

GRÍMSEY



Auðvelk er að ganga um Grímsey, margt að sjá og skoða og mildar andstæður í grýttum fjörum, mikilfenglegum björgum og grasi vöxnum móum. Á sumrin íðar eyjan af fuglalifi og til að verjast ágangi krinnnar er gott hafa meðferða prik da var með húru á hófdi. Allar egknglediðir þyrig og enda við þorpti og eru upgopfarn regalengdir og

It is easy to walk around in Grimsey and plenty to see and explore. There are many contrasts in this landscape of rocky shores, dramatic diffs and grassy moodland. In summer the island is teening with bird fife and to protect yoursell against the aggressive explicit enters it is a good less to carry a sitk on wear a hat or cap. All footpaths be and end in the village and quoted length and time of the walks are based on this.

EYJAN VIÐ HEIMSKAUTSBAUG

Grímsey er nyrsta byggða ból Íslands um 41 km norður af meginlandinu. Eyjan er 4,5 ferkílómetrar að flatarmál; 4,8 km að lengd og 2 km á breidd bar sem hún er breiðust. Hún er mynduð úr blágrýti og myndar það víða afar fallegt stuðlaberg. Grímsev hallar frá austri til vesturs. Að austan ganga há björg í sjó fram og er bjargbrúnin 105 m vfir sió bar sem hún er hæst. Ryană hefur veriă (Grímsey frá landnámi um 890 og var eyjan jafnan talin matarkista vegna hins gjöfula Iffríkis sem bar er að finna - fiskur. fuglar og egg. Íbúafjöldi í Grímsey hefur verið mjög breyti**l**egur í gegnum tíðina. Flestir urðu íbúarnir

125 í kringum árið 1930. Nú hafa innan við sjötíu manns búsetu í eyjunni (2021). Þjóðsaga tengir nafn eyjarinnar við landnámsmanninn Grím frá Sogni í Noregi. Evjan var til forna í eigu Munkaþverár- og Möðruvallarklaustra í Eyjafirði. Bændur í eviunni voru leiguliðar hjá klaustrunum og greiddu leiguna í skreið/harðfisk. Aðalatvinnuvegur eviarbúa hefur

enda mjög gjöfu**l** fiskimið a**ll**t í kringum eyjuna. Landbúnaður til heimilisnota hefur verið stundaður frá upphafi en mjög hefur dregið úr honum á síðustu árum á meðan ferðabjónusta hefur farið vaxandi. Engin heitavatnsuppspretta er í Grímsey en hins vegar er nægt ka**l**t neysluvatn sem dælt er upp úr

verið og er fiskveiðar og fiskverkun

bremur borholum. Vatnsveitan tók til starfa 1971 en fram að því var öllu. neysluvatni safnað, meðal annars af þökum húsanna í eyjunni. Raforka í Grímsey er framleidd með díselrafstöð og var sú fyrsta tekin í gagnið árið 1947. Kælivatn frá díselrafstöðinni er notað til að hita upp sundlaugina en húsin í eyjunni eru hituð með o**l**íu og/eða varmadælu. Í skoðun eru aðrir

Grímsey var sjálfstætt sveitarfélag til ársins 2009 þegar það sameinaðist Akureyrarbæ.

orkugjafar eins og vindmillur og

sólarorkuver.

THE ISLAND AT THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Grímsey Island, lying around 41 km off the north coast of Iceland is the country's northernmost inhabited settlement. The area of the island is 4.5 km²; it is 4.8 km long and 2 km at its widest point. The island is composed of basalt which creates many beautiful columnar formations. It tilts from east to west; the eastern side is characterised by high cliffs with a drop to the sea of 105 m where they are highest. The western side is lower and it is there that you will find the village and the harbour. People have lived on Grimsev since around 890 or from the time of first settlement in Iceland, The island was even known as a "food chest"

because of its proximity to rich food stocks such as fish, birds and eggs. The population of Grímsey has fluctuated greatly through the ages. During the 20th century, in the 1930s, the number of inhabitants reached a maximum of 125. Now, in 2021 the figure is below 70.

