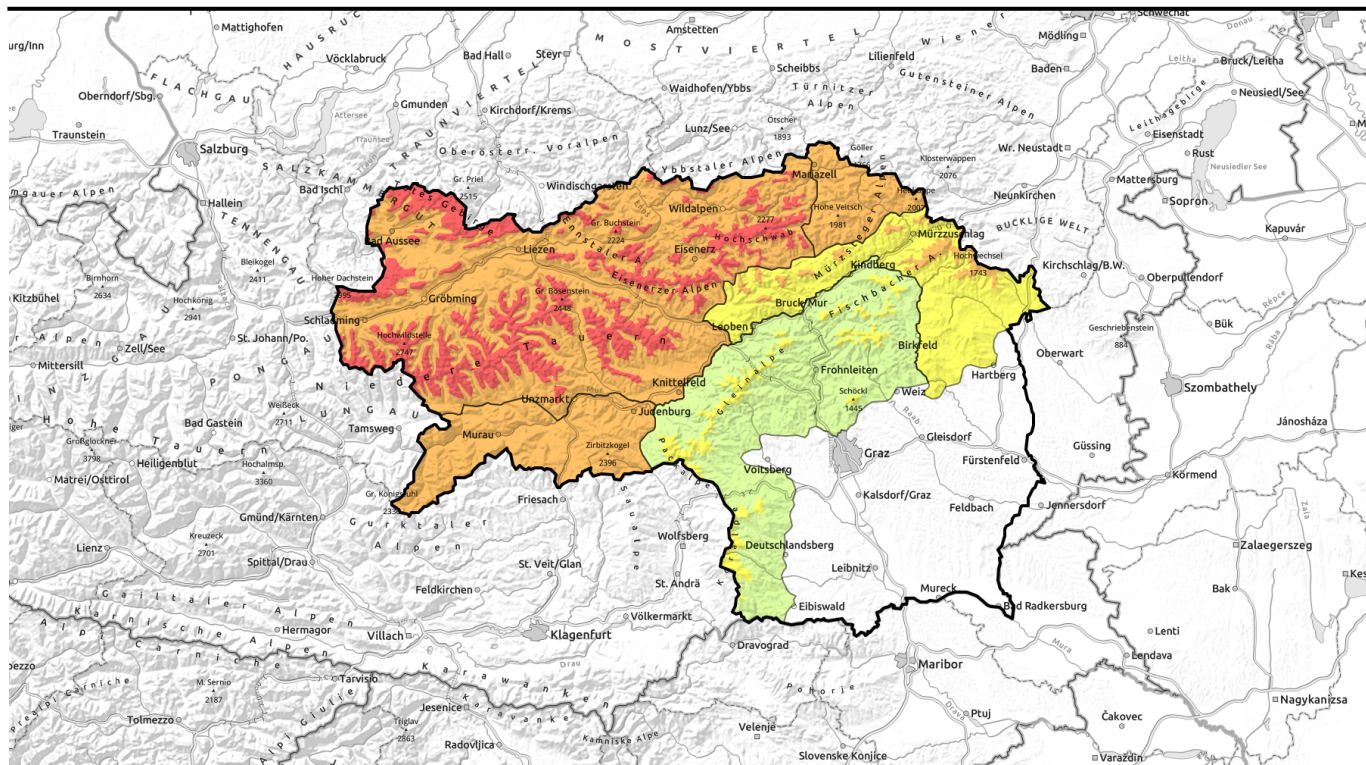



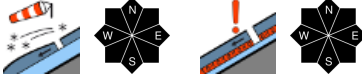








Avalanche report for Sunday, 05.02.2023



High avalanche danger regionally. Far-reaching trigger-sensitive snowdrifts far below the treeline.

	Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen	
	forestline Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Ennstaler Alpen, Dachsteingebiet, Rottenmann Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seckauer Tauern	
	1000 m Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Koralmpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe	
	1000 m Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet	
	Mürzsteger Alpen	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Sunday, 05.02.2023

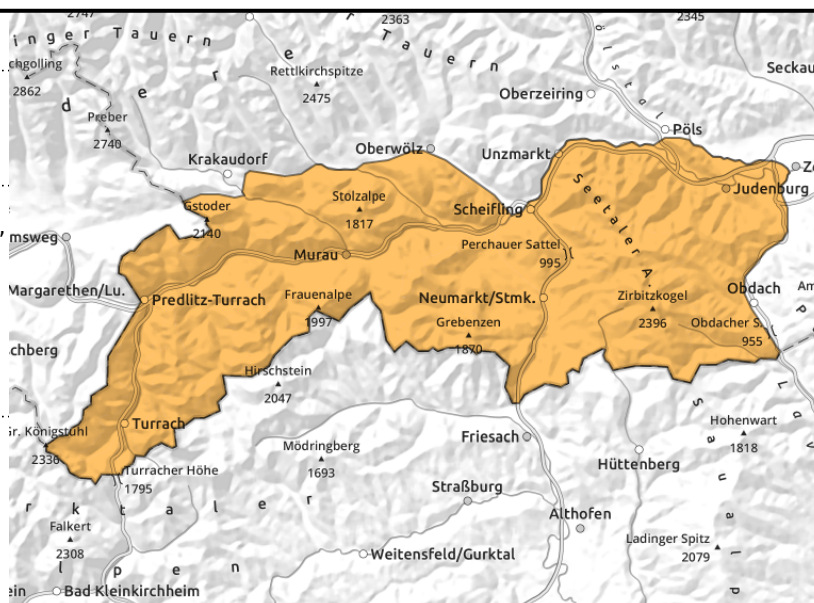
Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen



wide-ranging snowdrift masses, very easily triggered, in gullies and bowls in all aspects, small drifted masses, near to and distant from ridgelines, also in forests



above treeline, triggerable in few spots in outlying terrain



CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger. Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts even below the treeline

Avalanche danger above the timberline is CONSIDERABLE (Danger Level 3). Fresh snow and stormy NW winds have generated wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations in all aspects during the last few days. 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. 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 and very-large sized avalanches can be the result. In steep zones where snowfall has been heaviest, naturally triggered avalanches are still possible. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks are clear and indisputable signals of imminent danger, indicating a highly instable snowpack.

Snowpack structure

On Saturday, stormy NW winds were blowing which have transported the fresh snow massively over the last few days, depositing it as brittle, bonded snowdrift accumulations down as far as the forests. As temperatures dropped during the day today the moistened snowpack stabilized and became encrusted. Weak layers occur inside the fresh snow and at the borders to the snowpack which are highly prone to triggering. Deeply embedded inside the snow cover are layers of faceted crystals bordering against melt-freeze crusts which weaken the entire snowpack. Summits and exposed terrain are utterly windblown.

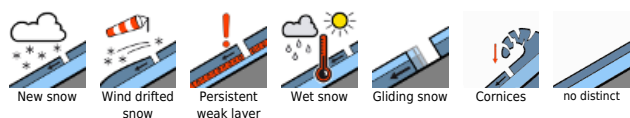
Weather

Sunday will be cold, but the stormy conditions and fresh snowfall will come to an end. Winds will ease significantly, still strong in the morning. South of the Alps there will be mostly sunshine. Heavy clouds will persist north of the Alps, but not much snowfall and increasing sunshine. At 2000 m, -12 degrees.

Outlook

Weather conditions are calming down. It will remain cold, danger will decrease.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

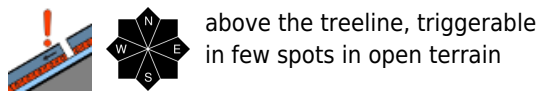
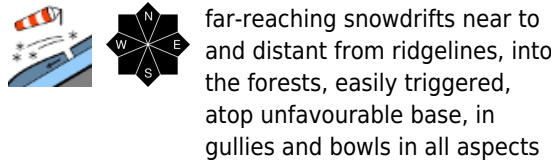
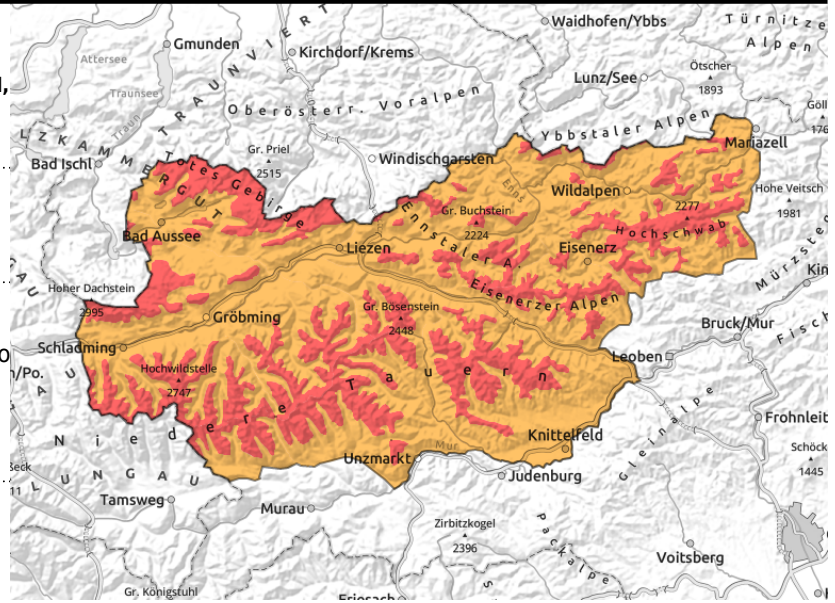


Expositions



Avalanche report for Sunday, 05.02.2023

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



HIGH avalanche danger above the treeline. Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts well below the treeline.

Avalanche danger above the timberline is HIGH (Danger Lev. Fresh snow and stormy NW winds have generated wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations in all aspects during the last few days. 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. 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 and very-large sized avalanches can be the result. In steep zones where snowfall has been heaviest, naturally triggered avalanches are still possible. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks are clear and indisputable signals of imminent danger, indicating a highly instable snowpack.

Snowpack structure

On Saturday, stormy NW winds were blowing which have transported the fresh snow massively over the last few days, depositing it as brittle, bonded snowdrift accumulations down as far as the forests. As temperatures dropped during the day today the moistened snowpack stabilized and became encrusted. Weak layers occur inside the fresh snow and at the borders to the snowpack which are highly prone to triggering. Deeply embedded inside the snow cover are layers of faceted crystals bordering against melt-freeze crusts which weaken the entire snowpack. Summits and exposed terrain are utterly windblown.

Weather

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Outlook

Weather conditions are calming down. It will remain cold, danger will decrease.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

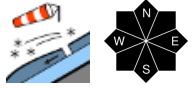


Expositions

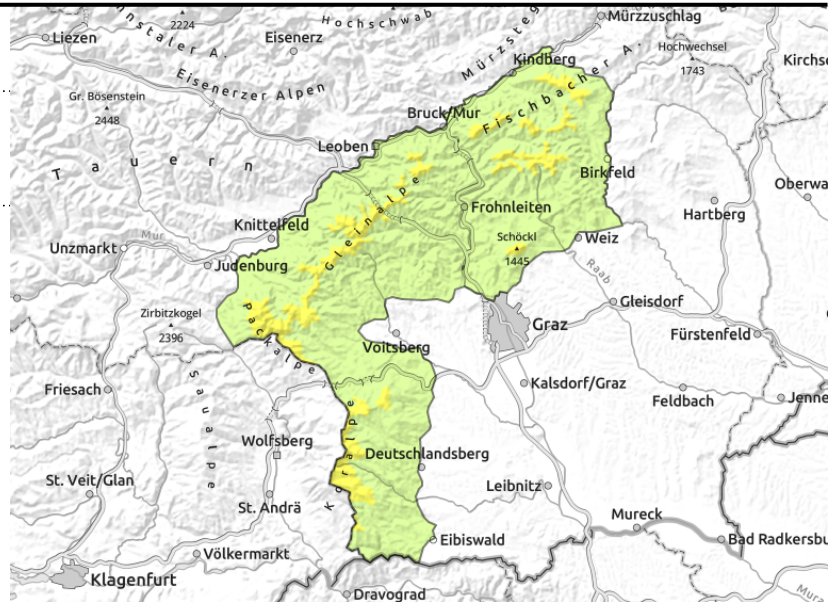


Avalanche report for Sunday, 05.02.2023

Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, 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 1000 m - Fresh snowdrifts are prone to triggering

