



Orthorectified aerial photograph showing Torfajökull on 2nd of October, 1958, processed by Joaquín M. C. Belart and Eyjólfur Magnússon. Almost no snow is remaining from the previous winter. A red dashed line indicates the extent of the ice cap in 2011, based on a lidar survey (Jóhannesson *et al.*, 2013). At the upper right corner, the elevation change in 1958–2011 is shown, indicating general lowering of the ice cap, reaching ~100 m in its northern part. – *Upprétt loftmynd af Torfajökli tekin 2. október, 1958. Því næst allur snjór frá vetrinum á undan er horfinn. Rauð brotalína sýnir legu jökuljaðarsins sumarið 2011* (Tómas Jóhannesson og fl. 2013). *Litmynd í hægri horni ofanverðu sýnir hæðarbreytingu jökulyfirborðs frá 1958 til 2011. Allur jökullinn hefur lækkað, mest á honum norðanverðum, um 100 m.* Reference: Jóhannesson, T., Björnsson, H., E. Magnússon, S. Gudmundsson, F. Pálsson, O. Sigurdsson, T. Thorsteinsson and E. Berthier 2013. Ice-volume changes, bias estimation of mass-balance measurements and changes in subglacial lakes derived by lidar mapping of the surface of Icelandic glaciers. *Ann. Glaciol.* 54(63), 63–74, doi:10.3189/2013AoG63A422.