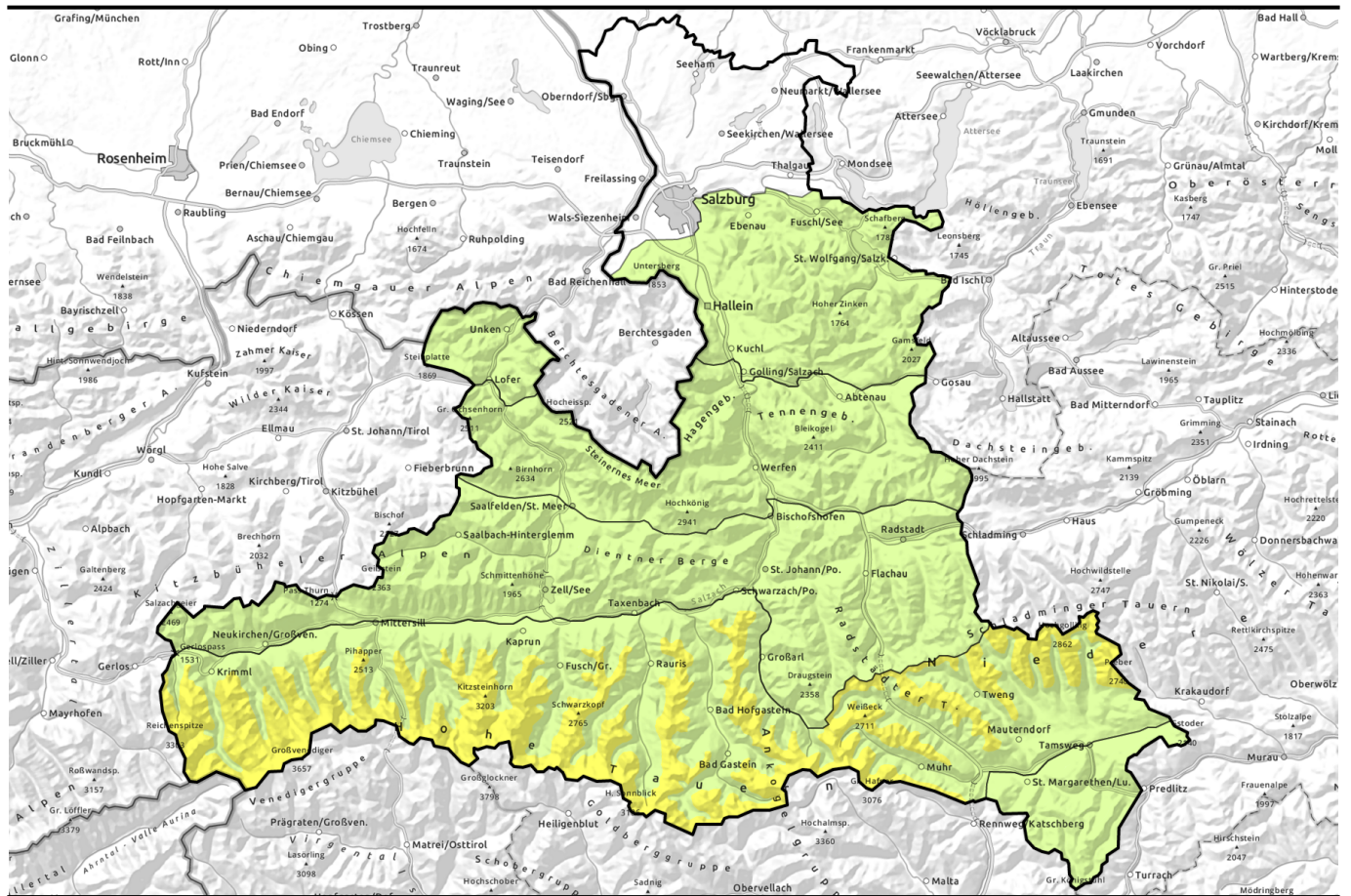


## morning



## Springtime situation + persistent weak layer at high altitudes

	Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm	
	Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm	
	Nockberge	
	2400 m Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Nord, Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord, Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd	

### Avalanche problems



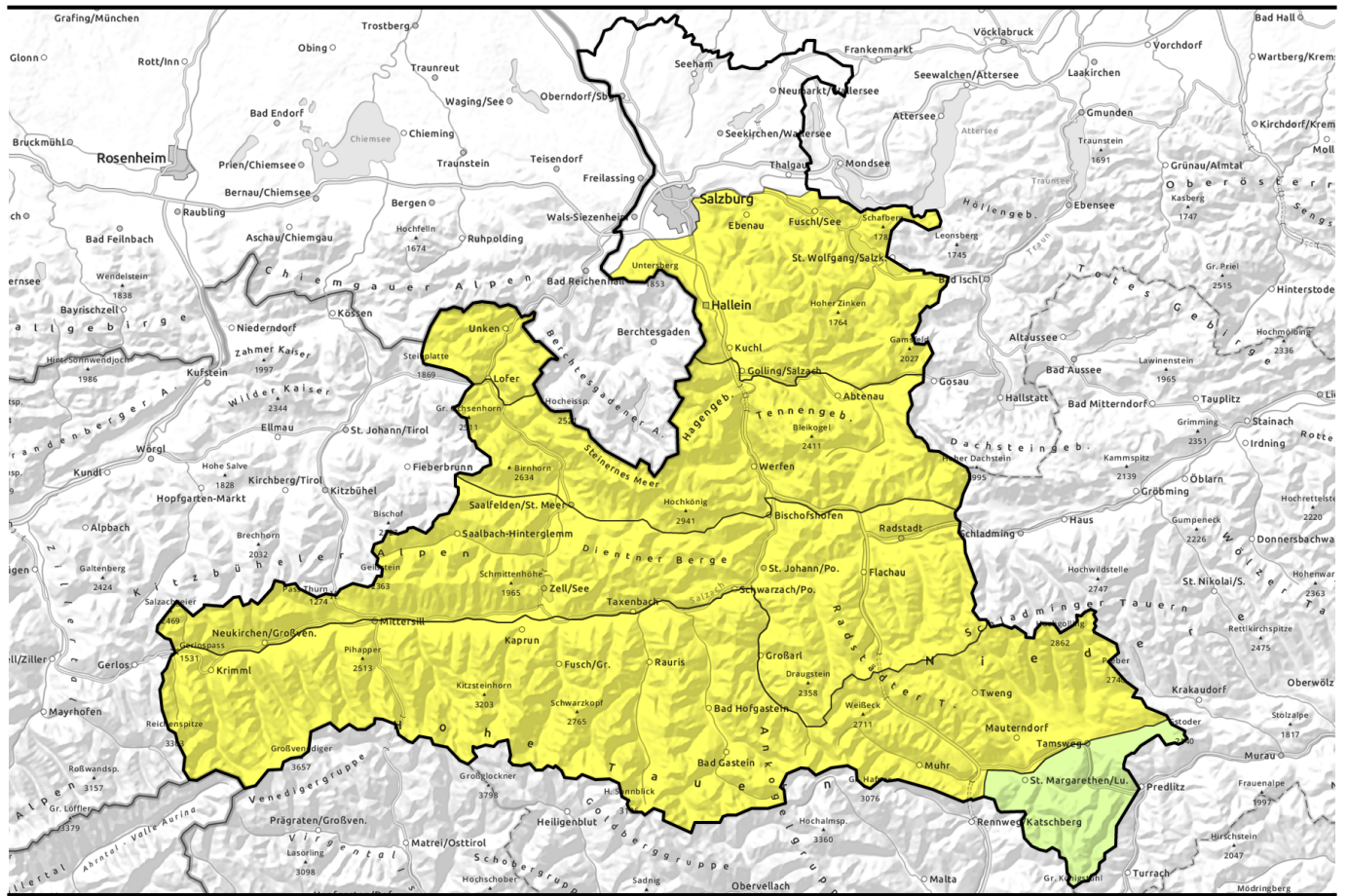
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## afternoon



## Frühjahrsituation mit Altschneeproblem in den Hochlagen

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

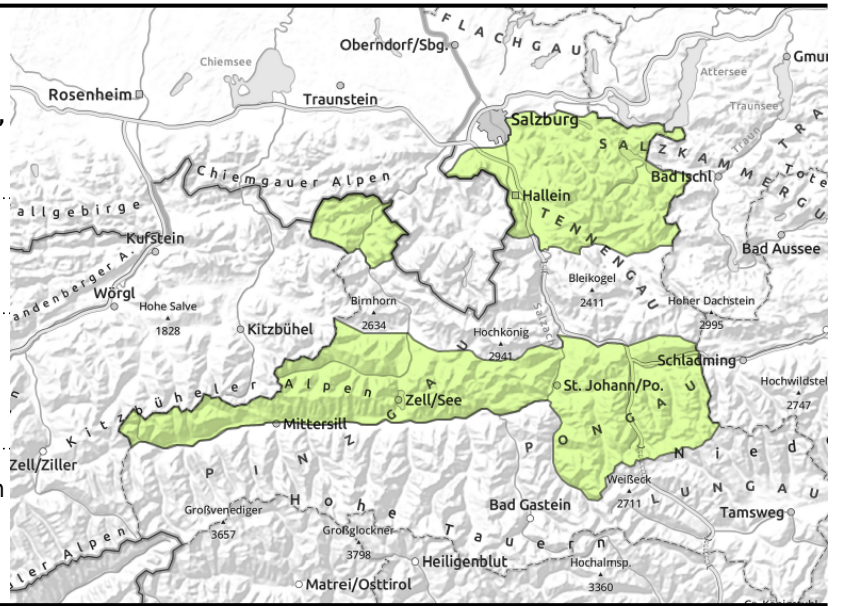


### Expositions



## morning

**Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm**



on extremely steep grass-covered slopes, esp. where slopes were previously bare



increasing wet-snow activity on south-facing slopes in morning

## Glide-snow avalanches on extremely steep grass-covered slopes and naturally triggered wet-snow activity during daytime

Avalanche danger rises to MODERATE during the course of the day.

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

Due to solar radiation and warmth, the snowpack becomes increasingly moist, and naturally triggered avalanche activity increases during the course of the day, releases mostly small.

### Snowpack structure

Solar radiation makes the snowpack wet, it loses its firmness. On steep rocky slopes which have again been snow on and grassy slopes, the snowpack is wet down to the ground and can glide away. The recent fresh fallen snow is quickly diminishing due to melting. During the night a melt-freeze crust capable of bearing loads often forms, but later softens rapidly. On north-facing slopes there are often breakable crusts, above 2200 m there is still some settled powder on steep slopes.

### Weather

Saturday night skies will have scattered clouds in the north, heavier clouds will move over the southern regions, thus reducing the nocturnal outgoing longwave radiation somewhat. Winds from the south will be brisk.

On Sunday, pleasant conditions, occasionally heavier clouds but visibility will remain good. Frequent sunshine, somewhat hampered by clouds and Sahara dust. Foehn wind along the Tauern will be brisk (gusts up to 70 km/hr) but slacken off in evening. At 2000 m: 1-7 degrees; at 3000 m: -2 to +2 degrees. Skies on Sunday night will be clear but for a few high-altitude clouds.

### Outlook

The classic springtime will continue, danger potential is receding due to the natural melting process.

#### 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



## afternoon

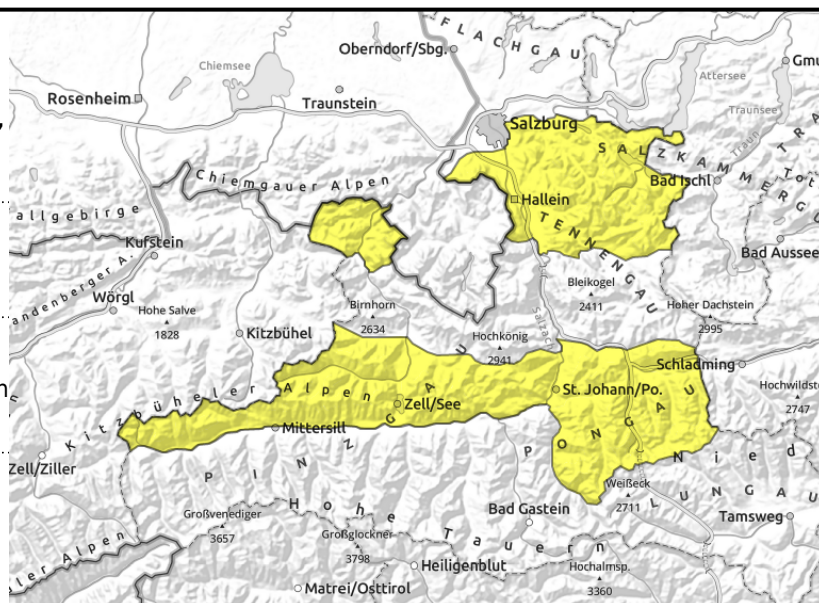
**Kitzbüheler Alpen, Glemmtal, Dientner Grasberge, Pongauer Grasberge, Osterhorngruppe, Gamsfeldgruppe, Untersbergstock, Chiemgauer Alpen, Heutal, Reiteralpe, Oberpinzgauer Grasberge, Niedere Tauern Nord, Niedere Tauern Alpenhauptkamm**



hefty impulse of warmth, increasing natural triggerings in afternoon



on extremely steep grass-covered slopes



## Glide-snow avalanches on extremely steep grass-covered slopes and naturally triggered wet-snow activity during daytime

Avalanche danger rises to MODERATE during the course of the day.

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### Snowpack structure

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### Outlook

The classic springtime will continue, danger potential is receding due to the natural melting process.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



## morning

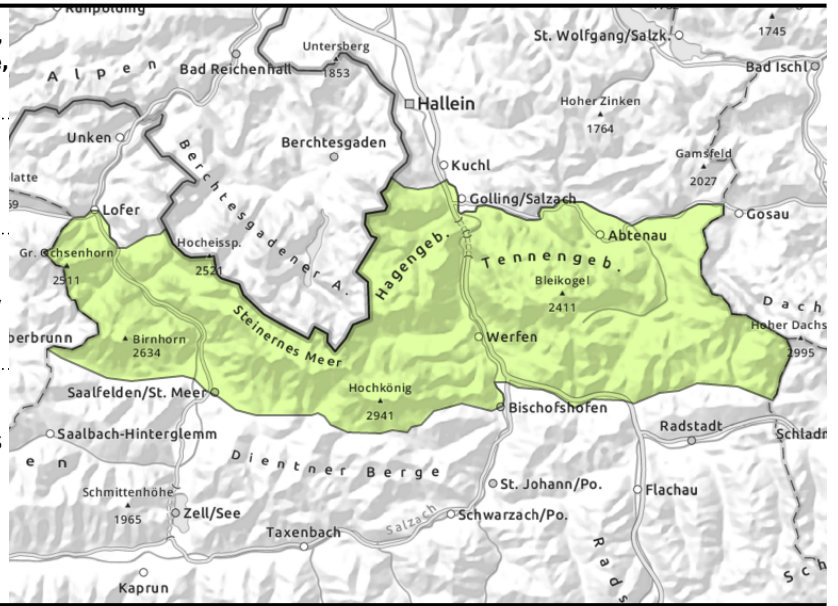
**Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm**



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



above 2400 m, also other aspects at high-alpine altitudes



## Springtime situation and isolated persistent weak layer at high altitude

Avalanche danger rises to MODERATE during the course of the day.

Due to solar radiation, increasing wet-snow activity is expected during the daytime. Beginning on extremely steep slopes ( $>40^\circ$ ) in southern and eastern aspects, it will then spread to all aspects, releases small-to-medium. also triggerable by 1 person.

Below 2600 m where the snow is sufficient, naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches can be expected on steep slopes, particularly where the recent fresh snow fell on bare ground. Avoid zones below glide cracks..

Above 2200 m, near-surface weak layers can trigger a slab by 1 person, esp. on very steep slopes ( $>35^\circ$ ) on W/N/NE facing slopes, releases medium-sized.

### Snowpack structure

Solar radiation makes the snowpack wet, it loses its firmness. In transitions from old snowpack to fresh snow are faceted layers above 2200 m near crusts which are potential weak layers for slab avalanches. On steep rocky slopes which have again been snow on and grassy slopes, the snowpack is wet down to the ground and can glide away. Up to 2800 m on south facing slopes a melt-freeze crust will form on Saturday night which is capable of bearing loads, then turning to firm in daytime. On north-facing slopes, breakable crusts can be expected up but there is still some settled powder on sufficiently steep slopes.

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### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## Outlook

Classic springtime will continue, the persistent weak layer problem is slowly receding.

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### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## afternoon

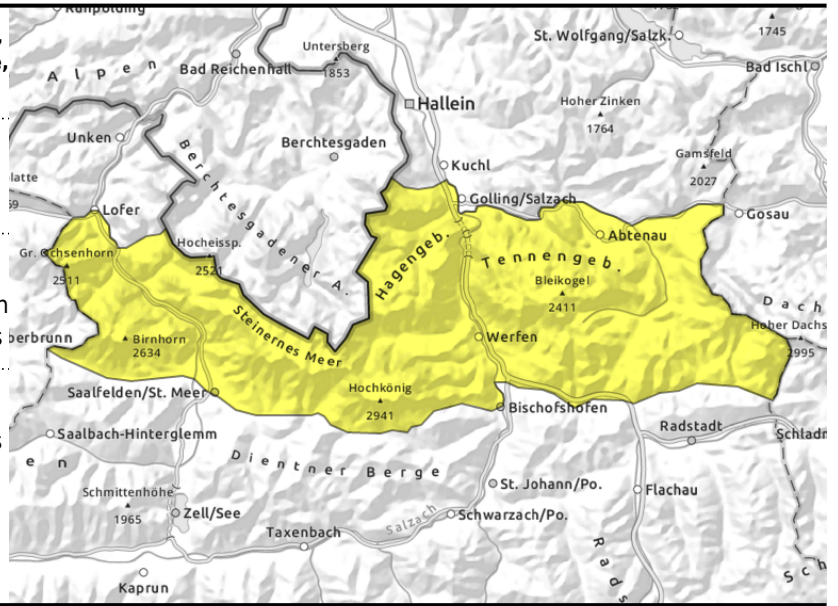
Loferer und Leoganger Steinberge, Steinernes Meer, Hochkönig, Hagengebirge, Göllstock, Tennengebirge, Gosaukamm



hefty impulse of warmth, increasing natural triggerings in morning on south-facing slopes



above 2400 m, also other aspects at high-alpine altitudes



## Springtime situation and isolated persistent weak layer at high altitude

Avalanche danger rises to MODERATE during the course of the day.

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### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## Outlook

Classic springtime will continue, the persistent weak layer problem is slowly receding.

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### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

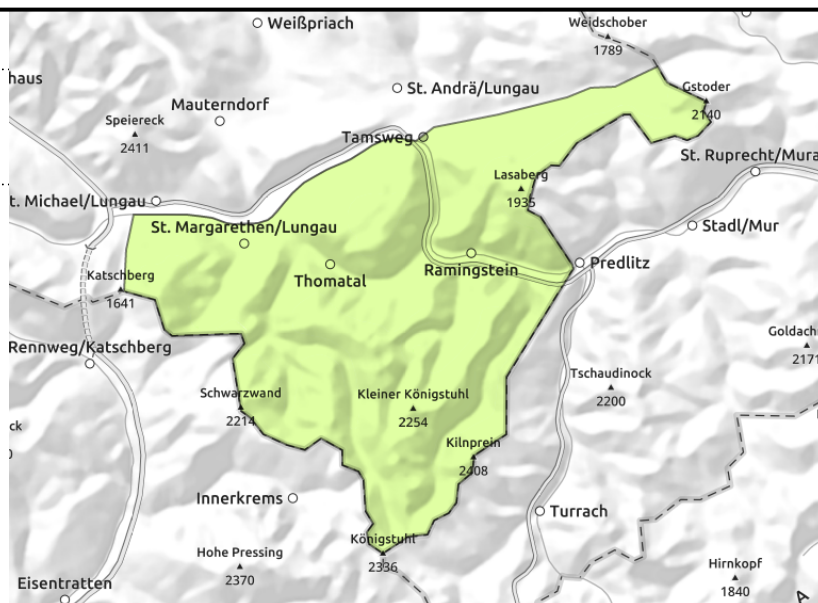


## morning

### Nockberge



natural releases



## Favorable conditions

Avalanche danger is low.

Due to solar radiation, natural releases (loose dry and loose moist) are to be expected in extremely steep terrain ( $>40^\circ$ ). Small releases are the rule.

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

Solar radiation makes the snowpack wet, it loses its firmness. On steep rocky slopes which have again been snow on and grassy slopes, the snowpack is wet down to the ground and can glide away. The recent fresh fallen snow is quickly diminishing due to melting.

## Weather

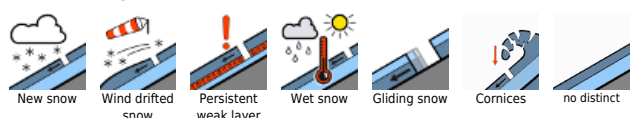
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## Outlook

Classic springtime conditions continue, danger potential is receding due to the natural melting process.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



## morning

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



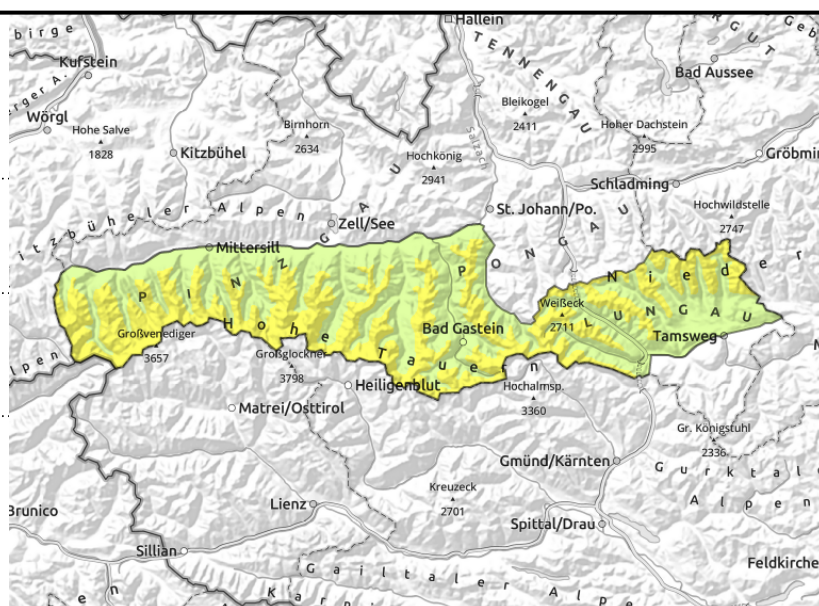
2400 m



above 2400 m



on extremely steep grass-  
covered slopes



## Increasing wet-snow activity during daytime plus near-surface persistent weak layer at high altitudes

Avalanche danger in morning above 2400 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. As of late morning, danger at all altitudes rises to MODERATE.

Due to solar radiation, increasing wet-snow activity is expected during the daytime. Beginning on extremely steep slopes (>40°) in southern and eastern aspects, it will then spread to all aspects, releases small-to-medium. also triggerable by 1 person.

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### Snowpack structure

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#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



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### Outlook

Classic springtime will continue, snowdrift accumulations will rapidly stabilize.

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#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



## afternoon

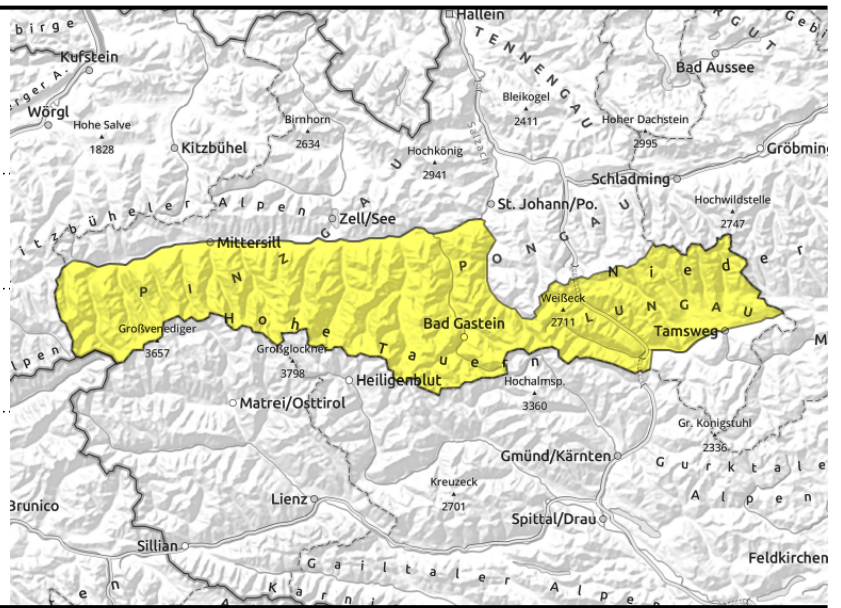
Großvenedigergruppe Alpenhauptkamm,  
 Glocknergruppe Alpenhauptkamm, Goldberggruppe  
 Alpenhauptkamm, Großvenedigergruppe Nord,  
 Glocknergruppe Nord, Goldberggruppe Nord,  
 Ankogelgruppe, Muhr, Niedere Tauern Süd



hefty impulse of warmth



above 2400 m



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#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



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Classic springtime will continue, snowdrift accumulations will rapidly stabilize.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

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### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

