







## Fresh snowdrift accumulations easy to recognize

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  | 2000 m Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfeller Alpen   |  |
|  | Allgäuer Hauptkamm   |  |
|  | Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Bayerische Voralpen West, Ammergauer Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge |  |

### Avalanche problems



### Danger ratings

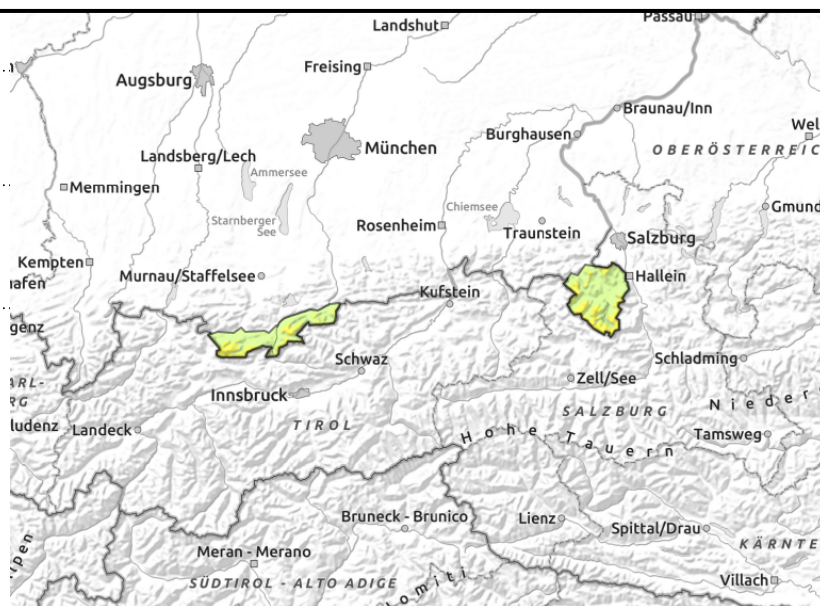
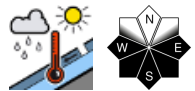
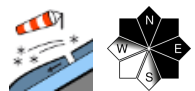


### Expositions





**Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfelser Alpen**



**Danger zones increase as day unfolds in high altitude zones**

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E facing slopes, behind discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, releases small-to-medium sized. Slabs can be triggered by 1 person, e.g. a skier.

Solar radiation triggering mostly small loose-snow avalanches in steep rocky terrain naturally. In isolated cases small glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

Monday night will have often clear skies, a thin melt-freeze crust can form. On high shady slopes the snow is still dry. Southerly winds will generate new snowdrift accumulations, deposited atop soft layers and prone to triggering, which increases with ascending altitude. The uppermost layers of the snowpack below a melt-freeze crust are still triggerable. Older snowdrifts are generally well bonded with the old snowpack. Due to warmth and radiation the snow is moistening, losing its bonding, can release as a loose-snow avalanche. The old snowpack is compact and stable, thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground. At low altitudes the slopes are nearly bare of snow.

**Outlook**

Mild temperatures and rainfall will place the wet-snow problem in the foreground at mid-week. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

**Avalanche problems**



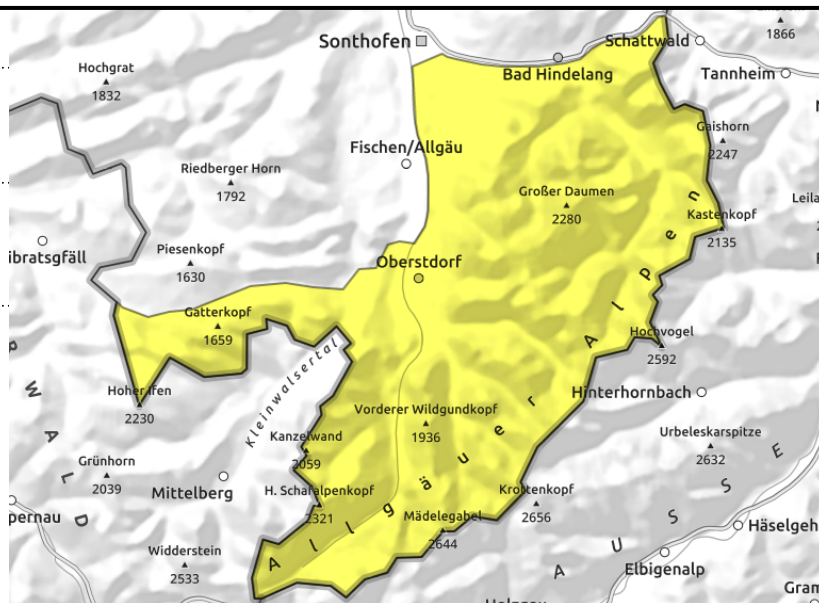
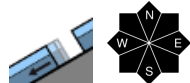
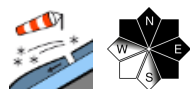
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



## Allgäuer Hauptkamm



## At high altitudes danger zones increasing as the day unfolds

Avalanche danger is moderate. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E facing slopes, behind discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, releases small-to-medium sized. Slabs can be triggered by 1 person, e.g. a skier.

In isolated cases small glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes, releases can be large.

Solar radiation triggering mostly small loose-snow avalanches in steep rocky terrain naturally.

### Snowpack structure

Monday night will have often clear skies, a thin melt-freeze crust can form. On high shady slopes the snow is still dry. Southerly winds will generate new snowdrift accumulations, deposited atop soft layers and prone to triggering, which increases with ascending altitude. The uppermost layers of the snowpack below a melt-freeze crust are still triggerable. Older snowdrifts are generally well bonded with the old snowpack. Due to warmth and radiation the snow is moistening, losing its bonding, can release as a loose-snow avalanche. The old snowpack is compact and stable, thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground. At low altitudes the slopes are nearly bare of snow.

### Outlook

Mild temperatures and rainfall will place the wet-snow problem in the foreground at mid-week. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

### Avalanche problems



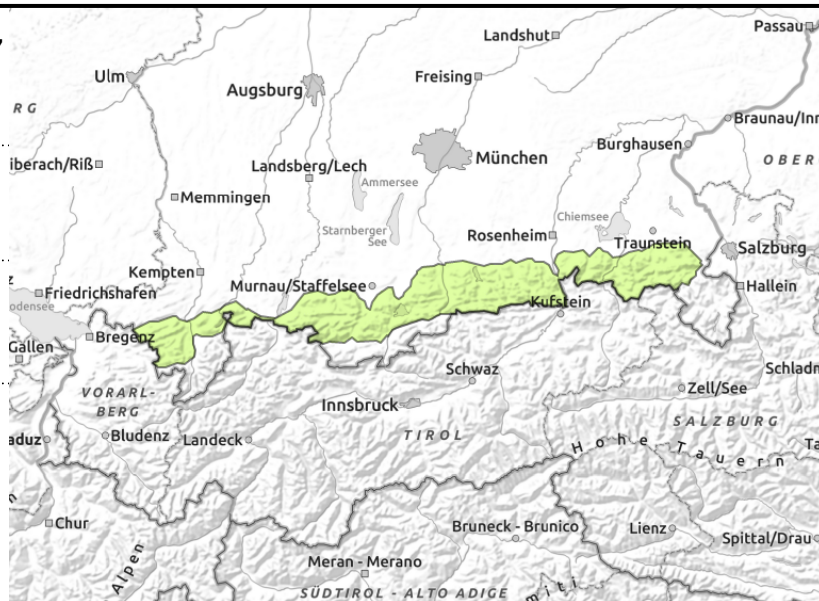
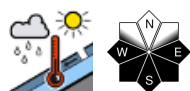
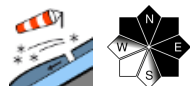
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



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



## Beware dangers of taking a fall in case of small avalanche releases

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: small snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/SE facing slopes, behind discontinuities in the terrain and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls, releases small-to-medium sized. Slabs can be triggered by 1 person, e.g. a skier. Solar radiation triggering mostly small loose-snow avalanches in steep rocky terrain naturally, possibly medium sized in regions such as Werdenfels where recent snowfall has been heavy. In isolated cases small glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes.

### Snowpack structure

Monday night will have often clear skies, a thin melt-freeze crust can form. On high shady slopes the snow is still dry. Southerly winds will generate new snowdrift accumulations, deposited atop soft layers and prone to triggering, which increases with ascending altitude. The uppermost layers of the snowpack below a melt-freeze crust are still triggerable. Older snowdrifts are generally well bonded with the old snowpack. Due to warmth and radiation the snow is moistening, losing its bonding, can release as a loose-snow avalanche. The old snowpack is compact and stable, thoroughly moist, wet down to the ground. At low altitudes the slopes are nearly bare of snow.

### Outlook

Mild temperatures and rainfall will place the wet-snow problem in the foreground at mid-week. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

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

#### Avalanche problems



#### Danger ratings



#### Expositions

