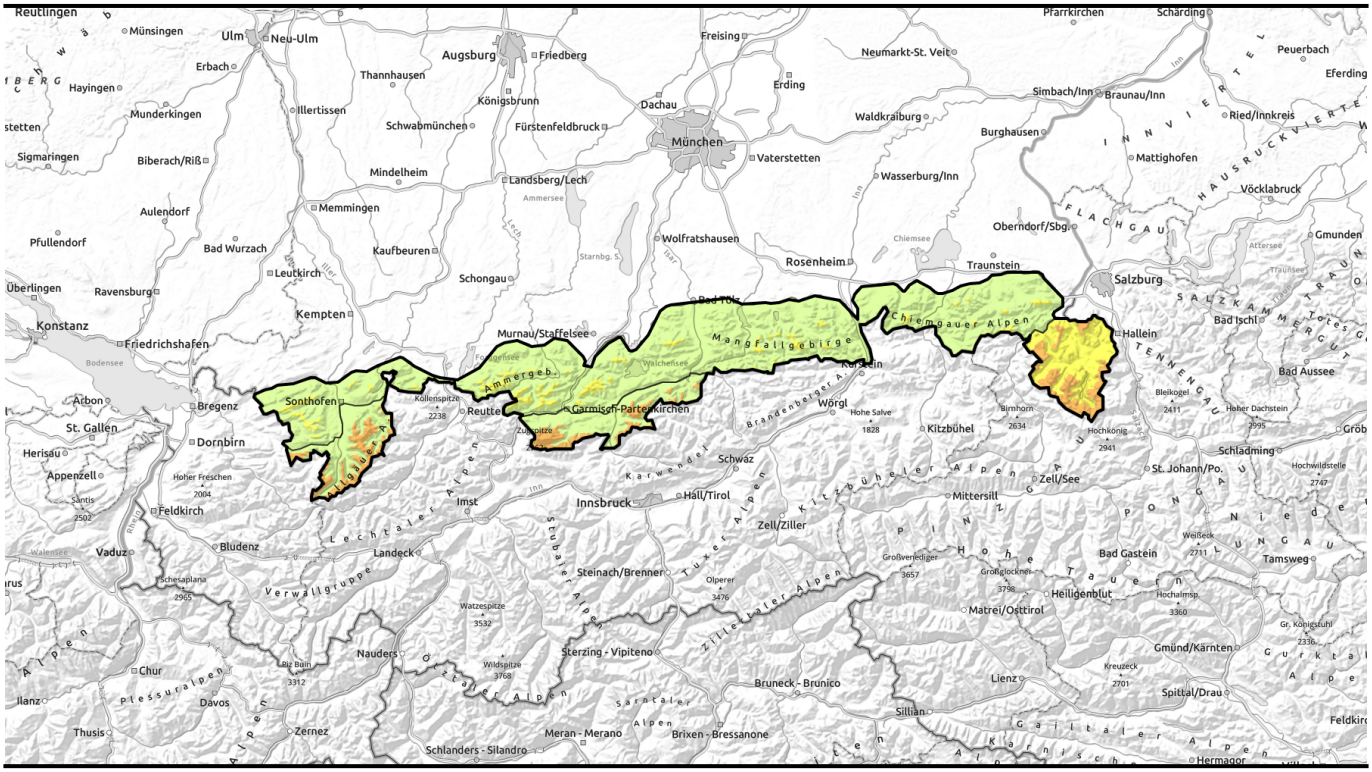
Report from 24.02.2024, 07:18 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Sunday, 25.02.2024, 08:00 h



Update: Bonding of new snow with old snowpack surface partly poor

2 / 1	1500 m	Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost	
3 / 2	1600 m	Berchtesgadener Alpen	
3 / 1	1500 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfelser Alpen	

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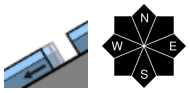
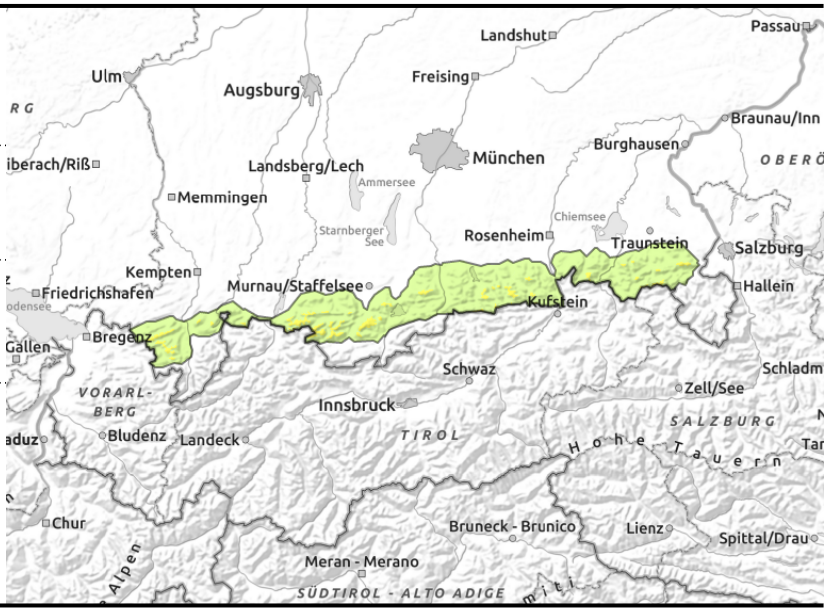
Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost

1500 m





Number of avalanche prone locations increases with ascending altitude; difficult to recognize.

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. The main problem is fresh snow which can in places be triggered as slab avalanches even by low additional loading such as by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep terrain in all aspects. 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

During Thursday night the new fallen snow was impacted by southwesterly wind. However, wind abated during the snowfall. Far up into intermediate altitudes the snow was deposited atop a previously bare ground. In places bonding with the old snow is poor. At high altitudes there are in places also trigger-sensitive intermediate layers embedded in the snowdrifts of Friday. Where winds intensify locally, small snowdrifts accumulate during the course of the day that are prone to triggering.Warming and solar radiation are triggers for loose snow avalanches. The snowpack base is wet which promotes gliding of the snowpack on steep slopes over smooth ground. Gliding snow activity increases somewhat following rainfall on Thursday.

Outlook

As a consequence of intensifying southwesterly winds the danger of dry slabs will increase on Sunday.

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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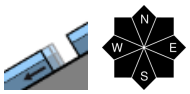
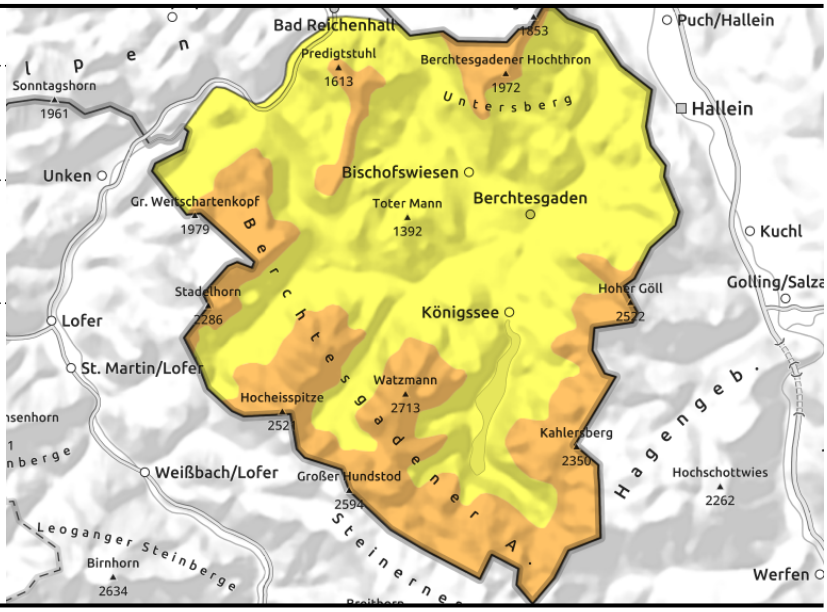
Berchtesgadener Alpen

1600 m





In some places new snow triggerable as slab avalanches. Caution: Natural releases in extremely deep terrain.

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is considerable, below that altitude danger is moderate. The main problem is fresh snow which can be triggered as medium-sized slab avalanches even by minimum additional loading in steep terrain, e.g., by a single skier. Loose snow avalanches can also release naturally. Such avalanche prone locations occur on extremely steep slopes in all aspects. The focal point of loose snow avalanche activity will be sunny terrain caused by solar radiation. Loose snow avalanches attain 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 higher altitudes between 20 cm and 40 cm of settled new snow cover a compact old snowpack. In places bonding with the old snow is poor. Far up into intermediate altitudes the new snow was deposited atop a previously bare ground. Warming and solar radiation are triggers for loose snow avalanches. Where winds intensify locally, small snowdrifts accumulate that are prone to triggering.The snowpack base is wet which promotes gliding of the snowpack on steep slopes over smooth ground.

Outlook

As a consequence of intensifying southwesterly winds the danger of dry slabs will increase on Sunday.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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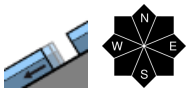
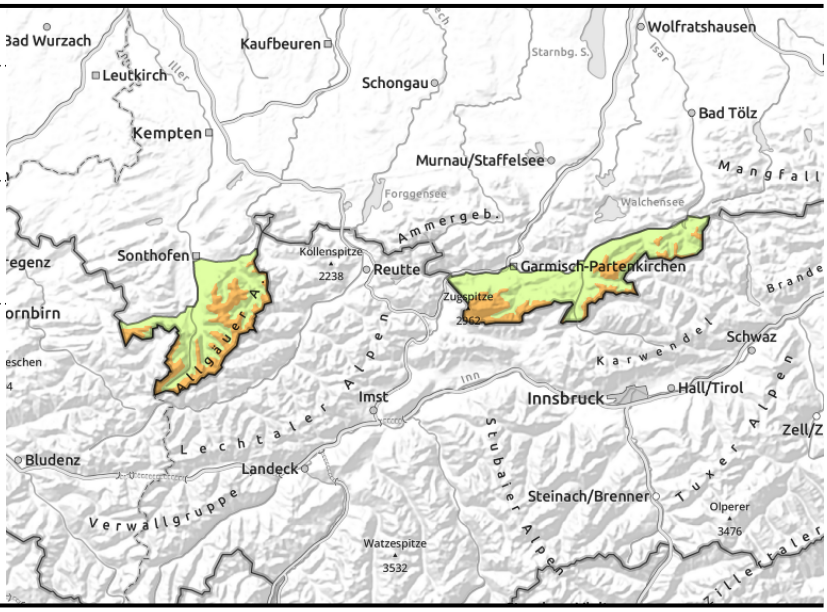
Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfelser Alpen

1500 m





Number of avalanche prone locations increases with ascending altitude; difficult to recognize.

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is considerable, below that altitude danger is low. The main problem is fresh snow which can in places be triggered as slab avalanches even by low additional loading such as by a single skier. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep terrain in all aspects. 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

During Thursday night the new fallen snow was impacted by southwesterly wind. However, wind abated during the snowfall. Far up into intermediate altitudes the snow was deposited atop a previously bare ground. In places bonding of the new fallen snow with the old snow is poor. At high altitudes, trigger-sensitive intermediate layers are in some places embedded in the snowdrifts of Friday. Where winds intensify locally, small fresh snowdrifts accumulate during the course of the day that are prone to triggering. Warming and solar radiation are triggers for loose snow avalanches. The snowpack base is wet which promotes gliding of the snowpack on steep slopes over smooth ground. Gliding snow activity increases somewhat following rainfall on Thursday.

Outlook

As a consequence of intensifying southwesterly winds the danger of dry slabs will increase on Sunday.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions