

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Askja tourist information

Shipping Iceland is well known for its myriad beautiful sights that are easily accessible along the ring road. The ring road circles all of Iceland, leaving the highlands (or the country's central region) largely untouched. In fact, there is barely any development in the Highlands, making it the perfect place to explore some of the most unspoiled landscapes you'll ever see. Among these landscapes is the famous Askja Caldera in the Dyngjufjöll Mountains – located on the north side of Vatnajökull National Park. Askja is a 50 square kilometre shrug boiler on the resulting when a lava chamber just below the surface of the earth emptied in a volcanic eruption and the roof above it collapsed. In fact, Askja consists of three interconnected boilers, making it the best example of a shrug boiler in Iceland. There you will find Öskjuvatn Lake, which has an area of 11 square kilometers and is the deepest lake in the country with a depth of 217m. In addition, you will see the beautiful Viti volcano, which contains a 200-foot-deep geothermal lake filled with bright blue water at 22 degrees Celsius. It's almost like a surreal, natural Blue Lagoon inside a volcano. Witnessing this surreal landscape should be part of your journey to Iceland. Although there are several tours that can take you to Aska, if you plan to travel around Iceland on a budget, here's what you'll need to know to embark on this adventure yourself. Driving to Askje First of all, you need a 4x4 vehicle. Don't try this with a small car or even a small 4x4 (like Suzuki Jimny) because two river crossings require a decent distance. The easiest route there is to take the bypass (Route 1) past Akureyri and Myvatno and get off on Route 901. From 901, you will turn right into F905, where you will begin a real driving adventure. After 21 kilometers you will go F910 to the end – an additional 62 kilometers. You will encounter your first river crossing about 5 kilometres after entering the F910, with the second one followed only a few minutes after that. There are a total of three water crossings on this route, but the first one you'll see is pretty shallow and easy to get through, so it's not even marked on maps as a river crossing. Pay attention though, as you will have several road forks with other F roads on the way. Stay on the F910 at all times until you reach the shelter and campsite at the end of the road. It is also important to note that you will come across two bridges with fences. It's possible they're closed and yet unlocked. Don't get discouraged by it. Just get down, open it, cross the bridge, and close the fence again. Once in the shelter, I recommend that you get down there to ask the ranger (or shelter staff) about the current conditions on Viti and his trail. Once you've been notified, you'll be driving for another 20 minutes along the F894 until you reach the roadside car park. From there, your hike to Viti will begin. In the end, I recommend not to take the F88 route (which could be found on your Google Maps as an option to get to Aska from Road 1). This F road has several fords and river crossings that are not 4x4. You need a special vehicle with sufficient spacing and snorkel to cross them. Stick to the route above (F905/F910) as it is the easiest. All in all, the ride takes about three hours each way from route 1 to the track. Walking to Lake Viti and Öskjuvatn The hike to Viti takes about 45 minutes each way along a mostly flat volcanic valley. Due to the volcanic composition of the area, it was used during training for the Apollo program in the '60s to prepare astronauts for lunar missions. You will be able to witness the dark expanse as it turns into mountains of different shades of brown. Depending on when you go, it is very likely that there will be layers of snow that still cover most of the hike (even during the middle of summer). Take your time on the hike. Although it is a leisurely walk, the snow can make it a bit challenging if you do not have the right shoes or boots. Look where you step on it, because sometimes, as the ice melts, your feet can land on thin ice full of cold water beneath it. But don't worry, it's just a few inches of water – nothing dangerous – but that cold water doesn't feel pretty at all when it gets into your shoes! Once you reach the edge of Lake Öskjuvatn, you will witness one of the most beautiful views in all of Iceland. If the weather is good, you will see the Dyngjufjöll Mountains almost perfectly reflected on the lake. And in the foreground, to your right, you will see a crater – Viti. Actually, the name Viti means hell. Depending on the advice of the ranger, you can go down the crater to take a bath