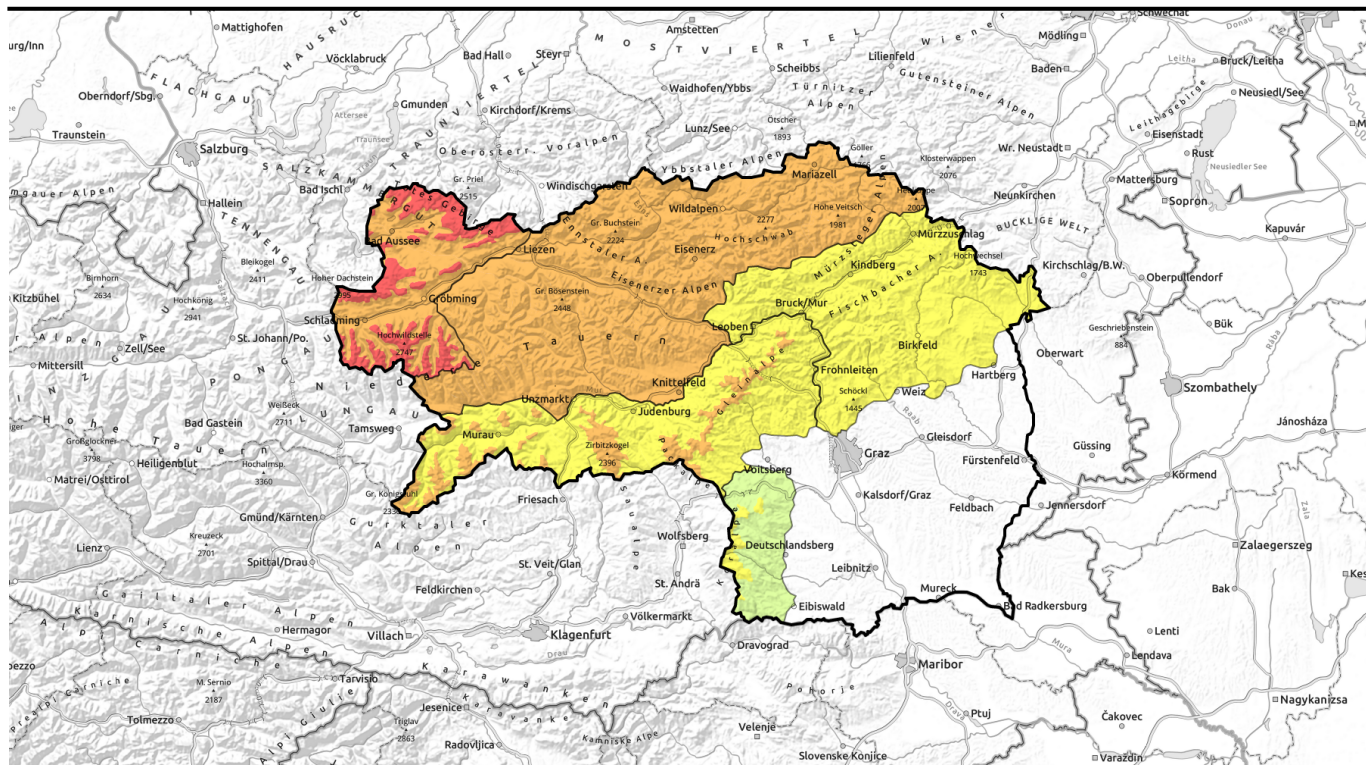












valid for: **Friday, 22.12.2023**



## Often huge amounts of fresh snow + storm winds = increasing avalanche danger

	forestline	Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord	
		Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Triebener Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Mürzteger Alpen	
	1600 m	Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe	
	1600 m	Koralpe	
		Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



valid for: **Friday, 22.12.2023**

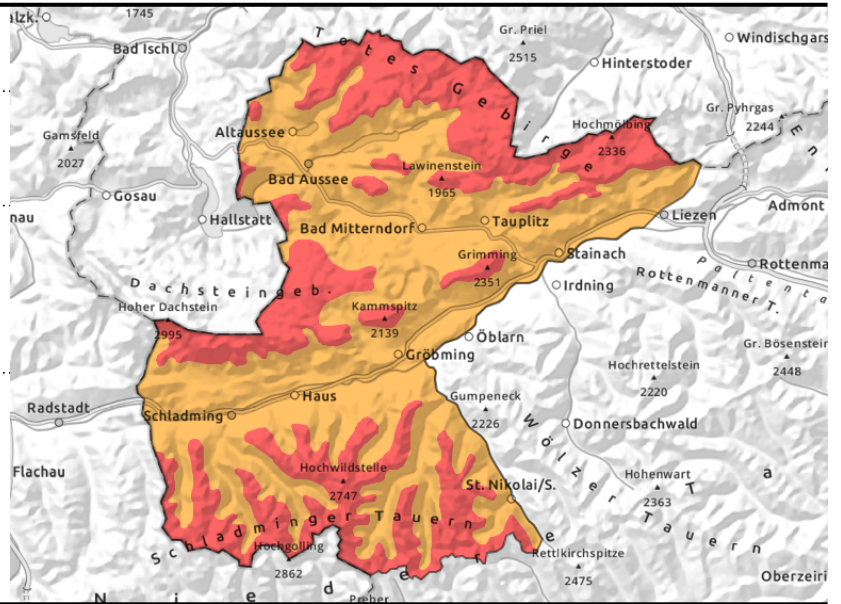
**Dachsteingebiet, Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord**



massive snow transport, frequency of danger zones increasing as day unfolds and with ascending altitude



possible at any time of day



**Widespread considerable danger, at high altitudes high danger. Still beware gliding snow.**

Large amounts of fresh fallen snow and storm winds are leading to massive snowdrift accumulations also in steep terrain distant from ridges which are easily triggered, in all aspects. Danger zones will increase as the day progresses and with ascending altitude. Slab avalanches can reach medium to large size. The possibility of naturally triggered releases will increase during the course of the day, they can place exposed transportation routes at risk.

Glide-snow avalanches can still release at any time of day in all aspects on very steep wooded or leafy slopes and on smooth rocky slopes.

At low and intermediate altitudes the rain impact is leading to wet-snow slides on steep hillsides and forest slopes, depending on the fluctuating snowfall level.

**Snowpack structure**

In the barrier cloud regions, large amounts of fresh snow will fall, leading to deep snowdrift accumulations down to the timberline. Weak layers are forming inside the bonded snow (soft deposits). In addition, bonding to the encrusted snowpack with faceted crystals on the surface or near crusts is poor. Rain impact is destabilizing the snowpack and making it forfeit its firmness. The snowpack base is moist/wet up to intermediate altitudes, leading to a gliding snow problem

**Weather**

As a consequence of the stormy NW air current, instable air masses are moving into the northern flank of the Alps. Strong storm winds from the NW are blowing, including even stronger gusts in exposed terrain. Snowfall in northern Upper Styria is heavy, by Friday night up to 100 cm of fresh snow is possible. Also in Niedere Tauern, frequent snowfall will be heavy, up to 60 cm of fresh snow is possible in high alpine regions. On the southern flank of the Alps, less fresh snow is anticipated, up to 40 cm is expected from Gurktal Alps to Gleinalm, depending on how much the snowfall extends over the Alps; less in the eastern rimline ranges. Snowfall level will fluctuate in the eastern part of the Northern Alps between the valley floor and 1000 m, towards Turrach and Seetal Alps at 1000-1300 m. Less snowfall is expected along the Styrian rimline ranges, particularly in Koralpe. At 2000 m: -6

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



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degrees; on the southern flank of the Alps, -3 degrees.

**Outlook**

On Friday night and during the daytime hours on Saturday, often heavy snowfall in the northern barrier cloud regions with ongoing storm-strength (plus gusts) NW winds. Snowfall level at 700-1000 m, in the south at 1000-1300 m, lowest in the eastern regions. Avalanche danger will continue to increase.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

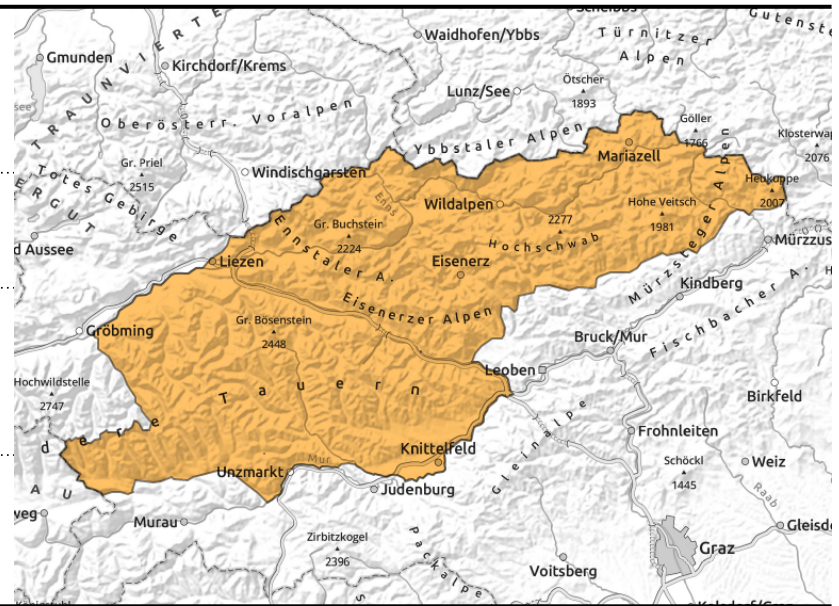


**Expositions**



valid for: **Friday, 22.12.2023**

**Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Eisenerzer Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Triebener Tauern, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Mürzsteiger Alpen**



massive snow transport, frequency of danger zones increasing as day unfolds and with ascending altitude



possible at any time of day

**Widespread considerable danger. Still beware gliding snow.**

Large amounts of fresh fallen snow and storm winds are leading to massive snowdrift accumulations also in steep terrain distant from ridges which are easily triggered, in all aspects. Danger zones will increase as the day progresses and with ascending altitude. Slab avalanches can reach medium to large size. The possibility of naturally triggered releases will increase during the course of the day. Glide-snow avalanches can still release at any time of day in all aspects on very steep wooded or leafy slopes and on smooth rocky slopes.

At low and intermediate altitudes the rain impact is leading to wet-snow slides on steep hillsides and forest slopes, depending on the fluctuating snowfall level.

**Snowpack structure**

In the barrier cloud regions, large amounts of fresh snow will fall, leading to deep snowdrift accumulations down to the timberline. Weak layers are forming inside the bonded snow (soft deposits). In addition, bonding to the encrusted snowpack with faceted crystals on the surface or near crusts is poor. Rain impact is destabilizing the snowpack and making it forfeit its firmness. The snowpack base is moist/wet up to intermediate altitudes, leading to a gliding snow problem

**Weather**

As a consequence of the stormy NW air current, instable air masses are moving into the northern flank of the Alps. Strong storm winds from the NW are blowing, including even stronger gusts in exposed terrain. Snowfall in northern Upper Styria is heavy, by Friday night up to 100 cm of fresh snow is possible. Also in Niedere Tauern, frequent snowfall will be heavy, up to 60 cm of fresh snow is possible in high alpine regions. On the southern flank of the Alps, less fresh snow is anticipated, up to 40 cm is expected from Gurktal Alps to Gleinalm, depending on how much the snowfall extends over the Alps; less in the eastern rimline ranges. Snowfall level will fluctuate in the eastern part of the Northern Alps between the valley floor and 1000 m, towards Turrach and Seetal Alps at 1000-1300 m. Less snowfall is expected along the Styrian rimline ranges, particularly in Koralpe. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; on the southern flank of the Alps, -3 degrees.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



valid for: **Friday, 22.12.2023**

## Outlook

On Friday night and during the daytime hours on Saturday, often heavy snowfall in the northern barrier cloud regions with ongoing storm-strength (plus gusts) NW winds. Snowfall level at 700-1000 m, in the south at 1000-1300 m, lowest in the eastern regions. Avalanche danger will continue to increase.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

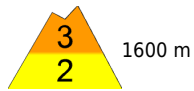


### Expositions



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**Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Stub- und Gleinalpe**



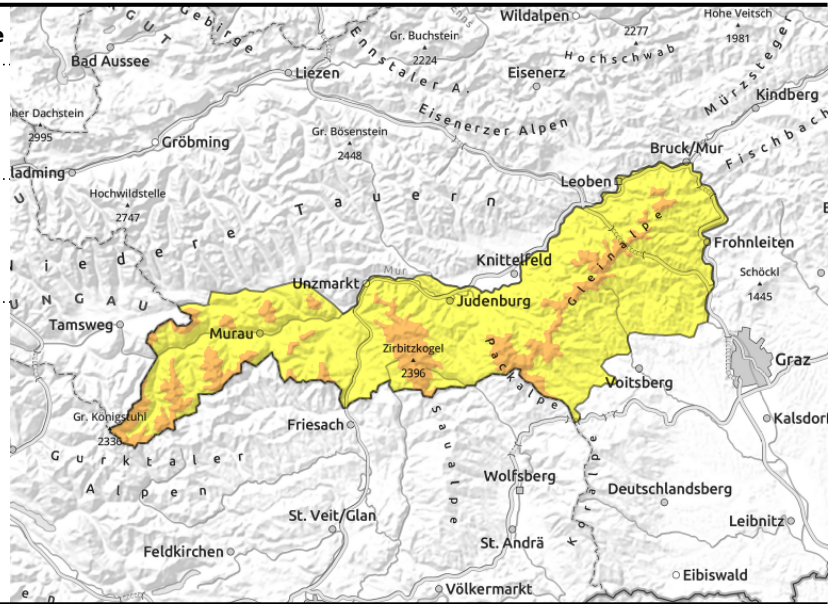
1600 m



wide-ranging snowdrifts also distant from ridges



possible at any time of day



**Often considerable danger due to fresh snowdrifts**

Fresh fallen snow and storm winds are leading to massive snowdrift accumulations also in steep terrain distant from ridges which are easily triggered, in all aspects. Danger zones will increase as the day progresses and with ascending altitude.

Glide-snow avalanches can still release at any time of day in all aspects on very steep wooded or leafy slopes and on smooth rocky slopes.

At low and intermediate altitudes the rain impact is leading to wet-snow slides on steep hillsides and forest slopes, depending on the fluctuating snowfall level.

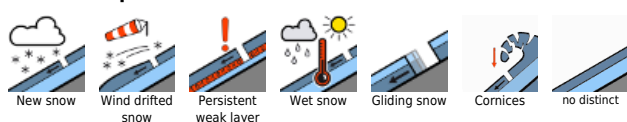
**Snowpack structure**

Large amounts of fresh snow will fall, leading to deep snowdrift accumulations down to the timberline. Weak layers are forming inside the bonded snow (soft deposits). In addition, bonding to the encrusted snowpack with faceted crystals on the surface or near crusts is poor. Rain impact is destabilizing the snowpack and making it forfeit its firmness. The snowpack base is moist/wet up to intermediate altitudes, leading to a gliding snow problem

**Weather**

As a consequence of the stormy NW air current, instable air masses are moving into the northern flank of the Alps. Strong storm winds from the NW are blowing, including even stronger gusts in exposed terrain. Snowfall in northern Upper Styria is heavy, by Friday night up to 100 cm of fresh snow is possible. Also in Niedere Tauern, frequent snowfall will be heavy, up to 60 cm of fresh snow is possible in high alpine regions. On the southern flank of the Alps, less fresh snow is anticipated, up to 40 cm is expected from Gurktal Alps to Gleinalpe, depending on how much the snowfall extends over the Alps; less in the eastern rimline ranges. Snowfall level will fluctuate in the eastern part of the Northern Alps between the valley floor and 1000 m, towards Turrach and Seetal Alps at 1000-1300 m. Less snowfall is expected along the Styrian rimline ranges, particularly in Koralpe. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; on the southern flank of the Alps, -3 degrees.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



valid for: **Friday, 22.12.2023**

## Outlook

On Friday night and during the daytime hours on Saturday, ongoingly storm-strength (plus gusts) NW winds. Snowfall level at 1000-1300 m. Avalanche danger will increase somewhat.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

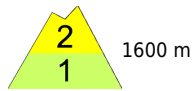


### Expositions



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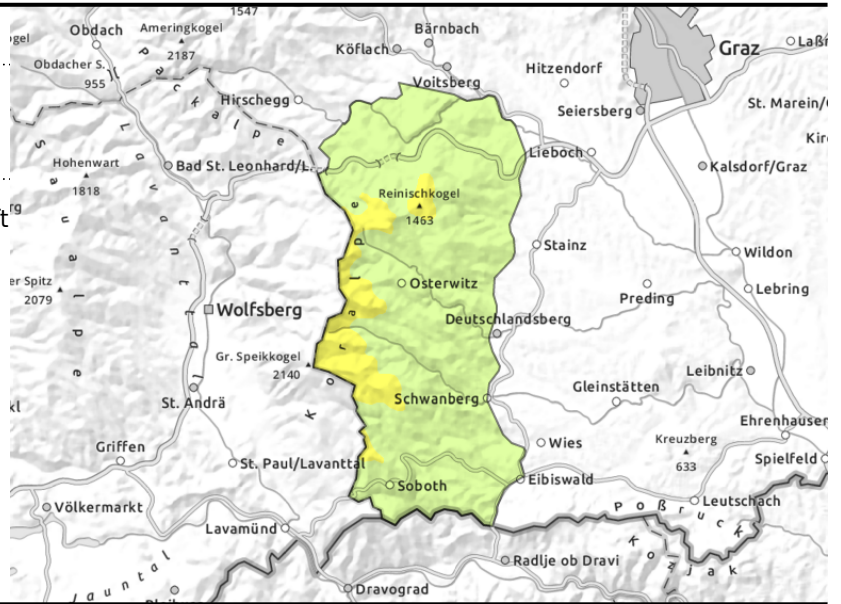
**Koralpe**



1600 m



fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrift patches



**Moderate danger of slab avalanches at high altitudes. Beware fresh snowdrift accumulations.**

Large amounts of fresh fallen snow and storm winds are leading to massive snowdrift accumulations which are easily triggered, esp. in N/E/S aspects above 1600 m. Unfavourable: entries into gullies and bowls, behind protruberances in the terrain. Slab avalanches can trigger even from the weight of 1 persons, mostly small-to-medium size.

Glide-snow avalanches can still release at any time of day in all aspects on very steep wooded or leafy slopes and on smooth rocky slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

Some fresh snowfall and stormy winds are leading to small snowdrift accumulations down to forest clearances. Weak layers are forming inside the bonded snow (soft deposits). The snowpack base is moist/wet up to intermediate altitudes, leading to a gliding snow problem

**Weather**

As a consequence of the stormy NW air current, instable air masses are moving into the northern flank of the Alps. Strong storm winds from the NW are blowing, including even stronger gusts in exposed terrain. Snowfall in northern Upper Styria is heavy, by Friday night up to 100 cm of fresh snow is possible. Also in Niedere Tauern, frequent snowfall will be heavy, up to 60 cm of fresh snow is possible in high alpine regions. On the southern flank of the Alps, less fresh snow is anticipated, up to 40 cm is expected from Gurktal Alps to Gleinalm, depending on how much the snowfall extends over the Alps; less in the eastern rimline ranges. Snowfall level will fluctuate in the eastern part of the Northern Alps between the valley floor and 1000 m, towards Turrach and Seetal Alps at 1000-1300 m. Less snowfall is expected along the Styrian rimline ranges, particularly in Koralpe. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; on the southern flank of the Alps, -3 degrees.

**Outlook**

On Friday night and during the daytime hours on Saturday, ongoingly storm-strength (plus gusts) NW winds. Snowfall level at 1000-1300 m. Avalanche danger will increase somewhat.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



valid for: **Friday, 22.12.2023**

**Mürztaler Alpen, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet**



fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrifts, frequency increases with ascending altitude and as the day progresses



**Moderate avalanche danger. Beware snowdrifts.**

Fresh snow and storm winds near to and distant from ridgelines are generating easily triggered snowdrift accumulations in steep terrain. Danger zones increase during the course of the day and with ascending altitude. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by 1 person, small-to-medium sized. Glide-snow avalanches can still release at any time of day in all aspects on very steep wooded or leafy slopes and on smooth rocky slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

Some fresh snowfall and stormy winds are leading to small snowdrift accumulations down to forest clearances. Weak layers are forming inside the bonded snow (soft deposits). The snowpack base is moist/wet up to intermediate altitudes, leading to a gliding snow problem.

**Weather**

As a consequence of the stormy NW air current, instable air masses are moving into the northern flank of the Alps. Strong storm winds from the NW are blowing, including even stronger gusts in exposed terrain. Snowfall in northern Upper Styria is heavy, by Friday night up to 100 cm of fresh snow is possible. Also in Niedere Tauern, frequent snowfall will be heavy, up to 60 cm of fresh snow is possible in high alpine regions. On the southern flank of the Alps, less fresh snow is anticipated, up to 40 cm is expected from Gurktal Alps to Gleinalm, depending on how much the snowfall extends over the Alps; less in the eastern rimline ranges. Snowfall level will fluctuate in the eastern part of the Northern Alps between the valley floor and 1000 m, towards Turrach and Seetal Alps at 1000-1300 m. Less snowfall is expected along the Styrian rimline ranges, particularly in Koralpe. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; on the southern flank of the Alps, -3 degrees.

**Outlook**

On Friday night and during the daytime hours on Saturday, ongoing storm-strength (plus gusts) NW winds. Snowfall level at 1000-1300 m. Avalanche danger will increase.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

