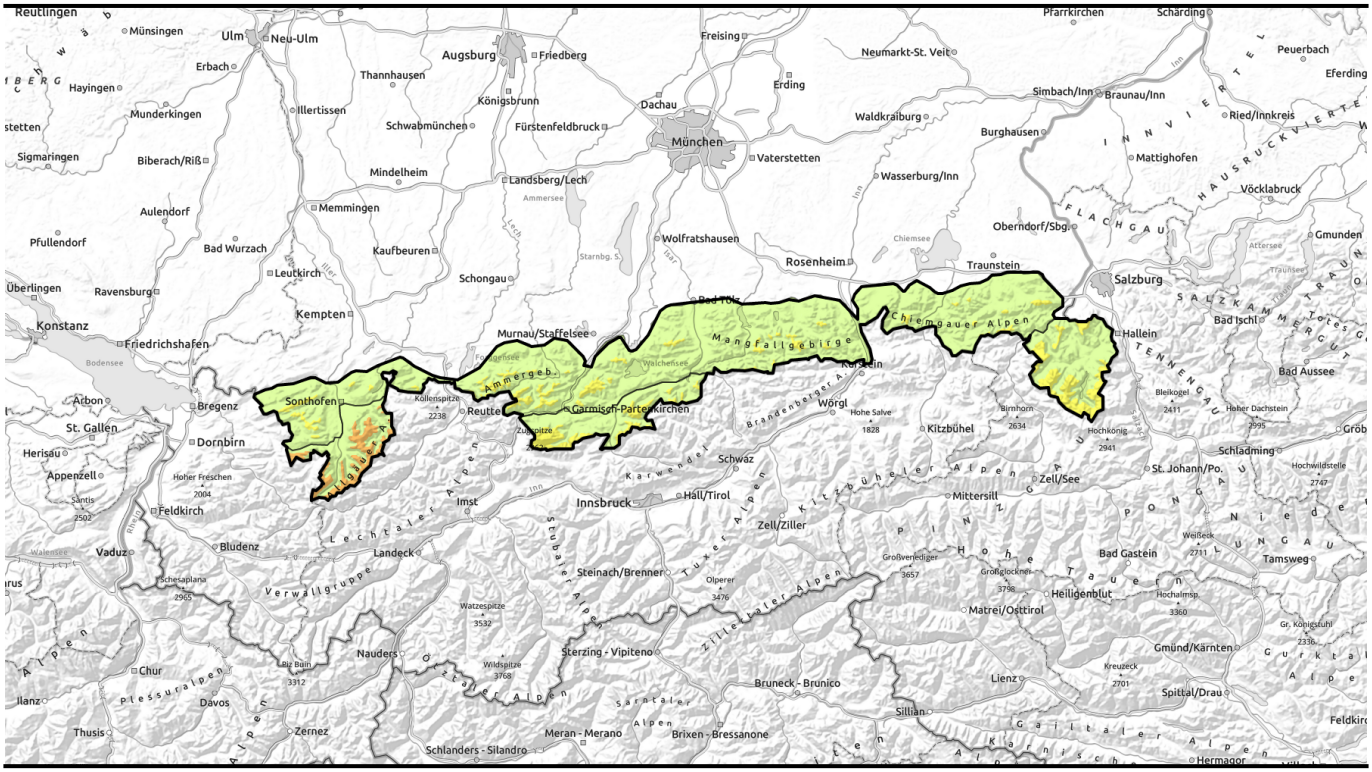
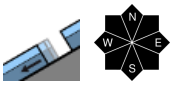
Report from 26.01.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Saturday, 27.01.2024, 18:00 h



Main problem: gliding snow.

2 / 1 1500 m	Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge	
2 / 1 1500 m	Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen	
3 / 1 1500 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm	

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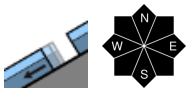
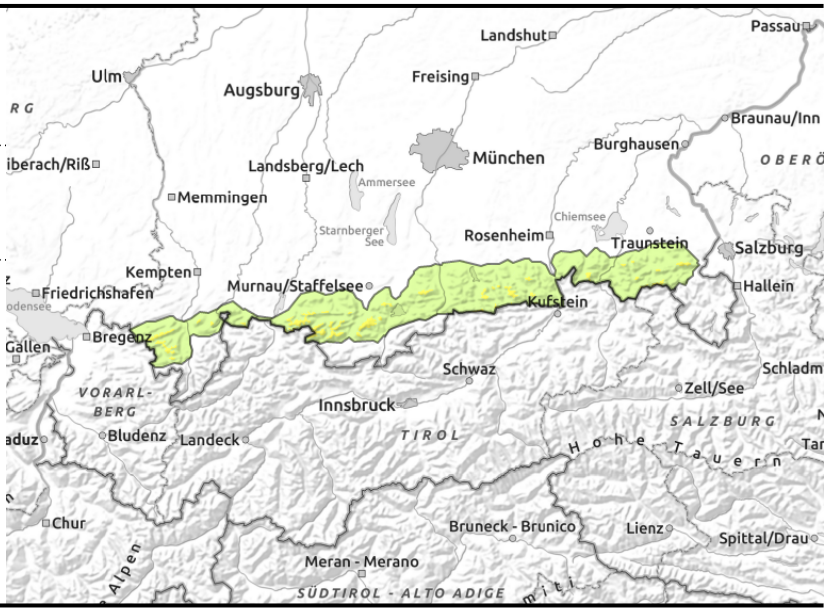
Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge

1500 m





In the sun, possibility of small loose snow slides in extremely steep terrain.

Above 1500 m, avalanche danger in the Bavarian Pre-Alps is moderate; below that altitude it is low. Main problem: gliding snow. Glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on very steep slopes with smooth ground, in all places with still enough snow. Avalanches can attain medium size. Glide cracks are indicators of imminent danger.
In addition, small loose snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep terrain as a result of solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

The small quantities of new snow bond well with the old snowpack surface.The old snowpack is completely wet/soaked. The consequence are gliding movements of the snowpack on steep slopes with smooth ground such as in forests, on grass or on smooth rock slabs. At lower altitudes the ground is becoming increasingly bare. There is barely any snow left below 1400 m.
As temperatures become milder and due to sunshine wet snow becomes a problem.

Outlook

As temperatures become milder and due to sunshine wet snow becomes a problem.

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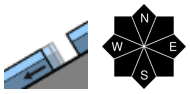
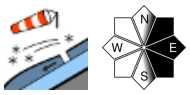
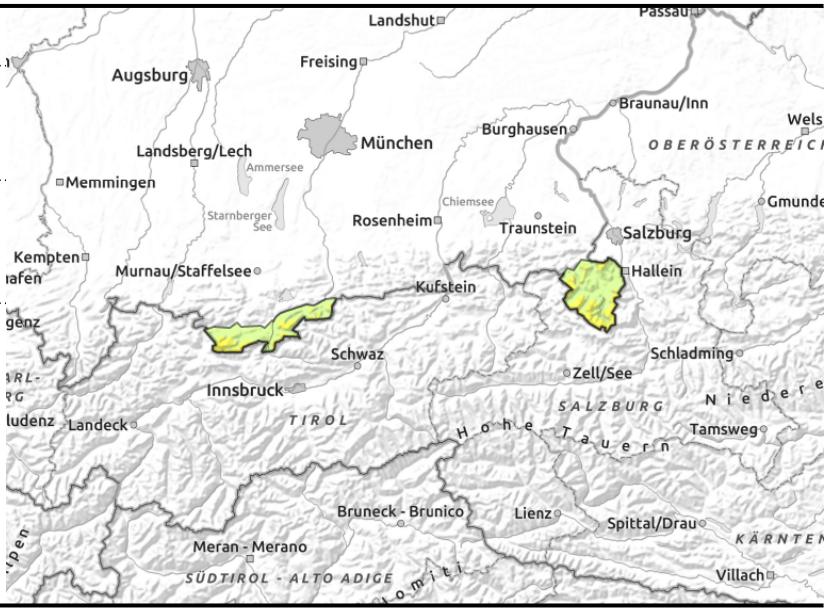
Werdenfelser Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen

1500 m







Individual glide snow avalanches can grow to large size. In some patches at high altitude snowdrifts are prone to triggering.

Above 1500 m, avalanche danger in the Werdenfels Alps and in the Berchtesgade Alps is moderate; below that altitude it is low. Main problem: gliding snow. Glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on very steep slopes with smooth ground, in all places with still enough snow. Avalanches attain medium size. Glide cracks are red flags of this risk.
In addition, in some places fresh snowdrifts can be triggered by minimum additional loading such as by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations occur in steep east-facing ridgeline terrain above 2200 m as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Slab avalanches can reach medium size.
In addition, small loose snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep terrain as a result of solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

At high altitude, older snowdrift accumulations in leeward zones are blanketed by fresh snowdrifts. In some places there are weak intermediate layers embedded. Up to high altitudes the snowpack is completely wet/soaked. The consequence are gliding movements of the snowpack on steep slopes with smooth ground such as in forests, on grass or on smooth rock slabs. At lower altitudes the small quantities of new snow cover the previously bare ground.

Outlook

As temperatures become milder and due to sunshine wet snow becomes a problem

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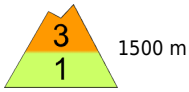
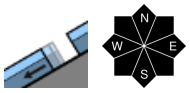
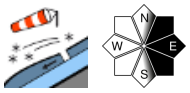
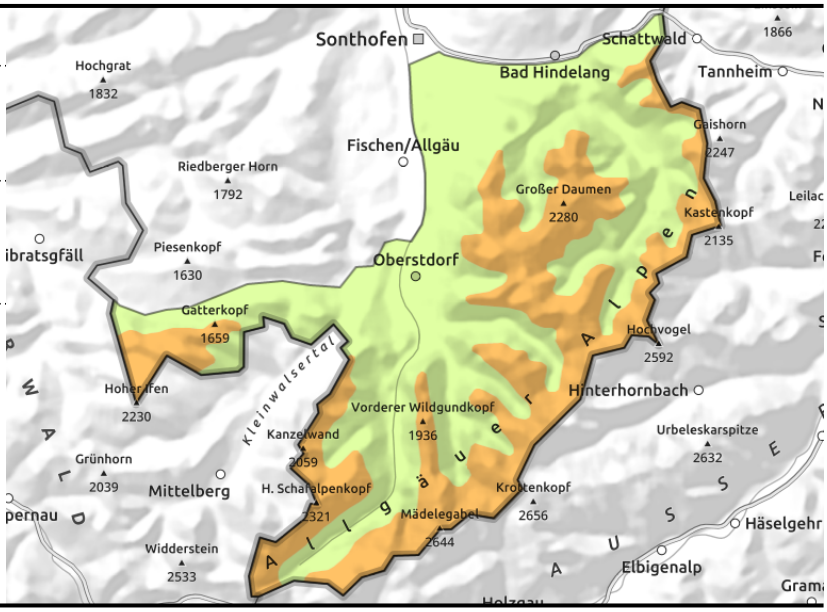
Allgäuer Hauptkamm



1500 m







In some patches at high altitude snowdrifts are prone to triggering.

Avalanche danger on the main Allgäu crest is considerable above 1500 m; below that altitude it is low. Main problem: gliding snow. Glide snow avalanches trigger naturally on very steep slopes wit smooth ground below 2200 m. In isolated cases, avalanches can grow to large size. Glide cracks are red flags of this risk.

In addition, in some places fresh snowdrifts can be triggered by minimum additional loading such as by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations occur in steep east-facing ridgeline terrain above 2200 m as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Slab avalanches can reach medium size.

In addition, smaller loose snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep terrain as a result of solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

At high altitude, older snowdrift accumulations in leeward zones are blanketed by fresh snowdrifts. In some places there are weak intermediate layers embedded. Up to high altitudes the snowpack is completely wet/soaked.The consequence are gliding movements of the snowpack on steep slopes with smooth ground such as in forests, on grass or on smooth rock slabs. At lower altitudes the small quantities of new snow cover the previously bare ground.

Outlook

As temperatures become milder and due to sunshine wet snow becomes a problem.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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