







## Avalanche danger considerable due to wind and snowfall

 <p>3 forestline</p>	<p>Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen</p>	
 <p>2 forestline</p>	<p>Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost</p>	
 <p>3/2 1600 m</p>	<p>Berchtesgadener Alpen</p>	

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

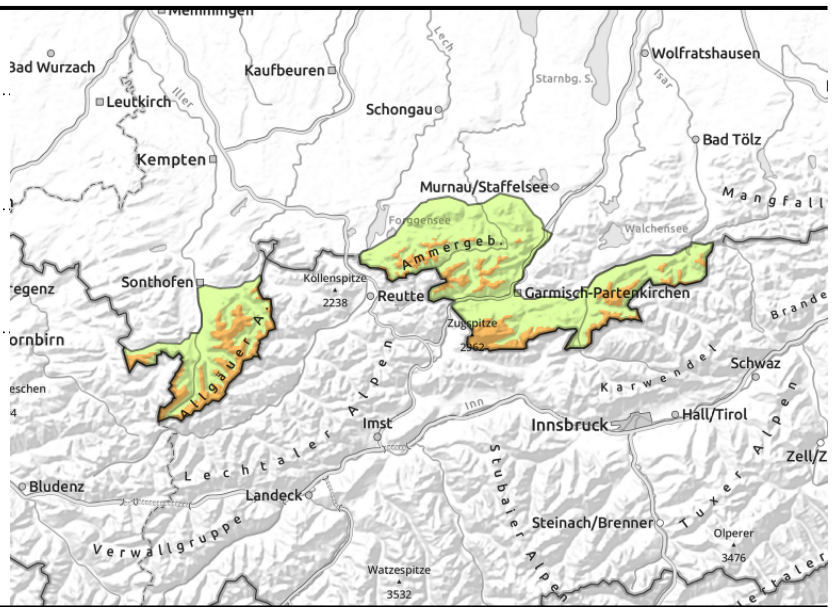
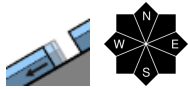
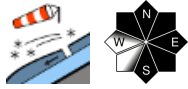


### Expositions





**Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Ammergauer Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen**



**Number of avalanche prone locations increases with ascending altitude.**

Avalanche danger above the treeline is considerable, below that altitude danger is low. The main problem are snowdrifts which can be triggered as slab avalanches by minimum additional loading, for example by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in NW-E-S aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Slab avalanches can reach medium size. The new snow can trigger naturally as small loose snow avalanches in extremely steep rocky and rugged terrain. There is a risk that small to medium-sized glide snow avalanches release spontaneously on very steep slopes over smooth ground.

**Snowpack structure**

At high altitudes approximately 20 to 30 cm of new snow will fall, locally even more. Initially the new snow will be transported by southwesterly, later by westerly winds. At higher altitude it is deposited atop older snowdrift accumulations, hard old snowpack surfaces or melt-freeze or wind-crusts. In the fresh snowdrifts and underneath the crusts there are loose layers that are prone to triggering. At intermediate altitudes the old snowpack is superficially moist. The old snowpack is compact and stable by and large; has a high moisture content up to high altitudes. The snowpack base is wet which promotes gliding of the snowpack on steep slopes over smooth ground.

**Outlook**

Avalanche situation remains tense over the weekend.

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**

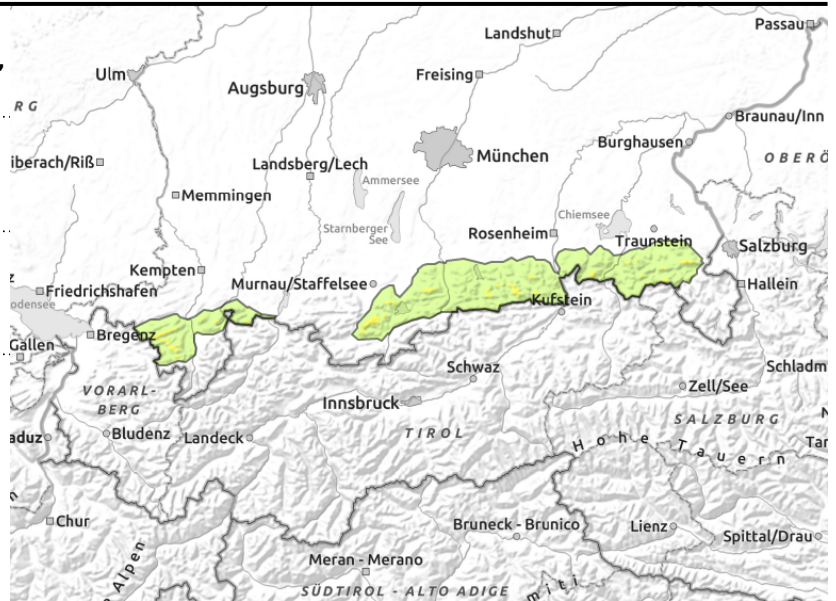
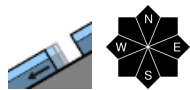
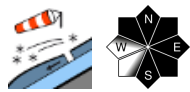


**Expositions**





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



## Spatially limited snowdrifts higher up

Avalanche danger above the treeline is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. The main problem are snowdrifts which can be triggered as slab avalanches by minimum additional loading, for example by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in NW-E-S aspects as well as in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. In isolated cases slab avalanches can grow to medium size.

There is a risk that small to medium-sized glide snow avalanches release spontaneously on very steep slopes over smooth ground.

## Snowpack structure

In the Pre-Alps approximately 10 to 20 cm of new snow will fall, locally even more. Initially the new snow will be transported by southwesterly, later by westerly winds. On ridges and summits it is deposited atop older snowdrift accumulations or melt-freeze crusts or windcrusts. At higher altitudes there are loose layers that are partly prone to triggering in the fresh snowdrifts and underneath the crusts. Elsewhere the new snow and snowdrifts are mainly deposited atop a moist old snowpack. The old snowpack is by and large compact and stable. The snowpack base is wet which promotes gliding of the snowpack on steep slopes over smooth ground.

## Outlook

Avalanche danger will not change significantly over the weekend.

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

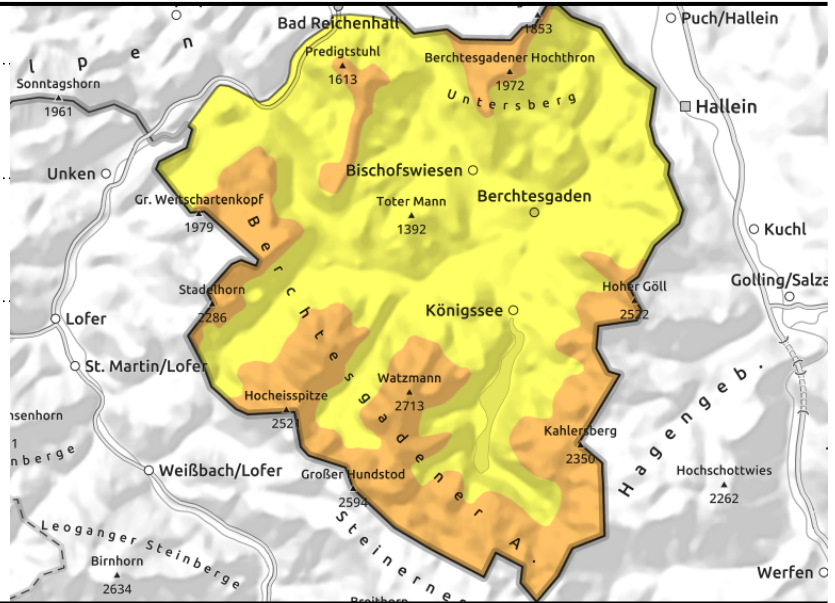
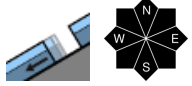
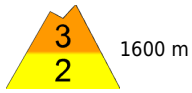


### Expositions





**Berchtesgadener Alpen**



**Frequency of avalanche prone locations increases as the day progresses; are hard to recognize**

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is considerable, below that altitude danger is moderate. Main problem: the fresh snow. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep terrain in all aspects. Medium-sized loose snow avalanches can release spontaneously in steep rocky terrain or can be triggered by a sole skier. Where the snow is wind bonded in steep terrain, slab avalanches can be triggered by minimum additional loading. Slab avalanches can reach medium size. There is a risk that small to medium-sized glide snow avalanches release spontaneously on very steep slopes over smooth ground.

**Snowpack structure**

At high altitudes approximately 30 to 40 cm of new snow will fall, locally even more. Initially the new snow will be transported by southwesterly and westerly winds. During the course of the day the wind abates and the snow will fall without wind impact. At higher altitude it is deposited atop fresh snowdrift accumulations, hard old snowpack surfaces or melt-freeze or wind-crusts. In the fresh snowdrifts and underneath the crusts there are loose layers that are prone to triggering. At intermediate altitudes the old snowpack is superficially moist. The old snowpack is compact and stable by and large. It has a high moisture content up to high altitudes. The snowpack base is wet which promotes gliding of the snowpack on steep slopes over smooth ground.

**Outlook**

Avalanche situation remains tense over the weekend.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

