



TEMPERATURNE RAZMERE V MRAZIŠČIH KOMNE

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Izvleček

Raznoliko površje gorskih pokrajin omogoča pestro topoklimo in velike gradiente meteoroloških in klimatoloških elementov, med katere uvrščamo tudi temperaturo zraka. Mrazišča gorskega sveta kažejo zaostrene temperaturne razmere s povečanimi amplitudami, zlasti zaradi izstopajočih najnižjih temperatur. Po letu 2004 je raziskovanje mrazišč v Sloveniji dobilo nov zagon, pretekle raziskave, ki so bile osredotočene zlasti na rastne pogoje, so dobile nadgradnjo na klimatološkem področju. Neprekinjene meritve v več mraziščih, ki so jih izvajali različni raziskovalci v okviru Slovenskega meteorološkega foruma, so privedle do obsežne količine podatkov in spoznanj o temperaturnih razmerah v mraziščih, ki jih podrobneje predstavljamo v tem prispevku. Poleg novih najnižjih izmerjenih temperatur v Sloveniji se je izkazalo, da so, glede na neposredno okolico, letne povprečne temperature sredogorskih mrazišč nižje do 3 °C, povprečne najnižje pa do 7 °C. Temperature pod –30 °C se v Sloveniji v zadnjih desetletjih pojavljajo izključno v mraziščih, v sredogorju to velja tudi za temperature pod –20 °C. Najvišje temperature v mraziščih pa so zelo podobne tistim izven njih, lahko so celo nekoliko višje.

Ključne besede: gorsko podnebje, lokalno podnebje, temperaturni obrat, ekstremne temperature, Julijske Alpe

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1 UVOD

Mrazišča sodijo med topoklimatsko posebna območja z zelo veliko spremenljivostjo temperature zraka pri tleh. Velike temperaturne razlike na majhnih razdaljah se v pokrajini pogosto odražajo z različnimi rastlinskimi združbami in zato ne čudi, da so se na slovenskem med prvimi, poleg jamarjev (Hribar, 1960), mraziščem posvečali npr. gozdarji (Beck, 1906, cit. po Tarman 1992; Sedej, 1968; Martinčič, 1975; 1977) in geografi (Gams, 1972). Gams (1972) mrazišča opiše kot depresijske kraške oblike, posebno vrtače, kjer se pojavljata temperaturni in vegetacijski obrat. Martinčič (1975; 1977) definira mrazišče kot posebno življenjsko okolje, ki se od neposredne okolice loči v botaničnem, zoološkem in klimatološkem smislu. V geografskem terminološkem slovarju (Kladnik, Lovrenčak, Orožen Adamič, 2005) je mrazišče opisano kot »vrtača, draga, uvala, v kateri se tako dolgo in pogosto zadržuje mrzel zrak, da se njegov vpliv odraža v rastlinski pasovitosti. To so kotline ali kraška polja, kjer se useda hladen zrak in se pomladanske pozebe redno pojavljajo vse do konca aprila.« Tematski leksikon geografije (Kladnik, 2001) pa mrazišče opiše kot globel, za katero sta značilna temperaturni in rastlinski obrat.

Omenjene definicije mrazišč se nanašajo na kombinacijo temperaturnih in rastlinskih lastnosti, pri čemer so slednje posledica dolgotrajnosti in izrazitosti prvih. Izkazalo se je, da so mrazišča vedno povezana s temperaturnim obratom, niso pa nujno povezana z rastlinskim obratom. Mlajša definicija mrazišča (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Ogrin, Sinjur, Ogrin, 2006) se posveča zgolj temperaturnim razmeram in mrazišče opiše kot območja, kjer so temperature zraka pogosto nižje od okolice. Najnovejša definicija mrazišča je opredelitev Trošta (2008), ki je v sodelovanju s sodelavci Slovenskega meteorološkega foruma izpopolnil definicijo iz leta 2005 in mrazišča opredelil kot območja, kjer se v jasnih in mirnih nočeh temperatura spusti precej nižje kot v okolici na podobni nadmorski višini.

Novejše definicije se nanašajo na mrazišča, kjer ne prihaja nujno do rastlinskega obrata, a ga ne izključujejo. Razloga, da v mrazišču ni rastlinskega obrata, sta lahko dva: temperaturni obrati so kratkotrajni in/ali neizraziti (npr. kraška polja, alpske doline) ali pa gre za mrazišča, ki so na območjih, kjer rastlinstvo ne uspeva (npr. zaledeneli kraterji, z ledom zapolnjene krnice, visokogorje s prenizkimi temperaturami ...). Tako vidimo, da se je opredelitev mrazišča postopno iz rastlinsko-klimatološke opredelitve razširila v klimatološko-meteorološko posebnost, z rastlinskim obratom ali brez.

Proučevanje mrazišč se je v nekaterih alpskih državah začelo že v prvi polovici 20. stoletja. Trošt (2008), ki je v svoji raziskavi o mraziščih na Komni opravil tudi pregled proučevanj mrazišč, kot najzgodnejše navaja raziskave v Avstriji v 30. letih 20. stoletja v mrazišču Grünloch, kjer iz leta 1932 poročajo o doslej najnižji izmerjeni temperaturi v Alpah, in sicer $-52,7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (The Grünloch Experiment, 2008). Tam so raziskave nadaljevali tudi v 50. letih 20. stoletja (Sauberer, Dirmhirn, 1954; 1956;

Steinacker in sod., 2007). Mrazišče Grünloch je bilo v 80. letih 20. stoletja pravi raziskovalni poligon, avstrijskim raziskovalcem pa se je pridružil tudi Whiteman s svojo ekipo iz ZDA (Whiteman in sod., 2004). Eckart (2008; cit. po Trošt, 2008) je raziskoval tudi razmere v drugih avstrijskih mraziščih. V Nemčiji so se raziskave okrepile od 80. let 20. stoletja, ko so omenjena zlasti mrazišča Funtensee in Albstadt - Degerfeld (Trošt, 2008). Funtensee velja za najhladnejše mrazišče v Nemčiji z minimalno izmerjeno temperaturo $-45,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Funtensee – Nationalpark Berchtesgaden, 2008). Iz Švice je poznano zlasti mrazišče Glatalp v kantonu Schwyz, kjer za 7. 2. 1991 poročajo o izmerjeni temperaturi $-52,1^{\circ}\text{C}$ (EBS, Vernetzt ..., 2023). Kasneje se je oblikovala skupina proučevalcev mrazišč, v kateri je zelo aktiven Vogt s sodelavci. Meritev ne opravljajo le v Glatalpu, temveč še na številnih drugih lokacijah (Kaltluftseen in der Schweiz, 2023). V Italiji je z meritvami v 90. letih 20. stoletja začel Renon s sodelavci, lokacije meritev pa so iz Alp razširili tudi na gorska območja južne in srednje Italije (Trošt, 2008).

Izven alpskega sveta velja v naši okolici omeniti še raziskave na Madžarskem, kjer sta Bacz in Zolony že leta 1934 izvedla meritve v vrtačah gorovja Bükk, z meritvami pa so nadaljevali tudi v letih 1953 in 1961 (Gams, 1972). V Dinarskem gorstvu so člani Slovenskega meteorološkega foruma in Oddelka za geografijo FF UL okoli leta 2010 opravljali nekajletne meritve v mraziščih Črne gore na območju Orjena, Sinjajevine in Durmitorja. V okviru teh raziskav so v mrazišču Valoviti do na Durmitorju izmerili najnižjo temperaturo v Črni gori doslej (Ogrin in sod., 2018). Rastlinskim posebnostim mrazišč na območju Orjena sta se posvetila Cikovac in Hölzle (2018).

Poznane so tudi raziskave mrazišč v ZDA (Whiteman, 1982; Whiteman in sod., 1989a; 1989b; 1999). V mrazišču Peter Sinks v zvezni državi Utah so Clements in sod. (1999) izmerili -56°C .

V Sloveniji je bilo področju mrazišč posvečenega že veliko raziskovalnega truda. Podrobnejši pregled raziskav mrazišč je opravil Trošt (2008). Ugotovimo lahko, da sta proučevanje mrazišč zaznamovali dve obdobji. Iz starejšega obdobja (do 70. let 20. stoletja) izpostavimo dela Sedeja (1968), Petkovška, Gamsa in Hočvarja (1969), Gamsa (1972; 1974; 1996; 2004) in Martinčiča (1977). Po letu 2004 nastopi mlajše obdobje proučevanja mrazišč, kjer se je v okviru Slovenskega meteorološkega foruma, Gozdarskega inštituta Slovenije in Oddelka za geografijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani oblikovala nova skupina raziskovalcev, ki so se v glavnem ukvarjali s klimatologijo mrazišč in manj z ekološkimi razmerami. Število raziskav, objav in proučevanih območij je v tem obdobju močno naraslo, izpostaviti pa gre prispevke M. Ogrina (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Ogrin, 2007; Ogrin in sod., 2012), D. Ogrina (Ogrin in sod., 2012), Debevc (2016), Trošta (2008), Vertačnika in Sinjurja (Vertačnik, Sinjur, 2013; Sinjur, Ogrin, 2006; Ogrin in sod., 2006; Ogrin, Ogrin, Sinjur, 2007), Zebec (2010), Ortarja (2011) ter Pintač (2018). Raziskave so se iz Dinarskih pokrajin razširile na Alpske, Predalpske ter tudi Obsredozemske, težišče raziskav pa je potekalo na sredogorski planoti Komna v Julijskih Alpah. Slovenski raziskovalci so raziskovali

tudi mrazišča v tujini, zlasti na območju Dinarskega gorstva Črne gore (Ortar in sod., 2010; Ogrin in sod., 2018). Leta 2020 je bila opravljena celovita študija klimatologije mrazišč na Komni, ki je obsegala analizo meritev v obdobju 2006–2018 (Svetlin, 2020). V prispevku bomo predstavili ključne klimatološke poteze mrazišč na Komni (slika 1), ki so rezultat večletnih meritev in obdelave podatkov ter odkrivajo doslej malo znano topoklimatsko specifičnost sredogorskih mrazišč.

2 METODOLOGIJA MERITEV IN OBDELAVA PODATKOV

2.1 Meritve

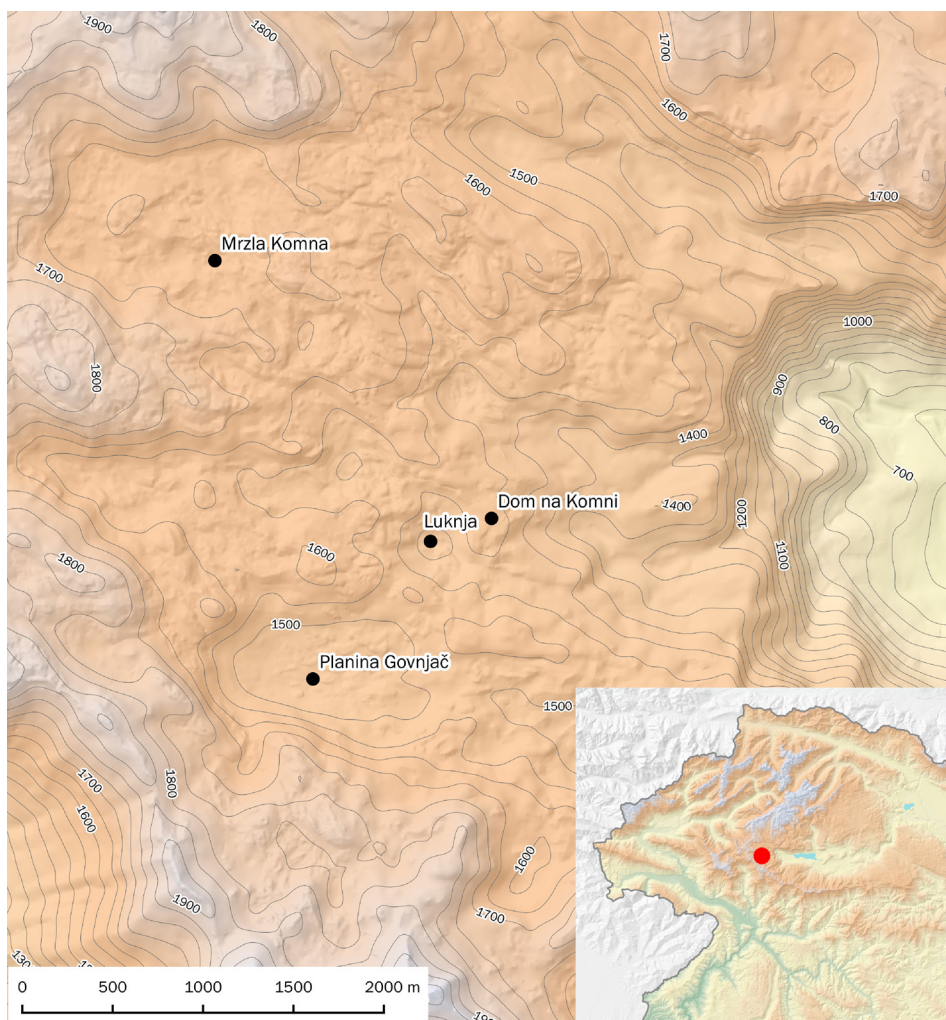
Potencial raziskovanja mrazišč na Komni je v novejšem obdobju med prvimi opazil profesor meteorologije T. Vrhovec, ki je predlagal podrobnejše meritve na tem območju, zlasti na Lepi Komni. V zimi 2004/2005 je s terenskimi maršrutnimi meritvami na Komni M. Ogrin potrdil izjemen potencial ohlajanja v mraziščih Julijskih Alp. Sistematične meritve na Komni so se začele naslednjo zimo. Prve merilne postaje so bile decembra 2005 postavljene v mraziščih na lokacijah Planina Govnjač, Luknja in Mrzla Komna (sliki 1 in 2).

Na Komni so se občasne meritve opravljale tudi v drugih mraziščih, ki pa se večinoma niso izkazala kot zanimiva za doseganje najnižjih temperatur. Sistematične meritve so zato potekale le v treh mraziščih in na referenčni postaji pri Domu na Komni, ki služi za primerjavo s temperaturnimi razmerami na planoti izven mrazišč (Dovečar in sod., 2009). Novembra 2010 se je začelo z meritvami temperature na južnem pobočju mrazišča Mrzla Komna 20 m nad dnem mrazišča in na zgornjem robu inverzne plasti na referenčnem merilnem mestu Macesen. Merilno mesto je bilo namenjeno predvsem primerjavi temperature na robu mrazišča z razmerami na dnu Mrzle Komne, meritve pa so trajale do decembra 2016. Od Leta 2020 se sistematične meritve opravljajo le še na referenčni postaji pri Domu na Komni ter v mrazišču Mrzla Komna.

Za stalne meritve temperature in shranjevanje podatkov v digitalni obliki so se večinoma uporabljali digitalni registratorji temperature, in sicer tako imenovani »gumbki« (iButton®). Temperaturni razpon delovanja teh registratorjev je od -40°C do 85°C ; natančnost meritve pri temperaturah od -10°C do 65°C znaša $\pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$; pri nižjih ali višjih temperaturah se natančnost zmanjšuje. Za bolj natančno merjenje ekstremnih vrednosti smo digitalne meritve dopolnjevali z uporabo analognih minimalnih termometrov Thermoschneider (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Pintač, 2018; Vertačnik, 2009). Minimalni termometri so bili v uporabi zaradi boljše točnosti meritev tudi pri temperaturah pod -30°C , saj je njihov razpon odstopanja $\pm 0,3^{\circ}\text{C}$; z njimi lahko izmerimo tudi temperature globoko pod -40°C , česar digitalni

registratorji ne omogočajo. Slabost minimalnih termometrov v primerjavi z registratorji je, da izvemo le najnižjo doseženo temperaturo od zadnjega odčitavanja, ne pa tudi časa, ko je bila zabeležena, niti poteka temperature in dinamike ohlajanja. Kombinacija minimalnih termometrov in digitalnih registratorjev se je izkazala kot najboljša rešitev glede na materialne zmožnosti in pogoje meritev (Ogrin, Sinjur, Ogrin, 2006).

Slika 1: Širše in ožje območje meritev s prikazom reliefa in lokacij merilnih mest na Komni.



Vir podatkov: GURS, EU-DEM, 2019. Avtor: D. Svetlin.

Minimalni termometri in digitalni registratorji, s katerimi se je opravljalo meritve na Komni, so bili na dveh merilnih mestih nameščeni v vremenski hišici, drugje pa v posebej izdelanih sevalnih zaklonih (sevalnih ščitih). Zakloni termometre ščitijo pred direktnim Sončevim sevanjem ter drugimi vremenskimi vplivi in s tem zagotavljajo čim bolj točne meritve. Vremenska hišica od konca novembra 2009 stoji le na referenčni postaji pri Domu na Komni, od začetka julija 2006 do prenehanja meritev decembra 2016 je stala tudi v mrazišču Luknja. Na drugih merilnih mestih so bili postavljeni sevalni zakloni, posebej izdelani za digitalne registratorje ter za minimalne termometre (preglednica 1) (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Trošt, 2008).

Meritve temperatur v gorskem okolju so specifične v primerjavi s tistimi v nižinah. Razlog je v oddaljenosti od nadzora in večji izpostavljenosti zaostrenim vremenskim razmeram, ki lahko vplivajo na kakovost meritev. Zlasti to velja za padavinske dogodke pozimi, ko se pojavita debelo ivje ali žled, ki odeneta instrumente v ivnato–ledeni oklep, kar vpliva na izmerjeno temperaturo. Težava je tudi zagotavljanje nespremenjene višine meritev nad tlemi, saj pozimi zaradi odsotnosti opazovalca ni mogoče sproti odmetavati novega snega ali snega, ki ga pogosto nanaša veter. Zaradi bojazni, da snežna odeja prekrije merilne naprave, smo jih pred zimo dvignili na višino 3–5 m od tal, kar je tudi vplivalo na kakovost meritev, saj je bila relativna višina med zimo postopno vse nižja, skladno s kopičenjem snežne odeje, nato pa spomladi vnovič postopno vse večja. Če je snežna odeja dosegla merilne naprave oziroma se jim zelo približala, smo iz neposredne okolice sneg odmetali, da so bili vnovič vsaj 2 m nad snežno odejo.

Slika 2: Pogled iz mrazišča Mrzla Komna proti severozahodu (foto: D. Svetlin).



Preglednica 1: Osnovne značilnosti merilnih mest na Komni.

| Merilno mesto | Značilnost mikrolokacije | Nadmorska višina (m) | Začetek meritev | Prenehanje meritev | Način meritev |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| Dom na Komni | referenca (zunaj mrazišča) | 1524,4 | 22. 9. 2006 | še potekajo | meteorološka hišica od novembra 2009, prej sevalni zaklon |
| Mrzla Komna | dno mrazišča | 1593,6 | 10. 12. 2005 | še potekajo | sevalni zaklon |
| Planina Govnjač | dno mrazišča | 1449,3 | 10. 12. 2005 | 19. 2. 2016 | sevalni zaklon |
| Luknja | dno mrazišča | 1426,5 | 12. 12. 2005 | 16. 12. 2016 | meteorološka hišica od julija 2006, prej sevalni zaklon |
| Macesen | referenca (rob mrazišča) | 1614,2 | 5. 11. 2010 | 16. 12. 2016 | sevalni zaklon |

2.2 Urejanje podatkov in klimatološka analiza

Analiza temperaturnih podatkov s Komne je potekala v več fazah. Najprej smo iz podatkovne baze članov Slovenskega meteorološkega foruma (SMF) pridobili podatke z vseh merilnih mest na območju Komne, ki imajo daljše nize meritev. To so mrazišča Mrzla Komna, Luknja in Planina Govnjač ter referenčni merilni mesti Dom na Komni in Macesen. Kljub dolgoletnim nizom podatkov so se meritve na posameznih merilnih mestih izvajale v različnih časovnih obdobjih, zato so glavne klimatološke analize temperature skrčene na desetletno obdobje 2006–2015, saj so za to obdobje večinoma na voljo podatki z vseh merilnih mest, razen Macesna. Za merilna mesta Dom na Komni, mrazišče Mrzla Komna ter meteorološko postajo na Voglu (Arhiv ARSO, 2019) (za primerjavo), so bile zaradi razpoložljivosti podatkov narejene tudi statistike za obdobje 2006–2018.

V prvi fazi urejanja podatkov so bili za posamezno merilno mesto izvzeti nizi surovih podatkov od začetka do konca meritev. Za vsak dan z meritvami so bili pri vseh merilnih mestih iz 15-minutnih intervalov obravnavani ključni podatki, in sicer temperatura ob 7., 14. in 21. uri ter najvišja in najnižja dnevna temperatura. Termiski podatki so bili v nadaljevanju uporabljeni za izračun povprečne dnevne temperature po standardni klimatološki formuli, medtem ko so bili s pomočjo dnevni ekstremov določeni značilni temperaturni dnevi glede na temperaturo in dnevne temperaturne amplitude.

Ker je bilo v surovih nizih podatkov precej napak in obdobj z manjkajočimi podatki, je bilo treba temperaturne nize najprej urediti. Za izločanje izmerkov, ki so

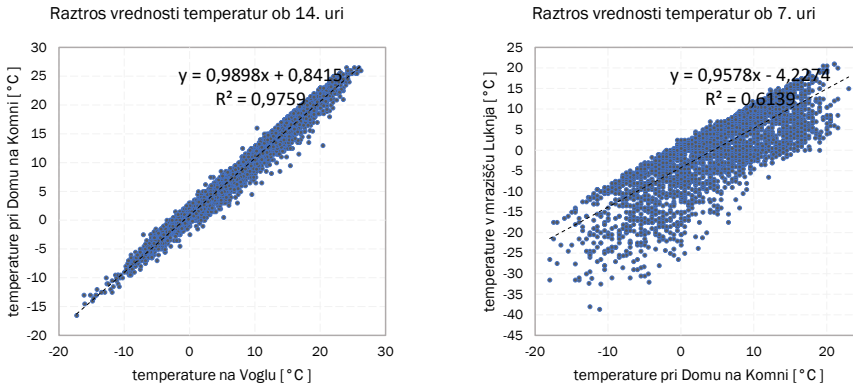
najverjetneje napačni, je bil zasnovan postopek kontrole podatkov na temelju meritev okoliških uradnih meteoroloških postaj na Voglu in Kredarici ter na temelju primerjav med posameznimi merilnimi mesti (slika 3). Glavni namen odkrivanja in izločanja napak v podatkih je bil predvsem odstranitev previsokih vrednosti temperature zraka v dnevnem času zaradi Sončevega obsevanja. Sevalni zakloni namreč kljub njihovemu namenu preprečevanja vplivov neposrednega Sončevega obsevanja na izmerjeno temperaturo niso najboljši. V času najmočnejšega Sončevega sevanja glede na raziskavo Vertačnika in Sinjurja (2013) največja razlika v izmerjeni temperaturi zraka med zaklonom in meteorološko hišico dosega do +3 °C; v povprečju so v dneh z največjo temperaturno amplitudo razlike od 1 °C do 1,5 °C. Poleg previsokih dnevnih izmerkov zaradi neposrednega Sončevega sevanja so se v podatkih pojavljala odstopanja tudi v primeru jutranjih oziroma najnižjih dnevnih vrednosti temperature zraka. Pri tem je šlo zlasti za posledice poškodb sevalnega zaklona ali meteorološke hišice (npr. zlomljen nosilec zaklona, prevrnjen zaklon) ali zasutje s snegom.

Med kontrolo podatkov smo ugotovili, da v celotnih nizih podatkov za posamezno merilno mesto (obdobja od 6 do 13 let) manjka med 4 in 12 % terminskih vrednosti ali dnevnih ekstremov; še dodatnih 2–9 % izmerkov je glede na okoliška merilna mesta in uradno postajo ARSO na Voglu najverjetneje nepravilnih. Za izračun klimatoloških statistik brez podatkovnih vrzeli smo manjkajoče in nepravilne meritve nadomestili z ocenami oziroma interpoliranimi vrednostmi. Uporabili smo linearni regresijski model obstoječih podatkov z največjo linearno povezanostjo in povprečno razliko med dnevnimi ekstremi in terminskimi izmerki. Za ocenjevanje manjkajočih vrednosti so bili podatki v primeru mrazišč, kjer je bila linearna odvisnost v primerjavi z referenčnim merilnim mestom precej slabša, razdeljeni v štiri skupine glede na povprečje dnevnega temperaturnega hoda na vseh merilnih mestih, kar je bilo uporabljeno kot približek različnih vremenskih tipov (npr. radiacijski ali advekcijski tip vremena). Z delitvijo na skupine glede na značilne vremenske tipe se je izboljšala pojasnjevalna moč regresijskih modelov, kar je omogočilo boljše ocene za manjkajoče podatke.

Rezultat preverjanja podatkov ter nadomeščanja nepravilnih in manjkajočih izmerkov so bili prečiščeni podatkovni nizi za vsa merilna mesta brez manjkajočih vrednosti. Najdaljše nize podatkov sta imeli merilni mesti Mrzla Komna in Dom na Komni, skupaj 13 let (2006–2018); dve leti manj podatkov je bilo na voljo za mrazišče Luknja (2006–2016) ter tri leta manj za Planino Govnjač (2006–2015). Za merilno mesto Macesen so bili podatki na voljo za 6 let (2011–2016).

Iz prečiščenih in dopoljenih podatkovnih nizov so bile za vsako merilno mesto izračunane temperaturne značilnosti mrazišč, razlike med posameznimi mrazišči ter razlike med mrazišči in okolico.

Slika 3: Razsevni grafikon temperature ob 14. uri za podatkovna niza Dom na Komni in Vogel (levo) ter ob 7. uri za podatkovna niza Luknja in Dom na Komni (desno). Linearna povezanost podatkov je pri slednjem slabša, zato je šibka tudi pojasnjevalna moč regresijskega modela, ki pojasnjuje le 61 % variance temperature v mrazišču Luknja. Na desnem grafikonu so dobro razvidne tudi velike razlike v jutranji temperaturi med mraziščem in okolico, ki so odvisne predvsem od vremenskih razmer. V primerih adveksijskega tipa vremena je namreč linearna povezanost zelo dobra. Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019.



