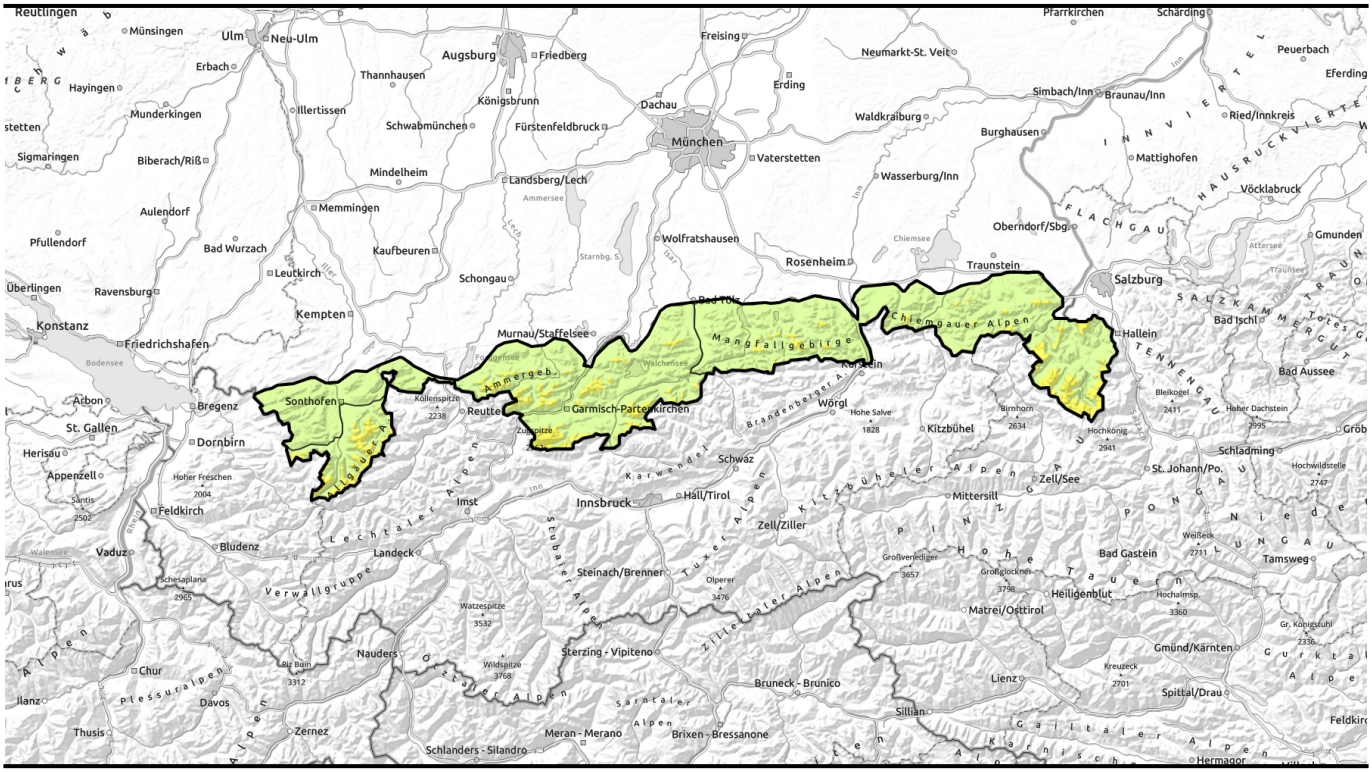
Report from 01.02.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Friday, 02.02.2024, 18:00 h



More gliding snow in the west, more snowdrifts in the east

2 1 forestline	Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte	
1	Allgäuer Vorberge	
2 1 1800 m	Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Werdenfelser Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm	

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | Cornices | no distinct

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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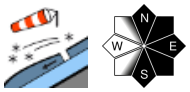
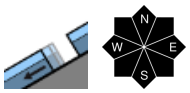
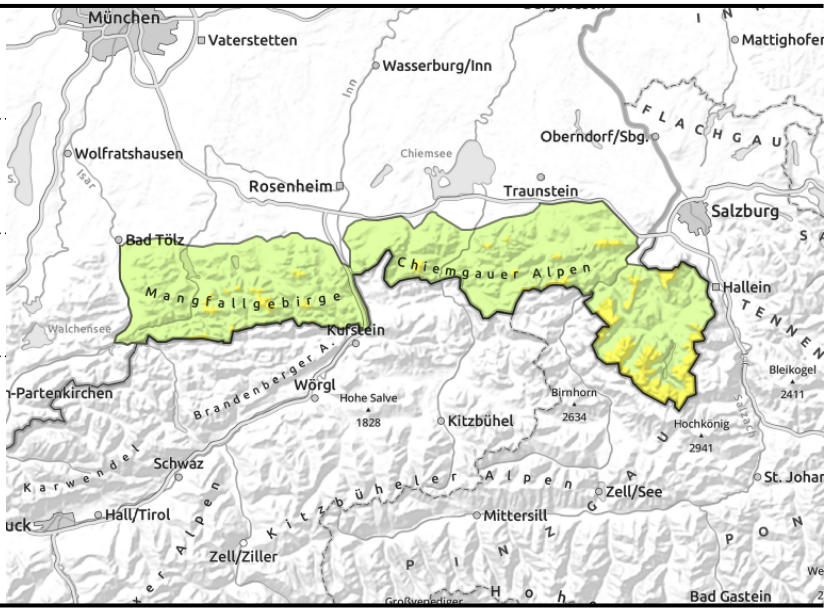
Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte

forestline







Snowdrift accumulations are growing larger

Avalanche danger above the treeline is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: freshly generated snowdrifts. Danger zones occur near ridges on N/E/S facing sloes, in gullies, bowls. Slab avalanches can be triggered by one sole person, releases usually small, the danger of falling outweighs that of being buried in snow.
In addition, the fresh snow at 1400-1800 m becomes moist during the day and can slide/glide in extremely steep terrain. Mind the risks of taking a fall.
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. Avoid zones beneath glide cracks.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes the fresh snow lies deposited atop a melt-freeze encrusted surface which is capable of bearing loads; in shady wind-quiet terrain atop soft layers. Due to westerly winds, the snow is being transported and small snowdrift accumulations have formed. Bonding to the old snowpack is inadequate. At lower altitudes the fresh snow is better bonded with the old snowpack surface. In the uppermost layers of the snowpack at high altitudes, isolated expansively metamorphosed layers are evident, otherwise the old snowpack is thoroughly wet down to the ground. Gliding movements on smooth slopes are the result. As temperatures rise the fresh snow and drifts become moist during the day, forfeit their firmness and can begin to slide over steep rocky ground.

Outlook

As the weekend nears it will become sunnier and warmer. Wet-snow during the daytime will be the problem.

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | Cornices | no distinct

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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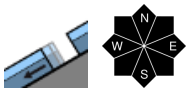
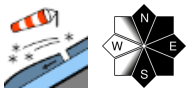
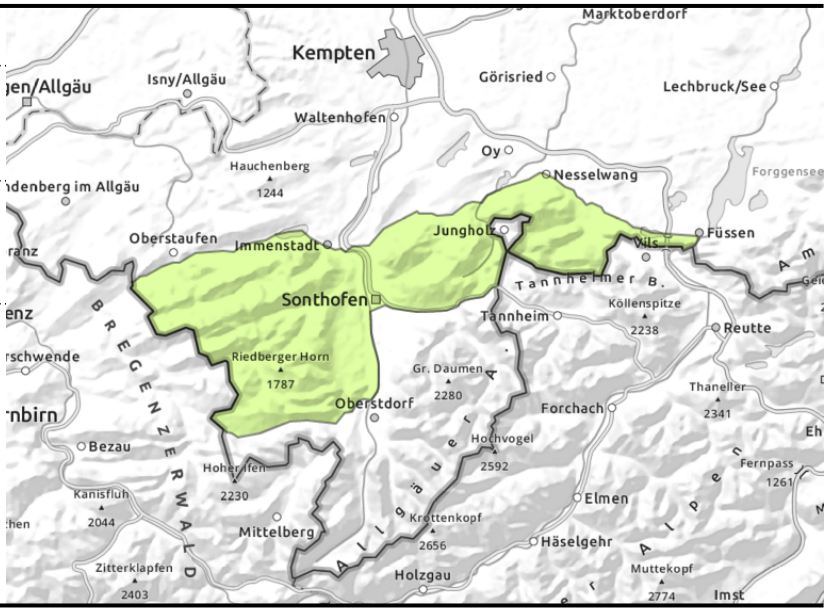
Allgäuer Vorberge







Overall not much snow

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.
In addition, fresh snowdrifts can be problematic at high altitudes. The occur near ridges on N/E/S facing slopes and can be triggered by a single skier, releases are mostly small. Mind the danger of falling.

Snowpack structure

A few cm of fresh snow lies deposited atop a moist (at lower temperatures thoroughly wet) snowpack surface or on bare ground, bonding is generally good. Small snowdrifts have been generated at high altitudes. The old snowpack is thoroughly wet down to the ground. Gliding movements on smooth slopes are the result.

Outlook

As the weekend nears it will become sunnier and warmer. Wet-snow during the daytime will be the problem.

Avalanche problems

New snow | Wind drifted snow | Persistent weak layer | Wet snow | Gliding snow | Cornices | no distinct

Danger ratings

low | moderate | considerable | high | very high

Expositions

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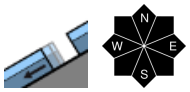
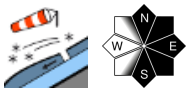
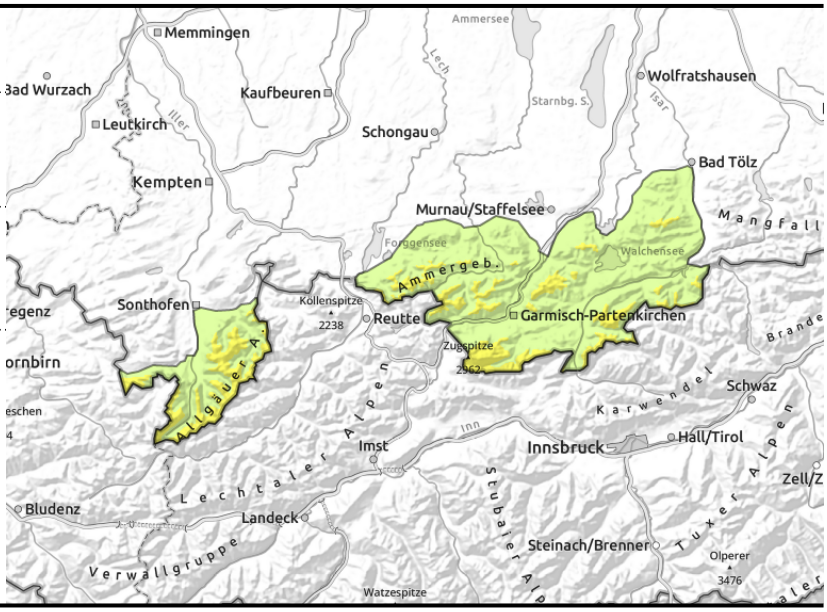
Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Werdenfelser Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm

1800 m







Beware the dangers of taking a fall

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.
In addition, the fresh snow at 1400-1800 m becomes moist during the day and can slide/glide in extremely steep terrain. Mind the risks of taking a fall.
In addition, fresh snowdrifts can be problematic at high altitudes. The occur near ridges on N/E/S facing slopes and can be triggered by a single skier, releases are mostly small. Mind the danger of falling.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes the few cm of fresh snow lies deposited atop a melt-freeze encrusted surface which is capable of bearing loads; in shady wind-quiet terrain atop soft layers. Due to westerly winds, the snow is being transported and small snowdrift accumulations have formed. Bonding to the old snowpack is inadequate. At lower altitudes the fresh snow is better bonded with the old snowpack surface. In the uppermost layers of the snowpack at high altitudes, isolated expansively metamorphosed layers are evident, otherwise the old snowpack is thoroughly wet down to the ground. Gliding movements on smooth slopes are the result. As temperatures rise the fresh snow and drifts become moist during the day, forfeit their firmness and can begin to slide over steep rocky ground.

Outlook

As the weekend nears it will become sunnier and warmer. Wet-snow during the daytime will be the problem.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions