












Wind and snowfall will generate snowdrifts during the course of the day

	Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen		
	1500 m Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen		 
	Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West		 

Avalanche problems

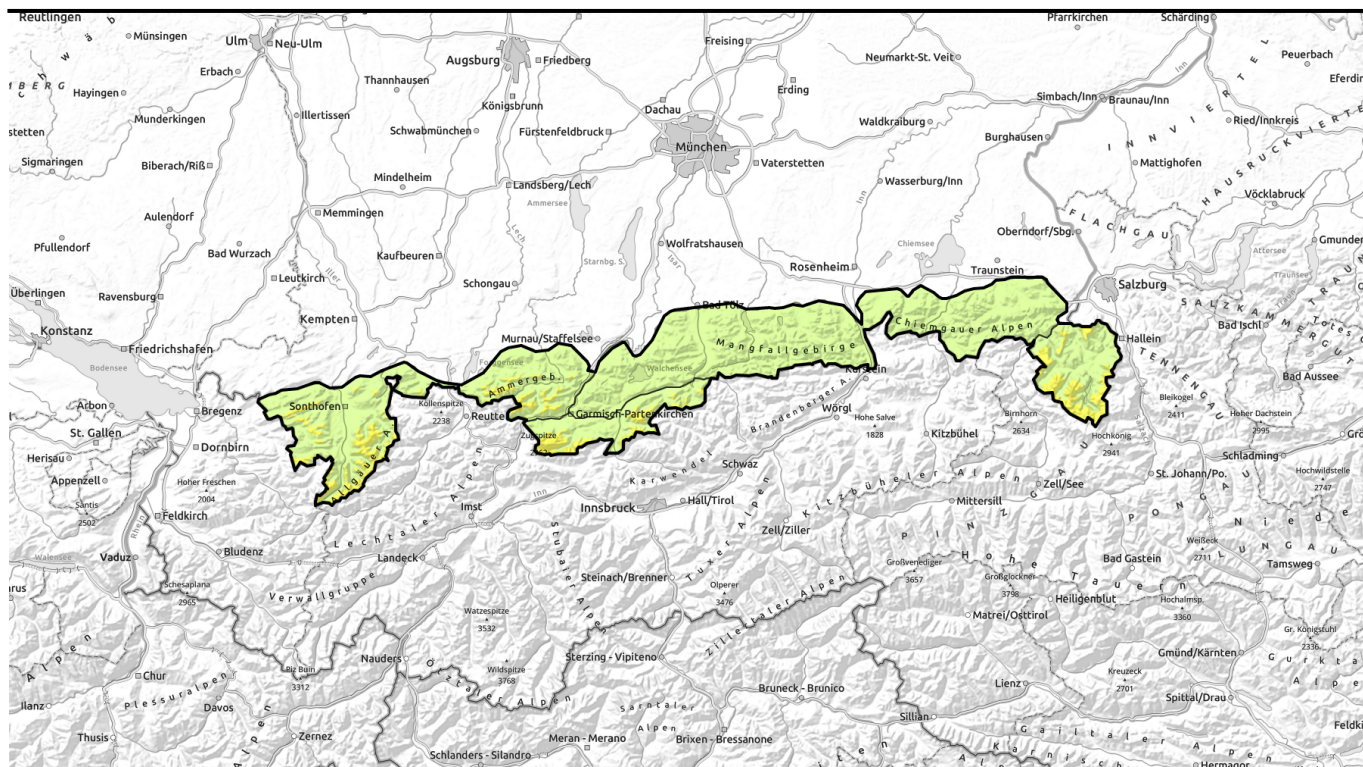


Danger ratings


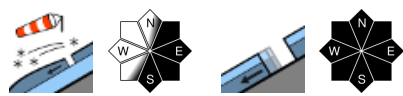

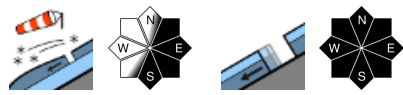

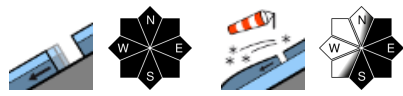


Expositions





Mit Wind und Schneefall entsteht im Tagesverlauf Tribschnee.

	Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen	
2200 m		
	Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen	
1500 m		
	Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West	

Avalanche problems



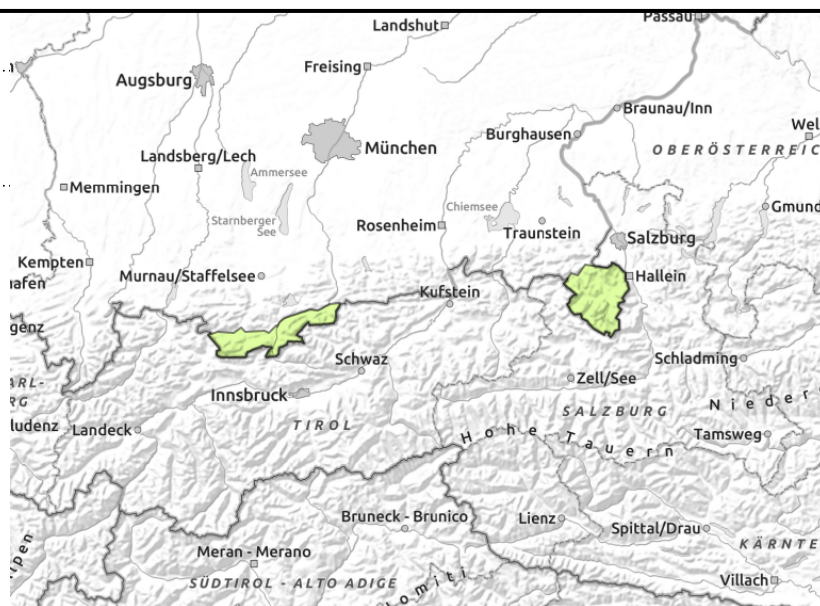
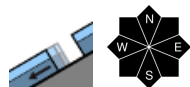
Danger ratings



Expositions



Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen



In the morning heed danger of falling on hard snowpack surface

Above 2200 m avalanche danger rises from low to moderate during the course of the day; for the rest it is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in NE/E/S aspects. Here small slab avalanches can be triggered by minimal additional loading such as a single skier. In general the danger of taking a fall outweighs the danger of being buried.

On steep smooth grassy-covered slopes. isolated small glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally.

Snowpack structure

On slopes that were exposed to sunshine during the day the snowpack will be frozen and capable of bearing loads following a mostly clear Friday night and will only soften slowly during the course of the morning. A cold front from the west will result in a clear drop in temperature and some centimeters of precipitation. Falling as snow at higher altitudes it will be transported by stormy westerly winds. Small-scale snowdrifts will accumulate whose bonding with the snowpack surface deteriorates with ascending altitude. In some places, graupel is embedded. Weak layers embedded close to the old snowpack surface are hard to trigger. Up to high altitudes the old snowpack is completely moist and wet at ground level. There is barely any snow below 1500 m, even in north-facing terrain.

Outlook

The danger of dry slab avalanches can rise somewhat on Sunday due to new snow and wind.

Avalanche problems



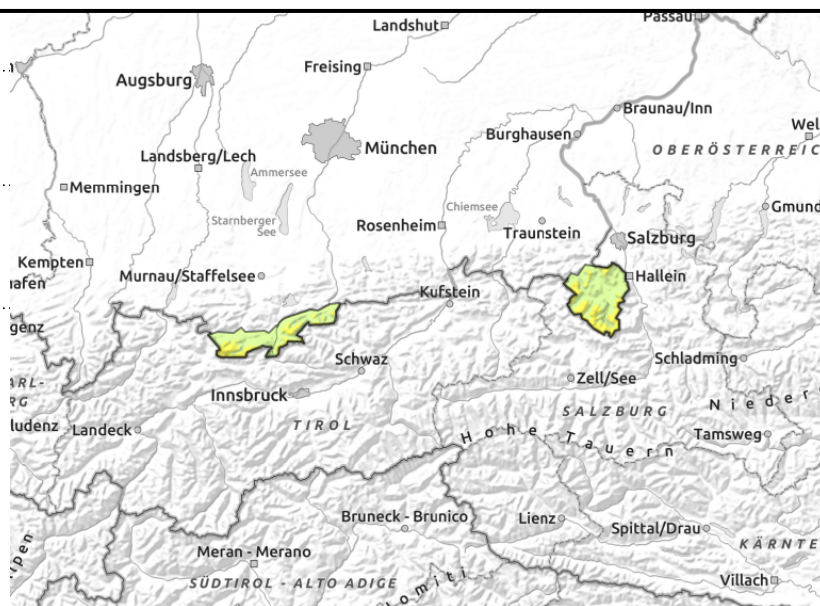
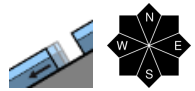
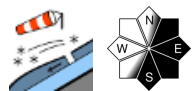
Danger ratings



Expositions



Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfeller Alpen



In the morning heed danger of falling on hard snowpack surface

Above 2200 m avalanche danger rises from low to moderate during the course of the day; for the rest it is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in NE/E/S aspects. Here small slab avalanches can be triggered by minimal additional loading such as a single skier. In general the danger of taking a fall outweighs the danger of being buried.

On steep smooth grassy-covered slopes. isolated small glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally.

Snowpack structure

On slopes that were exposed to sunshine during the day the snowpack will be frozen and capable of bearing loads following a mostly clear Friday night and will only soften slowly during the course of the morning. A cold front from the west will result in a clear drop in temperature and some centimeters of precipitation. Falling as snow at higher altitudes it will be transported by stormy westerly winds. Small-scale snowdrifts will accumulate whose bonding with the snowpack surface deteriorates with ascending altitude. In some places, graupel is embedded. Weak layers embedded close to the old snowpack surface are hard to trigger. Up to high altitudes the old snowpack is completely moist and wet at ground level. There is barely any snow below 1500 m, even in north-facing terrain.

Outlook

The danger of dry slab avalanches can rise somewhat on Sunday due to new snow and wind.

Avalanche problems



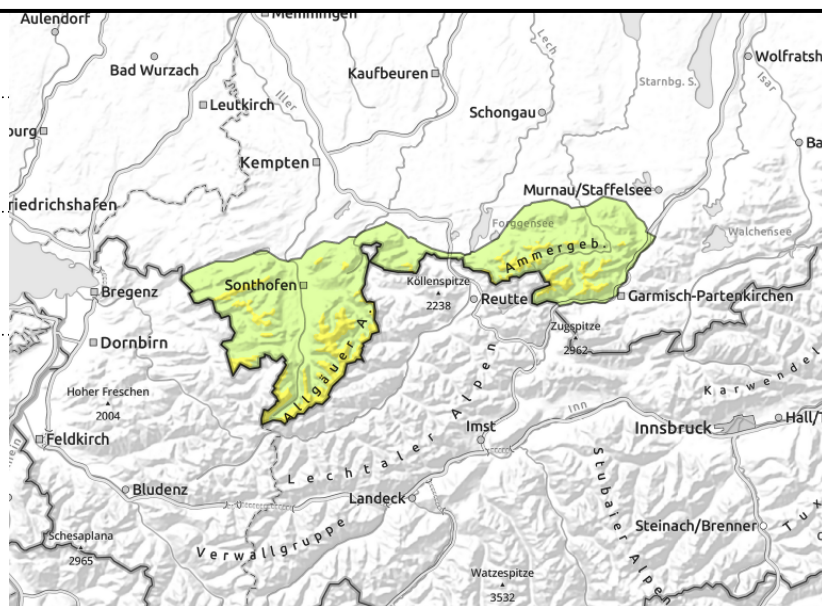
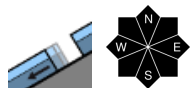
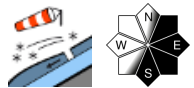
Danger ratings



Expositions



Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen



Snowdrifts at higher altitudes prone to triggering. Still possibility of gliding snow

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. Avalanche prone locations are found in steep ridgeline terrain in NE/E/S aspects. Here small to medium-sized slab avalanches can be triggered by minimal additional loading such as a single skier.

In addition glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep smooth grass-covered slopes. Releases are mostly small, but in particular on the main Allgäu crest they can be medium (in isolated cases large) sized. With the onset of precipitation as rain, wet loose snow slides can release in very steep terrain.

Snowpack structure

Following a mostly clear Friday night, the snowpack is in many places encrusted and capable of bearing loads. At intermediate altitudes the onset of precipitation as rain softens the melt-freeze crust. Above 1400 m rainfall turns fast into snowfall. Heavy westerly winds will transport the fresh snow. Small-scale snowdrifts will accumulate whose bonding with the snowpack surface deteriorates with ascending altitude. In some places, graupel is embedded. Up to high altitudes the old snowpack is completely moist and wet at ground level. Thus gliding movements are still possible. There is barely any snow below 1500 m, even in north-facing terrain.

Outlook

As a result of cooler temperatures and new snow the wet and gliding snow problem will decrease on Sunday and the danger of dry slab avalanches will increase.

Avalanche problems



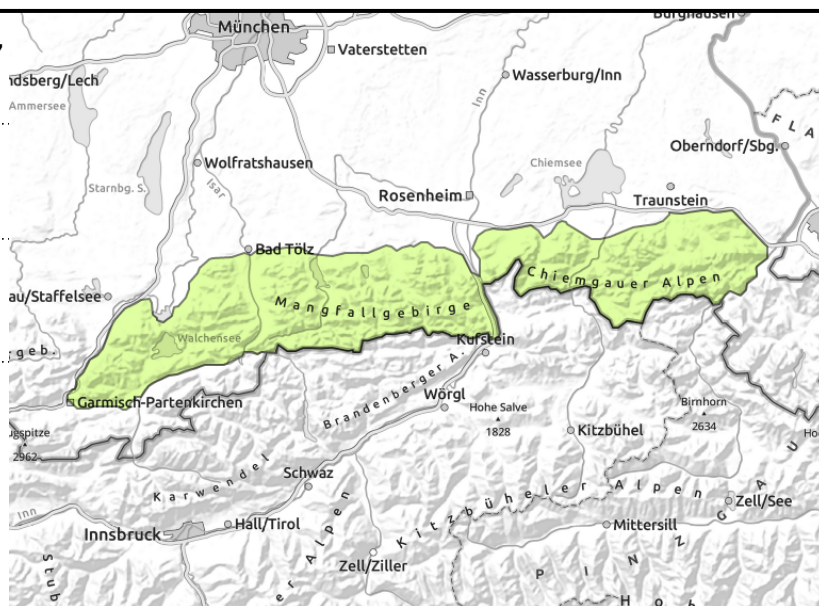
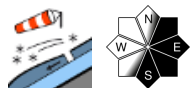
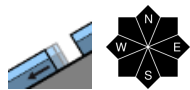
Danger ratings



Expositions



Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West



Danger of taking a fall on hard snowpack surface

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: gliding snow. Isolated glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on smooth grass-covered slopes in all aspects. The avalanches tend to be small. In places snowdrifts can in addition be triggered as small slabs by a single skier in steep ridgeline terrain in NE/E/S aspects. Beware the dangers of taking a fall.

Snowpack structure

Following a mostly clear Friday night the snowpack surface is in many places frozen and softens only slowly during the course of the morning. A cold front from the west will result in a clear drop in temperature and some centimeters of precipitation. Falling as snow at higher altitudes it will be transported by heavy westerly winds. Small-scale snowdrifts will accumulate whose bonding with the snowpack surface deteriorates with ascending altitude. In some places, graupel is embedded. The old snowpack does not contain any significant weak layers, is completely moist and wet at ground level. There is barely any snow below 1500 m, even in north-facing terrain.

Outlook

The danger of dry slab avalanches can rise somewhat on Sunday due to new snow and wind.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

