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## Gerlachovský štít guide

**Gerlachovský štít.**
**Gerlachovský štít climb.**
**Gerlachovský štít hike.**
**Gerlachovský štít výstup.**

Pierwszymi zdobywcami okolic Gerlacha, jak i samego szczytu, byli myśliwi oraz botanicy. Prawdopodobnie to oni, jako pierwsi, zdobyli szczyt góry. Prawdopodobnie pierwszym człowiekiem, który w roku 1834 stanął na szczycie Gerlacha był spiski Niemiec, przewodnik górski, Jan Still (1805 – 1890). Był on w tym czasie nauczycielem w Novej Lesnej. Jan Still wziął udział w tej wyprawie wraz ze swoim szwagrem Gellhofem, budowniczym z miasta Velka, Martinem Urbanem Spitzkopfem, młynarzem z Novej Lesnej oraz dwoma nieznanymi myśliwymi. Pierwszego słowackiego wejścia na szczyt przez Batyzovická Prábe (słow. Batizovská Prába), w roku 1875, dokonali przewodnicy górczy z miasta Štôla – Ján Ruman Drieňny oraz Jan Pasterňák. Highest mountain in Slovakia Gerlachovský štítGerlachovský štít as seen from Granátová lávkaHighest pointElevation2,654.4 m (8,709 ft) Prominence2,355 m (7,726 ft)[1][2]Isolation510 km (320 mi)to HochwildstelleListingUltraCountry high pointCoordinates49°09′50.5″N 20°08′02.5″E﻿ / ﻿49.164028°N 20.134028°E﻿ / 49.164028; 20.134028[3]NamingEnglish translationPeak (of the village) of GerlachovLanguage of nameSlovakGeographyGerlachovský štítLocation in Prešov Region, SlovakiaShow map of Prešov RegionGerlachovský štítLocation in SlovakiaShow map of Slovakia LocationTatra National Park, Prešov, SlovakiaParent rangeHigh TatraSGeologyMountain typegraniteClimbingFirst ascent1834 by Ján StillEasiest routeScramble Gerlachovský štít 3D Gerlachovský štít (Slovak pronunciation, translated into English as Gerlachov Peak, German: Gerlsdorfer Spitze, Hungarian: Gerlachfali-csúcs), informally referred to as Gerlach, is the highest peak in the High Tatras, in Slovakia, and in the Carpathian Mountains. Its elevation is usually listed at 2654.4 m above mean sea level. The mountain features a vertical rise of approximately 2,000 metres (6,600 ft) above the valley floor.[4] Mistaken for an average mountain in the rugged High Tatras range in the more distant past, it has since played a symbolic role in the eyes of the rulers and populations of several Central European nations, to the point that between the 19th and mid-20th century, it had four different names with six name reversals. Due to geopolitical changes, it was successively the highest mountain of the Kingdom of Hungary, and of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia and then Czechoslovakia again within the span of less than three decades of the 20th century. Gerlachovský štít shares its geology and ecology with the rest of the High Tatras. With the travel restrictions imposed by the Eastern Bloc, the mountain was particularly treasured by Czechs, East Germans, Hungarians, Poles, and Slovaks as a high mountain available for them to climb. Although local authorities have since restricted access to the peak, it continues to attract its share of visitors. Gerlachovský štít means the "Peak (of the village) of Gerlachov". The Slovak colloquial (unofficial) name is Gerlach. The Polish official names are Gerlach or Gierlach, while its Polish colloquial names are Gierlach and Garluch.[5][6][7] The name of the village of Gerlachov itself is of German origin, because the Spiš region around the High Tatra Mountains in Slovakia used to be inhabited by German settlers for several centuries. The peak's earliest recorded name was the Szepes-German[8] Kösselberg (Cauldron Mountain) on a map from 1762.[9] The Slovak name of the mountain was first recorded as Kotol, also meaning "Cauldron", in 1821.[10] Both names referred to the peak's characteristic cauldron-like cirque. Its current name became widely used in the 19th century, and links the mountain to the village of Gerlachov (Carpathian German: Gerlsdorf) at its foot.[11] The name Gerlsdorfer Spitze (Gerlachov Peak) was used by the first person to identify the mountain as the highest peak in the Tatras in 1838.[12] this was rendered as gerlachovský chochol (Gerlach crest) in a Slovak version of his report in 1851.[13] Several other mountains in the High Tatras have acquired their names from villages in the foothills. Once it was determined that the mountain was the highest point in the region, the succession of the authorities that held control over it took an interest in its name and changed it periodically for symbolic reasons. In 1896, as part of Austria-Hungary, it was named after state Emperor Francis Joseph I.[14] After the dissolution of the monarchy in 1918, the mountain continued to be known simply as Gerlachovský štít because it belonged to the village of Gerlachov. The Polish government, claiming the territory of the High Tatras for Poland, simultaneously called the mountain Szczyt Polski (Polish Peak), but never gained control over it.[14] The new Czechoslovak government changed the name to Štít legionárov (Legionnaires Peak) in honor of the Czechoslovak Legions in 1923, but the name was dropped in favor of the earlier Gerlachovský štít in 1932.[15] As a result of the Communist coup d'état in 1948, the mountain was renamed once more – to Stalinov štít (Stalin Peak) in 1949.[7] Its traditional name Gerlachovský štít was restored yet again a decade later and has remained unchanged through the present. Gerlachovský štít (right) with its huge cirque Gerlachovský štít was not always considered the highest mountain in the Tatras. After the first official measurement of peaks in the Tatras during the period of the Habsburg monarchy in the 18th century, Kriváň (2,494 m) was considered the highest. Other candidate peaks for the status of the highest mountain at that time were Lomnický štít (2,633 m) and Ladový štít (2,627 m). The first person to accurately name Gerlachovský štít as the highest peak was the forester Ludovit (Ludwig) Greiner in 1838.[12][16][17] Greiner's measurement was formally confirmed by an Austrian Army survey party in 1868. However, it was generally accepted only after the Vienna Military Institute for Geography issued a new, authoritative collection of maps of Central Europe in c. 1875.[18][19] The first confirmed ascent was made by Ján (Johann) Still from the village of Nová Lesná in 1834.[20] In 1880, the routes through the Velická prába (Velická Challenge) and Batizovská prába (Batizovská Challenge) were secured by chains. Gerlachovský štít seen from Velická Valley Only members of a national Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme (UIAA) club are allowed to climb the peak on their own. Other visitors have to take a certified mountain guide. The two easiest routes, usually up the Velická prába and down the Batizovská prába named after their respective valleys, are protected by chains. Because of an exposed section along the Velická prába and tricky orientation especially on the ridge, both are among the more difficult scrambling routes in the High Tatras.[21] With no snow, guidebooks grade the routes as a II or III climb (UIAA scale)[4] or lower.[22] The route named Martinkova begins at Poľský hrebeň and leads to the summit along the ridge. The Martinkova route has two main variants; a short version starts at Litovrové sedlo and is considered easier, because it skips a section from Velický štít which requires abseiling. The total elevation gain is about 1,000 m (3,300 ft) for those who spend the night at the Sliezsky Dom Hotel[23] or are driven there by a mountain guide, and about 1,665 m (5,463 ft) for those who hike from Tatranská Polianka. In winter, Gerlachovský štít offers a challenging alpine climb, with mixed climbing and a risk of avalanches.[4] Two multi-pitch routes for technical climbing are on the eastern and south-western walls.[21] Both are exceptionally long and situated on solid granite walls.[4] The route to Gerlachovský štít falls under the Tatra National Park ordinance, according to which hikers who depart from marked trails may be subject to fines unless they are UIAA members, or are led by a certified mountain guide. Camping is subject to similar restrictions. Rangers and some mountain guides are authorized to collect fines on the spot. Cairns that hikers build to mark the trail are periodically taken apart.[citation needed] Gerlachovský štít (left) viewed from Rusinova Polana The effects of high-altitude weather on those who ascend Gerlachovský štít may be more pronounced than its altitude alone. The temperature gradient between the Tatra mountain resorts (900–1,350 m or 2,950–4,430 ft) and the summit can be steep.