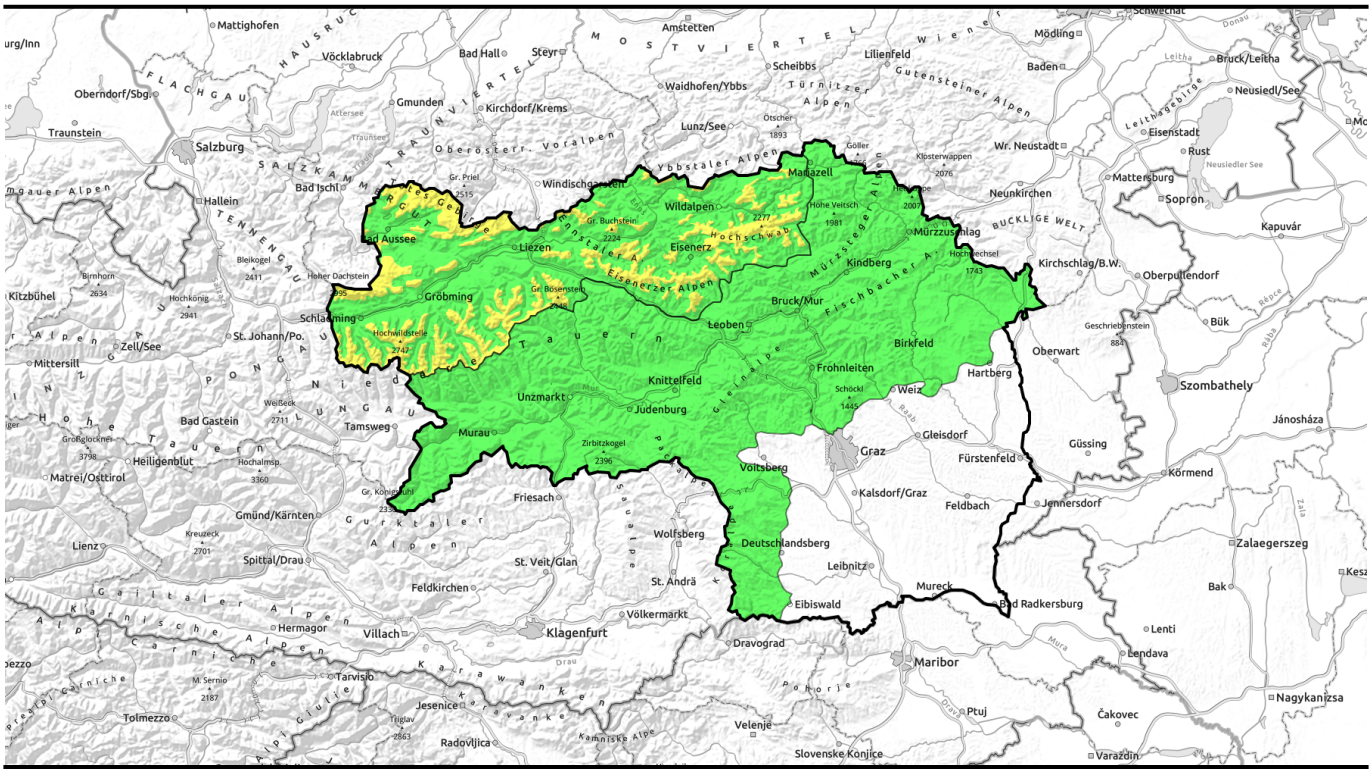
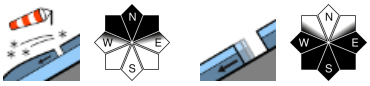
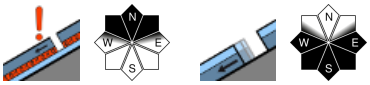
Avalanche report from 13.02.2022, 18:00 h *by Hatvan Veronika*

14.02.2022



At high altitudes snowdrift patches, weak layers on shady slopes. Increasing glide-snow activity on sunny slopes.

2 1 1800 m	Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Ennstaler Alpen, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen	
1	Koralpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Seetaler Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Mürztaler Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen	

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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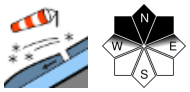
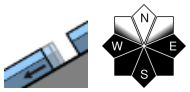
Das Land Steiermark

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

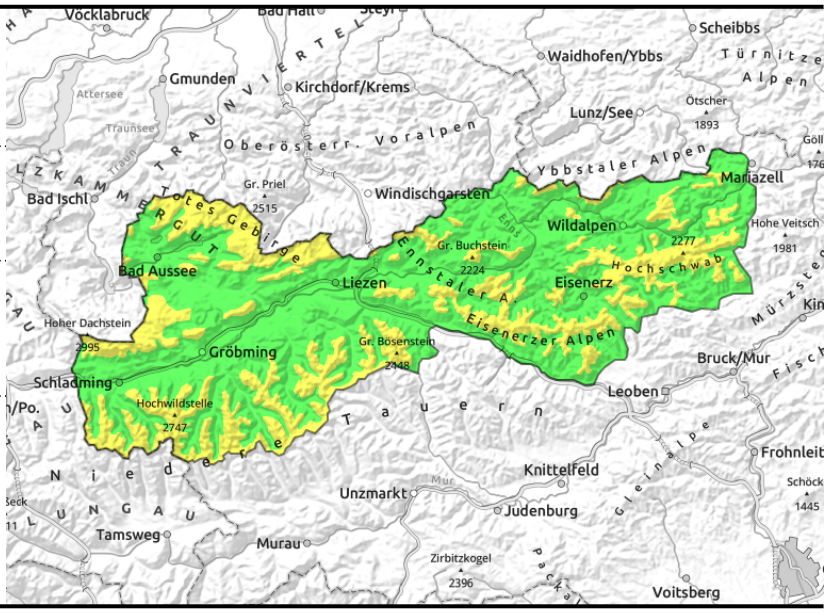
1800 m



thin, small snowdrift patches, above treeline, in gullies, steep bowls, behind protruberances



in extremely steep grass-covered terrain



MODERATE avalanche danger at high altitude. HEED shady snowdrift masses and weak layers in old snowpack. Increasingly frequent glide-snow avalanches on sunny slopes.

Above 1800 m avalanche danger is MODERATE, below that altitude danger is LOW. Avalanche prone locations are found on shady slopes, in transitions from shallow to deep snow, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind protruberances. Drifted masses can be triggered often by minimum additional loading, in isolated cases they can fracture to deeper down weak layers and grow to medium-to-large size. On sunny grass-covered slopes, increasingly frequent glide-snow avalanches can be expected. Glide cracks should be seen as red flags. In steep rough and rocky terrain, increasingly frequent moist loose-snow slides can be expected during the day.

Snowpack structure

On sunny slopes the snowpack surface usually has a melt-freeze crust capable of bearing loads which then forfeits its firmness during the day. Beneath it is a well consolidated snowpack. On shady slopes there are some snowdrift accumulations which are deposited atop a soft snowpack surface or a wind-crust. In addition, there are weak layer embedded inside the snowpack. In low-altitude exposed zones and forested areas on shady slopes the snowpack surface is often soft or even powdery. On sunny steep grass-covered slopes fishbones (glide cracks) have formed. In steep rough and rocky terrain the snowpack surface can forfeit firmness during the daytime due to solar radiation.

Weather

Monday will be sunny, outstanding visibility. Winds will be moderate to brisk from west to sough. At 2000 m: 0 degrees at midday. Towards evening, clouds will move in from the southwest.

Outlook

On Tuesday, snowfall and winds from the northwest. At high altitudes, temperatures will drop. Increasing avalanche danger amid stormy conditions.

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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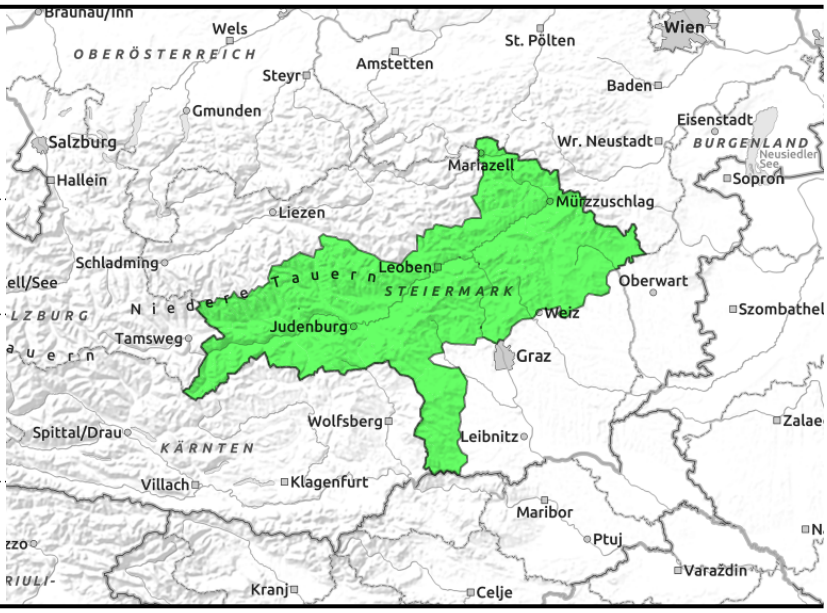
Koralpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Seetaler Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Mürztaler Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen



1

north-facing slopes, isolated, triggerable at gully and bowl rims, transitions from shallow to deep snow

seldom, in extremely steep terrain

LOW avalanche danger, but isolated danger zones on shady high-altitude slopes. Glide-snow activity on south-facing slopes. Glide-snow activity on south-facing slopes.

LOW avalanche danger prevails. Isolated avalanche prone locations occur especially on shady slopes in transitions from shallow to deep snow (persistent weak layer), and on east-facing slopes and behind protruberances. . In isolated cases, the weak layers in the old snow can trigger a medium-to-large sized avalanche. On sunny slopes, steep grass-covered terrain can expect naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches. Glide cracks (‘fishbones’) should be seen as red flags.

Snowpack structure

On sunny slopes the snowpack is covered by a melt-freeze crust. On shady slopes the weak layers deeper down inside the snowpack are a threat. On sunny slopes, glide cracks have formed on steep grass-covered slopes.
In addition, local small snowdrift masses occur atop a very soft surface or a wind-crust. On sunny steep grass-covered slopes glide cracks have formed.

Weather

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Outlook

On Tuesday, snowfall and winds from the northwest. At high altitudes, temperatures will drop. Increasing avalanche danger amid stormy conditions.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

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Expositions