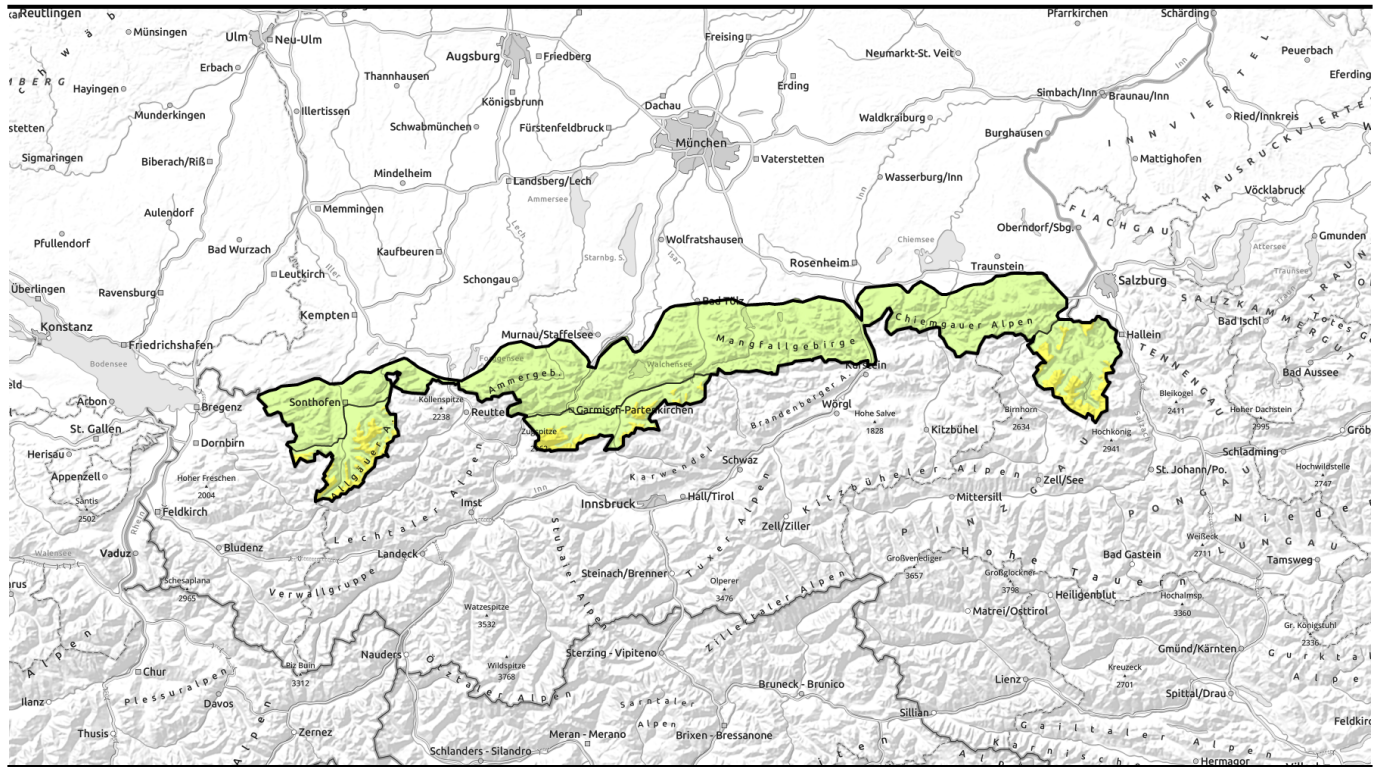


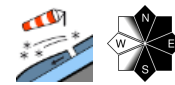
Avalanche report for Tuesday, 10.01.2023



Fresh snowfall plus wind continue

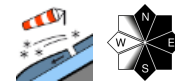


Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Allgäuer Vorberge

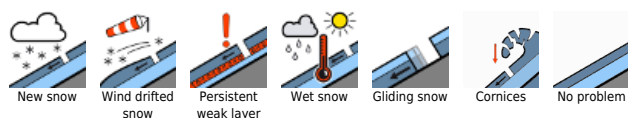


1800 m

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

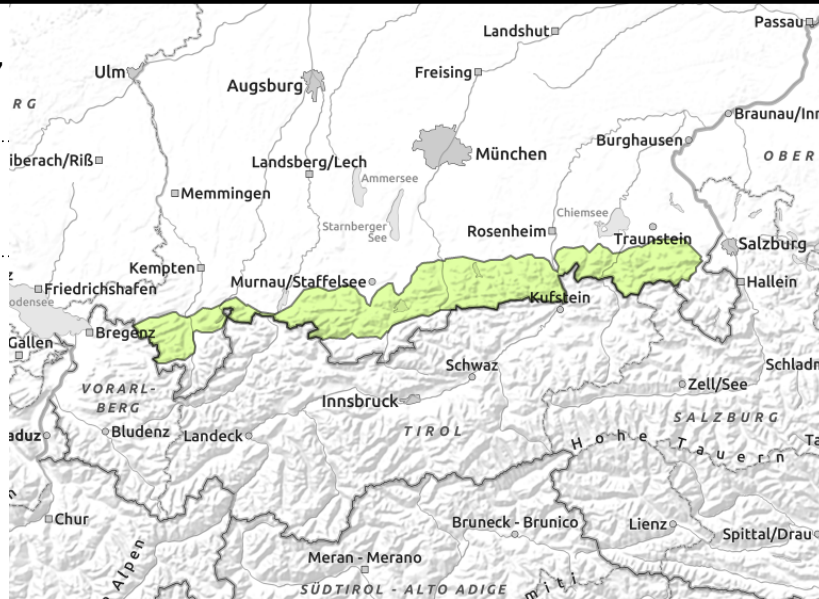
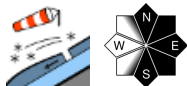


Expositions



Avalanche report for Tuesday, 10.01.2023

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



Heed small trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: the freshly generated snowdrift accumulations. Even minimum additional loading can trigger small slab avalanches wherever there was an old snowpack beneath the drifts. Danger zones occur in steep terrain above 1600 m in wind-loaded gullies and bowls in N/E/S facing terrain. The risks of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

Snowpack structure

The fresh snow is being transported by strong winds over the wind-encrusted and icy snowpack surfaces. In wind-protected zones they are being deposited and bond poorly with the base. Intermediate layers of large crystals inside the old snow at high altitudes are no longer likely to trigger. At intermediate altitudes the small amounts of fresh snow were deposited on bare ground.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly to begin with.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

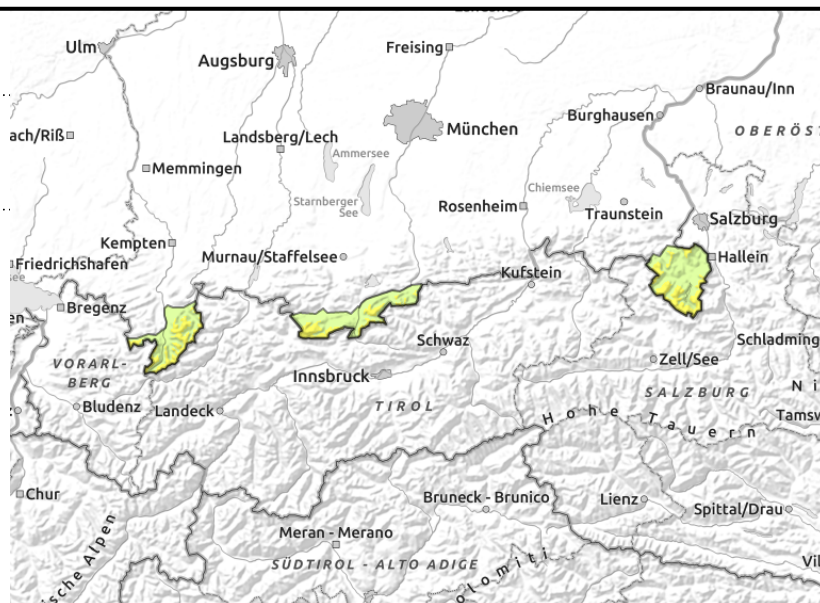
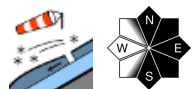


Expositions



Avalanche report for Tuesday, 10.01.2023

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen



Heed fresh and older snowdrifts des

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: the freshly generated snowdrift accumulations. Even minimum additional loading can trigger small slab avalanches wherever there was an old snowpack beneath the drifts. Danger zones occur in steep terrain above 1600 m in wind-loaded gullies and bowls in NW/E/S facing terrain. Avalanche prone locations tend to increase in size and spread with ascending altitude.

Snowpack structure

The fresh snow is being transported by strong winds over the wind-encrusted and icy snowpack surfaces. In wind-protected zones they are being deposited and bond poorly with the base. Intermediate layers of large crystals inside the old snow at high altitudes are no longer likely to trigger. At intermediate altitudes the small amounts of fresh snow were deposited on bare ground.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly to begin with.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

