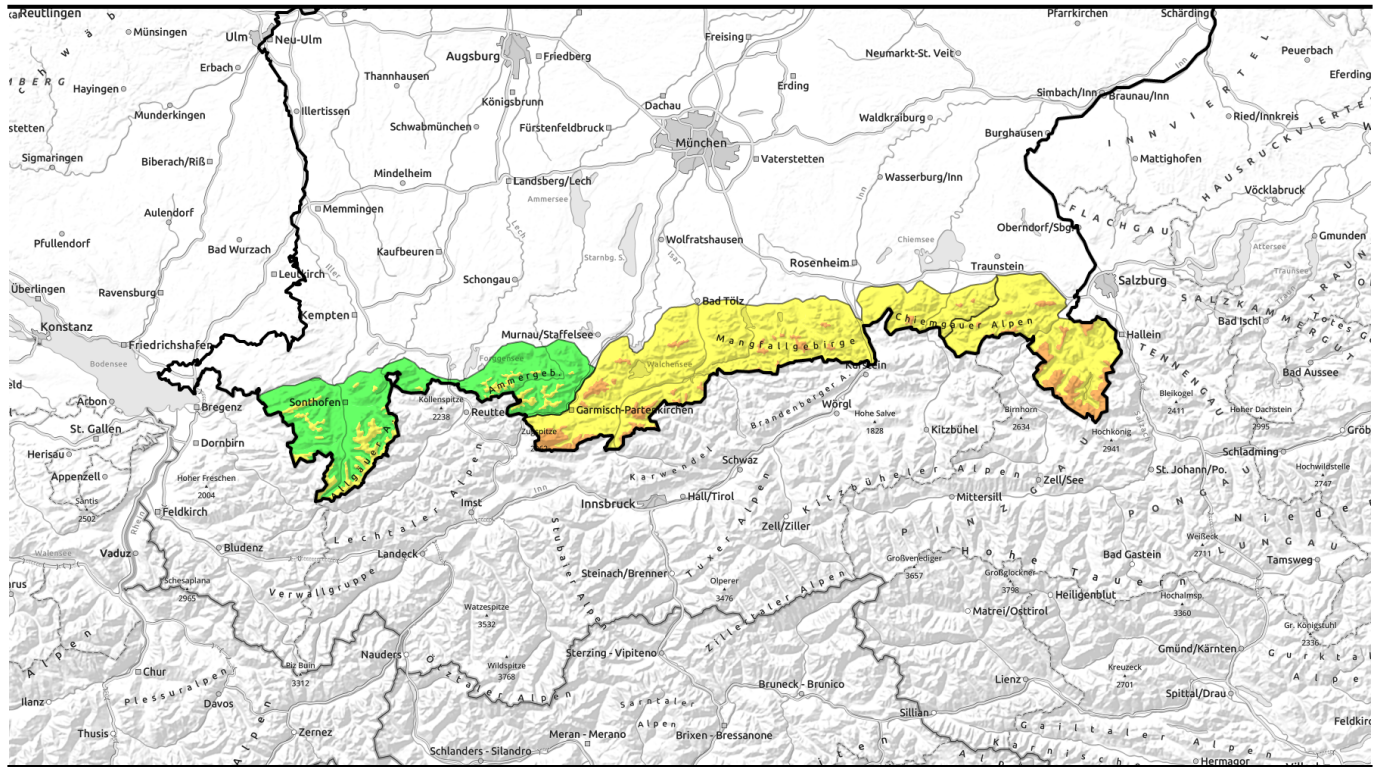




22.01.2022, morning

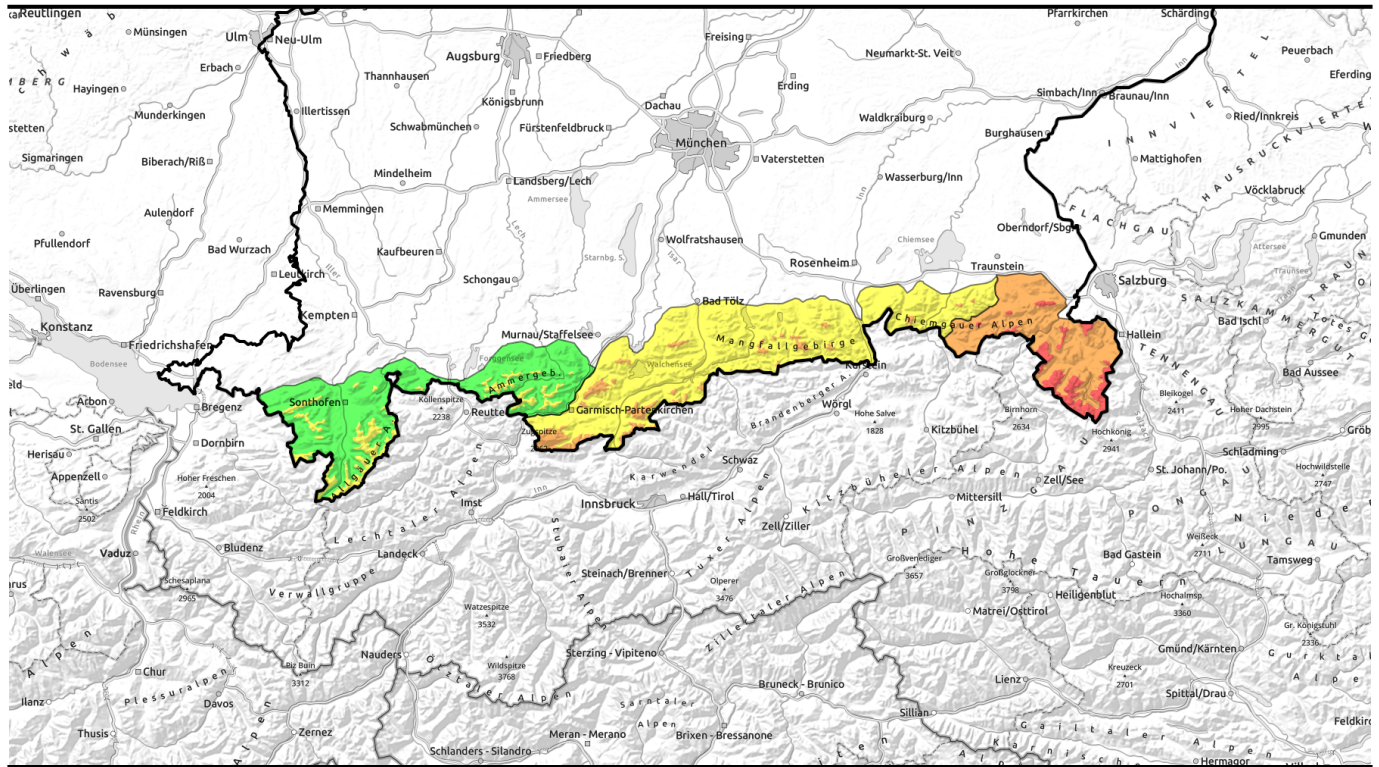


Abundant fresh snow, high avalanche danger in eastern regions AVOID snowdrift accumulations










	<p>Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge</p>	
	<p>Werdenfeller Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Ost</p>	
	<p>Berchtesgadener Alpen, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost</p>	

<p>Avalanche problems</p>	<p>Danger ratings</p>	<p>Expositions</p>

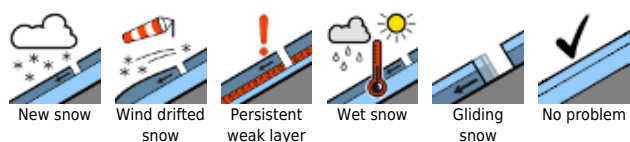
22.01.2022, afternoon



Viel Neuschnee und im Tagesverlauf große Lawinengefahr im Osten!

	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge		
1400 m			
	Werdenfeller Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Ost		
1500 m			
	Berchtesgadener Alpen, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost		
forestline			

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

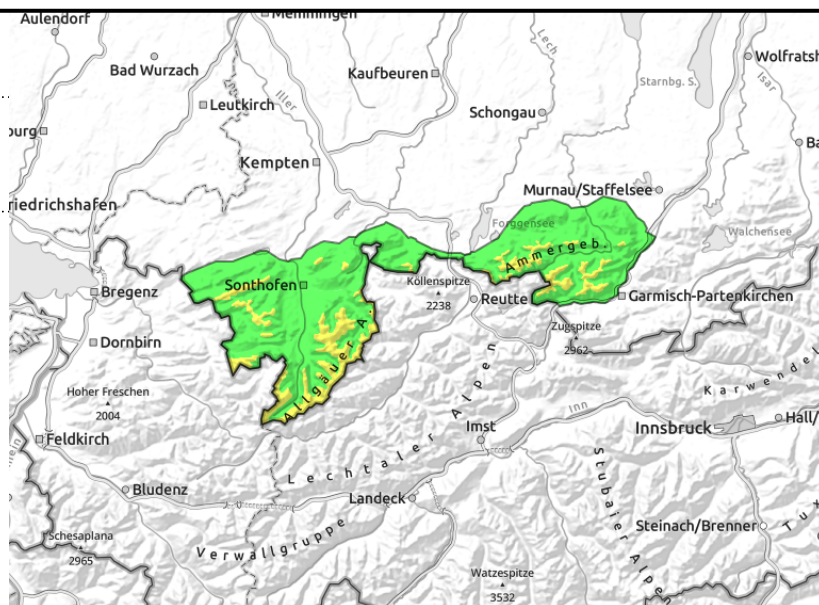
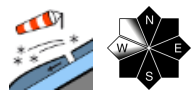


Expositions



22.01.2022

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge



AVOID snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger above 1400 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Problem: fresh snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in N/E/SW aspects, in freshly wind-loaded gullies and bowls, and in wooded transition zones, as well as below protruberances. Slabs can in some places be triggered by the weight of one sole skier and reach medium size.

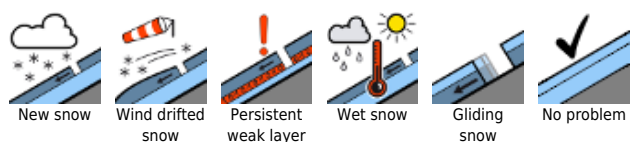
Snowpack structure

The fresh snow is being transported by strong-velocity westerly winds, is generating new snowdrift accumulations. These are being deposited atop loose layers of snow or atop expansively metamorphosed (faceted) crystals which formed during the night. They are prone to triggering. In addition, in forested transition zones a thin ice sheet has been covered in fresh snow, beneath which are faceted crystals. Elsewhere the old snowpack is generally compact and stable. All in all, the snow depths are below average; at low altitudes there is no solid snow base.

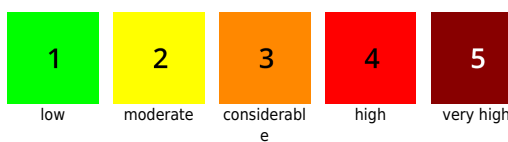
Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly to start with.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

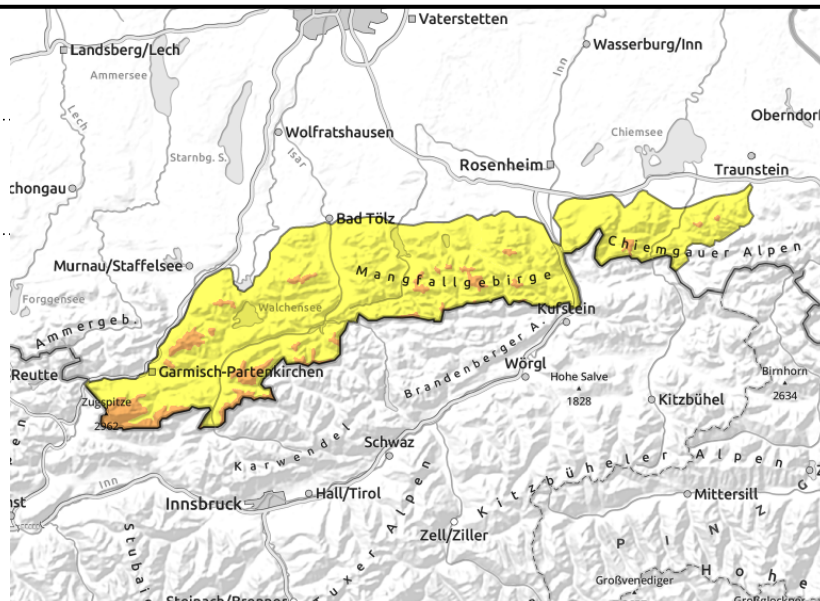
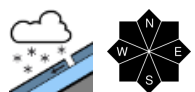


Expositions



22.01.2022

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



Heightened avalanche danger due to fresh snow and wind

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is considerable, below that altitude danger is moderate. Problem: fresh snowdrifts. They can trigger as loose-snow avalanches naturally or be triggered by a skier/boarder particularly in steep rocky terrain. Slabs are triggerable in all aspects near ridgelines, in gullies and bowls and below protruberances. With ascending altitude further east and as the day unfolds, the danger zones will become more numerous. Large-sized avalanches cannot be ruled out.