[24] Low air temperature higher up can be masked by high insolation under clear skies, but will take its effect with increased cloud cover.[25] Combined with windy conditions, the impact may be considerably detrimental even without rain or snow. The summit disappears in the clouds for periods of time on most days,[26] which translates to fog at that elevation and a risk of disorientation.[27] While temperatures are somewhat lower on Gerlachovský štít because of its elevation, the weather and its potential impact on visitors is little different from other summits in the High Tatras both with and without marked trails. The typical daily weather pattern in the summer is a clear morning, clouds gathering by around noon, and occasional showers and storms in the afternoon. The chance of rain is lowest between 9–10 am and peaks between 2–3 pm, with a drop-off after 6 pm. The frequency of storms with lightning (as opposed to rainstorms) on Gerlach's summit and on the other highest ridges is little different from lower elevations.[28] Gerlach summit, rounded monthly averages[29] Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Air temperature2–3 pm, Celsius -11 -11 -8 -5 0 3 5 2 -1 -6 -9 Air temperature2–3 pm, Fahrenheit 12 12 17 23 32 37 41 41 36 10 21 16 Precipitationin millimeters 120 120 100 130 120 190 190 140 90 130 150 Days with storms and lightning 0 0 2 5 9 9 6 2 0 0 0 Days with summit 10+ min.in clouds (low visibility) 21 20 22 23 26 25 26 24 21 19 21 21 Days with rime ice 19 15 16 16 13 5 4 5 10 11 17 19 Days with snowfall[30] 19 16 18 19 16 9 5 4 6 11 17 19 Days with snowcover >1 cm (0.4 in) 31 28 31 30 24 8 4 3 6 15 28 31 Days with visibility >20 km (12.4 mi) at 2–3 pm 15 12 12 7 3 4 5 8 17 15 15 Mountains portal Mountain Rescue Service (Slovakia) ^ "Europe Ultra-Prominences". Peaklist.org. 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QTVR 360 degree panorama from the peak Archived 23 February 2012 at the Wayback Machine Detailed descriptions of peaks in the High Tatras (in Slovak) Map of the area Archived 30 October 2019 at the Wayback Machine Retrieved from " Gerlachovský štít so svojou výškou 2.655m je najvyšším miestom na Slovensku a zároveň najvyšším vrcholom Vysokých Tatier. Výstup na Gerlach a jeho majestátny vrchol je nezameniteľný zážitok. Výstupová trasa začína na Sliezskom dome, vedie najčastejšie Veľickou prábou a zostupová trasa Batizovskou prábou. Velická prába začína na strane Veľickej doliny v masive Gerlachu vľavo nad Kvetnicou krátkym exponovaným úsekom so starými kramlami. Pokračuje výstupom do Sedielka nad kotlom pod Kvetnicovou vežou. Zo sedielka ďalej traverzami popod Kotlový štít a Gerlachovskú vežu na samotný vrchol Gerlachu. Pre skúsenejších je možný výstup aj Tatarkovou (Gipsyho) feratou alebo Martinovkou.Zostup z vrchola Gerlachu vedie Batizovským Zlábom dolu k Batizovskej Prábe. Samotná prába je exponovaný úsek s kramlami. Pod prábou pokračuje chodníkom k Batizovskému plesu a magistrálou späť na Sliezsky dom. Dĺžka výstupu na Gerlach:Prevýšenie a vzdialenosť:zo Sliezkeho domu na vrchol 1000 mcca. 14 kmNáročnosť:Výstup nie je vhodný pre začiatčníkovVýžaduje sa dobrá kondícia a lezecká koordináciaObtiažnosť výstupu je I-II UIAA (Velická a Batizovská prába)Tatarkova (Gipsyho) ferata a Martinovka I-II-III UIAA (max. 2 osoby)Technicky náročný terén s exponovanými miestami a lezenímCelý výstup prebieha s naviazaním na lanoDoporúčené prípravné túry:Potrebná výstroj:vysoké turistické topánky (vibram podrážka)batohnepremokavé oblečenie do hôrkkavicečapicajedlo a pitie 1,5 l/osobarezervná mikina (polartec alebo merino)magnézium alebo hruška soli proti krčmvyobrazenie povinnej výstrojeV cene je:vedenie s horským vodcom UIAGM (horský vodca má poistenie voči tretim osobám a platné členstvo UIAGM)fotografie z výstupu (mobilom)zapožičanie horolezeckej výstroje (prílba, sedačka prípadne mačky a cepin v zime)úsmev na tvári vodcu a príjemná pohoda počas výstupu : V cene nie je:doprava na Sliezsky dom a späťbytovaniestravaindividálne poistenieTermín:letná sezóna (1.6. - 31.10.) alebo zimná sezóna (15.12.-15.4.)