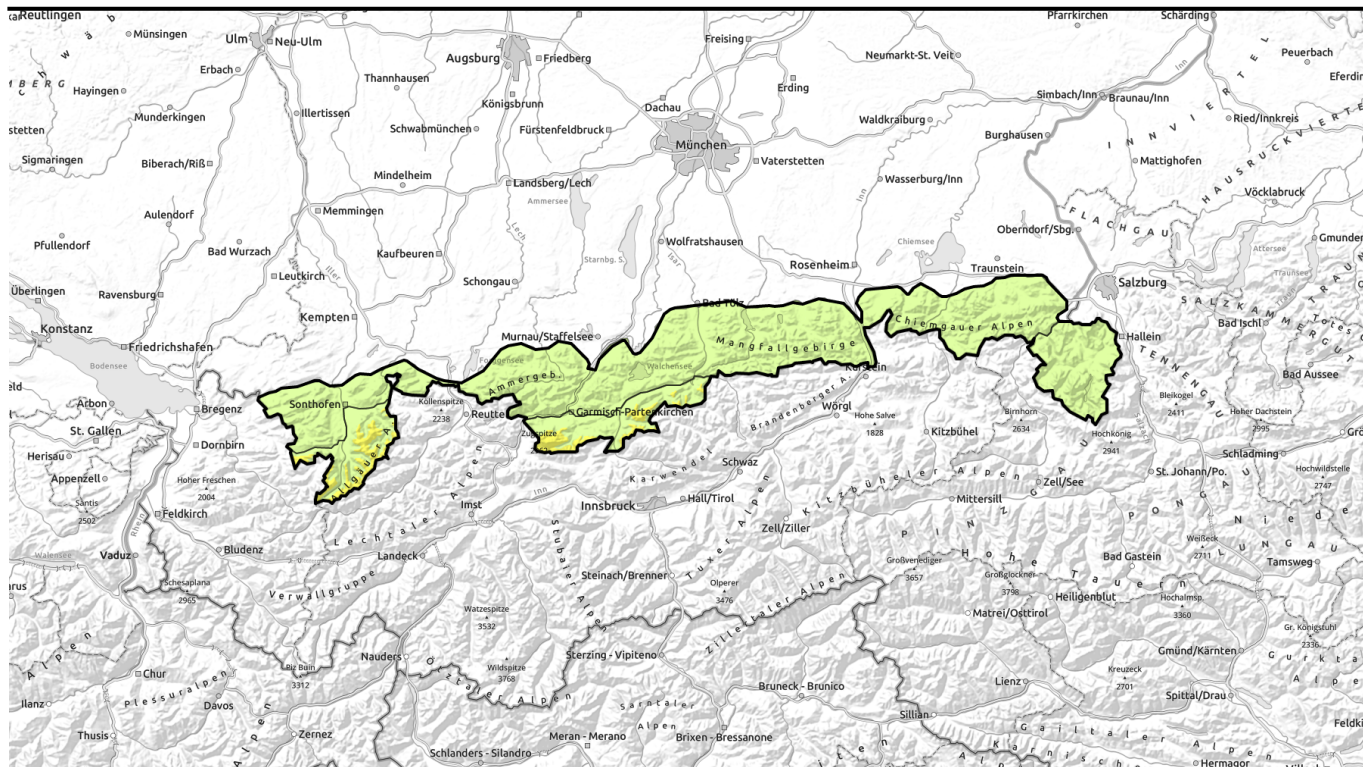


Avalanche report for Friday, 06.01.2023



Rainfall up to high altitudes, snowpack thoroughly wet, fresh snowdrifts only at highest summit levels

	<p>2200 m Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen</p>	
	<p>Berchtesgadener Alpen</p>	
	<p>Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost</p>	

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

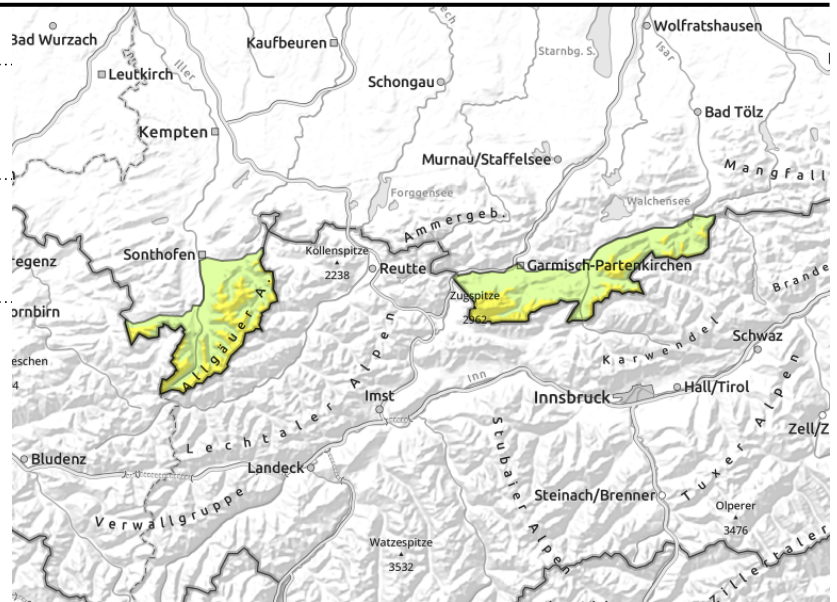
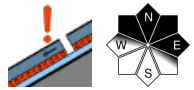
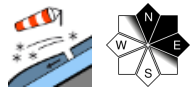


Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 06.01.2023

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenföser Alpen



Fresh trigger-sensitive snowdrifts at highest summit levels

Avalanche danger above 2200 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: fresh snowdrifts. At high altitudes these can be triggered as medium-sized slab avalanches even by the weight of one sole individual. Avalanche prone locations are found adjacent to ridgelines in steep N/E facing terrain as well as in freshly wind-loaded gullies and bowls.

