

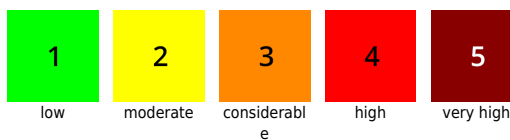
Heed snowdrift accumulations up in the mountains due to storm. Wet and glide snow caused by rain at lower altitudes.

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|--|---|--|--|
| | Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen | | |
| | Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm | | |
| | Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgader Alpen | | |

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

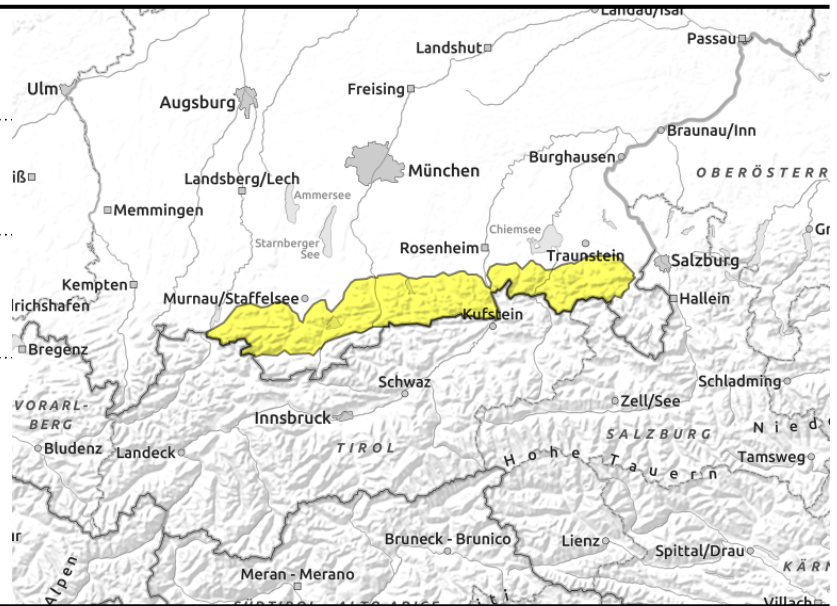
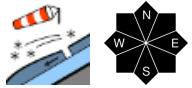
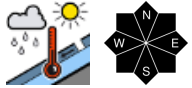


Expositions



17.02.2022

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



In many places the snowpack is thoroughly moist. At higher altitudes, small snowdrifts can be prone to triggering.

Avalanche danger is moderate. Main problem: wet snow. Due to mild temperatures and sometimes rain wet loose snow and slab avalanches can release naturally on steep rocky slopes in all aspects. Glide snow avalanches can also be expected on smooth steep grass-covered slopes. The avalanches are mostly small to medium-sized.

At higher altitudes, smaller snowdrift accumulations are triggerable in steep terrain. If avalanches fracture down to more deeply embedded layers they can also grow to large size in very isolated cases. Weak intermediate layers in the old snow are typically found in the north sector and can in addition still be triggered in places with little snow.

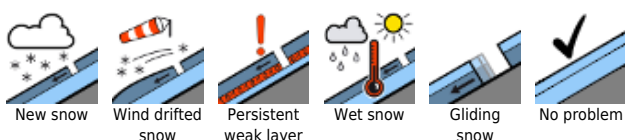
Snowpack structure

Due to mild temperatures and sometimes rain the thoroughly wet snowpack at intermediate altitudes can hardly consolidate. It is often also wet down to the ground which promotes gliding of the snow masses. At higher altitudes, there are locally still trigger-sensitive snowdrifts. In addition, locally faceted crystals still persist in the old snowpack underneath a melt-freeze crust. The weak layer becomes more pronounced with ascending altitude and in some places it is dangerously near the upper surface. The danger is undetectable above the snowpack.

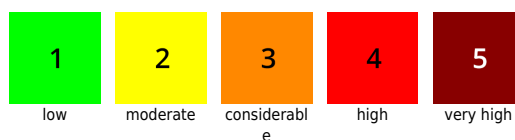
Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly until Friday.

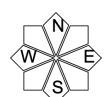
Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

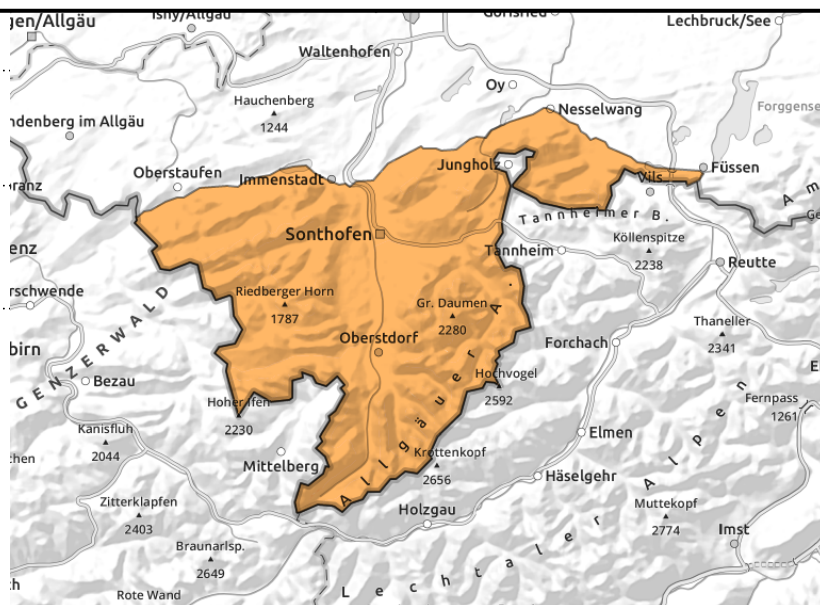
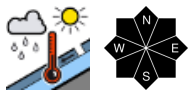
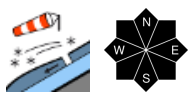


Expositions



17.02.2022

Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



At high altitude, storm transports the snow widespread. More rain weakens the snowpack at intermediate altitudes.

Avalanche danger is considerable. At higher altitudes the main problem stems from snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found adjacent to and distant from ridgelines on many steep slopes in all aspects, behind terrain protuberances as well as in gullies and bowls filled with snowdrift deposits. Medium-sized to large slab avalanches can be triggered by minimum additional loading of a single skier. They can in particular grow to large size if avalanches fracture down to more deeply embedded layers. Weak intermediate layers in the old snow are typically found in the north sector and can in addition still be triggered in places with little snow such as the entry into gullies. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude.

Wet loose snow and slab avalanches are possible in steep rocky terrain due to rain and mild temperatures. Many glide snow avalanches can also be expected on smooth steep grass-covered slopes. Avalanches can be medium-sized to large-sized and can constitute a risk to exposed transportation routes. Avoid areas below glide cracks!

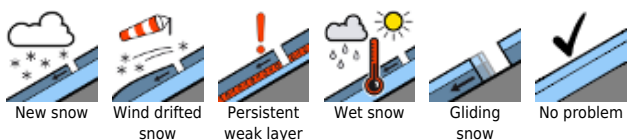
Snowpack structure

Stormy to gale-strength wind generates many extensive snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering. Weak layers are embedded in the packed snowdrifts bordering the old snowpack surface. Embedded in the old snow are locally also faceted crystals underneath a melt-freeze crust. The weak layer becomes more pronounced with ascending altitude and in some places it is dangerously near the upper surface. The danger is undetectable above the snowpack. Rain and mild temperatures are thoroughly moistening the snowpack below 2000m making it forfeit its firmness. It is often also wet down to the ground which promotes gliding of the snow masses.

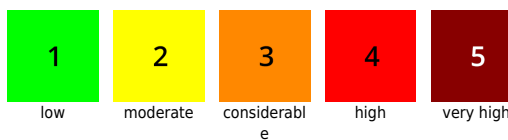
Outlook

The danger of wet snow avalanches will decline slightly by Friday, when precipitations abate.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

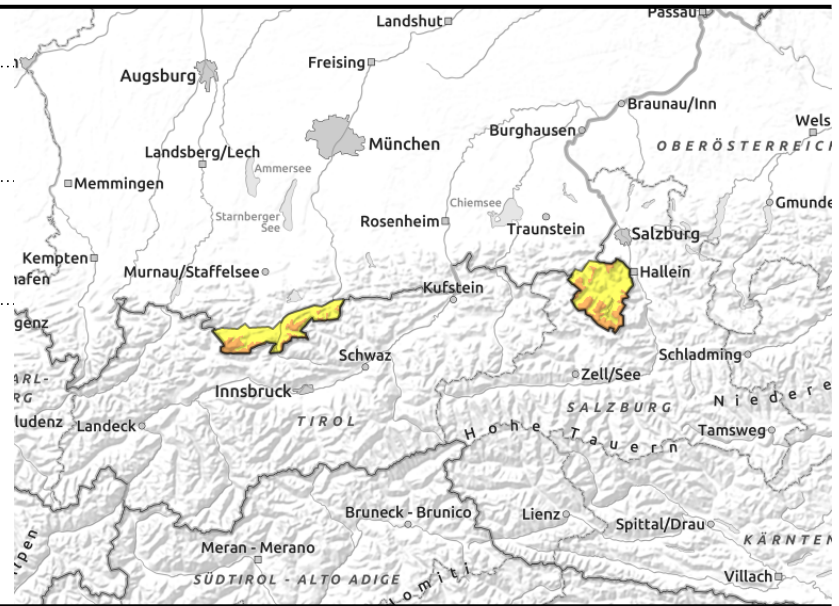
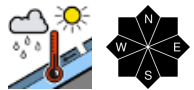
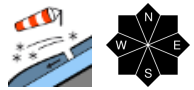


Expositions



17.02.2022

Werdenföser Alpen, Berchtesgaderer Alpen



Storm is generating many spatially limited snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is wet.

Avalanche danger above 2000m is considerable, danger below that altitude is moderate. Main problem: snowdrifts at high altitude. Avalanche prone locations are found adjacent to and distant from ridgelines on many steep slopes in all aspects, behind terrain protuberances as well as in gullies and bowls filled with snowdrift deposits. Medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered by minimum additional loading of a single skier. If avalanches fracture down to more deeply embedded layers they can also grow to large size. Weak intermediate layers in the old snow are typically found in the north sector and can in addition still be triggered in places with little snow such as the entry into gullies. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude.

Wet loose snow and slab avalanches are possible in steep rocky terrain due to rain and mild temperatures. Glide snow avalanches can also be expected on smooth steep grass-covered slopes. The avalanches are mostly small to medium-sized.

Snowpack structure

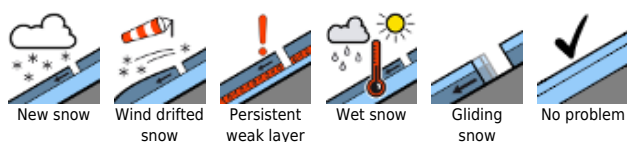
At high altitudes, stormy to gale-strength wind generates many snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering. Trigger-sensitive layers are embedded in the snowdrifts bordering the old snowpack surface. Embedded in the old snow are locally also faceted crystals underneath a melt-freeze crust. The weak layer becomes more pronounced with ascending altitude and in some places it is dangerously near the upper surface. The danger is undetectable above the snowpack. Due to mild temperatures and sometimes rain the snowpack at intermediate altitudes can hardly consolidate. It is often also wet down to the ground which promotes gliding of the snow masses.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly until Friday.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

