





## Beware avalanche prone locations, especially above treeline

	<p>forestline</p>	<p>Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Ennstaler Alpen, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Gaaler Alpen, Triebener Tauern</p>	
		<p>Seetaler Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Korralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

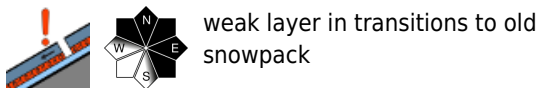
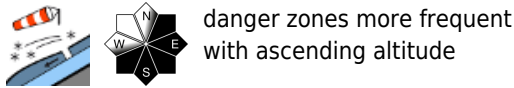
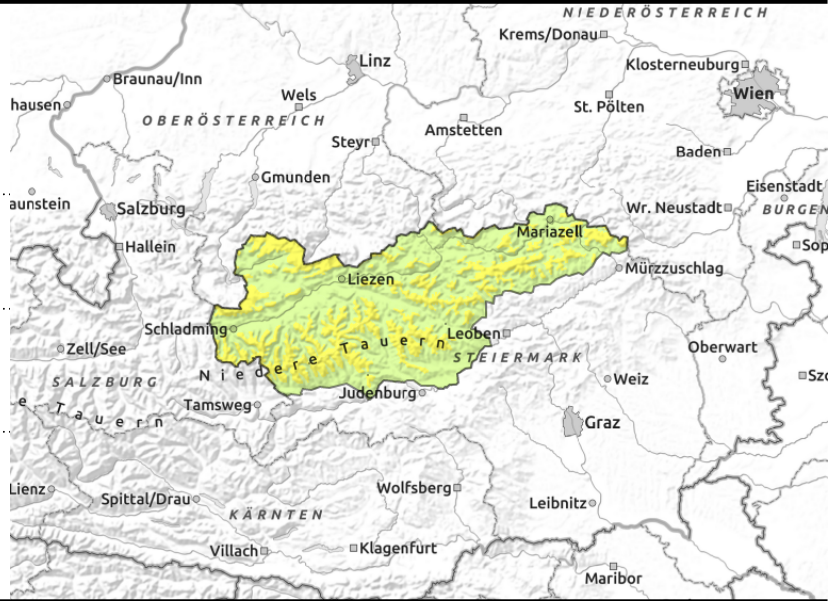


### Expositions



valid for: **30.11.2023** through **01.12.2023**

**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Ennstaler Alpen, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Mürzsteger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Gaaler Alpen, Triebener Tauern**



## Beware snowdrift accumulations and weak old snow

Above the timberline, moderate avalanche danger prevails. Avalanche prone locations in the form of snowdrift accumulations are found particularly on E-S facing slopes above or near the timberline. Slab avalanches can be triggered particularly behind protruberances in the terrain, behind ridgelines and at entry points into gullies and bowls. On very steep high altitude slopes avalanches can also be triggered in the old snow. In addition, in areas where snowfall has been heavy, glide-snow avalanches are possible in some zones; open glide cracks are indicators of potential danger.

### Snowpack structure

Atop a melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack fundament there has been heavy snowfall deposited above 1500 m since Friday, accompanied by measurable wind impact. The snow is distributed in highly irregular fashion, utterly windblown spots are right next to concavities filled to the brim with snow. Snowdrift accumulations have settled somewhat, Inside the fresh snow and the freshly generated snowdrifts there are weak layers. In transitions to the old snowpack, expansively metamorphosed (faceted) layers are also evident.

### Weather

As a result of a SW high altitude air current, it will turn noticeably milder on Thursday than it has been in recent days (even though temperatures will remain below zero). A warm front will bring some snowfall to the region between Soboth and Gleinalpe and also along the rimline ranges. The snowfall level will ascend incrementally during the daytime, by evening it will lie at 2000m. Large amounts of precipitation are not anticipated. Winds in exposed terrain will often be strong, elsewhere moderate, from the southwest. At 2000 m: -3 degrees at midday.

As the weekend approaches, weather conditions will become more turbulent. On Friday afternoon and Friday night, a low over Italy plus a cold front will bring some precipitation to widespread regions. The snowfall level will gradually descend down to low lying areas.

### Outlook

With the fresh snowfall/rainfall plus winds, avalanche danger levels will increase.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



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



thin, small-sized snowdrift masses



## Caution urged towards isolated high altitude snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger is low. Particularly above the timberline, isolated avalanche prone locations in the form of thin snowdrift accumulations occur, particularly at the entry points into steep gullies and right behind protruberances in the landscape, where small slab avalanches can be triggered.

### Snowpack structure

Prior to the onset of winter last Friday, there was a cohesive area-wide snow cover only above about 1500m. This fundament now bears the stamp of several warm phases and some rainfall, thus, at intermediate altitudes it is moist, at high altitudes melt-freeze encrusted or riddled with such crusts. Atop this fundament there has been a small amount of fresh fallen snow deposited, accompanied by storm-strength NW winds, which has led to some shallow snowdrift patches being generated. In transitions to the old snowpack, weak layers are possible.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

