

Dag 4

Dettifoss – badning i varme kilder – Gudernes vandfald – Akureyri

1.500 tons vand er hvad der passerer vandfaldet Dettifoss i sekundet. Den 37 km^2 store ”Myggesøen” ligger 278 m over havet, med sine underjordiske varme kilder hvor der kan bades i. Det var en stor oplevelse og derfra videre til ”Gudernes vandfald” og Akureyri for overnatning.



9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A scenic view of a coastal town in Iceland. In the foreground, a paved road curves to the right. To the left, a white house with a red roof sits on a grassy hill overlooking a body of water. In the background, large, rugged mountains with patches of snow are visible under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

9.7.2015

A scenic landscape photograph showing a wide, green valley in the foreground. In the background, there are majestic mountains with patches of snow on their peaks. The sky is a mix of blue and white, with some wispy clouds. A street lamp post stands in the middle ground on the left side.

9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground, there's a large, green, grassy hillside. In the background, several mountain peaks rise, with patches of white snow clinging to their upper slopes. The sky above is a clear blue with wispy, white clouds.

9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground, there are rolling green hills with patches of dark, possibly peat-covered ground. A small, winding road or path can be seen in the middle ground. The background features a majestic range of mountains with their peaks and ridges heavily covered in white snow. The sky above is filled with wispy, light-colored clouds.

9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. The foreground is covered in green grass and small patches of snow. In the middle ground, there are more patches of snow and some electrical pylons. The background features a range of mountains with significant snow coverage on their peaks and ridges. The sky is blue with scattered white and grey clouds.

9.7.2015



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A wide-angle photograph of a fjord landscape. The foreground is filled with dark, choppy water. On the left, a steep, dark mountain slope descends towards the water. In the center, a range of mountains with snow-capped peaks is visible across the fjord. The sky is filled with a mix of white and dark grey clouds, creating a dramatic atmosphere.

9.7.2015



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9.7.2015

A landscape photograph showing a vast green field in the foreground, transitioning into a line of trees and then rolling hills. The hills are covered in green vegetation with small patches of white snow visible on their peaks. The sky above is filled with heavy, grey clouds.

9.7.2015



Ankomst 8. juli 2015

9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A photograph of a waterfall in a mountainous, arctic-like environment. The waterfall flows from a rocky ledge down into a pool of water. The surrounding terrain is covered in green grass and rocks. A date stamp "9.7.2015" is overlaid in the bottom right corner.

9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a waterfall in a rugged landscape. The waterfall originates from a snow patch on a rocky cliff and tumbles down in two distinct drops. The water flows into a river that cuts through a valley between two rocky banks. The surrounding terrain is a mix of dark, layered rock and bright green grassy hills under a clear blue sky.

9.7.2015

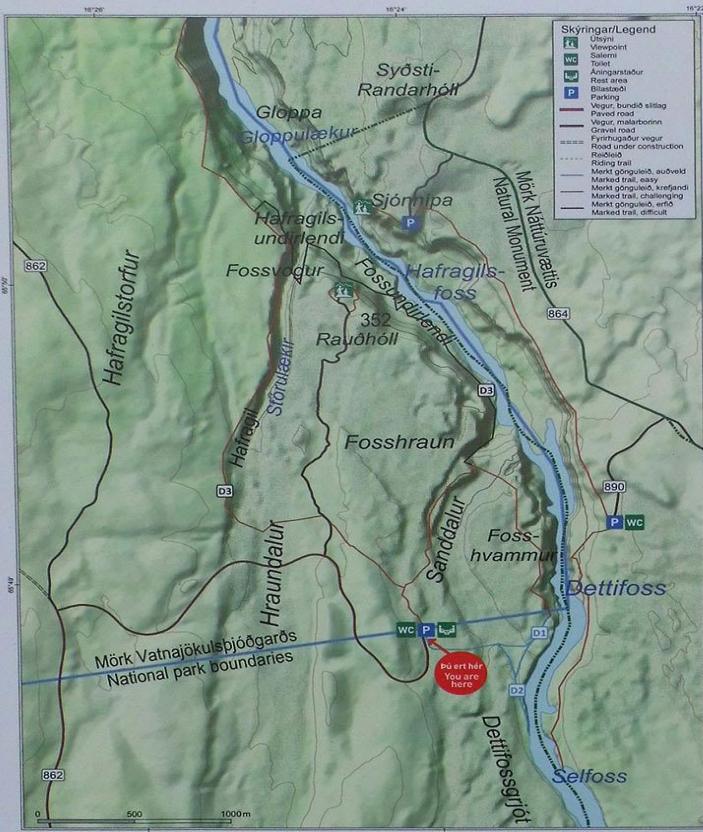
A scenic landscape featuring a waterfall cascading down a grassy hillside into a rocky stream bed. The water flows over large, light-colored boulders, creating white rapids. The surrounding terrain is a mix of green grass, exposed rock, and a small snow patch on the hillside. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

9.7.2015

9.7.2015

GÖNGULEIÐIR VIÐ DETTIFOSS HIKING TRAILS BY DETTIFOSS

VATNAJÖKULSÞJÓÐGARDUR
NATIONAL PARK



GÖNGULEIÐIR VIÐ DETTIFOSS

- D1** Dettifoss ↪ 1.5 km/0.5-1 klst. Blástastöði – Dettifoss – tilbaka.
Ahugavert: Kraftmesti foss Evrópu og byrjun Jókulsárlónjúfru

D2 Dettifossringur ↪ 2.5 km/1 klst. Blástastöði – Dettifoss – Selfoss – blástastöði. **Ahugavert:** Kraftmesti foss Evrópu, byrjun Jókulsárlónjúfru og Selfoss.

D3 Hrafnagilsundirleiðin ↪ 9 km/3-4 klst. Blástastöð við Dettifoss – Hrafnagilsundirleiðin – Sanddalur – Dettifoss – Blástastöð. **Sérskotar hættur:** Klettabæti, grjóthrunar og stortýrgjós. **Ahugavert:** Uppsprettur, Jókulsá, Hrafnaglissafn og Jókulsárlónjúfrun. Ein mikilfenglegasta gönguleiðin í Jókulsárlónjúfrunum.



TRAILS AT DETTIIFOSS

-  D1 Dettifoss ↪ 1.5 km/0.5-1 hr. Dettifoss parking – Dettifoss – return.
Points of interest: Europe's most powerful waterfall; upper end of Jökulsárgljúfur canyon.
 -  D2 Dettifoss ↪ 2.5 km/1 hr. Dettifoss parking – Dettifoss – Sálfoss – parking. Points of interest: Europe's most powerful waterfall; upper end of Jökulsárgljúfur canyon; Sálfoss, the river's uppermost waterfall.
 -  D3 Hrafnagil lowland ↪ 9 km/2-4 hrs. Parking at Dettifoss – Hrafnagil – Hrafnagil lowland – Sanddallur – Dettifoss – Dettifoss parking.
Warning: Steep trail, large boulders, risk of falling rocks.
Points of interest: Springs; Jökulsá river, Hrafnagil waterfall and the canyon. Most spectacular hike in the Jökulsárgljúfur area.



EFTAL EIKASTUBULLI GÖNGÜL EİDA

Gönguleiðir eru merktar meðfram Jökulsárgljúfi, Ásbyrgi og suður að Selfossi, sumar léttar aðrar erfiðar. Leiðirnar hafa verið metnar samkvæmt örflíkastuðli og gefur litur gönguleiðar á korti til kynna erfiðleikastig hennar.

FOR TRAIL DIFFICULTY

There are many hiking trails in the Jökulsárlón area, both long and short, easy and challenging. The trails are graded and colour-coded for difficulty.



AUÐVELT Góðir og sléttir stígar að jafnaði, án teljandi hindranna eða erfiðleika

EASY For the most part good trails with a smooth surface, without any significant obstructions or difficulties.

KREFJANDI Leiðir og stígar sem geta falið í sér lengri ósléttu og erfiða kafla og hindranir,

svo sem óbrúðaða læki og minni ár, lausamöl, há uppstig o.s.frv.

CHALLENGING Routes and trails which may include lengthy rough, difficult sections, and obstructions such as unbridged brooks or small rivers, loose gravel, steep sections, and so forth.

DIFICULT Routes and trails involving obstacles and difficulties, such as sizeable unbridged rivers.

FOR THOSE WITH LIMITED MOBILITY These trails are over 75 cm in width and have paving, wooden platforms or cliff barriers, which may prove hazardous to the inexperienced or in poor conditions.

- Visitors are welcome to Vatnajökull National Park throughout the year, but are asked to treat park nature with care and respect. Everyone should keep in mind that mossy basalt columns and lava are especially easy to damage, even by mere trampling.
- Harmening any plants or rocks is prohibited, as well as piling up rocks. Anvölur should, if possible be left unaltered. They must be kept on a incline at all times. Owners are responsible for clearing up the anvöllur's slope.

20



9.7.2015

9.7.2015

A photograph showing a group of hikers walking across a rocky, grassy hillside. The terrain is uneven, with large rocks and patches of green grass. The sky is overcast and cloudy. In the bottom right corner, there is a white, semi-transparent rectangular box containing the date "9.7.2015".

9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a massive waterfall, likely Dettifoss in Iceland, captured from an elevated vantage point. The waterfall's edge is visible on the left, sending a powerful stream of white water crashing down. The water flows rapidly across a rocky bed, creating white foam and spray. In the foreground, a dark, rocky ledge with sparse green vegetation serves as a viewing platform. A wooden post and a metal railing are visible on the left side of the ledge. The background shows a steep, rocky hillside covered in sparse vegetation.

