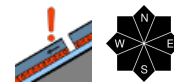


Old-snow problem at high altitudes



1800 m

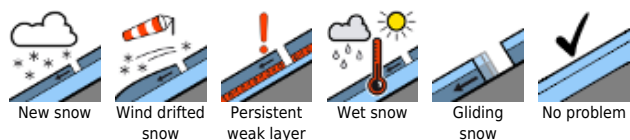
Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



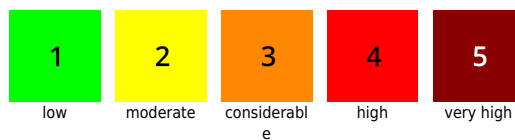
Allgäu Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West



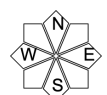
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

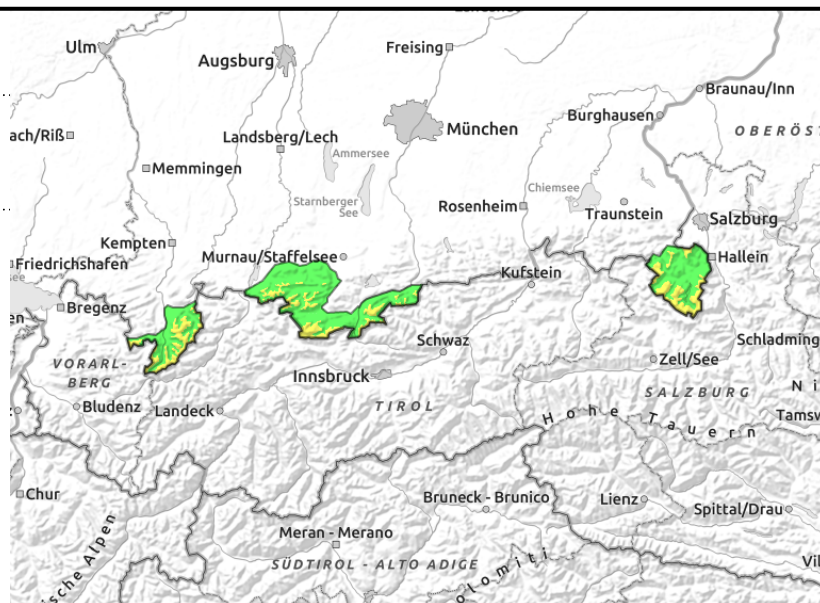
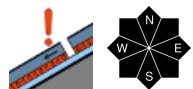


Expositions



06.12.2021

**Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen,
Ammergauer Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen**



Caution urged towards old-snow problem at high altitudes

Above 1800 m, moderate avalanche danger prevails. The main problem: ground-level weak layers in the old snow. These can be triggered by large additional loading, in transition zones from deep to shallow snow more than anywhere else. Particularly at the entries into gullies and bowls, behind abrupt changes in the terrain and in steep rocky terrain above 1800 m, slab avalanches can be triggered. Glide cracks in the snowpack surface and audible 'whumpf' noises are indicators of approaching danger. Avalanches can grow to large size in some cases where the snowpack is deep. Furthermore, glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in isolated cases. These threaten on steep, grass-covered slopes in all aspects. Depending on snow depths, avalanches of medium size cannot be ruled out.

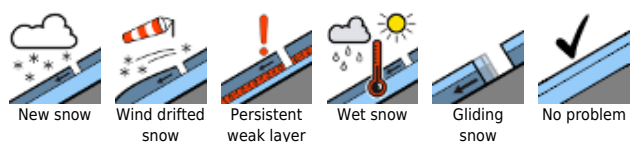
Snowpack structure

Loosely-packed fresh fallen snow at high altitudes has been subjected to wind influence. Where there are older snowdrift accumulations, and also near ground level, there are expansively metamorphosed (faceted) snow crystals evident in all aspects. Especially in places where the snow is shallow, this faceted snow is prone to triggering. Below 1800 m the fresh snow blankets a well settled, melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack. Closer to the ground it is often moist, which furthers gliding snow masses.

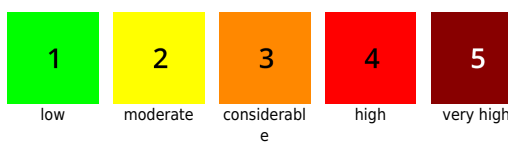
Outlook

The weather in the next few days will remain variable. Avalanche danger levels could increase again, depending on wind and amounts of fresh snow.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

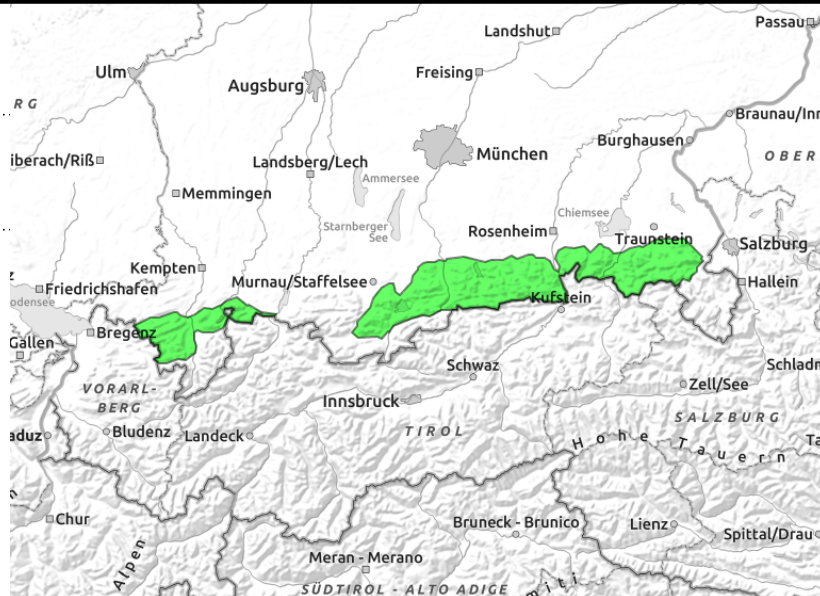
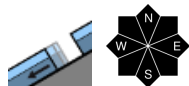


Expositions



06.12.2021

Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West



Isolated glide-snow avalanches

Avalanche danger is low. In isolated cases glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep grass-covered slopes in all aspects and all altitudes. Depending on snow depths, medium-sized avalanches cannot be ruled out.

In isolated cases near summit zones, older snowdrift accumulations require particularly attentiveness. They can trigger as small slab avalanches (although the danger of being forced to take a fall outweighs that of being buried in snow. Danger zones are located in steep ridgeline terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls.

Snowpack structure

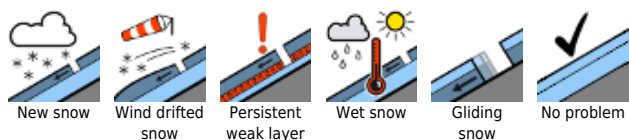
Loosely-packed fresh fallen snow at high altitudes has been subjected to wind influence. Where there are older snowdrift accumulations, and also near ground level, there are expansively metamorphosed (faceted) snow crystals evident in all aspects. Especially in places where the snow is shallow, this faceted snow is prone to triggering. Below 1800 m the fresh snow blankets a well settled, melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack. Closer to the ground it is often moist, which furthers gliding snow masses.

Outlook

The weather in the next few days will remain variable. Avalanche danger levels could increase again, depending on wind and amounts of fresh snow.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

