














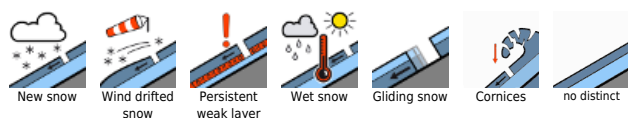


## Predominantly favorable conditions. Gliding snow persists.

	1500 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm				
		Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Allgäuer Vorberge				
	1800 m	Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen				

### Avalanche problems



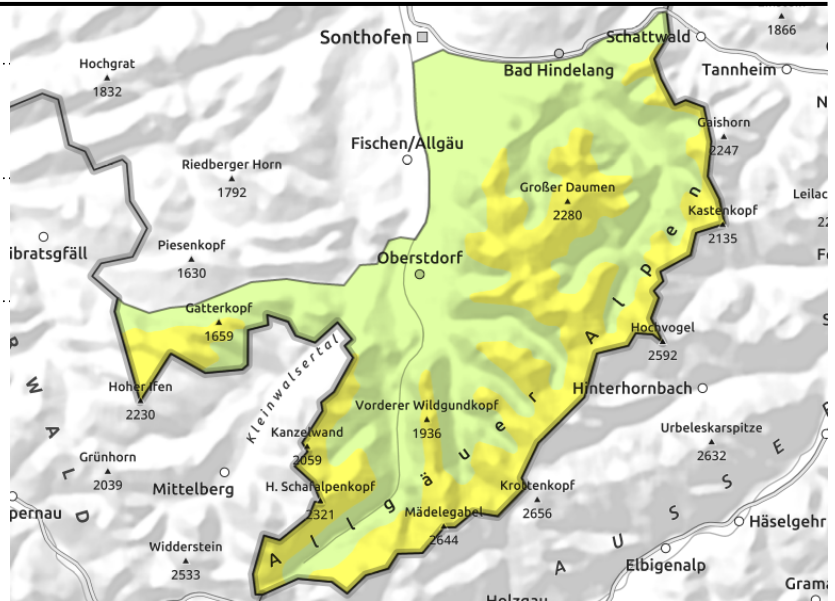
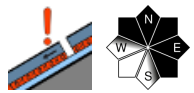
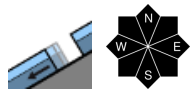
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**Allgäuer Hauptkamm**



**Beware gliding snow over smooth ground**

Avalanche danger on the Main Allgäu Ridge is moderate above 1500 m, low below that altitude. Gliding snow is the main problem. On very steep slopes with smooth ground and grass-covered terrain and forest clearances, naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches are possible at any time of day or night. Releases mostly medium size. Avoid zones beneath glide cracks. Small-to-medium sized slab avalanches can be triggered by large additional loading at high altitudes. The few danger zones occur in transition from shallow to deep snow, e.g. at entries into steep gullies. Due to solar radiation and mild temperatures, in addition, wet loose-snow avalanches trigger naturally as the day unfolds in steep rocky terrain.

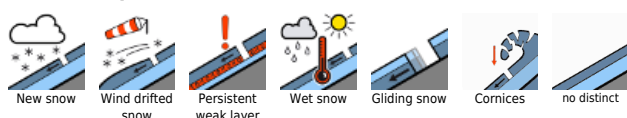
**Snowpack structure**

Nocturnal skies on Tuesday a melt-freeze crust which is capable of bearing loads could form. Solar radiation will soften it quickly during the daytime hours. At high altitudes on shady slopes there is often still powder to be found. Older drifts are unlikely to trigger. Soft layer in the uppermost part of the snowpack can be triggered. The old snowpack is thoroughly wet up to 2300 m, sufficiently wet at intermediate altitudes, reinforcing the gliding movements of the entire snowpack. Up to intermediate altitudes the ground is becoming bare of snow.

**Outlook**

Avalanche danger levels will increase on Thursday due to precipitation and wind.

**Avalanche problems**



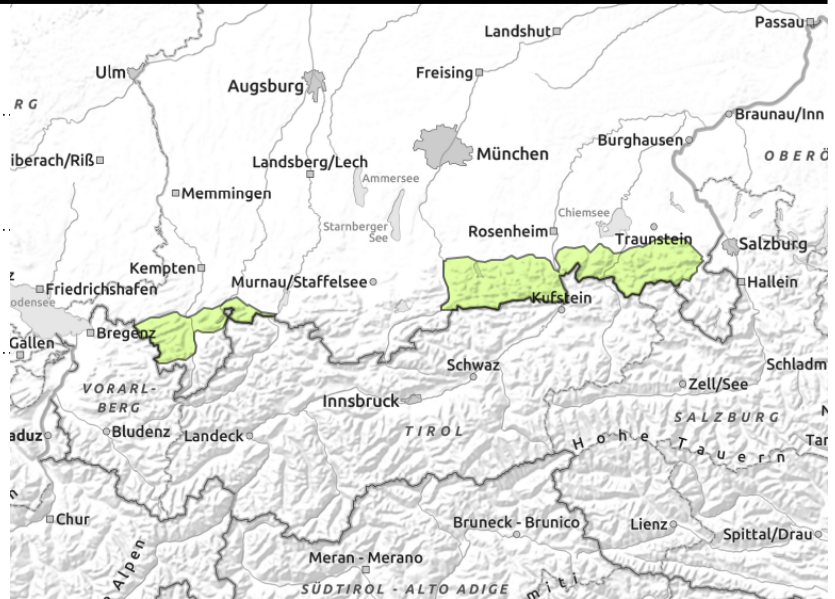
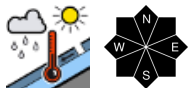
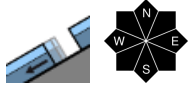
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



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



**Small glide-snow/wet-snow avalanches possible**

Avalanche danger is low. Gliding snow is the main problem. On very steep slopes with smooth ground the activity of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches will increase as the day progresses, releases mostly small. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Due to solar radiation and mild temperatures, in addition, wet loose-snow avalanches trigger naturally as the day unfolds in steep rocky terrain. Mind the danger of falling.

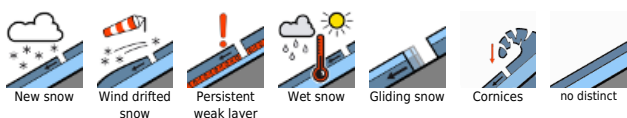
**Snowpack structure**

Nocturnal skies on Tuesday a melt-freeze crust which is capable of bearing loads could form. Solar radiation will soften it quickly during the daytime hours. At high altitudes on shady slopes there is often still powder to be found. Older drifts are unlikely to trigger. Soft layer in the uppermost part of the snowpack can be triggered. The old snowpack is thoroughly wet up to 2300 m, sufficiently wet at intermediate altitudes, reinforcing the gliding movements of the entire snowpack. Up to intermediate altitudes the ground is becoming bare of snow.

**Outlook**

Avalanche danger levels will increase on Thursday due to precipitation and wind.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

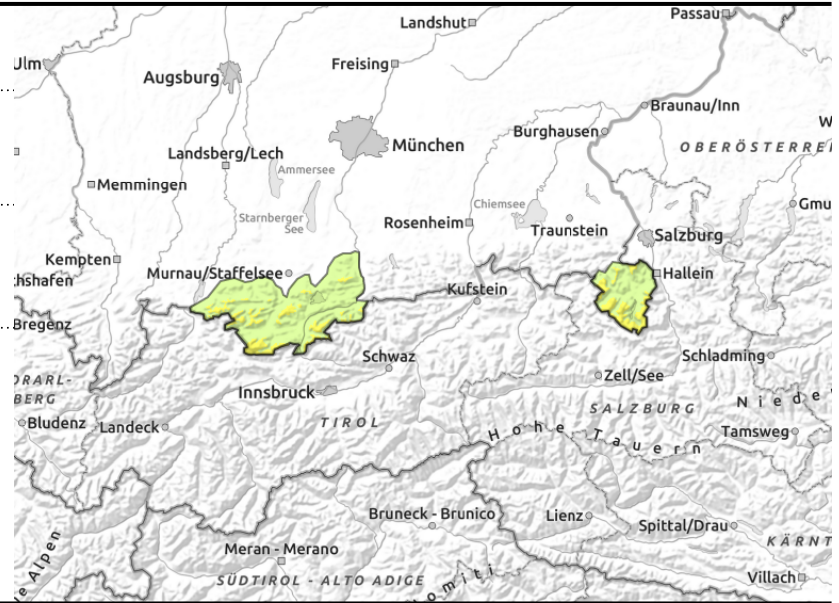
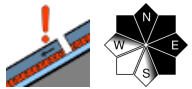
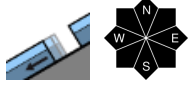


**Expositions**





**Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen**



**Increasing gliding snow/wet snow. Old snow triggerable in some high altitude spots.**

Avalanche danger is moderate above 1800 m, otherwise danger is low. Gliding snow is the main problem. On very steep slopes with smooth ground the activity of naturally triggered glide-snow avalanches will increase as the day progresses, releases mostly small. Avoid zones below glide cracks.

Isolated small-to-medium slab avalanches can be triggered at high altitudes by large additional loading. The few danger zones occur in transitions from shallow to deep snow, e.g. at entries into steep gullies.

Due to solar radiation and mild temperatures, in addition, wet loose-snow avalanches trigger naturally as the day unfolds in steep rocky terrain.

**Snowpack structure**

Nocturnal skies on Tuesday a melt-freeze crust which is capable of bearing loads could form. Solar radiation will soften it quickly during the daytime hours. At high altitudes on shady slopes there is often still powder to be found. Older drifts are unlikely to trigger. Soft layer in the uppermost part of the snowpack can be triggered. The old snowpack is thoroughly wet up to 2300 m, sufficiently wet at intermediate altitudes, reinforcing the gliding movements of the entire snowpack. Up to intermediate altitudes the ground is becoming bare of snow.

**Outlook**

Avalanche danger levels will increase on Thursday due to precipitation and wind.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