9.7.2015

A wide, turbulent river flows from the foreground towards the horizon, its surface filled with white foam and spray. The river is framed by dark, jagged rock formations on both sides. In the background, a range of hills or mountains is visible under a heavy, overcast sky.

9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a geothermal area, likely Hverir in Iceland. In the foreground, a group of tourists walks across a dry, cracked, brownish ground. To the left, steam rises from a geyser. In the background, large, hilly slopes covered in sparse vegetation and steam vents rise against a cloudy sky.

9.7.2015



9.7.2015

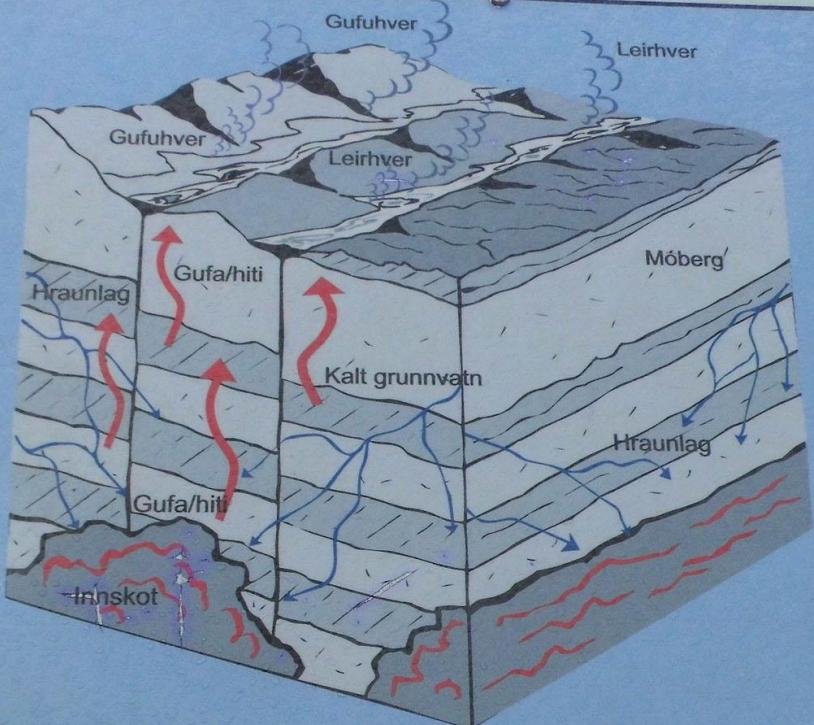


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Jarðfræði

Kalt grunnvatn streymir niður að kviku/innskoti þar sem það hitnar og breytist í gufu sem leitar upp. Með gufunni kemur upp hveraloft/gas sem inniheldur m.a. brennisteinsvetni en af því er hveralyktin sem flestir þekkja. Á hverasvæðum myndast brennisteinsútfellingar þegar hveraloftið blandast andrúmsloftinu. Við gufuhveri myndast, auk brennisteinsútfellinga, blanda af hverahrúði og gifsi. Í leirhverum stígur hveragas upp í gegnum yfirborðsvatn og við það myndast brennisteinssýra sem gerir vatnið súrt. Þetta súra vatn leysir upp berg og jarðveg og myndar sírinn sem einkennir leirhveri og umhverfi þeirra.

