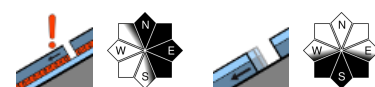


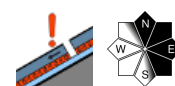
## Low avalanche danger, only isolated danger zones



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



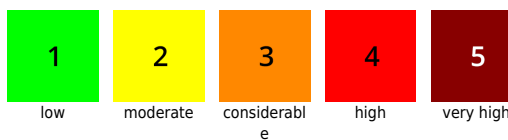
Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



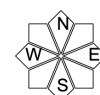
### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

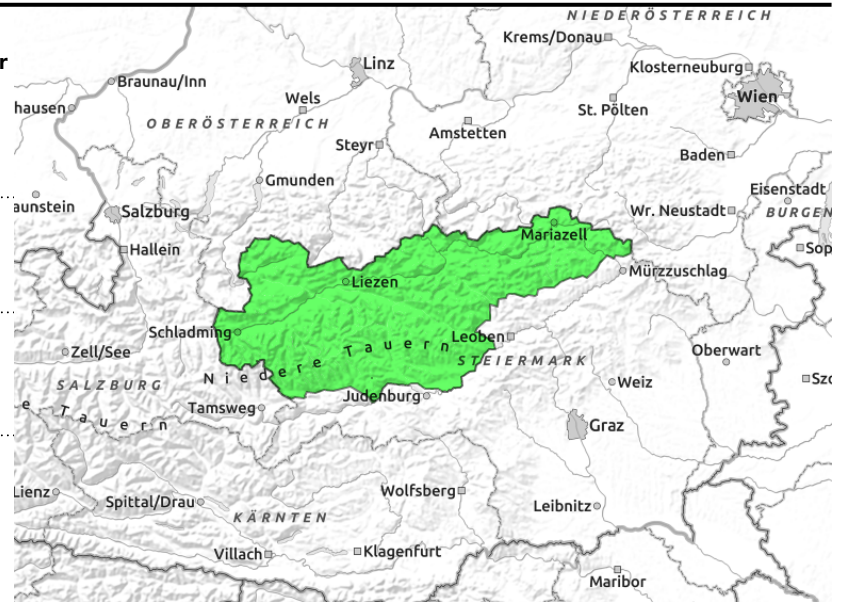
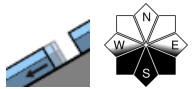
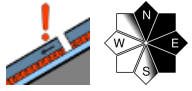


### Expositions



**28.12.2021**

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



## Avalanche danger is low - only few avalanche prone locations due to persistent weak layer

Isolated avalanches can be triggered in the weak old snow by large additional loading, most likely in steep shady terrain above 2000 m. The older snowpack patches are also prone to triggering in places, mostly deposited in cavities such as gullies and bowls. Especially in steep terrain and in transitions from shallow to deep snow, they should be avoided. Caution also urged towards the risks of falling on icy surfaces.

### Snowpack structure

As a result of the mild and cool phases, along with intermittent rain impact of the last few days, the snowpack has settled by and large. Isolated older snowdrift patches above 2000 m are covered by a thin layer and could be prone to triggering. On shady slopes the process of expansive metamorphosis continues, there the firmness of the snowpack is weakened. Most of the surfaces are covered by melt-freeze crusts which are capable of bearing loads. On sunny slopes the snowpack can transform to firn at high altitudes, at low altitudes it becomes soft. In the zones where snowfall has been heaviest the snowpack on steep sunny slopes is beginning to glide and crack.

### Weather

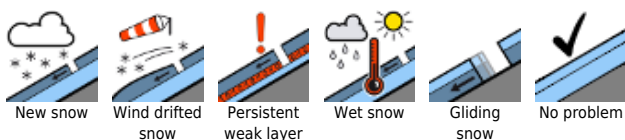
The Eastern Alps are in the path of a NW high-altitude air current, initially colder air masses will turn gradually milder. On Tuesday, far reaching cloudbanks will pass through, occasional sunshine is also expected. Temperatures at midday will be: at 2000 m: +1 degree, at 1500 m: +3 degrees. Most of the wind will be light, then shift from SW to W during the day. On Tuesday night snowfall will set in, with intensifying winds from the northwest.

On Wednesday skies will remain gray and snowfall above 1000-1300 m is expected in repeated bouts. Most of the snow (about 20 cm) will fall in the northern barrier cloud regions of the Aussee massifs, amid stormy NW winds. On Thursday, more precipitation is anticipated amid storm-strength winds, but as rainfall up to high altitudes.

