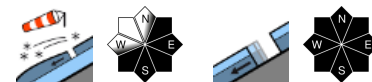


## Windblown crests and ridges, snowdrifts distant from ridges and down to treeline

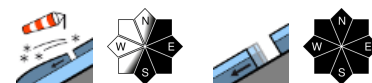


1700 m

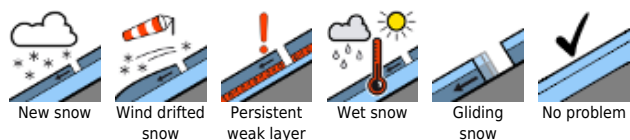
Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürtzsteiger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen



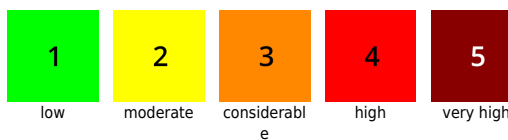
Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Mürtztaler Alpen, Koralpe



### Avalanche problems



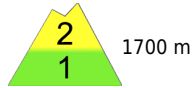
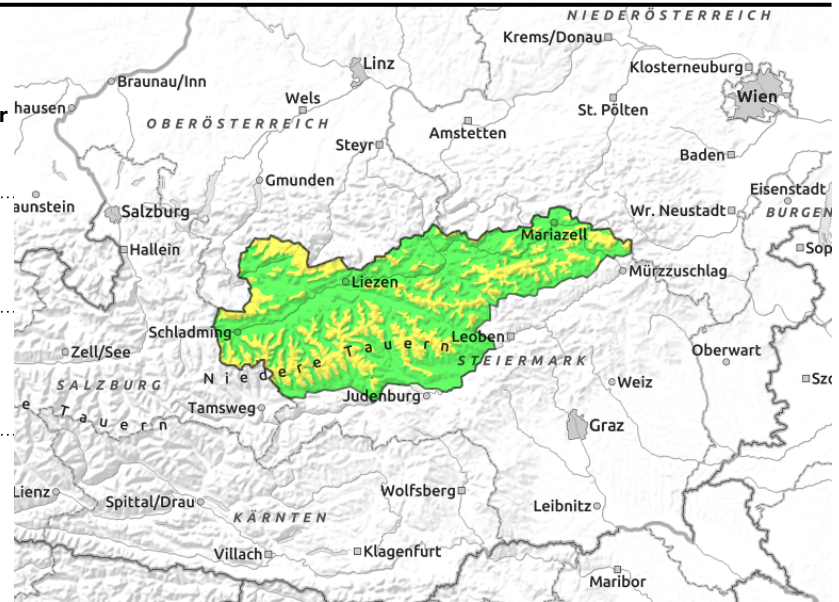
### Danger ratings





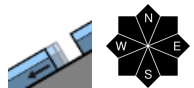
### Expositions



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



  distant-from-ridgeline slopes down to treeline



**HEED snowdrift accumulations above 1700 m. AVOID zones below glide cracks.**

Avalanche danger is low, above 1700 m danger is moderate. Snowdrifts are continually be displaced and re-deposited, danger zones are thus small and distributed in highly varied patterns. Bonding between melt-freeze encrusted old snow and drifts is poor. A slab can trigger most likely in transitions from shallow to deep snow by large additional loading. On all steep slopes where the ground is smooth, heavy gliding movements are being observed, particularly on sunny slopes. On shady high altitude slopes, there is still a persistent weak layer, most recently in old blanketed surface hoar or faceted crystals beneath melt-freeze crusts. In exposed terrain, e.g. windblown gullies, it is hard and icy, there is a risk of being forced to take a fall.

**Snowpack structure**

The shift from higher to lower temperatures has stabilized the snowpack. At low altitudes the surfaces become soft during the day. At higher altitudes they remain melt-freeze encrusted, on shady slopes with compacted powder. On shady slopes, often hardened compressed powder. Fresh drifts (shallow) were generated particularly on distant-from-ridgeline slopes down to the treeline.

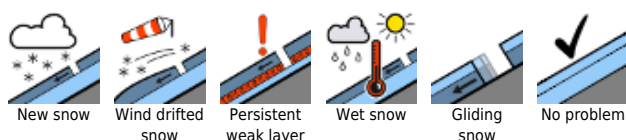
**Weather**

A stormy westerly air current still dominates our weather. Following a dry but not clear night, a cold front will traverse the northern flank of the Alps on Monday, bringing low lying cloud and about 10 cm of fresh snow (above 800 m) to the region between Dachstein and Hochschwab. In the afternoon the precipitation will stop, the clouds temporarily disperse. As the front passes through, winds from west to northwest can reach gale strength, and it will remain stormy. Temperatures will drop significantly. At 2000 m: from 0 degrees in early morning to -8 degrees at midday; at 1500 m from +3 to -4 degrees.

As a result of the cold front, the clouds bringing precipitation will also reach the southern regions, and winds will intensify. Sunshine will be rare.

On Tuesday the air current will shift to northwesterly and it will become moister. By Wednesday afternoon, northern barrier clouds will bring up to 30 cm of fresh snow along the Northern Alps. In the southern massifs, it will remain largely dry.

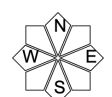
**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

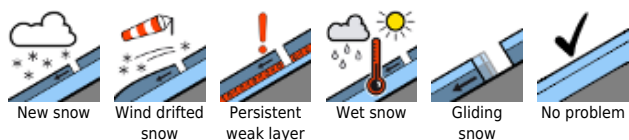


**21.02.2022**

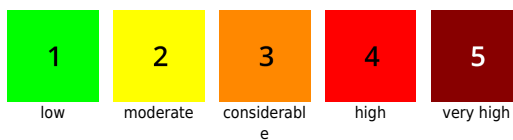
**Outlook**

Due to storm strength winds and the fresh snow generating new snowdrift accumulations, avalanche danger will increase.

**Avalanche problems**



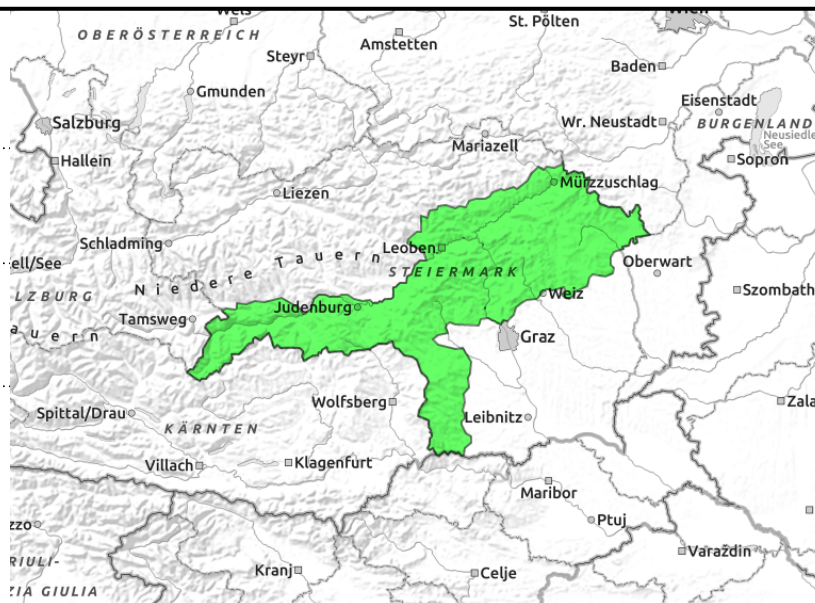
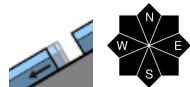
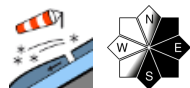
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



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



**Heed isolated snowdrift accumulations, recognizable by wind signs. AVOID zones below glide cracks.**

Avalanche danger is low, avoid zones beneath glide cracks since the danger of glide-snow avalanches stands in the foreground in regions where snowfall has been heaviest.

Due to lack of snow but permanent wind-impact, new snowdrifts have not generated significantly. Isolated patches are small. Large-area weak layers are currently unlikely.

On shady slopes at high altitudes there is still a persistent weak layer, most recently in old blanketed surface hoar or faceted crystals beneath melt-freeze crusts. In exposed terrain, e.g. windblown gullies, it is hard and icy, there is a risk of being forced to take a fall.

**Snowpack structure**

The shift from higher to lower temperatures has stabilized the snowpack. At higher altitudes the snowpacks remain melt-freeze encrusted, on shady slopes with compacted powder. Due to lack of new snow the hardened old snowpack was only able to generate small and shallow snowdrifts.

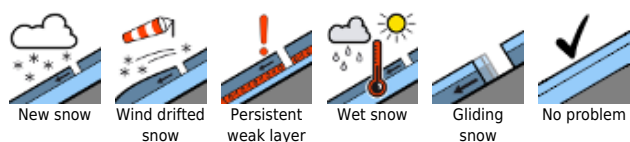
**Weather**

A stormy westerly air current still dominates our weather. Following a dry but not clear night, a cold front will traverse the northern flank of the Alps on Monday, bringing low lying cloud and about 10 cm of fresh snow (above 800 m) to the region between Dachstein and Hochschwab. In the afternoon the precipitation will stop, the clouds temporarily disperse. As the front passes through, winds from west to northwest can reach gale strength, and it will remain stormy. Temperatures will drop significantly. At 2000 m: from 0 degrees in early morning to -8 degrees at midday; at 1500 m from +3 to -4 degrees.

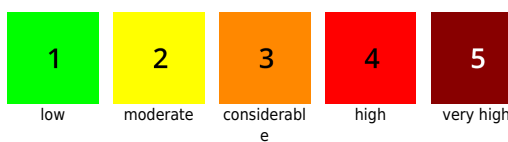
As a result of the cold front, the clouds bringing precipitation will also reach the southern regions, and winds will intensify. Sunshine will be rare.

On Tuesday the air current will shift to northwesterly and it will become moister. By Wednesday afternoon, northern barrier clouds will bring up to 30 cm of fresh snow along the Northern Alps. In the southern massifs, it will remain largely dry.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



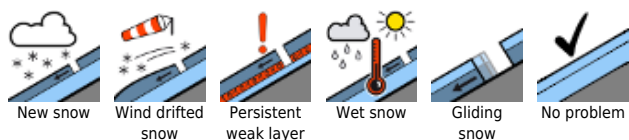
**21.02.2022**

**Outlook**

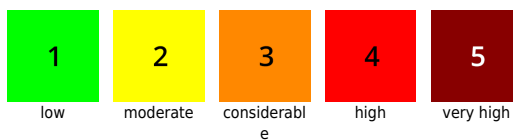
Due to storm strength winds and the fresh snow generating new snowdrift accumulations, avalanche danger will increase slightly.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

