

TRAIL GUIDE: Nasafjäll

HEIGHT: the peak is located at 1,211 m.a.s.l. WGS84 66°28'56.1"N 15°22'12.5"E SWEREF99 TM 7373713, 516481

A trip to the mountain Nasafjäll also gives you a historical experience. In 1635 a silver and lead mine was opened on the bare mountain. With that, colonisation of Northern Sweden took off. The very peak of Nasafjäll is located on the Norwegian side, 300 m in. The mining area, in use until the beginning of the 20th century, is on the Swedish side.



Hiking in from the Norwegian side.

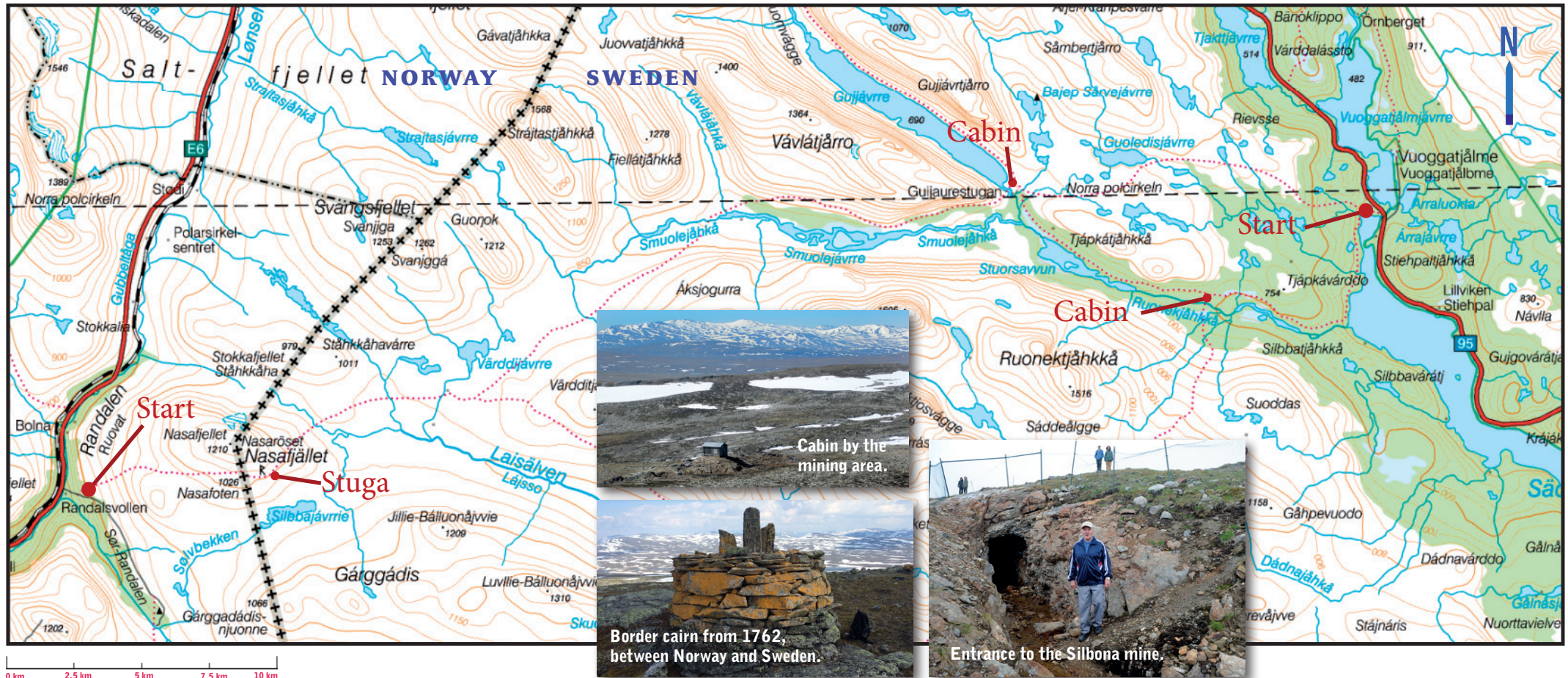
Directions: 104 km west of Arjeplog along the Silver Road, E95. Parking is available immediately after the Vuoggatjålme exit. A sign indicates where the path begins. There is also an alternative trail to Guijare, which is slightly shorter. By bus to the beginning of the trail it takes 1 h 45 min from Arjeplog. If you want to hike in from the Norwegian side you continue across the border. When you reach the E6 turn left/south and drive for 35 km. After Bolna pay close attention and look for a small forest road on the left hand side, turning steeply down towards a

small bridge. After 400 m there is a sign with information about the trail to Nasafjäll. There is space to park the car by the gravel road. Walking to the peak there is only a visible path halfway.

Distance to the mining area from the parking area in Norway: 7.2 km.

Distance from the Swedish side: 65 km, alt. 62 km.

Difficulty: Easy and moderate. On the Norwegian side the first 1.5 km ascend slightly. Afterwards hiking is easy, but the terrain somewhat rocky. Hiking from the Swedish side takes 2-3 days and is a magnificent nature experience.



Path: From the Swedish side the trail is marked all the way to Nasafjäll. Along the way from Gujjávrrre to the location where Vávljáhkå meets Smuolejáhkå the ground is partially eroded. The last stretch of 15 km runs along a snowmobile trail in places. From the Norwegian side you follow a trail marked with red-coloured boulders.



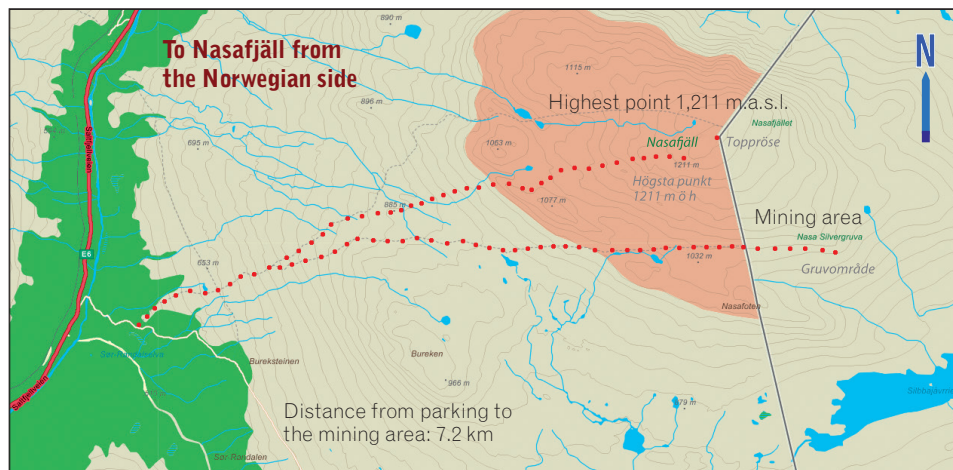
Smuolevágge valley with Fierrås, 1,605 m.a.s.l.

Equipment: Bring a map, compass and/or GPS-device. The weather can be changeable and fog can often make navigation difficult. The mobile network works well on the Norwegian side, but is patchy around the mining area on the Swedish side. Boots or rubber boots recommended. The snow often stays until mid-July. Some stretches can be full of water.

Shelter/cabin: At the Nasa mining area there is an open cabin with two large wooden bunks, a table and an emergency telephone. The cabin is not insulated and has no fireplace.

If you walk from the Silver Road there is an open cabin 5 km after the Rounekjokk waterfall.

In the Guijaure cabin you can cook and there is a wood stove in a room open for day visits. Emergency phone. You can book a space in two locked 2-bed rooms through www.vuoggtjalme.se, tel. +46 (0)961-10715.



Ancient monuments: The mining area is classified as an area of archaeological and historical interest with many remains of settlements, mining sites, and piles of rock and concentrate. Without special permission from the authorities you are not allowed to dig, cover, alter, damage or remove anything from the site.

Water: There is drinkable water all around, but not by the mining area itself. There are posted warning signs by the mining area as the water still contains high levels of metal: lead and arsenic for example.

Animals: With a bit of luck you can see elk in the mountain forest area. In rarer cases wolverine, lynx and bear. In the bare mountain region you can sometimes see reindeer.

Birds: Golden plover, ptarmigan, long-tailed skua and dotterel are the most common. In wetlands and around the small lakes there are many species, such as wood sandpiper and Arctic tern. If you are very lucky you might spot a great snipe. Among the birds of prey white-tailed eagle, golden eagle, merlin and gyrfalcon can be noted.

Flowers: In spite of the harsh mountain environment there are many flowers, such as white cottongrass, Lapland lousewort, moss bell heather, glacier buttercup, purple mountain heather, snow buttercup.

Accommodation: Contact Arjeplog Tourist Office, +46 (0)961-14520. Nearby you have: *Sandvikens Fjällgård*, tel. +46 (0)70-5590164 reception@sandvikens.se. Cottages and camping. Small shop, coffee served. *Vuoggtjälme holiday village* has a restaurant and offers a helicopter service. Tel. +46 (0)961-107 15 helamb@vuoggtjolme.se *Camp Polcirkeln*, tel. +46 (0)70-6784494 with caravan parking, convenience store, petrol/diesel.

Sources and further reading: Kenneth Awebro has issued a series of four booklets about Nasa, Silbojokk and Adolfström (Studia Laplandica 1984-1986), Janrik Bromé's *Nasafjäll. Ett norrländskt silververks historia* (1923) [The History of a Northern Swedish Silver Mine], *Nasafjäll efter år 1810* [Nasafjäll after the year 1810] by Bo Lundman (2010), [The Silver Mountain – an Inhuman Mining Project] by Eric Forsgren (2008) and the booklet *Nasaleden – en vandring 2-12 juli 2010* [Nasaleden – a hike 2-12 July 2010] by Maria Söderberg (2010).

What does the right of public access mean?

The main rule of the unique right of public access is **do not disturb – do not destroy**. Please keep the following in mind:

- You are allowed to hike almost anywhere, but not on plots and plantations, and around private residences.
- Use provided fireplaces when making fires, if possible, and never light a fire when it is dry or very windy. You are not allowed to use fallen trees for fuel, or cut down trees or shrubs, or remove twigs, branches or bark from living trees.
- You are not allowed to hunt, disturb, capture or harm animals, their young, their nests or their eggs. Dogs are not allowed off leash from 1 March until 20 August, when animals have their young. Dogs must be prevented from running loose in areas with game and reindeer.
- Show particular respect to reindeer husbandry in the mountains and forests near Arjeplog. Experience reindeer from a distance. Respect reindeer herders' working space and privacy near dwellings and reindeer enclosures. If you are caught up in reindeer herding, keep away and try to make as little noise as possible until the herd has moved on.
- You are allowed to pick wild flowers, berries and mushrooms, but first check which plants are protected. Specific rules apply in reserves and national parks specific. It is not allowed to chip or knock stones out of place, or carve your name onto stone slabs. You may take a few smaller, loose stones.
- If you see any rubbish – please pick it up!

Source: www.naturvardsverket.se. You can download the brochure: "Protected species of plants and animals in Sweden" (2012).



Natura 200

Natura 200 is a network for Europe's most valuable habitats. In Arjeplog municipality there are 22 areas, including Akkelis, Björknäs, Daita, Granberget, Hornavan-Sadvajaura, Laisdalen Valley, Laisälven River, Långsjön-Gåbrek, Märkberget, Nimtek, Pieljekaise, Pite River, Rakåive, Ramanj, Ståkke-Bårgå, Sulitelma, Tjeggelvas, Tjälmejaure, Udtja, Veddek and the Yraf delta.



The earlier in summer, the more water and snow.



White cottongrass

Eriophorum scheuchzer



Lapland lousewort

Pedicularis lapponica