

S U M M A R Y

The results of the analysis of the ice core from a 76-m deep borehole, drilled to the bed of the Garabashi Glacier, the Elbrus, in its accumulation area, demonstrate that stable infiltration-recrystallization ice-formation of the warm type has taken place at the altitudes of about 3950 m a.s.l. during the last few decades. Water migration plays the leading role not only in the active layer (10-12 m) or in the firn-ice sequence (24-25 m), but also in the relatively monolith ice, inclu-