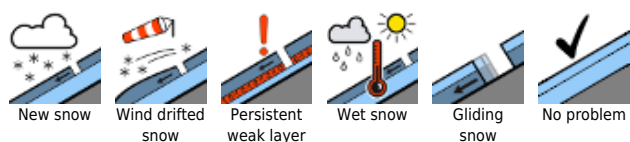
Snowpack structure

The forecast fresh snow will be deposited atop powdery layers and will bond poorly. Westerly winds will transport the snow, thus cover older snowdrifts. All in all, the snow on leeward slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls will mount up quickly. Weak intermediate layers formed during the period without precipitation, they now lie beneath the fresh fallen snow. In addition, in forest transition zones there is a thin ice layer which has been blanketed by fresh snow, under which there are faceted crystals.

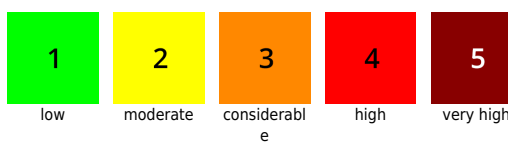
Outlook

As a result of snowfall and wind, the avalanche situation will remain tense, before receding again next week.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



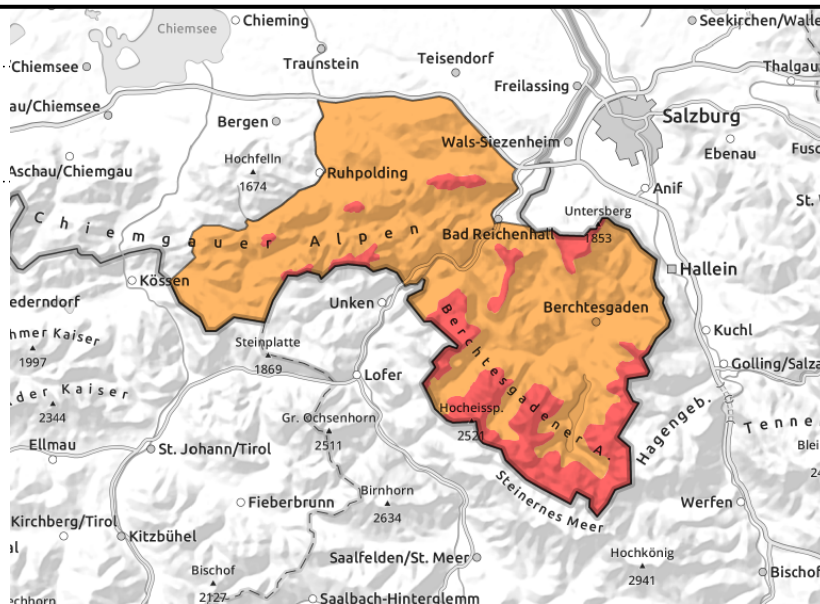
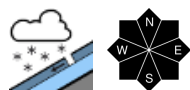
Expositions





22.01.2022, afternoon

Berchtesgadener Alpen, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost



Critical amount of fresh snow will be reached during the day: increased avalanche danger

Avalanche danger will increase from considerable to high during the course of the day, at lower altitudes from moderate to considerable. The main problem: trigger-sensitive fresh snow. It can trigger naturally as loose-snow avalanches or slab avalanches or very easily be set off by winter sports enthusiasts. Loose-snow avalanches are possible on steep slopes in all aspects, particularly zones below steep rocky terrain. Slab avalanches can trigger naturally from the loading of the fresh fallen snow on many steep slopes in all aspects, or else be triggered by a skier/boarder, in gullies, bowls and below protruberances. With increasing altitude and as the day unfolds, the danger zones will become more numerous. Above the treeline, even large-sized avalanches can be expected.

Snowpack structure

Weather

A half-metre of fresh snow, by Saturday evening more is expected, deposited atop a powdery surface, poorly bonded with it. Wind from westerly directions will transport the snow far-reachingly, the new drifts will blanket the older ones. All in all, the snow on leeward slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls will mount up quickly. Weak intermediate layers formed during the period without precipitation, they now lie beneath the fresh fallen snow.

Outlook

With further snowfall and wind, avalanche danger levels will remain tense to start with.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

