





















Storm-strength winds plus fresh snow from Tuesday: fresh snowdrifts generating. On southern flank of the Alps, also storm winds w/o fresh snow, moderate snowdrifts.

	Dachsteingebiet	   
	forestline Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen	   
	timberline Gurktaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen	   
	forestline Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe	   

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



27.01.2021

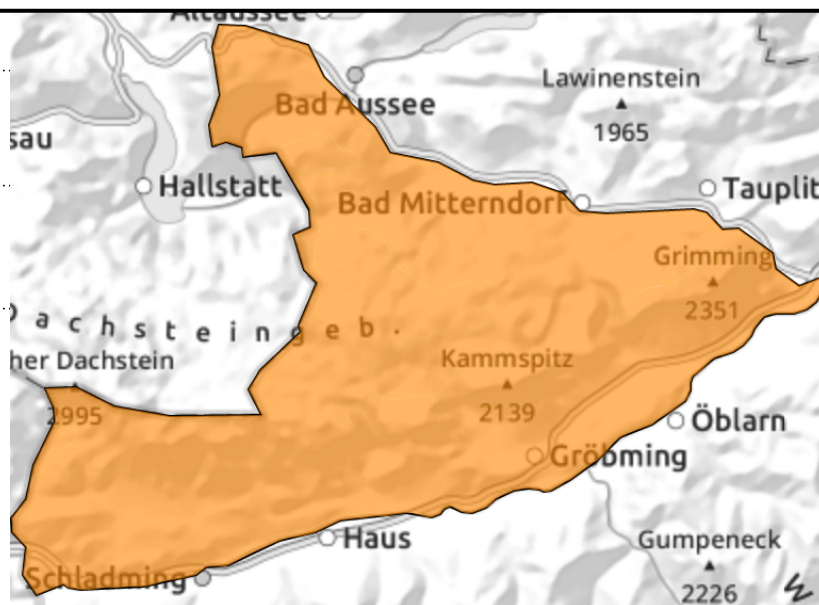
Dachsteingebiet



near to and distant from ridgelines, in forested zones



on unfavourable base



Fresh snowdrifts down to below the treeline. Delicate slab situation.

Stormy winds and fresh snow are generating trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations. Avalanche prone locations are found even below the treeline due to the strong winds. East and south-facing slopes can be wind-loaded, as well as other aspects, primarily in gullies, bowls and behind protruberances (laterally drifted). Triggering a slab avalanche is likely even by minimum additional loading. Avalanches on shady slopes can fracture down to deeper layers in the snowpack, and then grow to large size.

Snowpack structure

The still loosely-packed snow from the weekend and the additional fresh snow on Tuesday have been transported by stormy W/NW winds as brittle snowdrifts, deposited mostly on east and south-facing slopes. A potential weak layer in this unfavourable snowpack layering is the surface hoar, on the one hand, which formed during Sunday night beneath clear and cold skies; And as the snowfall continues, on the other hand, soft intermediate layers inside the snowdrifts which formed whenever the winds slackened off. Older weak layers of faceted crystals and ground-level depth hoar are found in general on shady, high altitude slopes. The weight of the fresh snow alone can cause the snowpack to fracture.

Weather

On Wednesday, snowfall will temporarily terminate, the summits will become free, sunshine will be intermittently evident. In mid-afternoon, cloud cover will descend from the west, snowfall will recommence. The stormy NW winds on Tuesday night will ease on Wednesday, temperatures will rise slightly, reaching at 2000 m at midday -11 degrees at 2000 m; and -6 degrees at 1500 m.

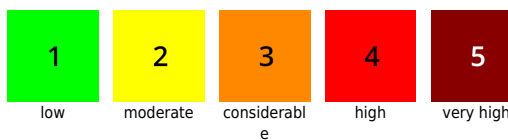
Outlook

On Thursday and Friday, heavy snowfall is expected, temperatures (and thus, the snowfall level) will gradually ascend. Avalanche danger will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen



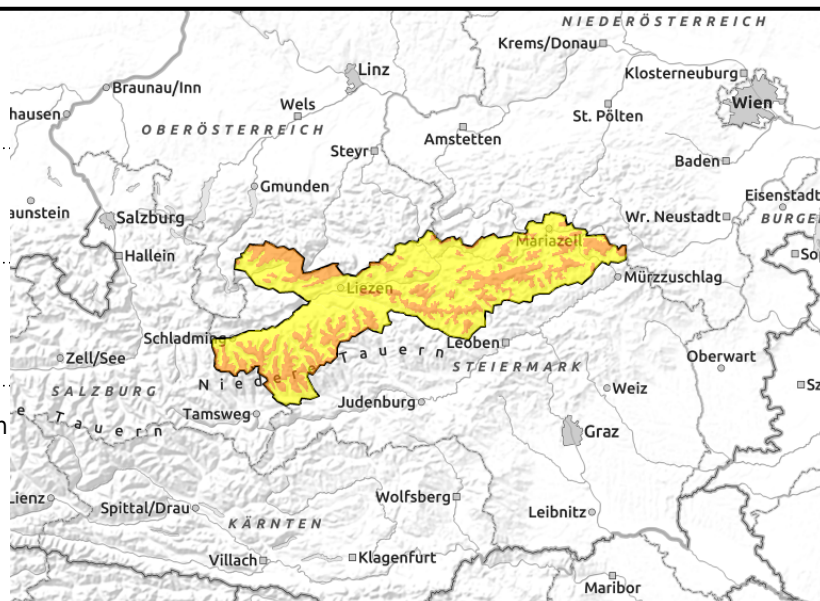
forestline



above treeline, wide-ranging snowdrifts



in shady and high alpine terrain



Stormy winds + fresh snow. A delicate slab situation above the treeline.

The northern barrier cloud weather front has generated trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations. Most avalanche prone locations lie in east and south-facing terrain, but also in other aspects in gullies, bowls and behind protruberances which are laterally drifted, the snow is trigger sensitive. A slab avalanche triggering is likely even by minimum additional loading. Avalanches on shady slopes can fracture down to deeper layers and thereby grow to large size.

Snowpack structure

The still loosely-packed snow from the weekend and the additional fresh snow on Tuesday have been transported by stormy W/NW winds as brittle snowdrifts, deposited mostly on east and south-facing slopes. A potential weak layer in this unfavourable snowpack layering is the surface hoar, on the one hand, which formed during Sunday night beneath clear and cold skies; And as the snowfall continues, on the other hand, soft intermediate layers inside the snowdrifts which formed whenever the winds slackened off. Older weak layers of faceted crystals and ground-level depth hoar are found in general on shady, high altitude slopes. The weight of the fresh snow alone can cause the snowpack to fracture.

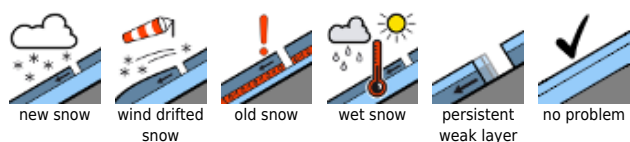
Weather

On Wednesday, snowfall will temporarily terminate in the Northern Alps and Tauern, the peaks will become free. In mid-afternoon, cloud cover will descend from the west, snowfall will recommence. The stormy NW winds on Tuesday night will ease on Wednesday, temperatures will rise slightly, reaching at 2000 m at midday -11 degrees at 2000 m; and -6 degrees at 1500 m.

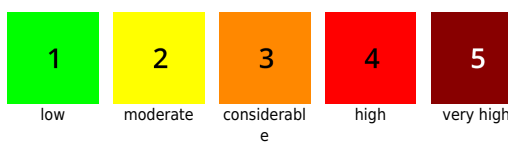
Outlook

On Thursday and Friday, heavy snowfall is expected, temperatures (and thus, the snowfall level) will gradually ascend. Avalanche danger will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

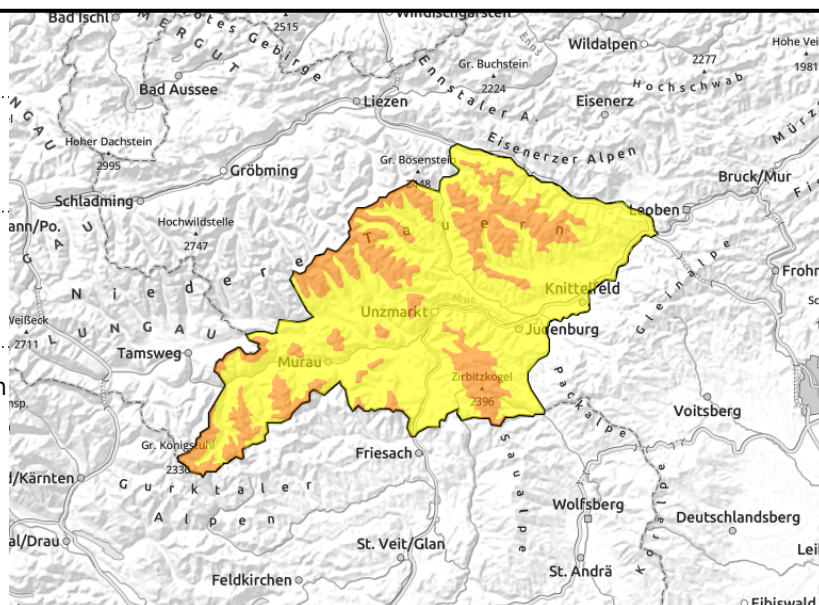
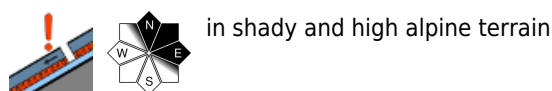
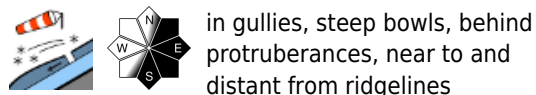


Expositions



27.01.2021

Gurktaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen



Snowdrifts being generated by strong NW winds plus old-snow problem. Considerable danger above treeline.

In Gurktal and Seetal Alps, as well as Wölz and Seckau Tauern, considerable avalanche danger prevails above the treeline. Avalanche prone locations tend to increase with nearness to the Main Alpine Ridge, they occur primarily on very steep N-E-S facing slopes. Particularly the south-facing gullies are filled with trigger-sensitive snowdrifts. Triggering a slab avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading.

Snowpack structure

The still loosely-packed snow from the weekend and the additional fresh snow on Tuesday have been transported by stormy W/NW winds as brittle snowdrifts, deposited mostly on east and south-facing slopes. A potential weak layer in this unfavourable snowpack layering is the surface hoar, on the one hand, which formed during Sunday night beneath clear and cold skies; And as the snowfall continues, on the other hand, soft intermediate layers inside the snowdrifts which formed whenever the winds slackened off.

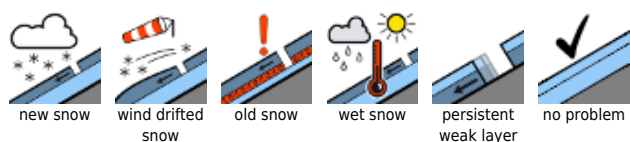
Weather

On Tuesday night, winds are expected to intensify significantly, then on Wednesday the northern barrier cloud accumulation will slacken off and intermittent sunshine is anticipated. As evening approaches, clouds will become dense once again and light snowfall is possible. The NW winds will be blowing at moderate strength, temperatures will rise slightly, reaching -9 degrees at midday at 2000 m; at 1500 m, -4 degrees.

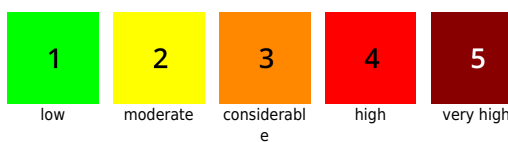
Outlook

On Thursday, the northern barrier cloud syndrome will again intensify, and will become noticeably particularly on the southern flank of the Alps through stormy northerly foehn wind. Due to the wind and fresh snowdrifts, an unfavourable snowdrift situation.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

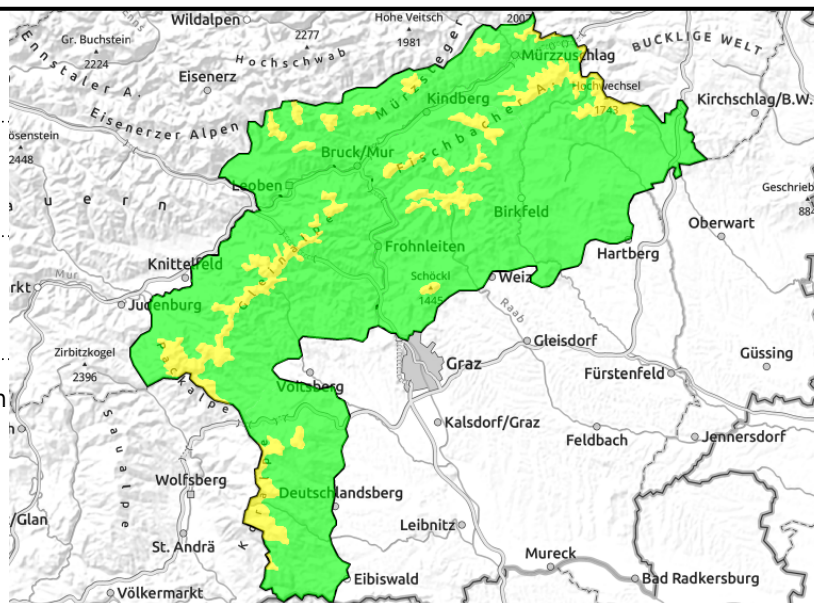
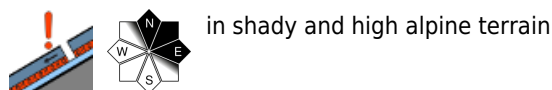


Expositions



27.01.2021

Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe



Snowdrifts generated on Tuesday. Moderate avalanche danger above the treeline.

In Mürztal Alps and along the rimline ranges, moderate avalanche danger prevails above the treeline. As a result of stormy winds, avalanche prone locations have increased in frequency, they are also found in terrain distant from ridgelines, particularly in N-E-S aspects.

Snowpack structure

The still loosely-packed snow from last weekend has been transported by stormy W/NW winds as brittle snowdrifts and deposited on east and south facing slopes. A potential weak layer in the unfavourable snowpack layering is the surface hoar which formed on Sunday night beneath clear, cold skies. Older, even more trigger-sensitive snowdrifts are found on shady slopes atop an expansively metamorphosed, weakened layer of snow.

Weather

The southern flank of the Alps still enjoys favourable weather conditions, particularly on Wednesday there is frequent sunshine expected. As of midday, intermediate-altitude clouds will pass through. Winds will swiftly slacken off, but it will remain quite cold. Temperatures at midday at 2000 m will reach -11 degrees; at 1500 m, -7 degrees.

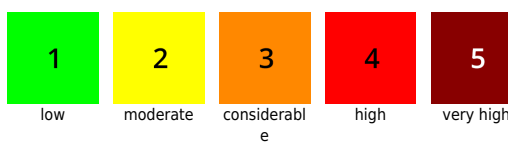
Outlook

Also on Thursday, initially sunny and then in the afternoon, more cloud cover. The northerly foehn will intensify, temperatures will rise. No change in avalanche danger levels is expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

