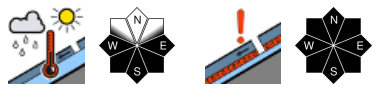



Wet-snow problem meets old-snow problem

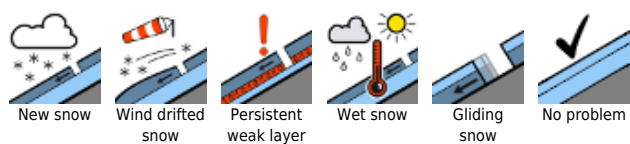
2 Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Gurktaler Alpen, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürztsteger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Seckauer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen



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



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



21.02.2021

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



strong warmth impulse



in shady and high-alpine terrain, also on sunny slopes



Moderate danger due to combined wet-snow/old-snow problem

A combination of wet snow and a weak snowpack fundament (old-snow problem) is leading to moderate avalanche danger. Avalanche prone locations are found in isolated shady terrain where older snowdrifts can trigger a slab avalanche primarily by large additional loading. On sunny slopes at high altitudes, the danger of wet slab avalanches (both naturally and humanly triggered) will swiftly rise during the course of the day. In isolated cases large (magnitude 3) naturally triggered avalanches can release. At intermediate altitudes, small wet loose-snow avalanches can be expected.

Snowpack structure

On shady slopes, and above 2200 m on sunny slopes, weak layers of faceted crystals and depth hoar are weakening the snowpack fundament. It is covered by older snowdrifts in some places which are poorly bonded with the base. On sunny slopes the snowpack rapidly moistens during the daytime, or becomes thoroughly wet; this destabilizes the snowpack at high altitudes and can lead to slab avalanches triggering. At intermediate altitude, the tendency is towards loose-snow avalanches, since the snowpack is so wet.

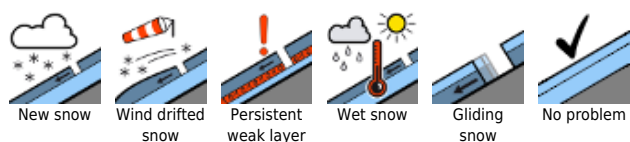
Weather

Brilliant sunshine, good visibility, very warm in the heights. At 2000 m: 8-10 degrees. Light to moderate southerly wind.

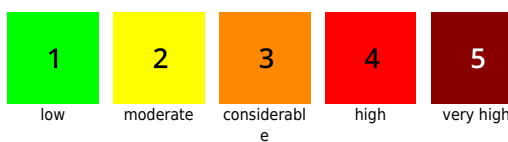
Outlook

It will remain sunny and warm. Wet snow persists as the main avalanche problem

Avalanche problems



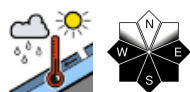
Danger ratings



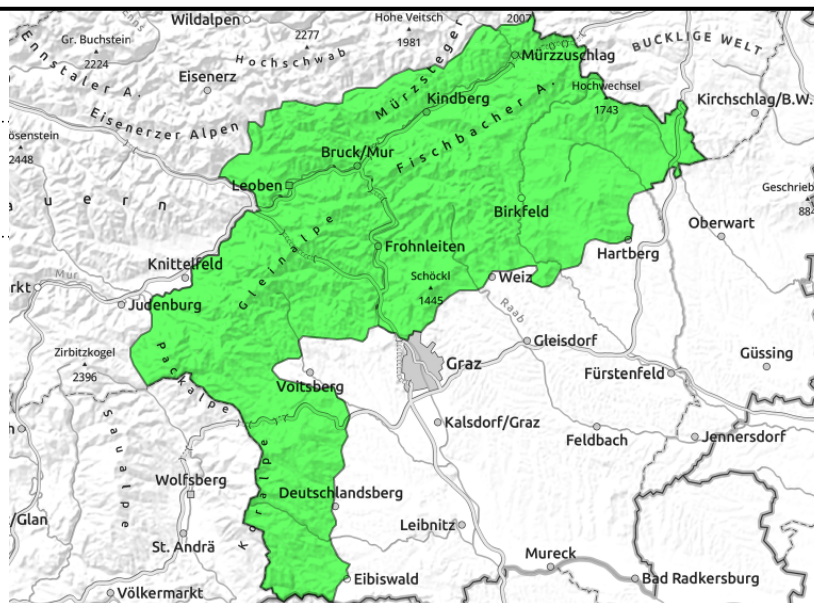
Expositions



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



strong warmth impulse



Low avalanche danger but isolated danger zones in shady terrain. Wet slides on sunny slopes.

Generally, low avalanche danger prevails. Only in isolated shady spots can snowdrifts trigger small slab avalanches. On sunny slopes, small naturally triggered wet loose-snow avalanches can be expected.

Snowpack structure

On shady slopes, isolated layers of faceted crystals are weakening the snowpack fundament. On sunny slopes the snowpack rapidly moistens during the daytime, or becomes throughly wet. At low altitudes there is hardly any snow on sunny slopes.

Weather

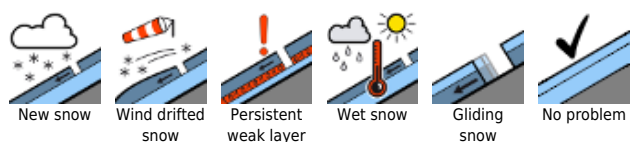
Brilliant sunshine, good visibility, very warm in the heights. At 2000 m: 8-10 degrees. Light to moderate southerly wind.

Outlook

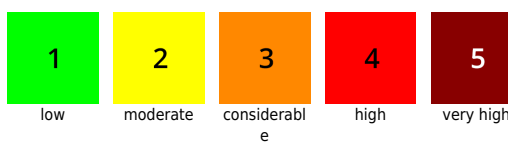
It will remain sunny and warm. Wet snow persists as the biggest avalanche problem.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

