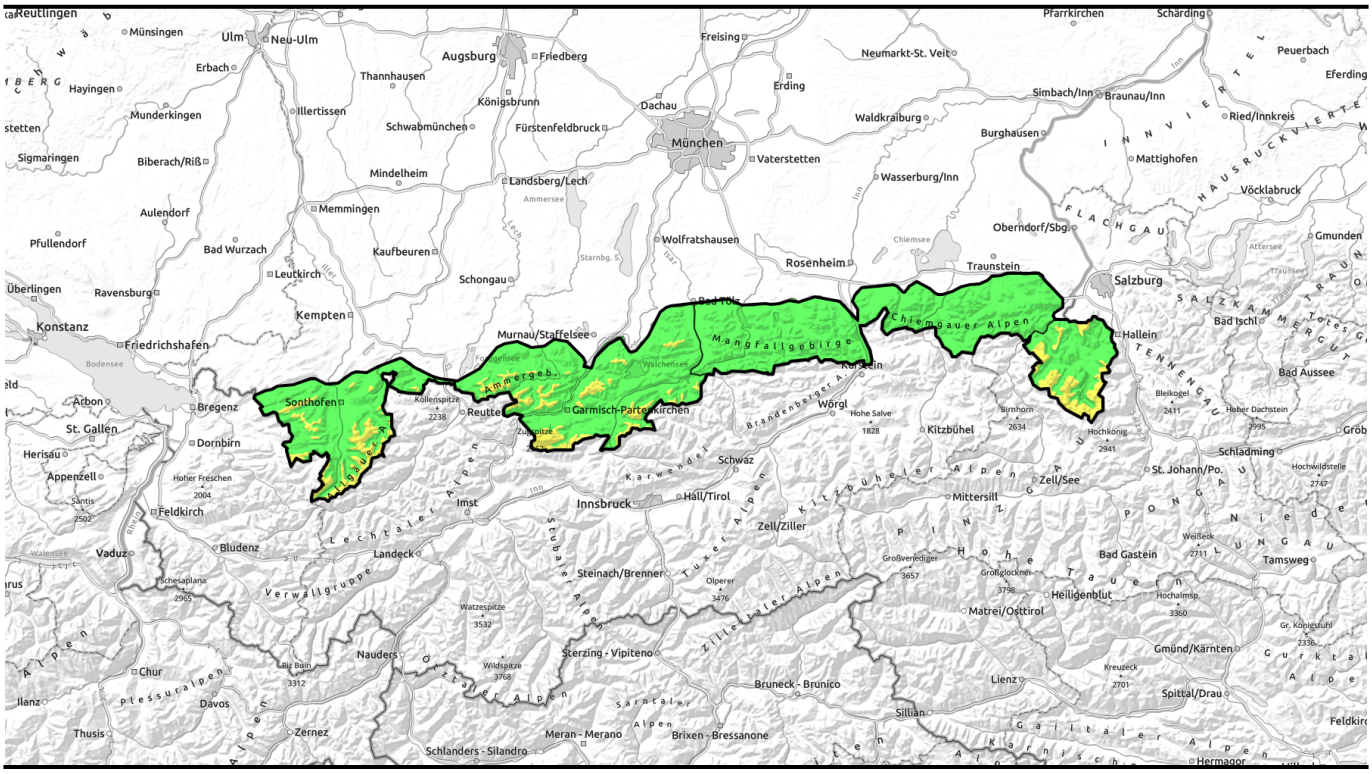
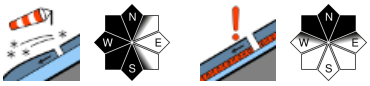
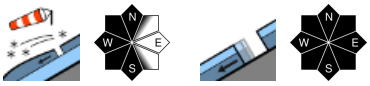
Avalanche report from 28.02.2022, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

01.03.2022



Starting from 1400 m in the Allgäu region moderate avalanche danger because of glide snow and wet snow. Elsewhere moderate avalanche danger because of snowdrift starting from 1800 m.

2 1 1800 m	Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West	
2 1 1400 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge	
1	Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost	

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

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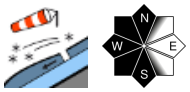
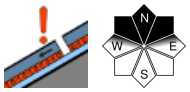
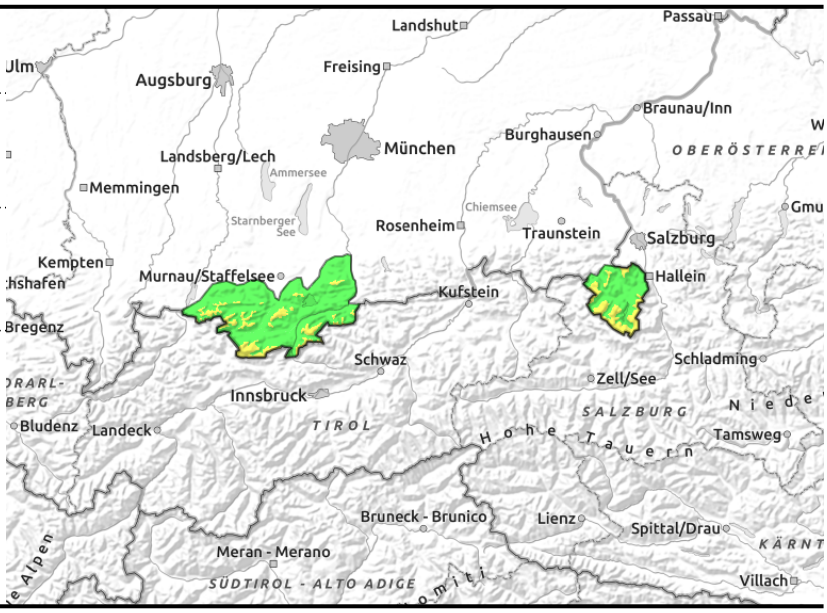
01.03.2022

Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West

1800 m







Large slab avalanches also possible in places at high altitudes. Beware of loose slow avalanches on sunny slopes.

The avalanche danger is moderate above 1800m; below that altitude it is low. The main problem are snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in S/W/N aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Size and frequency increase with ascending altitude and experienced individuals can recognize them easily. In places, avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading such as a single skier; in particular at high altitudes they can grow to medium size. Apart from the risks of being buried in snow, the danger of falling deserves consideration.
At high altitude there is besides that an old snow problem. In particular on shady slopes, isolated slab avalanches can be triggered in patches with little snow and in some circumstances they can grow to large size.
Due to solar radiation and warming the danger of small loose snow avalanches releasing in steep rocky terrain increases on sunny slopes during the course of the day. Additionally, isolated glide snow avalanches can release on smooth steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

Spatially limited fresh snowdrifts are accumulated during Monday night; in leeward zones these are deposited brittle atop older snowdrift accumulations or surface hoar. In some places, graupel is embedded near the surface. In the old snowpack at higher altitudes there are weak intermediate layers of faceted crystals close to crusts. The snowpack depths in the terrain vary strongly; in wind exposed places and at lower altitudes it is below average, gullies and bowls are filled to the brim. A nocturnal thin crust can form at lower altitudes and in south aspects that softens again during the course of the night; thus the snowpack forfeits its firmness.

Outlook

Due to calm high pressure weather the danger of dry slab avalanches will slowly recede.

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

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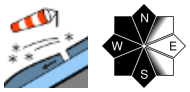
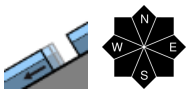
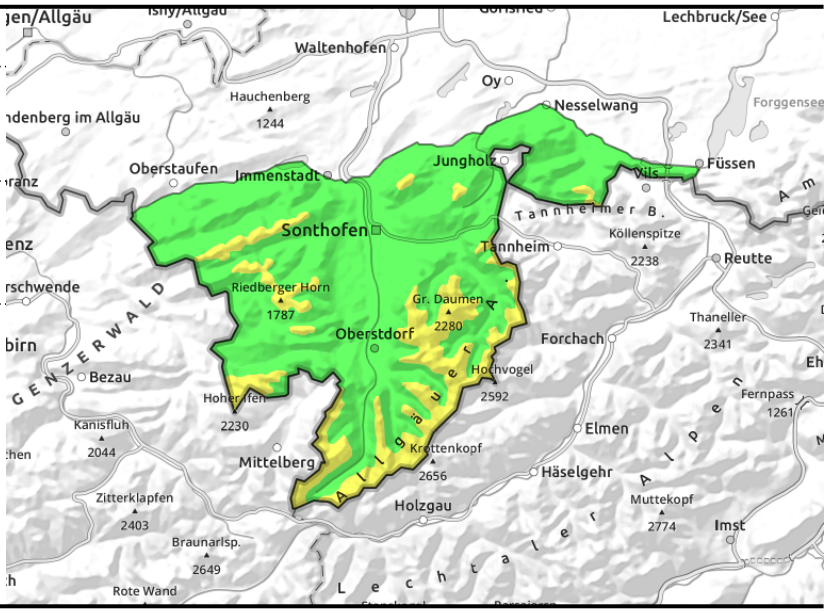
01.03.2022

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge

1400 m







Glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. Beware of small-scale snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes.

Avalanche danger above 1400 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. The main problem are snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are primarily found in steep ridgeline terrain in S/W/N aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Size and frequency increase with ascending altitude and experienced individuals can recognize them easily. In places, avalanches can even be triggered by minimum additional loading such as a single skier. In isolated cases, slab avalanches at high altitude can attain large size, in particular if more deeply embedded layers in the old snowpack are also triggered.
Additionally, glide snow avalanches that are mostly medium-sized can release naturally on smooth ground, e.g., on steep grass-covered slopes. Glide cracks are indicators of this danger. As a consequence of solar radiation and warming the danger of small to medium-sized loose snow avalanches triggering in steep rocky terrain in addition increases during the course of the day in south aspects.

Snowpack structure

Spatially limited fresh snowdrifts are accumulated during Monday night; in leeward zones these are deposited atop older snowdrift accumulations or surface hoar. Graupel is embedded in particular adjacent to ridgelines and below rock faces. In the old snowpack at higher altitudes there are weak intermediate layers of faceted crystals close to crusts. The snowpack depths in the terrain vary strongly; in wind exposed places and at lower altitudes it is below average, gullies and bowls are filled to the brim. In the main Allgäu ridgeline first glide cracks are opening above approximately 2000m on steep grass-covered slopes. Up to an altitude of about 2000 m the snowpack is moist down to the ground which promotes gliding of the snow masses. At lower altitudes, a thin crust can form in south aspects during the night which softens again during the course of the day.

Outlook

The danger of dry slab avalanches will slowly recede due to calm high pressure weather.

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

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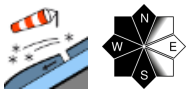
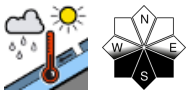
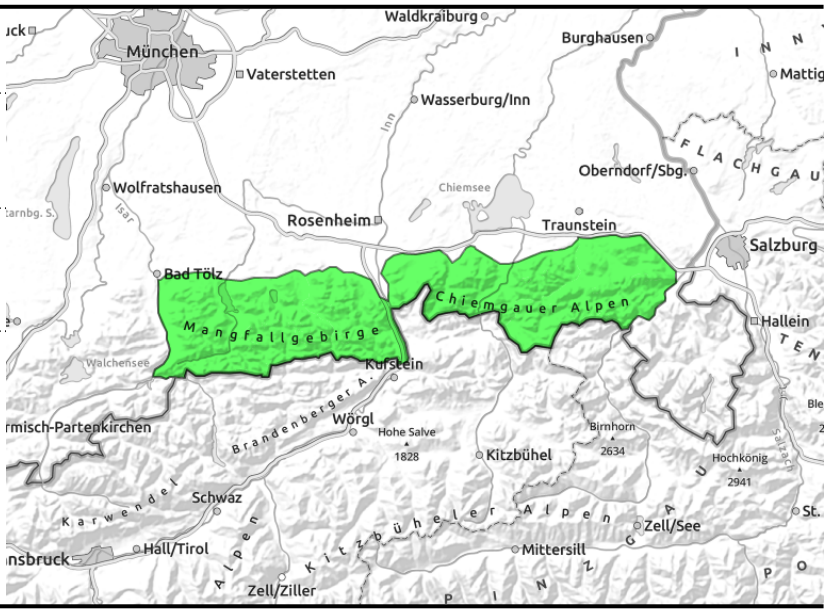
01.03.2022

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







Snowdrifts can be triggered as smaller slab avalanches.

Avalanche danger is low. The main problem stems from older snowdrift accumulations. Avalanche prone locations are primarily found in steep ridgeline terrain in S/W/N aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Size and frequency increase with ascending altitude and experienced individuals can recognize them easily. In places, avalanches can even be triggered by minimum additional loading such as a single skier. However, they are mostly small. The dangers of being forced to take a fall exceed those of being buried in snow.
Due to solar radiation and warming the danger of small loose snow avalanches releasing in steep rocky terrain increases on sunny slopes during the course of the day. Additionally, isolated glide snow avalanches can release on smooth steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

In leeward zones, small snowdrifts are in some places deposited atop loose snow layers or surface hoar. Locally, graupel is embedded near the surface. In the old snowpack at higher altitudes there are weak intermediate layers of faceted crystals close to crusts. The snowpack depths in the terrain vary strongly; in wind exposed places and lower altitudes it is below average, gullies and bowls are filled to the brim. A nocturnal thin crust can form at lower altitudes and in south aspects that softens again during the course of the night; thus the snowpack forfeits its firmness.

Outlook

Due to calm weather the danger of dry slab avalanches will recede further.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions