

At high altitudes avalanche danger rising to **CONSIDERABLE** (level 3) as day progresses



1500 m

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



1500 m

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



Avalanche problems

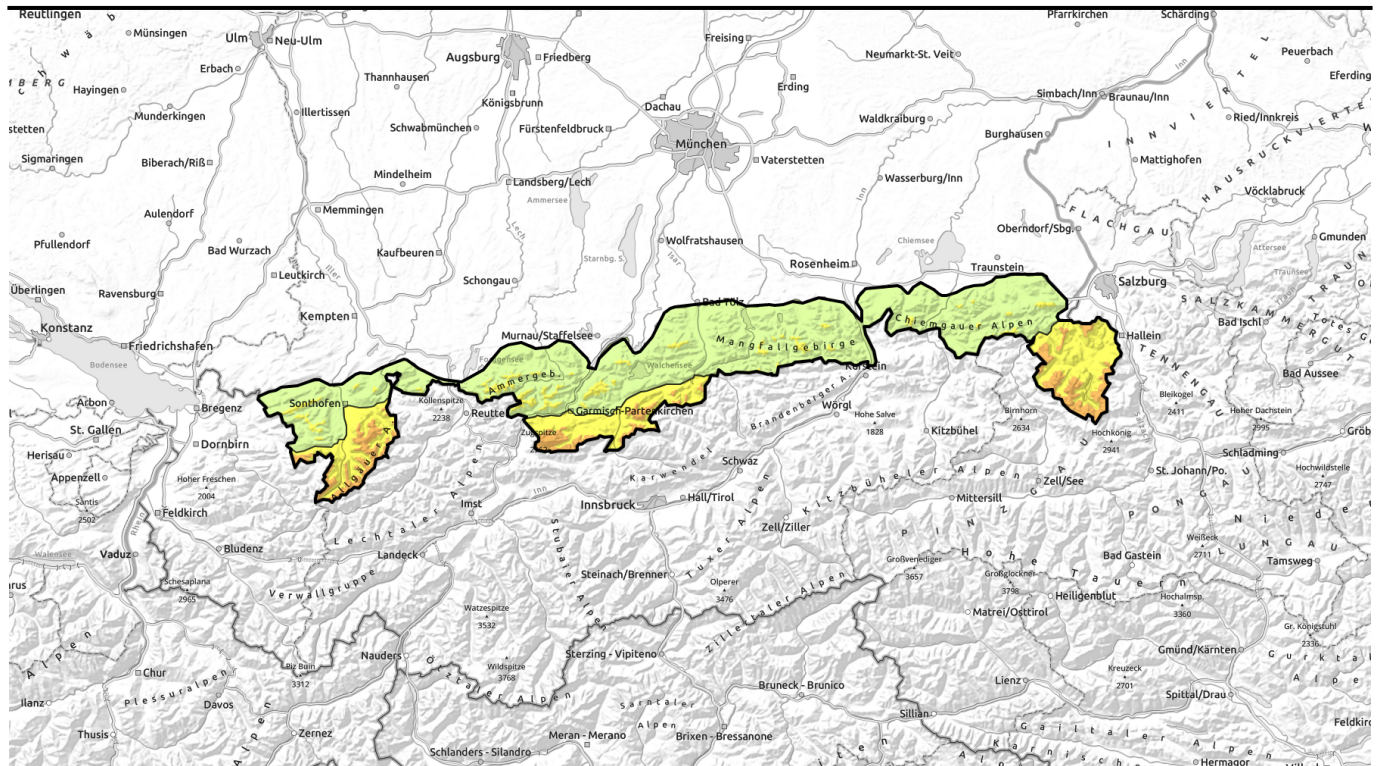


Danger ratings



Expositions





Die Lawinengefahr steigt in den Hochlagen im Tagesverlauf auf erheblich, Stufe 3 an.



