

Fig. 10.
Drift ice off the north coast of Iceland on May 10, 1965, after a period of three weeks of easterly winds. The Icelandic Coast Guard reconnaissance flight.

of Iceland. The southeasterly wind component was zero both these months, and one can argue that a mean wind thrust onto the ice edge to keep it in the East Greenland current is missing. It has also been pointed out that the turbulence over partly open water at an ice edge is bound to cause scattered floes to drift considerably faster than the main ice and that their speed is likely to be as great as 4% of the wind speed, or even greater. It has been shown that the northeasterly wind along the east coast of Greenland takes a good part in the ice drift southwards in winter and that this part varies greatly from month to month.

It appears that the ice drift is more dependent on winds in the region between Iceland and Jan Mayen than it is farther north. Also the fact stands out that the past six years the winter winds are more northerly than the six years before, thus explaining, at least partly, the increasing amount of ice in Icelandic waters.

Finally I want to stress the need of close watch of winds and pressure pattern north of Iceland not only monthly but daily, if one is to attempt the forecasting of ice arrival at the north coast of Iceland. It is also necessary to keep track of the ice edge as far north as to

Jan Mayen. This may possibly be done by the use of satellite pictures, but weekly reconnaissance flights are to be recommended.

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Report on Sea Ice off the Icelandic Coasts October 1967 to September 1968

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More drift ice was observed in Icelandic waters than in any year since 1888. Some ice was reported near the coasts approx. 180 days and almost continuously from March 3rd to July 25th. The ice frequently impeded or closed navigation and at times it was completely blocking the northern and eastern coasts of the country.

The number of ice messages received by the Icelandic Meteorological Office greatly exceeded that in all previous years. Messages from ships and meteorological stations cover 232 pages in the ice journals of the office. Of these 36 pages were for March, 65 pages for April and 81 pages for May. For comparison can be mentioned that ice reports from the year 1966–'67 cover 41 pages, from 1965–'66 12 pages and from the year 1964–'65 which also was a severe ice year, 36 pages.

The year was considerably colder than normal, deviations of yearly means ranging from -0.8°C in the extreme south and southwest to -2.3°C in the extreme north. The first nine months from October to June were colder than normal on practically all stations, and on a few stations on the northern promontories and on the east coast even all months of the year were below average. On most stations however July and September were above normal.

Sea temperatures were also mostly lower than average with deviations of yearly means ranging from -0.4°C at Stykkishólmur to -1.6°C at Raufarhöfn and -2.3°C at Teigarhorn.

Below are quoted monthly means of air temperature and deviations from normals at Hornbjargsviti, Stykkishólmur and Raufarhöfn.

Hornbjargsviti $66^{\circ}25' \text{ N}$, $22^{\circ}23' \text{ W}$, 26 m above M.S.L.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Year
Means 1967–'68	1.6	-0.1	-2.3	-4.6	-3.6	-6.0	-1.6	1.1	4.0	9.0	8.0	5.9	0.9
Deviations	-2.1	-2.0	-2.5	-3.8	-2.5	-5.6	-2.0	-2.8	-2.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	-2.2

Stykkishólmur $65^{\circ}05' \text{ N}$, $22^{\circ}44' \text{ W}$, 17 m above M.S.L.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Year
Means 1967–'68	2.4	-0.0	-1.4	-2.7	-2.7	-2.5	0.7	4.1	7.0	10.9	9.6	8.5	2.8
Deviations	-2.1	-2.2	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8	-2.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.7	0.5	-0.4	0.6	-1.4

Raufarhöfn $66^{\circ}27' \text{ N}$, $15^{\circ}57' \text{ W}$, 5 m above M.S.L.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Year
Means 1967–'68	1.4	-0.9	-2.8	-4.3	-4.7	-6.1	-2.8	0.1	4.8	8.3	8.5	5.8	0.6
Deviations	-1.9	-2.0	-2.3	-2.9	-2.8	-5.2	-3.1	-3.9	-2.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-2.3

OCTOBER 1967

No ice was reported in Icelandic waters.

Relatively strong NNE-erly winds were blowing along the east coast of Greenland resulting in air temperatures considerably below average. The amount of drift ice in the Jan Mayen area and between Jan Mayen and Iceland was greater than usual. At the end of the month the edge of close pack ice was some 70 miles¹⁾ off Kögur on the NW coast of Iceland.

NOVEMBER 1967

The amount of drift ice east of Greenland increased greatly and became exceptional due to unusually strong NNE-erly winds and low air and sea temperatures, but no ice reached the coasts of Iceland.

The boundary of close pack at the end of October and some three weeks later is shown on Fig. 1 according to ice charts from the British Meteorological Office. The amount of ice between Greenland, Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen has apparently increased by approx. 50%, probably to a considerable extent because of freezing. Between Iceland and Jan Mayen the increase was greater than shown on the map due to open and very open pack outside the close pack. On the whole the extent of the ice was quite exceptional in November and the British Meteorological Office stated that there is some evidence that this was the greatest extent in any November since 1876.

^{12/11} Trawler Kaldbakur reports: Considerable ice sighted at pos. 6650/2453. Orientation apparently E-W.

DECEMBER 1967

Some very open pack drifted to the coasts of Northern Iceland early in the month and ice was reported in coastal waters 16 days. At the end of the month the boundary of close pack was some 20 miles N of Horn and Grímsey but very open pack was closer to the coast and extended to Tjörnes and Melrakkaslétta.

^{5-10/12} Following strong northerly winds Grímsey on the 5th reported some scattered floes and strips passing the island towards

1) Throughout this report miles = nautical miles.

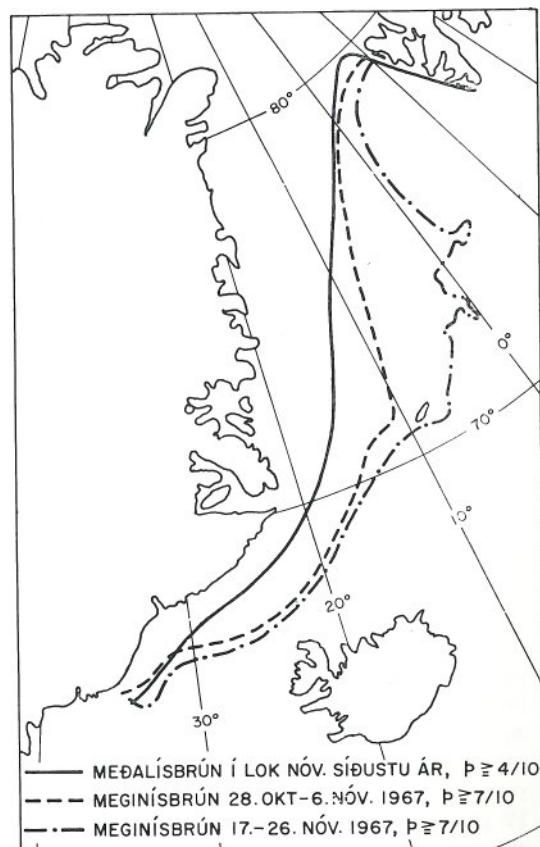


Fig. 1. The dashed line shows the boundary of close pack ice in the period Oct. 28–Nov. 6 and the dot-and-dash line in the period Nov. 17–26, 1967. For comparison the solid line shows the mean extension of open pack ice at the end of November for the years since 1962.

south. The following days, ^{6-10/12}, many ships and some land stations reported single floes or scattered ice near the north coast from Horn to Melrakkaslétta. The conditions on the 6th are shown on Fig. 2 according to ice reconnaissance by the Coast Guard Aircraft TF-SIF (hereafter referred to as SIF).

^{9/12} Leirhöfn reports: Drift ice sighted from farms on the W coast of Melrakkaslétta. Some floes ashore.

Flatey in Skjálfandi: Ice sighted 2 miles off from NW to NE.

M/s Tungufoss reports: Some icebergs observed 36 miles E. of Horn.

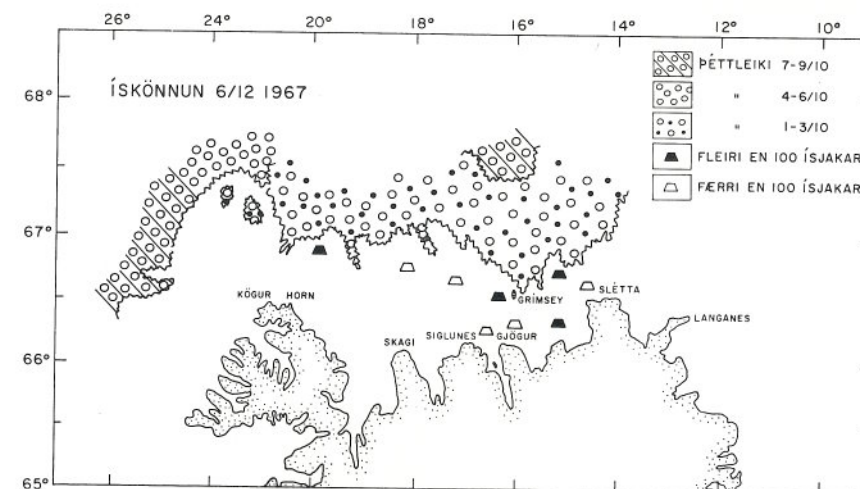


Fig. 2. Ice reconnaissance flight TF-SIF, Dec. 6, 1967. Explanation of Icelandic terms: *Péttleiki* = coverage, *fleiri en 100 ísjakar* = more than 100 growlers or bergy-bits, *færri en 100 ísjakar* = fewer than 100 growlers or bergy bits.

^{11/12} Due to southerly wind the ice drifted offshore and the only message received was from Hornbjargsviti reporting two large floes on shipping lane E of the lighthouse.

^{15-18/12} Following a northerly storm drift ice was again reported near the north coast of Iceland. Some of the information received is quoted below.

^{15-16/12} Scattered floes and an ice strip were observed near Grímsey.

^{16/12} Trawler Kaldbakur reports at 6642/2448: Dense drift ice closing navigation 2–4 miles N of the ship, orientation of the edge E–W.

^{17/12} Mánárbacki observed some floes 8–15 km off, drifting ESE.

^{18/12} Ice flight by SIF revealed the boundary of close pack roughly 45 miles NW of Köpur, 30 miles N of Kögur and 55 miles NNW of Skagi. The edge of very open pack was approx. 32 miles NW of Deild, 23 miles NW of Straumnes and 13 miles N of Horn.

Coast Guard vessel reported drift ice on shipping route from Hraunhafnartangi to Ásmundarstaðeyja and navigation uncertain.

^{19-26/12} The only report received was from Hraun on Skagi where three floes were observed near the station on the 23rd.

^{27-28/12} Northerly gale. Grímsey reported

scattered floes around and passing the island towards south.

^{28/12} Siglunes reports: Small strips and single floes from N to NE.

^{30/12} An English trawler was blocked by ice 4–5 miles WNW of Rauðinúpur and found it necessary to sail 9 miles south of Grímsey.

^{31/12} Ice flight by SIF: The boundary of the main ice was running roughly from 6620/2600 to 6655/2410 to 6650/2227 to 6656/2122 to 6650/2000 to 6652/1800 to 6710/1722, coverage N of the coordinates 7–9/10 or more. South of this boundary there was a belt of very open pack, 8–10 miles wide W of Grímsey, but widening eastwards and extending to Tjörnes and Melrakkaslétta. The edge of the very open pack was 14 miles N of Kögur and 7 miles NE of Horn.

JANUARY 1968

During the first days drift ice was reported near the NW and N coasts from Dýrafjörður to Melrakkaslétta. The boundary of close pack came to within 20 miles N of Straumnes and Horn but later moved off.

^{1-5/1} Mainly northerly winds brought scattered floes as far south along the NW coast as Dýrafjörður and drift ice was reported near

the N coast as far east as Melrakkaslétta. Some of the reports received are quoted below.

¹/₁ M/s Dísarfell sailing from Eyjafjörður to Kópasker observed some scattered ice more or less all the way. Some of the floes dangerous for ships.

²/₁ M/s Skógafoss reports: Single floes on sailing route from Kögur to Húnaflói. Ice strip 20 miles NE of Drangaskörð. Visibility 1–2 miles.

³/₁ Coast Guard Vessel reports: Have inspected the area from Horn to Ísafjarðardjúp. There is much drift ice from 17 to 8 miles off the coast and numerous floes on sailing route, dangerous for ships. An ice tongue is 2 miles off Haugavík.

⁴/₁ Hornbjargsviti reports: Nearly continuous ice sighted towards N and from there as far E as seen. Appears to be ashore at Geirólfsgrúpur. An ice belt along the coast is widening rapidly. Visibility 30 km.

M/B Guðbjörg reports: Considerable drift ice on shipping route in Eyjafjörður, from Hrísey to Hjalteyri. Dangerous for ships.

M/s Dísarfell: We have passed through considerable drift ice in Húnaflói 6 miles NNE of Vatnsnes. The ice is drifting into the bay.

⁵/₁ Ice flight by TF-FSD: Scattered floes were observed on sailing route from Dýrafjörður to Straumnes. From Straumnes to Trékyllisvík to position 6633/2120 to 6652/2010 there were scattered floes and strips, coverage 1–3/10. Close pack ice was some 25 miles N of Kögur and 27 miles NE of Horn. No ice was sighted from 27 miles N of Grímsey, but small floes were observed on sailing route in Eyjafjörður.

⁶/₁₂ Wind turned easterly on the 5th and later southeasterly and the ice drifted offshore. Hornbjargsviti reported on January 6th that no ice could be seen except in inlets and along the coast. All traces of ice at the coast had melted or drifted away at Hraun on Skagi on the 11th and at Hornbjargsviti on the 12th.

¹⁰/₁ Ice reconnaissance by TF-FSD: The ice edge was 67 miles NW of Bjartangar and 30 miles NNW of Kögur, close pack N of the edge. The edge was 50 miles NNW of Grímsey, coverage at the edge 4–6/10, but close pack was 90 miles NW and NNW of Grímsey.

¹²/₁ Trawler Kaldbakur reports: Drift ice

encountered 31 miles magnetic N of Straumnes. Poor visibility.

²⁰/₂₁ Hornbjargsviti and three ships reported some drift ice 2–4 miles off Horn and from there to Óðinsboði. Drift ice was also observed 6½ miles E of Selsker.

²⁵/₁ Trawler Kaldbakur reported edge of new ice at 6630/2500 and 6636/2430. Navigation difficult in the ice.

FEBRUARY 1968

Only a few reports were received of drift ice in Icelandic waters. The boundary of close pack was from 45 to some 65 miles NW of Straumnes.

¹²/₂ Ice reconnaissance by SIF: The ice edge was somewhat uneven but roughly 55 miles off Barði in direction 256 to 360 degrees true. Coverage NW of the edge mainly 4–6/10. A tongue of open pack was approx. 24 miles N of Kögur and another of very open pack at the same distance N of Horn.

Single floes dangerous for navigation were reported by ships and SIF 3–13 miles off Barði.

¹⁵/₂ Considerable young ice or first-year ice on Breiðafjörður was reported to have broken up and drifted towards Látrabjarg.

According to ice flight by SIF the ice edge was 57 miles off Látrabjarg, 57 miles off Kópur, 58 miles off Barði and 60 miles NW of Straumnes. Pancake ice was observed along the edge and new ice was forming. Close pack was however not far NW of the edge.

¹⁶/₂ M/B Hagbarður en route from Hraunhafnartangi to Axarfjörður reports dense strips of first-year ice. Could be dangerous for ships.

¹⁹/₂ Hvallátur reports: Considerable drift ice from Breiðafjörður on sailing lane off Hvallátur.

²¹/₂ Coast Guard Aircraft SIF: Ice edge 70 miles 302° true off Kópanes, 58 miles off Barði, 55 miles N of Straumnes and 62 miles 25° true off Horn. Coverage 7–9/10.

²²/₂ Trawler Kaldbakur at 1800 z: Considerable drift ice at pos. 6600/2636.

²⁷/₂ Ship reports at 6648/2424: Edge of drift ice within 1 mile N of the ship, orientation E–W.

²⁹/₂ Trawler Svalbakur reports at 6630/2512:

Fairly dense ice all around the ship and as far as seen in radar. The ice is moving eastwards.

MARCH 1968

Following SW-erly winds in the Denmark Strait during the last week of February and the first week of March very open pack drifted to the coasts of the NW peninsula and daily ice reports were received from the 3rd to the 14th. In the second half of the month the drift ice moved closer to the N coast with strong N and NE-erly winds and daily reports were also received from the 18th to the end of the month. During the last days the ice increased, both off the NW coast, where ice was reported as far south as Hvallátur, and at the N coast which was more or less blocked by ice at the end of the month.

As can be seen on Fig. 3, important changes took place in the amount of ice between Iceland and Spitsbergen in March and the beginning of April. The area covered with close pack between Iceland and Jan Mayen increased greatly, mainly due to strong N and NE-erly winds, but at the same time the area covered with close pack between Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen decreased nearly twice as much, probably also due to warm and saline currents from the Norwegian Sea.

Of the many ice reports received only a few can be quoted below:

³/₃ Scattered floes and strips were reported 3 miles off Ritur, 5 miles off Straumnes, 20–27 miles WNW of Kópur and on shipping route from Galtarviti to Ísafjarðardjúp.

⁴/₃ Coast Guard Vessel observed an ice strip from Kögur and as far N as seen. Single floes and dense strips were from Kögur to Ritur and as far seawards as seen. Dense strip 400–900 m wide, along the shore. Navigation not much impeded 0.5–1.8 miles off headlands.

⁵/₃ The conditions according to ice reconnaissance by SIF are shown on Fig. 4.

⁸/₃ M/s Litlafell reports: Scattered floes on sailing route off Horn. No ice on shipping lane from Hælavíkurbjarg to Straumnes. The ice edge is approx. 6 miles off Kögur. A strip is ashore at Ritur and lies from there towards N about 1 mile off Straumnes, but then turns towards NE.

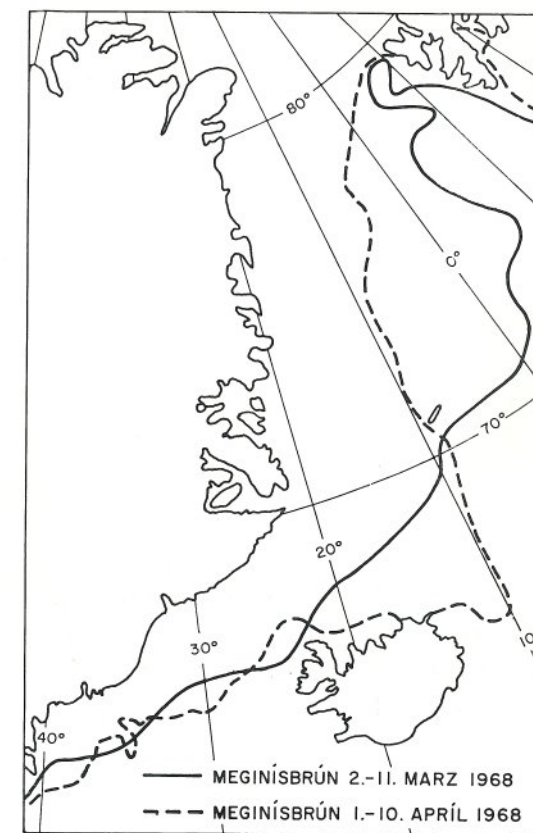


Fig. 3. The solid line shows the boundary of close pack ice early in March and the broken line early in April 1968.

¹¹/₃ Æðey reports: Continuous ice seems to be across Ísafjarðardjúp from Arnarnes to Sandeyri. Single floes are closer.

¹³/₃ Ice reconnaissance by SIF: Numerous floes and some strips were observed on sailing route off the NW coast from Kópur to Deild and single floes from Látrabjarg to Kópur. An unusually long tongue of very open pack extended from W to 10 miles off Kópur. Another tongue of very open pack was about 15 miles off Ritur and Deild, and a tongue of open pack was 25 miles N of Kögur. Off the N coast the ice edge followed a more or less E–W-erly direction although with several tongues and inlets. The edge was 40 miles N of Horn, 33 miles N of Grímsey and 35 miles N of Melrakkaslétta. Coverage was mainly 4–6/10 but N of Grímsey 7–9/10.

¹⁶/₃ Meteorological station Hjaltebakki: Some scattered floes drifted into the bay with a strong NE-erly gale but disappeared the following day.

¹⁸/₃ M/B Ólafur Bekkur reports: Some small floes sighted 6 miles NE of Grímsey. Poor visibility.

¹⁹/₃ Trawler Hafliði reports: Considerable drift ice 1 mile magnetic NW of Straumnes.

²⁰/₃ Scattered floes and strips were reported on shipping route from Ritur to Horn and from there 25 miles toward ESE. Single floes were reported near Grímsey and 15–17 miles NE of Siglunes.

^{21–23}/₃ Many reports were received of increasing ice off the N coast, especially near Hornstrandir and Grímsey and off Melrakkaslétta. An aircraft reported continuous ice from Scoresby Sound to Horn on the 22nd, coverage 7/10. On the 23rd M/s Esja reported shipping route blocked by ice off Kögur and M/s Jökulfell reported considerable ice on shipping route off Melrakkaslétta and a strip ashore at Rauðinúpur.

²⁴/₃ The ice drifted closer to the N coast and ice was now reported from the meteorological stations Hornbjargsviti, Hraun, Siglunes, Grímsey, Húsavík, Mánárþakki, Raufarhöfn and Skoruvík. Many reports were also received from ships and boats.

The Coast Guard Aircraft SIF investigated the ice conditions and the resulting ice chart

can be seen on Fig. 5. Open pack extended to the shore at Hornstrandir and Melrakkaslétta and the boundary of close pack was 25 miles NE of Horn, 30 miles N of Skagi and Siglunes, 15 miles NE and NW of Grímsey and 10 miles off Hraunhafnartangi.

^{25–26}/₃ Winds at the N coast were mainly between S and E and the ice moved gradually somewhat offshore and navigation was easier.

²⁹/₃ Ice reconnaissance by SIF: The edge of very open pack was approx. 8 miles NW of Göltur, ashore from Straumnes to Kögur, 2 miles N of Horn, 20 miles N of Skagi, 9 miles N of Siglunes, 5 miles N of Flatey in Skjálfandi, 15 miles N of Tjörnes, 6 miles N of Rauðinúpur, 3 miles NE of Hraunhafnartangi and 10 miles N of Fontur on Langanes. Numerous floes were observed between the edge and land but visibility was poor due to snow. Tongues of open pack were 5 miles N of Kögur, 5 miles N of Geirólfsgnúpur, 15 miles N of Reykjarnes, 25 miles N of Hraunhafnartangi and 20 miles N of Svinalækjartangi. Close pack was observed 45 miles NW of Straumnes, 20 miles NE of Horn and 35 miles N of Rauðinúpur.

^{30–31}/₃ N and NE-erly winds brought the ice closer to the N coast, and on the 31st dense ice extended to Melrakkaslétta and Hornstrandir and stopped navigation. Ingólfssjóður and Ófeigstjóður were full of ice. Increasing ice belts were along the shores of Skagi,

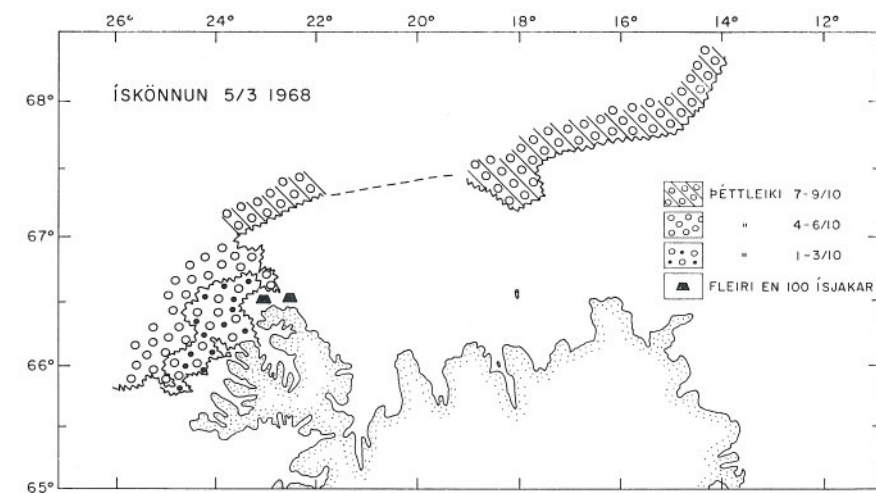
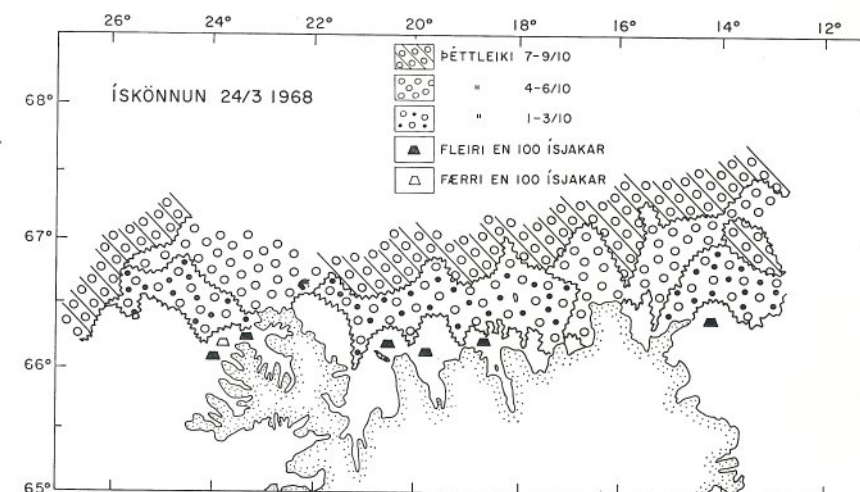


Fig. 4.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
March 5, 1968.

Fig. 5.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
March 24, 1968.



Siglunes, Tjörnes and Langanes and some ice was drifting into Húnaflói, Skagafjörður and Skjálfandi. Some drift ice was also reported off the NW coast as far south as Látrabjarg and Hvallátur.

APRIL 1968

Drift ice was reported in Icelandic waters every day of the month. Already on the 1st which was the coldest April-day since 1881 the conditions were severe at the N coast and a N-erly gale brought ice as far south along the E coast as Glettinganes. At the NW coast scattered floes were observed as far south as Látrabjarg and young or first-year ice was reported on Breiðafjörður between Flatey and Skor. The ice blocked the N coast during the first week or ten days and navigation was practically closed. On the 7th ice extended all along the E coast (Fig. 6) and single floes had even passed Stokksnes. Navigation was difficult at the E coast during the first week. The second week winds were S-erly and the ice began slowly to move offshore both at the N and E coasts. On the 13th the main ice had moved somewhat off the N coast although there were some scattered floes and strips in coastal waters and tongues of dense ice extended to Langanes and nearly to Rifstangi. At the E coast the S edge of the ice was then off

Glettinganes (very open pack). On the 24th only some scattered floes remained S of Langanes, but open pack extended now to the coast at Hornstrandir between Horn and Geirólfsgnúpur (Fig. 7). During the last days of the month the ice closed in on the N coast due to N and NE-erly winds and ice began again to drift southwards along the E coast. On the 30th scattered floes were reported off Kambanes.

Of the great bulk of reports and information received only a few can be quoted below:

¹/₄ Ice reconnaissance by SIF: Scattered floes were observed on shipping route from Látrabjarg to Barði and new ice from there to Ísafjarðardjúp. Edge of very open pack was 12 miles W of Barði and 14 miles W of Deild. From there open pack extended to shore from Ritur to Kögur and close pack from Kögur to Ingólfssjóður. From there the edge of very open pack lay across Húnaflói and strips were reaching far into the bay. Open pack extended to Skagi and hence the edge was 4–6 miles off the peninsulas to Rauðinúpur. A patch of consolidated pack ice was along the north coast of Melrakkaslétta and Þistilfjörður was practically full of ice. From Langanes very open pack extended nearly to Digranes and from there to some 10 miles E of Glettinganes.

²/₄ Kjörvogur reports: Drift ice has closed Reykjarfjörður from Gjögurtá to Birgisvíkur-rif. The fjord is covered with new ice.

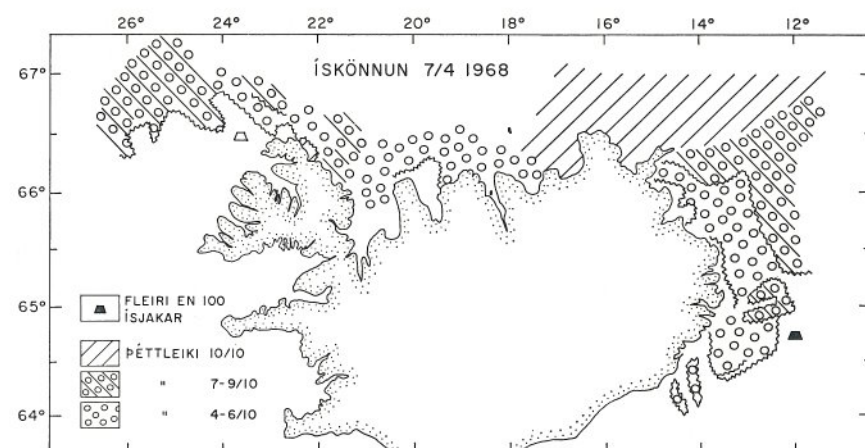


Fig. 6.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
April 7, 1968.

Akureyri reports: Considerable ice, both small and large floes in Eyjafjörður inside of Hjalteyri. The fjord has frozen inside of Svalbarðseyri.

³/₄ Kambanes at 1200 z: Drift ice sighted towards E from Skrúður to S of Hvalsbakur. Very scattered in the southern part.

Mánarbakki reports at 1800 z: The lead W of Mánaréyjar had closed at noon. No open water is now visible from here.

⁴/₄ Ice flight by SIF: The ice edge was 41 miles 276° true of Ritur and 20 miles N of Kögur. North of Hælavíkurbjarg the edge turned southwards and close pack extended ashore from Horn to Drangatangi. The boundary of close pack was 20 miles N of Skagi, 7 miles N of Grímsey and ashore from Rifstangi to Melrakkanes. South of this boundary there was a belt of open pack extending to 7 miles N of Skagi and 2 miles N of Siglunes. Between the open pack and the coast there was very open pack. Axarfjörður and Þistilfjörður were full of consolidated pack, coverage 10/10. E of Langanes the boundary of close pack was running approx. from 6618/1420 to 6622/1340 to 6639/1326 to 6641/1235 to 6632/1205 and from there at least 70 miles towards NE. At the E coast Bakkaflói was mostly covered with open pack which extended 60–70 miles off. Héraðsflói was full of very close pack. Open pack extended ashore at Glettinganes and Norðfjarðarhorn, and from there the ice edge lay to Hvalsbakur and a narrow tongue of very

open pack even reached some 20 miles S of Hvalsbakur.

⁶/₄ Höfn in Hornafjörður reports: Apparently dense ice 6–8 miles off Hvalnes, drifting west.

⁷/₄ Reconnaissance flight by SIF: The ice conditions are indicated on Fig. 6. Navigation was quite closed from Tjörnes to Bakkaflói and considered very difficult even for powerful ships in other places off the N and E coasts.

⁹/₄ Ice reconnaissance by SIF showed that ice was beginning to retreat slightly due to southerly winds, although the situation in the main was similar to that on the 7th. The south edge of the ice at the E coast was at Hvalsbakur but some brash and single floes were as far south as Stokksnes. Navigation was now considered fairly easy from Húnaflói to Mánaréyjar 2–4 miles offshore. There was a lead from Rauðinúpur to Langanes, but not navigable in places. At the E coast there was a lead from Digranes to Gerpir but navigation was questionable.

^{10–12}/₄ Meteorological stations and vessels reported the ice mainly drifting offshore.

¹²/₄ M/s Blikur reported navigation closed off Rauðinúpur at 0800, but leads formed and navigation was possible before noon. Single floes were reported on sailing route from Rauðinúpur to Húsavík.

¹³/₄ Ice flight by SIF: The ice edge with very close pack to the north was observed 56

miles 323° true off Straumnes and from there to 52 miles N of Straumnes. Boundary of very close pack was also 35 miles NE of Horn and 50 miles N of Skagi and lay from there towards NE. Edge of open pack was some 20 miles NE of Horn and Geirólfsgnúpur, 22 miles NW of Skagatá, 20 miles N of Siglunes, 5 miles N of Grímsey, 28 miles N of Tjörnes, 1 mile N of Rifstangi and 2 miles NE of Langanes. South of the edge there were some scattered floes and in the northern part of Húnaflói and off Hornstrandir there were several patches of very open pack. At the NE coast a patch of close pack extended to the S coast of Langanes and south of that there was very open pack as far along the coast as Loðmundarfjörður. The south edge of the ice was 15 miles 108° true off Glettinganes but strips and single floes extended to Gerpir.

Meteorological station Kambanes reports: Some ice has drifted from Stöðvarfjörður today and is now scattered on shipping route.

^{14–17}/₄ No major changes were reported in the ice conditions.

¹⁸/₄ Coast Guard flight by TF-FSD: The ice edge with open pack to the north, is some 40 miles N of Skagi, 10 miles N of Grímsey and 13 miles N of Melrakkaslétta, but four long and wide tongues mainly of open pack, but partly also of very open pack, extend southwards. The first runs into Húnaflói to 10 miles NE of Gjögur, the second reaches to 12 miles N of Siglunes, the third is 1 mile E of Grímsey and extends towards Skjálfandi to a

place 10 miles W of Mánaréyjar and the fourth extends to shore on the south side of Langanes. A fifth tongue of very open pack is reaching into Þistilfjörður 5 miles NE of Melrakkanes, and there is also a patch of very open pack ashore in Húnaflói from Gjögur to Steingrímsfjörður. Single floes and strips were observed between the ice edge and the N coast, especially in Húnaflói, and along the E coast as far south as Gerpir, but further south fog prevented observation.

M/s Helgafell reports: There is much ice in Reyðarfjörður inside of Vattarnes. Navigation is difficult during daytime, dangerous at night.

^{19–24}/₄ Winds were variable, but mainly the ice was increasing off Hornstrandir and Skagi and decreasing at the E coast and the eastern part of the N coast. The situation on the 24th is shown on Fig. 7 according to ice reconnaissance by SIF.

^{25–30}/₄ Winds were between NW and E and ice increased at the N and E coasts.

²⁶/₄ Hraun reports: Ice strips observed drifting into Skagafjörður and ice sighted towards north.

²⁷/₄ Hornbjargsviti: Continuous ice along the shore as far as seen. Visibility 2 km.

M/B Sólrún: Considerable drift ice 2–10 miles magnetic NNW of Deild, drifting rapidly SW.

Wind: NE 9–10 Beaufort.

²⁸/₄ Skoruvík reports: Continuous ice is ashore and as far seawards as seen. Visibility 2 miles.

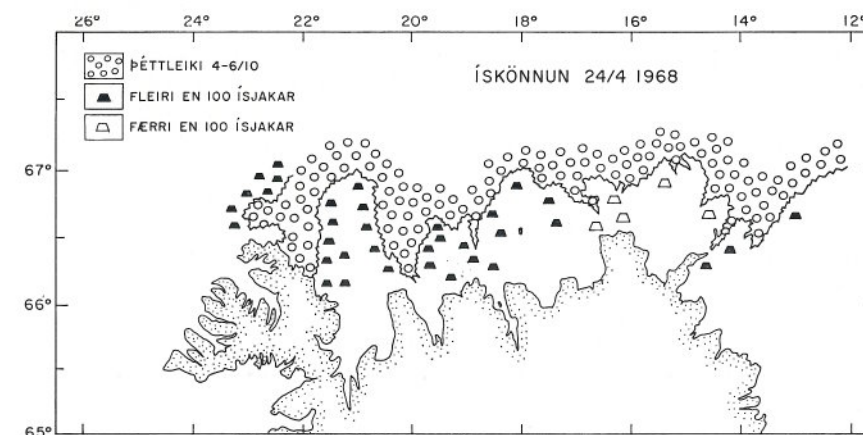


Fig. 7.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
April 24, 1968.

M/s Langá: Single floes are drifting on sailing route from Öndarfjörður to Ísafjarðardjúp. Visibility 1–2 miles.

^{29/4} Mánárbakki reported scattered floes and strips fairly evenly distributed.

Kambanes observed ice approaching from NE east of Seley.

^{30/4} Ice reconnaissance by SIF: The boundary of close pack north of Iceland was slightly undulated but followed a more or less E–W orientation from pos. 6647/2430 to 6648/1232. It came closest to the coast 9 miles NW of Rauðinúpur and 12 miles N of Kögur and Horn. South of this boundary and west of Melrakkaslétta there was a 7 to 20 miles wide belt of open pack extending to shore between Kögur and Horn and at the W coast of Melrakkaslétta. East of Melrakkaslétta the belt widened somewhat and still more east of Langanes where it followed the NE coast to Glettinganes at a distance of 7–12 miles and reached a width of some 60 miles. South of the open pack there was a belt of very open pack, the edge of which was ashore at Ritur, 2–3 miles N of Skagi and Siglunes and ashore at Tjörnes. From Rauðinúpur to Langanes there was a narrow belt of close pack along the coast, but between Digranes and Glettinganes there was again very open pack between the open pack ice and shore. Further south along the E coast scattered floes, strips and patches were observed, and some scattered floes were also observed off the NW coast from Kópur to Ritur.

MAY 1968

During May the ice reached its maximal extension along the coasts of Iceland and the conditions at the N and E coasts were severe throughout the month. Navigation was mostly closed at the NE coast from Melrakkaslétta to Langanes and the harbours on the E coast were more or less icebound for 2–3 weeks. At the N coast navigation was possible although impeded from W to Melrakkaslétta during the first 10 days but then the ice moved closer to the coast and closed navigation. The conditions on the 18th and 29th are shown on Fig. 8 and 9 but as an additional indication of the unusual situation it can be stated that ice was

observed every day of the month from the meteorological stations Hornbjargsviti, Hraun, Siglunes, Mánárbakki, Skoruvík, Dalatangi and Kambanes. At the SE coast the ice reached Hornafjörður on the 14th and closed the harbour there. On the 18th the ice reached Ingólfshöfði but furthest a narrow strip of scattered ice extended W to Núpsvötn on the 20th. Ice had not extended so far along the S coast since 1902.

It is not possible here to give a detailed description of the ice from day to day as winds, tides and currents were unceasingly changing the conditions but selected samples from the great mass of information available follow:

^{2/5} Kambanes reports: Dense ice is now ashore at the headland and navigation closed for the time being. Stöðvarfjörður and Breiðdalsvík are still mostly free from ice, but the ice is drifting rapidly southwards and has reached Hlaða.

^{3/5} Skoruvík: Continuous dense ice ashore and as far as seen. Good visibility.

^{4/5} Ice drifted into Norðfjörður and closed the harbour in Neskaupstaður. The harbour remained icebound until the 23rd.

^{5/5} Kjörvogur reports: A very dense icebelt 4–5 miles wide is in the mouth of Reykjarfjörður and single floes outside. Norðurfjörður and Ingólfsfjörður are full of ice and very dense ice outside as far north as seen.

^{6/5} Ice reconnaissance by SIF: The boundary of close pack was roughly 12 miles N of Kögur and Horn and the same distance NE of Drangatangi, 18 miles N of Skagi, 27 miles N of Siglunes, 3 miles N of Grímsey, ashore from Rauðinúpur to Hraunhafnartangi and 27 miles NE of Langanes. In the western part of Húnaflói a wide tongue of open pack extended to Reykjarfjörður and from there a narrow belt to Steingrímsfjörður. The ice edge with open pack to the north was 13 miles N of Skagi, 11 miles N of Siglunes, 4 miles W of Grímsey and ashore at Tjörnes and Rauðinúpur. In Þistilfjörður there was very close and consolidated pack. At the E coast there was a field of close pack in Bakkaflói, another ashore from Brimnes to Glettinganes and a narrow belt of very close pack extended along the shore from Loðmundar-

fjörður to Streiti, closing Seyðisfjörður and Mjólfjörður; Norðfjarðarflói, Reyðarfjörður and Fáskrúðsfjörður being full of ice. Outside there was open pack reaching south to some miles off Gerpir and extending from 3 to 65 miles E of Digranes. South of that there was a belt of very open pack extending to Hvalnes.

^{9/5} Coast Guard Aircraft SIF observed that the ice had receded somewhat at the N coast W of Melrakkaslétta, but navigation was closed off Melrakkaslétta and in Þistilfjörður. The ice edge was running approx. between the following coordinates: 6528/3030, 6528/2950, 6540/3027, 6606/2900, 6536/2825, 6543/2738, 6606/2743, 6638/2515, 6652/2250. Coverage N of the edge 7–9/10. From the last position open pack ice extended to 6634/2215 and from there very open pack to Horn and along the coast to Reykjarnes and to 6626/2120. Further the edge lay to 6645/2036 and 6645/2020 with close pack behind, then to 6627/2030, 6622/2010, 6625/2010 open pack, to 6630/1922 and 6648/1840 close pack, to 6622/1758, 6634/1730, 6636/1640 open pack, and from there to Rauðinúpur close pack ice.

^{10–13/5} N-erly winds brought the ice close to the N coast of Iceland and southwards along the W coast of the NW peninsula.

^{11/5} Hornbjargsviti reported increasing ice and navigation closed in the Óðinsboði area.

Hraun: Much ice has drifted ashore today and extends as far off as seen. There are open leads in the ice with E–NW-erly orientation, but apparently they are narrowing. Navigation is uncertain. Much ice has drifted into Skagafjörður today.

Mánárbakki: Much ice drifted ashore last night. Ice with narrow leads fairly evenly distributed at sea.

^{12/5} Galtarviti reports: Ice sighted 15–20 km off extending from north into Ísafjarðardjúp. Considerable ice drifting on sailing route off the lighthouse.

^{13/5} Ice flight by SIF along the N coast W of Melrakkaslétta: Some scattered floes and strips were observed off the W coast of the NW peninsula from Kópur northwards. The edge of very open pack was 5 miles off Deild and 2 miles off Ritur and strips were extending into Ísafjarðardjúp. Open pack ice was

ashore from Straumnes to Kögur and close pack from there to Steingrímsfjörður, at Skagi, Siglunes, Tjörnes and in the western part of Húnaflói, Skagafjörður, Skjálíandi and Axarfjörður. From Rauðinúpur to Hraunhafnartangi there was very close pack along the coast. Navigation to the N coast was closed.

Meteorological stations reported ice drifting into Hrutafjörður, Miðfjörður and Eyjafjörður.

^{14/5} Höfn in Hornafjörður reports: Ice is ashore at Hornafjörður and extends as far west as seen. Navigation is closed into the fjord.

^{15/5} Ice reconnaissance by SIF showed relatively small changes at the N coast from previous observation on the 13th although the coverage at Skagi, Siglunes and Tjörnes was now less, or 4–6/10. At the W coast of the NW peninsula the ice had drifted off with E-erly winds. E of Melrakkaslétta, Þistilfjörður was full of very close pack and along the E coast there was some 2–10 miles wide belt of very close pack from Bakkaflói to Gerpir and another 3–6 miles wide from Hvalnes to W of Hornafjörður, but from Gerpir to Álfafjörður there was a narrow belt of close pack. E of those belts there was mainly close pack north of Glettinganes but mainly very open pack in the southern part. The S edge of the ice was running approx. from 6411/1543 to 6410/1450 to 6435/1318 to 6455/1250 to 6522/1145.

^{16/5} Aircraft from Icelandair at 1200: There is a belt of ice along the SE coast to Kvísker. The belt widens eastwards and extends some 8 miles from shore at Jökulsá on Breiðamerkursandur. Coverage 9/10.

^{17/5} Hrutafjörður and Miðfjörður were full of ice according to reports from the meteorological stations Hlaðhamar and Barkarstaðir.

^{18/5} The ice conditions as observed by SIF are shown on Fig. 8.

^{20/5} Ice flight by TF-FSD showed mainly somewhat increased coverage at the N coast from previous observation on the 18th. Close pack ice in the western part of Húnaflói was still closing Ingólfsfjörður, Reykjarfjörður, Steingrímsfjörður, Hrutafjörður and Miðfjörður. The boundary of close pack was 12 miles N and 3 miles E of Skagatá, 7 miles N of Siglunes and Gjögur, ashore in Skjálíandi and

Axarfjörður and at Tjörnes, Rauðinúpur and Hraunhafnartangi. Open pack was 3 miles N of Skagi and tongues of open pack were extending into Skagafjörður and Eyjafjörður. Very close pack was in Þistilfjörður and along the N coast of Langanes. At the E coast of Iceland only slight changes were observed and all harbours were icebound. A narrow belt of close pack extended to Ingólfshöfði and from there a strip of scattered floes extended along the coast W to Núpsvötn.

^{21-31/5} Winds were light and variable but mainly southerly at the N and E coasts. The ice conditions changed slightly from day to day and gradually got somewhat lighter at the coasts although there was still much ice and navigation difficult or closed in places.

^{21-22/5} Fagurhólmseyri reports: The ice has drifted offshore with WSW and W-erly winds. Practically no ice sighted on the 23rd, only a few single floes on shore and at sea.

^{23/5} Ice flight by TF-FSD along the E coast and the western part of the N coast: Húnaflói was more or less full of ice, mainly open pack, but Hrútafjörður, Miðfjörður and Steingrímsfjörður were now almost ice-free. Open pack was ashore at Siglunes and Gjögur and tongues extended into the mouth of Skagafjörður and Eyjafjörður. The boundary of close pack was some 12 miles NE of the coast from Horn to Reykjarnes, 6 miles NW of Skagi and the same

distance N of Siglunes. At the E coast this boundary was 6 miles E of Langanes, 8 miles NE of Digranes, nearly ashore at Kollumúli and 7 miles E of Glettinganes with open pack between the coast and the close pack. South of Glettinganes a 12-18 miles wide belt, mainly open pack, extended along the coast to 64° N. Closest to the coast there was however in most places a narrow zone of very open pack, but Norðfjarðarflói and some of the other fjords were though full of denser ice. Navigation was considered closed to all harbours at the E coast except Breiðdalsvík and Djúpivogur.

^{26/5} Ship reports: The ice edge is 1-2 miles NW of the following positions: 6636/2454, 6642/2454, 6642/2442, orientation of the edge NE-SW.

^{27/5} Ice reconnaissance by TF-VOR: Húnaflói south of Steingrímsfjörður, Eyjafjörður and Skjálfandi were covered with very open pack. In Skagafjörður, Axarfjörður and at the coast of Húnaflói north of Steingrímsfjörður there was open pack. The boundary of close pack was 3 miles E of Reykjarnes, 3 miles NW of Vatnsnes, 2 miles N of Skagi, 6 miles NE of Siglunes, 5 miles N of Tjörnes and Rauðinúpur. A field of very close pack was 4 miles NE of Drangatangi and 5 miles NW of Skagi and another one 7 miles N of Rifstangi.

Vopnafjörður reports: The ice has moved off and the fjord is mostly ice-free.

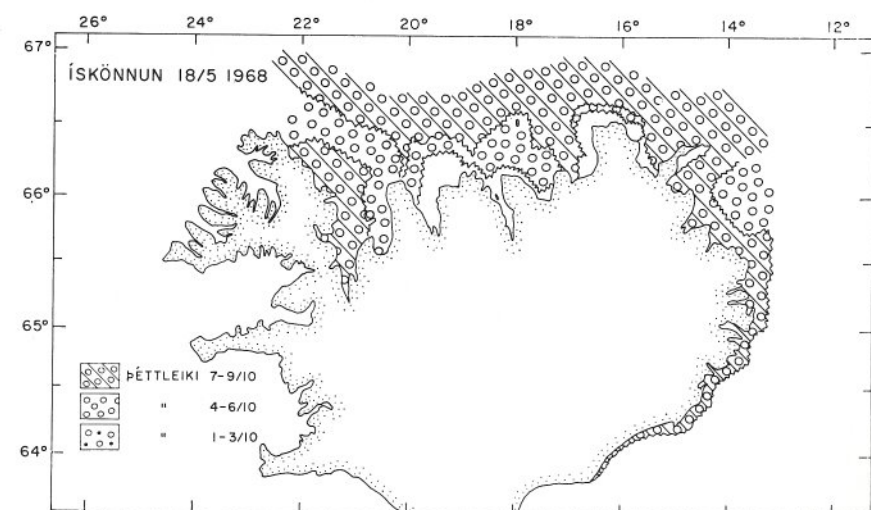
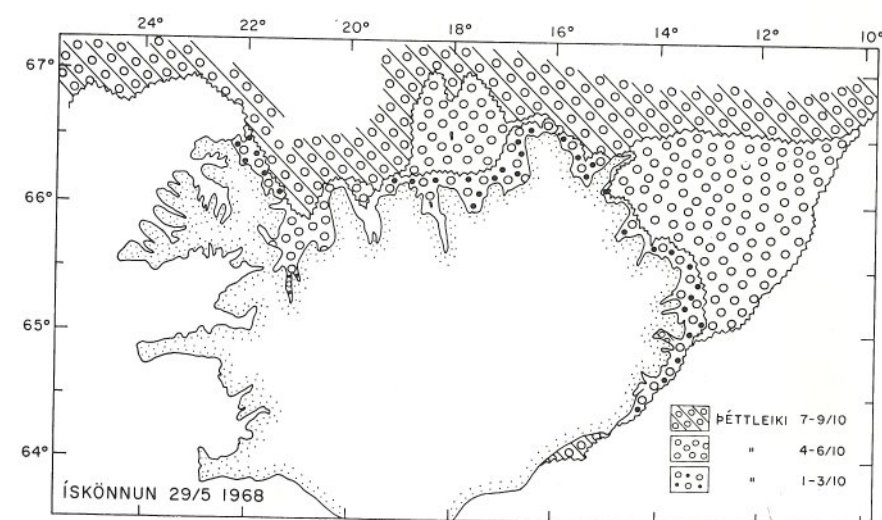


Fig. 8.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
May 18, 1968.

Fig. 9.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
May 29, 1968.



^{29/5} Ice reconnaissance by SIF: The conditions are shown on Fig. 9.

^{31/5} Coast Guard Vessel reports: Ordinary shipping route from Stokksnes to Dalatangi is mostly free from ice. Considerable ice is still at the coast and in the fjords, especially in Reyðarfjörður and Eskifjörður.

JUNE 1968

During the first half of the month the ice receded from the SE and E coasts of Iceland. Already in the evening of the 1st the south edge of the ice was reported off Glettinganes moving rapidly northwards. Some ice however, remained at the shore and in the fjords and brash, single floes and strips were also reported at sea. Ice was last sighted from Kvísker on the 8th, Kambanes last reported ice on the 10th, Teigarhorn on the 13th and Skoruvík on the 14th. At the eastern part of the N coast the ice drifted offshore during the first days and then mainly westwards or southwestwards. Navigation in these waters was mostly without difficulties although a belt of ice drifted eastwards towards Melrakkaslétta about the middle of the month and some ice remained in Skjálfandi until the 28th. In the Húnaflói area the ice conditions were severe throughout the month.

Below are quoted some of the many reports received:

^{2/6} Aircraft TF-VOR observed a tongue of very close pack extending into Húnaflói. The boundary of very close pack was approx. 20 miles E of Horn, 9 miles E of Geirólfsgnúpur, 8 miles N of Vatnsnes and Skagi and 9 miles NW of Siglunes. South of this boundary there was open pack in Húnaflói, but very open pack was in Hrútafjörður, between the tongue and Hornstrandir and extending into Skagafjörður.

Grimsey reports: The ice has drifted off with SE-erly wind. Grimseyjarsund appears free from ice but there is some brash on shores.

^{3/6} Raufarhöfn reports: All sea ice has disappeared from the neighbourhood of Raufarhöfn except some floes on shores.

^{5/6} Höfn in Hornafjörður: There is some brash in Mýrabugt and at Hvanneyjasker. Navigation is open to Hornafjörður.

^{6/6} Ice reconnaissance by SIF: There was open pack ashore from Kögur to Horn and close pack from there to Ingólfssfjörður and across Húnaflói to the NE coast of Skagi. Open pack was observed reaching into Húnaflói to some 10 miles N of Vatnsnes. The ice edge was 15 miles NW of Siglunes and tongues of open pack reached to 27 miles NNW of Rauðinúpur and 20 miles NNE of Langanes. Shipping route in Bakkaflói was practically ice-free

and there was little ice in Norðfjarðarflói. Some ice was still in the outer parts of Reyðarfjörður but Fáskrúðsfjörður was apparently free from ice. Much brash had drifted from the fjords and was drifting between Skráður and Hvalnes, extending 4–6 miles off. Brash extended upto 4 miles off Hornafjörður and single floes were observed between Hrollaugseyjar and Ingólfshöfði.

^{8/6} The ice conditions at the N coast as observed by SIF are shown on Fig. 10.

^{9–12/6} In the Húnaflói area winds were mainly between SW and SE and the ice was breaking up and gradually moving eastwards. On the 12th SIF observed a 6–8 miles wide belt of close pack extending from Vatnsnes to Kálfsamarsvík and Rífsnes on Skagi and 12 miles NW of Rífsnes. West of this belt there was another 10 miles wide belt of open pack, the edge being 5 miles E of Reykjarnes. A field of close pack was 8 miles NNE of Horn and 6 miles NE of Geirólfsgnúpur. Hrútafjörður was mostly ice-free.

^{13–14/6} SW-erly winds brought ice from Húnaflói eastwards along the N coast.

^{14/6} Mánárbakki at 0900 z: Some ice was sighted in the NW.

Siglunes at 1800 z: A continuous belt of ice reaches from Siglufjörður eastwards and extends to sailing route. No ice observed outside the belt. The ice is drifting rapidly eastwards.

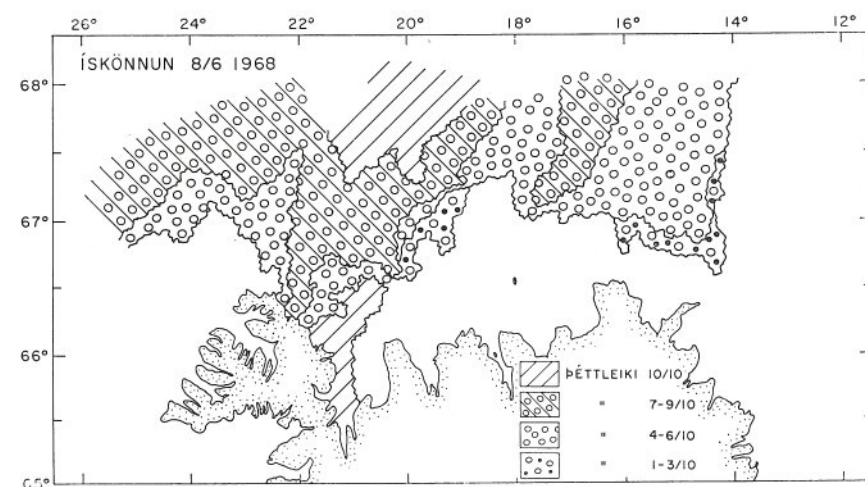


Fig. 10.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
June 8, 1968.

^{16/6} Meteorological station Garður reported some floes observed in Axarfjörður.

^{17/6} Hlaðhamar reported ice drifting again into Hrútafjörður with N or NE-erly wind. Much ice remained in the fjord till the end of the month.

^{18/6} Ice reconnaissance by SIF: A tongue of open pack extended ashore from Geirólfsgnúpur to Reykjarnes, the edge being 5 miles NE of Horn. From this tongue a belt of very open pack extended eastwards along the N coast towards Tjörnes. The south edge of the belt was 3 miles N of Skagatá, 4 miles N of Siglunes and 3 miles NW of Tjörnes. The north edge was 8 miles S of Grímsey. Some ice was also in the southern part of Húnaflói, in Steingrímsfjörður, Miðfjörður and Húnaflói, and Hrútafjörður was closed by dense ice near Hrútey.

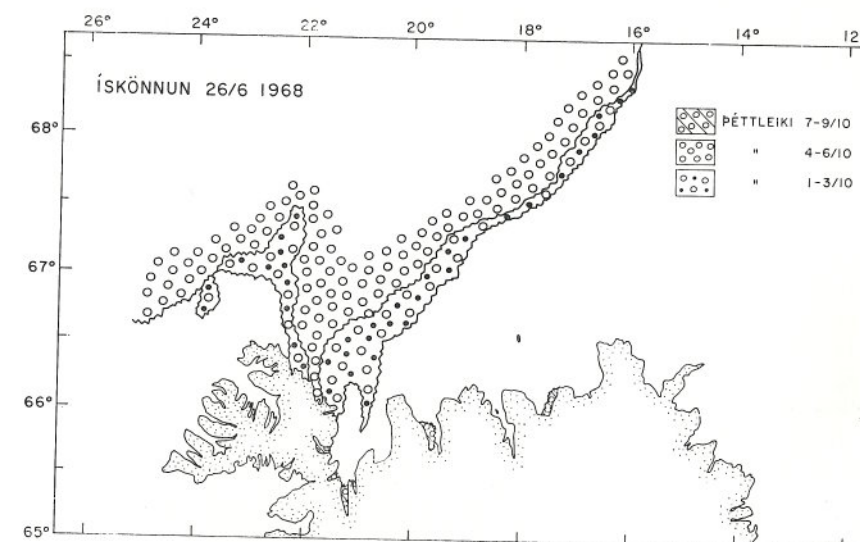
^{21/6} According to ice flight by TF-BPD considerable ice was still in the area around Óðinsboði, coverage mainly 4–6/10. Hrútafjörður was closed by ice and some ice was in the outer parts of Steingrímsfjörður and Miðfjörður.

