
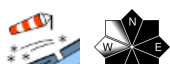

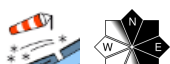




## Snowdrift problem + considerable avalanche danger in northern regions

	1800 m Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Rottenmanner Tauern, Triebener Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen	
	Mürzsteger Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Koralpe, Gaaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Stub- und Glainalpe	
	1800 m Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions



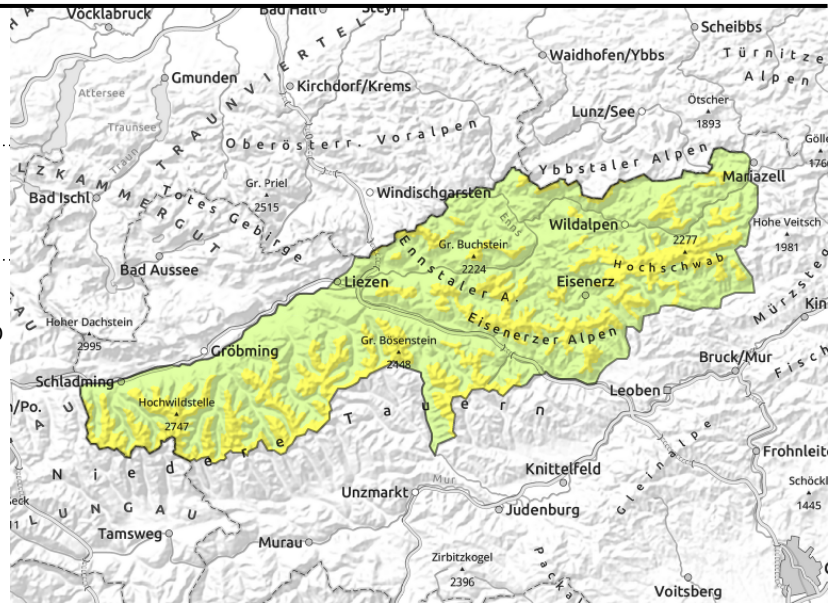
**Eisenerzer Alpen, Hochschwabgebiet, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Rottenmanner Tauern, Triebener Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen**



1800 m



above the timberline, behind discontinuities, in gullies, steep bowls



**Circumvent trigger-prone snowdrift accumulations**

Avalanche danger is moderate above 1800 m, below that altitude danger is low. Fresh trigger-prone snowdrifts are the main danger. Danger zones occur on N/E/S facing slopes at entries to steep gullies and bowls and in general behind discontinuities in the terrain where fresh snowdrifts can trigger a medium slab avalanche by 1 person down to the treeline, releases up to medium size. Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. As a result of solar radiation, isolated small loose-snow slides are possible in extremely steep terrain.

**Snowpack structure**

The fresh snow (30-50 cm) of the last few days lies deposited atop a compact snowpack base. The old snow is thoroughly moist, but was able to consolidate due to the lower temperatures in recent days. The fresh snow is well bonded with the old snowpack. Further snowfall plus brisk W/NW winds will generate fresh small snowdrift accumulations, bonding to the loose fresh fallen snow is poor, prone to triggering. As a result of solar radiation, the fresh snow will be able to settle during the course of the day.

**Weather**

Gray skies in the northern barrier clouds regions on Sunday, minor snowfall compared to the last few days. Further south, sunny intervals, brisk-to-strong N/NW winds, also snow showers as an exception. Winds will slacken off. At 2000 m: -8 degrees.

**Outlook**

It will remain cool, but mostly dry. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



**Mürzsteiger Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gurktaler Alpen, Koralpe, Gaaler Alpen, Südliche Wölzer Tauern, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet, Stub- und Gleinalpe**



small, thin snowdrift patches,  
 ridgeline snowdrift patches,  
 behind discontinuities

## Low avalanche danger only isolated danger zones

Avalanche danger is generally low. Older snowdrifts at high altitudes can trigger small slab avalanches in isolated cases. Danger zones occur near ridges, at entries into steep gullies and bowls and behind discontinuities in the terrain.

