Triglavski ledenik | Triglav Glacier

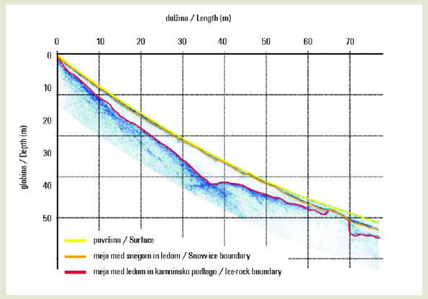
REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

Ledeniške razpoke iz leta 1923 ali 1924. (Foto: Josip Kunaver)
Crevasses in 1923 or 1924. (Photo: Josip Kunaver)

Triglavski dom na Kredarici izpod zgornjega roba Triglavskega ledenika. (Foto: Miha Pavšek)
The Triglav Lodge on Mount Kredarica seen from the upper edge of the Triglav Glacier. (Photo: Miha Pavšek)

Triglavski ledenik z Begunjskega vrha (2460 m) ob koncu 19. stoletja (levo), ko je meril okrog 40 hektarjev in leta 2017 (desno), ko je bil s površino manjšo od 1 hektarja komaj še viden. (Vir: levo – Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica; desno – foto: Miha Pavšek)
The Triglav Glacier seen from Begunje Peak (Begunjski vrh, 2,460m) at the end of the nineteenth century (left), when it measured forty hectares, and in 2017 (right), when it shrank to less than one hectare and could hardly be seen anymore.
(Sources: left, National and University Library; right, photo by Miha Pavšek)

Geodetske meritve Triglavskega ledenika leta 2017. (Foto: Nejc Trpin)
Geodesic measurements of the Triglav Glacier in 2017. (Photo: Nejc Trpin)



Georadarski prerez debeline ledu na Triglavskem ledeniku leta 2000; povprečna debelina ledu je bila 4 metre, največja pa 9,5 metrov.
(Vir: Geografski vestnik 74-1, 2002)
Ground-penetrating radar measurements of ice thickness on the Triglav Glacier in 2000; the average thickness was 4 m and the maximum was 9.5 m.
(Source: Geografski vestnik 74(1), 2002)

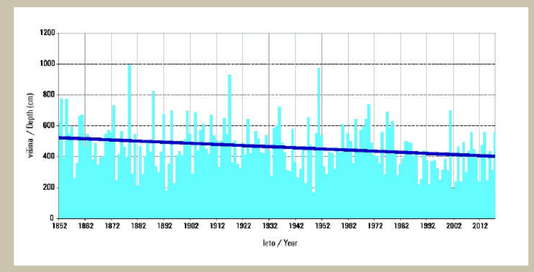
Triglavski ledenik leži na severni strani Triglava (2864 m) na nadmorski višini med 2400 in 2500 metri. Zaradi lege na jugovzhodnem robu Alp je bolj občutljiv na podnebne spremembe kot ledeniki osrednjih Alp, zato se njegova površina vztrajno krči. Iz zgodovinskih virov je razvidno, da je ledenik sredi 19. stoletja meril 40 hektarjev, ob prvih meritvah sredi 20. stoletja 15 hektarjev, v začetku tega stoletja (2003) pa je prvič meril manj kot 1 hektar, kar je manjše od velikosti nogometnega igrišča. V zadnjih desetletjih je brez ledeniških razpok in se ne premika, zato ga uvrščamo med majhne ledenike ali glacierete.
Prva omemba ledenika je povezana z zemljepisnim imenom Zeleni plaz. Ime se nanaša na zeleno barvo firnovega ledu, ki se sčasoma spremeni v ledeniški led. To so opazili že ob prvem dokumentiranem pristopu na Triglav leta 1778.
V bližini ledenika potekajo planinske poti, ki vodijo do Triglavskega doma na Kredarici, zato se pogled nanj odpira številnim obiskovalcem. Od leta 1946 sodelavci Geografskega inštituta Antona Melika ZRC SAZU redno spremljajo njegove spremembe. Meritve in dokumentiranje obsega ledenika so najdlje trajajoči raziskovalni projekt v Sloveniji. Pri tem so jim v veliko pomoč opazovalci vremena na bližnji meteorološki postaji, ki deluje od avgusta 1954.

Več o ledeniku: knjiga Triglavski ledenik (Založba ZRC, 2014), spletna Enciklopedija naravne in kulturne dediščine na Slovenskem (http://www.dedi.si/) in prek QR kode (razstava Zeleni plaz).

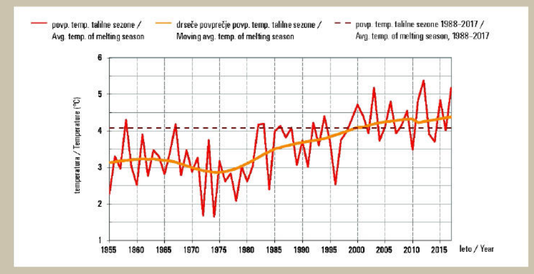
The Triglav Glacier lies on the north side of Mount Triglav (2,864 m) at an elevation between 2,400 and 2,500 meters. Because of its location on the southeastern edge of the Alps, it is more sensitive to climate change than the glaciers in the central Alps, which is why it is shrinking consistently. Historical sources show that in the mid-nineteenth century the glacier measured forty hectares. During the first measurements in the mid-twentieth century it covered fifteen hectares, and at the beginning of the twenty-first century (in 2003) its size fell below one hectare for the first time ever, making it smaller than a football field. Over the past decades it has had no crevasses and has not been moving, which is why it can be classified as a miniature glacier, or glacieret.
The glacier was first recorded under the geographical name *Zeleni plaz* 'the Green Avalanche', which refers to the green color of the firn ice, which gradually turns into glacier ice. This was already observed during the first documented ascent of Mount Triglav in 1778.
The hiking trails to the Triglav Lodge on Mount Kredarica run close to the glacier, offering visitors good views of the glacier. Researchers at the ZRC SAZU Anton Melik Geographical Institute have been regularly monitoring its changes since 1946. The measurement and documentation of the glacier's size constitute the longest-running research project in Slovenia, in which the weather observers at the nearby meteorological station, which has been in operation since August 1954, have played an instrumental role.

More information about the glacier is available in Slovenian in the volume *Triglavski ledenik* (The Triglav Glacier; ZRC Publishing House, 2014) and the Digital Encyclopedia of Slovenian Natural and Cultural Heritage (http://www.dedi.si), and information in English via the QR code on the right (the exhibition The Green Avalanche).

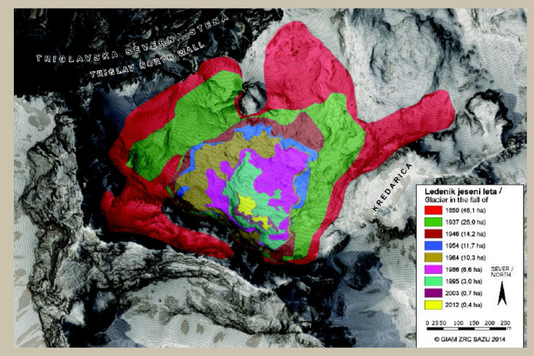
Izdelavo panoja je omogočila Zavarovalnica Triglav, d.d.
This sign was funded by Zavarovalnica Triglav, d.d.



Največje višine snežne odeje med letoma 1813 in 2018. Trend kaže postopno upadanje v zadnjih dveh stoletjih. (Vir: Triglavski ledenik, Založba ZRC, 2014)
Maximum snow-cover depth between 1813 and 2018. There has been a gradual decline over the past two centuries. (Source: Triglavski ledenik, ZRC Publishing House, 2014)



Povprečna temperatura zraka v talilni sezoni Triglavskega ledenika med majem in oktobrom narašča vse od leta 1955. (Vir: Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje)
The average air temperature during the Triglav Glacier melt season (May–October) has been increasing since 1955. (Source: Slovenian Environmental Agency)



Površina Triglavskega ledenika se vztrajno zmanjšuje že vse od sredine 19. stoletja. (Vir: Triglavski ledenik, Založba ZRC, 2014)
The Triglav Glacier has been shrinking consistently since the mid-nineteenth century. (Source: Triglavski ledenik, ZRC Publishing House, 2014)

TRIGLAVSKI NARODNI PARK

Triglavski narodni park je edini narodni park v Sloveniji. Spoznavanje naravne in kulturne pokrajine v parku je izjemno doživetje, vendar moramo pri tem upoštevati, da smo obiskovalci le gostje občutljivega okolja.

TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

Triglav National Park is the only national park in Slovenia. Its natural and cultural landscape offers an incredible experience, but please remember that this is a fragile environment that needs to be protected by everyone that visits.

WAS KORAK JE POMEMBEN
YOUR STEP MATTERS

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organizacija Združenih narodov za izobraževanje, znanost in kulturo

Julian Alps Biosphere Reserve since 2003
Man and the Biosphere Programme
Julijske Alpe Biosferno območje od leta 2003 Program Človek in biosfera

www.tnp.si