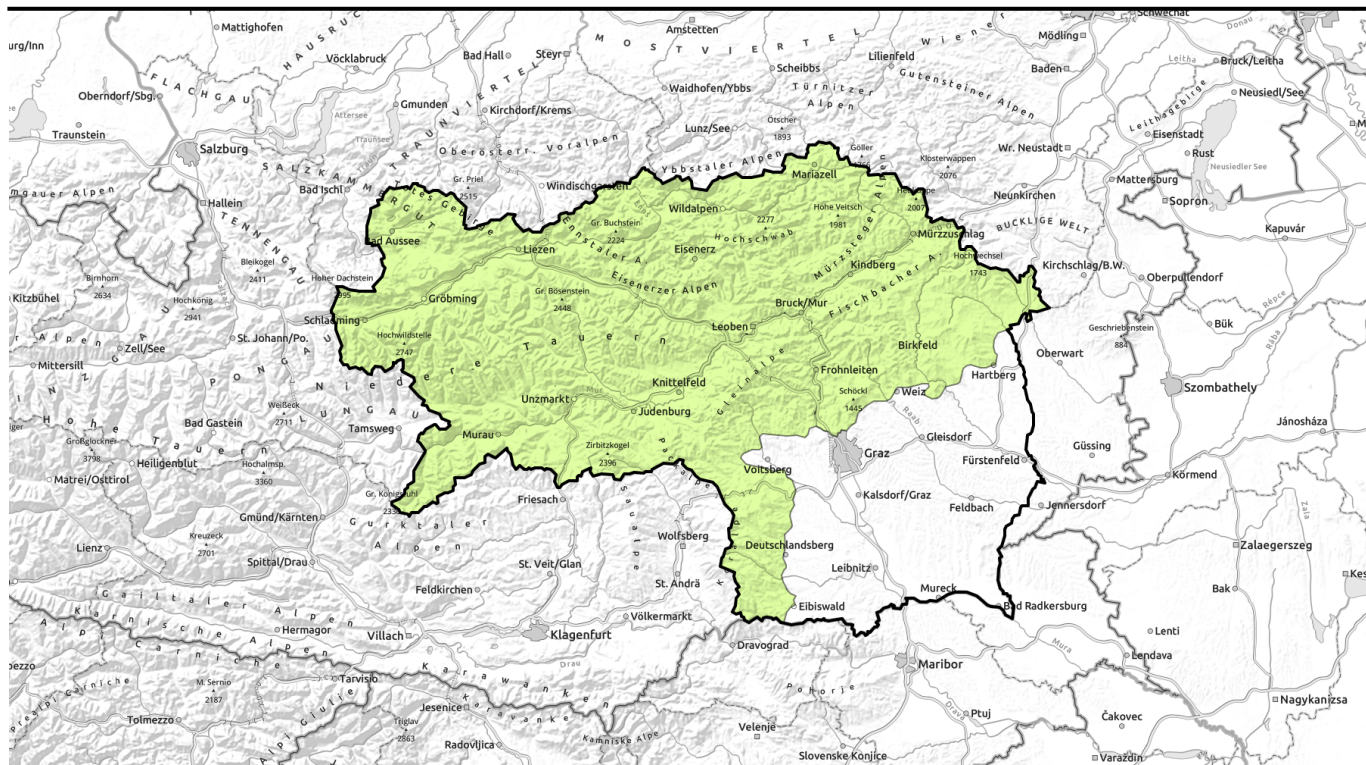


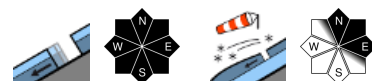
Avalanche report for Sunday, 01.01.2023



Low avalanche danger, only isolated avalanche prone locations



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



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Sunday, 01.01.2023

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



seldom, in extremely steep terrain



older shallow ridgeline snowdrift patches at high altitudes

Not much snow, low avalanche danger but isolated avalanche prone locations at high altitudes in the Northern Alps

Avalanche danger throughout Styria's mountains is low, isolated avalanche prone locations (older small ridgeline snowdrift accumulations) occur at high altitudes of the Dachstein and Totes Gebirge Massif on N/E slopes at entry points into steep gullies and bowls and in general behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain in isolated cases where small slab avalanches can be triggered in isolated cases. Attentiveness is required especially towards the snowdrift accumulations on shady slopes. Below 2000 m on steep grassy slopes in all aspects, naturally triggered avalanches can be expected. Open glide cracks are danger signals, avoid those zones. Due to the shallow snow depths, often with melt-freeze encrusted or surface-hoar blanketed surfaces, the risks of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

Snowpack structure

In general, snow depths are extremely below average for this juncture of the season. The snowpack below 1700 m is fragmented. Up to over 2000 m the snowpack is at very least moist. Only at high altitudes is there a cohesive snowpack, and a stable snowpack fundament. Older snowdrift patches have been able to consolidate in places, particularly on high altitude shady slopes the drifts are poorly bonded with the old snowpack below. Below 2000 m the shallow snowpack on steep grassy slopes is gliding away. At intermediate altitudes the slopes are becoming bare of snow. The old snow is moist down to the ground.

Weather

In the new year, pleasant, extremely mild weather will continue. On the night of New Year's Eve it will remain unusually mild. During the daytime on New Year's Day, temperatures will recede slightly, it will be quite sunny with only a few cirrus clouds at high altitude. At 2000 m: 7 degrees. Moderate SE/SW winds.

Outlook

No change is expected in avalanche danger levels.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



Cornices



No problem

Danger ratings



1 low



2 moderate



3 considerable



4 high



5 very high

Expositions

