
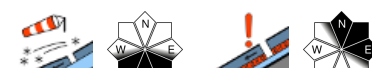

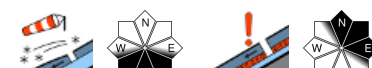

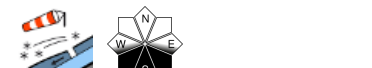


Sunny, still very cold mountain weather. Low temperatures preventing snowdrift settling. Plus old-snow problem on shady slopes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | <p>2 1 timberline</p> <p>Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürztal, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen</p> |  |
|  | <p>3 2 timberline</p> <p>Schladminger Tauern, Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen</p> |  |
|  | <p>2 1 timberline</p> <p>Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe, Mürztal, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland</p> |  |

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



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



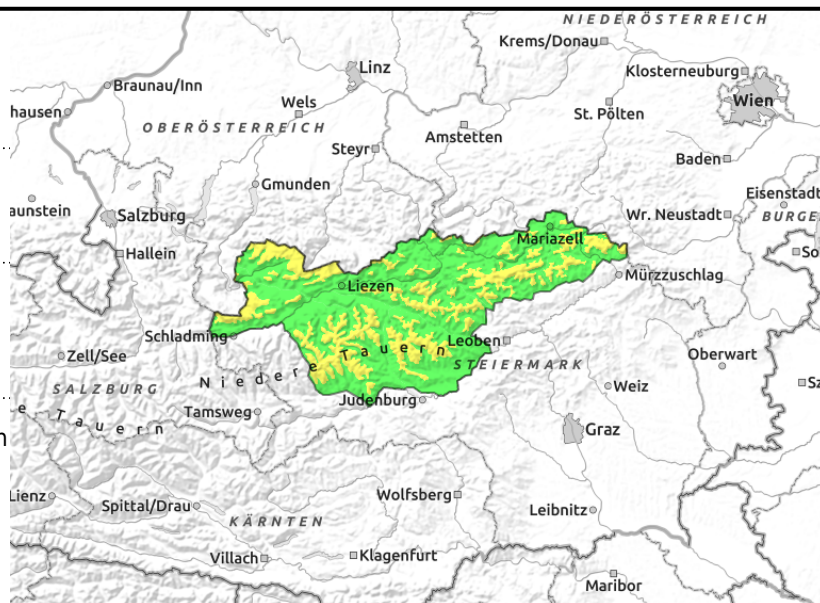
timberline



thinish, smallish snowdrifts, triggering in transitions from shallow to deep snow



in shady and high alpine terrain



Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts at high altitudes, esp. on south-facing slopes. Plus old-snow problem on shady slopes. Snow often hard as steel.

Persistent N/NE winds in recent days, wind-loading south-facing slopes. Avalanche prone locations are small, easily visible, the drifts often poorly bonded, usually shallow. Especially in transitions from shallow to deep snow, triggering a slab avalanche is possible by large (sometimes even by minimum) additional loading. The old-snow problem is added to that: more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack are weak and persistent, the main danger over a longer period of time. On wind-exposed, iced ridges and in extremely steep terrain with hardened, icy surfaces, the risks of falling are growing, many accidents have already occurred.

Snowpack structure

Apart from the old-snow problem on shady slopes, the snowpack at high altitudes is generally compact, starkly melt-freeze encrusted and capable of bearing loads. Since last Monday, repeated bouts of fresh snow have been transported by winds from varying directions, deposited very brittle drifts which are often poorly bonded with the snowpack below. At high altitudes, thin snowdrifts alternate with windblown hardened zones. At lower altitudes the snow has hardened due to low temperatures, but still has a thin layer of powder.

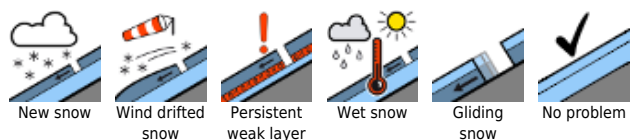
Weather

Cold high-pressure weather, light N/E winds on the eastern rim of the Alps, intensifying. The skies are cloudless. Temperatures will reach -15 degrees at 2000 m at midday, -10 degrees at 1500 m, the icy air feels far colder due to the wind.

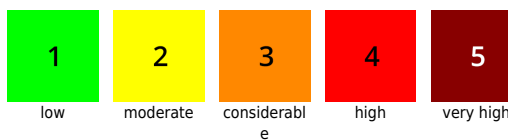
Outlook

On Monday, very sunny weather will dominate. In the course of the afternoon, cloud cover and a warm front will move in from the west. Temperatures will rise at all altitudes. No change in avalanche danger levels is anticipated.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



14.02.2021

Schladminger Tauern, Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen



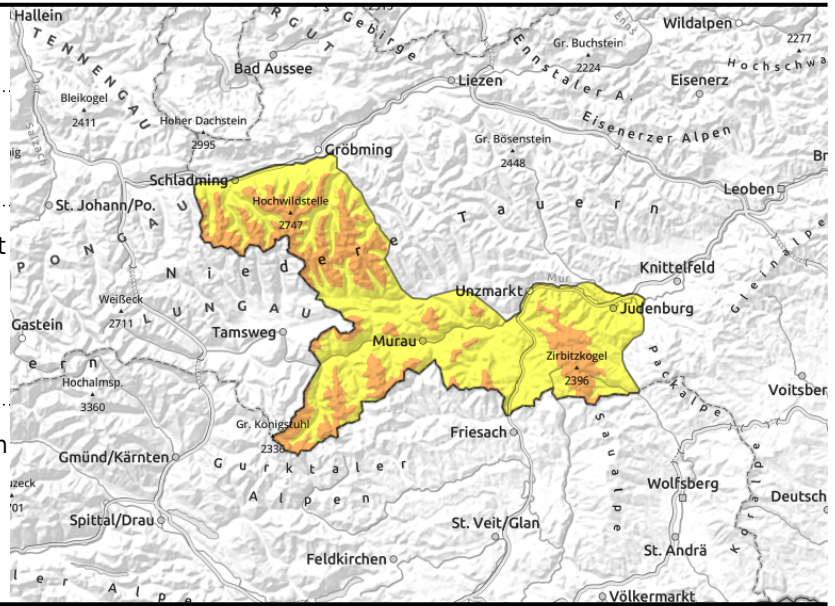
timberline



near ridges widespread, distant from ridges thin, small drifted masses, triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow



in shady and high alpine terrain



Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts on high-altitude south-facing slopes. Plus old-snow problem on shady slopes.

Persistent N/NE winds in recent days, wind-loading south-facing slopes. Avalanche prone locations are small, easily visible (behind and beneath cornices), the drifts often poorly bonded, usually shallow. Especially in transitions from shallow to deep snow, triggering a slab avalanche is possible by large (sometimes even by minimum) additional loading. The old-snow problem is added to that: more deeply embedded layers inside the snowpack are weak and persistent, the main danger over a longer period of time. On wind-exposed, iced ridges and in extremely steep terrain with hardened, icy surfaces, the risks of falling are growing, many accidents have already occurred.

Snowpack structure

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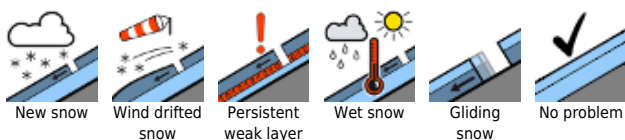
Weather

Cold high-pressure weather, light N/E winds and intensifying. The skies are cloudless throughout Styria. Temperatures will reach -13 degrees at 2000 m at midday, -8 degrees at 1500 m, the icy air feels far colder due to the wind.

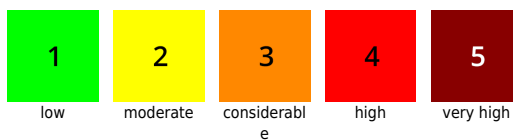
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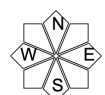
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

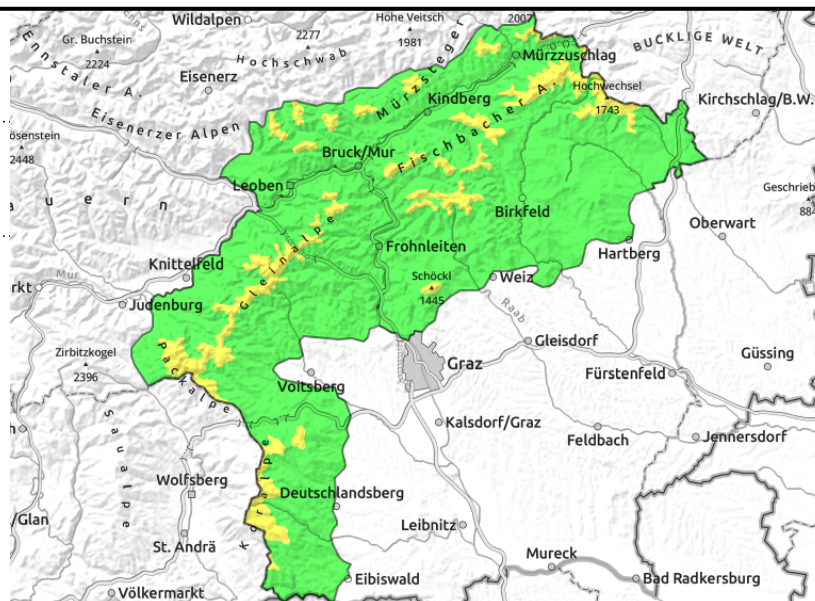
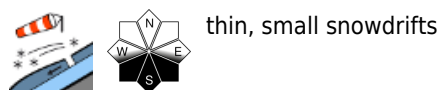


Expositions



14.02.2021

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



Small-spread snowdrifts, wider-spread in ridgeline terrain

Above the treeline, danger is moderate; below the treeline, low danger. The stormy winds since Thursday from varying directions have generated drifts especially on south-facing slopes. Distribution of the generally shallow snowdrift patches is not wide-ranging, mostly near ridgelines, but the drifts can extend to below the timberline.

Snowpack structure

Atop a hardened, superficially melt-freeze encrusted, very compact old snowpack surface there have been 10 cm of cold, loose snow deposited freshly, irregularly distributed and transported by storm-strength northerly winds. Windblown surfaces alternate with wind-loaded zones, dunes and cornices. Bonding of the brittle drifts with the melt-freeze crust is poor, weakened further by a soft layer.

Weather

Cold high-pressure weather, moderate N/NE winds (in some places, strong). Cloudless skies throughout Styria. Temperatures at midday will reach -14 degrees at 2000 m; -9 degrees at 1500 m, feeling much colder due to the winds.

Outlook

On Monday, very sunny weather will dominate. In the course of the afternoon, cloud cover and a warm front will move in from the west. Temperatures will rise at all altitudes. No change in avalanche danger levels is anticipated.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

