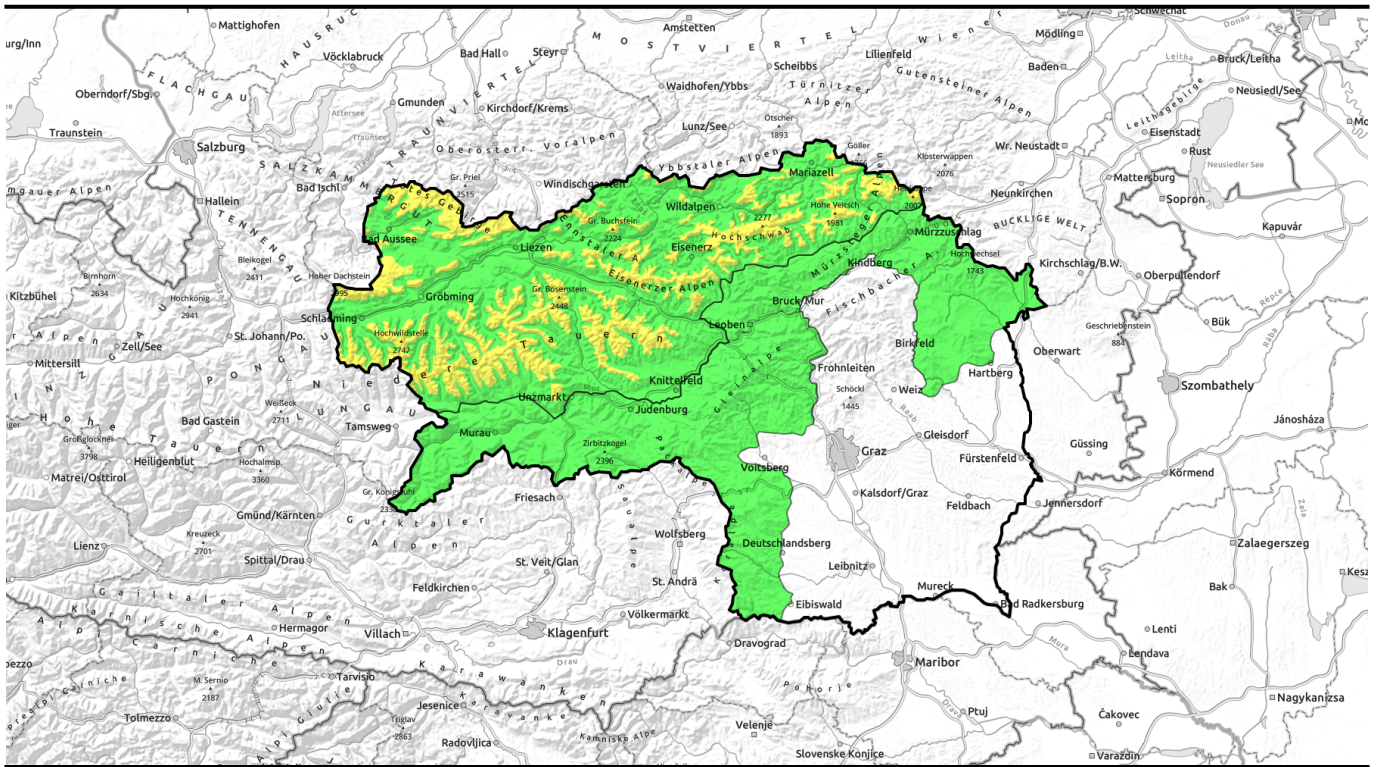


11.04.2021, morning



Storm-strength southerly foehn. Caution: wet-snow and snowdrift problem.



2000 m

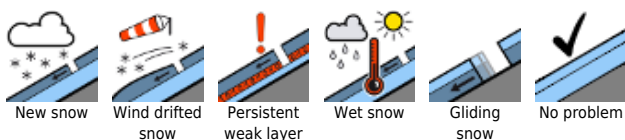
Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteiger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern



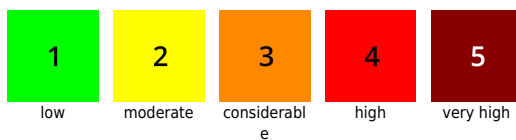
Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



