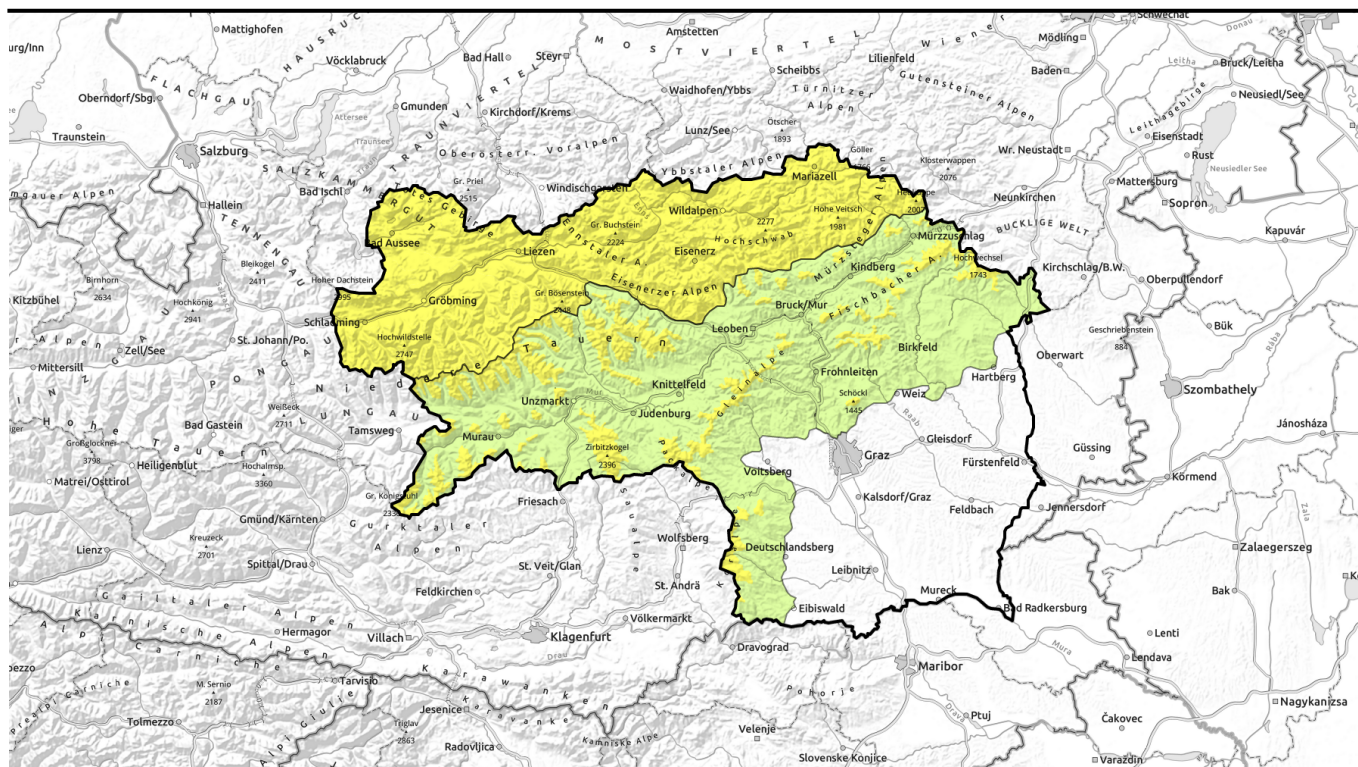

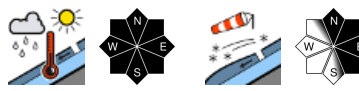

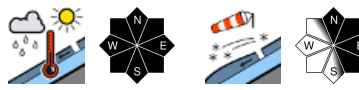


valid for: **Monday, 11.12.2023**



Diminishing slab avalanche danger. Rising danger of loose-snow/glide-snow avalanches.

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

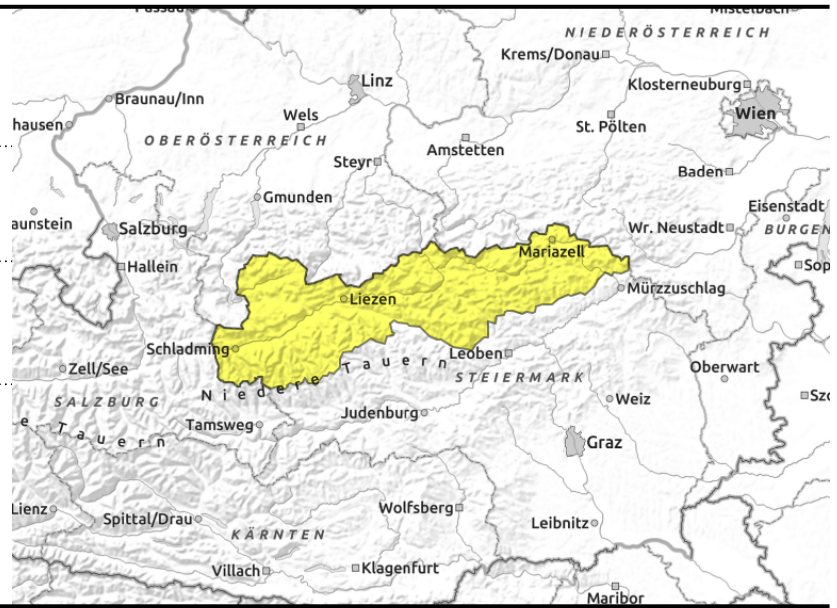


Expositions



valid for: **Monday, 11.12.2023**

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



swiftly rising snowfall level



thin, small snowdrift masses

Decreasing slab avalanche danger but wet-snow/glide-snow avalanches possible at all altitudes!

Moderate avalanche danger.

Above 1800 m the snowfall from Sunday was transported, mostly to NE/SE facing slopes, generating fresh snowdrift accumulations esp. distant from ridges. Mild temperatures and rain impact are decreasing the tensions in the snowpack. Main danger: wet loose-snow avalanches. Danger zones extend from high to low altitudes on hillsides (snowslides). Also glide-snow avalanches are a threat, thus, avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The fresh snowfall from Sunday morning was minor (10-15 cm) between Dachstein and Hochschwab, dry in the southern mountain ranges, but rainfall up to 1500 m. The fresh snow is bonding poorly with the melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack, stormy westerly winds transported it mostly to NE/SE facing slopes. On Monday the snowpack will forfeit much of its firmness due to rain and higher temperatures. Only on high altitude shady slopes will the snowpack have greater inner reserves of cold, therefore remain brittle and prone to triggering for longer.

Weather

A powerful westerly air current will traverse the Eastern Alps in an Atlantic front, bringing relatively mild air masses our way. On Monday on the northern flank of the Alps, barrier clouds will bring snowfall/rainfall. Snowfall level will ascend from 1000 gradually to 1600 m. Particularly during the afternoon, isolated showers can extend to the southern flank, where there will also be some sunshine. At high altitudes, strong to stormy westerly winds will be blowing. At midday at 2000 m: +1 degree, at 1500 m, +3 degrees.

On Tuesday, westerly weather with strong winds and mild temperatures. Summits mostly in fog, only occasional sunshine.

Outlook

Loss of snowpack firmness due to further rainfall. Thus, main danger: loose-snow and wet-snow

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



valid for: **Monday, 11.12.2023**

avalanches.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

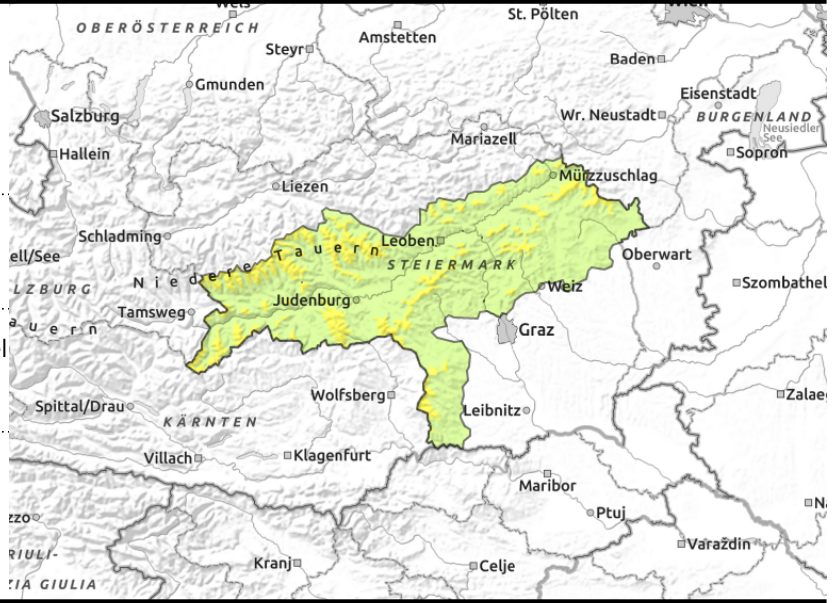


Expositions



valid for: **Monday, 11.12.2023**

Schladminger Tauern Süd, Gurktaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Mürztaler Alpen, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Koralpe, Triebener Tauern



forestline



rapidly ascending snowfall level



thin, small snowdrift masses

Mild westerly weather will deteriorate snowpack firmness, increasing wet loose-snow avalanches possible (small-to-medium)

Above the treeline avalanche danger is moderate, due to older snowdrifts. Danger zones esp. on NE/S facing slopes, esp. behind protruberances and at entries into gullies and bowls where snowdrift accumulations can trigger slab avalanches even by minimum additional loading (1 person). Mild temperatures and temporary rain impact will diminish snowpack firmness. Likelihood of wet-snow/glide-snow avalanches will increase. Danger zones esp. on steep grassy slopes at high altitudes and steep hillsides.

Snowpack structure

Due to milder temperatures on Friday, then dropping on Saturday, the snowpack has gained stability. Solar radiation on Saturday afternoon also helped the snow to settle on sunny slopes. Due to stormy winds on Sunday exposed slopes were windblown, on leeward high altitude slopes snowdrift patches were generated which are poorly bonded with the melt-freeze encrusted snowpack surface. On Monday the snow will become soft due to mild temperatures.

Weather

A powerful westerly air current will traverse the Eastern Alps in an Atlantic front, bringing relatively mild air masses our way. On Monday on the northern flank of the Alps, barrier clouds will bring snowfall/rainfall. Snowfall level will ascend from 1000 gradually to 1600 m. Particularly during the afternoon, isolated showers can extend to the southern flank, where there will also be some sunshine. At high altitudes, strong to stormy westerly winds will be blowing. At midday at 2000 m: +1 degree, at 1500 m, +3 degrees.

On Tuesday, westerly weather with strong winds and mild temperatures. Summits mostly in fog, only occasional sunshine.

Outlook

Loss of snowpack firmness due to rain. Main danger wet-snow and loose-snow avalanches.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

