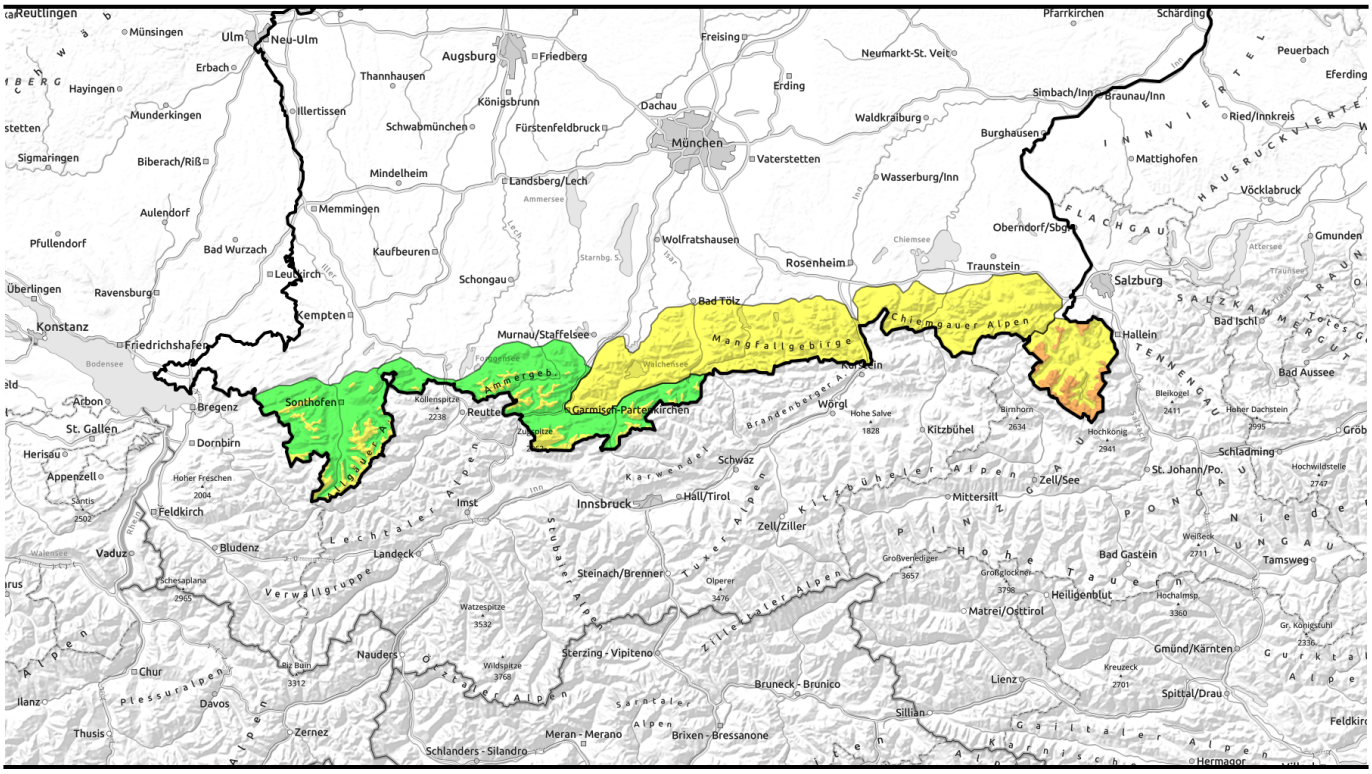
Avalanche report from 23.01.2022, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

24.01.2022



Possibility of large avalanches at high altitudes in Berchtesgaden region.

