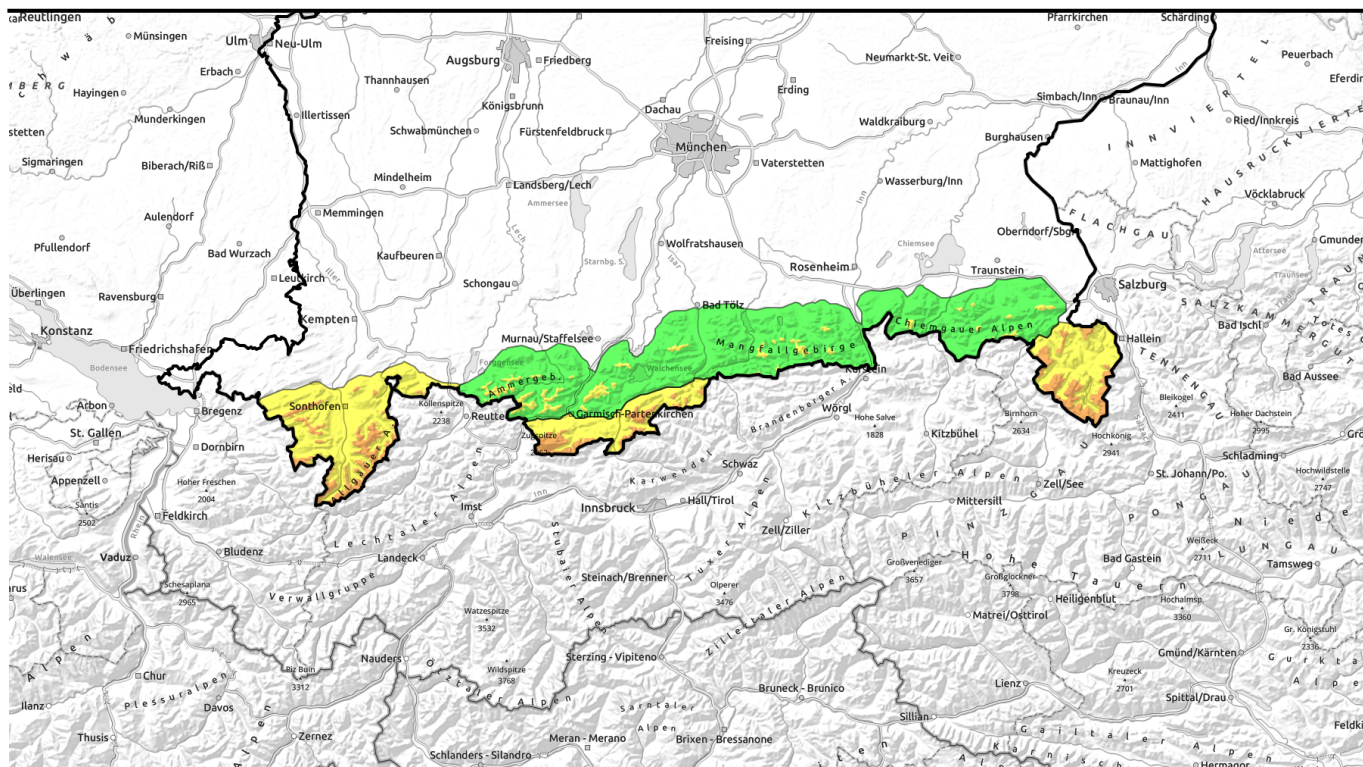








29.12.2021, morning



Increase of avalanche danger due to precipitations and storm. Rainfall in the afternoon at low and intermediate altitude.

	2 1 forestline Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte	
	3 2 2000 m Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen	
	3 2 2000 m Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge	

Avalanche problems



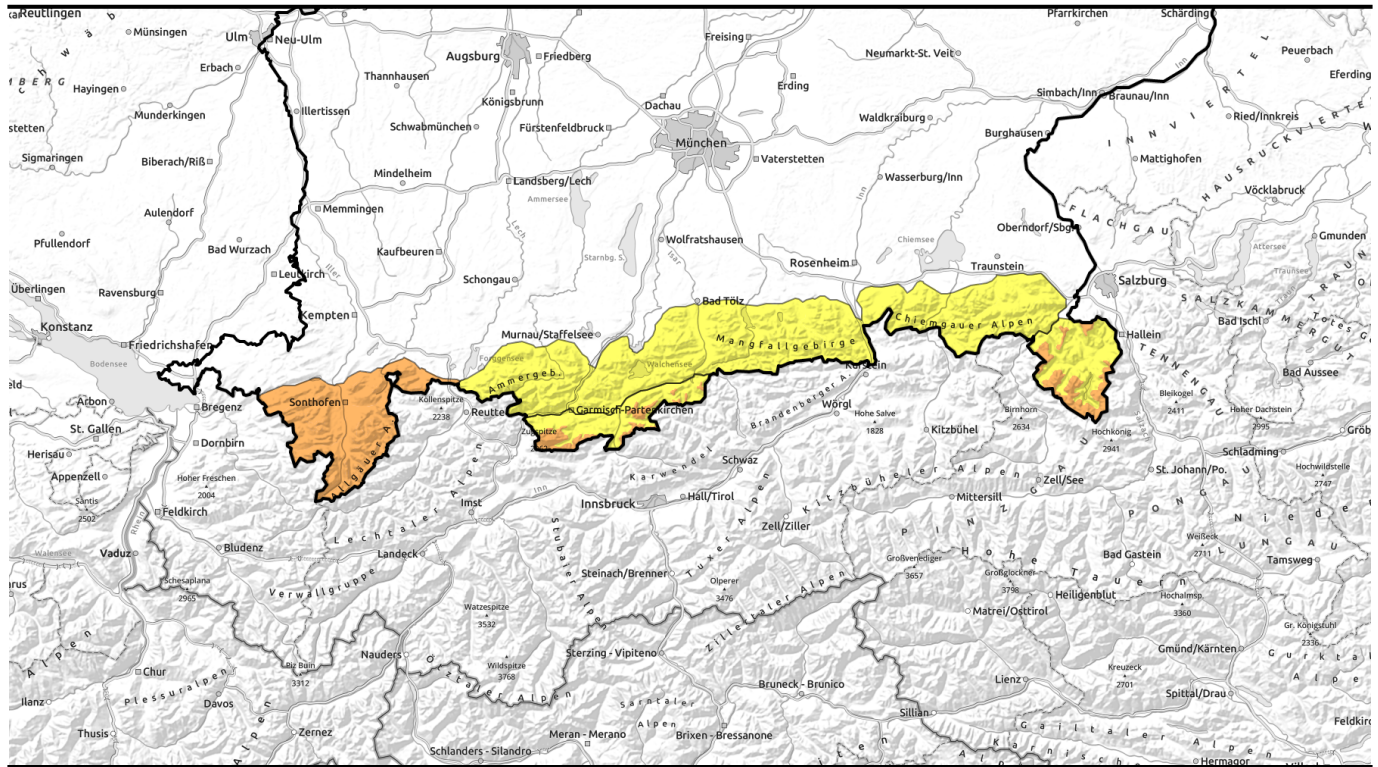
Danger ratings








Expositions



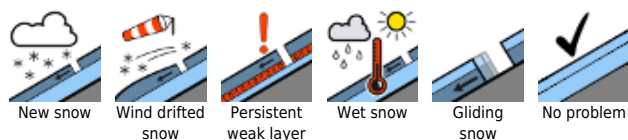
29.12.2021, afternoon



Anstieg der Lawinengefahr mit Niederschlag und Sturm. In tiefen und mittleren Lagen fällt nachmittags Regen.

	Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte	
	Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen	
2000 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

