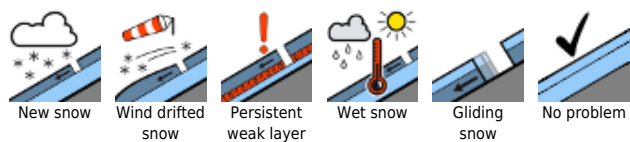


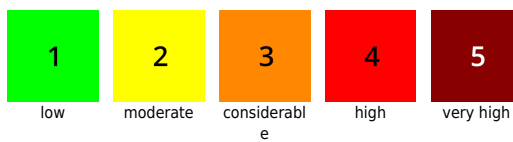
Rain weakens the snowpack on Wednesday night.

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

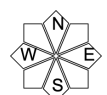
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

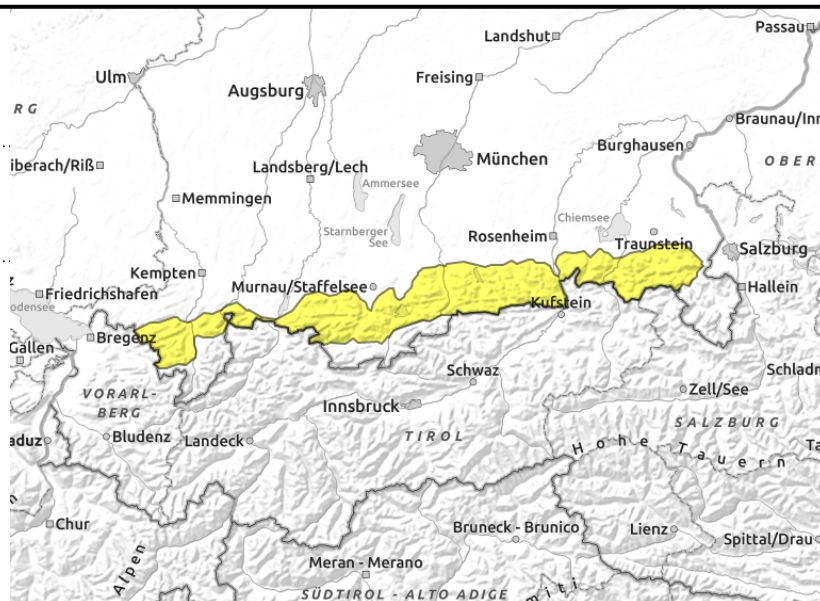
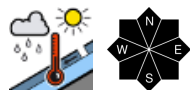


Expositions



30.12.2021

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



Wet snow up to the summits.

Avalanche danger is moderate. Main problem: wet snow. Wet loose snow and slab avalanches as well as glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally in all aspects in steep rocky terrain, in forests with sparse trees or on smooth grass-covered slopes that have not yet discharged. Avalanches tend to be small to medium-sized, but can also grow to large size in isolated cases in the foothills of the Allgäu.

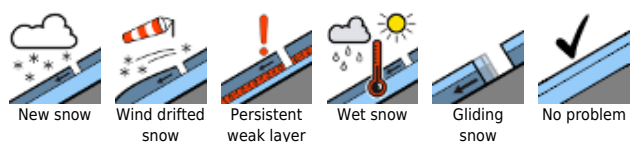
Snowpack structure

Rising temperatures and rain up to the summits will thoroughly moisten and weaken the snowpack further which is already moist to wet. 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. Layers within the snowpack consisting of crusts and loose snow are mostly blending. The snowpack surface is becoming soft and sink-in depths are increasing.

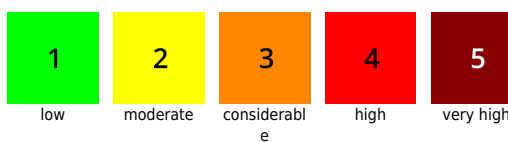
Outlook

The weather will improve and the avalanche situation will become less tense.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

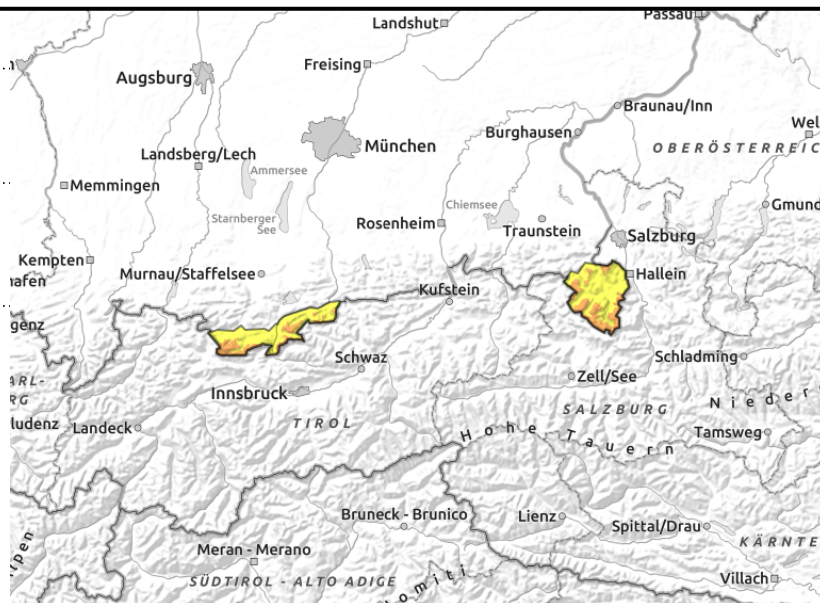
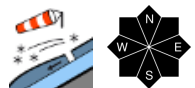
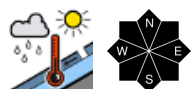


Expositions



30.12.2021

Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Rain up to high altitudes weakens the snowpack; snowdrifts are generated in the highest summit regions.

Considerable avalanche danger above 1400 m, below that it is moderate. Main problem: wet snow. Wet loose snow and slab avalanches as well as glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally in all aspects in steep rocky terrain, in forests with sparse trees or on smooth grass-covered slopes that have not yet discharged. Avalanches can grow to medium size - at high altitudes even large size - where more deeply embedded weak layers are weakened because of penetrating water. At highest summit altitudes above 2200 m snowdrift accumulations can be triggered by one sole skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in all aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind protuberances in the terrain. They increase in frequency and size with ascending altitude. Avalanches are mostly medium-sized.

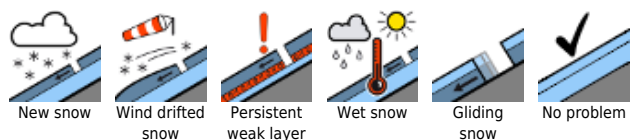
Snowpack structure

Rising temperatures and rain up to high altitudes will weaken the snowpack. 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. At intermediate altitudes the layers within the snowpack consisting of crusts and loose snow are gradually dissipating. At highest altitudes trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations were generated. These were deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts or atop a few centimeters of loose new snow. Close to the ground, partly faceted crystals still persist on shady slopes above 2200 m. Only little snow remains below 1400m.

Outlook

The weather will improve and the avalanche situation will become less tense.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

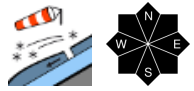
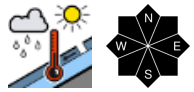


Expositions



30.12.2021

Allgäuer Hauptkamm



Rain up to high altitudes weakens the snowpack; snowdrifts are generated in the highest summit regions.

Avalanche danger is considerable. Main problem: wet snow. Wet loose snow and slab avalanches as well as glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally in all aspects in steep rocky terrain, in forests with sparse trees or on smooth grass-covered slopes that have not yet discharged. Avalanches can attain medium to large size, in particular where at high altitude more deeply embedded weak layers are weakened because of water ingress.

At highest summit altitudes above 2200 m snowdrift accumulations can be triggered by one sole skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in all aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind protuberances in the terrain. They increase in frequency and size with ascending altitude. Avalanches can partly grow to large size.

Snowpack structure

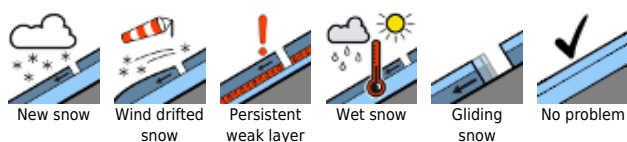
Rising temperatures and rain up to high altitudes will weaken the snowpack. Bordering the ground the snowpack is in many places moist to wet which enhances gliding movements of the snow masses, in particular if additionally rain runs off through open glide cracks. At intermediate altitudes the layers within the snowpack consisting of crusts and loose snow are gradually dissipating. At highest altitudes trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations were generated. These were deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts or atop a few centimeters of loose new snow. Close to the ground, partly faceted crystals still persist on shady slopes above 2200 m.

Outlook

The weather will improve and the avalanche situation will become less tense.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

