

You are holding the December, holiday issue of *Geodetski vestnik*, which contains interesting articles and a varied selection of papers. The latter demonstrates how vibrant the land-surveying, geo-information, and spatial fields have been recently.

Numerous changes are expected, predominantly in national spatial data infrastructure, which includes the transition to a new national coordinate system, new geo-informational solutions in the national surveying service, and much more. I would like to draw particular attention to the 60th anniversary of the Chair of Spatial Planning at the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering, University of Ljubljana, which was also the opportunity to honour the 45th anniversary of the interdisciplinary post-graduate study programme of spatial and urban planning. Themes developed at the Chair significantly contributed to the development of surveying study programmes, which enabled Slovenia to follow international trends in geodesy much faster than other countries in the region. The opportunity was celebrated by the publication of a scientific monograph with the title *Spatial Planners of the 21st Century (Prostorski načrtovalci 21. stoletja)*. The publication, which is freely accessible on the Internet, offers interesting points of consideration about the direction in which the development of our field is heading, or better, should head.

Apart from that, surveyors in Slovenia dedicated much of their attention to the 240th anniversary of the first documented ascent to Triglav – but what business do we have with the highest Slovenian mountain? Unfortunately, we do not know who the first surveyor that stood on its summit. But we do know that the height of Triglav was measured for the first time a year after the first known ascent, which was done by Baltazar Hacquet, a physician and a botanist, in 1779. The first surveying accomplishment with Slovenia's highest mountain is considered to be the establishment of the first trig point on the top of Triglav at the beginning of July in 1822. It was set up in the framework of the triangulation in Carniola that was carried out for a Franciscan cadastral survey. During topographic surveys done between 1829 and 1835, they drew up a map of the Triglav area, which also included the Triglav Glacier. Cartographic documentation of the glacier is covered in detail in the article by Triglav Čekada published in this issue.

We could convincingly argue that mountains became the working environment of numerous land surveyors. In 1933, a well-known surveyor and mountaineer, Gojmir Mlakar, published a suggestion in the mountaineering magazine *Planinski Vestnik* to set up a land surveyors' mountain trail that would lead over all the summits with class 1 triangulation points and, as he wrote, 'dedicate it to our colleagues that did pioneering land measurement works in the territory of Slovenia'. In the first issue of this year's volume, our colleague Joc Triglav, also a former long-time chief editor of *Geodetski Vestnik*, reminded us of the idea in his article *5th July – the First Surveying Team on the top of Triglav*. Perhaps the time has come to implement the idea?

Allow me to end my introductory reflection in this issue of *Geodetski Vestnik* with words borrowed from mountaineers: for the following year, I wish for each of you, and for all of you, easy and pleasant but at the same time interesting and successful ascents to your goals!

Note: Apart from the title, the fact that 'Triglav' keeps appearing in the text as a geographical and proper name is just a coincidence...