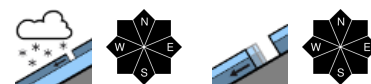


## Gliding snow is increasing at intermediate altitudes with ample snow

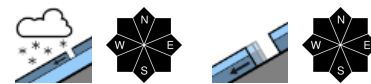


Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm



1500 m

Bayerische Voralpen Mitte, Bayerische Voralpen Ost, Chiemgauer Alpen West, Chiemgauer Alpen Ost, Berchtesgadener Alpen, Bayerische Voralpen West, Werdenfelser Alpen, Ammergauer Alpen



### Avalanche problems



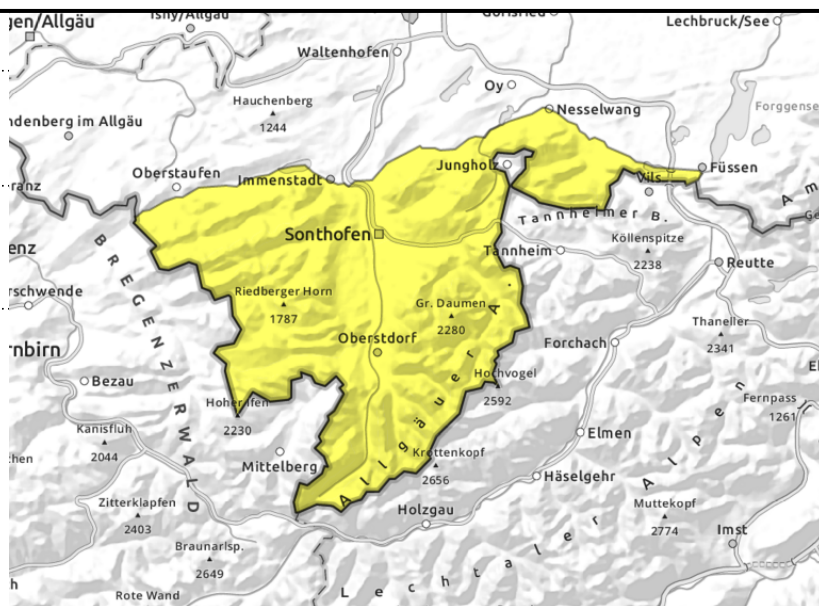
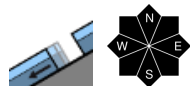
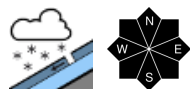
### Danger ratings



### Expositions



**Allgäuer Vorberge, Allgäuer Hauptkamm**



**Avoid zones below glide cracks**

Avalanche danger is moderate. Fresh fallen snow is the main problem: it can trigger naturally or by 1 person in all aspects as loose-snow avalanches. In steep ridgeline terrain the snow is bonded by wind impact and can be triggered by 1 person. Danger zones are difficult to recognize. Loose-snow and slab avalanches can reach medium size.

In addition, gliding snow can be problematic. On very steep grass-covered slopes in all aspects, glide-snow avalanches can release naturally, esp. where the slopes were bare of snow before the precipitation, medium sized releases possible. Glide cracks are signals of imminent danger.

**Snowpack structure**

Northerly winds can transport the loose snow during the day, snowdrifts are generated atop soft trigger-prone layers, their proneness to triggering increases with ascending altitude. Due to diffuse light the near-surface snow loses its bonding and can release as a loose-snow avalanche. The snow is settling and bonding increasingly up to high altitudes. At the base, it is wet, reinforcing gliding movements over smooth ground.

**Outlook**

On Thursday, cool. Avalanche danger levels are not expected to change significantly.

**Avalanche problems**



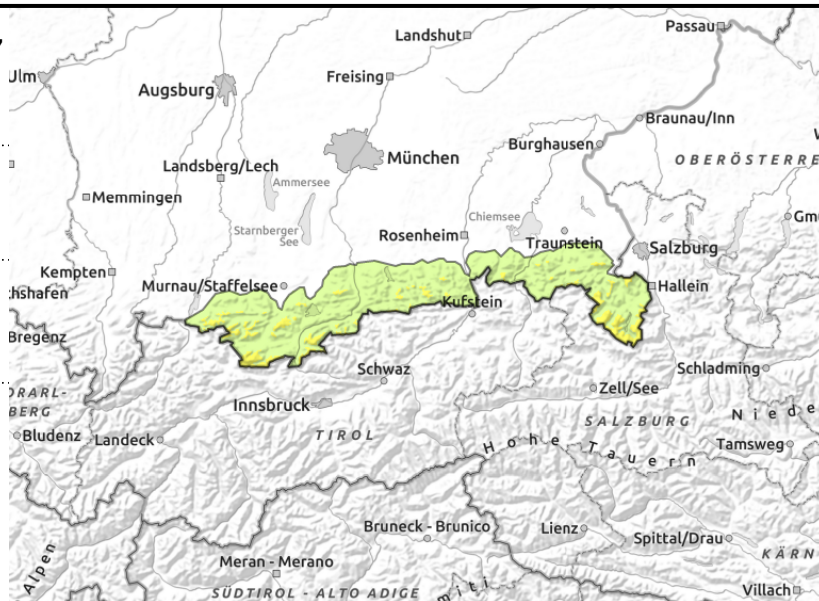
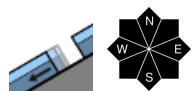
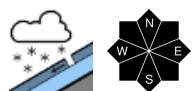
**Danger ratings**



**Expositions**



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



## Fresh snowdrifts can be generated by winds

Avalanche danger above 1500 m is moderate, below that altitude danger is low. Main problem: fresh fallen snow from the last few days, which can trigger naturally as a loose-snow avalanche, esp. on very steep slopes in all aspects, or be triggered by 1 skier. Wind-bonded snow can be triggered by 1 person. Danger zones are difficult to recognize. Loose-snow avalanches are usually small, slab avalanches can be medium-sized.

In addition, on ground which previously was bare of snow, naturally triggered small-to-medium glide-snow avalanches are possible on steep grass-covered slopes.

## Snowpack structure

Northerly winds can transport the loose snow during the day, snowdrifts are generated atop soft trigger-prone layers, their proneness to triggering increases with ascending altitude. Due to diffuse light the near-surface snow loses its bonding and can release as a loose-snow avalanche. The snow is settling and bonding increasingly up to high altitudes. At the base, it is wet, reinforcing gliding movements over smooth ground. Otherwise the snow will settle swiftly up to high altitudes.

## Outlook

On Thursday, cool. 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

