

<i>Klaufabrekknajökull</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°53.6'N., 18°48.5'W.
Cirque glacier on the north side of Gimbrarhnjúkur mountain, Svarfaðardalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 113, 119). Cited erroneously in Stötter (1991, p. 57) as <i>Klaufabrekkjökull</i> . Shown on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 46. Named for <i>Klaufabrekkur</i> farmstead, so the name should be <i>Klaufabrekknajökull</i> .		
<i>Klaufabrekknajökull eystri</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°54.4'N., 18°47.1'W.
Cirque glacier at the head of <i>Klaufabrekknadalur</i> , Fljót, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 113 , 156). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/S/05 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for <i>Klaufabrekknadalur</i> .		
<i>Klaufabrekknajökull vestri</i>	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°53.8'N., 18°49.1'W.
Cirque glacier at the head of <i>Klaufabrekknadalur</i> , Fljót, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 113, 119). Cited by Escritt (n.d., p. 35). Shown as Glacier 04/S/04 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.). Named for <i>Klaufabrekknadalur</i> .		
<i>Klifandajökull</i>	Mýrdalsjökull Group	63°32'N., 19°13'W.
Alternative name for Klifurárjökull . Cited by Eyþórsson (1931, p. 34). Named for the <i>Klifandi</i> River. <i>Klifandijökull</i> is an alternative declination.		



Figure 119. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Klaufabrekknajökull* cirque glacier (left) on 6 September 2000. View looking to the west. The *Klaufabrekknajökull vestri* cirque glacier is in the center; the *Kerlingajökull* cirque glacier is on the right. Photograph no. 24021v by O.S., NEA.

Klifandijökull

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°32'N., 19°13'W.

Alternative name for **Klifurárjökull**. *Klifandajökull* is an alternative declination.

Cited by Jón Eyþórsson in ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 73). Named for the Klifandi River.

Klifurárjökull

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°32'N., 19°13'W.

Outlet glacier on the southern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, 120, 150, 171). Alternative names are *Klifandajökull* and *Klifandijökull*. Shown on the following maps: AB59 (1955 and 1973; not shown on 1941 or 1945 editions), AK6 (1996), and C761 (1812II). Named after the Klifurá river.

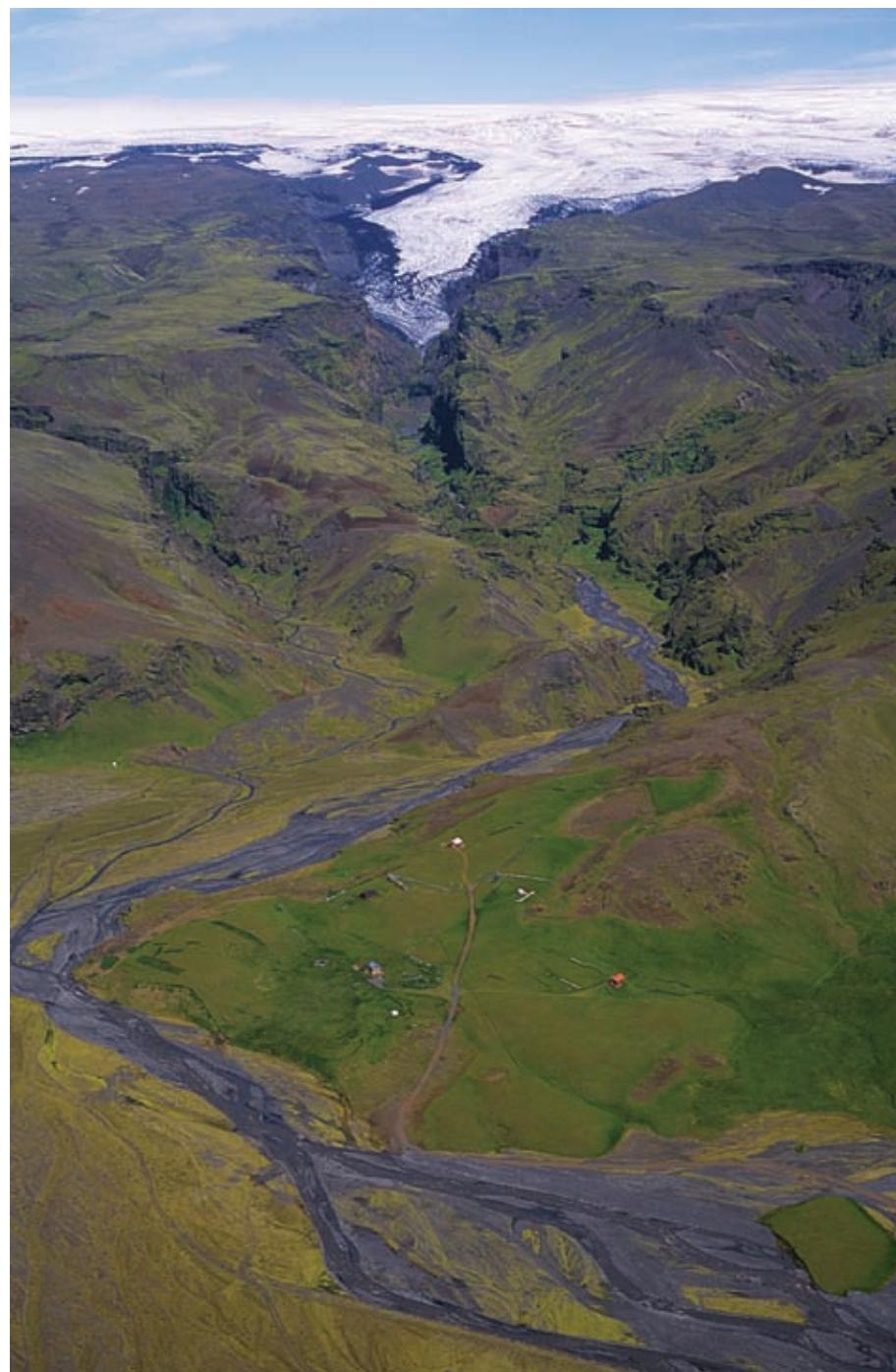


Figure 120. Oblique aerial photograph of the Klifurárjökull outlet glacier on 26 July 1996. View looking to the north toward the southern margin of the MÝRDALSJÖKULL ice cap. Photograph no. 18293 by O.S., NEA.

KLOFAJÖKULL	Vatnajökull Group	64°49'N., 17°42'W. 63°52'N., 15°23'W.
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Historic name for **VATNAJÖKULL** (fig. 24). Cited by Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. II, p. 87, and in several other sections)], Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 64)], Pálsson [1795, §12 and in 7 other sections (2004, p. 41); 1794 map of KLOFAJÖKULL or **VATNAJÖKULL** (Tab. I) (2004, p. 40)], and NCOI (as Klofa Iökull). Shown on UÍ2, GMIP, and GMIT as **VATNAJÖKULL** or KLOFAJÖKULL. Cited by Thoroddsen (1911, p. 38). The origin of the name is uncertain, but Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 41)] points out its serrated form in Austur-Skaftafellssýsla as a reason.

Klofajökull	Langjökull Group	64°48'N., 20°22'W.
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Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **EIRÍKSJÖKULL** (figs. 5, 30). *Stórijökull* is an alternative name. Named by Thoroddsen (1915, p. 82) because of the gully it occupies. Shown on the following maps: AB45 (1968), AK5 (1946, 1948, 1988), and C761 (1714I).

KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL	Vatnajökull Group	64°06'N., 16°56'W. 63°55'N., 16°25'W.
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Historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (fig. 24). HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL is an alternative spelling. Cited in Annálar íslenzkir [14th century (1888, p. 226, 348, 360)], and by Oddur Einarsson [1585 (1971, p. 43), Ólafsson (1749, p. 37), P.B. Vídalín [1754, V, §7 (Þórarinsson, 1965, p. 41)], Jakobsson (1757, p. 26, 28, 29, 34), and Ólafsson [1772 (1975, v. II, p. 105; he divides **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** into two parts: SANDFELLSJÖKULL on the west and KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL on the east)]. Shown on NCOI as Knappafells Iökull. Named for the volcano Knappafell, an historic name for **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**.

KNAPPAVALLAJÖKLAR	Vatnajökull Group	64°06'N., 16°56'W. 63°55'N., 16°25'W.
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Name used by Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 100)] in reference to **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** (fig. 24). Named for the Hnappavellir (Knappavellir) farmstead.

Kolbeinsdalsjökull	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°42'N., 18°49'W.
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Valley glacier at the eastern bifurcation (Austurdalur) of Kolbeinsdalur that is the easternmost of the two glaciers that are part of the compound glacier, **Tungnahryggsjökull**, Tröllaskagi (figs. 8A, C, 121). *Tungnahryggsjökull eystri* is an alternative name. Cited by Pálsson (1945, p. 133). It is named after Kolbeinsdalur valley.

Kolkjökull	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°41'N., 18°50'W.
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Alternative name for **Tungnahryggsjökull**. Cited by Eyþórsson (1956b, p. 23). Named for the Kolka River.

Kotajökull	Norðurlandsjöklar	65°54.6'N., 17°45.4'W.
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Mountain glacier at the head of Vesturdalur, a fork of Kotadalur, in Víknafjöll, northern Iceland (figs. 8B, C, 61, 112, 122). Cited in Erlendsson (1950, p. 64) and Sigurðsson (1954, p. 22). Shown on map in ÁFÍ 1992 (p. 46). Named for the abandoned Kot farmstead.



Figure 121. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kolbeinsdalsjökull* valley glacier on 6 September 2000. View looking to the south; *Kolbeinsdalsjökull* is on the left, the eastern part of moraine-covered **Tungnahryggsjökull**, a compound mountain glacier on the right separated by *Tungnahryggur*. The lower reaches of the *Lambárjökull* mountain glacier is on the right margin of the photograph. Photograph no. 23996v by O.S., NEA.



Figure 122. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kotajökull* mountain glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south. Photograph no. 27742v by O.S., NEA.

Kotárjökull

Vatnajökull Group

63°57'N., 16°44'W.

Outlet glacier on the southwestern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 26A, **123**, 188). Cited by Hannesson (1958, p. 304) and in ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 92). Shown on the following maps: AB87 (1972), and sérkort Skaftafell AB 87/88 (1991). Named for the Kotá river.

Kóngsstaðajökull

Norðurlandsjöklar

65°46.3'N., 18°41.3'W.

Cirque glacier on the north side of Krosshólsfjall mountain, Skíðadalur, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, **59**). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 35) and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/21 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 24. Named for Kóngsstaðir farm.



Figure 123. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kotárjökull** outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the northeast toward the southwestern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. **Kotárjökull** is on the left; the double-tongued **Rótarfjallsjökull** outlet glacier is on the right; both extend almost to the lowland. The **Gljúfursájökull** outlet glacier is visible on the right. The **Rótarfjallshnjúkur** nunatak can be seen higher up in the glacier. Photograph no. 26633v by O.S., NEA.

Krossárjökull

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°41'N., 19°22'W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 34, 95, 124, 150). Cited by Jóhannes Briem in J7 (p. 58) and by Tómasson (1996, p. 79). Shown on C761 (1812II), AK6 (1996), and maps in Tómasson (1996, p. 19, 69). Named for the Krossá river.



Figure 124. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Krossárjökull** outlet glacier on 4 August 1999. View looking to the east toward the western margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. An unnamed outlet glacier is on the left; **Krossárjökull** is on the right. The "MERKURJÖKULL", "HÁBUNGA", and "GOÐABUNGA" internal ice domes are in the background. Photograph no. 22784 by O.S., NEA.

Kvarnárjökull

Norðurlandsjöklar

65°46.2'N., 18°33'W.

Debris-covered valley glacier at the head of Kvarnárdalur, Tröllaskagi, northern Iceland (figs. 8A, C, 125). Cited in Escritt (n.d., p. 36), ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 33), and Stötter (1991, p. 56). Shown as Glacier 05/D/34 on maps in Escritt (1975, p. 62) and Escritt (n.d.), and on map in Stötter (1991, fig. 21) as glacier no. 5. Named for the Kvarná river.

Kverkjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°43'N., 16°39'W.

Outlet glacier on the northern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 2A, 29A, 38A, B, 126, 188). The name *Kverkfjölls Jökel* is cited in Bruun (1927, p. 26). Cited in Hannesson (1953, p. 22, 26, 27) and J18 (1969, p. 398, 399). Shown on the following maps: AB85 (1945), C762 (6021III), A18 (1967), AK8 (1997), C761 (2114III), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Kverk canyon out of which it descends.

