



Data from the Haukskardmyrin palsa mire in Dovrefjell, Southern Norway

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Palsas are permanently frozen peat hummocks. As palsas occur in the discontinuous and sporadic permafrost zone, they are sensitive markers of permafrost changes. In Dovrefjell, southern Norway, the Haukskardmyrin palsa mire is located at 1040 m a.s.l. Using a variety of methods, we have conducted detailed investigations of the palsa mire, aiming towards improved knowledge of palsa development what is controlling palsa growth and disintegration. We have monitored parts of the Haukskardmyrin palsa area since June 2006, measuring the surface evolution and snow depth repeatedly, compared photographs of the same spots, and produced a detailed map of the palsa topography. We have also measured the temperature of the palsa for a depth profile with temperature loggers at the surface, 10 cm depth, 30 cm depth and 70 cm depth as well as air temperature since September 2006. These temperature data series will be presented at the conference. Furthermore, we have investigated the evolution of the palsa mire over the last decades using aerial photographs. Combining the palsa temperature data with recorded temperature from a nearby weather station we intend to relate the palsa temperature to air temperature and evaluate the impact of temperature variations for palsa development.