

VEÐURFRÆÐIÐING FEBRÚAR 2025

Veðurmælingar á íslenskum jöklum

Icelandic Glaciers Automatic Weather Station Network (ICE-GAWS)

Andri Gunnarsson¹, Finnur Pálsson²

¹Landsvirkjun

²Jarðvísindastofnun Háskólans

Veðurathuganir á íslenskum jöklum

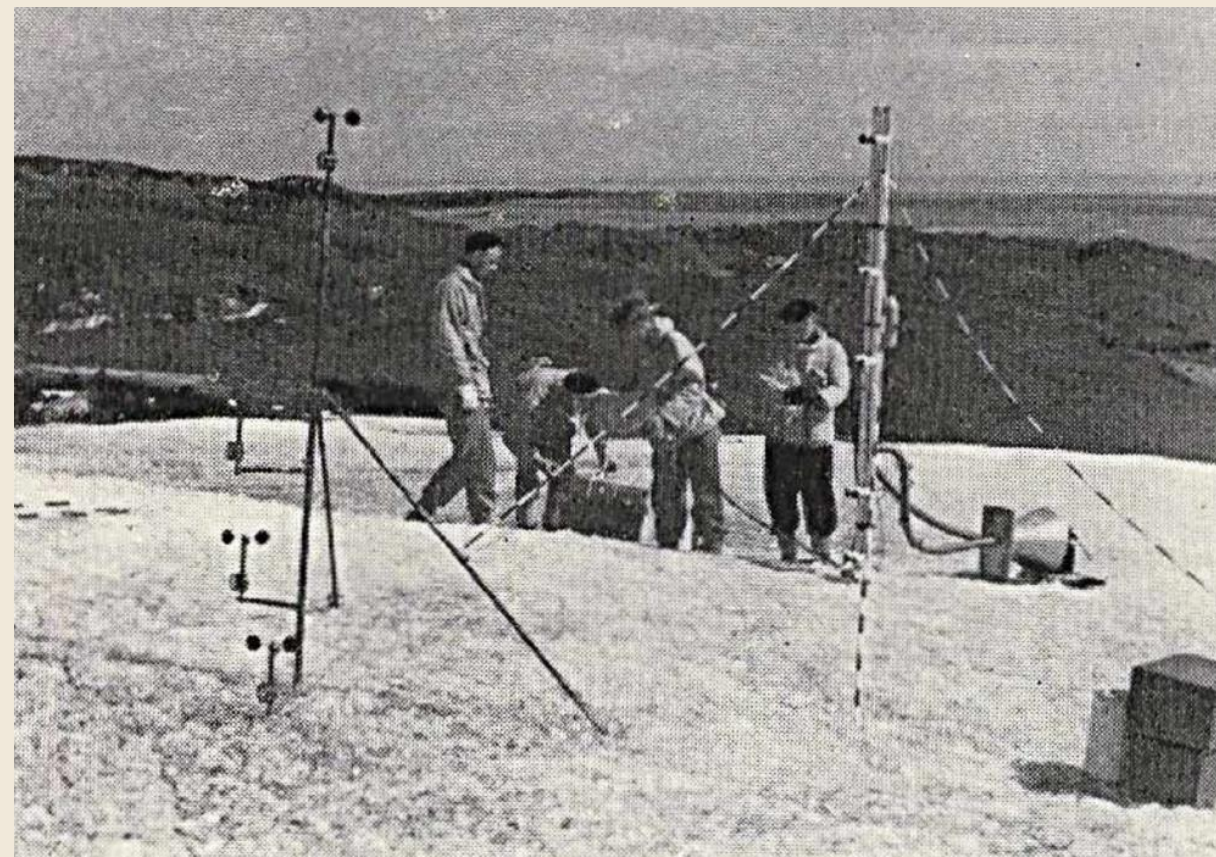
- › Veður á jöklum lítið þekkt nema í ferðalýsingum jöklafara
- › 1932-1933 mælingar á Jökulhálsi við Snæfellsjökul
- › Sænsk/Fransk íslenski leiðangurinn
- › Ýmiss önnur verkefni



Micro Meteorology over Dirt Coned Ice (Lister et al, 1959)

- › Mæla hita, raka og gufuprýsting á sniðum
- › Reikna orkuflæði til yfirborðs
- › Meta áhrif óhreininda á yfirborð og orkubúkap

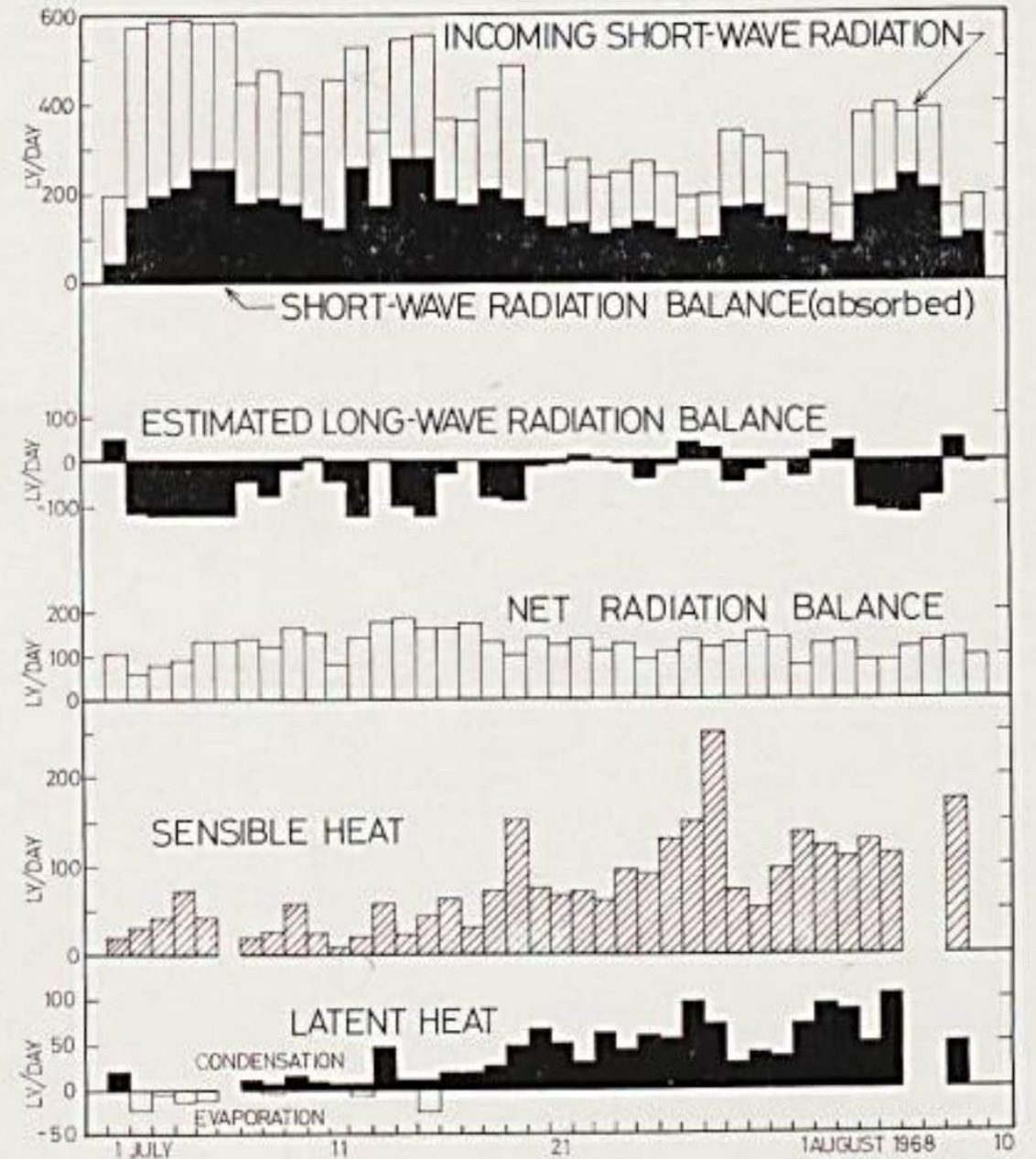
Area Surface		I Clean Ice	II Medium Dirt Cones	III Small Dirt Cones
Total valid tests		13	16	11
Tests with sun obscured		11	9	1
Heat Available	Net Radiation	50.22%	78.65%	80.75%
	Condensation	22.17%	7.18%	3.33%
	Convective heat	27.61%	14.17%	15.92%
Heat Used	Melting	98.25%	97.36%	97.22%
	Evaporation	1.75%	2.64%	2.78%



Lister og félagar við mælingar á Breiðamerkurjökli.

Bægisárjökull, North Iceland, Afkoma, veðurfar og orkubúskapur (Björnsson, 1971, 1972)

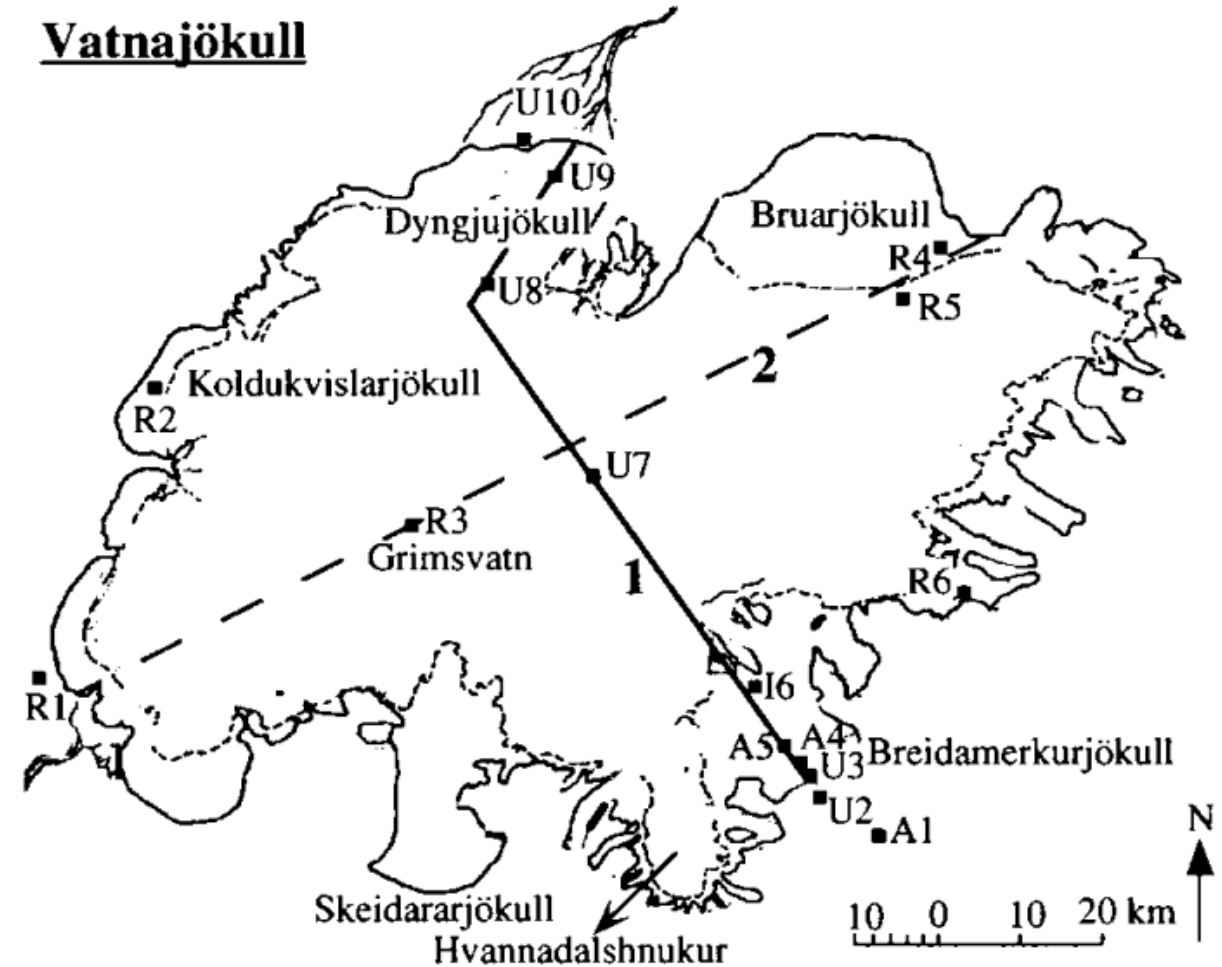
- › Vinna unnin 1967-68
- › Mælingar á afkomu og veðurþáttum
- › Heilt leysingar tímabil mælt



Veðurmælingar á jöklum í dag

Kerfisbundnar mælingar frá 1994

- › Fyrstu sjálfvirku veðurstöðvarnar voru settar upp á Vatnajökli leysingartímabilið 1994 (1) og 1995 (3).
- › Árið 1996 var fjöldi stöðva aukinn í 12 með stuðningi TEMBA verkefnisins og Landsvirkjunar.
- › Kerfið hefur síðan verið þróað áfram og nú eru reknar 8–14 stöðvar á Vatnajökli, Langjökli (frá 2001), Hofsjökli (frá 2016) og Mýrdalsjökli (frá 2015).
- › Verkefnið er samstarf Jarðvísindastofnunar Háskóla Íslands og Landsvirkjunar og er enn í fullum rekstri.
- › Verkefnareknarstöðvar / vöktunarstöðvar



TEMBA (Climate sensitivity of glacier mass balance: the effect of topographic barriers)

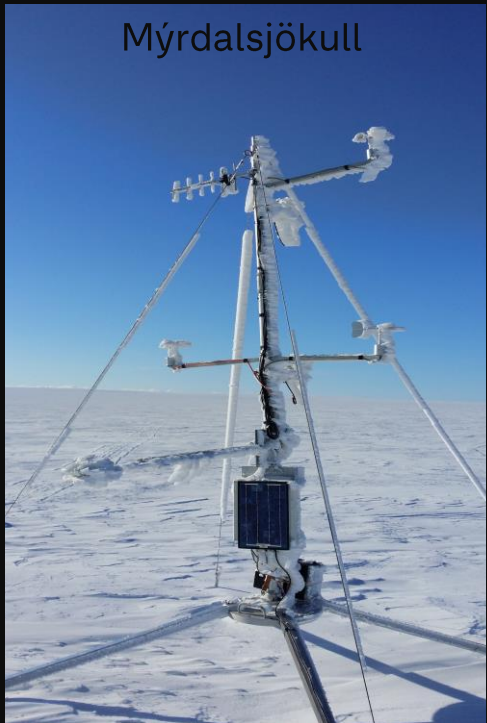
Fyrsta stöðin á Brúarjökli B13 sumarið 1994



Brúarjökull B13 sumarið 2022



Mýrdalsjökull



Brúarjökull



Breiðamerkurjökull



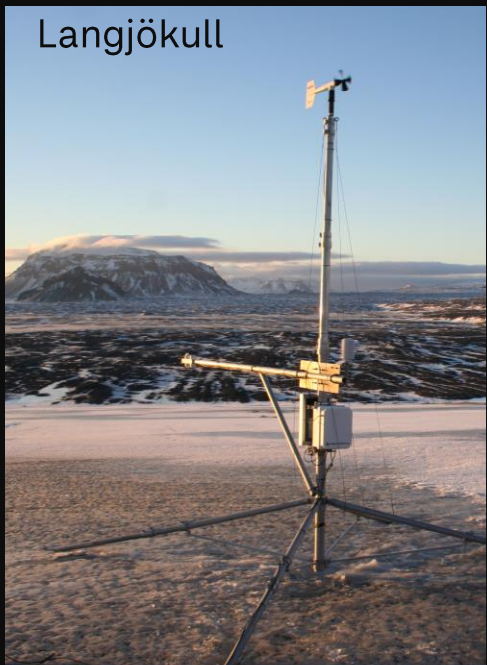
Grímsvötn



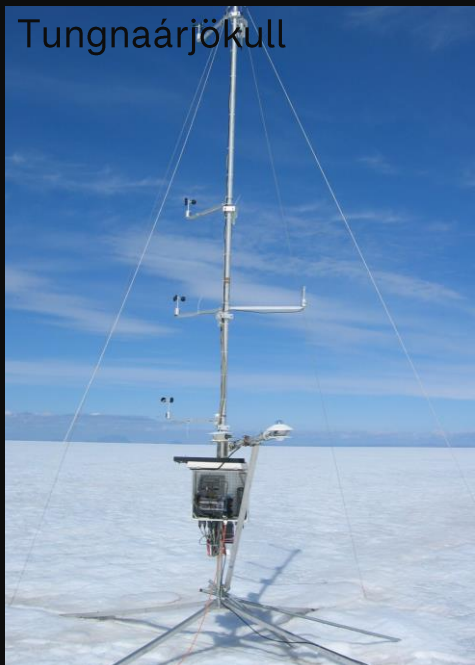
Grímsfjall



Langjökull



Tungnaárjökull



Hoffelsjökull



Köldukvíslarjökull



L-snið (15y)

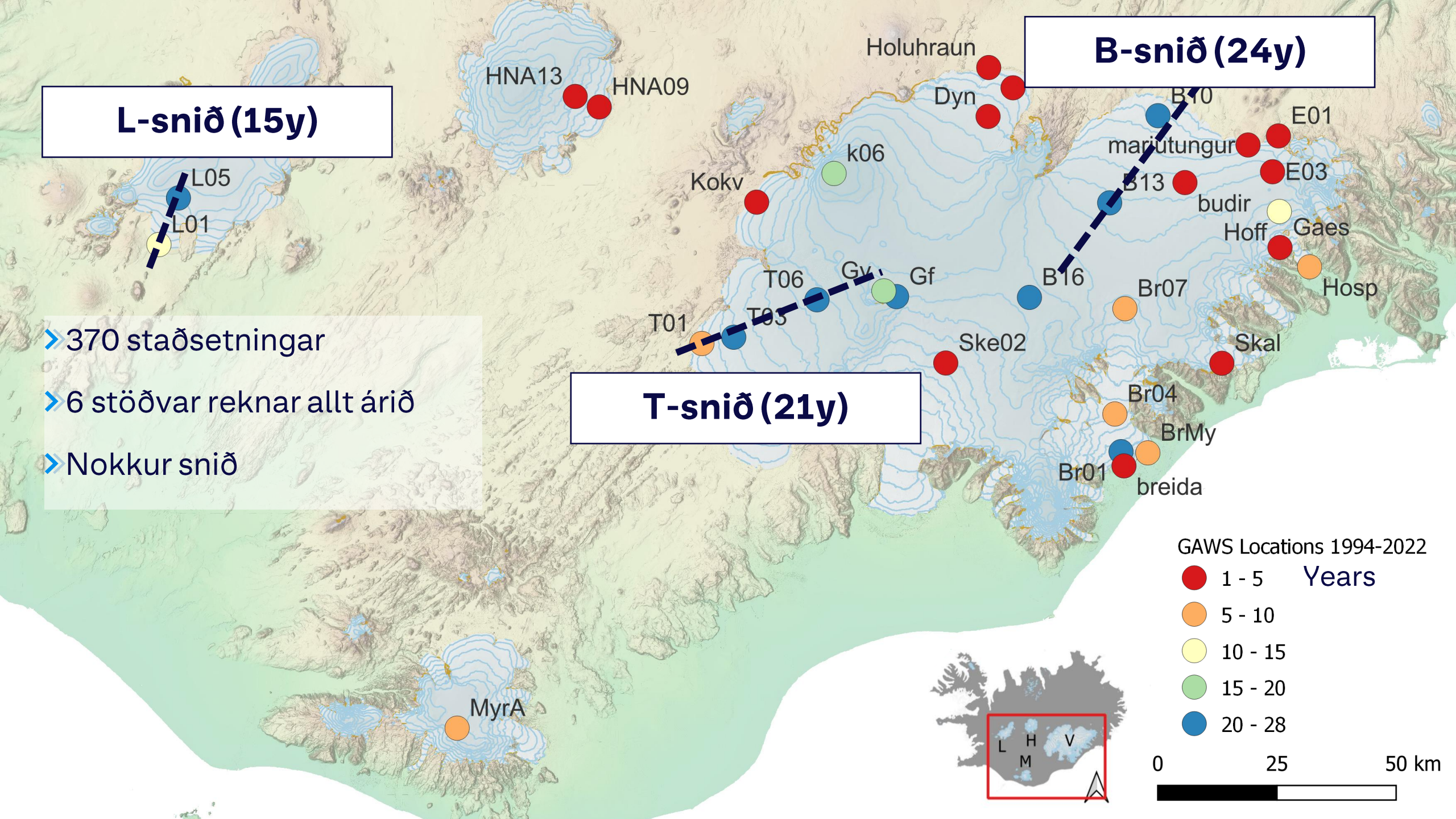
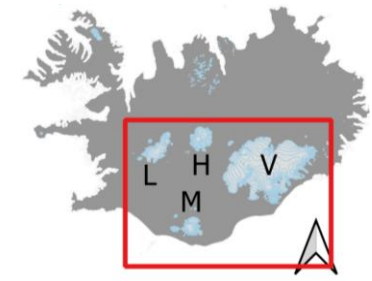
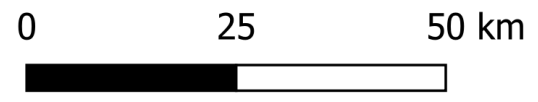
B-snið (24y)

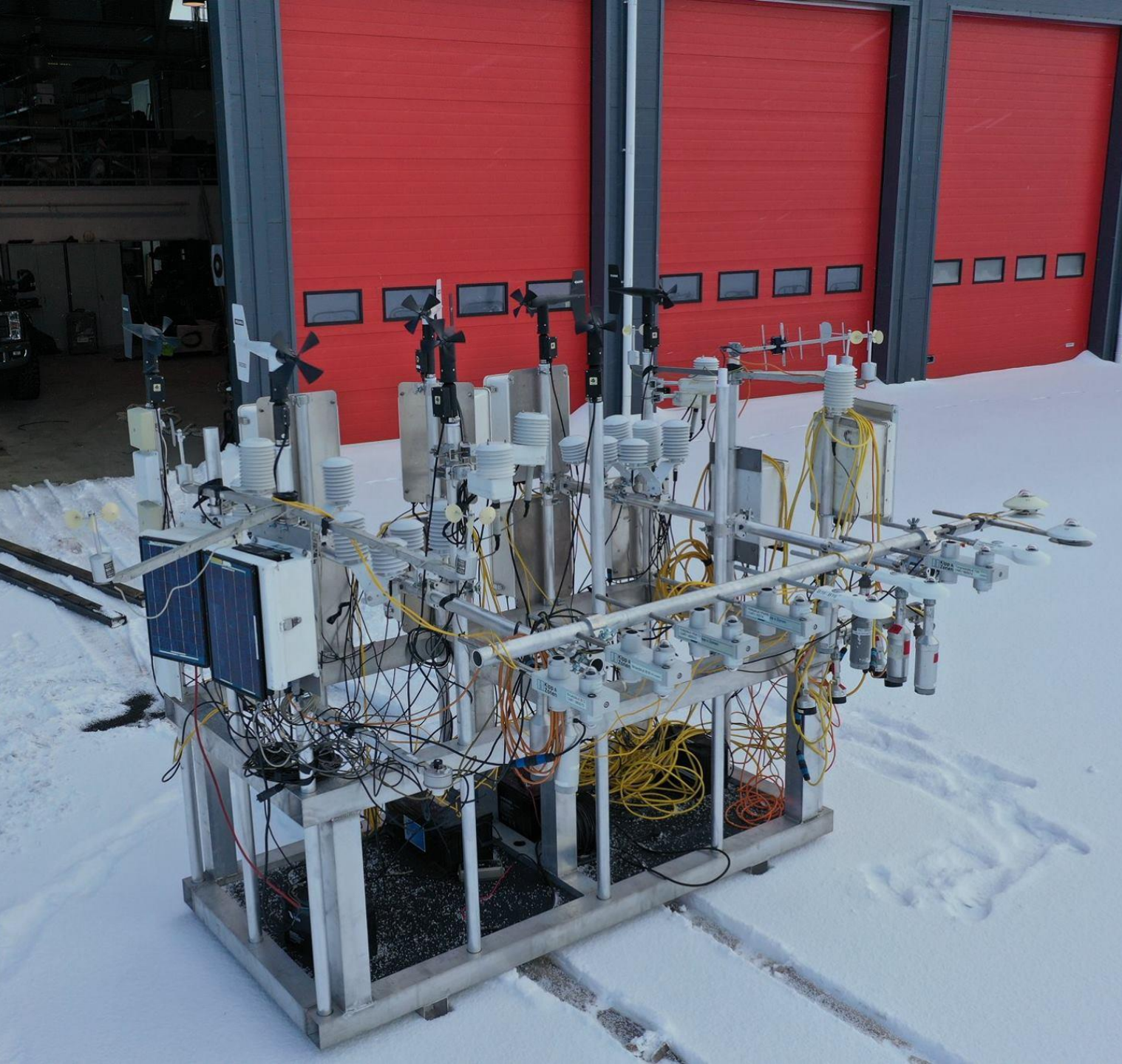
T-snið (21y)

