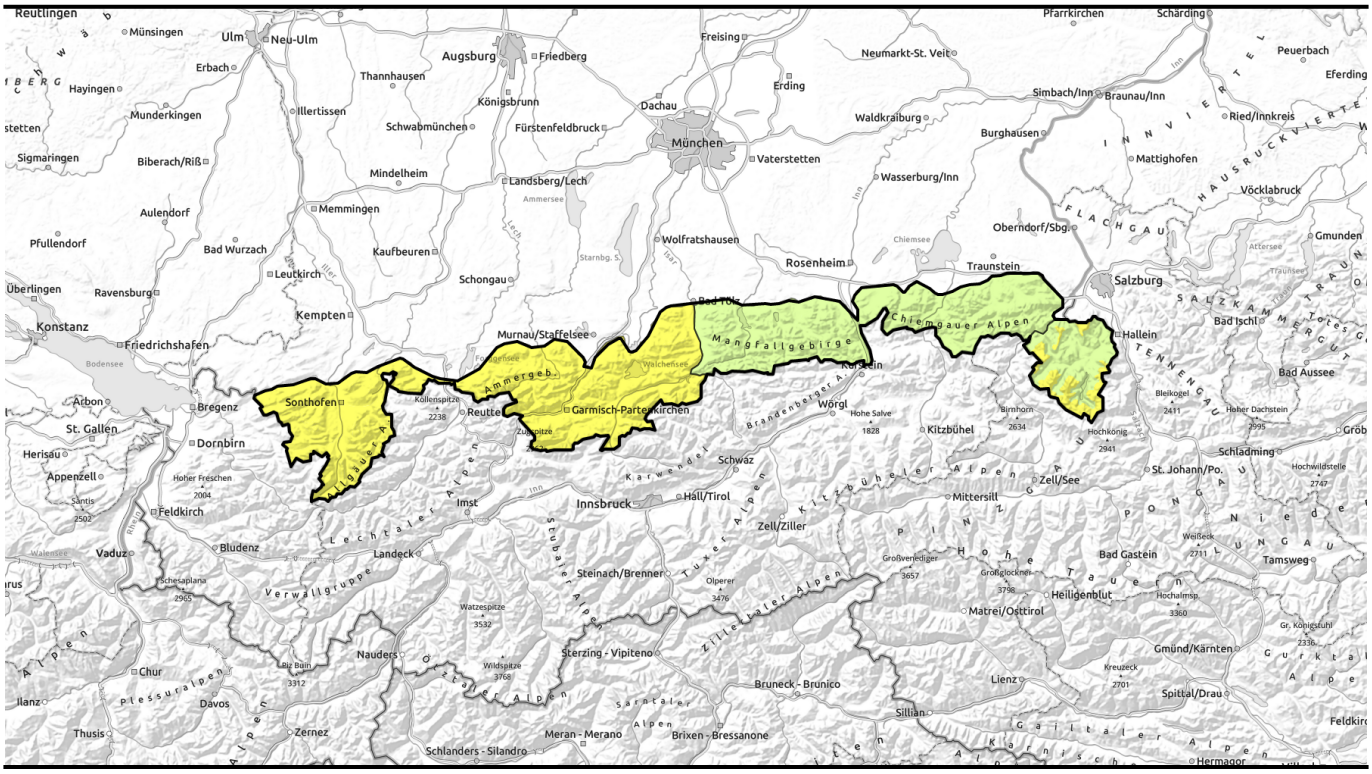
published at 09.03.2023, 07:26 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

Avalanche report for **Thursday, 09.03.2023**



UPDATE: Lots of nighttime rain throughout western regions

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

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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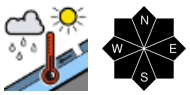
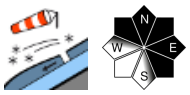
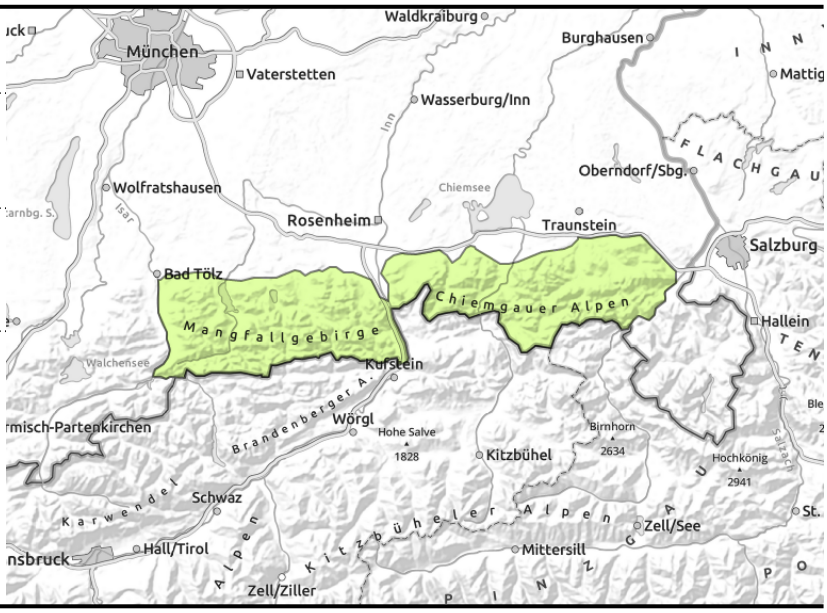
Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost







Caution urged towards wet snow and (on the highest mountains) snowdrift accumulations

Avalanche danger is low. Main danger: wet snow. In extremely steep terrain, wet loose-snow avalanches can be triggered naturally, although they remain small-sized.
At high altitudes, in addition, isolated small fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered by minimum additional loading. Danger zones occur especially in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E aspects. Danger of falls and injuries outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

Snowpack structure

Storm-strength winds are transporting the small amounts of fresh fallen snow, generating new snowdrift accumulations, which are being deposited atop soft layers in summit regions. The small bit of fresh snow will create a trigger-sensitive weak layer. At low altitudes the rain is making the snowpack thoroughly wet, which is causing the snowpack to forfeit its firmness.

Outlook

Further precipitation will make avalanche danger increase slightly in the next few days.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

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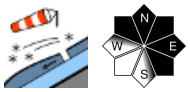
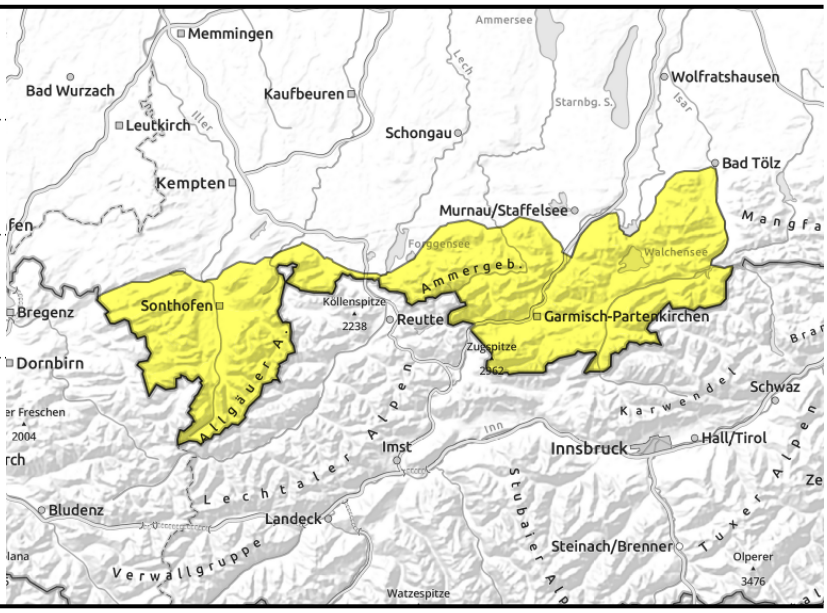
Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West





Wet snow at low altitudes, snowdrifts at high altitudes

Avalanche danger in the Allgau Alps is moderate. Main problem: wet snow.
In extremely steep terrain in all aspects, wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally, glide-snow avalanches at low altitudes.
At high altitudes where the fresh fallen snow falls cold and dry and then is transported by stormy westerly winds, fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by the weight of one sole skier and unleash a slab avalanche. Danger zones occur esp. in steep ridgeline terrain in N/E aspects but also distant from ridgelines in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. Frequency and size of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude. Slab avalanches can reach medium size.

Snowpack structure

Storm-strength winds are transporting the small amounts of fresh fallen snow, generating new snowdrift accumulations, which are being deposited atop soft layers in summit regions. The small bit of fresh snow will create a trigger-sensitive weak layer. At low altitudes the rain is making the snowpack thoroughly wet, which is causing the snowpack to forfeit its firmness.

Outlook

Further precipitation will make avalanche danger increase slightly in the next few days.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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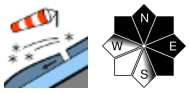
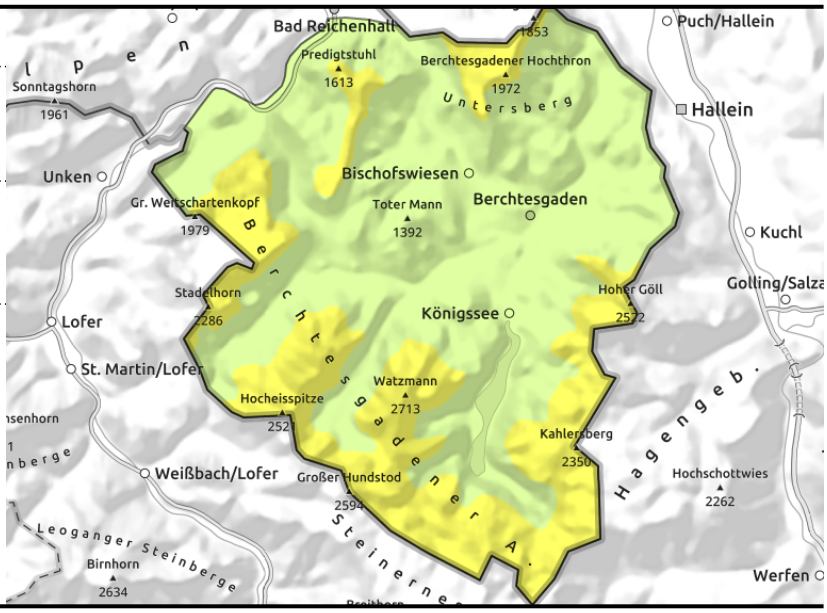
Berchtesgadener Alpen

2000 m





Wet snow at low altitudes, snowdrifts at high altitudes

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is moderate, danger below that altitude is low. Main problem: the fresh snowdrifts.
In extremely steep terrain, fresh snowdrift accumulations can be triggered even by minimum additional loading, i.e. one sole skier, and unleash a slab avalanche. Danger zones occur on steep ridgeline slopes in N/E aspects but also distant from ridges in wind-loaded gullies and bowls and behind abrupt discontinuities in the terrain. Frequency and size of avalanche prone location.s In extremely steep terrain in all aspects, wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally at intermediate altitudes. They are generally small-sized.
In extremely steep terrain in all aspects at intermediate altitudes, in addition, wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. They are generally small.

Snowpack structure

Storm-strength winds are transporting the small amounts of fresh fallen snow, generating new snowdrift accumulations, which are being deposited atop soft layers in summit regions. The small bit of fresh snow will create a trigger-sensitive weak layer. At low altitudes the rain is making the snowpack thoroughly wet, which is causing the snowpack to forfeit its firmness.

Outlook

Further precipitation will make avalanche danger increase slightly in the next few days.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions