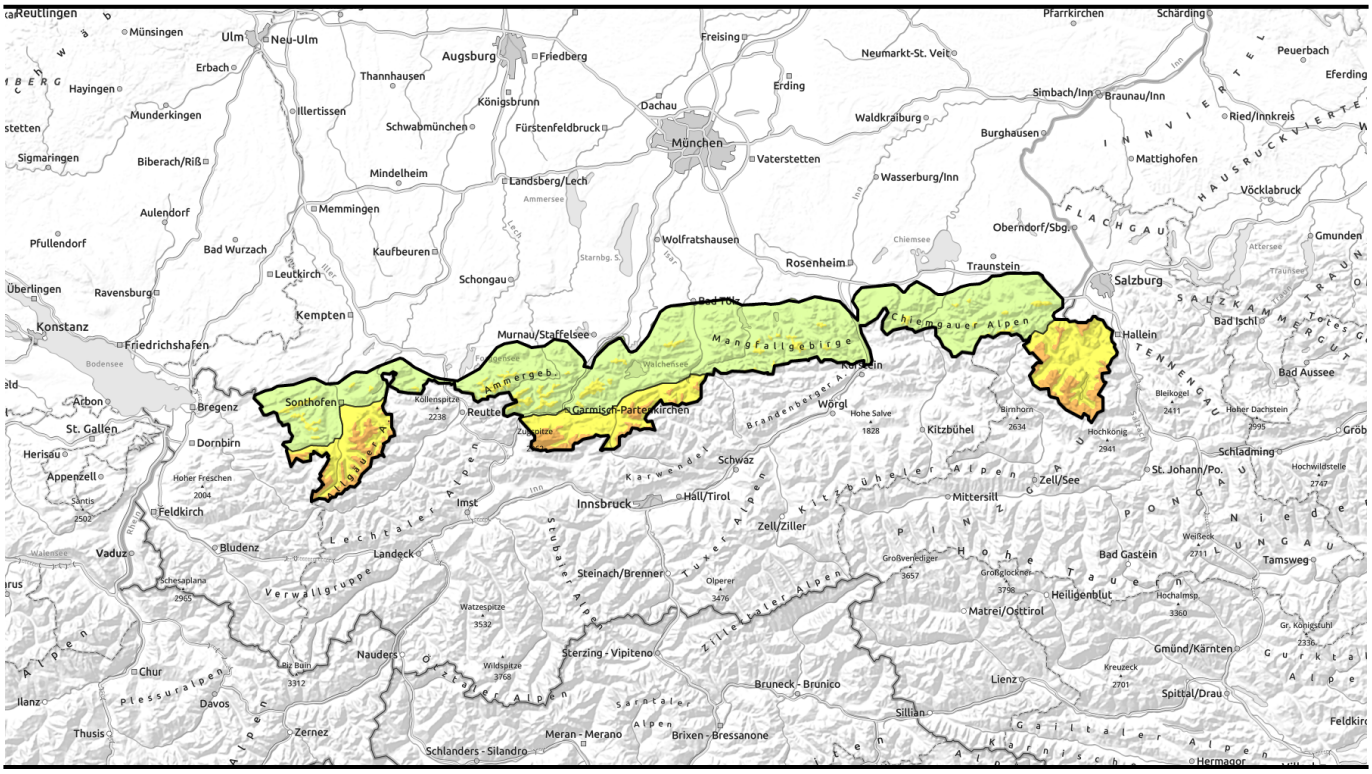
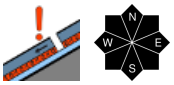
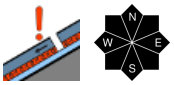
published at 05.02.2023, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

Avalanche report for **Monday, 06.02.2023**



Weak layers in the snowpack are often still prone to triggering

3 2 2000 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen	
2 1 1400 m	Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen	