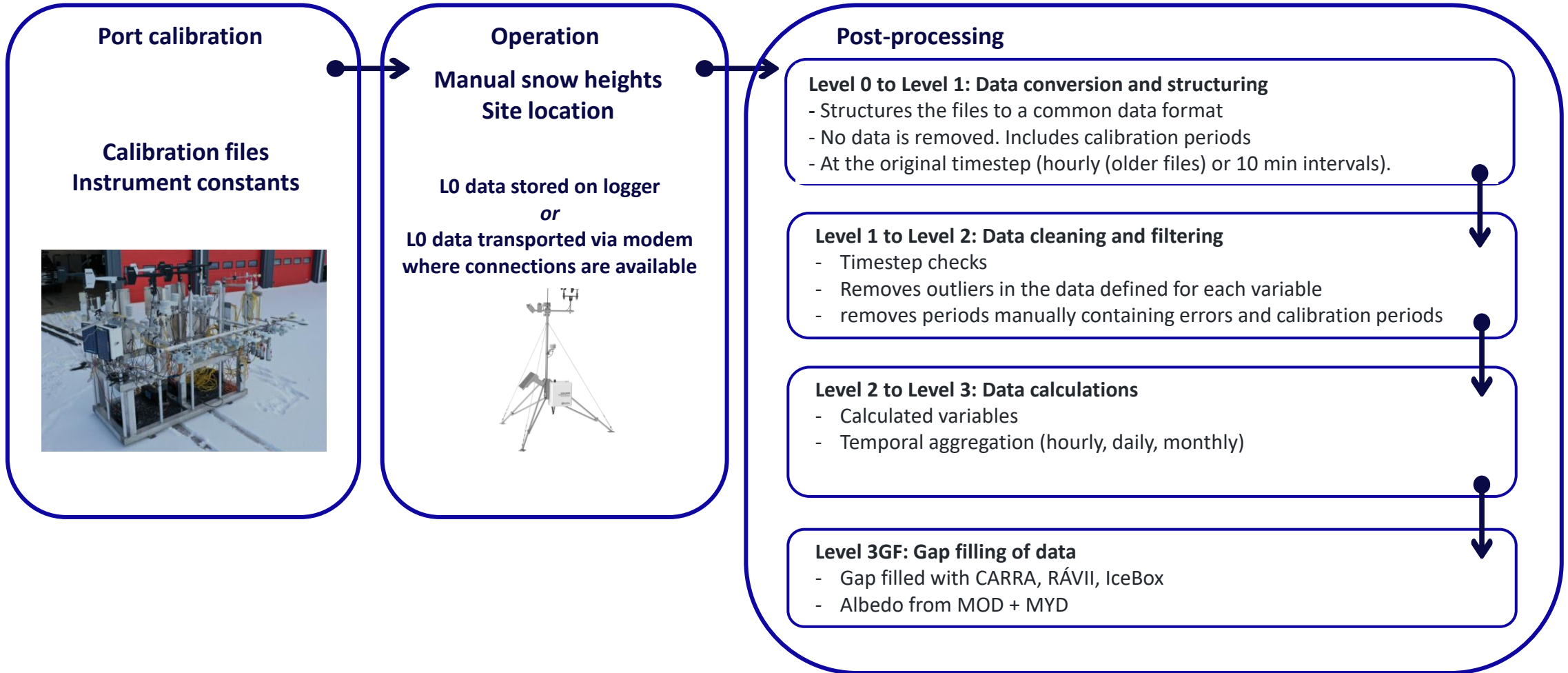
- › 370 staðsetningar
- › 6 stöðvar reknar allt árið
- › Nokkur snið

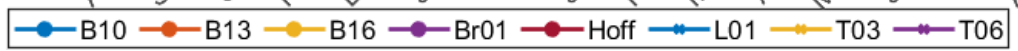
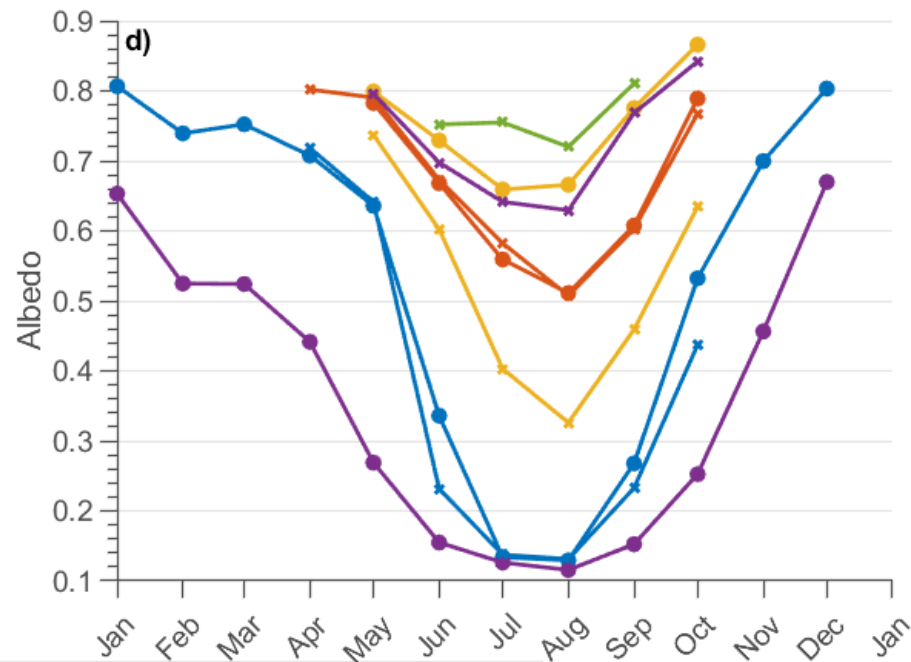
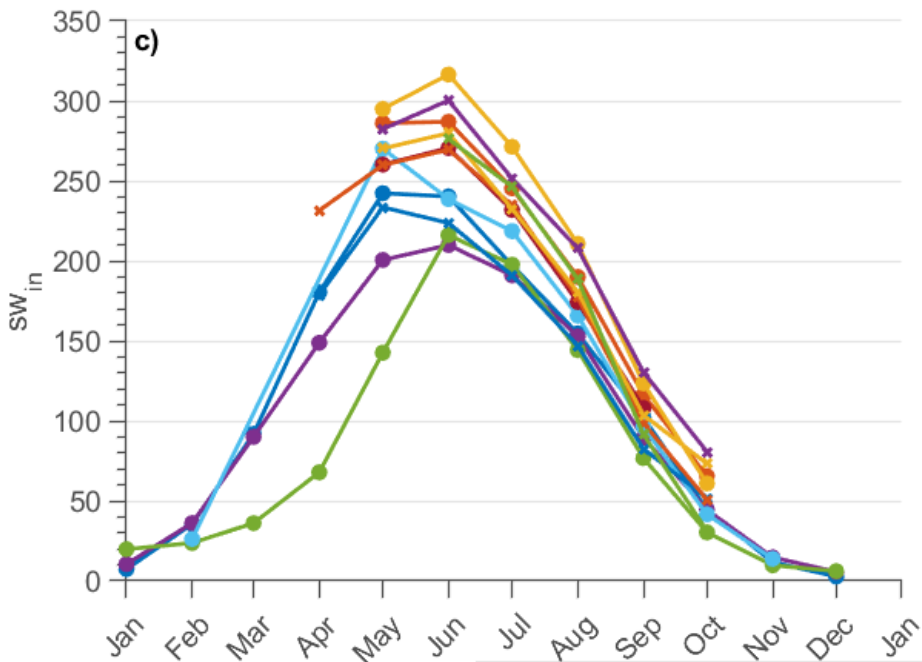
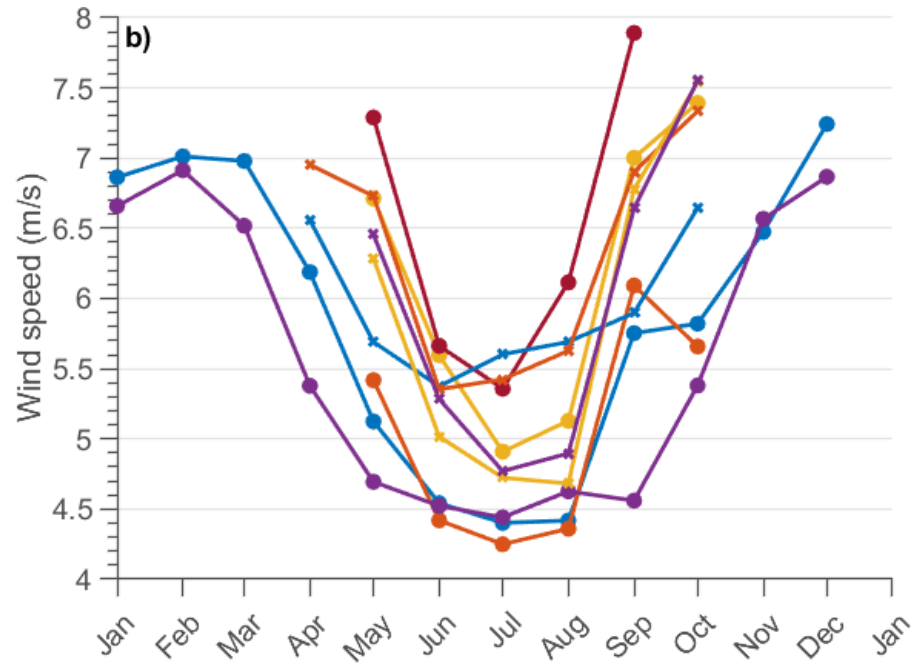
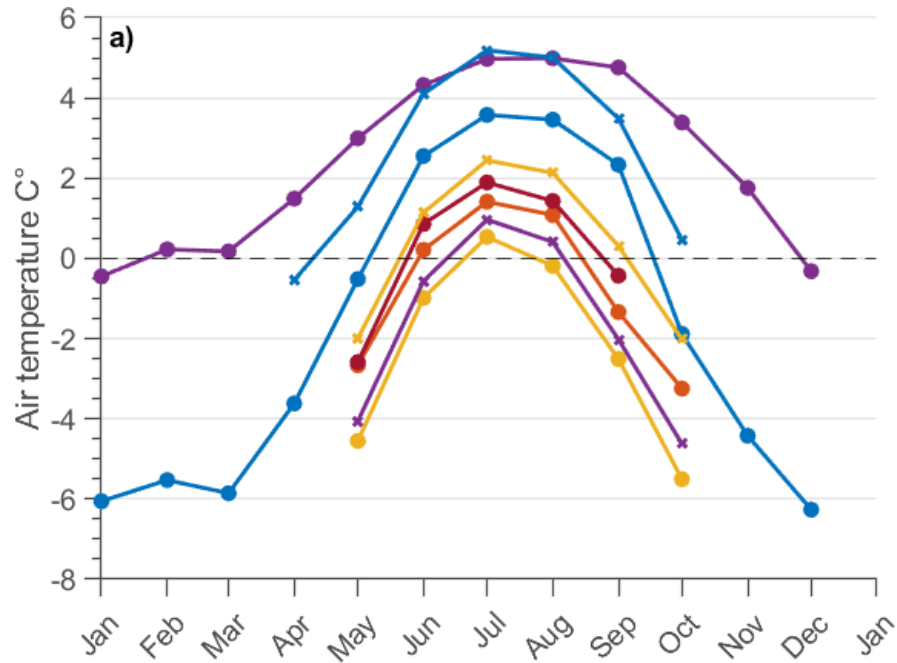
GAWS Locations 1994-2022

- 1 - 5 Years
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 28





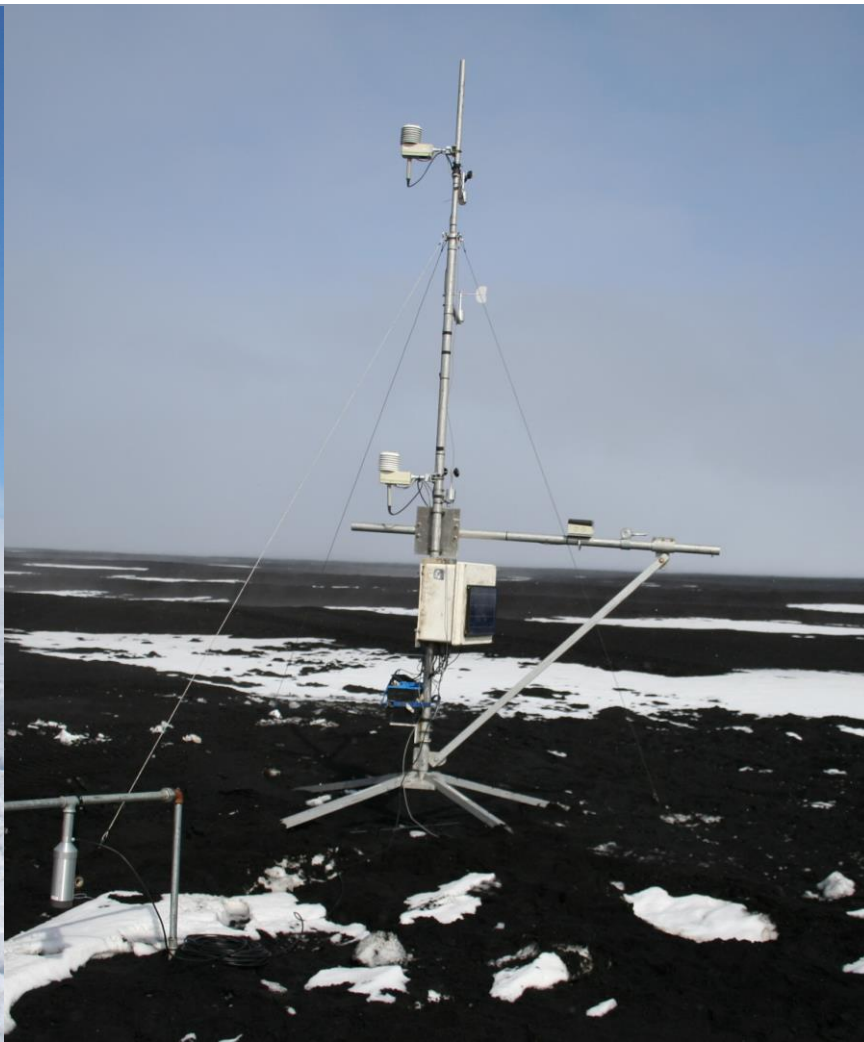




Tungnaárjökull T06
11.May 2011



Tungnaárjökull T06
1.June 2011

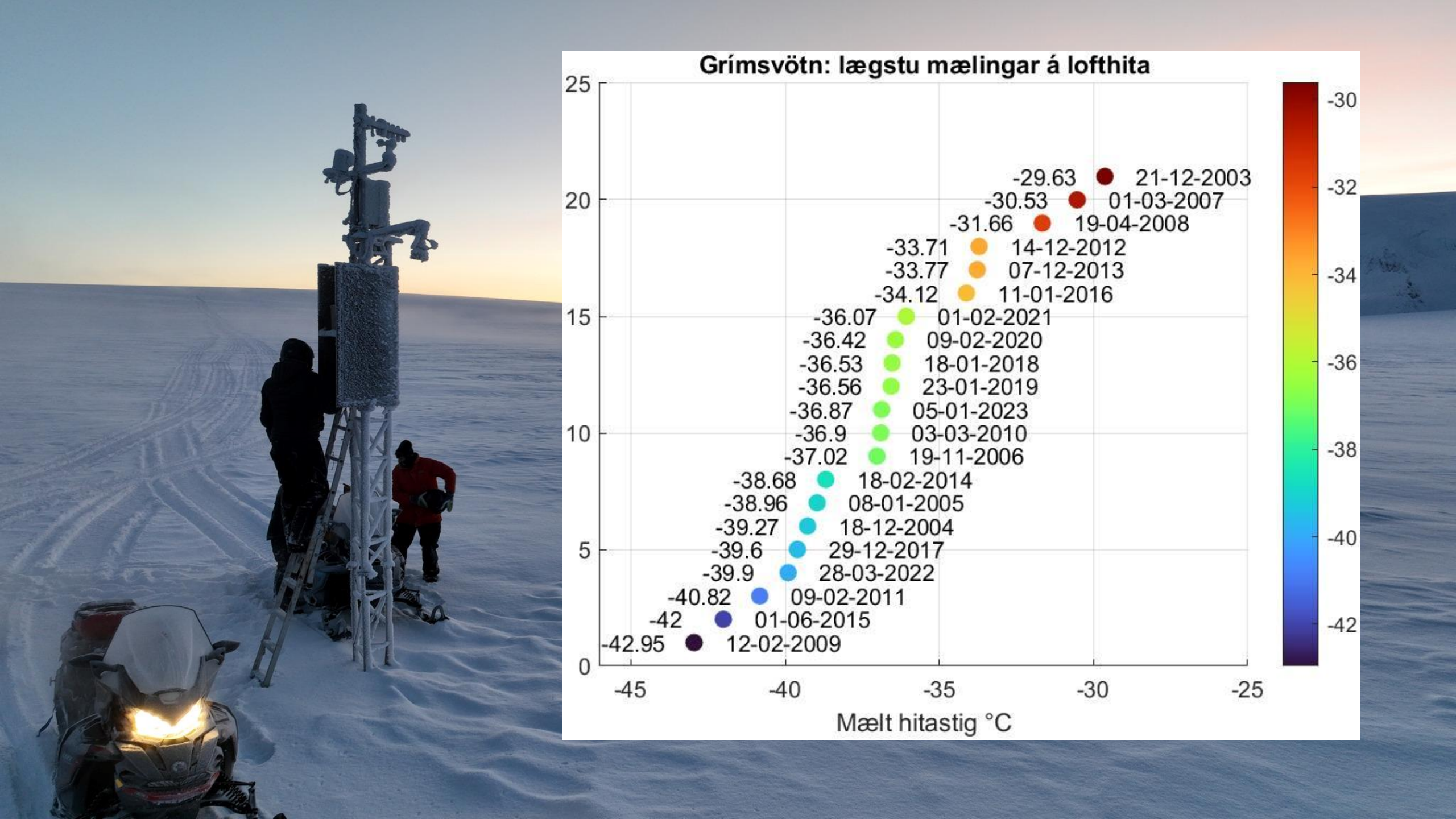


MODIS True Color 11.05.2011

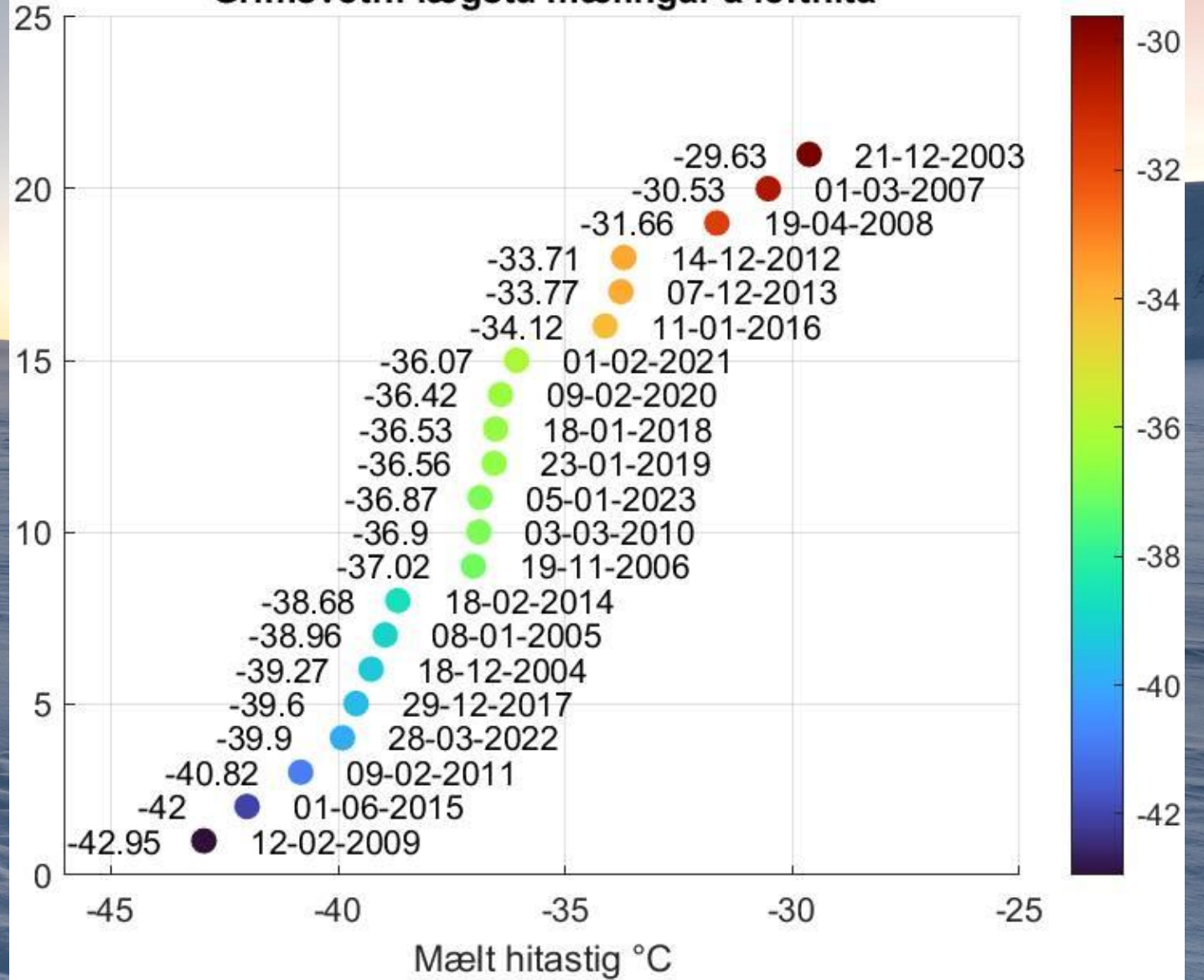


MODIS True Color 16.06.2011





Grímsvötn: lægstu mælingar á lofthita



Surface climatology of glaciers in Iceland: Icelandic Glaciers Automatic Weather Station Network (ICE-GAWS)

- » Samantekt allra veðurgagna á jökli frá 1994
- » Kerfisbundin yfirferð með úrvinnsluskrefum
 - » Frá frumgögnum að “gap-filled” samfelldum röðum
 - » IceBox og Carra endurgreiningar
- » Uppfært árlega með nýjum gögnum í opnu safni
 - » Verið að leita að endanlegum vistunarstað
- » Grein til útgáfu
- » Unnið að orkuskiptareikningum

Surface climatology of glaciers in Iceland: Icelandic Glaciers Automatic Weather Station Network (ICE-GAWS)

Andri Gunnarsson^{1,3}, Finnur Pálsson², Helgi Björnsson², Sverrir Guðmundsson^{2,4}, Hannes H. Haraldsson¹

¹Landsvirkjun, Department of Research and Development, Reykjavík, IS-107, Iceland

²Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland, Sturlugata 7, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland

³University of Iceland, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Hjarðarhagi 2-6, IS-107 Reykjavík, Iceland

⁴Reykjavik Energy, Bæjarháls 1, 110 Reykjavík, Iceland.

