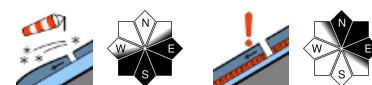


Fresh snow + fresh snowdrifts in northern Upper Styria



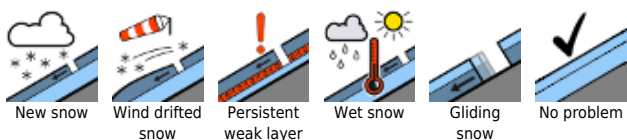
timberline
 Mürztaler Alpen, Mürzsteiger Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Ennstaler Alpen, Rottenmanner Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern, Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern



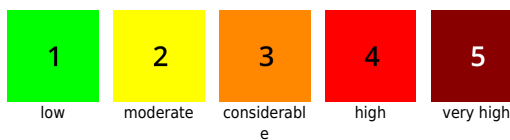
timberline
 Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



Avalanche problems



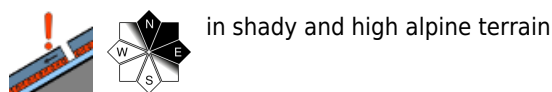
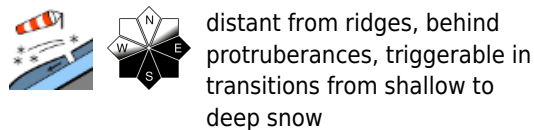
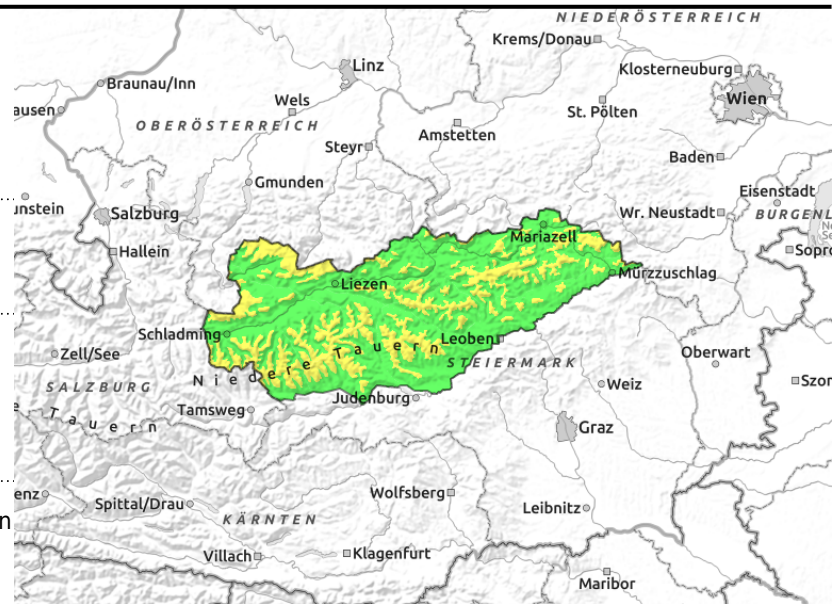
Danger ratings



Expositions



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



Fresh snowdrifts from stormy NW winds. Moderate danger above treeline.

Fresh snow fell amid stormy northwesterly wind influence, generating fresh snowdrift accumulations. Avalanche prone locations are found also distant from ridges and behind protruberances in the landscape above the timberline. There, particularly in transitions from shallow to deep snow, a slab avalanche can be triggered by large additional loading, in isolated cases by minimum additional loading. In addition, on shady high-altitude slopes an old-snow problem still prevails. On exposed combs and in extremely steep terrain, the snowpack surface is often very hard and icy: danger of being forced to take a fall.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, weak layers of faceted crystals between the hardened melt-freeze layers are weakening the snowpack on shady slopes. In other aspects the snowpack fundament is largely compact, dominated by melt-freeze layers. Brittle snowdrifts have been deposited on the surface, bonding to the crust is less than adequate. At lower altitudes the snowpack is beginning to settle due to milder air, the melt-freeze crust is no longer capable of bearing loads.

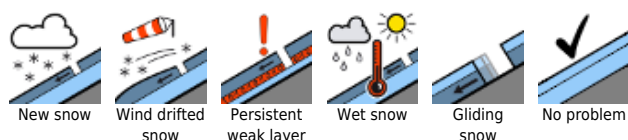
Weather

On Tuesday, skies will initially be overcast, snowfall is anticipated in the northern regions of Upper Styria. Up to 20 cm of fresh snow is expected by Wednesday morning. The snowfall level will ascend to over 1000 m. Winds will be stormy at summit level from north to northwest. Air masses will be somewhat milder. At 2000 m: -2 degrees at midday, at 1500 m around zero.

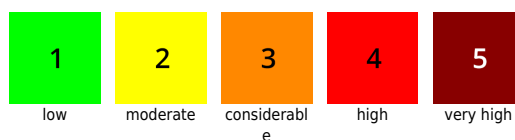
Outlook

On Wednesday, snowfall in the early part of the day with the snowfall level at 1200 m. Thereafter, cloud will disperse. Winds and temperatures and avalanche danger levels will remain unchanged.

Avalanche problems



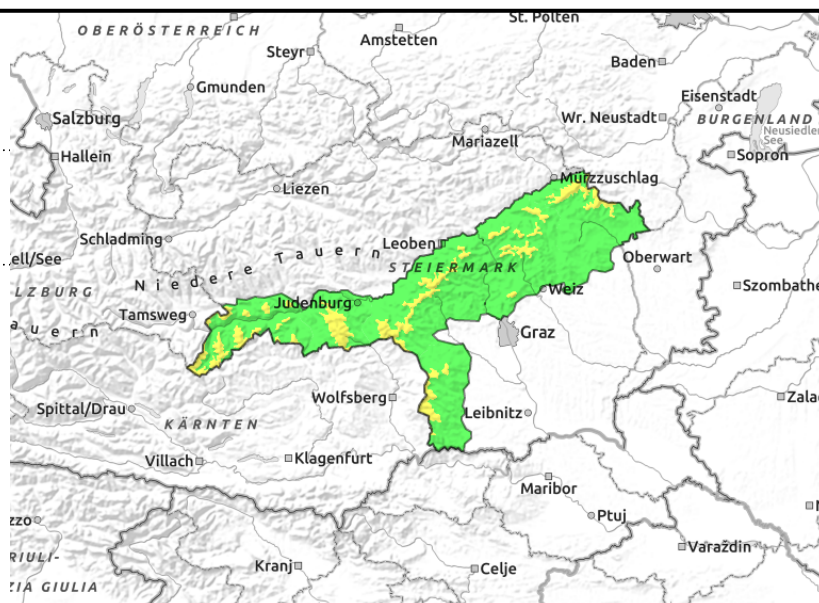
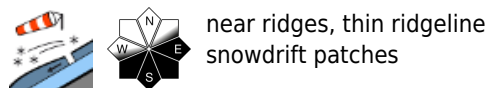
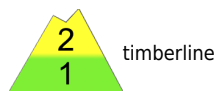
Danger ratings



Expositions



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



Cold trigger-sensitive snow in southern aspects

Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts particularly on south-facing slopes, triggerable as slab avalanche primarily by large additional loading. Avalanche prone locations predominantly near to ridgeline and behind protruberances, tend to be rather small.

Snowpack structure

Atop a hardened, superficially melt-freeze encrusted and quite compact old snowpack surface there are shallow cold snowdrift masses. Bonding is rather poor. Typically, windblown surfaces alternated with relatively small wind-loaded zones, dunes, cornices.

Weather

On Tuesday, skies will initially be predominantly overcast, a few snowflakes will fall during the morning hours. In the afternoon, clouds will increasingly disperse, milder air masses move in. At 2000 m, -2 degrees at midday; at 1500 m, around zero, accompanied by brisk NW winds.

Outlook

On Wednesday it will remain dry and clouds will swiftly disperse. By and large a sunny day, with temperatures and winds unchanged. The snowdrift problem will gradually recede.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

