Thursday 15 January 2026

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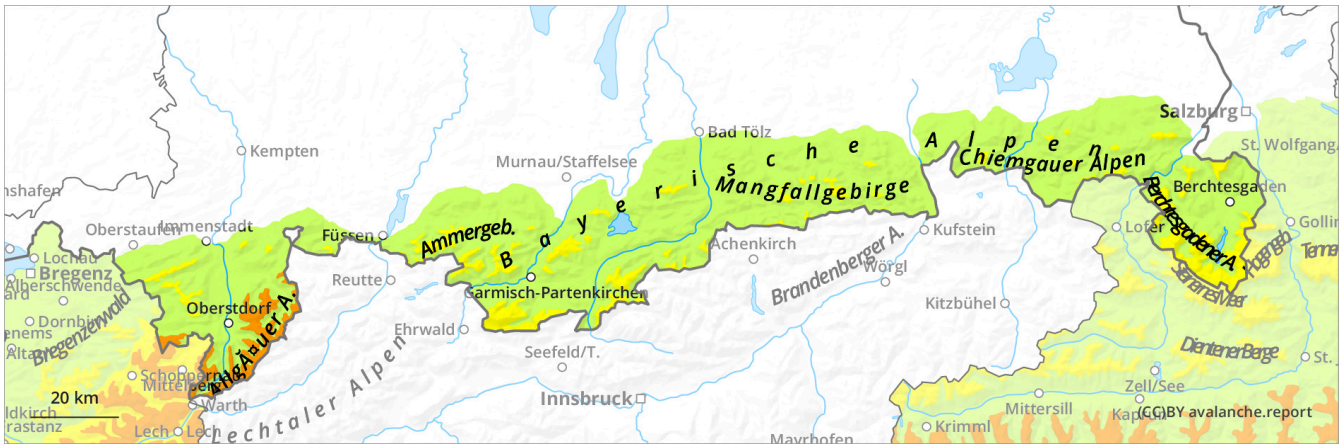
Written by Avalanche Service Bavaria
translated with DeepL

Wet and persistent weak layer problem.



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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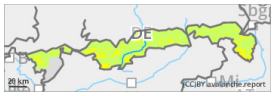
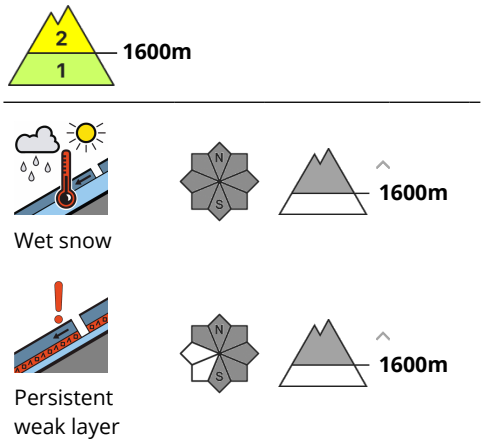
Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Moderate avalanche danger above 1600 m.

The avalanche danger is moderate above 1600 metres and low below that. The main problem is wet snow. Wet avalanches can detach themselves in very steep terrain of all aspects. At higher altitudes, wet avalanches can reach medium size.

Persistent weak layers are also problematic. Dry slab avalanches can be triggered on steep slopes in the north-west, east and south aspects as well as in gullies and bowls, especially in areas with less snow, by low additional loads. The number of avalanche prone locations increases with altitude and slab avalanches can reach medium size at high altitudes. Booming noises sometimes indicate danger.

Snowpack

Older drift snowpacks lie on soft layers or surface hoar in the upper part of the snow cover, often in the area of crusts. At high altitudes, the base of the snowpack consists of faceted crystals. In warm temperatures, the snow cover, snowpack becomes more moist and loses its binding properties. Up to high altitudes, the snow cover, snowpack is wet to the ground or at least near the surface. A melt-freeze crust forms on the surface overnight, which thaws again during the daytime changes. Snow depths are below average, especially in the east.

Tendency

Slow decline in avalanche danger.