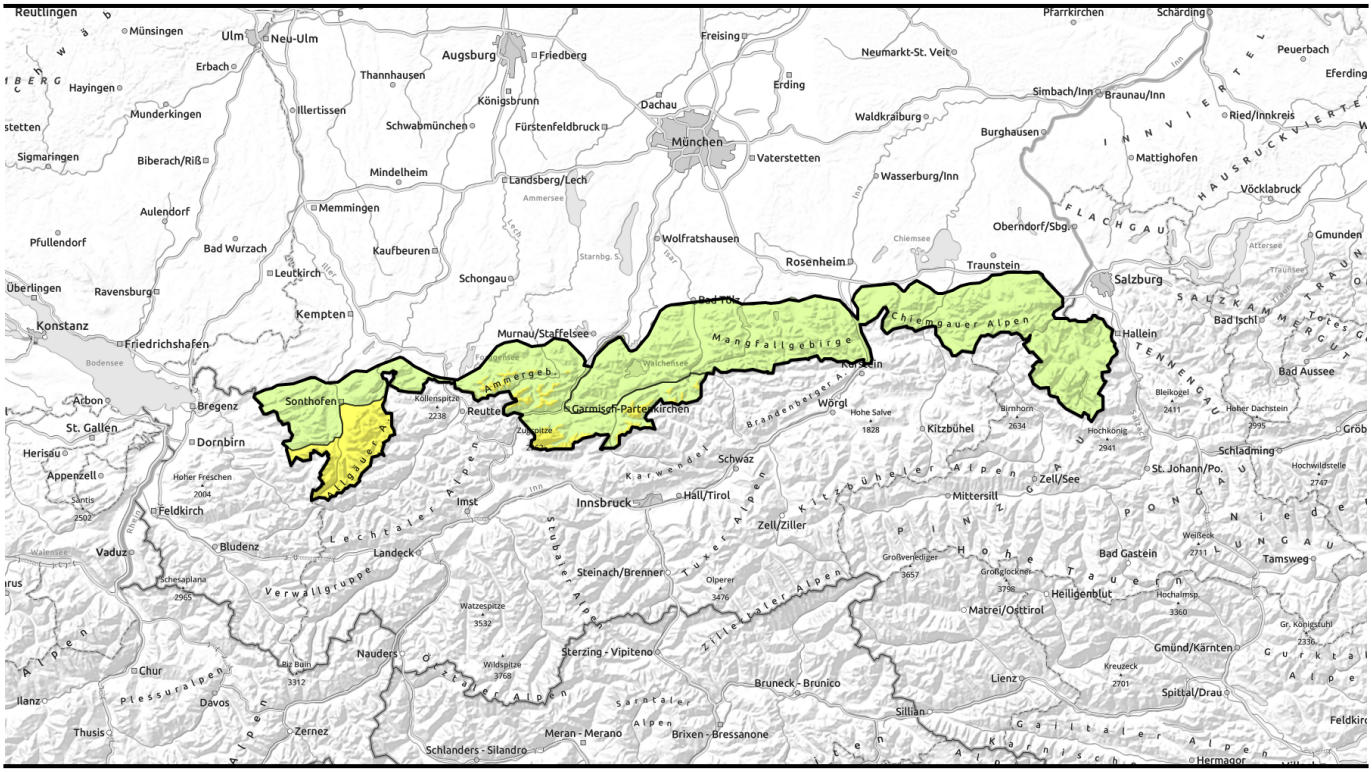
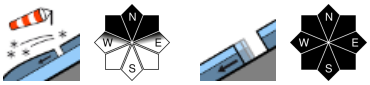
Report from 08.03.2024, 18:00 h *by Lawinenwarndienst Bayern*

valid until: Saturday, 09.03.2024, 18:00 h



Fresh snowdrifts on steep shady slopes prone to triggering.

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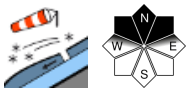
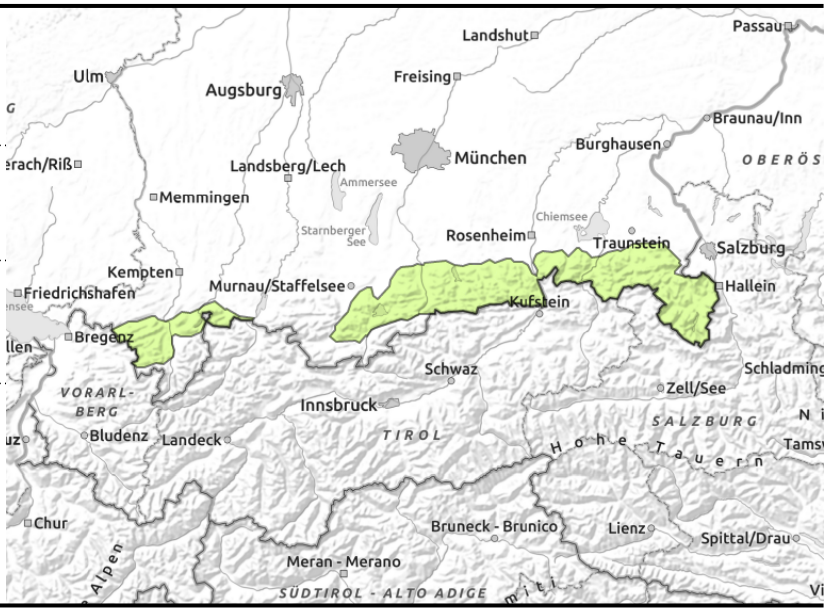
Allgäuer Vorberge, Bayerische Voralpen West, Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Berchtesgadener Alpen





Natural releases of small wet loose and glide snow avalanches, in particular on the sunny side

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. On north-facing slopes, small slab avalanches can be triggered even by minimum additional loading. Avalanche prone locations mainly occur below steepening slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Experienced individuals will recognize and avoid them.
Small loose snow avalanches can also trigger naturally in steep rocky terrain, in particular due to solar radiation. It is possible that small glide snow avalanches release spontaneously on very steep slopes with smooth ground.

Snowpack structure

At higher altitudes, Foehn transports the still loose superficial snow on shady slopes and thus generates small snowdrift accumulations in leeward zones which are deposited atop loose dry snow and partly on surface hoar. On the sunny side, a nocturnal melt-freeze crust forms that is not capable of bearing loadings. The recent snow moistens more and more due to mild temperatures and sunshine. The old snowpack as such is stable, thoroughly moist and wet down to the ground. There is barely any snow below 1500 m.

Outlook

Slab avalanche danger will recede slowly.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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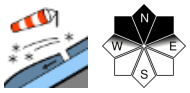
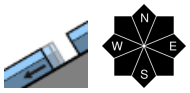
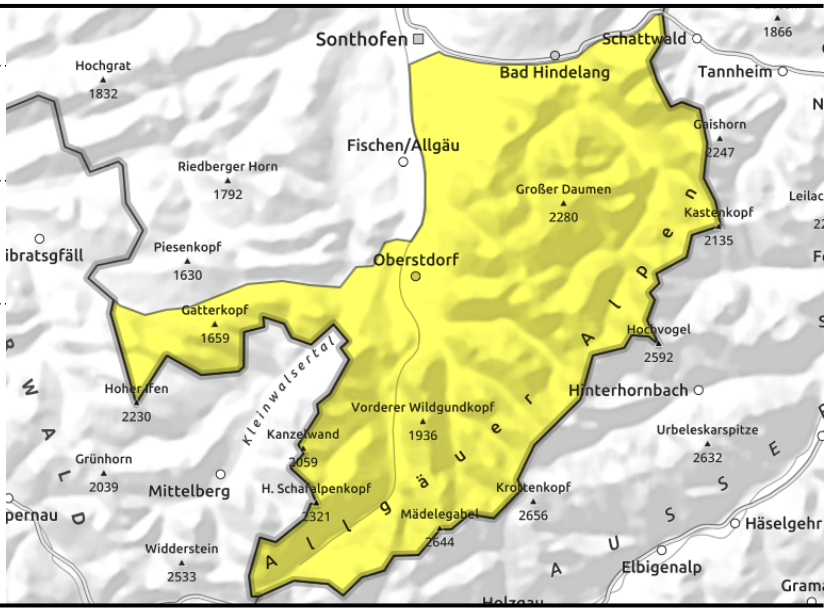
Allgäuer Hauptkamm







Isolated glide snow avalanches can grow to large size.

Avalanche danger is moderate. Main problem: snowdrifts. On north-facing slopes, medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by minimal additional loading. Avalanche prone locations mainly occur below steepening slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. The higher the altitude the bigger they become. Experienced individuals will recognize and avoid them.
In addition, the gliding snow danger persists. Avalanche prone locations occur on very steep slopes with smooth ground in all aspects. Isolated glide snow avalanches can grow to large size.
Smaller wet loose snow avalanches can also trigger naturally in steep rocky terrain, in particular due to solar radiation.

Snowpack structure

In open terrain, Foehn transports the still loose superficial snow on shady slopes and generates snowdrift accumulations in leeward zones which are deposited atop loose dry snow and partly atop surface hoar. On the sunny side, a nocturnal melt-freeze crust forms that is not capable of bearing loadings. The recent snow moistens more and more due to mild temperatures and sunshine. The old snowpack as such is stable, completely moist and wet down to the ground. There is barely any snow below 1500 m.

Outlook

Slab avalanche danger will recede slowly.

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions

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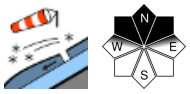
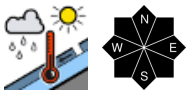
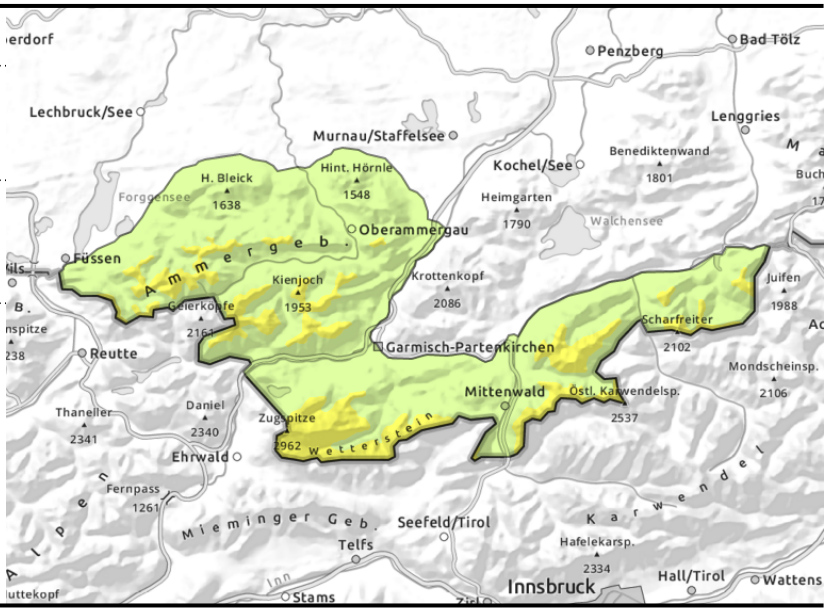
Werdenfelser Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen

forestline







In particular on the sunny side it is possible that wet loose snow and glide snow avalanches trigger naturally.

Avalanche danger above the timberline is moderate; below the timberline danger is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. On north-facing slopes, medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered even by minimal additional loading. Avalanche prone locations mainly occur below steepening slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. Experienced individuals will recognize and avoid them.
Smaller wet loose snow avalanches can also trigger naturally in steep rocky terrain, in particular due to solar radiation. Possibility of natural releases of small glide snow avalanches on smooth steep grass-covered slopes.

Snowpack structure

In open terrain, Foehn transports the still loose superficial snow on shady slopes and generates snowdrift accumulations in leeward zones which are deposited atop loose dry snow and partly atop surface hoar. On the sunny side, a nocturnal melt-freeze crust forms that is not capable of bearing loadings. The recent snow moistens more and more due to mild temperatures and sunshine. The old snowpack as such is stable, completely moist and wet down to the ground. There is barely any snow below 1500 m.

Outlook

Slab avalanche danger will recede slowly.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems

Danger ratings

Expositions