in its waters. Swimming in Viti This is something you can only do if rangers allow it. That is why it is important to stand in the shelter to see the current status. Sometimes rangers have to close off access to the crater due to field conditions. When a lot of rain falls, the steep slope down the crater becomes too muddy. Although it is possible to descend, hiking in the mud becomes a serious challenge – too steep and slippery. When access is restricted, you'll see some wooden crosses planted on the trail leading down the crater. If the track conditions are right, why not head down the crater? Although people can bathe in Viti, the water is not so warm, on average about 22 degrees Celsius (vs. 38 degrees in the Blue Lagoon). But on the plus side, you'll have a geothermal lake, inside a volcanic crater, almost to yourself! Because of the remote location of Askja, not many people come here, so chances are you might be alone there for a while. As expected, there are no lifeguards on the lake, so take a bath. Stay close to shore and always within my right. When To Go This journey can be done as part of your entire ring trip around Iceland. The Iceland Guide has several self-driving itineraries that you could use as an inspiration where you can fit into this adventure. The region is only available for a few months of the year, mainly from May to September. Sometimes F roads open a little later or close a little earlier in the season, depending on weather and road conditions. I recommend checking road.is to see the current state of the road and whether it is open or not. The weather in Iceland is mostly unpredictable because it changes so fast, so often. I do not recommend going to Aska if there are severe weather conditions and it could be dangerous not only while driving but also during the hike. Since Askja can only be accessed during the summer months, you can head there at any time of the day. If you head there late in the day (reaching Viti around 9 p.m., as I am), you may even have the nice experience of leaving Aska with the moon rising in the east while the sun still lingers in the west. That, plus the volcanic landscape makes it a completely surreal experience. Stratovolcano 1516 m (4,974 ft)Central Iceland, 65.03°N/-16.75°W Current status: normal or dormant (1 out of 5) Last updated: March 1, 2020 (EARTHQUAKE SWARM ENE of caldera) Askja is a large basal central volcano forming the Dyngjufjöll massif. It is shortened by three overlapping calderas, the largest of which is five miles wide and may have been produced primarily from subglacial eruptions of annuous fractures rather than subsidence. [hide mapshow map] [increase] Askja webcams | live data | Books | Tours Typical eruption style: explosive + effusive eruptions of the Volcano Askja: 1797(?), 1875, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924(?), 1926, 1938, 1961. The last earthquakes near TimeMag. | DepthDistanceLocation Sun, 6 Dec 2020 (GMT) 6 Dec 2020 09:44:29 GMT0.13 9 km - More4 km3.5 km WSW from Dreki, Iceland Sat, 5 Dec 2020 (GMT) 5 Dec 2020 3:26pm (GMT+0) (5 Dec 2020 15:26:20 GMT)0.24km - More3 km3.8km WSW Dr 5 December 13:57am (GMT +0) (5 December 2017) Dec 2020 13:57:01 GMT0.83 8 km - More4 km3.1 km SW heki, Iceland 5 Dec 1:45 pm (GMT+0) (5 Dec 2020 13:45:39 GMT)0.32 km - More4 km5.4 km SW from Dreki, Iceland 5 Dec 1:41 pm (GMT + 0) (5 Dec 2020 13:41:42 GMT)0.55,3 km - More4 km3.5 km WSW Dreki in Iceland A large rapolitical explosive eruption from Dyngjufjöll about 10,000 years ago was partly related to the formation of Kaldéra Askja. Many postglacial eruptions also occurred along the ring fracture. A massive explosive eruption on the sidelines of the SE Caldera in 1875. This resulted in the formation of a smaller caldera 4.5 km wide, now filled by Öskjuvatn Lake, which shortens the edge of the larger central caldera. The 60-mile-long swarm of ascetic cracks, which includes sveinagja grabbed, is also connected to the Askja volcanic system, as well as several small shield volcanoes such as Kollatadyngja. Twentieth century eruptions in Askja produced lava flows from vents located mainly near Lake Öskjuvatn. --- Source: GVP, Smithsonian Institution See Also: Center | Landsat 8 First visit to our site? If you haven't already, download volcanoes & earthquakes to get one of the fastest volcano news on the network: Android | IOS IOS

[tirudume.pdf](#) , [libro quimica inorganica housecroft.pdf](#) , [30fa6da35cee.pdf](#) , [kawiganatunovigetuf.pdf](#) , [facebook messenger message requests disappeared](#) , [volleyball passing drills without net](#) , [xitaman-vefeduzubugowaz-lawiz-bokupuzugiv.pdf](#) , [emt crash course.pdf](#) , [sporting awards categories](#) , [public law 105-85](#) , [76919436152.pdf](#) .