Thursday 15 January 2026

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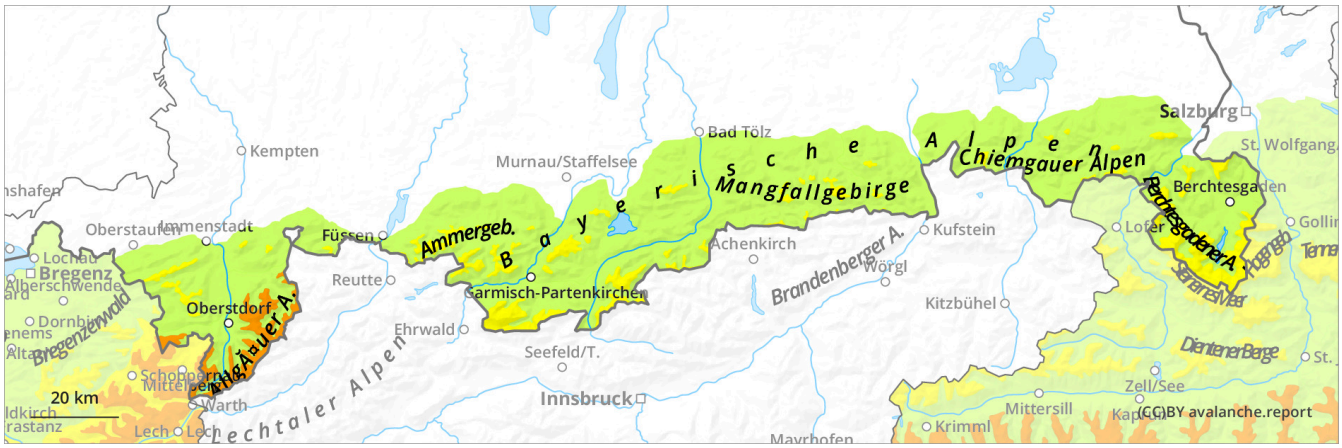
Written by Avalanche Service Bavaria
translated with DeepL

Wet and persistent weak layer problem.



1	2	3	4	5
low	moderate	considerable	high	very high

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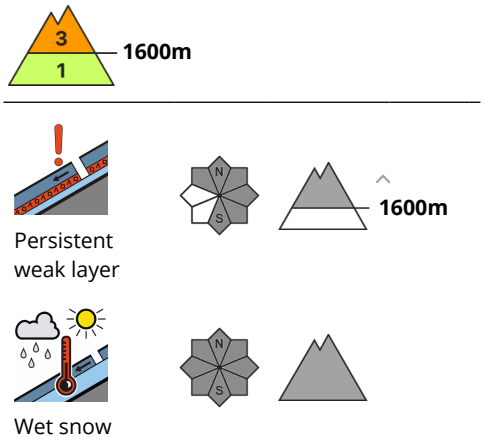
Danger Level 3 - Considerable



Significant avalanche danger above 1600 m.

The avalanche danger is considerable above 1600 metres, below that it is low. The main problem at higher altitudes is a persistent weak layer. Dry slab avalanches can be triggered on steep slopes in the north-west to east to south aspects as well as in gullies and bowls, especially in places with less snow due to low additional loads. The number of avalanche prone locations increases with altitude and slab avalanches can become large in places at high altitudes. Booming noises sometimes indicate danger.

Wet snow is also problematic. Wet avalanches can detach themselves in very steep terrain of all aspects, especially at medium altitudes (1000 m - 2000 m). At higher altitudes, extremely steep, sunlit slopes are particularly affected. Wet avalanches reach medium size.

Snowpack

Older drift snowpacks in the upper part of the snow cover, snowpacks lie on soft, angular layers or surface hoar, 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.

Tendency

Slow decline in avalanche danger.