3 TEMPERATURNE ZNAČILNOSTI MRAZIŠČ NA KOMNI

Rezultati klimatološke analize (preglednica 2) temperature zraka v mraziščih Komne nam razkrivajo mikroklimo posameznih kotanj. Za mrazišča smo sicer vedeli, da se v njih pogosto pojavlja temperaturni obrat in se temperatura zraka ob ustreznih razmerah lahko spusti bistveno nižje kot v okolici, a je bilo manj znanega o tem, kako pogost in izraziti je ta pojav, v kolikšni meri vpliva na podnebne poteze mrazišč ter kakšne so razlike med mrazišči in okolico ne le v meteorološkem, pač pa tudi v klimatološkem smislu.

Klimatološke značilnosti temperature v mraziščih na Komni in razlike glede na temperaturne razmere v okolici nam razkrivajo letna in mesečna povprečja temperature ter izpeljanih temperaturnih kazalnikov za celotno obdobje meritev. Rezultati pričakovano kažejo na precejšnje razlike med mrazišči in okolico. Za primerjavo med mrazišči Mrzla Komna, Luknja in Planina Govnjač smo upoštevali obdobje 2006–2015, saj so bili za to obdobje večinoma na voljo podatki iz vseh treh mrazišč.

Preglednica 2: Temperature značilnosti merilnih mest na Komni in meteorološke postaje ARSO Vogel v obdobju 2006–2015.

| Spremenljivka | Vogel | Dom na Komni | Luknja | Mrzla Komna | Planina Govnjač |
|--|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| povprečna letna temperatura zraka (°C) | 5,3 | 5,0 | 2,5 | 2,3 | 2,7 |
| povprečna letna najvišja dnevna temperatura (°C) | 8,9 | 9,3 | 8,7 | 8,8 | 8,5 |
| povprečna letna najnižja dnevna temperatura (°C) | 2,4 | 1,6 | -3,7 | -4,7 | -3,6 |
| absolutno najvišja temperatura (°C) | 28,2 | 28,0 | 28,0 | 28,0 | 28,5 |
| absolutno najnižja temperatura (°C) | -19,8 | -20,0 | -39,7 | -49,1 | -41,0 |
| povp. letno število dni z najnižjo temp. < 0 °C | 136,7 | 135,4 | 209,9 | 225,3 | 207,7 |
| povp. letno število dni z najvišjo temp. < 0 °C | 46,4 | 39,6 | 48,7 | 45,8 | 53,1 |
| povp. letno število dni z najnižjo temp. < -10 °C | 15,4 | 18,7 | 73,0 | 82,3 | 74,8 |
| povp. letno število dni z najnižjo temp. < -20 °C | 0,0 | 0,0 | 23,6 | 30,4 | 27,9 |
| povp. letno število dni z najnižjo temp. < -30 °C | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,9 | 5,9 | 4,5 |
| povp. letno število dni z najvišjo temp. < -10 °C | 1,3 | 1,0 | 3,3 | 3,7 | 8,3 |
| povp. letno število dni z najvišjo temp. < -20 °C | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,6 | 1,3 |
| povp. letno število dni z najvišjo temp. ≥ 25 °C | 2,8 | 4,7 | 4,1 | 3,5 | 5,2 |
| povp. letna dnevna temperaturna amplituda (°C) | 6,5 | 7,7 | 12,4 | 13,5 | 12,1 |
| abs. največja dnevna temperaturna amplituda (°C) | 17,8 | 20,0 | 34,8 | 41,5 | 34,5 |
| povp. letno število dni s temp. amplitudo < 10 °C | 331,8 | 254,4 | 139,6 | 130,4 | 151,8 |
| povp. letno število dni z dnevno temp. amplitudo > 20 °C | 0,0 | 0,0 | 44,7 | 72,6 | 48,6 |
| povp. letno število dni z dnevno temp. amplitudo > 30 °C | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,2 | 5,5 | 1,4 |

Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

3.1 Povprečne temperature zraka

Preglednica 3: Povprečne mesečne temperature merilnih mest na Komni in meteorološke postaje ARSO Vogel v obdobju 2006–2015.

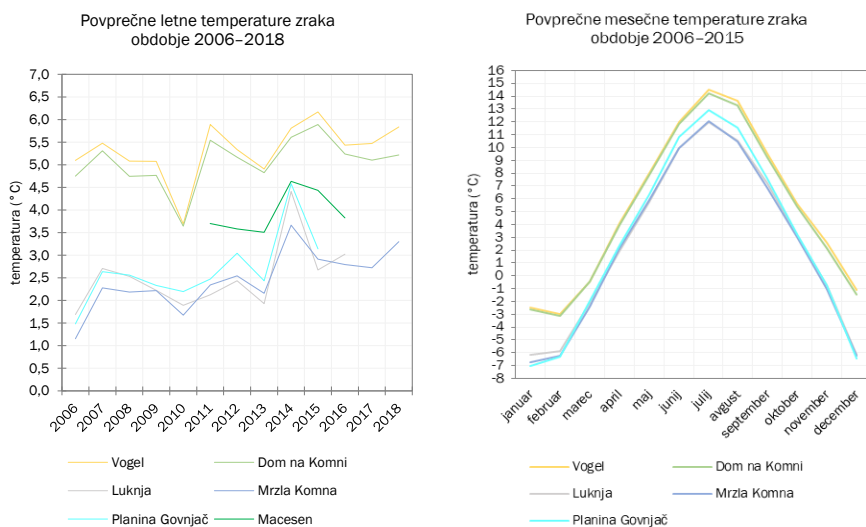
| Mesec | Vogel | Dom na Komni | Luknja | Mrzla Komna | Planina Govnjač |
|-----------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| januar | -2,5 | -2,6 | -6,2 | -6,7 | -7,0 |
| februar | -3,0 | -3,1 | -5,9 | -6,2 | -6,3 |
| marec | -0,4 | -0,4 | -2,1 | -2,4 | -2,0 |
| april | 4,1 | 3,9 | 1,9 | 2,2 | 2,4 |
| maj | 8,0 | 7,9 | 5,8 | 5,9 | 6,3 |
| junij | 12,0 | 11,8 | 10,0 | 9,9 | 10,9 |
| julij | 14,5 | 14,2 | 11,9 | 12,0 | 12,9 |
| avgust | 13,7 | 13,3 | 10,6 | 10,5 | 11,5 |
| september | 9,5 | 9,2 | 7,2 | 6,9 | 7,6 |
| oktober | 5,6 | 5,4 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 3,2 |
| november | 2,6 | 2,2 | -0,8 | -1,0 | -0,7 |
| december | -1,1 | -1,5 | -6,2 | -6,3 | -6,5 |

Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

Povprečna letna temperatura zraka v obdobju 2006–2015 je bila na merilnem mestu pri Domu na Komni 5,0 °C, medtem ko je bila na uradni meteorološki postaji ARSO Vogel na podobni nadmorski višini 5,3 °C. Povprečna temperatura okrog 5 °C tako predstavlja splošno temperaturo reliefno odprtega površja na nadmorski višini približno 1500–1550 m na območju Komne in severnega dela grebena Spodnjih Bohinjskih gora. V primerjavi z obema referenčnima merilnima mestoma so povprečne letne temperature v mraziščih Komne za okrog 2,5 °C nižje kljub podobni nadmorski višini. Povprečna letna temperatura zraka (preglednica 2, slika 4 levo) je najnižja v mrazišču Mrzla Komna (1594 m), in sicer 2,3 °C, sledi mrazišče Luknja (1427 m) z 2,5 °C ter Planina Govnjač (1450 m) z 2,7 °C. Razlike so torej na letni ravni zelo majhne. Mrazišče Luknja je bilo v štirih letih v povprečju hladnejše od mrazišča Mrzla Komna. Mrazišče Planina Govnjač ima najvišje povprečne temperature, le v dveh letih pa malenkost nižje od Luknje. Pri povprečnih mesečnih temperaturah (preglednica 3, slika 4 desno) so razlike med Mrzlo Komno in Luknjo majhne, pri čemer je temperatura v Mrzli Komni skoraj vse mesece za nekaj desetink nižja kot v Luknji. Največja razlika se pojavi januarja, in sicer 0,5 °C, medtem ko je Planina Govnjač tedaj najhladnejša, saj je temperatura še za 0,3 °C nižja kot v Mrzli Komni.

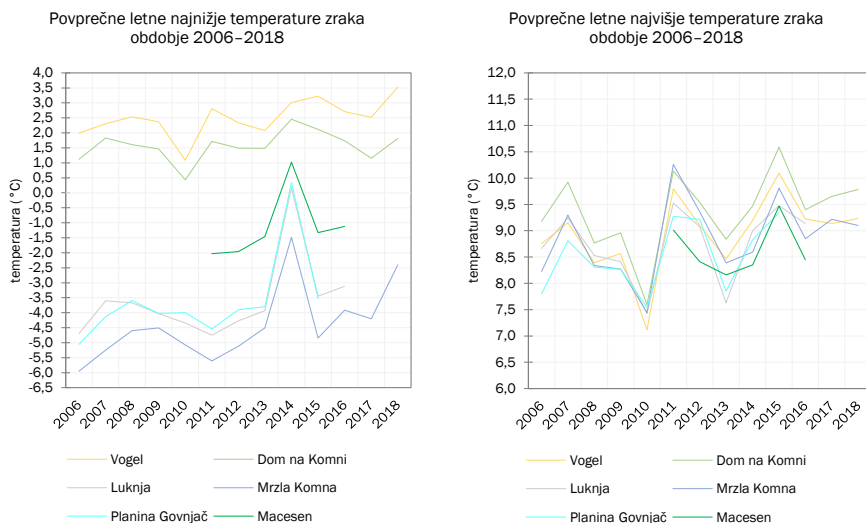
Zanimivo je tudi to, da je Planina Govnjač v vseh treh zimskih mesecih najhladnejša (a razlika ne preseže $0,3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), kar je posledica trdovratnega temperaturnega obrata v tem mrazišču, saj je zelo zaprto, zlasti na južnem robu, kjer ga zapira greben Spodnjih Bohinjskih gora. V preostanku leta je to mrazišče v povprečju najtoplejše in v poletnih mesecih razlika doseže do $1,0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ glede na drugo najtoplejše mrazišče.

Slika 4: Povprečne letne temperature zraka na Voglu in merilnih mestih Komne od leta 2006 do 2018 (levo) ter povprečne mesečne temperature zraka na Voglu in merilnih mestih Komne v obdobju 2006–2015 (desno). Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.



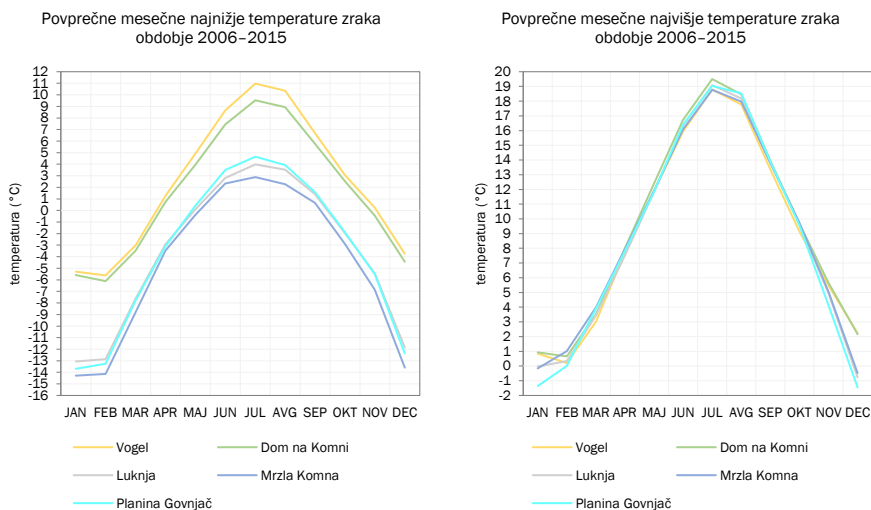
Še večje razlike med mrazišči in referenčno postajo se pojavijo pri statistikah najnižje temperature (preglednica 2, sliki 5 in 6 levo), saj je letno povprečje v vseh mraziščih globoko pod lediščem ter za $5,2$ do $6,3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ nižje od reference pri Domu na Komni, kjer znaša $1,6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. V Mrzli Komni je letno povprečje najnižje. Povprečna najnižja temperatura je tam za stopinjo Celzija nižja kot v drugih dveh mraziščih, in sicer znaša $-4,7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, kar je tudi nižje kot na naši najvišji meteorološki postaji Kredarica (2513 m). V nasprotju s povprečnimi minimalnimi temperaturami so povprečne najvišje temperature na vseh merilnih mestih približno enake, saj so odstopanja manjša od $1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (preglednica 2, sliki 5 in 6 desno). Najnižje povprečje dnevne maksimalne temperature je na Planini Govnjač ($8,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), ki je najgloblje mrazišče, najvišje pa pri Domu na Komni, in sicer $9,3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Razlike med mrazišči in okolico so največje v zimskem času, ko lahko predvsem v globljih in bolj zaprtih mraziščih temperaturni obrat vztraja tudi preko dneva, zaradi česar so najvišje dnevne temperature bistveno nižje od tistih v okolici. V primeru Planine Govnjač ta razlika lahko doseže $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Slika 5: Povprečne letne najnižje (levo) in najvišje (desno) temperature zraka po letih za obdobje 2006–2018.



Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

Slika 6: Povprečne mesečne najnižje (levo) in najvišje (desno) temperature zraka v obdobju 2006–2015.

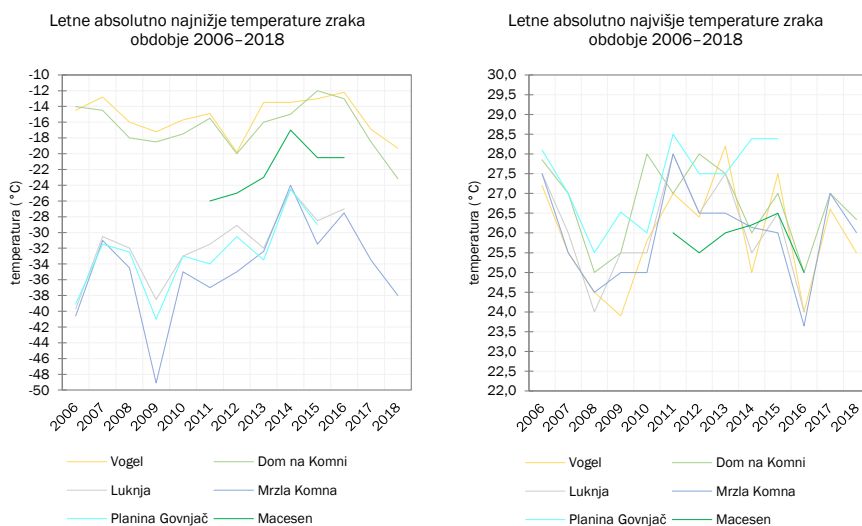


Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

3.2 Najnižje in najvišje izmerjene temperature zraka

Absolutno najnižje temperature v mraziščih so lahko v izjemnih pogojih več kot 30 °C nižje kot v okolici, medtem ko so bile absolutno najvišje temperature na vseh merilnih mestih približno enake, od 28,0 do 28,5 °C (preglednica 2, slika 7). Podatke o absolutno najvišjih temperaturah je treba kljub izvedenemu postopku kontrole jemati nekoliko z rezervo, predvsem zaradi merjenja v sevalnih zaklonih, v katerih so lahko temperature ob najmočnejšem sončnem sevanju do 3 °C višje, kot bi jih izmerili v meteorološki hišici (Vertačnik, Sinjur, 2013).

Slika 7: Letne absolutno najnižje (levo) in absolutno najvišje (desno) temperature zraka po letih za obdobje 2006–2018.



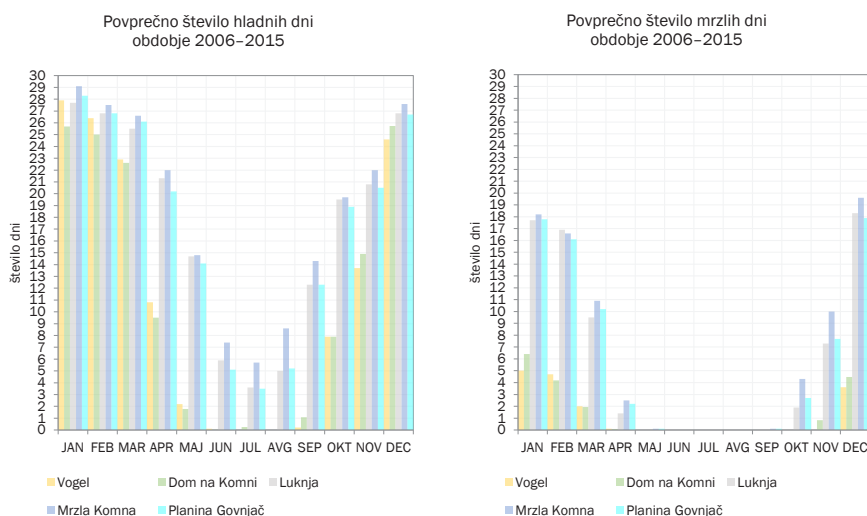
Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

3.3 Število dni z značilnimi temperaturami

Kazalniki, ki zelo dobro prikazujejo posebne podnebne poteze mrazišč v primerjavi z okolico, so število hladnih ($T_{\min} < 0\text{ °C}$) in mrzlih ($T_{\min} < -10\text{ °C}$) dni (preglednica 2, slika 8) ter število dni z najnižjo temperaturo pod -20 °C (preglednica 2). Vseh omenjenih dni je bilo v mraziščih bistveno več kot na referenčnem merilnem mestu pri Domu na Komni in na meteorološki postaji ARSO Vogel. Največje razlike se pojavijo pri številu hladnih dni, saj je teh v mraziščih glede na letno povprečje obdobja 2006–2015 za 73–90 več kot pri Domu, kjer je letno povprečje 135 hladnih dni. Mrzlih dni, ko se temperatura spusti pod -10 °C , je v mraziščih povprečno med 73 in

82 na leto, na referenčni postaji pri Domu na Komni 19, na Voglu pa zgolj 15. Dni, ko temperatura pade pod $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, na Voglu in pri Domu na Komni v obdobju 2006–2015 ni bilo, medtem ko jih je bilo v mraziščih med 24 in 30 na leto, največ v Mrzli Komni. V najhladnejšem mrazišču se letno v povprečju pojavi šest dni, ko temperatura pade pod $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; na Planini Govnjač je takšnih dni pet, v Luknji trije. V celotnem obdobju meritev je v mrazišču Mrzla Komna temperatura dvakrat padla pod $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, medtem ko se je na Planini Govnjač to zgodilo enkrat.

Slika 8: Povprečno mesečno število hladnih (levo) in mrzlih (desno) dni v obdobju 2006–2015.

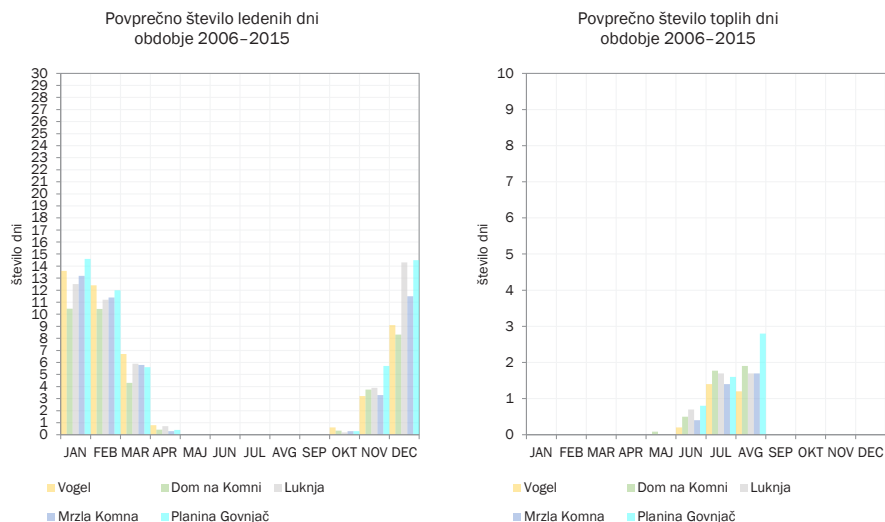


Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

Povprečno letno število ledenih ($T_{\max} < 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) dni je v mraziščih zgolj malenkost večje kot pri Domu na Komni in podobno kot na Voglu (preglednica 2, slika 9 levo); razlike med merilnimi mesti ne presegajo 13 dni. Največ jih je na Planini Govnjač, in sicer 53. V največjem in najglobljem mrazišču je povprečno tudi največ primerov, ko najvišja dnevna temperatura ostane pod $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (8 dni) ali pod $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1 dan).

Tople dneve ($T_{\max} > 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) na območju Komne beležimo skoraj vsako leto (preglednica 2, slika 9 desno); razlike v njihovem pojavljanju med mrazišči in okolico so zelo majhne. Povprečno letno število toplih dni na območju Komne se giblje od 4 do 5; na Voglu so takšni dnevi trije. Najpogosteje so bili topli dnevi zabeleženi julija in avgusta (povprečno od 1 do 3); občasno se pojavijo tudi junija.

Slika 9: Povprečno mesečno število ledenih (levo) in toplih dni v obdobju 2006–2015.



Vir podatkov: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO, 2019.

3.4 Dnevna temperaturna amplituda

Dnevi s temperaturno amplitudo nad 30 °C so tudi v mraziščih Komne redki (preglednica 2). Po številu dni občutno prevladuje mrazišče Mrzla Komna, kjer jih je na leto povprečno šest; v mrazišču Luknja in Planina Govnjač je le en takšen dan. V celotnem obdobju meritev je bilo skupaj v Mrzli Komni 73, na Planini Govnjač 14 in v mrazišču Luknja 12 dni s temperaturno amplitudo več kot 30 °C. Največ jih je bilo v povprečju zabeleženih januarja in februarja, nekaj manj marca, kar dokazuje, da so v teh mesecih v mraziščih temperaturne amplitude največje.

3.5 Inverzni temperaturni gradient

Glede na podatke desetletnega obdobja iz treh mrazišč na podnebne razlike med posameznimi mrazišči najbolj vplivata njihova globina in reliefna izoblikovanost kotanje. Ugotovljena je bila povezava med globino in temperaturnim gradientom povprečne letne temperature v kotanji, saj se gradient padca povprečne temperature v mrazišču zmanjšuje z večanjem globine mrazišča. Ob upoštevanju predpostavke, da je padec temperature od roba do dna mrazišča linearen, ima največji inverzni temperaturni gradient povprečne letne temperature najplitvejše mrazišče Mrzla Komna,

kjer ta znaša $0,6 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/10 \text{ m}$. Podatek je za obdobje 2011–2016, ko so bile na voljo tudi meritve z roba mrazišča (merilno mesto Macesen). Najmanj povprečna letna temperatura z globino pada v najglobljem mrazišču Planina Govnjač, kjer inverzni temperaturni gradient doseže $0,32 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/10 \text{ m}$.

Slika 10: Mrazišče Mrzla Komna pozimi (foto: M. Ogrin).



4 RAZPRAVA

Značilnost mrazišč Komne niso zgolj precej nižje temperature v jasnih in mirnih nočeh, temveč, če se osredotočimo na temperaturne razmere na dnu mrazišča, tudi hladnejše podnebje. To vključuje opazno nižje povprečne letne temperature in še bolj povprečne letne najnižje temperature, precej večje letno število hladnih in mrzlih dni ter večje dnevne temperaturne amplitude. Globina kotanje in izoblikovanost okoliškega reliefa ter vrsta rastlinskega pokrova so najpomembnejši dejavniki, ki vplivajo na mikroklimo oziroma temperaturne značilnosti posameznega mrazišča, saj vplivajo na delež vidnega neba in vetrovnost mrazišč.

Absolutno najnižje temperature v mraziščih Komne so lahko v izjemnih razmerah več kot $30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ nižje kot v okolici, medtem ko so bile absolutno najvišje

temperature na vseh merilnih mestih približno enake, od +28,0 do +28,5 °C. Velike razlike med mrazišči in okolico se pokažejo pri povprečnih najnižjih temperaturah, ki so v mraziščih globoko pod ničlo in za od 5,2 do 6,3 °C nižje kot pri referenčni postaji Dom na Komni. V Mrzli Komni je letno povprečje najnižje temperature za stopinjo Celzija nižje kot v drugih dveh mraziščih, in sicer –4,7 °C, kar je tudi nižje kot na naši najvišji meteorološki postaji Kredarica (–2,7 °C). Kazalniki, ki zelo dobro prikažejo posebne podnebne poteze mrazišč v primerjavi z okolico, so tudi število hladnih in mrzlih dni, število dni z najnižjo temperaturo pod –20 °C ter dnevne temperaturne amplitude.

Povprečne najnižje in absolutno najnižje temperature so od vseh treh obravnavanih mrazišč najnižje v najplitvejšem mrazišču Mrzla Komna, kjer je tudi največje povprečno število hladnih in mrzlih dni ter dni s temperaturo pod –20 in pod –30 °C. V največjem in najglobljem mrazišču Planina Govnjač jezero hladnega zraka praviloma vztraja najdlje; v zimskem času, ko je Sonce čez dan najnižje nad obzorjem, lahko izrazit temperaturni obrat traja ves dan ali več dni zapored, pri čemer lahko dosežejo razlike v temperaturi zraka med dnom mrazišča in okolico v času dnevnega viška več kot 30 °C. Mrazišča z večjim deležem vidnega neba izkazujejo večji potencial ohlajanja (Whiteman in sod., 2004), kar se potrjuje tudi na Komni. Poleg tega velja, da izločanje vlage iz zraka zaradi kondenzacije in usedanja med ohlajanjem v mrazišču igra pomembno vlogo pri potencialu ohlajanja v mraziščih. Med nočnim ohlajanjem v mrazišču hitro pride do nastanka megle in rose oziroma slane in ivja pozimi, vlaga pa se v zraku lahko izloča tudi v obliki ledenih kristalov oziroma iglic. Vlaga, ki se izloči iz ozračja, omogoči nadaljnje ohlajanje (Whiteman, De Wekker, Haiden, 2004; 2007). Če se naslednji dan jezero hladnega zraka ne razkroji in če vztraja več dni, se izločanje vlage nadaljuje brez novega dnevnega vnosa svežega zraka. To zlasti velja pozimi, ko je sublimacija slane in ivja čez dan zanemarljiva. Torej je potencial ohlajanja v mraziščih z bolj vztrajnim jezerom hladnega zraka v obdobjih daljšega stabilnega vremena večji. Na Komni je ta proces najbolj izrazit v mrazišču Planina Govnjač, kjer pozimi jezero hladnega zraka lahko neprekinjeno vztraja tudi več dni. V mrazišču Mrzla Komna, ki je plitvo in odprto, večdnevni močnih temperaturnih obratov ne beležimo niti pozimi.

