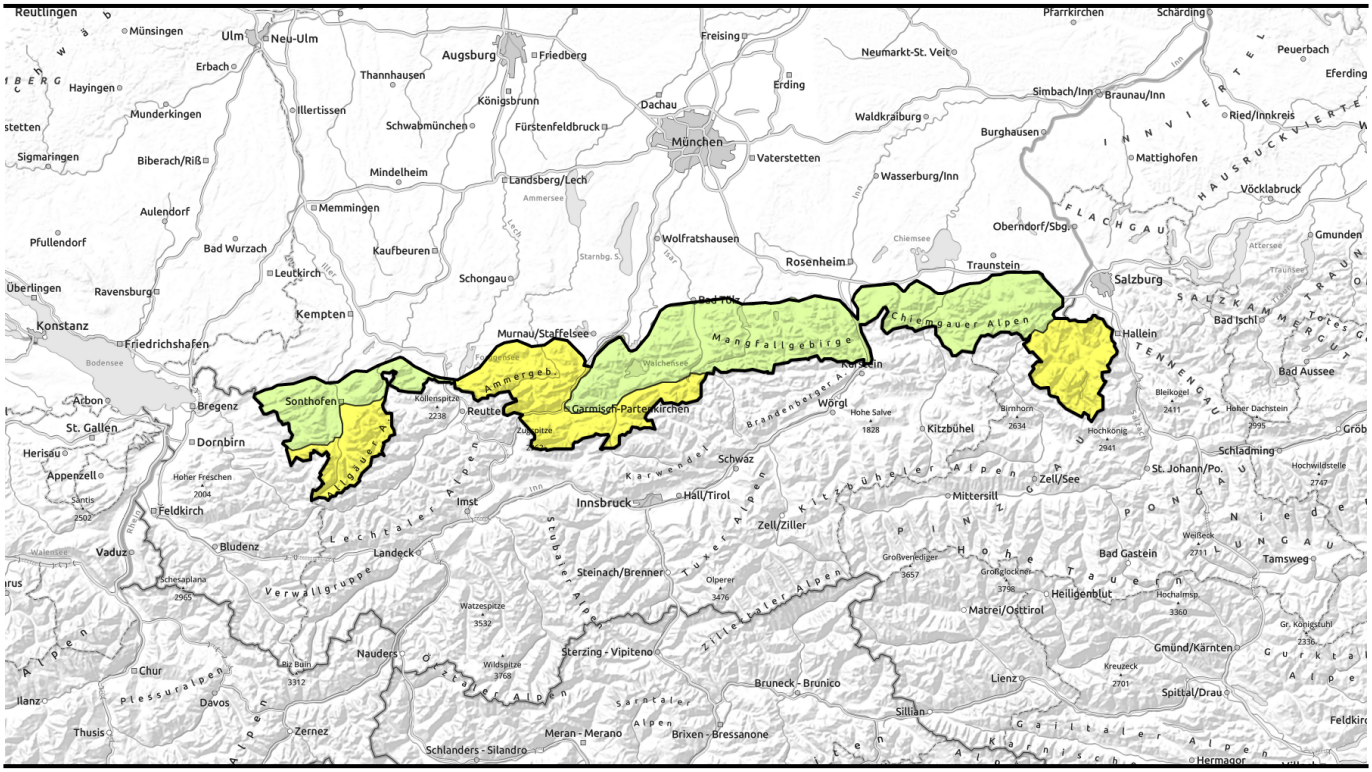
Report from 10.02.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Sunday, 11.02.2024, 18:00 h



Rainfall increases danger of wet avalanches.

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

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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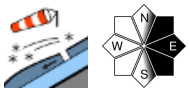
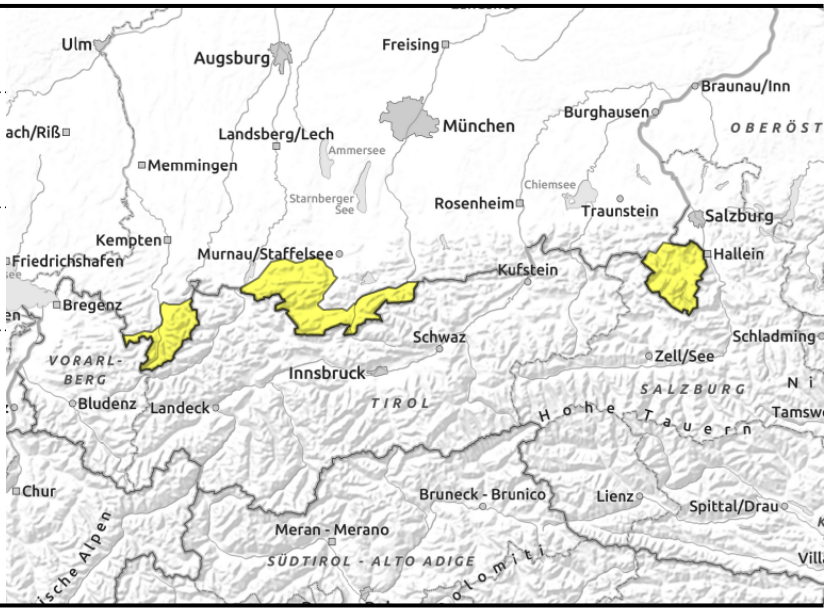
Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen, Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen





Caution: fresh snowdrifts at high altitude.

Avalanche danger is moderate. Main problem: wet snow. Wet glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on very steep slopes with smooth ground, such as grass-covered slopes or sparsely wooded forest zones. Avoid zones below glide cracks. In addition, wet loose snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep intermediate altitude terrain wherever there is still enough snow. Wet avalanches can reach medium size.
Apart from that, fresh snowdrifts accumulate at higher altitudes which can partly be triggered as slab avalanches even by low additional loading such as by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations occur in steep east-facing ridgeline terrain as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Slab avalanches rare mostly small so that the danger of being swept away outweighs that of being buried.

Snowpack structure

Up to high altitudes the old snowpack is isothermal and wet at the ground. At intermediate altitude partly persistent rainfall until the second half of the night. Water ingress results in a loss of bonding and increases gliding snow activity. Fresh snowdrift accumulations mostly bond well with the old snowpack surface. Intermediate layers that are prone to triggering can be embedded in the fresh snowdrifts. Especially on the south side rainfall and small quantities of new snow up in to high intermediate altitudes are deposited on the bare ground.

Outlook

Danger of wet avalanches recedes slowly.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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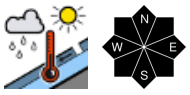
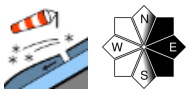
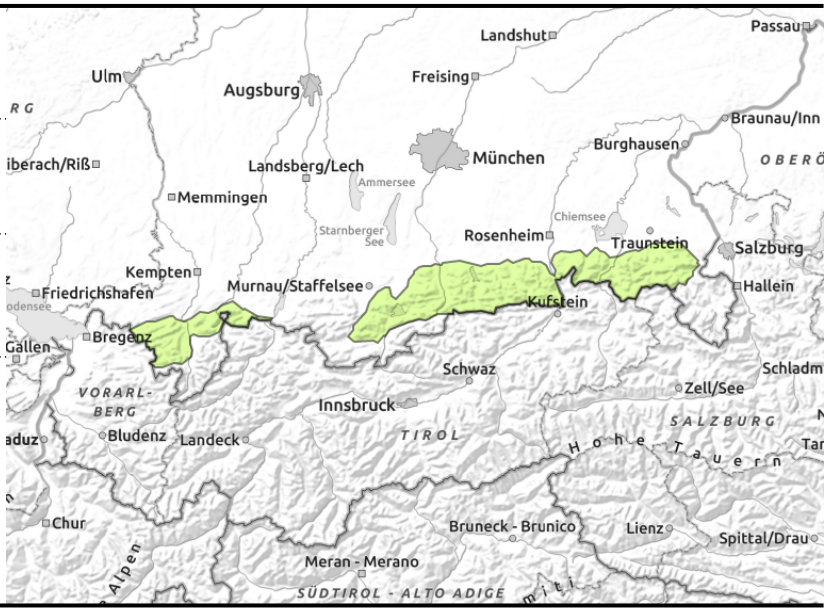
Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost







Only little snow remains in Pre-Alps.

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: wet snow. Wet glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on very steep slopes with smooth ground, such as grass-covered slopes or sparsely wooded forest zones. Avoid zones below glide cracks. In addition, small wet loose snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep altitude terrain wherever there is still enough snow.
Apart from that, fresh snowdrifts accumulate at higher altitudes which can, in isolated cases, be triggered as small slab avalanches even by low additional loading. Avalanche prone locations occur in steep east-facing ridgeline terrain as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. The danger of being swept along outweighs that of being buried.

Snowpack structure

In many places only patches of old snow remain, isothermal and wet at the ground. Partly persistent rain until the second half of the night. Water ingress results in a loss of bonding and increases gliding snow activity. At higher altitudes the fresh snowdrift accumulations bond mostly well with the old snowpack surface. Intermediate layers that are prone to triggering can be embedded in the fresh snowdrifts. In particular on the south side rainfall and small quantities of new snow are deposited on bare ground in many places.

Outlook

Danger of wet avalanches recedes slowly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions