

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



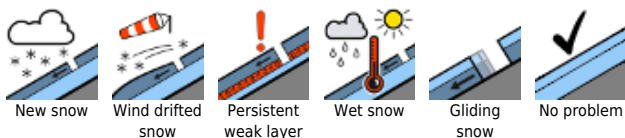
Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Mürztaler Alpen, Seckauer Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Nördliche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



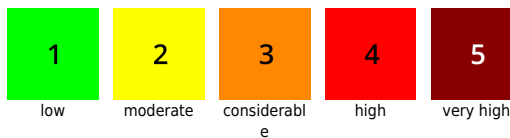
Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

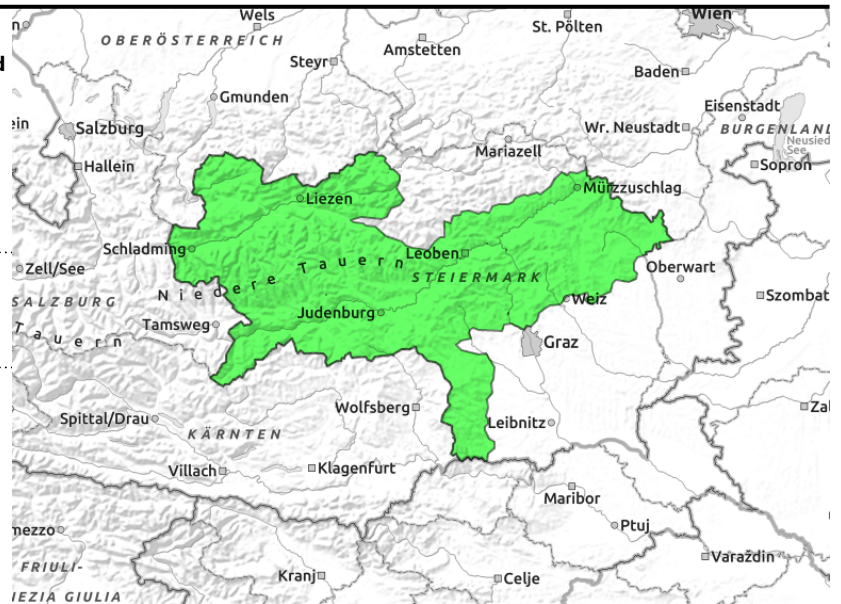


10.03.2022

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



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: tranquil, mild and sunny. 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 -7 degrees; at 1500 m: -4 degrees; other massifs have less wind and milder temperatures: -2 to +2 degrees at 2000 and 1500 m.

Friday will be quite sunny, but gusty SE winds will arise, temperatures will recede (except in Totes Gebirge, Dachstein and Schladminger Tauern).

Outlook

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

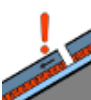
Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



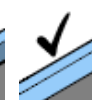
Persistent weak layer



Wet snow

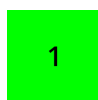


Gliding snow



No problem

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerable



4

high



5

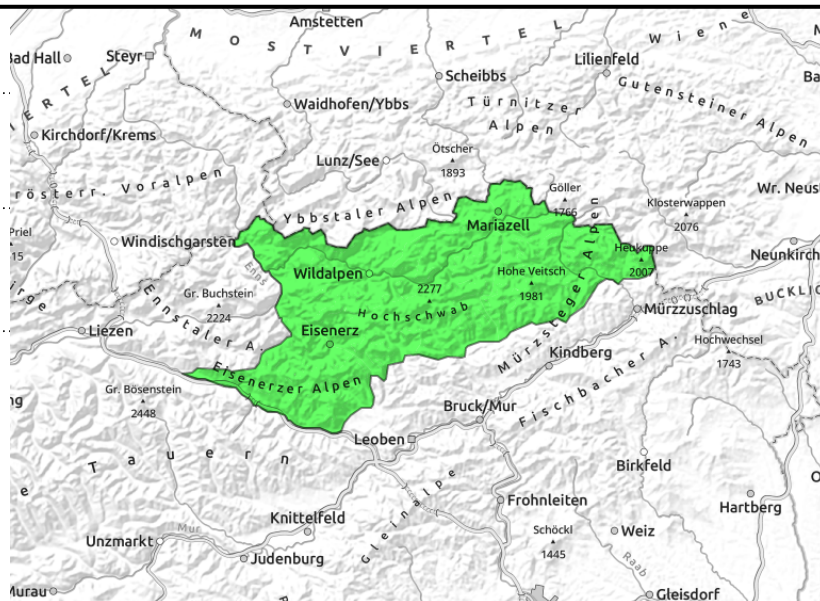
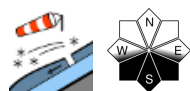
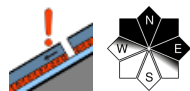
very high

Expositions



10.03.2022

Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen



Low avalanche danger, still isolated avalanche prone locations in shady zones

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.

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

Over the last few days the powdery snow on north-facing slopes and some fresh snow have been transported by northerly winds. In leeward terrain small snowdrifts have accumulated, some deposited atop surface hoar or faceted crystals, and therefore instable. Elsewhere the snowpack on sunny slopes is well consolidated. On shady slopes there is powder which blankets older snowdrift accumulations which themselves lie atop melt-freeze crusts and faceted crystals. The faceted layers are unlikely to trigger. Beneath them is a compact old snowpack. Summit zones are often windblown, icy or have only a shallow layer of snow.

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. From Hochschwab eastwards and in the region of the Styrian rimline ranges, brisk NE winds, midday temperatures will reach -7 degrees at midday, at 1500 m -4 degrees. Less wind and milder in the other Styrian massifs: at 2000 m, -2 degrees; at 1500 m, +2 degrees.

Friday will be quite sunny, but gusty SE winds will arise, temperatures will recede (except in Totes Gebirge, Dachstein and Schladminger Tauern).

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



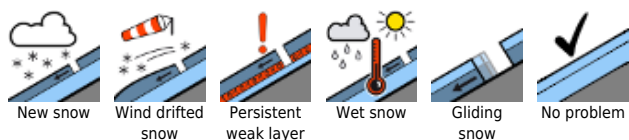
10.03.2022

Outlook

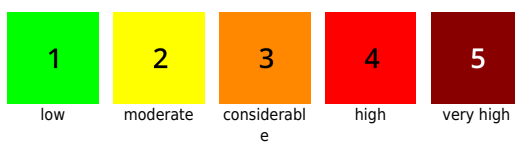
Avalanche danger is expected to remain unchanged.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