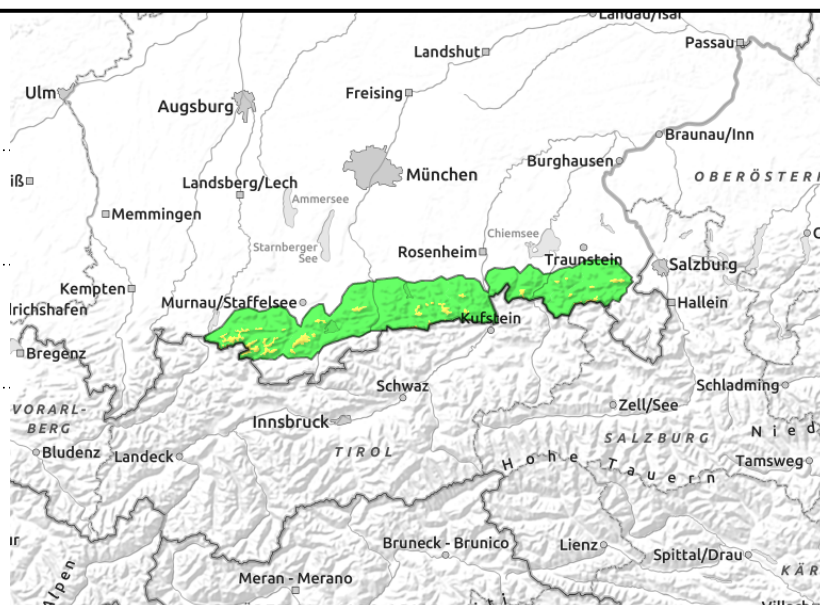
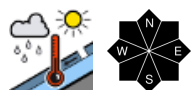
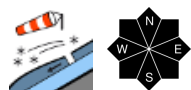


Expositions



29.12.2021, morning

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



Heed small trigger-sensitive snowdrifts at higher altitudes. In the afternoon, rain will cause the snowpack to become even wetter.

Above the timberline, the avalanche danger is moderate, at lower altitudes it increases from low to moderate during the course of the day. The main problem are snowdrifts, but will shift to wet snow in the afternoon. Above the timberline, stormy winds are generating small snowdrift accumulations. The snowdrifts can be triggered easily in steep terrain in all expositions as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. The avalanches tend to be small. In the afternoon, the snowdrifts are becoming moist again.

Mainly in the afternoon, wet snow and glide snow avalanches can release spontaneously where there is still enough snow in steep rocky terrain, in steep forest aisles or on smooth grass-covered slopes which have not yet discharged.

Snowpack structure

Above 1200m, the new snow (approx. 10 centimeters) is transported by storm-strength westerly wind. Trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations are generated that are deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts; at higher altitude also atop a few centimeters of loose snow. On shady slopes, layers consisting of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) poorly bonded crystals are found locally underneath wind or melt-freeze crusts. Due to rainfall up to the summit regions in the afternoon the snowdrift accumulations are becoming moist again and the snowpack which is already thoroughly wet down to the ground weakens increasingly. Bordering the ground the snowpack is in many places moist to wet which enhances gliding movements of the snow masses, in particular if additionally rain runs off through open glide cracks.

Outlook

Mild temperatures and heavy rainfall up to high altitudes are forecast for Thursday. The wet snow problem will persist

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

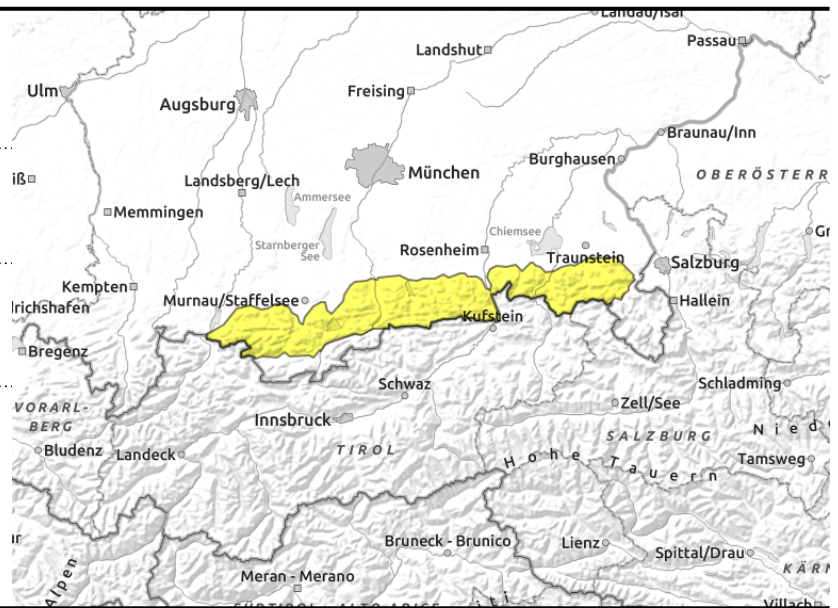
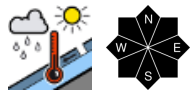
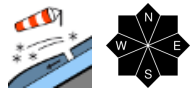


Expositions



29.12.2021, afternoon

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



Heed small trigger-sensitive snowdrifts at higher altitudes. In the afternoon, rain will cause the snowpack to become even wetter.

