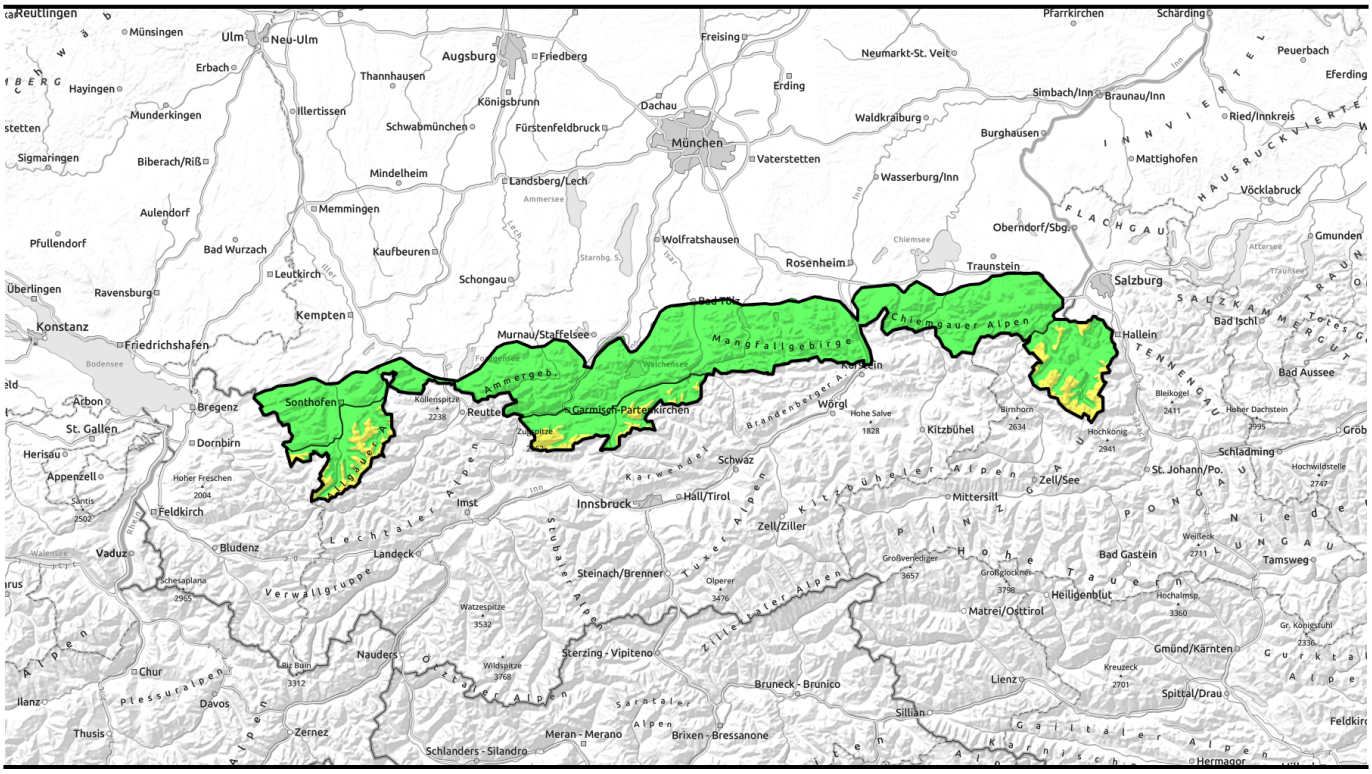
Avalanche report from 01.03.2022, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

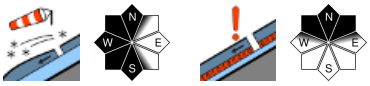
02.03.2022



Beware of snowdrifts at higher altitudes; in particular in the Allgäu Alps still possibility of glide snow avalanches.

2
1
2000 m

Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



1

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

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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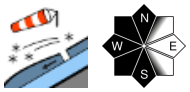
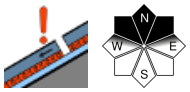
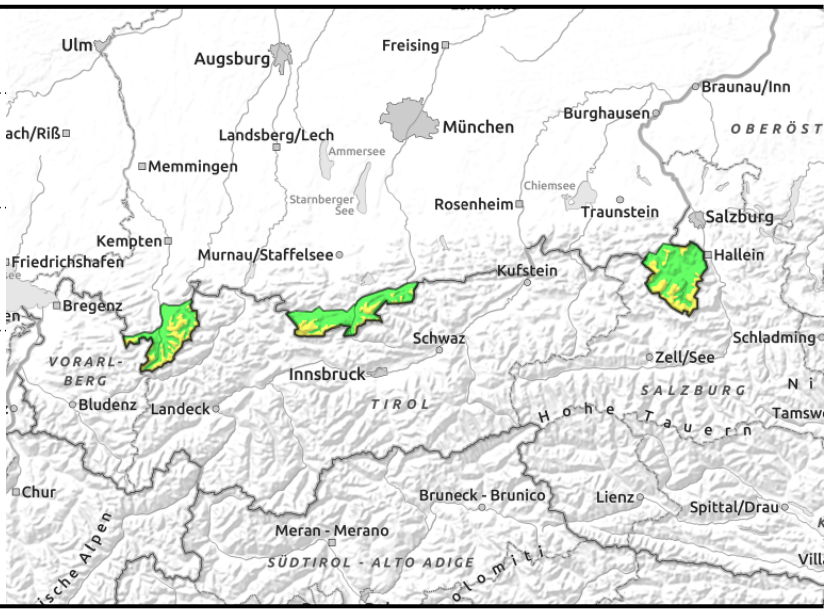
Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm

2000 m







At high altitudes heed snowdrifts and isolated weak layers in the old snowpack.

The avalanche danger is moderate above 2000m; below it is low. Main problem: older and fresh 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 still be triggered 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.
In addition, at high altitude very isolated slab avalanches can be triggered in the old snow on shady slopes with little snow by large additional loading; in some circumstances they can grow to large size. As a consequence of mild temperatures and a little sun the danger that small loose snow avalanches trigger in steep rocky terrain increases during the course of the day. Besides that small (in isolated cases medium-sized) glide snow avalanches can release on smooth steep grass-covered slopes, in particular in the Allgäu.

Snowpack structure

In leeward areas small snowdrifts are in places deposited atop older snowdrift accumulations or loose snow layers. Frequently graupel is embedded near the surface. At higher altitudes intermediate layers with faceted crystals are embedded in the old snowpack close to crusts; otherwise the old snowpack is largely compact and stable. The snowpack depths in the terrain vary strongly; gullies and bowls are filled with drifted snow. On the shady side there is often still powder at the surface. A nocturnal thin crust can form in south aspects and at lower altitudes that softens again during the course of the day; thus the snowpack forfeits its firmness. Below 2000m the snowpack base is frequently moist, as a result the snow masses can start gliding.

Outlook

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

Avalanche problems

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

Danger ratings

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Expositions

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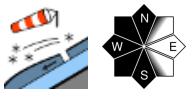

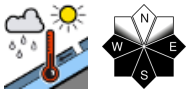

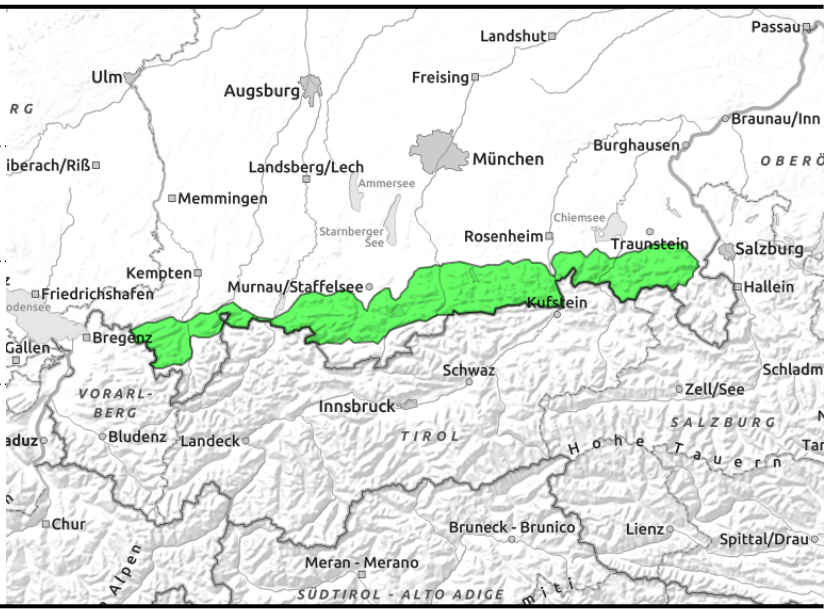

Avalanche danger is low. The main problem stems from older snowdrift accumulations. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in S/W/N aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Avalanches can be triggered in particular by large additional loading. They tend to be small. The dangers of being forced to take a fall exceed those of being buried in snow.
As a consequence of mild temperatures and a little sun the danger that smaller loose snow avalanches trigger in steep rocky terrain increases during the course of the day. Besides that small (in isolated cases medium-sized) glide snow avalanches can release on smooth steep grass-covered slopes, in particular in the Allgäu.

Snowpack structure

In leeward zones, small snowdrifts are in some places deposited atop loose snow layers. Locally, graupel is embedded near the surface. In the old snowpack at higher altitudes there are weak intermediate layers of faceted crystals embedded close to crusts which are, however, hardly worth mentioning. Otherwise the old snowpack is stable and compact. The snowpack depths in the terrain vary strongly; gullies and bowls are filled to the brim with drifted snow. On shady high altitude slopes there is frequently still powder. A nocturnal thin crust can form at lower altitudes and in south aspects that softens again during the course of the day; thus the snowpack forfeits its firmness. Below 2000m the snowpack base is frequently moist, as a result the snow masses can start gliding.

Outlook

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

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

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