

Brufjell

Information Sheet



Location: BRUFJELL
Conservation designations:
Grid reference: EU89, UTM-zone 33
Address: Østebø, 4420 Åna-Sira
Parking available: Yes, good parking for both busses and cars
Personnel to be contacted prior to visit: Magma Geopark, Elvegaten 23, 4370 Eigersund, E-mail: post@magmageopark.com, Phone +4791782594

Useful equipment:

- Camera
- Warm clothes
- Good shoes
- Wind and waterproof garment
- Hand lens
- Meter stick
- Paper and pen
- Colour pencils
- Compass
- Geological map

Relevance national curriculum:

8th grade middle school (natural and social science)

High school (Geoscience and geography)

Rock types and geological processes observed: Anorthosite, altered anorthosite, faulting, glacial processes (erratics, fjords, potholes), peneplain
Geological structures: Fault
Earth processes: eg. Landslides, glacial erosion, wave erosion
Geological periods present: Precambrian rocks and quaternary landscape

Site specific hazards and risks:

- Traffic along road
- Challenging climb to the potholes (not recommended for primary school).

Mitigation measures:

- Park in a designated area
- Show respect for the natural heritage
- Respect grassing animals
- Close gates after you have passed them
- Keep on the path
- Be aware of slippery steps on the climb down to the potholes

Did you know:

Topics to cover before visit: Rock classification, basic geology (difference of rocks and minerals, how to distinguish rocks and minerals etc.), large landforms and how they are formed, glacial processes.

Keywords: Anorthosite, potholes, texture, Ice Age, pebble beach



Stop 1: The Åna fjord



Stop 2: Sandvika



Stop 3: Scree



Stop 4: Glacial erratic



Stop 5: Textures in the anorthosite



Stop 6: Glacial landscape



Stop 7: Rock shelter and alteration of the anorthosite



Stop 8: Brufjell potholes

Geological history*:

About 1 billion years ago, a large mountain chain the size of Andes existed in this area because of the collision between a continental and an oceanic plate. Below this mountain chain there was a magma chamber where hot magma through several episodes intruded and crystallized (solidified). The first rocks to crystallize was the anorthosite about 930 million years ago. Through millions of years, the mountain chain eroded away, continents drifted apart and the rocks are today visible at the surface of the earth. In quaternary time, glaciers shaped the landscape we see today, and there are traces left scattered around in the terrain.