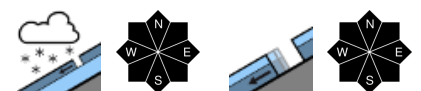
Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



2000 m

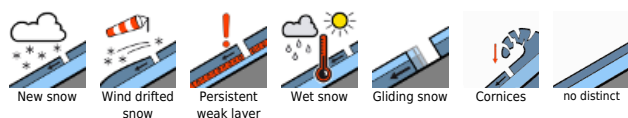


Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost



1500 m

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

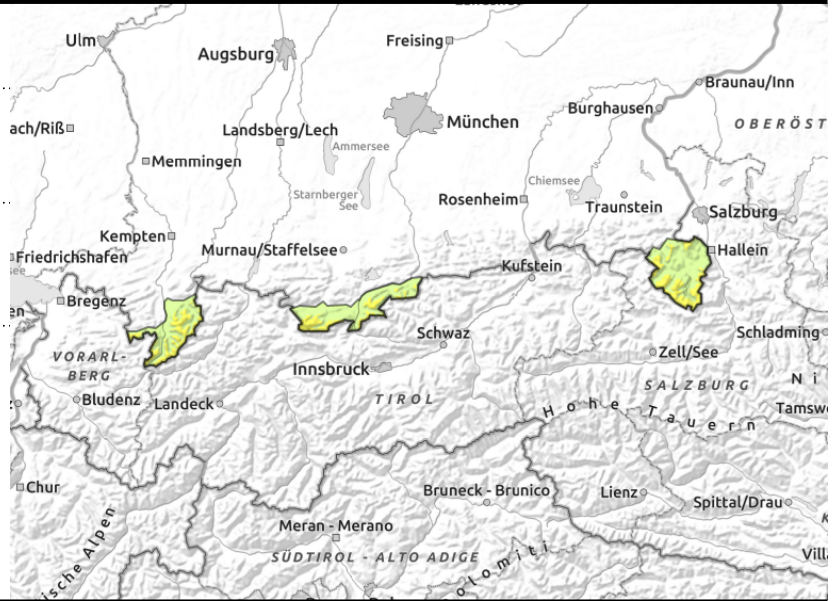
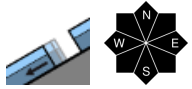


Expositions





Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Trigger-sensitive snowdrifts generating from intensifying winds during the day

Avalanche danger will increase to considerable at high altitudes in the Bavarian Alps as the day unfolds. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations, being generated all day and highly prone to triggering. Danger zones occur esp. in steep ridgeline terrain on E/S/W facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Wherever the snow is bonded like a slab, caution is imperative. This is the case on many slopes at high altitudes. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by 1 person and reach medium size.

The often still loose fresh snow can trigger naturally as a loose-snow avalanche in extremely steep terrain, or also be triggered by persons. Apart from these risks, the dangers of falling are needful of consideration.

In addition, the danger of glide-snow avalanches is increasing somewhat, esp. on very steep slopes with a smooth ground beneath in all aspects - natural triggering is possible. Glide cracks are covered, thus, hard to spot. These releases can reach medium size.

Snowpack structure

There has been 20-40 cm of fresh snow registered, deposited on an icy/encrusted old snowpack surface, generally capable of bearing loads. At higher altitudes the older drifts are blanketed. Bonding of fresh to old snow is good at low altitudes, deteriorates with ascending altitude, often riddled with graupel. As NE winds intensify the fresh snow is being transported, many new snowdrift accumulations will be generated which are prone to triggering, deposited atop loose snow. The old snowpack is thoroughly wet, often wet down to the ground. Gliding movements are thereby enhanced. At low altitudes the fresh snow was deposited directly on bare ground.

Outlook

As precipitation tapers off and high-pressure conditions gain the upper hand, avalanche danger will recede.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

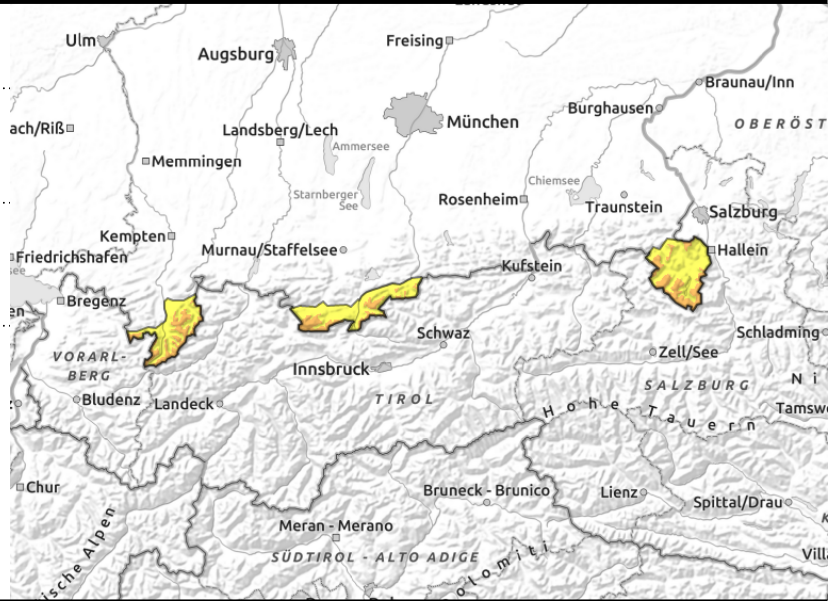
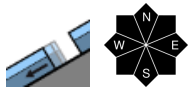
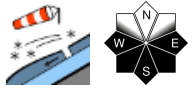


Expositions





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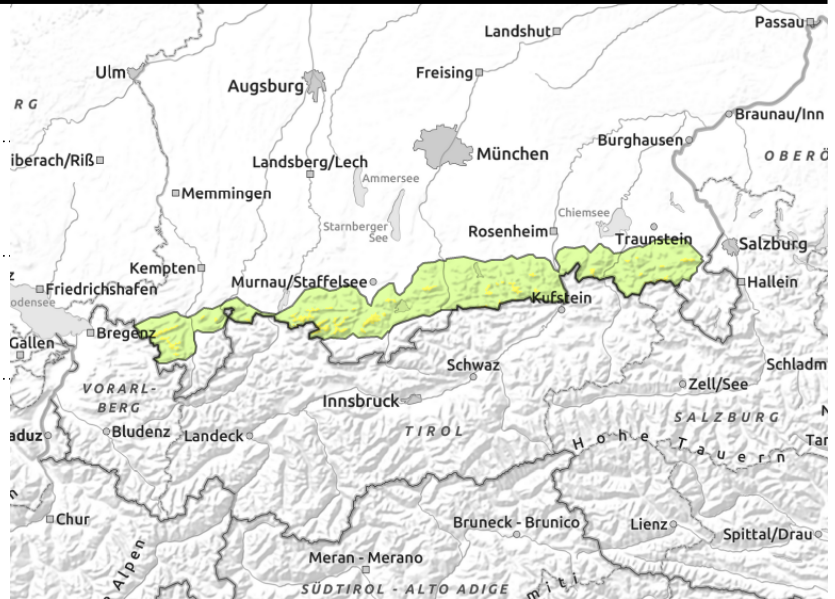
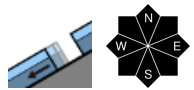
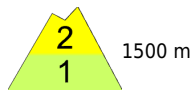


Expositions



valid for: **Sunday, 07.01.2024**

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



Heavy snowfall in many places

Above 1500 m avalanche danger in the Bavarian Prealps is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: the fresh fallen snow which can trigger naturally as a loose-snow avalanche in steep rocky terrain. Danger zones occur esp. in steep ridgeline terrain on E/S/W facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Wherever the snow is bonded like a slab, caution is imperative. This is the case on many slopes at high altitudes. Slab avalanches can be triggered even by 1 person and reach medium size.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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