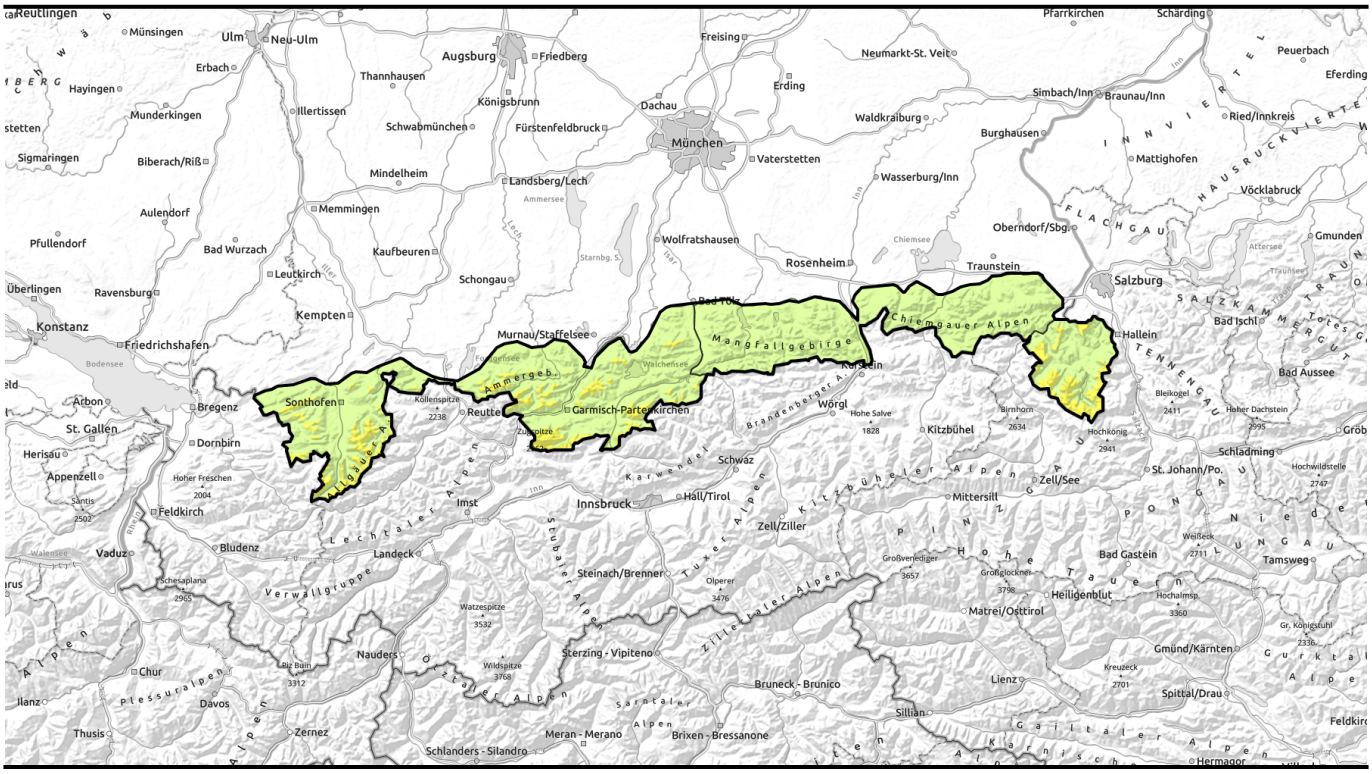
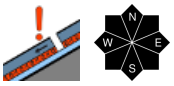
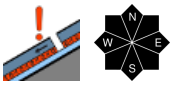
published at 10.02.2023, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

Avalanche report for **Saturday, 11.02.2023**



Treacherous avalanche situation: deeply embedded weak layers

2 1 1600 m	Werdenfelser Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West	
1	Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost	

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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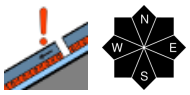
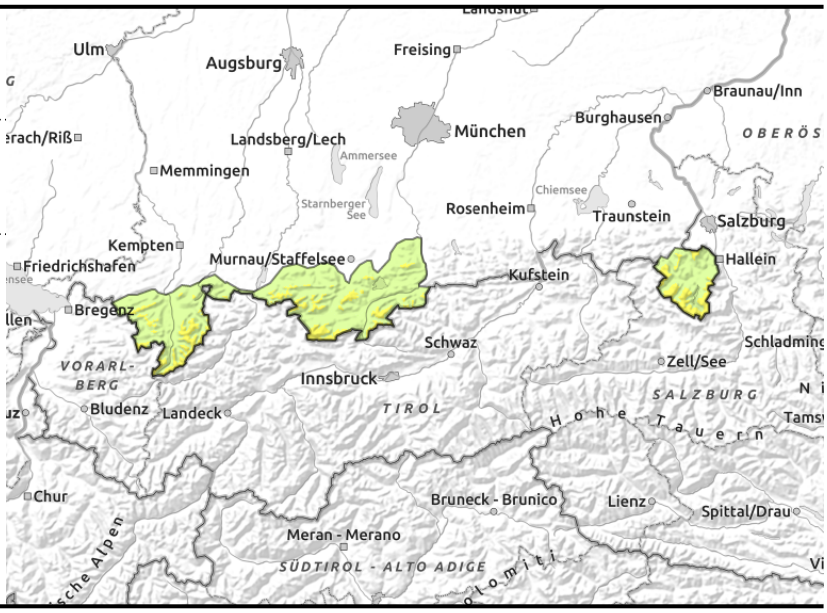
Werdenfelser Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West

1600 m





Keep distances in steep terrain. Caution where snow is shallow.

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Weak layers are problematic in all aspects. Slab avalanches can trigger even by the weight of one person, especially where the snow is shallow (e.g. edges of wind-loaded gullies). Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. Avalanches can be large sized in isolated cases as high altitudes.

Snowpack structure

The older snowdrift accumulations from the stormy weather phase are still prone to triggering. On shady slopes the lie in leeward terrain, often atop loose old snow, on sunny slopes atop a melt-freeze crust beneath which are layers of faceted crystals. Also at ground level there are layers of large-sized faceted crystals, particularly on north-facing slopes. Tests show that the stability of the snowpack is poor in those places. In some places the snowpack has settled well and the surface is powdery. On steep, sunny slopes, a thin melt-freeze crust will form on Friday night. Snowpack tests conducted by competent skiers are often helpful in deciding where to ski and where not to.

Outlook

The persistent weak layer threat abides.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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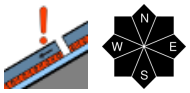
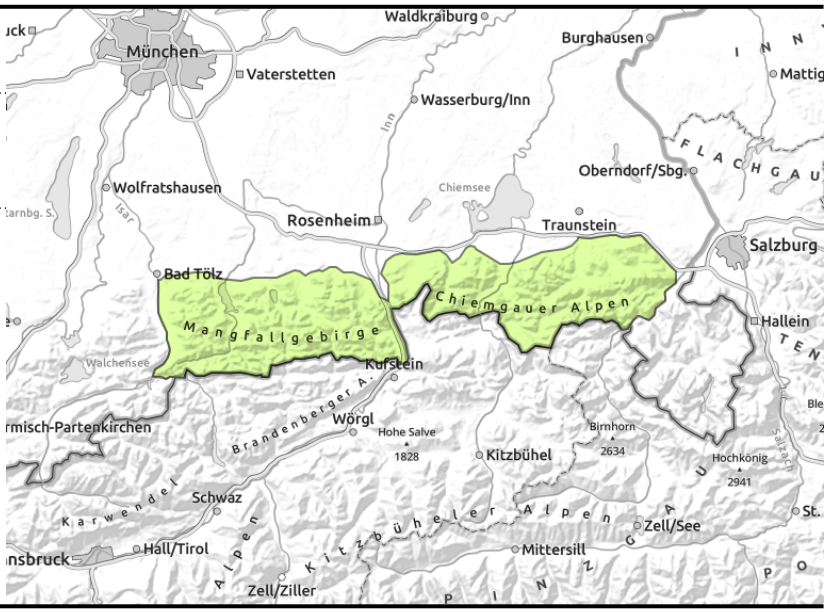
Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost





Isolated danger zones, esp. in transitions from shallow to deep snow.

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem, isolated weak layers in the old snow. Slab avalanches can on very steep north-facing slopes still be triggered by large additional loading. Likelihood of triggering is higher in transitions from shallow to deep snow. Avalanches are small to medium-sized.

Snowpack structure

Isolated old snowdrift accumulations from the stormy weather phase are still prone to triggering. On shady slopes the lie in leeward terrain, often atop loose old snow, on sunny slopes atop a melt-freeze crust beneath which are layers of faceted crystals. Also at ground level there are layers of large-sized faceted crystals, particularly on north-facing slopes. Tests show that the stability of the snowpack is poor in those places. In some places the snowpack has settled well and the surface is powdery. On steep, sunny slopes, a thin melt-freeze crust will form on Friday night. Snowpack tests conducted by competent skiers are often helpful in deciding where to ski and where not to.

Outlook

The persistent weak layer threat abides.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions