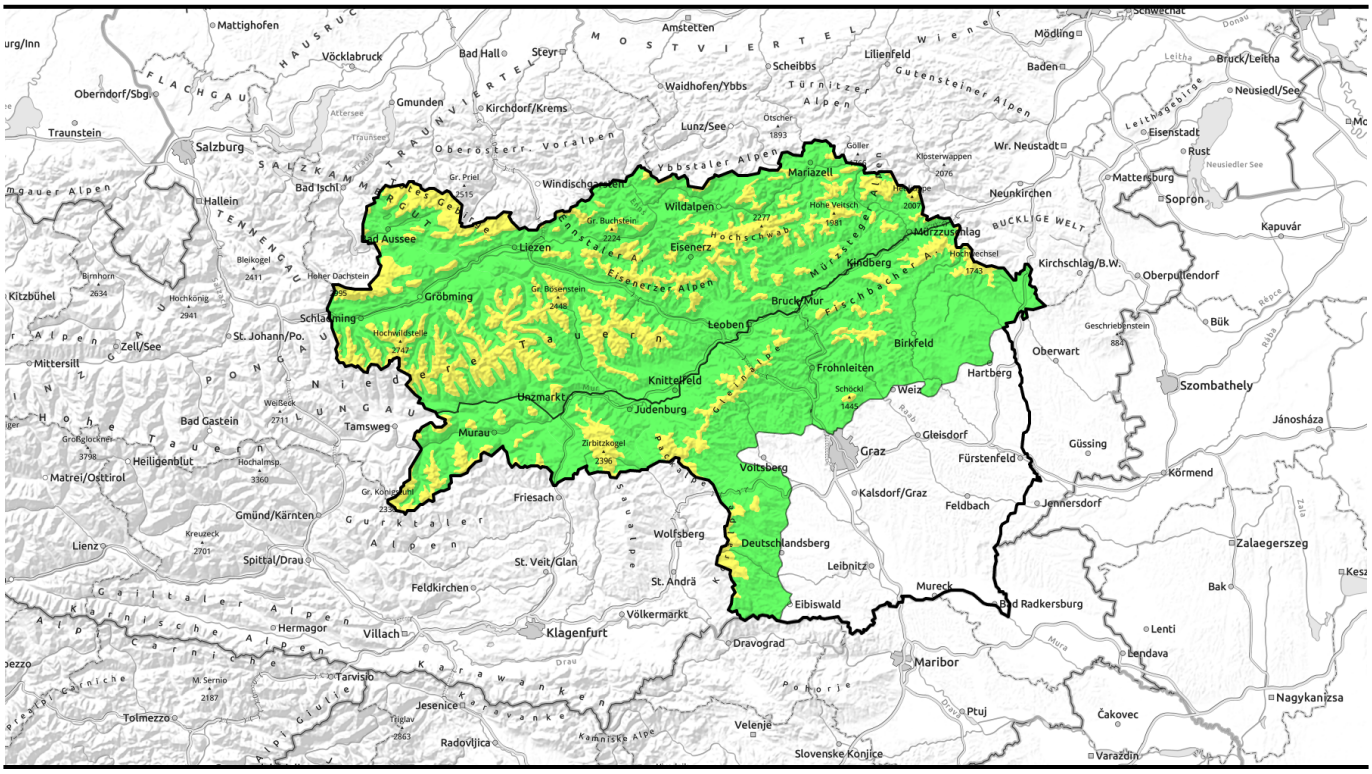
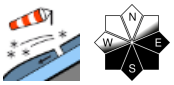
Avalanche report from 16.02.2021, 18:00 h *by Pulling Lisa*

17.02.2021



Fresh snow + rain in Upper Styria, brighter skies in the south

2 1 forestline	Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Rottenmanner Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürztaler Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen	
2 1 timberline	Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe	

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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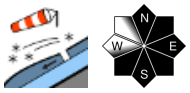
17.02.2021

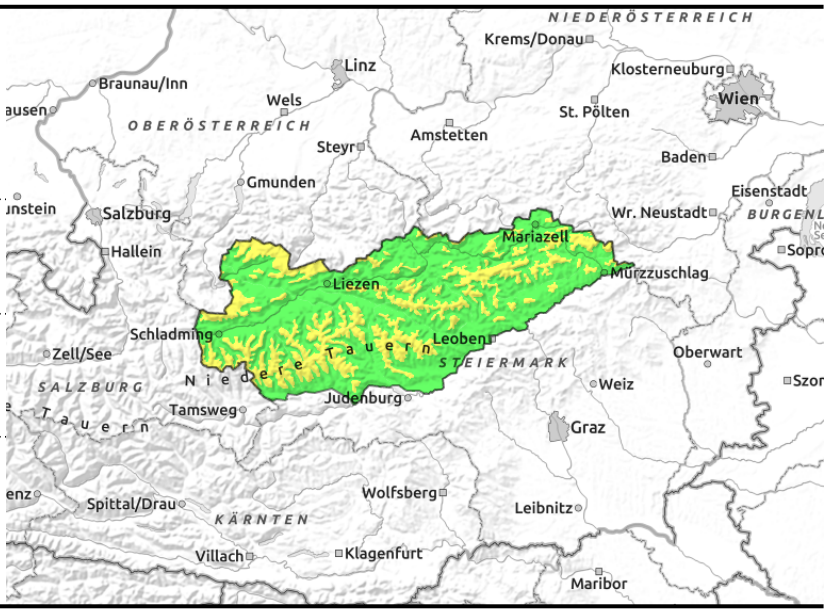
Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Rottenmanner Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürztaler Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen

forestline



distant from ridges, behind protruberances

due to approaching rainfall



Fresh snow + short rainfall to over 2000 m - naturally triggered slides possible in steep terrain