^{23/6} Hraun reports: There is some ice off Skagi. Ice has drifted into Skagafjörður today.

Siglunes: There is scattered ice in the mouth of Siglufjörður and some floes are ashore or drifting into the fjord.

Mánárbakki reports: Last night ice drifted

Fig. 11.
Ice reconnaissance flight
TF-SIF,
June 26, 1968.



ashore and now there is dense ice along the coast but no ice sighted at sea.

^{26/6} Ice flight by SIF: The ice situation is shown on Fig. 11. Attention is drawn to dense ice in Steingrímsfjörður, Hrútafjörður and Miðfjörður, in the southwestern part of Skagafjörður and the eastern part of Skjálfandi.

^{29/6} Meteorological station Sandur reported Skjálfandi practically free from ice.

JULY 1968

Ice was observed in the Húnaflói area until the 25th.

^{3/7} Coast Guard flight by TF-ELL: The ice edge was about 35 miles NNE of Horn, 70 miles N of Skagi and 27 miles NW of Kolbeinsey, but a long and relatively narrow tongue reached southwards and extended ashore between Smiðjuvíkurbjarg and Geirólfsgnúpur. In the middle of the tongue the coverage was 4–6/10 but at the edges it was only 1–3/10. There was some very open pack south of a line from the N coast of Steingrímsfjörður to 3 miles N of Vatnsnes and Hrútafjörður and Miðfjörður were covered with close pack. Elsewhere in Húnaflói some scattered floes were observed, and there was some very open pack in the southwestern part of Skagafjörður around Sauðárkrúkur.

^{4/7} Hornbjargsviti reports: There is much ice and navigation difficult on ordinary shipping route NE of Horn, but navigation seems fairly unobstructed near the coast from Horn to Geirólfsgnúpur.

^{6/7} Hjaltabakki: Much ice and fairly evenly distributed as far as seen.

^{7/7} Ice reconnaissance by TF-FSD: The ice edge was 34 miles NW of Kolbeinsey and a tongue of very open pack extended to Horn, but fog prevented detailed observation.

There was still much ice in Hrútafjörður and Miðfjörður although somewhat less than before. Considerable drift ice was now in Húnaflói and a narrow belt off Blönduós, coverage 5–7/10. Skagafjörður was practically ice-free.

^{10/7} Report from aircraft: Drift ice coverage 3/10 was observed in the northern part of Húnaflói. There was dense ice in Hrútafjörður and Miðfjörður.

^{13/7} M/s Europa reports: Extensive icefield 13 miles N of Horn.

^{15/7} M/s Europa reports: Extensive icefields from 30 miles SE of Jan Mayen to 7040/0610 to 7210/0330, hence NNW.

^{15–16/7} A ship reported much drift ice from pos. 6724/2054 to 6724/2030.

^{17/7} M/B Reykjaborg: Scattered ice observed in pos. 7100/0340W.

^{18/7} Hornbjargsviti reported an icefield 6–7 miles off extending towards ENE.

^{M/s} Sildin reports: Dense ice some 30–50 miles NE of Grímsey.

A ship reported much drift ice in pos. 6730/2036.

^{22/7} Coast Guard vessel reports: Considerable ice drifting slowly into Húnaflói from 12 miles NE of Horn to Eiriksgrunn. Navigation is impeded on ordinary shipping route off Óðinsboði. Coverage 3/10. Fog.

Hlaðhamar: No ice in Hrótafjörður.

^{23/7} ^{M/s} Dísarfell reports: We sailed through considerable drift ice 2 miles N of Óðinsboði. A rather broad belt of ice seems to extend across Óðinsboði.

Ship at 6736/1906 reports: Edge of ice observed 6–8 miles N of the ship, orientation E–W.

^{25/7} Meteorological station Kjörvogur observed some floes and strips far off Reykjar-nesströnd, drifting offshore. This was the last ice observation of the season from a meteorological station in Iceland.

^{26/7} Ships reported drift ice in pos. 6718/2006 and 6730/1912.

^{27–28/7} A ship reported much drift ice at pos. 6912/1500 and navigation only possible for strong steamers. The ice edge was 2–4 miles SE of the ship. The same ship also reported drift ice at pos. 7200/0330W.

^{31/7} ^{M/s} Reykjaborg reports: We came to an ice edge at pos. 6725/1500 and have sailed 22 miles from there with course 20.7° true. Between these positions there are scattered floes and strips as far as seen towards NW. Visibility 15 km. Sea temperature 3.5° C.

A ship reported drift ice at pos. 6654/2300, but navigation unobstructed for steamers.

AUGUST 1968

No sea ice was reported in Icelandic waters.

^{9/8} ^{M/B} Óskar Magnússon reports: We came to the south edge of an icefield at 7112/0350W and followed it to 7050/0230W where it ended.

Trawler Austfirðingur: We have sailed through ice from 6740/1745 to 6755/1700.

^{10/8} ^{M/B} Loftur Baldvinsson: Arrived at the SE corner of an icefield at pos. 6850/1010. The

ice extends as far N and NW as seen. Good visibility.

^{M/B} Súlan at pos. 7112/0008W: Drift ice, difficult to sight by radar. Direction 248° from 7057/0058W.

^{11/8} Research vessel Árne Friðriksson at 1850: Pos. 6830/1105, direction 57° true. Considerable ice sighted 3–5 miles N of the ship.

Same ship at 2100: Another dense ice belt observed at 6845/1000 and some brash south of it.

SEPTEMBER 1968

No ice was observed near the coasts of Iceland.

^{2/9} ^{M/B} Guðrún Guðleifsdóttir: No ice sighted en route from Jan Mayen to Horn.

APPENDIX

List of places frequently mentioned in ice reports and their coordinates

Akureyri	6541/1805
Ásmundarstaðey	6629/1554
Barði	6603/2348
Blönduós	6540/2018
Brimnes	6537/1352
Dalatangi	6516/1335
Deild	6612/2329
Digranes	6603/1441
Drangatangi	6611/2145
Fagurhólsmýri	6353/1639
Flatey in Breiðafjörður	6522/2255
Flatey in Skjálfandi	6610/1752
Fontur	6623/1432
Galtarviti	6610/2334
Geirólfsgnúpur	6616/2158
Gerpír	6505/1330
Gjögur at Húnaflói	6659/2121
Gjögur, east of Eyjafjörður	6610/1816
Glettinganes	6531/1337
Grimsey	6632/1801
Göltur	6609/2336
Haugavík	6628/2252
Hjalteyri	6538/2018
Hjalteyri	6551/1812
Hlaða	6444/1356
Hlaðhamar	6516/2110

Horn	6628/2229	Melrakkanes	6624/1543
Hornbjargsviti	6625/2223	Neskaupstaður	6509/1342
Hraun	6607/2007	Norðfjarðarhorn (Barðsneshorn)	6510/1331
Hraunhafnartangi	6632/1602	Óðinsboði	6622/2142
Hrísey	6600/1823	Rauðinúpur	6631/1633
Hrollaugseyjar	6402/1600	Raufarhöfn	6627/1557
Húsavík	6602/1721	Rifstangi	6632/1612
Hvalláttur	6532/2428	Ritur	6621/2312
Hvalsbakur	6436/1317	Sauðárkrókur	6545/1939
Hvanneyjasker	6413/1511	Seley	6559/1331
Hælavíkurbjarg	6628/2236	Siglunes	6611/1851
Höfn in Hornafjörður	6415/1511	Skagatá	6607/2007
Ingólfshöfði	6348/1639	Skor	6525/2357
Kálfskamarsvík	6601/2026	Skoruvík	6621/1446
Kambanes	6448/1351	Skrúður	6454/1338
Kolbeinsey	6707/1836	Smiðjuvíkurbjarg	6622/2217
Kollumúli	6547/1420	Stokksnes	6414/1458
Kópasker	6618/1627	Straumnes	6626/2308
Kópur	6548/2406	Streiti (Streitishvarf)	6444/1359
Kvísker	6359/1626	Svalbarðseyri	6545/1805
Kögur	6628/2257	Svinalækjartangi	6623/1450
Látrabjarg	6530/2432	Teigarhorn	6441/1421
Leirhöfn	6625/1630	Tjörnes	6612/1706
Mánárakki	6612/1706	Vatnsnes	6541/2041
Mánareyjar	6618/1707	Æðey	6606/2240