
















## Despite sunshine, very cold weather. Fresh drifts also distant from ridgelines. Old-snow problem on shady slopes.

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

### Avalanche problems



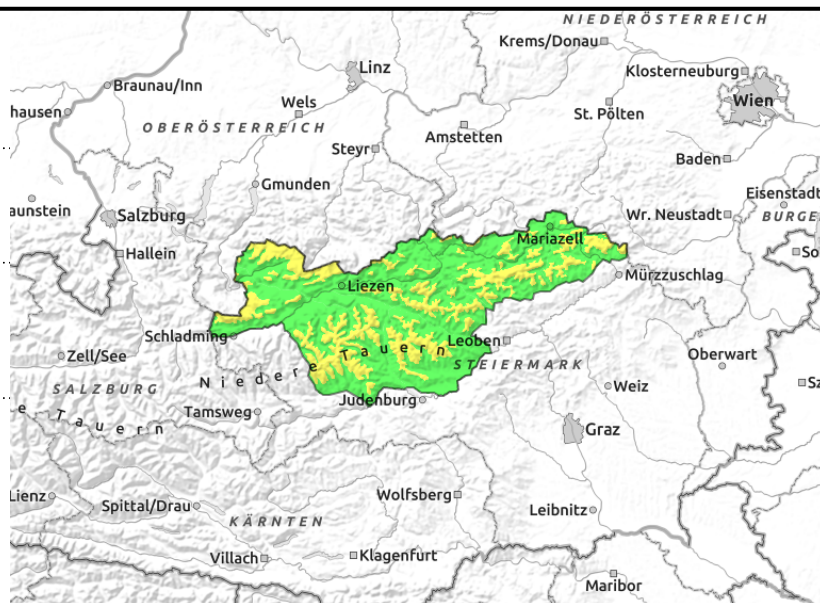
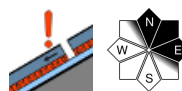
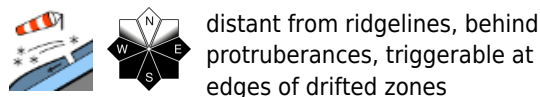
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Seckauer Tauern, Rottenanner Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern**



## Fresh snowdrifts extend to below the treeline, plus shady-slope old-snow problem on N/E facing slopes

As a result of stormy northerly winds and very low temperatures, fresh drifts were generated in all aspects on Thursday, also distant from ridgelines. Avalanche prone locations are small, easily recognizable, but snowdrifts have become deeper. Particularly transitions from shallow to deep snow are a threat for slab avalanches, even possible by the weight of one single skier. Added to that, the old-snow problem of the more deeply embedded snowpack layers, a persistent threat on high-altitude shady slopes. On exposed slopes, iced ridges and in extremely steep terrain, hardened surfaces both bear particularly danger of forcing a fall.

### Snowpack structure

Apart from shady-slope old snow problems in the snowpack fundament, the snow cover is generally compact, superficially encrusted but also capable of bearing loads. Since Monday, several batches of fresh snow have been added, all of it transported by winds of varying directions and forming especially brittle snowdrift accumulations, often poorly bonded with the crust beneath them. At high altitudes, thin wind-loaded zones alternate with windblown zones and hardened surfaces. At lower altitudes the snow has become quite hard through the low temperatures, even below the treeline.

### Weather

As a result of the northerly air current, Arctic and very cold and dry air masses will move in on Friday. High air pressure conditions will become evident on the ground. Throughout Styria there will be sunshine right from the start, skies will generally be cloudless all day long. The initially brisk N/NE winds will ease during the daytime. In the eastern ranges it will be noticeably colder than in the western massifs. At midday in the Dachstein region at 2000 m: -15 degrees, at 1500 m -10 degrees; at 1500 m in the Hochschwab, -9 degrees and -14 degrees.

### Outlook

On Saturday, similar weather, but the northerly winds will increase in strength, particularly on the eastern rim of the Alps. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly. The low temperatures will "preserve" the snow situation.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

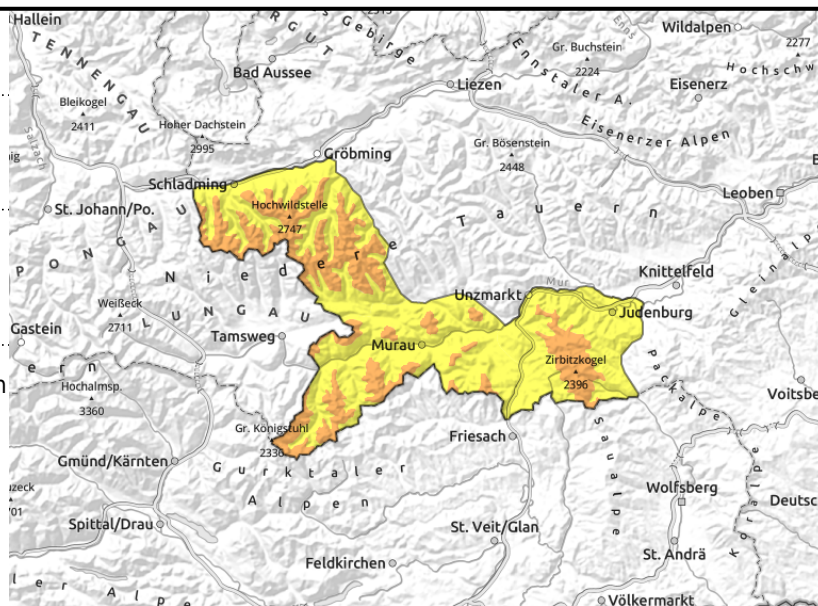
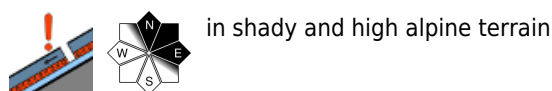
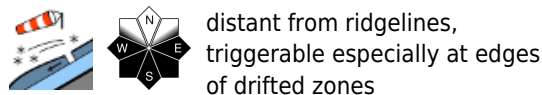


#### Expositions



**12.02.2021**

**Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Schladminger Tauern**



**Fresh snowdrifts down to the treeline plus shady-slope old-snow problem on N/E slopes**

As a result of stormy northerly winds and very low temperatures, fresh drifts were generated in all aspects on Thursday, also distant from ridgelines. Avalanche prone locations are small, easily recognizable, but snowdrifts have become deeper. Particularly transitions from shallow to deep snow are a threat for slab avalanches, even possible by the weight of one single skier. Added to that, the old-snow problem of the more deeply embedded snowpack layers, a persistent threat on high-altitude shady slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

Apart from shady-slope old snow problems in the snowpack fundamenet, the snow cover is generally compact, superficially encrusted but also capable of bearing loads. Since Monday, several batches of fresh snow have been added, all of it transported by winds of varying directions and forming especially brittle snowdrift accumulations, often poorly bonded with the crust beneath them. At high altitudes, thin wind-loaded zones alternate with windblown zones and hardened surfaces. At lower altitudes the snow has become quite hard through the low temperatures, even below the treeline.

**Weather**

As a result of the northerly air current, Arctic and very cold and dry air masses will move in on Friday. High air pressure conditions will become evident on the ground. Throughout Styria there will be sunshine right from the start, skies will generally be cloudless all day long. The initially brisk N/NE winds will ease during the daytime. At midday at 2000 m: -16 degrees, at 1500 m -13 degrees.

**Outlook**

On Saturday, similar weather, but the northerly winds will increase in strength, particularly on the eastern rim of the Alps. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly. The low temperatures will “preserve” the snow situation.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

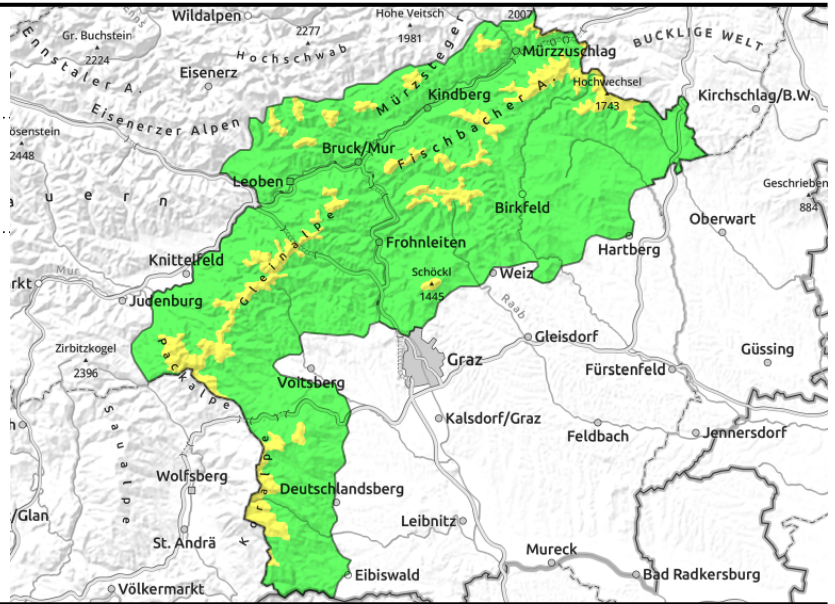


**12.02.2021**

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



small drifts, triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow



**Fresh small drifts above timberline**

Above the treeline, moderate danger prevails; otherwise, low danger. The stormy winds on Thursday from varying directions have generated snowdrifts in all aspects. The distribution of the generally shallow drifts was not widespread but the fresh drifts can extend down to the treeline.

**Snowpack structure**

Atop a hardened, partially encrusted surface there was up to 10 cm of fresh snow which was transported by storm-strength NW winds and deposited irregularly as fresh snowdrifts. Windblown surfaces alternate with small wind-loaded zones. Dunes and cornices are evident. The brittle snowdrifts are poorly bonded with the melt-freeze crust.

**Weather**

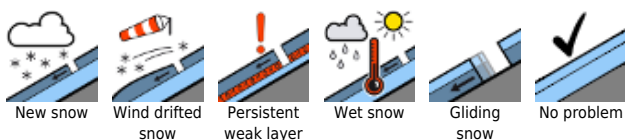
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**Outlook**

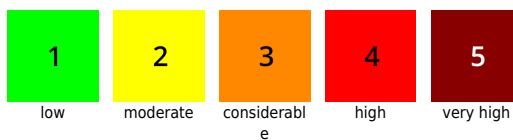
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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

