

Large landslides since the middle of last century

The table shows landslides with the greatest volume independent of whether they caused damage or not.
(Information compiled by Halldór G. Pétursson at the Icelandic Institute of Natural History)

Month/Year	Location	Potential reason	Estimated volume in million m ³
June 1959	Hestahraun, Þorvaldsdalur in Eyjafjörður	A period of heavy rain	1
Jan. 1967	Innstihaug by Steinhóltsjökull in Eyjafjallajökull	Unstable hill by a glacier	15
Aug. 1976	Gerpisafrétt, east of Norðfjörður	Not known, the landslide originated in loose materials extending down to the sea	0.3
April 1989	Bolabás, Reynisfjall by Vík í Mýrdal	Ocean erosion	1
May 1994	Nautabúsdalur in Hjaltadalur, Skagafjörður	Heavy rain and snowmelt	0.3–0.4
June 1995	Naustavík/Náttfaravíkur by Skjálfandi bay	Heavy snowmelt, accumulation of water at the boundary between rock and loose material	1.2
June 1995	Þormóðsstaðir in Sölvadalur in Eyjafjörður	Heavy snowmelt, accumulation of water in ancient rockslide deposit	0.6–0.8
March 2007	Morsárjökull	Unstable slope by a glacier	4–4.5
April 2007	Stóra-Selfjall in Múladalur/Geithellnadalur in Álftafjörður	Unknown, possibly melting permafrost	1.2
May/June 2011	Dýjafjall in Fagradalur, Vopnafjörður	Rain and snowmelt	0.2–0.3
Oct. 2011	Torfufell, Eyjafjörður	Rain for a long period, permafrost in the starting area	0.8–1
Sept. 2012	Móafellshyrna, Stífla in Fljót	Heavy rain, possibly an earthquake, permafrost in the starting area	0.3–0.5
Feb. 2013	Svínafellsjökull	Unstable slope by a glacier, heavy rain	5.4
July 2014	Árnestindur, Trékyllisvík in Strandir	A few days of heavy rain prior to the slide, permafrost in the starting area	0.3
July 2014	Askja	Snowmelt, sliding surface connected to faults in the caldera rim	20
Sep. 2017	Hamarsfjörður	Heavy rain	0.8–1
July 2018	Fagraskógarfjall in Hítardalur	High ground water pressure due to long period of rain. Instability in ancient rockslide.	10–20