Temperaturne razmere v mraziščih nakazujejo zaostrene ekološke pogoje, ki jim je izpostavljeno rastje mrazišč, lahko tudi živalstvo in antropogena infrastruktura (npr. Planina Govnjač, kjer najdemo ostanke 1. svetovne vojne). Hkrati vplivajo tudi na procese, kot so korozija, preperevanje organske in anorganske snovi, vlažnost tal, zmrzovanje tal, izločanje vlage iz zraka ipd. Pri proučevanju teh procesov je treba upoštevati zaostrene temperaturne razmere. Poleg posebnosti biodiverzitete pa lahko mrazišča obravnavamo tudi z vidika posebnosti geodiverzitete s specifičnimi meteorološkimi pojavi, ki sovplivajo na ostale bio- in geodiverzitetne pojave in procese.

5 ZAKLJUČEK

V raziskavi smo najprej uredili in dopolnili temperaturne podatke večletnih meritev v mraziščih Komne in na referenčnih merilnih mestih. Najprej je bila izvedena kontrola vseh terminskih izmerkov ter najvišjih in najnižjih dnevnih temperatur, pri čemer so bile izločene napake v izmerjeni temperaturi, ki so se pojavile zaradi različnih vzrokov. Manjkajoči in nepravilni podatki so bili nato večinoma nadomeščeni z napovedmi linearnih regresijskih modelov na podlagi obstoječih podatkov z največjo linearno povezanostjo. Rezultat kontrole in urejanja podatkov so bili prečiščeni podatkovni nizi za vsa obravnavana merilna mesta za celotno obdobje meritev. Na osnovi klimatoloških statistik so bile predstavljene temperaturne značilnosti mrazišč, razlike med posameznimi mrazišči ter razlike med mrazišči in okolico, večinoma za obdobje 2006–2015.

Rezultati analize temperaturnih podatkov s Komne so pokazali in potrdili, da specifična mikrolokacija in reliefna izoblikovanost kotanj, ki jih imenujemo mrazišča, močno vplivata tudi na njihovo mikroklimo, saj so podnebne poteze z vidika temperature v mraziščih bolj ostre (bolj celinske) kot v okolici na podobni nadmorski višini. To se najbolje odraža v nižjih povprečnih letnih in nižjih povprečnih minimalnih temperaturah, občutno večjem številu hladnih in mrzlih dni ter večjih povprečnih dnevnih temperaturnih amplitudah. Temperature v mraziščih Komne se pod ledišče spustijo tudi v poletnih mesecih, medtem ko v zimskem času minimumi pod $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ niso nobena posebnost, kar je za splošne podnebne razmere v Sloveniji izjemno. Izkazalo se je, da se temperature pod $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ v Sloveniji v zadnjih desetletjih pojavijo le v mraziščih, v sredogorju to velja tudi za temperature pod $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Povprečna letna temperatura na dnu kotanj je takšna kot na odprtem gorskem površju 500 m višje; letna povprečja dnevne najnižje temperature so nižja od tistih z visokogorske meteorološke postaje Kredarica na nadmorski višini 2513 m.

Z nadaljevanjem meritev v nekaterih mraziščih Julijskih Alp, zlasti v mrazišču Mrzla Komna, kjer je bila leta 2009 izmerjena neuradno najnižja temperatura v Sloveniji, se bo z leti nabralo še več podatkov, s katerimi bo možno izdelati bolj zanesljive klimatološke statistike in opazovati morebitne spremembe v primerjavi z obdobjem 2006–2015.

Zahvala

Avtorji bi se radi zahvalili vsem članom Slovenskega meteorološkega foruma in drugim pomočnikom za večletno delo pri vzdrževanju in oskrbi meteoroloških postaj, ko so v številnih eno- in večdnevnih odpravah skrbeli za nemoten potek meritev v vseh letnih časih.

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TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS IN FROST HOLLOWS OF KOMNA

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Abstract

The varied surface of mountain landscapes allows for a diverse topoclimate and large gradients of meteorological and climatological elements, including air temperature. The mountain frost hollows show severe temperature conditions with increased amplitudes, especially due to their pronounced minimum values. After 2004, the research of frost hollows in Slovenia received a new impetus, and the previous research, which was mainly focused on vegetation growth conditions, was extended to the field of climatology. Continuous measurements in several frost hollows conducted by researchers from the Slovenian Meteorological Forum resulted in an extensive amount of data and findings on temperature conditions in frost hollows, which we present in more detail in this paper. In addition to the new lowest temperatures measured in Slovenia, it turned out that the annual average temperatures in mountain frost hollows are up to 3 °C lower than in the surrounding area, and the average low temperatures are up to 7 °C. In recent decades, temperatures below –30 °C in Slovenia occurred exclusively in frost hollows, and at altitudes of 1000 and 1500 m this also applies to temperatures below –20 °C. The maximum temperatures in frost hollows are very similar to those outside, they can even be slightly higher.

Keywords: mountain climate, local climate, temperature inversion, extreme temperatures, Julijan Alps

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1 INTRODUCTION

Frost hollows belong to topoclimatically special areas with very high variability of air temperature. Large temperature differences over small distances are often reflected in the landscape by different plant communities, and thus it is not surprising that in Slovenia, in addition to speleologists (Hribar, 1960), foresters (Beck 1906, as cited in Tarman 1992; Sedej, 1968; Martinčič, 1975; 1977) and geographers (Gams, 1972) have studied frost hollows. Gams (1972) describes frost hollows as depressional karst formations, especially sinkholes, where temperature and vegetation inversions occur. Martinčič (1975; 1977) defines a frost hollow as a special habitat that is botanically, zoologically, and climatologically separated from its immediate surroundings. In the Geographic Terminology Dictionary (Kladnik, Lovrenčak, Orožen Adamič, 2005), frost hollow is described as “a sinkhole, in which cold air is retained so long and often that its influence is reflected in plant stratification. These are basins or karst fields where cold air settles and spring frosts occur regularly until the end of April”. Terminological dictionary of geography (Kladnik, 2001) describes frost hollow as a hollow characterized by a change in temperature and vegetation.

The aforementioned definitions of frost hollow refer to a combination of temperature and plant characteristics, the latter being the result of the prolonged and pronounced nature of the temperature characteristics. It has been shown that frost hollows are always associated with temperature inversion, but not necessarily with vegetation inversion. A more recent definition of a frost hollow (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Ogrin, Sinjur, Ogrin, 2006) focuses only on temperature conditions and describes a frost hollow as an area where air temperatures are frequently lower than surrounding areas. The most recent definition of a frost hollow is that of Trošt (2008), who, in collaboration with colleagues from the Slovenian Meteorological Forum, refined the 2005 definition and defines frost hollows as areas where, on clear and windless nights, the temperature is significantly lower than in the surrounding area at a similar altitude.

More recent definitions refer to frost hollows where vegetation inversion does not necessarily occur, but do not exclude it. There may be two reasons why there is no vegetation in the frost hollow: temperature inversions are short-lived and/or weak (e.g., karst fields, alpine valleys) or frost hollows are in areas where vegetation does not thrive (e.g., ice craters, ice-filled cirques, high mountains with temperatures too low for vegetation to grow...). We can thus conclude that the definition of a frost hollow has gradually expanded from a plant-climatological definition to a climatological-meteorological feature with or without vegetation.

Research on frost hollows in some Alpine countries began already in the first half of the 20th century (Trošt 2008). The research on frost hollows dates back to the early twentieth century (Trošt 2008). In his review of frost hollow studies, Trošt (2008) cites the earliest research in Austria in the 1930s, in the Grünloch frost hollow, where the lowest temperature ever measured in the Alps, $-52.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, was recorded in 1932

(The Grünloch Experiment, 2008). Research continued there in the 1950s (Sauberer, Dirmhirn, 1954; 1956; Steinacker et al., 2007). In the 1980s, the Grünloch frost hollow became a real research training ground, and the Austrian researchers were joined by Whiteman and his team from the USA (Whiteman et al., 2004). Eckart (2008, as cited in Trošt, 2008) also examined conditions in other Austrian frost hollows. In Germany, research has intensified since the 1980s, with particular reference to the Funtensee and Albstadt - Degerfeld frost hollows (Trošt, 2008). With a measured minimum temperature of $-45.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, Funtensee is considered to be the coldest place in Germany (Funtensee – Berchtesgaden National Park, 2008). From Switzerland, the Glattalp frost hollow in the canton of Schwyz is best known, where a measured temperature of $-52.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ is reported for February 7, 1991 (EBS, Vernetzt..., 2023). Later, a group of frost hollow researchers was formed in which Vogt and his colleagues are very active. Measurements are carried out not only in Glattalp, but also in many other places (Kaltluftseen in der Schweiz, 2023). In Italy, Renon and his colleagues started the measurements in the 1990s (Trošt, 2008), and the measurement locations were extended from the Alps to the mountainous areas of southern and central Italy (Trošt, 2008).

In addition to the Alpine world, research in Hungary should also be mentioned, where Bacz and Zolony carried out measurements in the dolines of the Bükk Mountains as early as 1934, which they continued in 1953 and 1961 (Gams, 1972). In the Dinaric Mountains, members of the Slovenian Meteorological Forum and the Department of Geography of the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana conducted multi-year measurements in the frost hollows of Montenegro in the area of Orjen, Sinjajevina and Durmitor around 2010. As part of this research, the coldest temperature in Montenegro to date was measured in Valoviti Do on Durmitor (Ogrin et al., 2018). Cikovac and Hölzle (2018) addressed the plant characteristics of frost hollows in the Orjen area. Research on frost hollows in the USA is also well known (Whiteman, 1982; Whiteman et al., 1989a; 1989b; 1999). In the Peter Sinks frost hollow in the state of Utah, Clements et al. (1999) measured $-56\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

In Slovenia, many research efforts have already been made in the field of frost hollows. Trošt (2008) gives a more detailed overview of frost hollow research and concludes that the study of frost hollows was characterized by two periods. From the earlier period, which focused more on conditions for vegetation growth (until the 1970s of the 20th century), the works of Sedej (1968), Petkovšek, Gams and Hočevar (1969), Gams (1972; 1974; 1996; 2004), and Martinčič (1977) are noteworthy. After 2004, a more recent period of research on frost hollows in Slovenia begins. Within the framework of the Slovenian Meteorological Forum, the Slovenian Forest Institute and the Department of Geography of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana, a new group of researchers is formed, which is mainly concerned with the climatology of frost hollows and less with the ecological conditions.

The number of researches, publications and studied areas grew considerably during this period, and the contributions of M. Ogrin (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Ogrin, 2007;

Ogrin et al., 2012), D. Ogrin (Ogrin et al., 2012), Debevc (2016), Trošt (2008), Vertačnik and Sinjur (Vertačnik, Sinjur, 2013; Sinjur, Ogrin; 2006, Ogrin et al., 2006; Ogrin, Ogrin, Sinjur, 2007), Zebec (2010), Ortar (2011), and Pintač (2018) are worth highlighting. Research has expanded from the Dinaric regions to the Alpine, pre-Alpine, and sub-Mediterranean regions, with a focus on the Komna Plateau in the Julian Alps. Slovenian researchers have also conducted research on frost hollows abroad, particularly in the Dinaric Mountains area in Montenegro (Ortar et al., 2010; Ogrin et al., 2018). In 2020, a comprehensive study of the climatology of frost hollows on Komna was conducted, which included an analysis of measurements in the period 2006–2018 (Svetlin, 2020). In this paper, we present the main climatological characteristics of frost hollows in Komna (Figure 1), which are the result of several years of measurements and data processing and reveal the little-known topoclimatic features of frost hollows in Alpine regions.

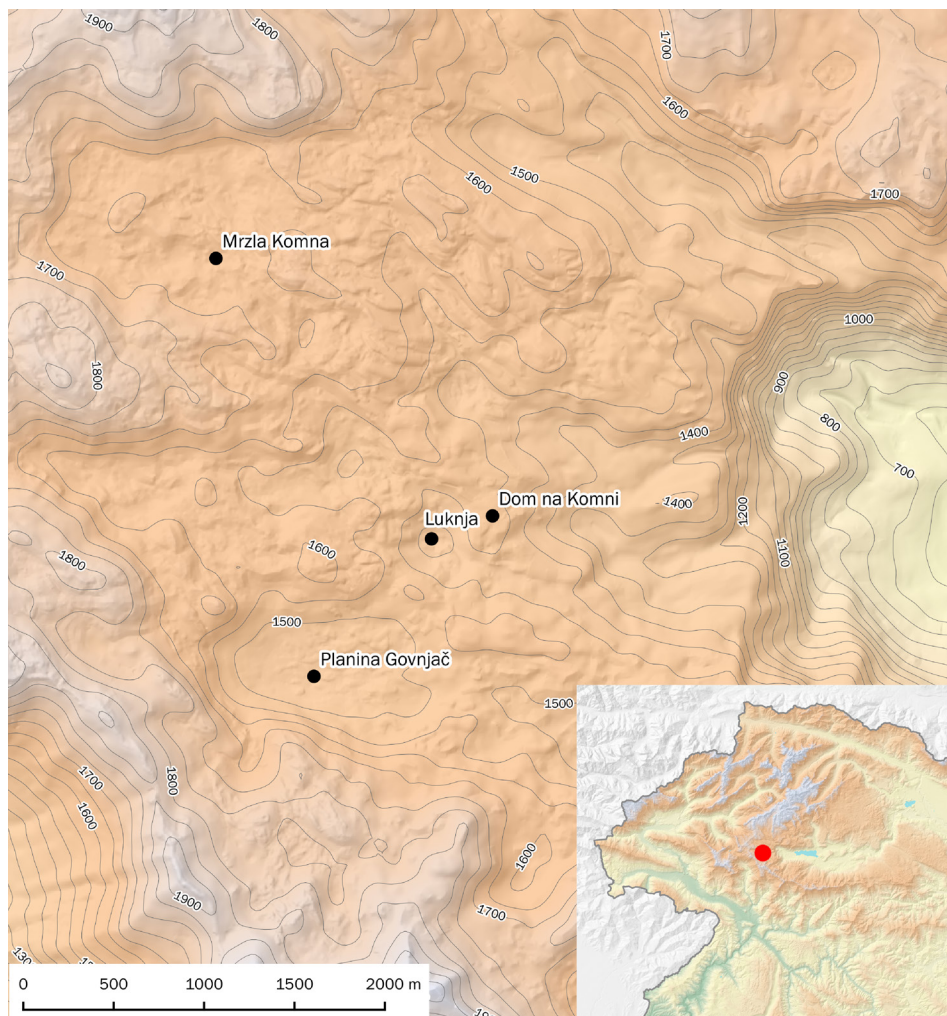
2 METHODOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING

2.1 Measurements

The potential of researching frost hollows on Komna was recognised by meteorology professor T. Vrhovec, who suggested more detailed measurements in this area, especially on Lepa Komna. In winter 2004/2005 M. Ogrin confirmed the exceptional cooling potential in the frost hollows of the Julian Alps with field measurements on Komna. Systematic measurements in Komna started the following winter. The first measuring stations were established in December 2005 in the frost hollows Govnjač, Luknja and Mrzla Komna (Figures 1 and 2).

On Komna, measurements were occasionally made in other frost hollows, but for the most part they proved uninteresting for determining the lowest temperatures, so systematic measurements left three frost hollows and a reference station at Dom na Komni, which represents temperature conditions on the plateau outside the frost hollow (Dovečar et al., 2009). In November 2010, temperature measurements began on the southern slope of the frost hollow Mrzla Komna 20 meters above the bottom of the frost hollow and at the upper edge of the inversion layer; at the reference measuring point Macesen. The main purpose of the measurement site was to compare the temperature at the edge of the frost hollow with the conditions at the bottom of Mrzla Komna and the measurements lasted until December 2016. From 2020, systematic measurements are only carried out at the reference station in Dom na Komni and in the frost hollow Mrzla Komna.

Figure 1: Wider and narrower survey area with relief and location of survey points on Komna.



Data source: GURS, EU-DEM, 2019. Author: D. Svetlin.

For continuous temperature measurements and data storage in digital format, digital temperature recorders i-Buttons (iButton®) were mostly used. The operating temperature range of these recorders is from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; measurement accuracy at temperatures from $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $65\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ is $\pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; accuracy decreases at lower or higher temperatures. For more accurate measurement of extreme values, digital measurements were supplemented by the use of analog Thermoschneider minimum

thermometers (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Pintač, 2018; Vertačnik, 2009). Minimal thermometers have also been used at temperatures below $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ due to their better measurement accuracy, as their deviation range is $\pm 0.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; they can also be used to measure temperatures far below $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, which is not possible with digital recorders. The disadvantage of minimum thermometers compared to recorders is that we only know the lowest temperature since the last measurement, but not the time of recording, nor the course of temperature and cooling dynamics. The combination of minimal thermometers and digital recorders proved to be the best solution in terms of material possibilities (Ogrin, Sinjur, Ogrin, 2006).

The minimum thermometers and digital recorders at Komna were placed into the Stevenson screen at two measurement points and into special radiation shields at other points. The shields protect the thermometers from direct sunlight and other weather conditions, ensuring the most accurate measurements possible. The Stevenson screen has been installed at the reference station near Dom na Komni since the end of November 2009, and from the beginning of July 2006 until the end of measurements in December 2016, it was also installed at the Luknja frost hollow. At other measurement points radiation screens specially designed for digital recorders and minimum thermometers (Table 1) were installed (Ogrin, Ogrin, 2005; Trošt, 2008).

Temperature measurements in the mountains are specific compared to those in the lowlands. The reason for this is the distance from human control and the greater exposure to harsh weather conditions, which can affect the quality of the measurements. This is especially true for precipitation in winter, when rime or sleet cover the instruments with ice, which affects the measured temperature. Another problem is ensuring a consistent height of the measurements above the ground, since the absence of an observer in winter makes it impossible to constantly remove new snow, which is often also carried by the wind. Since we were concerned that the snow cover might cover the measuring devices, we raised them to a height of 3–5 m above the ground before the winter, which in turn affected the quality of the measurements, since the relative height gradually decreased during the winter, corresponding to the accumulation of the snow cover, and then gradually increased again in the spring. When the snowpack reached or came very close to the devices, the immediate area was cleared of snow so that they were again at least 2 m above the snowpack.

Figure 2: View from the frost hollow Mrzla Komna to the northwest (photo: D. Svetlin, 2019).



Table 1: Basic characteristics of the measuring points on Komna.

| Measuring site | Microlocation | elevation (m) | Beginning of measurements | End of measurements | Shield |
|-----------------|--|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Dom na Komni | Reference station (outside of the frost hollow) | 1524.4 | 22.09.2006 | Are still ongoing | Radiation shield, since November 2009 Stevenson screen |
| Mrzla Komna | Bottom of the frost hollow | 1593.6 | 10.12.2005 | Are still ongoing | Radiation shield |
| Planina Govnjač | Bottom of the frost hollow | 1449.3 | 10.12.2005 | 19.02.2016 | Radiation shield |
| Luknja | Bottom of the frost hollow | 1426.5 | 12.12.2005 | 16.12.2016 | Radiation shield, since July 2006 Stevenson screen |
| Macesen | Reference station (outer edge of the frost hollow) | 1614.2 | 5.11.2010 | 16.12.2016 | Radiation shield |

2.2 Data editing and climatological analysis

The analysis of the temperature data from Komna was done in several steps. First, we obtained from the database of the Slovenian Meteorological Forum (SMF) data from all the mentioned measuring points in the Komna area, which have longer series of measurements. These are the frost hollows Mrzla Komna, Luknja and Planina Govnjač, as well as the reference measuring stations Dom na Komni and Macesen. The main climatological analyzes of temperature are reduced to the ten-year period 2006–2015, since for this period data are mostly available from all measuring stations except Macesen. Due to the availability of data, statistics for the period 2006–2018 were also prepared for the Dom na Komni monitoring stations, the Mrzla Komna frost hollow, and the meteorological station on Vogel (ARSO archive, 2019) (for comparison).

In the first phase of data preparation, raw data sets from the beginning to the end of measurements were extracted for each measurement site. For each measurement day, key data, namely the temperature at 07:00, 14:00, and 21:00, and the highest and lowest daily temperatures, were analyzed at all measurement points at 15-minute intervals. The term data was then used to calculate the average daily temperature according to the standard climatological formula, while the daily extreme values were used to determine typical temperature days in terms of temperature and daily temperature trend.

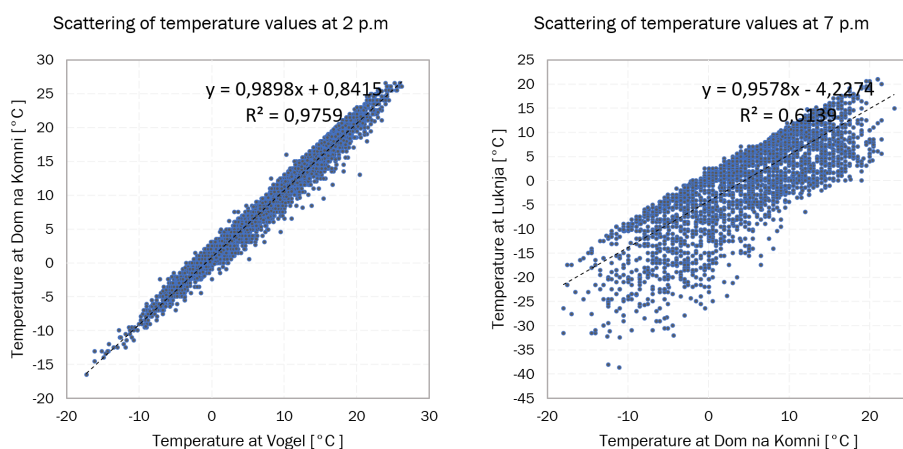
Because the raw data sets contained many errors and missing data, the temperature data sets had to be processed first. In order to eliminate the measurements that were most likely to contain errors, a data control procedure was developed based on measurements from the surrounding official meteorological mountain stations at Vogel and Kredarica, as well as on comparisons between individual measurement points (Figure 3). The main purpose of detecting and eliminating errors in the data was primarily to eliminate excessive air temperature values during the day due to solar radiation. Radiation shields can cause some errors despite their purpose of preventing the effects of direct solar radiation on measured temperature. At the time of the strongest solar radiation, according to research (Vertačnik, Sinjur, 2013), the greatest difference in measured air temperature between the shelter and the meteorological house reaches up to +3 °C; on average, the differences on the days with the greatest temperature change are 1 °C to 1.5 °C. In addition to excessively high daily values due to direct solar radiation, there were also discrepancies in the data for the morning or lowest daily air temperature values. This was primarily the result of damage to the radiation shield or Stevenson screen or snow cover.

During data checking, we found that between 4 and 12% of term values or diurnal extremes are missing in the total data sets per monitoring site (periods of 6 to 13 years); another 2 to 9% of measurements are most likely in error, considering the surrounding monitoring sites and the official ARSO station at Vogel. To calculate climatological statistics without data gaps, we replaced missing and incorrect measurements with estimates or interpolated values. We used a linear regression model of the

available data with the largest linear correlation and average difference between daily extreme values and term measurements.

To evaluate missing values, in the case of frost hollows, where the linear dependence was significantly worse compared to the reference measurement site, the data were divided into four groups according to the average of the daily temperature course at all measurement sites, which served as an approximation of different weather types (e.g., radiation or advection weather). Grouping by characteristic weather types improved the explanatory power of the regression models, providing better estimates for missing data.

Figure 3: Scatterplot of temperature at 2:00 p.m. for the Dom na Komni and Vogel data sets (left) and at 7:00 a.m. for the Luknja and Dom na Komni data sets (right). For the latter, the linear correlation of the data is worse, so the explanatory power of the regression model is also weak, explaining only 61% of the temperature variance in the Luknja frost hollow. The diagram on the right clearly shows the large differences in morning temperature between the frost hollow and the surrounding area, which depend mainly on weather conditions. In cases of advection weather conditions, the linear relationship is very good.



Data source: SMF, 2019.

The result of data verification and replacement of incorrect and missing measurements were refined data sets for all measurement sites without missing values. Mrzla Komna and Dom na Komni monitoring sites had the longest data sets with a total of 13 years (2006–2018); Luknja frost hollow had two fewer years of data available (2006–2016) and Planina Govnjač had three fewer years (2006–2015). For the Macesen monitoring site, 6 years of data were available (2011–2016).

From the refined and supplemented data sets, the temperature characteristics of frost hollows, the differences between individual frost hollows and the differences

between frost hollows and the surrounding area were calculated for each measurement location.

3 TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS OF FROST HOLLOW ON KOMNA

The results of the climatological analysis (Table 2) of the temperature in the Komna frost hollow provide information about the microclimate of the individual basins. We knew about frost hollows that temperature inversions frequently occur in them and that under suitable conditions the air temperature can drop significantly lower than in the surrounding area, but less was known about how frequent and pronounced this phenomenon is, to what extent it affects the climatic characteristics of frost hollows and what differences there are between frost hollows and the surrounding area, not only in a meteorological sense, but also in a climatological sense.

The climatological characteristics of the temperature in the frost hollows of Komna and the differences with the temperature conditions in the surroundings are shown to us by the annual and monthly temperature averages and the derived temperature indicators for the whole measurement period. As expected, the results show significant differences between the frost hollows and the surroundings. For the comparison between the frost hollows Mrzla Komna, Luknja and Planina Govnjač we considered the period 2006–2015, because for this period the data were available from all three frost hollows.

Table 2: Temperature characteristics of measuring points at Komna and meteorological station ARSO Vogel in the period 2006–2015.

| Variable | Vogel | Dom na Komni | Luknja | Mrzla Komna | Planina Govnjač |
|--|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| Annual Tmean (°C) | 5,3 | 5,0 | 2,5 | 2,3 | 2,7 |
| Mean annual Tmax | 8,9 | 9,3 | 8,7 | 8,8 | 8,5 |
| Mean annual Tmin (°C) | 2,4 | 1,6 | -3,7 | -4,7 | -3,6 |
| Abs.Tmax (°C) | 28,2 | 28,0 | 28,0 | 28,0 | 28,5 |
| Abs. Tmin (°C) | -19,8 | -20,0 | -39,7 | -49,1 | -41,0 |
| Mean annual number of days Tmin < 0 °C | 136,7 | 135,4 | 209,9 | 225,3 | 207,7 |
| Mean annual number of days Tmax < 0 °C | 46,4 | 39,6 | 48,7 | 45,8 | 53,1 |
| Mean annual number of days Tmin < -10 °C | 15,4 | 18,7 | 73,0 | 82,3 | 74,8 |
| Mean annual number of days Tmin < -20 °C | 0,0 | 0,0 | 23,6 | 30,4 | 27,9 |

| Variable | Vogel | Dom na Komni | Luknja | Mrzla Komna | Planina Govnjač |
|--|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| Mean annual number of days $T_{min} < -30\text{ °C}$ | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,9 | 5,9 | 4,5 |
| Mean annual number of days $T_{max} < -10\text{ °C}$ | 1,3 | 1,0 | 3,3 | 3,7 | 8,3 |
| Mean annual number of days $T_{max} < -20\text{ °C}$ | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,6 | 1,3 |
| Mean annual number of days $T_{max} \geq 25\text{ °C}$ | 2,8 | 4,7 | 4,1 | 3,5 | 5,2 |
| Mean annual Tamp. (°C) | 6,5 | 7,7 | 12,4 | 13,5 | 12,1 |
| Max Tamp. (°C) | 17,8 | 20,0 | 34,8 | 41,5 | 34,5 |
| Mean annual number of days Tamp. $< 10\text{ °C}$ | 331,8 | 254,4 | 139,6 | 130,4 | 151,8 |
| Mean annual number of days Tamp. $> 20\text{ °C}$ | 0,0 | 0,0 | 44,7 | 72,6 | 48,6 |
| Mean annual number of days Tamp. $> 30\text{ °C}$ | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,2 | 5,5 | 1,4 |

Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

3.1 Mean air temperatures

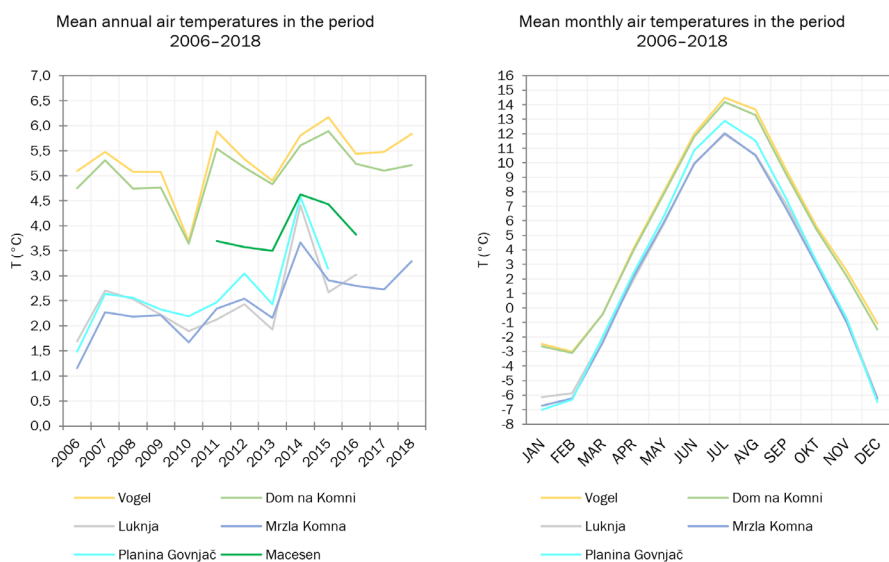
Table 3: Monthly average temperatures of monitoring stations on Komna and meteorological station ARSO Vogel in the period 2006–2015.

| Month | Vogel | Dom na Komni | Luknja | Mrzla Komna | Planina Govnjač |
|-----------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| January | -2,5 | -2,6 | -6,2 | -6,7 | -7,0 |
| February | -3,0 | -3,1 | -5,9 | -6,2 | -6,3 |
| March | -0,4 | -0,4 | -2,1 | -2,4 | -2,0 |
| April | 4,1 | 3,9 | 1,9 | 2,2 | 2,4 |
| May | 8,0 | 7,9 | 5,8 | 5,9 | 6,3 |
| June | 12,0 | 11,8 | 10,0 | 9,9 | 10,9 |
| July | 14,5 | 14,2 | 11,9 | 12,0 | 12,9 |
| August | 13,7 | 13,3 | 10,6 | 10,5 | 11,5 |
| September | 9,5 | 9,2 | 7,2 | 6,9 | 7,6 |
| October | 5,6 | 5,4 | 3,2 | 3,0 | 3,2 |
| November | 2,6 | 2,2 | -0,8 | -1,0 | -0,7 |
| December | -1,1 | -1,5 | -6,2 | -6,3 | -6,5 |

Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

The average annual air temperature in 2006–2015 at the Dom na Komni measuring site was 5.0 °C, while at the official meteorological station ARSO Vogel at a similar altitude it was 5.3 °C. Thus, the average temperature of about 5 °C corresponds to the average temperature of the open relief at an altitude of about 1500–1550 m in the Komna area and the northern part of the Lower Bohinj Mountains. In contrast to the two reference measuring sites, the annual average temperatures in the Komna frost hollow are about 2.5 °C lower, despite the similar altitude. The average annual air temperature (Table 2, Figure 4 left) is lowest in the frost hollow Mrzla Komna (1594 m) with 2.3 °C, followed by the frost hollow Luknja (1427 m) with 2.5 °C and Planina Govnjač (1450 m) with 2.7 °C. Thus, the differences are very small on an annual basis. The Luknja frost hollow was colder than the Mrzla Komna frost hollow on average over the four years. The Planina Govnjač frost hollow has the highest average temperatures, which were only slightly lower than those of Luknja in two years. In terms of monthly average temperatures (Table 3, Figure 4 right), the differences between Mrzla Komna and Luknja are small, with the temperature in Mrzla Komna being a few tenths lower than in Luknja almost every month. The biggest difference occurs in January, namely 0.5 °C, with Planina Govnjač being the coldest then, as the temperature is 0.3 °C lower than in Mrzla Komna. It is also interesting to note that

Figure 4: Mean annual air temperatures at Vogel and Komna monitoring sites in the period 2006 to 2018 (left) and mean monthly air temperatures at Vogel and Komna monitoring sites in the period 2006–2015 (right).

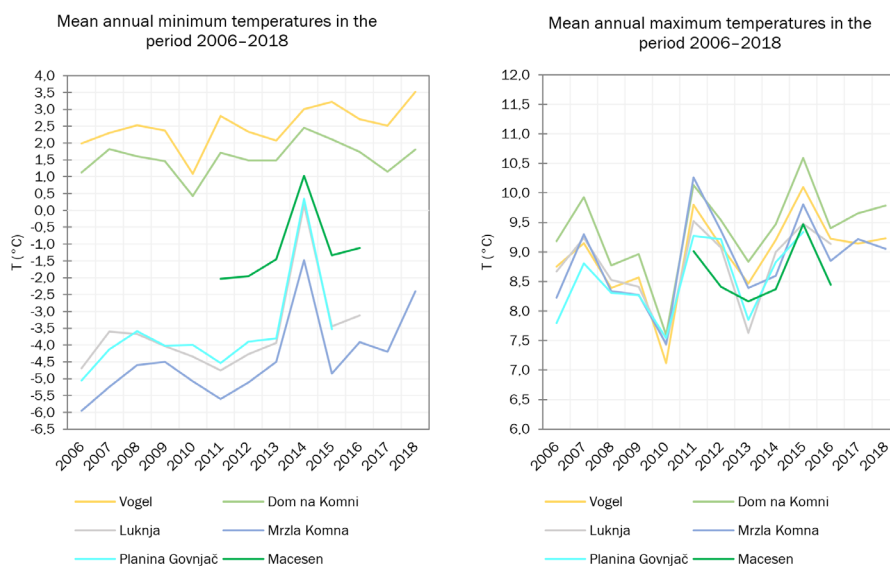


Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

Planina Govnjač is the coldest in all three winter months (however, the difference is not more than 0.3 °C), which is due to the persistent temperature inversion in this cold area, as it is very closed on the southern horizon with Lower Bohinj Mountains. In the rest of the year, this frost hollow is on average the warmest, and in the summer months the difference is up to 1.0 °C compared to the second warmest frost hollow.

Even greater differences between the frost hollows and the reference site can be seen in the statistics of the lowest temperatures (Table 2, Figures 5 and 6 on the left), as the annual average in all frost hollows is well below the freezing point and is 5.2 to 6.3 °C lower than at the reference site of Dom na Komni, where it is 1.6 °C. The annual average is lowest in Mrzla Komna. The average minimum temperature there is one degree Celsius lower than in the other two frost hollows, namely -4.7 °C, which is also lower than at our highest meteorological station, Kredarica (2514 m). In contrast to the average minimum temperatures, the average maximum temperatures are approximately the same at all measuring points, as the deviations are less than 1 °C (table 2, figures 5 and 6 on the right).

Figure 5: Mean annual minimum (left) and maximum (right) air temperatures by year in the period 2006-2015.

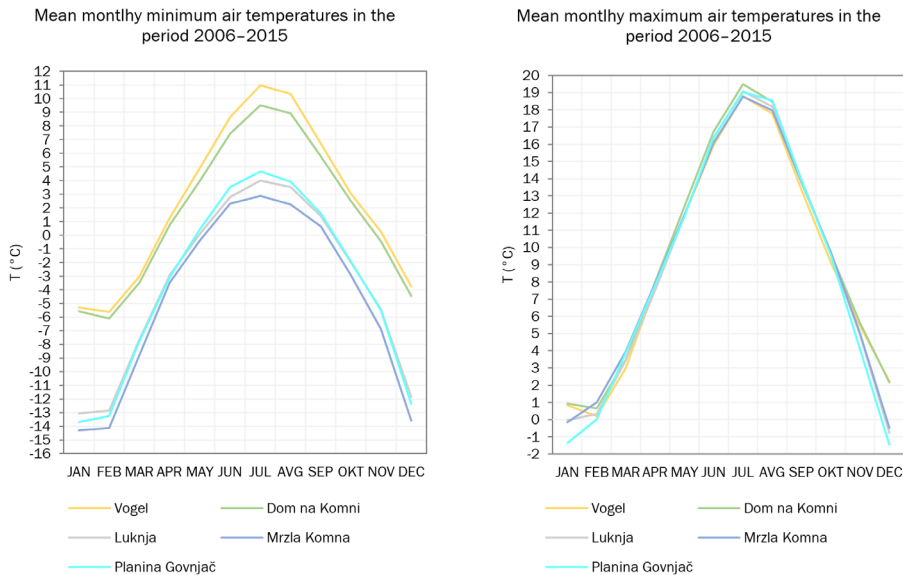


Data source: SMF, 2019; Arhiv ARSO archive, 2019.

The lowest average daily maximum temperature is on Planina Govnjač (8.5 °C), which is also the deepest frost hollow, and the highest on Dom na Komni, namely 9.3 °C. The differences between the frost hollow and the surrounding area are greatest in

winter, when especially in the deeper and more closed frost hollows the temperature inversion can persist even during the day, so that the highest daily temperatures are significantly lower than in the surrounding area. In the case of Planina Govnjač, this difference can be up to 30 °C.

Figure 6: Mean monthly minimum (left) and maximum (right) air temperatures in the period 2006–2015.

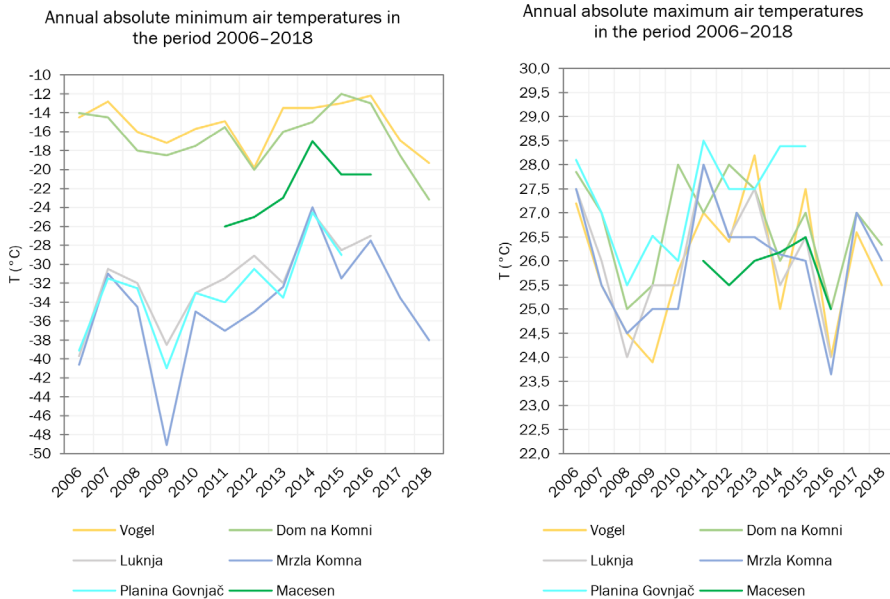


Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

3.2 Minimum and maximum air temperatures

The absolute lowest temperatures in the frost hollows could be more than 30 °C lower than in the surrounding area in exceptional cases, while the absolute maximum temperatures at all measurement points were about the same, ranging from 28.0 to 28.5 °C (Table 2, Figure 7). The data on absolute maximum temperatures should be taken with a certain degree of caution, despite the control procedure carried out, mainly because of the measurements in radiation shields, in which the temperatures can be up to 3 °C higher than they would be measured in a Stevenson screen during the strongest solar radiation (Vertačnik, Sinjur, 2013).

Figure 7: Annual absolute minimum (left) and absolute maximum (right) air temperatures by year in the period 2006-2018.



Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

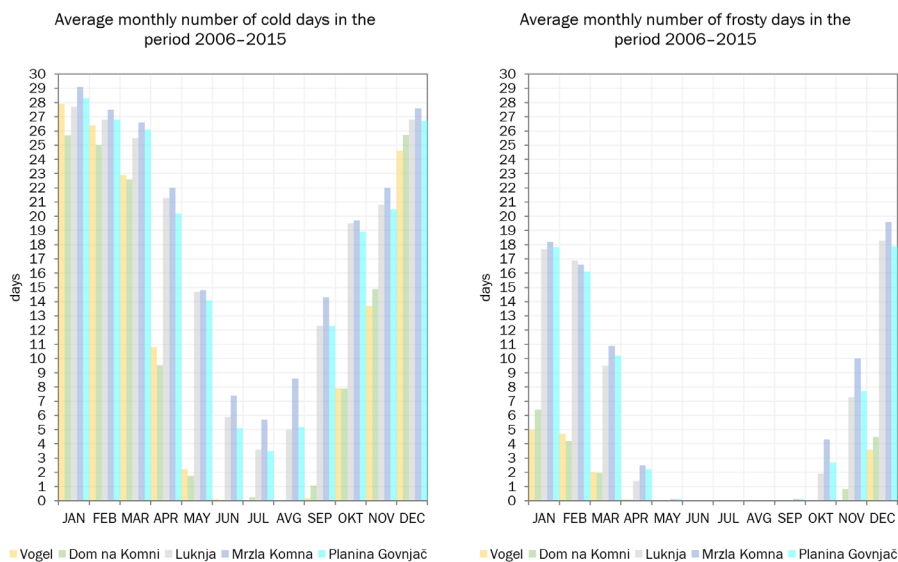
3.3 Number of days with typical temperatures

Indicators that show very well the climatic characteristics of the frost hollows in comparison with the surroundings are the number of cold ($T_{min} < 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) and frosty days ($T_{min} < -10^{\circ}\text{C}$) (Table 2, Figure 8) and the number of days with the lowest temperature below -20°C (Table 2). For all the mentioned indicators, the number of days in frost hollows is significantly higher than at the reference measuring site at Dom na Komni and at the ARSO meteorological station Vogel. The biggest differences are in the number of cold days, as there are 73 to 90 more cold days in the frost hollows compared to the annual average for the period 2006–2015 than in Dom na Komni, where the annual average is 135 cold days. Of frosty days, there are on average between 73 and 82 per year in frost hollows, 19 at the reference station in Dom na Komni and only 15 in Vogel.

In the period 2006–2015, in Vogel and Dom na Komni there was no day when the temperature fell below -20°C , while in the frost hollows there were between 24 and 30 days per year, most of them in Mrzla Komna. In the coldest frost hollow there are on average six days a year when the temperature falls below -30°C ; in Planina

Govnjač there are five such days, in Luknja three. During the entire measurement period, the temperature in the frost hollow of Mrzla Komna fell below $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ twice, while this happened once in Planina Govnjač.

Figure 8: Average monthly number of cold (left) and frosty (right) days during 2006–2015.

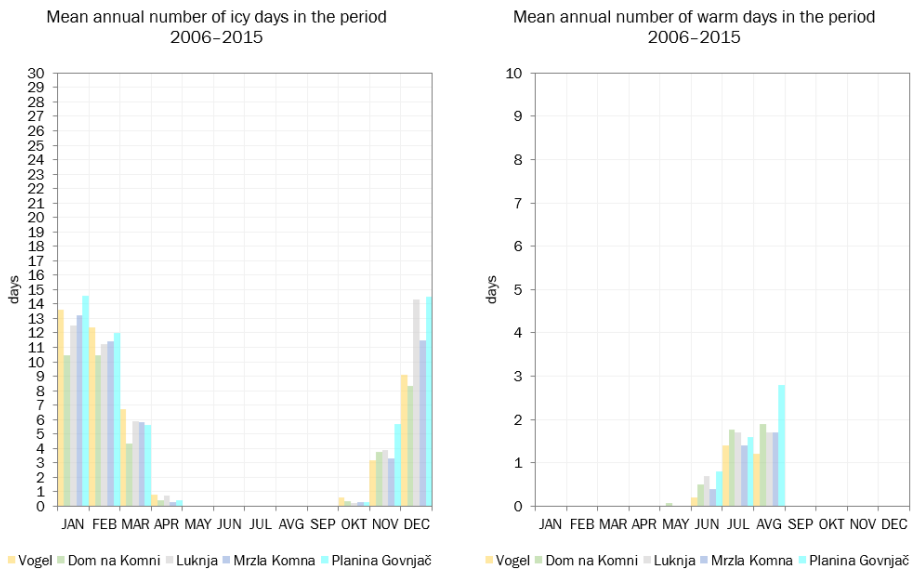


Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

The average annual number of ice days ($T_{\max} < 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the frost hollows is only slightly higher or similar to that in Dom na Komna and Vogel (Table 2, Figure 9 left); the differences between the measurement sites do not exceed 13 days. Icy days are most frequent in Planina Govnjač, namely 53. In this frost hollow there are also, on average, the most cases when the daily maximum temperature remains below $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (8 days) or below $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (1 day).

We record warm days ($T_{\max} > 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) almost every year in the Komna area (Table 2, Figure 9 right); the differences in their occurrence between the frost hollows and the surrounding area are very small. The average annual number of warm days in the Komna area is between 4 and 5; there are three such days at Vogel. Most warm days were recorded in July and August (1 to 3 on average); occasionally they also occur in June.

Figure 9: Average monthly number of ice (left) and warm (right) days during 2006–2015.



Data source: SMF, 2019; ARSO archive, 2019.

3.4 Daily temperature amplitude

Days with temperature amplitude above 30 °C are rare in the Komna frost hollows (Table 2). As far as the number of days is concerned, the Mrzla Komna frost hollow is in the lead with an average of six days per year; in the Luknja and Planina Govnjač frost hollows there is only one such day. During the entire measurement period, there were a total of 73 days in Mrzla Komna, 14 in Planina Govnjač and 12 in Luknja with a temperature range of more than 30 °C. On average, most of them were recorded in January and February, slightly less in March, which proves that in these months the temperature amplitudes in the frost hollows are the greatest.

3.5 Inverse temperature gradient

According to the data of a ten-year period from three frost hollows, the climatic differences between individual frost hollows are mainly influenced by their depth and the relief of the depression. A correlation between the depth and the temperature gradient of the annual average temperature in the frost hollow was found, since the gradient of the decrease of the average temperature in the frost hollow decreases with increasing depth of the frost hollow.

Assuming that the temperature drop from the edge to the bottom of the frost hollow is linear, the shallowest frost hollow (Mrzla Komna) has the largest inverse temperature gradient of the annual mean temperature, which was $0.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{ m}$ in 2011–2016, when measurements were available at the edge of the frost hollow (Macesen measurement site). The lowest gradient of annual mean temperature is in the frost hollow Planina Govnjač, where it reaches $0.32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/10\text{ m}$.

Figure 10: Winter view at Mrzla Komna frost hollow (photo: M. Ogrin, 2005).



4 DISCUSSION

Characteristic of the Komna frost hollows is not only significantly lower temperatures on clear and windless nights, but also, if we focus on the temperature conditions at the bottom of the frost hollow, a colder climate. This includes much lower average annual temperatures and even lower average annual minimum temperatures, a much higher annual number of cold and frost days, and larger daily temperature amplitudes. The depth of the depression and the shape of the surrounding relief, as well as the type of vegetation, are the most important factors affecting the microclimate of the individual frost hollow, as they influence the proportion of visible sky and the windiness of the frost hollow.

The absolute lowest temperatures in the frost hollows of Komna can be in exceptional cases more than 30 °C lower than in the surrounding area, while the absolute maximum temperatures at all measuring points were about the same, ranging from +28.0 to +28.5 °C. The major differences between the frost hollows and the surrounding area can be seen in the average minimum temperatures, which are significantly below zero in the frost hollows and 5.2 to 6.3 °C lower than at Dom na Komna. In Mrzla Komna the annual average of the lowest temperature is one degree Celsius lower than in the other two frost hollows, namely -4.7 °C, which is also lower than at our highest meteorological station Kredarica at an altitude of 2513 m (-2.7 °C). The number of cold and frost days, the number of days with the lowest temperature below -20 °C and the daily temperature amplitudes are also indicators that show very well the special climatic features of the frost hollows in comparison with the surroundings.

Of all three frost hollows considered, the average minimum and absolute minimum temperatures are lowest in the shallowest, Mrzla Komna, where the average number of cold and frost days and days with temperatures below -20 and below -30 °C is also highest. In the largest and deepest frost hollow of Planina Govnjač, the cold air lake usually lasts the longest; in winter, when the sun is lowest above the horizon during the day, a strong temperature inversion can last the whole day or several days in a row, and the differences in air temperature between the bottom of the frost hollow and the surrounding area can reach more than 30 °C during the day.

Frost hollows with a higher proportion of visible sky have a higher cooling potential (Whiteman et al., 2004), which is also confirmed at Komna. In addition, the removal of moisture from the air due to condensation or deposition during cooling in the frost hollow is thought to play an important role in the cooling potential of frost hollows. Fog and dew form rapidly during nighttime cooling or frost and rime in winter, and moisture can also be released from the air in the form of ice crystals or needles. The moisture released from the atmosphere allows further cooling (Whiteman, De Wekker, Haiden, 2004; 2007). If the cold air lake does not dissipate the next day and persists for several days, moisture release continues during the day without fresh air supply from upper atmosphere.

This is the case in winter, when sublimation of frost and rime during the day is negligible. Therefore, the cooling potential is greater in frost hollows with a more persistent cold air pool during longer periods of stable weather. In Komna, this process is most pronounced at the Planina Govnjač frost hollow, where the cold air pool can persist continuously for several days in winter. In the frost hollow Mrzla Komna, which is shallow and open, no strong inversions lasting several days are recorded even in winter.

Temperature conditions in frost hollows are indicative of the severe ecological conditions to which vegetation, fauna and anthropogenic infrastructure (e.g. Planina Govnjač, where the remains of World War I can be found) are exposed. At the same time, they also influence processes such as corrosion, weathering of organic and inorganic matter, soil moisture, soil freezing, moisture extraction from the air, etc. When

studying these processes, it is necessary to take into account the severe temperature conditions. In addition to the specificities of biological diversity, frost hollows can also be considered in terms of the specificities of geodiversity, with specific meteorological phenomena interacting with other phenomena and processes of bio- and geodiversity.

5 CONCLUSION

In the study, we first compiled and updated temperature data from several years of measurements in the Komna frost hollows and at reference sites. First, the measurements were reviewed to remove errors in the measured temperature due to various causes. Missing and incorrect data were then mostly replaced with predictions from linear regression models based on the existing data with the highest linear correlation. The result of the data review and editing was a cleaned dataset for all sites considered for the entire measurement period. Based on climate statistics, the temperature characteristics of frost hollows, differences between individual frost hollows, and differences between frost hollows and the surrounding area were presented, mainly for the period 2006–2015. The results of the analysis of the temperature data from Komna have shown and confirmed that the specific micro-location and relief of the depressions, the so-called frost hollows, also have a strong influence on their microclimate, since the climatic characteristics in terms of temperature in the frost hollows are more severe (more continental) than in the surrounding area at a similar altitude. This is best reflected in lower average annual and lower average minimum temperatures, a significantly higher number of cold and frost days, and a larger average daily temperature amplitude. In the Komna frost hollows, temperatures fall below freezing even in the summer months, while in winter minima below $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ are not uncommon, which is exceptional for the general climatic conditions in Slovenia. It has been shown that temperatures below $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in Slovenia in recent decades occur only in the frost hollows, while in the mid-mountains this also applies to temperatures below $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The average annual temperature at the bottom of the frost hollows is the same as on the open mountain relief 500 m higher; the annual averages of daily minimum temperatures are lower than those of the high mountain meteorological station Kredarica at 2513 m above sea level. Continued measurements at some frost hollows in the Julian Alps, especially at Mrzla Komna, which has had the reputation of being the unofficial lowest temperature site in Slovenia since 2009, will collect more data over the years, allowing more reliable climatological statistics to be compiled and any changes from the period 2006–2015 to be observed.

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