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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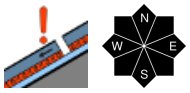
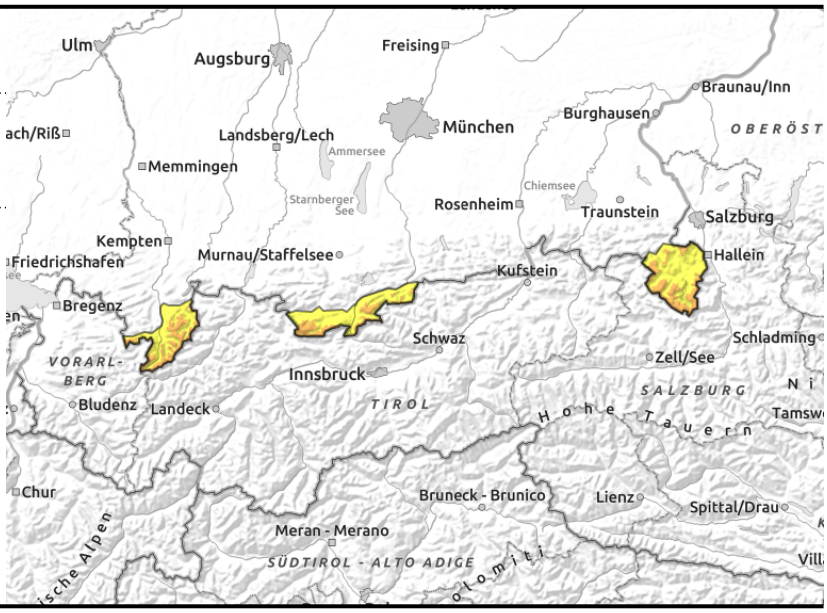
Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen

2000 m





Maintain distances. Caution urged at entries into gullies and bowls.

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is considerable, below that altitude danger is moderate. Main problem: in the old snowpack layers. Slab avalanches can trigger in transitions from shallow to deep snow, e.g. at entries into steep gullies and bowls or behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain by the weight of one sole skier. Elsewhere, older snowdrifts can be triggered mostly by large additional loading. Frequency and spread of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. Avalanche can become large-sized at high altitudes.
In isolated cases, small glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

A few cm of fresh snow blankets wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations which formed last week. The drifts have settled and are quite compact. At high altitudes there are weak layers inside the drifts and in transitions to the old snowpack. At intermediate altitudes there is a widespread layer of faceted crystals beneath a thin melt-freeze crust. Particularly where the snow is shallow, it can be triggered with ease. Results of numerous snowpack analysis tests show a gradual stabilization of the snowpack. Below 1400 m the wet snow is superficially frozen and a melt-freeze crust has formed.

Outlook

Avalanche danger is expected to diminish over the next few days.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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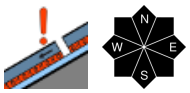
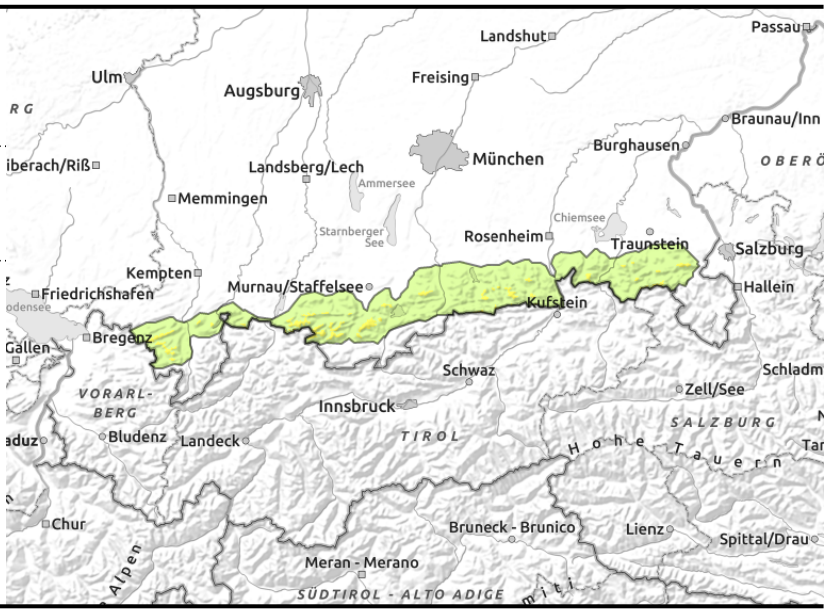
Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen

1400 m





Maintain distances and caution urged in transitions from shallow to deep snow

Avalanche danger above 1400 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: old snow. Slab avalanches can trigger in transitions from shallow to deep snow, e.g. at entries into steep gullies and bowls or behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain by the weight of one sole skier. Elsewhere, older snowdrifts can be triggered mostly by large additional loading. Frequency and spread of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. Avalanche can become large-sized at high altitudes.
In isolated cases, small glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

A few cm of fresh snow blankets wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations which formed last week. The drifts have settled and are quite compact. At high altitudes there are weak layers inside the drifts and in transitions to the old snowpack. At intermediate altitudes there is a widespread layer of faceted crystals beneath a thin melt-freeze crust. Particularly where the snow is shallow, it can be triggered with ease. Results of numerous snowpack analysis tests show a gradual stabilization of the snowpack. Below 1400 m the wet snow is superficially frozen and a melt-freeze crust has formed.

Outlook

Avalanche danger is expected to diminish over the next few days.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions