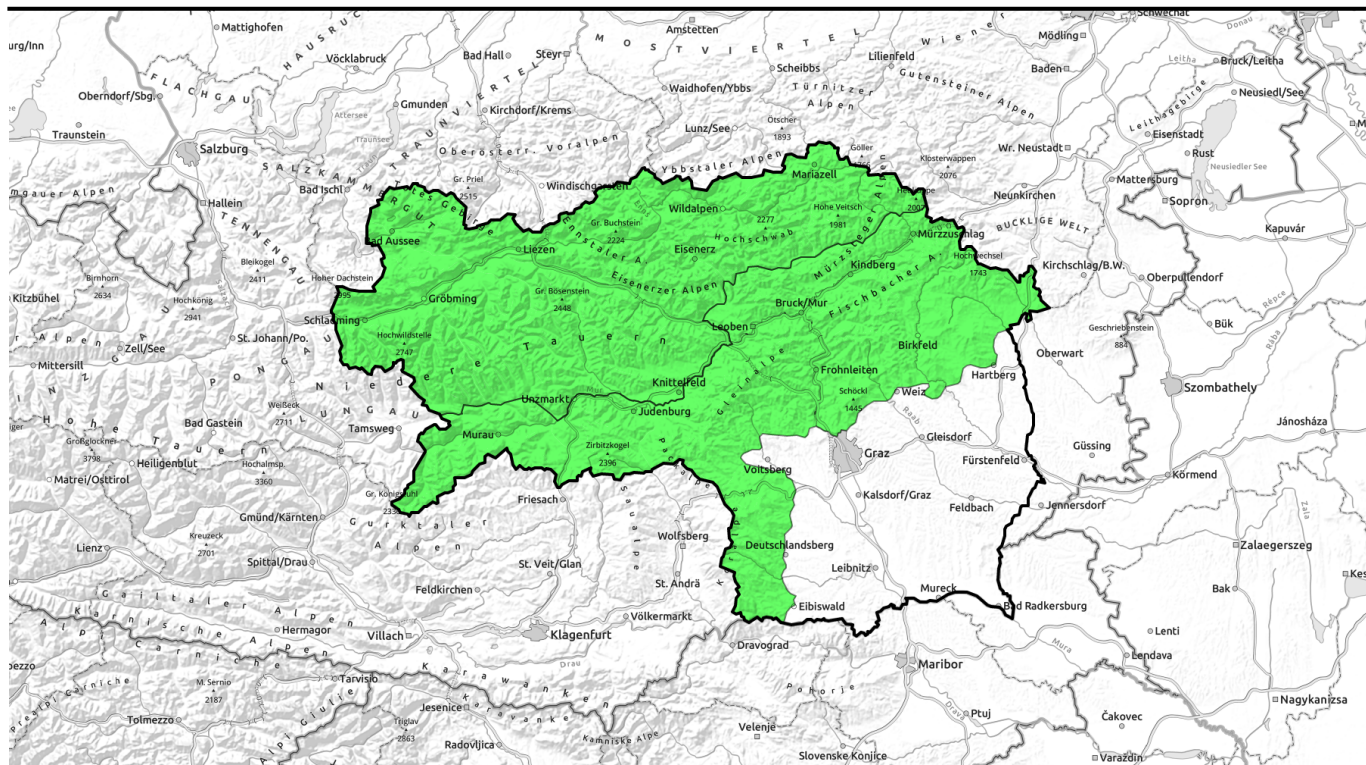


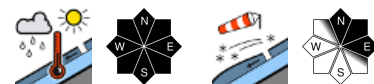
# 21.04.2021, morning



## Typical springtime situation: loss of snowpack firmness during the morning, rising danger of loose-snow avalanches



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



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



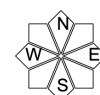
### Avalanche problems



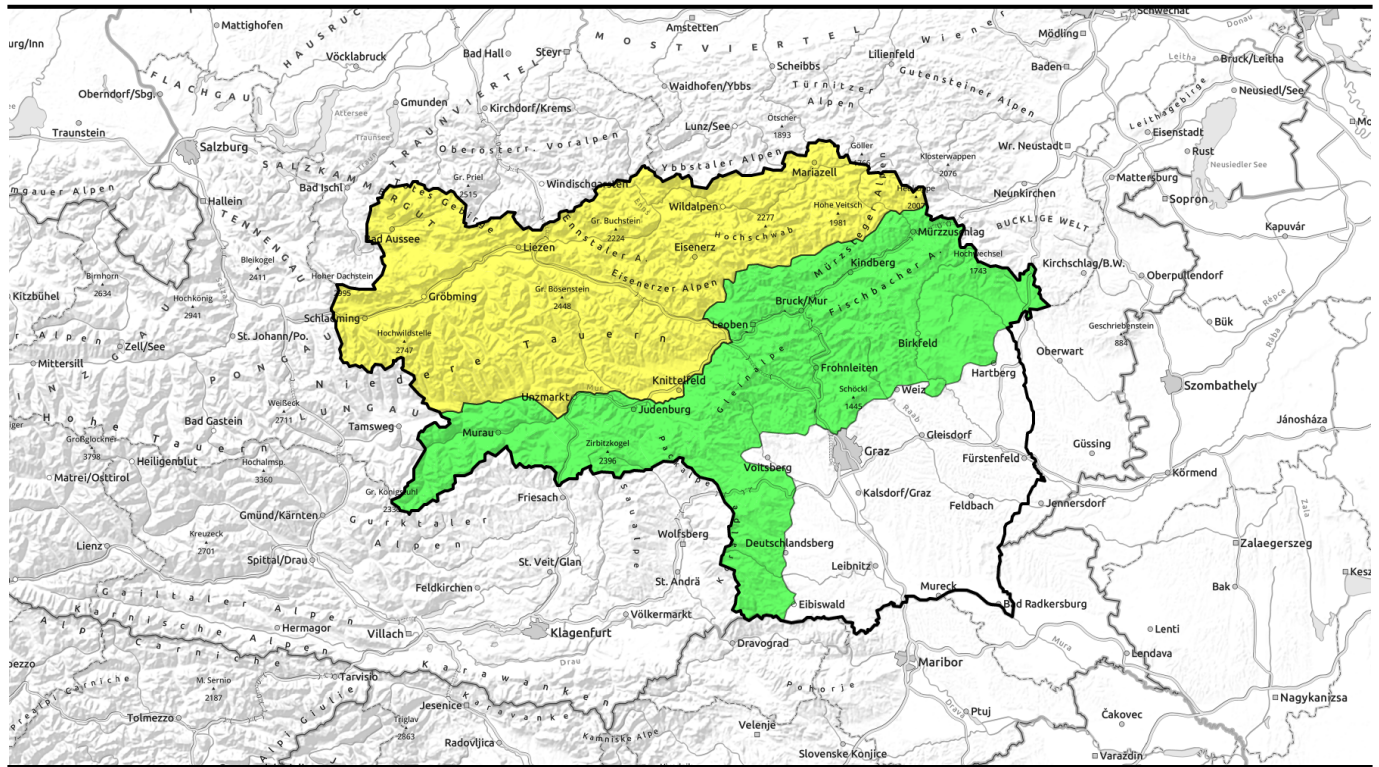
### Danger ratings




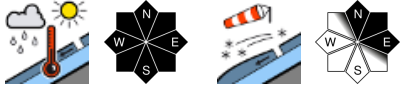


### Expositions


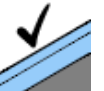






# 21.04.2021, afternoon



## Typische Frühjahrssituation mit Festigkeitsverlust der Schneedecke im Laufe des Vormittages und damit Zunahme der Gefahr von Lockerschneelawinen!

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

<b>Avalanche problems</b>	<b>Danger ratings</b>	<b>Expositions</b>
 New snow  Wind drifted snow  Persistent weak layer  Wet snow  Gliding snow  No problem	 1 low  2 moderate  3 considerable  4 high  5 very high	

# 21.04.2021, morning

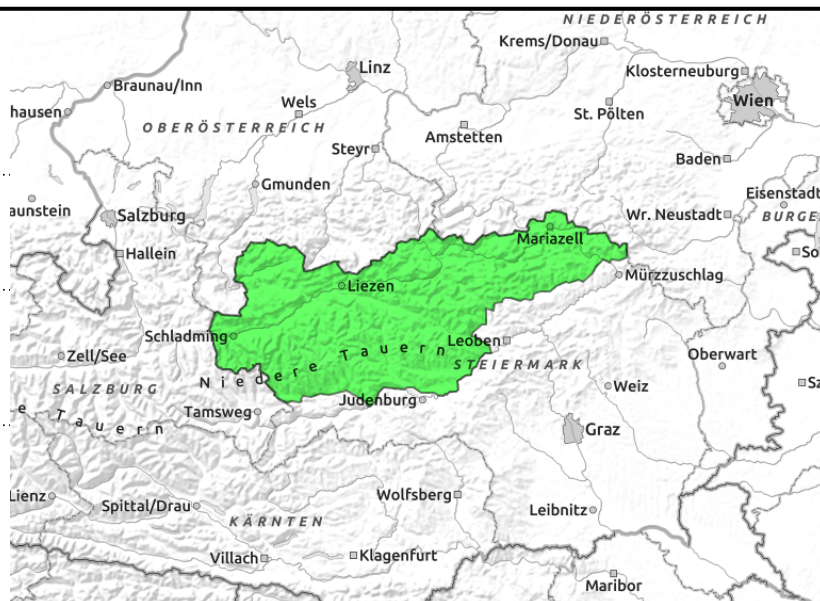
**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen**



powerful radiation in the morning, regional rainfall starting at midday



isolated, in very high shady terrain



## Daytime cycle of avalanche danger: increasing wet-snow avalanches as of late morning

In very steep terrain the danger of loose-snow avalanches (also wet-snow avalanches in the form of moist slab releases) can be triggered artificially by skiers or naturally. In the regions where snowfall has been heavy in the last week and where the snow fell on previously bare ground, medium-sized glide-snow avalanches can be expected.

Dry-snow slab avalanches triggered by additional loading are limited to shady high-altitude slopes where the cold-on-warm problem can form a new weak layer in transitions to the old snow.

### Snowpack structure

At night, clear skies will help the snowpack to regain firmness. The melt-freeze encrusted surface will be capable of bearing loads during the morning. During the daytime, the process of snowpack moistening will then continue, dependent on altitude and aspect, solar radiation and rainfall. Snow is becoming heavier, at low altitudes wet-to-rotten. Bonding to the old snowpack thus deteriorates. In steep terrain the moist and heavy snow is beginning to slide over the melt-freeze encrusted old snow. Only in isolated cases (shady slopes above 2200m) is the snow still somewhat loosely-packed. Due to water seeping through the snowpack, a lubricating layer has formed at ground level which reinforces gliding snow activity.

### Weather

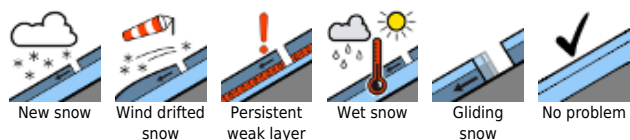
Wednesday will bring cloudless skies in the morning. Towards midday, weak and instable air masses will move in, convective clouds will form, later some rain and graupel showers are expected. The peaks will disappear temporarily in fog. Winds will shift to southwesterly, be blowing at light-to-moderate strength. Temperature at midday: 0 degrees at 2000 m; +5 degrees at 1500m.

### Outlook

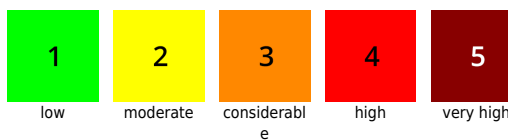
A weak cold front will bring increased cloud to Styria on Thursday with some sunny intervals, rain/snow showers and some brief graupel thunderstorms. Winds will intensify, shift to northwesterly. Snowfall is expected above 100-2000m. Temperatures will remain unchanged.

As of mid-April the powerful diffuse radiation and rainfall will intensify the melting process, the

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



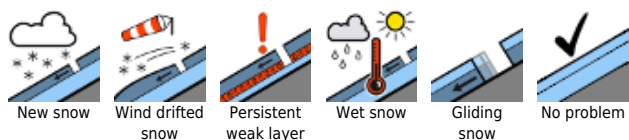
#### Expositions



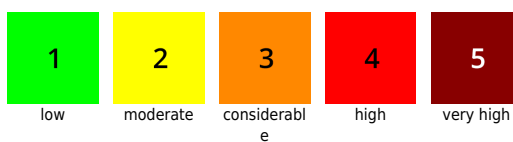
## 21.04.2021, morning

snowpack will continue to forfeit firmness. A daytime danger cycle will become more pronounced, with favourable conditions in early morning, and wet-snow avalanches starting at midday at latest.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



