



New Holocene palaeointensity data from Icelandic lava flows

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We present rock magnetic and palaeointensity data from Holocene Icelandic lava flows. The study is based on a 2004 field season where more than 400 oriented palaeomagnetic drill cores were collected from 29 different sites. Included are both historical (i.e. last 1100 years) and pre-historical lavas with C-14 ages. Virtually all samples contain single-component NRM's carried by primary titanomagnetites (TM55-TM60). Measurements of susceptibility versus temperature show that the samples are thermally stable up to their Curie temperatures (2-300°C). The Icelandic lava flows therefore appear well-suited for palaeomagnetic studies including both direction and intensity. It is our aim to extend and build a regional palaeomagnetic database for Iceland.