

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

Rock types and geological processes observed: Anorthosite, altered anorthosite,

Geological structures: Fault

Earth processes: eg. Landslides, glacial erosion, wave erosion

faulting, glacial processes (erratics, fjords, potholes), peneplain

Geological periods present: Precambrian rocks and quaternary landscape

## Useful equipment:

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

## Site specific hazards and risks:

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

## Relevance national curriculum:

8th grade middle school (natural and social science)

High school (Geoscience and geography)

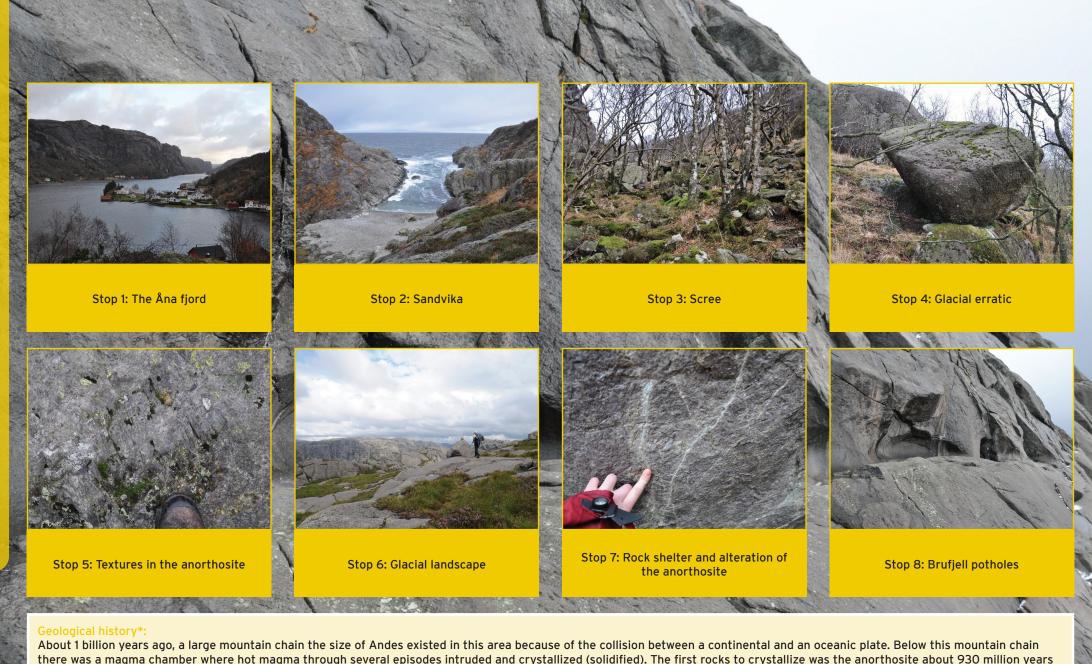
## Mitigation measures:

- 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



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.