# 21.04.2021, afternoon

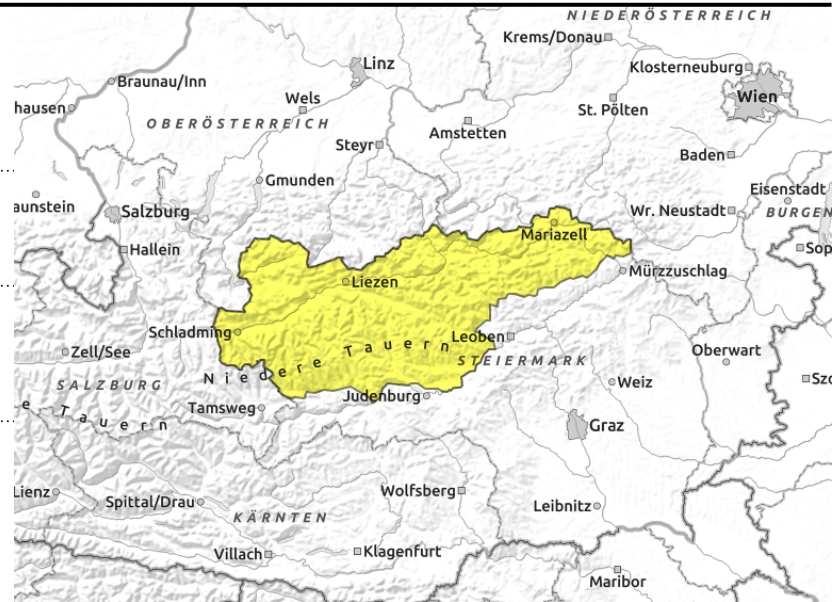
Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen



powerful radiation in the morning, regional rainfall starting at midday



isolated, in very high shady terrain



## Daytime cycle of avalanche danger: increasing wet-snow avalanches as of late morning

In very steep terrain the danger of loose-snow avalanches (also wet-snow avalanches in the form of moist slab releases) can be triggered artificially by skiers or naturally. In the regions where snowfall has been heavy in the last week and where the snow fell on previously bare ground, medium-sized glide-snow avalanches can be expected.

Dry-snow slab avalanches triggered by additional loading are limited to shady high-altitude slopes where the cold-on-warm problem can form a new weak layer in transitions to the old snow.

### Snowpack structure

At night, clear skies will help the snowpack to regain firmness. The melt-freeze encrusted surface will be capable of bearing loads during the morning. During the daytime, the process of snowpack moistening will then continue, dependent on altitude and aspect, solar radiation and rainfall. Snow is becoming heavier, at low altitudes wet-to-rotten. Bonding to the old snowpack thus deteriorates. In steep terrain the moist and heavy snow is beginning to slide over the melt-freeze encrusted old snow. Only in isolated cases (shady slopes above 2200m) is the snow still somewhat loosely-packed. Due to water seeping through the snowpack, a lubricating layer has formed at ground level which reinforces gliding snow activity.

### Weather

Wednesday will bring cloudless skies in the morning. Towards midday, weak and instable air masses will move in, convective clouds will form, later some rain and graupel showers are expected. The peaks will disappear temporarily in fog. Winds will shift to southwesterly, be blowing at light-to-moderate strength. Temperature at midday: 0 degrees at 2000 m; +5 degrees at 1500m.

### Outlook

A weak cold front will bring increased cloud to Styria on Thursday with some sunny intervals, rain/snow showers and some brief graupel thunderstorms. Winds will intensify, shift to northwesterly. Snowfall is expected above 100-2000m. Temperatures will remain unchanged.

As of mid-April the powerful diffuse radiation and rainfall will intensify the melting process, the

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



## 21.04.2021, afternoon

snowpack will continue to forfeit firmness. A daytime danger cycle will become more pronounced, with favourable conditions in early morning, and wet-snow avalanches starting at midday at latest.

### 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

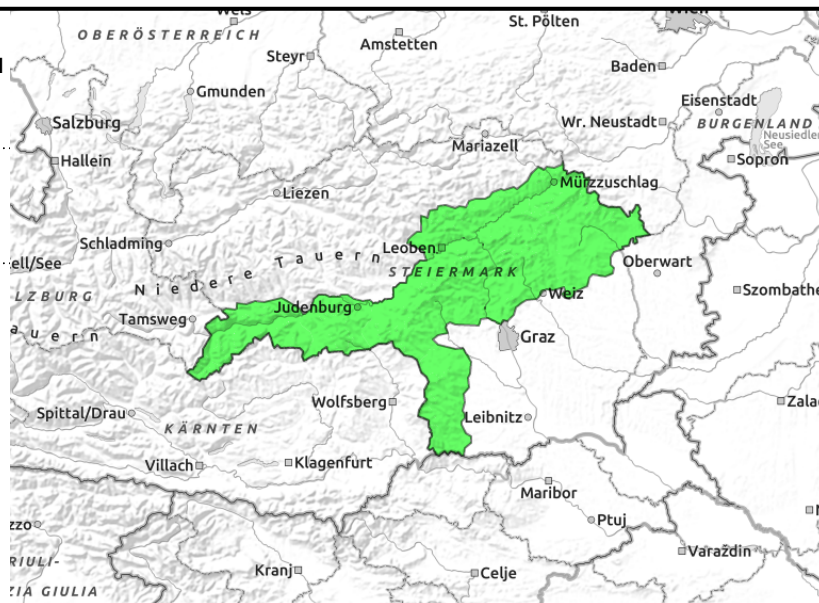
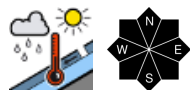
very high

### Expositions



**21.04.2021**

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



**Low avalanche danger, but caution urged towards small naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches.**

In very steep terrain the danger of loose-snow avalanches (also wet-snow avalanches in the form of moist slab releases) can be triggered artificially by skiers or naturally starting at midday.

**Snowpack structure**

At night, clear skies will help the snowpack to regain firmness. The melt-freeze encrusted surface will be capable of bearing loads during the morning. During the daytime, the process of snowpack moistening will then continue, dependent on altitude and aspect, solar radiation and rainfall. Snow is becoming heavier, at low altitudes wet-to-rotten. Bonding to the old snowpack thus deteriorates. In steep terrain the moist and heavy snow is beginning to slide over the melt-freeze encrusted old snow. Only in isolated cases (shady slopes above 2200m) is the snow still somewhat loosely-packed. Due to water seeping through the snowpack, a lubricating layer has formed at ground level which reinforces gliding snow activity.

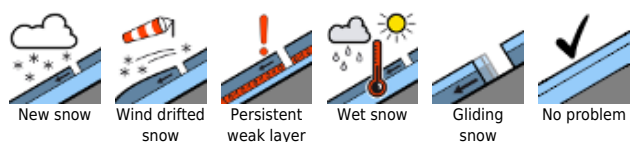
**Weather**

Wednesday will bring cloudless skies in the morning. Towards midday, weak and instable air masses will move in, convective clouds will form, later some rain and graupel showers are expected. The peaks will disappear temporarily in fog. Winds will shift to southwesterly, be blowing at light-to-moderate strength. Temperature at midday: 0 degrees at 2000 m; +5 degrees at 1500m. In the southwestern regions near the Gurktal Alps a bit warmer: +2 to +6 degrees.

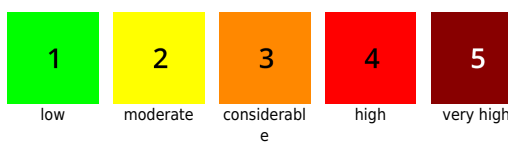
**Outlook**

A weak cold front will bring increased cloud to Styria on Thursday with some sunny intervals, rain/snow showers and some brief graupel thunderstorms. Winds will intensify, shift to northwesterly. Snowfall is expected above 100-2000m. Temperatures will remain unchanged. As of mid-April the powerful diffuse radiation and rainfall will intensify the melting process, the snowpack will continue to forfeit firmness. Little change is expected in avalanche danger levels. Wednesday will bring cloudless skies, instable air masses will move in at midday with convective cloud build-up and rain/snow/graupel showers. The peaks will temporarily disappear in fog, winds will

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



# 21.04.2021

shift to southwesterly, the zero-degree level will ascend to 2000 m.

A daytime danger cycle will become more pronounced as temperatures rise, with favourable conditions in the morning.

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

## 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