Above the timberline, the avalanche danger is moderate, at lower altitudes it increases from low to moderate during the course of the day. The main problem are snowdrifts, but will shift to wet snow in the afternoon. Above the timberline, stormy winds are generating small snowdrift accumulations. The snowdrifts can be triggered easily in steep terrain in all expositions as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. The avalanches tend to be small. In the afternoon, the snowdrifts are becoming moist again.

Mainly in the afternoon, wet snow and glide snow avalanches can release spontaneously where there is still enough snow in steep rocky terrain, in steep forest aisles or on smooth grass-covered slopes which have not yet discharged.

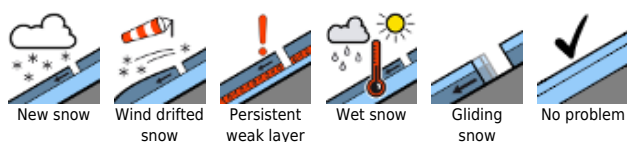
Snowpack structure

Above 1200m, the new snow (approx. 10 centimeters) is transported by storm-strength westerly wind. Trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations are generated that are deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts; at higher altitude also atop a few centimeters of loose snow. On shady slopes, layers consisting of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) poorly bonded crystals are found locally underneath wind or melt-freeze crusts. Due to rainfall up to the summit regions in the afternoon the snowdrift accumulations are becoming moist again and the snowpack which is already thoroughly wet down to the ground weakens increasingly. Bordering the ground the snowpack is in many places moist to wet which enhances gliding movements of the snow masses, in particular if additionally rain runs off through open glide cracks.

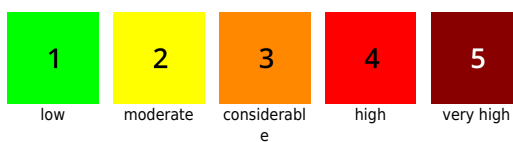
Outlook

Mild temperatures and heavy rainfall up to high altitudes are forecast for Thursday. The wet snow problem will persist

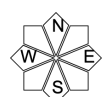
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

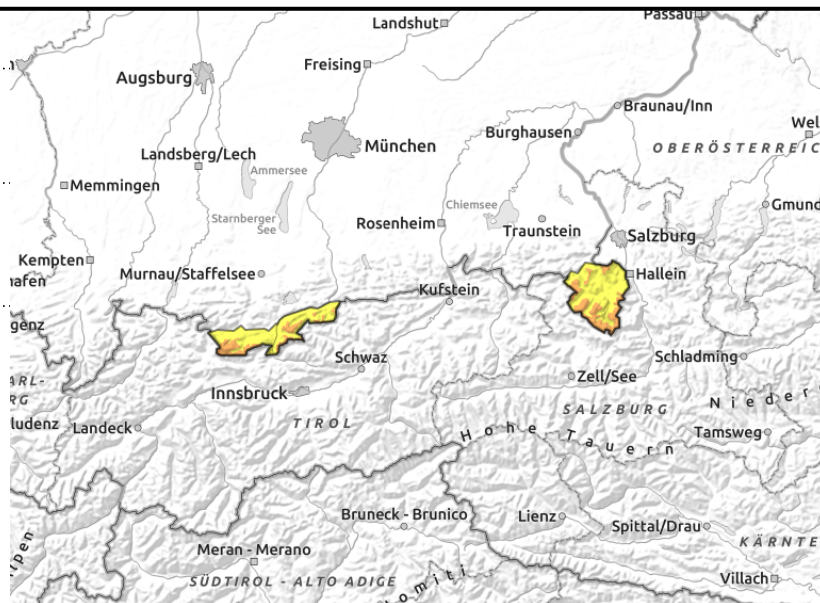
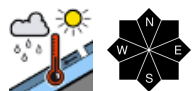
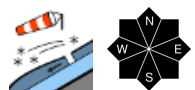


Expositions



29.12.2021

Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Stormy winds will generate trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations; at lower and intermediate altitudes loss of firmness due to rain especially in the afternoon.

Above 2000 m the avalanche danger is considerable; below that it is moderate. The main problem are snowdrifts that can be triggered even by the weight of one single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found above the timberline in steep ridgeline terrain in all aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind terrain protuberances. Size and frequency increase with ascending altitude. Avalanches can grow to medium size.

At intermediate altitude where is still enough snow, small to medium-sized wet and glide snow avalanches can release spontaneously in steep rocky terrain, in steep forest aisles, and on steep grass-covered slopes which have not yet discharged, mainly in the afternoon.

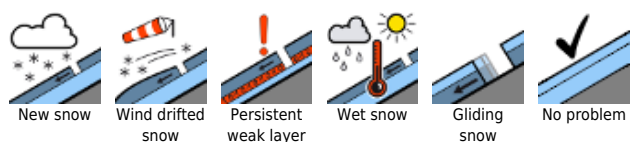
Snowpack structure

Above 1200m, the new snow (approx. 10-20 centimeters) is transported by storm-strength westerly wind. Trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations are generated that are deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts; at higher altitude also atop a few centimeters of loose snow. On shady slopes, layers consisting of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) poorly bonded crystals are found locally underneath wind or melt-freeze crusts. Due to rainfall up to the summit regions in the afternoon the snowdrift accumulations are becoming moist again and the snowpack which is already thoroughly wet down to the ground weakens increasingly. Bordering the ground the snowpack is in many places moist to wet which enhances gliding movements of the snow masses, in particular if additionally rain runs off through open glide cracks.

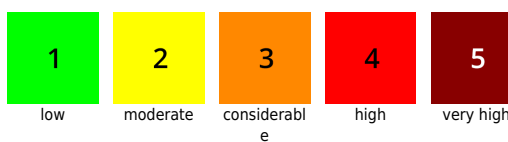
Outlook

Mild temperatures and heavy rainfall up to high altitudes are forecast for Thursday. The wet snow problem will shift higher up.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

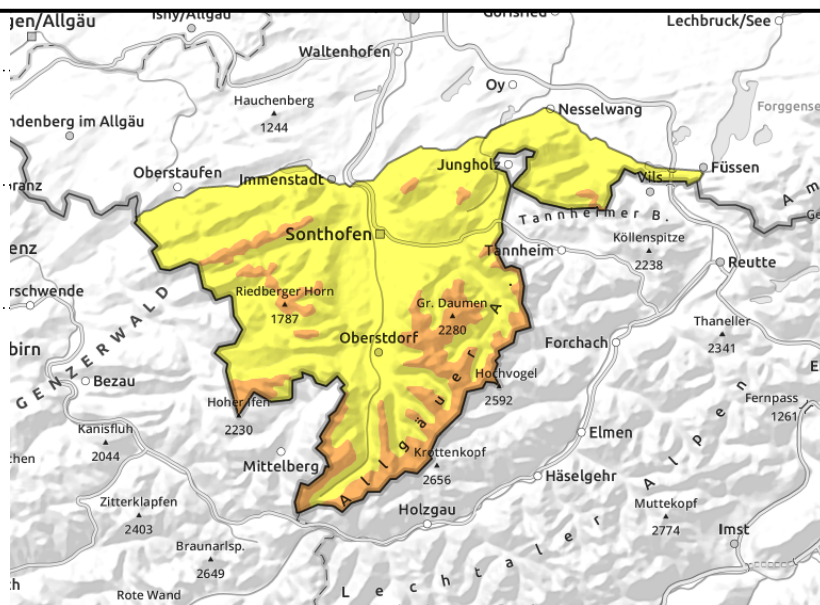
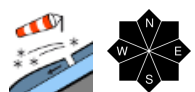


Expositions



29.12.2021, morning

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge



Storm-strength wind is generating trigger-sensitive snowdrifts at higher altitudes. Rain ingress into the thoroughly wet snowpack, mainly in the afternoon, causes it to forfeit its firmness

At high altitude in the Allgäu the avalanche danger is considerable; below 2000m it increases from moderate to considerable during the course of the day. The main problem are snowdrifts, shifting to wet snow in the afternoon. Above the timberline, snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep terrain in all aspects and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls as well as behind protuberances in the terrain. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude. Avalanches can grow to medium size. With mild temperatures and water ingress due to rainfall up to 2200m, wet snow and glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep slopes, in steep forest aisles or on smooth grass-covered slopes. In regions with plenty of snow and in areas where no avalanches have discharged on the slopes yet, large avalanches are possible.

Snowpack structure

Above 1200 m on Tuesday night 10-20 centimeters of new snow will be transported by westerly squalls. Trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations are generated that are deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts; at high altitude even atop a few centimeters of loose snow or atop the poorly bonded snowdrift layers of Tuesday. On shady slopes, layers consisting of expansively metamorphosed (faceted) poorly bonded crystals are found locally underneath wind or melt-freeze crusts. Faceted crystals partly also still persist close to ground level on shady slopes above 2200m. Rainfall ingresses up to 2000 m in the afternoon and weakens the snowpack at low and intermediate altitudes even further which is already thoroughly wet down to the ground. Bordering the ground the snowpack is in many places moist to wet which enhances gliding movements of the snow masses, in particular if additionally rain runs off through open glide cracks.

Outlook

Heavy rainfall up to high altitude is expected on Thursday. The avalanche situation will remain tense.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

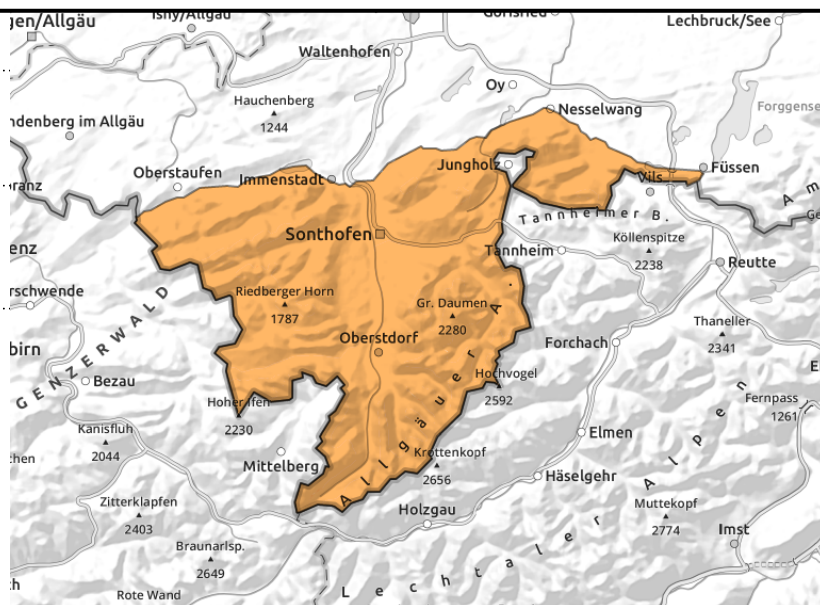
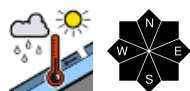
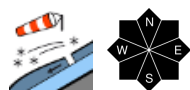


Expositions



29.12.2021, afternoon

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge



Storm-strength wind is generating trigger-sensitive snowdrifts at higher altitudes. Rain ingress into the thoroughly wet snowpack, mainly in the afternoon, causes it to forfeit its firmness

At high altitude in the Allgäu the avalanche danger is considerable; below 2000m it increases from moderate to considerable during the course of the day. The main problem are snowdrifts, shifting to wet snow in the afternoon. Above the timberline, snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep terrain in all aspects and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls as well as behind protuberances in the terrain. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude. Avalanches can grow to medium size. With mild temperatures and water ingress due to rainfall up to 2200m, wet snow and glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep slopes, in steep forest aisles or on smooth grass-covered slopes. In regions with plenty of snow and in areas where no avalanches have discharged on the slopes yet, large avalanches are possible.

Snowpack structure

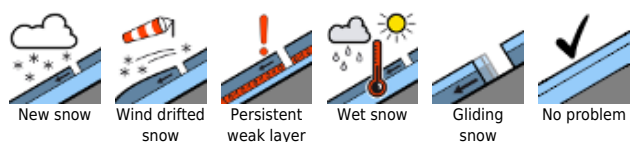
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Outlook

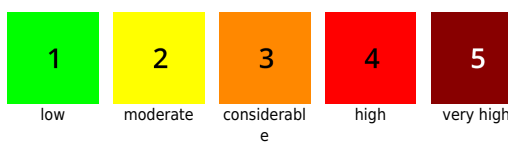
Heavy rainfall up to high altitude is expected on Thursday. The avalanche situation will remain tense.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

