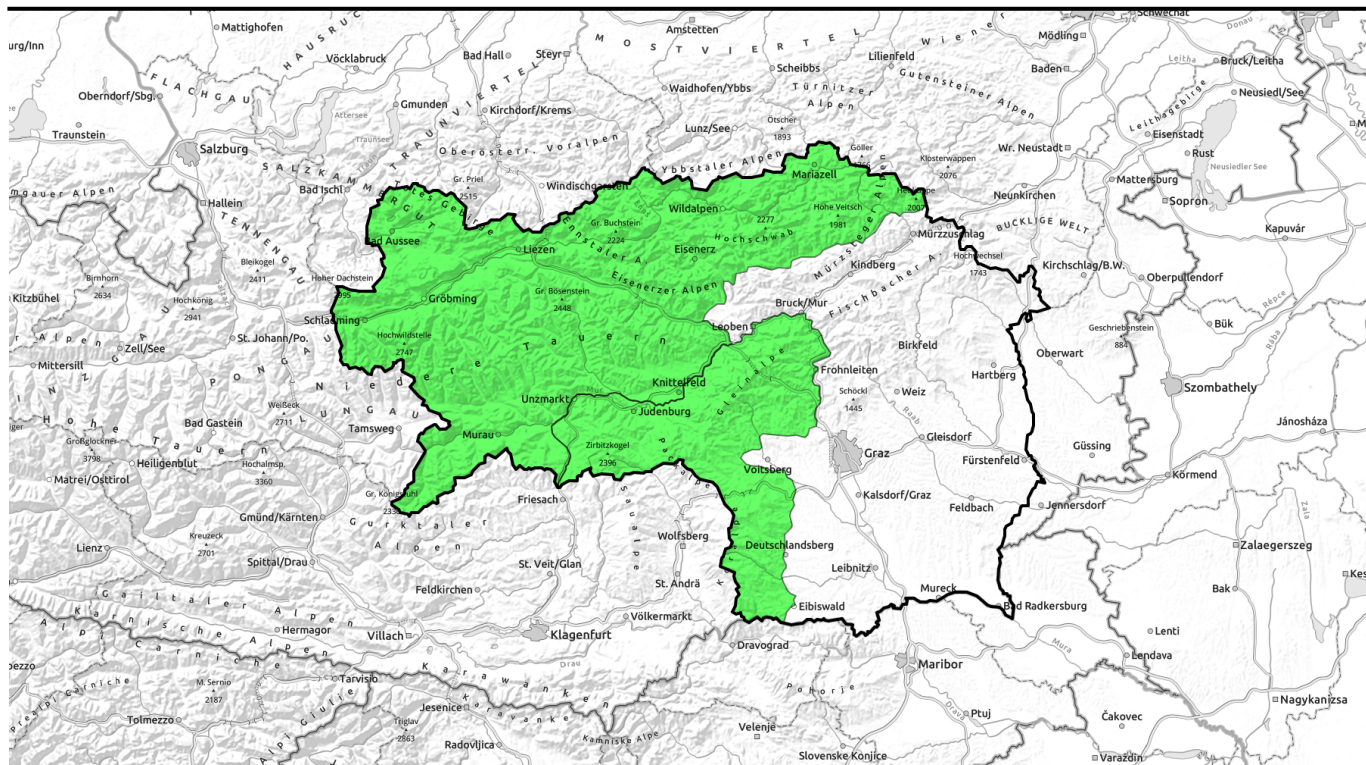


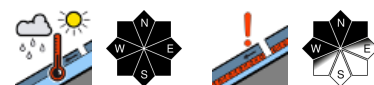
25.04.2021, morning



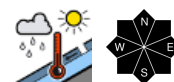
Springtime conditions, avalanche danger increasing slightly



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, Koralpe, Stub- und Glainalpe



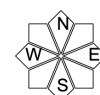
Avalanche problems



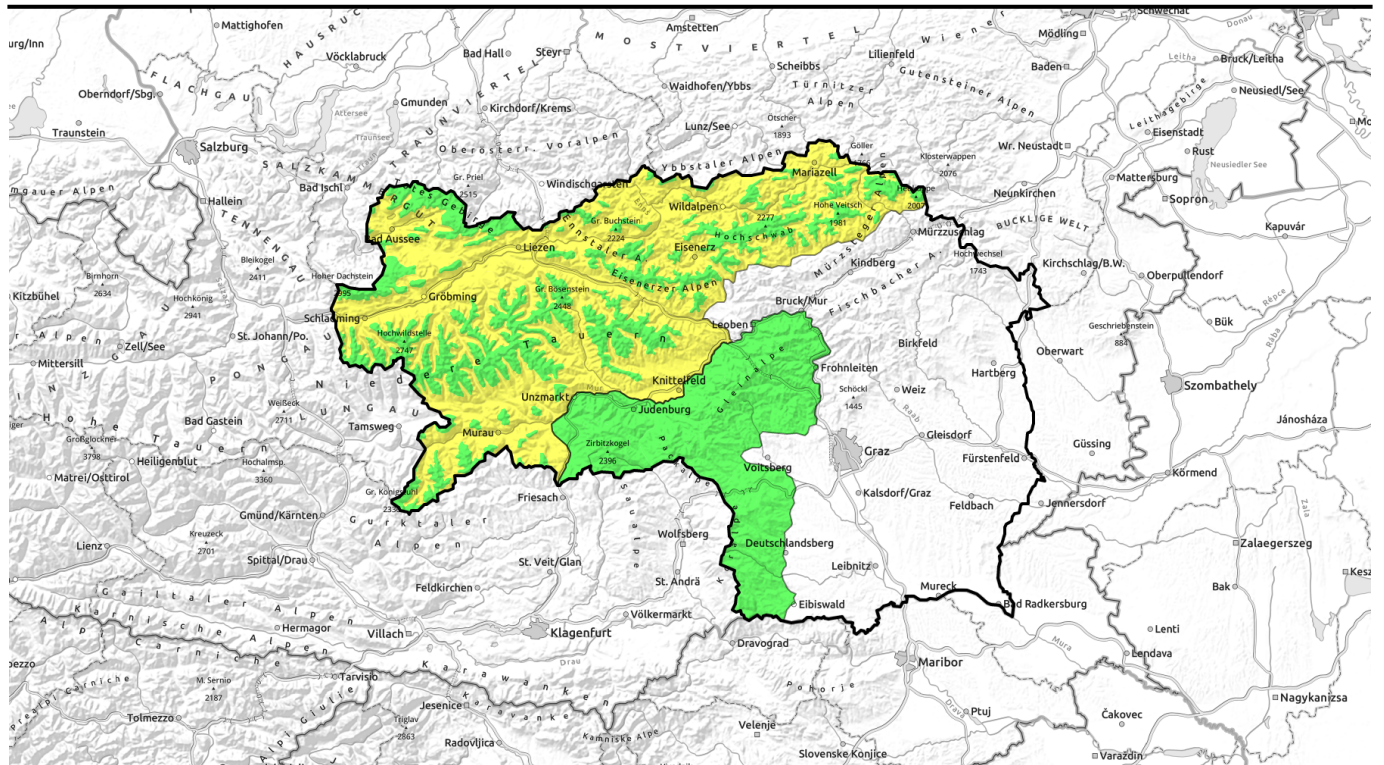
Danger ratings



Expositions



25.04.2021, afternoon

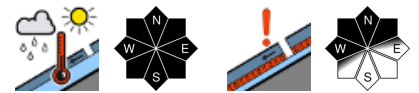


Frühjahresverhältnisse mit leichtem Anstieg der Lawinengefahr

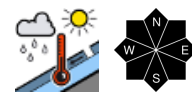


2000 m

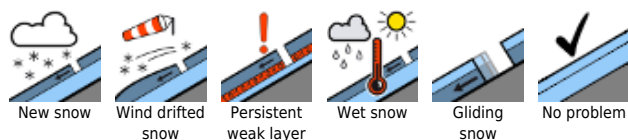
Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen



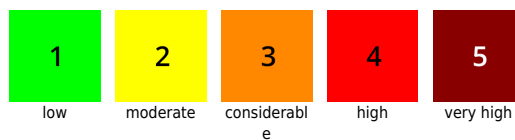
Seetaler Alpen, Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe



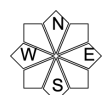
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

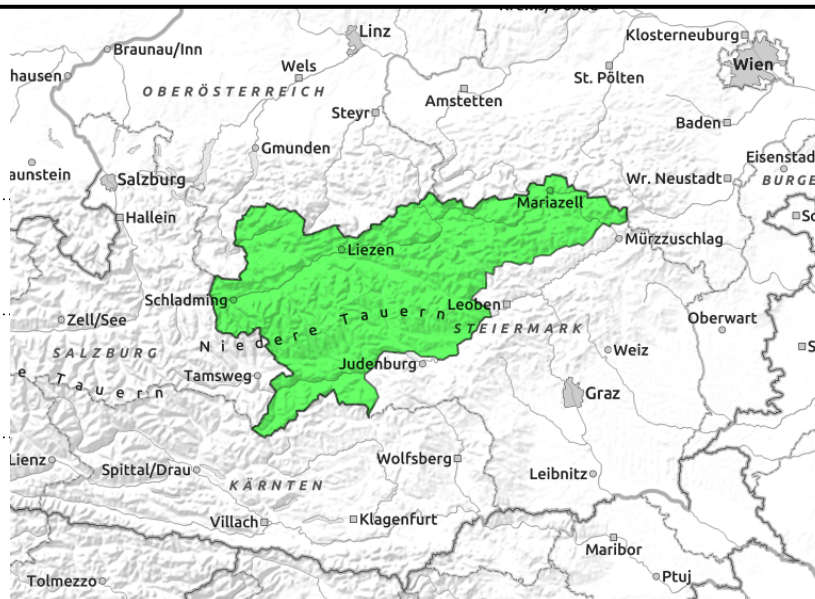


Expositions



25.04.2021, morning

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



due to solar radiation and daytime warming



isolated in very high-altitude shady terrain

Increasing loss of snowpack firmness

Avalanche danger will increase to moderate below 2000 m during the course of the day. With intensifying solar radiation and daytime warming, the danger of naturally triggered and artificially triggered avalanches will increase in very steep terrain. There, where the most recent snowfall was deposited on bare ground and on very steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible. Backcountry tours should be terminated early in the day. Under generally large additional loading, dry-snow slab avalanches are triggerable (old-snow problem) but are limited to shady ridgeline terrain at high altitude.

Snowpack structure

Nighttime skies on Saturday night will be mostly clear, thus, the snowpack will be varyingly able to regain firmness (depending on aspect and altitude) and form a melt-freeze crust. During the morning, solar radiation will intensify, daytime temperatures will rise, the moistening of the snowpack will progress. The snow will transform to firn, lose firmness and stability and become heavy, at low altitudes wet-to-rotten. At high altitudes in shady terrain, there are still reserves of cold, the snow is still dry. In isolated cases there are weak layers in the old snow for slabs (in transitions from the fresh layer to the compact old snowpack) particularly above 2200m. Water seepage into the snowpack has created a lubricating layer at ground level which enhances the gliding snowpack over the ground. The slopes are becoming increasingly bare of snow.

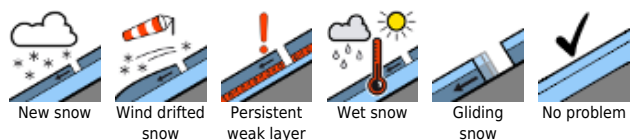
Weather

On Sunday morning, following a night of very few clouds, it will be sunny over widespread areas. Starting at midday, convective cloud build-up is anticipated, occasional showers are possible. Particularly in northern regions, the NW winds will strengthen in exposed terrain. Temperatures will recede somewhat. At 2000 m: about zero degrees; at 1500 m, between +3 and +6 degrees.

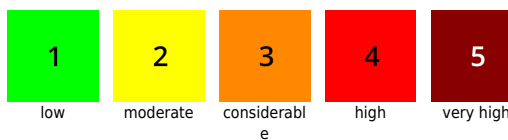
Outlook

On Monday, increasingly gray skies, temperatures will drop somewhat, a bit of precipitation is expected. The wet-snow problem will diminish.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

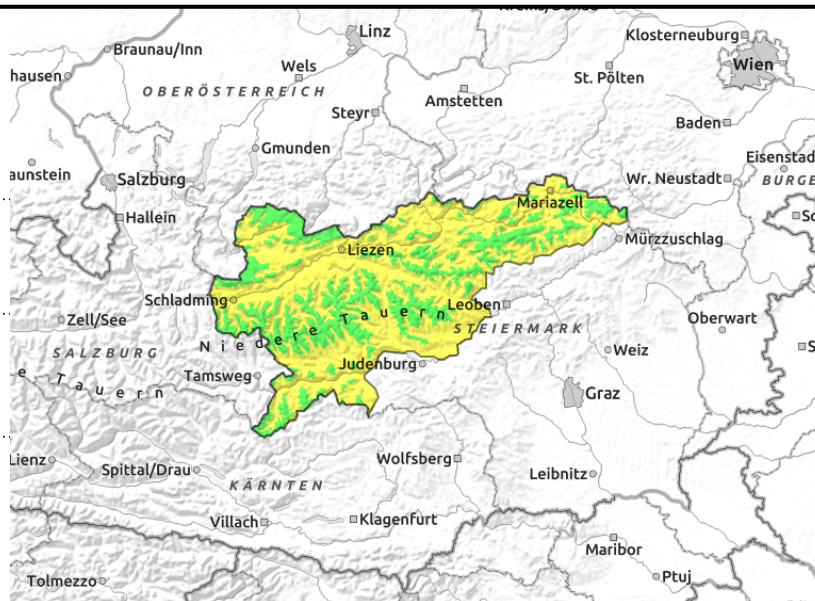


Expositions



25.04.2021, afternoon

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



due to solar radiation and daytime warming



isolated in very high-altitude shady terrain

Increasing loss of snowpack firmness

Avalanche danger will increase to moderate below 2000 m during the course of the day. With intensifying solar radiation and daytime warming, the danger of naturally triggered and artificially triggered avalanches will increase in very steep terrain. There, where the most recent snowfall was deposited on bare ground and on very steep grass-covered slopes, glide-snow avalanches are possible. Backcountry tours should be terminated early in the day. Under generally large additional loading, dry-snow slab avalanches are triggerable (old-snow problem) but are limited to shady ridgeline terrain at high altitude.

Snowpack structure

Nighttime skies on Saturday night will be mostly clear, thus, the snowpack will be varyingly able to regain firmness (depending on aspect and altitude) and form a melt-freeze crust. During the morning, solar radiation will intensify, daytime temperatures will rise, the moistening of the snowpack will progress. The snow will transform to firn, lose firmness and stability and become heavy, at low altitudes wet-to-rotten. At high altitudes in shady terrain, there are still reserves of cold, the snow is still dry. In isolated cases there are weak layers in the old snow for slabs (in transitions from the fresh layer to the compact old snowpack) particularly above 2200m. Water seepage into the snowpack has created a lubricating layer at ground level which enhances the gliding snowpack over the ground. The slopes are becoming increasingly bare of snow.

