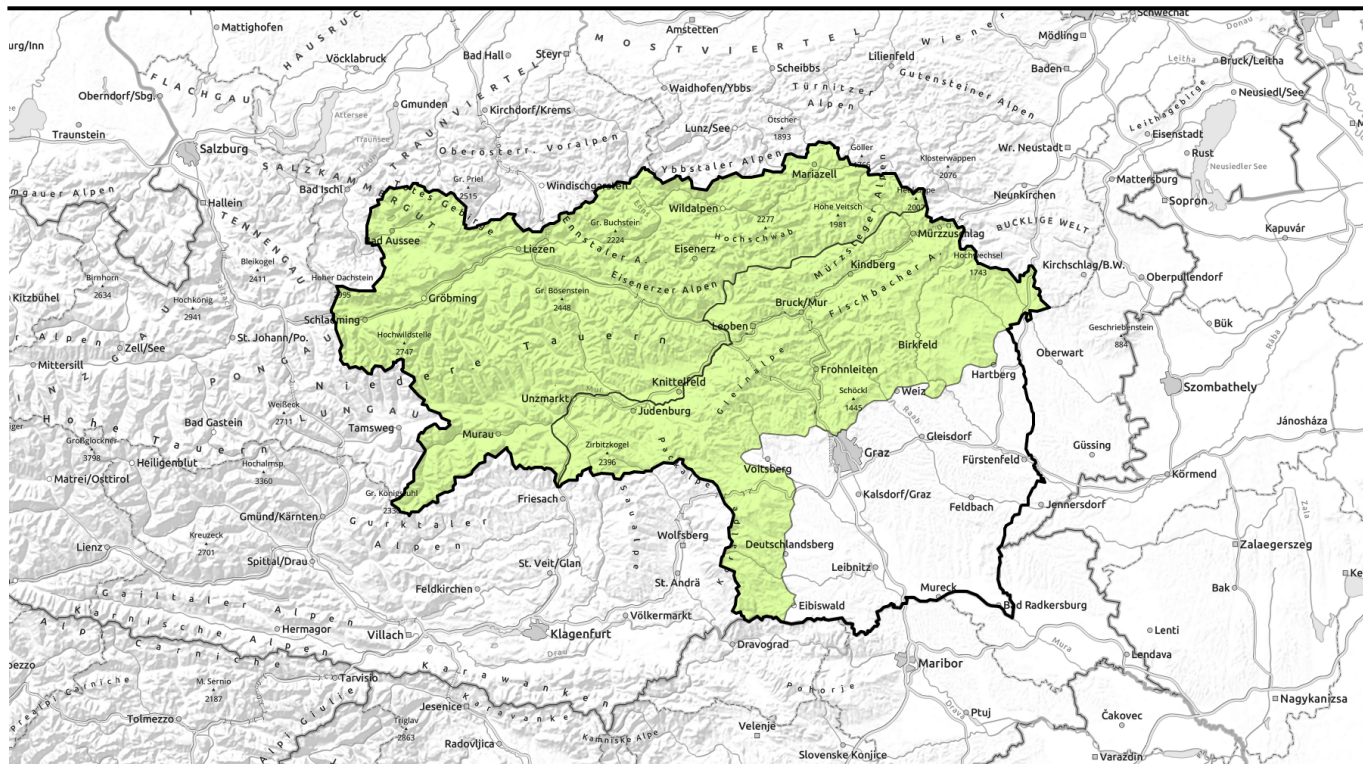


Avalanche report for Wednesday, 22.02.2023, morning



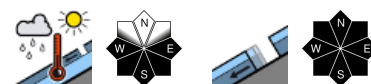
Loose and glide-snow avalanche activity due to daytime danger cycle



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



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



Avalanche problems



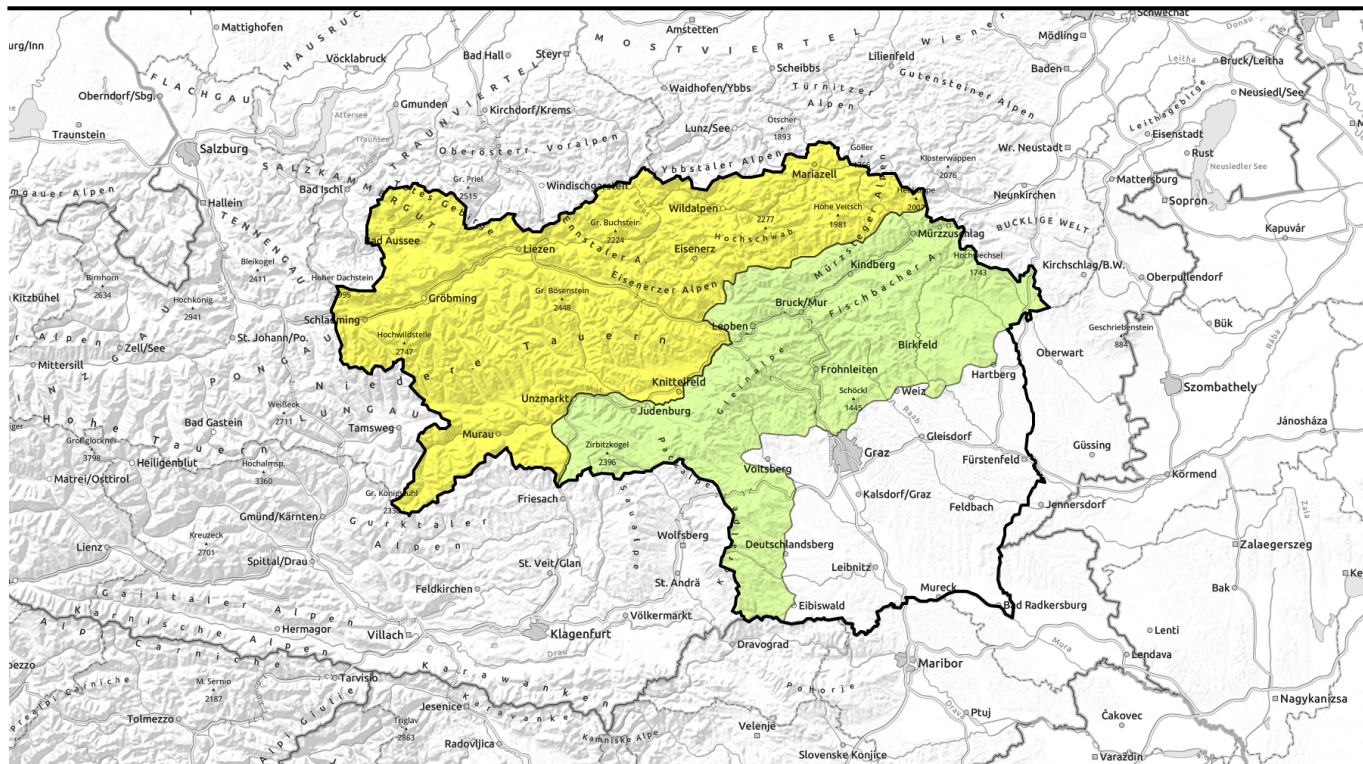
Danger ratings



Expositions



Avalanche report for Wednesday, 22.02.2023, afternoon



Tagesgang der Lawinenaktivität mit Gleit- und nassen Lockerschneelawinen



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



Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Glainalpe, Seetaler Alpen, Korralpe



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

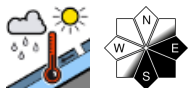
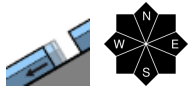


Expositions



Avalanche report for Wednesday, 22.02.2023, morning

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



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 NE/S facing slopes at high altitudes (>2200m), isolated slabs cannot be ruled out.

Snowpack structure

Precipitation was initially rainfall on the weekend, destabilizing the snowpack somewhat. Some fresh snow was deposited on the moist surface, stormy winds then generated new snowdrift accumulations (shallow) which are well bonded with the snowpack. Weak layers inside the snowpack threaten - faceted crystals bordering on melt-freeze crusts, but are unlikely to trigger (except in transitions from shallow to deep snow). A wet layer exists at ground level, reinforcing gliding activity. Higher altitude slopes sometimes turn to firn, lower altitude slopes are soft and weak.

Weather

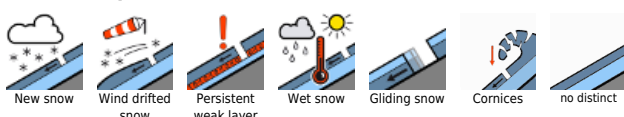
A high-pressure front is determining the weather in Styria, mild and initially quite sunny. From the west, clouds will move in starting at midday. The SW winds will be light, brisk in the rimline ranges. At midday at 2000 m: +3 degrees; at 1500m: +7 degrees.

Thursday will be variably cloudy, heavy clouds will move in from the southwest, sunshine will be only occasional. Winds will remain light. Temperatures will recede slightly.

Outlook

No change is expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

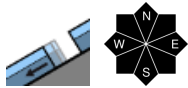
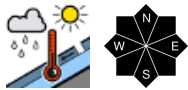


Expositions



Avalanche report for Wednesday, 22.02.2023, afternoon

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



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 NE/S facing slopes at high altitudes (>2200m), isolated slabs cannot be ruled out.

Snowpack structure

Precipitation was initially rainfall on the weekend, destabilizing the snowpack somewhat. Some fresh snow was deposited on the moist surface, stormy winds then generated new snowdrift accumulations (shallow) which are well bonded with the snowpack. Weak layers inside the snowpack threaten - faceted crystals bordering on melt-freeze crusts, but are unlikely to trigger (except in transitions from shallow to deep snow). A wet layer exists at ground level, reinforcing gliding activity. Higher altitude slopes sometimes turn to firn, lower altitude slopes are soft and weak.

Weather

A high-pressure front is determining the weather in Styria, mild and initially quite sunny. From the west, clouds will move in starting at midday. The SW winds will be light, brisk in the rimline ranges. At midday at 2000 m: +3 degrees; at 1500m: +7 degrees.

Thursday will be variably cloudy, heavy clouds will move in from the southwest, sunshine will be only occasional. Winds will remain light. Temperatures will recede slightly.

Outlook

No change is expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

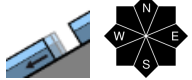
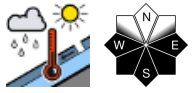
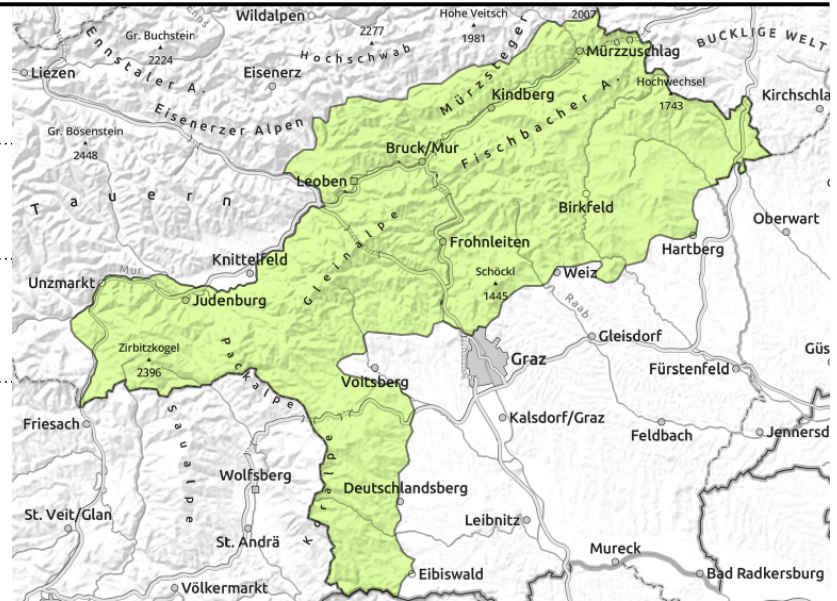


Expositions



Avalanche report for **Wednesday, 22.02.2023**

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

Precipitation was initially rainfall on the weekend, destabilizing the snowpack somewhat. Some fresh snow was deposited on the moist surface, stormy winds then generated new snowdrift accumulations (shallow) which are well bonded with the snowpack. Weak layers inside the snowpack threaten - faceted crystals bordering on melt-freeze crusts, but are unlikely to trigger (except in transitions from shallow to deep snow). A wet layer exists at ground level, reinforcing gliding activity. Higher altitude slopes sometimes turn to firn, lower altitude slopes are soft and weak.

Weather

A high-pressure front is determining the weather in Styria, mild and initially quite sunny. From the west, clouds will move in starting at midday. The SW winds will be light, brisk in the rimline ranges. At midday at 2000 m: +3 degrees; at 1500m: +7 degrees.

Thursday will be variably cloudy, heavy clouds will move in from the southwest, sunshine will be only occasional. Winds will remain light. Temperatures will recede slightly.

Outlook

No change is expected.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

