

## Caution urged towards glide-snow and wet-snow avalanches. Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts limited to very high altitudes.



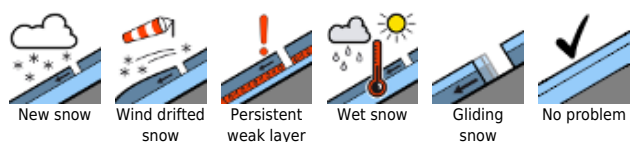
Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürztaler Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen



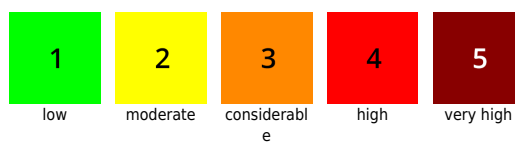
Gurktaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Seckauer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürtaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

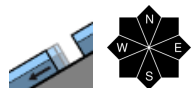


### Expositions



**31.12.2021**

**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteiger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen**



at any time of day or night



hefty thrust of warmth



**Glide-snow, wet-snow avalanches are the main danger. Snowdrifts only at very high altitudes.**

Avalanche danger is moderate, the main peril stems from glide-snow avalanches which can release naturally due to the thoroughly wet snowpack in all aspects with ongoing solar radiation, especially on south-facing steep grass-covered slopes and forest zones and can place exposed transportation routes and trails at risk. Areas with danger zones (glide cracks, fractures) should be avoided. On extremely steep slopes, particularly on sunny slopes, naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches can release or be triggered by additional loading. The likelihood of dry-snow slab avalanches triggering is limited to extremely steep shady gullies and entry zones above 2400 m.

**Snowpack structure**

After 50 cm of new snow in the Northern Alps and up to 25 cm in the Niedere Tauern on Wednesday, on Wednesday night it rained intensively up to high altitudes. The snowpack became thoroughly wet and instable, naturally triggered avalanches were the result. Due to persistently mild temperatures the snowpack can only regain a bit of firmness, in spite of outgoing nocturnal radiation. Due to solar radiation the moistness of the snowpack, and therefore the loss of stability, will increase during the daytime, especially on sunny slopes. A lubricating layer exists at ground level, furthering the gliding movement of the whole snowpack. Above 2400 m on shady slopes, snowdrift accumulations can be triggered due to poor bonding to the old snowpack (cold reserves).

**Weather**

On New Year's Eve: high-pressure conditions will create a brilliantly sunny day with mild temperatures. Fog or residual clouds along the Northern Alps will disperse during the morning. Temperatures at midday at 2000 m: +8 degrees; at 1500 m +11 degrees, far too high for this juncture of the season. The NW winds will be brisk in the northeastern regions. Following a night of clear skies, the high-pressure front will continue to dominate, bringing us sunny and extremely mild weather on New Year's Day, with brisk-to-strong NE winds particularly in the northeastern regions.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

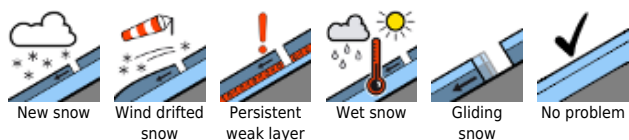


**31.12.2021**

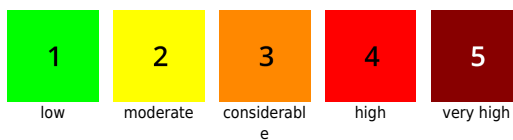
**Outlook**

Persistent warmth, the snowdrifts further receding, only slightly less of a problem for glide-snow and wet-snow avalanches.

**Avalanche problems**



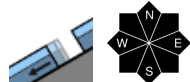
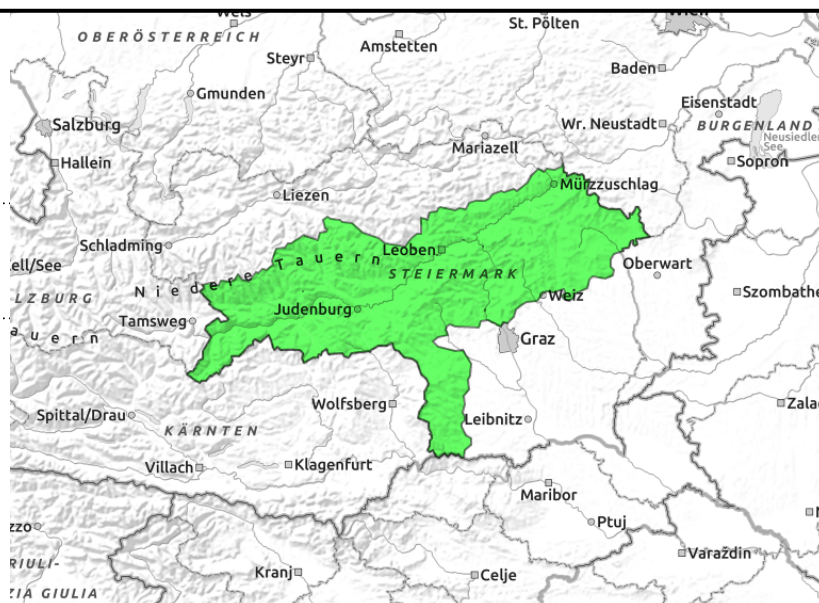
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



**Gurktaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Seckauer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe**



at any time of day or night

## Caution urged towards glide-snow avalanches. Low danger.

In the southern massifs, avalanche danger is low. Nevertheless, isolated glide-snow avalanches can release naturally on very steep hillsides and forest zones in all aspects as a result of the thoroughly wet snowpack. Due to ongoing solar radiation the applies ever more to south-facing slopes. In regions where snowfall has been heaviest isolated naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches in steep rocky terrain on sunny slopes cannot be ruled out.

### Snowpack structure

Following snowfall on Wednesday (up to 15 cm) on Wednesday night temperatures rose significantly amid moist snowfall or rainfall. Apart from the snowpack continuing to settle, it became ever moister and instable in places. Due to persistent mild temperatures, not much firmness will be regained on Thursday night (despite outgoing radiation). Due to solar radiation, the snowpack will become ever moister and lose more of its stability, particularly on sunny slopes. A lubricating layer at ground level is furthering the likelihood of glide-snow avalanches triggering.

### Weather

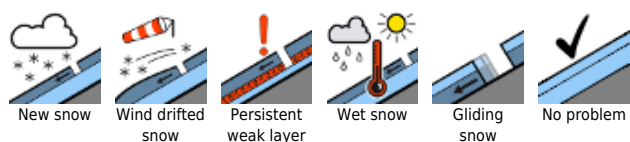
High-pressure conditions on New Year's Eve will bring a brilliantly sunny day with mild temperatures. At midday at 2000 m: +8 degrees; at 1500 m: +11 degrees, far too high for this juncture of the season. The NW winds in eastern mountain regions will be brisk to strong. Following a night of largely clear skies, the high-pressure conditions will continue on New Year's Day bringing sunshine and extremely mild mountain weather with brisk to strong NE winds particularly in the northeastern regions.

### Outlook

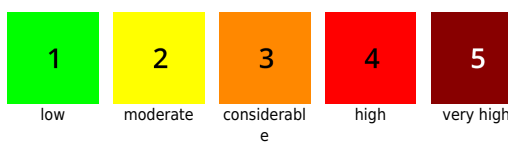
No significant change is expected in avalanche danger.

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

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