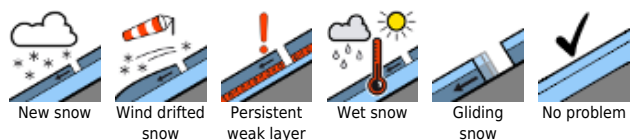
Weather

On Sunday morning, following a night of very few clouds, it will be sunny over widespread areas. Starting at midday, convective cloud build-up is anticipated, occasional showers are possible. Particularly in northern regions, the NW winds will strengthen in exposed terrain. Temperatures will recede somewhat. At 2000 m: about zero degrees; at 1500 m, between +3 and +6 degrees.

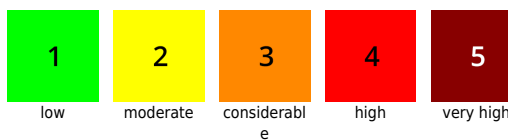
Outlook

On Monday, increasingly gray skies, temperatures will drop somewhat, a bit of precipitation is expected. The wet-snow problem will diminish.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



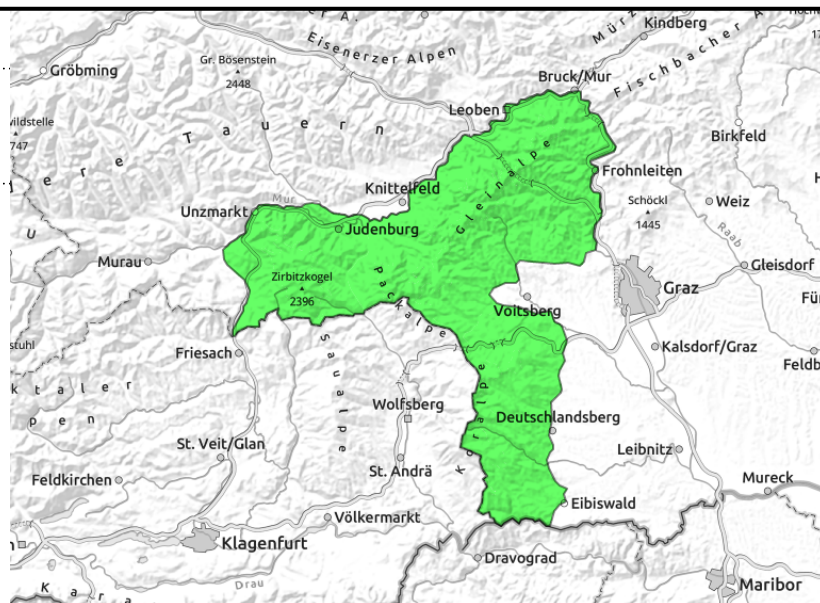
Expositions



Seetaler Alpen, Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe



due to solar radiation and daytime warming



Low avalanche danger

On very steep slopes in isolated places, rising danger of wet loose-snow avalanches during the course of the day, due to solar radiation and daytime warming.

Snowpack structure

Nighttime skies on Saturday night will be mostly clear, thus, the snowpack will be varyingly able to regain firmness (depending on aspect and altitude) and often form a melt-freeze crust. During the morning, solar radiation will intensify, daytime temperatures will rise, the moistening of the snowpack will progress. The snow will lose firmness and stability and become heavy. The slopes are becoming increasingly bare of snow.

Weather

On Sunday morning, following a night of very few clouds, it will be sunny over widespread areas. Starting at midday, convective cloud build-up is anticipated, occasional showers are possible. Particularly in northern regions, the NW winds will strengthen in exposed terrain. Temperatures will recede somewhat. At 2000 m: about +2 degrees; at 1500 m, between +5 and +8 degrees.

Outlook

On Monday, increasingly gray skies, temperatures will drop somewhat. The wet-snow problem will diminish.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

