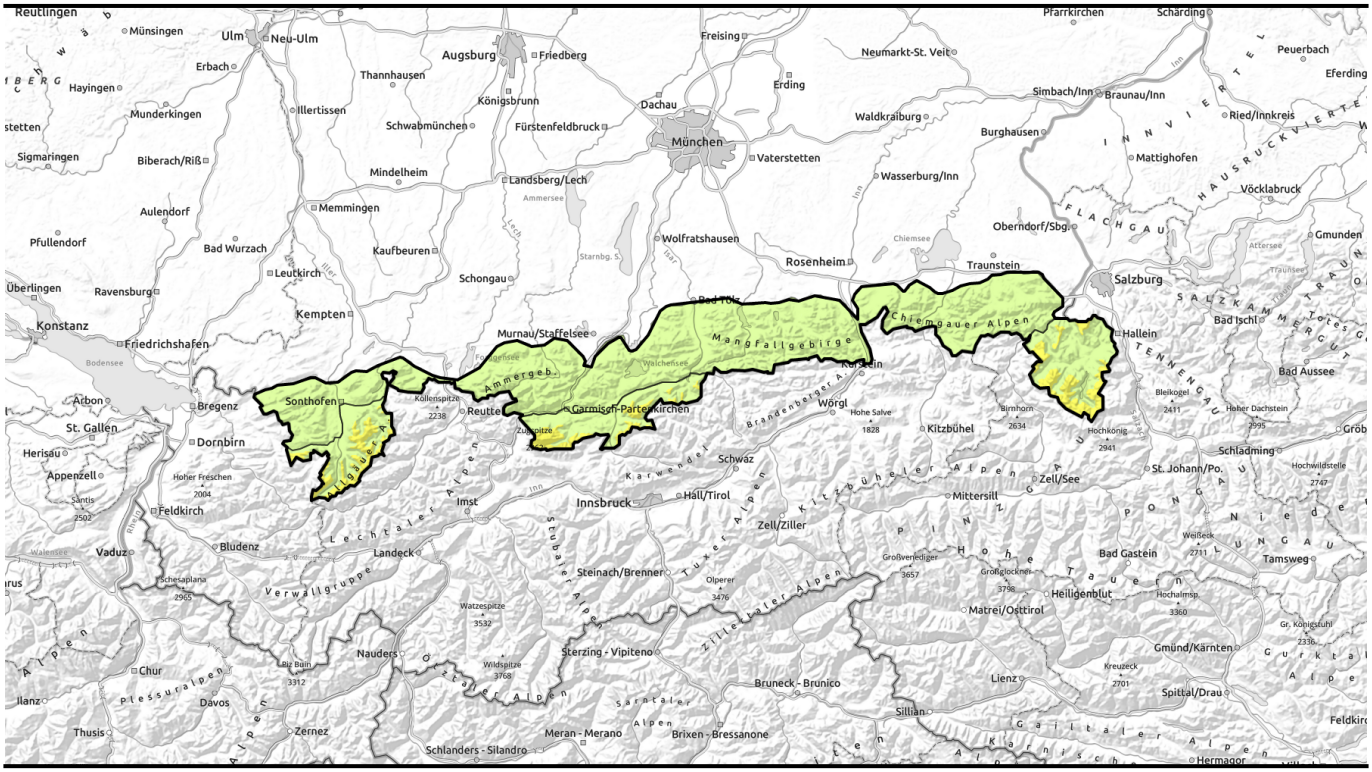
Report from 13.02.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Wednesday, 14.02.2024, 18:00 h



Deep winter, but springtime conditions

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

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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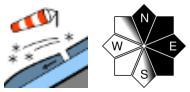
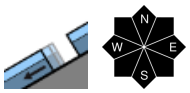
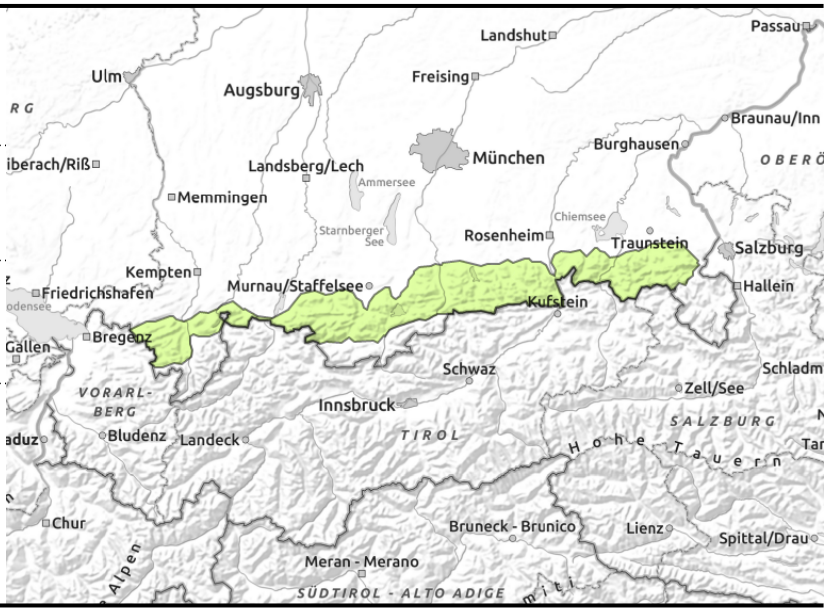
Ammergauer Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Allgäuer Vorberge







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/SE 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 near ridgelines. The old snowpack is compact and stable, at intermediate altitudes often thoroughly wet. Due to solar radiation the fresh snow loses its firmness in steep rocky terrain and can begin to glide away. Below 1300 m there is hardly any snow on the ground.

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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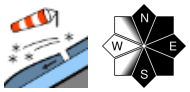
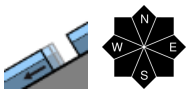
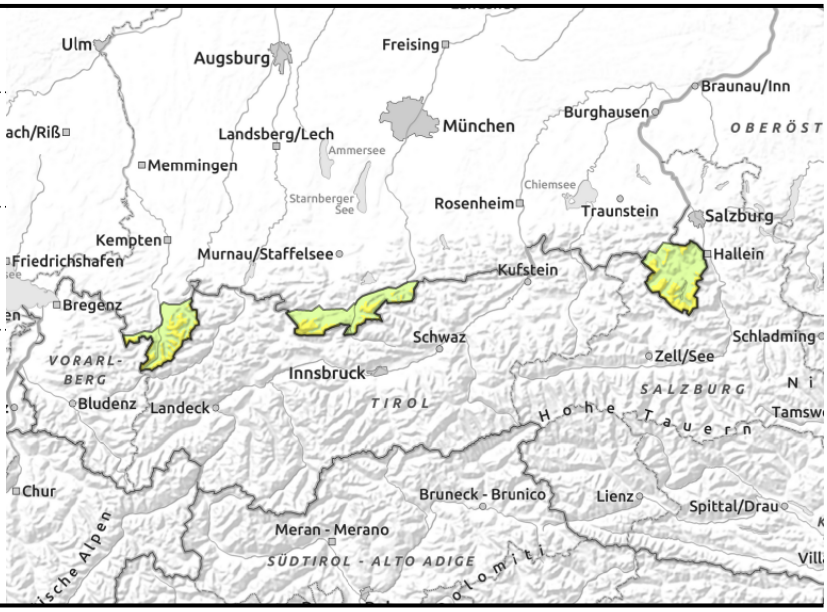
Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen

2000 m







High-altitude snowdrift accumulations often trigger-prone

Avalanche danger is moderate above 2000 m, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Isolated danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/S facing slopes 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 will be generated anew by intensifying westerly winds, these can be trigger-prone in ridgeline terrain, especially if weak layers lie embedded inside the snowpack. Otherwise the old snowpack is compact and stable, at intermediate altitudes often thoroughly wet. Due to solar radiation the fresh snow loses its firmness in steep rocky terrain and can begin to glide away. Below 1300 m there is hardly any snow on the ground.

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