Furthermore, weak layers embedded in the old snowpack can be triggered easiest, if at all, by large additional loading and at transitions from deep to shallow snow, e.g., at entries into steep gullies and bowls. Adjacent to ridgelines avalanches can grow to intermediate size on the odd steep north or east facing slope with plenty of snow; otherwise the danger of taking a fall outweighs that of being buried in snow masses.

On steep slopes which have not yet discharged, small wet and glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally.

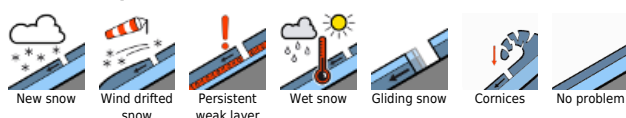
Snowpack structure

The below average old snowpack has generally settled well and consolidated. At high altitude fresh snowdrift accumulations will be generated during Thursday night as a consequence of new snow and strong westerly winds. These bond only poorly with the encrusted old snowpack surface and older snowdrifts and are therefore trigger-sensitive. In some places, weak layers consisting of faceted crystals persist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. However, these are not likely to trigger and it is hard to imagine that fractures will propagate over a large area. The snowfall limit is 1800m; below that altitude rainfall prevails. Residual snow at intermediate altitudes is moist down to the ground. Below 1400m the ground has become widespread bare of snow.

Outlook

As a consequence of mild weather and often sunshine avalanche danger at high altitude will recede during the course of the long weekend.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

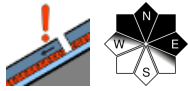
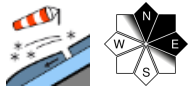


Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 06.01.2023

Berchtesgadener Alpen



Fresh snowdrifts at highest summit levels are small but trigger-sensitive

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: fresh snowdrifts. Above 2200 m these are triggerable as small slab avalanches even by the weight of one sole individual. Avalanche prone locations are found adjacent to ridgelines in steep N/E facing terrain as well as in freshly wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Furthermore, weak layers embedded in the old snowpack can be triggered easiest, if at all, by large additional loading and at transitions from deep to shallow snow, e.g., at entries into steep gullies and bowls. In NW/N/E aspects in ridgeline terrain small avalanches can be released by large additional loading. The danger of taking a fall outweighs that of being buried in snow masses. On steep slopes which have not yet discharged, small wet and glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally.

Snowpack structure

The below average old snowpack has generally settled well and consolidated. At high altitude fresh snowdrift accumulations will be generated during Thursday night as a consequence of new snow and strong westerly winds. These bond only poorly with the encrusted old snowpack surface and older snowdrifts and are therefore trigger-sensitive. In some places, weak layers consisting of faceted crystals persist in the old snowpack on shady slopes. However, these are not likely to trigger and it is hard to imagine that fractures will propagate over a large area. The snowfall limit is 1800m; below that altitude rainfall prevails. Residual snow at intermediate altitudes is moist down to the ground. Below 1400m the ground has become widespread bare of snow.

Outlook

As a consequence of mild weather and often sunshine avalanche danger at high altitude will recede during the course of the long weekend.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

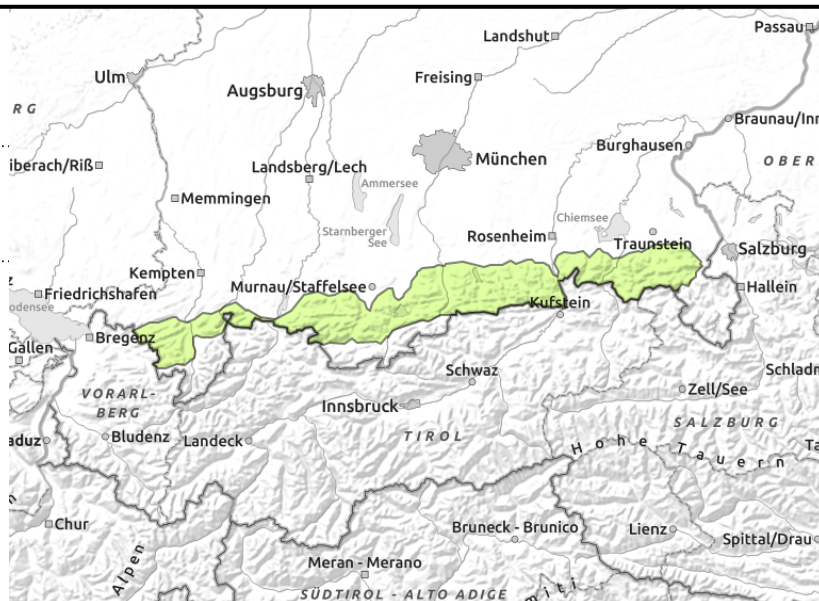
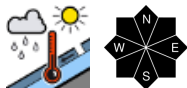


Expositions



Avalanche report for Friday, 06.01.2023

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



Hardly any snow beneath 1800m

Avalanche danger is low. On steep slopes which have not yet discharged, small wet and glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally.

Snowpack structure

The well settled snowpack is now thoroughly moist. Residual snow at intermediate altitude is thoroughly wet and continues to melt. Below 1400m the ground has become widespread bare of snow.

Outlook

As a consequence of mild weather and often sunshine avalanche danger at high altitude will recede during the course of the long weekend.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

