
















Snowdrift problem at high altitudes, even below the treeline in NW massifs

	1700 m	Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Ennstaler Alpen, Rottenmanner Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schlamminger Tauern Nord, Schlamminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen		
	1500 m	Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen		
	timberline	Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen		
		Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland		
	forestline	Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet		

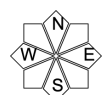
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

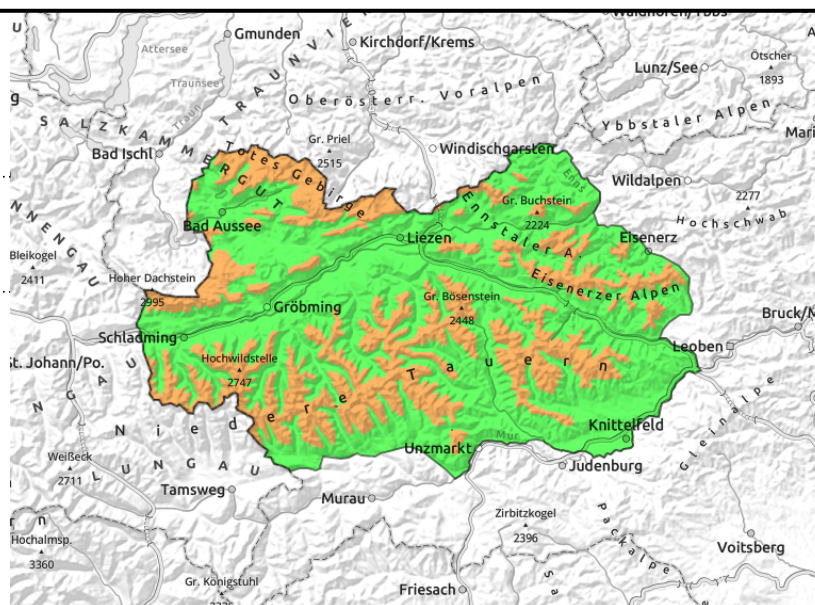
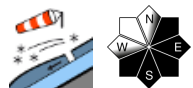


Expositions



25.01.2022

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



Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts particularly in E/W aspects

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, particularly in extended E/S aspects on leeward slopes. In the western massifs, sunny weather and mild temperatures are helping the snowpack to settle.

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. With further precipitation, heavier snow landed atop this layer in all aspects, and became increasingly prone to triggering.

Weather

The Eastern Alps are caught between a high over the Atlantic and a NE air current. From the west, high-pressure conditions are coming. Styria is divided in two: west and southwest are bathed in sunshine; the eastern massifs still endure a moist-cold climate and low lying clouds. Temperatures in the western massifs will reach -2 degrees at 2000 m; -2 degrees at 1500 m in the west, -5 in the east. On the eastern rim of the Alps, strong NW winds will rise.

Wednesday, quite similar. The high over the Azores will expand, but the eastern regions of Styria will remain moist. In the course of the afternoon the clouds will disperse somewhat. The NW winds will remain strong here, unlike in the other regions.

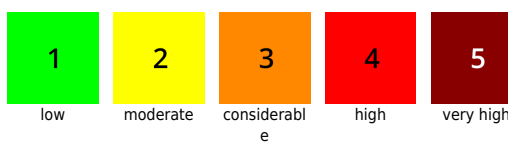
Outlook

Despite higher temperatures and the resultant settling of the snowpack, the situation will persist.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings





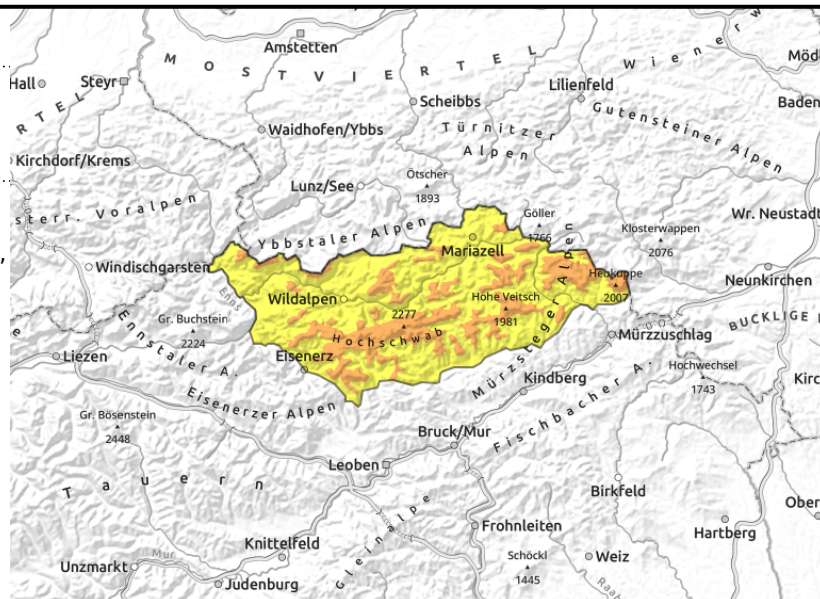
Expositions



Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen



  exposed terrain windblown, distant from ridges, forest rims, forest clearances



Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts particularly in E/W aspects, including in wooded zones

Avalanche danger in the eastern Northern Alps has decreased slightly, is now considerable above 1500 m. Triggering a slab avalanche is likely by minimum additional loading in many places, particularly in extended E/S aspects. The western massifs have sunshine and mild temperatures, which is rapidly settling the snowpack, this process is delayed in the eastern massifs due to unfavorable weather. Here, trigger-sensitive drifts can reach down to forested zones.

Snowpack structure

Due to stormy winds in recent days the fresh snow has been distributed in highly varied ways. In Hochschwab region up to 70 cm. Snowpack layering is quite unfavorable: atop an encrusted old-snow fundament, often blanketed with surface hoar, cold and loose new snow was deposited. With further precipitation heavier snow landed atop this layer in all aspects, and became increasingly prone to triggering. Exposed terrain is windblown or compressed. Most of the snow lies in zones distant from ridgelines down to the forests.

Weather

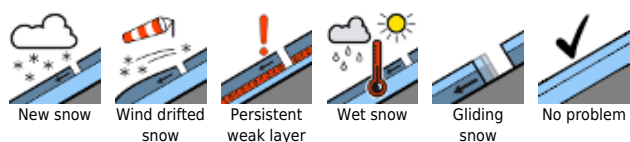
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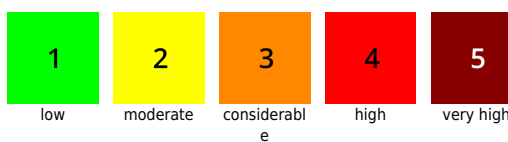
Outlook

Little change in the avalanche situation.

Avalanche problems



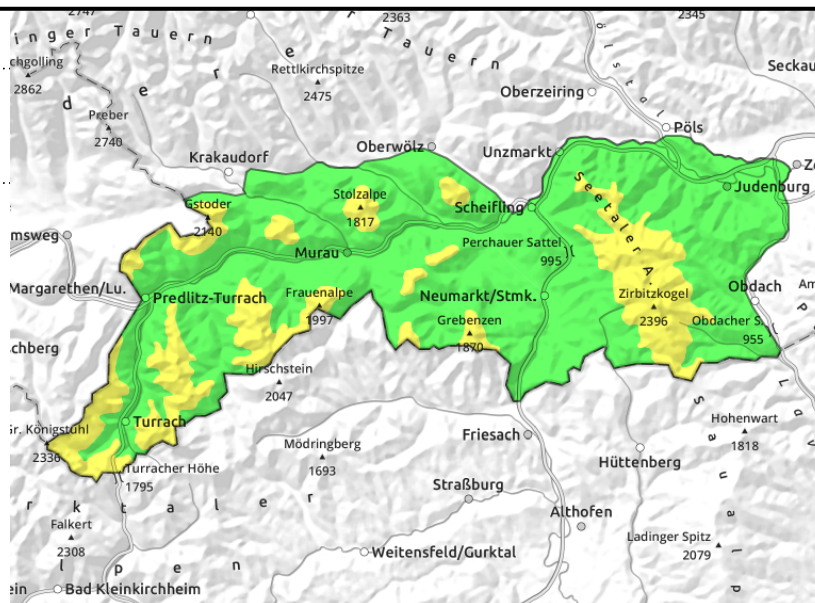
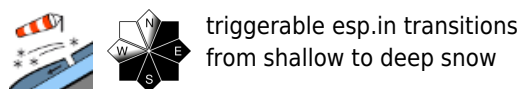
Danger ratings



Expositions



Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen



Older 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

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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

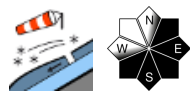


Expositions

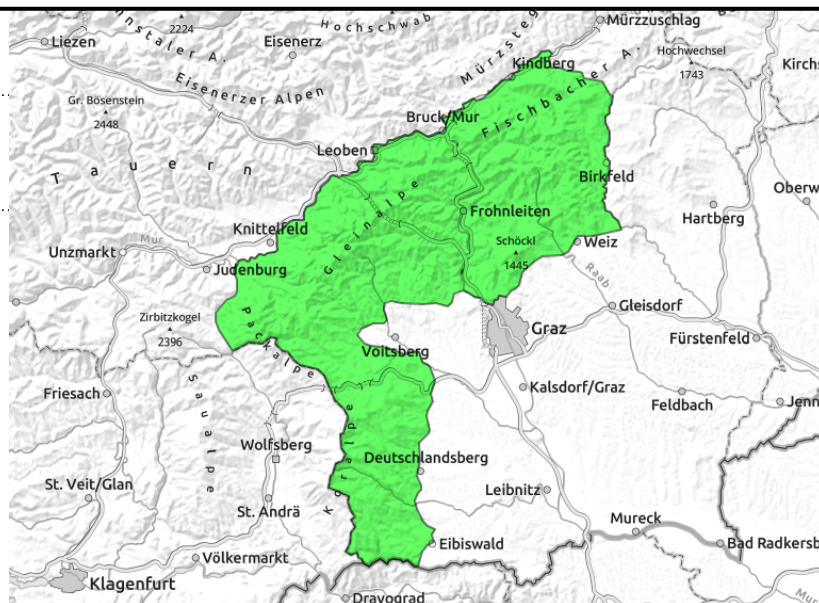


25.01.2022

Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland



thin, small snowdrift patches



Heed older snowdrift patches

In rimline massifs the avalanche danger is low. But the fresh snowdrifts on the southern flank of the Alps should not be overlooked which formed with the ongoing influence of storm-strength NW winds. A small slab can be triggered.

Snowpack structure

Between Koralpe and Wechsel region there has been only minor snowfall. Some snow fell in the Fischbacher and Mürztaler Alps, as well as Gleinalpe. The plateaus are windblown in the force of permanently strong winds, on leeward slopes some drifts have been generated which now cover soft layers or surface hoar.

Weather

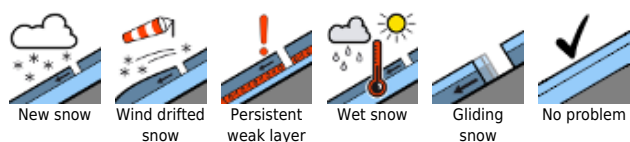
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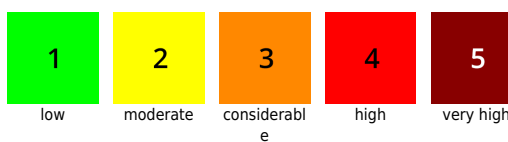
Outlook

No change in the current avalanche and snow situation is expected.

Avalanche problems



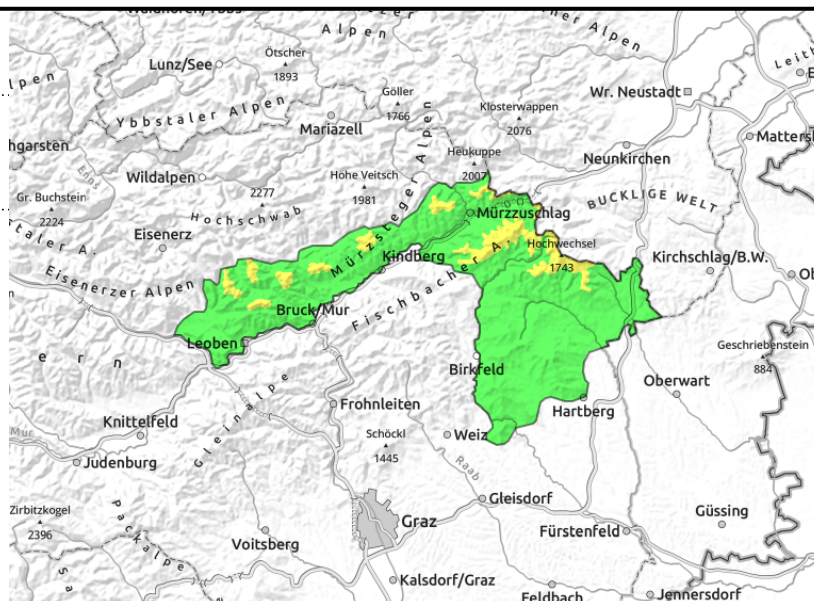
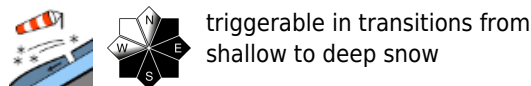
Danger ratings



Expositions



Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet



Heed fresh snowdrifts

In the western Fischbacher and Mürztaler Alps, danger above the treeline is moderate. Caution urged on slopes where fresh snow and wind impact have generated new drifts which can in isolated cases trigger a small slab. Wind-loaded slopes are mostly in E/S/W aspects. Caution urged below cornices and in transitions from shallow to deeper snow.

Snowpack structure

In the rimline ranges of Styria, only Fischbacher and Mürztaler Alps, and Gleinalpe, had fresh snow registered. Ongoing strong winds have created windblown plateaus, on leeward slopes there were fresh drifts generated which now blanket soft layers or surface hoar.

Weather

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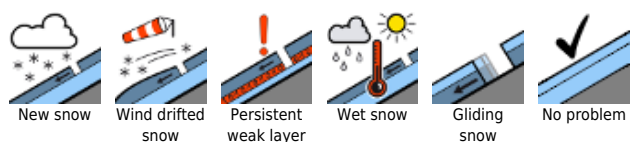
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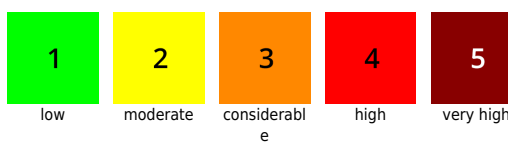
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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

