







Snowdrift accumulations trigger-prone at high altitudes

	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



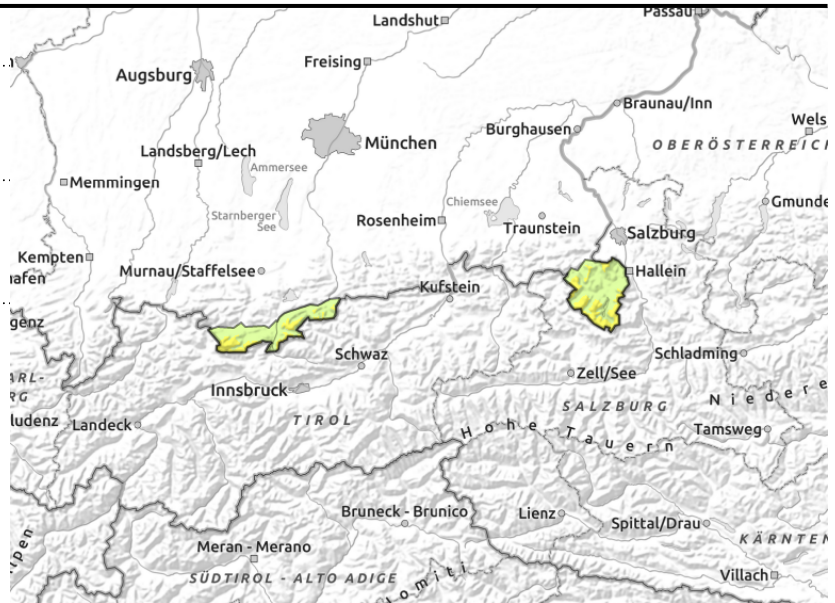
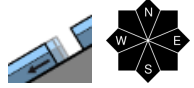
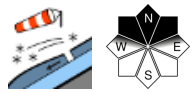
Danger ratings



Expositions



Berchtesgadener Alpen, Werdenfeller Alpen



Danger zones easy to recognize

Avalanche danger above 2000 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: snowdrifts. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on north-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.

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

Snowpack structure

Tuesday night will have often clear skies, a thin melt-freeze crust can form. On high shady slopes the snow is still dry. Southerly winds, shifting to westerly during the day on Wednesday, 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

Weather will remain variable and instable. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

Avalanche problems



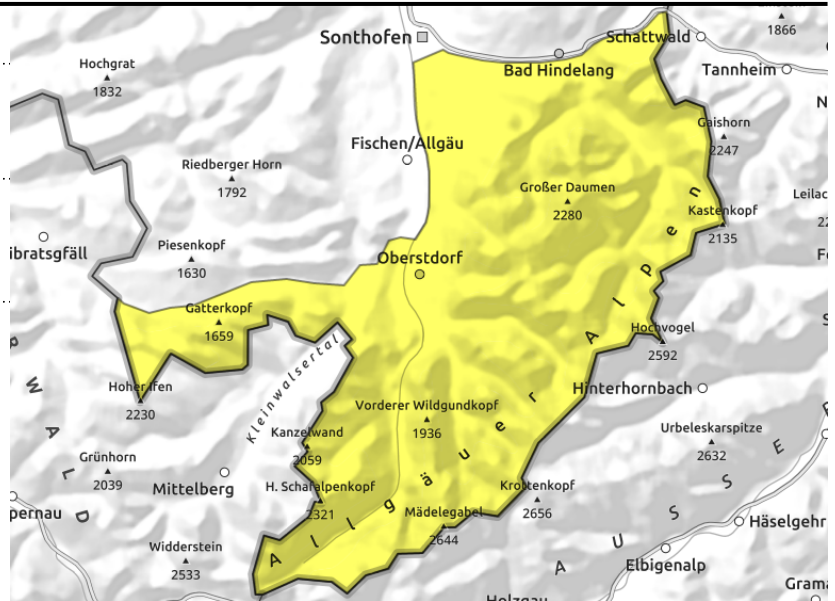
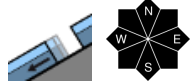
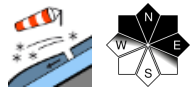
Danger ratings



Expositions



Allgäuer Hauptkamm



Gliding snow remains a danger

Avalanche danger is moderate. Main problem: snowdrift accumulations. Danger zones occur in steep ridgeline terrain on NE/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.

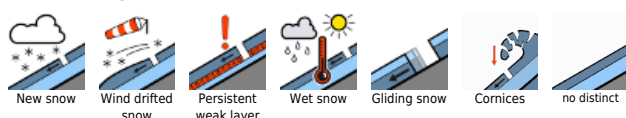
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Avalanche problems



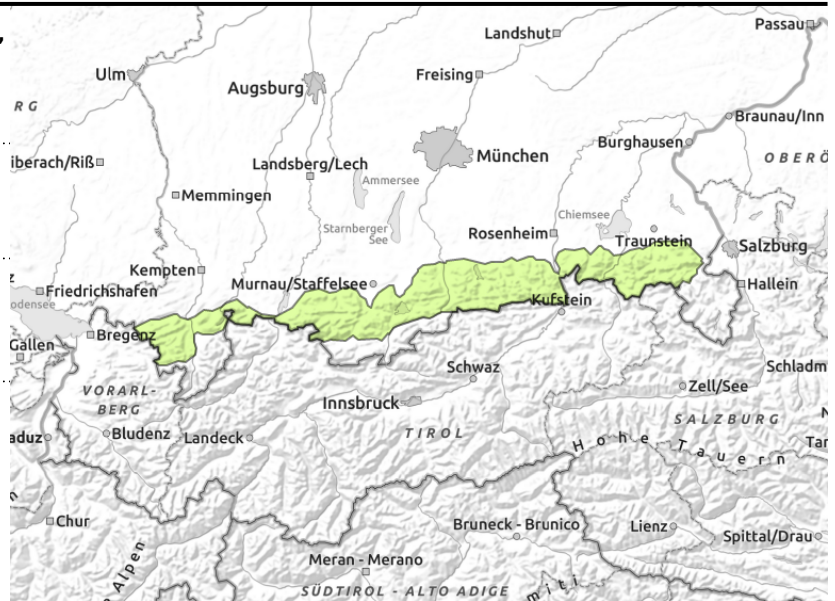
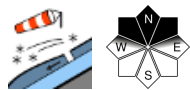
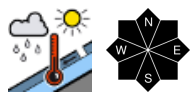
Danger ratings



Expositions



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



Very few danger zones

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: wet snow. Wet loose-snow avalanches can trigger naturally on extremely steep rocky slopes due to solar radiation and rain impact, or be triggered by skiers, releases mostly small. In isolated cases small glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes.

Small slab avalanches can be triggered by 1 person in isolated high altitude areas, Danger zones occur on steep ridgeline north-facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls. The danger of falling outweighs that of snow masses.

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Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

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