
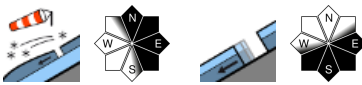






## Snowdrifts at high altitudes

	<p>1800 m</p>	<p>Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern</p>	
	<p>timberline</p>	<p>Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe</p>	
		<p>Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**03.12.2021**

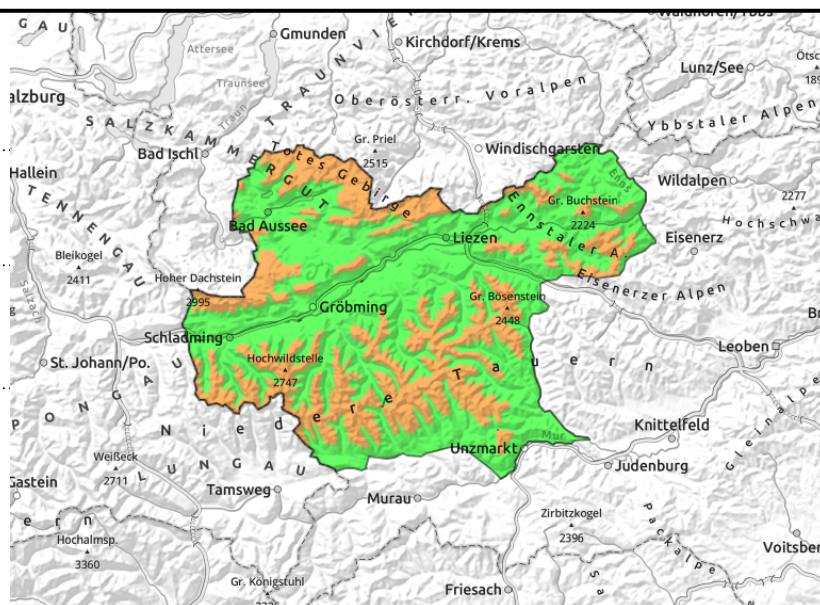
**Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern**



1800 m



in gullies and steep bowls



## Local danger zones at high altitudes due to snowdrifts

Avalanche prone locations still prevail at high altitudes due to older snowdrifts which were generated at the beginning of the week. In steep terrain slab avalanches can be triggered particularly by large additional loading, in some cases by point-on low additional loading. Steep wind-loaded zones near to and far from ridgelines require particular caution. The frequency of avalanche prone locations tends to increase with ascending altitude.

Another danger: steep-slope glide-snow avalanches of small-to-medium size. They can trigger naturally on steep grassy slopes.

### Snowpack structure

As a result of fresh snow and strong-to-storm strength winds at the beginning of the week, instable snowdrift accumulations were generated. The mild temperatures will followed, particularly on Wednesday, led to a settling of the snowpack. Thereby, the frequency of danger zones diminished somewhat. The snowpack above the timberline is heavily wind-impacted. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is approximately 50 cm deep, at high altitudes about 70 cm. On wind-influenced leeward slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls there is more snow. As a result of the striking drop in temperatures, the snowpack surface is consolidating.

### Weather

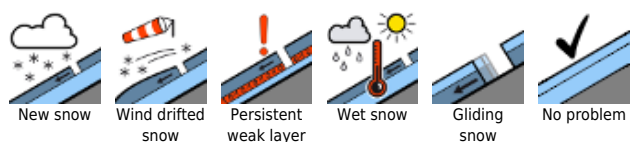
On Friday the sun will slowly gain predominance after final snow showers recede in northern regions. However, it will remain palpably cold, midday temperatures at 2000 m will be -12 degrees, at 1500 m -8 degrees. Moderately strong winds from westerly to northwesterly directions will be blowing.

On Saturday, heavy cloud cover will dominate, a bit of snowfall is possible in the mountain massifs of Upper Styria to start with. As a warm front comes closer, the tendency towards precipitation will increase in northern regions in particular. As the temperature ascends to +1 degree at 2000 m, the snowfall level will also ascend to 1300 m.

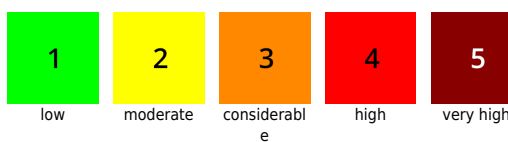
### Outlook

The danger of slab avalanches will gradually diminish.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

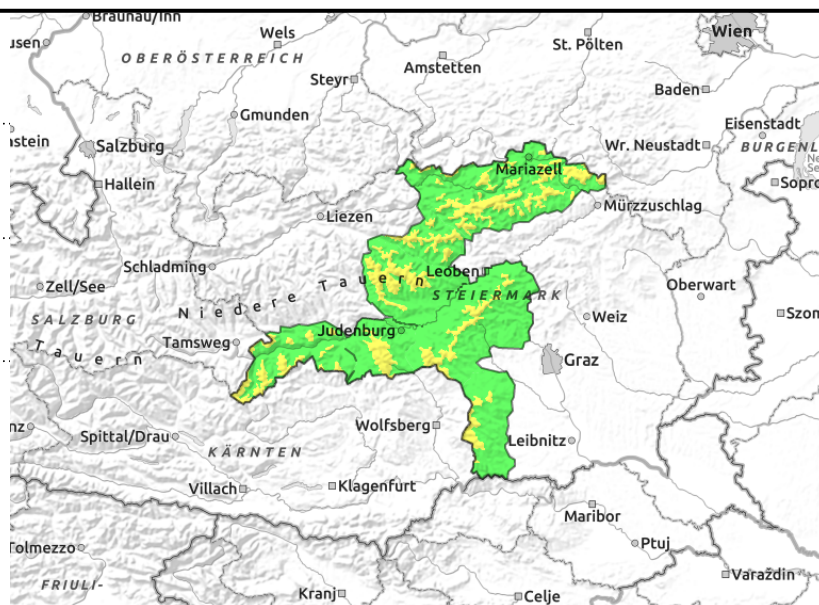
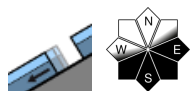
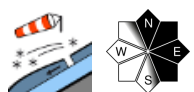
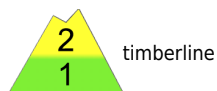


#### Expositions



**03.12.2021**

**Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe**



## Local danger zones due to snowdrifts above the timberline

Avalanche prone locations still prevail at high altitudes due to older snowdrifts which were generated at the beginning of the week. In steep terrain slab avalanches can be triggered particularly by large additional loading, in some cases by point-on low additional loading. Steep wind-loaded zones near to and far from ridgelines require particular caution. The frequency of avalanche prone locations tends to increase with ascending altitude.

Another danger: steep-slope glide-snow avalanches of small-to-medium size. They can trigger naturally on steep grassy slopes.

## Snowpack structure

As a result of fresh snow and strong-to-storm strength winds at the beginning of the week, instable snowdrift accumulations were generated. The mild temperatures which followed, particularly on Wednesday, led to a settling of the snowpack. Thereby, the frequency of danger zones diminished somewhat. The snowpack above the timberline is heavily wind-impacted. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is approximately 30 cm deep, at high altitudes about 50 cm. On wind-influenced leeward slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls there is more snow. As a result of the striking drop in temperatures, the snowpack surface is consolidating.

## Weather

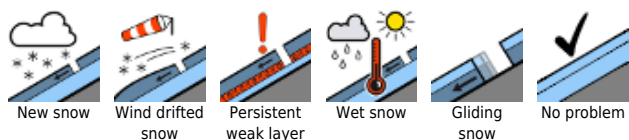
On Friday the sun will slowly gain predominance after the last snow showers recede in northern regions. However, it will remain palpably cold, midday temperatures at 2000 m will be -12 degrees, at 1500 m -8 degrees. Moderately strong winds from westerly to northwesterly directions will be blowing.

On Saturday, heavy cloud cover will dominate, a bit of snowfall is possible in the mountain massifs of Upper Styria to start with. As a warm front comes closer, the tendency towards precipitation will increase in northern regions in particular. As the temperature ascends to +1 degree at 2000 m, the snowfall level will also ascend to 1300 m.

## Outlook

The danger of slab avalanches will gradually diminish.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

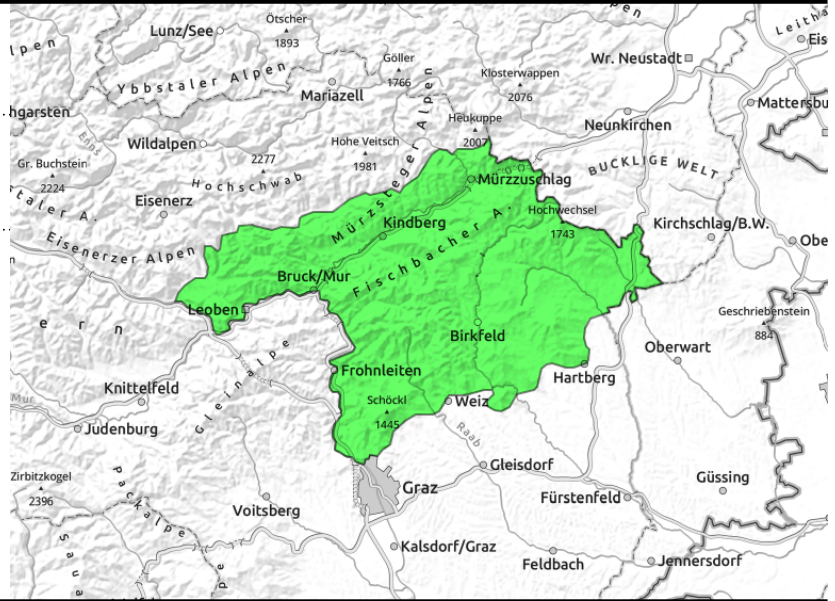
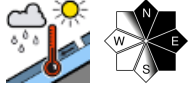


### Expositions



**03.12.2021**

**Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet**



**Wet-snow problem**

Wet-snow situation. Low avalanche danger prevails. On steep grass-covered slopes and leaf-covered slopes at intermediate and low altitudes, small wet slides can glide away.

**Snowpack structure**

In the Graz mountains and Fischbacher Alps there is 15-30 cm of snow on the ground which has been deposited since the onset of winter on 26 November. Small snowdrift masses occur above the treeline at high altitudes. Due to the higher temperatures on Wednesday the snowpack was able to settle and the snow became moist up to about 1400 m. As a result of the subsequently dropping temperatures on Thursday, a thin melt-freeze crust formed.

**Weather**

On Friday the sun will slowly gain predominance. It will remain palpably cold, midday temperatures will be -7 degrees at 1500 m and -8 degrees at 1000 m. A moderately strong westerly to northwesterly wind will be blowing.

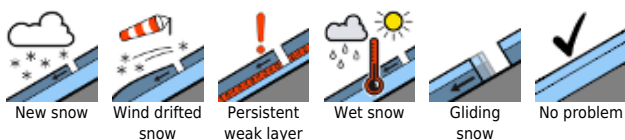
On Saturday heavy cloud will dominate. In the mountain massifs of Upper Styria some minor snowfall is possible to start with. As a warm front approaches, the tendency towards precipitation will increase, particularly in the north. As temperatures rise to 0 degrees at 1000 m, the snowfall level will rise to 1200 m.

**Outlook**

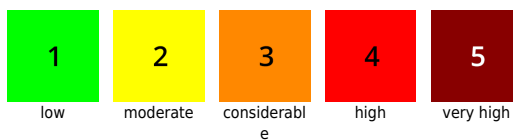
No significant changes in avalanche danger levels are expected.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