Avalanche prone locatations from fresh snowdrifts are widespread, near to and distant from ridges, behind protruberances above the treeline. Here, a slab can be triggered by minimum additional loading. At high altitudes where rain is increasing snowpack moisture, steep slopes can naturally trigger small wet-snow avalanches. Apart from snowdrifts the surface is hard and icy: danger of taking a fall.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes where rain has increased snowpack moisture, the snow settles, consolidates but can also form a gliding layer to the old snow. At higher altitudes, fresh snow/drifts lie atop the surface, bonding to the melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack surface is still poor. On shady high-altitude slopes there is still an old-snow problem due to more deeply embedded faceted crystals between the melt-freeze layers. At low and intermediate altitudes the snowpack is becoming moister, the melt-freeze crust is breakable.

Weather

On Tuesday night, precipitation will recommence, the freezing level rise to over 2200 m. In early morning the snowfall will again sink to 1200 m. At summit level clouds will swiftly disperse, though low-lying clouds could prove tenacious, providing some snowfall (or rainfall) by evening. All in all, maximum 15 cm of fresh snow is anticipated by Thursday morning. The NW winds will be brisk, stormy in the northeast.

Outlook

High-pressure weather conditions. Temperatures will rise. Solar radiation and warmth will cause the snowpack to settle and stabilize.

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

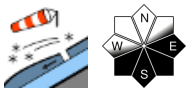
Avalanche report from 16.02.2021, 18:00 h *by Pulling Lisa*

17.02.2021

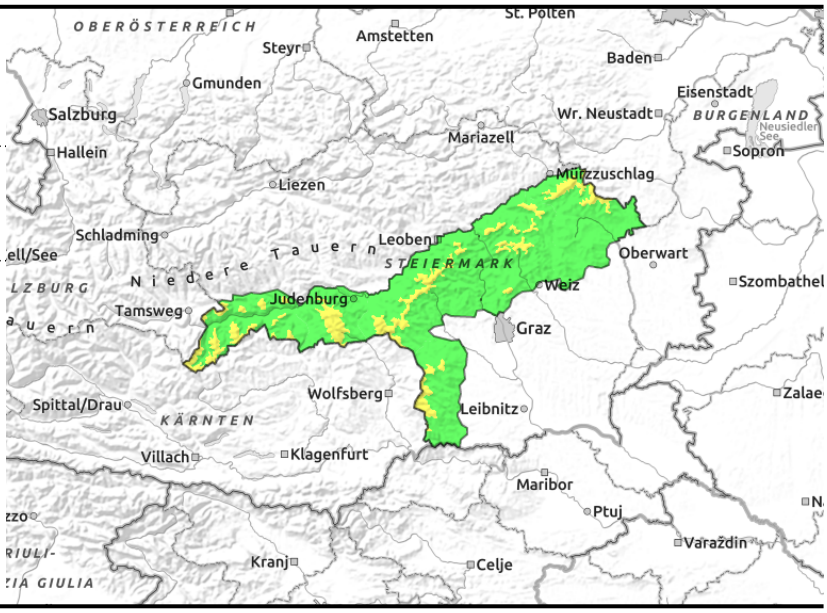
Das Land Steiermark

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

timberline



near ridges, behind protruberances



Hard, icy surfaces alternate with trigger-sensitive snowdrifts

Particularly on south-facing slopes are still trigger-sensitive snowdrifts, triggering a slab primarily by large additional loading. Avalanche prone locations are small, mostly near ridges and behind protruberances. The surfaces is hard and icy, apart from the snowdrift accumulations, danger of taking a fall threatens.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, shallow, cold snowdrifts lie deposited atop a hard, melt-freeze encrusted surface, bonding is poor. At low altitudes the melt-freeze crust is becoming breakable due to warm and solar radiation, the snowpack moist, exposed combs and summit regions are still hard and icy.

Weather

On Tuesday night, heavy cloud cover, the zero-degree level will briefly rise to over 2200 m. In early morning, temperatures will drop again, at 2000 m to -2 degrees during the day. Clouds will swiftly disperse, it will become sunny and dry. Winds will be moderate, brisk in the east, from northwesterly directions.

Outlook

High-pressure weather, mild temperatures. Solar radiation and warmth will cause the snowpack to settle and stabilize. Avalnache danger will gradually decrease.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

low | moderate | considerable | high | very high

Expositions