

## Often heavy snowfall in eastern barrier cloud regions of Styrian rimline range

|  |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
|--|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | 2000 m | Totes Gebirge, Dachsteingebiet, Schladminger Tauern Nord, Nördliche Wölzer Tauern, Rottenmanner Tauern, Ennstaler Alpen, Eisenerzer Alpen, Triebener Tauern, Hochschwabgebiet, Mürzsteger Alpen, Schladminger Tauern Süd, Südliche Wölzer Tauern |  |
|  |        | Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet                                                                                                                      |  |
|  |        | Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Mürztaler Alpen                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |

### Avalanche problems



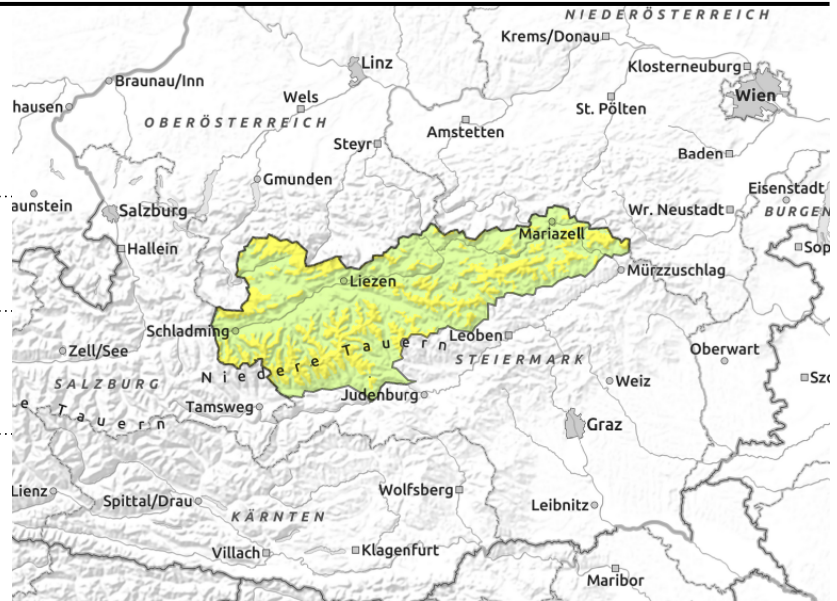
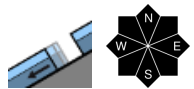
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



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



## Loose-snow activity in extremely steep terrain, near ridgelines isolated snowdrift accumulations

Main danger: naturally triggered (moist and dry-snow) loose-snow avalanches in extremely steep terrain which can release in all aspects during the course of the day and also be triggered by 1 person. Releases mostly small, large in high-altitude starting zones when snow along the plummet path is swept along.

Danger of slab avalanches, on the other hand, has receded. Danger zones likeliest on ridgelines, steep gullies and bowls, mostly by large additional loading.

On steep smooth slopes small (in isolated cases large) glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

### Snowpack structure

The fresh fallen snow (70-100 cm in Dachstein Massif/Totes Gebirge, 30-50 cm from Niedere Tauern to Hochschwab) of the last few days lies deposited atop a compact snowpack base. The old snowpack is thoroughly moist, was able to consolidate through the lower temperatures this last week. The fresh snow is well bonded with the snowpack. Due to solar radiation, diffuse light and high air moisture the snowpack can forfeit its cohesion during the day and trigger loose-snow avalanches naturally. The snowdrift problem has receded.

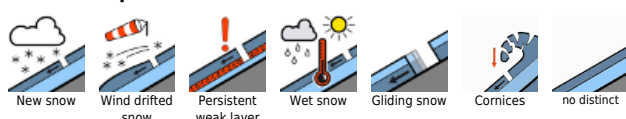
### Weather

As a result of a low pressure front over Italy, moist air masses are moving into southeastern Styria. On Monday night in the Styrian rimline range snowfall will set in and persist into the day on Tuesday, snowfall level initially at valley level, then ascending to 1000 m. Most of the snowfall (up to 40 cm) is anticipated in the eastern barrier cloud regions at high altitudes of the Koralm, in northern and western regions of Upper Styria they will be far less. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; at 1500 m: -3 degrees, rising to +3 degrees in afternoon. The easterly winds will be moderate.

### Outlook

The low will move towards Slovakia, and with it the focus of precipitation will move to the northern

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



flank of the Alps: slight increase of slab avalanche danger.

#### Avalanche problems



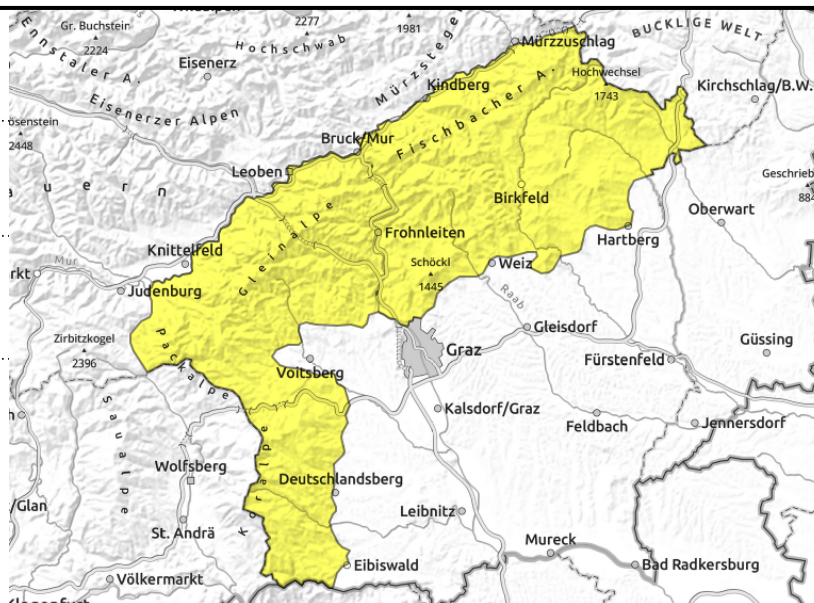
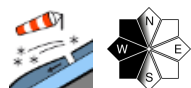
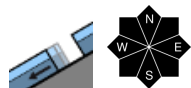
#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions



**Koralpe, Stub- und Gleinalpe, Westliche Fischbacher Alpen und Grazer Bergland, Östliche Fischbacher Alpen und Wechselgebiet**



**Fresh snow, later rainfall into the snowpack**

In the regions where snowfall has been heavy along the Styrian rimline range from Koralalm over Stubalpe and Gleinalpe to the Fischbach Alps and Wechsel, the fresh snow can begin to glide over steep bare slopes, esp. if rainfall continues. Small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches cannot be ruled out.

Trigger-prone snowdrifts are being generated above the treeline, esp. behind discontinuities on west-facing slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

The forecast snowfall in the Styrian rimline range will initially be loose powder, later moist, and at low altitudes wet snow or rain. Near the slopes which were already bare, bonding to the warm ground is poor.

In isolated cases at high altitudes, fresh snowdrifts can be deposited.

**Weather**

As a result of a low pressure front over Italy, moist air masses are moving into southeastern Styria. On Monday night in the Styrian rimline range snowfall will set in and persist into the day on Tuesday, snowfall level initially at valley level, then ascending to 1000 m. Most of the snowfall (up to 40 cm) is anticipated in the eastern barrier cloud regions at high altitudes of the Koralalm, in northern and western regions of Upper Styria they will be far less. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; at 1500 m: -3 degrees, rising to +3 degrees in afternoon. The easterly winds will be moderate.

**Outlook**

The low will move towards Slovakia, and with it the focus of precipitation will move to the northern flank of the Alps: glide-snow avalanches cannot be ruled out.

**Avalanche problems**



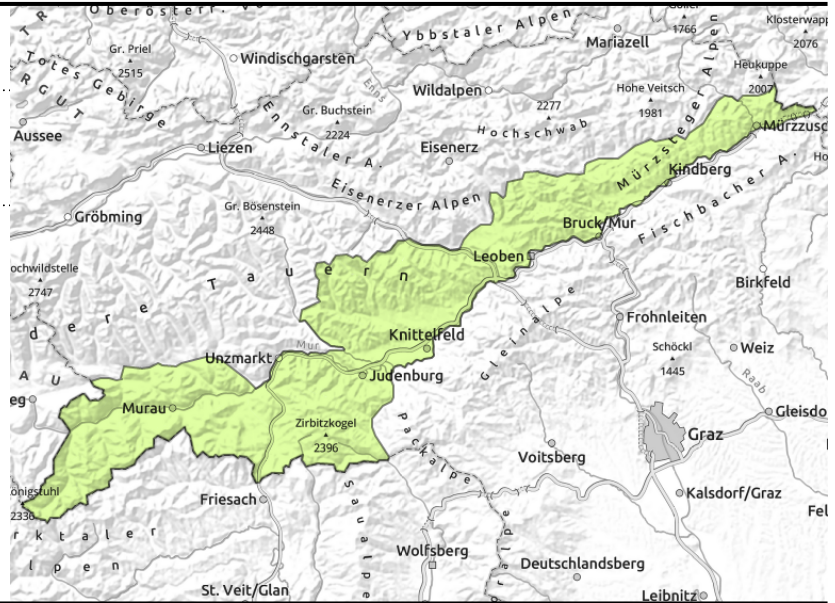
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



**Gurktaler Alpen, Seetaler Alpen, Gaaler Alpen, Mürztaler Alpen**



**Isolated dry-snow AND wet loose-snow avalanches at high altitudes**

Main danger: naturally triggered (moist and dry-snow) loose-snow avalanches in extremely steep terrain which can release in all aspects during the course of the day and also be triggered by 1 person. Releases mostly small, large in high-altitude starting zones when snow along the plummet path is swept along.

Danger of slab avalanches, on the other hand, has receded. Danger zones likeliest on ridgelines, steep gullies and bowls, mostly by large additional loading.

On steep smooth slopes small (in isolated cases large) glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

**Snowpack structure**

The fresh snow (up to 25 cm south of the Tauern) 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. Due to higher temperatures on Sunday and the diffuse radiation, the fresh fallen snow was able to settle. Thus, the snowdrift problem has receded.

**Weather**

As a result of a low pressure front over Italy, moist air masses are moving into southeastern Styria. On Monday night in the Styrian rimline range snowfall will set in and persist into the day on Tuesday, snowfall level initially at valley level, then ascending to 1000 m. Most of the snowfall (up to 40 cm) is anticipated in the eastern barrier cloud regions at high altitudes of the Koralalm, in northern and western regions of Upper Styria they will be far less. At 2000 m: -6 degrees; at 1500 m: -3 degrees, rising to +3 degrees in afternoon. The easterly winds will be moderate.

**Outlook**

The low will move towards Slovakia, and with it the focus of precipitation will move to the northern flank of the Alps. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

