

SÖGUKORT SAMGANGNA Á ÍSLANDI

- tilurð og tilgangur



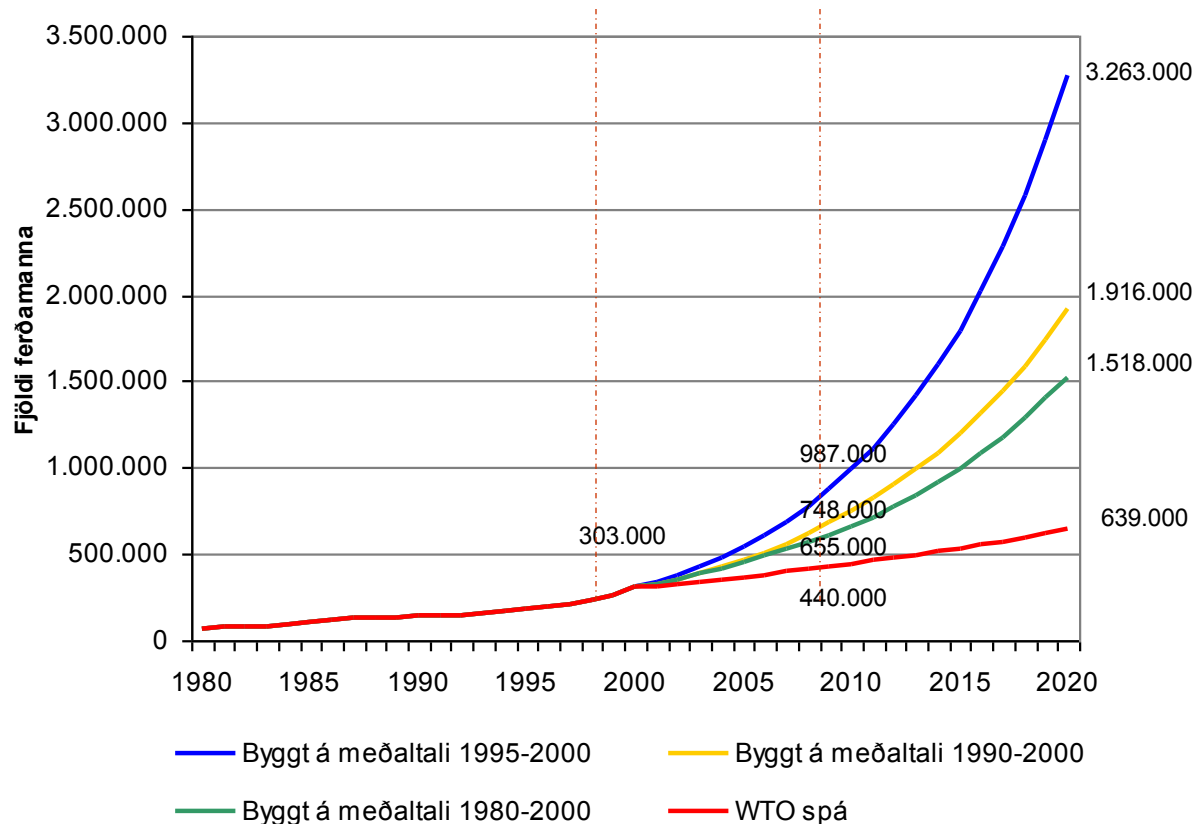
Kynning á Rannsóknarráðtefni
Vegagerðarinnar 9. nóvember 2012

Rögvaldur Guðmundsson.

Upprifjun frá Rannsóknarráðstefnunni 2004

Erlendir ferðamenn til Íslands 1980-2020

Fjöldi erlendra ferðamanna á Íslandi til ársins 2020
framreikningur frá árinu 2000 miðað við fjórar mismunandi forsendur



Mikil fjölgun ferðamanna 2011 og 2012

Fjöldi ferðamanna til Íslands um Leifstöð 2010 og 2011

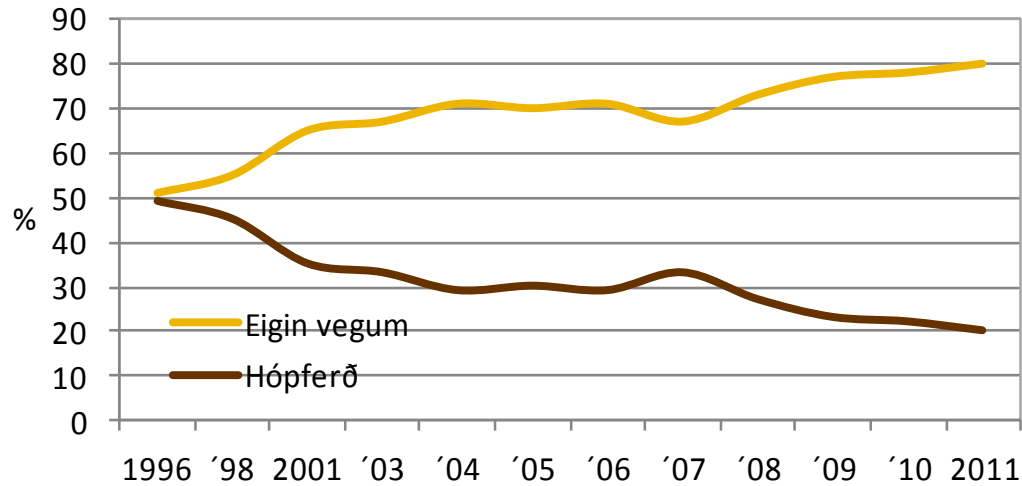
	2010	2011	Mism.	%
Bandaríkin	51.166	77.561	26.395	51,6%
Bretland	60.326	67.608	7.282	12,1%
Danmörk	38.139	40.705	2.566	6,7%
Finnland	11.012	12.031	1.019	9,3%
Frakkland	29.255	35.957	6.702	22,9%
Holland	17.281	19.997	2.716	15,7%
Ítalía	9.692	12.346	2.654	27,4%
Japan	5.580	6.902	1.322	23,7%
Kanada	13.447	17.929	4.482	33,3%
Kína	5.194	8.784	3.590	69,1%
Noregur	35.662	41.802	6.140	17,2%
Pólland	13.253	14.239	986	7,4%
Rússland	1.770	2.597	827	46,7%
Spánn	12.237	13.971	1.734	14,2%
Svíss	9.163	10.155	992	10,8%
Svíþjóð	27.944	32.835	4.891	17,5%
Þýskaland	54.377	56.815	2.438	4,5%
Önnur þjóðerni	63.754	68.590	4.836	7,6%
Samtals:	459.252	540.824	81.572	17,8%

Heimild: Ferðamálaráð, jan. 2012

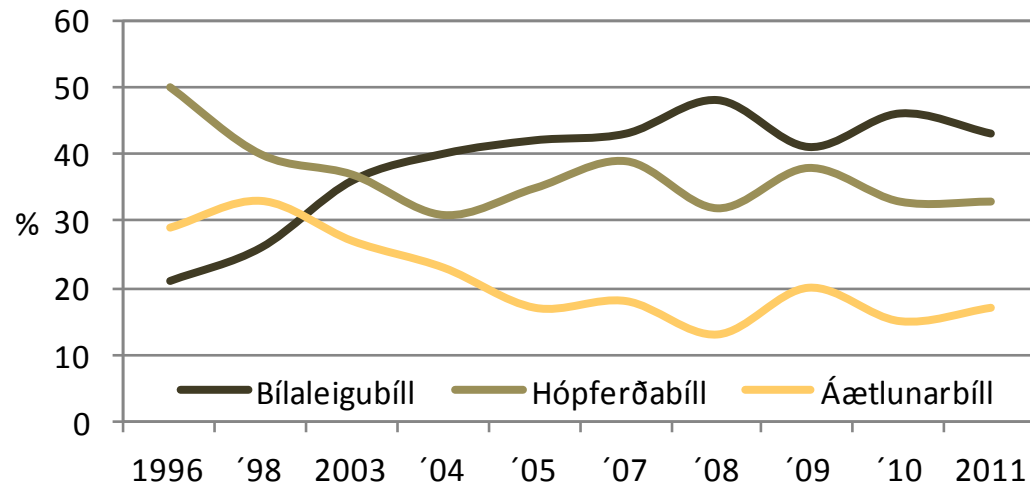


Ferðamenn til landsins með flugi og Norrænu voru um 570 þúsund árið 2011, í stað 495 þúsund 2010 (15% fjölgun). Auk þess komu um 70 þúsund manns til landsins með skemmtiferðaskipum. Alls 640 þúsund manns - tvöföld íbúatala Íslands. **Stefnir í svipaða fjölgun 2012 og að ferðamenn verði alls um 750 þúsund.**

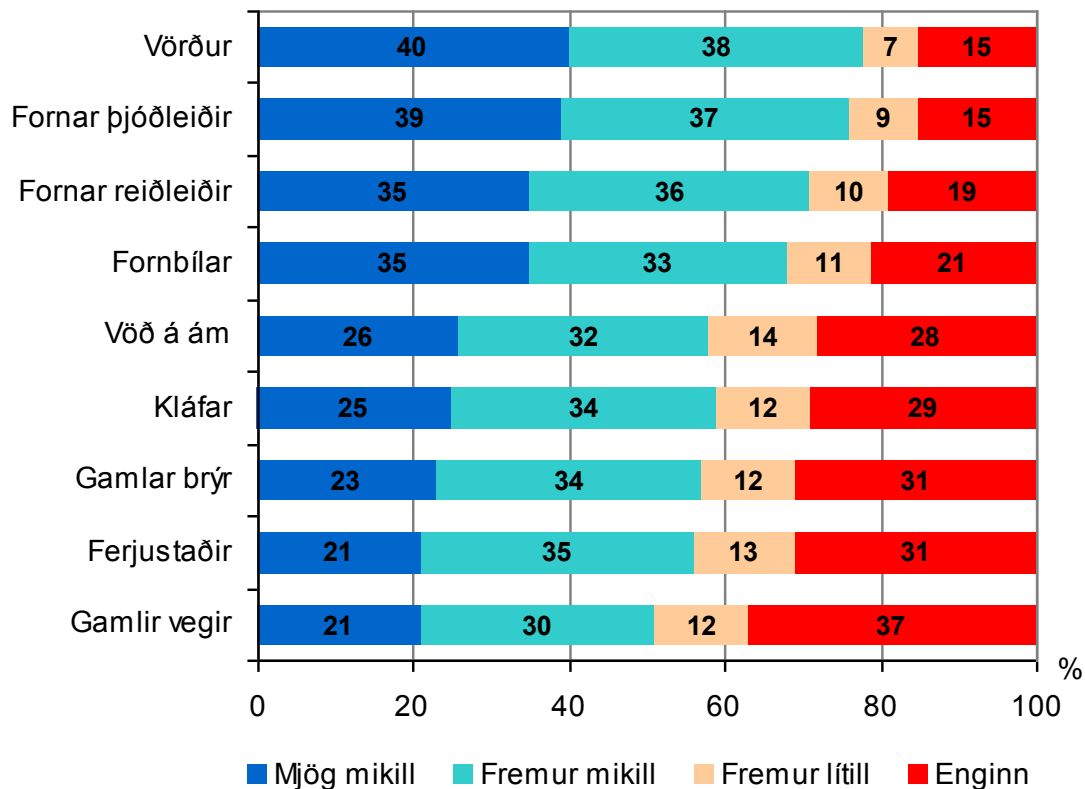
Ferðamáti erlendra sumargesta 1996-2011



Helstu farartæki erlendra sumargesta 1996-2011



Áhugi Íslendinga á samgönguminjum og gömlum samgönguleiðum



Gera þarf samgönguminjum hærra undir höfði, á staðnum þar sem þær eru og/eða í næsta nágrenni. Vinna langtímaáætlun í því sambandi og eyrnamerkja fé.

Sögukort samönguminja?



Sögukort samgangna á Íslandi

Aðdragandinn

- **Sögukort Dalasýslu 2000**
- **Sögukort Vesturlands 2002**
- **Sögukort Íslands 2010**
- **Heritage Map Project
2008-2010**



Mynd: Frank Bradford

Sögukort Íslands


Tilgangur með útgáfu Sögukorta Íslands

- Stuðla að eflingu söguferðapjónustu
- Auka áhuga ungs fólks
- Efla vitund heimamanna
- Aðgengilegur fróðleikur
- Lifandi framsetning



Mynd: Jóhanna Ólafsdóttir







Sögukort Íslands

Sögukort Íslands

- Átta kort í stærðinni A1; stök eða öll í gjafaöskju.
- Einnig komin út á ensku og Íslandskortið á þýsku.
- Teikningar, stílfærð kort og textaklausur á framhlið.
- Texti og ljósmyndir á bakhlið.
- Auk sögu og menningararfs m.a. fjallað um húsdýrin, fugla, seli, hvali, refi, hreindýr, jurtir, þjóðlegan mat og ferðaþjónustu.

Mynd: Frank Bradford



Mynd: Jóhann Óli Hilmarsson



Markhópar

- Nemendur
- Innlendir ferðamenn
- Erlendir ferðamenn
- Íbúar landshlutanna
- Nýbúar á Íslandi
- Vinir erlendis o.fl.

Mynd: Frank Bradford





Sögukort Íslands

Way of life

The economy of the northwest differs from that of the West Fjords in that animal husbandry plays a far larger role in the northwest. The landscape is the most important factor south of Hinnstaðir and Skagafjörður, extensive grassy heaths stretch

Legends

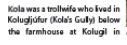
Árnundur and Þorundur were the first settlers in the Vatnajökull valley. Both went to their old age. Þorundur went into the hill known as Jörundurfall (Jörundur's Hill), and Árnundur into Árnundurgröf (Árnundur's Crag) between Víðáldur and Vatnajökull. He fixed his weapons and armor by the cliff on the front of the crag they could only be removed by a man who was unbaptized, and was nourished only on mael milk and horse-meat for the first twelve years of his life. The two men became guardian spirits of Vatnajökull.



Autumn colors of Auðlaða North in Hinnstaðir.

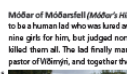
southward to the glacier, offering ideal conditions for sheep in summer. The largest of them, sustaining the most sheep, were Amarnes, Grunnungur, Auðlaða and Eyvindarstæði heaths. The autumn roundup took many days: on the heaths remnants of old huts may be seen, where farmers took shelter during the roundup, while today comfortable modern houses are found there. At Stafn in the Svartárdalur valley was a well-known sheep corral where sheep were assigned to their rightful owners after the roundup. Hinnstaðir had a reputation for having an unusual number of sheep-runners.

Cattle farming was also an important factor, as the region has few plentiful pastures and fertile soil. Cattle husbandry expanded in the 20th century



Hot in Eyvindarstæði North in 1895.

as villages developed and the market milk grew initially, they vigilantly owned goats. If they could not afford to keep a cow, but goats were appropriate with those who had vegetable patches, it was difficult to keep them away from the plants.

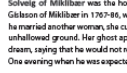


Portrait of a horse rescuer in the Víðáldur valley.

Skagafjörður men took a special pride in their horses, and boasted that they were both horsemen and ladies' men. Many renowned thoroughbred horses were Skagafjörður, such as Siggeir, a first-class sire, and King Christian X of Denmark and Iceland on his official visit to Iceland in 1921. Popular equestrian events are held in Skagafjörður each summer, and the region is famous for its autumn horse round-ups on the upland pastures.

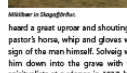
At the period of fishing from rowing boats, fishermen naturally rowed out from herringfoules on the outer heathlands, which were close to the fishing grounds, such as Stepi on Vænness, Kálfhamarsvík, Háfir and Auðlaða on Stafn, and Haffarnesvík and Siglunes in Víðáldur. With the advent of motorized fishing vessels the fisheries gradually became concentrated in villages and towns: Hvammstungur, Blönduós, Sauðárköp and Höfðas.

Skagafjörður people hunted seabirds and collected their eggs on the island of Drangey, and also trapped birds on floating rafts fitted with snares. One bird was tied to the raft as a decoy. Some of the birds which landed on the raft caught a leg in a snare, which frightened when they tried to take flight. In principle rafts were



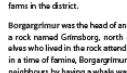
Boat on the water in Skagafjörður.

checked daily, but in 1960 this was not done, due to bad weather or calm seas, and birds sometimes sufficed. Herring boats were banned in 1965 as inhumane. Drangey island is grassy, and in older times farmers used their sheep out to the island for winter grazing. Saga hea Grettis is said to have survived on the island for three years with his brother Illugi.



Boat on the water in Skagafjörður.

Álfavíkingar (Álfavíkingar) were a great speaker and shouting outside. In the morning the pastor's horse, whip and gloves were laid, but there was no sign of the man himself. Álfavíking was believed to have dragged him down into the grave with his feet. After Svafur contacted spirits at a séance in 1927, her body was exhumed at her request and reburied at Gláumbær.



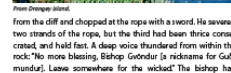
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Þorgrárgangur was the head of an eleven household who lived in a rock named Gréimsvör, north of the grassfield at Keta. The slaves who lived in the rock attacked mass in Keta Church. Once in a time of famine, Þorgrárgangur provided food for his human neighbors by having a whale washed up on the shore by Keta. Drangey island abounds in seabirds, and local men would gather eggs there by dangling down the vertical cliffs on ropes. Many men died with egg-gathering, and there was said to be an evil being in the cliffs which cut their ropes. Blinnur Gullfjörður was not yet been hunted, and the two glacial rivers, the Jökuldá and Austri, which together form Hinnstaðir, are very popular locations for white-water rafting and kayaking.

Birds

Northwest Iceland has a diverse range of habitats, stretching from seashores to the mountains. There are highland oases with large numbers of Pink-footed Gulls breeding in the moorland near the Gulfingurgröf swamps on the island of Drangey, and extensive wetlands are dispersed widely.



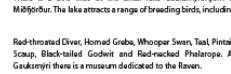
Arctic tern.

Tidegata and Amarnatunglaði are areas of upland lakes where Gulf Northern Diver, Herring Gull and Whooper Swan are common. It is also a well known trout fishing area.



Arctic tern.

There is a bird hide at the small Lake Gullamýrgangur in Miðfjörður. The lake attracts a range of breeding birds, including



Arctic tern.

Red-throated Diver, Horned Grebe, Whooper Swan, Tatt, Pintail, Snipe, Black-tailed Godwit and Red-necked Phalarope. At Gullamýrgangur there is a museum dedicated to the birds.



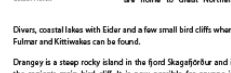
Arctic tern.

At Vænness Common Seals are usually tame and Herringfish is a renowned sea fishing spot. It is Siglunesstæði, close to the unusual sea stack Hestakvír. You can find out all you want to know about seals at the Icelandic Seal Centre in Hvammstungu.



Arctic tern.

The common or harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*) is up to two metres long and weighs up to 150 kg (this applies to the male; the female is smaller). The population of common seal on Iceland's coasts is estimated at 10-15 thousand. Fishermen regard them as a rival for the resources of fish in the sea, as each seal consumes about 2% tons of fish a year. The common seal breeds in the spring in summer they can often be seen in groups, basking in the sun on skerries.



Arctic tern.

The grey seal (*Halobius grypus*) is considerably larger than the common seal, up to 3.2 metres long, and 400 kg. The grey seal is a fairer sight than the common seal, and more wary of humans. The population of grey seal is estimated at 8-10 thousand. The grey seal breeds in autumn, and is far less likely to be seen ashore than the common seal.



Arctic tern.

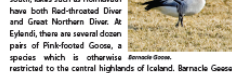
The hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*) is one of the largest seal species in the Arctic region, up to 3.2 metres long and 400-600 kg. It is identifiable by its large head with an inflatable 'hood'. They spend the winter at the edge of the pack ice, but



Arctic tern.

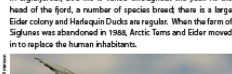
visit Iceland's shores in spring and autumn. The hooded seal is unpopular with fishermen, as it tends to prey on fish caught in their nets.

On Vænness the seals are most wary of humans than in less populated areas in Iceland. It is thought that a seal observation point, Hinnstaðir and Siglunesstæði near Hestakvír are also well known for seal-watching. There are many seals in Brattahlíparfjörður, Hinnstaðir, and along much of the south coast. The Icelandic Seal Centre at Hvammstungu provides information on seals.



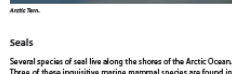
Arctic tern.

The moorlands of Gullamýrgangur, Svörtungur and Álfgangur at the head of the river Bláaflói have protected areas as of 2005 owing to the large population of breeding Pink-footed Gulls in the area. It is now the largest Pink-footed Gull colony in Iceland.



