

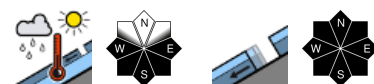
Increasingly frequent loose and glide-snow avalanche activity due to ever-moister snowpack



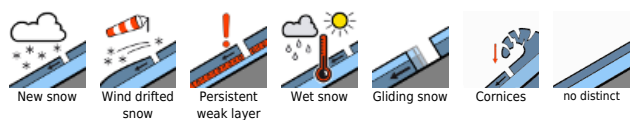
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Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



Avalanche problems

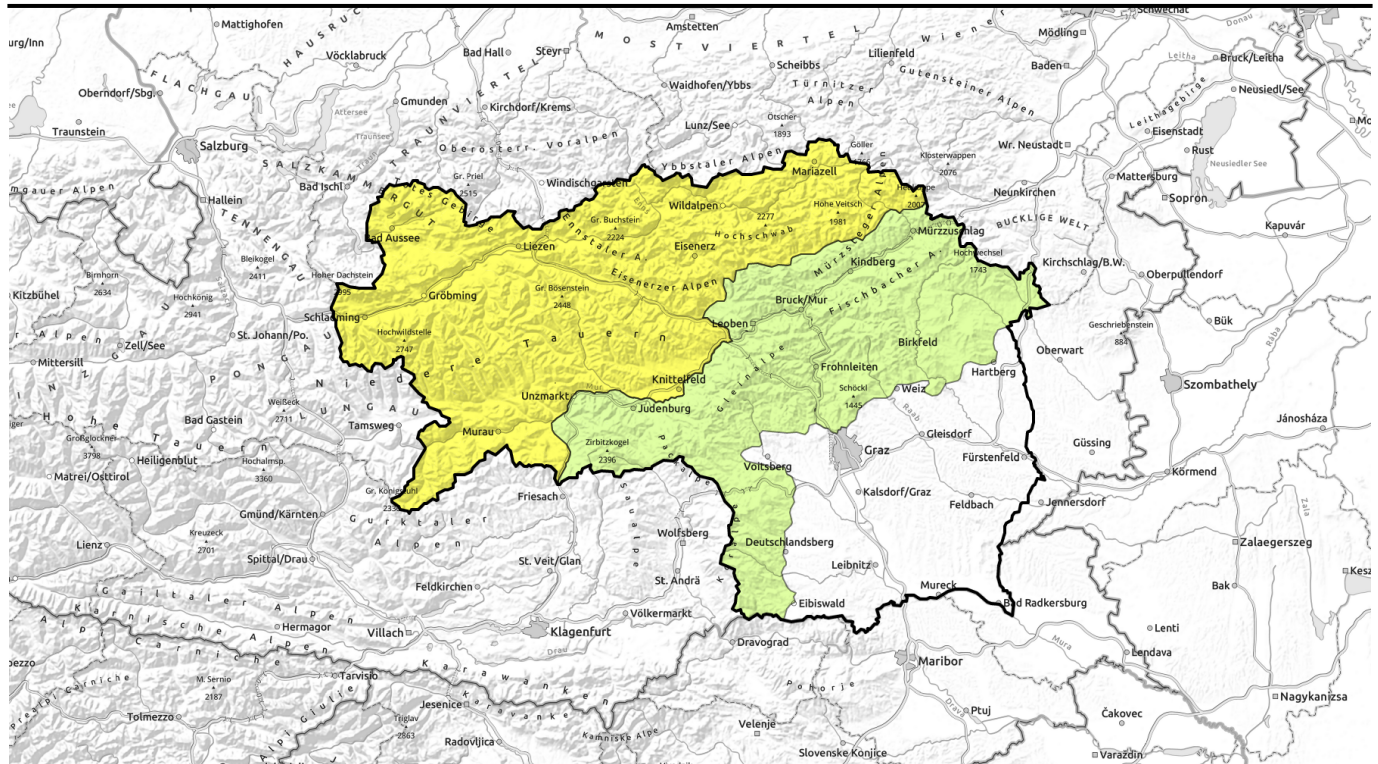


Danger ratings



Expositions

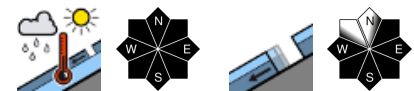




Zunehmend feuchter werdende Schneedecke mit verstärkter Nass- und Gleitschneelawinen-Aktivität



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



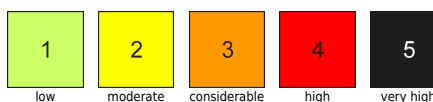
Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Koralpe



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

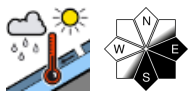
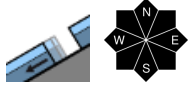


Expositions



Avalanche report for Tuesday, 21.02.2023, morning

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



Daytime cycle of glide-snow and wet-snow avalanches

Avalanche danger is low in the morning, moderate starting at midday. Due to rainfall, the risk of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches has increased on steep smooth grass-covered slopes, these can trigger at any time of day or night. Avoid zones below glide cracks. Combined with solar radiation, the steep slopes which have not yet discharged can trigger wet loose-snow slides. On very steep E/S facing slopes at high altitudes (>2200m), isolated slabs cannot be ruled out (large additional loading).

Snowpack structure

The precipitation on the weekend amid mild temperatures up to high altitudes (initially as rain) weakened the snowpack. Atop the moist surface then some fresh snow fell, together with stormy winds generating fresh snowdrifts (shallow) which initially bonded well with the old snowpack. Weak layers exist deeper down: expansively metamorphosed crystals bordering on older melt-freeze crust but these are unlikely to trigger (except in transitions from shallow to deep snow). There is also a wet layer of depth hoar near the ground, responsible for glide-snow activity. On high-altitude sunny slopes, firn snow can form if the winds ease; at low altitudes the snowpack is soft and weak.

Weather

Increasing influence of a high-pressure front, dry air masses from the northwest. Tuesday will be quite sunny. On the northern flank of the Alps, brisk winds (stormy in the rimline ranges) from the northwest; south of the Main Alpine Ridge the winds will be much lighter. At 2000m +2 degrees and at 1500 m: +5 degrees. In the south the temperatures will rise to +4 and +8 degrees. Also on Wednesday, pleasant weather conditions, but more clouds. Temperatures will remain unchanged, winds will ease.

Outlook

No change is expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

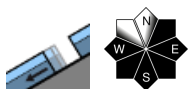
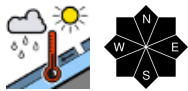


Expositions



Avalanche report for Tuesday, 21.02.2023, afternoon

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Outlook

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Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

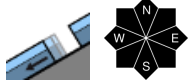
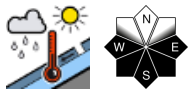
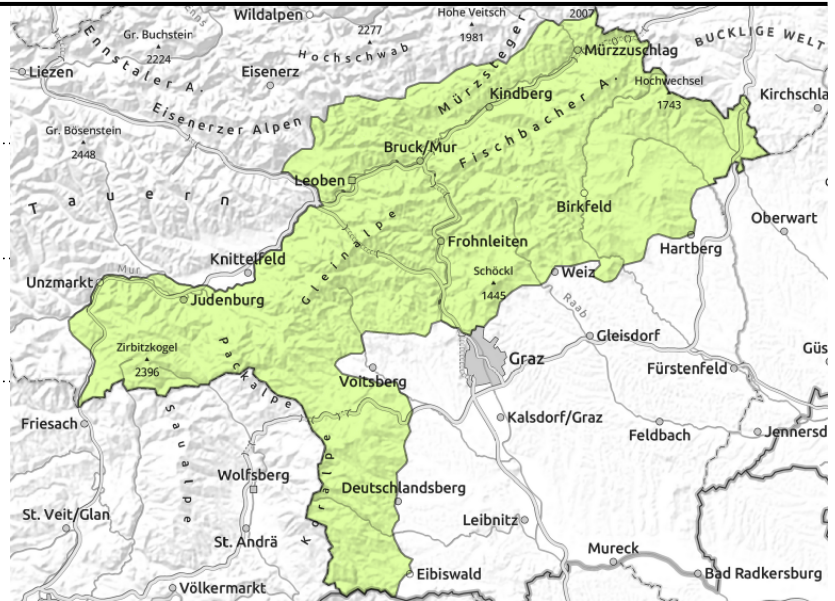


Expositions



Avalanche report for Tuesday, 21.02.2023

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



Low avalanche danger. In the morning better conditions.

Avalanche danger in Styria is low. At intermediate and low altitudes the danger of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches on steep smooth grassy slopes still threatens. These can trigger at any time of day or night, zones below glide cracks should be avoided. Due to diffuse solar radiation, increasingly frequent wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger from steep zones which have not yet discharged. On very steep N/E facing slopes at high altitude, in addition, isolated slab avalanches cannot be ruled out by large additional loading (persistent weak layer, triggerable in transitions from shallow to deep snow).

Snowpack structure

The snowpack has settled well, is mostly stable. On higher-altitude shady slopes the snowpack is mostly dry, moist lower down, in places it is already isotherm. Depending on wind impact and solar radiation, the surface is melt-freeze encrusted or hardened, a loose layer exists only on shady wind-protected slopes. Trigger-sensitive weak layers exist more deeply embedded inside the snowpack in the form of faceted crystals around older melt-freeze crusts. In addition, when the snowpack is thoroughly wet there is a wet sliding layer in the transitions to the ground which is responsible for glide-snow avalanches.

Weather

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

