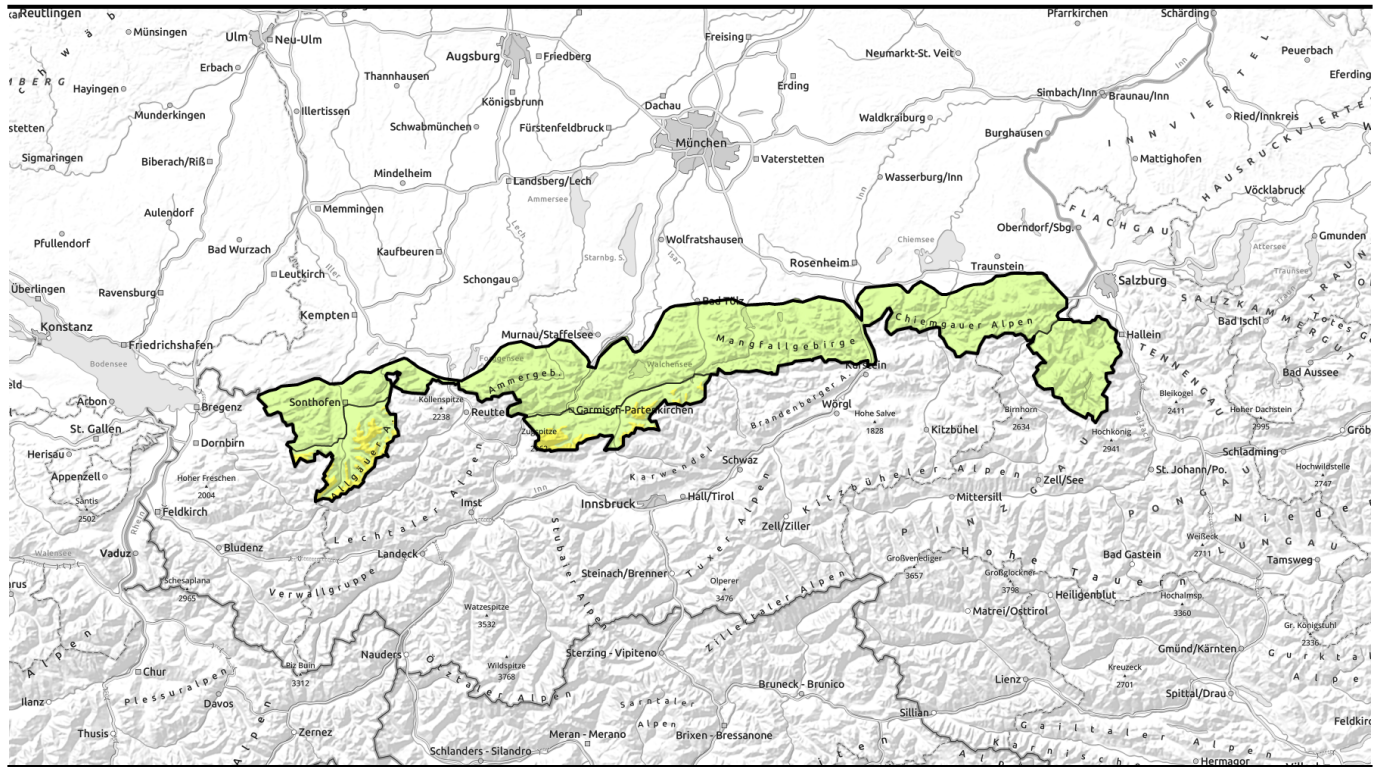








# Avalanche report for Thursday, 29.12.2022



## Caution: snowdrifts at high altitudes

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

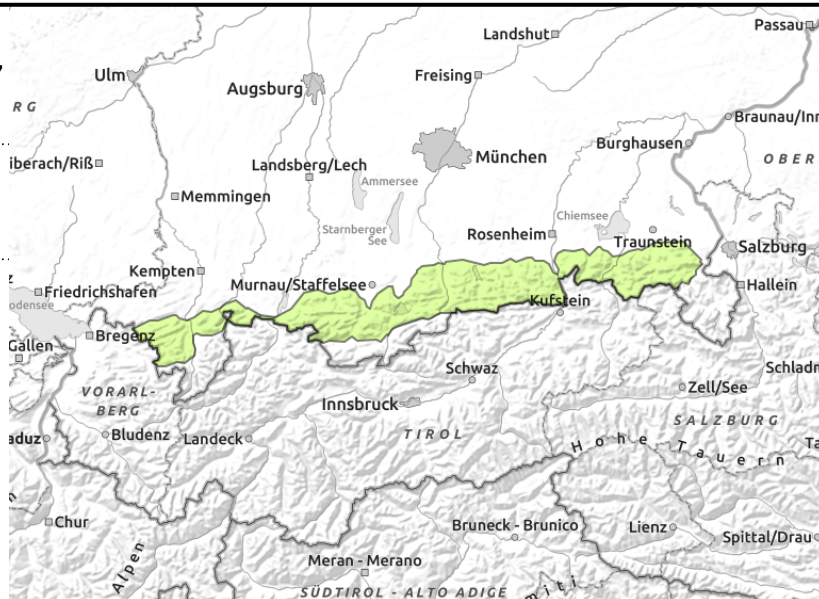
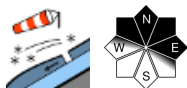


### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Thursday, 29.12.2022

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



## Danger of taking a fall in steep terrain

Avalanche danger is low. On N/E summit zone slopes small snowdrift accumulations have been deposited which are prone to triggering in isolated cases. Danger of falling outweighs that of being buried in snow masses.

On very steep slopes and isolated small-glide-snow avalanches on steep smooth grassy slopes.

## Snowpack structure

Small snowdrifts have been generated on north and east summit slopes, these can be triggered in some places. Below 1800 m the snowfall was moist, thus was hardly transported. The old snow is wet down to the ground, often melt-freeze encrusted. There is little snow on the ground.

## Outlook

Avalanche danger will remain low.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

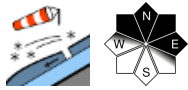


### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Thursday, 29.12.2022

## Berchtesgadener Alpen



### Small snowdrifts at high altitudes are occasionally prone to triggering

Avalanche danger is low. In isolated cases snowdrifts can be triggered by large additional loading and grow to medium size in high altitude zones. The few avalanche prone locations occur on steep N/E ridgeline slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude.

In addition, small glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep slopes.

### Snowpack structure

Small snowdrift accumulations at high altitudes have generally settled and consolidated well. With ascending altitude they can trigger in isolated cases. More deeply embedded layers in zones where snowfall has been heavy are unlikely to trigger. At intermediate altitudes the old snow is moist all the way down to the ground. There is little snow on the ground.

### Outlook

Little change is expected.

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings

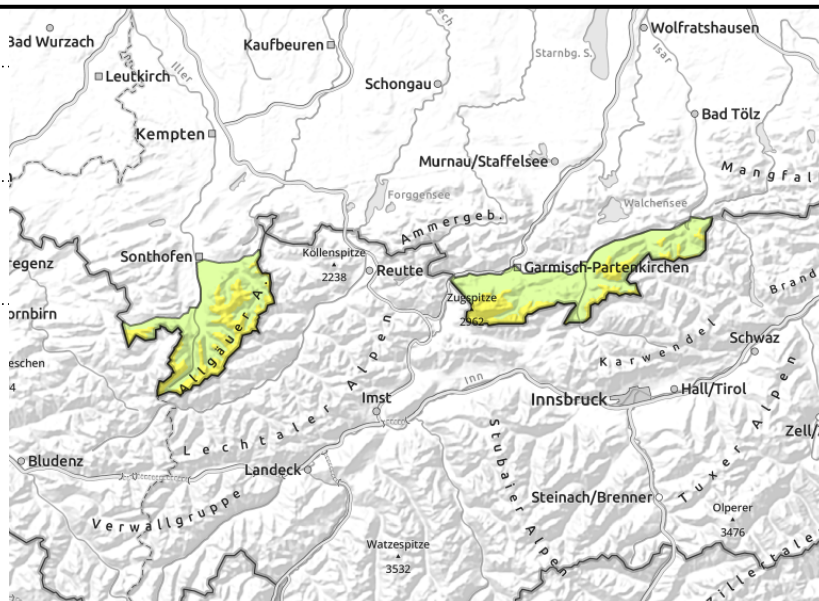
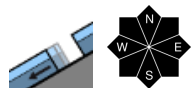
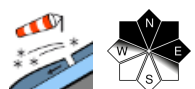


#### Expositions



# Avalanche report for Thursday, 29.12.2022

## Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen



## Avoid fresh and older snowdrifts at high altitudes

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is moderate, danger below that altitude is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. Fresh and older snowdrift masses can be triggered even by minimum additional loading at high altitudes. Avalanche prone locations are found mostly in steep ridgeline terrain in N/E aspects and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Frequency and size of the danger zones increase with ascending altitude.

In addition, glide-snow avalanches (medium-size) can trigger naturally on steep slopes with smooth ground where they have not yet been discharged.

### Snowpack structure

At higher altitudes, strong westerly winds can generate snowdrifts. These will settle and consolidate with the mild weather but sometimes be prone to triggering. The snowpack surface shows strong wind impact. There are often weak layers deeply embedded inside the snow cover. At intermediate altitudes the old snow is moist all the way down to the ground. There is little snow on the ground.

### Outlook

Avalanche danger will continue to decrease.

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

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



### Expositions