MODERATE avalanche danger above 1000 m, LOW below that altitude. Danger zones occur in dense forested zones, mostly easy to recognize. Weak layers can be triggered in fresh snow and drifts as slab avalanches. Frequency of danger zones increases with ascending altitude. Where the snowdrift accumulations are deeper, avalanche releases above 1000 m can also reach medium size. On steep grassy slopes, naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches continue to be possible.

Snowpack structure

On Saturday, stormy NW winds were blowing which have transported the fresh snow massively over the last few days, depositing it as brittle, bonded snowdrift accumulations down as far as the forests. Below 1200 m the snowdrifts were deposited atop a moistened snowpack. As temperatures dropped during the day today the moistened snowpack stabilized and became encrusted. Weak layers occur inside the fresh snow and at the borders to the snowpack which are highly prone to triggering. Deeply embedded inside the snow cover are layers of faceted crystals bordering against melt-freeze crusts which weaken the entire snowpack. Summits and exposed terrain are utterly windblown.

Weather

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Outlook

Weather conditions are calming down. It will remain cold, danger will decrease.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

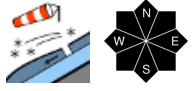
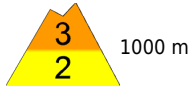


Expositions

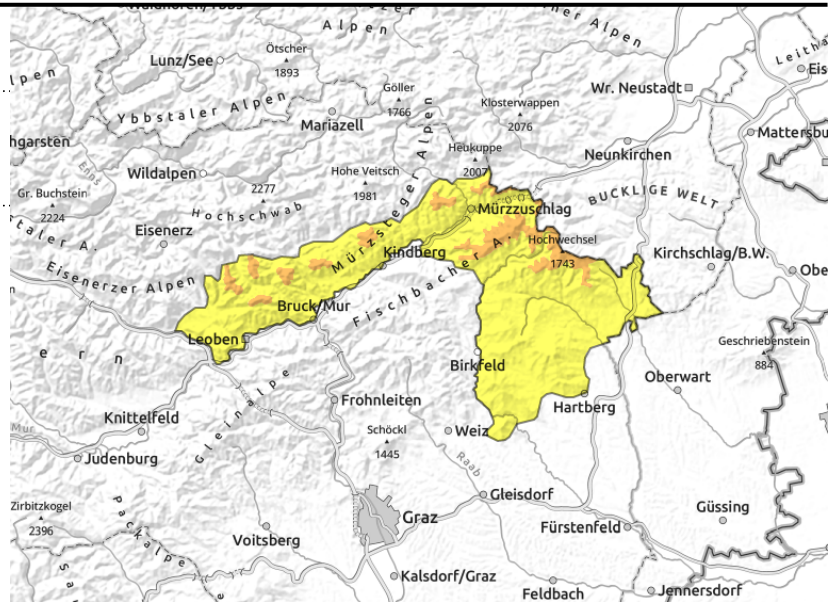


Avalanche report for **Sunday, 05.02.2023**

Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet



wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations, danger zones increase with ascending altitude, are very prone to triggering, in gullies and bowls in all aspects near to and distant from ridgelines, also in forested zones



CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger above 1000 m. Snowdrifts highly prone to triggering.

Above 1000 m, **CONSIDERABLE** avalanche danger, below that altitude the danger is **MODERATE**. Due to fresh snowfall and winds, new snowdrift accumulations are being generated. Weak layers in the drifts are very prone to triggering, can be triggered even by the weight of one single skier. Frequency of avalanche prone locations increases with ascending altitude, and as drifts deepen the triggered releases can reach medium size. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks in the snowpack are clear alarm signals of imminent danger, indicate a highly instable snowpack. On steep grassy slopes, naturally triggered avalanches continue to be possible.

Snowpack structure

On Saturday, stormy NW winds were blowing which have transported the fresh snow massively over the last few days, depositing it as brittle, bonded snowdrift accumulations down as far as the forests. Below 1200 m the snowdrifts were deposited atop a moistened snowpack. As temperatures dropped during the day today the moistened snowpack stabilized and became encrusted. Weak layers occur inside the fresh snow and at the borders to the snowpack which are highly prone to triggering. Deeply embedded inside the snow cover are layers of faceted crystals bordering against melt-freeze crusts which weaken the entire snowpack. Summits and exposed terrain are utterly windblown.

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Outlook

Weather conditions are calming down. It will remain cold, danger will decrease.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

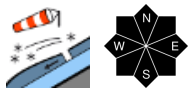


Expositions

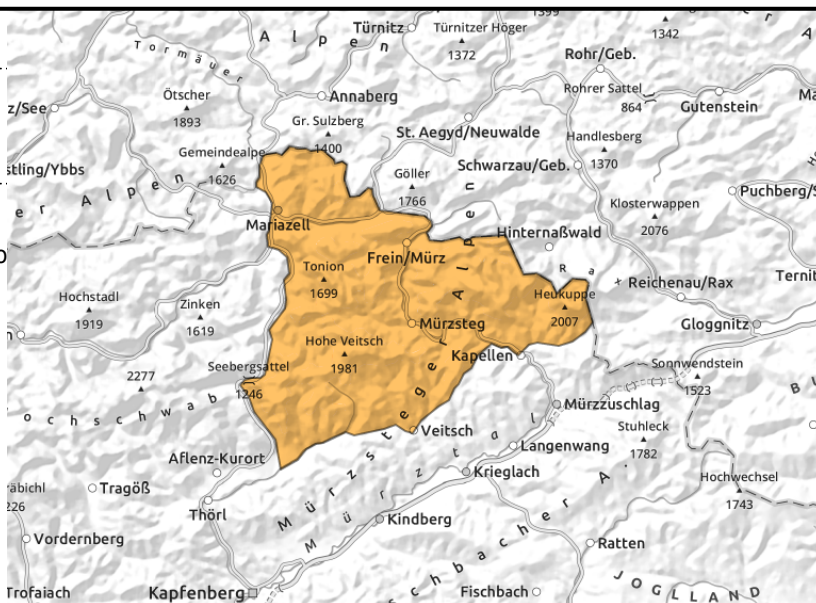


Avalanche report for Sunday, 05.02.2023

Mürzsteiger Alpen



far-reaching snowdrifts near to and distant from ridgelines, into the forests, easily triggered, atop unfavourable base, in gullies and bowls in all aspects



CONSIDERABLE avalanche danger. Wide-ranging trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations well into forested zones

Avalanche danger is CONSIDERABLE. Fresh snow and stormy NW winds have generated wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations in all aspects during the last few days. 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. 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 and very-large sized avalanches can be the result. In steep zones where snowfall has been heaviest, naturally triggered avalanches are still possible. Whumpf noises and glide-cracks are clear and indisputable signals of imminent danger, indicating a highly instable snowpack.

Snowpack structure

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Weather

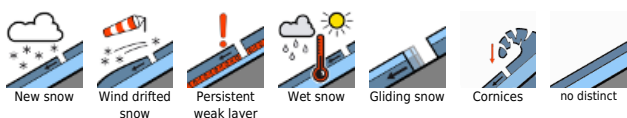
Sunday will be cold, but the stormy conditions and fresh snowfall will come to an end. Winds will ease significantly, still strong in the morning. South of the Alps there will be mostly sunshine. Heavy clouds will persist north of the Alps, but not much snowfall and increasing sunshine. At 2000 m, -12 degrees.

Outlook

Weather conditions are calming down. It will remain cold, danger will decrease.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

