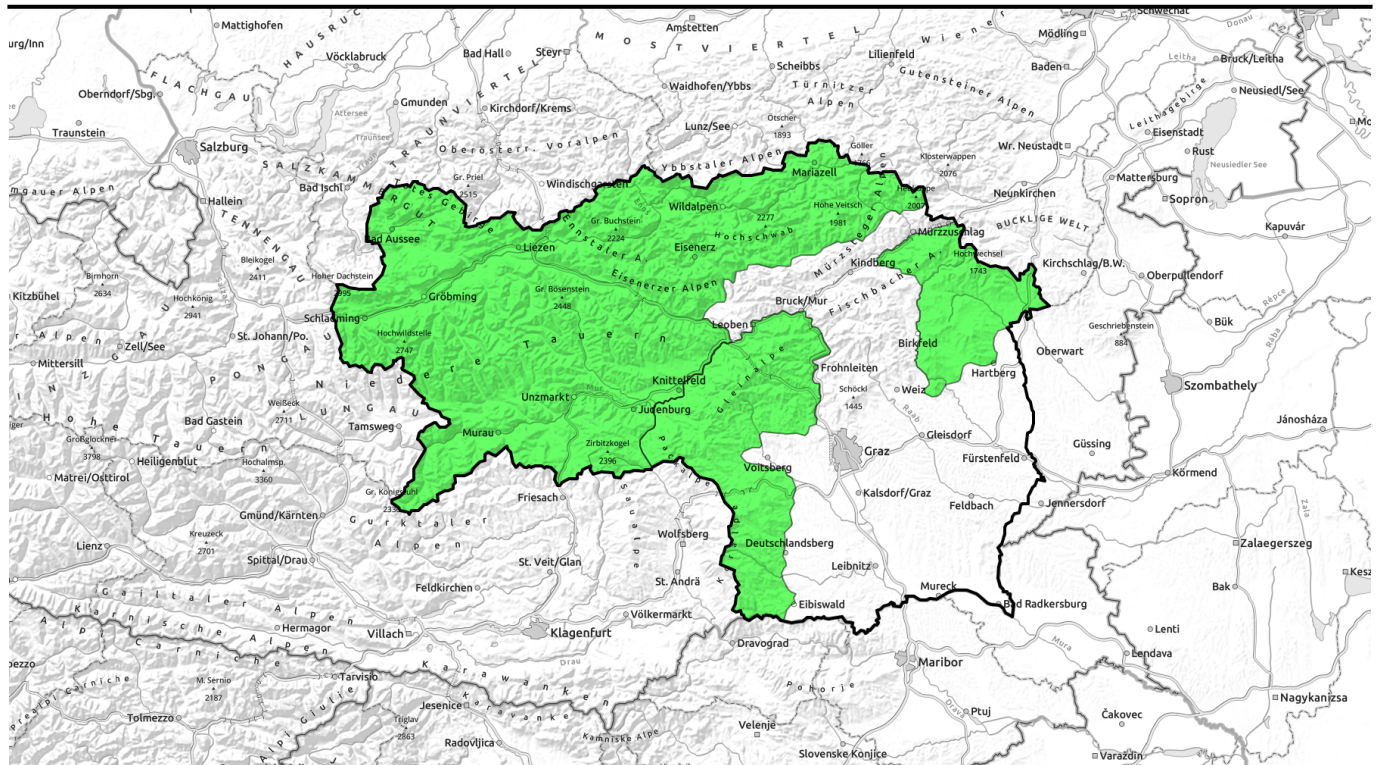



30.03.2021, morning




Daytime cycle of avalanche danger

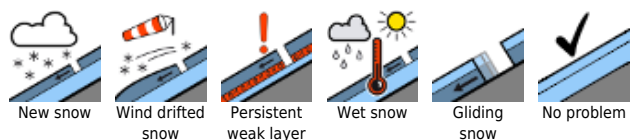
1 Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen



1 Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet



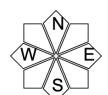
Avalanche problems



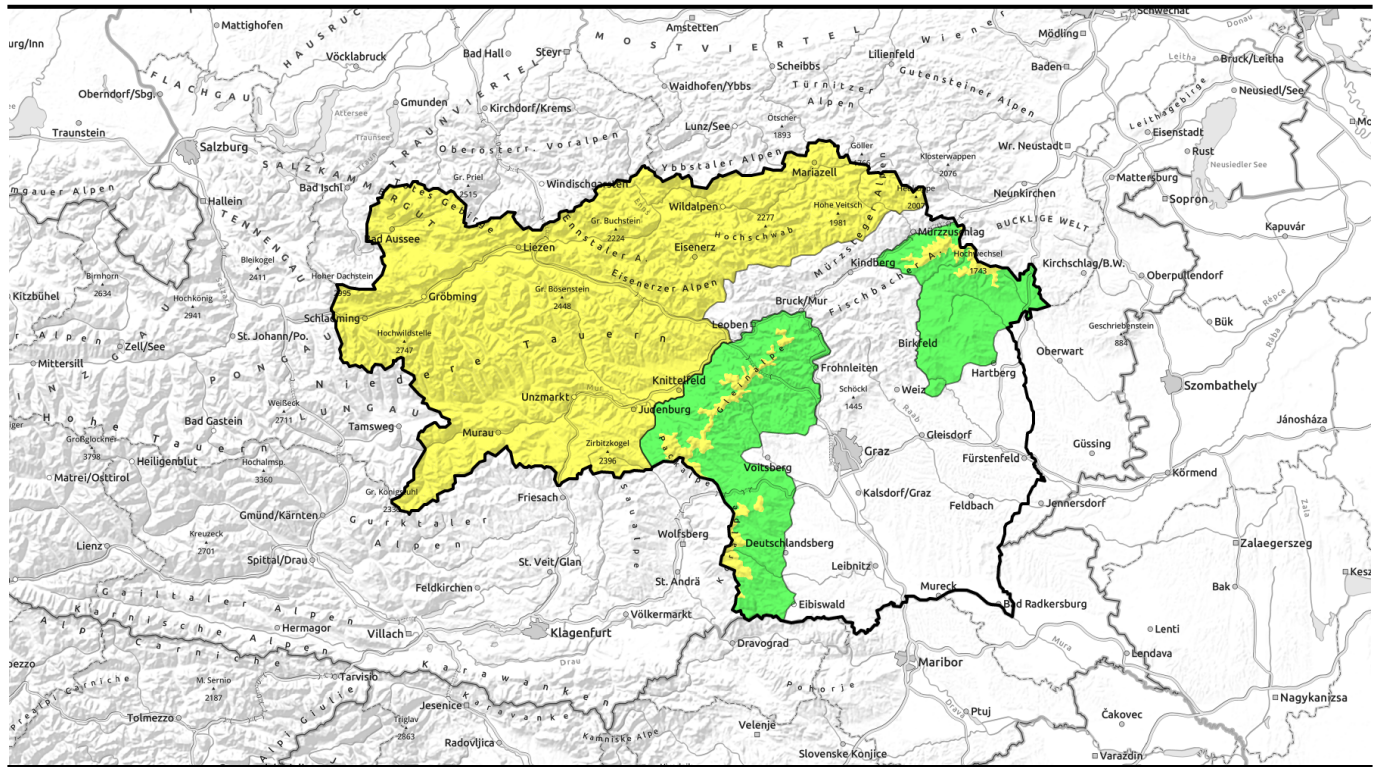
Danger ratings




Expositions



30.03.2021, afternoon

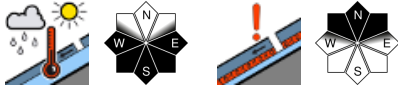



Tagesgang der Lawinengefahr!



2


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






1

Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet




1600 m


Avalanche problems




New snow




Wind drifted snow




Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1
low



2
moderate



3
considerabl
e



4
high



5
very high

Expositions



30.03.2021, morning

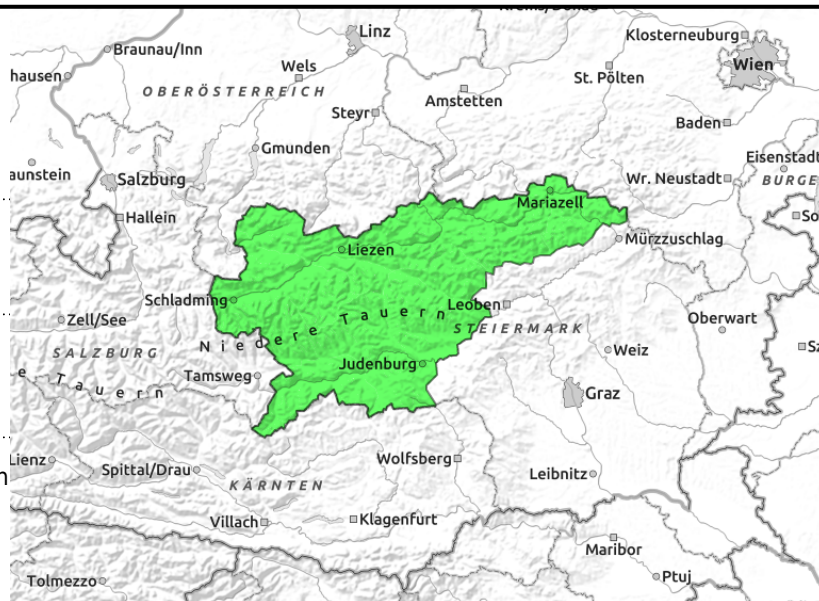
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daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches



in shady and high-alpine terrain



Avalanche danger will increase to moderate during the day

In these classic springtime conditions, avalanche danger is subject to fluctuations, known as the daytime danger cycle. Through a combination of daytime warmth and solar radiation, naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches can trigger with increasing frequency in steep terrain as the day unfolds. On steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible, ordinarily “announced” prior to release by open glide cracks in the snowpack surface. Beyond that, on shady high-altitude slopes are also avalanche prone locations in the form of older snowdrifts where a slab avalanche can be triggered, primarily by large additional loading of the snowpack.

Snowpack structure

Due to daytime warming combined with intensive solar radiation, the firmness which the snowpack gains during nights of clear skies (through outgoing longwave radiation) is then forfeited swiftly during the daytime. The snowpack becomes moist or wet and thereby loses its stability. Naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches and glide-snow avalanches (due to a slippery ground-level film on grassy slopes) can trigger as a result. In shady high-alpine terrain, in addition, there is a so-called old-snow problem: in this case it is the older snowdrifts which are still prone to triggering.

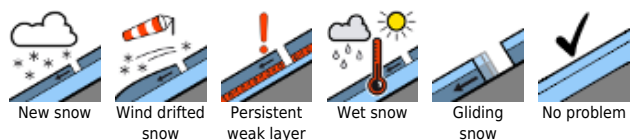
Weather

Tuesday skies will have isolated cloudbanks, but be generally sunny during the morning hours. Winds will slacken off, including in the eastern mountain ranges, subsequently be blowing only at light to moderate strength from northerly directions. Temperature at 1500 m at midday: +10 degrees; at 2000 m, +6 degrees, everything at mild springtime level.

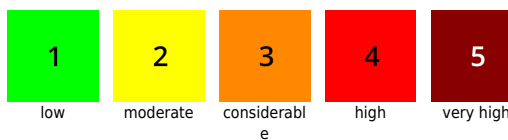
Outlook

The high-pressure influence continues to provide us with very mild, sunny weather in Styria. On Wednesday, midday temperatures of +13 degrees at 1500m; +9 degrees at 2000 m, amid light to moderate winds. The firmness which is regained during the nocturnal hours is rapidly lost in the daytime, thereby generating the ongoing daytime cycle of avalanche danger.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



30.03.2021, afternoon

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



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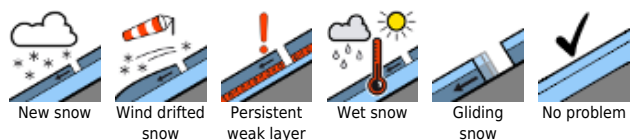
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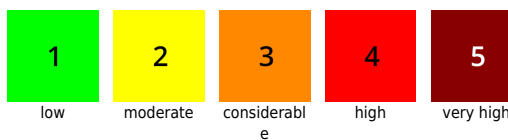
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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

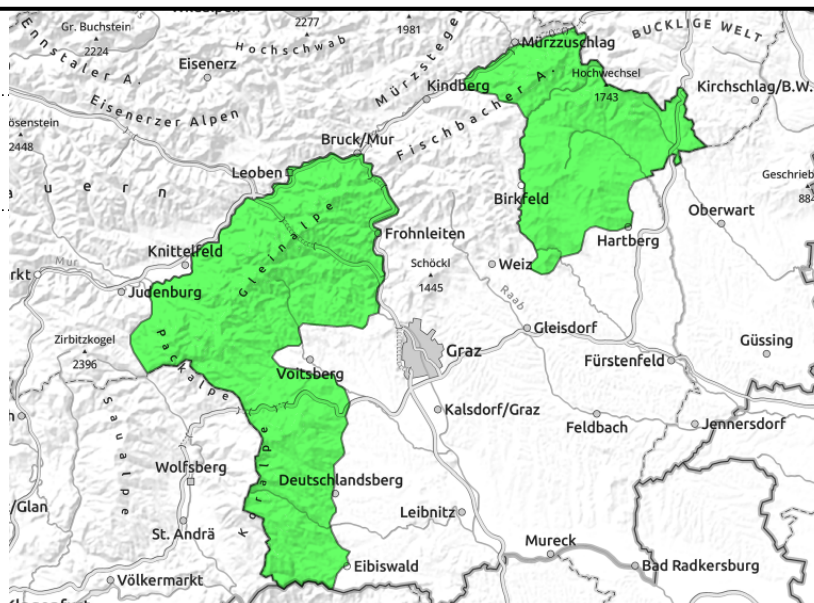


30.03.2021, morning

Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet



daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches



Avalanche danger will increase to moderate during the day

Avalanche danger increases to moderate during the course of the day at higher altitudes which still have ample snow depths. Through a combination of daytime warmth and solar radiation, naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches can trigger in steep terrain as the day unfolds.

Snowpack structure

The firmness regained during the nocturnal hours (through outgoing longwave radiation) is swiftly lost during the daytime as the snowpack surface becomes moist or wet. Through this destabilisation, naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches or (depending on the ground-level film on steep grassy slopes) glide-snow avalanches become possible. In general, there is little snow at these altitudes and the slopes are becoming ever more bare as the mild springtime weather progresses.

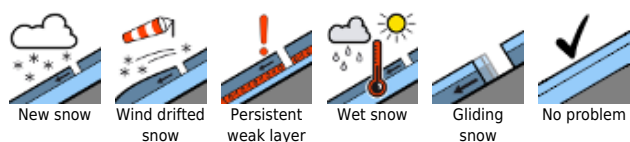
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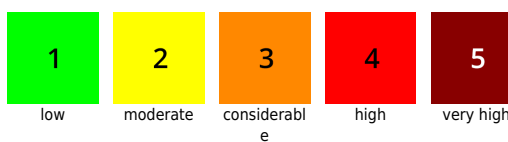
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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

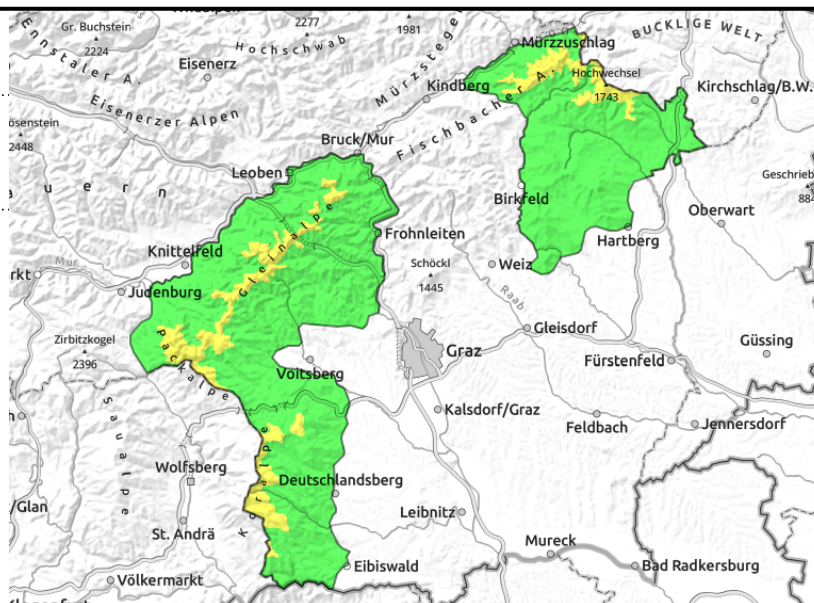


30.03.2021, afternoon

Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet



daytime cycle of naturally triggered avalanches



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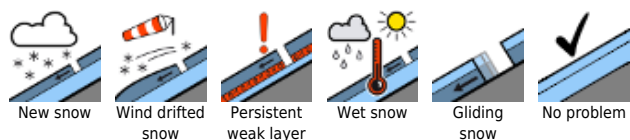
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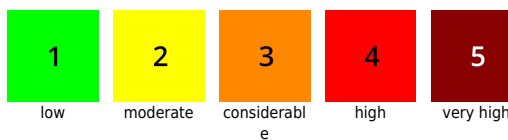
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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

