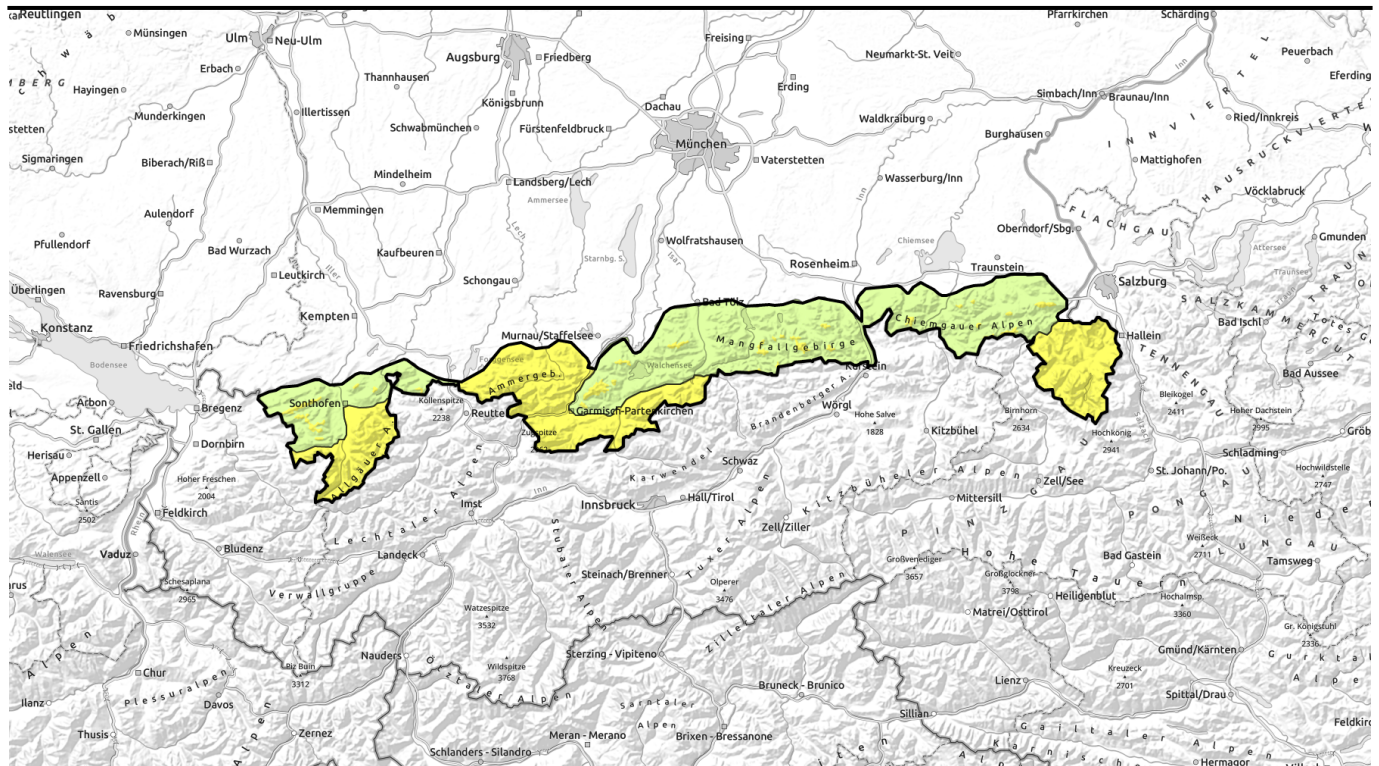


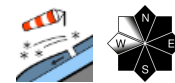
Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023, morning



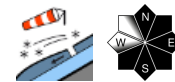
Less new snow than expected



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



Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen



Avalanche problems

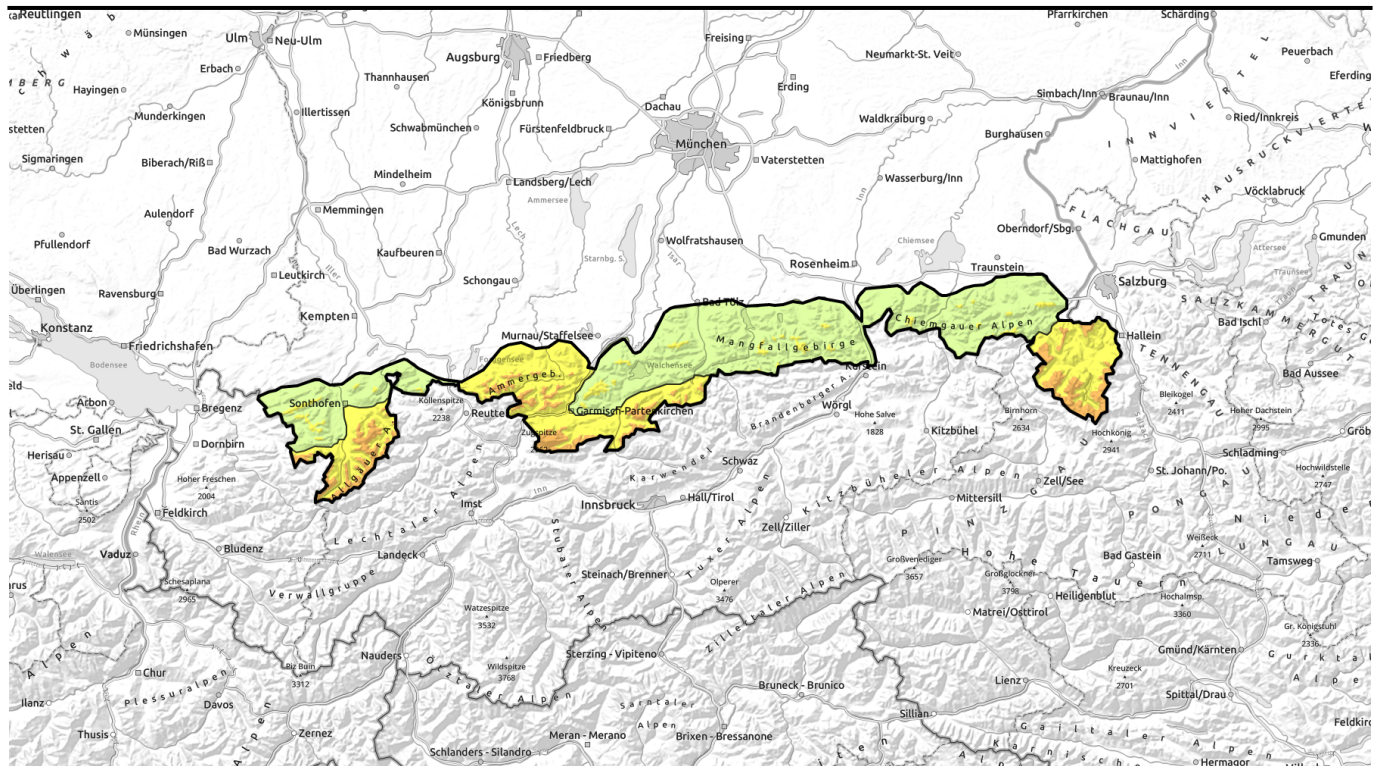


Danger ratings



Expositions





Aktualisierung: weniger Neuschnee als erwartet.



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



forestline



Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen



forestline

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

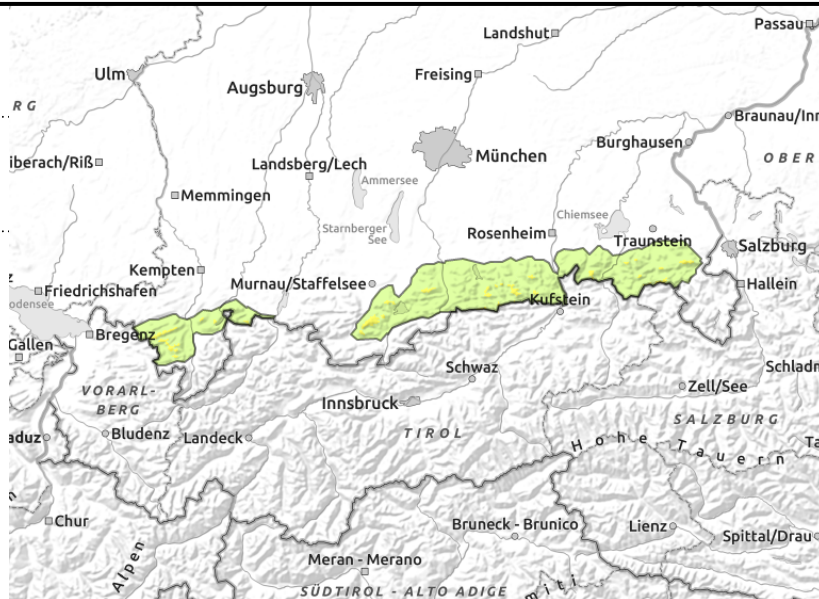
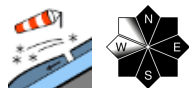


Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023

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



The fresh snowdrifts are trigger-sensitive.

Avalanche danger above the timberline is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. The main problem stems from fresh snowdrifts. Medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered by minimum additional loading such as the weight of a single skier, both near to and distant from ridges in N/E/SW aspects. Above the timberline avalanches can grow to medium size. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase slightly during the course of the day and with ascending altitude.

Snowpack structure

Stormy westerly winds accompany moderate snowfalls and generate fresh snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering. The snowdrifts bond only poorly with the old snowpack surface. Besides that, a thin trigger-sensitive layer consisting of expansively metamorphosed crystals is found underneath a near surface melt-freeze crust, in particular on the sunny side. Otherwise the old snowpack surface is wind-impacted and consists of wind crusts, older and fresh snowdrift accumulations, graupel, and powder snow.

Outlook

Due to further snowfalls and plenty of wind the avalanche danger will increase.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

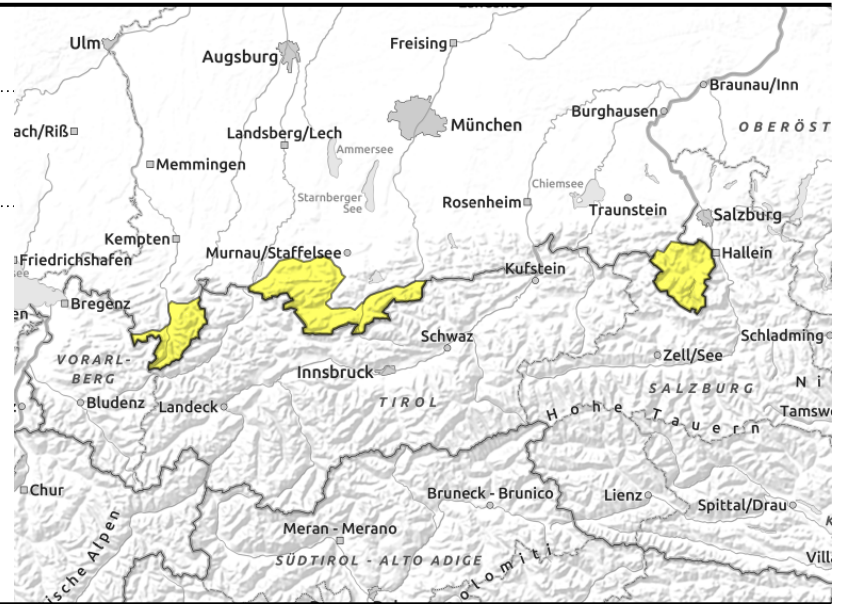
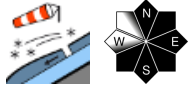


Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023, morning

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen



The fresh snowdrifts are trigger-sensitive. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase during the course of the day.

Above the timberline avalanche danger rises from moderate to considerable in line with the daytime danger cycle. The main problem stems from fresh snowdrifts. Medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered by minimum additional loading such as the weight of a single skier, both near to and distant from ridges in N/E/SW aspects. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase during the course of the day and with ascending altitude. Above the timberline avalanches can even grow to large size in the afternoon.

Snowpack structure

Stormy westerly winds accompany snowfall and generate fresh snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering. The snowdrifts bond only poorly with the old snowpack surface. Besides that, a thin trigger-sensitive layer consisting of expansively metamorphosed crystals is found underneath a near surface melt-freeze crust, in particular on the sunny side. Otherwise the old snowpack surface is wind-impacted and consists of wind crusts, older and fresh snowdrift accumulations, graupel, and powder snow.

Outlook

Due to further snowfalls and plenty of wind the avalanche danger will continue to increase on the weekend.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

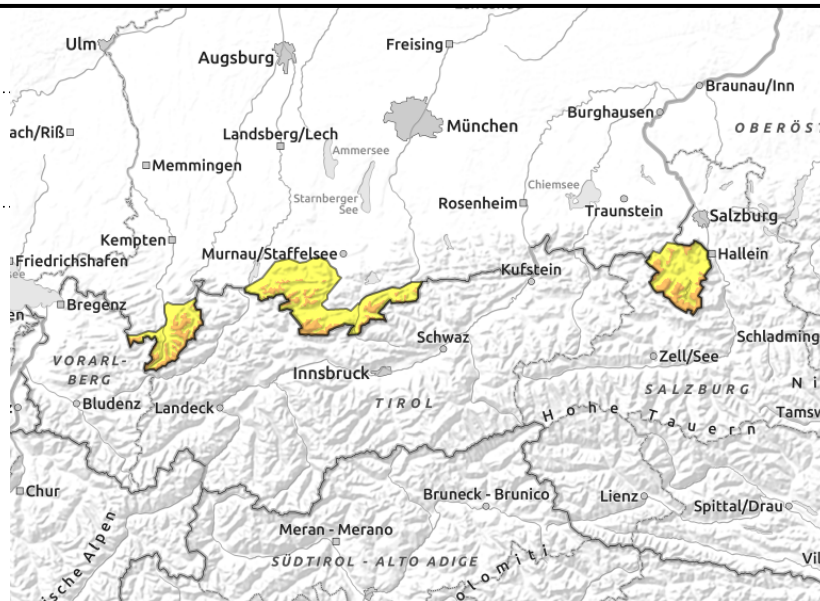
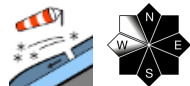


Expositions



Avalanche report for Thursday, 02.02.2023, afternoon

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen



The fresh snowdrifts are trigger-sensitive. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase during the course of the day.

Above the timberline avalanche danger rises from moderate to considerable in line with the daytime danger cycle. The main problem stems from fresh snowdrifts. Medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered by minimum additional loading such as the weight of a single skier, both near to and distant from ridges in N/E/SW aspects. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase during the course of the day and with ascending altitude. Above the timberline avalanches can even grow to large size in the afternoon.

Snowpack structure

Stormy westerly winds accompany snowfall and generate fresh snowdrift accumulations that are prone to triggering. The snowdrifts bond only poorly with the old snowpack surface. Besides that, a thin trigger-sensitive layer consisting of expansively metamorphosed crystals is found underneath a near surface melt-freeze crust, in particular on the sunny side. Otherwise the old snowpack surface is wind-impacted and consists of wind crusts, older and fresh snowdrift accumulations, graupel, and powder snow.

Outlook

Due to further snowfalls and plenty of wind the avalanche danger will continue to increase on the weekend.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

