
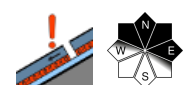



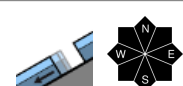


## Danger of falling on encrusted old snowpack surface

	<p>2000 m Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen</p>	
	<p>forestline Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm</p>	
	<p>Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

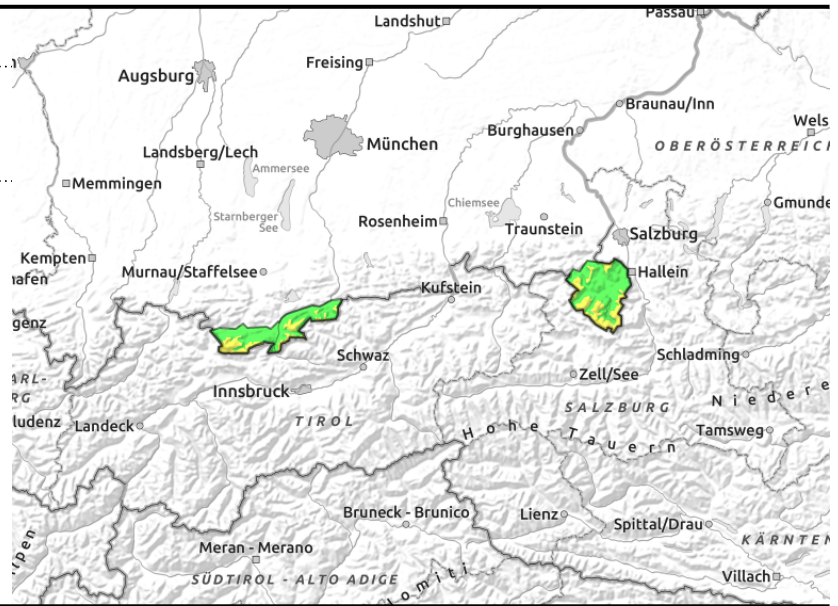
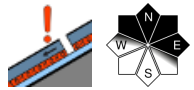


### Expositions



**20.02.2022**

**Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen**



**Weak layers in old snowpack in places triggerable by large additional loading.**

Avalanche danger above 2000m is moderate; below it is low. Main problem: weak layers inside the old snowpack. Avalanche prone locations are found in extremely steep shady terrain as well as at transitions from shallow to deep snow, e.g., at the entry points into gullies and bowls. Here, avalanches can in places be triggered by large additional loading. If more deeply embedded layers are triggered they can grow to larger size. In addition, small snowdrift accumulations in extremely steep terrain close to the summits are prone to triggering.

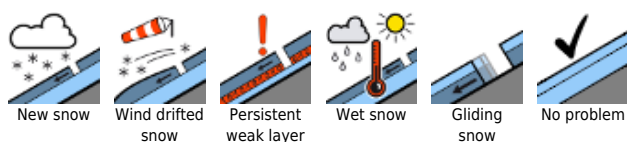
**Snowpack structure**

At intermediate altitudes a few centimeters of snow that were transported by wind were deposited atop a compact, encrusted, and mostly stable old snowpack. At high altitude these were deposited atop a wind-impacted, inconsistent snowpack surface. At high altitudes, locally faceted crystals still persist in the old snowpack underneath a more deeply embedded melt-freeze crust. This layer can still be prone to triggering, in particular in patches with little snow. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is wet down to the ground; gliding movements of the snow masses cannot be excluded.

**Outlook**

As a consequence of new snow and wind the avalanche danger will rise again at the beginning of the week.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

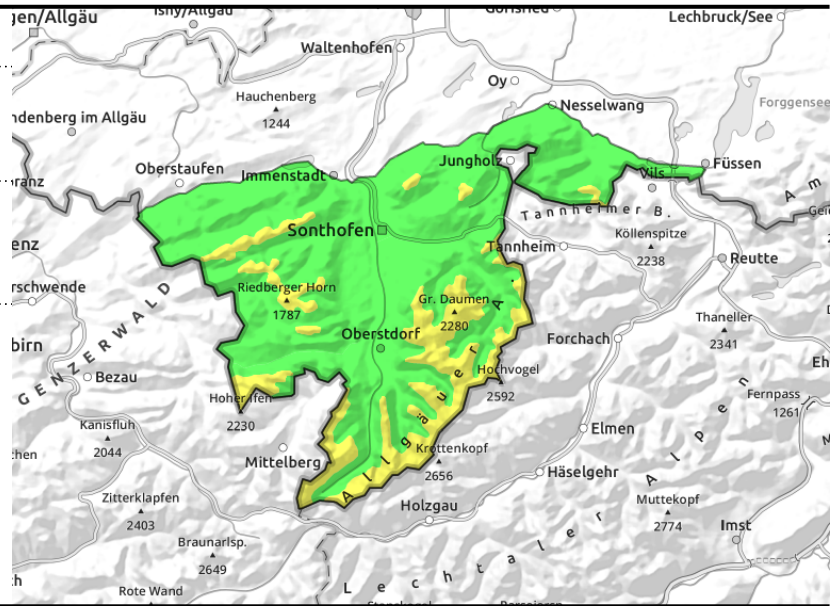
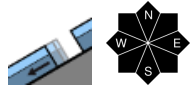
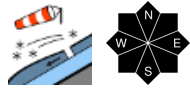


**Expositions**



# 20.02.2022

## Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



### Snowdrifts above timberline in places still prone to triggering

Avalanche danger above the timberline is moderate; below it is low. The main problem: snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found adjacent to and distant from ridgelines on steep wind-loaded slopes in all aspects, behind terrain protuberances as well as in gullies and bowls filled with snowdrift deposits. Here, a single skier can trigger slab avalanches. In places, avalanches can attain medium size.

At intermediate altitudes isolated glide snow avalanches can release naturally on smooth steep grass-covered slopes. In particular around glide cracks avalanches can be expected at any time. Glide snow avalanches can grow to medium size.

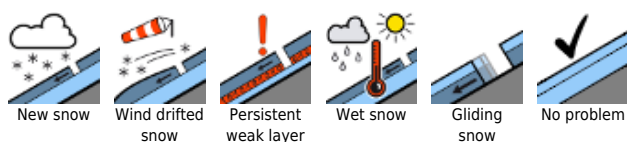
### Snowpack structure

At intermediate altitudes, wind transported snow was deposited atop a compact and encrusted old snowpack. Bonding between packed snowdrift accumulations and old snowpack is partly still poor, in particular at high altitude. This is where snowdrift accumulations are bigger and where locally faceted crystals still persist under a more deeply embedded melt-freeze crust in the old snowpack. At intermediate altitudes the snowpack is wet down to the ground which promotes gliding movements of the snow masses.

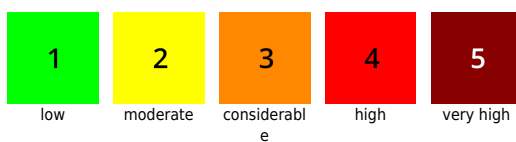
### Outlook

As a consequence of new snow and wind the avalanche danger will rise again at the beginning of the week.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

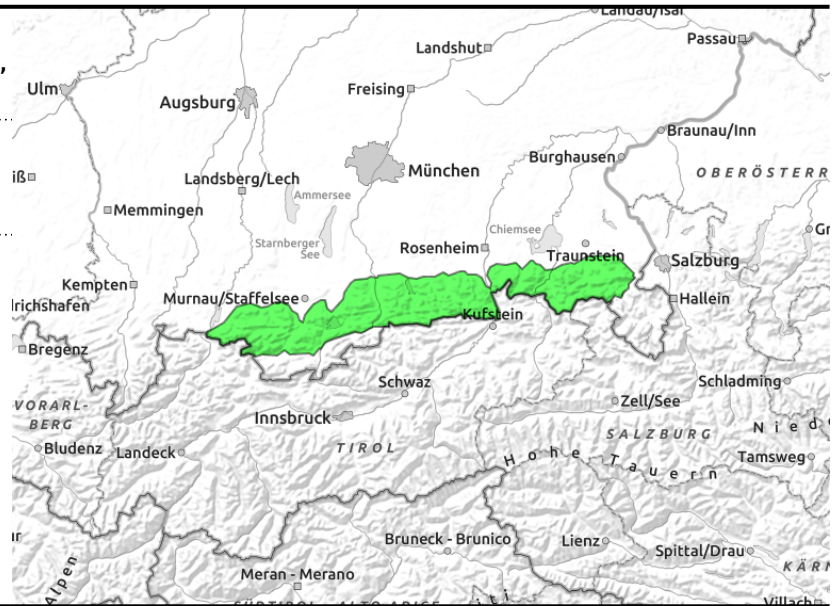
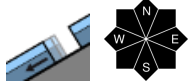


#### Expositions



**20.02.2022**

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



## Isolated glide snow avalanche activities

Avalanche danger is low. In isolated cases, small to medium-sized glide snow avalanches can release naturally on very steep grass-covered slopes. In particular around glide cracks this can happen at any time of day or night.

In addition, small snowdrift accumulations in extremely steep terrain close to the summits are prone to triggering. When triggered the danger of taking a fall on the icy old snowpack surface outweighs the danger of being buried in snow.

### Snowpack structure

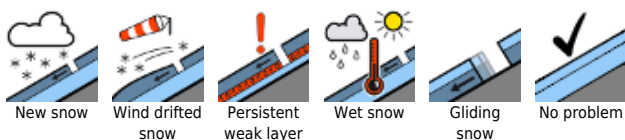
Due to colder temperatures the snowpack has settled considerably, is mostly frozen to the extent that it is capable of bearing loads, and is stable. The snow is in patches wet down to the ground which promotes gliding movements of the snow masses. Above the timberline, small-scale shallow snowdrift accumulations are found in leeward areas. These are deposited poorly bonded on the encrusted snow cover.

### Outlook

As a consequence of new snow and wind the avalanche danger will rise again at the beginning of the week.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

