









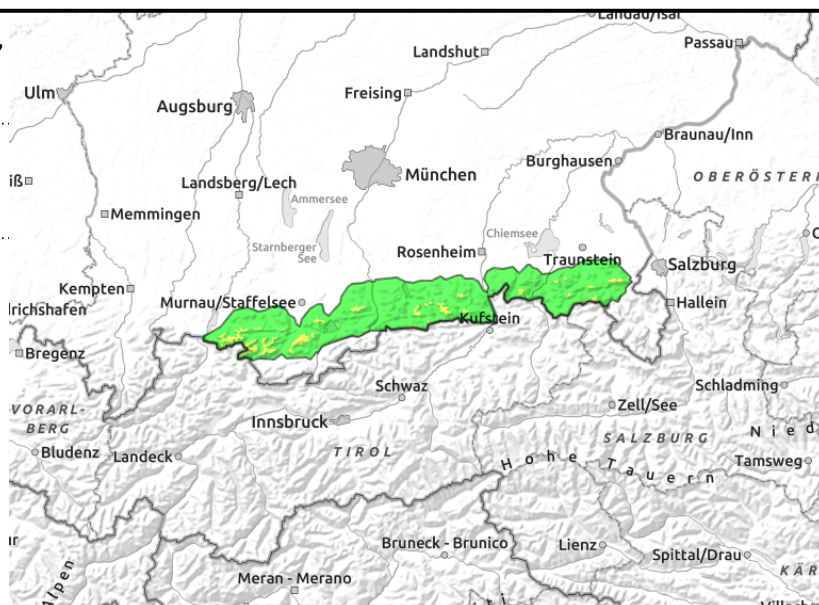
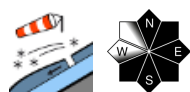
Snowdrifts frequently covered by new snow. Slight daytime warming and sun promote the gradual bonding of layers.

	2 1 forestline Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West	
	3 2 2000 m Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge	
	2 1 1800 m Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen	

Avalanche problems	Danger ratings	Expositions
		

12.01.2022

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



Snowdrifts above the treeline still trigger-sensitive and often blanketed by new snow.

Avalanche danger above the treeline is moderate; below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: the snowdrifts of the last few days. Small slab avalanches, at higher altitude medium-sized slab avalanches, are partly still triggerable by low additional loading, e.g., a single person engaged in wintersports. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in N/E/SW aspects, in gullies and bowls filled with wind-transported snow and behind terrain protruberances. Size and frequency of the avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude. Due to solar radiation, small loose snow avalanches can release naturally in steep rocky terrain and small glide snow avalanches on smooth grass-covered slopes.

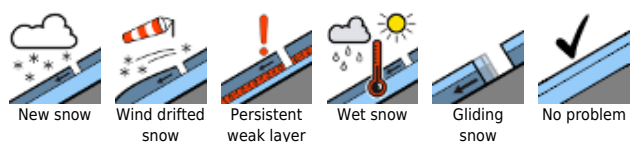
Snowpack structure

A few centimeters of loose fresh snow are blanketing a wind-impacted and partly icy old snowpack, and in places large-scale snowdrift accumulations. Embedded in the snowdrift accumulations are trigger-sensitive boundary layers consisting of faceted crystals that were able to form while precipitation paused. In particular on south-facing slopes the layers are increasingly bonding. At higher altitudes and on shady slopes the snowpack base is very compact. At lower altitudes and on sunny slopes, a thin layer of powdery snow is found directly on the ground.

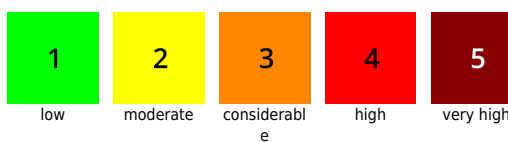
Outlook

Due to solar radiation and calm weather the avalanche danger will decrease further in the next few days.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

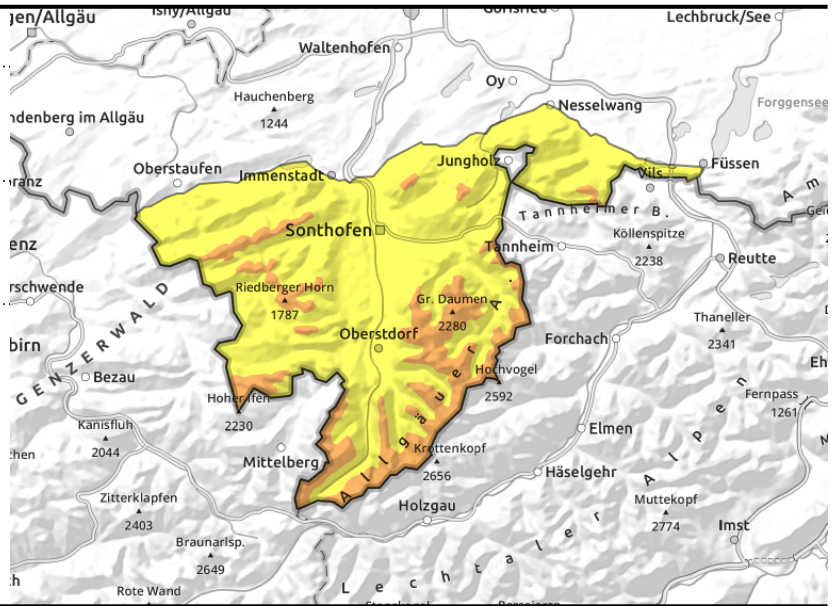
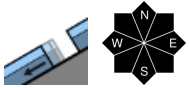
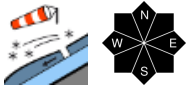


Expositions



12.01.2022

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge



Large-scale snowdrift accumulations are trigger-sensitive, in particular at high altitudes.

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is considerable; below that altitude it is moderate. Main problem: the snowdrifts of the last few days. Slab avalanches of medium size can be triggered by minimum additional loading, i.e., by one sole person engaged in wintersports. Avalanche prone locations are found starting from forest transition zones and in particular above 2000 m on steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines in all aspects, in gullies and bowls filled with wind-transported snow and behind terrain protuberances. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude. In addition, on steep grass-covered slopes, isolated small to medium-sized glide snow avalanches can release spontaneously. It is also possible that small loose snow avalanches release naturally in steep rocky terrain due to solar radiation.

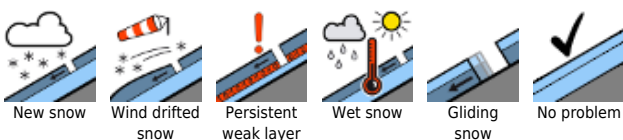
Snowpack structure

Wind from different directions generated large-scale snowdrift accumulations in the last few days. Embedded in them are trigger-sensitive boundary layers consisting of faceted crystals that were able to form while precipitation paused and surface hoar. In particular at high altitude the old snowpack is wind-impacted and partly icy and slippery. Gullies and bowls are filled with drifted snow. At higher altitudes and on shady slopes the snowpack base is very compact. At lower altitudes and on sunny slopes up to half a meter of powdery snow is found directly on the wet ground.

Outlook

Due to solar radiation and calm weather the avalanche danger will decrease further in the next few days.

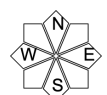
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

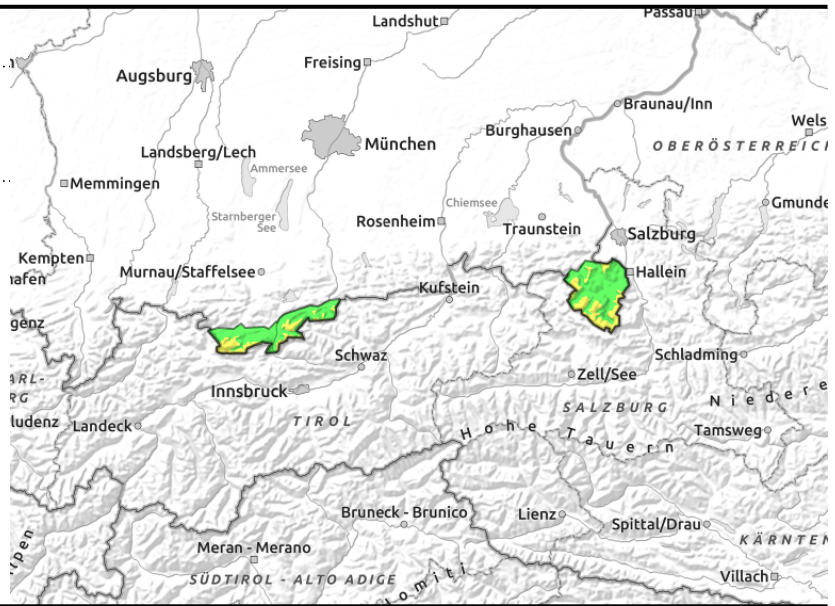
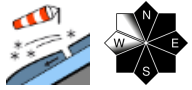


Expositions



12.01.2022

Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen



Snowdrift accumulations still prone to triggering and often blanketed by fresh snow.

The avalanche danger remains moderate above 1800m; below it is low. Main problem: the snowdrifts of the last few days. Slab avalanches of medium size can be triggered by minimum additional loading in places, e.g., by one sole person engaged in wintersports. Avalanche prone locations are found above 1800 m on steep slopes adjacent to ridgelines in N/E/SW aspects, in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind terrain protuberances. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude.

Possibility of small loose snow avalanches releasing naturally in steep rocky terrain due to solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

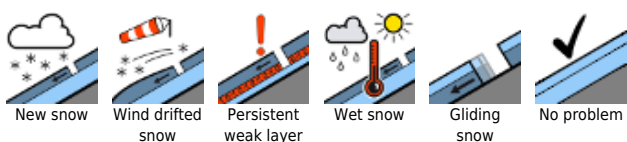
A few centimeters of loose fresh snow are blanketing a wind-impacted and partly icy old snowpack, and locally large-scale snowdrift accumulations. Embedded in the snowdrift accumulations are trigger-sensitive boundary layers consisting of faceted crystals that were able to form while precipitation paused. In particular on south-facing slopes the layers are increasingly bonding. At higher altitudes and on shady slopes the snowpack base is very compact. At lower altitudes and on sunny slopes, a thin layer of powdery snow is found directly on the ground.

Outlook

Due to solar radiation and calm weather the avalanche danger will decrease further in the next few days.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