Avalanche problems



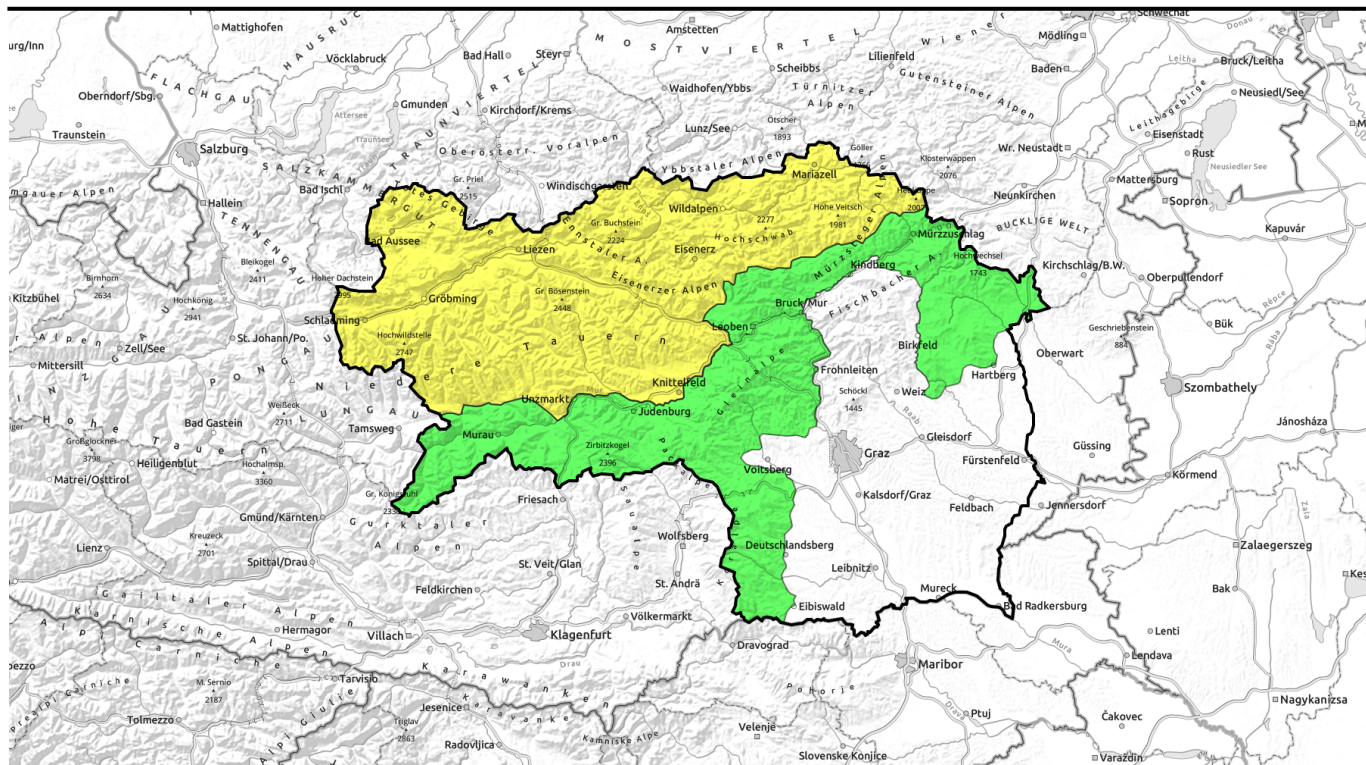
Danger ratings



Expositions



11.04.2021, afternoon



Bei teils stürmischem Südföhn Nass- und Tribschneeproblem beachten



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



Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralmpe



Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



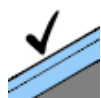
Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerable



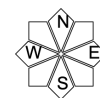
4

high



5

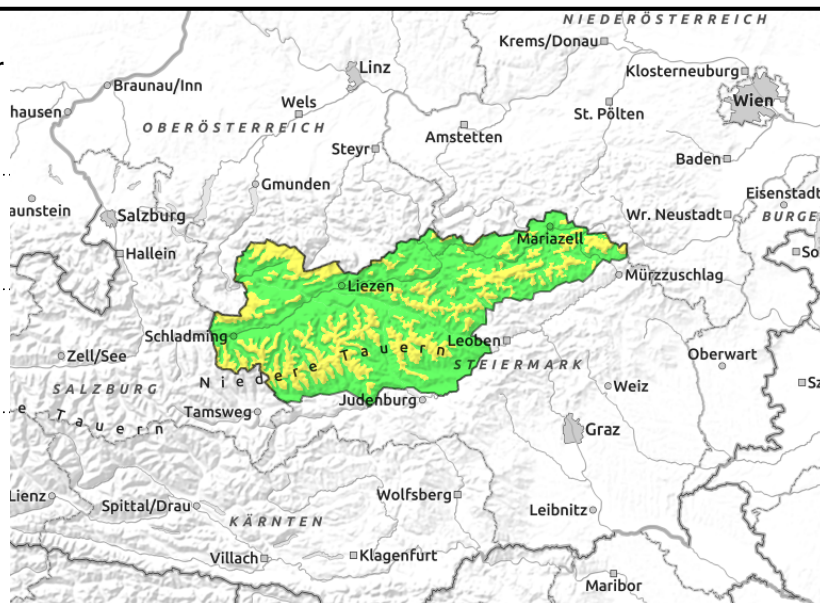
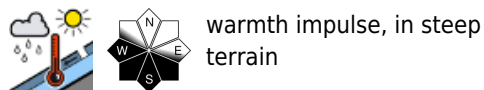
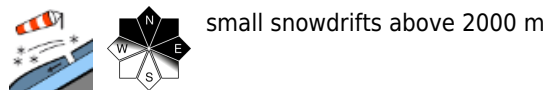
very high



Expositions

11.04.2021, morning

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



Caution: wet-snow and older snowdrifts

Persistent mild temperature, thus: particularly in sunny terrain, danger of naturally triggered loose-snow and slab avalanches are possible in steep, rocky terrain, depending on solar radiation and wind impact, increasing during the course of the day. On very steep grassy slopes, glide-snow avalanches cannot be ruled out.

In wind-loaded zones, drifts can settle. On shady steep ridgeline slopes and in steep gullies and bowls above 2000 m, danger still prevails: small-to-medium slab avalanches can trigger. In case of strong foehn wind, fresh thin snowdrift patches can form. Recently formed cornices are becoming instable, can break.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts of recent days have been able to settle in the mild temperatures, increasingly bond with the melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack surface. At higher altitudes the snowpack on shady slopes still has reserves of cold, which means that the drifts are still prone to triggering in places, weak layers exist mainly in transitions to the old snowpack. In addition, on leeward slopes there are small, fresh snowdrift patches (foehn-generated). On sunny slopes and at intermediate and lower altitudes, the snowpack is increasingly moist-to-wet, and further losing its firmness. During nocturnal hours (outgoing longwave radiation) and with increasing wind impact, a crust of varying hardness and thickness forms.

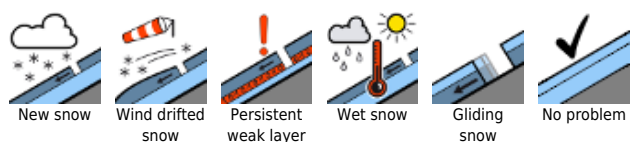
Weather

Following a night of partially cloudy skies, heavy cloud cover will move in from the southwest on Sunday. The clouds will disperse somewhat in the afternoon, some sunshine is anticipated. The SW winds will intensify and in eastern regions, subsequently throughout the mountains, will increase to storm strength. At 2000 m: between +2 and +5 degrees; at 1500 m between +4 and +7 degrees.

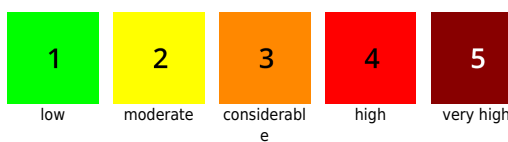
Outlook

On Monday, cloud cover will swiftly increase. In the afternoon a cold front will move in, temperatures drop noticeably, winds and snowfall soon arrive. With freshly generated snowdrifts, avalanche danger will increase during the next few days.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



11.04.2021, afternoon

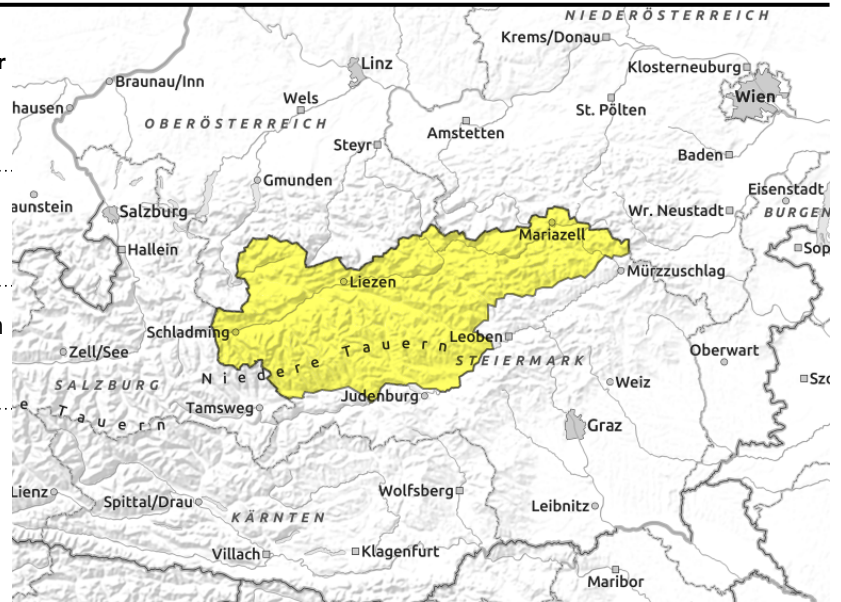
Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern



small snowdrifts above 2000 m



warmth impulse, in steep terrain



Caution: wet-snow and older snowdrifts

Persistent mild temperature, thus: particularly in sunny terrain, danger of naturally triggered loose-snow and slab avalanches are possible in steep, rocky terrain, depending on solar radiation and wind impact, increasing during the course of the day. On very steep grassy slopes, glide-snow avalanches cannot be ruled out.

In wind-loaded zones, drifts can settle. On shady steep ridgeline slopes and in steep gullies and bowls above 2000 m, danger still prevails: small-to-medium slab avalanches can trigger. In case of strong foehn wind, fresh thin snowdrift patches can form. Recently formed cornices are becoming instable, can break.

Snowpack structure

Fresh snow and drifts of recent days have been able to settle in the mild temperatures, increasingly bond with the melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack surface. At higher altitudes the snowpack on shady slopes still has reserves of cold, which means that the drifts are still prone to triggering in places, weak layers exist mainly in transitions to the old snowpack. In addition, on leeward slopes there are small, fresh snowdrift patches (foehn-generated). On sunny slopes and at intermediate and lower altitudes, the snowpack is increasingly moist-to-wet, and further losing its firmness. During nocturnal hours (outgoing longwave radiation) and with increasing wind impact, a crust of varying hardness and thickness forms.

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Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerabl



4

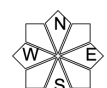
high



5

very high

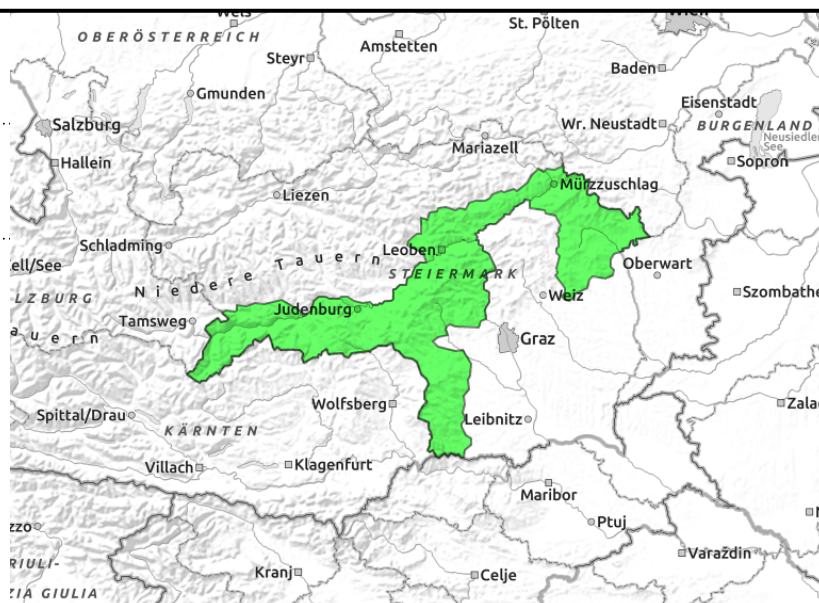
Expositions



Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



only isolated, on high-altitude shady slopes



Caution: isolated snowdrift accumulations. Low danger.

Low avalanche danger prevails. Avalanche prone locations or isolated older snowdrift accumulations are found in high-altitude shady steep terrain and in entry zones in ridgeline areas. Small slab avalanches can be triggered by large additional loading. As a result of heavy foehn-wind impact, fresh thin snowdrift patches can be generated.

Snowpack structure

The thin layer of fresh snow in some places (from mid-week) swiftly settled, bonded with the snowpack surface, then became moist, then melted. On high-altitude shady slopes there are only isolated thin trigger-sensitive snowdrift masses with reserves of cold; a weak layer is found mostly in transitions to the old snowpack. Mild temperatures and solar radiation are causing the slopes to become increasingly bare of snow.

Weather

A SW air current will bring low-to-intermediate altitude clouds on Sunday, a bit of precipitation is possible. As of midday, the clouds will disperse somewhat, the SW winds intensify, become stormy in exposed terrain. At 2000 m, between -1 and +2 degrees; at 1500m, +2 degrees.

Outlook

On Monday, cloud cover will initially become heavier. In the afternoon, a powerful cold front will bring wintery temperatures, NW winds will usher in a bout of fresh snow. Avalanches will increase: snowdrift accumulations.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