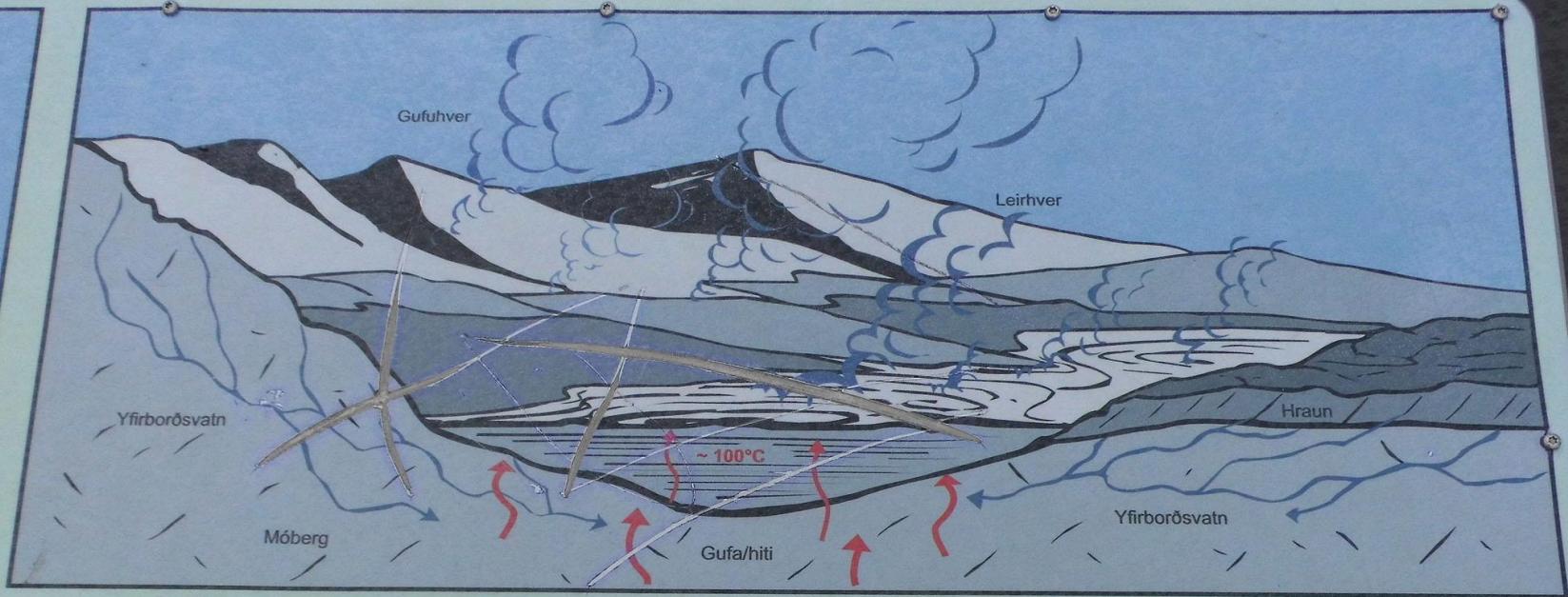
Geology

Cold ground water seeps down to magma intrusions, where it is heated and transformed into steam, and then comes back to the surface. Along with the steam comes fumarole gas, which contains sulphur hydroxide which is responsible for the hot spring smell most people know. In hot spring areas, sulphur deposits are formed when fumarole gas mixes with air. Besides the sulphur deposits, a mixture of silica and gypsum forms around the fumaroles. In mud pots, fumarole gas rises through surface water, producing sulphuric acid, which makes the water acid. Rock and soil dissolve in this acid water producing the mud which is typical of mud pots and their surroundings.

9.7.2015

Geologi

Koldt grundvand strømmer ned i magmatiskt opvarmede områder. Dampen medbringer gasser, der indeholder svovlbrint. Typiske lugt ved varme kilder er svovl. Svovlaflejr dannes, når svovlaflejret løser sig i atmosfæren. Svovlaflejret dannes ved forudsete kiselkorn. Geotermisk gas opstår ved, at svovlsyre dannes ved, at svovlaflejret løser klipper og jord i området, hvilket er karakteristisk for varme kilder.



Geologi

Koldt grundvand strømmer ned til en lavalomme hvor det opvarmes og omdannes til damp der søger opad. Dampen medbringer geotermisk gas der bl. a. indeholder svovlbrinte som er hovedkilden til den typiske lugt ved varme kilder. Ved de varme kilder dannes der svovlafløjninger når den geotermiske gas opløses i atmosfæren. Ved dampudstrømnninger dannes der foruden svovlafløjninger en blanding af kiselkorporer og gips. I mudderkilder stiger der geotermisk gas op gennem overfladevand, og derved dannes svovlsyre der gør vandet surt. Det sure vand op løser klipper og muld, og derved dannes ler der er så karakteristisk for mudderkilder og deres omgivelser.

Geologie

Kaltes Grundwasser sickert durch Spalten und Risse hinunter zum heißen Gestein (Magma, Berggänge) und strebt in Form von Dampf wieder an die Erdoberfläche. Mit dem Dampf steigen ebenfalls schwefelwasserstoffhaltige Gase auf, deren Geruch charakteristisch für Hochtemperaturgebiete ist. An der Oberfläche verbinden sich die Gase mit Luft und lagern schließlich Schwefel ab. Sinter und Gips vermischen sich und bilden um die Dampfquellen feste Ablagerungen. In den Schlammquellen kommt das schwefelwasserstoffhaltige Gas mit Wasser in Berührung und kann Schwefelsäure bilden. Die Säure zersetzt Boden und felsige Grund zu einem lehmigen Schlamm.

Géologie

Les eaux superficielles froides s'infiltrent jusqu'aux inclusions de magma, et se transforment en vapeur sous l'effet de la chaleur. La vapeur remonte, accompagnée de gaz contenant de l'hydrogène sulfuré qui donne aux sources chaudes leur odeur caractéristique. Dans les zones de sources chaudes, le mélange de l'hydrogène sulfuré avec l'air ambiant donne naissance à des dépôts de soufre. Près des événements de vapeur se forme en outre un mélange de silice et de gypse. Dans les marmites de boue, l'hydrogène sulfuré remonte au travers de l'eau de surface, donnant de l'acide sulfurique qui rend l'eau acide. Celle-ci dissout la roche et la terre pour former la boue caractéristique de ces marmites et de leur cuisinage.

teikn
álofti

Ferðamálastofa
Icelandic Tourist Board

9.7.2015

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9.7.2015

Dimmuborgir



Göngustígar Walking paths

Litthringur: 570 metrar, 10-15 minúma gangu.

Gengið er frá bílastæði og begýr til vinstri við fyrstu stigamót. Höldið er til heigri við önnur stigamót og gengið eftir Borgarskora, upp á hraunhráðarbarminn og eftir honum óð suðurenda Borgarsá. Þaðan er gengið meðfram honum óð bílastæði.

Smallcircle: 570 meters, 10-15 minute walk

Walk from the parking area and turn left at the first crossing. Keep to the right by the second crossing, walking along Borgarskora (Borgar Cleft), up the lava ridge to the south end of Borgarsá (Borgar Hill) and follow it back to the parking area.

Stórhringur: 840 metrar, 15-20 minúma gangu.

Gengið er frá bílastæði og begýr til vinstri við fyrstu stigamót og gengið að Hallarflot, líttil flát umkringdi súlmum og gatklettum skammt frá hlíðinu. Þaðan er farið milli Smyrkilettar, yfir Grjótagjásprungu og inn í Gatkletturjörð, að Gatklett. Þaðan liggur stigur þvert yfir röndu í Borgarskora og inn á litlhring.

Bigcircle: 840 meters, 15-20 minute walk

Walk from the parking area and turn left at the first crossing. From there, walk to Hallarflot (Hallar Plane). From the church, walk between the Smyrkilettar (Smyrl Rocks) over Grjótagjásprunga (Grjótagjár Cleft) and into Gatkletturjörð (Gatklettur Clearing) to Gatklettur. Walk along the path from there straight through the clearing in Borgarskora (Borgar Cleft) to join the path Small Circle.

Kirkjuhringur: 2,3 km, u.p.b. 1 klst. gangu.

Þessi leið ófamar nokkum vegin þóð sem óður var almennt kallað Dimmuborgir. Farin er sama leið að Stórahringnum inn að Gatklett. Þar er haldíð ófram austur Gatklettjörður bar til komið er inn að Kirkjuni. Fra Kirkjuni liggur leiðin til vesturs um Helgajökður sem kennir er við Helga Jónssón í Hagnesi, en hann varn við meðulu grjótaglaga til að stóða sand síðast. Þorugum óður en þær voru fráðar. Óð Helgajökður er gengið óð hraunhráð yfir Stóraþjóðum. Út því er farið um hraunhráð og klungur yfir Grjótagjásprungu og eftir rennum þar til komið er innó litlhringnum í Borgarsá.

Churchcircle: 2.3 kilometers, approximately 1 hour walk

This circle covers most of what was generally known as Dimmuborgir. Take the same route as for Big Circle to the Gatklettur. From there continue east through Gatkletturjörð (Gatklettur Clearing) until arriving at the Church. From the church take the path to the west through Helgajökður (Helgi's Cleaning). Helgajökður is dedicated to Helgi Jónsson from Hagnes who worked as a waller, building drystone walls to stop the erosion in Dimmuborgir, before they were declared a National Heritage Site. From Helgajökður, walk over the edge of the lava to Stóraþjóð (large Clearing). From there, walk through the rocky terrain leading over Grjótagjásprunga (Grjótagjár Cleft) and follow the lava channels until joining the Small Circle path in Borgarskora (Borgar Cleft).

Dimmuborgir-Hverfjall-Stóregja: Um 8 km, u.p.b. 2-3 klst. gangu.

Gengið er frá bílastæði og begýr til vinstri við fyrstu stigamót. Gengið framhjá Hallarflot sem óður er begýr til vinstri inn að merktu gönguleið sem liggur framhjá Hverfjalli og Grjótagjá og þorpnu í Reykjahóli.

Dimmuborgir-Hverfjall-Stóregja: approximately 8 kilometers, about 2 hours walk

Walk from the parking area and take a left turn at the first crossing. Walk past Hallarflot (Hallar Plane), the same path as the Big Circle to Gatklettur. Take the marked path on the left there. This path goes past Hverfjall and Grjótagjá to the village in Reykjahóli.

Krokastigur: 2 km, u.p.b. 1,52 klst. gangu.

Farin er sama leið að Stórahringnum inn að Kirkjuhring. Begýr til heigri til Kirkjuhring nálæku óður en komið er að Kirkjuni. Krokastigur hlykkast gegnum miðjar Dimmuborgir og krefst klungus um hraunmyndanir og liggur um ha upptagi og gegnum gatkletta. Stigunum hefur ekki verið lagðar og er ganga eftir honum krefndi (900 meter veglengd).

Stigunum kemur inn á litlhring um Stóraþjóð og Stórhring.

The Crooked path: 2 kilometers, about 1.52 hours walk

Follow the Big Circle to the Church Circle. Take a right turn off the Church Circle before arriving at the Church. The Crooked Path goes through the middle of Dimmuborgir and requires some climbing through the lava formations, steep slopes and through holes in the rocks. The path hasn't been fully restored and the walk is very strenuous. (900 meter path).

The path joins the Small Circle at the same crossing as the Big Circle.

Mellondanhnigur: 3,4 km, u.p.b. 1,52 klst. gangu.

Farin er sama leið að Stórahringnum og inn að Kirkjuhring. Begýr til heigri til Kirkjuhringnum skómum óður en komið er að Kirkjuni. Stigunum liggur um sandtona hraun og mellind. Sjá me grjótagla sem blöndur voru til að stóðu rennandi sanda inn í Borgarar a fimmu áratug síðasti óður. Komið er aður inn að Kirkjuhringinu suðvestan Helgajökðum.

The Mellond circle: 3.4 kilometers, about 1.52 hours walk

Follow the Big Circle to the Church Circle. Take a right turn off the Church Circle before arriving at the Church. This path goes through sand filled lava and sand meadows. The dry-stone walls seen here were built in the 1940's to prevent further erosion in the area. The path rejoins the Church Circle southwest of Helgajökður (Helgi's Cleaning).

Wise Adult:
Göðr slígar með slátt undirlagi að jafnaði, on beljandi hundruna óður en ófél.

Blue Easy:
For the most part good trails with a smooth surface, without any significant obstacles or difficulties.

Red Challenging:
Leiðir og stigur sem geta lažið í að lengi ófél og arfaða klofa og hundruna, svá sem óbrottaf leidir og minni óður ófél. Höf uppiging um ófél.

Red Challenging:
Routes and trails which may include lengthy rough sections, and obstacles such as old dried brooks or small rivers, loose gravel, steep sections, and so forth.

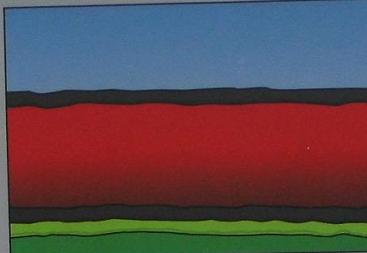
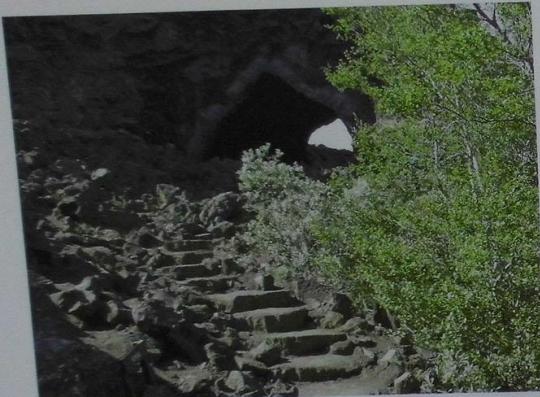
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Myndun Dimmuborga

Dimmuborgir eru fagnar hraunborgir sem mynduðust í Laxáhrauni yngra er rann fyrir 2000 árum úr Þrengslaborgum.

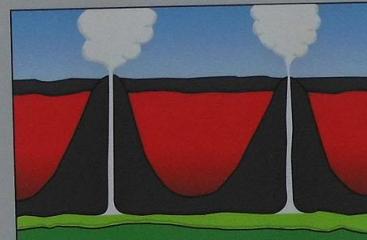
Formation of Dimmuborgir

Dimmuborgir are very beautiful lava formations that formed in the young Laxáhraun which erupted 2000 years ago from Þrengslaborgir.



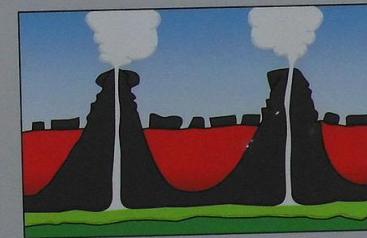
Tilgáta um myndun Dimmuborga
Talið er að hraunkvíka hafi runnið út í vatn eða
vollendi á því svæði þar sem Dimmuborgir eru nú.
Hraunið safnaðist fyrir í hraunfjölmum þar sem undirlagið
snöggtorknaði og yfirborðið storknaði hratt.

A theory as to the formation of Dimmuborgir
Lava spills over a water-filled depression or marshland
forming a lava lake. The surface layer solidifies quickly
and the underlying layer immediately.



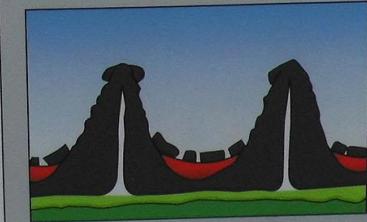
Er vatnið undir hraunkvíkunni hitnaði myndaðist gufa
sem leitaði upp í gegnum kvíkuna að yfirborði og um
leið storknaði kvikan kringum gufurásíma.

The magma heats the water in the sub-surface layer,
creating steam at the water's surface below the
lava. The steam bursts up through vents while the
surrounding magma solidifies.



Þegar storknun kvíkunar var komin nokkuð á veg
brast fyrstaða hraun-tjamarinnar og kvikan steymdi
mili gufurásanna út um hraunröð og yfirborðsskarpan
seig.

The lake breaches its dam, causing molten lava to flow
between the steam vents and out into the lava
channel. The surface crust subsides.



Eftir stóðu drongar, hryggir og leifar gufurásara sem og
rennur og skorð mili þeirra þar sem hraunkvíkon rann.

Left standing are columns and ridges, the remains of
the steam vents, etc. Between them are dykes and
gaps, where the lava flowed.

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Verndun Dimmuborga

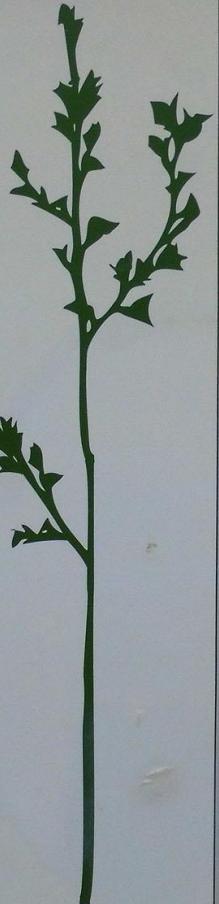
Um 1940 voru Dimmuborgir að fyllast af fokandi úr suðri og var sýðsti hluti þeirra kominn í kaf. Eigendur Dimmuborga, bændur á Geiteyjarströnd, gáfu Sandgræðslu Íslands/Landgræðslu ríkisins landið órið 1942. Til að hefta sandfokið þurfti að grípa til mikilla landgræðsluágerða. Hlaðnir voru grjótgarðar og melgesi sáð í suðurhluta svæðisins. Tókst að stöðva sandfokið og eru Dimmuborgir nú að mestu grónar.

Dimmuborgir er viðkvæmt svæði þar sem gráður og hraun-myndanir eru viðkvæmar fyrir raski. Merktar gönguleiðir liggja um svæðið og þaðan má sjá flesta athyglisverða staði í Borgunum. Við viljum biðja ykkur að hjálpa til við verndun Dimmuborga með því að fylgja gönguleiðum og ganga vel um. Hafa ber í huga að við erum stödd ó einum þurrasta stað á Íslandi þar sem jarðvegur er fingerður og fokgjarn og klettar lausir í sér.

Preservation of Dimmuborgir

In the early forties Dimmuborgir was silting up with wind-blown sand and some sections had already become totally submerged. To counteract this a conservation program was initiated. In 1942 the owners of Dimmuborgir, the farmers of Geiteyjarströnd, handed over ownership to the Soil Conservation Service. To begin with, stone barriers were erected and lymegrass was sown in the southern part of the area. Over the years the lymegrass has extended and effectively reduced the problem of silting; indeed, the area is now for the most part reclaimed. Birch trees are now commonplace, and have spread over the area.

Dimmuborgir is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the Mývatn region. A number of walking paths have been laid out, together with bridges and steps where needed. The paths provide an excellent view of all main attractions. The soil is particularly sensitive to wind erosion and rocks are brittle and fragile. Help us to preserve the area. Thank you.



9.7.2015



Jólasveinarnir í Dimmuborgum

The Icelandic Yule Lads in Dimmuborgir



HVERJIR ERU ÞEIR ?

Hér í Dimmuborgum búa íslensku jólasveinarnir þrettán, synir tröllanna ógurlegu Grýlu og Leppalúði. Grýla og Leppalúði búa í stórum helli í Lúdentarborgum og þar ólust sveinarnir upp. Nú í dag búa þeir í hellum hér í Dimmuborgum og eru ánaegðir með lífð. Eins og allir vita þá nefnast þeir skringileggum nöfnum og eru þau þessi: Stekkjastaur, Giljagaur, Stúfur, Þvörusleikir, Pottaskefill, Askasleikir, Hurðaskellir, Skyrjarmur, Bjúgnakrækir, Gluggagægir, Gátapéfur, Ketkrókur og Kertasníkir.

Á sumrin hvílast sveinarnir í hellum sinum og sjást sjaldan á ferð um borgirnar en þegar vetrur gengur í garð fara þeir að undirbúa jólín og fara á stjá. Því er besti tíminn til að hitta þá hér í desember mánuði en þá má alltaf finna einhvær peirra á ferli í Dimmuborgum. Best er að ganga niður á Hallarflót og kalla hátt "Jólasveinn". Nánari upplýsingar um dagskrá Jólasveinanna má finna á www.visitmyvatn.is.

WHO ARE THEY ?

Here in Dimmuborgir the Icelandic Yule Lads live. They are the 13 sons of Gryla and Leppaludi, vicious trolls that live in a big cave in Ludentarborgir. The brothers all have funny names that often refer to their preferences for food or interest. To name few there is Spoon Licker, Sausage Swiper, Skyr Gobbler and the noisy fellow Door Slammer who loves to wake up people by slamming the doors very loudly.

In the summer the Yule Lads can rarely be seen, because they use this season to rest and are sleeping in their caves but as winter comes they wake up and start preparing for christmas. The best time to meet them here in Dimmuborgir is during the month of December when they are busy preparing for christmas. The best way to find them is to walk the path to Hallarflot and shout loudly "Jolasveinn" !

For more information on the Yule Lads, see www.visitmyvatn.is



Jólasveinarnir í Dimmuborgum



Landgræðslan



Ferðamálastofa



Mývatnsstofa

9.7.2015

A photograph of a dark, rugged mountain peak, likely volcanic in origin. The upper portion is rocky and sparsely vegetated, while the lower slopes show more extensive greenery and small white flowers. The sky is overcast.

9.7.2015

A photograph of a large, dark, rounded rock formation, possibly a boulder or a small hill, with a textured surface. In the foreground, there is a small, bright green shrub on the left and some sparse vegetation on the ground. The sky is overcast.

9.7.2015

A photograph of a rugged, volcanic landscape. In the center-left, a large, dark, craggy rock formation rises from a field of low-lying, dark vegetation. To the right, a steep, dark cliff face is visible. The sky is overcast and grey.

9.7.2015

A photograph of a volcanic landscape, likely Dimmuborgir in Iceland. The scene features dark, craggy rock formations with patches of green vegetation, including small shrubs and moss. A dirt path or stream bed cuts through the center of the frame. The sky is overcast and grey.

9.7.2015

A photograph of a dirt path winding through a rugged, rocky terrain. The path is surrounded by large, dark, craggy rocks and patches of green, low-growing vegetation. The sky is overcast and white.

9.7.2015

A photograph of a rugged, volcanic landscape. The terrain is dominated by dark, grey, and black rock formations with various textures and shapes, some appearing as large boulders and others as more continuous rocky slopes. Interspersed among the rocks are several small, bright green shrubs or bushes, which stand out against the darker tones of the rock. A narrow, light-colored path or stream bed cuts through the center-left of the frame, leading towards the horizon. The sky is a uniform, pale grey, suggesting an overcast day. In the bottom right corner, there is a white, semi-transparent rectangular overlay containing the date "9.7.2015".

9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A photograph of a rocky hillside. The ground is covered with dark, crumbly soil and patches of green moss. Scattered throughout are several small, delicate white flowers, likely arctic poppies. A few low-growing shrubs with rounded leaves are also visible.

9.7.2015



9.7.2015



Dimmuborgir

Göngustígar Walking paths

Lítilhringur: 570 metrar, 10-15 mínútna ganga.
Smallcircle: 570 meters, 10-15 minute walk.

Stórringur: 840 metrar, 15-20 mínútna ganga.
Bigcircle: 840 meters, 15-20 minute walk.

Kirkjuhringur: 2.3 km, u.p.b. 1 klst. ganga.
Churchcircle: 2.3 km, about 1 hour walk.

Dimmuborgir- Hverfjall-Grjótagjá-Stóragjá:
8 km, u.p.b. 2-3 klst. ganga.
Dimmuborgir- Hverfjall-Grjótagjá-Stóragjá:
8 km, about 2-3 hour walk.

Krókastigur: 2 km, u.p.b. 1,5-2 klst. gangur.
The Crooked path: 2 km, about 1,5-2 hour walk.

Mellandahringur: 3.4 km, u.p.b. 1,5-2 klst. gangur.
Mllandacircle: 3.4 km, about 1,5-2 hour walk.

Þú ert hér
You are here



9.7.2015

A photograph of a large, dark, layered rock formation, likely a volcanic outcrop, situated in a landscape dominated by low-lying green shrubs and small trees. The rock face shows distinct horizontal sedimentary layers and some vertical fissures. The sky is overcast and grey.

9.7.2015



9.7.2015

9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015



9.7.2015

A wide-angle photograph of a coastal scene. In the foreground, a dark green, grassy hillside slopes down to a dark blue body of water. The water is relatively calm with some small ripples. In the background, a range of mountains stretches across the horizon. The mountains are dark and partially covered with white snow, particularly on their peaks. The sky above is filled with heavy, dark clouds, creating a somber and dramatic atmosphere.

9.7.2015



9.7.2015