

## Danger of falling on hard, icy surfaces

	<p>Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen</p>	
	<p>Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge</p>	

### Avalanche problems

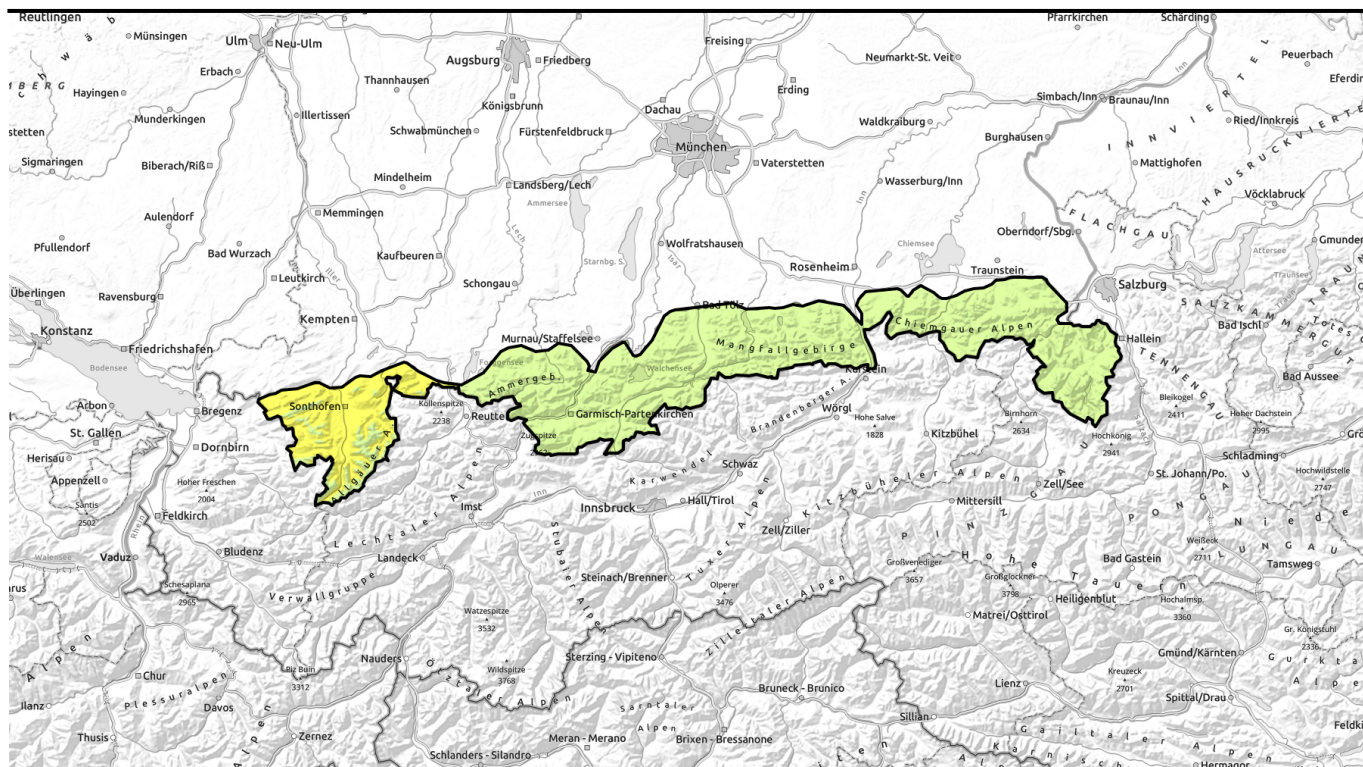


### Danger ratings



### Expositions





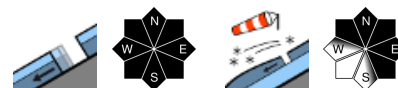
## Sturzgefahr auf eisig verharschter Schneeoberfläche!



Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge



2000 m

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings



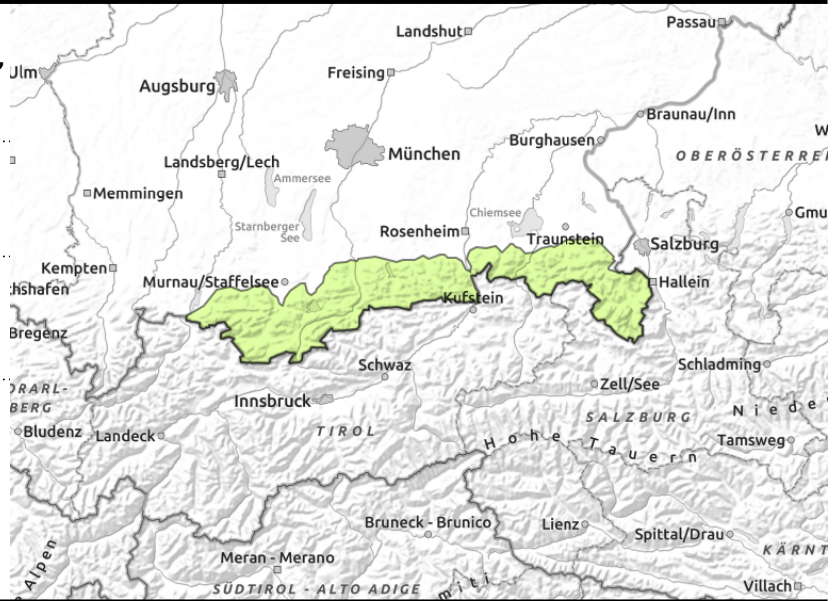
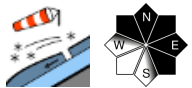
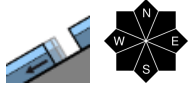
### Expositions





valid for: **Tuesday, 02.01.2024**

**Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen**



## Low avalanche danger

Avalanche danger in the Bavarian Alps is low. Gliding snow is the main problem. On very steep slopes with smooth ground in all aspects, isolated naturally triggered glide-snow releases (small-to-medium) are possible. Glide cracks are indicators of potential danger.

Apart from that, freshly generated snowdrift accumulations can trigger a small slab even by minimum additional loading. Danger zones occur above the timberline near ridges on north and east-facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Frequency of avalanche prone locations increases with ascending altitude. Danger of falling outweighs that of being buried in snow from avalanches.

## Snowpack structure

The old snowpack surface is icy, melt-freeze encrusted and capable of bearing loads. Only small amounts of fresh snow are being transported by westerly winds in exposed terrain, generating small, often trigger-sensitive drifts on leeward slopes. The old snowpack surface is stable but moist/wet down to the ground. Many glide cracks are evident. Due to persistent rainfall, water content at the snow base increases, thereby reinforced gliding snow. Backcountry tours usually require passages where skis must be carried.

## Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

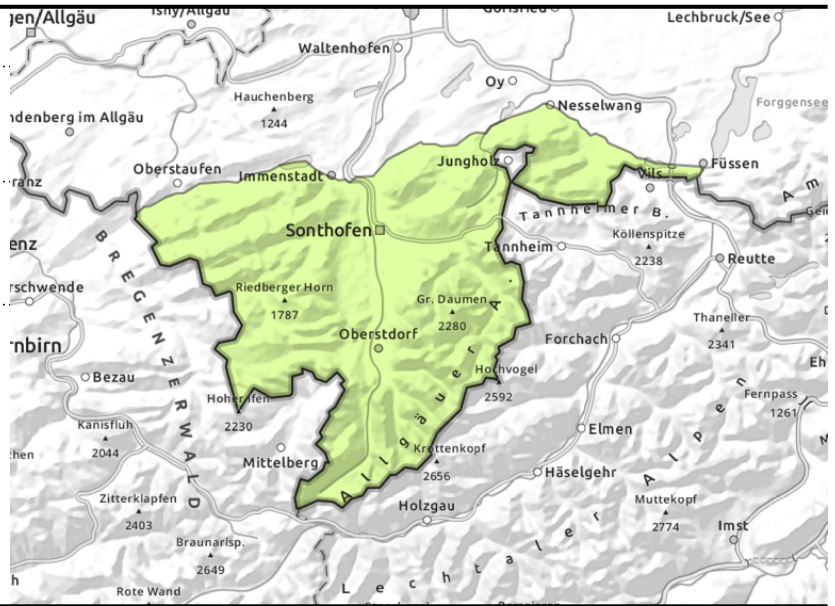
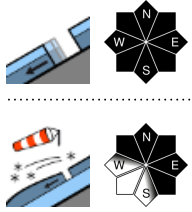


### Expositions





**Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge**



**Rising gliding snow activity**

Avalanche danger is low in the morning, rising to moderate due to rainfall up to 2000 m during the course of the day. On very steep smooth slopes in all aspects, glide-snow avalanches are possible. Glide cracks are indicators of potential danger. Releases can grow to large size in isolated cases. Apart from that, freshly generated snowdrift accumulations can trigger a small slab even by minimum additional loading. Danger zones occur above the timberline near near ridges on north and east-facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Frequency of avalanche prone locations increases with ascending altitude. Danger of falling outweighs that of being buried in snow from avalanches.

**Snowpack structure**

The old snowpack surface is stable but moist/wet down to the ground. Many glide cracks are evident. Due to persistent rainfall, water content at the snow base increases, thereby reinforced gliding snow. The old snowpack surface is icy and capable of bearing loads. Only a bit of fresh snow is being transported by southerly and westerly winds, forming small snowdrift accumulations which are often poorly bonded with the old surface.

**Outlook**

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

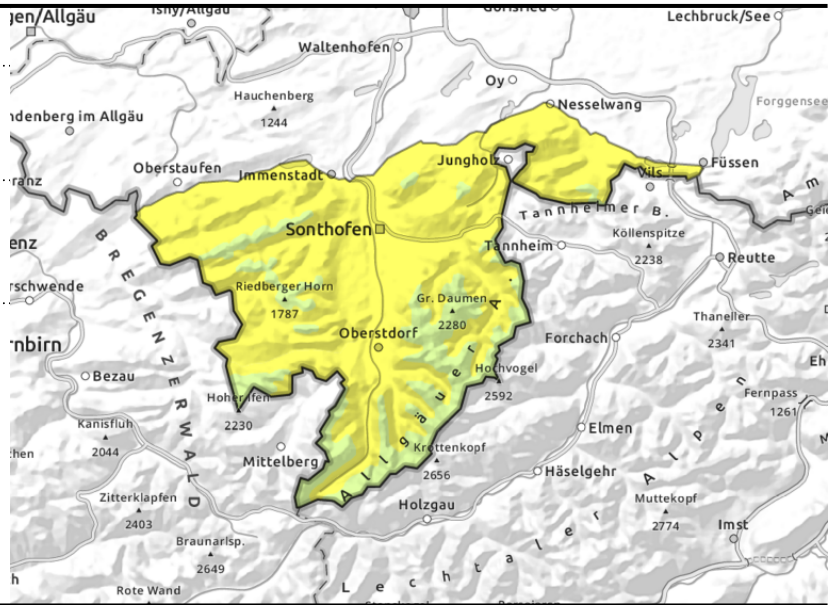
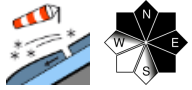
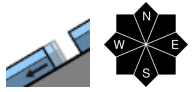


**Expositions**





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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, [www.creativtrans.com](http://www.creativtrans.com)

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

