

EN 

Arctic Circle

Akureyri



Visit North Iceland
THE ARCTIC NORTH

Tranquillity - Magic - Energy



#NorthIceland

Welcome to the Arctic North Iceland

Hiking and Cycling

During recent years, services for walkers and hikers have increased significantly in North Iceland tourism. The hallmark of North Iceland for walkers is its wide variety of trails. Trail maps and special programmes have been set up in many areas and can be found at tourist information centres. Cycling is a mode of travel which gives you the chance to be in close contact with nature all year round. Renting a bike is a great way to explore this land of fire and ice.

Whitewater Rafting

Enjoy the excitement of whitewater river rafting in Vestari-Jökulsá, (West Glacial River) or Austari-Jökulsá, (East Glacial River) which has earned the reputation of being one of the most exciting rivers in Europe. Besides the excitement of white water river rafting there are more relaxed family tours on offer in Vestari-Jökulsá (West Glacial River).

Volcanic Area Lake Mývatn

One of Iceland's most visited places is the Lake Mývatn region with hot springs, craters, geothermal nature baths and amazing lava formations, as well as Mývatn Nature Baths, the unique geothermal lagoon.

Open Farms

For family travelers, mini-zoos or petting zoos are enjoyable options. Another option is a visit to an open farm where visitors are allowed to watch the farm animals and pet them and assist in feeding them. These visits are very popular with the youngest generation.

The Highlands

Highland excursions taking you to Herðubreið the "Queen of Mountains", Kverkfjöll or Hveravellir are extremely popular. Walking in the fresh mountain air or driving along unmade trails in super jeeps and other rough terrain vehicles is an amazing experience. In Arnarvatnsheiði, south of Húnaflói, trout fishing in the wild, lonely nature is a special enjoyment for the keen angler.

The Icelandic Horse

Riding tours for any ability, horse shows and exhibitions are widely available in North Iceland, including Skagafjörður, the centre of Icelandic horsemanship. Be sure not to miss the opportunity to experience "tölt", the unique gait of the Icelandic horse.



Whale Watching

Whale watching is a unique experience in Eyjafjörður or Húsavík which is known as the whale capital. Surrounded by birds and beautiful scenery, you can observe dolphins and minke, humpbacks or even blue whales.

People

North Icelanders are known for their pride and pure spirit. They are friendly, helpful and show visitors great hospitality so they feel welcome and at home. Family is greatly valued and the modern society reflects that very well, despite how hard they work. They love to be out in nature and the cultural life is rich, as a high percentage of natives sing in a choir, play in a music group, paint or do some sort of handcraft.

Vatnajökull National Park

Jökulsárgljúfur was declared one of Iceland's National Parks in 1973 and is now part of Vatnajökull National Park which extends from Ásbyrgi to Dettifoss along the canyon of the glacier river Jökulsá. Jökulsá is one of the most powerful glacial rivers in Iceland and the second-longest, 206km. There are several interesting places to visit in the national park, such as Dettifoss, Europe's most powerful waterfall, Hljóðaklettur, Ásbyrgi, Askja and Iceland's newest lava field Holuhraun which is 80 times larger than the expanse of lava formed by the Eyjafjallajökull eruption.

Birding Iceland

The rich bird life of North Iceland, distributed over widely varying habitats, displays a diversity seldom surpassed anywhere else in the country, and accessible areas abound for seeing species such as the Barrow's goldeneye, harlequin duck, gyrfalcon, rock ptarmigan, the great northern gannet and the guillemot. Three Birding Trails have been mapped out for North Iceland, each one having its own character.

Seal Watching

Seals can be observed throughout the year in their natural habitat, either from land or by boat around Hvammstangi and the beautiful Vatnsnes peninsula where you also find the Hvítserkur sea cliff.

Arctic Circle

North Iceland lies just south of the Arctic Circle, with Hraunhafnartangi being the northernmost point of the Icelandic mainland and Grímsey Island straddling the Arctic Circle.

Dimmuborgir

Glaumbær

Hverir



Winter Magic

Ski Areas

North Iceland is the number one winter destination for Icelanders. Seven ski areas, including Hlíðarfjall, the country's most popular one, offer slopes and lifts for all levels; the season extending from the end of November to May. Facilities for cross-country skiers, with prepared trails, can be found in many locations. Whether you are a beginner or an extreme skier you have the opportunity to experience a unique natural skiing environment.

Troll Peninsula

Possibilities for backcountry skiing, alpine ski touring, cat skiing and heli skiing are endless, with the Troll Peninsula being the centre of activity. Skiing on virgin slopes all the way down to the Arctic Ocean is what characterizes this skiers' paradise, where snow conditions remain favourable well into spring.

Snow Adventure

Super Jeep and Snowmobile adventure tours enable you to experience the unique highlands of North Iceland. Tours include guided tours through the rough terrain of the mountains and fjords of the North, or tours to natural attractions such as Dettifoss waterfall or Askja Caldera. The breath-taking beauty of North Iceland's highland wilderness will remain in your memory forever. Snowmobile tours let you breathe in fresh air while travelling through unspoilt nature and maybe even get some adrenaline running if that is what you want. Dog sledding is a unique experience and is a great winter activity, with Siberian Husky dogs working hard to make sure you enjoy the ride.

Northern Lights

The Northern Lights – also called Aurora Borealis – are among the most spectacular shows on earth and can frequently be seen in North Iceland on clear and crisp nights from September through April. White and green are usually the dominant colours but sometimes considerable colour variations occur, as the pressure and composition of the atmosphere change at different altitudes.

Dimmuborgir



Snowmobiling



Goðafoss



Geothermal Bathing and Swimming

Icelanders love visiting the outdoor swimming pools and at least one is found in every village, each one with its own unique aspects. Soaking in a hot outdoor pool after a day spent skiing or hiking is a magical experience.

North Iceland's favourite lagoon, the Mývatn Nature Baths, is surrounded by the volcanic nature and lava fields of the Mývatn area. The historic Grettislaug geo-thermal pool, named after Grettir the Strong, gives you an opportunity to relax while surrounded by the ocean and a black sand beach. In Húsavík, you can unwind in hot seawater at GeoSea geothermal sea baths. While the warm sea works its miracles, you can enjoy the view of the mountain range to the west and Skjálfandi Bay beneath the cliffs, in close proximity to the Arctic Circle.

Yule Lads

North Iceland is the home to the 13 Yule Lads (Santa Clauses) who live in Dimmuborgir lava field. They are the cheeky sons of the trolls Grýla and Leppalúði. 13 days before Christmas they turn up one by one during the night and give presents to children who behave well. In Dimmuborgir they can be visited in November and December, but watch out as they tend to tease you when least expected.

Christmas

In December you can expect a white Christmas in North Iceland and from October to April the North is truly a winter wonderland. Icelanders celebrate Christmas on Aðfangadagur (Christmas Eve), the 24th of December. Church bells ringing mark the start of Christmas at six o'clock in the afternoon and people enjoy the evening at home with family and friends, celebrating old traditions and generally having hangikjöt (smoked lamb) for dinner. On Christmas Day, the 25th of December, people tend to go out for family gatherings, often playing cards and enjoying cakes and hot chocolate. On New Year's Eve Icelanders like to gather together with families and friends for a more vibrant evening, partying, shooting up fireworks and watching a traditional comedy show on TV that recaps the main items of news from that year in a satirical way.

Yule Lad



Grettislaug



Mývatn Nature baths



Experience Nature

Hvitserkur

A 15 m high monolith just off shore on the eastern side of Vatnsnes peninsula. Many bird species live on the rock and leave their mark which is evident in the whiteness of their droppings.

Kolugljúfur

In Viðidalur valley, the river Viðidalsá flows by the farm Kolugil down into a magnificent gorge, Kolugljúfur. The powerful waterfalls the gorge creates, Kolufossar, are named after the Troll-woman Kola.

Borgarvirki

Borgarvirki is a volcanic plug and stands at 177 m above sea level dominating the surrounding landscape. It is a unique natural phenomenon and has been altered by civilisation through the centuries. The Icelandic Sagas tell that in earlier times Borgarvirki was used as a fortress for military purposes.

Hveravellir

A unique nature reserve situated on the Kjölur route through the middle of the west highlands between the glaciers Langjökull and Hofsjökull. Hveravellir ranks among the most beautiful geothermal areas in the world with smoking fumaroles and hot pools with sky-blue boiling water.

Drangey Island

This rocky island in Skagafjörður is a flat topped mass of tuff, rising almost 200 metres out of the ocean. The cliffs serve as nesting sites for millions of sea birds and have been used throughout Iceland's history for egg collection and bird netting. Grettis Saga recounts that both Grettir and his brother Illugi lived in Drangey, for three years and were slain there.

Goðafoss

The "Waterfall of the Gods" is in the glacial river Skjálfandafljót, just off the Ring Road by Fosshóll. The name of the waterfall refers to an incident in one of the Icelandic Sagas where Þorgeir the Lawspeaker threw his symbolic likenesses of the old Nordic gods into the waterfall.

Áldeyjarfoss

In upper Bárðardalur valley, in the glacial river Skjálfandafljót, one of Iceland's most photogenic waterfalls flows over a layer of intriguing basalt columns.

Ásbyrgi

Ásbyrgi is a densely wooded horse-shoe shaped canyon in Öxarfjörður where you find numerous hiking tracks. Ásbyrgi is part of the Vatnajökull National Park. The national park reaches from highway 85, by Ásbyrgi, south to Dettifoss, covering an area of 120 km².

Puffin



Sleddogs



Áldeyjarfoss



Dettifoss in Jökulsárgljúfur

Dettifoss has the greatest volume of any waterfall in Europe, 500 cubic metres of water per second plunging over its edge. Dettifoss is 45 m high and 100 m wide. A pleasant hiking trail, 34 km in length, winds along the canyon from Dettifoss to Ásbyrgi.

Melrakkaslétta

A remote headland between Óxarfjörður and Þistilfjörður. On the western side is the red coloured, 73 m high rock formation Rauðinúpur. Further north, the small peninsula Hraunhafnartangi is the northernmost point of the Icelandic mainland, being only 3 km south of the Arctic Circle.

Rauðanes

The headland Rauðanes is located south of Viðarfjall mountain, midway between Raufarhöfn and Þórshöfn. This small but scenic peninsula is endowed with off-shore sea stacks, an exposed rock face called Stakkatorfa, caves and steep cliffs which are home to numerous nesting birds.

Langanes

A narrow peninsula between Þistilfjörður and Bakkaflói shaped like a goose with a very large head. A rough road leads to Fontur at the tip of the peninsula which is characterised on the northern and southern shores by steep sea cliffs known as Skoruvíkurbjarg and Skálavíkurbjarg.

Askja

Askja is a 50 km² caldera in the Dyngjufjöll mountains. In an eruption in 1875, an area of 11 km² on the south-eastern side of Askja caved in to form Lake Öskjuvatn, which is 217 m in depth making it the deepest lake in Iceland, and, to the north of it a tephra crater known as Víti (Hell).

Lake Mývatn Geothermal Area

In the Lake Mývatn region, located on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the most interesting sights are of a volcanic or geothermal nature, the centrepiece being the 37 km² Lake Mývatn. Places of interest include the pseudo craters at Skútustaðir, Höfði peninsula, Dimmuborgir lava formations, Hverfell crater, Hverir hot springs, Krafla volcanic area and Mývatn Nature Baths. The Mývatn district is also considered one of the best bird watching locations in Iceland.

Diamond circle

This is a 250km circuit of magnificent scenery. Húsavík is the biggest town on the circle, with whale watching being the main attraction. Natural highlights include Ásbyrgi canyon, Dettifoss waterfall, the Lake Mývatn area, and Goðafoss. As the road from Dettifoss to Ásbyrgi is a narrow gravel road, cautious driving is advised.

Glaumbær

Jökulsárgljúfur



Culture and Sagas

Local Food

Northern Icelanders are renowned for being great gourmets, and their food customs and traditions have a long history. The north has a diverse range of restaurants where the main emphasis is on cooking varied dishes from fresh and local produce, including both local and international traditions.

Museums and Visitor Centres

Every town has museums representing many different aspects of life in Iceland. The culture and way of life from past centuries is commemorated in historical museums showing artefacts of olden days, mostly relating to the traditional occupations of agriculture and fishing. Natural science museums focus on representative samples and noteworthy characteristics of Iceland's geology, flora and fauna.

Turf Houses

The traditional country architecture of natural stone and turf houses is well represented in North Iceland where you can visit both old turf houses and churches. The tradition of using turf as a building material dates back to the settlement of Iceland in the 8th century, but the last known records of residents of turf dwellings in North Iceland are from the middle of the 20th century. These old houses are well preserved and recreate some of the atmosphere of those far distant times. They also shed light on the facilities available in Iceland in bygone days.

Sagas and history

Northern Iceland is criss-crossed by traces and sites of its turbulent history and the Icelandic sagas. For example, many places recall the saga of Grettir the Strong or the historic events surrounding Agnes, which was beheaded during the last execution of Iceland. Storytelling has been very important in Iceland since the settlement and there is hardly a waterfall, a mountain or a lava field that is not linked to sagas, stories and legends. The Icelandic sagas are of outstanding literary importance, not only within Icelandic literature, but for the entire literature of the European Middle Ages. The events portrayed in the sagas are always realistic depictions of family feuds and conflicts fought by the early generation of Icelanders.

Mount Herðubreið was voted The National mountain of Iceland in 2002

HOF Cultural house

Glaumbaer

Kálfsfhamarsvík



Folklore and Traditions

Icelandic folklore is a rich tapestry, with stories of magic, elves, trolls, ghosts and spirits of all kinds. Every story starts with a description of the landscape and animals to colour the storyteller's mind. Traditional celebrations have lived on through the centuries. "Þorrablót" is a midwinter festival where people feast on traditional food, celebrating the return of the rising sun after a long dark winter. "Réttir" are gatherings of people, horses and sheep and are an important aspect of life in Iceland signalling the successful roundup of sheep from their mountain pastures. They also mark the onset of winter.

Culture and Art

Art has a huge presence in the area and you can choose between visits to the artists in their studios or viewing larger art galleries and exhibitions. Be sure to check out the various musical events or theatre productions that are offered throughout the year. Akureyri boasts one of the most vibrant music scenes in Iceland, attracting local people and visitors into town each weekend.

Sustainable Tourism

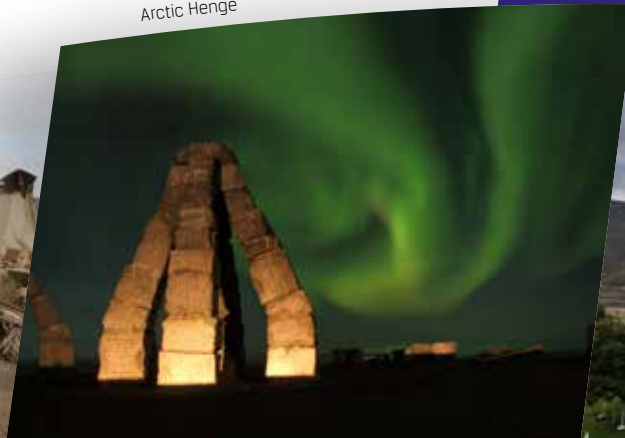
Tourism in North Iceland takes sustainability very seriously. Iceland is so rich in natural assets such as clean air and pure water and tourism companies in North Iceland are very much aware of how important it is to treat nature with the utmost respect and always aim for the least possible negative impact. This is a recurring theme running through all innovation and product development in the industry and is revealed in many different projects ranging from leading multinational enterprises focusing on renewable energies to small domestic initiatives to reduce food waste. It all counts and of this we are aware, very aware.

Akureyri Botanical Garden is the northernmost botanical garden in the world, displaying almost every Icelandic plant there is and around 7000 foreign species. In the garden, rare Icelandic plants and protected species are preserved.

Gásir Medieval Festival



Arctic Henge



Hólar í Hjaltadal



The Icelandic Horse

Why not go on a riding adventure in North Iceland — a truly unique experience. When one considers the total lack of roads in former times, it is not surprising that these horses were referred to as man's most necessary servant. Winding through the untouched, charming nature of North Iceland, riding trails follow the coast, lead off into the scenic mountains, or revive the use of age-old trails with their varied history.

Icelandic horse shows demonstrate this beautiful creature's special gaits, temperament and traditional uses. These shows are set up by many companies that also offer short or long riding tours, ranging from 30 minutes along scenic local trails, and up to several days taking you into the highlands.

Experiencing an autumn roundup by the owners of free-ranging horses is no less of an adventure. Sitting on the corral fence and watching the action, you will see excitement, hear singing, and find happiness in every face.

The Icelandic horse is unique for having 5 gaits; the most sought after being the smooth "tölt", known for its comfort.



Local Food

As you travel in North Iceland, you're never far from the source of your food and the stories behind it. This is a region of vast landscapes and seascapes, where small communities live at one with nature and the seasons. Their long history of self-sufficiency and respect for the natural world has produced cuisine with a strong sense of place – fresh and pure and using all the fruits of land and sea.

Whether in a cool contemporary restaurant in Akureyri or at a farm accommodation in the countryside, you'll eat freshly landed fish within hours of its catch and lamb meat of lambs that were free-roaming in the long days of summer. There will be arctic moss, herbs, berries, and mushrooms foraged in mountains and valleys. Auk from the seacliffs at the Arctic's edge. Volcano bread – baked overnight, buried in bubbling black sand heated by a hot spring. Tea made from wild angelica. Vegetables that have been grown sustainably in geothermally heated greenhouses – a natural asset of Iceland's extraordinary geology.

Preserving food is an ancient art – and it's born out of necessity in this far-flung part of the world: you'll find smoked fish on the menu, dried fish offered as a healthy snack, and fermented shark (something to be tried at least once, preferably followed by a shot of homemade schnapps). There's a fish salting factory where you can learn about the traditional methods passed down through the generations and still used today or a cabin for smoking the lamb meat.

Local food is far more than a delicious dish on a plate! There are sea angling trips and then restaurants where the chef will cook what you catch, or you go on a foraging tour while hiking in awe-inspiring nature or even learn from a local of how to cook traditional dishes or you join the old ceremony how herring was salted into barrels with the traditional songs of the herring girls.

Craft beer and breweries

North Iceland has a colourful beer history. This alcoholic drink was banned in Iceland until 1989 when the first Icelandic brewery, Viking, was set up in Akureyri. The first microbrewery in Iceland, Kaldi, was opened in 2006 in Árskágsströnd, North Iceland. You can visit five breweries from Skagafjörður to Húsavík, all of which are famed for their excellent beer brewed from pure Icelandic water. In Hólar in Hjalptadalur you find the smallest brewery in Iceland, The Icelandic Beer Centre famous for its annual Beer Festival. Today, beer tasting excursions are popular and often include other culinary experiences.



Laufabrauð, fried thin flatbread with beautiful carved decorations has been the signature side dish at Christmas for families in North Iceland from the 17th century. Families still have the tradition of coming together to prepare this special type of bread while enjoying the Christmas spirit. This tradition has now spread throughout Iceland.

Whale Watching

Observing whales in their natural surroundings has become one of the most common activities among visitors to North Iceland. In fact, Húsavík and Eyjafjörður were among the first places in Iceland to offer whale-watching excursions.

In North Iceland, you can easily get up close to humpbacks, dolphins and minkes, or even blue whales. Whale watching options include trips in oak-boats, rib safaris, schooners, boats run only by renewable energy and various vessels perfectly renovated for the purpose of whale watching. These tours are a unique experience available both in Húsavík, known as the whale watching capital, or in the calm waters of Eyjafjörður fjord, sheltered by surrounding mountains.

The number of species, along with favourable weather and sea conditions, make North Iceland one of the best Icelandic areas for spotting whales. Skjálfandi Bay and Eyjafjörður fjord are both blessed with sheltered waters, beautiful scenery and teeming bird life – perfect for a boat ride on a summer's day. The experience becomes complete when observing dolphins, minkes, humpbacks or even blue whales play alongside one of the particularly appealing oakwood boats used exclusively in North Iceland or other types of boats specially designed and set up for whale watching.

Húsavík Whale Museum offers a comprehensive exhibition on whales, their habitats and way of life. It now exhibits a 22 m long skeleton of a Blue Whale that drifted from the open sea to beach on Skagi peninsula.

Humpback whales





Birding Iceland

Birding trails, bird watching hides and bird exhibitions are available throughout North Iceland. You can see up to 80 species of bird on trails depending on the season. Among those that can be found all year round are the Barrow's goldeneye, harlequin duck, gyrfalcon and the rock ptarmigan. This means that in wintertime it is possible to go bird watching in daylight, and then experience the Northern lights at night.

The rich bird life of North Iceland is distributed over widely varying habitats displaying a diversity seldom surpassed in Iceland. Accessible areas abound for spotting species such as Barrow's goldeneye, harlequin duck, gyrfalcon, rock ptarmigan, the great northern gannet and the guillemot. Wetlands are famed for teeming bird life, offering an important habitat for numerous Icelandic breeding species; several of the most renowned areas are in North Iceland.

Three Birding Trails have been mapped out for North Iceland, each one having its own character. In North East Iceland, including the famous Lake Mývatn region, you will come across more species than anywhere else in Iceland. This is one of the best duck spotting environments in the world where you can easily find the Barrow's goldeneye and harlequin ducks, as well as areas unique for their dense populations of gyrfalcon and rock ptarmigan. The steep cliffs of Skoruvíkurbjarg offer the only breeding grounds of the northern gannet in mainland Iceland, as well as accessible puffin colonies in their natural habitat, moulded by volcanic activity.

In Northwest Iceland most bird species share their habitats with a variety of other local wildlife. In Vatnsnes peninsula you can come up close to seals, either from sea or land, without disturbing them. Skagafjörður is often named the cradle of Icelandic horsemanship as it has the highest number of horses per capita in Iceland. On Drangey Island you find a protected area with flocks of seabirds such as the puffin and Brünnich's guillemot. Gauksmýri Lake is ideal for spotting the horned grebe and the red-necked phalarope.

Eyjafjörður fjord and Tröllaskagi peninsula are characterised by high mountains surrounding deep valleys. Birding areas include the protected wetlands of Húsabakki, calm seas for seabirds and the tranquil island habitats of Hrísey, known as the Pearl of Eyjafjörður, where the rock ptarmigan behaves in an unusually tame manner. Grímsey Island on the Arctic Circle provides excellent opportunities for watching great flocks of puffin and other seabirds.

Birdwatching platform at Langanes Peninsula



Did you know that two groups of astronauts trained in the moonlike, volcanic terrain at Askja Caldera, Drekgil and near lake Mývatn in 1965 and 1967?

Common murre



Harlequin Ducks



Seal Watching

Seal watching is a fascinating experience and there is no better place to see these beautiful animals than where they are most at home; that is, in their natural habitat. Seals are naturally curious creatures and therefore, if one is equipped with a good camera, it should be relatively easy to get some excellent pictures of them in their proper environment.

Seal watching is a memorable experience and certainly gives one a new perspective on life and nature. The Icelandic Seal Center at Hvammstangi offers an educational exhibition on seals, and provides information to people seal watching in Vatnsnes peninsula.

Sellátur is the Icelandic name given to coastal breeding grounds for seals; these are to be found wherever seal colonies have settled. The breeding grounds are usually close to the tidemark and seals can be seen lying on the beach or splashing around in the sea at high tide. In each colony there can be as few as one or two animals or as many as several hundred. Vatnsnes peninsula is the best place in the north to study these fascinating creatures.

The last execution in Iceland took place at Þristapar in Vatnsdalur Valley, January 12th 1830, where Agnes and Friðrik were decapitated after being found guilty of murdering two men. Their dramatic story is told in the novel Burial Rites by Hannah Kent.

Harbour Seals



Seal watching in the Midnight sun



Swimming and Bathing

Swimming is a very popular activity all year round in North Iceland and locals love visiting the 32 outdoor swimming pools, at least one of which can be found in every town or village — each one with its own unique aspects. Everyone enjoys a dip in a swimming pool, whether you choose to splash around in the children's pool, swoosh down the chute, swim a few lengths or just sit around lazily in the hotpot. Floating is a popular activity which can be enjoyed in pools, whether on your own or as part of an organized programme often including massage and gazing at the northern lights.

Geothermal Bathing

Few things are more pleasant than relaxing in a hot pool out in wild nature. Iceland has an abundance of easily accessible natural pools. Soaking in one of those after a day spent outdoors skiing or hiking is a magical experience. There are natural bathing places in the north, such as the nature pool in Hveravellir geothermal area, the Mývatn Nature Baths and the crater Viti in Askja.

North Iceland's favourite lagoon, the Mývatn Nature Baths is surrounded by the volcanic environment and lava fields of the Mývatn district. The historic Grettis-

laug geothermal pool in Sauðárkrúkur, named after Grettir the Strong, gives you an opportunity to relax, surrounded by the ocean and a black sand beach. From the pool you can look out over the sea to Drangey Island, known for its puffins and rich birdlife. The nature pool at Hveravellir and the pool at Laugafell are located in the highlands where there is no better place to enjoy the peace and tranquillity of Iceland.

In Húsavík, you can relax in hot sea water at GeoSea geothermal sea baths. While the warm sea works its miracles, you can enjoy the view of the mountain range to the west and Skjálfandi Bay beneath the cliffs, in close proximity to the Arctic Circle. The famous Beer Spa can be found in Árskógssandur. There you bathe in both young beer and live beer yeast. If not showered off until some hours later, it has an extremely powerful effect on the body and skin. This treatment is both cleansing for the skin and has a very positive effect on one's health.

Icelanders keep themselves warm in winter by building sturdy concrete houses heated by geothermal water.

GeoSea geothermal sea baths

Hofsós geothermal swimming pool

Beer Spa

Arctic Coast Way

The new coastal touring route of North Iceland

Travelling the Arctic Coast Way means leaving the common routes behind you and going off the beaten track to discover some of the most remote places in Iceland; a unique adventure following 900 km of coastal roads close to the Arctic Circle.

Here, where volcanic land meets icy ocean, nature's force has carved a coastline of wild and pure beauty. The route includes six peninsulas reaching far out in the ocean, taking you from black sandy beaches to spectacular cliffs, along glacial river deltas and fjords to high mountains. Going one step further into remoteness, five beautiful islands offer unforgettable experiences and you might even want to straddle the Arctic Circle. Each of the little towns along the way tells unique stories about life on the edge of the Arctic.

In springtime, the migrating birds arrive and ring in the summer with their vibrating calls. You will discover some of the best bird watching places in Iceland and boat tours take you to unforgettable encounters with friendly whales and charming seals.

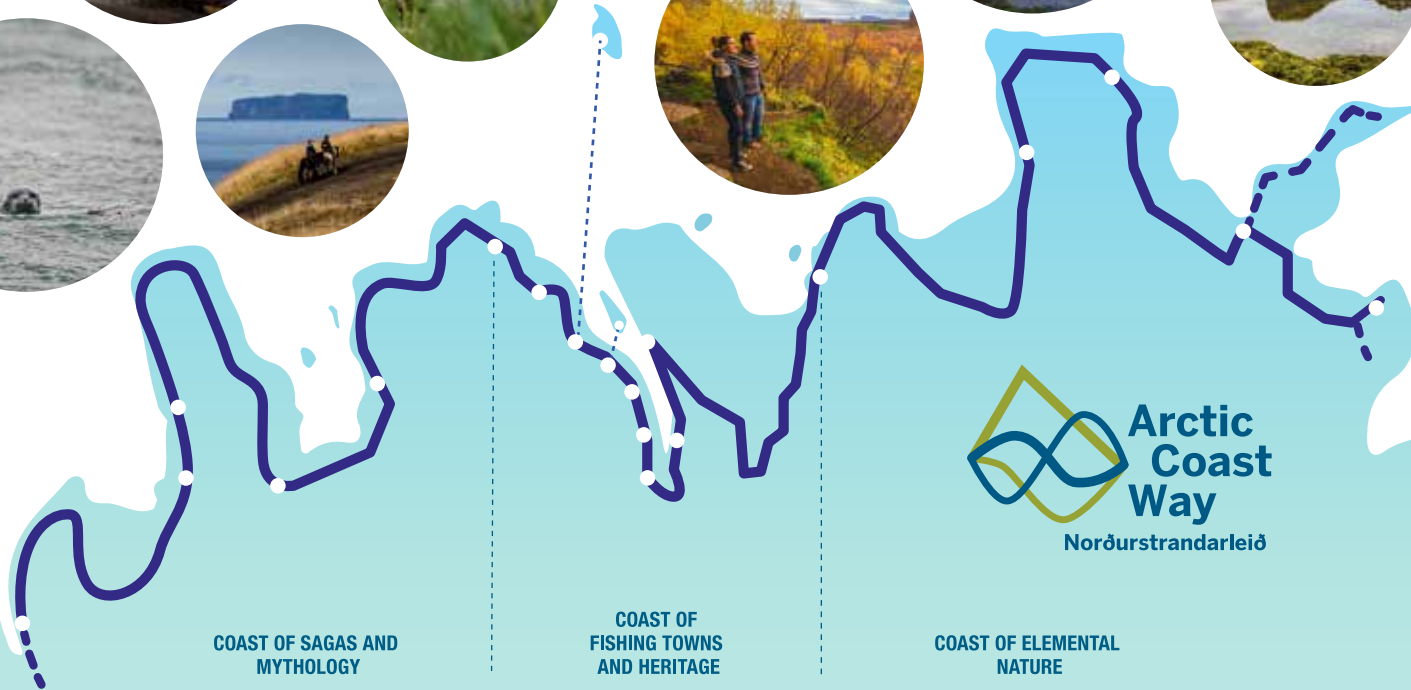
Narrow roads, very often gravelled, follow the shoreline where the ocean meets the endless horizon or you can switch to roads carved up into steep mountains. You will feel the elemental power of the ocean, and its influence on the

ever-changing weather. In a storm roaring rollers crash onto the shore, while you enjoy the cosiness of a café or relaxing in your accommodation. In sunshine, however, the ocean turns a Caribbean blue and walking barefoot on the beach will be a tempting idea.

You are free to slow down and indulge yourself, as you discover the wonders of the Arctic Coast Way. Moving to the rhythm of waves and wind, feel a surge of energy on stunning hikes and meet friendly people who will make you want to return again and again. The dramatic shifts of light from midnight sun to Northern Lights and the seasonal palette of colours from winter's pristine white to autumn's fiery tones offer you a different perspective each time, with new adventures awaiting you.

- 21 towns and fishing villages from Hvammstangi to Bakkafjörður
- the northernmost point of Iceland and the only place to cross the Arctic Circle
- perfect places to see the midnight sun and Northern Lights
- island hopping to 6 islands
- excellent places for whale, seal and bird watching
- stunning coastal hikes and a wide selection of outdoor activities
- 21 geothermal pools
- many music and culture festivals
- local food and micro breweries

There are countless activities and experiences where you can discover awe-inspiring landscapes and immerse yourself in a different way of life. But some experiences offer authentic and exclusive activities and adventures rarely found anywhere else. They are the cream of the crop for an unforgettable tour on the ArcticCoast Way. We call them the Hero Experiences! Please find more information on www.arcticcoastway.is



COAST OF SAGAS AND
MYTHOLOGY

COAST OF
FISHING TOWNS
AND HERITAGE

COAST OF ELEMENTAL
NATURE

 **Arctic
Coast
Way**
Norðurstrandarleið

Diamond Circle

The Diamond Circle can be described as a magnificent circuit of 250km in the Northeast of Iceland, which includes some of the most stunning sights and spots for unearthly landscapes.

The Diamond Circle has 5 key destinations which include the historical and picturesque Goðafoss, the unearthly blue and green landscapes of Lake Mývatn nature paradise, the uncontrollable white energy of Dettifoss the most powerful waterfall of Europe, the crescent-shaped wonder of Ásbyrgi canyon and Húsavík the buzzing whale capital of Iceland with the deep blue seas ahead.

The Diamond Circle offers even more. Discover the astonishing valley of Vesturdalur with the bizarre rock formations of Hljóðaklettar; the otherworldly volcanic fields of Krafla, the geothermal area of Hverir and the black lava formation at Dimmuborgir.

On the Diamond Circle, you could even find some of the hidden corners and forgotten spaces which are just as surprising as the most famous ones: The beautiful Tjörnes peninsula which hides fossils and bird nests, the lush valley of Hólm Tungur and the lesser-known locations around Mývatn such as the circular explosion crater Hverfjall and the turquoise warm pool in Grjótagjá.

The Diamond Circle truly is not only a circuit of 250km. It is the chance for an epic and unforgettable adventure that is waiting for you.



MAP OF DIAMOND CIRCLE NORTH ICELAND



Northern Lights

Northern Lights can be seen in North Iceland from the end of August to mid-April. Enjoy the clear skies by simply looking upwards towards those dancing, flickering veils of light in green, white or red, or take a guided northern lights tour to excellent observation and photography locations. These tours can include a visit to geothermal bathing areas, evening boat tours, snow cat tours or sightseeing in unique locations. The chances of seeing the Northern Lights are 66% during a three nights stay in North Iceland, and 90% for a five nights stay.

The Northern Lights – also called Aurora Borealis – are among the most spectacular shows on earth, frequently seen in North Iceland and its surroundings on clear and crisp nights. The Northern Lights occur high above the surface of the earth where the atmosphere has become extremely thin, at an altitude of 100-250 km. This phenomenon occurs in the outermost layer of the atmosphere, created by electrically charged particles that make the thin air shine, not unlike a fluorescent light. The Northern Lights can be seen in aurora belts that form 20-25 degrees around the geomagnetic poles, both in the north and the south.

What causes this spectacular phenomenon, so characteristic of our Northern Lights here in Iceland? Well, electricity is the answer – and of course it all goes back to the sun. Tiny particles, protons and electrons caused by electronic storms on the sun (solar wind) are trapped in the earth's magnetic field where

they begin to spiral back and forth along the magnetic lines of force – circle around the magnetic pole, so to speak. While rushing around endlessly in their magnetic trap, some particles escape into the earth's atmosphere where they begin to hit molecules and these impacts cause the molecules to glow, thus creating the auroras.

White and green are usually the dominant hues but sometimes there are considerable colour variations, as the pressure and composition of the atmosphere varies at different altitudes. At extremely high altitudes where the pressure is low, there tends to be a reddish glow produced by oxygen molecules when they are struck by the tiny particles of the solar wind. At lower altitudes, where there is higher pressure, the impact-irritated oxygen molecules may glow with a greenish tinge and sometimes there is a reddish lower border created by particles colliding with nitrogen molecules in the immediate vicinity.

The phenomenon is easily explained by modern science. What our ancestors may have thought when they gazed into the brightly-lit winter sky is quite another matter. But by all means don't let any scientific explanation spoil your appreciation of the beauty of the Northern Lights. They are a truly impressive spectacle, whatever their cause.



In North Iceland the bright nights last from the first week of May until mid August. The longest day every year is on the 20-22 of June when we have sun for 23 hours and 40 minutes in Akureyri. The shortest day of the year is on the 20-23 of December when we have only 3 hours and 6 minutes of sunlight in Akureyri. On Grimsey Island which straddles the Arctic Circle the sun never sets for a whole month during summer.



Ski Iceland

In North Iceland there are five well-equipped and flood-lit ski resorts open from November to May, offering ski rental and ski schools for everyone. Akureyri ski resort is Iceland's number one ski area, only 5 minutes away from the town centre.

The ski areas in North Iceland all occupy their own niche in the region's magnificent landscape. They offer slopes and lifts suited to both children and adults, and the season can extend from Mid-November to May.

The 5X5 Ski pass is available at every resort and you don't need to buy it in advance. The ski pass allows you to ski in 5 areas for 5 days, or if you prefer you can spend more days in one area.

Off Piste and Heli Skiing

Outside the organized ski areas, the possibilities for backcountry skiing are endless, with the Troll Peninsula being the centre of activity. The terrain looks as though it had been specially created for Alpine ski touring, Cat skiing and Heli Skiing, all of which are activities currently on offer for the avid skier. Skiing on virgin slopes all the way down to the Atlantic Ocean is what characterizes this skiers' paradise and never having to worry about trees blocking the way. Snow conditions remain favourable well into spring, the season lasting from mid-February to the end of May.

Facilities with prepared trails for cross-country skiers can be found in many locations and also some organized cross country and alpine ski touring trips.

Winter in the North offers a true family paradise, promising pleasure and spiritual renewal in the embrace of snow-covered mountains.

Statistics

| | Akureyri | Sauðárkrókur | Dalvík | Sigluðjörður | Ólafsfjörður |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Vertical metres | 480 m | 490 m | 322 m | 480 m | 160 m |
| Skiable hectares | 200 | 115 | 85 | 170 | 20 |
| Number of ski lifts | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Number of ski slopes | 23 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| Total length of ski slopes | 16 km | 12 km | 9 km | 6 km | 2 km |
| From Akureyri Airport by car | 10 min. | 1.5 hour | 45 min. | 1 hour | 45 min. |

Beer was banned in Iceland until 1st March, 1989. The country's first micro brewery was set up in North Iceland and we now have the highest number of micro breweries in the whole country.

In Iceland we drive on the right hand side of the road but occasionally we come across narrow, one lane bridges, where we politely give way to the traffic travelling in the opposite direction.



Towns and villages

North Iceland has a population of 36 thousand, including the capital, Akureyri, a town of 18 thousand people. Akureyri is the largest town outside Reykjavík and offers services equivalent to those of a small city; hotels and guesthouses, restaurants, culture, arts and a lively music scene. North Iceland is also well known for a number of historic coastal towns, each with its own character that builds on the history and culture of the locals.

Borðeyri, one of the smallest villages in Iceland with a population of only 30, is a former important trading and commercial village on the west coast of Hrítafjörður, the longest fjord of Húnaflói Bay.

Laugarbakki with a population of 55, is on the east bank of the Miðfjarðará river. According to the Saga of Grettir the Strong, horse fights were performed on the river banks, at Langafit. From Laugarbakki, the road leads to the highland region and the heathland of Arnarvatnsheiði.

Hvammstangi, with a population of 573, is the centre for seal watching in the Vatnsnes peninsula and a stopover for those visiting Hvítserkur cliff, Borgarfirki and Kolugljúfur canyon. The town's commercial history spans more than 100 years, and here you are offered the opportunity of visiting a wool factory shop.

Blönduós straddles the river Blanda and surrounds Hrótey Island which is protected as a country park with a wide variety of vegetation and birdlife. Access to the Island is by a trusty pedestrian bridge. Population 867.

Skagaströnd with a population of 443, provides a stunning view of sea and shoreline from walking paths on Spákonufellshöfði and Spákonufell. The local prophesying centre, offering fortune telling, focuses on Þórdís the fortune-teller, the first named inhabitant of Skagaströnd.

Sauðárkrókur has a population of 2,612. The ski area, Tindastóll, is popular during wintertime and among other attractions are the Tannery Visitor Centre and a natural pool, Grettislaug, in Reykjaströnd just outside the town with a view over Drangey Island.

Varmahlíð, a village of 132 people in Skagafjörður is a popular stop-over for travellers. In the vicinity are Glaumbær turf house and the old Viðimýri church. The district is characterised by relatively mild weather and offers hiking trails in a wooded area and to Reykjahóll hilltop with its stunning view.

Hólar in Hjaltadalur, one of Iceland's best-known historical sites, has a population of 93. From 1106 -1801 it was an episcopal see, as well as being the main regional centre. The current cathedral at Hólar was consecrated in 1763.

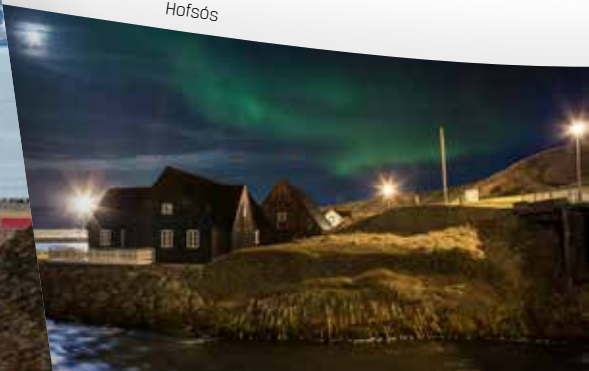
Sauðárkrókur



Hrísey



Hofsós



Hofsós was once the main trading centre in Skagafjörður and has over 400 years of history but today it has a population of only 142. Here you find the Emigration Centre, an exhibition about the mass migration of Icelanders to North America in the late 19th century. There is also a geothermal swimming pool, often named "Infinity Pool" because of its stunning design and unbroken ocean view.

Siglufjörður stands on the Tröllaskagi Peninsula between Skagafjörður and Eyjafjörður. For years Siglufjörður was the largest herring centre in Iceland and now the Icelandic Herring Era Museum shows us how the "silver darlings" were processed. An 11 km long tunnel connects Siglufjörður directly to its sister town of Ólafsfjörður creating a very popular tourist destination. Population 1,184.

Ólafsfjörður has a population of 787 and was first settled in the beginning of the 19th century, when increased emphasis on fishing attracted people to its sheltered natural harbour. Now the ocean is enticing a growing number of surfers, enjoying the thrill of riding the waves, and skiers looking for varied cross-country skiing opportunities or off-piste adventures.

Dalvík is a fishing town with a population of 1,381, famous for its annual event the Great Fish Day. Besides short and long hiking trails there is whale watching, bird watching, sea angling, skiing, heli-skiing, a geothermal swimming pool and horse rental. The ferry to Grímsey Island plies from the harbour in Dalvík.

Hrísey Island, the pearl of Eyjafjörður, has a small fishing village with a population of 167. This beautiful, natural attraction is characterised by rich birdlife, several hiking paths and is also known as a tranquil energy point where you can recharge your batteries by tapping into the mysterious power emanating from the great Mount Kaldbakur on the mainland. The ferry to Hrísey leaves from Árskógssandur every two hours and takes 15 minutes.

Hauganes is a small village, with a population of 118, located at Árskógsströnd on the west coast of Eyjafjörður, about a 20 minute drive from Akureyri. It is a lovely little town with an economy based on fishing and tourism. Recreation on offer includes whale watching and a visit to Baccalá Bar where you can observe the preparation of bacalao (salted cod). For those interested in camping there is a camping ground on site.

Árskógssandur is a small village, with a population of 107, located in Árskógsströnd on the west coast of Eyjafjörður, about a 20 minute drive from Akureyri. Scheduled ferries ply to Hrísey Island from the harbour at Árskógssandur. It is a lovely little town with an economy based on fishing and tourism. Recreation on offer includes a tour to the local brewery and a dip into the new Kaldi Beer Spa.

Siglufjörður

Hvammstangi

Ólafsfjörður



Hjalteyri has a population of 43. In the early 20th century this used to be one of the centres of the herring industry. Art exhibitions and performances in the old herring factory have become popular. There is a diving centre and a stunning view of the ocean, often giving travellers a chance to see whales in the fjord.

Akureyri is the biggest town in Iceland outside the capital area with a population of 18,769. It is the service base for North Iceland and bustles with rich cultural life all year round; it also boasts a variety of restaurants and cafés. A stroll through the picturesque old town and lovely town centre is popular, visiting the blossoming botanical garden or one of the many museums in town. You can also go whale watching, relax in hot geothermal pools or have a go at the northernmost 18 hole golf course in the world. Above Akureyri is Iceland's most popular ski resort, Hlíðarfjall.

Hrafnagil is a community of 270 people, well-known for its annual August event, featuring arctic handicraft and design. Eyjafjarðarsveit has many attractions, such as the Christmas Garden, the Sundry Collection of Small Items and several beautiful old churches.

Svalbardseyri is situated on the eastern shore of Eyjafjörður, overlooking Akureyri and offering a popular vantage point with a spectacular view of Eyjafjörður. This is an agricultural community with a population of 361.

Grenivík is located in a cove of the same name on the eastern shore of Eyjafjörður fjord. The small fishing village has a population of 301. Among popular attractions to be found in Grenivík are the old turf farmhouse and vicarage Laufás, Kaldbakur snow cat tours and a geothermal swimming pool.

Laugar is a small community of 115 people, which has sprung up in the active geothermal area of Reykjadalur valley, midway between Akureyri and Mývatn. It has a district school which also serves as a summer hotel and numerous guesthouses. At Laugar you find an open air geothermal swimming pool, offering Northern Lights bathing under a starry sky.

Húsavík, on the eastern shore of Skjálfandi bay, is considered to be the oldest settlement in Iceland, dating from 870 AD. Húsavík is known for whale watching and often named the Whale Capital. The Húsavík Whale museum now exhibits a 22 m long skeleton of a Blue Whale that drifted on to a beach in Skagi. A botanical garden is in the heart of town and many marked hiking trails. Population 2,323.



Mývatn

Eyjafjörður

Akureyri

The Lake Mývatn region is one of the highlights of North Iceland, known for its geothermal activity and the exceptional beauty of its natural phenomena. Reykjahlíð is a small village by Lake Mývatn with 210 inhabitants. Craters and volcanoes have sculpted the landscape of the region. Places to visit include the pseudo craters at Skútustaðir, Höfði peninsula, Dimmuborgir lava formations, Hverfjall crater, Hverir hot springs, Krafla volcanic area and the Nature Baths. Birdlife by the lake is abundant boasting the Barrow's goldeneye and harlequin duck among other species. Numerous marked hiking routes extend out from Reykjahlíð. The population of the region is 502.

Kópasker is a fishing village on the eastern shore of Öxarfjörður with a population of 121. In Kópasker you find an exhibition focusing on an earthquake of great magnitude which shook the region in 1976 and hiking trails showing the effects of earthquake activity on nature.

Raufarhöfn on Melrakkaslétta peninsula, the Arctic Circle Village, is the northernmost village in Iceland. The Arctic Circle lies just off shore, across Hraunhafnartangi, the northernmost point of the Icelandic mainland. The Arctic Henge, a unique stone sculpture with a stunning ocean view is under construction and already well worth visiting. Population 168.

Þórshöfn is a fishing village with a population of 369. Visitors can enjoy guided walks, and a visit to Rauðanes Point in the fjord of Þistilfjörður, with its offshore sea stacks, Stakkatorfa Rock, caves and steep cliffs. Þórshöfn is gateway to the bird watchers' paradise Langanes, with special focus on the cliffs of Skoruvíkurbjarg and Fontur where you find a bird watching platform suspended from the high cliff over Stóri-Karl.

Bakkafjörður is a small fishing village on the south coast of the fjord of the same name, population 69. A pleasant walking route takes you to the isolated farm Steintún and from there to the Digranes lighthouse placed in an exciting location with impressive ocean views.

Grímsey Island is the northernmost settlement in Iceland with a population of 61. Those who go there can cross the Arctic Circle and are then awarded a certificate to prove their northern travel achievement. The island, 41 km off the north coast of Iceland, is one of the best places to enjoy the midnight sun during summer and ideal for bird watching, where the main attraction is the puffin. A 3 hour ferry tour from Dalvík connects to Grímsey three times a week and 25 minute flights are offered from Akureyri, sightseeing tours are also available.



Húsavík



Dimmuborgir



Sustainability

Sustainable tourism might be a challenge, but it is also an opportunity, and tourism in Northern Iceland takes this responsibility seriously. Through the development of specific projects such as the Arctic Coast Way or the Birding Trail, a more balanced distribution of visitors is achieved which relieves visitor pressure on individual natural areas. By developing sights and attractions in remoter areas, the economically weaker communities benefit from tourism as a new source of local income. This opens up new perspectives, encouraging local people to find a livelihood in their home regions, thus helping to reduce rural migration to the capital area.

With increased all-year-round services and offers, the number of visitors is spread throughout the seasons, thus reducing the summer peak with its tendency to mass tourism and delivering a regular income for the local population. This may even encourage families to return from the capital to their original rural areas, bringing back life to remoter villages.

Iceland is rich in natural resources such as clean air and pure water and the tourism companies strongly emphasize treating nature with the utmost respect. The priority is always trying to keep interventions in nature as low as possible.

An ever-larger number of local tourism companies are investing in sound environmental practices such as CO₂-neutral transport, recycling, conservation and cooperation with ecological research.

The use of regional products is a growing focus in the catering trade where the motto has become "From producer to customer", not just for the quality of food but also for shorter transportation and support of local farmers.

How can visitors contribute to sustainable travel?

- **Buy Icelandic products when shopping, both for food and handicrafts**
- **Do not buy bottled water - our tap water is fresh, clean and drinkable**
- **Recycle your trash. There are public recycling points in villages and towns. Just ask the locals.**
- **Stay on hiking trails and respect trail limits to protect vegetation, soil and wildlife sites**

Arctic Henge



Siglufjörður



Kolugljúfur



The Icelandic Pledge

In June 2017 Iceland announced a new initiative to positively affect visitor behavior and promote a happy, meaningful and responsible travel experience by launching a first-of-a-kind pledge for visitors.

"The Icelandic Pledge", an online agreement, invites travelers to sign up to be a responsible tourist when visiting the country. The eight-point pledge encourages tourists to experience Iceland the way that Icelanders do by agreeing to a set of guidelines. These include directives such as "when exploring new places leave them as they are", take photos "without dying for them", to "never venture" off-road, a direct call response to the total ban on off-road driving in Iceland, to adhere to allocated campsites when "sleeping under the stars", to when nature calls, "not answer the call on nature" and to be "prepared for all weathers, all possibilities and all adventures".

Visitors can take The Icelandic Pledge at IcelandicPledge.is where they will receive a special shareable digital badge to demonstrate their support on social media. People can also show their support by using the hashtag #IcelandicPledge.



I pledge to be a responsible tourist

Ásbyrgi



Hvitserkur



MICE

North Iceland offers excellent service for the MICE market with 1500 rooms available in the Akureyri area. There is a great variety of conference rooms and, in the town centre, is the Hof Cultural and Conference Center, which offers state-of-the-art facilities for conferences, events, exhibitions and more. Also, there is a variety of good hotels which offer excellent services and are located near facilities best suited for MICE events. In Akureyri's beautiful surroundings, it is possible to hold a conference seating up to 3,200.

For conferences hosting up to 500 people, the town of Húsavík, also known as the Whale Watching Capital of Iceland, and the Lake Mývatn area both offer great opportunities to combine good facilities with stunning natural beauty. Other areas, such as Siglufjörður and Laugarbakki offer services and accommodation for approximately 100 guests.

For incentive groups North Iceland is a paradise, offering so many different activities that are perfect for groups. They include: whale watching, snowmobiling, alpine skiing, heli skiing, super jeep tours, horseback riding, Northern Lights, river rafting and much more.

Conference hall in Fosshótel Húsavík



HOF Cultural and Conference Center



Cocktail party in HOF



Film in North Iceland

In recent years Iceland has become a popular place for major film productions and TV shows, first and foremost due to breath-taking landscapes, black beaches, waterfalls, mountains, lava fields and so much more. North Iceland offers all of these, while also being hailed as a winter paradise and a great location for viewing the Northern Lights. These attributes are the main reason why film and TV producers choose North Iceland for their projects.

Examples of such films and TV shows include Oblivion, Prometheus, The Tree of Life, Noah, The Fate of the Furious, Under an Arctic Sky, Game of Thrones and Trapped.

Scheduled tours are available to see the scenic locations featured in Game of Thrones and Trapped.

In season 3 of Game of Thrones, many of the locations beyond the "Wall" take place in the Lake Mývatn area; Dimmuborgir (dark castles), Grjótagjá (underground caves) and Kálfaströnd with its beautiful lakeside lava formations.

Siglufjörður is the main location in Trapped, an Icelandic mystery television series that has been distributed and broadcast across the world (BBC, ZDF, DR2, CT2, RTÉ2, France2). In the autumn of 2018, season two of Trapped will also be filmed in Iceland.

Most of those film locations are included in tours run by local tour operators in North Iceland.

**FILM IN
ICELAND**

Making of The Fate of the Furious



Making of Oblivion



Beyond the wall, Game of Thrones



Akureyri International Airport

Akureyri International Airport is well located between Europe and the US for international flights to the Arctic North. Akureyri airport has scheduled flights to several locations in Iceland, including Reykjavik in the South, Grímsey Island in the North as well as Þórshöfn and Vopnafjörður in the North-East. International air traffic through Akureyri airport includes a series of charter flights from The Netherlands, scheduled and charter flights to Greenland, several single charters to different European destinations and visits by private jets.

Akureyri International Airport is the centre for ambulance and emergency flights in Iceland. Akureyri Aviation Academy and the Aviation Museum of Iceland are located at the airport.

Akureyri International Airport has one runway which is 2,400 m long, 45 m wide and can safely accommodate the largest aeroplanes. The airport is controlled by highly qualified air traffic controllers (ATC). The airport is very well equipped for snow removal and other winter services and is open all year round. Further information can be found on www.akureyriairport.is

The Icelandic government has established a Route Development Fund for Akureyri Airport. In addition, Isavia offers discounts on airport charges for new routes. Visit North Iceland and North Iceland tourism companies also offer their support and co-operation in developing new routes for the airport.

When landing at Akureyri airport, you can choose between product offers from more than 30 travel agencies and more than 100 tour operators, including several car rentals. North Iceland offers 6,800 beds in hotels, guesthouses and other forms of accommodation. Its 200 restaurants, cafés and take-aways present a great variety of choice when it comes to food.





Experience North Iceland all year round



Christmas and New Year Celebrations
Meet the Yule Lads
December



Mývatn Open
Horses on Ice
March



Orkugangan
The longest cross-country ski race in Iceland
April



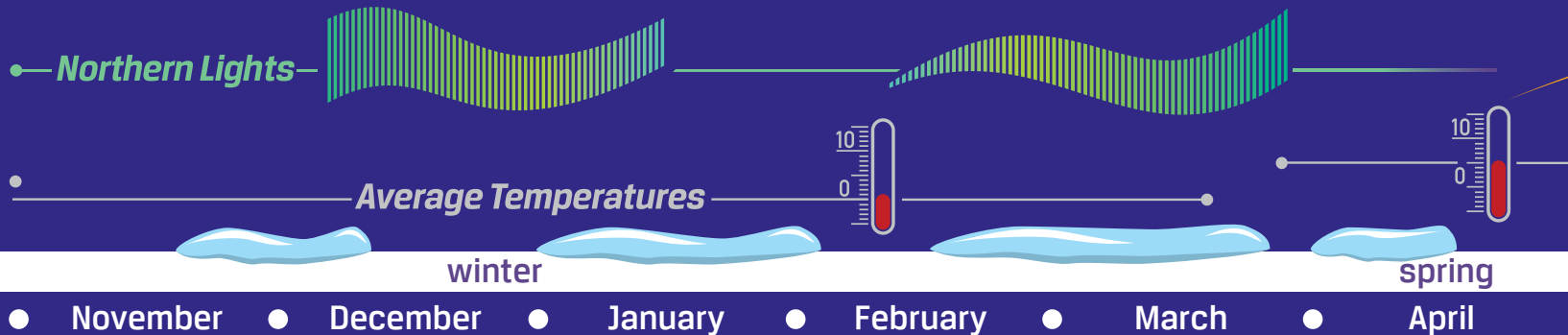
Pink Ladies Days
October



Iceland Winter Games
Winter sports and activities
March-April



AK Extreme
Snowboard and music festival
April





Gásir

Medieval Trading Place and Live performances
Mid July



Dettifoss Trail Run

Located in Europe's largest National Park
August



Arctic Handcraft and Design

August



Arctic Open

Midnight Sun Golf Competition
Mid June

Town Festivals June-August



Iceland Summer Games

Summer sports and activities
Beginning of August



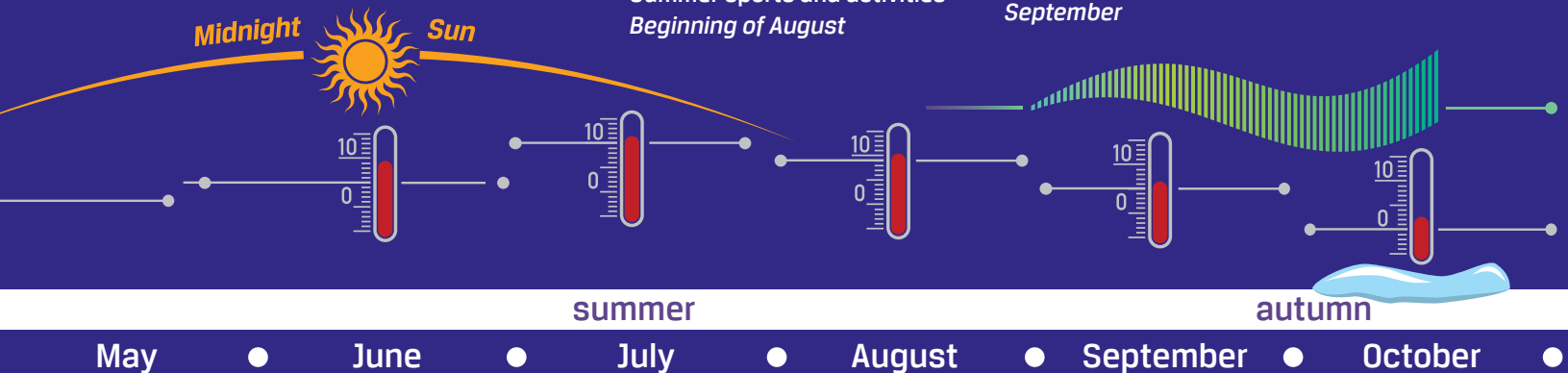
Horse and Sheep Roundups

Skrapatungurétt, Laufskálarétt and Viðíðalsrétt
September



The Great Fish Day

August



How to get to North Iceland?

Direct connecting flights via Keflavik International Airport are available to Akureyri International Airport from Europe and USA by Air Iceland Connect from October to May.

From Reykjavík, two airlines offer scheduled flights to North Iceland. Air Iceland Connect flies to Akureyri several times a day and Eagle Air flies to Húsavík. To continue further north, flights are available from Akureyri to Grimsey Island and Akureyri to Þórshöfn.

Scheduled bus tours are available every day, bookable via www.bus.is. Renting a car and driving yourself is another possibility. The Ring Road no. 1, lies right round the island and is mostly an asphalted two lane road. Check the homepage of the Road Administration at www.vegagerdin.is for distances and road conditions.

During the summer months it is possible to cross the highland using a 4x4 vehicle. The two most common routes are the Sprengisandur route, road no. F26 and the Kjölur route, road no. 35

Road conditions are generally good but keep in mind that, due to snow and ice, driving conditions during winter can be difficult at times, so log on to safetravel.is before setting off.

North Iceland offers mild winter temperatures, the days being amazingly light due to the magical illumination of snow, moon and Northern Lights, frequently seen so near the Arctic Circle. From May to August you can enjoy bright summer nights with 24 hours of daylight.

If you are coming from Europe you can bring your own vehicle on the Smyril Line ferry. The ferry sails from Denmark via the Faroe Islands to Seyðisfjörður, on the east coast of Iceland.



Looking for something special?

*Movie and book tours: Game of Thrones,
Trapped and Burial Rites*

Lofthellir Ice Cave

Follow in the footsteps of the astronauts

Husky tours

The Christmas house

Sightseeing flights

Visiting the Yule Lads

Highland tours

Elf stories

Vacant valleys

Snowshoeing

Mountain tops

The Arctic midnight sun

Fire and ice

Holuhraun lava tours

Midnight golf

Local food

Farm visits

Kajak

Snorkeling with puffins

Wellness and yoga

Angling and sailing

For more information, contact local tour operators and travel agencies.

Share your experience with us @northiceland
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Visit North Iceland - Hafnarstræti 91 - 600 Akureyri - ICELAND - Tel. +354 462 3300 - info@northiceland.is - northiceland.is