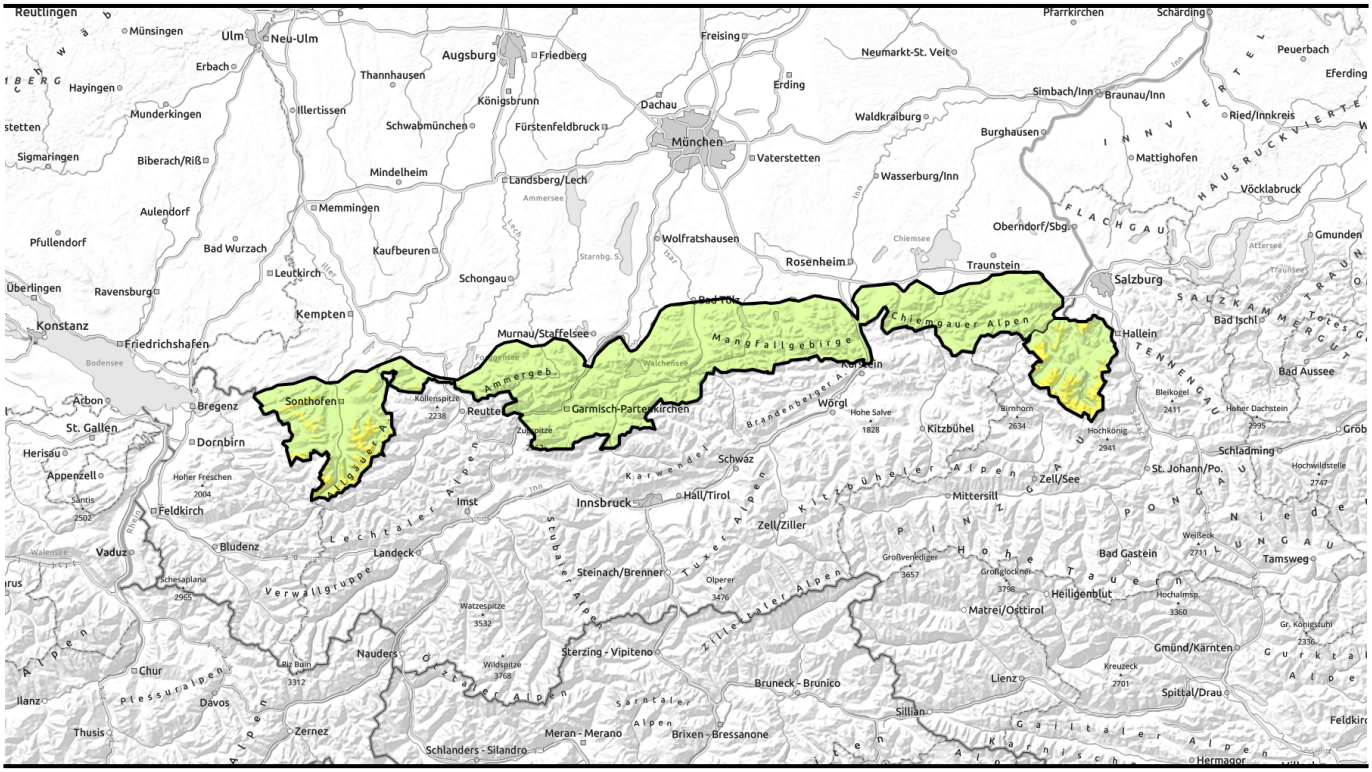
Report from 12.02.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Tuesday, 13.02.2024, 18:00 h



Pay close heed to snowdrifts at high altitudes

1	Werdenfelser Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost	
2 1 forestline	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge	
2 1 2000 m	Berchtesgadener Alpen	

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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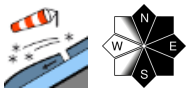
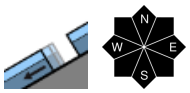
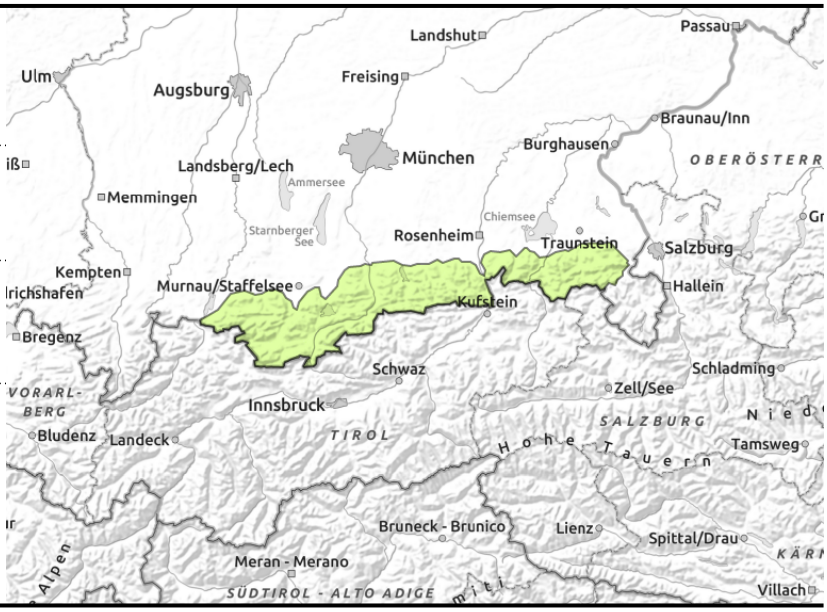
Werdenfelser Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost







Stable conditions by and large

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem at high altitudes: snowdrift accumulations. Isolated danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/S facing sloeps and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Small slabs can be triggered by 1 person. The danger of falling generally outweighs that of being buried in snow.
In addition, in extremely steep terrain at intermediate altitudes, wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally wherever there is sufficient snow on the ground, mostly small releases.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, snowdrift accumulations are now covered by fresh fallen snow, these can be trigger-prone. Otherwise the bonding of fresh snow to the moist or melt-freeze encrusted surface is mostly good. The old snowpack at intermediate altitudes is often thoroughly wet. In case of solar radiation the fresh snow loses its firmness in steep rocky terrain and can begin to glide away.

Outlook

Due to rising temperatures, the wet-snow problem will come to the forefront in the next few days.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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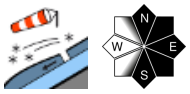
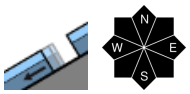
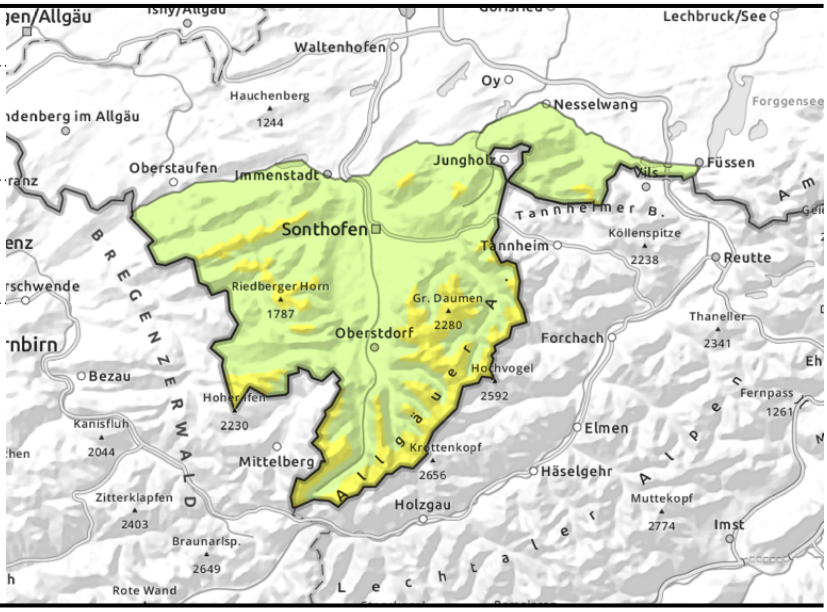
Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge

forestline







Snowdrifts now blanketed by fresh snow

Avalanche danger in the Allgäu is moderate above the treeline, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Isolated danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/S facing sloeps and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Small slabs can be triggered by 1 person. The danger of falling generally outweighs that of being buried in snow.
In addition, in extremely steep terrain at intermediate altitudes, wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally wherever there is sufficient snow on the ground, mostly small releases.
Especially in sunny, rocky steep terrain, the fresh snow can trigger naturally as a small loose-snow avalanche during the course of the day.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, snowdrift accumulations are now covered by fresh fallen snow, these can be trigger-prone. The snowdrift accumulations in wind-protected terrain are prone to triggering. Inside the snowdrifts, weak layers can lurk. Otherwise the bonding of fresh snow to the moist or melt-freeze encrusted surface is mostly good. The old snowpack at intermediate altitudes is often thoroughly wet. In case of solar radiation the fresh snow loses its firmness in steep rocky terrain and can begin to glide away.

Outlook

Due to rising temperatures, the wet-snow problem will come to the forefront in the next few days.

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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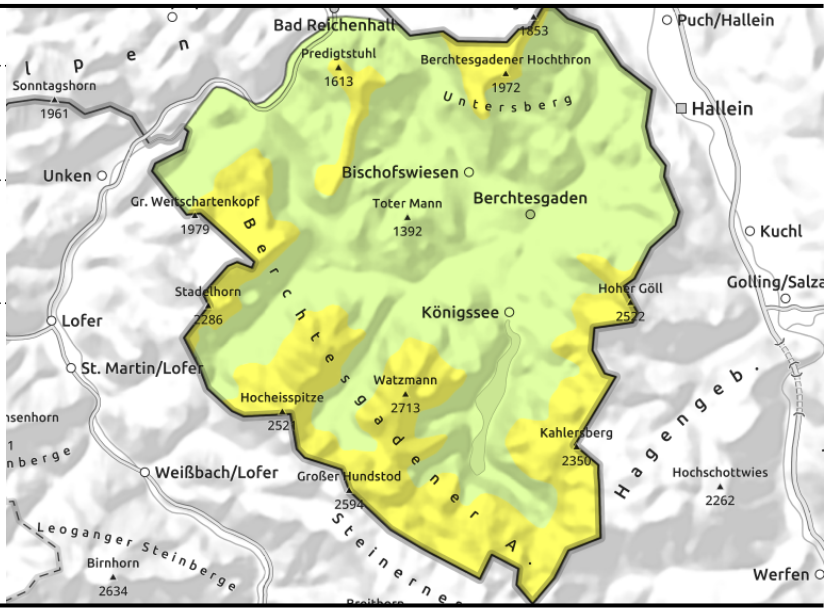
Berchtesgadener Alpen

2000 m



Snowdrifts now blanketed by fresh snow

Avalanche danger in the Berchtesgaden Alps above 2000 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Isolated danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/S facing sloeps and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Small slabs can be triggered by 1 person. The danger of falling generally outweighs that of being buried in snow.
In addition, in extremely steep terrain at intermediate altitudes, wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally wherever there is sufficient snow on the ground, mostly small releases.

Snowpack structure

At high altitudes, snowdrift accumulations are now covered by fresh fallen snow, these can be trigger-prone. Otherwise the bonding of fresh snow to the moist or melt-freeze encrusted surface is mostly good. The old snowpack at intermediate altitudes is often thoroughly wet. In case of solar radiation the fresh snow loses its firmness in steep rocky terrain and can begin to glide away.

Outlook

Due to rising temperatures, the wet-snow problem will come to the forefront in the next few days.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions