

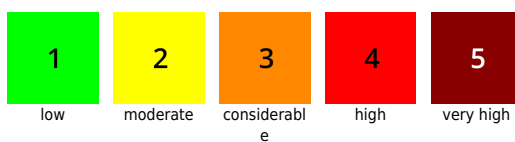
Small snowdrifts above, wet snow beneath

	Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West, Ammergauer Alpen	
	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge	
	Berchtesgaderer Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

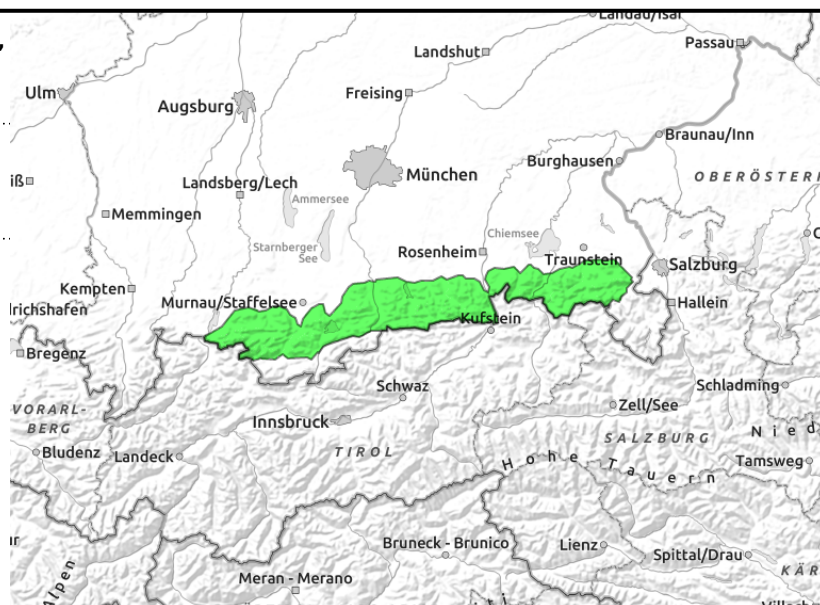
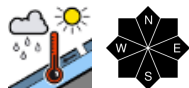


Expositions



26.12.2021

Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West, Ammergauer Alpen



Snowpack compact and largely stable, despite wetness

Low avalanche danger prevails in the Bavarian Alps. At intermediate altitudes, isolated wet-snow avalanches are the main problem. They are mostly small-sized and can trigger naturally, particularly in steep rocky terrain and on smooth grass-covered slopes where there is sufficient snow and no avalanches have yet discharged. The problem of wet glide-snow and loose-snow avalanches is expected to intensify somewhat during the course of the day.

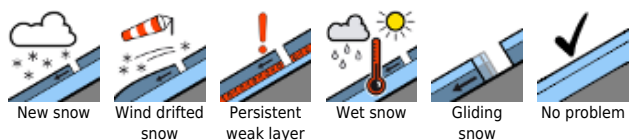
Snowpack structure

The snowpack consists by and large of melt-freeze forms and is quite compact and stable overall. Water which is seeping into the snowpack at intermediate altitudes as a result of warm temperatures, rain and a lack of nocturnal outgoing radiation, is weakening the snowpack only minimally. Gliding movements of the snowpack over wet ground are increasing. The snowpack depth has diminished noticeably.

Outlook

Over the next few days it will be warm, without much precipitation. No significant change is expected in avalanche danger levels.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

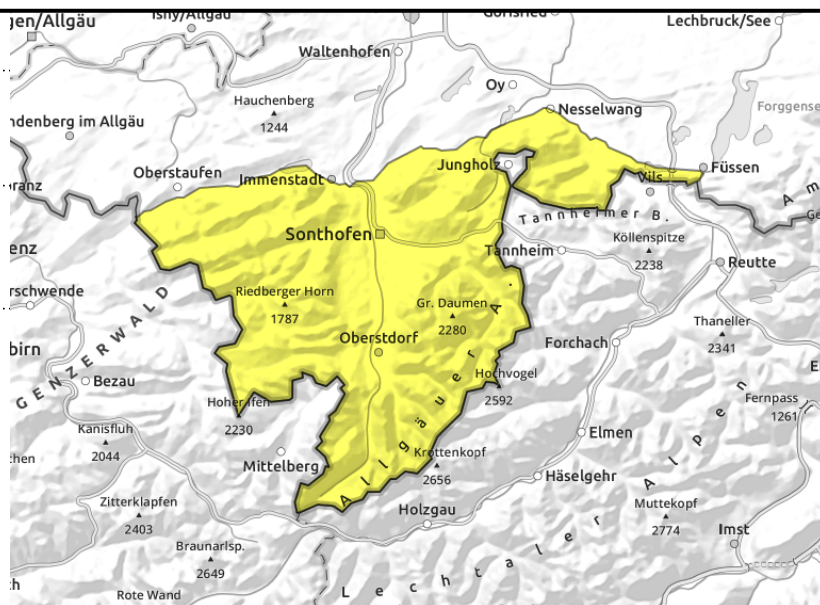
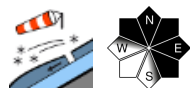
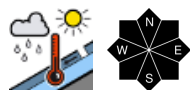


Expositions



26.12.2021

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge



Vorsicht im Bereich von Gleitschneerissen!

Moderate avalanche danger prevails in the Bavarian Alps. Wet-snow is the main problem. Medium-sized avalanches can trigger naturally, particularly in steep rocky terrain and on smooth grass-covered slopes where there is sufficient snow and no avalanches have yet discharged. Wet glide-snow and loose-snow avalanches can trigger at any time of day or night, although the problem recedes somewhat during the daytime.

In addition, snowdrift accumulations require caution. Avalanche prone locations are found above 2000 m in steep ridgeline terrain in NW/E/SE aspects and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by the additional loading of one single skier and easily cause a fall. On steep shady slopes above 2300 m, triggered avalanches can grow to medium size, particularly when the lower-down layers of the snowpack are also released.

Snowpack structure

As a result of warm temperatures, rainfall and lack of nocturnal outgoing radiation, water which is seeping into the snowpack at intermediate altitudes, is weakening the snowpack. Water accumulates on melt-freeze crusts or at ground level, and furthers gliding movement of the snowpack, particularly where water has already seep down through glide cracks. At high altitudes on recent days, small snowdrift accumulations were generated. They were deposited atop an old snowpack surface which manifests a highly irregular melt-freeze crust. Furthermore, beneath the melt-freeze and wind crusts, and in some places at ground level, there are intermediate layers prone to triggering, as they are expansively metamorphosed (faceted).

Outlook

Over the next few days it will be warm, without much precipitation. No significant change is expected in avalanche danger levels.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

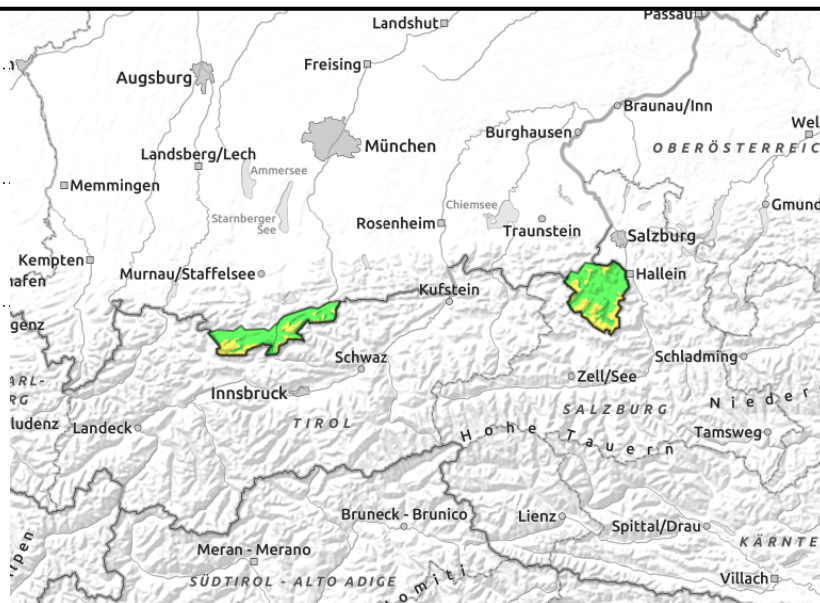
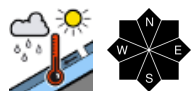
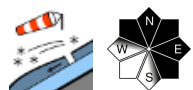


Expositions



26.12.2021

Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfeller Alpen



Small snowdrifts prone to triggering

Above 2200 m, moderate avalanche danger prevails. The freshly generated snowdrifts are the main problem. Avalanche prone locations are located particularly in steep ridgeline terrain in NW/E/SE aspects and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by one single winter sports enthusiast and easily force a fall. On extremely steep shady slopes above 2200 m, triggered avalanches can grow to medium size if deeper layers inside the snowpack are triggered. Moreover, at intermediate altitudes isolated wet-snow avalanches require special attentiveness. They are predominantly small-sized and can trigger naturally in all aspects in steep rocky terrain and on smooth grass-covered slopes wherever there is sufficient snow and avalanches have not yet discharged. The problem of glide-snow and loose-snow avalanches will increase somewhat during the course of the day.

Snowpack structure

During the last few days, small snowdrift accumulations have been generated at high altitudes. They lie deposited atop an irregularly melt-freeze encrusted old snowpack surface and are bonding poorly with it. In shady, wind-protected terrain at high altitudes, the drifts often lie on loose layers of snow and are particularly prone to triggering. Furthermore, at higher altitudes there are often trigger-sensitive intermediate layers of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) snow crystals. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is quite and stable overall. Water which is seeping into the snowpack at intermediate altitudes as a result of warm temperatures, rain and a lack of nocturnal outgoing radiation, is weakening the snowpack only minimally. Gliding movements of the snowpack over wet ground are increasing.

Outlook

Over the next few days it will be warm, without much precipitation. No significant change is expected in avalanche danger levels.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