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

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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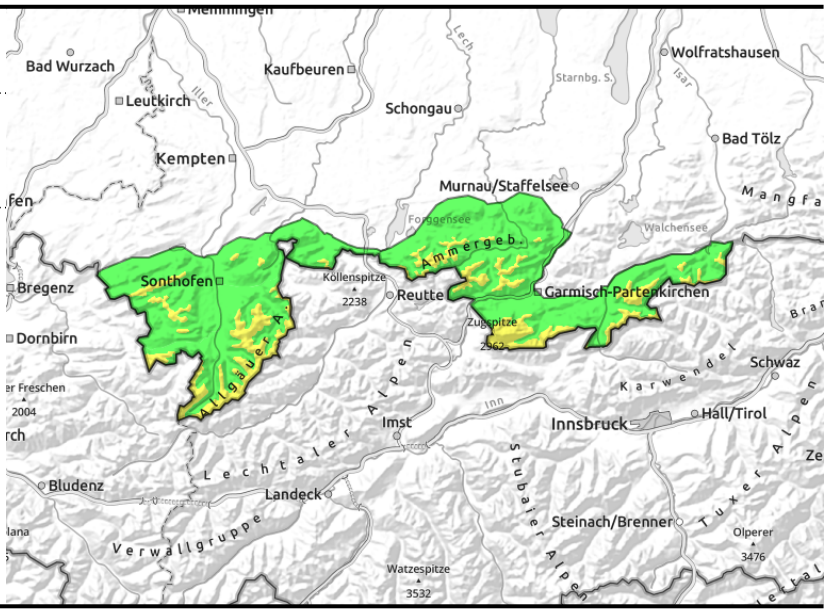
24.01.2022

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Werdenfelser Alpen

1800 m



Caution: Danger of falling!

The avalanche danger is moderate above 1800m; below that altitude it is low. The main danger stems from the new snow of the last few days which can be triggered even by a single skier. However, slab avalanches tend to stay small. Avalanches can trigger in very steep terrain in all aspects. Furthermore, older but partly still trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations persist in steep terrain adjacent to ridgelines and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls.

Snowpack structure

The fresh snow of recent days was deposited atop a melt-freeze encrusted, compact and largely stable old snowpack and at intermediate altitudes is widely blanketed by a thin ice crust or a melt-freeze crust. At higher altitude, in places trigger-sensitive interim layers are embedded in the uppermost layers of the snowpack, and the snow masses can glide over the encrusted surfaces. The sun moistens during the course of the day on sunny slopes. All in all, the snowpack depths are below average, at lower altitudes a solid snow base is lacking in many places.

Outlook

Avalanche danger is expected to recede further amid stable high-pressure front conditions.

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

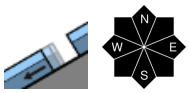
1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

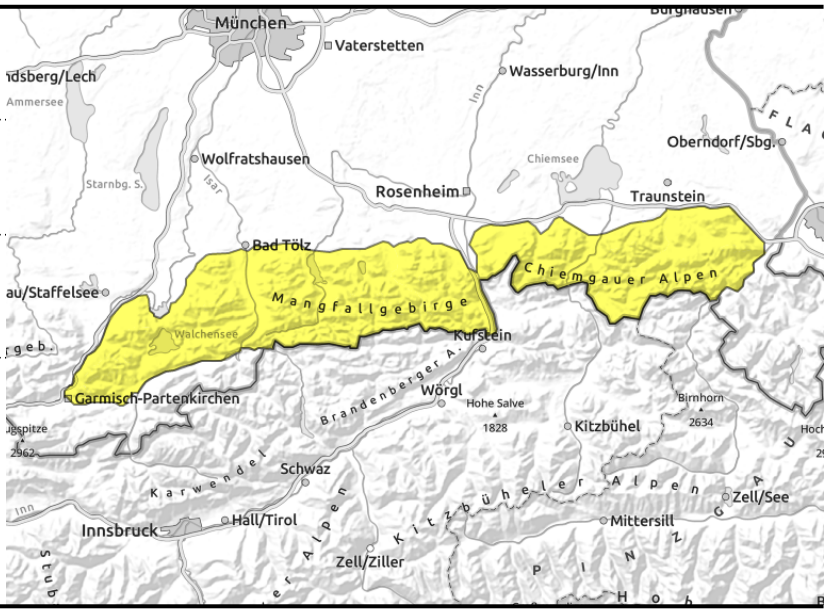
Expositions

Avalanche report from 23.01.2022, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

24.01.2022

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





New fallen snow of recent days still prone to triggering.

Avalanche danger is moderate. The main problem stems from the new fallen snow of recent days which in places can be triggered as slab avalanches by a single person engaged in snow sports. This is possible on steep slopes in all aspects, in particular close to ridgelines, in gullies and bowls, forest aisles filled with wind-transported snow and below protuberances in the terrain. Avalanches can grow to medium size.
In addition, the glide snow activity increases, in particular on steep grassy slopes where glide cracks have opened.

Snowpack structure

The new fallen snow and snowdrifts of the last few days have bonded and settled considerably due to mild temperatures. Locally, they were deposited atop a smooth ice crust or atop an encrusted old snowpack surface on which it can start gliding. At higher altitudes, in places trigger-sensitive interim layers are embedded in partly large snowdrift accumulations which are blanketed and therefore difficult to recognize. At transitions to the ground the snowpack is frequently moist; gliding movements of the snow masses increase. This applies in particular where the snowpack moistens during the course of the day due to solar radiation.

Outlook

Avalanche danger is expected to recede further amid stable high-pressure front conditions.

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

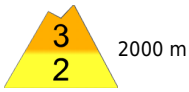
1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

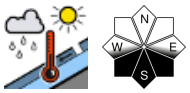
Avalanche report from 23.01.2022, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

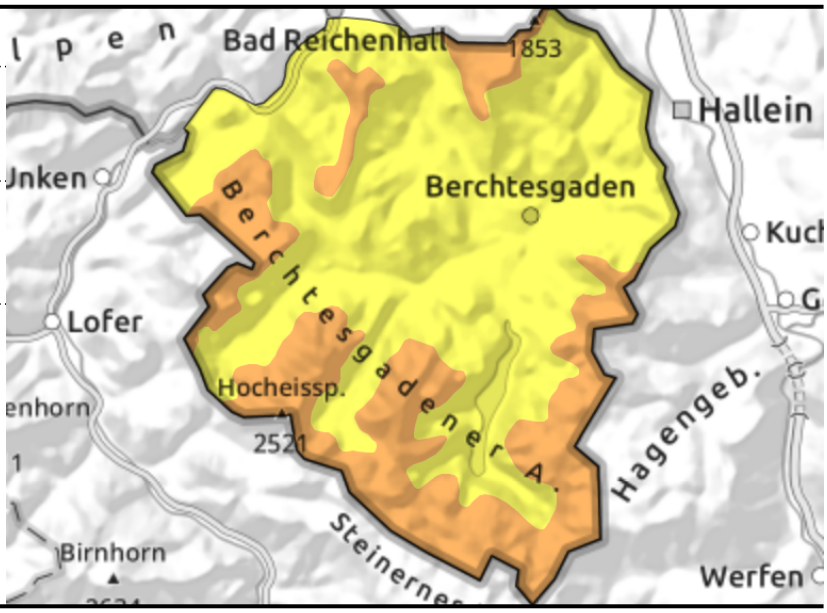
24.01.2022

Berchtesgadener Alpen



2000 m





Avalanche situation critical, in particular at high altitude!

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is considerable; below that altitude it is moderate. The main problem stems from the new fallen snow of recent days which in places can be triggered as slab avalanches by a single person engaged in snow sports. This is possible on steep slopes in all aspects, in particular close to ridgelines, in gullies and bowls, forest aisles filled with wind-transported snow and below protuberances in the terrain. At high altitudes, avalanches that are triggered can grow to large size.
In addition, spontaneously releasing moist loose snow avalanches and isolated slab avalanches can be expected on sun-exposed steep rocky slopes during the course of the day.

Snowpack structure

The new fallen snow of recent days has settled considerably due to mild temperatures. Trigger-sensitive intermediate layers in the snowpack that formed while precipitation paused and amid changing wind impacts are found in the new snowpack masses as well as in the blanketed snowdrift accumulations. In addition, the fresh snow and the encrusted old snowpack surface have not bonded sufficiently. Due to solar radiation the snowpack moistens superficially, forfeits its firmness and can start gliding over the encrusted old snowpack surface.

Outlook

Avalanche danger is expected to recede further amid stable high-pressure front conditions.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | No problem

Danger ratings

1 low | 2 moderate | 3 considerable | 4 high | 5 very high

Expositions