Folklore connects the name of the island to one of Iceland's settlers, Grímur from Sogn in Norway, Long ago, the island was owned by two monasteries in Eyjafjörður. Farmers on the island were tenants who rented their land from these monasteries, the rent being dried fish. The main sources of income on Grimsey are, and have been fishing and fish processing, as rich fishing grounds encircle the island, Farming for domestic purposes has always

been practised, but this has diminished in recent years while tourism has increased. There are no geothermal springs on Grímsey but abundant cold water is accessed by three boreholes. The water board was founded in 1971, whereas previously all drinking water had been collected from the roofs of the houses, Electricity on Grímsey is produced by a diesel generator, first used in 1947 and its cooling water now heats the swimming pool. The houses are, however, heated by means of oil and/or a heat numn. Other energy sourcs, such as solar and wind power, are now under consideration. Grímsey was an independent municinality until 2009 when it merged with Akureyri.

villages and people whose stories and culture are shaped by life on the edge, so close to the Arctic Circle. HEIMAMENN SEGJA FRÁ Vissir hú að hænt er að sná

YOU ARE HERE COAST OF ELEMENTAL

www.visitgrimsey.is

The Arctic Coast Way leaves the much-travelled routes behind and invites you to discover the northern edge of Iceland. Here are about 900 km waiting to be explored. including 21 villages, 5 islands and 6 peninsulas. The Arctic Coast Way invites you to slow down and unwin and to immerse yourself in the energy of elemental nature. observe outstanding wildlife habitats and experience a different way of life. It connects you to authentic coastal

ÓMISSANDI / MUST SEE

fyrir um það nánast upp á dag hvenær lundinn sest upp í eviunni?

Hlustaðu á sögu frá Höllu Ingólfsdóttur sem býr og starfar í eyjunni,

Did you know that the

Halla Ingólfsdóttir

on the island

who lives and works

nuffins arrive almost on

the same date each year? Listen to a story from



Do not drive off-road. It is strictly forbidden Stay on hiking trails and respect trail limits to protect vegetation, soil and LOCAL STORY

wildlife sites
Respect restricted natural areas during

TRAVEL GREEN

Please help us to keep Iceland clean!

· The nearest public toilets are by the

stars. Wild camping is forbidden Do not buy bottled water - our tap water is fresh, clean and drinkable

The nearest public recycling bins are by

Use a campsite for a sleep-out under the

the bird breeding season

• Do not damage sensitive moss and

Please stay away from cliff edges

Puffin burrows make the ground loose and unstable arcticcoastway.is











Mögardar is the site of the most northerly church in Iceland. It was consecuted by Bishop, John Ogmundson in the early 11th century and was dedicated to Oladur the patton saint of the Nordic people. At that time two chrymen served the church, and mass was surgul dayl and twice on holy days. These services have devinted but 50 chrymene have been recorded as serving the church over the years. The vice of Dahrik is now in change of the church Mogardacking and such from difference in 1016. The Mind and the second of the provisions of the pro



Heimskautsbaugurinn liggur um Grimsey. Listaverkið Hringur og kúla, sem fært er úr stað einu sinni á ári, sýnir staðsetningu baugsins um sumarsólstöður ár hvert.



Í Grimsey eiga margar íslenskar fuglategundir athvarf og þar er einn besti skoðunarstaður bjargfugla við Íslandsstrendur. Bjargfuglinn fer að láta sjá sig í mars og er að mestu horfinn úr bjarnjur í áðust, í ennn i er stersta lundsbvoð við norðurströnd landsins.

There are many species of bird on Grimsey and it is also one of the best places on Beland's coast to view birds of diff and sea. Cliff birds arrive in March and leave the cliffs in August. The largest circus of puffins on the north coast live on the island.