Wave Guesthouse offers accommodation in cosy double/twin rooms with made up beds. Shared bathroom, lounge and kitchen. Free wi-fi.

info@waveguesthouse.com


Useful Information

Below are some useful information for visitors to Hrísey Island:

**Tourist Information Center (Hús Hákarla Jörundar)**
Open every day June 1st - August 31st or by prior arrangement.
Information about departure times, prices and bookings for tractor trips and museums.
Phone: +354 695 0077.

For more information about Hrísey: www.hrisey.is

**Brekka Guesthouse & Restaurant**
Tel: +354 466 1751
Email: brekkahris@gmail.com

**Campsite**
Right next door to the geothermal swimming pool.
Information at the swimming pool
Tel: +354 461 2255

**Ferry Sævar**
Tel: +354 695 5444
Email: andeyehf@simnet.is
All year round. See advertisement in the booklet.

**Geothermal Pool & Sports Centre**
Tel: +354 461 2255
Hríseyjarbúðin (Convenience Store)
Tel: +354 466 1750
Email: hriseyjarbudin@simnet.is
Open during summer

**Háskólabúðin**
Tel: +354 861 1305
Email: hriseyjarbudin@simnet.is

**Pearl Gallery - Handicraft Centre**
Tel: +354 467 1166
Email: pearl.gallery.hrisey@gmail.com
Open during summer

**Verðúðin 66 Restaurant & Café**
Tel: +354 467 1166
Email: verudvin66@simnet.is

**Wave Guesthouse**
Accommodation & breakfast
Tel: +354 695 2277
Email: info@waveguesthouse.com

www.waveguesthouse.is | tel.: +354 695 2277
Welcome to Hrísey Island!

www.hrisey.is

What do you want to do?

There is a variety of things to do in Hrísey. Besides the beautiful nature, there are interesting museums to visit, a nice geothermal pool and several marked walking trails.

Guided tractor rides in a hay wagon are available for groups during the summer. Trips to the lighthouse, where the view is optimal and the sunset truly amazing, are also available for groups. Please contact hrisey@hrisey.net for further information.

In the oldest house of Hrísey, the House of Shark Jörundur, you will find an exhibition about the history of the island and the history of shark fishing in Iceland in earlier centuries. The house has been renovated and brought to its original state and now hosts the Tourist Information Office during summer.

A memorial museum of a typical working-class home from the era when the wool and the old times met, is in a house called Hall located in the village.

Find more information about trips, museums and how to book at the Tourist Information Office. Tel. +354 695 0077. Visit www.hrisey.is.

The Family Festival

This festival takes place in the middle of July. Games, music, camping and dancing – all in all adds to create a great family based festival and fun.

The Energy Zone

The eastern part of Hrísey is said to be full of energy and is considered to be the second most powerful area in Iceland after Mt. Snæfellsjökull. The energy is transferred to Hrísey from the Snæfellsjökull Glacier. The energy is used to produce electricity, which is transferred to the island.

The Bull of Þorgeir

The Saga of Þorgeir or Steinþorgeir, The Bull of Þorgeir, one of Iceland’s most vicious ghosts is said to originate from Hrísey. The ghost-bull’s presence was often sensed late at night in the countryside, when his dark, devastating moos would rumble the earth. Those who saw him and tried to describe it have reported him appearing as a dog, a cat or a string of fog, although most see a skeleton-bull dragging his bloody hound skin behind on its tail.

Hrísey - The pearl of Eyjafjörður

Hrísey is truly unique. It is the pearl of Eyjafjörður and Iceland’s second largest island after Heimaey Island. It has a flourishing community, magnificent panoramic views of the fjord and a rich birdlife. It is believed that up to 40 bird species nest on the island where the plant species (Lupinus muticus) is the most prominent.

Hrísey is 7.5 km long and 2.5 km broad at its widest point in the east. The population is about 200. Hrísey merged with the municipality of Akureyri in 2004 and Grotney Island, another island of Eyjafjörður, joined the municipality in 2009.

The herring came and left

The period from 1930 to 1950 was undoubtedly the biggest boom for the island. There was a lot of herring sailing and the deep-sea fishing was very successful. The population multiplied during these years. Young girls eager to work flocked to Hrísey from all over Iceland. The life during these days is still a matter of discussion on many elderly homes far and wide across the country. Stories are told about the wonderful evenings when the midnight sun would play on the peaks of the mountains and young people went hand in hand on the island. The setting sun would dance across the ocean in the dusk and the ground and the heavens were so soft and gossamer thin such a pleasant smell. Young people found love on that land, left island and kept their love in their heart. A tear from the past reflects the atmosphere. A young girl was asked if the lad ever been married. “No”, the reply, “But I’ve been to Hrísey Island.”

The Bull of Þorgeir

The Saga of Þorgeir or Steinþorgeir, The Bull of Þorgeir, one of Iceland’s most vicious ghosts is said to originate from Hrísey. The ghost-bull’s presence was often sensed late at night in the countryside, when his dark, devastating moos would rumble the earth. Those who saw him and tried to describe it have reported him appearing as a dog, a cat or a string of fog, although most see a skeleton-bull dragging his bloody hound skin behind on its tail.

Bird Watching

Around 40 bird species nest in Hrísey, some can only be counted in a few pairs while others are in tens or thousands. The main reason for this unusually large concentration of birds is that all hunting of birds and gathering of eggs is banned on the island and there are no predators such as foxes, minks, erics or rats. Hrísey also has very favourable conditions for birds with low growing willow and bushes and plentiful food. For some time, Hrísey was one of the largest Arctic tern nesting sites in Europe. A bird watching house is located by the “Lambbogá” pond (see map) where one can find a wide variety of ducks and wading birds.

Flora

After sheep grazing was stopped in Hrísey in 1974, the vegetation grew back and today it is common to see woody willow, red-leaved willow, common juniper, birch, birchwoods (Betula nana) as well as many other species on the island in large numbers. The name of floras comes from the plant “hrís” (Betula nana) which covered most of the island during the settlement.

More information on www.hrisey.is

Bird Watching