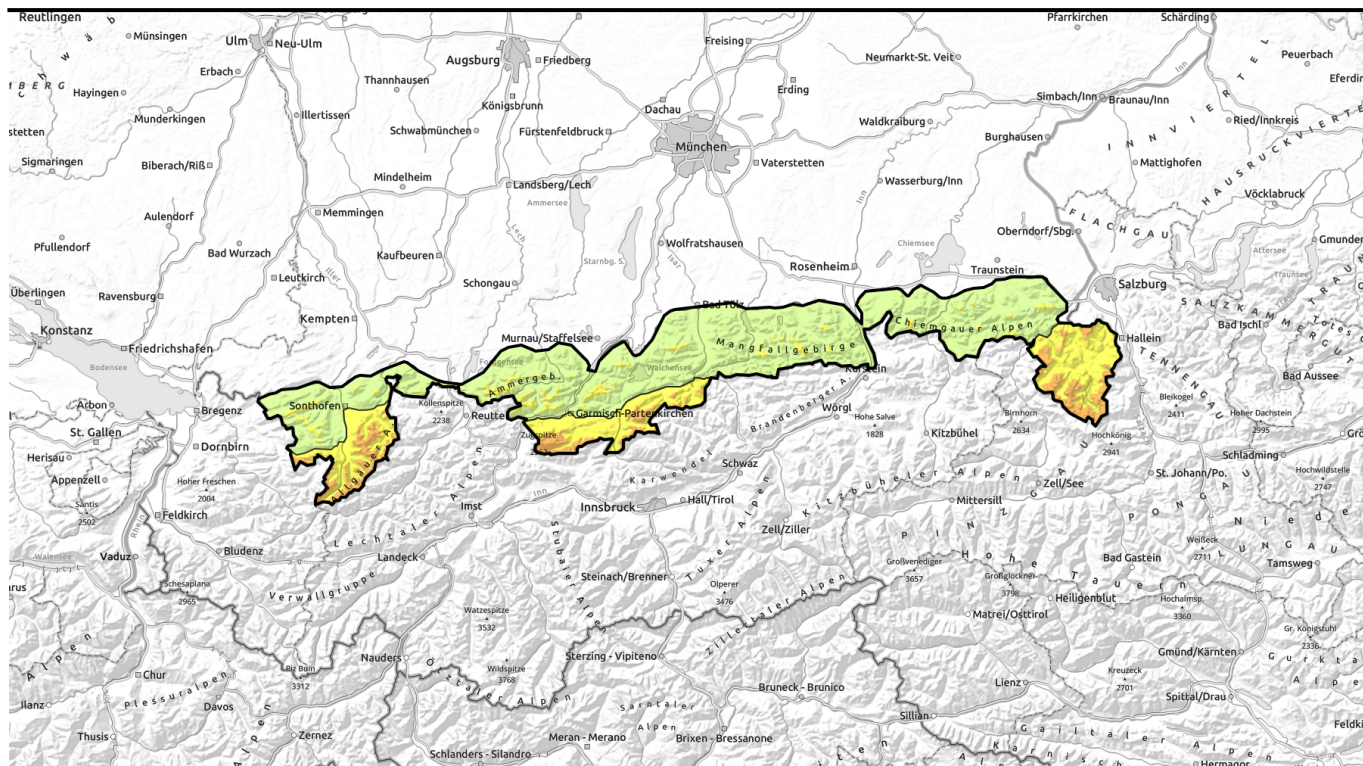


valid until: **Thursday, 25.01.2024, 18:00 h**

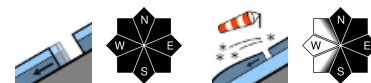


Rain down in the valley, new snow and wind higher up



1500 m

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



2000 m

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



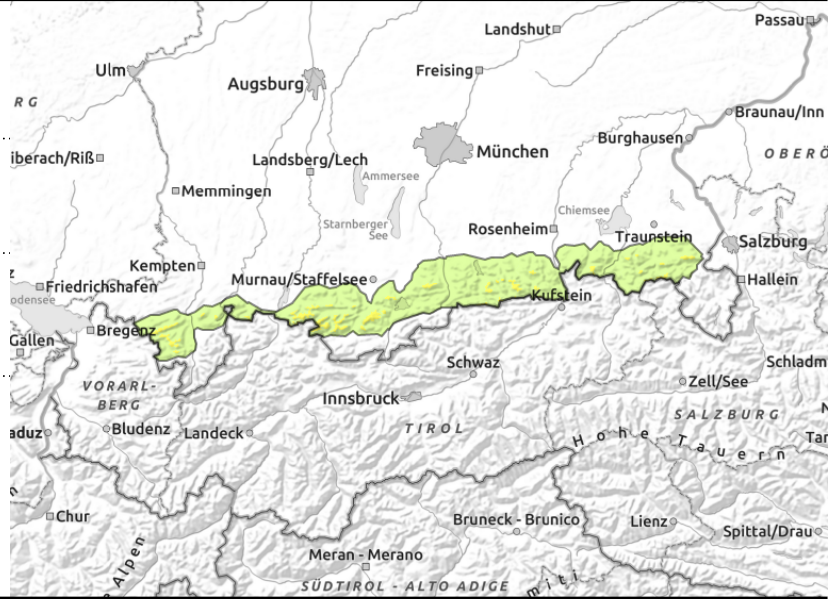
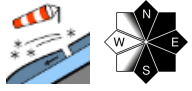
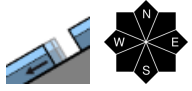
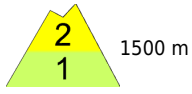
Expositions





valid until: **Thursday, 25.01.2024, 18:00 h**

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



Snowpack wet down to the ground

Avalanche danger is moderate. Glide snow is the biggest problem at intermediate altitudes. Wet glide snow avalanches can release at any time on smooth grass-covered snow with still enough snow. They are generally small; however, medium-sized avalanches cannot be excluded.

At highest summits also beware snowdrifts, in particular on steep N/E/S-facing ridgeline slopes. Slabs are mostly small. Caution: risks of falling!

Snowpack structure

At intermediate altitudes rain falls on a thoroughly wet snowpack. Some new snow is falling at higher altitudes accompanied by westerly winds. Fresh small-scale snowdrift accumulations are generated which mostly bond well with the old snowpack surface. At intermediate altitudes the snow cover is wet down to the ground, resulting in gliding movements over the smooth ground. Melt-freeze crusts and boundary layers are disintegrating more and more. At lower altitudes and on wind-exposed crests the ground is becoming increasingly bare.

Outlook

Weather conditions will remain variable, the avalanche situation will remain tense for the present.

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings

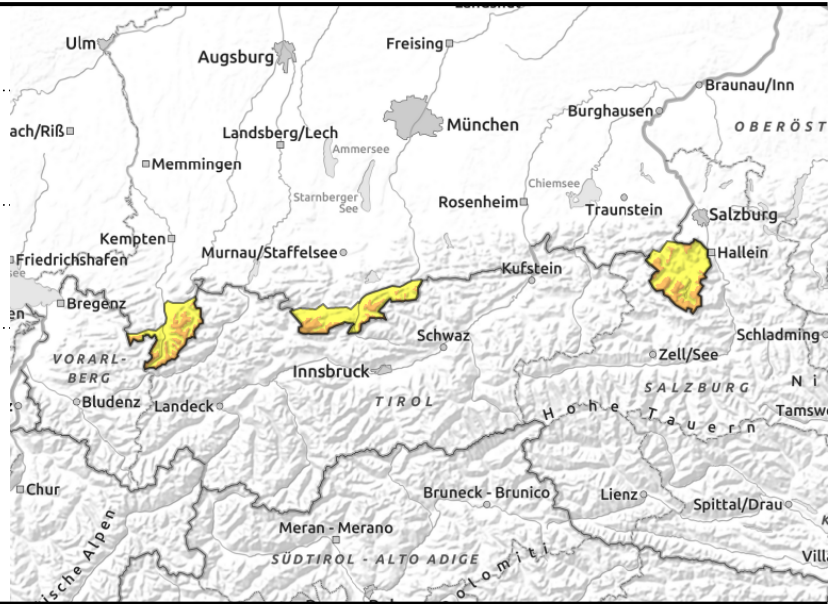
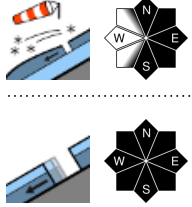


Expositions



valid until: **Thursday, 25.01.2024, 18:00 h**

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen



Snowdrifts prone to triggering

At high altitudes avalanche danger is considerable; at intermediate altitudes moderate. Main problem: fresh snowdrift accumulations. These can be triggered as slab avalanches even by the weight of one sole skier. Avalanche prone locations occur in steep ridgeline terrain in N-E-S aspects, in places also distant from ridgelines behind slope discontinuities as well as in gullies and bowls. Frequency and size of danger zones increase with ascending altitude. Avalanches can reach medium size. In addition, likelihood of glide snow avalanches, in particular on steep grass-covered slopes in all aspects. Their frequency is decreasing, but avalanches can still grow to medium-size.

Snowpack structure

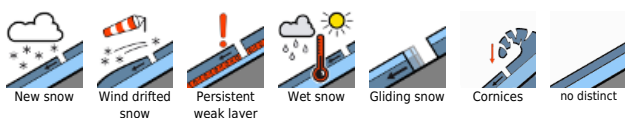
At high altitudes the forecast new snow will be deposited atop a moist and in patches encrusted snowpack surface. Westerly winds will stay strong and will transport the snow at high altitudes widespread. Fresh snowdrift accumulations will be generated in leeward zones. Furthermore, a weak intermediate layer can form at the transition from new snow to old snow because of the temperature differences of the snowpack (cold to warm). Therefore, bonding between accumulated snowdrift masses and old snowpack surface is poorer at high altitude than at intermediate altitude. At intermediate altitude the snow cover is wet down to the ground, resulting in gliding movements over the smooth ground. Melt-freeze crusts and boundary layers are disintegrating more and more. At lower altitudes the ground is becoming increasingly bare.

Outlook

Weather conditions will remain variable, the avalanche situation will remain tense for the present.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

