



# Iceland

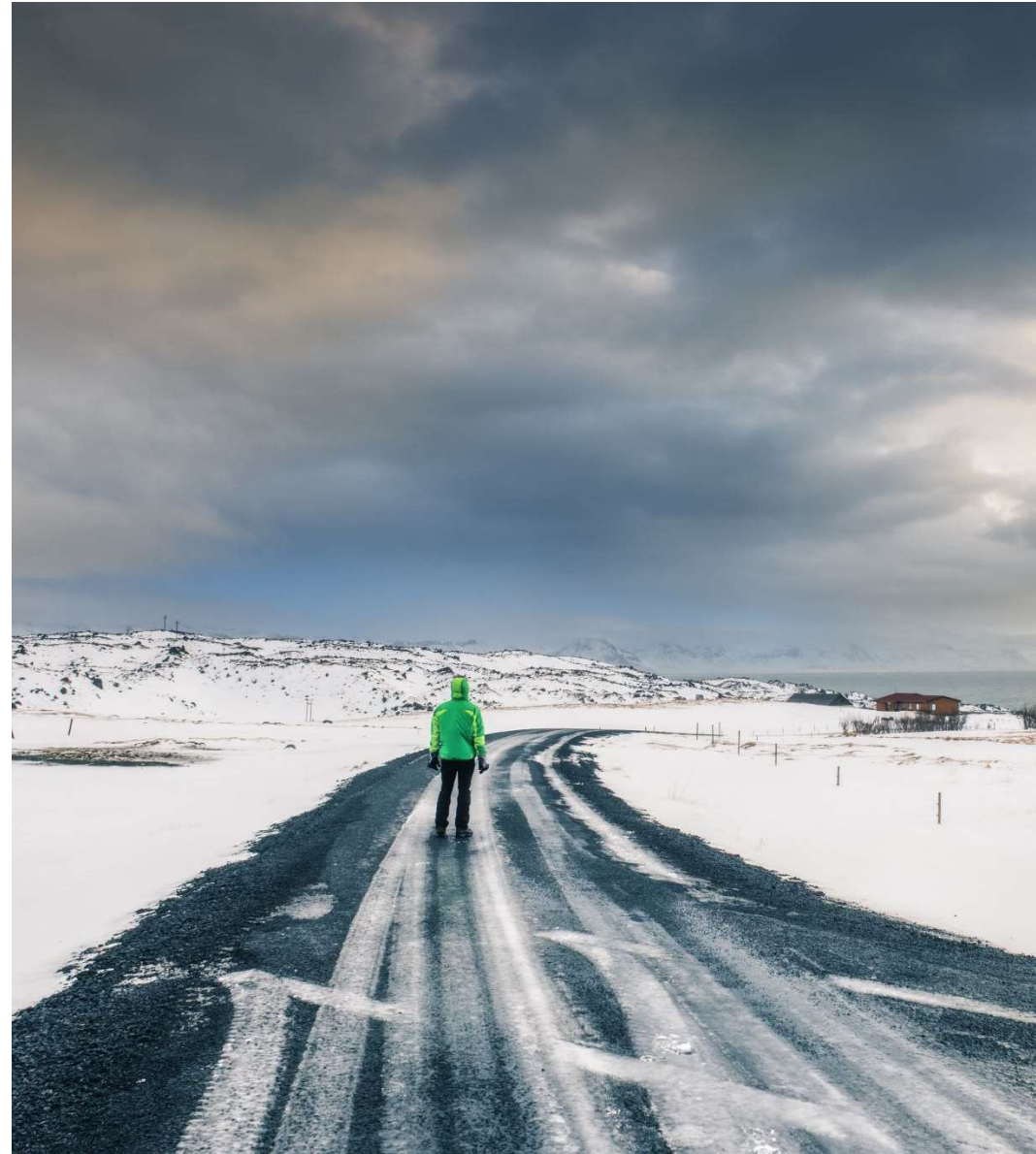
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# About Iceland

Iceland is about 103,000 square kilometers.

Iceland is the second largest island in Europe.





# Jökulsárlón

- Glacier Lagoon in English.
- It formed around 1935.
- In 1975, it had less than half its current surface area.
- The lake is 248 meters deep.
- The surface area of 18 square kilometers.





# Svartifoss & Skógafoss

- The waterfall Svartifoss is located in National park Skaftafell.
- Svartifoss is 20 meters high.
- The waterfall is located in the middle of a high column black basalt wall.
  
- The waterfall Skógafoss is one of Iceland's largest and most beautiful waterfalls.
- Skógafoss is 25 meters wide.
- It has a drop of 60 meters.



# Askja & Stuðlagil

- **Askja** is a volcano.
- Located on the northern highlands.
- In Askja there is the lake Öskjuvatn.
  
- Stuðlagil means basalt canyon.
- The canyon is 500 meters long.
- Has 20-30 meter high basalt columns on both sides of the river.
- The color of the river varies according to the seasons.





# Animals in Iceland

• Farm animals in Iceland are:

- Goats
- Pigs
- Cows
- Sheep
- Chickens
- Dogs
- Cats
- Horses



Settlers brought the animals to Iceland around the settlement in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, but those animals are still similar to themselves because of the isolation of the island.

# Sheep in Iceland

- A few hundred thousands of sheep in Iceland.
- Can become 10 years old.
- Usually have two lambs.
- The sheep are driven to the mountains in spring where they are free during the summer.
- In the autumn they are fetched, by which time the lambs are older, they are slaughtered and the meat is eaten.





# Horses and reindeer

- Icelandic horses are very beautiful and popular with tourists.
- Reindeer were imported to Iceland from Norway.
- Laws and regulations on importation of animals are very strict in Iceland.
- The animals in Iceland are very susceptible for diseases as there very few animal diseases in the country.





# The main economic sectors in Iceland

The background of the slide features a stylized illustration. In the foreground, a dark blue fishing boat with a white cabin and a tall mast is shown on a light blue body of water. In the distance, there are two mountain peaks, one in a darker blue and one in a lighter blue, under a pale blue sky.

The main economic sectors in Iceland are agriculture, fishing industry and tourist services.

- Agriculture plays a big and important role in the nation's food and food security in Iceland
- Fishing industry is very important as food source both inland and exported.

- Tourist industry is the part of the economy that produces income through services.
- Service is an intangible product that cannot be owned, but which nevertheless benefits the customer.
- Tourism is one of the largest industries in Iceland.





# Traditions in Iceland

- Santa Clauses are a old traditions in Iceland, there are 13 of them in Iceland.
  - *Stekkjarstaur, Giljagaur, Stúfur, Þvörusleikir, Pottasleikir, Askasleikir, Hurðaskellir, Skyrgámur, Bjúgnakrækir, Gluggagægir, Gáttapefur, Ketkrókur, Kertasníkir.*
- Þorrablót is a food festival in wintertime and is also example of Icelandic tradition.



## Jólasveinar

