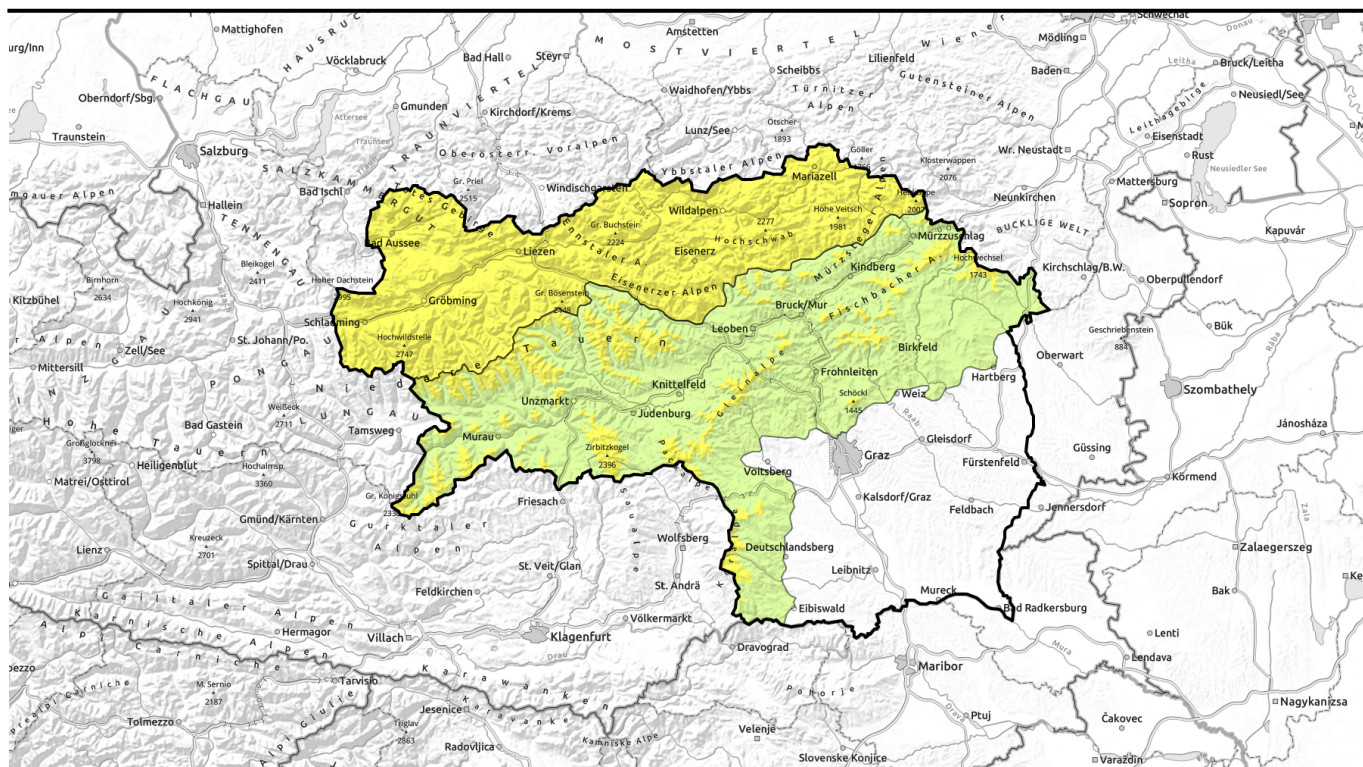






valid for: **Tuesday, 12.12.2023**



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, Mürtzberger Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen</p>	
	<p>forrestline Schladminger Tauern Süd, Gurktaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Mürtzaler 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: **Tuesday, 12.12.2023**

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.

Mild temperatures and rain impact are decreasing the tensions in the snowpack. Danger of slab avalanches has decreased. The last trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations from Sunday morning occur esp. on shady slopes above 1900 m. Due to poor sibility the danger zones are difficult to recognize. 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 snowfall from Sunday to Monday at high altitudes was minor (about 20 cm between Dachstein and Hochschwab, 10 cm 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 forfeited much of its firmness due to rain and higher temperatures, this process will continue on Tuesday. 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 the northern flank of the Alps, pleasant conditions on Tuesday morning, apart from strong westerly winds. Summits often in fog. At midday, high altitudes clouds will bring in a warm front, rainfall will begin in the afternoon (snowfall initially only over 2000 m). On the southern flank of the Alps the moist ground-level layer will persist; fog will disperse only in the afternoon. High clouds will dominate, but it will remain dry. At 2000 m: +1 degree; at 1500 m: +3 degrees.

On Wednesday, gray skies will bring precipitation to the entire Alps with a cold front, but only minor amounts. Snowfall level will descend down to low lying areas during the course of the morning.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



valid for: **Tuesday, 12.12.2023**

Outlook

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

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions



valid for: **Tuesday, 12.12.2023**

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 diminish snowpack firmness, increasing wet loose-snow avalanches possible (small-to-medium)

Above 1900 m avalanche danger is moderate, due to 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

On Monday some snow fell at high altitudes. The stormy westerly winds generated isolated snowdrift patches, bonding poorly with the melt-freeze encrusted snowpack surface. Due to mild temperatures, the snow is becoming soft, wet at lower altitudes.

Weather

A powerful westerly air current will traverse the Eastern Alps in an Atlantic front, bringing relatively mild air masses our way. On the northern flank of the Alps, pleasant conditions on Tuesday morning, apart from strong westerly winds. Summits often in fog. At midday, high altitudes clouds will bring in a warm front, rainfall will begin in the afternoon (snowfall initially only over 2000 m). On the southern flank of the Alps the moist ground-level layer will persist; fog will disperse only in the afternoon. High clouds will dominate, but it will remain dry. At 2000 m: +1 degree; at 1500 m: +3 degrees.

On Wednesday, gray skies will bring precipitation to the entire Alps with a cold front, but only minor amounts. Snowfall level will descend down to low lying areas during the course of the morning.

Outlook

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

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