### Outlook

Increasing avalanche danger! At first in the form of fresh snowdrifts and slabs, later in the form of

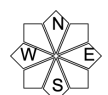
#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



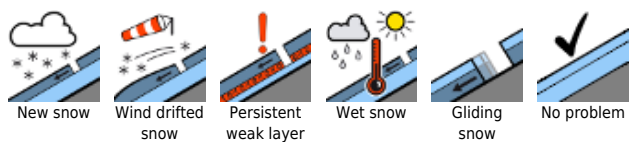
#### Expositions



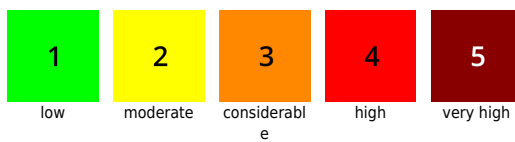
**28.12.2021**

wet-snow avalanches.

**Avalanche problems**



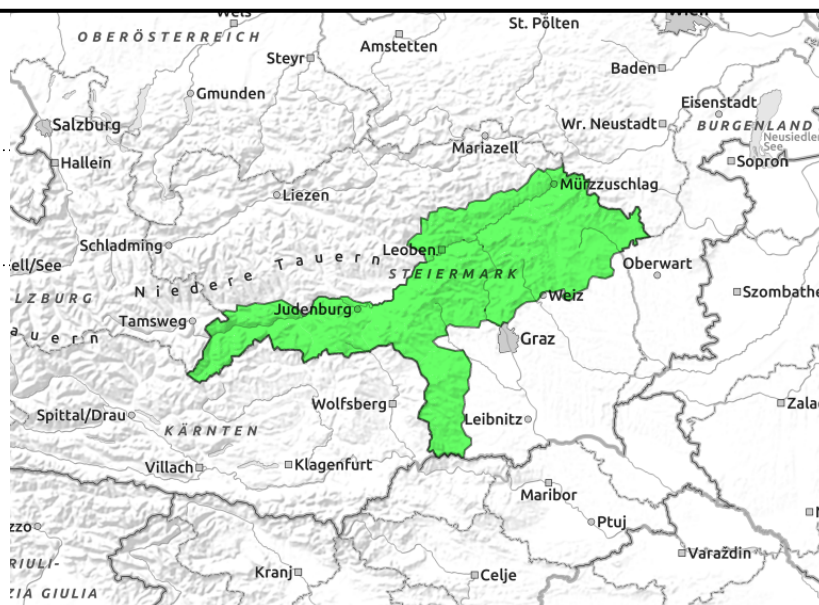
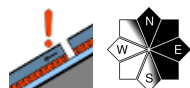
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



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



## Generally low avalanche danger

In general avalanche danger is low, danger zones are limited to shady high altitude slopes where the persistent weak layer can cause releases. Slab avalanches by large additional loading can be expected in very steep gullies and bowls. Transitions from shallow to deep snow should be circumvented.

### Snowpack structure

As a result of the mild and cool phases, along with intermittent rain impact of the last few days, the snowpack has settled by and large. Isolated older snowdrift patches above 2000 m are covered by a thin layer and could be prone to triggering. On shady slopes the process of expansive metamorphosis continues, there the firmness of the snowpack is weakened. Most of the surfaces are covered by melt-freeze crusts which are capable of bearing loads. On sunny slopes the snowpack can transform to firn at high altitudes, at low altitudes it becomes soft.

### Weather

The Eastern Alps are in the path of a NW high-altitude air current, initially colder air masses will turn gradually milder. On Tuesday, far reaching cloudbanks will pass through, occasional sunshine is also expected. Temperatures at midday will be: at 2000 m: -1 degree, at 1500 m: +1 degrees, at 1000 m: +2 degrees. Most of the wind will be light, then shift from SW to W during the day. On Tuesday night snowfall will set in, with intensifying winds from the northwest.

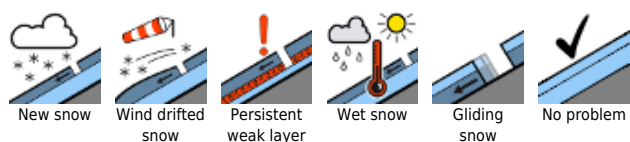
On Wednesday skies will remain gray and snowfall above 1000-1300 m is expected in repeated bouts amid stormy NW winds. On Thursday, more precipitation is anticipated amid storm-strength winds, but as rainfall up to high altitudes.

### Outlook

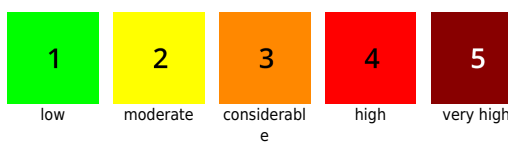
Increasing avalanche danger in the form of fresh snowdrifts: prone to triggering.

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

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

