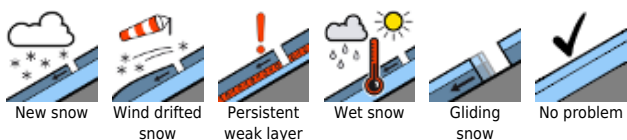


## UPDATE: wintery conditions, caution urged towards up to 50 cm of fresh snow, trigger-sensitive snowdrifts

	<p>forestline Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürtzsteiger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Ennstaler Alpen</p>				
	<p>1500 m Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Koralpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Mürtztaler Alpen</p>				
	<p>1400 m Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge</p>				

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**14.04.2021**

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



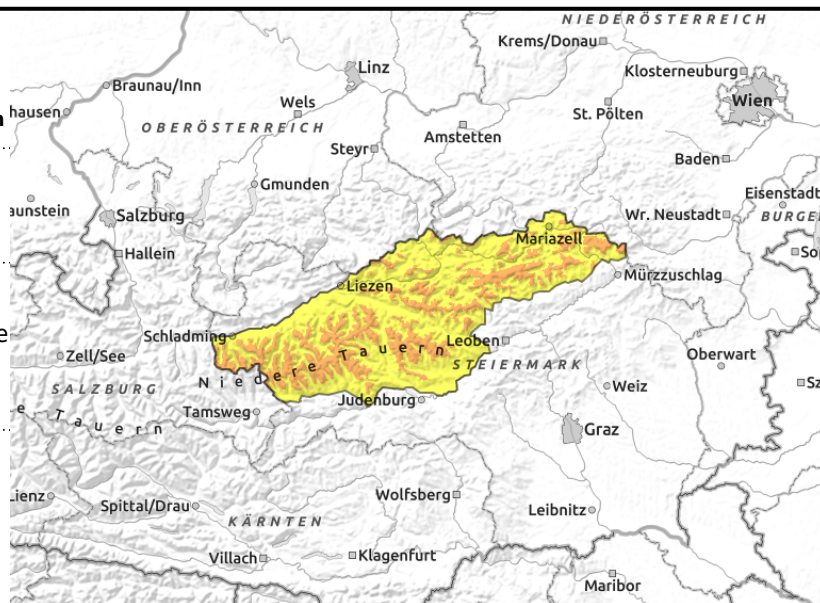
forestline



behind protruberances, in gullies, steep bowls, triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow



heavy snowfall, lots of fresh snow



## Snowdrifts causing considerable avalanche danger at high altitudes

Above the treeline avalanche danger is considerable. Avalanche prone locations in the form of snowdrift accumulations occur particularly in ridgeline terrain, steep leeward terrain, in gullies and bowls in N-SW aspects. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by the weight of one single skier. In steep terrain where snowfall has been heavy, loose-snow avalanches can also trigger naturally. On steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible. Poor visibility often prevails.

### Snowpack structure

Since the cold front moved in there has been up to 30 cm of fresh snow registered, accompanied by varying wind influence. The snowdrift accumulations which were generated have been deposited atop a compact old snowpack. Weak layers are found mostly inside the latest layer on top, only in isolated cases in transitions to the old (soft) snow. In wind-protected zones and regions where there is generally less wind, the cold fresh snow lies atop loose snow, at low altitudes on bare ground, is heavy. The powerful diffuse radiation will help the snow to settle.

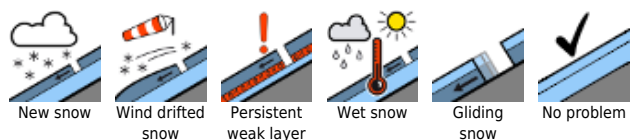
### Weather

To begin with, clouds and strong-to-stormy NW winds will dominate. During the morning, some snowfall is also possible in the barrier cloud regions. In the afternoon, winds and snowfall will slacken off, the clouds will disperse somewhat. Temperature at 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 1500 m: -6 degrees, still quite cold.

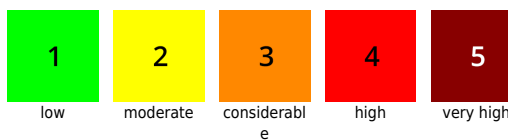
### Outlook

It will remain cold, but more sunshine is anticipated. Avalanche danger will recede somewhat.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

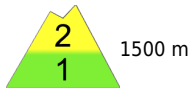


#### Expositions

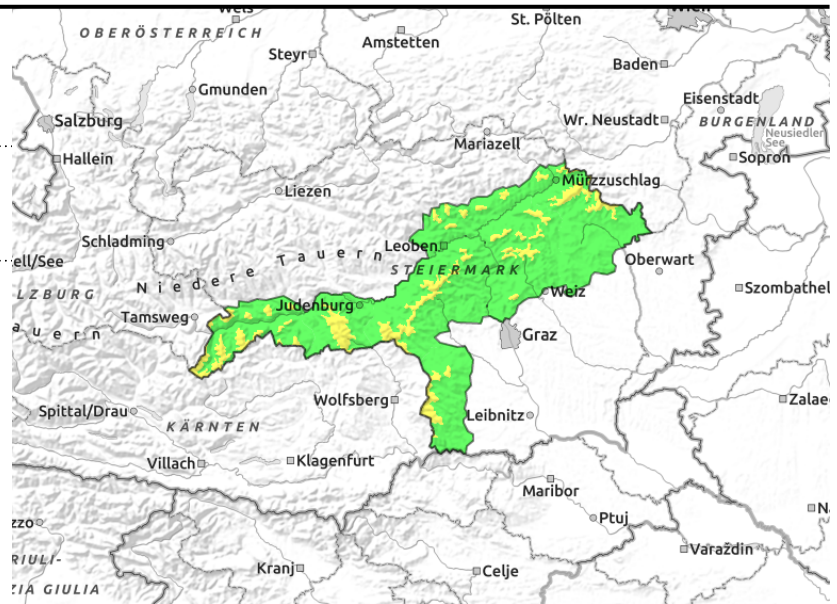


**14.04.2021**

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



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow



## Snowdrifts leading to moderate danger of slab avalanches at high altitudes

At high altitude danger is moderate. Avalanche prone locations in the form of snowdrift accumulations occur particularly in ridgeline terrain, steep leeward terrain, in gullies and bowls in N-SW aspects. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by the weight of one single skier. In steep terrain where snowfall has been heavy, loose-snow avalanches can also trigger naturally. On steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible. Poor visibility often prevails.

### Snowpack structure

Since the cold front moved in there has been up to 25 cm of fresh snow registered, accompanied by varying wind influence. The snowdrift accumulations which were generated have been deposited atop a compact old snowpack. Weak layers are found mostly inside the latest layer on top, only in isolated cases in transitions to the old (soft) snow. In wind-protected zones and regions where there is generally less wind, the cold fresh snow lies atop loose snow, at low altitudes on bare ground, is heavy. The powerful diffuse radiation will help the snow to settle.

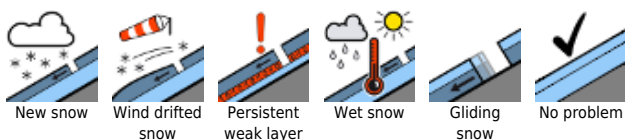
### Weather

To begin with, clouds and strong-to-stormy NW winds will dominate in northeastern regions. During the morning, some snowfall is also possible in the barrier cloud regions. In the afternoon, winds and snowfall will slacken off, the clouds will disperse somewhat from the west. In northern and eastern regions skies will remain overcast for longer. Temperature at 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 1500 m: -6 degrees, still quite cold.

### Outlook

It will remain cold, but more sunshine is anticipated. Avalanche danger will recede somewhat.

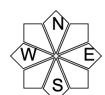
#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

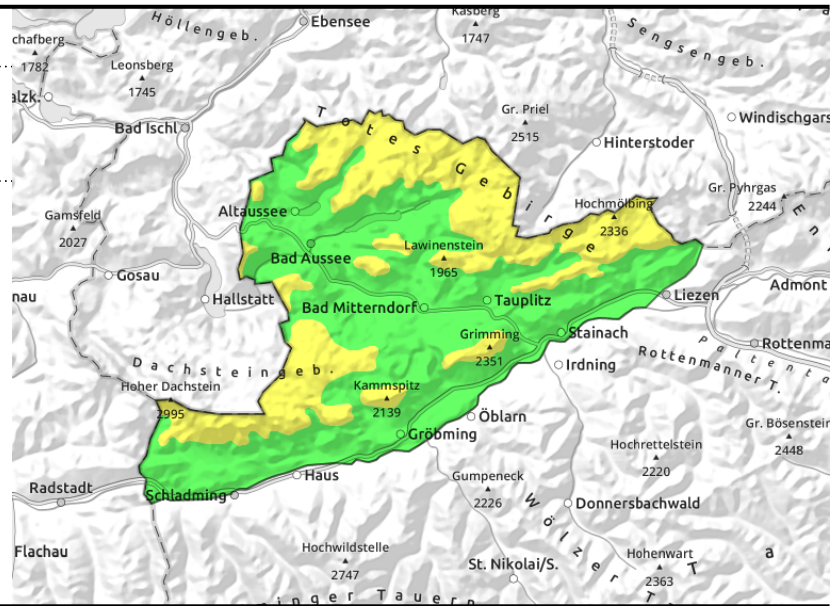


**14.04.2021**

**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge**



triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow, danger zones increase with ascending altitude



**Snowdrifts leading to moderate danger of slab avalanches at high altitudes**

At high altitude danger is moderate. Avalanche prone locations in the form of snowdrift accumulations occur particularly in ridgeline terrain, steep leeward terrain, in gullies and bowls in NE-SW aspects. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by the weight of one single skier. In steep terrain where snowfall has been heavy, loose-snow avalanches can also trigger naturally. On steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible. Poor visibility often prevails.

**Snowpack structure**

Since the cold front moved in there has been up to 25 cm of fresh snow registered, accompanied by varying wind influence. The snowdrift accumulations which were generated have been deposited atop a compact old snowpack. Weak layers are found mostly inside the latest layer on top, only in isolated cases in transitions to the old (soft) snow. In wind-protected zones and regions where there is generally less wind, the cold fresh snow lies atop loose snow, at low altitudes on bare ground, is is heavy. The powerful diffuse radiation will help the snow to settle.

**Weather**

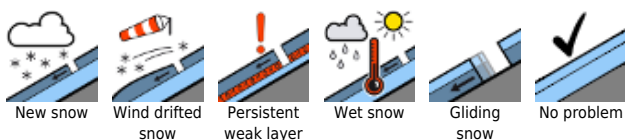
To begin with, clouds and strong-to-stormy NW winds will dominate. During the morning, some snowfall is also possible in the barrier cloud regions. In the afternoon, winds and snowfall will slacken off, the clouds will disperse somewhat. Temperature at 2000 m: -9 degrees; at 1500 m: -6 degrees, still quite cold.

**Outlook**

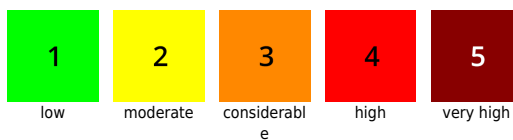
It will remain cold, but more sunshine is anticipated. Avalanche danger will recede somewhat.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