### Snowpack structure

On what was previously bare ground or atop a moist compact old snowpack the fresh snow and drifts from the beginning of the week lie deposited, well bonded with the snowpack and already settled. Thin snowdrift patches will be generated by brisk winds. Weak layer: loose layers in the fresh drifts or blanked fresh snow from the beginning of the week.

### Weather

Gray skies in the northern barrier clouds regions on Sunday, minor snowfall compared to the last few days. Further south, sunny intervals, brisk-to-strong N/NW winds, also snow showers as an exception. Winds will slacken off. At 2000 m: -8 degrees.

### Outlook

It will remain cool, but mostly dry. Avalanche danger levels remain low.

#### Avalanche problems



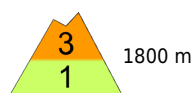
#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



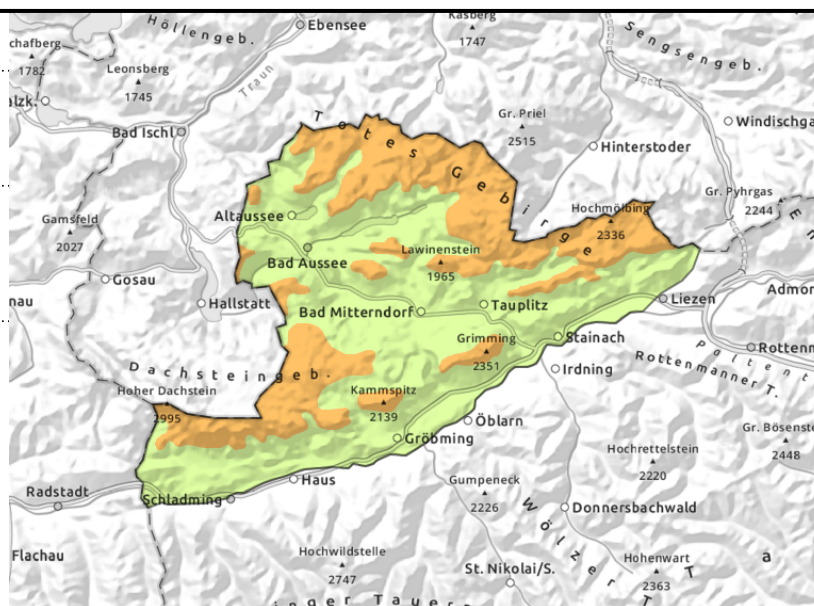
**Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet**



behind discontinuities, in gullies, steep bowls, near the treeline



loose-snow avalanches in extremely steep terrain



**Beware trigger-prone snowdrift accumulations**

Avalanche danger is considerable above 1800 m, below that altitude danger is low. Fresh trigger-prone snowdrifts are the main danger. Danger zones occur on N/E/SW facing slopes at entries to steep gullies and bowls and in general behind discontinuities in the terrain where fresh snowdrifts can trigger a medium slab avalanche by 1 person down to the treeline, releases up to medium size. Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. In case of sunny intervals, small loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep terrain. In places, loose-snow avalanches can be triggered by 1 person.

**Snowpack structure**

The fresh snow (70-100 cm) of the last few days lies deposited atop a compact snowpack base. The old snow is thoroughly moist, but was able to consolidate due to the lower temperatures in recent days. The fresh snow is well bonded with the old snowpack. Further snowfall plus brisk W/NW winds will generate fresh small snowdrift accumulations, bonding to the loose fresh fallen snow will be poor, bringing a weak layer for slab avalanches. Solar radiation will help the fresh fallen snow to settle.

**Weather**

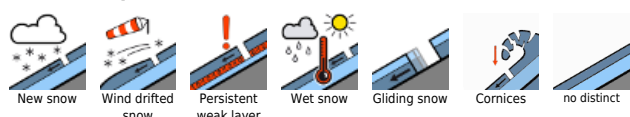
Gray skies in the northern barrier clouds regions on Sunday, minor snowfall compared to the last few days. Further south, sunny intervals, brisk-to-strong N/NW winds, also snow showers as an exception. Winds will slacken off. At 2000 m: -8 degrees.

**Outlook**

It will remain cool, but mostly dry except along the northern flank of the Alps. Avalanche danger levels will recede.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

