














Possibility of glide snow and wet snow avalanches at intermediate altitudes. Old snowdrifts at high altitudes still triggerable.

	Allgäuer Hauptkamm				
	1600 m Werdenfeller Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen				
	Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost				

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

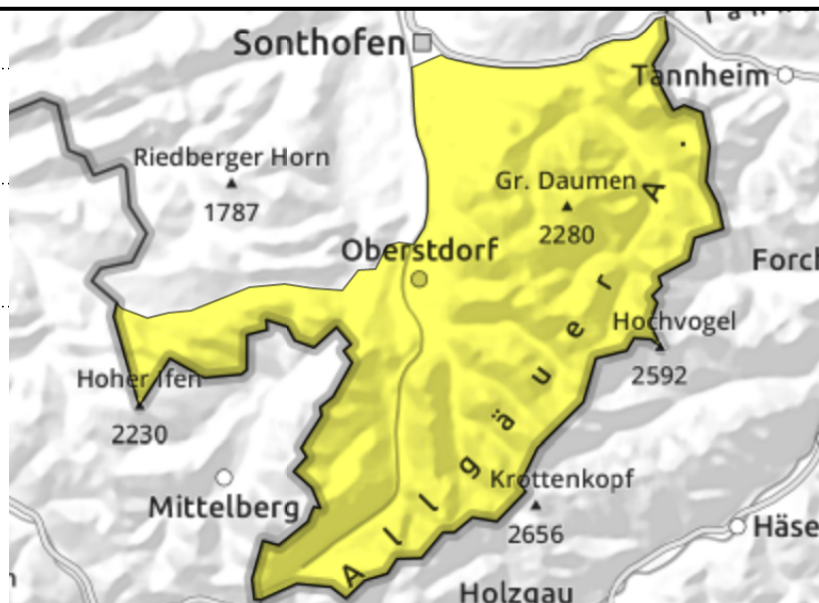
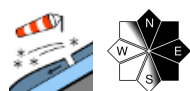
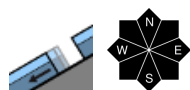


Expositions



01.01.2022

Allgäuer Hauptkamm



Circumvent slopes with glide cracks

Avalanche danger is moderate. The main problem stems from glide snow. At intermediate altitude, glide snow avalanches can release spontaneously anytime in sparsely wooded forests or on smooth grass-covered slopes that have not yet discharged. Slopes with glide cracks should be avoided. In isolated cases avalanches can grow to large size.

As a consequence of solar radiation, it is possible that small loose snow avalanches trigger naturally during the course of the day, in particular in steep rocky terrain that has not yet discharged.

At high altitude snowdrift accumulations are now only triggerable by large additional loading. A few avalanche prone locations are found in shady extremely steep terrain as well as in gullies filled with wind-transported snow. Slab avalanches that release are mostly medium-sized.

Snowpack structure

Following a night with clear skies, the snowpack is mostly covered by a load-bearing crust in the morning. Mild temperatures and solar radiation soften the snowpack surface again on the sunny side. This can go hand in hand with a loss of firmness. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is wet down to the ground and has strongly receded. At high altitudes, snowdrift accumulations persist that are still prone to triggering. These were deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts or atop a few centimeters of loose new snow. Close to the ground, faceted crystals partly still persist on shady slopes above 2200 m. Below 1400 m there is hardly any snow on the ground

Outlook

Springtime conditions are increasingly taking hold, i.e., the avalanche danger rises during the course of the day.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

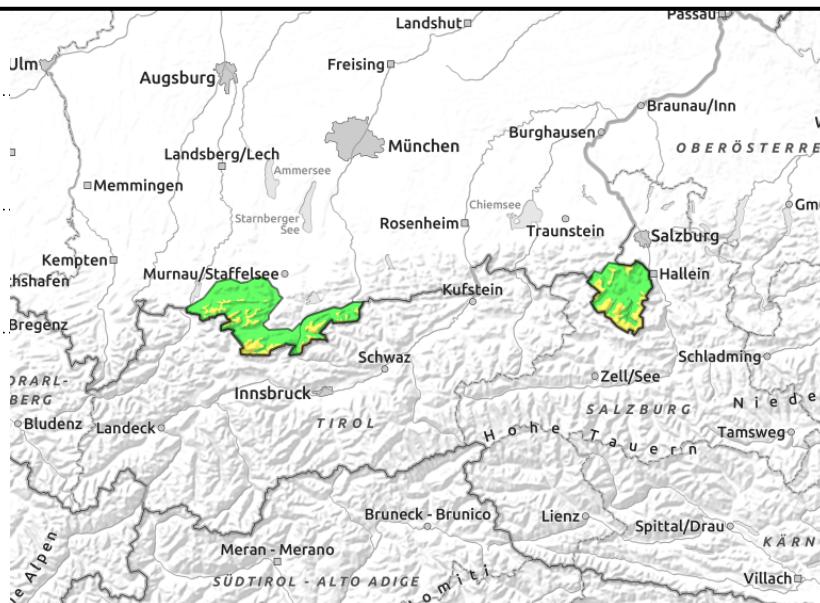
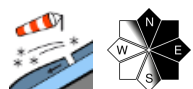
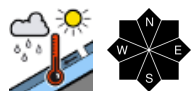


Expositions



01.01.2022

Werdenfeller Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Wet loose snow avalanches in steep rocky terrain

The avalanche danger remains moderate above 1600m and low below. Main problem: wet snow. As a consequence of solar radiation, it is possible that small loose snow avalanches trigger, in particular in steep rocky terrain that has not yet discharged.

At intermediate altitude, glide snow avalanches can release spontaneously anytime in sparsely wooded forests or on smooth grass-covered slopes that have not yet discharged. Slopes with glide cracks should be avoided. Avalanches can grow to medium size.

At high altitude snowdrift accumulations are now only triggerable by large additional loading. A few avalanche prone locations are found in shady extremely steep terrain as well as in gullies filled with wind-transported snow. Slab avalanches that release are mostly medium-sized.

Snowpack structure

Following a night with clear skies, the snowpack is mostly covered by a load-bearing crust in the morning. Mild temperatures and solar radiation soften the snowpack surface fast again on the sunny side. This can go hand in hand with a loss of firmness. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is wet down to the ground and has strongly receded. At high altitudes, snowdrift accumulations persist that are still prone to triggering. These were deposited atop hard wind or melt-freeze crusts or atop a few centimeters of loose new snow. Close to the ground, faceted crystals partly still persist on shady slopes above 2200 m. Below 1400 m there is hardly any snow on the ground.

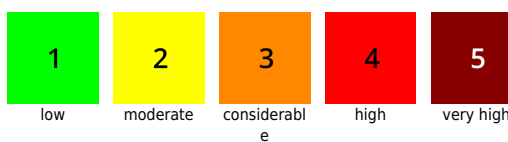
Outlook

Springtime conditions are increasingly taking hold, i.e., the avalanche danger rises during the course of the day.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

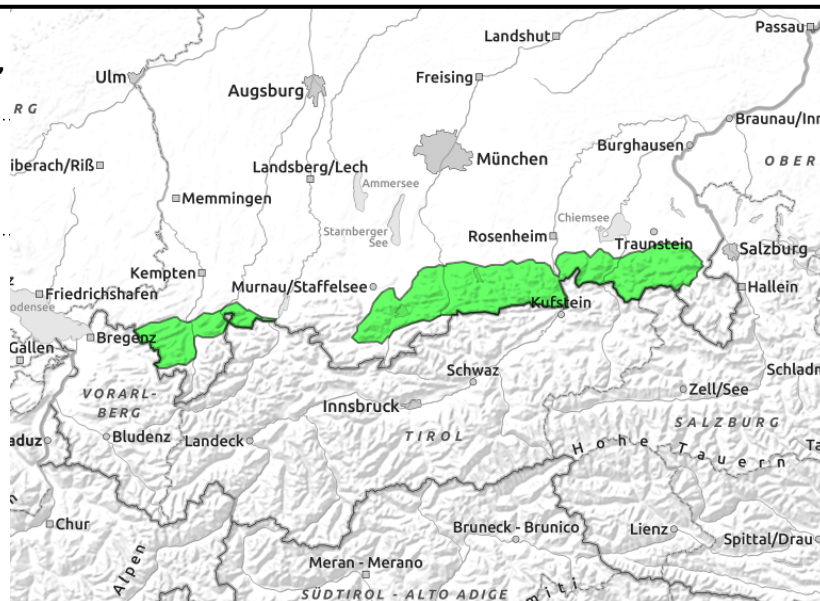
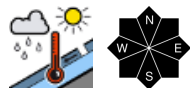


Expositions



01.01.2022

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



The snowpack has strongly receded

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: wet snow. As a consequence of solar radiation, loose snow sluffs can trigger, in particular in steep rocky terrain that has not yet discharged. At intermediate altitude, gliding avalanches can release spontaneously anytime in sparsely wooded forests or on smooth grass-covered slopes that have not yet discharged. Slopes with glide cracks should be avoided. Avalanches tend to be small.

Snowpack structure

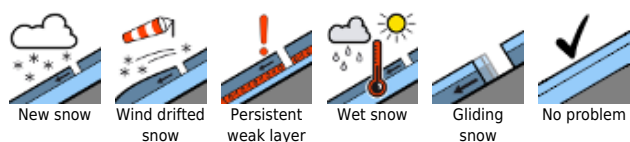
Following a night with clear skies, the snowpack is mostly covered by a load-bearing crust in the morning. Mild temperatures and solar radiation soften the snowpack surface fast again on the sunny side. This can go hand in hand with losses in firmness and higher sink-in depths. The snowpack is wet down to the ground and has overall strongly receded. On the sunny side and at lower altitudes the ground has become mostly bare of snow.

Outlook

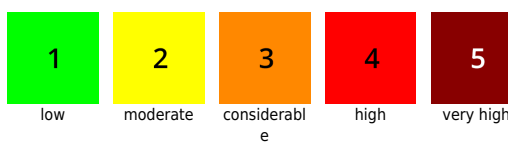
Springtime conditions are increasingly taking hold, i.e., the avalanche danger rises during the course of the day.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

