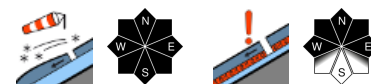


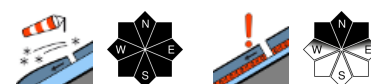
## Snowdrifts creating moderate danger at high altitudes, despite shallow snowpack



forrestline  
Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Mürztaler Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen



Stub- und Gleinalpe, Korralpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet



### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

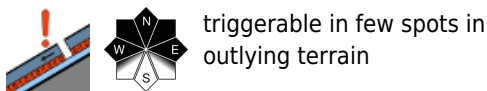
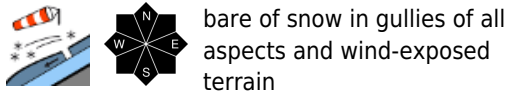


### Expositions



**14.12.2022**

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



## Moderate avalanche danger in all aspects above the treeline due to snowdrifts

In northern and western ranges of Styria, moderate avalanche danger prevails above the timberline. In some danger zones, slabs can be triggered through addition loading. These avalanche prone locations are found behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain and at the entries into gullies and bowls in all aspects. Due to the persistent weak layer there are also additional isolated danger zones on steep north-facing slopes which (unlike the problem with snowdrifts) are very difficult to recognize.

### Snowpack structure

The snowpack fundament is still shallow, often fragmented but relatively instable due to a sequence of melt-freeze crusts and soft layers with faceted crystals (persistent weak layer). In some places, surface hoar has formed. Below about 1500 m there is still no cohesive, area-wide snowpack in the northern regions of Styria. Since Friday, 20 to 40 cm of cold fresh snow has been registered, transported by strong N/SW winds into gullies, bowls and to the edges of forests and, in general, onto east-facing and south-facing slopes. Since Wednesday, in addition, north-facing slopes have also had snowdrifts deposited on them. In many places, there is unbonded powder snow. Exposed zones are totally blown bare.

### Weather

On Wednesday, skies in Styria will be largely overcast, sunshine is possible only in the south. But there will be no precipitation. Cloud level is mostly above the summits, thus, visibility will be good. Temperatures at 2000 m will rise from -10 in early morning to +1 in the afternoon, warmth arriving earlier in the west than in the east. Winds in the western regions will be moderate, in the eastern regions strong, from south to southwest.

On Thursday, mild, with strong westerly winds in northern regions of Styria, perhaps a bit of snowfall. On Friday, the next perturbation will reach us, bringing lower temperatures and fresh snow in the northern barrier cloud regions.

### Outlook

The higher temperatures will lead, for a brief time, to small naturally triggered avalanches and fracturing cornices. The snowdrift problem will recede.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

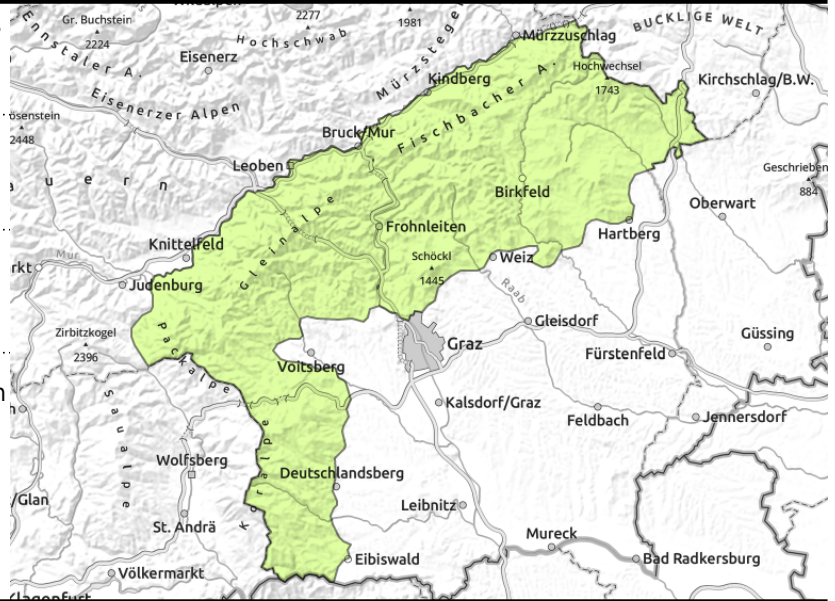


#### Expositions



14.12.2022

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



exposed terrain bare of snow



triggerable in few spots in open terrain

Low avalanche danger. Isolated danger zones due to fresh drifts.

Avalanche danger in the borderline ranges is low, but isolated avalanche prone locations exist where small slab avalanches can be triggered. The danger zones: freshly generated snowdrift locations near ridgelines, behind discontinuities in the terrain, at the entries into gullies and bowls and at forest edges. Nevertheless, the releases will be small-sized.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack fundament in the borderline mountain ranges is melt-freeze encrusted for the most part, but also riddled with weak intermediate layers and surface hoar. Since Friday, 20 cm of fresh, cold snow has been added, then transported by strong N/SW winds and deposited in gullies, bowls, forest edges and in general on east-facing and south-facing slopes.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

