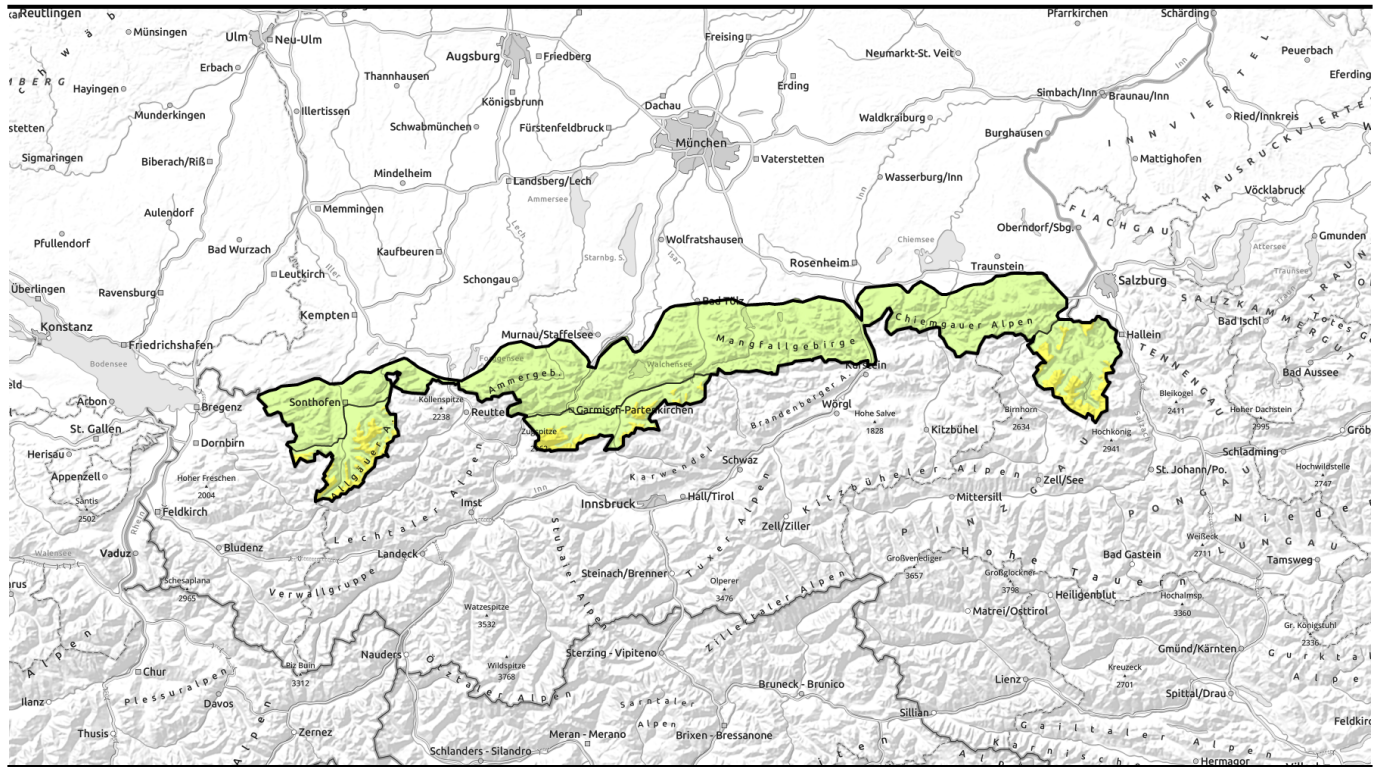
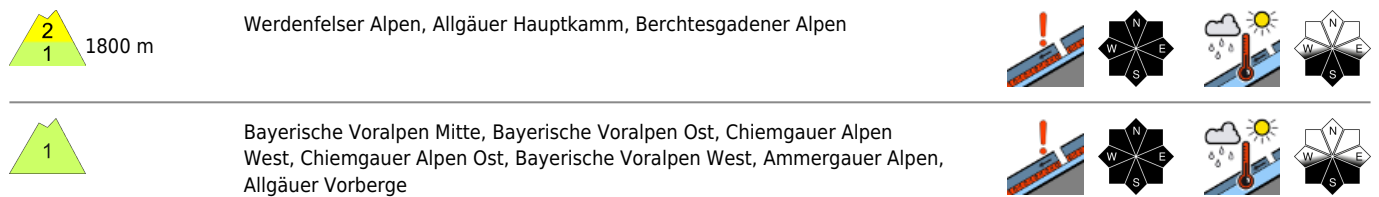


Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023



Still isolated weak layers in old snowpack!



