

Danger zones hard to recognize due to poor visibility



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

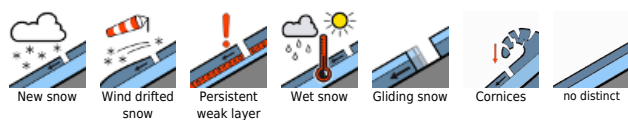


forestline

Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



Avalanche problems

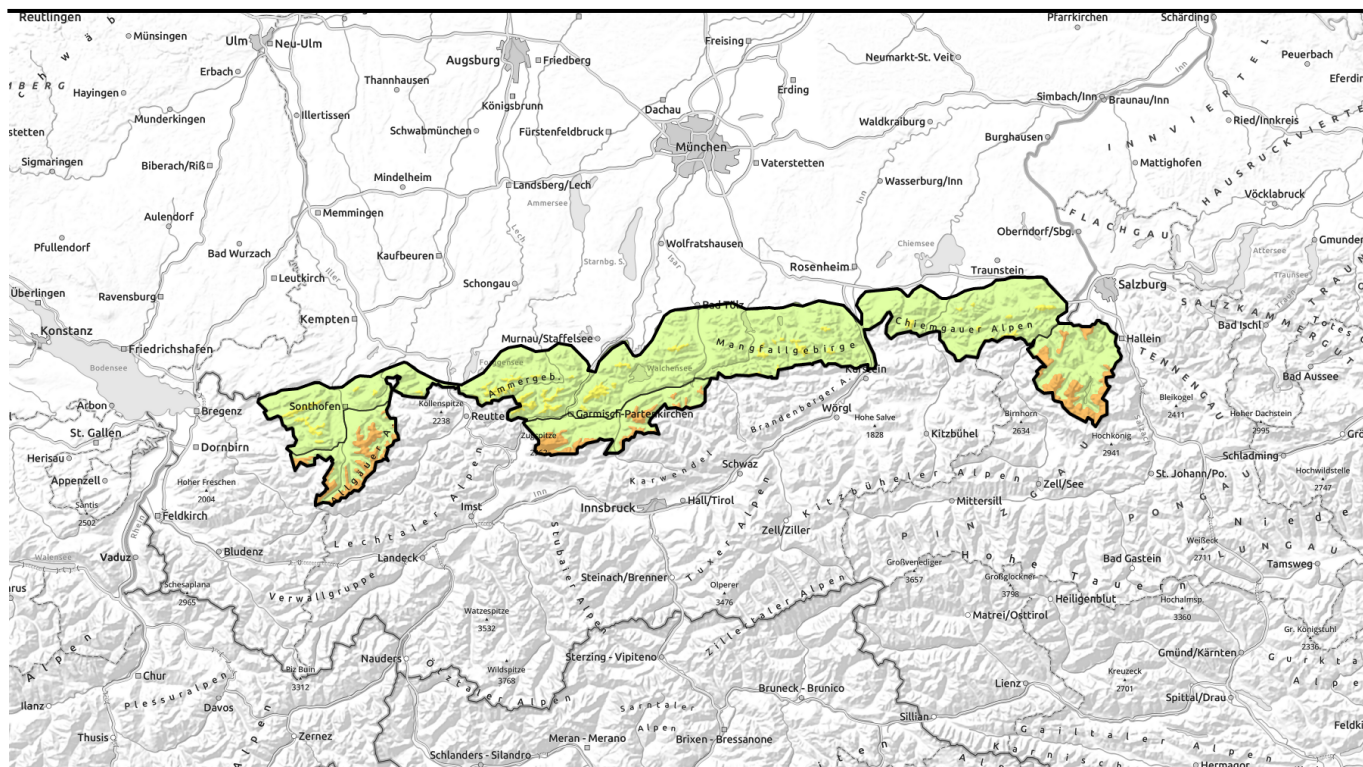


Danger ratings



Expositions





Gefahrenstellen sind bei schlechter Sicht schwer zu erkennen



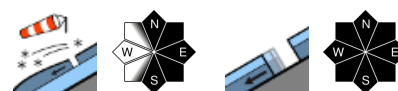
Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge



forestline



Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



forestline

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

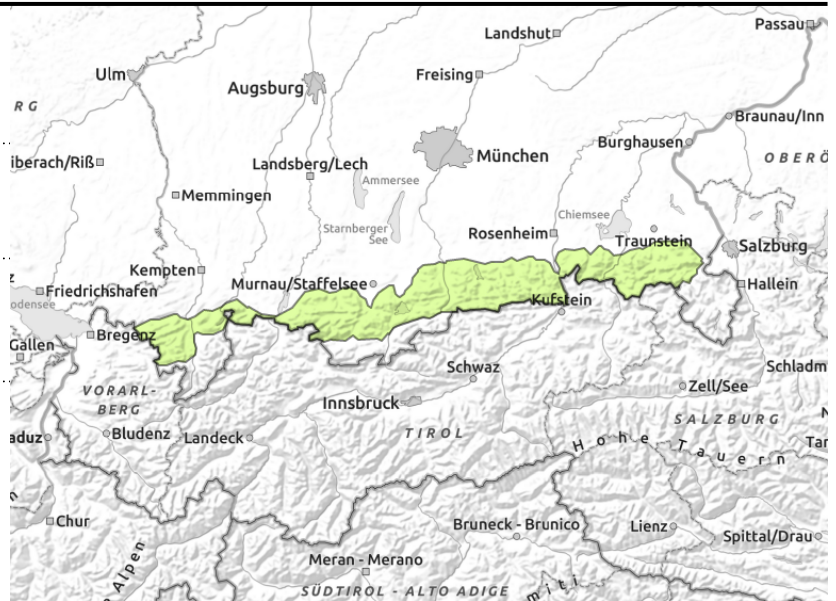
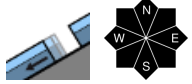
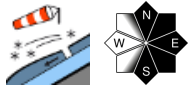


Expositions



valid for: **Thursday, 21.12.2023, morning**

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



Snow transport esp. in exposed terrain

Avalanche danger is low in the morning, rises to moderate above the treeline in the afternoon. Main problem: snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/W facing slopes. Frequency of danger zones increases as the day progresses. Slab avalanches can be triggered by 1 person, but are usually small releases. Danger of falling is higher than danger of being buried in snow masses. Glide-snow avalanches can still trigger naturally at any time of day, esp. on very steep smooth slopes, in all aspects and at all altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack base is often moist/wet. Above it is weak and moist, dry only on shady slopes. The early part of the night will have clear skies, a melt-freeze crust will form on the surface. In the latter part of the night, westerly winds will set in. The loose powder on shady slopes will, together with the bit of fresh snow, be transported, deposited to leeward slopes, forming new snowdrift accumulations, bonding is poor. On south-facing slopes the snowpack is deteriorating at lower altitudes.

Outlook

Due to storm-strength winds and fresh snowfall, increasing avalanche danger levels expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

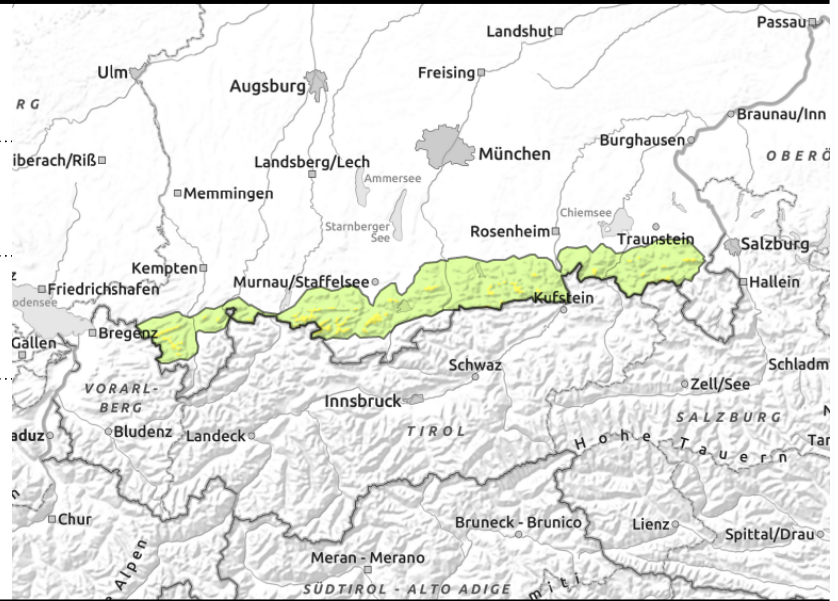
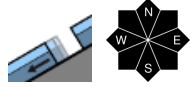
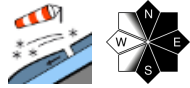


Expositions



valid for: **Thursday, 21.12.2023, afternoon**

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



Snow transport esp. in exposed terrain

Avalanche danger is low in the morning, rises to moderate above the treeline in the afternoon. Main problem: snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/W facing slopes. Frequency of danger zones increases as the day progresses. Slab avalanches can be triggered by 1 person, but are usually small releases. Danger of falling is higher than danger of being buried in snow masses. Glide-snow avalanches can still trigger naturally at any time of day, esp. on very steep smooth slopes, in all aspects and at all altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack base is often moist/wet. Above it is weak and moist, dry only on shady slopes. The early part of the night will have clear skies, a melt-freeze crust will form on the surface. In the latter part of the night, westerly winds will set in. The loose powder on shady slopes will, together with the bit of fresh snow, be transported, deposited to leeward slopes, forming new snowdrift accumulations, bonding is poor. On south-facing slopes the snowpack is deteriorating at lower altitudes.

Outlook

Due to storm-strength winds and fresh snowfall, increasing avalanche danger levels expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

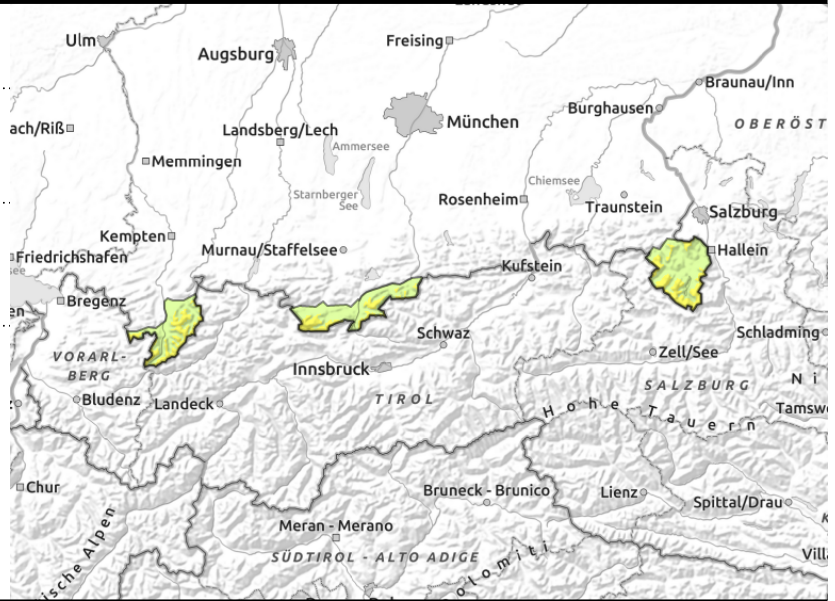
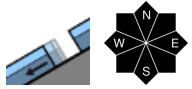
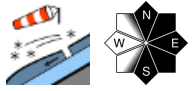


Expositions





Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



Danger zones increase with ascending altitudes and as the day progresses

Avalanche danger is moderate in the morning, rises to considerable above the treeline in the afternoon. Main problem: snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/W facing slopes. Frequency of danger zones increases as the day progresses. Slab avalanches can be triggered by 1 person, are usually small-to-medium releases.

Glide-snow avalanches can still trigger naturally at any time of day, esp. on very steep smooth slopes, in all aspects and at all altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack base is often moist/wet. Above it is weak and moist, dry only on shady slopes. The early part of the night will have clear skies, a melt-freeze crust will form on the surface. In the latter part of the night, westerly winds will set in. The loose powder on shady slopes will, together with the bit of fresh snow, be transported, deposited to leeward slopes, forming new snowdrift accumulations, bonding is poor. On south-facing slopes the snowpack is deteriorating at lower altitudes.

Outlook

Due to storm-strength winds and fresh snowfall, increasing avalanche danger levels expected.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

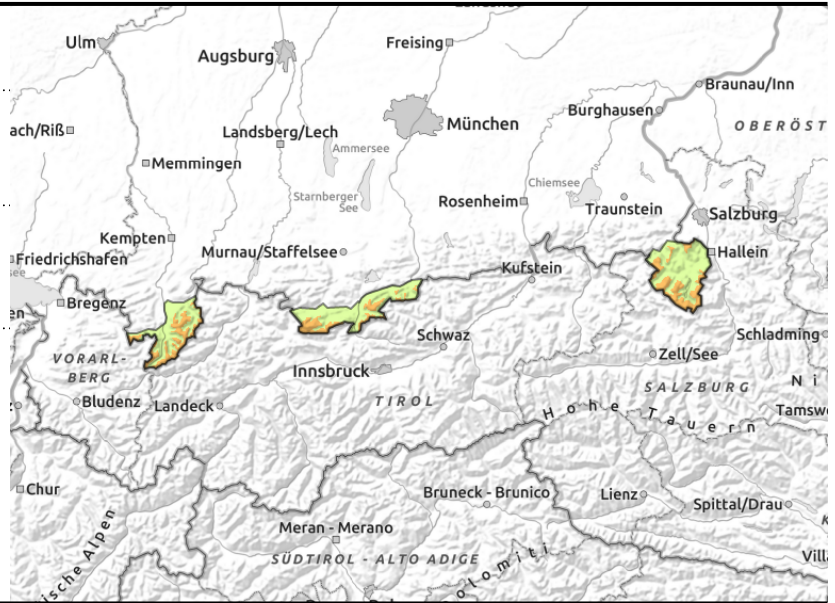
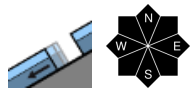
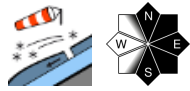




Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



forestline



Danger zones increase with ascending altitudes and as the day progresses

Avalanche danger is moderate in the morning, rises to considerable above the treeline in the afternoon. Main problem: snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/W facing slopes. Frequency of danger zones increases as the day progresses. Slab avalanches can be triggered by 1 person, are usually small-to-medium releases.

Glide-snow avalanches can still trigger naturally at any time of day, esp. on very steep smooth slopes, in all aspects and at all altitudes. Avalanches can in isolated cases reach medium size. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

The snowpack base is often moist/wet. Above it is weak and moist, dry only on shady slopes. The early part of the night will have clear skies, a melt-freeze crust will form on the surface. In the latter part of the night, westerly winds will set in. The loose powder on shady slopes will, together with the bit of fresh snow, be transported, deposited to leeward slopes, forming new snowdrift accumulations, bonding is poor. On south-facing slopes the snowpack is deteriorating at lower altitudes.

Outlook

Due to storm-strength winds and fresh snowfall, increasing avalanche danger levels expected.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

