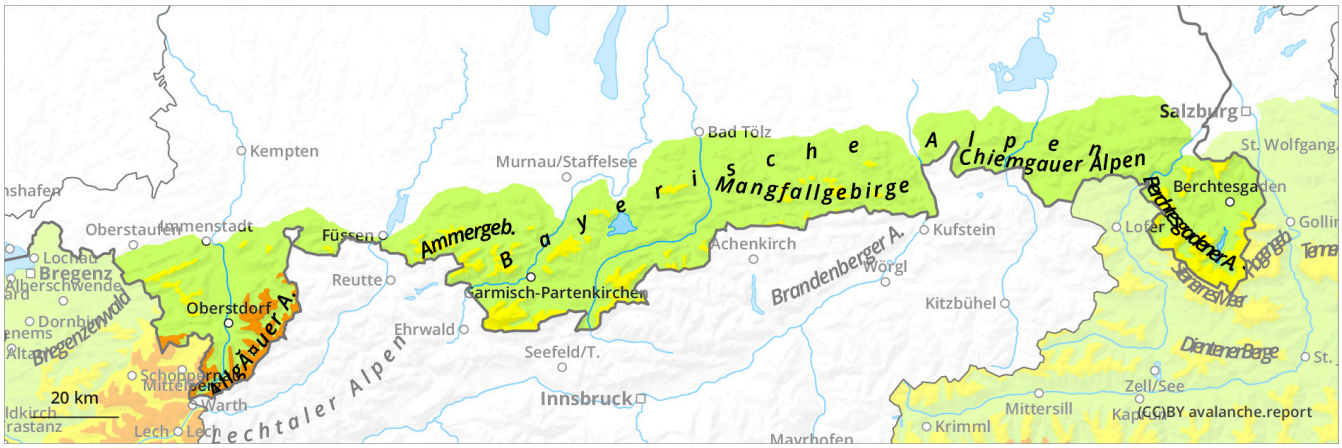
Avalanche Service Bavaria

Friday 16 January 2026

Published 15 Jan 2026, 17:00:00
Valid from 15 Jan 2026, 17:00:00 until 16 Jan 2026, 17:00:00
Written by Avalanche Service Bavaria
translated with DeepL

Weak layers remain in the persistent weak layer. Wet snow in the sun.



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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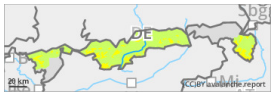
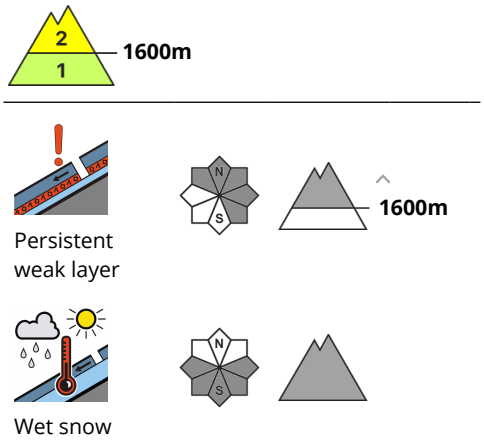
Danger Level 2 - Moderate





Snow cover tests can help to assess the problem of old snow in the terrain.

The avalanche danger is moderate above 1600 metres and low below that. The main problem at higher altitudes is a persistent weak layer. Dry slab avalanches can be triggered in some places by low additional loads. Avalanche prone locations are mainly on steep slopes with aspects from north-west to east to south-east as well as in gullies and bowls at the transition from little to much snow. The number and extent of avalanche prone locations increase with altitude. Slab avalanches can be of medium size.

Wet snow is also problematic during daytime changes. Small to medium-sized, wet avalanches can release themselves in very steep terrain, especially when exposed to sunlight.

Snowpack

Older drift snow packs lie in the upper part of the snow cover, in places on weak, built-up layers, often in the area of crusts. At high altitudes, the snowpack base consists of faceted crystals. In many places, the snow cover, snowpack is soaked through to the ground up to high altitudes. A melt-freeze crust forms on the surface overnight at mid-altitudes and on sunny slopes at high altitudes. On sunny slopes, it softens again during the daytime changes, causing the snow to lose its bond. Snow depths are below average, especially in the east.

Tendency

Slow decline in avalanche danger.