

NATURE HIGHLIGHTS



1 Hveragerði Hot Springs

Location: Hveramörk 13, 810 Hveragerði

Right inside the town of Hveragerði there is an area of hot springs from which the community derives its name (hver = hot spring). The hot springs of Hveragerði are among the most remarkable natural attractions of South Iceland. Visitors to the hot springs can learn about geothermal energy and the springs, which include Dynkur, spouting regularly, Ruslahver which has an interesting history, and many more.



2 Arnarker cave

Location: Approximately midway between Þorlákshöfn and Selvogur there is the cave Arnarker, on the north side of the road.

Arnarker is an interesting cave in the Leitarhraun lava field. A marked path leads from the information sign by the road to the cave, and a ladder has been placed at its opening. Take great care when inspecting the cave.



Þingvellir the national assembly was established around 930 and continued to convene there until 1798. Many crucial events in Icelandic history took place at Þingvellir and it is at the heart of Icelandic nationhood. No less remarkable is the geology of Þingvellir. Visitors can get an interpretation of the history and nature of Þingvellir and find hiking trails and camping grounds. Þingvellir is Iceland's oldest National Park and now on the UNESCO World Heritage List. As a national park (since 1928) because of the special tectonic and volcanic environment. The continental drift can be clearly seen in the cracks or faults which are traversing the region, the biggest one, Almannagjá, being a veritable canyon. This causes also the often measurable earthquakes in the area.



3 Þingvellir National Park

At Þingvellir the national assembly was established around 930 and continued to convene there until 1798. Many crucial events in Icelandic history took place at Þingvellir and it is at the heart of Icelandic nationhood. No less remarkable is the geology of Þingvellir. Visitors can get an interpretation of the history and nature of Þingvellir and find hiking trails and camping grounds. Þingvellir is Iceland's oldest National Park and now on the UNESCO World Heritage List. As a national park (since 1928) because of the special tectonic and volcanic environment. The continental drift can be clearly seen in the cracks or faults which are traversing the region, the biggest one, Almannagjá, being a veritable canyon. This causes also the often measurable earthquakes in the area.



4 Kerið crater

A 55 m deep volcanic crater, about 3000 years old. It is part of a group of volcanic hills called Tjarnarhólar and it is now filled with water.

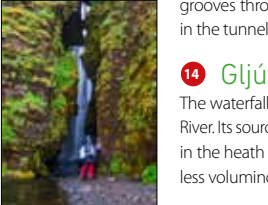


5 Þjórsárdalur valley

Þjórsárdalur valley was the site of a flourishing Settlement Age community that was later abandoned and then disappeared under ash in 1104, when the volcano Mount Hekla erupted for the first time in the history of Iceland.

6 Stöng and The Saga-Age Farm

Sites of about 40 buildings have been unearthed in the Þjórsárdalur valley and the best preserved and most remarkable is the farmhouse at Stöng excavated in 1939. Based upon the Stöng farmhouse a replica Saga-Age farmhouse was built in 1974 to mark the 1100th anniversary of the settlement of Iceland. Open to the public all summer.



7 Geysir

Geysir has lent its name to the English language in order to christen the phenomenon of the periodically spouting hot springs. You can walk around the Geysir area, a geothermal field where hot springs are in abundance, geysers explode and pools of mud bubble. Strokkur gives a performance every few minutes, shooting a tower of water and steam 30 metres into the air and Blesi with water the colour of turquoise delights the senses.

8 Gullfoss - the Golden Falls

Gullfoss is actually two separate waterfalls, the upper one has a drop of 11 metres and the lower one 21 metres. The rock of the river bed was formed during an interglacial period. For thousands of years the river has followed its course delighting tourists with beauty and power.

9 Urriðafoss waterfall

Urriðafoss is a voluminous waterfall in Þjórsá river, where the river falls off the margin of Þjórsárhraun lava field (360 m³/sec) in beautiful and peaceful surroundings.

10 Hekla

One of the most famous volcanoes in the world, Hekla is believed to have erupted at least twenty times since the settlement of Iceland, and five times in the 20th century. The last eruption was in February 2000.

11 Landmannalaugar volcano region

Landmannalaugar is a region near the volcano Hekla in the southern section of Iceland's highlands. The area displays a number of unusual geological elements, like the multi-coloured rhyolite mountains and expansive lava fields. The mountains in the surrounding area display a wide spectrum of colours.

12 Seljalandsfoss waterfall

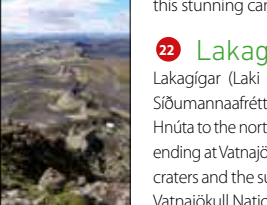
Seljalandsfoss is just over 60 metres high in a lovely location, surrounded by cliffs and green slopes. A footpath leads behind the waterfall.

13 Merkjáfoss/Gluggafoss waterfall

The Merkjá River has several beautiful waterfalls, but the most outstanding is Gluggafoss or Window Falls. (also known as Merkjáfoss) The upper half of the cliff is palagonite or tuff rock and the lower ledge is basalt. The river has formed tunnels and grooves through the soft rock and a series of „windows“ in the tunnels, thereby earning the name „Gluggafoss“.

14 Gljúfrabúi waterfall

The waterfall Gljúfrabúi tumbles down from the Gljúfurá River. Its source is just north of Tröllagil (Troll Gorge) Canyon in the heath Hamragarðsheiði. It is a spring-fed river and less voluminous than its neighbour Seljalandsá River.



to Þórsmörk; Laugavegur from Landmannalaugar and Fimmvörðuháls from Skógar.

15 Þórsmörk valley

51 km from Hvolsvöllur. Road nr. 249

Þórsmörk is a beautiful woodland nature reserve surrounded by rugged and majestic mountains, glaciers and glacial rivers. Þórsmörk can only be reached all year round on 4 x 4 and scheduled buses during the summer. Two unique hiking paths lead round on 4 x 4 and scheduled buses during the summer. Two unique hiking paths lead round on 4 x 4 and scheduled buses during the summer. Two unique hiking paths lead round on 4 x 4 and scheduled buses during the summer.

16 Skógafoss waterfall

One of Iceland's most splendid waterfalls, Skógafoss tumbles 60 metres from the cliffs by Skógar. Before cascading off the cliffs as Skógafoss, the river flows through the Skógargil gorge, which boasts more than twenty more waterfalls, each with its own charm.

17 Mýrdalsjökull glacier

Mýrdalsjökull's peak reaches 1493 metres and Katla Volcano inside the glacier erupts on average every 40-60 years. Sixteen eruptions have been recorded since the settlement of Iceland over 1100 years ago, the last one in 1918.

18 Sólheimajökull glacier

Sólheimajökull glacier flows south of Mýrdalsjökull glacier in a U-shaped valley. It is about 8 km long and 1-2 km wide. The glacier advanced about 900 metres during the last few centuries, but retreated greatly from 1930 to 1964.

19 Dyrhólaey headland

Sheer headland rising 120 metres out of the sea with a huge natural arch near Vík í Mýrdal. Reynisdrangar sea stacks, Eldhraun lava fields and Mýrdalsandur sands are also magnificent sights. An amazing area of strength and beauty.

20 Hjörleifshöfði headland

Hjörleifshöfði is a 221 meter high headland made of tuff. For a long time after the last ice age it was an island but by the time of the settlement it was an isthmus on the side of a fjord. Now it lies more than two kilometers from the sea.

21 Fjaðrárgljúfur Canyon

Fjaðrárgljúfur is a magnificent and massive canyon, about 100 meters deep and about two kilometres long. The canyon has sheer walls, and is somewhat serpentine and narrow. The river Fjaðrá has its source in the mountain Geirlandshraun and falls off the heath edge in this stunning canyon until it makes it down into Skaftá river.

22 Lakagígar

Lakagígar (Laki Craters) lie in a row, 25 km in length, in Siðumannaafreitur. The craters stretch from the tuff mountain Hnúta to the northeast through Mt. Laki (818 m above sea level), ending at Vatnajökull. Mt. Laki commands splendid views of the craters and the surrounding landscape. Lakagígar are a part of Vatnajökull National Park, the largest national park in Europe.



670 m above sea level. The view of mountains at the lake is magnificent, the lake is among the purest mountain lakes in Iceland.



lies within the realm of the park, giving quick access to the glacier. Vatnajökull - the world's biggest glacier outside of the arctic regions. The glacier seems so close to the people of Southeast Iceland that they sometimes refer to the ice as if it were part of their backyard. Each of the icefalls and glacier tongues flowing towards the lowlands possesses an individual character and offers a variety of scenes.



the broad desert of the Skeiðarár sandur sands and the raging Skeiðará river. These contrasts and many more remind the visitor of nature's changeability.



23 Eldgjá Eruptive fissure

In Skaftártunguafreitur, in West-Skaftafellssýsla, close to Kirkjubæjarklaustur, the eruptive fissure Eldgjá is to be found. Eldgjá is an approximately 40 km long eruptive fissure, approximately 600 metres wide in many places, and up to 200 metres deep. When it was formed, probably around 934, there were probably eruptions along the whole extent of it. Plans to make Eldgjá and its surrounding area a part of Vatnajökull National Park are in place.

24 Langisjór lake

Langisjór is a lake which is 20 km long and 2 km wide in some places. The lake is to the southwest of Vatnajökull, between the mountains Tungnárfjöll and Fögrufjöll, in a beautiful and picturesque landscape. Its square measure is 27 km², it reaches a depth of 75 m and the water surface is among the purest mountain lakes in Iceland.

25 Vatnajökull National Park - Europe's largest

The national park includes the ice cap and its surroundings, with a total area of 13,600 km², or 13% of Iceland. Few places in the world exhibit such a wide range of natural phenomena. The battle between ice and fire still rages within the park boundaries. Much of Southeast Iceland

26 Skaftafell and Svartifoss waterfall

Öræfi is Iceland's most isolated district before the bridges to the west of it were completed in the early seventies. The natural contrasts are breathtaking: black sands below white glaciers, desolate wastes and green vegetation. Such a green oasis welcomes you at Skaftafell, just beside

27 Öræfajökull glacier

Extending south from the Vatnajökull ice cap and towering to 2115 m, Öræfajökull is Iceland's highest mountain. Its height actually depends on the season and the depth of snow, since the peak itself, Hvannadalsnjúkur, is topped by ice which is thickest in spring and thinnest in autumn. The mountain and its vicinity are very popular among hikers and skiers.



28 Ingólfs Höfði headland

At the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, Ingólfs Höfði is a headland which is isolated by black sands and perilous rivers from the rest of the mainland. However, it is home to thousands of nesting seabirds, especially puffins and the great skua. This historical cape is named after the first settler of Iceland, Ingólfur Arnarson, who spent his first winter there with his family after moving to Iceland, 874-875.

29 Jökulsárlón Glacial lagoon

The size of the main lagoon, called Jökulsárlón, is about 20 square kilometres. In 1932 the same area was still covered by ice. Many species of fish are found there, as well as seals, which can number into the hundreds during winter.

30 Haukafell

In 1985 the local Forestry Society started planting saplings at Haukafell. Not only are the trees now becoming established, but there are bountiful berries to be picked every August. This pleasant outdoor spot also has a good camp site and washing facilities.

31 Heinaberg

The Heinaberg area is part of the national park, and offers interesting sets of basalt columns in addition to the glacier tongue Heinabergsjökull and the lagoon. The valley Heinabergsdalur, 7 km long, reaches to Vatnsdalur valley, which ice used to dam off and keep full of water. Nowadays, the view down into the valley is magnificent, since massive icebergs are often left stranded along its floor.

32 Lónsöræfi Stafafellsfjöll

The Stafafellsfjöll mountains, today also called Lónsöræfi, dominate the skyline east of Vatnajökull glacier and have long included one of Iceland's most extensive protected areas. Besides the deep, rugged canyons, the landscape displays a wide range of colours due to rhyolite and other attractive rocks. In contrast, there are lushly vegetated, sheltered valleys, and a good chance of spotting reindeer. The numerous trails make this a perfect hiking territory.



Prentun: Prentsmiðjan Oddi, júlí 2015.

ABOUT SOUTH ICELAND

The South of Iceland is unique and it is the part of the country visited by far the greatest numbers of foreign travellers. Everything that makes Iceland interesting to visit can be found in South Iceland all the year round. History surrounds you everywhere, both ancient and recent. Other highlights are creative art, culture, flourishing trade and endless possibilities to enjoy outdoor life in all seasons. But above all there is the awesome and rugged nature stretching from the mountains and down to the sea.

In all seasons of the year tourists can find something to their liking. In winter the sun is reflected on the pearly white snow, on long dark winter nights the northern lights dance around the starlit sky and the moon wanders through the clouds. At such times beauty, peace and quiet reign, unforgettable to those who experience it. Trips across the highlands as well as the lowlands are an indescribable adventure during both summer and winter.

The farmers mind their farms. All the year it is busy in the country, and in spring the land is covered with its summer foliage. Life outdoors and trips assume a new form: hiking tours, riding trips, angling in rivers and lakes. Nature takes on a new look: hot springs, lava fields, volcanoes, waterfalls, the highlands, glaciers, rivers and lakes. All life is reborn after the frosts of winter and the countryside is at its most beautiful.

Visit the southern countryside and take a look at the beauty, listen to the wind and the silence, discover the peace and quiet, and last but not least you may discover yourself.

Welcome to South Iceland, we'll be happy to see you.



Visit South Iceland

www.south.is

Share your experience

www.facebook.is/visitsouthiceland

#southiceland



South Iceland



Free Tourist Map



Visit South Iceland

#southiceland