

Rising danger of slab avalanches



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



forestline

Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer
 Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen



Avalanche problems



New snow



Wind drifted snow



Persistent weak layer



Wet snow



Gliding snow



Cornices



no distinct

Danger ratings



1

low



2

moderate



3

considerable



4

high



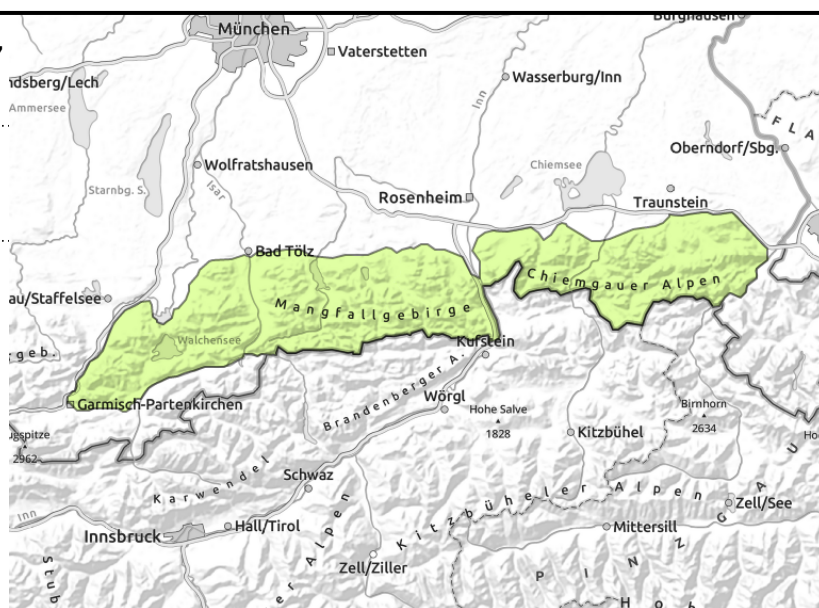
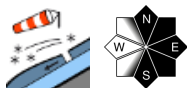
5

very high

Expositions



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



Beware falling!

Avalanche danger is low. Fresh snowdrifts are the main problem. Small snowdrift accumulations can be triggered by 1 wintersports enthusiast in steep ridgeline terrain in N-E-S aspects. Avalanche prone locations are rare. The risks of taking a fall outweigh those of being buried in snow masses.

Snowpack structure

New fallen snow is transported by heavy northwesterly wind; fresh snowdrifts are accumulated close to ridges. The new snow bonds mostly well with the old snow. Where the old snowpack still exists, it is very compact, hard frozen and stable. At lower altitudes small quantities of new snow were deposited on bare ground. The snowpack base is wet.

Outlook

Due to partly heavy precipitations the danger of dry slab avalanches will rise over the next few days.

Avalanche problems



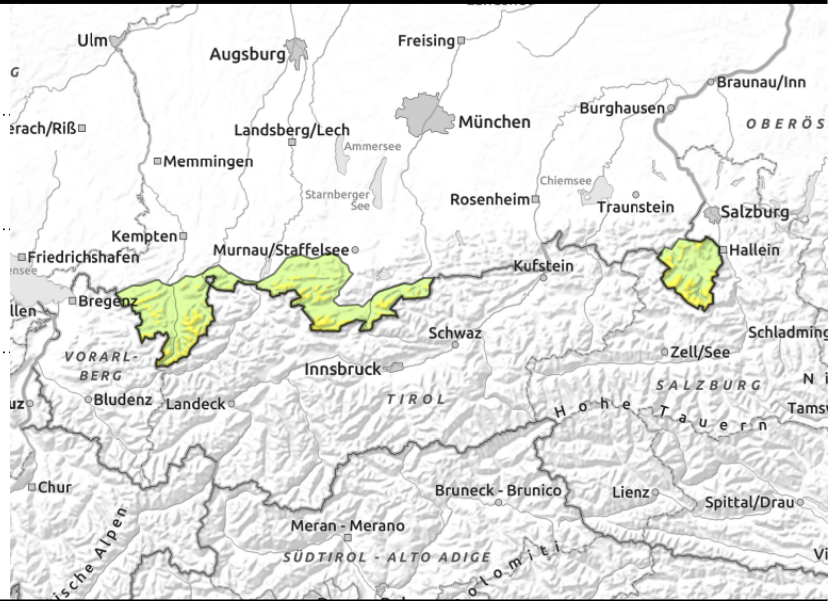
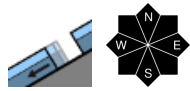
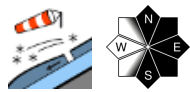
Danger ratings



Expositions



Allgäuer Hauptkamm, Werdenfeller Alpen, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Allgäuer Vorberge, Ammergauer Alpen



Avoid snowdrifts!

Avalanche danger is moderate above the treeline, below that altitude danger is low. Fresh snowdrifts are the main problem. In steep ridgeline terrain on N/E/SW facing slopes and in wind-loaded gullies and bowls small slab avalanches can be triggered even by one sole wintersports enthusiast. Frequency and size of avalanche prone locations increase with ascending altitude during the course of the day. In in places, slab avalanches can grow to medium size. In addition, isolated (mostly) small glide snow avalanches can trigger naturally on steep grass-covered slopes and rock slabs with plenty of snow.

Snowpack structure

New fallen snow is transported by heavy northwesterly wind; fresh snowdrifts are accumulated close to ridges. In places, interim layers that are prone to triggering are embedded in the snowdrift masses, such layers form while precipitations pause. Where the old snowpack still exists, it is very compact, hard frozen and stable. At lower altitudes the new snow was deposited on bare ground. The snowpack base is thoroughly wet which enables gliding movements over smooth ground.

Outlook

Due to heavy precipitations avalanche danger will continue to rise over the next few days.

Translated by Jeffrey McCabe, www.creativtrans.com

Avalanche problems



Danger ratings



Expositions

