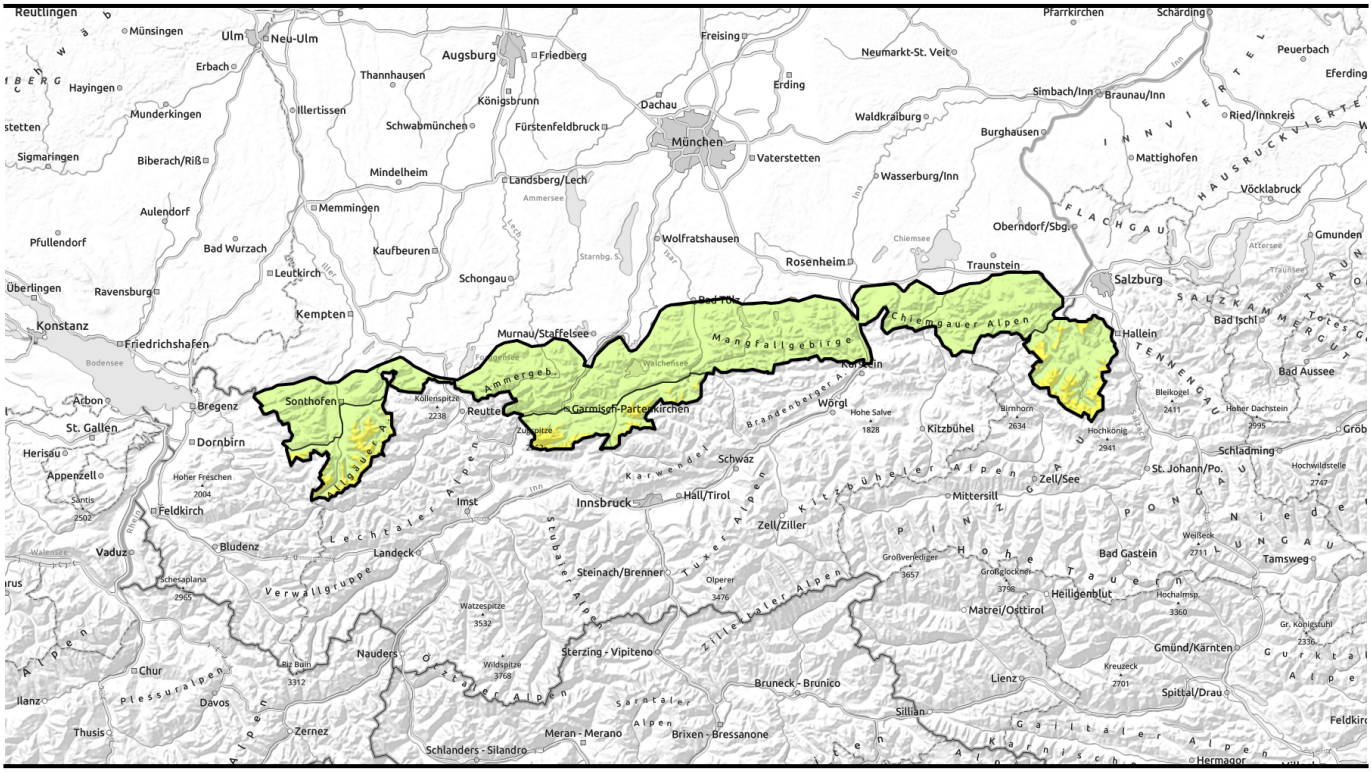
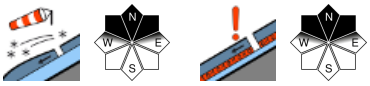
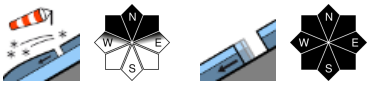
Report from 25.02.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Monday, 26.02.2024, 18:00 h



Multiple avalanche problems, none of them striking

1	Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost	
2 1 1800 m	Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen	
2 1 1600 m	Allgäuer Hauptkamm	

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

Expositions

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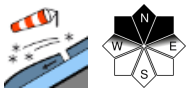
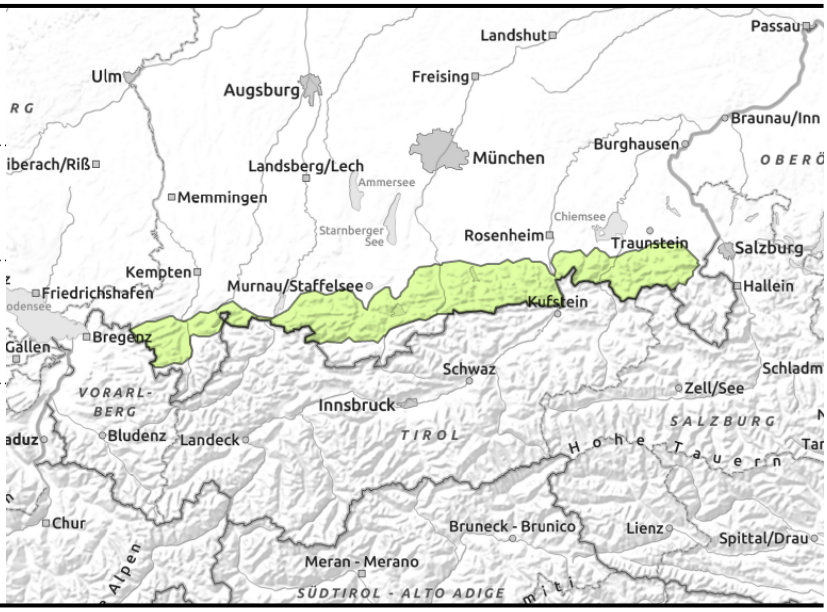
Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost





Pay close heed to the risks of falling, due to lack of snow on the ground

Avalanche danger is low. Snowdrift accumulations are problematic in some places. In isolated cases, fresh snowdrifts in steep ridgeline terrain in NW/N/NE aspects cantrigger small slab avalanches by 1 person. Danger of falling outweighs that of being buried in snow.
Also wet snow is a problem in some places. Small wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep rough and rocky terrain in all aspects.
The danger of small glide-snow avalanches is also a threat on very steep smooth slopes.

Snowpack structure

At night a melt-freeze crust will form. At lower altitudes the snowpack is thoroughly moist. Above 1500 m on shady slopes there is still powder. Here small snowdrift accumulations can be generated by S/W winds which will be deposited atop loose powder or surface hoar, in either case prone to triggering. Increasing cloud cover and warm temperatures are making the snowpack wetter also on shady slopes. Little or now snow on the ground well into intermediate altitudes.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

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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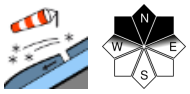
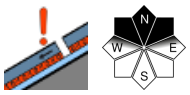
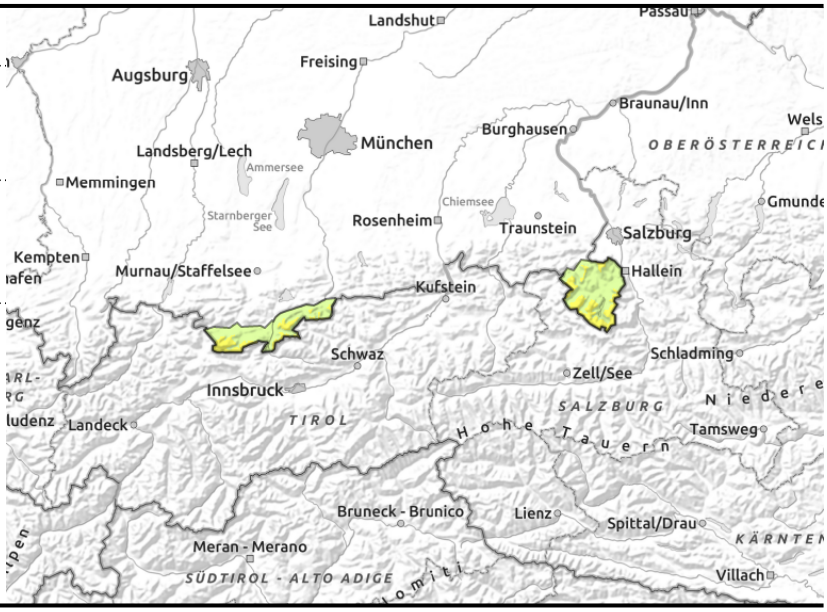
Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen

1800 m







Wet-snow problem at low altitudes and in the sun

Avalanche danger above 1800 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Snowdrift accumulations are the main problem. In isolated cases, fresh snowdrifts in steep ridgeline terrain in NW/N/NE aspects cantrigger small slab avalanches by 1 person, small releases.
In the old snow there is a problematic layer which with large additional loading can trigger a medium-sized slab (superficial) avalanche. Such danger zones lie at high altitudes on very steep shady slopes. Also wet snow is a problem in some places. Small wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep rough and rocky terrain in all aspects. The danger of small glide-snow avalanches is also a threat on very steep smooth slopes.

Snowpack structure

At night a melt-freeze crust will form. At lower altitudes the snowpack is thoroughly moist. Above 1500 m on shady slopes there is still powder. Here small snowdrift accumulations can be generated by S/W winds which will be deposited atop loose powder or surface hoar, in either case prone to triggering.The snowpack base is wet up to intermediate altitudes. At the border from last week's snowfall to the old snowpack base there is a weak layer below a thin melt-freeze crust at high altitudes on shady slopes. Increasing cloud cover and warm temperatures are making the snowpack wetter also on shady slopes. Little or now snow on the ground well into intermediate altitudes.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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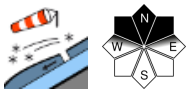
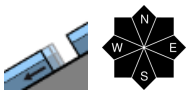
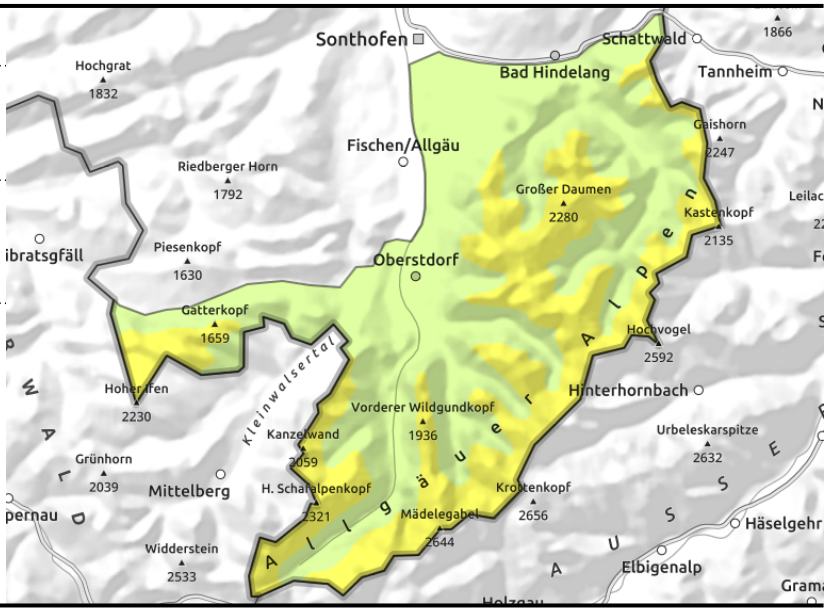
Allgäuer Hauptkamm

1600 m







Glide-snow avalanches (medium-sized) possible on steep grass-covered slopes

Avalanche danger on the Allgäu Main Ridge is moderate above 1600 m, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: fresh, small snowdrift accumulations which can trigger by 1 person. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain in NW/N/NE aspects and increase in both frequency and in size with ascending altitude. Released slabs mostly small-sized.
Gliding snow is also a problem. On very steep smooth sloppes, medium-sized glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally in all aspects. Avoid zones below glide cracks.
Also wet snow is a problem in some places. Small wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in extremely steep rough and rocky terrain in all aspects.
In all aspects, small, moist and wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally.

Snowpack structure

At night a melt-freeze crust will form. At lower altitudes the snowpack is thoroughly moist. Above 1500 m on shady slopes there is still powder. Here small snowdrift accumulations can be generated by S/W winds which will be deposited atop loose powder or surface hoar, in either case prone to triggering. The snowpack base is wet up to intermediate altitudes. At the border from last week's snowfall to the old snowpack base there is a weak layer below a thin melt-freeze crust at high altitudes on shady slopes. Increasing cloud cover and warm temperatures are making the snowpack wetter also on shady slopes. Little or now snow on the ground well into intermediate altitudes.

Outlook

Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions