

Avoid trigger-sensitive snowdrift accumulations



1500 m

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



Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfelser Alpen



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

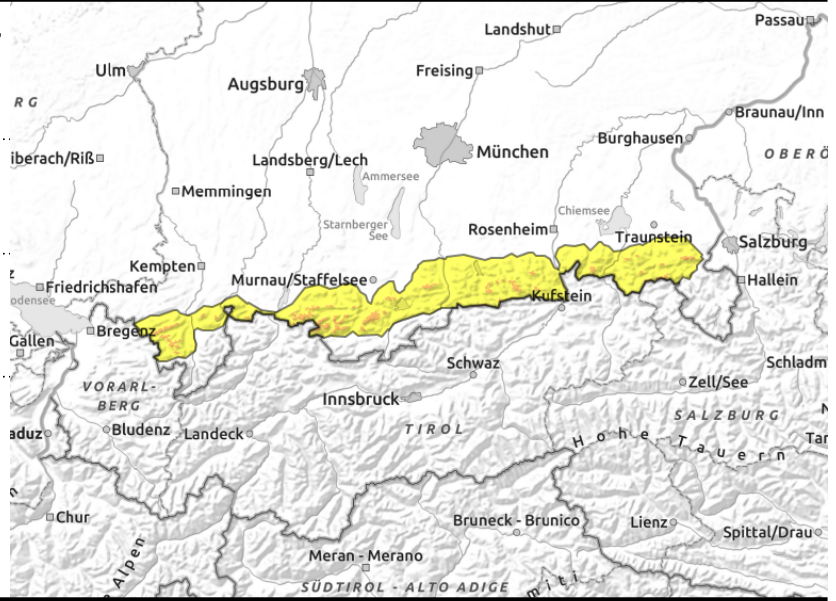
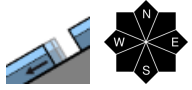
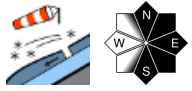
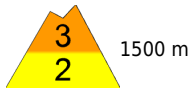


Expositions



valid for: **Sunday, 24.12.2023**

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



Avalanche prone locations are easy to recognize

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is considerable, below that altitude danger is moderate. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Danger zones occur in steep wind-loaded terrain on N/E/S facing slopes, near to and distant from ridges, at forest edges and in trenches, gullies, bowls. In many places avalanches can be triggered by 1 person, and reach medium size. In addition, gliding snow activity is increasing. Glide-snow avalanches can release at any time of day on very steep smooth slopes naturally, at all altitudes and in all aspects. Avalanches tend to remain small. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

In wind-protected terrain, e.g. forest clearances, there are wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations. Crests, ridges are bare of snow, utterly windblown. Snowdrifts are poorly bonded with the surface beneath them. Weak intermediate layers, i.e. graupel, make the snowpack prone to triggering. Near melt-freeze crusts at various levels inside the snowpack there are faceted crystals lurking, a potential weak layer. The snowpack base is moist/wet, so gliding movements can be expected. As temperatures rise during the day, the snowpack becomes moist and loses its bonding. Below 1300 m the ground is becoming bare.

Outlook

Temperatures are rising, avalanche danger will slowly recede.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

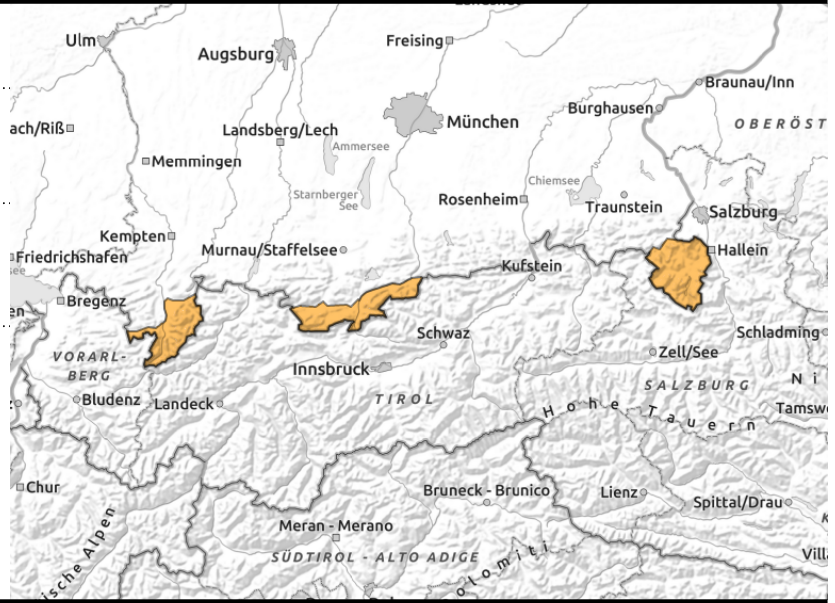
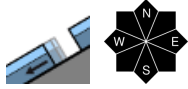
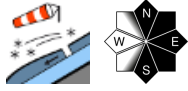


Expositions



valid for: **Sunday, 24.12.2023**

Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen



Avalanches can be triggered by 1 person

Avalanche danger is considerable. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Danger zones occur in steep wind-loaded terrain on N/E/S facing slopes, near to and distant from ridges, at forest edges and in trenches, gullies, bowls. In many places avalanches can be triggered by 1 person, and reach medium size. Large sized avalanches cannot be ruled out.

In addition, gliding snow activity is increasing. Glide-snow avalanches can release at any time of day on very steep smooth slopes naturally, at all altitudes and in all aspects. Avalanches tend to remain small. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

In wind-protected terrain, e.g. forest clearances, there are wide-ranging snowdrift accumulations. Crests, ridges are bare of snow, utterly windblown. Snowdrifts are poorly bonded with the surface beneath them. Weak intermediate layers, i.e. graupel, make the snowpack prone to triggering. Near melt-freeze crusts at various levels inside the snowpack there are faceted crystals lurking, a potential weak layer. The snowpack base is moist/wet, so gliding movements can be expected. As temperatures rise during the day, the snowpack becomes moist and loses its bonding. Below 1300 m the ground is becoming bare.

Outlook

Temperatures are rising, the drifts are settling, avalanche danger will slowly recede over the next few days.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

