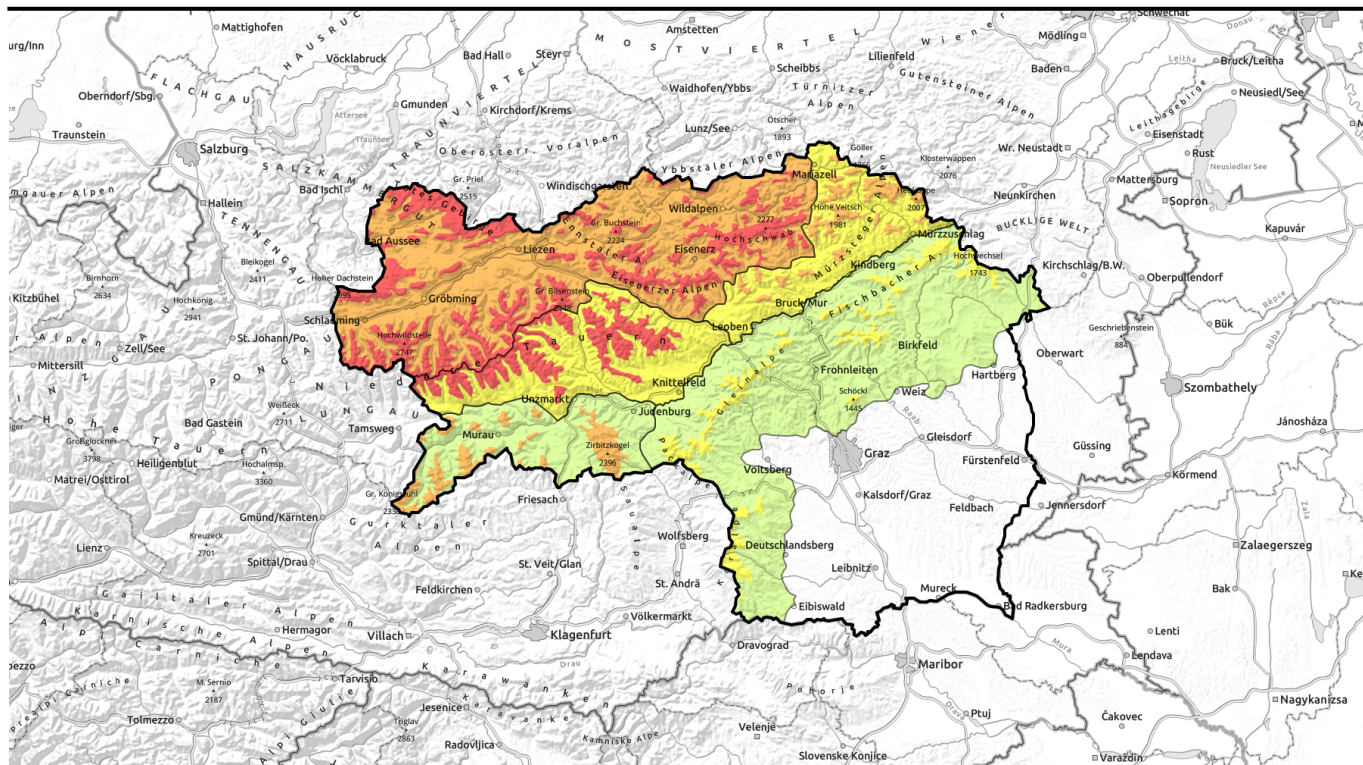





















Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023



High avalanche danger in northern barrier cloud regions. Heavy snowfall causing avalanches to trigger naturally.

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Thursday, 02.02.2023**

Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen



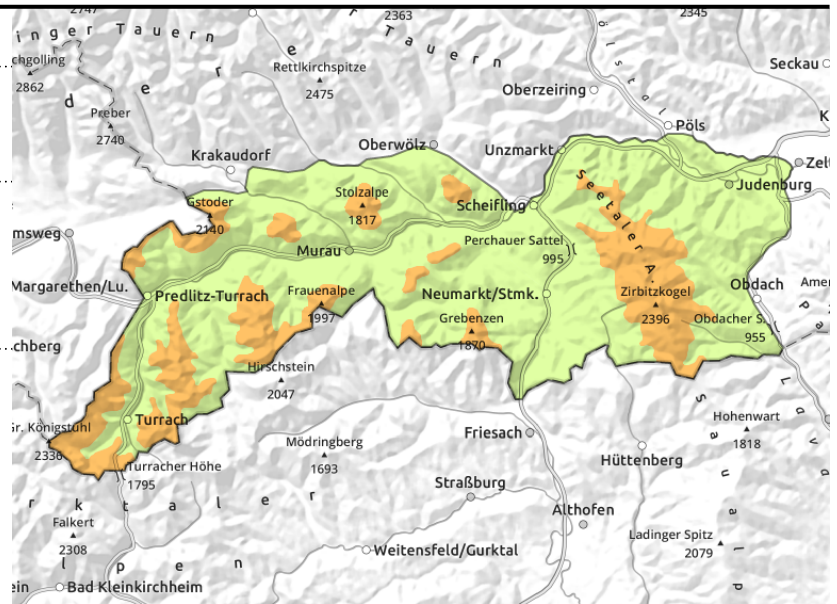
forestline



steep gullies and bowls in all aspects, small drifted masses, near to and distant from ridgelines, at forest edges



above treeline, triggerable in few spots in outlying terrain



Considerable avalanche danger at high altitudes due to fresh snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger in the Gurktal and Seetal Alps, on Packalpe and Koralpe above the timberline is **CONSIDERABLE**, below that altitude danger is **LOW**. Fresh snow and stormy NW winds have generated wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations in all aspects during the last few days. On Thursday they will increase in size and spread. The drifted masses lie near to and distant from ridgelines, in steep gullies and bowls, near the edge of the treeline and in sparsely wooded zones. Highest caution urged in transitions from shallow to deep snow and at entries into gullies and bowls. The snowdrift accumulations are often blanketed by fresh snow, making them hard to spot. Weak layers in the fresh snow and drifts can be triggered by one person and grow to dangerously large size. Poor visibility makes assessment on-site very difficult. Also, there are isolated weak layers inside the snowpack which can be triggered due to the weight of the fresh snow and drifts - large sized avalanches can be the result.

Snowpack structure

On Tuesday night and on Wednesday there was not much snowfall. Loose layers on the surface were transported by strong NW winds to all aspects. Weak layers are inside the fresh drifts and in transitions to other layers and to drifted masses. Also, inside the snowpack are weak layers of faceted crystals bordering against melt-freeze crusts which weaken the fundament. These are few in number and generally triggerable only by large additional loading.

Weather

A strong NW air current is bringing stormy winds and some snowfall. Snowfall will start on Thursday morning, persist until evening and be heavy in the afternoon (snowfall level 800-1000 m, rainfall lower down). Up to 20 cm of fresh snow is possible, amid strong NW winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; the zero-degree level lies at 1200 m.

The snowfall will persist until Friday morning, then ease. The snowfall level will ascend to nearly 1000-1200 m during the day. Strong NW winds will continue to blow. At 2000 m: -4 degrees, the zero-degree level will ascend to 1500 m during the course of the day.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



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Avalanche report for **Thursday, 02.02.2023**

Outlook

No significant change in avalanche danger is expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Thursday, 02.02.2023**

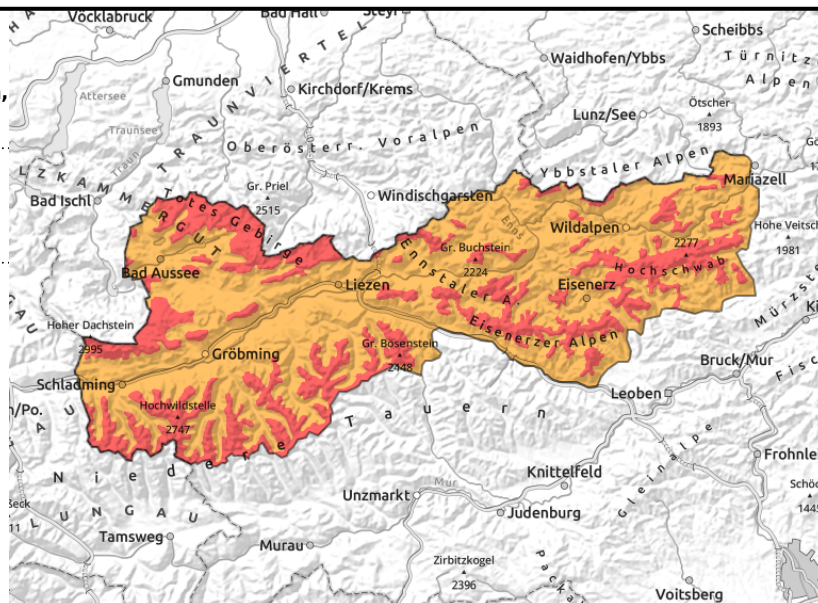
Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Ennstaler Alpen, Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern



forestline



heavy snowfall, naturally triggered avalanches



HIGH avalanche danger. Naturally triggered avalanches and loose-snow avalanches likely.

Above the treeline, HIGH avalanche danger (Danger Level 4) prevails, below that altitude the danger is CONSIDERABLE. Naturally triggering slabs and loose-snow avalanches are likely on steep slopes in all aspects. Frequency and spread of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. As the fresh snow accumulates, the weight can cause deeper layers to give way, the releases can be large-sized. At low altitudes, also naturally triggered wet slab and loose-snow avalanches are possible during the course of the day in steep forested and grass-covered terrain. These releases can endanger transport roads.

Also, slab avalanches can release with minimum additional loading, i.e. one person. Fresh snow now blankets the danger zones, making them harder to spot.

Snowpack structure

In the course of the day on Wednesday, 10-20 cm of fresh snow was registered. On Wednesday night and on Thursday, more will come. Amid stormy NW winds, the snow will be transported to all aspects, deposited atop bonded drifts. Weak layers in the fresh snow and drifts are easily triggered. Deeper down inside the snowpack are layers of faceted crystals bordering against melt-freeze crusts which weaken the entire snowpack.

A brief bout of rain or sleet below 800 m will moisten the snowpack. Due to the weight on the weak layers and loss of bonding, naturally triggered wet avalanches (slab + loose-snow) will be generated.

Weather

A strong NW air current is bringing stormy winds and some snowfall. Snowfall will start on Thursday morning, persist until evening and be heavy in the afternoon (snowfall level 800-1000 m, rainfall lower down). Up to 20 cm of fresh snow is possible, amid strong NW winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; the zero-degree level lies at 1200 m.

The snowfall will persist until Friday morning, then ease. The snowfall level will ascend to nearly 1000-1200 m during the day. Strong NW winds will continue to blow. At 2000 m: -4 degrees, the zero-degree level will ascend to 1500 m during the course of the day.

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Avalanche report for **Thursday, 02.02.2023**

Outlook

Slightly rising temperatures increase the chances of naturally triggered avalanches, the danger level will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

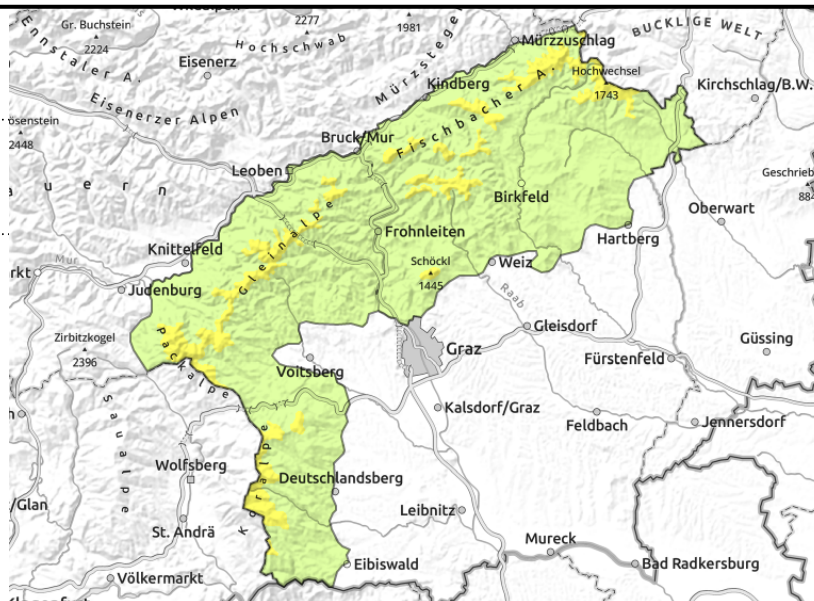


Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023

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



thin, small snowdrift masses in steep gullies and bowls in all aspects near to and distant from ridgelines, near forest edges



MODERATE avalanche danger above the timberline due fresh snowdrift accumulations

MODERATE avalanche danger above the timberline, LOW below that altitude. Strong-to-stormy NW winds combined with snowfall are generating fresh snowdrift accumulations in gullies and bowls in all aspects near to and distant from ridgelines, also in sparsely wooded zones. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by one person. Weak layers are prone to triggering, can be released even by one person and grow to large size. Poor visibility makes assessment of dangers on-site very difficult.

Snowpack structure

Wednesday brought only a bit of fresh snow, on Wednesday night between Stubalpe and Hochwechsel more will arrive. Further south, hardly any fresh snow. The snow will be intensely transported by stormy NW winds, deposited in all aspects in gullies and bowls atop bonded snowdrift masses. The drifts themselves lie atop a compact old snowpack or older drifts. Weak layers lurk inside the fresh snow and drifts and in transitions to the existing old snowpack.

Weather

A strong NW air current is bringing stormy winds and some snowfall. Snowfall will start on Thursday morning, persist until evening and be heavy in the afternoon (snowfall level 800-1000 m, rainfall lower down). Up to 20 cm of fresh snow is possible, amid strong NW winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; the zero-degree level lies at 1200 m.

The snowfall will persist until Friday morning, then ease. The snowfall level will ascend to nearly 1000-1200 m during the day. Strong NW winds will continue to blow. At 2000 m: -4 degrees, the zero-degree level will ascend to 1500 m during the course of the day.

Outlook

Fresh snow and stormy winds continue to make the snowdrifts prone to triggering. No significant change is expected in avalanche danger levels.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings





Expositions





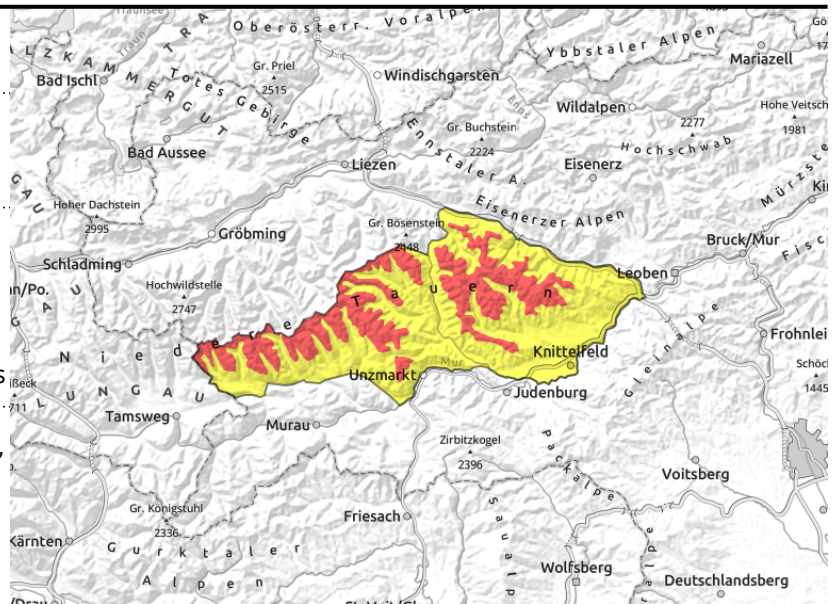
Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023

Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern



  far-reaching snowdrifts are easily triggered, in gullies and bowls in all aspects, near to and distant from ridgelines, at forest edges and in forest lanes

  gullies and bowls in all aspects, in few spots in outlying terrain



HIGH avalanche danger above the treeline. Trigger-sensitive weak layers in the drifts.

Above the treeline, HIGH avalanche danger (Danger Level 4) prevails, below that altitude the danger is MODERATE. Strong-to-stormy NW winds combined with snowfall are generating fresh snowdrift accumulations in gullies and bowls in all aspects near to and distant from ridgelines, also in sparsely wooded zones. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by one person. Weak layers are prone to triggering, can be released even by one person and grow to large size. Poor visibility makes assessment of dangers on-site very difficult.

In addition, naturally triggered slab and loose-snow avalanches are possible on steep slopes in all aspects. Below the treeline, also naturally triggered wet slab and loose-snow avalanches are possible in forested zones and on grass-covered slopes due to the brief round of rainfall or sleet. These can endanger transport roads.

Snowpack structure

Wednesday brought only a bit of fresh snow, on Wednesday night between Stubalpe and Hochwechsel more will arrive. Further south, hardly any fresh snow. The snow will be intensely transported by stormy NW winds, deposited in all aspects in gullies and bowls atop bonded snowdrift masses. The drifts themselves lie atop a compact old snowpack or older drifts. Weak layers lurk inside the fresh snow and drifts and in transitions to the existing old snowpack.

Temporary rainfall or sleet below 1000 m will moisten the snowpack. Through the additional weight on the weak layers and loss of bonding, naturally triggered wet loose-snow and slab avalanches will be generated.

Weather

A strong NW air current is bringing stormy winds and some snowfall. Snowfall will start on Thursday morning, persist until evening and be heavy in the afternoon (snowfall level 800-1000 m, rainfall lower down). Up to 20 cm of fresh snow is possible, amid strong NW winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; the zero-degree level lies at 1200 m.

The snowfall will persist until Friday morning, then ease. The snowfall level will ascend to nearly

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Avalanche report for **Thursday, 02.02.2023**

1000-1200 m during the day. Strong NW winds will continue to blow. At 2000 m: -4 degrees, the zero-degree level will ascend to 1500 m during the course of the day.

Outlook

Slightly rising temperatures increase the chances of naturally triggered avalanches, the danger level will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

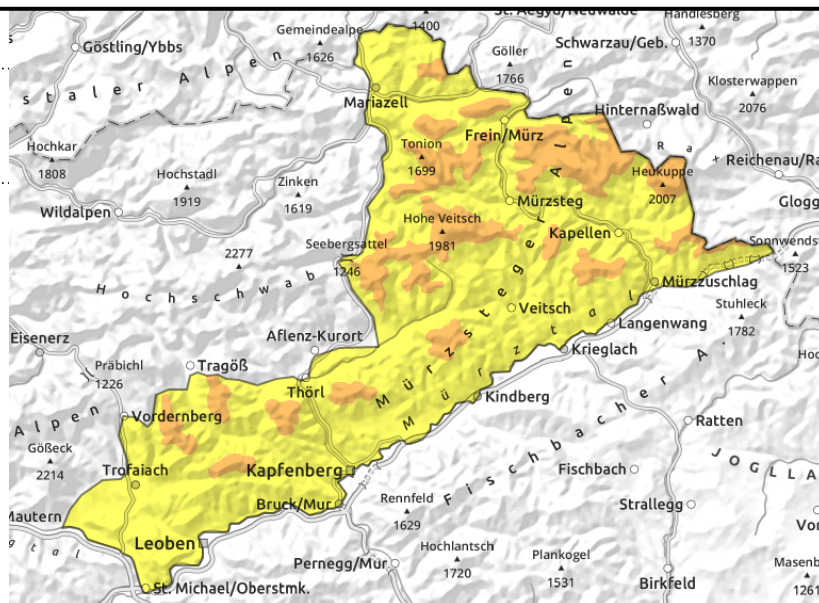


Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023

Mürzsteiger Alpen, Mürztaler Alpen



in gullies and bowls in all aspects, very easily triggered, near to and distant from ridgelines, in forest zones and forest lanes



CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger above the treeline. Trigger-sensitive weak layers in the drifts.

Above the treeline, avalanche danger is CONSIDERABLE, below that altitude danger is MODERATE. Strong-to-stormy NW winds combined with snowfall are generating fresh snowdrift accumulations in gullies and bowls in all aspects near to and distant from ridgelines, also in sparsely wooded zones. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by one person. Weak layers are prone to triggering, can be released even by one person and grow to large size. Poor visibility makes assessment of dangers on-site very difficult. In addition, small naturally triggered slab and loose-snow avalanches are possible in steep rough or rocky terrain at high altitude.

Snowpack structure

On Wednesday there was hardly any snowfall, at low altitudes the snowpack has been moistened by rain. On Wednesday night snowfall will set in. By Thursday evening, 20-30 cm is expected. The fresh snow will be intensively transported by stormy NW winds, deposited in all aspects as loose new snow atop the bonded snowdrift accumulations. Weak layers inside the fresh snow and drifts are easily triggered. Deeper down inside the snowpack are layers of faceted crystals bordering on melt-freeze crusts which weaken the entire snowpack. This can be trigger in a few spots, generally by large additional loading.

Weather

A strong NW air current is bringing stormy winds and some snowfall. Snowfall will start on Thursday morning, persist until evening and be heavy in the afternoon (snowfall level 800-1000 m, rainfall lower down). Up to 20 cm of fresh snow is possible, amid strong NW winds. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; the zero-degree level lies at 1200 m.

The snowfall will persist until Friday morning, then ease. The snowfall level will ascend to nearly 1000-1200 m during the day. Strong NW winds will continue to blow. At 2000 m: -4 degrees, the zero-degree level will ascend to 1500 m during the course of the day.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for **Thursday, 02.02.2023**

Outlook

Slightly rising temperatures increase the chances of naturally triggered avalanches, the danger level will increase.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



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Expositions

