
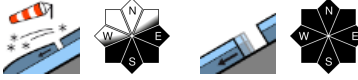

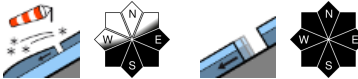




Naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches in the north. Fresh snowdrifts in the south.

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

Avalanche problems



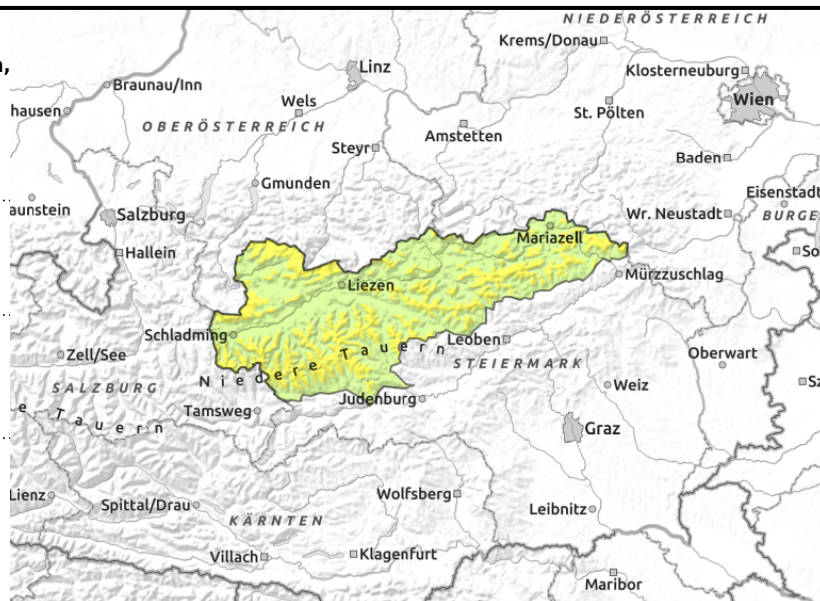
Danger ratings



Expositions



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



Naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches. Fresh drifts at high altitudes.

At high altitudes avalanche danger is moderate. On Monday night and in early morning hours on Tuesday, some naturally triggered wet-snow avalanches can be expected, only small releases. In very isolated cases during the daytime, naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches can release. At highest altitudes, isolated in east and west-facing terrain, fresh snowdrifts can trigger small slab avalanches.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack has used up its reserves of cold up to summit levels, is isotherm and moist. Due to rain penetration the snowpack will destabilize further at night, cool during the day and regain some stabilization. Only above the timberline will snowdrifts be generated anew.

Weather

On Monday night, intensive rainfall in the northern barrier cloud regions, then moving to the southern and eastern regions of Styria in early morning, temperatures noticeably dropping. Snowfall level on Monday evening above 2000 m, dropping in the latter part of the night (if precipitation slackens off) to below 1000 m. As of Tuesday morning in Gurktal and Seetal Alps, Seckauer Tauern and rimline ranges, heavy snowfall will set in, slackening off only in evening. The northern barrier cloud regions will be without precipitation during the day. Winds will be strong-to-stormy from N/NW, at 2000 m: dropping from +7 on Monday evening to -4 on Tuesday evening.

Outlook

The weather will remain capricious and cool, repeated snowfall along the northern flank of the Alps is expected. The wet-snow problem will recede, the snowdrift problem will increase at high altitudes.

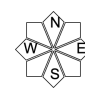
Avalanche problems



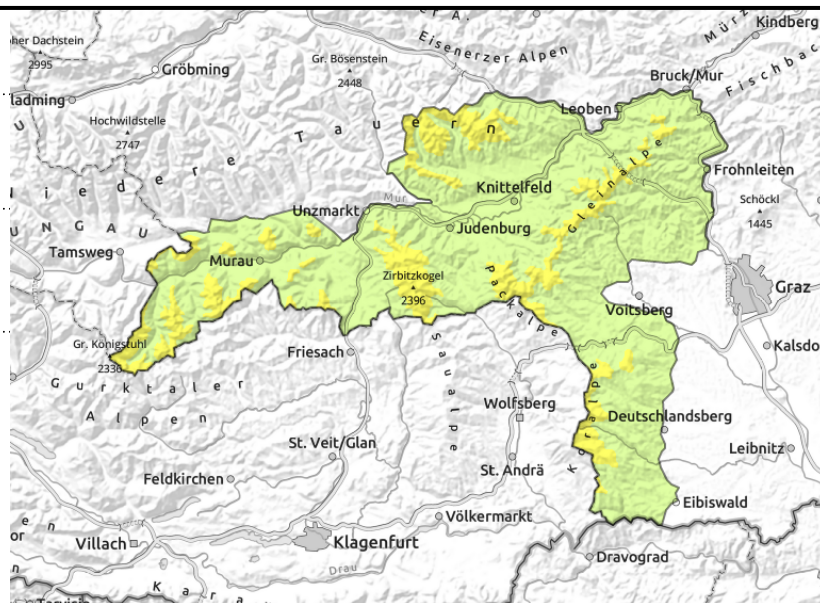
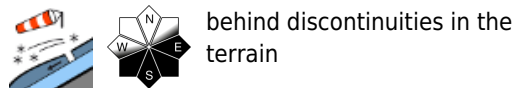
Danger ratings



Expositions



Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe



Fresh snowdrifts at high altitudes.

Above the treeline avalanche danger is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Danger zones occur on E/S facing slopes at entries into gullies and bowls and behind discontinuities in the terrain, where snowdrifts can trigger, often by 1 person, small-to-medium sized, releasing slab avalanches.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack has used up its reserves of cold up to summit levels, is isotherm and moist. Due to rain penetration the snowpack will destabilize further at night, cool during the day and regain some stabilization. Atop the moist snowpack base above 1000 m, up to 40 cm of fresh snow is expected, to be transported by strong NW winds to east and south-facing slopes, bonding well with the base, but possibly containing weak layers.

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Avalanche problems



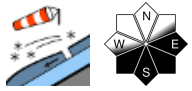
Danger ratings



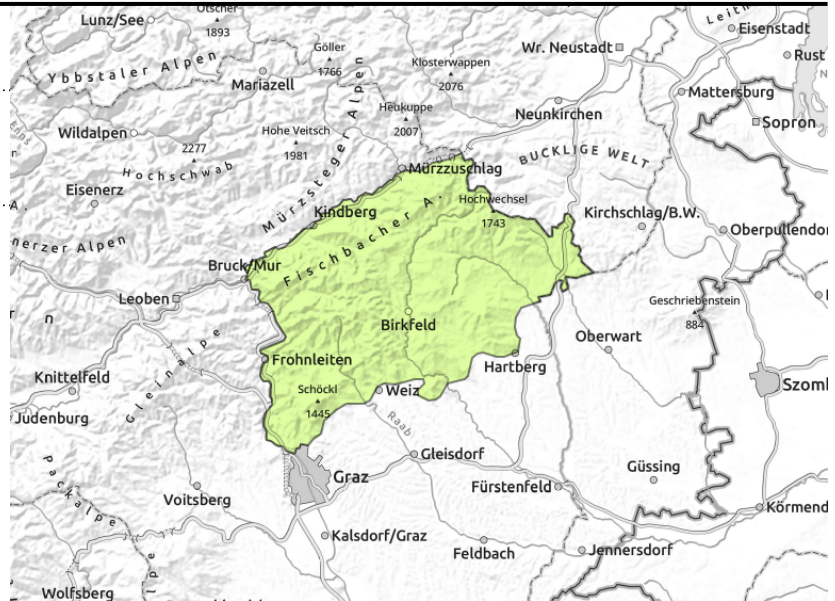
Expositions



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



small, thin snowdrift patches



Low avalanche danger but isolated danger zones from fresh snowdrifts

Avalanche danger is generally low, but above the timberline on E/S facing slopes at entries into gullies and bowls and behind discontinuities there are isolated danger zones where 1 person can trigger snowdrifts and release a slab avalanche.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack in all aspects has used up its reserves of cold up to summit levels, is isotherm and moist. Due to rain penetration the snowpack will destabilize further at night, cool during the day and regain some stabilization, but the gliding process will continue. Above 1000 m the 20 cm of fresh snow will often fall on bare ground (at high altitudes atop moist snow), then transported by strong NW winds to E/S facing slopes. The drifts can contain weak layers.

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Outlook

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