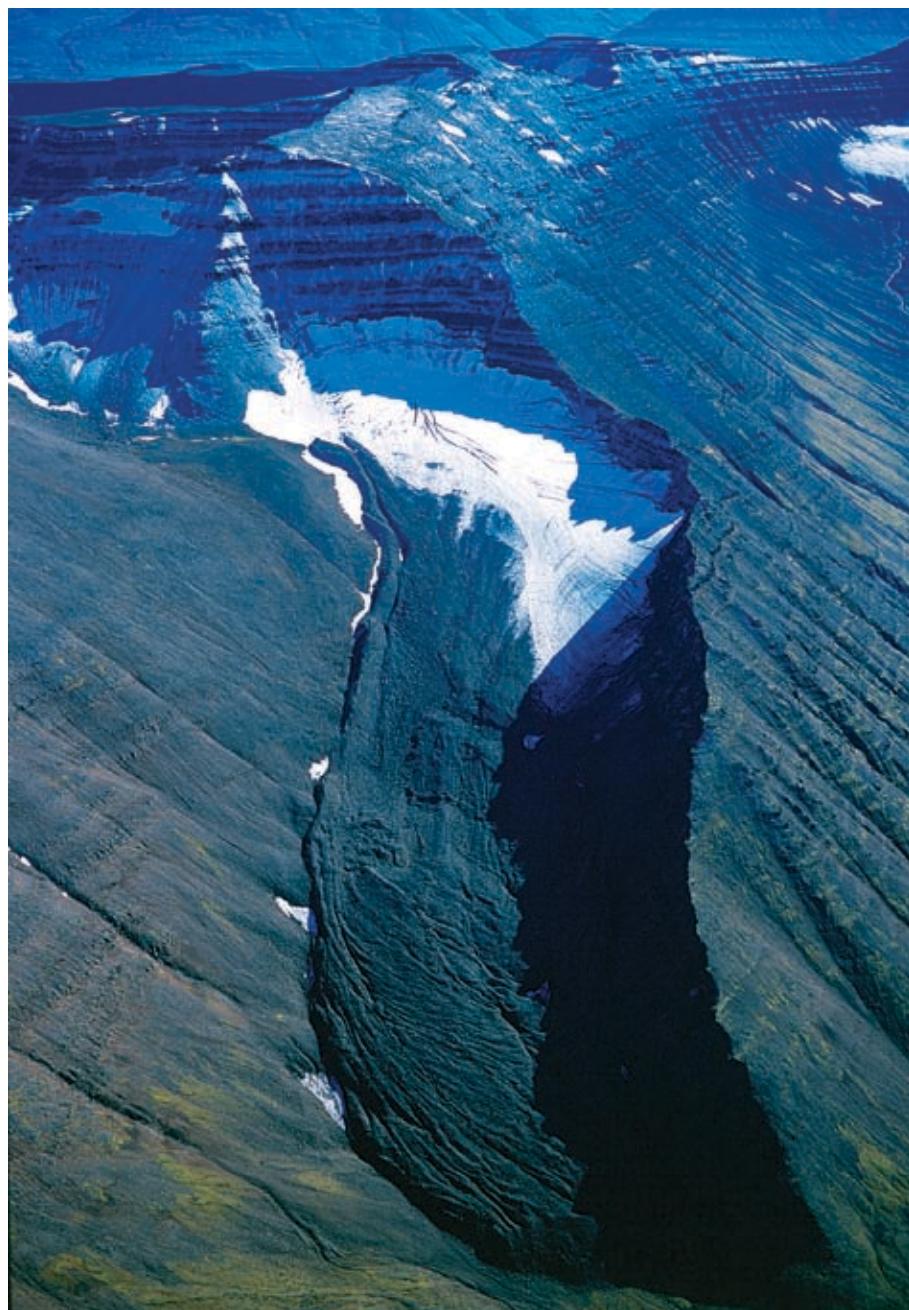


Figure 125. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kvarnárjökull* cirque glacier on 15 September 2003. View looking to the south. Debris covers more than half the glacier. Photograph no. 030915 by O.S., NEA.

<i>Kverkjökull</i>	Vatnajökull Group	64°46'N., 15°31'W.
Abandoned name for an outlet glacier, now called <i>Kverkviðarljörkull</i> , located east of <u>Eyjabakkajökull</u> on the northern margin of VATNAJÖKULL . On map in ÁFÍ 1987 (p. 69) and on map in Guttormsson (1998, p. 69).		
<i>Kverkviðarljörkull</i>	Vatnajökull Group	64°40'N., 15°31'W.
Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of VATNAJÖKULL , east of <u>Eyjabakkajökull</u> (figs. 2A, 127, 188). The name replaced a former name <i>Kverkjökull</i> . Named by Hjörleifur Guttormsson for the Kverkvísl creek (Guttormsson, 1998, p. 14).		
<i>Kváhnúksjökull</i>	Snæfellsjökull	64°48'N., 23°45'W.
Outlet glacier on the southeast side of SNÆFELLSJÖKULL (figs. 6, 102, 128). Shown on special map of outermost part of Snæfellsnes (Valsson, n.d.). Named for the Kváhnúkur volcanic crater.		



Figure 126. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kverkjökull** outlet glacier on 25 July 1973. View looking to the southeast toward the northern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.

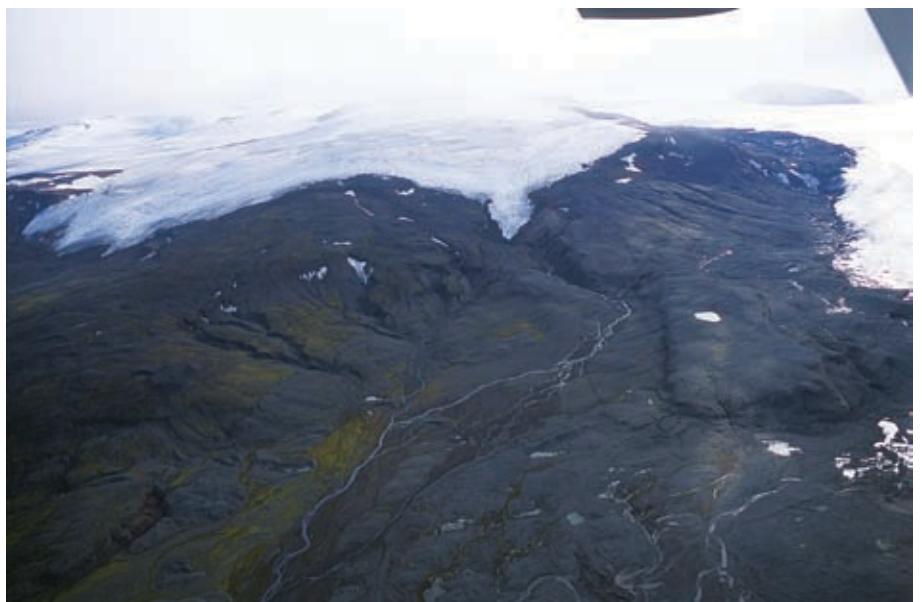


Figure 127. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kverkviðarljörkull* outlet glacier on 28 September 2002. View looking to the south toward the northeastern margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. *Kverkviðarljörkull* is in the middle; the *Kvíslarjökull* outlet glacier is on the left; part of the eastern margin of **Eyjabakkajökull**, a surge-type outlet glacier, is on the right. Photograph no. 26761v by O.S., NEA.



Figure 128. Oblique aerial photograph of the *Kvíahnúksjökull* outlet glacier on 18 October 2001. View looking to the north toward the southern margin of the **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** ice cap. **Hyrningsjökull** is on the extreme right. The Kvíahnúkur volcanic crater is in the right foreground. Photograph no. 25783h by O.S., NEA.

Kvíárjökull

Vatnajökull Group

63°57'N., 16°29'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, southern part of **VATNAJÖKULL** (figs. 24, 264, **129**, 188). Cited by Magnússon [1702–1714 (1955, p. 16)], Thoroddsen (1892, p. 128), and AFÍ 1937 (p. 31). Shown on the following maps: FB87 S.A. (1905), AÍ9 (1976), AB87 (1972), AK9 (1997), JÍB, JÍN9, C762 (6018I/6018IV), AB87/88, the map on the reverse of sérkort Skaftafell (1991), and on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 9). Named for the Kviá river.

Kvíslajökull

Hofsjökull Group

64°51'N., 19°09'W.

Outlet glacier on the western margin of **HOFSJÖKULL** (figs. 44, 86, **130**).

Kvíslarjökull is a misspelling, shown on AK5 (1967, 1968, and 1978). It was first shown on official maps in 1988 [AK5 (1988)] and is shown on C761 (1814I). Named for the many glacier streams that flow to the west and northwest from the western part of **HOFSJÖKULL** as tributaries of Blanda, collectively called Blöndukvíslar. Anecdotal evidence suggests that **Kvíslajökull** may be a surge-type glacier (Björnsson and others, 2003, p. 85).

Kvíslarjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°40'N., 15°28'W.

Outlet glacier on the northeastern margin of **VATNAJÖKULL**, east of

Eyjabakkajökull (figs. 24, **127**, 188). Shown on map in AFÍ 1987 (p. 69). Named for the Bergkvísl innri river by Hjörleifur Guttormsson (1998, p. 14).

Köldukvíslarjökull

Vatnajökull Group

64°33'N., 17°58'W.

Broad, lobate, surge-type outlet glacier on the northwestern margin of

VATNAJÖKULL (figs. 24, **131A, B**, 188). Cited by Bessason (1949, p. 5) and in J1 (p. 13). Shown on the following maps: AB76 (1977), AÍ5 (1967), AK5 (1996), and C761 (2014III). Named for the Kaldakvísl river.

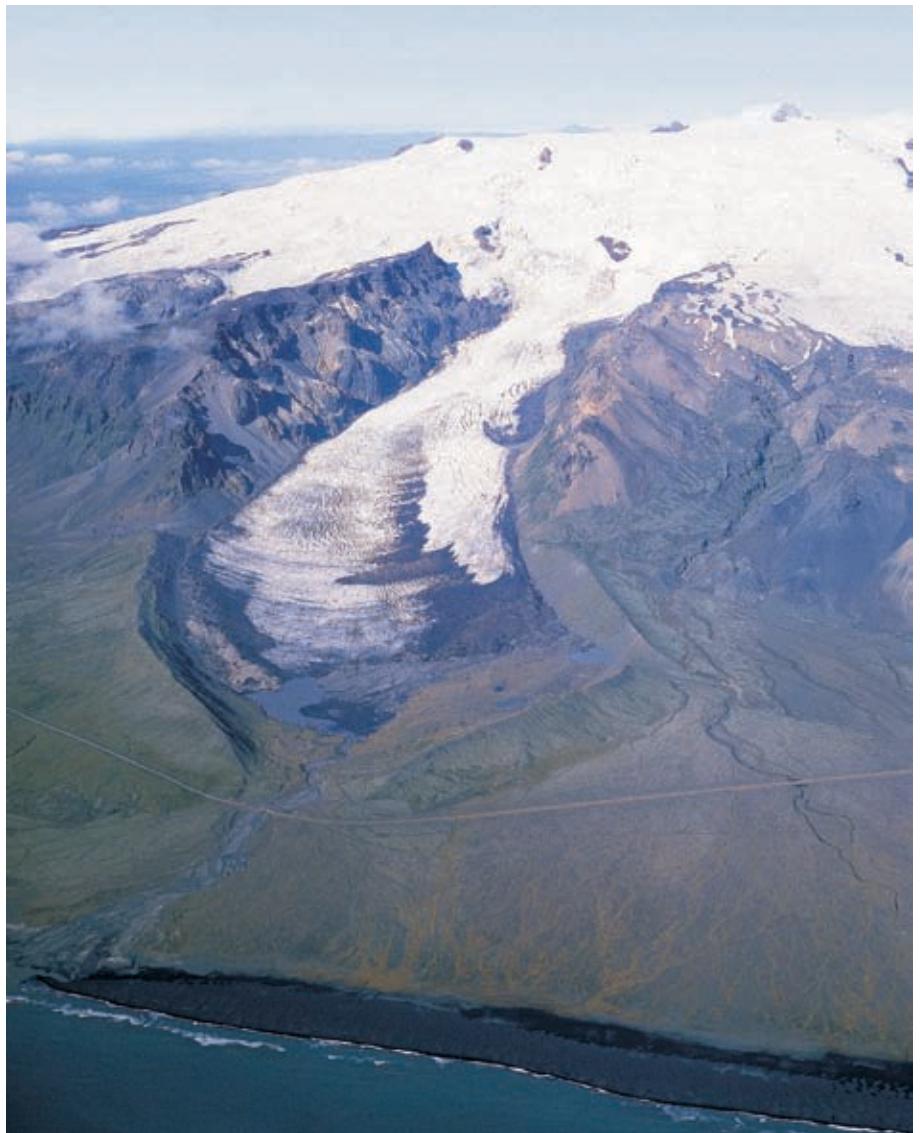


Figure 129. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kvíárjökull** outlet glacier on 10 September 1986. View looking to the northwest at the southeastern margin of the **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** internal ice cap. **Kvíárjökull** is distinguished by its prominent terminal moraine grading into its equally prominent lateral moraines and by the fact that it is the glacier closest to the ocean in Iceland. Photograph no. 860910-1-5 by O.S., NEA.



Figure 130. Oblique aerial photograph of the **Kvíslajökull** outlet glacier on 22 July 1999. View looking to the east at the western margin of the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap. Photograph no. 22661 by O.S., NEA.



Figure 131. A (at left), Enlargement of Landsat 1 MSS false-color composite image of the Koldukvisljokull outlet glacier on 22 September 1973. Landsat image 1426–12070 from the USGS, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198.

B (at right), Oblique aerial photograph of Koldukvisljokull on 23 August 1998. View looking to the northeast toward the western margin of the **VATNAJÖKULL** ice cap. The "BÁRÐARBUNGA" internal ice dome is in the center background. Photograph no. 20940v by O.S., NEA.

Kötlufalljökull

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°35'N., 18°49'W.

Historic alternative name for **Kötlujökull**. Falljökull was a term used for a steep outlet glacier. Cited by Pálsson [1826 (1907–1915, p. 267, 269, 271)]. Named for the Katla volcano.

KÖTLUGJÁRJÖKULL

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°48'N., 19°26'W.
63°31'N., 18°47'W.

Historic, alternative name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3A). Cited on Knopf's 1734 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 144) as Køtligiaa Iökul, as Køtligiaa Iökull on Niels Horrebow's 1752 map (Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 157), on the 1771 edition of NCOI as Katlegiaa Iökull and as Køtlugiaa Iökull on the 1780 edition of NCOI, and by Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 80; see also Endnote No. 225, p. 168)]. Named for the Køtlugjá volcano.

KÖTLUJÖKULL

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°48'N., 19°26'W.
63°31'N., 18°47'W.

Historic, alternative name for **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (fig. 3A). Cited by Ólafsson [1772, §775 (1975, v. 2, p. 96)] and Stefánsson [1839 (1997, p. 255-257)]. Named for the Katla volcano.



Kötlujökull

Mýrdalsjökull Group

63°35'N., 18°49'W.

Outlet glacier on the southeastern margin of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** (figs. 3A, 132, 150). Kötlufalljökull and *Höfðabrekkjökull* are alternative names. **Kötlujökull** clearly has historic and glaciological precedence for the southeasternmost outlet glacier from **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. During the latter half of the 20th century, however, various geologists, local inhabitants, and cartographers have sometimes used *Höfðabrekkjökull* and **Kötlujökull** at other times. Shown on JÍK6, JÍB, AÍ6 (1977 and 1981) and FB69NV (1957), *Höfðabrekkjökull* is shown as an alternative name. It was cited by Thoroddsen (1906, p. 184), Þórarinsson [J9, p. 7 (perspective sketchmap by Steinþór Sigurðsson); he noted (p. 14) that it is also called *Höfðabrekkjökull*], ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 44; shown as both **Kötlujökull** and *Höfðabrekkjökull*), and on the 1985 1:100,000-scale sérkort Landmannalaugar-Þórsmörk as *Höfðabrekkjökull* (**Kötlujökull**). Other citations to **Kötlujökull** are as follows: Jón Eyþórsson (J2, p. 32), Jón Jónsson (J32, 1983, sketch map on p. 62), Bryndís Brandsdóttir and William Menke (J39, sketch map on p. 96), Oddur Sigurðsson (J42, oblique aerial photograph on p. 30; *Höfðabrekkjökull* given as a alternative name in caption; J45, 1998 cited in text and on sketch map on p. 8 and in table on p. 18), Olszewski and Weckwerth (J47, 1999, shown on sketch map on p. 72; however, caption says *Höfðabrekkjökull* with **Kötlujökull** given as an alternative name), Guðrún Larsen (J49, 2000, sketch maps on p. 2, 8, 14), and Helgi Björnsson and others (J49, 2000, sketch maps on p. 32, 38 and in table on p. 39). Shown on location map (Sigurðsson, 1998, p. 8). Named for the Katla volcano.



Figure 132. Oblique aerial photograph of the Kötlujökull outlet glacier on 25 July 1973. View looking to the northwest toward the southeastern margin of the **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** ice cap. Tephra covers the terminus. Photograph by R.S.W., USGS.