

## Very mild mountain weather, rapidly increasing daytime gliding snow/wet-snow problem



Triebener Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen



Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Dachsteingebiet, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet



### Avalanche problems

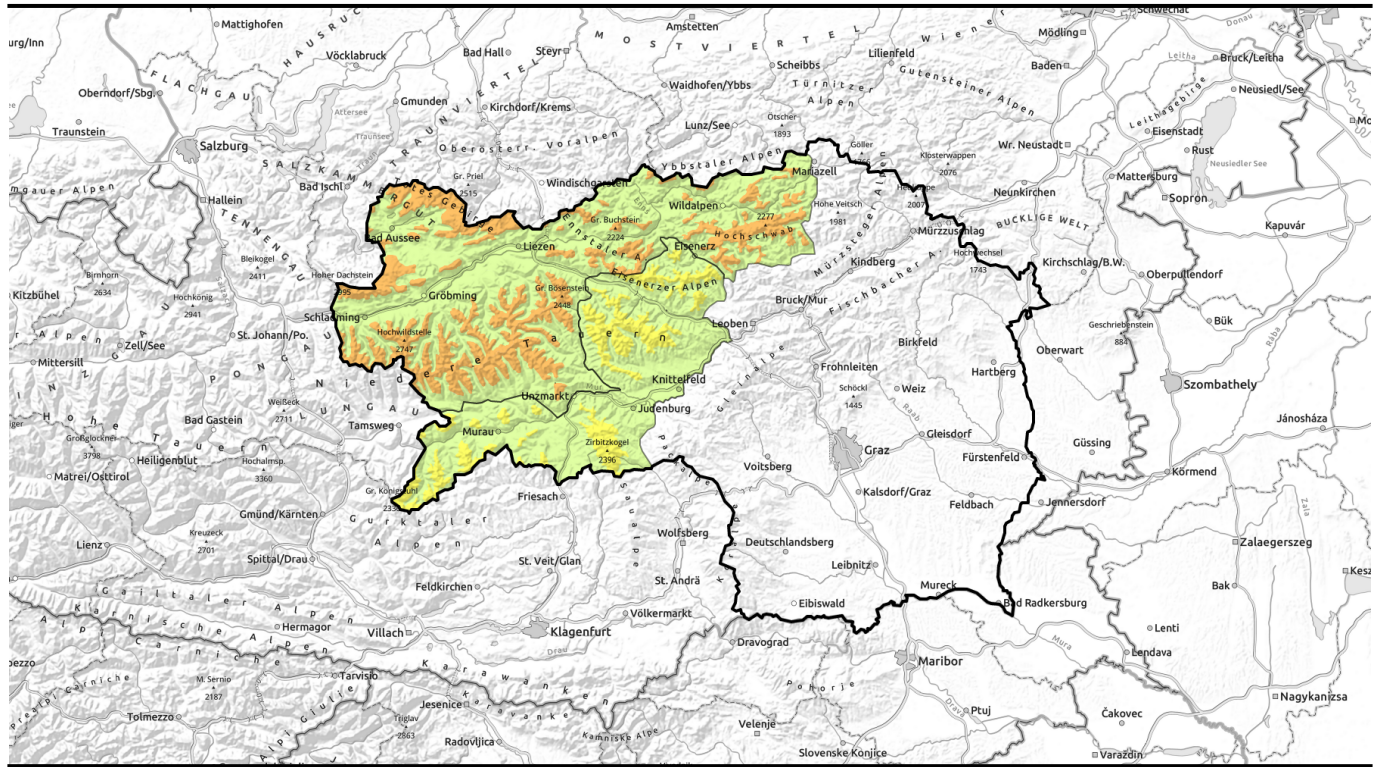


### Danger ratings



### Expositions





## Äußerst mildes Bergwetter - im Tagesverlauf rasch ansteigendes Gleit- und Nassschneeproblem!



Triebener Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen

1500 m



Totes Gebirge, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Dachsteingebiet, Ennstaler Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet

1500 m



### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

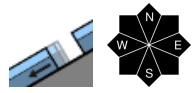


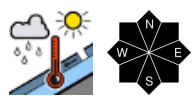
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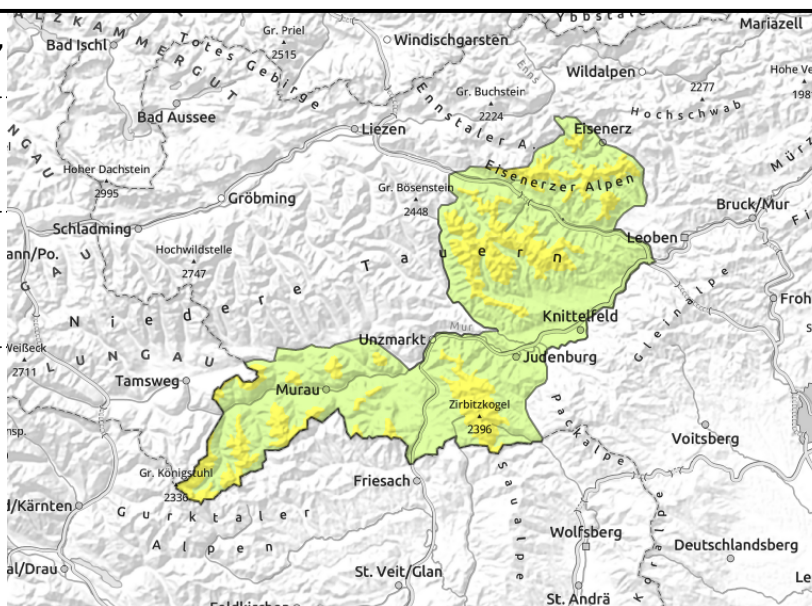


**Triebener Tauern, Eisenerzer Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen**



 on extremely steep smooth grass-covered slopes, possible at any time

 hefty impulse of warmth plus solar radiation: naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches



**Gliding snow/wet snow activity dominates up to high altitudes**

Avalanche danger is moderate above 1500 m. Due to persistent warmth and solar radiation, danger of glide-snow and wet-snow avalanches prevails at all altitudes already during the morning. On steep smooth slopes in all aspects, naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches are possible which can grow to large size. Avoid zones below glide cracks, even where the slopes are bare. Naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches are possible in steep terrain in all aspects, particularly on sunny slopes, they will increase in frequency as the day progresses. Backcountry tours should be terminated early in the day.

**Snowpack structure**

Melt-freeze crusts of varying thickness form at night. The snowpack surface can barely consolidate at high, the moist/wet snowpack loses its firmness quickly up to high altitudes during the daytime hours and becomes unstable and even begins to glide downhill. Increasing sink-in depths are an indicator of loss of firmness. Very little snow on the ground at intermediate altitudes.

**Weather**

A high-pressure front, dry and extremely mild air from North Africa has moved over the Eastern Alps. On Sunday night, clear skies, very mild (+10 degrees at 2000 m) zero-degree level at 4000 m. On Monday, sunshine, SW winds will be stronger (gusts in NE regions 60 km/hr). At 2000 m: +15 degrees, mildest in foehn-influenced northern regions.

**Outlook**

On Tuesday, still very mild, strong SW winds. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly. On Tuesday night a change in weather will bring lower temperatures and some precipitation.

**Avalanche problems**



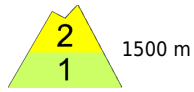
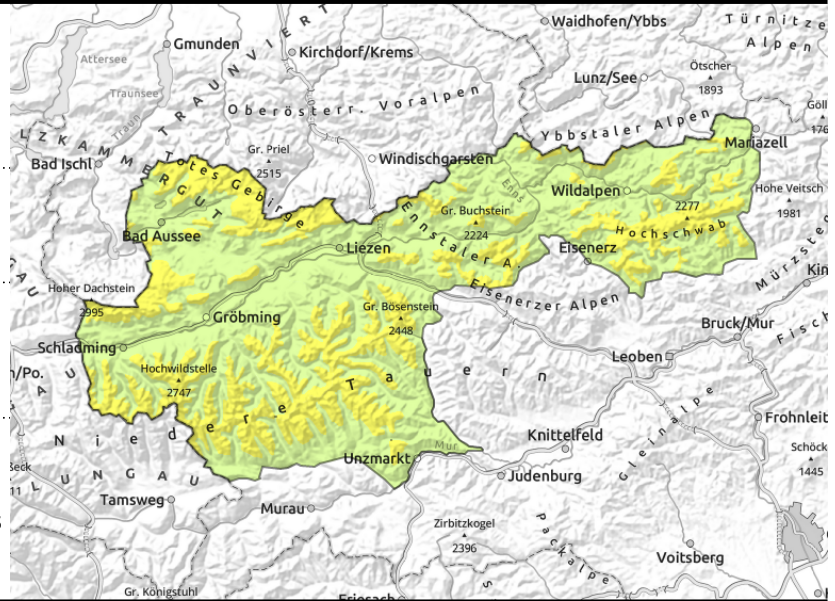
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



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1500 m



on extremely steep smooth grass-covered slopes, possible at any time



hefty impulse of warmth plus solar radiation: naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches

## Gliding snow/wet-snow activity: often considerable danger

Avalanche danger will increase as the day unfolds from moderate to considerable above 1500 m. Due to persistent warmth and solar radiation, danger of glide-snow and wet-snow avalanches prevails at all altitudes already during the morning. On steep smooth slopes in all aspects, naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches are possible which can grow to large size. Avoid zones below glide cracks, even where the slopes are bare. Naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches are possible in steep terrain in all aspects, particularly on sunny slopes, they will increase in frequency as the day progresses. Backcountry tours should be terminated early in the day.

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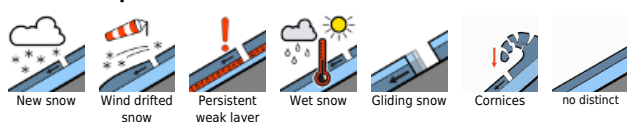
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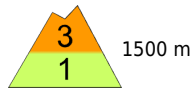
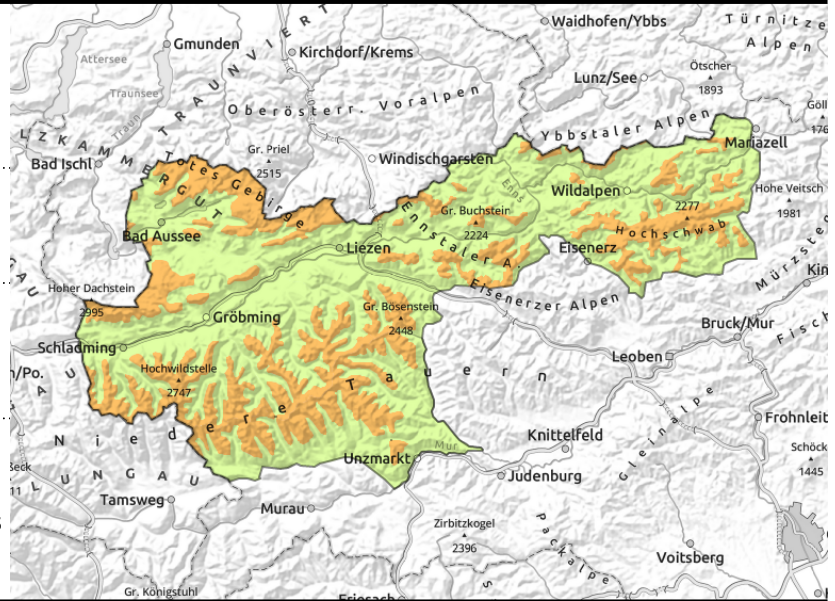
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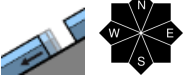



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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

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