

Snowdrifts still prone to triggering

	<p>forestline Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Niedere Tauern Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord</p>	
	<p>1600 m Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm</p>	
	<p>forestline Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge</p>	

Avalanche problems



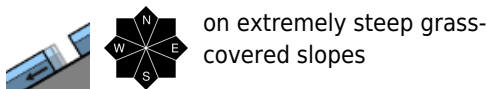
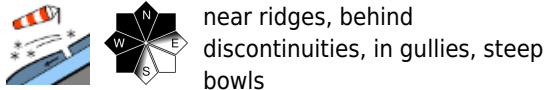
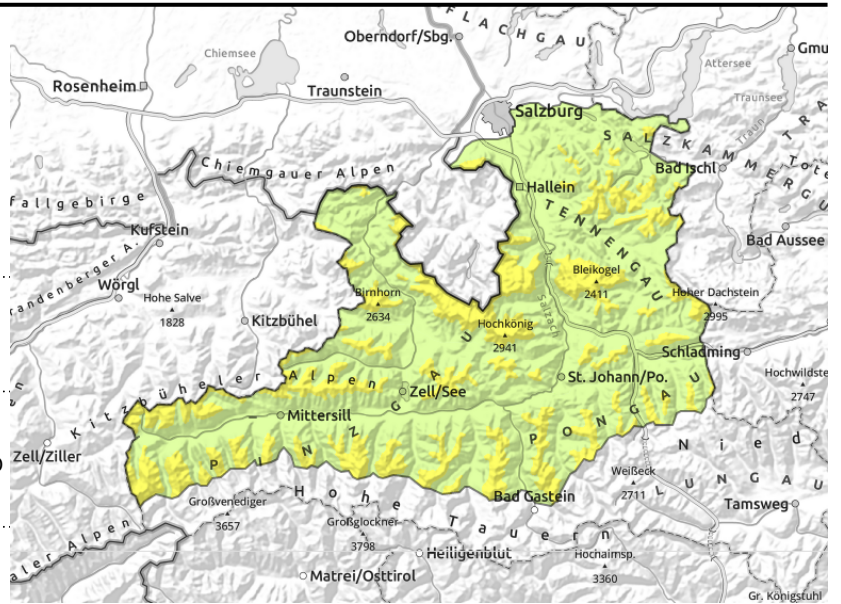
Danger ratings



Expositions



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



Snowdrift accumulations: assess with caution

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low.

Danger zones from fresh snowdrifts occur esp. on steep N/W facing slopes and should be consequently avoided. In some places, a slab avalanche can be triggered by 1 person and grow to medium size. Older danger zones occur esp. in steep ridgeline terrain (>30°).

Naturally triggered loose-snow avalanches are possible on extremely steep slopes due to solar radiation.

Danger of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches persists. Where snow is deep enough, they can reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack surface is lavishly covered with surface hoar where the terrain is wind-protected. The loose recent snowfall from the weekend has been transported by SE winds. Large crystals and surface hoar have formed a weak layer, the drifts constitute the slab.

On sunny slopes the loose fresh snow crystals on the crust atop the old snowpack constitute a potential weak layer. Where the snowpack gets warmed by solar radiation and settles, a slab can form.

The old snowpack is largely stable but the weight of fresh snow reinforces the tendency of the entire snowpack to glide downhill over the warm ground.

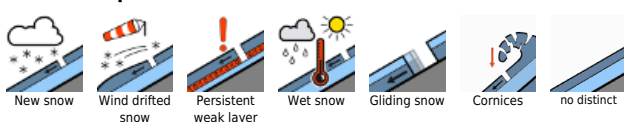
Weather

On Wednesday night, clear skies and little wind, the NE rim will have some fog. On Thursday, brilliant sunshine, top visibility, a few clouds from the NE in the afternoon. Winds will be light. At 2000 m: -3 degrees, at 3000 m: -7 degrees.

Outlook

On Friday, intensifying winds will generate new snowdrift accumulations.

Avalanche problems



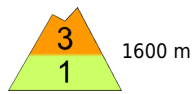
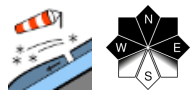
Danger ratings



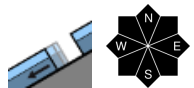
Expositions



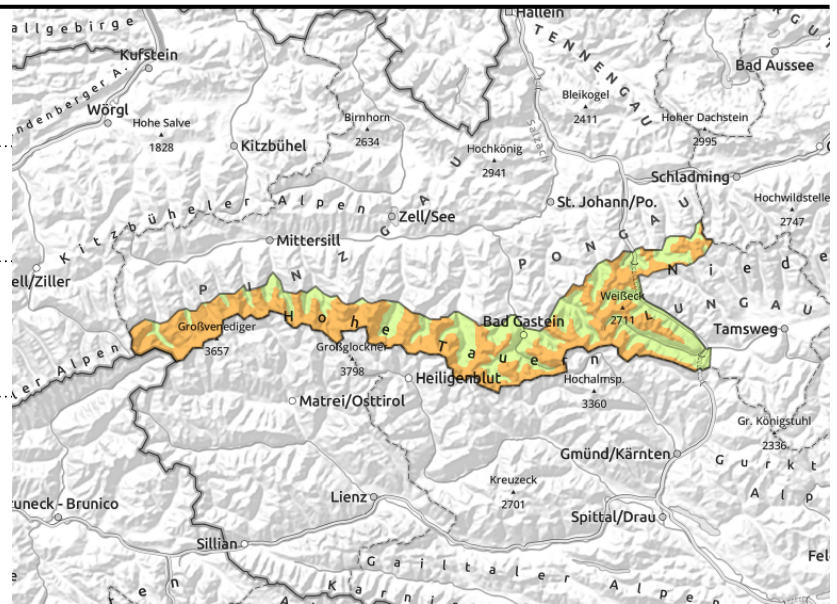
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm

gullies, steep bowls, behind discontinuities, near to and distant from ridges



on extremely steep grass-covered slopes



Evaluate steep, wind-exposed zones with caution

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

Fresh drifts can be triggered even by 1 person in steep terrain, and reach medium size. Danger zones occur esp. on W/N/E facing slopes, increase with ascending altitude.

Naturally triggered loose-snow avalanches are possible on extremely steep slopes due to solar radiation.

Danger of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches persists. Where snow is deep enough, they can reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack surface is lavishly covered with surface hoar where the terrain is wind-protected. The loose recent snowfall from the weekend has been transported by SE winds. Large crystals and surface hoar have formed a weak layer, the drifts constitute the slab.

In shady high-alpine terrain, faceted layers cling to buried crusts, are triggerable with large additional loading.

The old snowpack is largely stable but the weight of fresh snow reinforces the tendency of the entire snowpack to glide downhill over the warm ground.

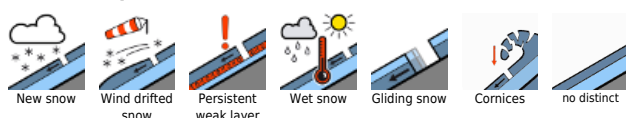
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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Niedere Tauern Süd, Nockberge



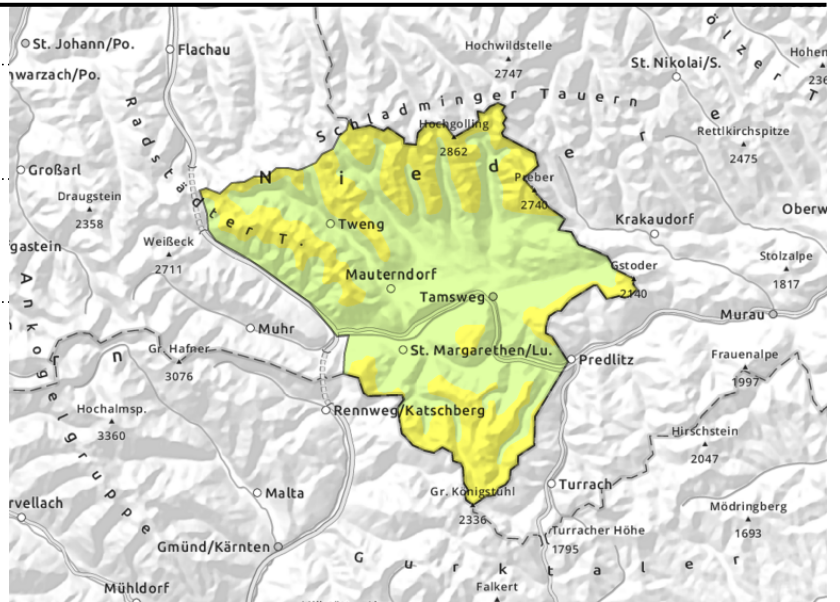
forestline



near ridges, gullies, steep bowls, behind discontinuities



on extremely steep grass-covered slopes



Freshly generated snowdrifts easily triggered

Avalanche danger above the treeline is moderate, below that altitude danger is low.

Fresh snowdrifts in steep gullies and bowls and behind discontinuities can be triggered in some places by 1 person, avalanches can reach medium size, danger zones increase with ascending altitude.

Danger of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches persists. Where snow is deep enough, they can reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack surface is lavishly covered with surface hoar where the terrain is wind-protected.

Starting on Tuesday, fresh drifts were generated by SE winds, deposited on loose base and still prone to triggering. Large crystals and surface hoar have formed a weak layer, the drifts constitute the slab.

The old snowpack is largely stable but the weight of fresh snow reinforces the tendency of the entire snowpack to glide downhill over the warm ground.

The old snowpack is moist up to intermediate altitudes. Due to the weight load of the precipitation, it can glide downhill in its entirety over smooth ground - this tendency is currently reinforced.

Weather

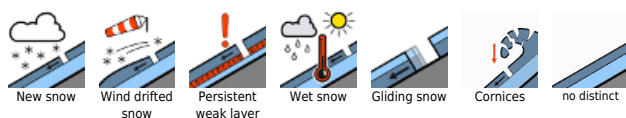
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Outlook

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