Arctic tern.

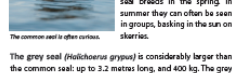
In Skagafjörður, bird life is varied throughout the year. At the head of the fjord, a number of species breed there is a large Elder colony and Herring Gulls are regular. When the farm of Siglunes was abandoned in 1986, Arctic Terns and Elder moved in to replace the human inhabitants.



Arctic tern.

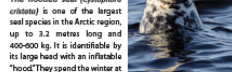
Seals They appear to be of ancient descent, probably related to the old Norwegian breed of chicken from Jæderen.

In 1974 the Agricultural Research Institute launched a campaign to conserve wild varieties of the ancient breed, although it had probably become somewhat diluted by hybridization with foreign breeds imported in the 19th and 20th centuries. This led to increasing interest in the old Icelandic chicken, which is kept as a pet and also for small-scale egg production. Hens and cocks of the Icelandic breed display great diversity in colour of plumage, and in size and form of combs. Some have a crest of feathers on the head, and the feet may be feathered. The rooster is more colourful and noisier than the hen.



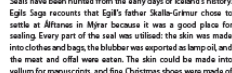
Arctic tern.

Although they lay fewer eggs per year than imported hybrids, Icelandic hens have a reputation for good health, longevity and maternal instinct. The population of Icelandic chickens is now estimated at about 3,000 birds, and rising. Some Icelandic chickens have been exported to the USA, where there is now a small population of the breed.



Arctic tern.

Plants in the Icelandic diet The first settlers must soon have realized that Icelandic nature was less bountiful than in the countries they came from. Yet the land now proved to have plenty to offer, and the early Icelanders learned to make use of natural resources, including various wild plants which had made an important contribution to Icelandic folk traditions. Just a few of the plants used by the early Icelanders and folk art will be mentioned here.



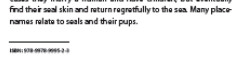
Arctic tern.

Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*) was much used in Iceland. It was well-known in northern Europe in the middle ages as a foodstuff, and also for its medicinal properties. The entire plant is used, root, stem and leaves. Angelica's reputation as a remedy against various diseases persisted into the 20th century when it was used during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Angelica grows in quantity on the banks of rivers and streams in both highlands and lowlands, and is a very noticeable plant.



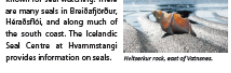
Arctic tern.

Iceland moss (*Gyrophana lemaneiformis*) is not a moss but a lichen, which grows on heathland all over Iceland. From the earliest days of Icelandic history until the 20th century Icelanders made applications into the uplands to gather the plant. It is best to gather it at night when it is damp, and thus during summer nights were the ideal time. Such expeditions were also popular social occasions. The plant was used in porridge or cooked in milk. It was gathered in the greatest quantities in the east and north of the country. The vast volcanic eruption of Mt. Laki in 1784, which spread toxic ash and gases, it reputed to have affected Iceland moss adversely, the lack of the herb is said to have led to a decline in the Icelandic health. This is cited as evidence that Iceland moss is good for the health.



Arctic tern.

Dulse (*Palmaria palmata*) is a red alga that grows at the low-tide mark. Along with angelica and Iceland moss, dulse was one of the most important plants in the Icelandic diet. Dulse was gathered in quantity on the south and west coasts. The Jarðarheath



Arctic tern.

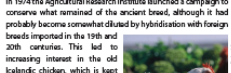
The Icelandic chicken Historical sources indicate that the Icelandic chicken was, like other livestock, brought to Iceland by the early settlers. But in the late 19th century the Icelandic breed seems to have become almost extinct. Small numbers of the breed continued to be bred, in small flocks. They are known for their variety of plum-



Arctic tern.

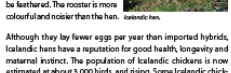
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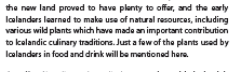
Arctic tern.

Common oatmeal (Rumex acetosa) was eaten in spring, blended in soups, and was regarded as a delicacy. Some Icelanders were also added to drinking water to give it flavour.



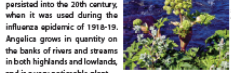
Arctic tern.

Wild thyme (*Thymus praecox*) has long been used to make a healthful tarty tea.



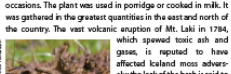
Arctic tern.

Tourism The commonest access route to the northwest is via the Ring Road (route 1), either from the west over Hvattunghálsheath in Hinnstaðir, or from the northeast via Órindálsheath heath into Skagafjörður. Visitors also arrive from the West Fjords, travelling via west Hinnstaðir (route 01), or over the Laundrásháls heath from Snæfellsnes and the Dalir region



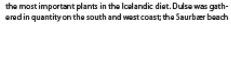
Arctic tern.

Drangey island is an exciting Skagafjörður. The vertical rock is well scaled at one point steps have been made, and a chain has been strung over the rock for support. Operated boat tours are operated to the island.



Arctic tern.

Many swimming pools are in the northwest. The most unusual is Gróttaþing (Grótta's Pool) at Reykjadalur, built on hot springs, with a fine view of Drangey island. It is located at the place where Saga hea Grettis is said to have warmed himself in a hot geothermal pool over 1000 years ago, after swimming ashore from Drangey in distress (5.5 kilometers) to fetch animals for a fire.



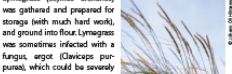
Arctic tern.

Various scenic spots lead from the Ring Road to the northwest coast, around Vatnnes between Hinnstaðir and Hinnstaðir, where the seals can be watched, and the picturesque rock Hattarvík rises from the sea, or around Skag, which has many good angling lakes. The valleys of Hinnstaðir and various rivers around them have much to offer. For instance, the Hinnstaðir Vatnnesdalu, which is famed in Icelandic history. The valleys of Skagafjörður are a fascinating area rich in history, and the same is true of the coastal route from Sauðárköp via



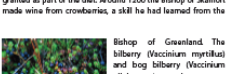
Arctic tern.

Scarrgrass (*Cochlearia officinalis*) is a strong-flavoured, nutritious shore plant, which Icelanders gathered and stored through the winter. It was chopped and fermented in the seawater, or salted, or used in drinks.



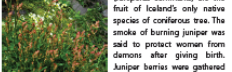
Arctic tern.

Lymegrass (*Lymnaea aequalis*) was gathered and prepared for storage (hull much hard work), and ground into flour. Lymegrass was sometimes infested with a fungus, egrot (*Claviceps purpurea*), which could be severely toxic. The strong lymegrass roots were used for making rope, while dense mats of lymegrass roots were used as sodde plants.



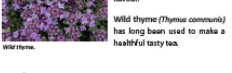
Arctic tern.

Crowberries (*Empetrum nigrum*) are rarely mentioned in writings on folk and herbal remedies, as they were taken for granted as part of the diet. Around 1200 the Bishop of Skálholt made wine from crowberries, a skill he had learned from the



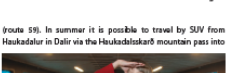
Arctic tern.

Bishop of Greenland. The bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) and bog bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) were also eaten, as were strawberries (*Fragaria vesca*) and stone berries (*Rubus saxatilis*). Berries could be stored into the winter in sour milk. No doubt this was an important supplement to the winter diet, when plant foods were in short supply. Juniper berries (*Larix communis*) are the fruit of Iceland's only native species of coniferous tree. The smoke of juniper burning was said to protect women from demons after giving birth. Juniper berries were gathered in the uplands.



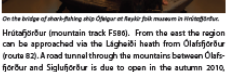
Arctic tern.

Skagafjörður is the centre of courtly-western music in Iceland, thanks to the efforts of Hallgrímur-Hartmann, Cowboy of the North, who had cowboy baritone, opened a western-themed restaurant, and has operated the courtly-western music radio station Útvarp Kálfhamarsvík since 1992 (FM 96.7 to 102.1).



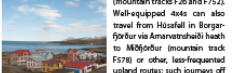
Arctic tern.

Hinnstaðir is the collective term for the two glacial rivers which flow through Skagafjörður, Gláubær western and Jólabær eastern. Western and eastern glacial rivers, white-water rafting and kayaking are popular on the rivers. Splendid spots are visited by Jólabær, such as the Marklagg gorge in Kálfhamarsvík. Árnafjall is also a very popular region with walkers. Árnafjall's waterfalls can cross the river via a pulley-ferry.



Arctic tern.

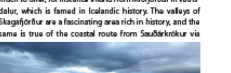
Drangey island is an exciting Skagafjörður. The vertical rock is well scaled at one point steps have been made, and a chain has been strung over the rock for support. Operated boat tours are operated to the island.



Arctic tern.

Many swimming pools are in the northwest. The most unusual is Gróttaþing (Grótta's Pool) at Reykjadalur, built on hot springs, with a fine view of Drangey island. It is located at the place where Saga hea Grettis is said to have warmed himself in a hot geothermal pool over 1000 years ago, after swimming ashore from Drangey in distress (5.5 kilometers) to fetch animals for a fire.

The northwest has many horse rentals, and equestrian events and shows are held various places. At Höfðas is the Icelandic Horse Historical Centre. The Landmót Höfðas Festival, held every other year, often takes place at Vinidinnamat in Skagafjörður.



Arctic tern.

The Hinnstaðir region has many scenic spots. Lási Á Arnar, Vatnajökull, Víðáldur, Miðfjörður and Höfðas are also famous for their fishing. Höfðas has less famous fishing, but sea trout is caught abundantly at Höfðas, east of the fjord. The upland heaths also boast many trout-fishing lakes.



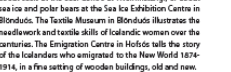
Arctic tern.

Siglfjörður offers some of the best fishing in Iceland, as does Mt. Tindastóll at Sauðárköp.



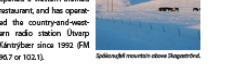
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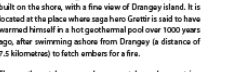
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Sögukort samgangna á Íslandi



Sögukort samgangna - markmið

- Kynna ágríp af samgöngu-sögunni á myndrænan og aðgengilegan hátt.
- Vekja áhuga fólks á að kynna sér þá sögu betur í ítarlegri heimildum.
- Ætlað bæði Íslendingum og erlendum gestum. Einnig til fræðslu í skólum.
- Ýta undir að fólk skoði samgönguminjar á ferðum sínum um landið.



Mynd: Geir Zoega

Sögukort samgangna - innihald

- Á framhlið tæplega 30 teikningar eftir Ingólf Björgvinsson og textaklausur við.
- Þar stikað á stóru um sögu samgangna á Íslandi frá landnámi til nútíma.
- Á bakhlið kaflaskipt umfjöllun um samgöngur á Íslandi, auk fjölda ljósmynda.



Mynd: Geir Zoega

Helstu kaflar á bakhlið verða:

- Slóðar, vegir og hraðbrautir
- Ferjur, kláfar og brýr
varðveisluverðar minjabrýr
sérstaklega merktar
- Siglingar, vitar og hafnir
- Póstflutningar
- Flug á Íslandi
-
- Í byrjun fáanleg á íslensku,
ensku og þýsku.

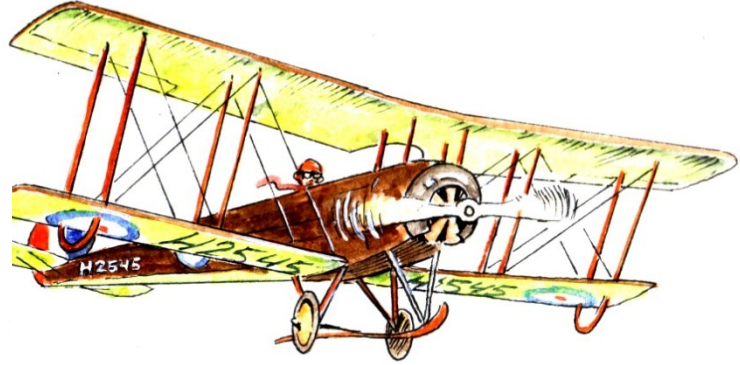


Mynd: Geir Zoega





Sögukort Íslands



SAMGÖNGUR Á ÍSLANDI Í 1000 ÁR

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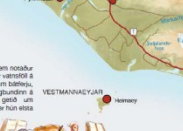
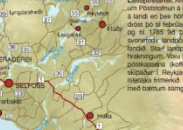
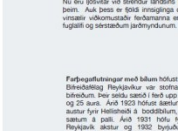
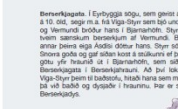
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