







## Huge amounts of fresh snow on northern flank of the Alps, massive snow transport in places

	<p>3 2 forestline</p>	<p>Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen</p>	
	<p>4 2 forestline</p>	<p>Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen</p>	
	<p>2 1 forestline</p>	<p>Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



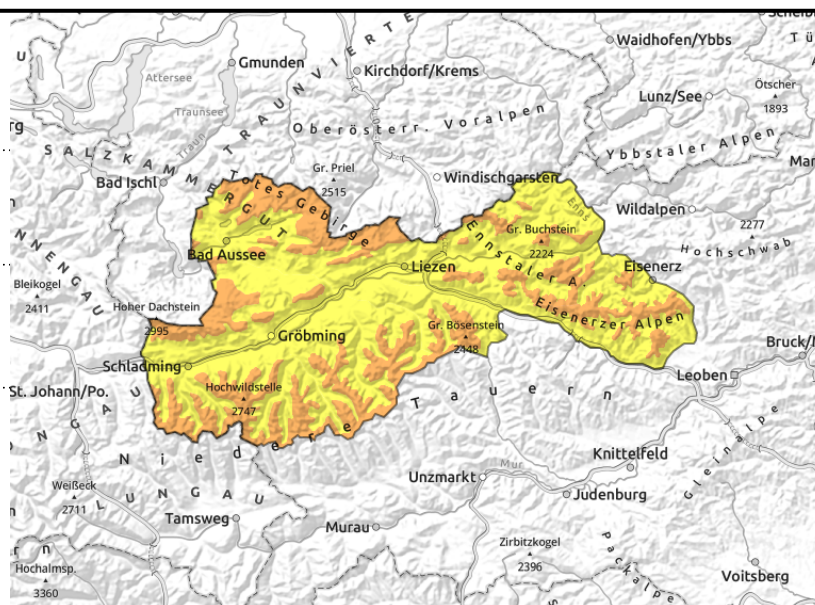
**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen**



forestline



esp. distant from ridgelines



## Abundant fresh snow and drifts - naturally triggered avalanches still possible

Avalanche danger in the Northern Alps has receded, is now considerable (in Niedere Tauern). Triggering a slab avalanche is possible even by minimum additional loading in many places. In eastern massifs, poor visibility makes assessment on-site more difficult. Naturally triggered medium-to-large avalanches are possible amid solar radiation, since deeper layers of the snowpack can be swept along.

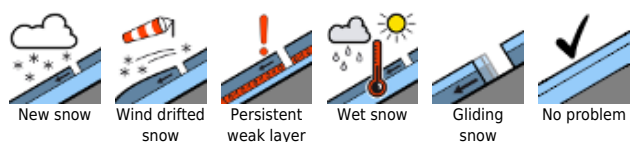
### Snowpack structure

Due to stormy winds in recent days the fresh snow has been distributed in highly varied ways. In Totes Gebirge there is more than a metre of new snow, on the northern flank of the Tauern up to 40 cm. Snowpack layering is quite unfavorable: atop an encrusted old-snow fundament, often blanketed with surface hoar, cold and loose new snow was deposited on Thursday night. With further precipitation on Saturday, heavier snow landed atop this layer in all aspects, and became increasingly prone to triggering. Also on Sunday, particularly in the eastern massifs, there was further snowfall, at low altitudes there was persistent rainfall. Summits, crests and ridges were blown bare by winds, and the fresh snowdrifts extend down to the timberline.

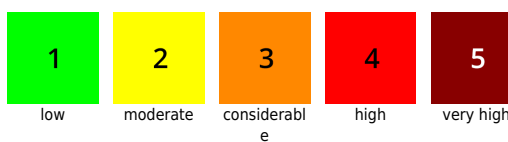
### Weather

The Eastern Alps are caught in a classic northern barrier cloud situation: high-pressure front conditions are coming from the west, further to the east the northern barrier cloud situation persists. After the latest snow showers, cloud in the Dachstein-Tauern regions will disperse in the course of the morning and it will become increasingly sunny. Only over the Tauern will high fog persist. From Ennstal Alps eastwards weather conditions will improve only gradually, most of the peaks will be veiled in fog, from Hochschwab to Rax all day long. Until midday there could be minor snowfall. Initially strong northerly winds will gradually ease. Around midday, temperatures in the western massifs will reach -5 degrees at 2000 m; -3 degrees at 1500 m; cooler in the east: -8 or -6 degrees. On Tuesday, sunny high-pressure conditions will reign temporarily. Temperatures will rise significantly at all altitudes, and winds will intensify.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

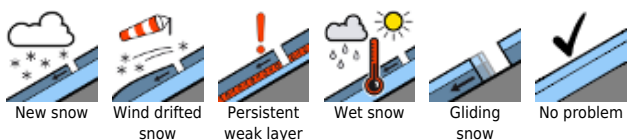


**24.01.2022**

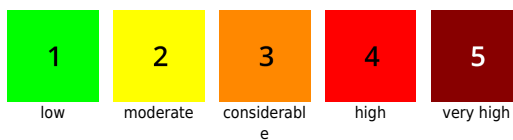
**Outlook**

Due to the higher temperatures and the resultant settling of the snowpack, the situation will relax somewhat.

**Avalanche problems**



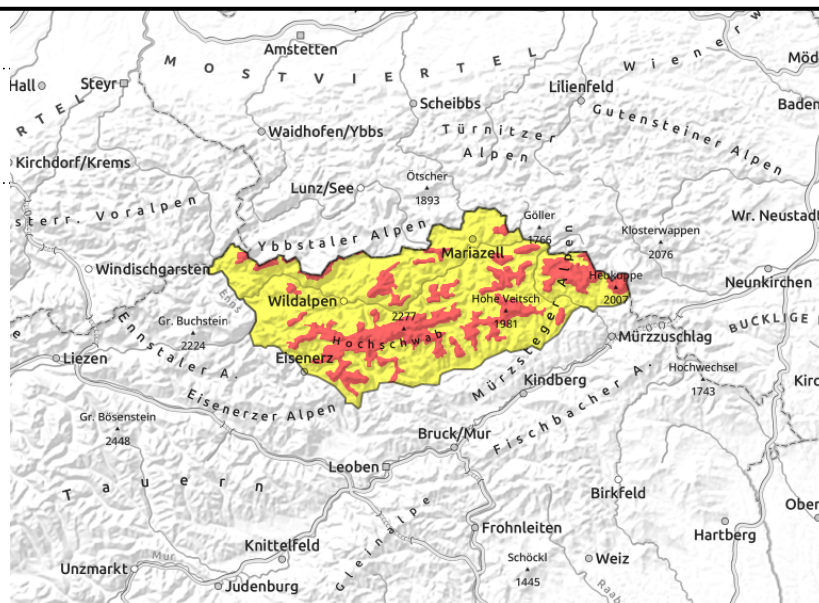
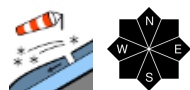
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



**Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen**



**Abundant fresh snow and drifts - naturally triggered avalanches still possible**

Avalanche danger in the eastern Northern Alps is still high. Triggering a slab avalanche is likely by minimum additional loading in many places. Poor visibility makes assessment on-site more difficult. Naturally triggered medium-to-large avalanches are possible amid solar radiation but the danger has receded. At low altitudes on very steep slopes and hillsides are possible.

**Snowpack structure**

Due to stormy winds in recent days the fresh snow has been distributed in highly varied ways. In Totes Gebirge there is more than a metre of new snow, on the northern flank of the Tauern up to 40 cm. Snowpack layering is quite unfavorable: atop an encrusted old-snow fundament, often blanketed with surface hoar, cold and loose new snow was deposited on Thursday night. With further precipitation on Saturday, heavier snow landed atop this layer in all aspects, and became increasingly prone to triggering. Also on Sunday, particularly in the eastern massifs, there was further snowfall, at low altitudes there was persistent rainfall. Summits, crests and ridges were blown bare by winds, and the fresh snowdrifts extend down to the timberline.

**Weather**

The Eastern Alps are caught in a classic northern barrier cloud situation: high-pressure front conditions are coming from the west, further to the east the northern barrier cloud situation persists. After the latest snow showers, cloud in the Dachstein-Tauern regions will disperse in the course of the morning and it will become increasingly sunny. Only over the Tauern will high fog persist. From Ennstal Alps eastwards weather conditions will improve only gradually, most of the peaks will be veiled in fog, from Hochschwab to Rax all day long. Until midday there could be minor snowfall. Initially strong northerly winds will gradually ease. Around midday, temperatures in the western massifs will reach -5 degrees at 2000 m; -3 degrees at 1500 m; cooler in the east: -8 or -6 degrees. On Tuesday, sunny high-pressure conditions will reign temporarily. Temperatures will rise significantly at all altitudes, and winds will intensify.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

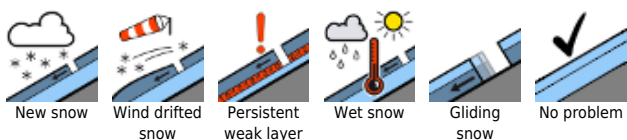


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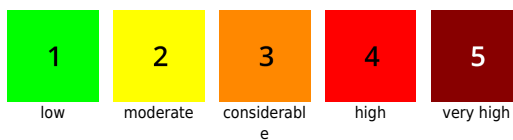
**Outlook**

Due to the higher temperatures and the resultant settling of the snowpack, the situation will relax somewhat.

**Avalanche problems**



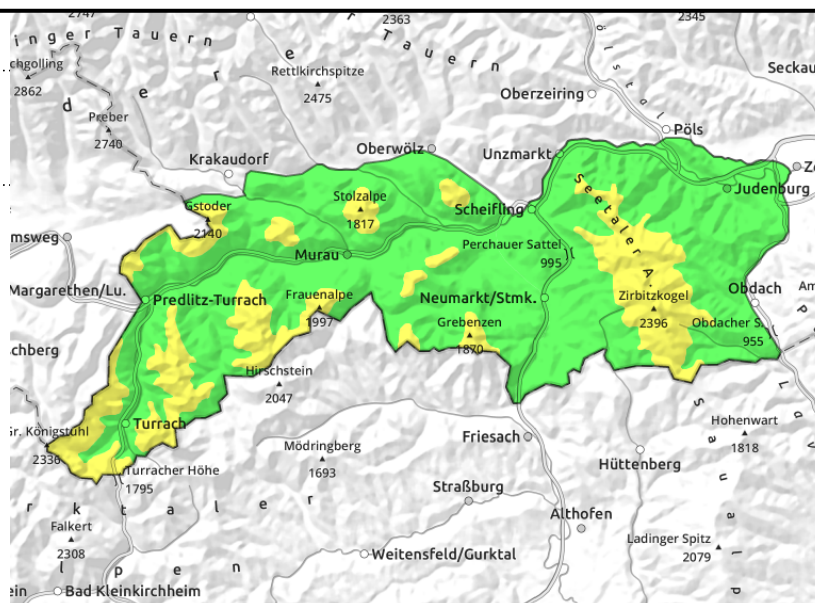
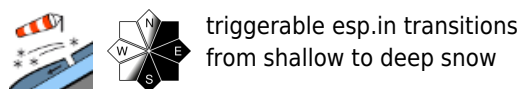
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



**Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen**



**New snowdrifts due to storm-strength winds**

Avalanche focus lies in the regions of northern Upper Styria where snowfall has been heaviest. But the fresh snowdrift accumulations on the southern flank of the Alps should not be ignored, even though the amounts of new snow were minor. Most of the drifts were deposited on E/S aspects, thus the danger is set at moderate. Even minimum additional loading can trigger avalanches. Particularly the transitions from shallow to deep snow require caution.

**Snowpack structure**

Some snowdrift accumulations have been deposited atop a hardened, often surface hoar-encrusted surface. The old snowpack beneath was able to settle well, only on shady slopes are there faceted crystals surrounding the melt-freeze crusts which weaken the snowpack. Elsewhere the snowpack is generally hard and icy.

**Weather**

The Eastern Alps are caught in a classic northern barrier cloud situation: high-pressure front conditions are coming from the west, further to the east the northern barrier cloud situation persists. After the residual clouds disperse, gradually sunshine will appear in the Gurktal and Seetal Alps on Monday morning. The initially strong northerly winds will slacken off. Temperatures will reach -4 degrees at 2000 m; 0 degrees at 1500 m.

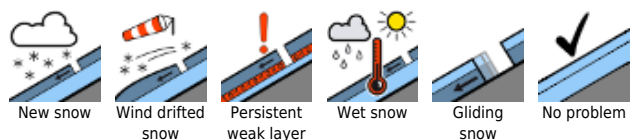
On Tuesday, sunny high-pressure conditions will reign temporarily. Temperatures will rise significantly at all altitudes, and winds will intensify.

**Outlook**

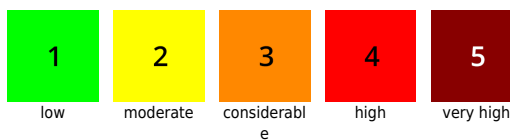
Hardly any change in the current avalanche and snow situation is expected.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

