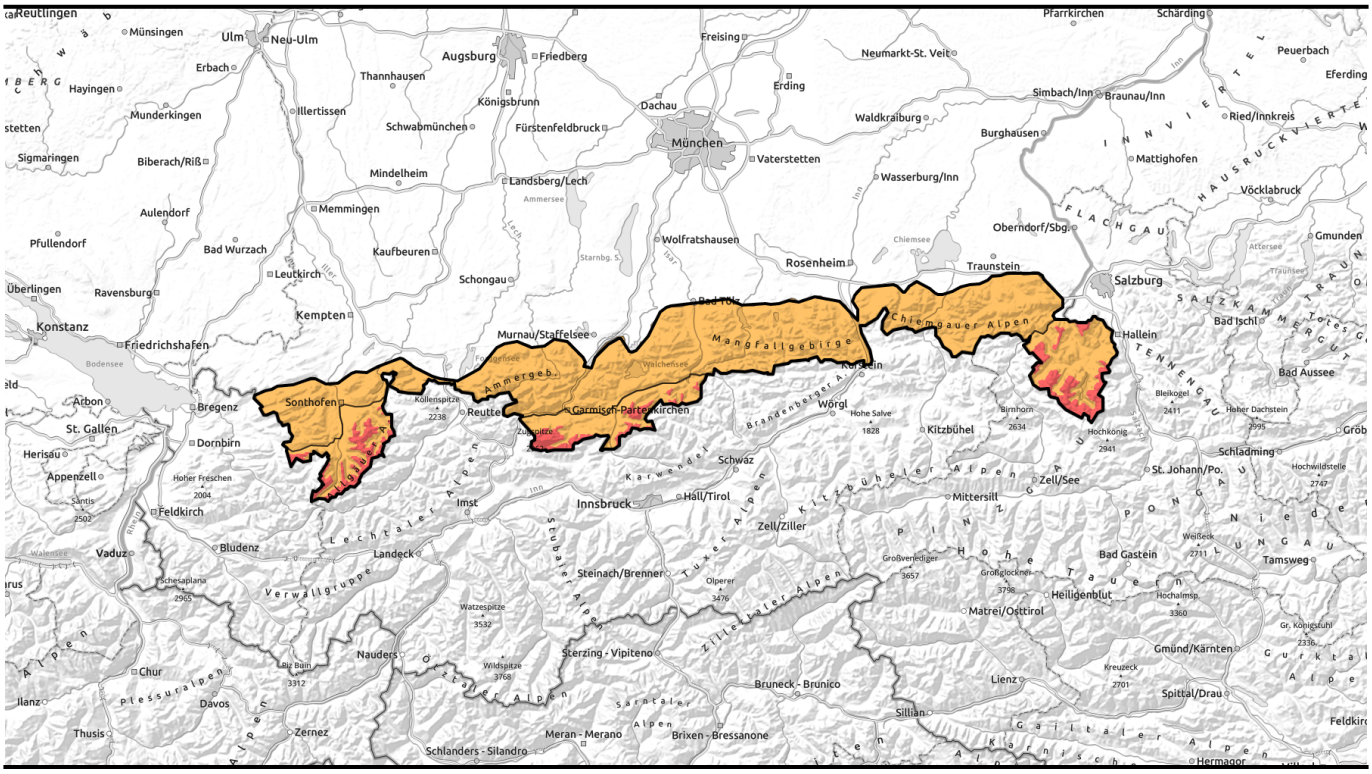
published at 03.02.2023, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

Avalanche report for **Saturday, 04.02.2023**



Critical avalanche situation - caution and prudence required!

3	Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost	
4 3 forestline	Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm	

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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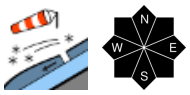
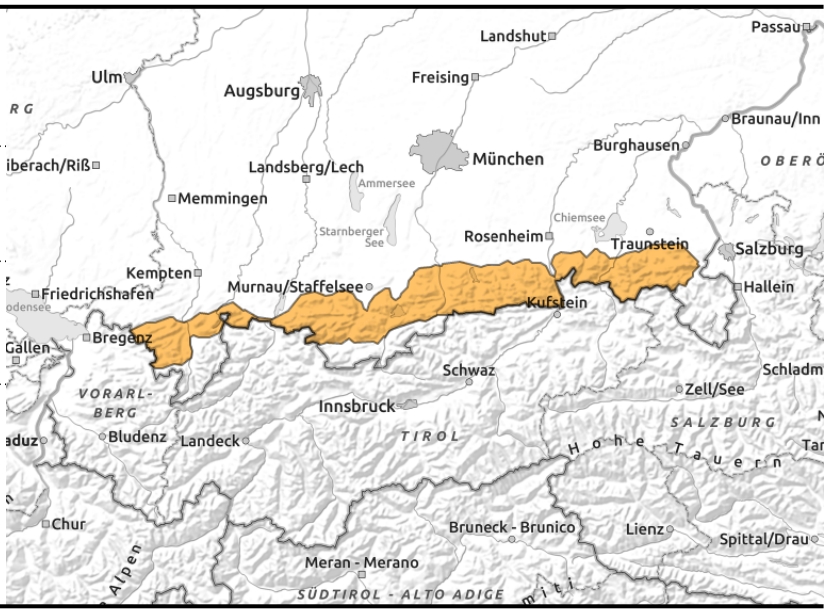
Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost





Snowdrift accumulations prone to triggering!

Avalanche danger is considerable. Main problem: fresh snowdrifts. Slab avalanches can even be triggered by minimum additional loading such as a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep wind-loaded terrain in all aspects, also distant from ridgelines, in particular below protuberances and in gullies and bowls. At higher altitude avalanches can grow to large size.
In addition, new snow can trigger naturally in the form of small or medium-sized loose snow avalanches in steep rocky terrain.

Snowpack structure

Snowdrift accumulations continue to grow as a consequence of storm and snowfall. They have bonded only poorly with the old snowpack surface. On the shady side the snowdrifts were deposited atop wind crusts or powder snow. On the sunny side the packed snowdrift masses have frequently accumulated atop a melt-freeze crust underneath which faceted crystals have formed. In many places, graupel is embedded close to the surface and also more deeply in the packed snowdrift masses. Wind-exposed areas are often blown utterly bare down to the ground.

Outlook

Depending on the amounts of precipitation the avalanche danger can increase further.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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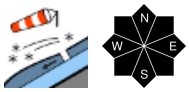
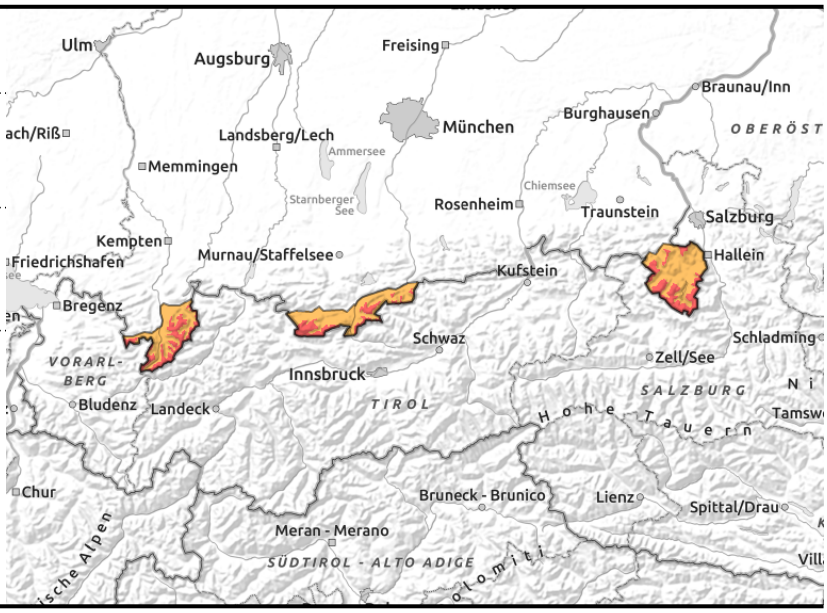
Avalanche report for **Saturday, 04.02.2023**

Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm

forestline





Poor snowpack structure - whumpfing and cracks indicate avalanche danger!

Avalanche danger above the timberline is high, below it is considerable. Main problem: fresh snowdrifts. In many places slab avalanches can trigger naturally or by minimum additional loading such as the weight of a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep terrain in all aspects, also distant from ridgelines, in particular below protuberances and in gullies and bowls. Avalanches can grow to large size.
In addition, the new fallen snow triggers naturally in steep rocky terrain in the form of medium-sized (partly even large) loose snow avalanches. Avalanche prone locations are located below rock faces.

Snowpack structure

Snowdrift accumulations continue to grow as a consequence of storm and snowfall. They have bonded only poorly with the old snowpack surface. On the shady side the snowdrifts were deposited atop wind crusts or powder snow. On the sunny side the packed snowdrift masses have frequently accumulated atop a melt-freeze crust underneath which faceted crystals have formed. In many places, graupel is embedded close to the surface and also more deeply in the packed snowdrift masses. The additional load due to the new fallen snow causes a stability loss which can lead to spontaneous releases. Snow profile analyses confirm the trigger-sensitivity of the snowpack.

Outlook

The avalanche situation remains tense.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions