



July • juli



Recruit to Win Two Tickets to Norway with Norwegian Experience 2015

As you know, new member recruitment is one of the most important things everyone can do to support Sons of Norway and help the organization grow within our communities. It can be as simple as identifying friends, family, neighbors or colleagues who share an interest in Norwegian heritage, volunteerism, or financial protection. Then, when you do, invite them to participate in an upcoming event or attend a lodge meeting. A simple invitation is often the best and most effective way to recruit a new member.

Now, because Sons of Norway wants to encourage a strong recruitment effort, some exciting changes have been made to the Norwegian Experience Recruitment Contest. The 2015 program, which was created by Sons of Norway and our official travel partner, Borton Overseas, will recognize the efforts of members throughout the organization, rather than just one recruiter.

This year Sons of Norway will award two plane tickets to Norway to the top recruiter in **each district**—that means you, or someone in your lodge may be winning a free trip to Norway! All you have to do is focus on recruiting new, adult dues-paying members* into your lodge—something you are probably doing anyhow. All qualifying members recruited between Jan 1 and Dec 31, 2015 count towards the contest, so good luck!

If you have any questions about the program, be sure to contact headquarters at 612-821-4623.

Remember, this is a great contest because it's guaranteed that one of the winners is going to be from our district. What's more, the contest is sponsored by one of our organization's biggest supporters, and our official travel partner, Borton Overseas. They have a long history of helping make Sons of Norway members' dreams come true by planning amazing adventures to Norway. And don't forget—even if you don't win, Borton gives all members a 5% discount on travel booked through their offices. To learn more about this discount, call them at (612) 822-4640.

Good luck in your recruiting efforts! I can't wait to see who wins in our district!

**Members of HQ staff, FBCs and members of the International Board of Directors are not eligible for this contest.*

July • juli

- St. Olav's Day
- Doughnut Franchise Coming to Norway
- The Myth of the Lost Bridal Procession

August • august

- 2015 Recruitment Challenge
- Stave Church Returns to Norway
- New Study Sheds Light on Viking Era
- Fjords Catch Loads of Carbon

Matlyst Monthly

- Norwegian Cake Doughnuts (*hjortebakkels*)
- Norwegian Salmon Burgers with Tartar Sauce



July • juli

St. Olav's Day

July 29th marks *Olsok*, or St. Olaf's Day in Norway and coincides with *Olsokdagen*, the official Flag Day in Norway, but its roots run much deeper. Originally celebrated to honor the King, and later Saint, Olaf, the day has more than 900 years of history behind it. Lavish feasts and pilgrimages have celebrated his name, but who was Olaf II of Norway and why are we celebrating him today?

Much of what we know about King Olaf comes from the sagas, first from an Icelandic writer who penned the *Glælognskviða*, written in the late twelfth century, about a century after the king's death. Early Christian monks also contributed greatly to his story, compiling tales in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Although it's difficult to separate the man from the legend, much of what we celebrate comes from the *Heimskringla*. Written almost two centuries after Olaf's death, these sagas recount the tales of many of Norway's early Kings.

It's said that King Olaf was born sometime around 995 near what is now Ringerike. He was the great-great-grandson of Harald Fairhair, the first king of Norway. Olaf himself would take the throne in 1015 at about the age of 20. Within a few short years, Olaf was able to consolidate his power by eliminating rivals to the throne. At the time, Norway was made up of several petty kings who supported a central ruler. The wealthy men in Norway grew discontent with King Olaf's strong-handed ruling and supported Canute the Great's invasion of Norway in 1026. After a series of battles, King Olaf would eventually die in the Battle of Stiklestad in 1030.

During his short reign, King Olaf made several significant contributions to Norway, most notably the spread of Christianity. Many of his policies were instrumental in spreading the religion in the predominantly pagan Norwegian interior. His impact was so large that a year after his death, a Bishop named Grimkell formed a cult to celebrate the king. Under the occupation of the Danish forces, this served as a unifier for the Norwegians. The early celebration of King Olaf, coupled with his support for Christianity, led the King to be made a Saint and named the Patron Saint of Norway soon after.

Today, St. Olaf continues to be a major influence in Norwegian culture. Olav has been a popular name amongst Norwegian males for centuries. The St. Olav medal is the highest decoration the Norwegian crown awards. Even King Harald V proudly celebrates his own lineage through one of St. Olaf's many children. This year Olsok will be celebrated with festivals and feasts across Norway, to mark the official day of *Rex Perpetuus Norvegiae*, Norway's eternal king.



July • juli



Doughnut Franchise Coming to Norway

Norwegians are known for their fondness of coffee and with some of the world's highest consumption rates per capita, it is no surprise that Norway's coffee industry is thriving. Hoping to capitalize on this coffee-centric culture is U.S. doughnut franchise, Dunkin' Donuts.

Although the company has more than 11,000 locations worldwide and is in more than 36 countries, it wasn't until recently that the chain opened shops in Denmark and Sweden. Now the chain is looking to break into the Norwegian market by opening its first locations in 2016, with the goal of up to 30 locations in the next five to seven years.

"Norway has a major coffee culture and a consumption pattern that will be important for us. Our impression is that Norwegians like to spend time in a café, and that the social side of it is more important than in other countries," said Jeremy Vitaro, vice president in the international division of Dunkin' Brands, in an interview with Oslo newspaper *Dagens Næringsliv (DN)*.

American-style doughnuts are fairly uncommon in Norway. The closest Norwegian equivalent, *smultringer*, are typically prepared without glaze or filling and consist of a cardamom flavored dough which is fried in lard. Norwegian cake doughnuts called *hjortebakkels* are also fried and feature cardamom.

Dunkin' Donuts' entrance into the Norwegian market will not be the first made by a stateside franchise. McDonald's and Burger King have an established history with Norway dating back to the 1980s, while coffee giant Starbucks, didn't appear in Norway until 2012. Fellow doughnut brand, Krispy Kreme International has yet to enter the Norwegian market but is currently looking for franchisees in several of the Nordic countries.

Norwegian Cake Doughnuts (*hjortebakkels*) *adapted from food.com, yields 30 doughnuts*

- 8 eggs
- 2 c sugar
- 8 c flour
- ½ c butter, melted
- ½ c whipping cream
- ⅛ tsp baking powder
- 1 tsp baking soda
- juice & zest of one lemon
- 2 tbsp cognac
- sugar, to taste
- cardamom, to taste
- oil for frying

Break eggs into a large bowl and beat until lemon colored. Add sugar, flour, butter, whipping cream, baking powder, baking soda, lemon juice and zest and cognac. Knead until dough is stiff. Let stand in refrigerator overnight. Roll into ropes the size of your finger. Divide into 3 inch lengths and form rings by overlapping ends. Heat oil to 350 degrees and deep-fry doughnuts, turning until puffed and brown. Drain on paper towels and sprinkle with sugar and cardamom. Store in airtight container.



July • juli

a little in English...

The Myth of the Lost Bridal Procession

The theory of the lost original Bridal Procession in Hardanger has been refuted – but has the painting therefore lost its mystique? "Everyone" knows Tidemand and Gude's Bridal Procession in Hardanger. It is one of [Norway's] most famous national romantic paintings. However, does the National Museum have the original on display?

Adolph Tidemand and Hans Gude made multiple copies - or "repetitions" as they are called when the image is painted anew by the original artists. Speculation has been that the picture in the National Gallery was painted based on an unknown, mysterious original that has been lost to posterity. Rumors of a copy have been exaggerated, according to Associate Professor Tore Kirkholt of NTNU. He has researched the story behind the picture, and in an article in the journal *Kunst og kultur* (Art and Culture) he concludes that the National Gallery's image is, after all, the original.

Unclear on the original version

But if the picture were to serve as a historical document, they had to be sure that it was actually the original copy that the National Gallery was buying. After all, another version had also been painted in 1848 and sold to the lawyer Bernhard Dunker. Minutes from the Christiania Art Society, however, confirm that the National Gallery picture was completed in early May 1848 - while Dunker's picture was painted later, in Christiania where Hans Gude first arrived in June.

New doubts in 1980

"It was generally accepted that the National Gallery version of Bridal Procession was the first, until the issue of Bridal Procession's different versions came up again in 1980," writes Tore Kirkholt in the article. Frode Haverkamp, now curator at the National Museum, established that there were at least seven versions of the Bridal Procession, and not four as previously claimed. And one of these unknown versions was among the very first, commissioned by Christiania Art Society. Haverkamp thought that the Art Society's commission was kept secret in order to substantiate the National Gallery's Bridal Procession as the original version. In reality, both the National Gallery's and Dunker's paintings are repetitions of an original that is now lost, concluded Haverkamp.

Postmodern status for copies

"The Bridal Procession's status seems to have paradoxically increased since the work was declared to be a repetition of a lost original," says Kirkholt. Copied works were traditionally regarded as inferior to the original, but with Postmodernism in the late 1900s they were no longer devalued. The argument was that art in itself is linked to imitation—a representation of "signs" that can be easily reproduced. The original relies on the reproduction to be created initially, postmodernists believed. With this mindset, a reproduced Bridal Procession would be as good as the original.

No lost original

But ultimately there is no "lost original" – it hangs where it has always been, in the National Gallery, says Kirkholt. Several texts from 1848 and 1849 confirm that the image that the National Gallery bought, is actually the original painting. And notes from Gude on the 1848 version which was sold to Dunker, refers only to one image—namely the original on which it was modeled—and that apparently is the National Gallery picture from May 1848. "Some might see this as a loss; the mystery of the vanishing primeval bride, miraculously reappearing—we have to let that go," concludes Kirkholt. "We can only hope that the image, which has adapted well to repetition, can tolerate being seen as an original again."

Adapted from: <http://forskning.no/kunsthistorie/2015/04/myten-om-den-tapte-brudeferd>

litt på norsk...

Myten om den tapte Brudeferd

Teorien om et forsvunnet originalverk av «Brudeferd i Hardanger» blir tilbakevist – men har maleriet dermed mistet sin mystikk? «Alle» kjenner Tidemand og Gudes «Brudeferd i Hardanger». Det er et av våre mest kjente nasjonalromantiske malerier. Men er Nasjonalmuseets bilde selve originalverket?

Adolph Tidemand og Hans Gude laget flere kopier – eller «gjentakelser», som det kalles når bildet males på ny av originalkunstnerne. Spekulasjonene har gått om at bildet i Nasjonalgalleriet ble malt etter en ukjent, mystisk original som er tapt for ettertiden. Ryktene om en kopi er overdrevne, mener førsteamanuensis Tore Kirkholt ved NTNU. Han har undersøkt historien bak bildet, og i en artikkel i tidsskriftet *Kunst og kultur* konkluderer han med at Nasjonalgalleriets bilde tross alt er originalen.

Uklart om originalversjonen

Men hvis bildet skulle fungere som et historisk dokument, måtte det være sikkert at det faktisk var

selve originaleksemplaret som Nasjonalgalleriet skulle kjøpe. Tross alt var en annen versjon også blitt malt i 1848 og solgt til advokat Bernhard Dunker. Protokoller fra Christiania Kunstforening bekrefter imidlertid at Nasjonalgalleriets bilde sto ferdig i begynnelsen av mai 1848 – mens Dunker's bilde ble malt senere, i Christiania hvor Hans Gude ankom først i juni.

Ny tvil i 1980

«Det var allment akseptert at Nasjonalgalleriets versjon av Brudeferden var den aller første, helt til spørsmålet om Brudeferdens ulike versjoner kom opp igjen i 1980», skriver Tore Kirkholt i artikkelen. Da påviste Frode Haverkamp, nå kurator ved Nasjonalmuseet, at det til sammen var malt minst sju versjoner av Brudeferden, og ikke fire som tidligere hevdet. Og én av disse ukjente versjonene var blant de aller første, bestilt av Christiania Kunstforening. Haverkamp mente Kunstforeningens bestilling ble holdt hemmelig for å underbygge Nasjonalgalleriets Brudeferd som originalversjonen. I virkeligheten var både Nasjonalgalleriets og Dunker's bilder gjentakelser av en original som nå er tapt, konkluderte Haverkamp.

Postmoderne status for kopier

«Brudeferdens status ser paradoksalt nok ut til å ha blitt høyere etter at verket ble erklært å være en gjentakelse av en tapt original», påpeker Kirkholt. Kopierte verk ble tradisjonelt ansett som mindreverdige i forhold til originalen, men med postmodernismen senere utpå 1900-tallet ble de ikke lenger nedvurdert. Argumentet var at kunst i seg selv er knyttet til imitasjon – en fremstilling av «tegn» som enkelt kan reproduseres. Originalen er avhengig av reproduksjonen for å bli skapt i første omgang, mente postmodernistene. Med denne tankegangen ville en reproduert Brudeferd være vel så god som originalen.

Ingen tapt original

Men til syvende og sist finnes det ingen «tapt original» – den henger der den alltid har gjort, i Nasjonalgalleriet, mener Kirkholt. Flere tekster fra 1848 og 1849 bekrefter at bildet som Nasjonalgalleriet kjøpte, faktisk er originalmaleriet. Og notater fra Gude om 1848-versjonen som ble solgt til Dunker, refererer bare til ett bilde, nemlig originalen som det ble malt etter – og som etter alt å dømme er Nasjonalgalleriets bilde fra mai 1848. «Noen vil kanskje se dette som et tap; mysteriet med en forsvunnet ur-brud, som på mirakuløst vis en gang kan dukke opp igjen, må vi gi slipp på», konkluderer Kirkholt. «Så får vi bare håpe at bildet, som har funnet seg godt til rette som repetisjon, tåler å bli sett som en original igjen.»



SONS OF NORWAY

Newsletter Service

July, August 2015



August • *august*

2015 Recruitment Challenge



This summer, you can help lead your lodge to victory in the 2015 Recruitment Challenge! Throughout the year, Sons of Norway Headquarters is looking for lodges with the best recruitment and retention efforts. At the end of the year, we're rewarding the top scoring small and large lodges in each district with a \$250 prize. Also, the top overall lodges will be featured in a 2016 issue of *Viking*. To help give you a great start heading into the summer let's look at a few ways you can help bring new members into your lodge.

An easy first step in recruiting is to start with family. Since they likely shares the same connection to Norway as you, it's a good idea to invite them to a summer event, like a lodge picnic or special program. You could also bring issues of *Viking* magazine to family gatherings, especially since the magazine is the most popular benefit of membership.

Don't limit yourself to family members, though. Remember, one of the best things about Sons of Norway is that there really is something for everyone. This means you meet someone interested in knitting, folk dancing or another craft, they'll find great opportunities to explore those passions in your lodge.

Another great idea is to keep a membership application handy. It's hard to predict when you'll cross paths with someone with a keen interest in Norwegian heritage and culture, but when you do, you'll be glad you kept an application nearby. Better yet, include information about your lodge meetings in your applications. It'll be a great reminder later on!

Don't forget: for a lot of us, it's easy to talk about all the reasons we love Sons of Norway: the comradery, learning about Norwegian culture or Sons of Norway's outstanding financial products. In fact, we get so caught up in why love the organization, we forget to invite other people to join. When you're talking about Sons of Norway with a friend or family member, don't forget to ask them to a lodge meeting, or better yet: to join!

With these tips in hand, you'll be helping put your lodge in a great position to win the 2015 Recruitment Challenge and take home the prize!

For more information on the 2015 Recruitment Challenge, contact Joe Eggers, Membership Coordinator, at membership@sofn.com or (800) 945-8851.



August • august



Photo credit: [Pavillon Dragestil - Little Norway, Wisconsin](#) by [Micha L. Rieser](#), license (CC-BY-SA-4.0 international)

Stave Church Returns to Norway

There are those who leave their home country for a new life, get comfortable in their new surroundings and eventually put down roots. On occasion they decide to move back home in their retirement. This is sometimes the case with people, but not usually with buildings—until now.

In 1892, a *stavkirke* (stave church) was constructed in Orkanger, west of Trondheim, then dismantled and shipped in pieces to the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. The medieval-style church was on display for six months, after which it moved to the Wrigley family property along Lake Geneva, WI. It wasn't until 1935 that the church had another bout of wanderlust and packed up again. Isak

Dahle purchased the church and had it moved to his land near Blue Mounds, Wisconsin.

The structure is known as Thams pavilion, named for its builder, Norwegian industrialist Christian Thams, and it became part of an open-air museum called Little Norway, where tourists came to experience Norwegian architecture, culture and folk art for 80 years. In 2012, the museum closed its doors due to flagging attendance and since then, the owner, Scott Winner has been selling off and donating Little Norway's 7,000 artifacts, including all of the structures. Word about the museum's closure reached Norway, and Winner was approached by a group of Norwegians interested in the church's "repatriation."

A group of four representatives from the Orkdal area came to Blue Mounds in April 2015 to assess the condition of the church. The team consisted of a project manager, a cultural representative, a construction expert and a media manager. The hope was that the 122 year-old structure would be sound enough to withstand shipping and re-assembly to become a historical attraction in the town where it was designed and built. Two of the representatives from Norway are descendants of Peder O. Kvaale, who carved the detailed relief patterns and dragon-head designs that are typical stave church adornments. After the inspection, the Norwegians could hardly contain themselves. They liked what they saw. They will report their findings to the Orkdal City Council and if all goes well, the church will be dismantled over the summer and shipped "back home."

If the building does indeed move, it will be the fourth time it has been deconstructed and fifth time being assembled. But it was made to do so. The inspection team was able to find painted numbers from the 1935 move that will help with re-assembly. Winner said he is sad that the church may be leaving, but finds it romantic that it would return to its place of origin.



August • *august*

New Study Sheds Light on Viking Era

The first known accounts of Viking raiding took place in the late eighth century in 793 at an English monastery in Lindisfarne. Yet, recently discovered evidence found in Denmark by archeologists from the University of Aarhus and the University of York definitively supports earlier activity among Viking seafarers prior to the Viking age for the purpose of trade, not plunder.

Uncovered in an archaeological dig in Ribe—the oldest known town and commercial marketplace in Denmark—were antlers belonging to Norwegian reindeer dating to before 725 AD. An abundant and easily accessible waste product in Norway used to make combs, needles and small hand tools, deer antlers would have been a valuable commodity to a budding commercial center like Ribe, where the raw material would have been scarce. Archeologists believe early Norwegian Vikings likely capitalized on and prospered from this opportunity.

Researchers believe that this new evidence provides important context to the development of Viking seafaring culture and helps shed light on how the first Norwegian sailors might have gained the skills, knowledge and wherewithal to embark on extended sea voyages. “We can now show that the famous Scandinavian sea voyages, which eventually lead to the discovery of Iceland and Greenland, have a history of commercial travel, not just raids. Previously we were inclined to say that yes, once you can sail across open water, you can also sail to commercial towns—now we can turn the equation around and say that trading towns may have been an important part of the drive behind developing new technologies,” says Professor Søren Sindbæk. “We can see for the first time why they started to invest in ships and develop the technology. It’s interesting that when we have two such significant developments and changes—urbanization and raids across open water—we can then say that they were in fact connected,” said Sindbæk.



Norwegian Salmon Burgers with Tartar Sauce

Adapted from salmonfromnorway.com

- 2 lb Norwegian salmon fillet, skinned and deboned
- 3/4 c mayonnaise
- 1 egg
- 1/2 bunch of chives
- 1/4 bunch parsley
- 3 tbsp lemon juice
- 1 tsp Old Bay® Seasoning
- 1 c breadcrumbs
- 1/4 c flour
- 1 large tomato
- red onion
- 4 burger buns
- 1 tbsp vegetable oil
- 1/2 c tartar sauce
- lettuce leaves
- salt
- pepper

Add salmon to a food processor and process until paste consistency. Add mayonnaise, egg, chives, lemon juice, parsley, Old Bay® Seasoning, salt and pepper. Pulse until well combined. Transfer from mixer to a large bowl and fold in breadcrumbs. Divide into 4 patties, roughly 3/4" thick. Coat lightly with flour and set aside. Prepare sliced tomatoes and onions and toast buns. Preheat oiled saute pan or grill pan and add burgers, cooking for 2-3 minutes until each side is golden brown. Serve with toasted bun and lettuce, onion, tomato and tartar sauce.



August • august

a little in English...

Fjords Catch Loads of Carbon

Fjords comprise only a thousandth of the world's ocean surfaces. But they take on about a tenth of the organic carbon that gets embedded in the Earth's marine sediments. "This is really meaningful if the fjords are really responsible for 11 percent of the carbon that gets buried in the sea," writes Rien Smittenberg in an e-mail to ScienceNordic's Norwegian partner forskning.no. Smittenberg is a climatologist, biogeographer and geochemist at Stockholm University.

Carbon does not immediately return to the air as carbon dioxide when it is stored deep below the waves. This helps curb the greenhouse effect and the resultant global warming. Carbon burial in the sediments of fjords is an example of natural carbon deposition. The largest natural carbon sinks of the planet are in the seas, bogs and forests.

Steep slopes and a deep bottom

How do fjords capture so much carbon? The answer would be easy to see in vertical crosscut of a fjord – very deep with steep slopes. The walls of a fjord – gouged out of rock by glaciers during the Ice Age – continue to be eroded by weather, water and winds. Organic materials, compounds containing carbon, end up in the fjord.

The steep slopes of the fjord cause any material sliding down the slopes to get fairly quickly deposited in marine sediments. "It's been known for a long time that these places collect organic matter. In that sense the study is hardly novel," comments Smittenberg. "What's new, however, are the quantities of carbon actually being buried in the fjords, as compared to such deposits along average coasts," he explains. The scientists behind the study have made use of a new model for the speed of sedimentation in such areas. This showed that the fjords take in from double to quadruple the amounts of carbon as shallow coastal waters.

Carbon dioxide on the loose

If organic material is not buried quickly on the bottom of a fjord it can make its way back into the atmosphere. This occurs in connection with chemical reactions in the water which convert organic matter into minerals.

One by-product of such remineralization is carbon

dioxide, which escapes. This occurs, for instance, in shallow river delta areas where lots of organic material accumulates.

Carbon bank between ice ages

The scientists behind the study launch the idea that fjords act as carbon banks in interglacial periods.

Other studies from Alaska and Greenland show that when glaciers melt after an ice age, organic substances from the ice and the deposits below them get buried in the coastal fjords. When the next ice age comes, glaciers bulldoze such sediments on the bottom of the fjords into the open sea. There, remineralizations occur in chemical reactions which release the carbon dioxide once again.

Such intermediate storage of carbon can help limit the release of carbon dioxide. This effect should be studied more closely, conclude the scientists behind the study and Smittenberg agrees. "This can partly change views of the mechanism behind the long-term carbon cycles across timespans of thousands of years," he writes.

<http://sciencenordic.com/fjords-catch-loads-carbon>

Translated by Glenn Ostling

litt på norsk...

Fjorder fanger mye karbon

Verdens fjorder utgjør bare en tusendel av verdens havflater, men tar til seg rundt en tidel av alt organisk karbon som begraves på havbunnen. – Hvis fjordene faktisk er ansvarlig for elleve prosent av alt karbon som begraves i havet, så er dette virkelig betydningsfullt, skriver Rien Smittenberg i en e-post til forskning.no. Han er klimatolog, biogeograf og geokjemiker ved Stockholms universitet.

Når karbon lagres, kommer det ikke ut i lufta i form av karbondioksid. Dermed blir drivhuseffekten mindre, og klimaet ikke så varmt. Karbonlagringen i fjordene er et eksempel på naturlig karbonlagring. Naturlig karbonlagring skjer for eksempel ved at planter tar opp karbondioksid i fotosyntesen. De største naturlige karbonlagrene på jorda finnes i hav, myr og skog.

Bratte vegger og dyp bunn

Hvorfor virker fjordene som karbonfangere på denne måten? Svaret finnes blant annet i tverrsnittet av en

fjord. Fjorder er bratte og dype. Fjordveggene slites ned av vær og vann og vind. Organisk materiale med karbon havner i fjorden.

De bratte fjordsidene og den dype bunnen sikrer at materialet føres raskt ned langs sidene og blir begravet i bunnen. – At disse stedene samler opp mer organisk stoff har vært kjent lenge. Slik sett er ikke denne studien noe nytt, kommenterer Smittenberg. – Det som er nytt er mengden av karbon som faktisk begraves i fjordene, sammenlignet med langs kysten, fortsetter han. Forskerne har nemlig brukt en ny modell for hvor raskt avleiringene begraves i slike områder, ifølge studien. Dermed har de funnet ut at fjordene tar opp mellom to og fire ganger så mye karbon som de grunne havområdene utenfor kysten gjør.

Karbondioksid på frifot

Det er viktig at det organiske materialet raskt blir begravet i fjordbunnen, for ellers kan karbonet slippe løs igjen. Det skjer gjennom kjemiske reaksjoner i vannet, der det organiske materialet blir omformet til mineraler.

Denne remineraliseringen lager blant annet karbondioksid, som kan havne på frifot. Det skjer for eksempel i grunne elvedeltaer, der det også er mye organisk materiale.

Karbonlager mellom istider

I studien lanserer forskerne også idéen om at fjordene virker som et slags karbonlager mellom istidene. Andre studier fra Alaska og Grønland viser at når isbreene smelter etter en istid, blir organiske stoffer fra isen og løsmassene under begravet i fjorden utenfor.

Når en ny istid kommer, vil iskanten skyve avleiringene fra fjordbunnen ut i åpent hav. Der vil de remineralisere i kjemiske reaksjoner og slippe ut karbondioksid igjen.

En slik mellomlagring av karbon kan virke som en demper på utslipp av karbondioksid. Denne virkningen bør undersøkes nærmere, mener forskerne i studien. Det samme mener Smittenberg. – Dette kan delvis endre synet på mekanismene bak de langsiktige karbonsyklusene over tidsskalaer på tusener av år, skriver han.

<http://forskning.no/havforskning-miljo-klima/2015/05/fjorder-sluker-mye-karbon>