

















Loose-snow activity due to solar radiation

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



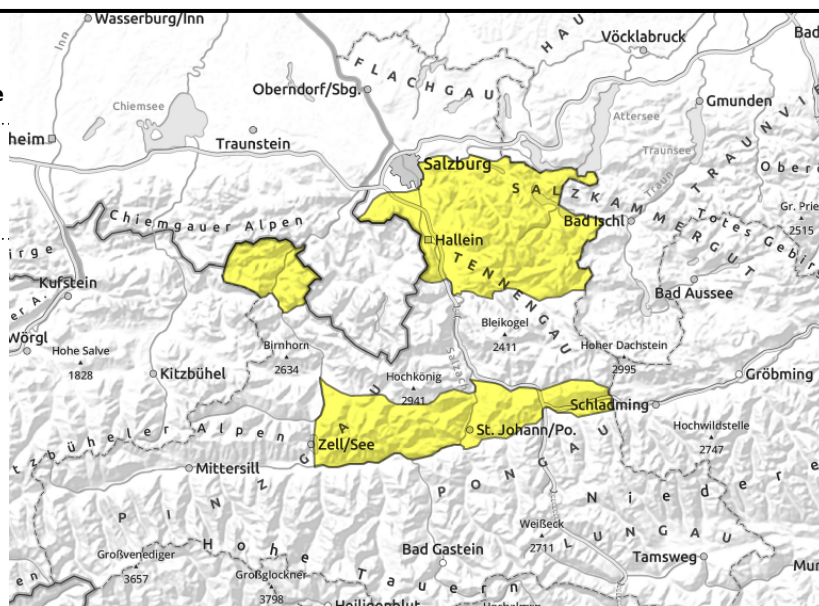
Expositions



Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge,
Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe,
Untersbergstock, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe



natural releases, on extremely
steep grass-covered slopes



Glide-snow avalanches on extremely steep grass-covered slopes

Avalanche danger is MODERATE.

Where snow is sufficient, small glide-snow avalanches can release naturally in extremely steep terrain ($>40^\circ$), especially where the ground was previously bare of snow. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Loose-snow avalanches can in isolated cases in extremely steep terrain ($>40^\circ$) release naturally or by 1 person due to radiation, releases small.

Snowpack structure

Loose snow on the surface can lose bonding through solar radiation, but radiation also helps the snowpack to settle. Blanketed fresh snow or graupel can be a near-surface weak layer. As a result of solar radiation, bonding is generally good. Atop snowy steep rocks and grassy slopes the snowpack is wet at ground level and can glide away.

Weather

Nighttime skies will be clear. On Friday, initially good visibility and sunshine, but heavy cloud layers will move in during the morning from the southwest, making the light diffuse. Peaks should remain in the clear, foehn-generated bright intervals are possible. In the Northern Alps more pleasant. Winds light. At 2000 m: -2 degrees.

Outlook

Due to higher temperatures the snowpack will moisten, the wet-snow problem will increase.

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



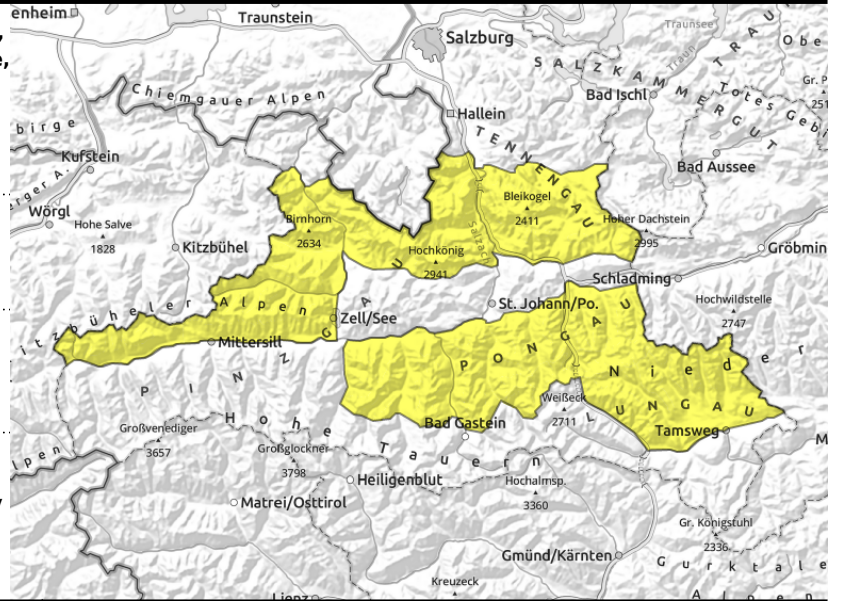
5

very high

Expositions



Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm, Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Goldberggruppe Nord, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Süd, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm



natural releases



on extremely steep grass-covered slopes, possible at any time of day

Avalanche danger is MODERATE.

Due to solar radiation and diffuse light, natural releases (loose dry and loose moist) are to be expected in extremely steep terrain (>40°). Small releases by 1 person are possible.

Where snow is sufficient below 2600 m, small glide-snow avalanches can release naturally, esp. where recent snowfall fell on bare ground. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Fresh ridgeline snowdrifts can be triggered as a small slab even by 1 person. Danger zones occur on steep slopes (over 35°) on north facing slopes.

Snowpack structure

Loose snow on the surface can lose bonding through solar radiation, but radiation also helps the snowpack to settle. Weak layers in the uppermost part of the snowpack (blanketed fresh snow and graupel). In transitions from the old snowpack to the fresh snow there are graupl and facted layers above 2400 m, not easily triggerable. Reserves of cold are limited to shady slopes above 2600 m. Atop snowy steep rocks and grassy slopes the snowpack is wet at ground level and can glide away.

Weather

Nighttime skies will be clear. On Friday, initially good visibility and sunshine, but heavy cloud layers will move in during the morning from the southwest, making the light diffuse. Peaks should remain in the clear, foehn-generated bright intervals are possible. In the Northern Alps more pleasant. Winds light. At 2000 m: -2 degrees; at 3000 m: -9 degrees.

Outlook

Due to higher temperatures the snowpack will moisten, the wet-snow problem will increase.

Avalanche problems



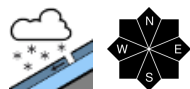
Danger ratings



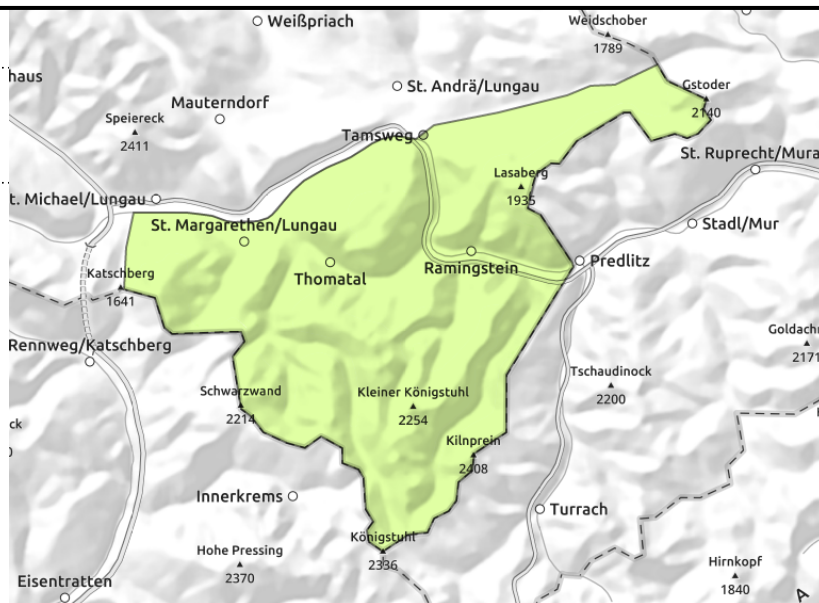
Expositions



Nockberge



natural releases



Favorable conditions

Avalanche danger is low.

Due to solar radiation and diffuse light, natural releases (loose dry and loose moist) are to be expected in extremely steep terrain (>40°). Small releases by 1 person are possible.

Fresh snowdrift accumulations in high altitude ridgeline terrain are small, can trigger a small slab.

Danger of falling outweighs that of snow masses.

Snowpack structure

Loose snow on the surface can lose bonding through solar radiation, but radiation also helps the snowpack to settle. Blanketed fresh snow or graupel can be a near-surface weak layer. As a result of solar radiation, bonding is generally good. Bonding is generally good, the base is compact.

Weather

The Nockberge will have heavy low lying clouds, making the light diffuse. Peaks should remain in the clear, foehn-generated bright intervals are possible. In the Northern Alps more pleasant. Winds light. At 2000 m: -2 degrees.

Outlook

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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



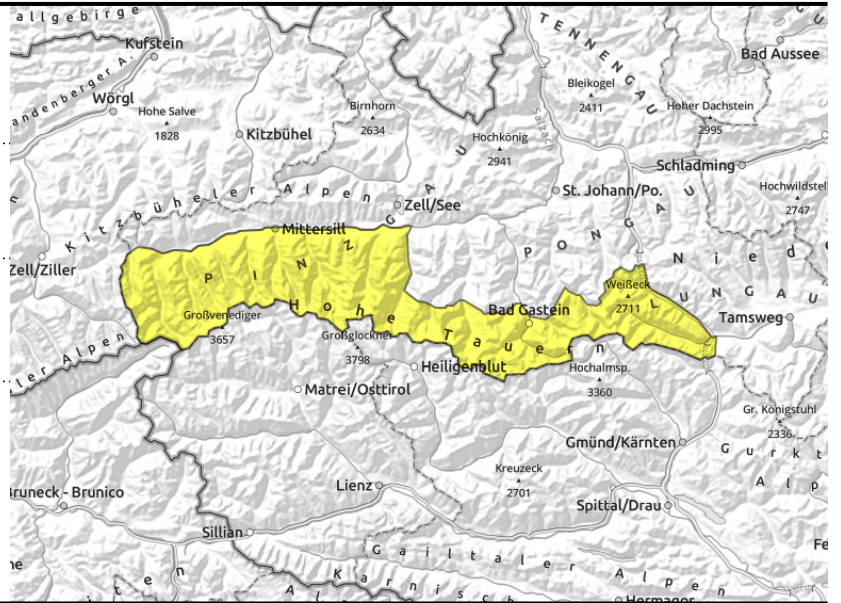
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Glocknergruppe Nord, Großvenedigergruppe Nord



natural releases



triggerable in transitions from deep to shallow snow



Loose-snow activity due to solar radiation

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Fresh ridgeline snowdrifts can be triggered as a small slab even by 1 person. Danger zones occur on steep slopes (over 35°) on north facing slopes.

Fresh ridgeline snowdrifts can be triggered as a small slab by 1 person, danger zones occur on very steep north-facing slopes.

Where snow is sufficient below 2600 m, small glide-snow avalanches can release naturally, esp. where recent snowfall fell on bare ground. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

Loose snow on the surface can lose bonding through solar radiation, but radiation also helps the snowpack to settle. Weak layers in the uppermost part of the snowpack (blanketed fresh snow and graupel). In transitions from the old snowpack to the fresh snow there are graupel and facted layers above 2400 m, not easily triggerable. Reserves of cold are limited to shady slopes above 2600 m. Atop snowy steep rocks and grassy slopes the snowpack is wet at ground level and can glide away.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



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Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



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no distinct

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1

low



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Expositions

