



**Useful telephone numbers**

- Road Conditions: 1777
- Weather Information: 902-0600
- Emergency Number: 112

**Special driving & traffic information**

**Speed limits**  
The speed limit in urban areas is normally 50 km per hour. Outside towns, it is 90 km, on paved roads and 80 km on gravel roads.

**Warning**  
Domestic animals are often close to, or even on, country roads. Drivers who hit animals may be required to pay for the damage.

Check weather and road conditions tel. 1777 or at [www.road.is](http://www.road.is)

Travellers intending to explore out-of-the-way areas are encouraged to use the Travellers' Reporting Service ICE-SAR, tel. 570-5900

Blind rise	Difficult road. Negotiable only by jeeps, i.e. vehicles which are higher than ordinary private cars and have 4-wheel drive.	Newly-laid road surface
Single-width surface	Unbridged river	Accident risk area
Single-width bridge	End of tarred road	

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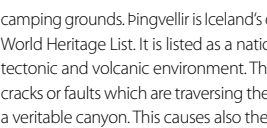
NATURE HIGHLIGHTS



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.



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.



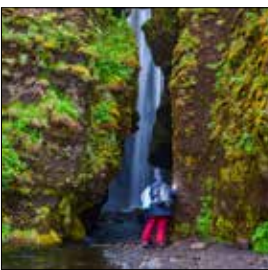
At Þingvellir the national assembly was established around 930 and continued to convene there until 1798. Many crucial events in Icelandic history took place at Þingvellir and it is at the heart of Icelandic nationhood. No less remarkable is the geology of Þingvellir. Visitors can get an interpretation 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. It is listed 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.



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.



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.



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.

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.

Urriðafoss is a voluminous waterfall in Þjórsá river, where the river falls off the margin of Þjórsáhraun lava field (360 m³/sec) in beautiful and peaceful surroundings. Þjórsáhraun lava field is the greatest lava flow on earth since the Ice Age. The waterfall is located right off highway nr. 1.

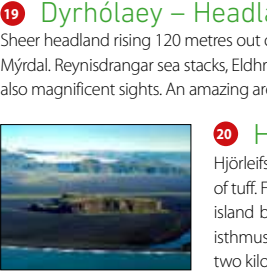
One of the most famous volcanoes in the world, Hekla is believed to have erupted at least twenty times since the settlement of Iceland, and five times in the 20th century. The last eruption was in February 2000.

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.

Katla UNESCO Global Geopark covers 9% of Iceland (9542 km²). Characterised by active ice-capped central volcanoes, black sand from glacial outbursts and lava fields, Katla Geopark showcases the interaction between the rift zone and mantle plume. Diverse and frequent volcanic activity constantly changes the landscape, influencing the pattern of settlement.

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

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



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”.

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 busses during the summer. Two unique hiking paths lead to Þórsmörk; Laugavegur from Landmannalaugar and Fimmvörðuháls from Skógar.

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.

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.

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.



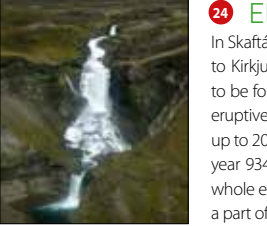
Sheer headland rising 120 metres out of the sea with a huge natural arch near Vík í Mýrdal. Reynisdrangar sea stacks, Eldhraun lava fields and Mýrdalssandur sands are also magnificent sights. An amazing area of strength and beauty

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

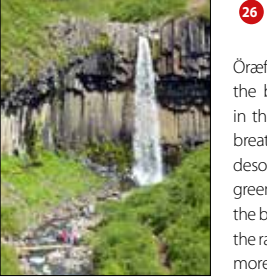
Fjaðrárgljúfur is a magnificent and massive canyon, about 100 metres deep and about two kilometres long. The canyon has sheer walls, and is somewhat serpentine and narrow. The river Fjaðrá has its source in the mountain Geirlandshraun and falls off the heath edge in this stunning canyon until it makes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



Each of the icefalls and glacier tongues flowing towards the lowlands possesses an individual character and offers a variety of scenes.



world. It's cubic measure is approximately 16km³ and the square measure around 580km². All around thick woolly fringemoss (*Racomitrium lanuginosum*) forms a continuous layer which gives off a grey color when dry, but a beautiful green after rain. The moss is very sensitive for tramping so please stay on trails. It has taken the moss 200 years to grow and one step will make a scar into the layer which can take a decade to grow back.



The national park includes the ice cap and its surroundings, with a total area of 13,952 km², or 14% 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. Vatnajökull - the world's most voluminous 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.

Lakagígar (Laki Craters) lie in a row, 25 km in length, in Síðumannaaféttur in the Highlands. 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 western Europe.

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

In 1783 a huge lava flow streamed from Lakagígar in what became known as the „Skaftá Fires“. This is believed to have been one of the greatest lava flows in a single eruption in the history of the world.

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

Extending south from the Vatnajökull ice cap and towering to 2110 m, Öræfajökull is Iceland's highest mountain. Its height actually depends on the season and the depth of snow, since the peak itself, Hvannadalshnjúkur, is topped by ice which is thickest in spring and thinnest in autumn. Skaftafell / Öræfajökull is a part of Vatnajökull National Park.



At the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, Ingólfshöfði 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.



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.



there are lushly vegetated, sheltered valleys, and a good chance of spotting reindeer.



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

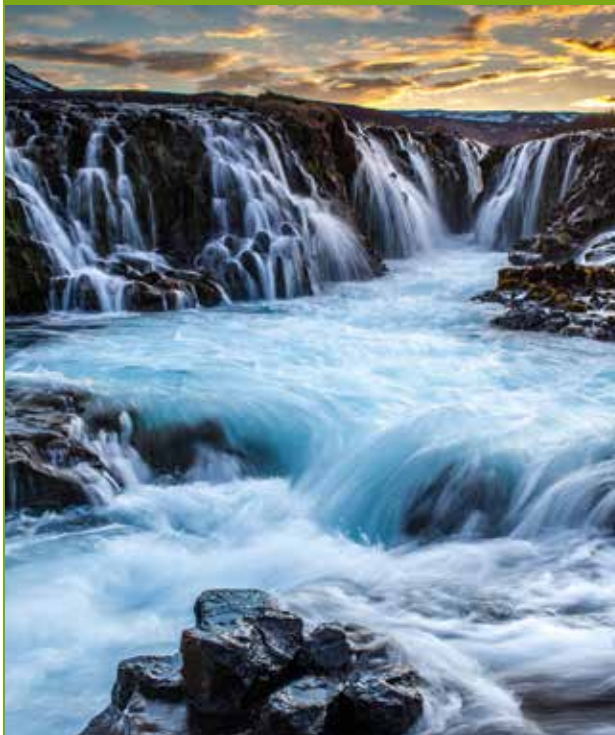
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