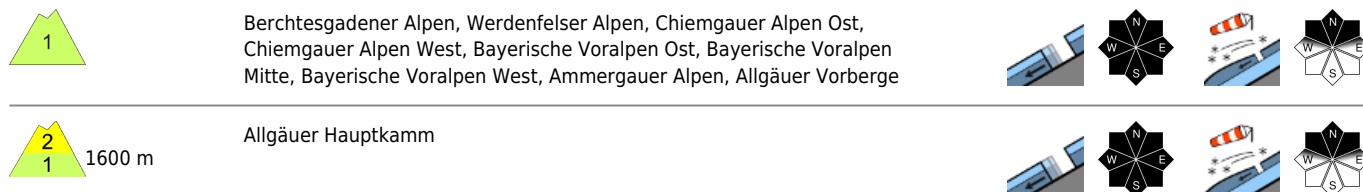


## Cooling and stabilization



### Avalanche problems



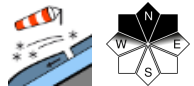
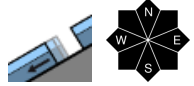
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



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



## Low avalanche danger

Avalanche danger is low. Main problem: gliding snow. On steep smooth slopes which have not yet discharged isolated small glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally. Above 2400 m, isolated snowdrifts can be problematic. Danger zones where small to medium slabs can trigger by large additional loading occur on steep north-facing slopes.

## Snowpack structure

Up to high altitudes the snowpack surfaces bears a thin melt-freeze crust in the morning. Gale strength foehn storms transport the last loose snow at high altitude, accumulating small snowdrifts which bond mostly well with the old snowpack surface. Cooler temperatures and a few centimeters of new fallen snow make the snowpack by and large stable. It is wet at the ground; therefore, the gliding snow problem persists.

## Outlook

Avalanche danger changes little.

### Avalanche problems



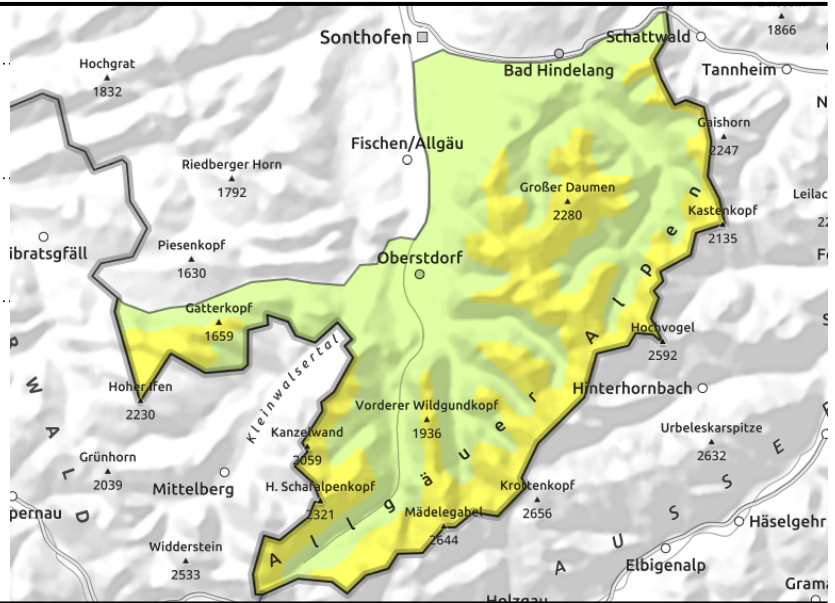
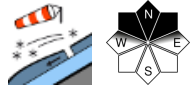
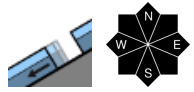
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**Allgäuer Hauptkamm**



**Isolated gliding snow avalanches can grow to large size.**

Avalanche danger above 1600 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: gliding snow. On steep smooth slopes which have not yet discharged medium-sized glide-snow avalanches can trigger naturally in all aspects, esp. at 1600-2200 m. Zones beneath glide cracks should be avoided.

At altitudes above 2400 m, isolated snowdrifts can in addition be problematic. Danger zones where small to medium slabs can trigger by large additional loading occur on steep north-facing slopes.

**Snowpack structure**

Up to high altitudes the snowpack surfaces bears a thin melt-freeze crust in the morning. Gale strength foehn storms transport the last loose snow at high altitude, accumulating small snowdrifts which bond mostly well with the old snowpack surface. Cooler temperatures and a few centimeters of new fallen snow make the snowpack by and large stable. It is wet at the ground; therefore, the gliding snow problem persists.

**Outlook**

Avalanche danger changes little.

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

**Avalanche problems**



**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**

