks) in all aspects.

Furthermore, due to rain impact wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep terrain, mostly small sized.

Snowpack structure

The massive amounts of transported fresh snow was deposited at high altitudes on shady slopes atop a loose snowpack surface. Even where the surface was encrusted, the crust formed a faceted weak layer in some places. In addition, weak near-surface layers are forming inside the masses of fresh fallen snow.

At intermediate to low altitudes, rain and snow are increasing the weight load on the snowpack. The entire snow cover can glide downhill over smooth ground.

Due to rain impact, the snowpack is forfeiting its firmness at low altitudes.

Weather

Cloud cover is heavy, heavy snowfall will be persistent. At high altitudes, up to 50 cm of fresh snow is anticipated. The snowfall level lies at 1000 m, will ascend during the day from the west. Visibility is severely reduced due to low lying clouds, intensive snowfall and drifting snow masses. Winds are westerly, blowing at storm strength, gusts at high altitudes reaching more than 120 km/hr. Huge snowdrifts are the result. At 2000 m: -6 degrees.

Outlook

Persistent storm winds and some fresh snow: the avalanche situation will remain tense.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

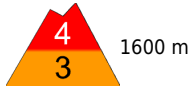
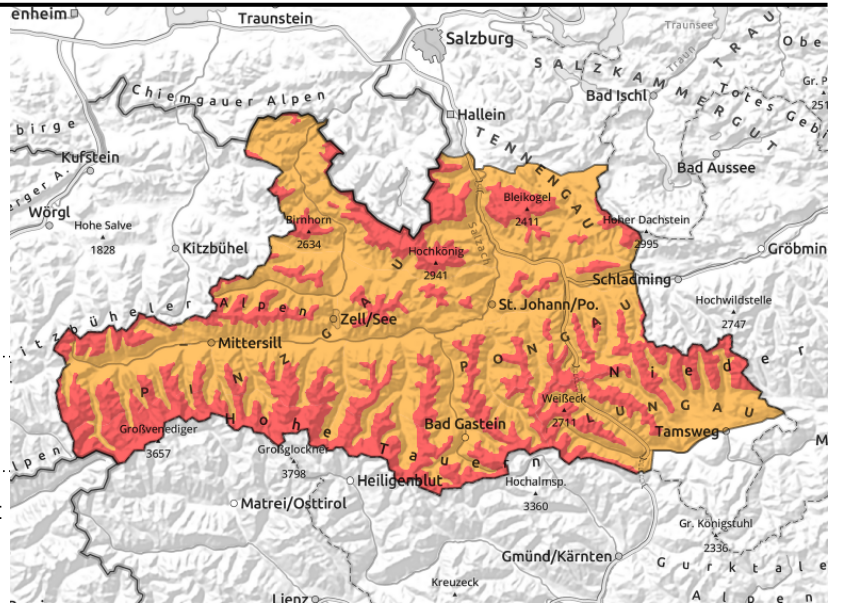




Expositions





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

far-reaching snowdrifts, distant from ridges, in gullies, bowls, forest rims, forest lanes

possible at any time of day

High avalanche danger. During daytime hours, increasing naturally triggered releases.

Avalanche danger is high above 1600 m, below that altitude danger is considerable.

Due to storm winds and large amounts of fresh snow, many avalanches can trigger naturally, possibly reaching medium size. Danger zones in all aspects in wind-protected terrain, increase with ascending altitude.

Below 2500 m, medium-sized glide-snow avalanches can release naturally at any time of day, on steep smooth slopes (grass, rocks) in all aspects.

Furthermore, due to rain impact wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep terrain, mostly small sized.

Snowpack structure

The massive amounts of transported fresh snow was deposited at high altitudes on shady slopes atop a loose snowpack surface. Even where the surface was encrusted, the crust formed a faceted weak layer in some places. In addition, weak near-surface layers are forming inside the masses of fresh fallen snow.

At intermediate to low altitudes, rain and snow are increasing the weight load on the snowpack. The entire snow cover can glide downhill over smooth ground.

At high-alpine altitudes above 2500 m, the old snowpack base still has faceted layers.

Weather

Cloud cover is heavy, heavy snowfall will be persistent. The large amounts of precipitation are striking the NW barrier cloud zones, somewhat less in the Voralps. The snowfall level lies at 1000 m, will ascend during the day from the west. Visibility is severely reduced due to low lying clouds, intensive snowfall and drifting snow masses. At high altitudes, 50-100 cm of fresh snow is anticipated. Winds are westerly, blowing at storm strength, gusts at high altitudes reaching more than 120 km/hr. Huge snowdrifts are the result. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; at 3000 m: -13 degrees.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



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Outlook

Persistent storm winds and some fresh snow: the avalanche situation will remain tense.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

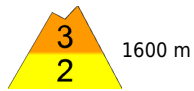


Expositions



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Nockberge



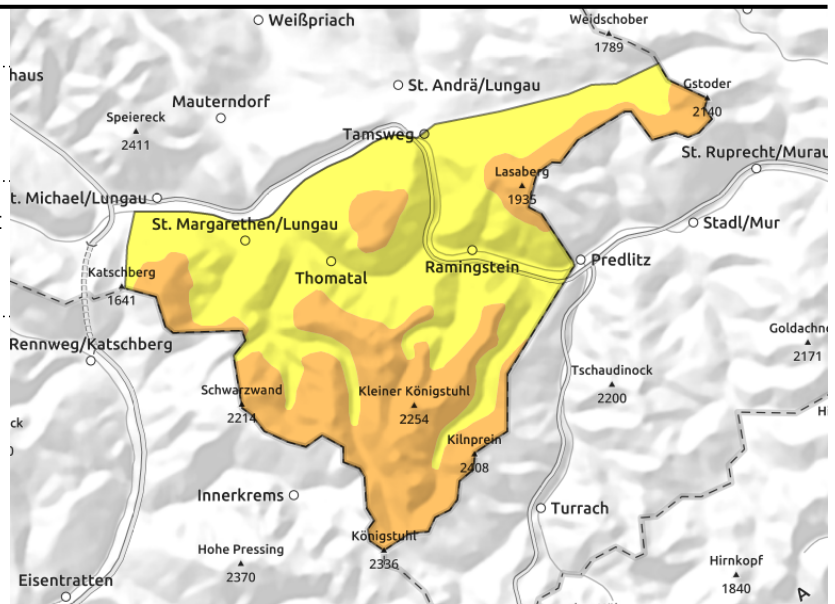
1600 m



far-reaching snowdrifts, distant from ridges, in gullies, bowls, forest rims, forest lanes



possible at any time of day



Increasingly tense avalanche situation as day unfolds. High self-restraint imperative.

Avalanche danger is considerable.

Due to storm winds and large amounts of fresh snow, many avalanches can trigger naturally, possibly reaching medium size. Danger zones in all aspects in wind-protected terrain, increase with ascending altitude.

Medium-sized glide-snow avalanches can release naturally up to summit levels at any time of day, on steep smooth slopes (grass, rocks) in all aspects.

Furthermore, due to rain impact wet loose-snow avalanches are possible in extremely steep terrain, mostly small sized.

Snowpack structure

The massive amounts of transported fresh snow was deposited at high altitudes on shady slopes atop a loose snowpack surface. Even where the surface was encrusted, the crust formed a faceted weak layer in some places. In addition, weak near-surface layers are forming inside the masses of fresh fallen snow.

At intermediate to low altitudes, rain and snow are increasing the weight load on the snowpack. The entire snow cover can glide downhill over smooth ground.

Due to rain impact, the snowpack is forfeiting its firmness at low altitudes.

Weather

Cloud cover is heavy, heavy snowfall will be persistent. At high altitudes, up to 50 cm of fresh snow is anticipated. The snowfall level lies at 1000 m, will ascend during the day from the west. Visibility is severely reduced due to low lying clouds, intensive snowfall and drifting snow masses. Winds are westerly, blowing at storm strength, gusts at high altitudes reaching more than 120 km/hr. Huge snowdrifts are the result. At 2000 m: -6 degrees.

Outlook

Persistent storm winds and some fresh snow: the avalanche situation will remain tense.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