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

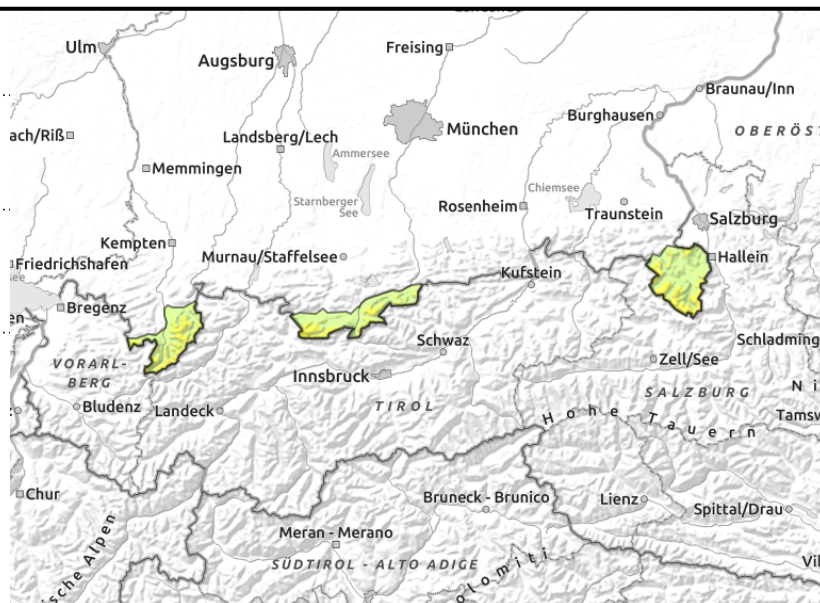
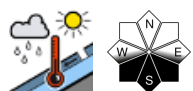
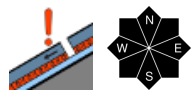


Expositions



Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023

Werdenfeller Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Snow profile analysis sensible to assess individual slopes!

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. The predominant problem are still weak layers underneath the old accumulated snowdrift masses from the stormy precipitation phase. This applies in particular to steep shady slopes. Isolated slab avalanches can be triggered by a single person engaged in winter sports, in particular in areas where snow is shallow such as at entry points into steep gullies. Size and frequency of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude. Avalanches can be large sized in isolated cases at high altitudes. In addition, small to medium-sized wet snow avalanches can release spontaneously in extremely steep sun-drenched terrain. Another danger are small glide snow avalanches on steep slopes with smooth ground. Glide cracks indicate danger spots.

Snowpack structure

In many places, a melt-freeze crust capable of bearing loads forms during the night which thaws again during the course of the day. As a result of solar radiation, the uppermost layers are becoming thoroughly moist. Furthermore, in some places more deeply embedded weak layers can still release as slab avalanches, in particular at higher altitudes. In many places a layer consisting of large crystals is found both at ground level and in the upper half of the snowpack which is still surprisingly trigger-sensitive in a few spots, although there is no longer a marked tendency to fracturing in snow profile analyses. The snowpack is stable in many places and moist at the base which promotes gliding movements and increases glide snow activity. On sunny slopes the ground is becoming bare up to high intermediate altitudes.

Outlook

The old snow problem will gradually recede; wet snow will become more of an issue.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

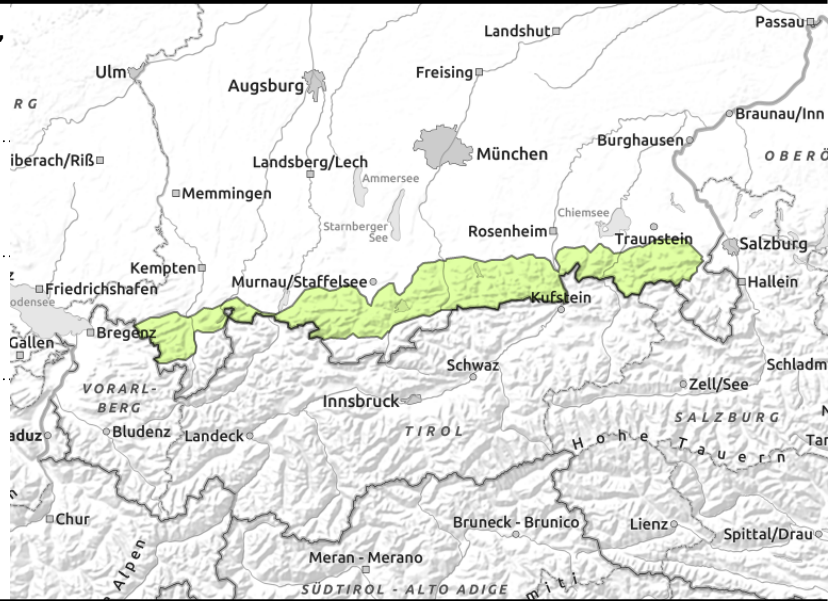
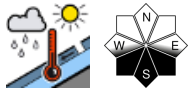
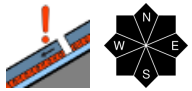


Expositions



Avalanche report for Monday, 13.02.2023

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



Not much snow in Bavarian foothills.

Avalanche danger is low. In some places at higher altitude weak layers in the old snowpack constitute a problem which can be triggered as slab avalanches. Avalanches in the old snow are now mostly only triggerable by large additional loading and can reach medium size.

In addition, small to medium-sized wet loose snow avalanches can release spontaneously in extremely steep sun-drenched terrain. Another danger are small glide snow avalanches on steep slopes with smooth ground. Glide cracks indicate danger.

Snowpack structure

On sunny slopes the ground has become bare again up to high altitudes in many places. As a consequence of sunshine and mild temperatures the snowpack surface is becoming increasingly moist. At intermediate altitude the old snowdrift masses from the stormy precipitation phase have mostly settled well and are hardly likely to trigger. The snowpack base is moist. On typical glide-snow slopes, such avalanches will set in.

Outlook

The old snow problem will gradually recede; wet snow will become more of an issue.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

