


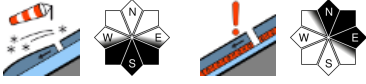


Caution: persistent weak layer on very steep shady slopes at high altitudes. Fresh snowdrifts in the eastern massifs.

	<p>Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Mürtzaler Alpen, Seckauer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen</p>	
	<p>Hochschwabgebiet, Mürtzsteger Alpen</p>	

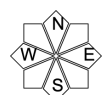
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

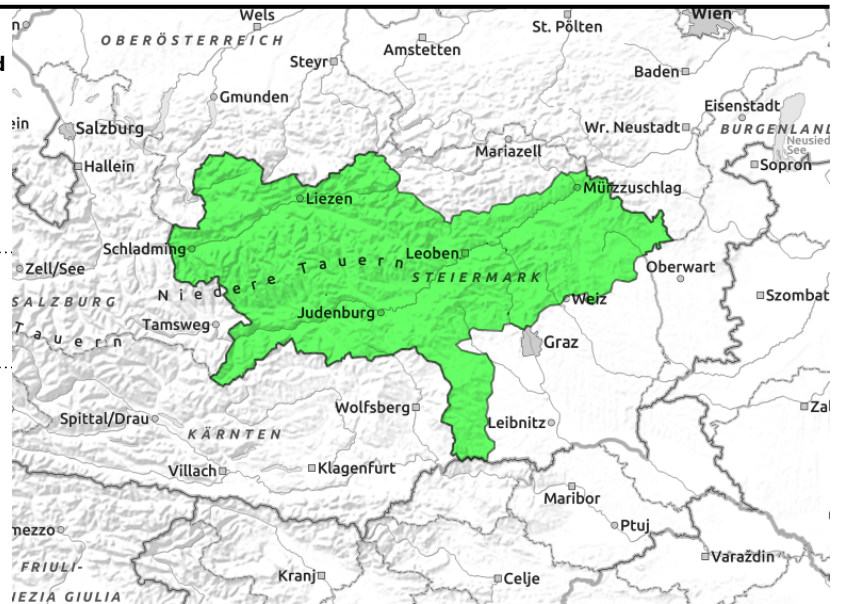


09.03.2022

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



triggerable in few backcountry spots



Favorable conditions for backcountry tours continue

Low danger prevails in Styria. Isolated avalanche prone locations occur on N/E-facing slopes, where there is a persistent weak layer (deeply embedded). A slab avalanche triggering on extremely steep shady slopes cannot be ruled out.

Since the loose powder cover cannot bond with the crusts beneath it, there is acute risk of falling on very steep slopes.

Snowpack structure

Along the Niedere Tauern and Northern Alps the compact old snowpack is melt-freeze encrusted and, depending on aspect, more or less capable of bearing loads. While sunny slopes have melt-freeze crusts, shady slopes have hardened, often icy surfaces. Atop them in wind-protected zones is often loose powder, mostly without bonding to the old snowpack beneath. Also in shady forest lanes the snow is (because of the cold) unbonded and quite loose.

South of the Mur-Mürz Rift the snowpack is also stable, snow depths are meagre. Melt-freeze and wind crusts tend to dominate. In zones where the snow is shallow the snowpack is expansively metamorphosed (faceted).

Weather

A pronounced high-pressure front over Central Europe is the force behind our weather. Styria lies at its eastern edge, thus intermediate-altitude clouds can be expected in the rimline ranges, these will disperse in the course of the morning. By midday, sunshine is expected throughout the mountains. The NE winds will be light, brisker later in the day. Temperatures at midday at 2000 m will be -5 degrees; at 1500 m: -1 degree; even milder near the Gurktal Alps: -2 to +2 degrees.

Thursday will be cloudless in Styria, only in the furthestmost eastern regions will there be some low lying clouds. Winds will be light. In the west, milder than in the east.

Outlook

Little change is expected in the avalanche situation, the favourable conditions will dominate.

Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



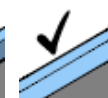
Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerable



4

high



5

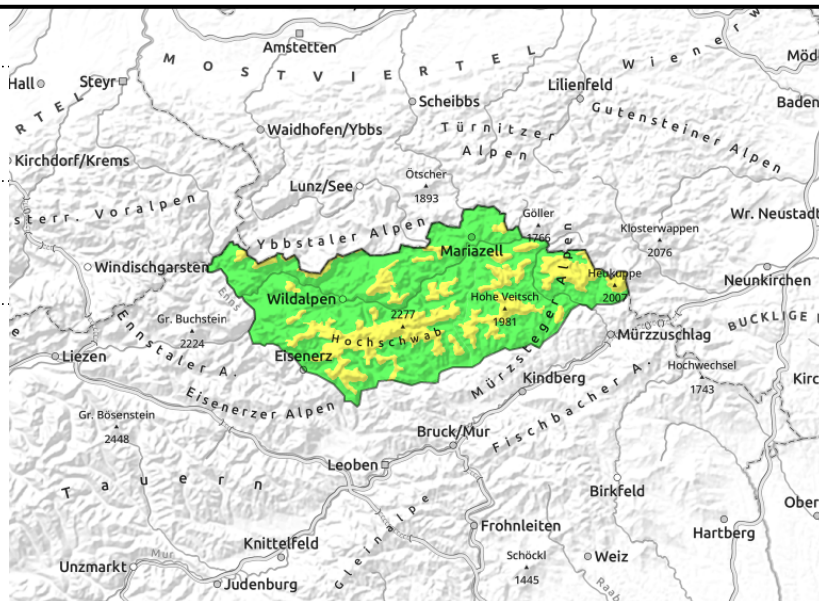
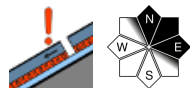
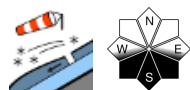
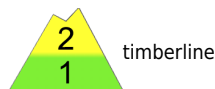
very high

Expositions



09.03.2022

Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen



Snowdrifts particularly on south-facing slopes

In the eastern sector of the Northern Alps, moderate danger prevails, due to fresh, brittle snowdrifts which since Monday have been deposited on steep south-facing slopes, particularly in ridgeline terrain down to the treeline. A slab behind protruberances and at entries into gullies and bowls can generally be triggered by minimum additional loading. A cautious route selection can avoid the avalanche prone locations.

Isolated avalanche danger zones occur on N/E facing slopes, where there is a persistent weak layer deeply embedded. Triggering a slab cannot be ruled out on shady, extremely steep slopes.

The loose powder cannot bond well with the melt-freeze crusts and icy layer beneath it, thus, there is high risk of falling on very steep slopes.

Snowpack structure

From Hochschwab over Veitsch and Schnealpe all the way to the Rax, the compact old snowpack surface is melt-freeze encrusted and, depending on aspect, more or less capable of bearing loads. While on sunny slopes there is still melt-freeze encrusting, on shady slopes the surface is hard, often icy. Atop of it in wind-protected zones is often powder, mostly unbonded with the old snow beneath it. The often strong northerly winds have transported the cold snow since Monday to south-facing slopes.

Weather

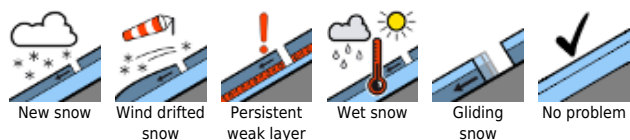
A pronounced high-pressure front over Central Europe is the force behind our weather. Styria lies at its eastern edge, thus intermediate-altitude clouds can be expected in the rimline ranges, these will disperse in the course of the morning. By midday, sunshine is expected throughout the mountains. The NE winds will be light, brisker later in the day. Temperatures at midday at 2000 m will be -5 degrees; at 1500 m: -1 degree; even milder near the Gurktal Alps: -2 to +2 degrees.

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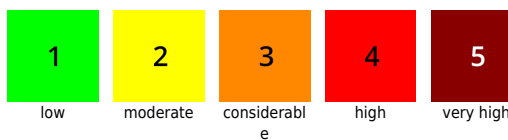
Outlook

Since the snow will settle further on sunny slopes, avalanche danger will continue to diminish.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



09.03.2022

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted
snow



Persistent
weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding
snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerabl
e



4

high



5

very high

Expositions

