

GLOBAL WARMING IN ICELAND THROUGHOUT THE PAST 50 YEARS

By Anna and Vanya

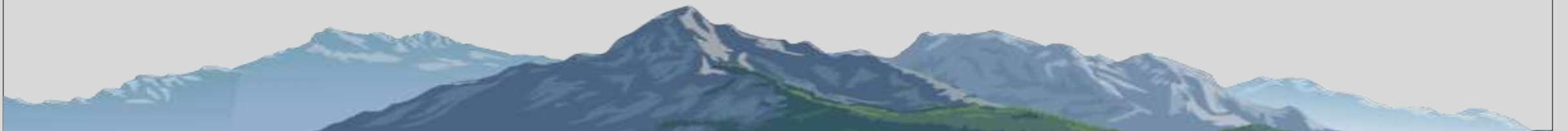
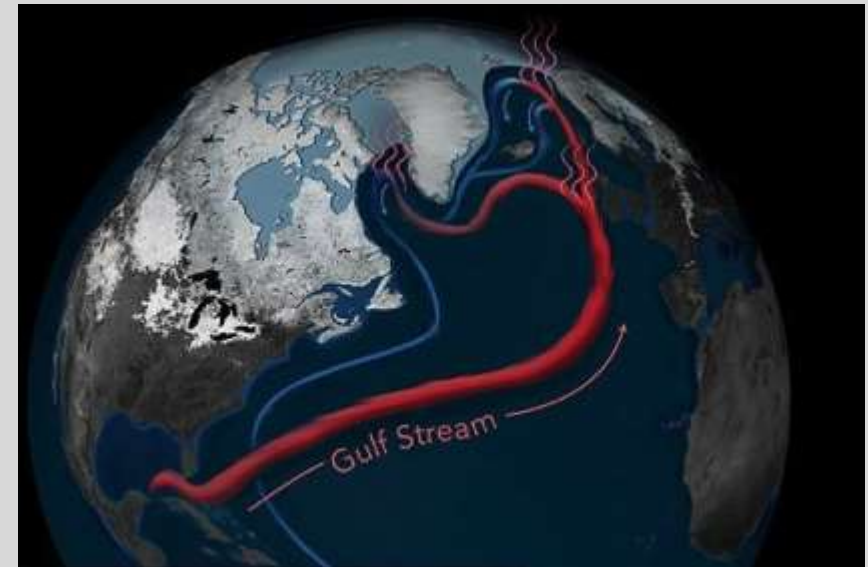


Gulf Stream

Iceland enjoys a warmer climate than its northerly location would indicate because a part of the Gulf Stream flows around the southern and western coasts of the country. At 14 °C it may feel like 20 or -1, depending on the wind.

(Not fun) fact:

The weather in Iceland is also very unpredictable due to gulf stream and wind, so don't listen to the forecast when you visit as it can change every 5 minutes from warm sun to pea-sized hail and wind



POV: you dressed according to the forecast in Iceland, but the weather changed as soon as you left home

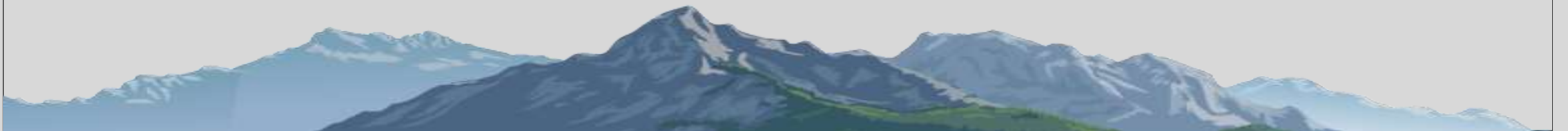


Air temperature changes until now



From 1975 to 2008 the warming rate in Iceland was 0.35°C per decade, which is substantially greater than the globally averaged warming trend. However, the long term warming rate in Iceland is similar to the global one, suggesting that the recent warming is a combination of local variability and large scale background warming.

In Reykjavík 2009 was the fourteenth consecutive year with temperatures above the 1961 - 1990 average and the 9th consecutive year warmer than the 1931 - 1960 average

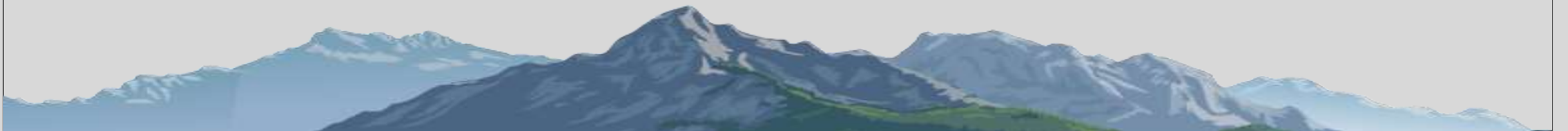


And yes, we actually go to the beach...even at winter sometimes



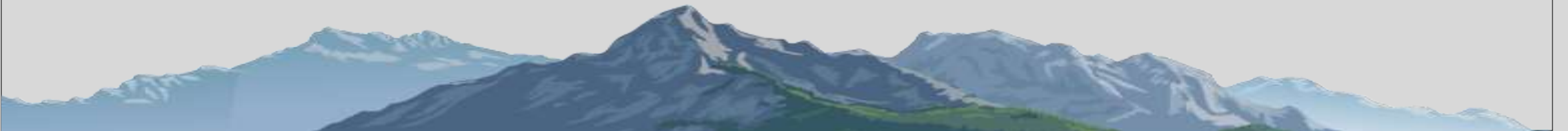
Precipitation changes until now

Storms and rain are frequent, with average annual precipitation ranging depending on location. The annual precipitation on the south coast is higher than in the central highlands. Reykjavik has precipitation 213 days per year, with the spring being slightly less unsettled. Generally precipitation falls as rain even in the winter, but an occasional snowstorm is not uncommon. Reykjavik and other coastal areas in Iceland tend to be windy and gales are common, especially in winter, while thunderstorms are extremely rare.



The glacier changes to this day

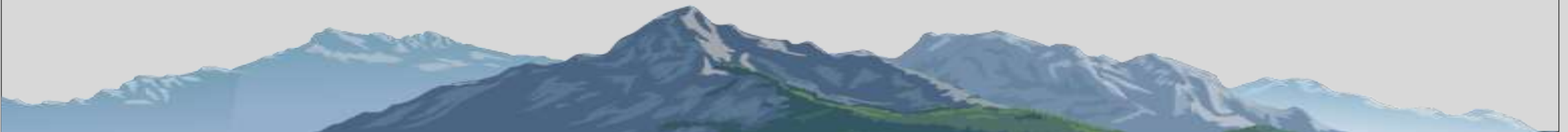
Europe's largest glaciers are in Iceland, where they cover about 10% of the landmass. Iceland's southeast glaciers are located in the warmest and wettest area of Iceland and therefore respond quickly to changes in temperature and precipitation. Their mass loss per unit area is among the highest in the world. One of the glaciers in this area, Breiðamerkurjökull, has retreated more than 5 km, losing 11.2% of its volume from the late 19th century to 2010.



Iceland and Greenland

Since the middle of the 20th century, the Arctic has been warming at about twice the global rate. Rising temperatures put increasing pressure contribute to Greenland's melting ice sheet.

If the ice cover of Greenland alone melts completely, it is estimated that sea levels will rise by about 7.2 meters, with serious consequences. Since Greenland is melting Iceland is in risk of getting flooded.



**Honestly, I think that Iceland should
have been named Windland, if
anything...**





**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING**