



**BOTHNIAN BAY
ATTRACTION BOOK**



Publication Information

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Borderless opportunities




EUROPEAN
UNION
European Regional
Development Fund



**BOTHNIAN BAY
ATTRACTION BOOK**



THE BOTHNIAN BAY IS A UNIQUE BOATING AREA



Archipelagos and long coastlines, as well as innumerable lakes, have made both boating and boats themselves an important factor in both Finnish and Swedish culture, playing a key role in the long boat-building traditions of both countries. Boats represent an essential part of the lifestyle of both countries and this is evidenced by the immense number of watercraft in use. Together with Norway and New Zealand, Finland and Sweden are the countries with the most boats per capita in the world. The combined tens of thousands of kilometres of coastline and the hundreds of thousands of lakes offer a gateway into nature that is unique even on the global scale.

Boating is a form of adventure travel. It is an excellent way to spend leisure time and an easy fix for charging one's batteries. Nothing will give you as easy a break from everyday routines as setting sail on sparkling waters. As an active and a very family-friendly form of travel, there is no beating it. It is also an opportunity to experience nature in a unique way. These are just a few of the best sides to boating.

Boating and the number of active participants in the pastime cannot, however, develop on their own. It requires wide-reaching cooperation with boating industry businesses as well as cities and municipalities. Today's discerning consumer sees boating as a way to add value to his or her leisure time. Time is limited, and people want to purchase an increasing proportion of the services needed. Developing boating areas is also highly important. Natural harbours alone do not necessarily attract today's boaters, which is why a comprehensive network of services should be developed in connection with the harbours and marinas. Progress has been achieved in many places, and a lot is currently underway.

At the beginning of 2008, the Finnish boating industry launched the most significant development project in the field's history with financial assistance from the Finnish government. In four

years, various business groups and single companies, in collaboration with universities and research institutions, launched some sixty research projects. The topics ranged from developing products and methods to production technology and environmental matters. An important part of the whole in the project was studying consumers' behavioural patterns and surveying future boaters' wishes in regard to the available products and services.

The main objective of the programme was clear: the industry and the sport of boating should be updated quickly in order for us to improve our attractiveness both in relation to the competition coming from abroad and in regard to other leisure activities. Right now the market environment is changing rapidly, and consumers' expectations for new products and services are high. Global competition and the fragmentation of the field of various leisure activities are also changing the operational environment of companies and service providers within the boating community.

The purposeful development of boating and the boating environment in the future will require the specialisation of production and a sharp increase in the services available. Wide-scale utilisation of the information and user experiences collected from consumers and boaters will play an increasingly important role in the development of the field as a whole.

Cooperation across national boundaries between various players also has a key role in creating opportunities for more and more consumers to set sail in our unique Nordic waterways.

Jouko Huju
Managing Director
Finnish Marine Industries Federation Finnboat

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This book provides information on the harbours and destinations in the Bothnian Bay area and is particularly aimed at boaters. It is the first book to be created in a joint collaboration between Finns and Swedes on the Bothnian Bay area, and thus provides concrete proof of the boundless cooperation between the two nations. Our hope is that the information in this book will inspire its readers to experience the beauty and local colour of the area for themselves.

Instructions for Visitors to the Bothnian Bay

LITTER-FREE OUTDOOR RECREATION You are responsible for the waste you create and its impact on nature. You must take your waste and rubbish to a common recycling point located on the mainland.

HARBOURS Visitor moorings are subject to a fee in some harbours, both in Finland and Sweden. Use of some visitor moorings must be requested in advance. There are no tides in the Bothnian Bay but winds that blow for a long time in one direction combined with high or low pressure may raise or lower the water level by a couple of metres.

EVERYMAN'S RIGHTS Under everyman's rights, you are allowed to move around (except for private yards and special-

purpose areas such as cultivated fields) on foot, on skis or by bicycle; pitch a tent; pick forest berries and mushrooms; go ice fishing and angling as well as move along the watercourses and on their ice cover. Special instructions must be followed in the national parks and in the designated protection areas (for example, restricted movement during the bird nesting period).

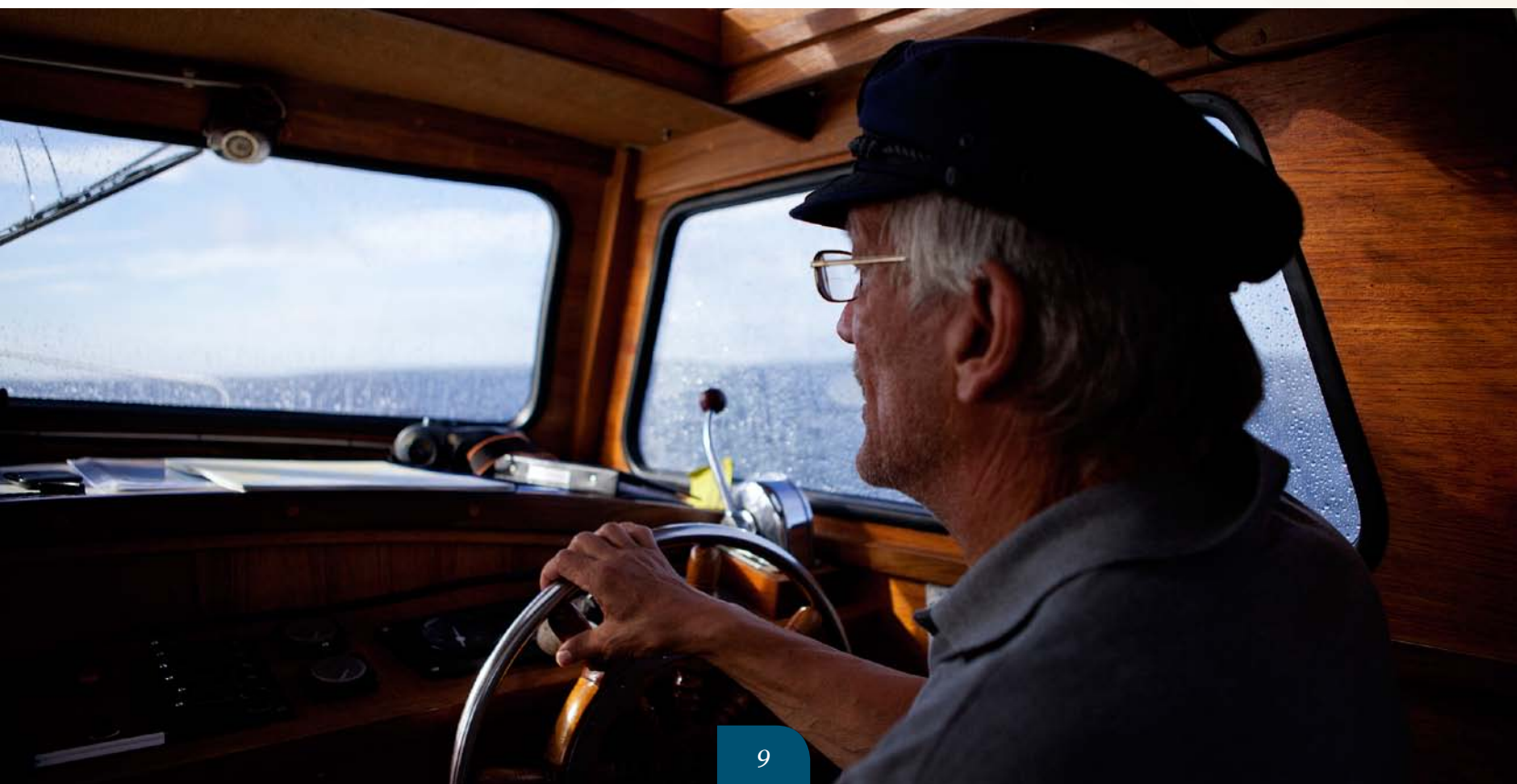
HUNTING AND FISHING The Bothnian Bay area provides excellent opportunities for hunting and fishing and it is a popular destination amongst hunters and fishermen. You can find more information on the hunting and fishing regulations as well as on the protection areas on the Swedish County Administrative Boards' websites and on the Finnish Metsähallitus' websites.

A PRECIOUS SEA WITH MANY NAMES

The layout of the harbour book conforms to the uniform Bothnian Bay graphic look designed by the Finnish and Swedish participants in the project. The book is a concrete example of how the Bothnian Bay is an area of boundless cooperation that boasts special features in nature, history and culture. When planning the design and layout of the book, visitors to the Bothnian Bay were invited to take part in a survey on what

the Bothnian Bay meant to them and to come up with name proposals for the Bothnian Bay. We received hundreds of suggestions, some of which have been selected to function as titles in the book. The proposals offer a charming view of the significance and unique character of the area.

Welcome to the Bothnian Bay!



BOTHNIAN BAY – THE BALTIC SEA’S ARCTIC TIP

The Bothnian Bay is the Baltic Sea’s northernmost part between Finland and Sweden - its tip, in other words. Throughout history, the sea and its related livelihoods have enabled the economic development of the area. The sea still promotes the area’s economy as the ports and the freight traffic as well as the saw and metal industries on its shores are important cornerstones of business activity in the region. In winter, the trade routes to the bay’s northernmost parts are kept open by icebreakers.

Physically, the border between Finland and Sweden is one of the freest in the world, which is why moving around at sea and on land is easy. The boundlessness of the sea is evident in the sailing event organised for Finnish and Swedish boat clubs known as Bottnia Eskader. At its best, the event attracts hundreds of boats to the harbours.

SEA OF ICE – A SEA SHAPED BY ICE

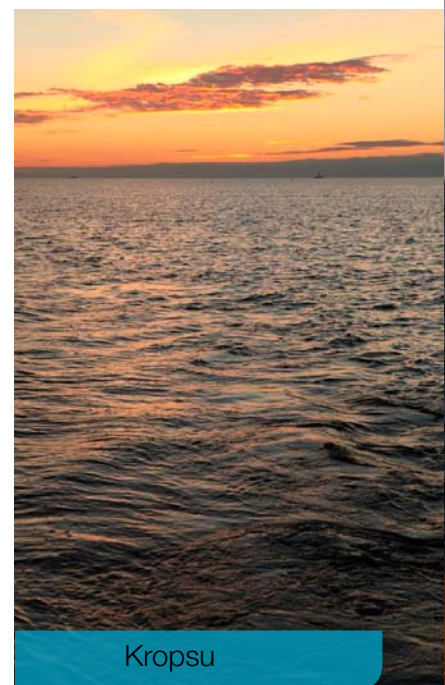
During the Ice Age, more than 10,000 years ago, the continental ice sheet made a dent hundreds of metres deep in the earth’s crust that is still being restored to its former height. In the Bothnian Bay area, land rises at a rate of roughly nine millimetres per year. On the islands and shores of the Bothnian Bay, you can see the different phases of land uplift and the development of the vegetation. Many bays are closing up into lakes that may later turn into mires. The islands grow and fuse with the mainland and when the shores become shallower, harbours and buildings owned by private individuals must occasionally be moved if they wish to retain the water connection or the sea view. Many ship and boat routes must also be dredged because of the sand that is piled up by the waves.

Interestingly, the sea and the seabed are different on the Swedish and Finnish sides of the sea. The Bothnian Bay’s western coast is deeper and has more islands than the eastern coast. Amongst the typical traces that the Ice Age has left behind in the Bothnian Bay area are shallow rocky shores, moraine formations and sand deposits. There are also sandy beaches in the Bothnian Bay area, which are popular holiday destinations.

The Bothnian Bay is usually covered by ice from December to May. This affects the shores and vegetation but offers an experience that is considered exotic by many visitors; in winter, many of the Bothnian Bay’s islands can easily be reached along the ice roads, by skis or by snowmobile.



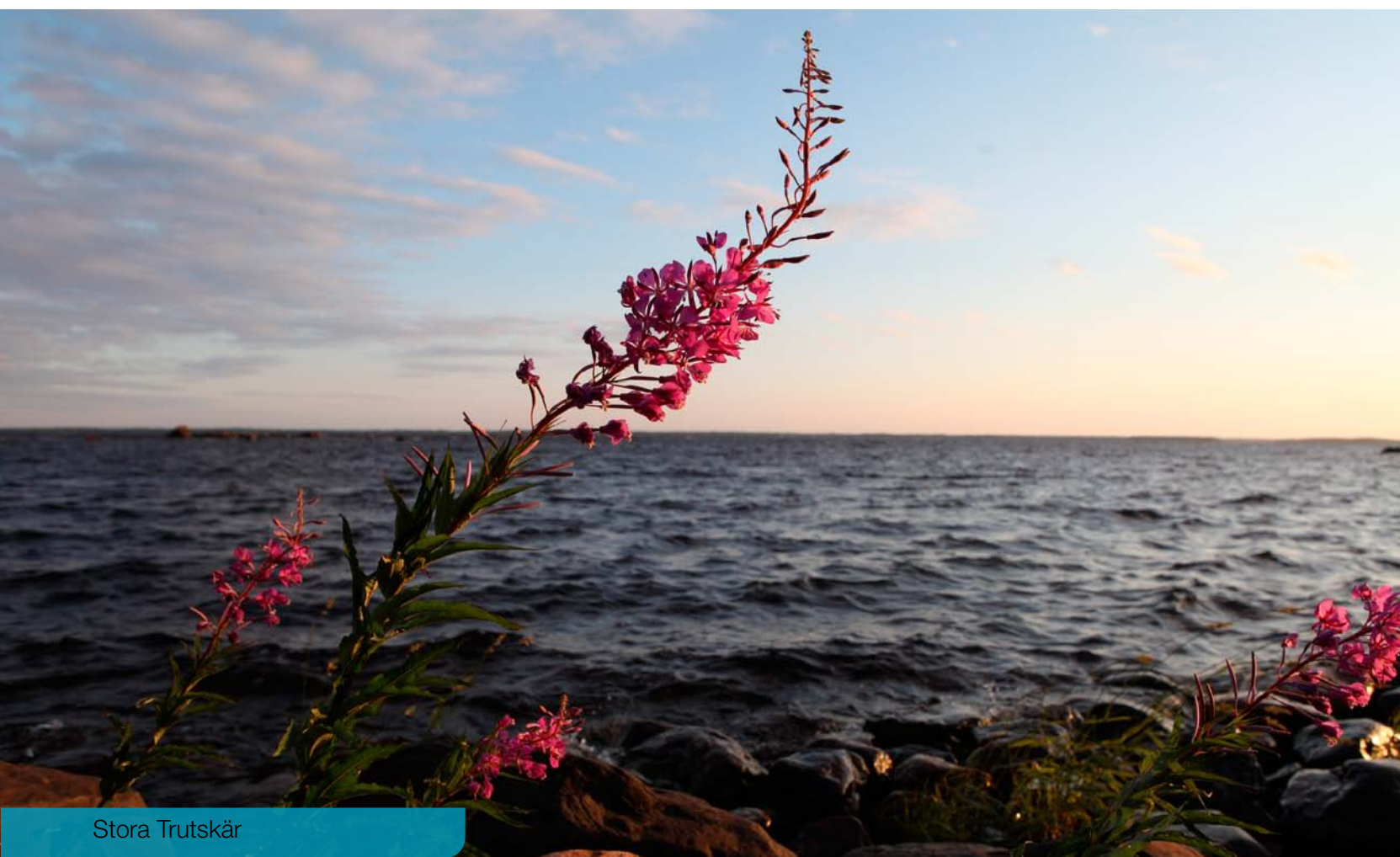
Hailuoto



Kropsu



Hailuoto



Stora Trutskär



Ulkokalla

SEA OF PURITY – MIDNIGHT SUN AND UNIQUE NATURE

The area's natural northern features, the four seasons, the midnight sun in summer as well as the historical and cultural destinations on offer provide a wide range of opportunities for tourists and those wishing to spend their leisure time in nature.

VEGETATION The Bothnian Bay area is home to many rare plants that require the very nutrients that appear in soil that has been exposed from the sea. Amongst the area's unique landscapes and valuable habitats are sandy beaches, dune formations and lakes that have closed up from the sea. Today, sheep are brought onto the islands in order to manage the traditional landscapes, i.e. the wooded pastures, meadows, dry meadows and heaths that were created by a grazing culture that continued until the 1950s.

BIRDS A large number of bird species thrive in the Bothnian Bay area. Liminganlahti, the Bothnian Bay's largest bay in the Oulu region, is a valuable bird habitat and wetland, even on a European scale. At Liminganlahti Bay, it is possible to spot 280 bird species, more than one hundred of which nest in the area. Also featuring amongst the important bird areas are Sandskär Island, which faces Haparanda; the island of Skvalpen in the

Luleå Archipelago, the delta area of the River Umeälven and the Rahja Archipelago in Kalajokki. The national parks in the Bothnian Bay are excellent sanctuaries for threatened sea birds. The common ringed plover, the tern, the snipe and the ruddy turnstone are amongst the rare species to be found in the area.

MAMMALS The majority of the Baltic ringed seal population are to be found in the Bothnian Bay and they may be spotted by the coast. There is a seal protection area next to the Bothnian Bay National Park. Most of the mammals that live on the Bothnian Bay's islands and shores, such as the elk, the hare and the water vole, also thrive in inland areas. The elk move along the sea's ice cover in winter and they swim from island to island in summer, while hares look for food on the islands furthest out to sea in winter.

FISH Most of the fish species to be found in the Bothnian Bay are freshwater fish. The most common species are the vendace, the Baltic herring, the salmon, the sea trout and the lamprey.



Gårdsviken



Stora Trutskär



Malören



Pite-Rönnskär



Maakalla



Ulkokalla



Maakalla

SEA OF THE NORTH – LIVELIHOODS AND HISTORY

The traditional livelihoods in the Bothnian Bay area have included fishing, the saw and timber industries and seafaring. There are still many structures of high cultural-historical value related to these livelihoods in the area.

FISHING Fish has always been an important source of food and income for the inhabitants of the Bothnian Bay's coast. In addition to fish, they also caught seals from which they used the skin, the meat and the blubber. There were fishing bases on the islands, which fishermen occupied for the duration of the fishing season. There are also autonomous islands in the area, the most famous of which are the Maakalla and Ulkokalla Islets facing Kalajokki as well as Tankar Island in Kokkola. By order of the Swedish king, the management of these islands was handed over to the islands' fishing community in 1771. Common matters are decided on by the Islet Council, which still gathers on these islands every summer.

SEAFARING Thanks to seafaring, merchandise, influences and people travelled from southern and central Europe as far as the Bothnian Bay. The lighthouses are symbols of such seafaring activity - and they still play an important role alongside modern navigational equipment. The oldest lighthouses are located at Marjaniemi, Bjuröklubb and Jävve as well as on the islands of Ulkokalla, Malören and Rödkallen.

TIMBER INDUSTRY In the 17th century, tar became an important export item alongside fish, as it was used for the

maintenance of large sailing ships. Three quarters of the tar production of the Kingdom of Sweden came from Finland. Oulu became the tar centre of the Bothnian Bay. From Oulu, the tar barrels were transported to Stockholm and abroad. Later, from the 1920s to the 1980s, logs were vigorously floated along the large rivers to the sea. Many islands had a steam sawmill or a timber loading site.

SMUGGLING In the 18th century, Iisakki Mustaparta was an infamous pirate in the Bothnian Bay, who defied the bourgeoisie of Tornio. He made tar and sold it in Stockholm and, with the money, he bought grain for many starving people in his home area. When the Prohibition Act was in force from 1919-1932, many islands functioned as smuggling bases and stashes were hidden on them. Pits indicating the sites of former rectified spirit cellars from that period are still visible in the ground. Furs, ski boots, mittens, butter, meat, sugar, coffee and other food were also smuggled between Finland and Sweden.

STONE LABYRINTHS Stone labyrinths built in the 11th - 17th centuries have been found dotted about the shores of the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean. They are labyrinths formed by stone rings that have been laid within each other on the ground. The purpose of the stone labyrinths is unclear but they appear to be located close to good fishing and seal hunting sites and religious rites may have been connected to them. According to old lore, walking around a stone labyrinth balances your mind and body and brings good luck when fishing.



Haparanda Sandskär

PEARL OF THE NORTH – MARINE NATIONAL PARKS FULL OF THE TREASURES OF NATURE

There are two marine national parks in the Bothnian Bay: the Finnish Bothnian Bay National Park and the Swedish Haparanda Archipelago National Park. They are located roughly twenty kilometres from each other and face Tornio, Kemi and Haparanda. The parks can only be accessed by boat. It was only 1,500 years ago that the first islands in these national parks started to rise above sea level.

Bothnian Bay National Park

The Bothnian Bay National Park consists of about thirty moraine islands and islets shaped by land uplift, waves and packed ice. The national park and the nature conservation area were established in 1992.

Amongst the national park's most popular sights are the old, idyllic fishing bases on the islands of Selkä-Sarvi, Iso-Huituri and Pensaskari. There is an underwater nature trail for scuba divers in front of the Selkä-Sarvi and Maasarvi Islands, which presents underwater nature, vegetation and animals and features the ship wrecks lying on the seabed.

Haparanda Archipelago National Park

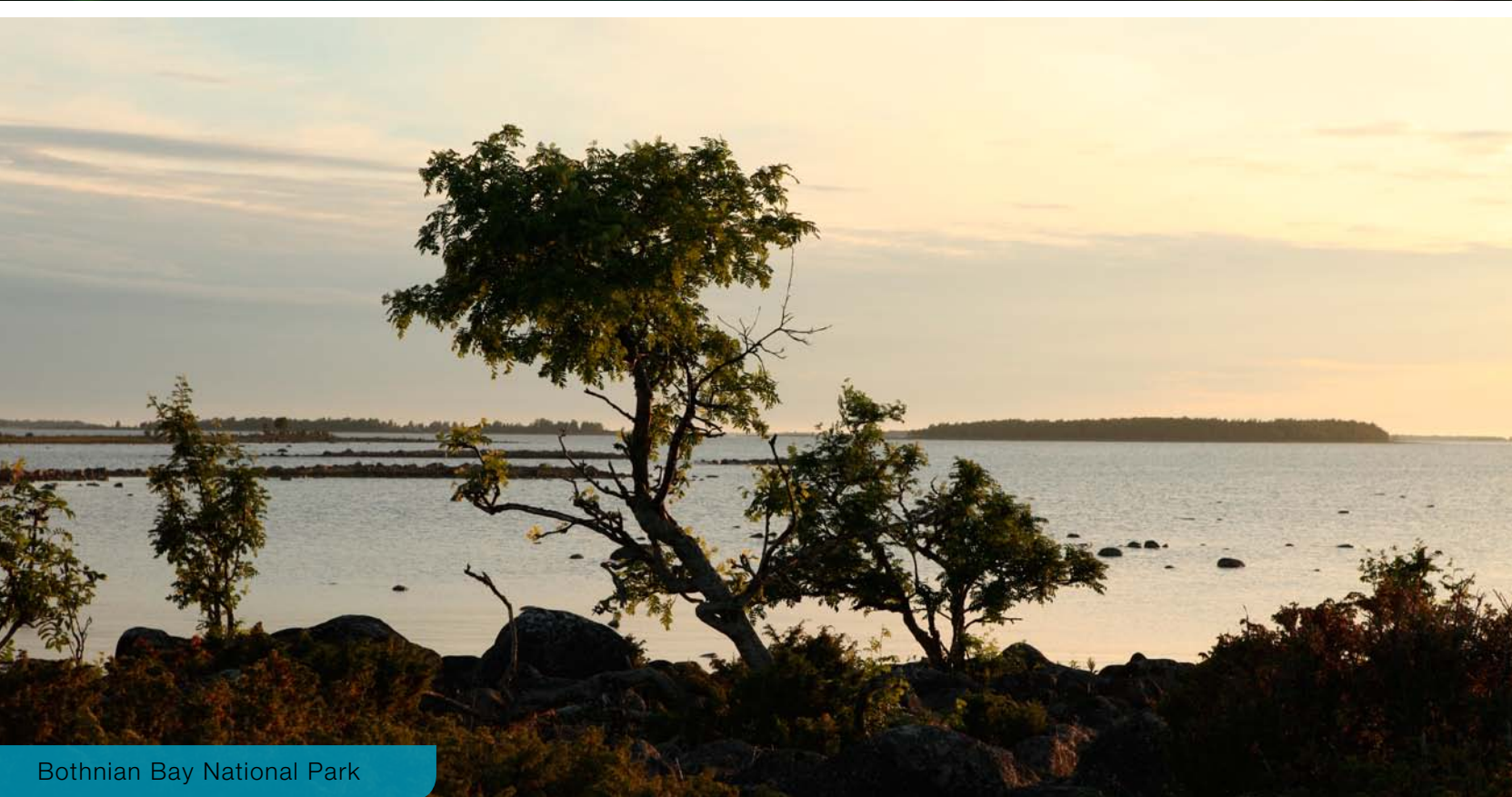
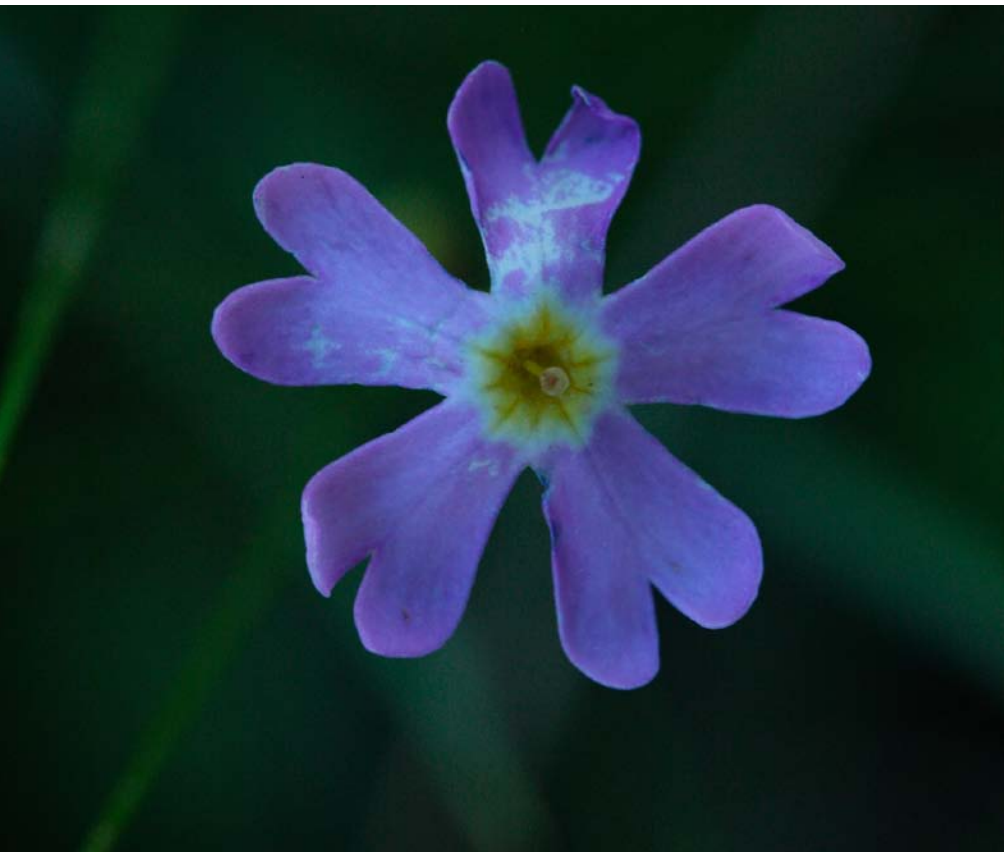
Haparanda Archipelago National Park comprises two large islands, i.e. Sandskär and Seskar-Furö as well as a few smaller islands and islets. The national park was established in 1995.

Sandskär Island is particularly well-known for its gorgeous sandy beaches and dunes but its natural features are diverse and range from heaths and herb-rich forests to old-growth forests. More than 200 bird species have been spotted on Sandskär, where Sweden's northernmost bird observatory performs activities that include placing identification rings on birds, migration studies and taking inventories. One of the two fishing bases, Kumpula, still exists on the island. The village chapel was originally a granary in Tornio, which was transported onto Sandskär and converted into a chapel in 1765.



Seskar-Furö

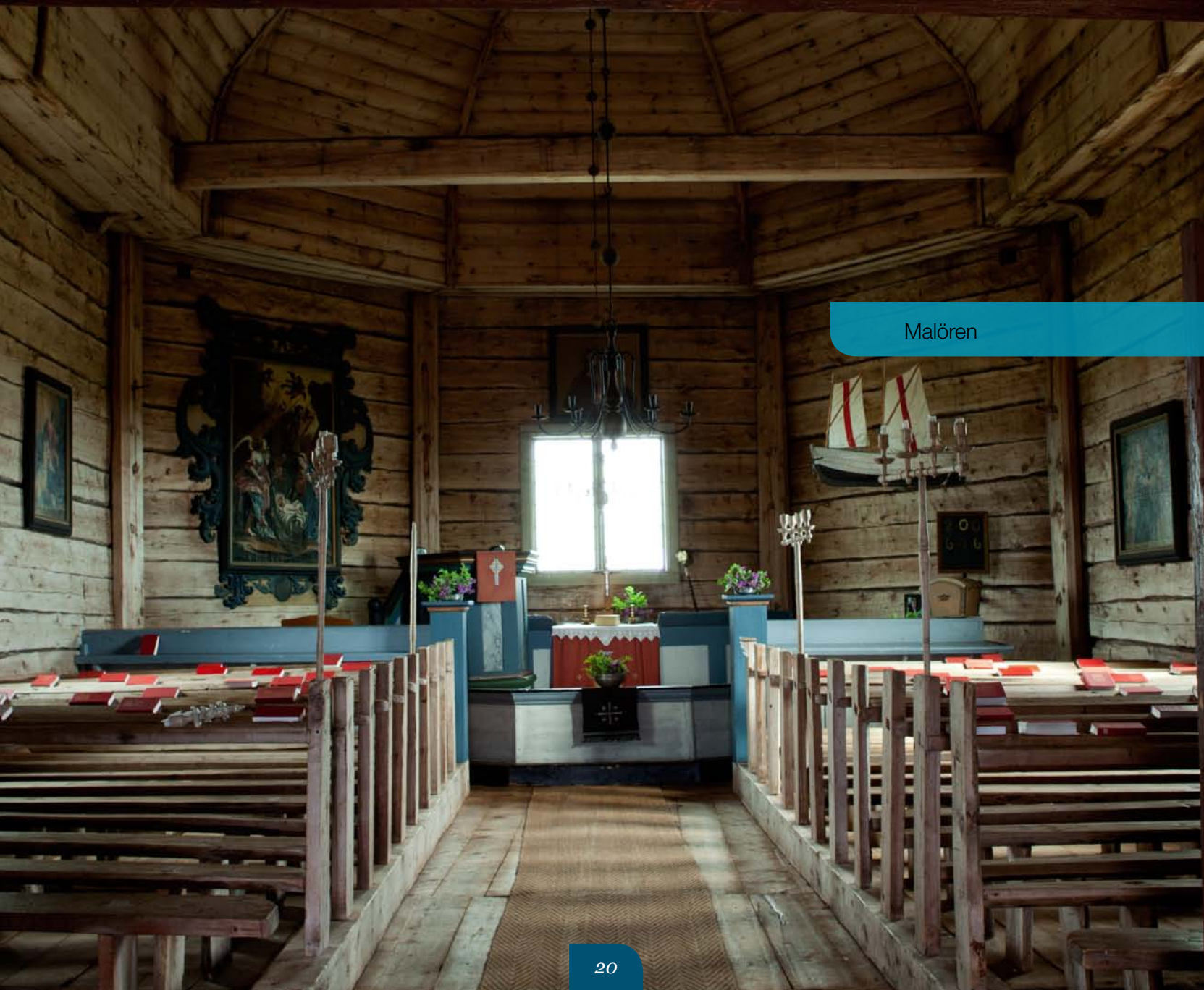




Bothnian Bay National Park



Haparanda skärgårds nationalpark



Malören

SVERIGE
SWEDEN

SUOMI
FINLAND

Luleå
56-68

Kalix
84-95

Haparanda
96-107

Kemi-Tornio
118-135

Nationalparker
National parks
Kansallispuistot
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Piteå
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Oulu
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Skellefteå
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Raahe
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Kalajoki
184-199

Kokkola
200-211

Bottenviken

Bothnian Bay

Perämeri



SKELLEFTEÅ





LÖVSELE



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°18.15N Long 21°15.4E
Nautical chart: 422
Visitor moorings: 20
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 5 m

Lövsele is a village in Skellefteå. The harbour's service building is located next to the camping ground.

The oldest historical find in the area dates back to the Bronze Age, and the village church was built in the 16th century. Fishing grew in importance in the 19th century. Europe's most modern sawmill used to be located in the area. Today, the former sawmill's port functions as a caravan site that also serves boaters.

A few kilometres from the harbour is the Bergsåkersgården farm, which practices organic sheep farming. Close to the camping ground, the Kråkånger orga-

nic farm grows vegetables. There is an old church in the centre of the village of Lövånger, which is eight kilometres away from the harbour. The houses surrounding the church were built to provide accommodation for long-distance churchgoers who also ran their errands in the village. The oldest building dates back to 1746. One of the oldest houses has been restored to its original form in order to reflect how people used to live in the past.

There is also a museum in the area that presents the life and work of local residents in the 19th century. The museum collections also include an Adler car from 1913 that may have belonged to a German officer during World War I.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- toilet
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- maintenance services
- washing machine
- shower



KALLVIKEN



The natural harbour of Kallviken used to be a vital centre for harbour and market activities. In an era when it was economical to transport all heavy goods by sea, natural harbours like Kallviken were important. Harbour activities began in the 17th century and continued into the latter part of the 20th century. At first, the harbour was located on the bay's western shore but due to land uplift, it was later moved to its eastern shore. Next to the harbour, there used to be warehouses where export products such as tar, sawn goods, butter and fish products were stored. People often sailed to the Umeå region from Kallvi-

ken. The liners that operated between Stockholm and Haparanda stopped at Kallviken's natural harbour.

The former sea bay of Gärdefjärden is situated roughly six kilometres away from Kallviken. As the years passed by, this stretch of open sea became a lake as a result of land uplift. The lake is a nesting site for about fifty bird species, and a total of 140 bird species have been spotted in the areas surrounding the lake. Visitors to the area must walk on the marked trails. The area must not be accessed during the bird nesting period from April to mid-August.



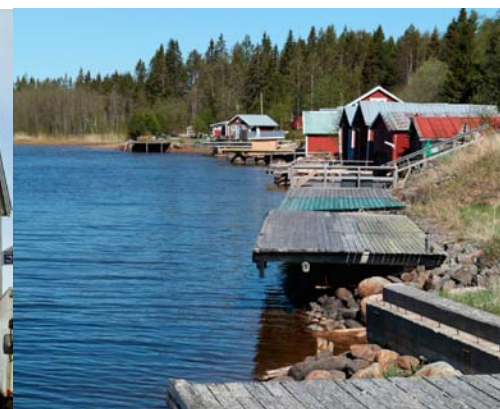
Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°19.40N Long 21°22.20E
Nautical chart: 422
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 3 m



Harbour Services

waste management
dry toilet
boat ramp





Harbour Services

toilet



Other Services

café
telephone
restaurant
sauna



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°28.678N Long 21°34.343E
Nautical chart: 422
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 2.5 m



0 250 500m



The harbour is located on the western side of the peninsula, close to the lighthouse. There is a sauna available to visitors to the harbour and accommodation and meeting rooms next to the lighthouse. The lighthouse is a useful landmark for seafarers arriving from Finland.

CHAPEL The first chapel was built in 1654 and was in use on the island until 1861. In 1864, a new chapel was built on the peninsula for lighthouse and pilot personnel, fishermen and other residents. The minister usually only came to the chapel on Sundays. Today, weddings and christenings are held at the chapel and church services are given in summer.

LIGHTHOUSE The lighthouse was built in 1859 and automated in 1970. An old pilot station is located in the vicinity. You can stay overnight at the pilot station. The lighthouse keeper's building, dating back to 1859, currently functions as a café.

PILOT STATION Pilotage activities operated on the peninsula from the early 19th century. Towards the end of the 19th century, eight pilots worked at the pilot station. Today, the pilot harbour functions as a guest harbour.

SILLHÄLLORNA Roughly three kilometres away from the harbour, you will find the largest area of rock in Västerbotten. On these rocks, you can clearly trace the direction of the continental ice sheet. The rock area was probably named Sillhällorna ("herring rocks") because Baltic herring was dried on them in days of old. Dried Baltic herring was used to make krampsill (sun-dried Baltic herring), which was sold to the north. Olaus Magnus, a Swedish historian, wrote in 1519 that you just needed to follow the smell in order to find your way from the sea to Bjuröklubb.

JUNGFRUGRAVEN or the Maiden's Grave is a rock formation 20 x 14 metres in size. It is said that a beautiful young woman was buried there. According to another story, it is the site of a medieval chapel dedicated to Saint Mary.

ALPINE BEARBERRIES The peninsula is the only place in the Bothnian Bay where the alpine bearberry thrives. Normally, the alpine bearberry grows on fells, heaths and mires. Its black berries are ripe in late August. You can make juice from them. Alpine bearberry leaves are beautifully red at the time of the autumn colours.



BUREHÄLLORNA



0 250 500m



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°36.0N Long 21°20.513E
Nautical chart: 421
Visitor moorings: 30
Mooring: pier



Harbour Services

dry toilet



Other Services

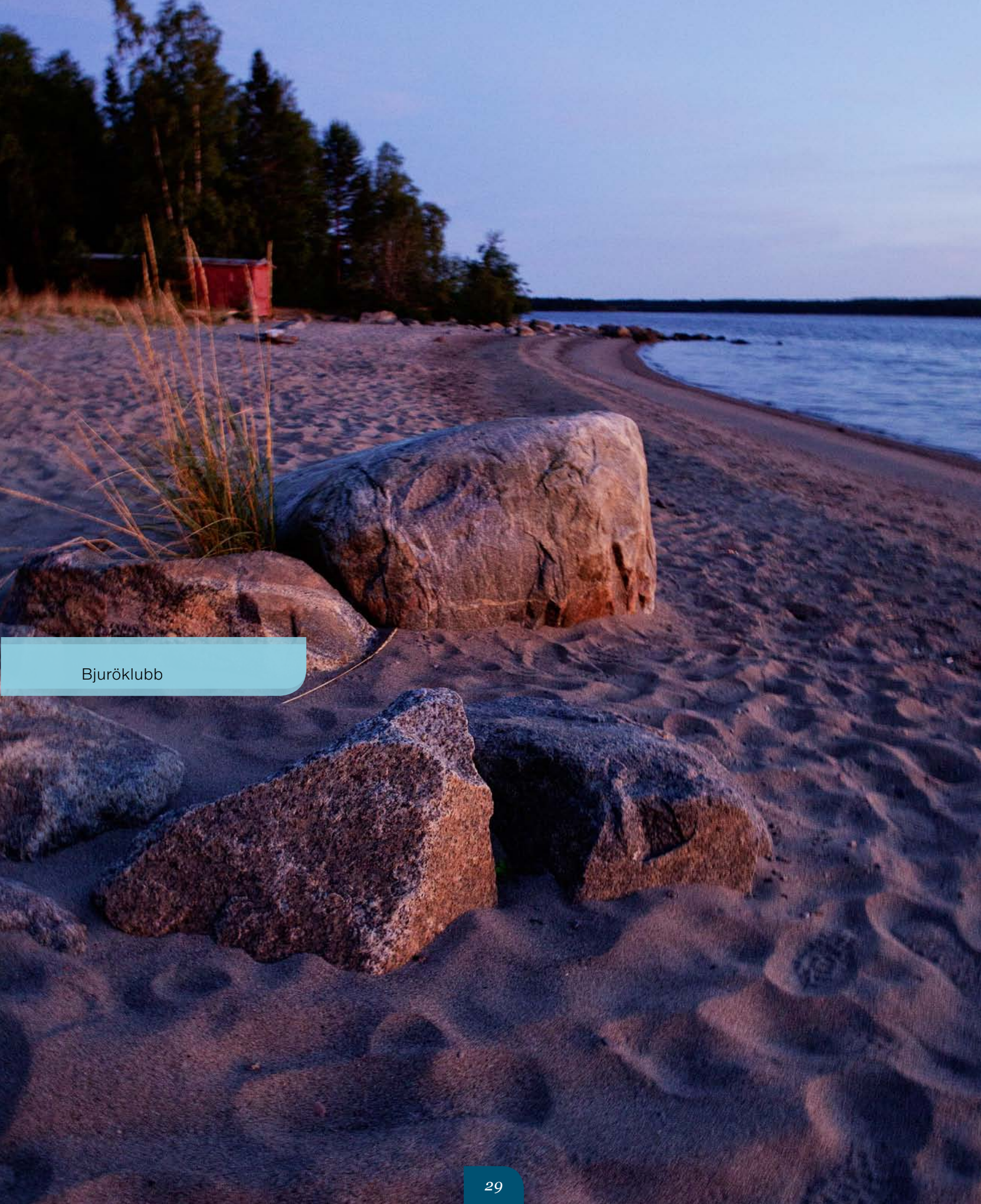
sauna
campfire site

The harbour is located roughly 25 kilometres southeast of the centre of Skellefteå and less than 10 kilometres from Bureå. The closest village is Burvik. The harbour is most easily accessed by boat but you can also walk there along the narrow isthmus. The rocks are located roughly half a kilometre away from the harbour.

The area is a popular sunbathing and swimming spot. The carvings on the rocks reveal that the area was a popular bathing spot as early as the 1920s. In the autumn of 1863, a soldier named Trappman was sailing in the area when he was shipwrecked. He managed to drag himself onto the rocks but finally froze to death, his arms folded about himself. The furthest area of rock has been named the Trappman Rock in his memory.

Burehällorna has been a nature conservation area since 1984. The area boasts rocks as well as sandy and stony shores. A pine forest is located at its centre. Grasses and a few lonely trees grow in the cracks of the rocks.





Bjuröklubb


Gåsören



Boating Information

Excursion harbour / nature reserve
Coordinates: Lat 64°39.847N Long 21°18.883E
Nautical chart: 421
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: anchor



0 100 200m



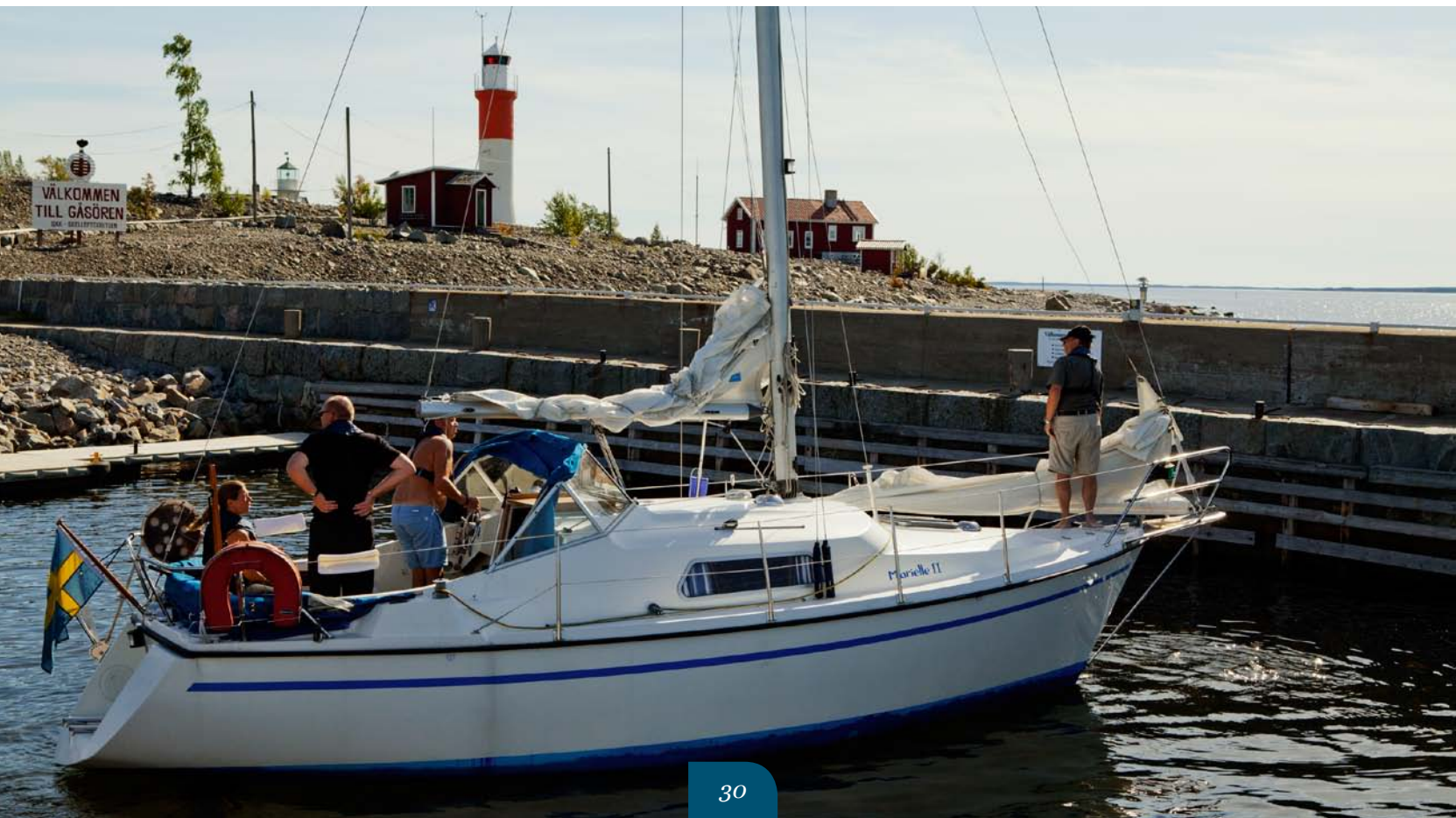
Harbour Services

dry toilet



Other Services

sauna



GÅSÖREN



Gåsören is located 1.5 kilometres east of the mainland. The island is a former lighthouse and pilot site. The lighthouse and the pilots' cottages now serve tourists.

LIGHTHOUSE Senior Lighthouse Engineer Nils Gustav von Heidenstam was in charge of the design of the lighthouse on Gåsören. He also designed many other Swedish lighthouses. The lighthouse was completed in 1881. In summer, the lighthouse keeper lived in a dwelling next to the lighthouse and in winter, he moved back to the mainland with his family. In 1921, a new concrete automated lighthouse was constructed on Gåsören and the light in the old lighthouse was turned off. In 2003, the light was lit again.

PILOT STATION A pilot station and a pilots' cottage were built on Gåsören in 1904. When there was a pilot on the island, a black metal ball was hoisted on a high mast. When the lighthouse was

rebuilt, the pilots moved to the lighthouse keepers' building. Piloting activities ceased on Gåsören in 1968.

The lighthouse, the pilot station and the harbour have been protected.

Gåsören is one of the nearly two hundred named islands in the Skellefteå Archipelago. You may spot grey and ringed seals close to the islands.

Gåsören is very stony. Deciduous trees grow in the island's centre. There is very little vegetation on the island's shores. The western shore is steep, which is why the harbour is situated there. There are long, rather shallow areas and rocks (in a north-south direction) on Gåsören's northern and southern sides. Over the years, the factory located closeby has had a great impact on the island's natural features. Today, the factory is modern and its emissions are considerably lower than before.





Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°41.2N Long 21°13.24E
Nautical chart: 421
Visitor moorings: 20
Mooring: anchor
Draught: 2.7 m



Kurjoviken



Harbour Services

- mast crane
- septic tank emptying
- electricity
- toilet
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- pharmacy
- public transport
- shop
- kitchen
- playground
- lounge
- laundry room
- bicycles for borrowing
- post office
- restaurant
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site



KURJOVIKEN



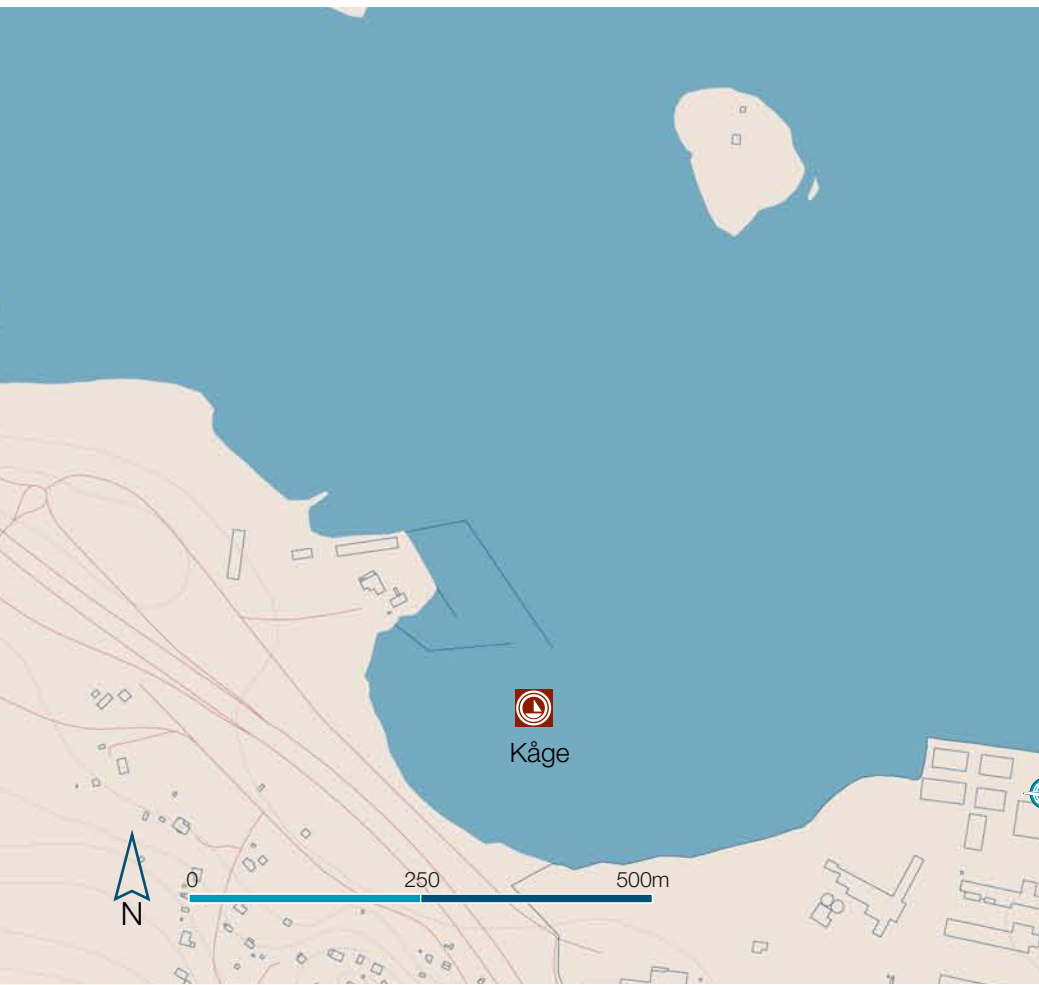
The harbour by Ursviken Yacht Club is located by the mouth of the River Skellefteälven, roughly 15 kilometres away from Skellefteå. The harbour is very sheltered and, upon arrival, the harbour master will guide you to a vacant spot. The health centre, the swimming hall, the bowling alley, the sports hall and the library are located nearby. If you wish, you may continue up the River Skellefteälven but please be aware that the bridges have a set height limit of 3.5 metres for boats. There is a lock at Bergby through which one can travel along the river to the centre of Skellefteå. There is a boat museum before the lock.

Skelleftehamn is a district in the Municipality of Skellefteå that was constructed around the port and the smelter. In 1912, a railway connection to the village of Kallholmen was built and it was in connection with this that the port site

got its current name of Skelleftehamn. Boliden AB started to construct a smelter there in 1928 and two years later, it was in operation. The smelter refines the ore into copper, zinc, lead and precious metals. After significant investment in 2010, the plant has become the most important smelter for the recycling of electronic scrap from all over the world.

PLANTS AND BIRDS The sea buckthorn, the bog myrtle, the creeping thyme and the Calla thrive on the coast. The coasts of Norrbotten and Västerbotten are home to *Ramalina farinacea* (L.) Ach., which is not found anywhere else in Sweden. Innerviksfjärden is an avian paradise where a total of 190 bird species can be observed. There is a bird-watching tower in the area. There are thousands of Eurasian curlews in the region during the spring migration period.





Harbour Services

waste management
sewage removal
mast crane
fuel (diesel)
electricity
toilet
boat ramp



Other Services

free Internet and television
café
kitchen
washing machine
bicycles for borrowing
shower



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°49.42N Long 21°1.24E
Nautical chart: 421
Visitor moorings: 15
Mooring: boom
Draught: 3.5 m



KÅGE



The Kåge Boat Club's clubhouse is located at the harbour. The harbour is situated roughly one kilometre away from the centre of Kåge and about 14 kilometres north of Skellefteå.

There are records on Kåge from as early as 1505. After many changes, Kåge became part of the City of Skellefteå. At Kåge, you will find basic services such as a food shop, a service station, a pharmacy, a bakery and a health centre.

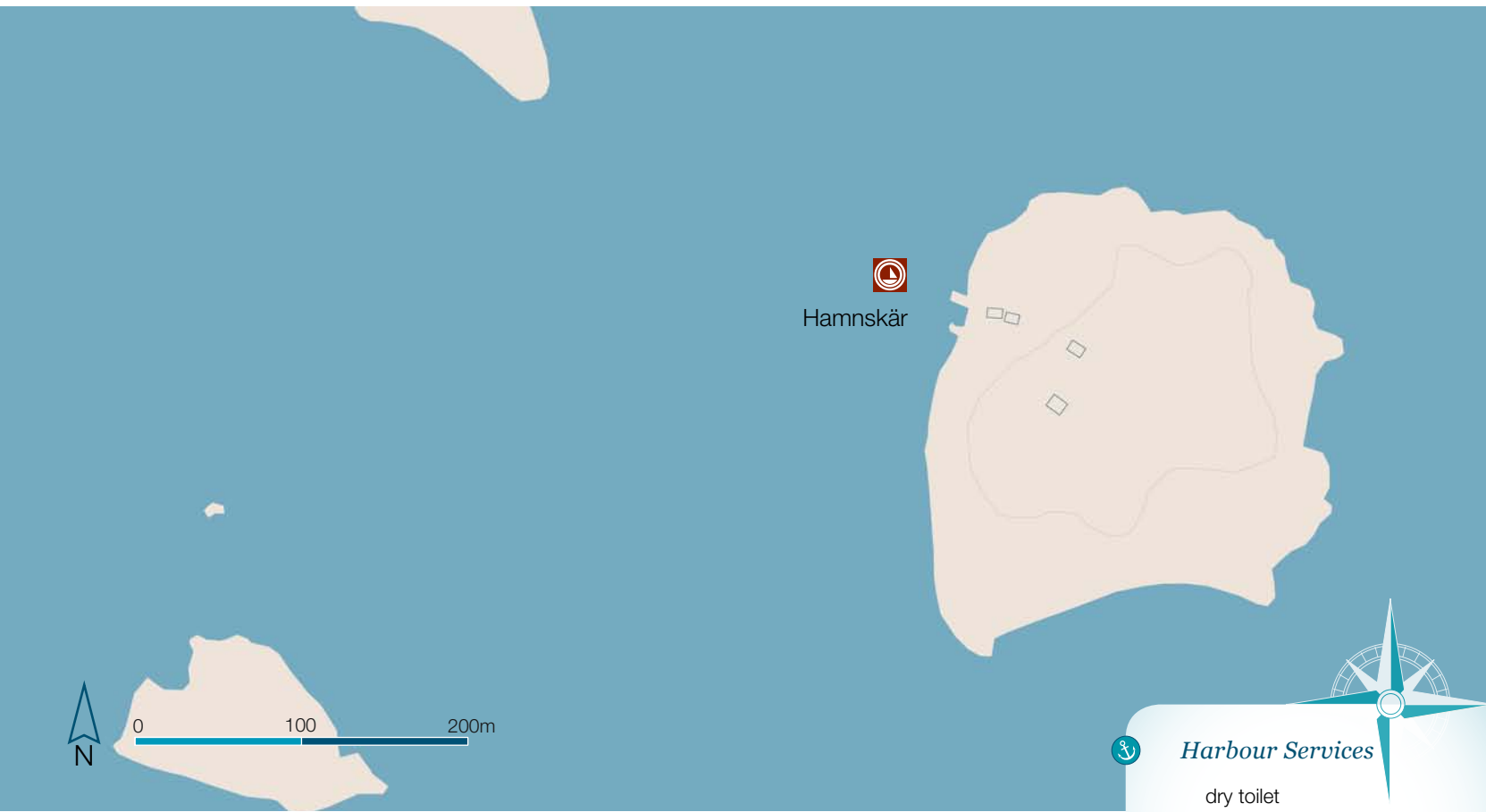
A former rope works is located at Kåge. The works was established in 1874 and it has been on its current site since 1928. The old rope-making hall and its machines still exist. They were used until the 1950s and are still in working order.

RIVER KÅGEÄLVEN The River Kågeälven is a popular fishing site. To fish, you will need a fish card that can be bought online, by phone or from the service

station in the centre of Kåge. There are many fish species in the river, including valuable fish for cooking. However, it must be noted that fishing has been restricted. The restrictions chiefly concern the fishing of salmon and brown trout. Any caught salmon or brown trout that are over 50 cm in length must be reported to the fishing register either on the Internet or on Kåge's notice board. Rare plants such as the calypso and the lady's slipper grow on the riverbanks.

A Natura 2000 protected site is located at Kågefjärden's bay in between Mjösundet and Bergskäret. A huge number of bird species thrive on the seashore meadows and the sandy beaches. In spring, the ruff and the Eurasian curlew can be spotted in the area, and wetland plants thrive there. The purpose of the protection measures is to maintain the grazing meadows and keep shore conditions favourable for shore species.





Harbour Services

dry toilet



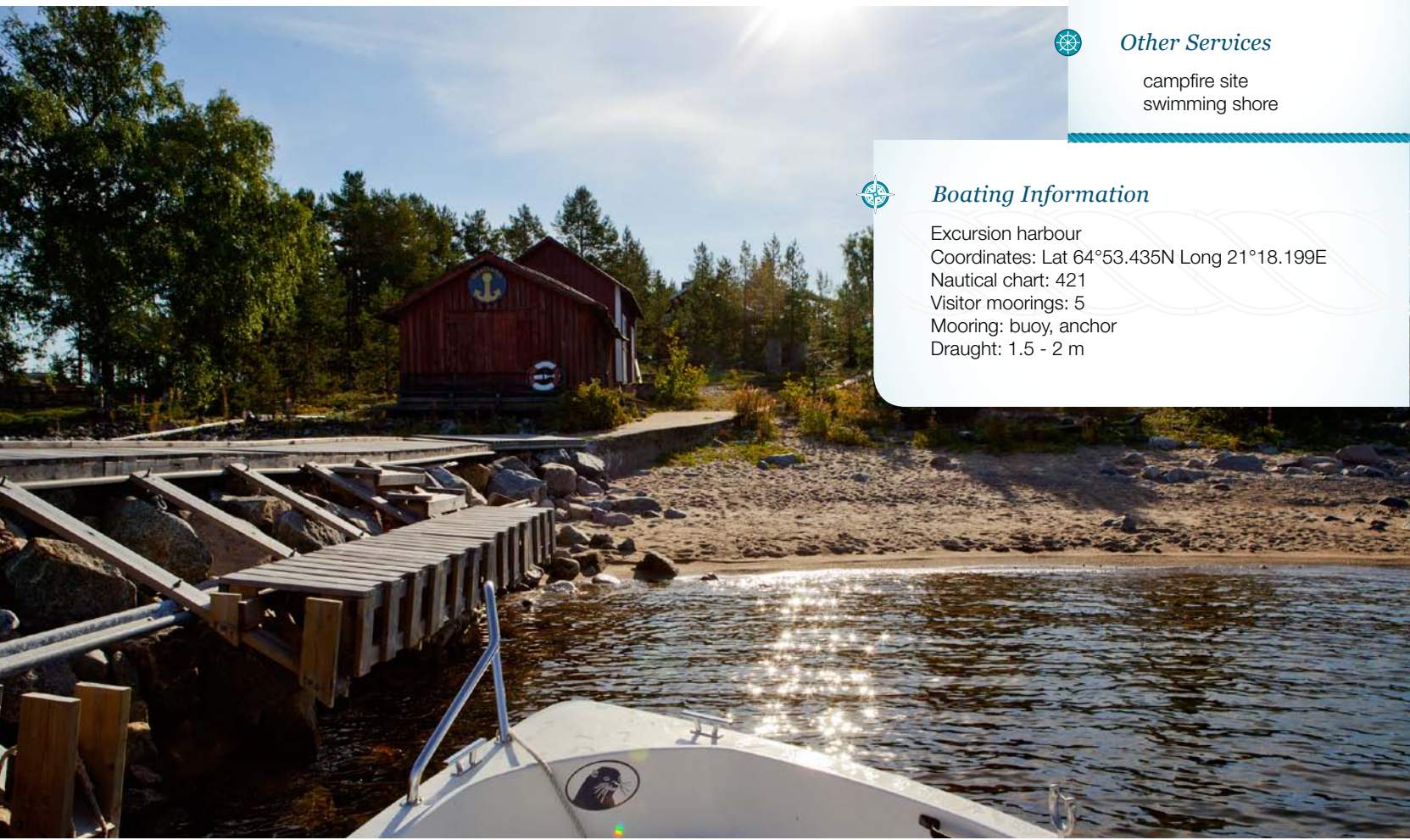
Other Services

campfire site
swimming shore



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 64°53.435N Long 21°18.199E
Nautical chart: 421
Visitor moorings: 5
Mooring: buoy, anchor
Draught: 1.5 - 2 m



HAMNSKÄR

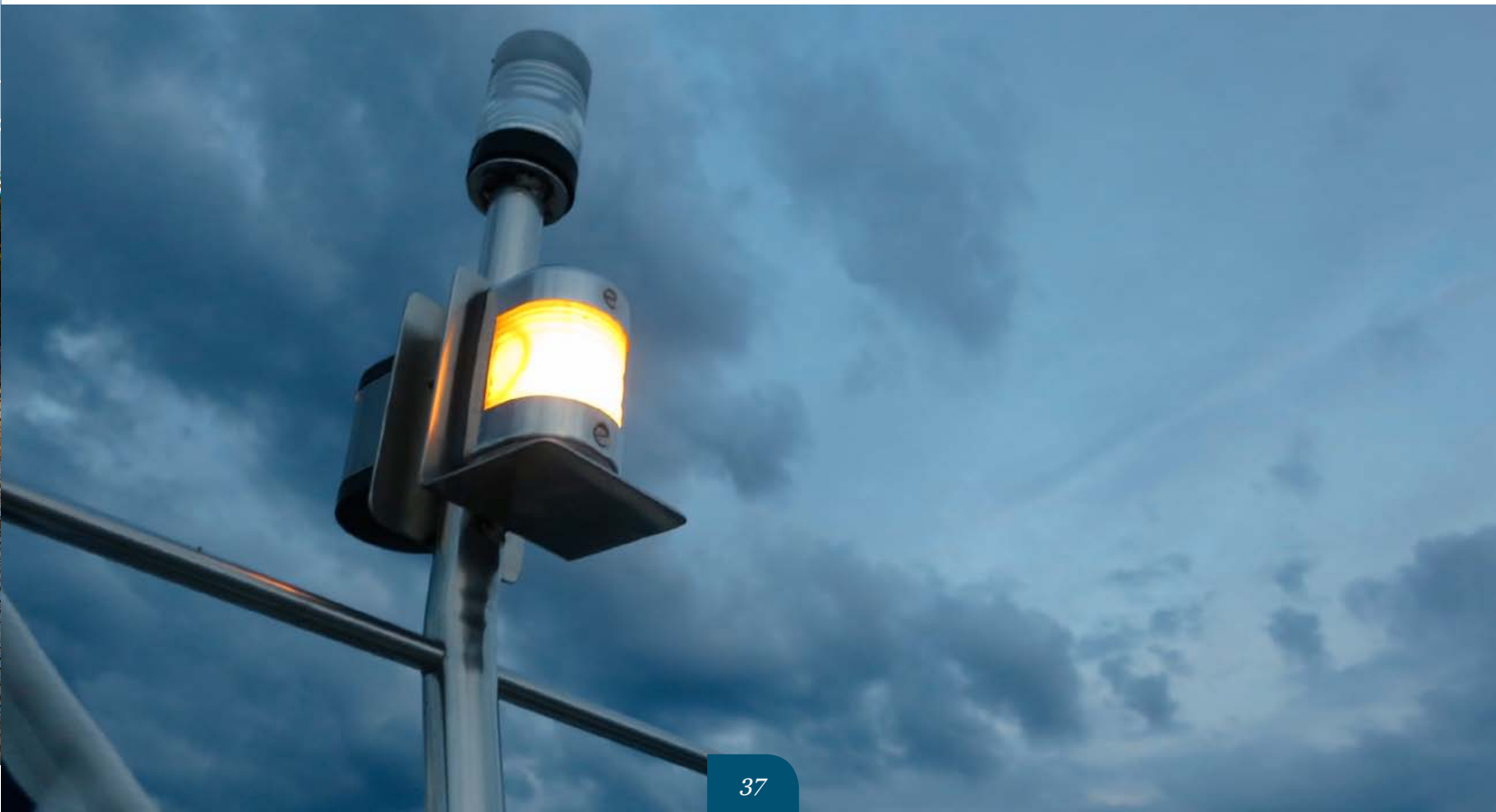


Hamnskäret is an island located to the east of Romelsön. The harbour boasts new piers that have five mooring spaces. There is a former pilot building on Hamnskäret and it is maintained by the Municipality of Skellefteå and the Byske Boat Club. Visitors may hire it via Byske Boat Club. There is a small bathing shore on the island.

Hamnskäret's harbour used to be a pilot station that was built in 1821. A pilot was based on the island until 1961. The pilot boarded a vessel by the island of Romelsön and guided it to Furuögrund Harbour and back to Romelsön, from where the vessel continued on its journey with its own crew.

On warm summer days, people come to Hamnskäret to sunbathe, barbecue and fish. You can catch grayling in the bays to the east of Hamnskäret and Romelsön and Baltic herring at the Porsen shoal, which is located on Hamnskäret's southeastern side.

Hamnskäret chiefly consists of rocks and stony shores. Rocks are particularly prevalent in the island's northern and eastern parts. The island's western and southern parts are stony.





Furuögrund



Harbour Services

waste management
emptying of toilet
mast crane
electricity
toilet
boat ramp
water



Other Services

kitchen
laundry room
bicycles for borrowing
restaurant
shower



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 64°54.77N Long 21°13.70E
Nautical chart: 421
Visitor moorings: 15
Mooring: boom, side-on mooring
Draught: 3 - 4 m



0 250 500m

FURUÖGRUND

Furuögrund is located five kilometres south of Byske and 25 kilometres north of Skellefteå. The harbour is sheltered from the wind. It is the home of the Byske Boat Club and has 117 mooring spaces. The boat club was established in 1935 and it has a clubhouse on the island of Halsön, which boasts 30 mooring spaces, a sauna, a sandy beach, a kitchen and a canoe that can be borrowed by visitors.

In the Romelsön area, which faces Furuögrund, finds have been made that date back to the Bronze Age and the Viking Era. In addition, the remains of fishermen's and seal hunters' huts have also been found in the area.

At Furuögrund, fishing and seafaring were amongst the chief means of livelihood. Life in the village was busy particularly at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when a sawmill operated there. In 1874, a steam sawmill was built in the village. The sawmill got its electricity via a cable from Skellefteå – this was how many villages between Furuögrund and Skellefteå got electricity. Traces of

the sawmill's foundations are still visible in the terrain. The sawmill also produced coal which was transported to the Bergslagen ironworks to be used as fuel.

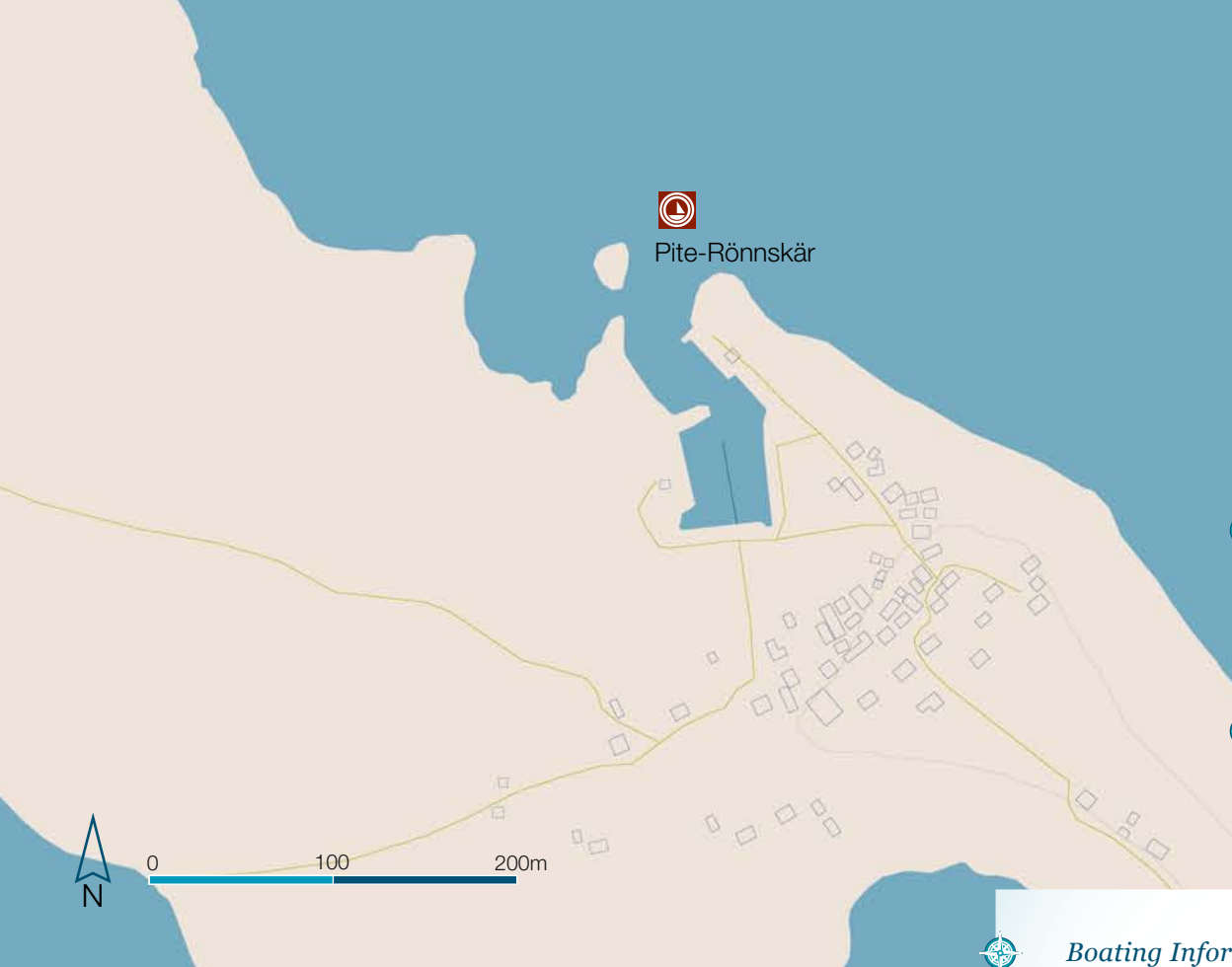
Furuögrund Harbour boasts a mareograph, which measures the water level of the sea. The mareograph was built in 1914 and was special as it was operated manually. The sea's water level is important information for seafarers.

YTTERSTFORS Ytterstfors is located two and a half kilometres north of Furuögrund. There was a 5-km-long aerial ropeway from the Ytterstfors pulp mill to the warehouses at Furuögrund. The aerial ropeway was in use from 1908 – 1955. Its basket still exists. Close to Ytterstfors, there used to be a glass works that manufactured bottles and window glass. The glassworks was established in 1837. The manor, which was built at Ytterstfors in 1838, burned down in 1918. It was rebuilt and used by the company's executives in summer.

Close to the harbour, you will see plenty of signs of previous industrial activity, such as the remains of a pulp-loading platform and other wooden, stone and concrete structures.

The Furuögrundleden hiking trail starts at Byske and runs to the southern side of Furuögrund. Along the trail, there are four rest spots and a former harbour warehouse, which currently functions as a summer café. There is an observation tower at Stegaberget.





Pite-Rönnskär



Harbour Services

- dry toilet
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water



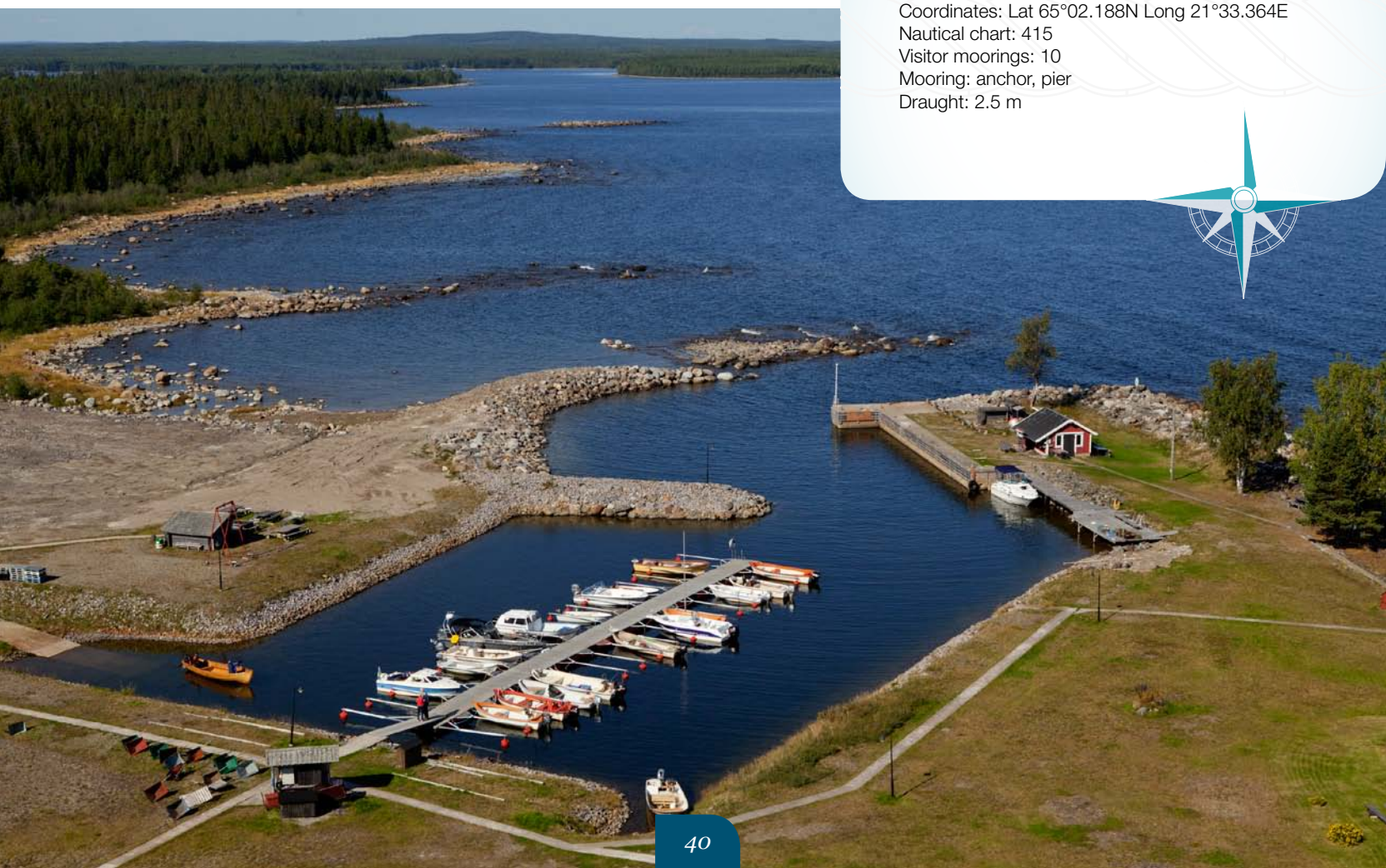
Other Services

- campfire site
- liner



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°02.188N Long 21°33.364E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: anchor, pier
Draught: 2.5 m



PITE-RÖNNSKÄR



Pite-Rönnskär is situated roughly 30 kilometres south of Piteå. The harbour is found on the island's northern part and it is sheltered from the wind. Pite-Rönnskär has a children's playground and a playing field. Today, the former fishing huts function as holiday homes. From June to August, the liner M/S Favorit runs from Sandholmen to Pite-Rönnskär.

OLD CHAPEL The place was known as a fishing village as early as the 16th century. Fishing took place until 1960. The island's chapel was built in 1771. The residents were obliged to attend the church service on Sundays. The white chapel also functioned as a landmark. In winter, the chapel was used in the same way as many other chapels in the archipelago; i.e. as a storage space for boats and fishing gear. The altarpiece is from 1780. There are carved signatures on the walls but today, it is prohibited to carve one's name or any other message on the walls or on the benches.

TALL LIGHTHOUSE Built in 1905, the lighthouse is 37 metres in height and is one of the tallest lighthouses in Sweden. The lighthouse was moved onto Pite-Rönnskär from Sandhammaren, Skåne, in order to replace the old lighthouse from 1880. It is the tallest Heidenstam-style metallic lighthouse. It was working until the 1970s, when a new lighthouse was completed at Nygrån. Today, a few local residents keep a light at the Pite-Rönnskär lighthouse in summer.

TRADITIONAL PILOT SITE Piloting activities have been in operation on Pite-Rönnskär since 1677. At first, local fishermen served as pilots. In 1821, the first "real" pilot was hired and the island's first pilot station was established. The pilots used the old fishing huts as summer homes for their families or they built a house for them on the island. At first, the pilots used rowing boats or small sailing boats when boarding the vessels they were piloting. In the 1930s, the pilots received a cutter for their own use. The old pilot station has been renovated. You can visit it and take a look at the pictures of the pilots going about their business.

The terrain on harbour side is stony, sandy and slightly heath-like. When moving to the opposite end of Pite-Rönnskär, the landscape gradually becomes a forest. There are ponds and mires in the forest. The strait between the islands of Pite-Rönnskär and Kringsön is shallow.



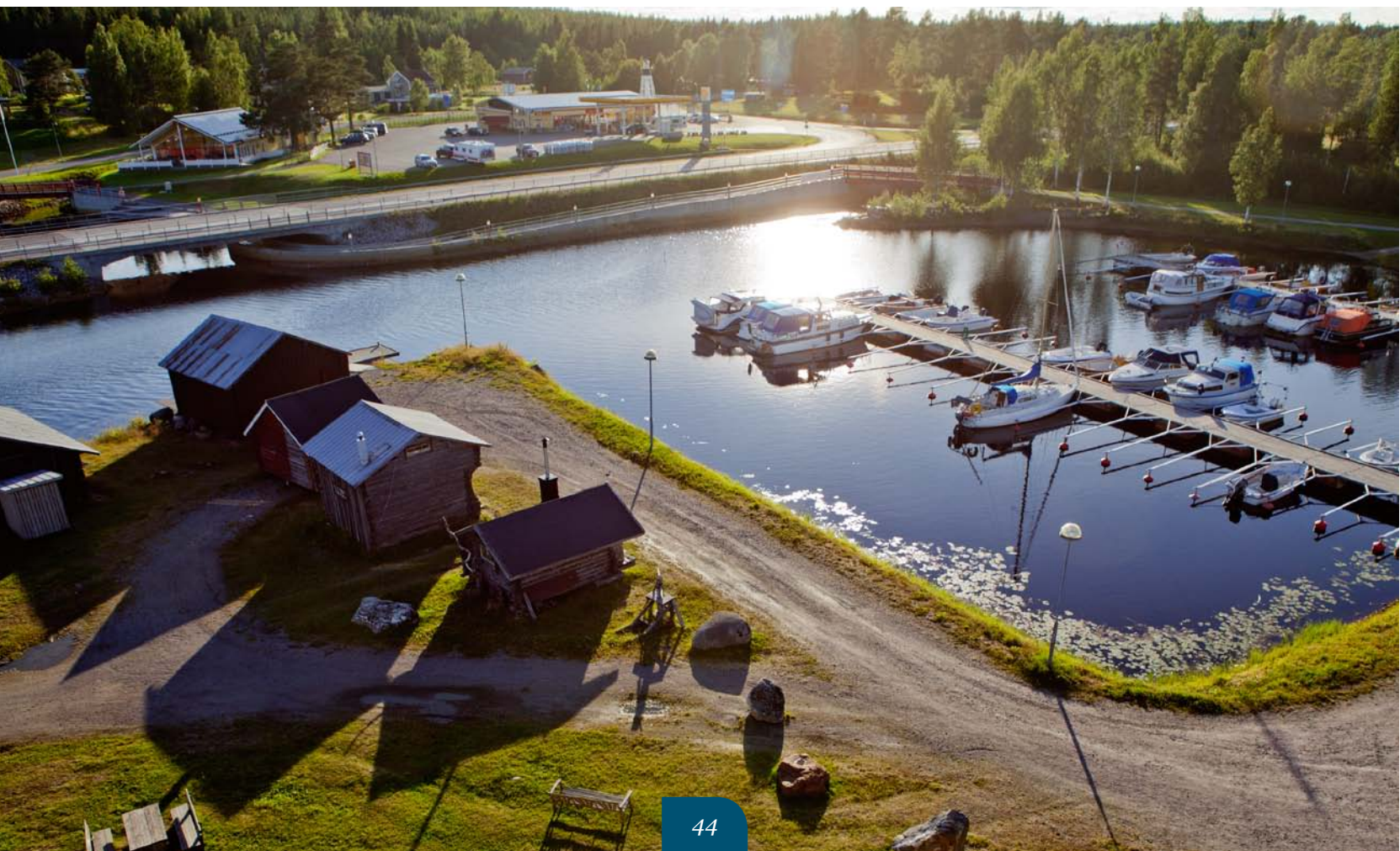
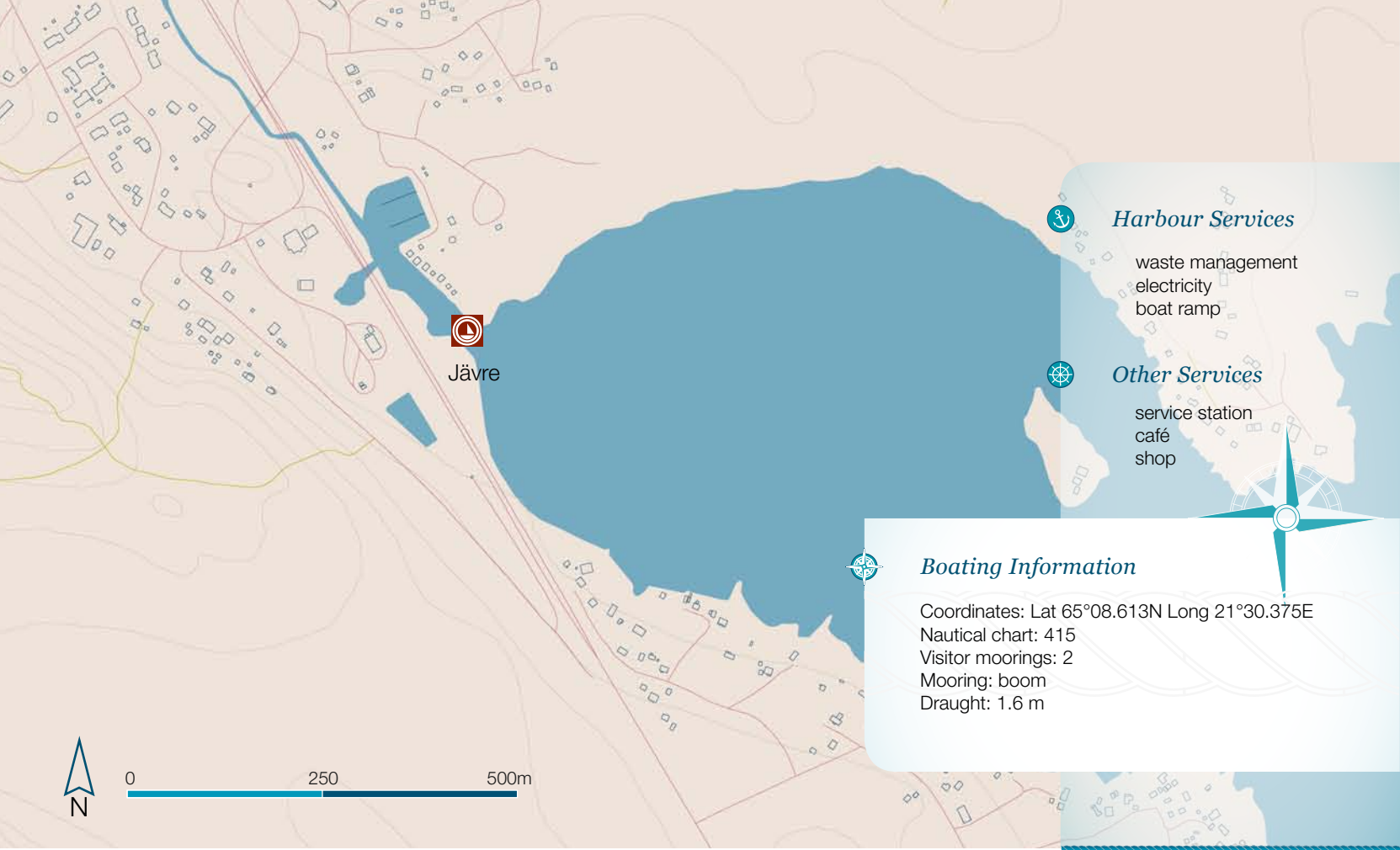
Piteå

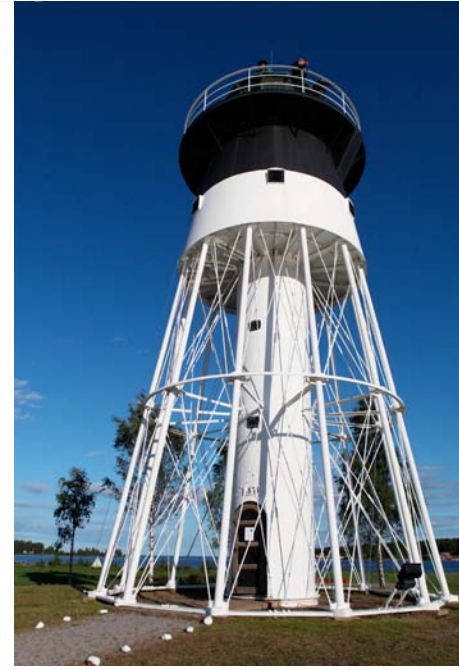
- Renöhamn
- Svinöra
- Norra hamn
- Västra Kajen
- Baggen
- Fingermanholmen
- Koskäret
- Pite Havsbad
- Mellerstön
- Stor-Räbben
- Jävre
- Stenskår
- Sandholmen



PITEÅ







The harbour is sheltered from the wind. You will find a service station 100 metres from the harbour, where you can borrow a cart and canisters for transporting fuel. The harbour was renovated a couple of years ago. The owners of the summer cottages in Jävres double its population during the warmer months. The village offers a wide range of activities and it also boasts an information centre for the counties of Västerbotten and Norrbotten. The distance to the centre of Piteå is slightly over 20 kilometres.

ANCIENT JÄVRE You will find an archaeological trail in the area. It is marked and there are information boards along it. In the Bronze Age, the area consisted of an archipelago and bare peninsulas, and the inhabitants were seal hunters and fishermen. On the northern slope of Lillberget, at a stretch of about 100 metres, you will find five Bronze-Age grave mounds built from rocks. There is a large grave mound (18 metres in diameter) on Högberget.

The area also boasts a large stone labyrinth dating back to the 13th century. In addition, you will find Iron-Age stone structures in the vicinity. A unique bronze necklace was found in the area. It may originate from the Volga - Kama region. The necklace is proof that people had been in contact with inhabitants on the other side of the Gulf of Bothnia for a very long time. The Piteå and Jävres tourist offices sell replicas of this necklace.

According to some documents, the village of Jävres existed as early as the Middle Ages. In the early 18th century, there were 12 taxable small farms and an inn in the village. In the 19th century, the Degerfors factory was located in the centre of Jävres. It manufactured iron and timber. The villagers have compiled a book about the history of Jävres with the help of old documents, newspapers and photographs.

SKAGSUDDE LIGHTHOUSE In Jävres, you will find the old Skagsudde lighthouse, which represents the Heidenstam model that was frequently used on the Swedish coast in the 19th century. From 1871 - 1957, the lighthouse operated in front of Örnsköldsvik but when the construction of a new lighthouse began, the old lighthouse was moved to Jävres.

Hilly forests and the proximity of the sea are typical of Jävres. The sea offers opportunities for various leisuretime activities. In summer, the most popular are fishing, bathing and boating.

SANDHOLMEN



Sandholmen



Harbour Services

electricity
toilet
boat ramp
water



Other Services

sauna



The harbour is located three kilometres south of the village of Jävre, by a 10-metre-deep bay. The distance to the swimming shore is 300 metres. There is a sauna at Piteå Boat Club's clubhouse.

In the vicinity, you will find an archaeological trail that presents the area's Bronze-Age history. The trail is 7.5 kilometres long but you can also choose the 2-km trail. There are information boards on the many grave mounds in the area along the trail.



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°07.356N Long 21°31.85E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: 20
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 5 m



PITE HAVSBAD




Pite Havsbad



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°13.52N Long 21°32.06E
Nautical chart: 415
Mooring spaces: 20
Mooring: boom

The harbour is free of charge until 11:00 p.m. Overnight stays are to be paid for at the nearby hotel's reception. The distance from the harbour to the centre of Piteå is a few kilometres.

Pite Havsbad is one of the largest conference and tourism centres in Europe. The activities began in 1943 when a kiosk was opened on the site and, from that point onwards, they took on their current form. The centre offers both indoor and outdoor activities for the whole family. There are several restaurants in the locale. Various kinds of events

ranging from the traditional Midsummer celebration to rock festivals are held in the area.

In the 1950s, the seawater in the area was the warmest in Sweden, which is why the region became known as the Riviera of the North.



Harbour Services

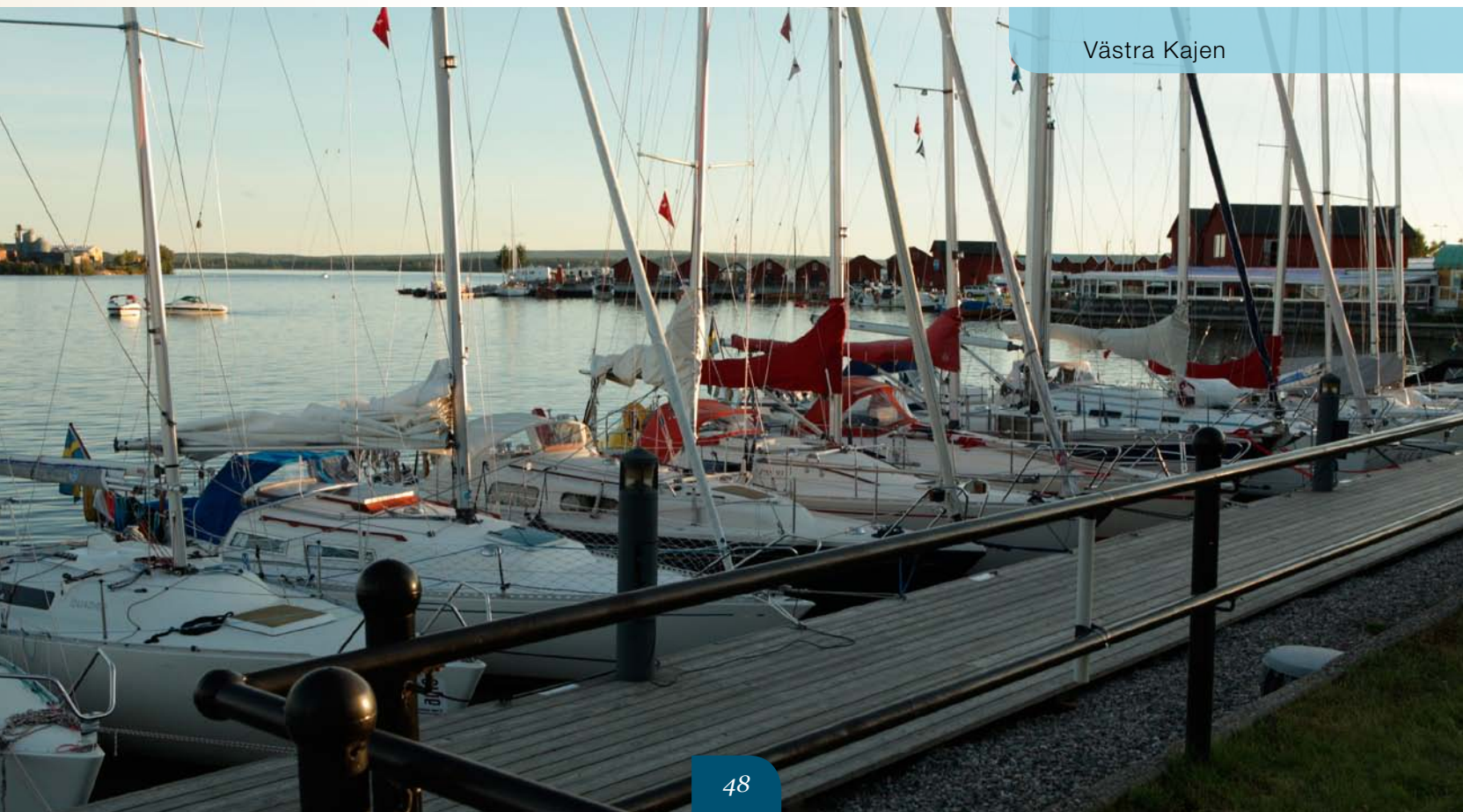
shower
electricity
toilet
water



Other Services

shop
spa
go-cart track
miniature golf
beach volley
restaurant
adventure park
indoor playground
widescreen cinema
swimming shore
outdoor swimming pool





VÄSTRA KAJEN



When arriving from Pite Havsbad, the maximum height for boats is 13.5 metres. The harbour is located 500 metres south of the centre of Piteå. There is a marine-themed camping ground next to the harbour. A boat museum and a restaurant are located in the vicinity. You can hire kayaks at the harbour, which also serves as a venue for various summer events.

ACTIVE FOOTBALL CITY A football tournament for young people called the Piteå Summer Games is held in Piteå every year in June and July. In 2013, more than 800 teams from twenty countries participated in the tournament.

DANCE Piteå dansar & ler is the largest music festival in Sweden with as many as 120,000 visitors. The festival has been held since the 1960s.

MORE THAN 400 YEARS OLD Piteå received city status in 1621. After a few decades, a large fire severely damaged Piteå and, in 1668, the city was moved to its current location because it had a better-appointed harbour area. Piteå has a traditional grid plan. Piteå's oldest building is Piteå Church, which was constructed in 1684-1686. Piteå grew and became industrialised in the 19th century. The timber industry still operates in the city. At the beginning of the 20th century, Piteå got a railway connection, which further boosted its growth. Today, Piteå is home to roughly 23,000 people.

Piteå offers many opportunities for nature excursions. The area boasts the River Piteälven, forests, islands and beautiful sea shores. There are 550 islands in the Piteå Archipelago. The islands were shaped by the continental ice sheet and this is why many of them are located in a southwesterly to northeasterly direction. On these islands, the nature is pristine and they are home to endemic plants, such as *Artemisia campestris* ssp. *bottnica*, *Euphrasia bottnica* and the hairgrass *Deschampsia bottnica*. Due to land uplift, the archipelago is in a state of constant change.

Elk, reindeer, red foxes, hares and squirrels live in the Piteå area. The Piteå Archipelago has many good bird-watching sites where you can spot rare birds, such as the white-tailed eagle, the razorbill and the osprey.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- liquor store
- pharmacy
- café
- shop
- kitchen
- kiosk
- tourist information
- bank
- laundry room
- post office
- restaurant
- shower
- boat museum



Boating information

Coordinates: Lat 65°18.867N Long 21°28.17E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: 30
Mooring: buoy, side-on mooring, anchor
Draught: 1.6 m

NORRA HAMN



Harbour Services

- waste management
- LPG
- fuel
- electricity
- toilet
- water



Other Services

- café
- kitchen
- shower

Piteå Northern Harbour is the largest small boat harbour belonging to the Municipality of Piteå. It has 159 mooring spaces. It is also known as Nolia Harbour or the Northern Small Boat Harbour. The harbour is open from 7 June – 7 October. When approaching the harbour, the speed limit is 5 knots and you must watch out for the electric cable by the harbour's mouth, which is located at a height of 10 metres. You can enter the harbour via the Strömsund canal, where the height limit for the bridges is 2.3 metres. The Municipality of Piteå is responsible for managing the harbour.



Boating information

Coordinates: Lat 65°19.066N Long 21°29.628E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: 12
Mooring: Y-boom
Draught: 1.3 m





Kluntarna

KOSKÄRET, VARGÖN



A nature conservation area in the inner archipelago of Piteå. The entrance route to the harbour is rather shallow, and the harbour is sheltered from the wind.

There are two rental cabins owned by the Municipality of Piteå on Vargön. In addition, there is a cabin for overnight stays that does not have electricity. Cattle used to graze on the island and it was also a tar-burning site. Vargön was once a seal hunting base.

Vargön is known as a “green island” but it offers much more besides. The Koskäret nature reserve is located on the island. The island’s middle and southeastern parts do not belong to the nature reserve. A trail runs through Vargön and there is a Lapp ‘kota’ hut along the trail. In the spruce and pine forests, you will see rare polypores on decaying trees. Amongst the bird species are the three-toed woodpecker, the black woodpecker, hawks and osprey. There are sandy beaches that are ideal for bathing. The island also boasts several larger and smaller lakes.



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°14.993N Long 21°50.633E
Nautical chart: 415
Draught: 2 - 6 m



Harbour Services

dry toilet

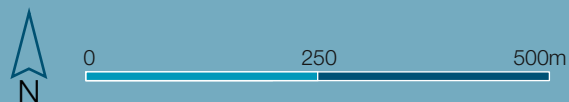


Other Services

rental cabins



BAGGEN



Baggen



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°19.116N Long 21°46.145E
Nautical chart: 415
Mooring spaces: 15
Mooring: pier



Harbour Services

dry toilet



Other Services

sauna
campfire site
rental cabins
liner

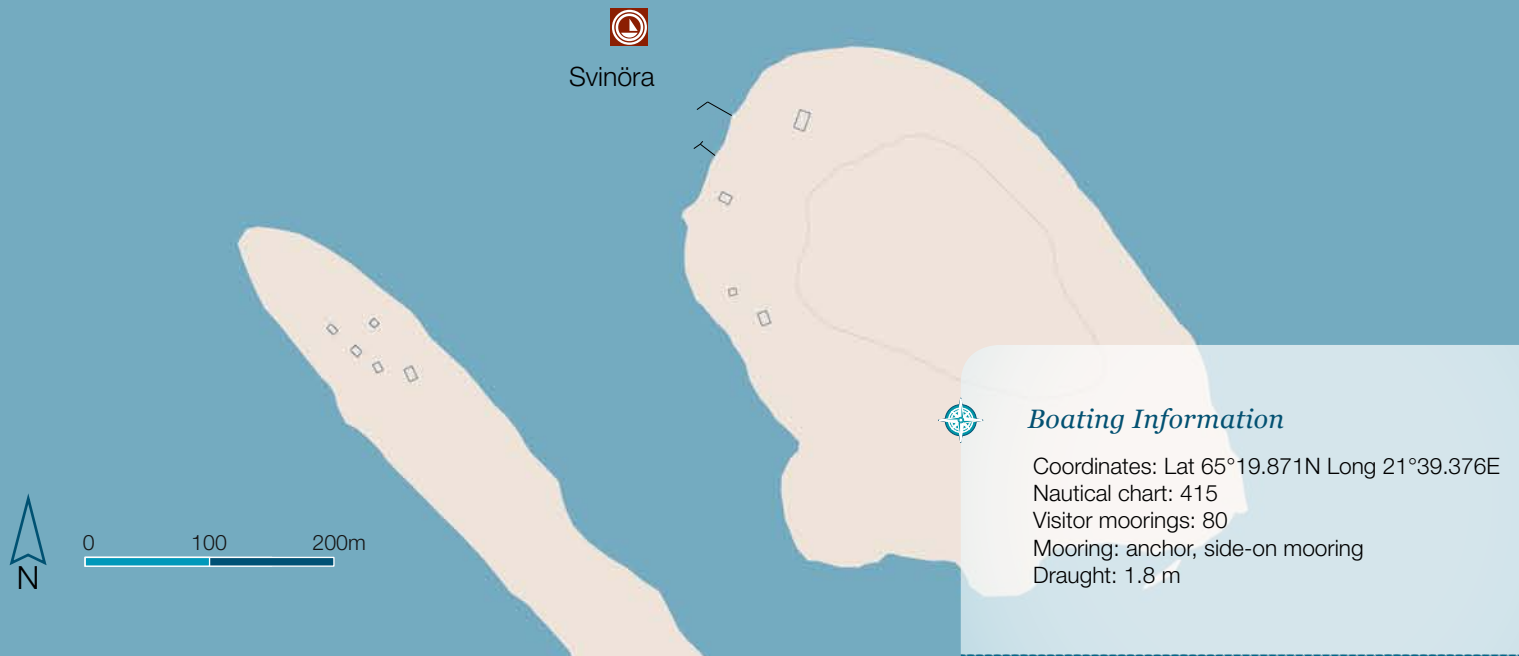
Baggen is one of the largest islands in the Piteå Archipelago. Baggen has an outdoor chapel and cabins that can be rented from the Piteå tourist office. The harbour is located on the island's southern shore. There is no drinking water on Baggen and the cabins do not have electricity. The distance between Renöhamn and the harbour is five kilometres.

In the 18th century, a local minister began mining on Baggen. Traces of these activities can still be seen close to the rental cabins next to Själahällan. Baggen was also a seal hunting base.

The steep cliffs and the sandy bays between them (on the island's southwestern side) are suitable for bathing.



SVINÖRA



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°19.871N Long 21°39.376E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: 80
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 1.8 m



The harbour is situated next to Renöhamn and it is owned by Piteå Boat Club.

Piteå Boat Club organises various summer events in the area, such as the Baltic herring market and dance events. A gorgeous hiking trail runs around the island. Svinöra has a camping ground, and the shallow shore with its sandy seabed is ideal for bathing. In summer, a cabin master sees to the needs of visitors.



Harbour Services

- harbour accessible to all
- electricity
- toilet
- water



Other Services

- kiosk
- playground
- sauna
- shower
- camping ground
- campfire site
- swimming shore



RENÖHAMN



The harbour is the gateway to the northern entrance route to Piteå. Renöhamn is located opposite Piteå Boat Club's clubhouse on Svinöra Island, less than ten kilometres from the centre of Piteå. There are several ongoing development and construction projects in the harbour area. There are piers for the local association's members as well as for professional fishermen and visitors. In summer, the harbour is supervised by the harbour association.

There are some thirty traditional islander-style boathouses on the shore.

North of Renöhamn, you will find the island of Sandön, which boasts a camping ground at Borgarudden and a bathing shore.



Boating Information

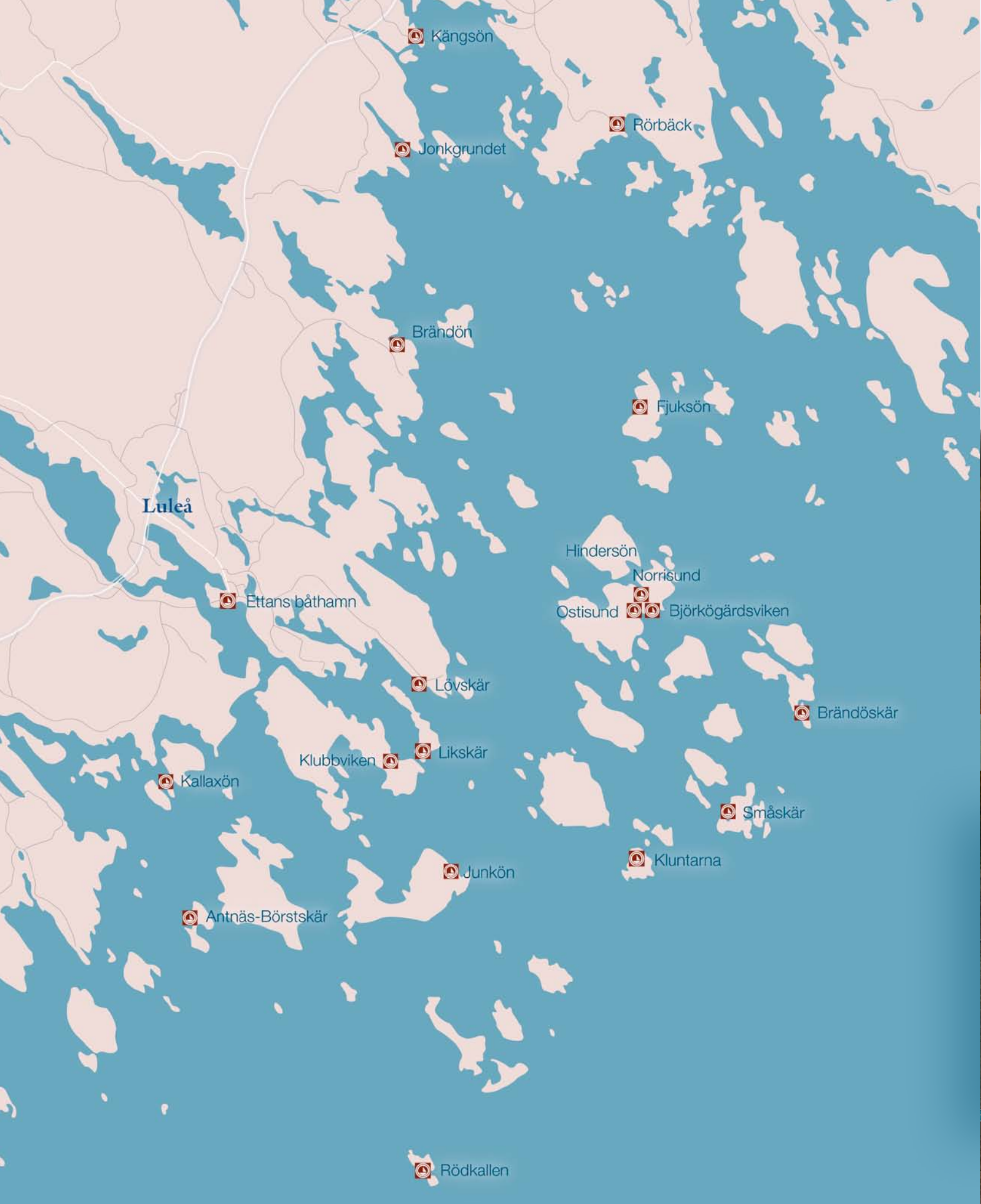
Coordinates: Lat 65°19.973N Long 21°37.922E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: 8
Mooring: anchor
Draught: 3 m



Harbour Services

waste collection point
electricity
toilet
boat ramp





Kängsön

Rörbäck

Jonkgrundet

Brändön

Fjuksön

Luleå

Ettans båthamn

Hindersön

Norrisund

Ostisund

Björkögårdsviken

Brändöskär

Lövskär

Klubbviken

Likskär

Kallaxön

Småskär

Junkön

Kluntarna

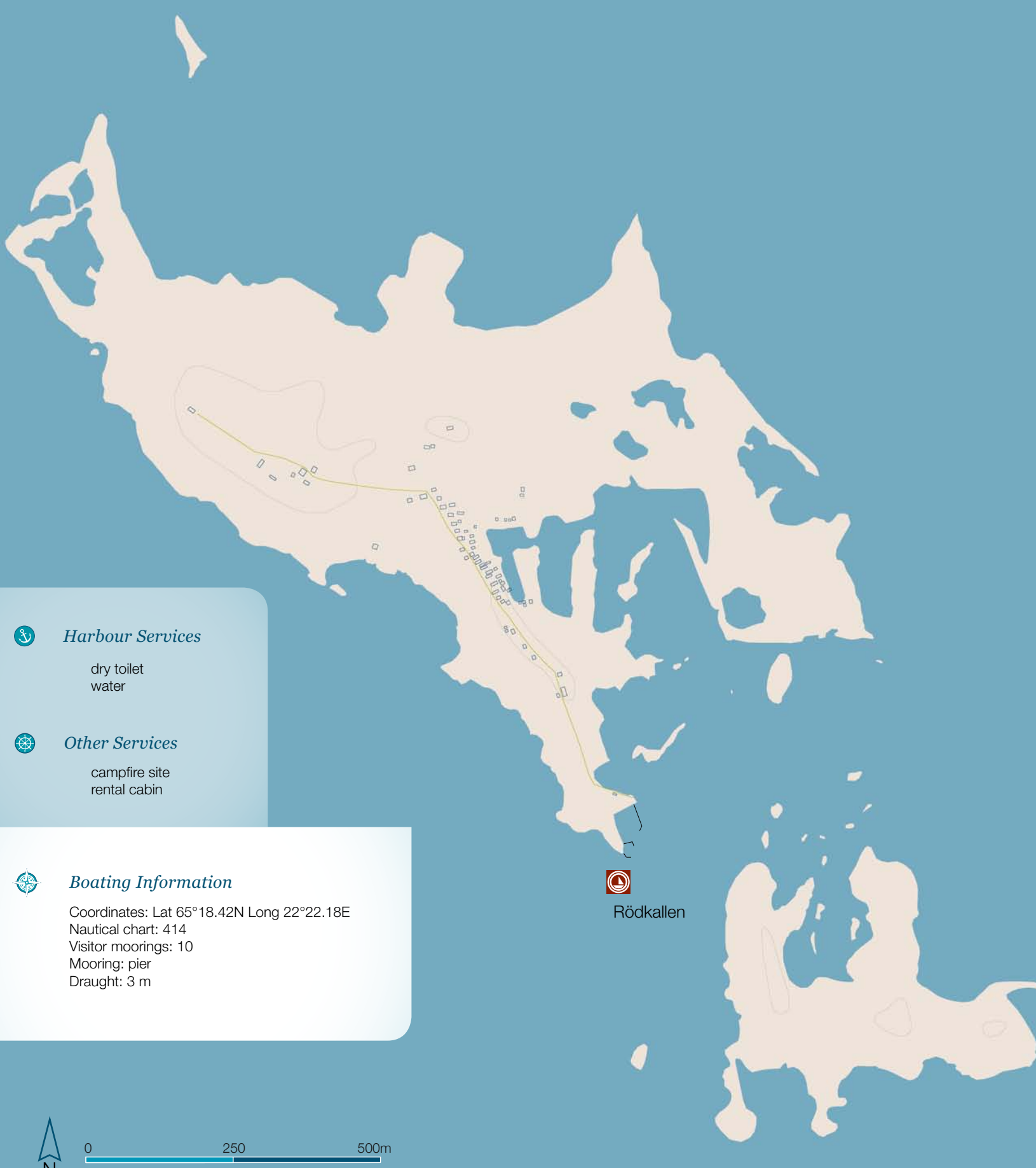
Antnäs-Börstskär

Rödkallen



LULEÅ





Harbour Services

dry toilet
water



Other Services

campfire site
rental cabin



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°18.42N Long 22°22.18E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: pier
Draught: 3 m



Rödskallen



0 250 500m

RÖDKALLEN



Rödkallen, which is located 29 kilometres southeast of the centre of Luleå, is one of the outermost islands in the Luleå Archipelago. There is a shoal by the tip of the breakwater on Rödkallen's northern side.

OLD SEAFARING BASE Of the islands along the Swedish coast, Rödkallen is one of the furthest out to sea. The island is an old fishing base that has been used since the Middle Ages. Fishermen have arrived at Rödkallen from Sweden and from the Finnish island of Hailuoto (Karlö). The route to Luleå was difficult to navigate because of the archipelago, which is why a pilot station was established on Rödkallen in the 19th century. Today, there are holiday homes on the island.

LIGHTHOUSE The lighthouse designed by von Heidenstam was built in 1872 and was in use for one hundred years. There are several Heidenstam-style lighthouses on the Swedish coast. The lighthouse was designed so that it could be built quickly and steel was used in its construction. The metal parts were made on the mainland and transported to the construction site, where

the lighthouse was assembled. Today, the restored lighthouse is a cultural monument.

STONE LABYRINTHS Fishermen probably built the stone labyrinths on Rödkallen. They believed that the stone labyrinths brought good luck in fishing or made the winds calmer. Corresponding labyrinths have been found in many parts of the archipelago and on the Gulf of Bothnia's shores. Often, they are located on sites that have been of significance to fishermen. The largest of Rödkallen's stone labyrinths is to be found close to the lighthouse.

CHAPEL From the early 18th century onwards ministers were obliged to hold church services in the fishing villages, which is why Finns and Swedes jointly built a chapel on Rödkallen. In winter, the chapel was used as a storage space for fishing gear. The altarpiece was created in 1681.

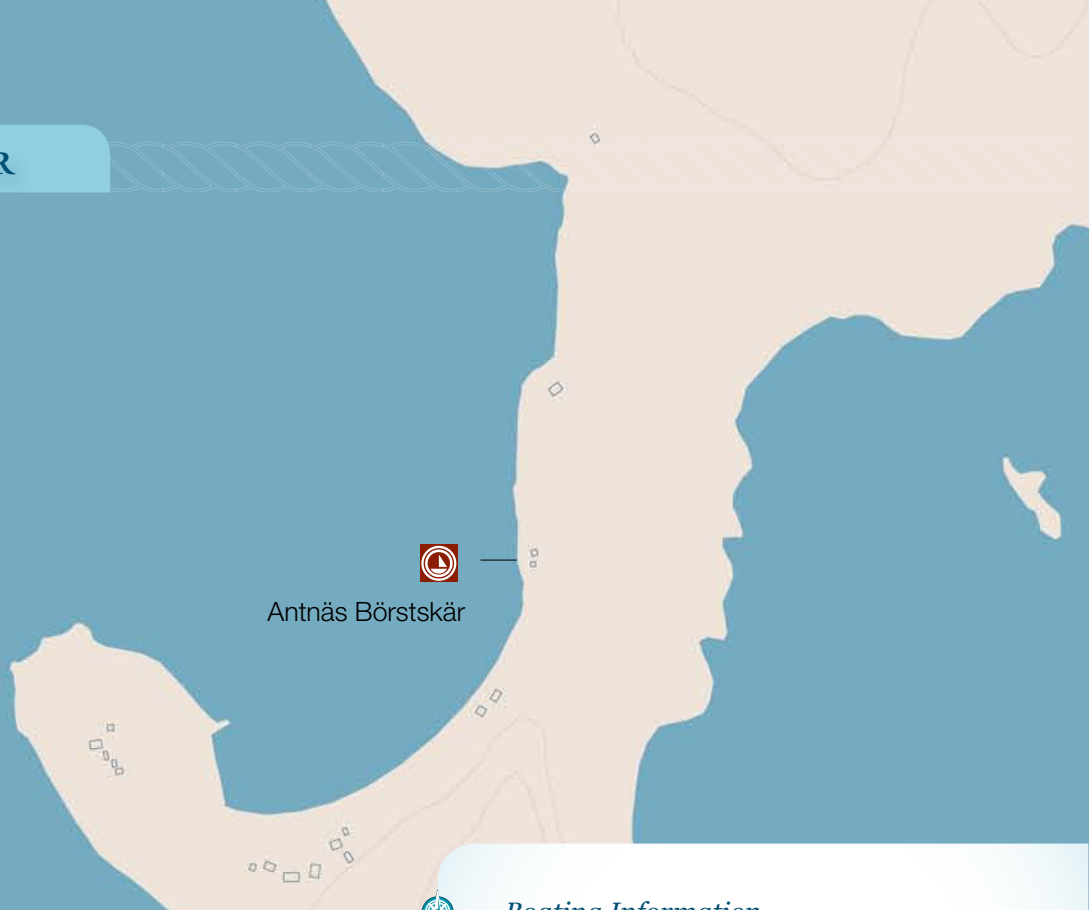
RARE VEGETATION Rödkallen belongs to the Rödkallen - Sörespen nature reserve. The terrain is barren and mostly consists of stony and sandy heaths, which are home to a local variety of

wormwood, *Artemisia campestris* ssp. *bottnica*, and the hairgrass, *Deschampsia bottnica*. *Artemisia campestris* ssp. *bottnica*, which is protected and has been classified as critically endangered in Finland and near-threatened in Sweden. The plant is more common in Sweden. It thrives on sandy shores above the shoreline. The blunt-leaf sandwort, which is rare in Finland, grows on Rödkallen. The plant is to be found in northern Sweden and on the Bothnian Bay's islands. There are small alder and pine forests on the parts of the island that have been longest above sea level.

ANIMALS As to larger animals, you may spot Baltic ringed seals and grey seals by Rödkallen. Roughly fifty bird species appear on the island. On some rocks and seaside meadows, you may spot the lesser black-backed gull, the tern, the ruddy turnstone and nesting black guillemots. Ruddy turnstones thrive in the outer archipelago and are more rarely seen in the inner archipelago.



ANTNÄS BÖRSTSKÄR



Antnäs Börstskär

Antnäs Börstskär is one of the best natural harbours. The harbour is sheltered from the northwesterly winds. The best anchoring place is to be found at the western harbour. The harbour also has a pier that can accommodate up to 10 boats. The bay on the southeastern side is stony and shallow.

The island of Antnäs Börstskär is located on the outer archipelago's border. In good weather, you can make out the silhouette of Rödskallen on the far horizon. Antnäs Börstskär's southern part is high and wooded, resembling the islands in the outer archipelago. Norrskäret, which is the island's northern part, chiefly consists of spruce forests and its natural features resemble those of the islands in the inner archipelago. The western harbour is the most popular area on Antnäs Börstskär. The bay with its sandy seabed is ideal for bathing.

Boating Information

Guest harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°25.680N Long 22°06.635E
Nautical chart: 415
Visitor moorings: about 10
Mooring: pier
Draught: 2.5 m



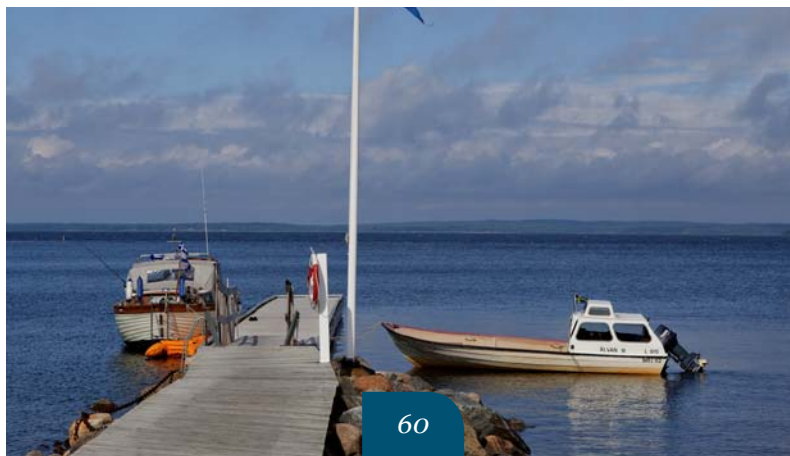
Harbour Services

waste management
dry toilet

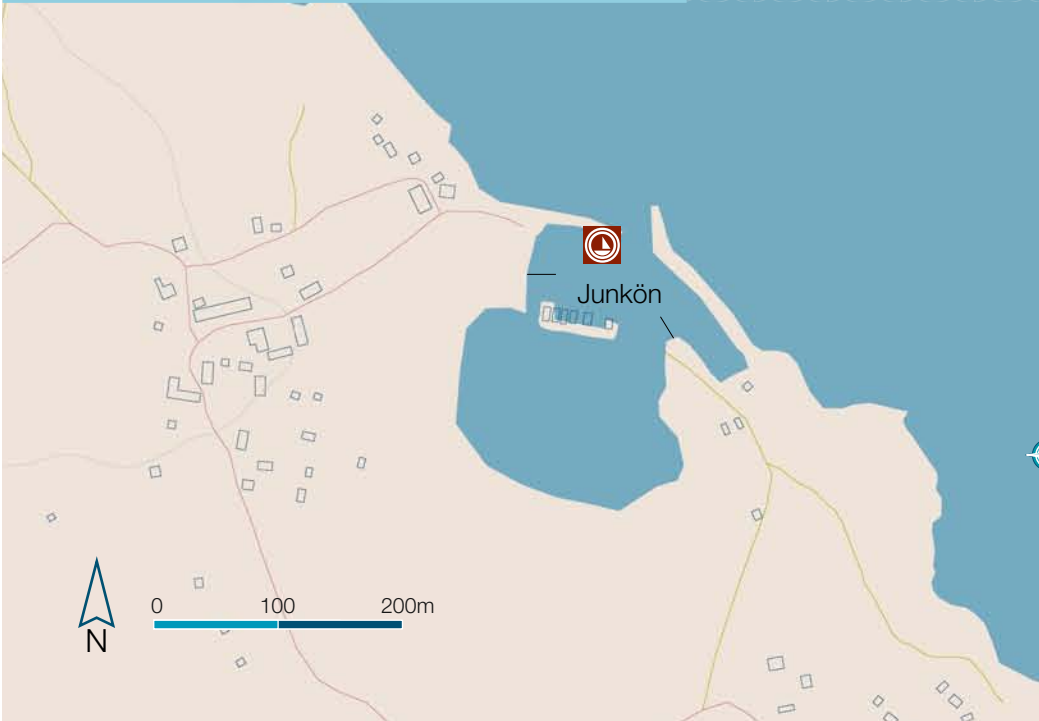


Other Services

sauna
campfire site
swimming shore



JUNKÖN



Boating Information

Guest harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°27.348N Long 22°24.169E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: about 15–20
Mooring: pier
Draught: 2.5 m

The harbour is sheltered from the wind. A liner operates between the island and Luleå. You can make enquiries about cabin reservations at Luleå's tourist information office. Some of the cabins have electricity and running water. Part of Junkön is used by the Swedish Air Force for their target training, which is why there are areas on the island where access is prohibited.

There are permanent residents on Junkön and it is a home harbour for many fishermen. The first written record found on the island dates back to the 15th century. According to a story, Junkön got its name from a Sámi man called Junker, whose reindeer grazed on the island.

WINDMILL AND A GENUINE ARCHIPELAGO Junkön boasts a windmill (more than 200 years old) where the island's inhabitants used to grind their grain. The windmill has been solidly constructed and there are many tales about its builders. The Municipality of Luleå has built an old-style museum and created an exhibition on the history of the islanders on Junkön. The Municipality of Luleå has also built a pier on its shore.

FOREST AND SAND There are forests and a large sand area on Junkön. Some of the pines may be more than 200 years old. Woodpeckers thrive on the island's dead trees. You may spot waders on the shores.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- toilet
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- café
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- rental cabins
- liner



KALLAXÖN



Boating Information

Guest harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°29.792N Long 22°04.787E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: about 40
Draught: 5 m



0 250 500m



Kallaxön

The harbour is always sheltered and deep enough for larger boats. We recommend that you pass Bergön from its western or northern side as there are no underwater obstacles in that area. When approaching Kallaxön from the northern side, please note that the channel is only about two metres deep. The local Neptun Boat Club has a clubhouse and a harbour on Kallaxön, which is open to all boaters from the beginning of June to the end of September. In summer, a cabin master takes care of visitors.

FELDSPAR MINE There are the ruins of the feldspar mine that was in operation in the early 20th century in the vicinity. The mine used to be one of the largest in Sweden. The feldspar was of good

quality and it was exported. However, operations were ceased as they became unprofitable.

NEPTUN BOAT CLUB The local Neptun Boat Club has a clubhouse and a harbour on Kallaxön, which is open to all boaters from the beginning of June to the end of September. There are activities for children and adults alike in the harbour area.

There are excellent fishing spots on the waters around Kallaxön. The largest pike in Norrbotten (20.3 kg) was caught in the area. The area is popular amongst bird watchers who observe waders and other arctic species. There are elk in forests in the Kallax area.



Harbour Services

electricity
toilet
water



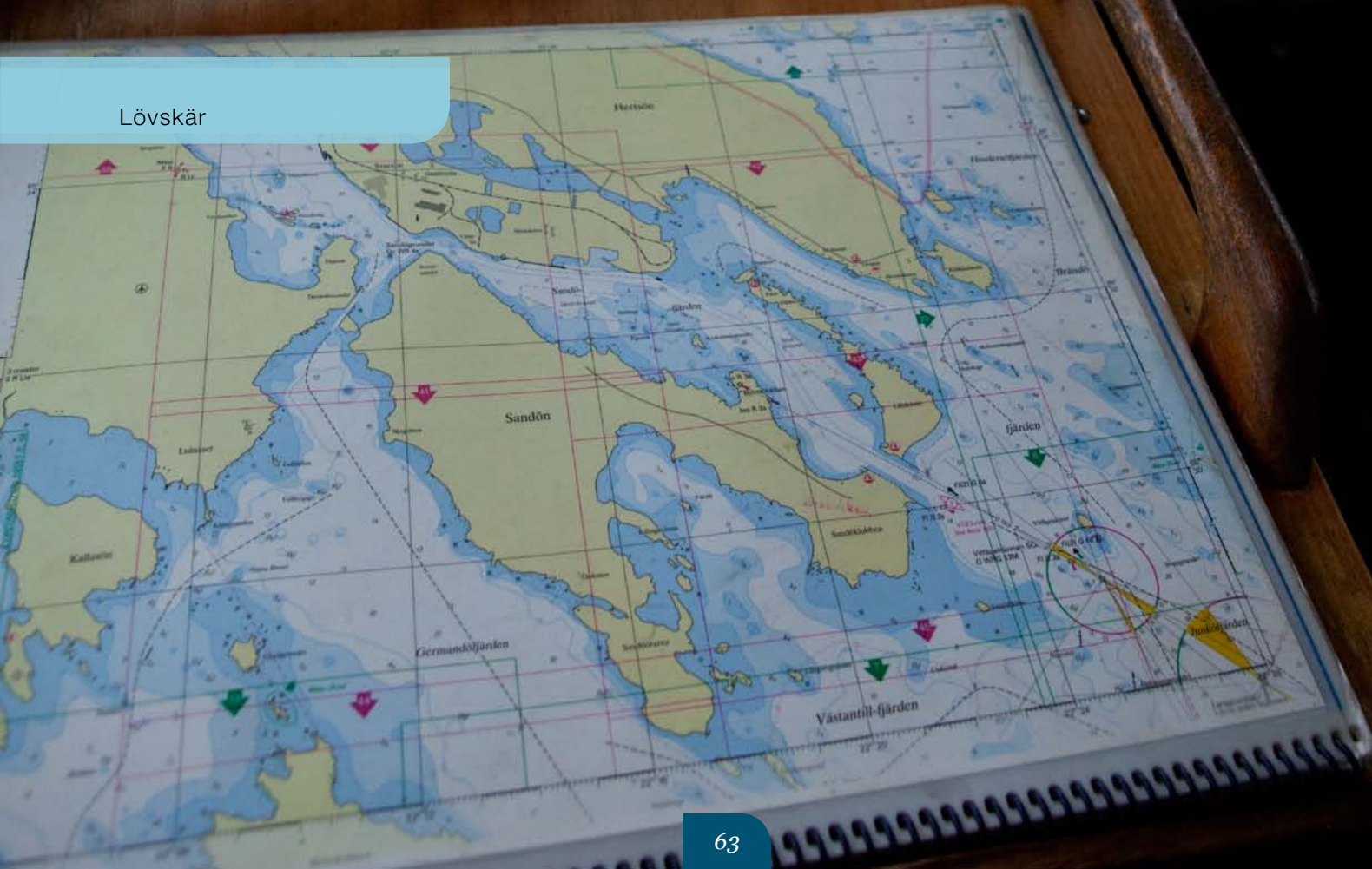
Other Services

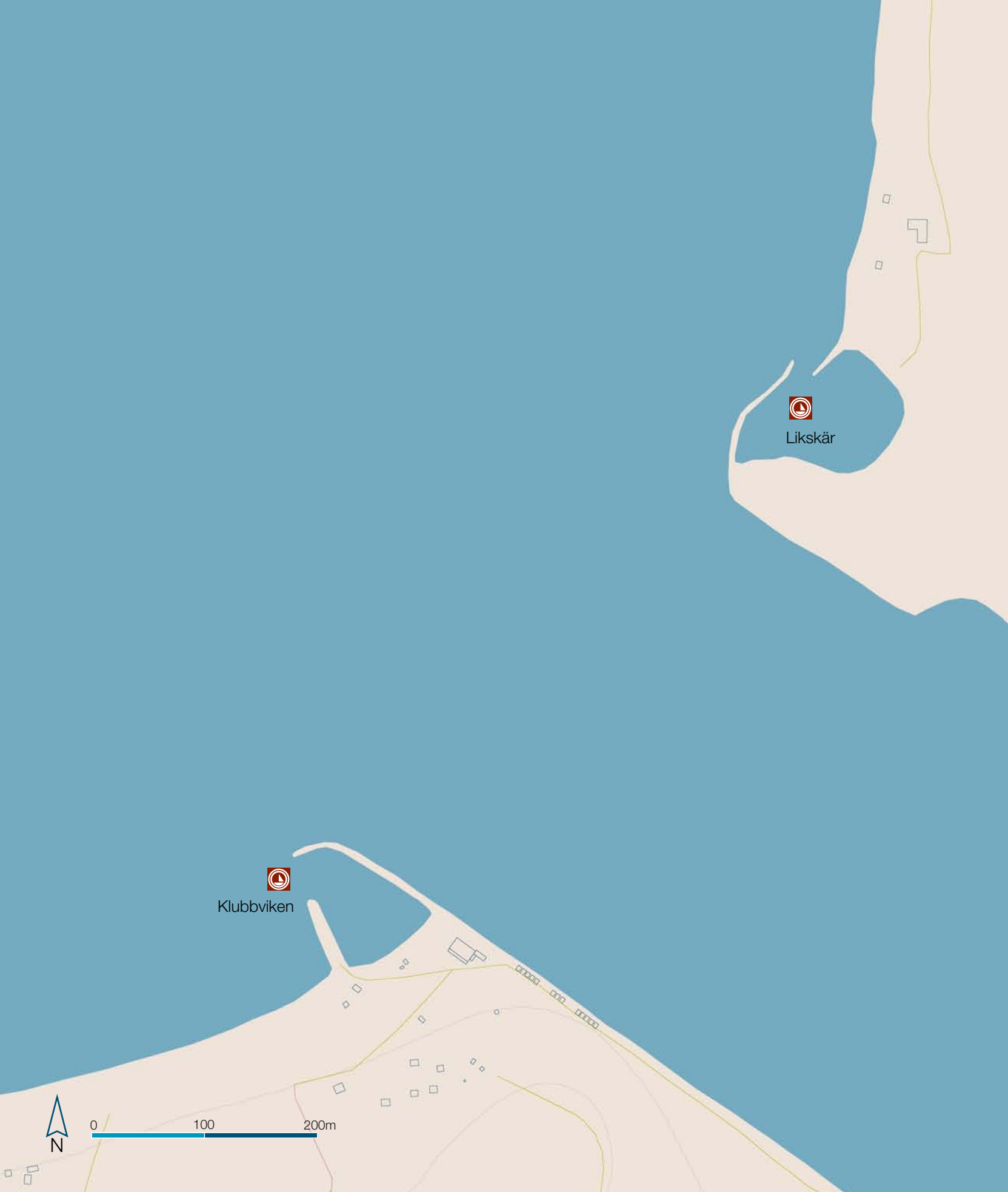
kitchen
kiosk
sauna
campfire site





Lövsjär

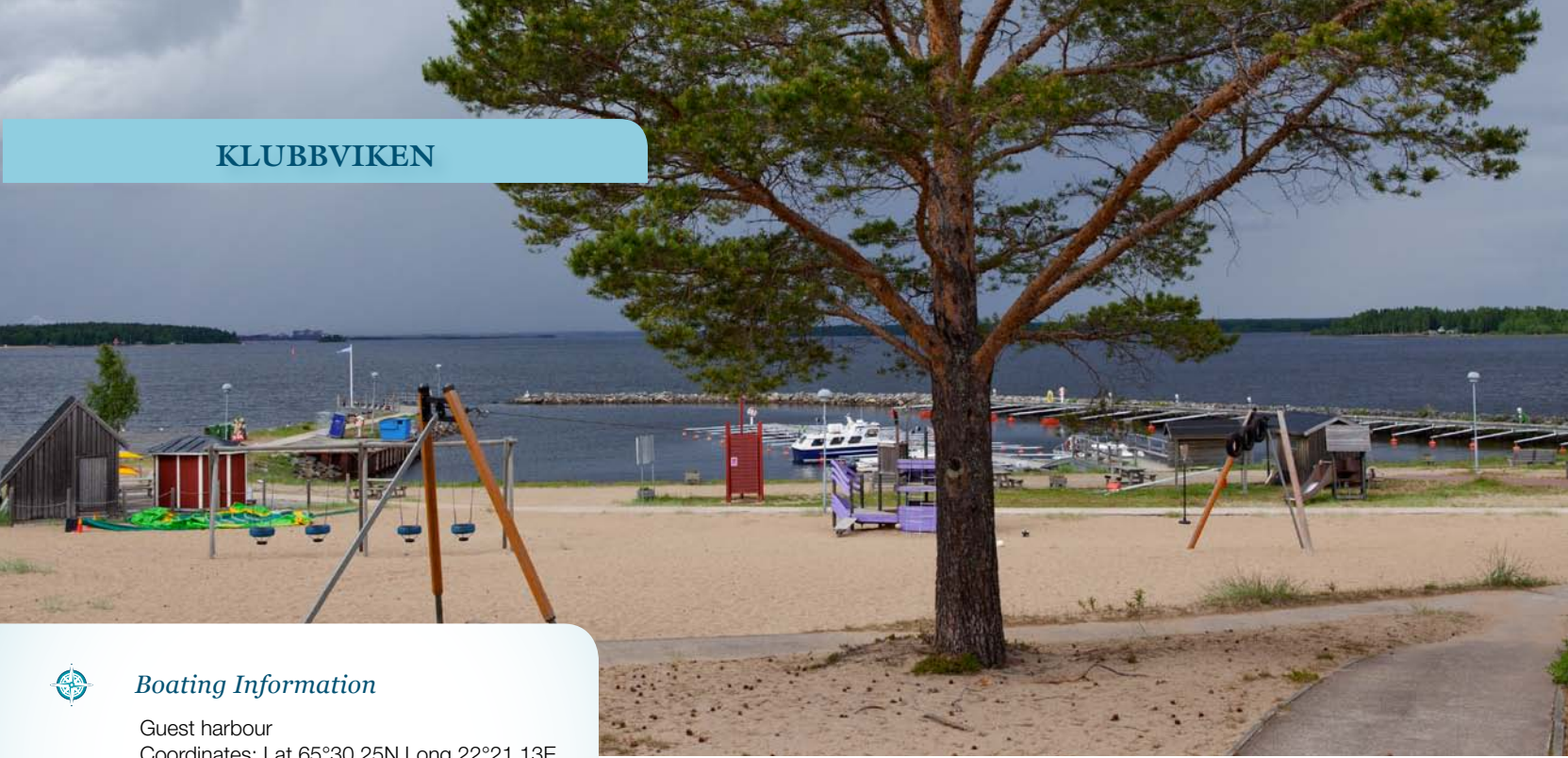




Klubbviken

Likskär

KLUBBVIKEN



Boating Information

Guest harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°30.25N Long 22°21.13E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 45
Mooring: boom
Draught: 2.5 - 3.5 m

By paying the harbour fee, you can use the shore power facilities and the toilet. You can reserve a mooring space equipped with shore power.



Harbour Services

drinking water
waste management
emptying of toilet
electricity
toilet



Other Services

café
washing machine
telephone
restaurant
sauna
shower
tourist information

Klubbviken offers a large variety of activities. You can rent a kayak or take a ride on a RIB boat. A restaurant and rental cabins are to be found at the harbour. Liners operate from the harbour. The place belongs to the Archipelago Trail, which runs from Luleå Airport to Brändöskär. You can explore the adjacent islands by hiring a rowing boat from the harbour. The islands boast fine sandy beaches. Luleå Yacht Club's clubhouse is located on Likskär on the other side of the strait.

VEGETATION There are sand dunes and pine forests on the island. On the shores, there are wetland areas where the local variety of eyebright (*Euphrasia frigida* var. *baltica*), the salt bartsia and the few-flowered spikerush grow. There are also plenty of sand dunes on the island. Some low shrubs such as the bearberry grow on these sand dunes. Mushrooms thrive on the sandy heaths. Pines have also started to grow on these heaths. North of the sandy heaths, there are pine forests where the oldest pines are more than 150 years of age.

ANIMALS The following are amongst the bird species that live on the island: the black woodpecker, the meadow pipit, the common redstart, the curlew sandpiper and the great spotted woodpecker. In 2005, a blyth's pipit was spotted on the island. The island is also home to mountain hares and elk.





Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- toilet
- water



Other Services

- kitchen
- tourist information
- washing machine
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- swimming shore



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°30.38N Long 22°21.48E
 Nautical chart: 414
 Visitor moorings: 40
 Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
 Draught: 4 m

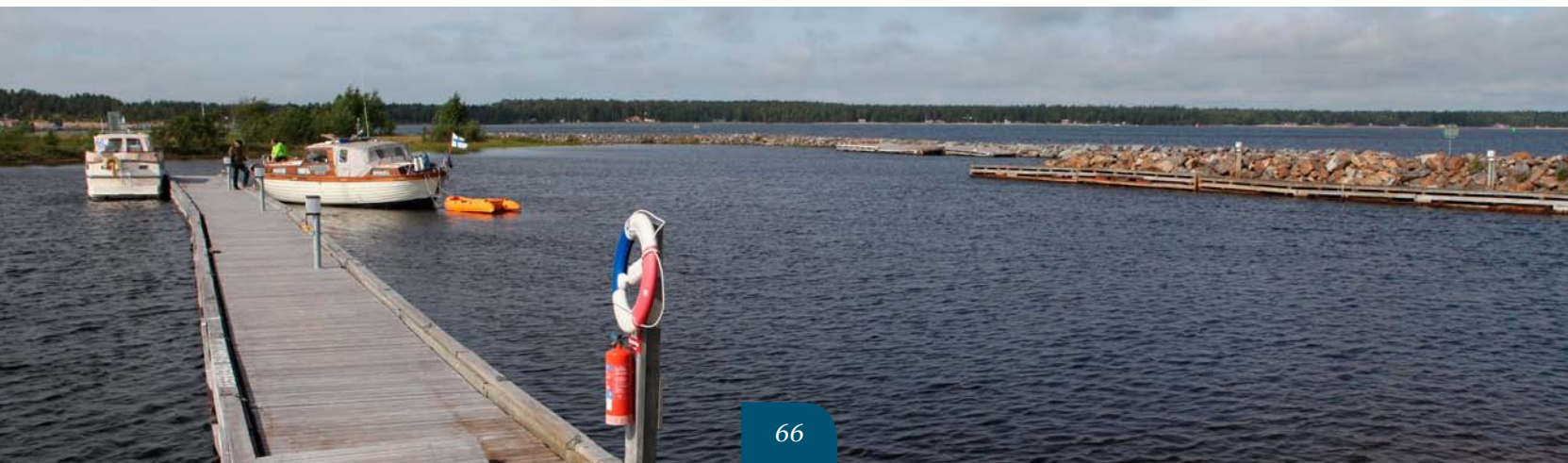
The harbour occupies a sheltered location roughly 10 kilometres from the centre of Luleå. A restaurant and a kiosk are to be found at the harbour, and there are more tourist services at Klubbviken.

The harbour is the base of Luleå Yacht Club, which is located next to Klubbviken. Tourists are welcome. The place functions as the hub of the yacht club's race activities. The area is peaceful and child-friendly and there is a long sandy beach for bathers.

Due to land uplift, Likskär Island has fused with the adjacent Altappen Island. Today, these two islands form one long island. In the past, there was a sawmill and a rolling mill on Altappen, which were regarded as the first large-scale industrial enterprises in Norrbotten. However, all of this ceased after a

severe fire in 1908. The devastating fire destroyed the steam sawmill and left more than 500 people homeless.

Likskär is a nature conservation area that is part of a Natura 2000 site. Amongst the features under special protection are the sandy dunes, the shallow bays, the seashore meadows and the forests that are typical of the land uplift areas. There are spruces and pines in the island's centre and polypores on many trees. The birch and the alder grow closer to the shore. On the shores, there are large sand dunes interspersed with sandy and stony areas where lyme grass, the beach pea and the sea sandwort thrive. There are small lakes and wet spots at the island's centre, which are home to wetland plants. Ducks and waders can be spotted at many of the island's bays.



LÖVSKÄR



0 250 500m



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°32.485N Long 22°22.118E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 5
Mooring: boom
Draught: 2 m



Harbour Services

- waste management
- emptying of chemical toilet
- fuel
- electricity
- toilet
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- café
- shop
- telephone
- restaurant
- shower

Lövskär Small Boat Harbour, which is also used by professional fishermen, is located ten kilometres away from the centre of Luleå. There are night guards on watch at the harbour during the boating season.

Lövskär is a lively harbour in summer. There is a small restaurant at the harbour that offers à la carte dishes. They make the food on the spot using local ingredients and they use organic products as well. Fish is an important part of the diet for people living on the coast and it depends on the day's catch as to what fish is consumed.

The harbour is located next to Hertsölandet. The area boasts a 17-km-long

hiking trail along which there are rest spots, lean-to shelters, a frisbee golf course, an illuminated jogging route and information boards. There are a lot of mires and ponds in the area. In between the mires and the ponds, you will find woods in which trees that are more than one hundred years old grow. They are excellent habitats for woodpeckers. On the mires, you may spot waders and sea birds as well as the black-throated diver and the common greenshank, which normally makes an appearance on wetlands. The heath spotted orchid grows on the mires' edges. In the forests, you might spot various owl species and osprey.





Harbour Services

- waste management
- emptying of toilet
- LPG
- fuel
- shower
- electricity
- toilet
- boat ramp
- boat crane
- water



Other Services

- liquor store
- café
- shop
- engine maintenance
- washing machine
- post office
- telephone
- restaurant
- shower
- tourist information

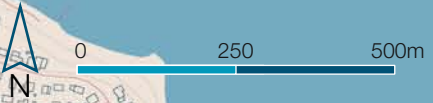


Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°34.796N Long 22°09.699E
 Nautical chart: 414
 Visitor moorings: 25
 Mooring: boom
 Draught: 3 m



Ettans båthamn



ETTANS BÅTHAMN

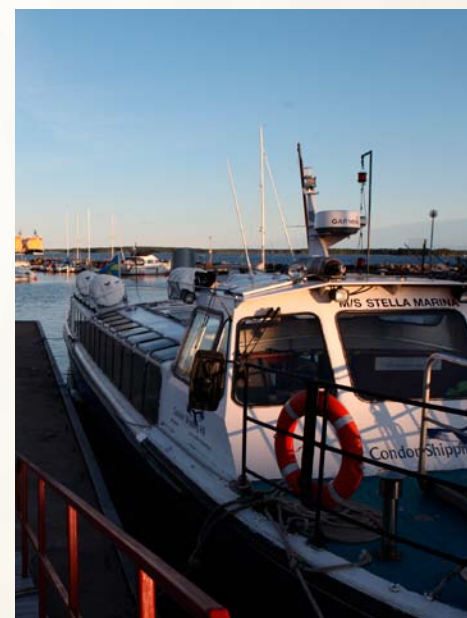
The guest harbour is in a sheltered location. The harbour is situated close to the centre of Luleå. The services provided by the city centre can be accessed roughly 200 metres from the harbour.

LONG HISTORY Luleå is the capital of Norrbotten County. It is located by the mouth of the River Luleälven on the shores of the Bothnian Bay. Today, the city is home to 50,000 people. There is an active university in Luleå. Trade was conducted there as early as the 12th and 13th centuries. The Parish of Luleå was established in 1330 by separating it from the Parish of Piteå. The Swedish king at the time, Gustav Adolf, made Luleå into a city in 1621. A large part of the city was destroyed by fire in 1887. The 67-metre-high church was constructed in 1893. It is the tallest building in the city.

GAMMELSTAD CHURCH TOWN Gammelstad Church Town is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is unique in Scandinavia. The area also boasts the medieval Nederluleå Church, which was inaugurated in 1492. An outdoor museum and a large variety of tourist services, such as restaurants and cafés, are to be found in the area.

SHOPPING AND CULTURE In Luleå, there are an impressive variety of shops to choose from. Along the lengthy shopping street, there are large shopping centres and small specialist shops. In Gammelstad, there are small handicraft shops where you can buy local products. There are a wide range of restaurants in Luleå.

You can admire the gorgeous Luleå Archipelago by travelling on one of the many liners. By coach, you can travel from Luleå to all of the largest localities in the county. There are many bathing spots in the archipelago and in the city area. In autumn, people catch crayfish from the River Råneälven and have crayfish parties. There are plenty of leisure opportunities in the area such as go-karting, golf, minigolf, bowling and children's playgrounds. Kids' World (three storeys) is also on offer to children. Luleå also boasts Teknikens hus; a science centre that is one of the most popular destinations in Norrbotten. The science centre has exhibitions and workshops are held at weekends.





Harbour Services

waste management
toilet



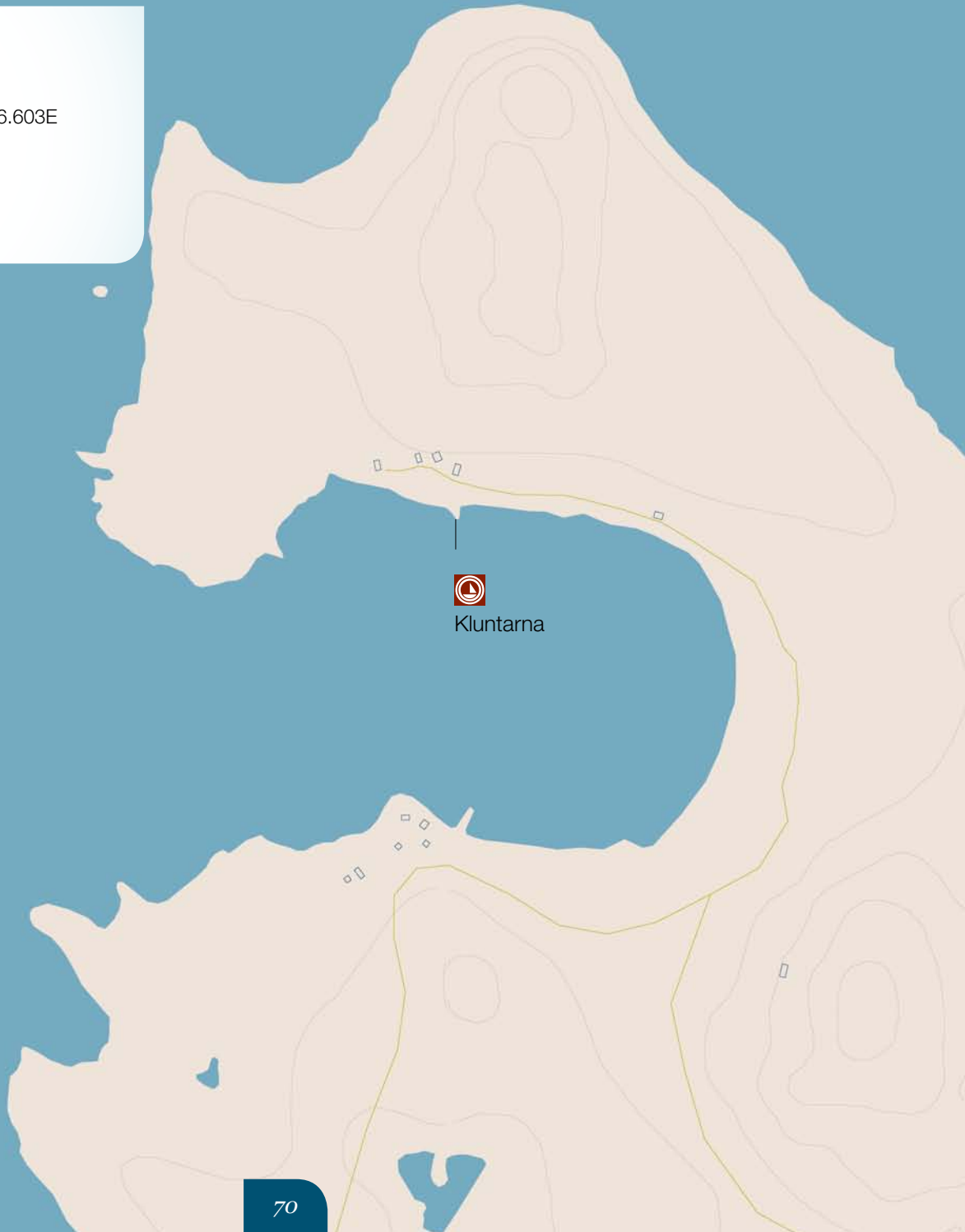
Other Services

sauna
campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°27.624N 22°36.603E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: about 30
Mooring: pier, buoy
Draught: 2.5 - 4 m



0 100 200m

KLUNTARNA



The bays of Storviken and Kråkskärsviken each have a sauna. You can also request drinking water there.

Kluntarna has the remains of temporary dwellings that are the oldest ancient relics on the island. They may have belonged to seal hunters. Kluntarna's stone labyrinths were constructed in the 14th and 15th centuries. In addition, there is a compass rose built of stones close to the harbour. Similar compass roses can be found on many islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Kluntarna is the largest of the nine islands that form a nature reserve. There are a few cottages and old stone labyrinths on Kluntarna. The island has a mixture of rock, stone and sand along its shoreline and has forests and mires further inland. Spruces and pines thrive there, and the sea buckthorn grows on its shores. The European robin and the goldcrest live in its forests, and the

tern, the black guillemot and the ruddy turnstone can be spotted on the island's coastline. Please be respectful of Kluntarna's delicate natural features when moving about the island. Do not move or remove fallen or standing dead trees or damage the vegetation. You can explore Kluntarna on a nature trail. From the observation tower, you can see the entire island.



SMÅSKÄR



0 250 500m



Småskär

Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°28.785N Long 22°43.076E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 17
Mooring: pier, buoy
Draught: 2.5 m

The harbour is sheltered from most winds. In summer, the cabin master looks after visitors.

The first fishing village was built on Småskär Island in the 16th century. In 1652, Christina, Queen of Sweden, donated the island owned by the Government to the City of Luleå. The island's original name is Rammelholmen and it was used by local fishermen. Previously, there was a hotel on the island but, today, only its foundations are left. The hotel encountered financial difficulties and had to close down. The empty building was dismantled in the early 1950s. There are a lot of cottages on Småskär and it is amongst the most popular islands in the Luleå Archipelago.

OLDEST CHAPEL IN THE ARCHIPELAGO The chapel, which was built in the 1720s, is the oldest chapel in the archipelago. Next to the chapel, you will see the site where the council gathered and where they decided on the punishments to be meted out to those who had broken the rules.

PRISTINE NATURE Småskär has bays, old-growth forests and other fascinating sites where you can observe a large variety of bird species, such as the red-throated diver and the red-necked grebe. Catching these sea birds is prohibited. You may also spot grey seals on some shores. The trees consist of pines and spruces. The sea buckthorn thrives on the shores. The toxic leatherleaf grows on Småskär. In Sweden, it chiefly appears in the Torne River Valley.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- toilet
- water



Other Services

- sauna
- campfire site
- two rental cabins
- liner



BRÄNDÖSKÄR



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°31.607N Long 22°47.929E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 15
Mooring: pier
Draught: 2.5 - 4 m



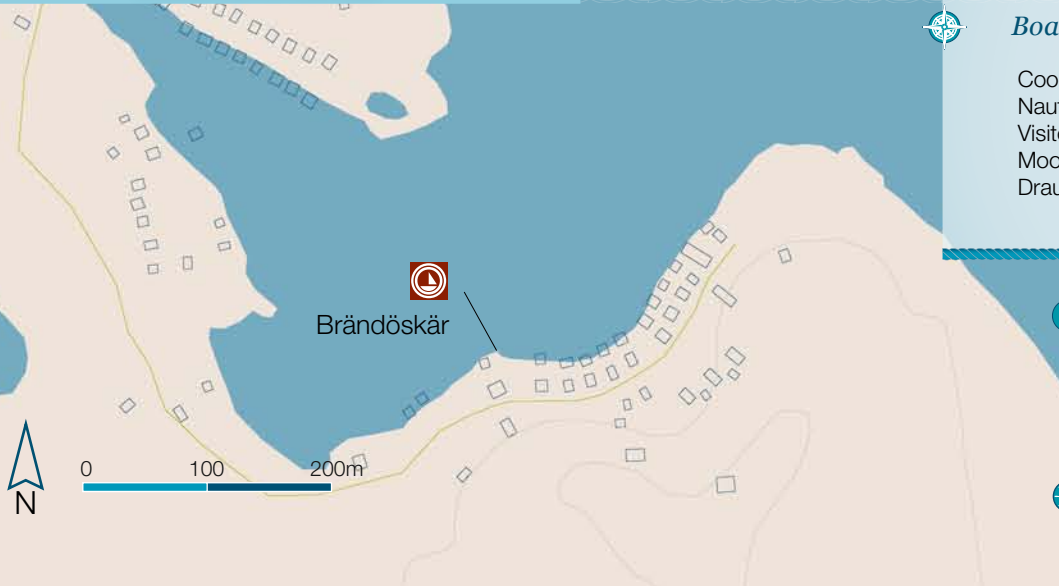
Harbour Services

waste management
toilet
water



Other Services

sauna
campfire site
swimming shore
rental cabins
liner



The harbour is located by a bay that is sheltered from the winds. Watch out for the seabed when arriving at the entrance route to the bay. Please also be mindful of the salmon fyke nets.

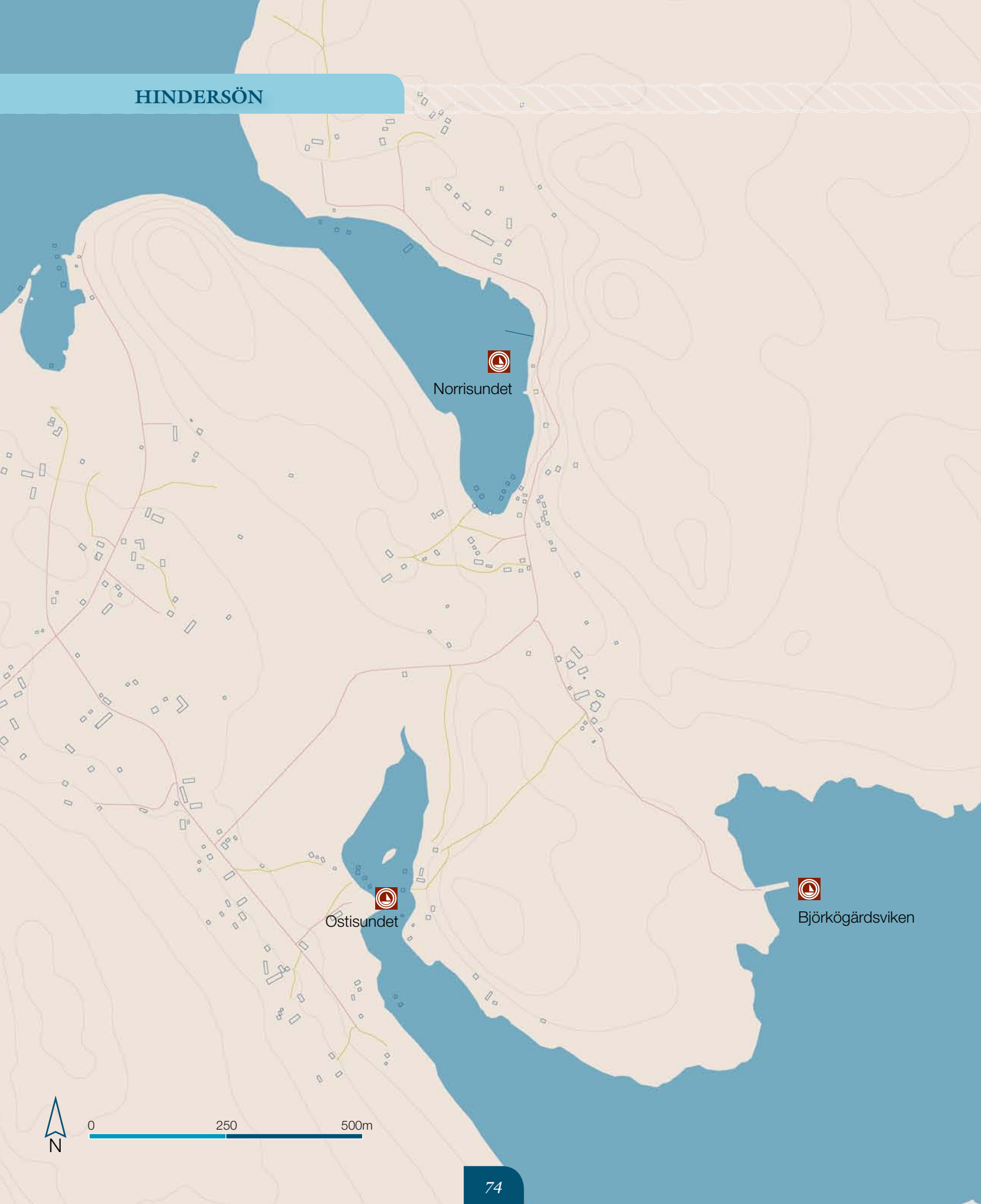
OLD CHAPEL There is a chapel, which was built in 1774, on Brändöskär. It is a simple red-painted wooden building. Originally, the church bell was located in a separate tower but during the renovation work that took place from 1926 - 1927, it was moved to the adjacent chapel building. Two Sunday services are held at the chapel each July.

FISHING TRADITIONS In 1820, Brändöskär's fishing village with its 30 residents, was the biggest in the archipelago. In the past, fishing was strictly regulated; it was prohibited from Saturday evening to Sunday evening. Those who broke this rule were punished. The fishermen caught Baltic herring which was salted in wooden barrels and transported to Oulu, Haparanda and Raahе. They also caught salmon, whitefish, grayling, pike and perch.

The island is a nature conservation area that consists of Brändöskär and Haraskär. There are plenty of birds on Brändöskär and their nesting must not be disturbed. The landscape is dominated by rocks, heaths and shrubs. Brändöskär has many areas where valuable plants such as the lily of the valley, the triangle moonwort, the northern moonwort and the lesser butterfly-orchid, which is protected, grow. The pine, the spruce, the birch and the aspen thrive in the area.



HINDERSÖN



Norrisundet

Östisundet

Björkögårdsviken



The island has three boat harbours: Ostisundet, Norrisundet and Björkögårdsviken.

A settlement has existed on Hindersön since the 16th century. At the time, there were fishermen, seal hunters and farmers on the island. The population was at its highest, roughly 150 inhabitants, in the 1930s. In 1842, iron ore was found on the island and it was mined for some time. Limestone was also quarried on Hindersön – even industrially at certain periods. Consequently, there is still a lime kiln close to Hannosviken. Today, the islanders practise farming and provide tourism services.

At Jopikgården, there is a boarding house where you can rent a room. The boarding house also provides restaurant services and various activities. In summer, you can choose between kayaking, salmon fishing, seal safaris and guided hiking and cycling excursions. A liner operates between Hindersön and Luleå.

Hindersön is formed by three smaller islands that have fused together as the result of land uplift. The island is dominated by a spruce forest. The wild strawberry, the arctic bramble and the

lily of the valley thrive on Hindersön. You may also spot the rare Siberian primrose, the *Haploporus odorus* and the ghost orchid, which is an orchid without chlorophyll. Its leafless stem rises from the soil in late summer.



NORRISUNDET



Harbour Services

toilet
water



Other Services

washing machine
restaurant
sauna
shower
campfire site
café



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°35.168N Long 22°37.181E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: pier
Draught: 1.7 m

OSTISUNDET



Harbour Services

toilet
water



Other Services

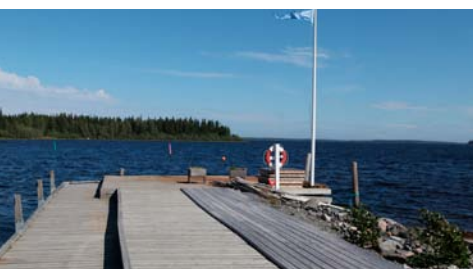
café
washing machine
restaurant
sauna
shower
campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°34.39N Long 22°36.46E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: side-on mooring
Draught: 2 m

BJÖRKÖGÄRDSVIKEN



Harbour Services

toilet
water



Other Services

café
washing machine
restaurant
sauna
shower
campfire site

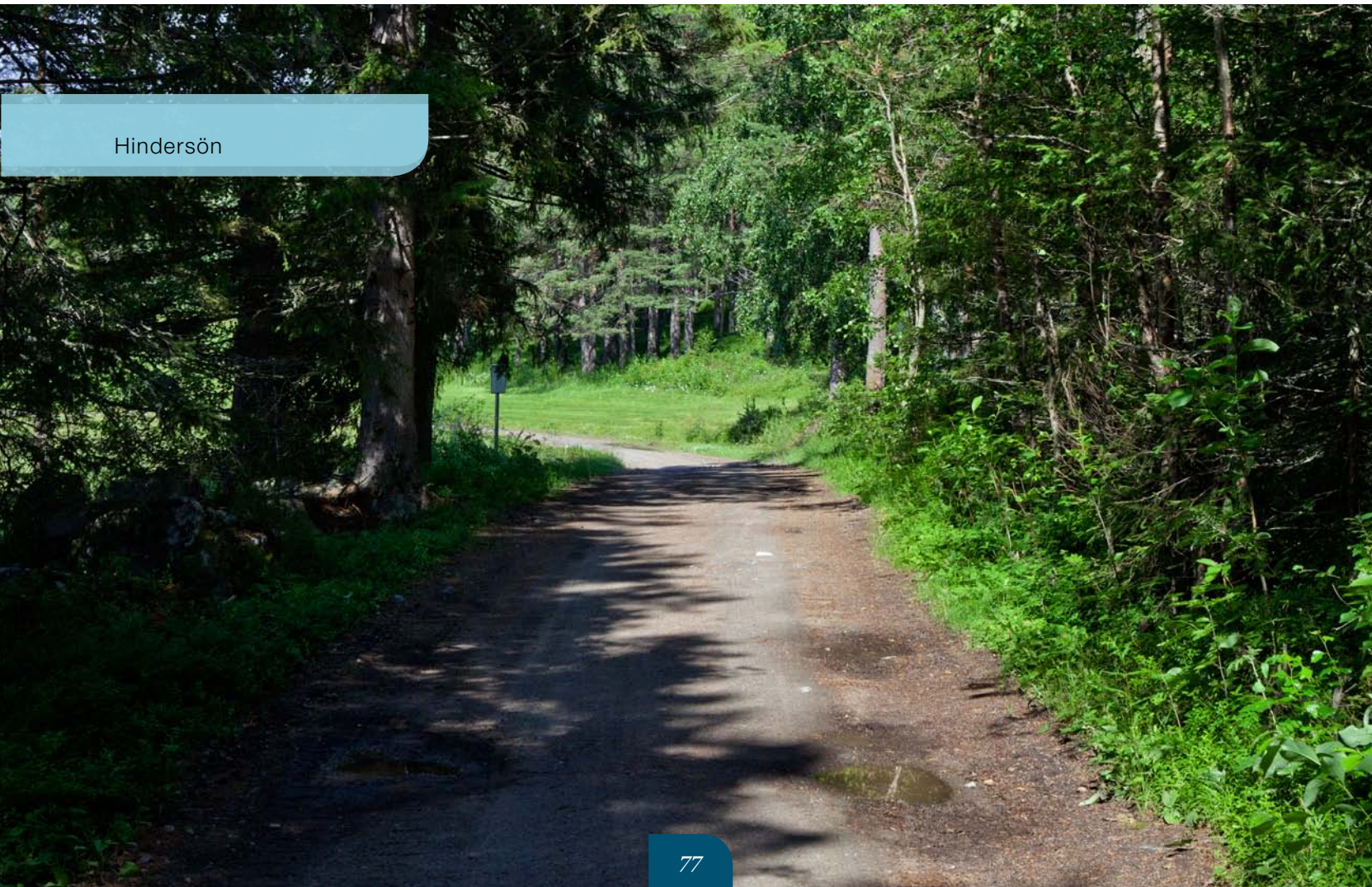


Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°34.62N Long 22°37.595E
Nautical chart: 414
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: pier
Draught: 3 m



Hindersön



FJUKSÖN



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°40.238N Long 22°37.077E
Nautical chart: 413
Mooring: anchor



There are sheltered spots at the bays, where boats can anchor. Deep shores are to be found on the southern and northern sides of Storviken.

Fjuksön was first mentioned in records in 1559. The island boasts many bays suitable for bathing.

There are forests of different ages as well as mires on Fjuksön. A variety of plants from the orchid family as well as the knotted pearlwort, the sea buckthorn, the lesser butterfly-orchid and the sheathed pondweed can be spotted in the area. Various bird species such as the common chaffinch and the black-throated diver thrive there.



BRÄNDÖN



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°42.091N Long 22°20.420E
Nautical chart: 413
Mooring spaces: 62
Draught: 2–3 m



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- toilet
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- campfire site

Brändön is located 23 kilometres from the centre of Luleå. Brändön and Öarna are fishing villages whose history dates back to the 17th century. They are located in an old farming and fishing area in Luleå. A fishing harbour exists at Brändön and fishing is also a means of livelihood. Today, there is a fixed connection from Brändön to the

mainland. The conference centre known as Brändö Konferens och Fritidsby has a small harbour and it provides various harbour services.

Many bird species such as the ruff, the Eurasian curlew and the common crane can be spotted in the area.



MJÖFJÄRDEN, JONKGRUNDET



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°47.702N Long 22°21.146E
Nautical chart: 413
Mooring spaces: 10
Mooring: pier, depth by the pier about 2.2 m



Harbour Services

- electricity
- boat ramp
- pier
- campfire site



Mjöfjärden is a small village between Råneå and Sundom. The distance to Råneå is about ten kilometres.

The village of Mjöfjärden has existed for centuries. It is a small coastal village that has both permanent and temporary residents, and they have a village association. Mjöfjärden is a popular holiday destination.

Many of the shores on the peninsula are shallow and the natural features are also typical of the Gulf of Bothnia's coastline.



KÄNGSÖN



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°50.635N Long 22°22.018E
Nautical chart: 413
Visitor moorings: 5
Mooring: boom
Draught: 2 m

The Råneå Boat Club owns and maintains the harbour on Kängsön. In summer, the Råneå Boat Club is responsible for the night-time supervision of the harbour and they also run a café. The harbour is sheltered from the winds. Businesses in the harbour hire out and sell kayaks. The service station is located at the centre of Råneå, roughly five kilometres away from Kängsön.

Råneå was established in 1654 but the locality appeared in documents for the first time as early as 1339. The Municipality of Råneå was divided, and the southern part was annexed to Luleå and the northern part to Boden. At the harbour, you will find traditional red and white buildings.

The River Råneälven is an excellent fishing destination. You can catch brown trout and grayling. The river has been protected and there is no hydroelectric power plant on it.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- dry toilet
- mast crane
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water

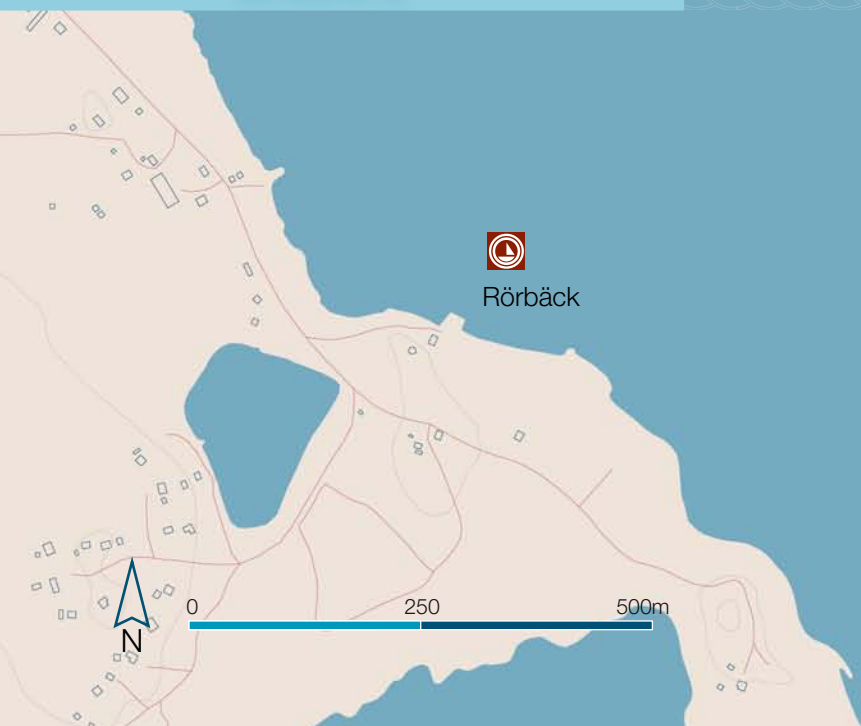


Other Services

- kitchen
- swimming spot



RÖRBÄCK



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°48.150N Long 22°35.611E
Nautical chart: 413
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: anchor, pier
Draught: 4.5 m

The harbour is located roughly 50 kilometres away from Luleå and 10 kilometres from the services provided by Jämtön. The camping ground at Rörbäck has a café, a restaurant, campfire sites, a shop and other services.

Jämtön was mentioned in documents for the first time in the 15th century when it was one of the biggest localities in the area.

When approaching from the sea, you will pass by the Bockön nature reserve. Some adjacent smaller islands also belong to the reserve. On the northern part of Bockön, you will find a bathing spot and a campfire site. Sikören, which belongs to the Natura 2000 network, is also part of the nature reserve. On the island, it is easy to see how the vegetation changes in line with land uplift. The forests are old-growth forests; therefore, the dead trees have been left in place purposely.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- emptying of chemical toilet
- toilet
- boat ramp
- water



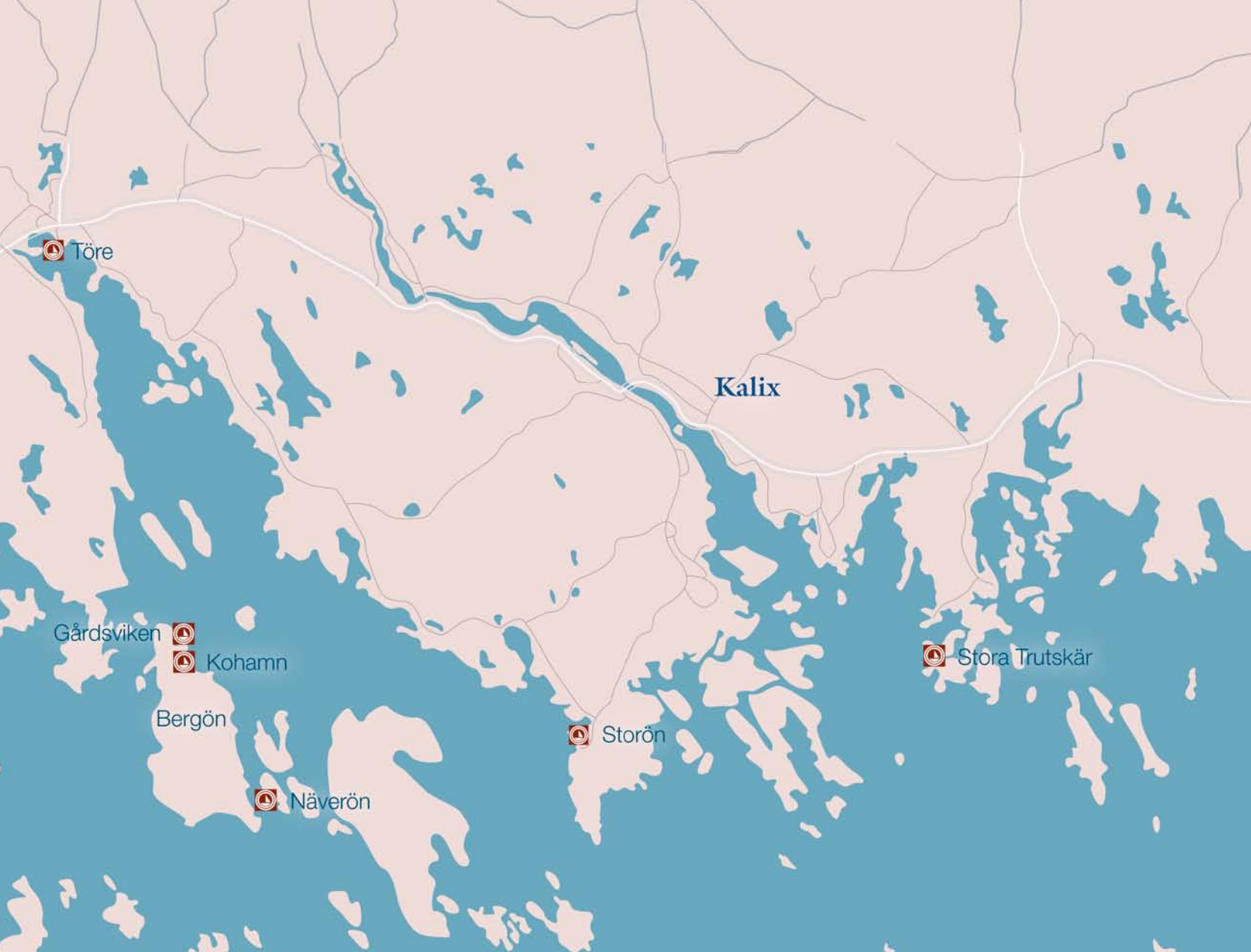
Other Services

- café
- shop
- camping ground
- washing machine
- sauna
- shower

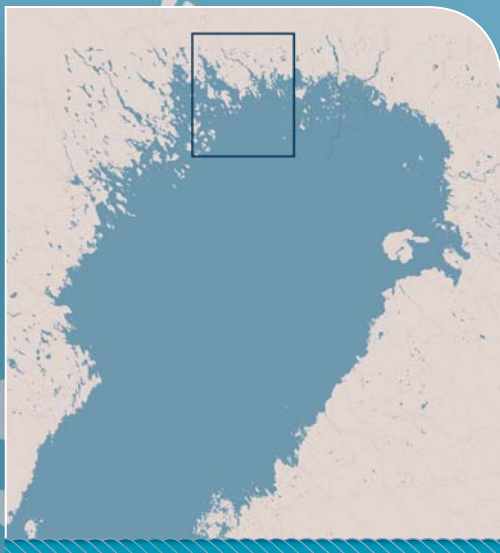




Brändön



KALIX



Malören 





BERGÖN



The island of Bergön has two harbours, Gårdsviken and Kohamn, which are managed by Töre Boat Club. Töre Boat Club's clubhouse is located by Gårdsviken. The boat club rents out a cabin that has four beds. Töre Boat Club's annual highlights are the Midsummer festivities and the surströmming (soured Baltic herring) market. The boat club has members from many parts of northern Sweden as well as Finnish members.

Ships were built on Bergön in the 18th century. A ship constructed for an English merchant sank in a severe storm soon after setting off from the harbour. There is a memorial at the site where the ship was built.

Bergön has many bays by which wild strawberries grow. It is located so close to the mainland that you can get there in a small boat or by canoe. Bergön had residents until the 1950s. All that remains now are some building foundations and old roads.

Bergön is one of the largest islands in the archipelago. There are several nature reserves close to Bergön such as Holsterörarna. The nature reserve comprises two islands, Västerst-Holsterören and Mitti-Holsterören, as well as the low-lying peninsula of Landerst-Holsterören. There are a large variety of bird species in nearby Rånöfjärden. The forests on this island are one of the reasons the area is protected.



GÅRDSVIKEN



Harbour Services

dry toilet
electricity



Other Services

sauna
campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°46.031N Long 22°45.057E
Nautical chart: 413
Visitor moorings: 40
Mooring: buoy, side-on mooring, anchor
Draught: 6.5 m

KOHAMN



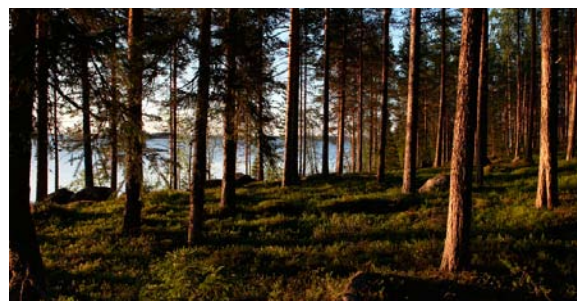
Harbour Services

waste management
dry toilet



Other Services

campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°45.786N Long 22°45.192E
Nautical chart: 413
Mooring: pier

NÄVERÖN



Näverön



0 100 200m



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°42.999N Long 22°49.309E
Nautical chart: 412

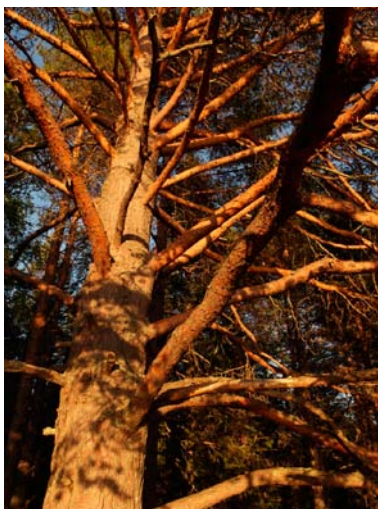
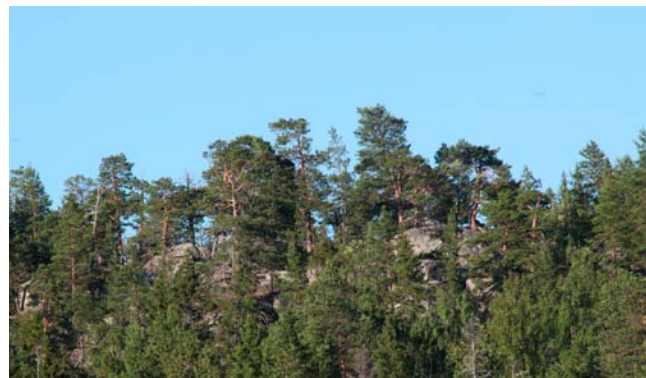


Other Services

swimming shore
campfire site

The island of Näverön is located roughly 20 kilometres southwest of Kalix. The island boasts Näveröberget, which rises 40 metres above sea level. There are plenty of caves to be explored on this hill.

Näverön has been a nature conservation area since 2005. From the top of Näveröberget, beautiful views open out onto the surrounding archipelago. A path runs from the shore onto the hill. There are pines and spruces, which also grow on wetter sites. The sandy beach on Näverön's western part is an excellent swimming and sunbathing area. You are only allowed to make a campfire at the designated campfire sites.






Töre båthamn



Harbour Services

- waste management
- shower
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- service station
- shop
- post office
- washing clothes facility
- restaurant
- swimming shore



Boating Information

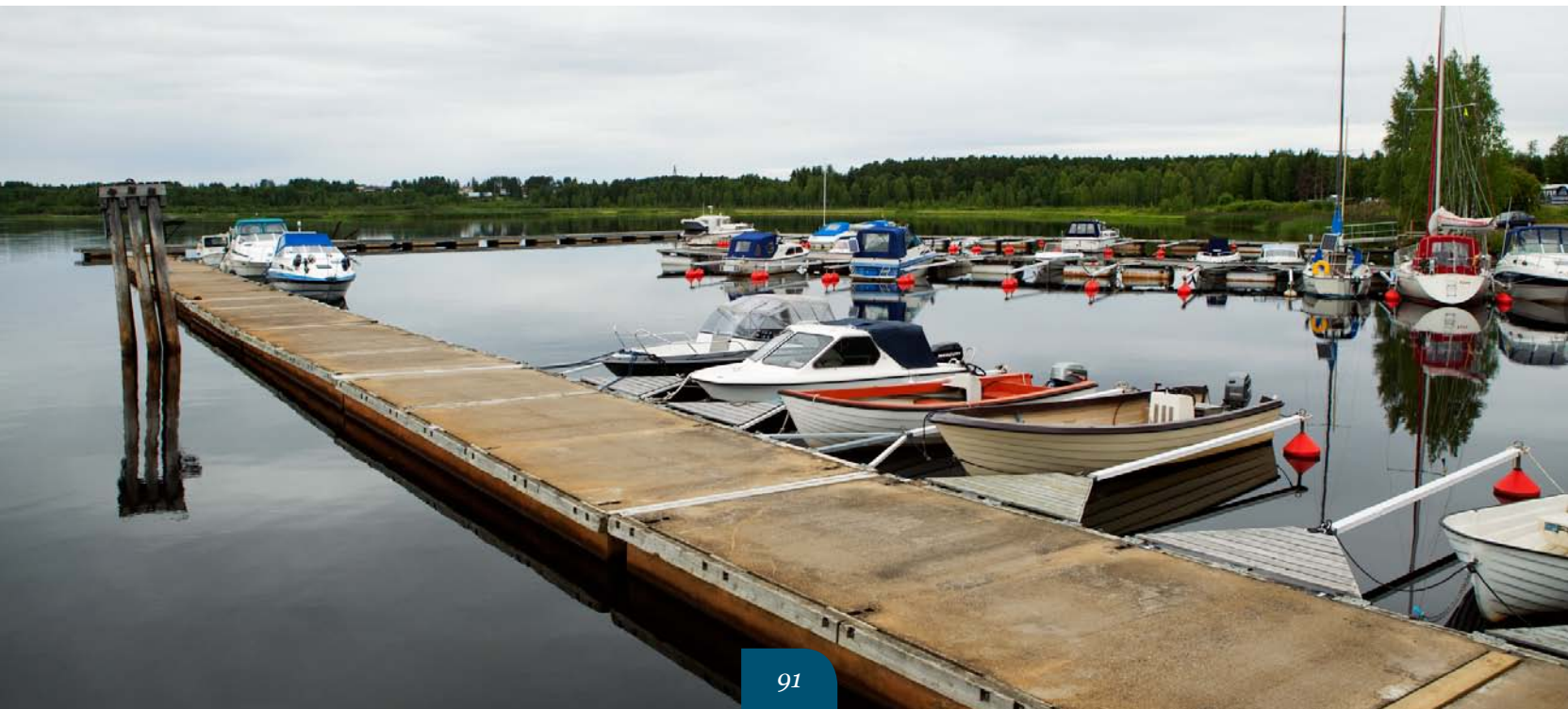
Coordinates: Lat 65°54.04N Long 22°39.08E
Nautical chart: 413
Mooring spaces: 45
Mooring: boom
Draught: 1.8 - 2.5 m



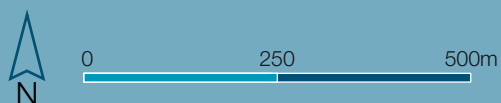
0 250 500m

The harbour is located roughly two kilometres away from the centre of Töre. With its 2,500 inhabitants, Töre is the second large locality in the Kalix region. Töre is situated 70 kilometres away from Haparanda and about 50 kilometres from Luleå. Industry has been active in Töre for a long time. The first factory was established in Töre in the early 18th century. Töre boasted a sawmill, a smithy, a windmill and a blast furnace that used to be the largest in Norrland. Today, the old windmill functions as a museum. Töre is the Bothnian Bay's northernmost point. If you leave your contact information in a post box by the yellow buoy at the harbour, a certificate on visiting the Bothnian Bay's northernmost point will be posted to you.

The archipelago off of Töre's coast is charming. There are natural harbours on both the large and small islands. There are a number of nature conservation areas in the archipelago where you can explore how the vegetation has developed during the various phases of land uplift. When approaching Töre from the sea, you will pass Örskärsrevet's nature conservation area from the right-hand side. The low-lying island is home to the arctic bramble, the speedwell and the heath dog violet. There are also terns, gulls and greylag geese on the island.



STORA TRUTSKÄR



Stora Trutskär



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°45.511N Long 23°22.591E

Nautical chart: 412

Mooring: side-on mooring

Draught: 1.5 m

It is easy to access the harbour from the north between Axelsvik and Stora Trutskär. The Kalix Yacht and Motorboat Club's clubhouse is open from mid-June until mid-September. Tourists are welcome.

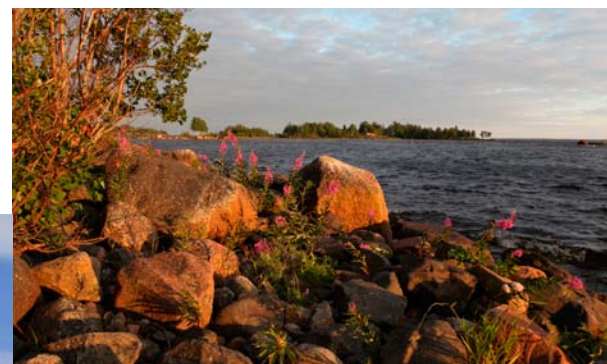
On Stora Trutskär, you can meet boaters from different parts of the Gulf of Bothnia.

CAMPING In the vicinity, you will find Frevisören Camping Ground and a bathing shore. The camping ground offers tourist services such as a shop, a restaurant and a swimming pool. The camping ground is targeted at motorists. Stora Trutskär boasts sand dunes and shores that are ideal for sunbathing.



Other Services

playground
sauna
campfire site





Stora Trutskår



Harbour Services

- dry toilet
- electricity
- water



Boating Information

Excursion harbour / nature reserve
Coordinates: Lat 65°31.592N Long 23°33.186E
Nautical chart: 411
Draught: 1.5 m at the southern harbour



0 100 200m

MALÖREN



The harbours on the island of Malören are in a constant state of change due to the impact of the waves. For example, a harbour that was constructed in the 1950s had to be abandoned less than 20 years after its completion as a result. The southern harbour is shallow but sheltered even though it may not look like that when arriving from the south.

Malören has been an important island for fishermen. It had residents as early as the 17th century and its population was at its highest in the 18th century when fishing for Baltic herring was at its peak. Despite the island's small size, there were separate communities for fishermen from Hailuoto (Karlö) and Tornio. In summer, there were a few hundred residents on the island. The fishermen paid tithes for their catches to the Minister of Tornio.

CATHEDRAL OF THE ISLANDS The church was completed in 1768. It has a cathedral spire on its roof, which is why the church has also been called the Cathedral of the Islands. The church is octagonal in shape and it has a shingle-clad roof - this model was very popular at the time. The church functioned as a landmark for seafarers for many years.

A seaman's grave from 1935 is the last resting place of a captain whose vessel capsized in a storm.

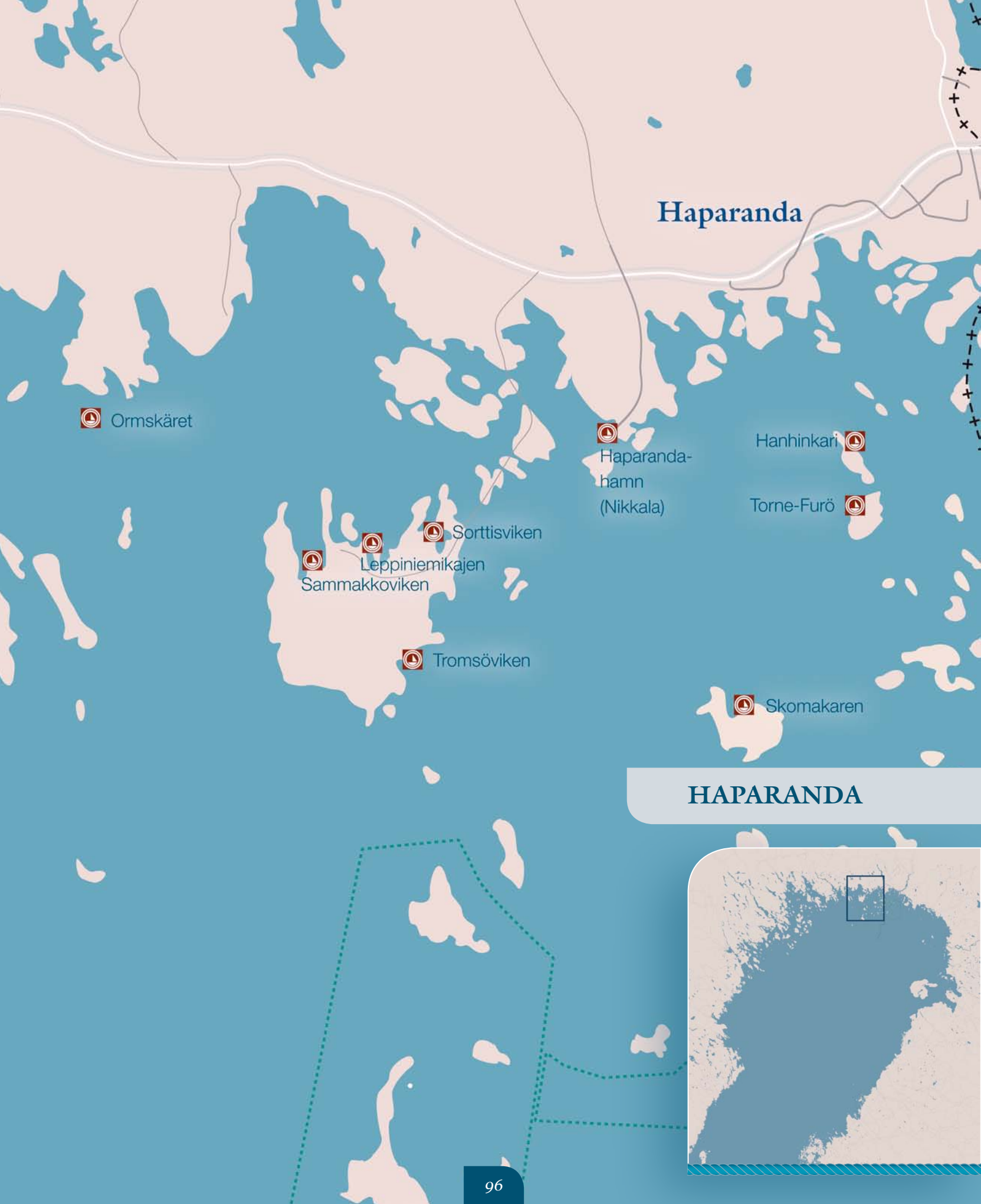
LIGHTHOUSE AND SEAFARING There have been many kinds of landmarks on Malören for quite some time. In the 19th century, the famous lighthouse builder Gustav von Heidenstam built a lighthouse on Malören in order to guide seafarers. The lighthouse was inaugurated in 1851. There used to be rails on the island travelling from the southern part to the northern part. The rails were used for moving the pilot boats to the northern leeward side of the island. There are no traces left of the rails but the stone labyrinth from the 18th century, a shipwreck and a beacon are still to be found on the island.

Today, there are a dozen cottages on Malören. Life on Malören has since become more lively and the pilots' cottage functions as a hostel. The island is still a typical fishing site.

There are a lot of birds on Malören; the number of arctic terns and black-headed gulls is particularly high. If you are lucky, you may even spot the migh-

ty white-tailed eagle gliding across the sky. The vegetation on Malören is sparse but it has gradually started to spread. You can also spot the beach pea and the lyme grass that binds sand to the island's shores. Malören is home to the rare Siberian primrose, which is protected. The Siberian primrose is threatened by the eutrophication of the sea and the spread of other plant species to its habitats. The Siberian primrose favours sandy beaches that have recently risen from the sea.





Haparanda

 Ormskäret

 Haparandahamn
(Nikkala)

Hanhinkari 

Torne-Furö 

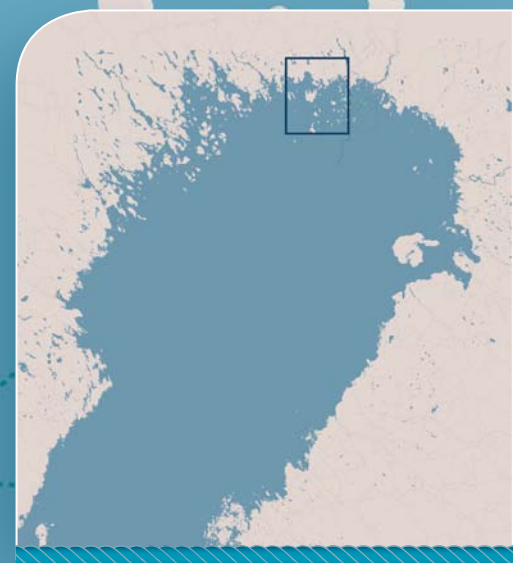
 Sorttisviken

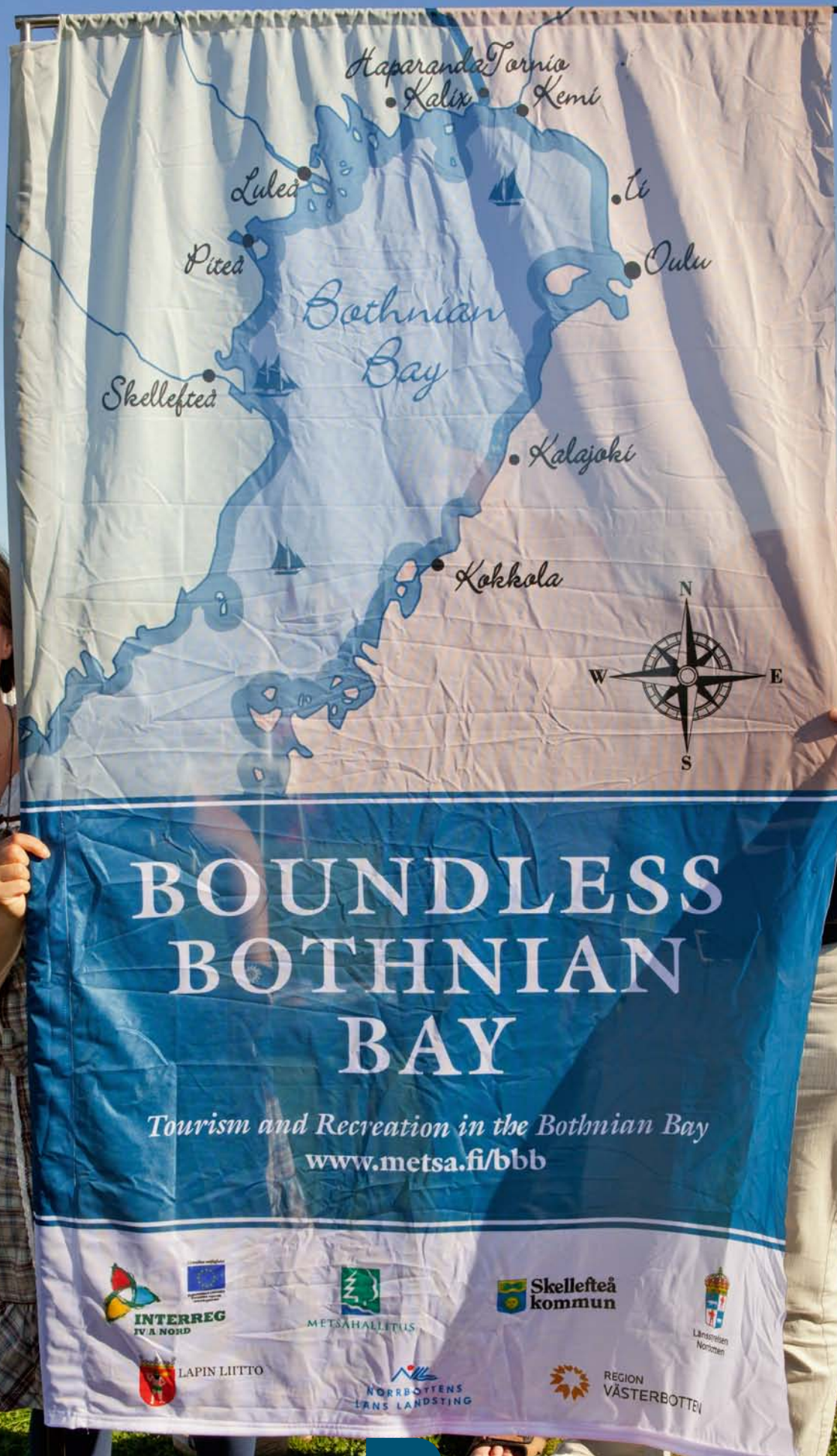
 Leppiniemikajen
Sammakkoviken

 Tromsöviken

 Skomakaren

HAPARANDA



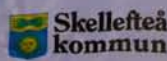


BOUNDLESS BOTHNIAN BAY

Tourism and Recreation in the Bothnian Bay
www.metsa.fi/bbb



METSAHALLITUS



Länsstyrelsen Norrbotten



LAPIN LIITTO



NORRBOTTENS LANS LANDSTING



REGION VÄSTERBOTTEN



Seskarö Island has several harbours, some of which are excursion harbours and others guest harbours. A road runs from the mainland to the island. The bridge was inaugurated 1978.

ACTIVE HISTORY In the 16th century, fishermen, hunters and farmers visited the Seskarö island. In the late 1880s, the population was small. In 1892, the first sawmill was established on Seskarö, which greatly increased the population. At its busiest, the sawmill employed roughly 700 people. There were shops and leisure time activities for the islanders. The sawmill ceased its operations in 1928 but in 1930, a new sawmill was

established, which became an important employer. People moved to work on Seskarö from different parts of Sweden, which created a lively social environment. At its most populous, there were roughly 3,000 inhabitants on Seskarö. Today, the island has about 500 residents. In the 1970s, professional fishing suffered a setback as the salmon population decreased. Sawmill activities were ceased in 2008.

Seskarö's area is about 20 km² and pines, spruces and deciduous forest grow on the island. There are gorgeous shores and good bathing spots particularly in the island's southern part. Orna-

mental patterns have been raked on the sand of the island's cemetery. The old church is also beautiful. The Seskarö area is a protected cultural site. Finns have influenced the area's culture and development. Due to its long history, Seskarö has a number of buildings and farms dating back to the early 20th century. There is Finnish-style architecture close to the harbour.



SORTTISVIKEN



Harbour Services

dry toilet



Other Services

campfire site



0 100 200m

Sorttisviken



Boating information

Excursion harbour

Coordinates: Lat 65°44.25N Long 23°47.35E

Nautical chart: 411

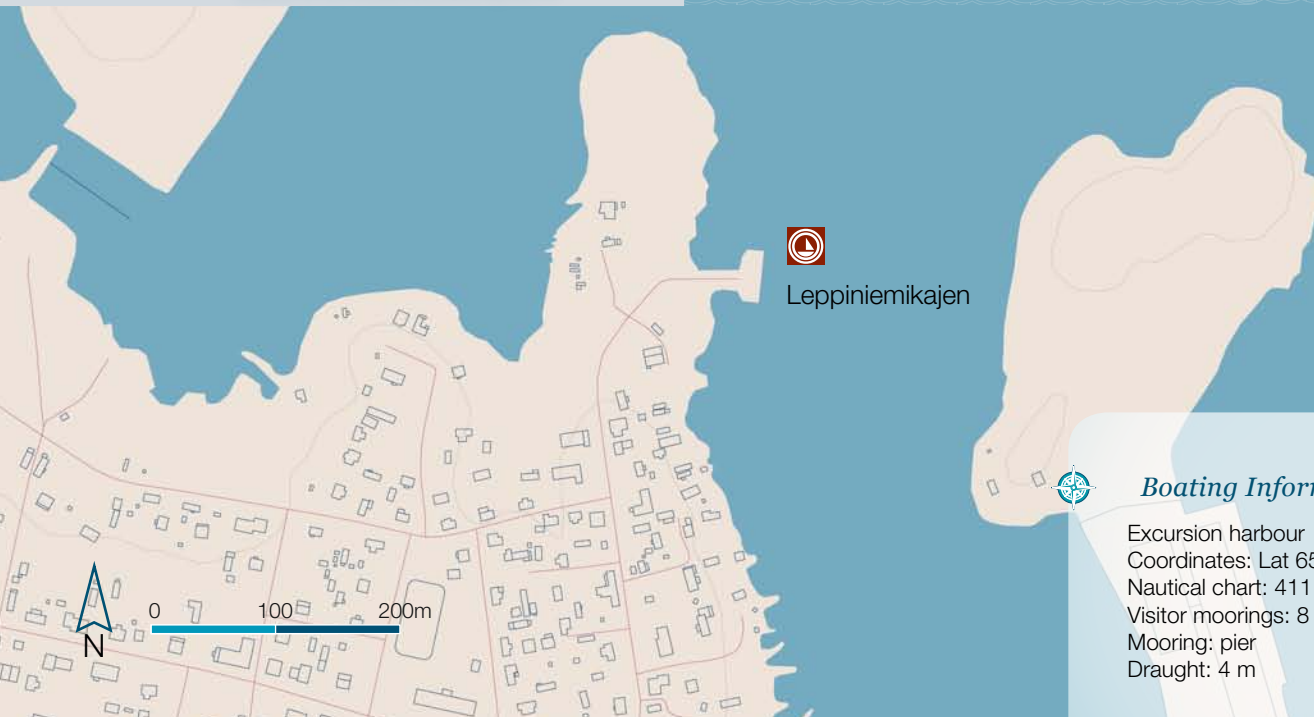
Mooring: anchor



A sheltered natural harbour, where large sailing boats can come close to shore. The bay boasts two shores that are suitable for bathing. The distance to the service station in the centre of the village of Seskarö is 2.5 kilometres.



LEPPINIEMIKAJEN



Leppiniemikajen

Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°44.52N Long 23°44.55E
Nautical chart: 411
Visitor moorings: 8
Mooring: pier
Draught: 4 m



Harbour Services

waste management
electricity
toilet
water



Other Services

service station
shop

A stone pier and a floating jetty are located at the harbour. You will find a shop, a service station and other services provided by the village of Seskarö, which is about a kilometre away.



SAMMAKKOVIKEN



Boating information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°44.536N Long 23°42.456E
Nautical chart: 411
Mooring: anchor



Other Services

swimming shore



Sammakkoviken is to be found on Seskarö Island's northwestern side. The shore is easy to access. Sammakkoviken has a good bathing shore. There are also great opportunities to explore the island's natural features.



TROMSÖVIKEN



Boating information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°42.42N Long 23°45.41E
Nautical chart: 411
Mooring: anchor

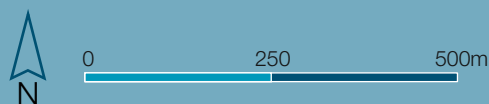


Tromsövikens is a beautiful, lagoon-like bay on the eastern side of Seskarö Island. The shore is shallow, so boats cannot land there. In order to do so, you will need a small boat such as a rubber dinghy or a rowing boat.

By the shore, you will find a camping ground, which has showers, a toilet and a shop.



HAPARANDAHAMN NIKKALA



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°46.03N Long 23°54.04E
Nautical chart: 411
Visitor moorings: 10
Draught: 3 m

The harbour is located 17 kilometres away from Haparanda. You can travel by bus from the harbour to Nikkala village, which is situated 4 kilometres from the harbour.

Originally, Haparanda Harbour was located in the village of Salmis but the harbour was destroyed in a storm in 1930. The new harbour was constructed at Nikkala, which functioned as Haparanda Harbour for more than 30 years until the ship traffic died down.

The harbour has a museum on the history of fishing. The museum's exhibition presents the culture of the coast. There is also a camping ground and a café at the harbour in summer.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- mast crane
- fuel (diesel)
- electricity
- toilet
- boat ramp
- boat crane
- water

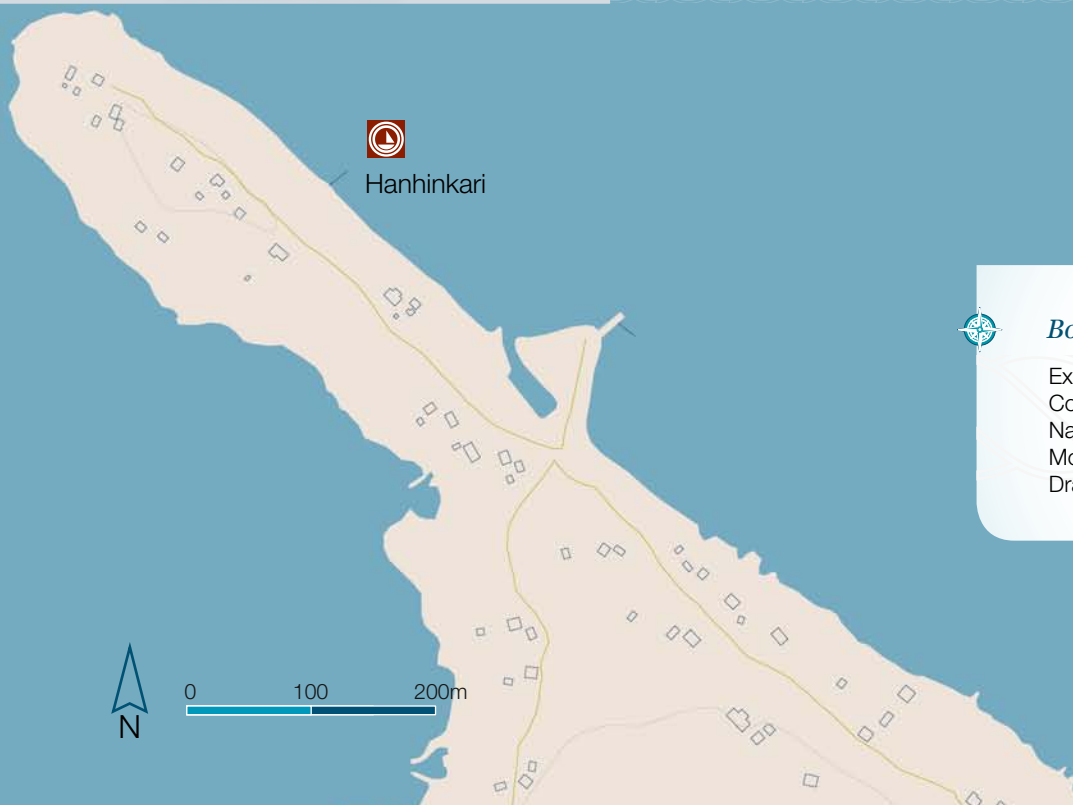


Other Services

- kitchen
- summer café
- museum
- laundry room
- sauna
- campfire site



HANHINKARI



Harbour Services

water
dry toilet



Other Services

sauna
campfire site



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: Lat 65°44.48N Long 24°02.59E
Nautical chart: 411
Mooring: pier
Draught: 1.5 m



Hanhinkari Island is home to Haparanda Boat Club's clubhouse, which is open to visitors during the boating season. The boat club organises various events on the island. The sauna may be used by visitors. Hanhinkari is a popular island and has about fifty summer cottages.

A nature trail called E4 runs around Hanhinkari.



SKOMAKAREN



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°41.74N Long 23°58.44E
Nautical chart: 411
Mooring: anchor

Skomakaren is located 10 kilometres south of Haparanda (Nikkala) Harbour. There are no piers, so this destination is only suitable for experienced boaters. The bay on Skomakaren's northern side is sheltered and suitable for overnight stays.

There are plenty of mushrooms and berries on the island. Wide sandy beaches are to be found on Skomakaren's northern parts, which make the island a popular destination in summer.





Torne-Furö



Harbour Services

dry toilet



Other Services

campfire site



Boating Information

Excursion harbour / nature conservation area
Coordinates: Lat 65°44.812N Long 24°02.993E
Nautical chart: 411
Mooring: anchor



0 100 200m

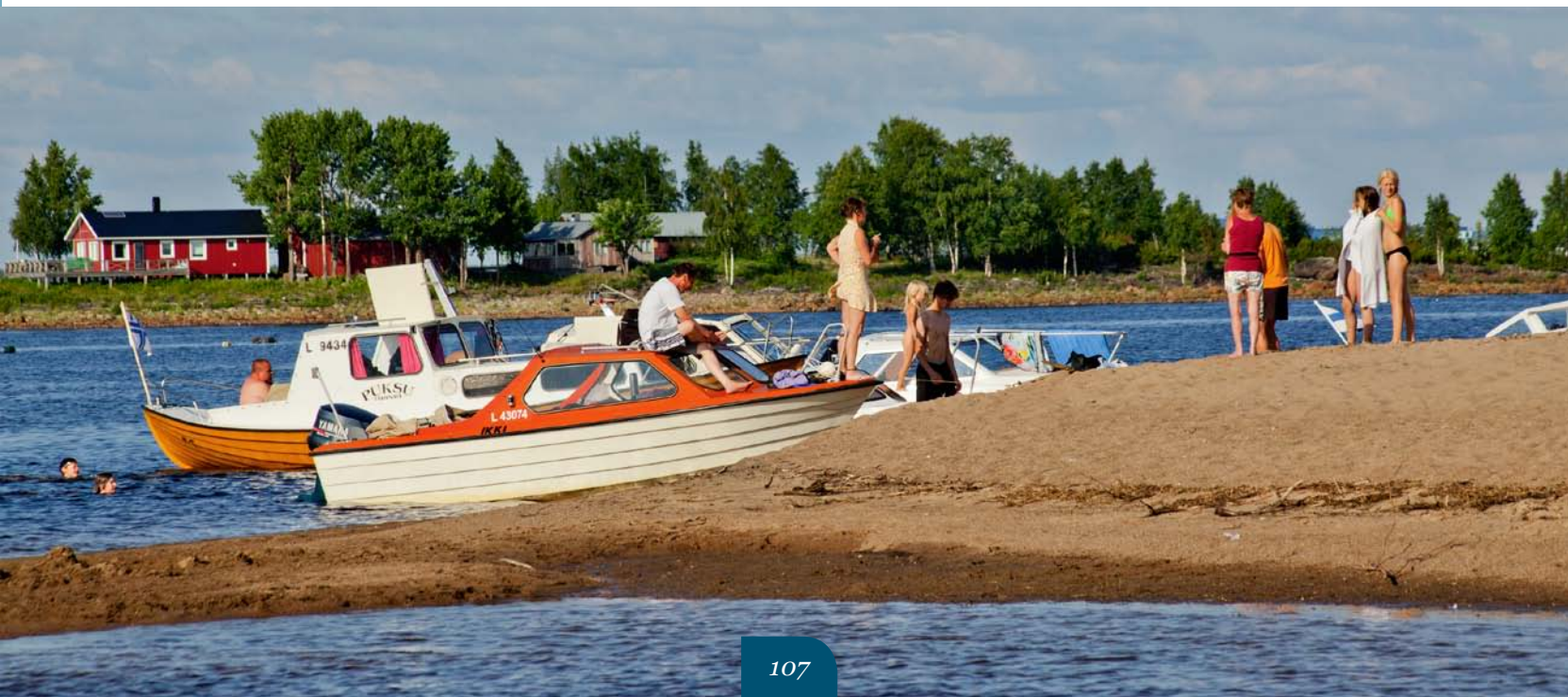
TORNE-FURÖ

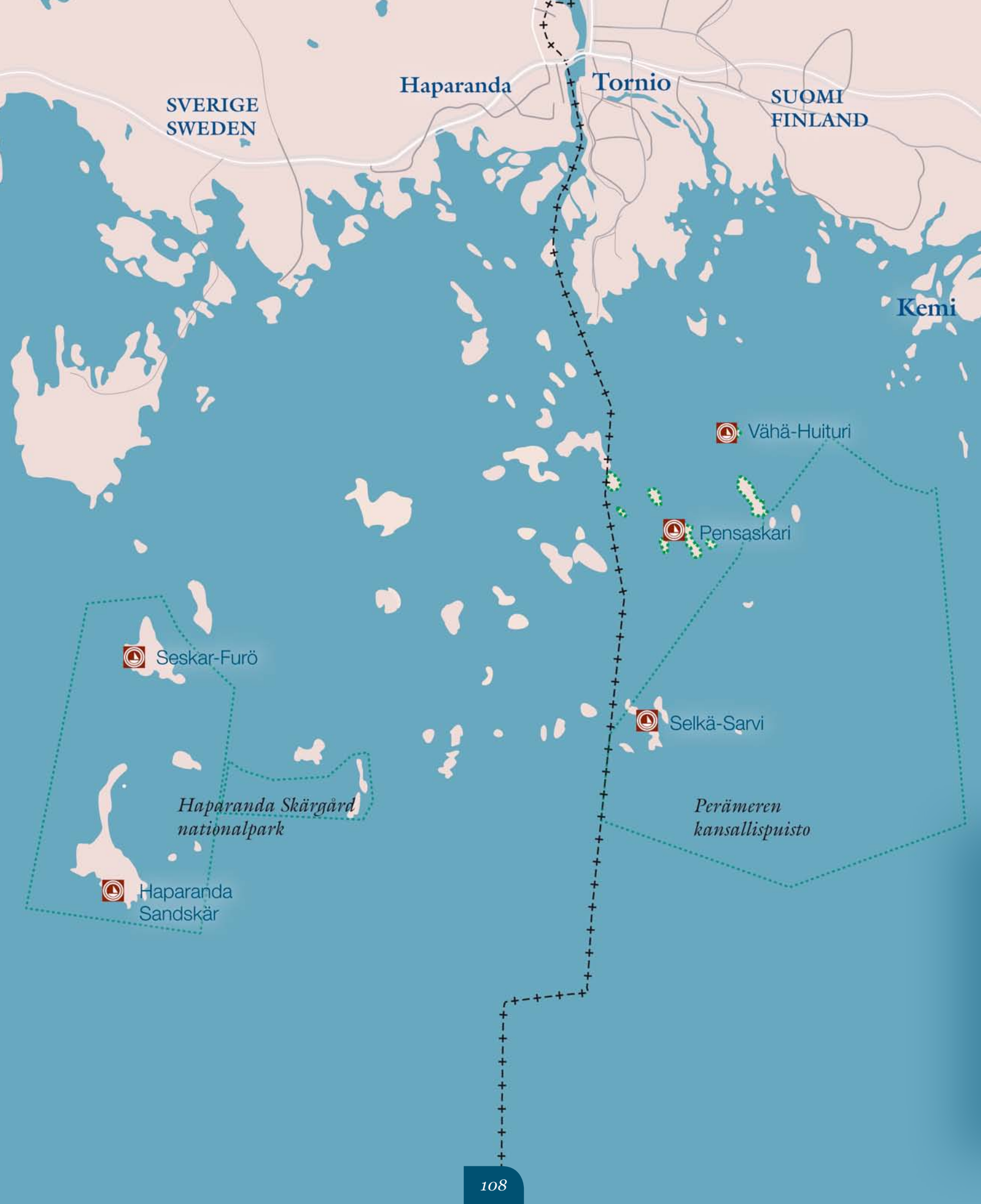


Torne-Furö is located eight kilometres away from Haparanda (Nikkala) Harbour, from where the distance to Haparanda is a couple of kilometres. It is easier to land on the island from the east. The shallow strait between Torne-Furö and Välikari is not suitable for navigation. When arriving from the west, it is advisable to anchor your boat and use a small boat for landing.

Torne-Furö is one of the most popular destinations in the Haparanda Archipelago. The island's western and northern parts boast gorgeous bathing shores but some of them are deep. The eastern shore is rocky. There are campfire sites and a cabin that is open all year round in the island's northern part.

The vegetation mainly consists of bushes and pine forests. The spruce grows in the island's southwestern part. Meadows that are home to a wide variety of species and a deciduous forest are to be found on the western peninsula. There are plenty of bird species on the island and you can spot the common tern, the arctic tern and the black woodpecker as well as the Eurasian pygmy owl and the great grey owl. The island has been protected since 1980 and it belongs to a Natura 2000 site. The conservation area also includes the small Vasikka islet on the northeastern side of the island.





SVERIGE
SWEDEN

Haparanda

Tornio

SUOMI
FINLAND

Kemi

Seskar-Furö

Vähä-Huituri

Pensaskari

Selkä-Sarvi

*Haparanda Skärgård
nationalpark*

Haparanda
Sandskär

*Perämeren
kansallispuisto*



NATIONAL PARKS





Harbour Services

- sauna
- toilet



Other Services

- conference facilities
- nature trail
- cabin accommodation
- camping site
- campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: Lat 65°33.90N Long 23°44.90E
 Nautical chart: 441
 Mooring: shore, anchor
 Draught: 2.9 m

Haparanda Sandskär



HAPARANDA SANDSKÄR



Sandskär Island is located in the Bothnian Bay in the Haparanda Archipelago. On the island there is an excursion harbor with information boards, cabins, tent places and a sauna. Sandskär Harbour was dredged in 2013. In summer, you can travel to Sandskär on a liner from the Haparanda (Nikkala) Harbour. In winter, you can snowmobile to Sandskär but snowmobiling on the islands is prohibited. The boat trips and cabins are booked at the Haparanda tourist office.

Sandskär Island belongs to the Haparanda Archipelago National Park. Moving in the national park is restricted and landing on some of the islands is

prohibited from the beginning of May to the end of July in order to protect nesting birds.

FISHING VILLAGES People used to come to Sandskär to hunt seals and fish. There were two fishing bases, Kumpula and Ruuti, on the island but only Kumpula still exists. Sandskär Chapel is a former granary that was built in 1816. At the chapel, you can read stories about the local history. There is a small graveyard next to the chapel. You will also find old building foundations, boat-launching sites and stone structures that were used for drying fishing nets.



NATIONAL PARK Haparanda Archipelago National Park comprises two larger islands, Sandskär and Seskar Furö, as well as a few smaller islands and islets. Sandskär (400 ha) is the largest island in the national park. Amongst the national park's major attractions are the wide sandy beaches, the exotic dunes and the fascinating plant and bird species. The national park was established in 1995.

NATURE Sandskär is known for its huge sand dunes, from which the island got its name (Sandskär: "sandy islet"). However, Sandskär has a great variety of natural features. The island also has wide juniper heaths, wetlands, pine and birch forests as well as old aspen forests. In mid-summer,

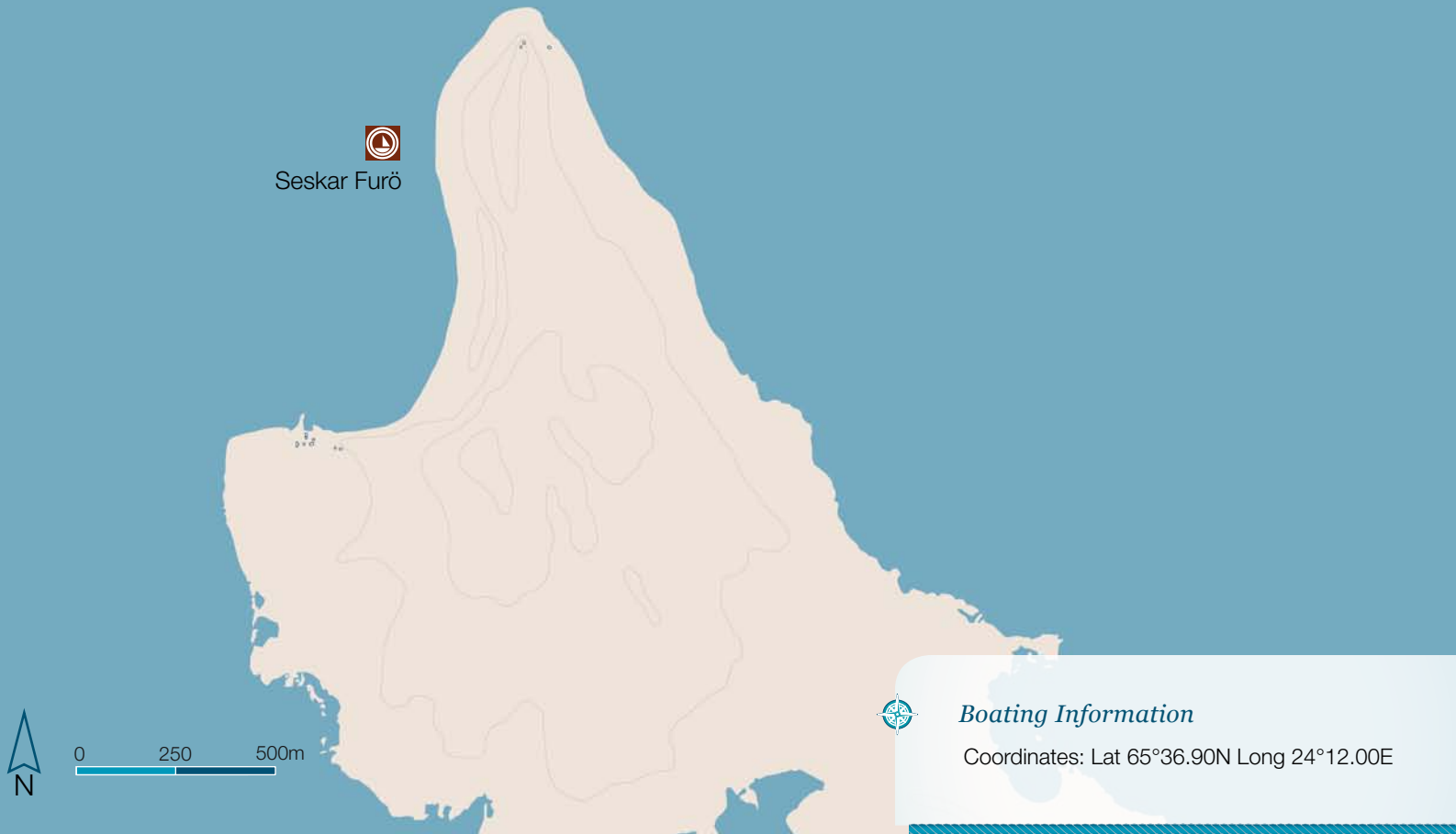
you may spot lilies of the valley and orchids blooming on the meadows. The island's northern part is formed by a 3-km-long sandbar called Nordrevet. A 5-km nature trail runs through the island from Kumpula to Nordrevet.

BIRDS The island's varied natural features make it a very pleasant resting and nesting site for many bird species. More than 250 bird species have been observed on Sandskär. The numerous straits are excellent for waders and ducks. Sweden's northernmost and easternmost bird observatory is located on the island. Its activities are carried out through voluntary work, which includes the placing of identification rings on birds and migration studies.



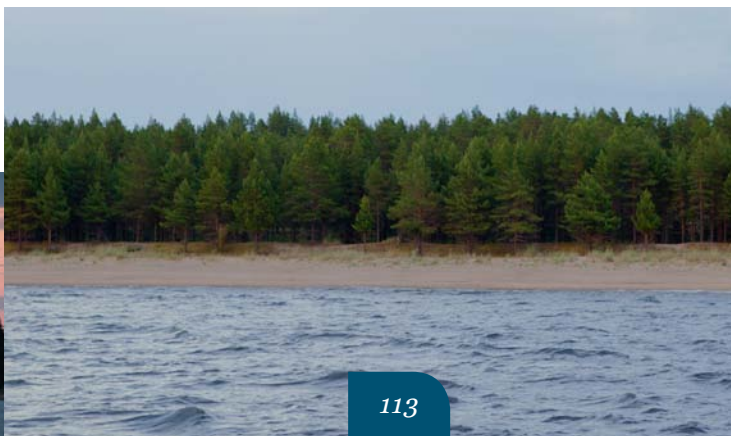
Haparanda Sandskär

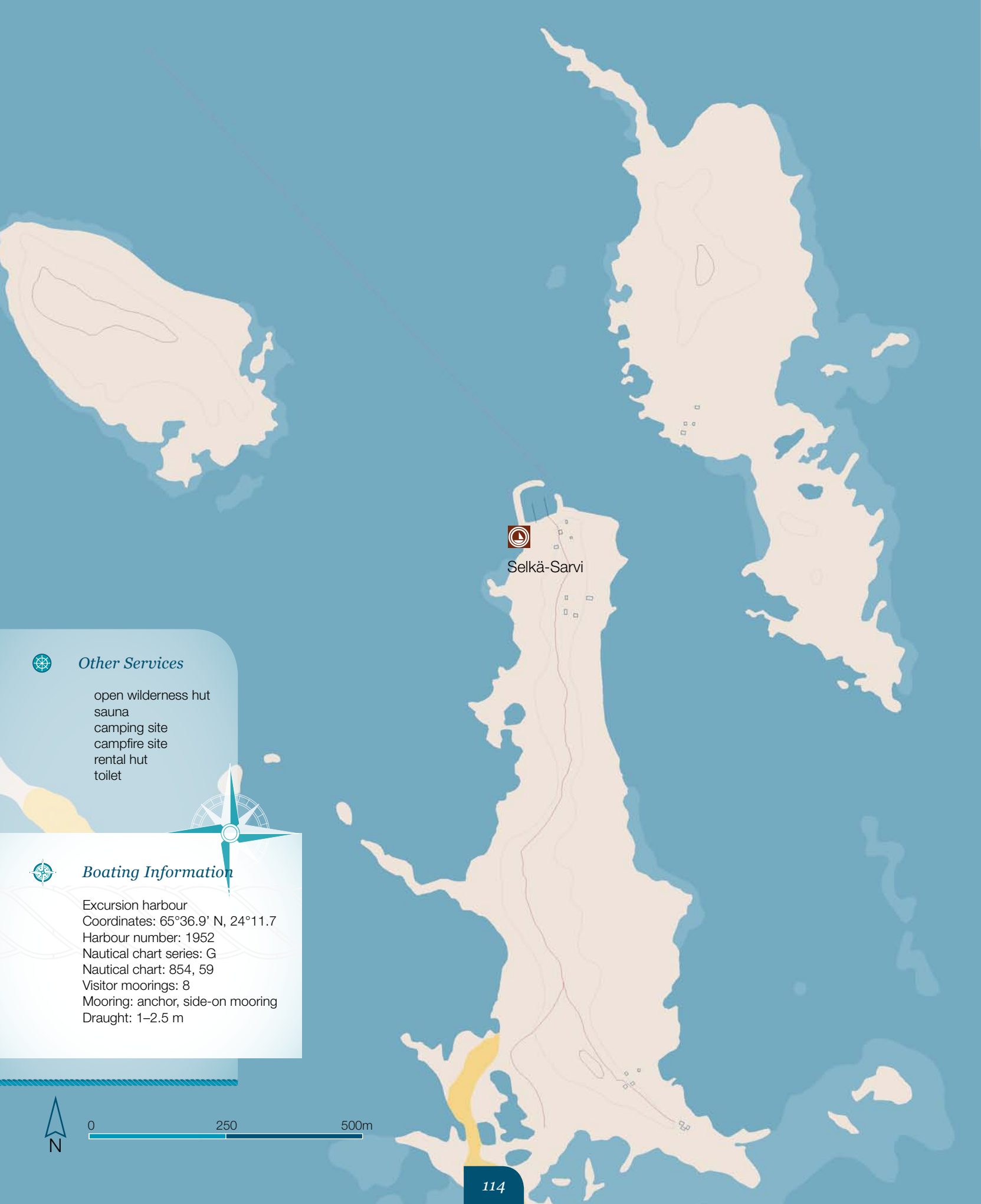
SESKAR FURÖ



Seskar Furö is an island in the Gulf of Bothnia belonging to Sweden. The island emerged from the sea some 1,500 years ago and today its area is about three square kilometres. It is part of the local archipelago and Haparanda Archipelago National Park. There is no natural harbour or dock area on Seskar Furö. The island's highest point is some twenty metres above sea level.

NATURE Wild pine forests grow on Seskar Furö. There are high sand dunes on the western shores at the island's northern end. Gorgeous shores exist on both sides of Seskar Furö. They are shallow and it is difficult to anchor there. Ancient relics, such as a stone labyrinth, are located close to the fishermen's cottages.





Selkä-Sarvi



Other Services

- open wilderness hut
- sauna
- camping site
- campfire site
- rental hut
- toilet



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°36.9' N, 24°11.7'
Harbour number: 1952
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 854, 59
Visitor moorings: 8
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 1–2.5 m



0 250 500m

SELKÄ-SARVI



Selkä-Sarvi is an island belonging to the Bothnian Bay National Park in the City of Kemi's water area. It is situated close to the state border of Finland and Sweden. Selkä-Sarvi is the second largest island in the Bothnian Bay National Park. It is 1.3 km long and 500 metres at its widest point. Selkä-Sarvi's highest point is about four metres above sea level. The island's northernmost tip boasts the Sarvi Excursion Harbour to which a marked boat route runs from the northwest. The closest harbour services as well as shops and restaurants are to be found in Kemi and Tornio.

OUTDOOR RECREATION Selkä-Sarvi Excursion Harbour has space for 10 - 20 boats (depending on the arrangement of the boats) and has a draught of less than 2.5 metres. The shores of the national park's islands are shallow and rocky, so landing on most of the islands in a large boat is impossible. Lighting a fire is allowed only at the campfire site on the island's northern end. A firewood shelter and a dry toilet are located by the campfire site. You must bring your own drinking water, as the water in the well in the fishing village on the southern tip of Selkä-Sarvi is not potable.

It is the responsibility of each visitor to take their waste away with them. There is a camping site at the northern end of Selkä-Sarvi.

HISTORY Selkä-Sarvi Island is a former fishing base. At its most populous, there were 300 residents on the island. There are still eight buildings left in the old fishing village on the island's southeastern corner. A guard hut, a lookout tower made of steel and a helicopter landing site are located at Selkä-Sarvi's northern end.

TRADITIONAL LANDSCAPE The Selkä-Sarvi fishing village has been classified as a nationally valuable traditional landscape. The renovated Aillinpieti fishing hut (built in the 1860s) is open to visitors. Thanks to its grazing history, there are wooded pastures and heaths on the island. Today, these traditional habitats are managed by grazing.

NATURE There are wide boulder fields in Selkä-Sarvi's southern part. In the island's northern parts, you can see juniper heaths along whose edges mainly deciduous trees and some pines grow. There are only a few shoreline shrubs,

and the national park's widest uniform seashore meadow area is to be found on Selkä-Sarvi's eastern shore. The island's western shore is broken and chiefly consists of boulder fields. Seashore meadows flourish in between the boulder fields. Selkä-Sarvi has five ponds, and the island's southern part boasts seashore meadows and boulder fields lining the lagoon. The island's long grazing history has created wooded pastures and heaths. These traditional habitats are currently managed by grazing.

NATURE TRAILS A 1-km nature trail runs across the island from north to south. There is an underwater nature trail for scuba divers in the national park in front of the islands of Selkä-Sarvi and Maasarvi.



PENSASKARI



0 250 500m



Boating Information

Coordinates: 65°40.6' N, 24°13.7' E

Pensaskari is an island in Tornio's water area in the Bothnian Bay National Park. The island is located some nine kilometres south of Röyttä Harbour, Tornio, close to the municipal border of Kemi and the state border running between Finland and Sweden. Due to land uplift, Mainua (the island's southern tip that is now joined to Pensaskari) is the southernmost point of Tornio. Pensaskari also has one lake and two ponds.

A fishing base has been located on Pensaskari for centuries. In the island's northern parts, some buildings still exist on the old fishing base. Cattle have grazed on Pensaskari.

Pensaskari is one of the traditional landscape sites. The island has heaths, dry meadows and shoreside meadows. Pensaskari once provided pastures for cattle. These traditional habitats are still managed by grazing.



VÄHÄ-HUITURI



Vähä-Huituri



0 250 500m



Vähä-Huituri Island belongs to the Bothnian Bay National Park. There is a rental hut and a sauna at the island's northwestern end.

There is a steep sandy beach on the northern shore of Vähä-Huituri. The sandy beach turns into an open heath that continues to the top of the island. The critically endangered and protected *Artemisia campestris* ssp. *botnica*, which slightly resembles the mugwort, grows on Vähä-Huituri. This is the plant's only natural-state habitat in Finland.



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates 65°42.8' N, 24°15.8' E
Harbour number: 1988
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 855
Mooring: the shore, an anchor



Harbour Services

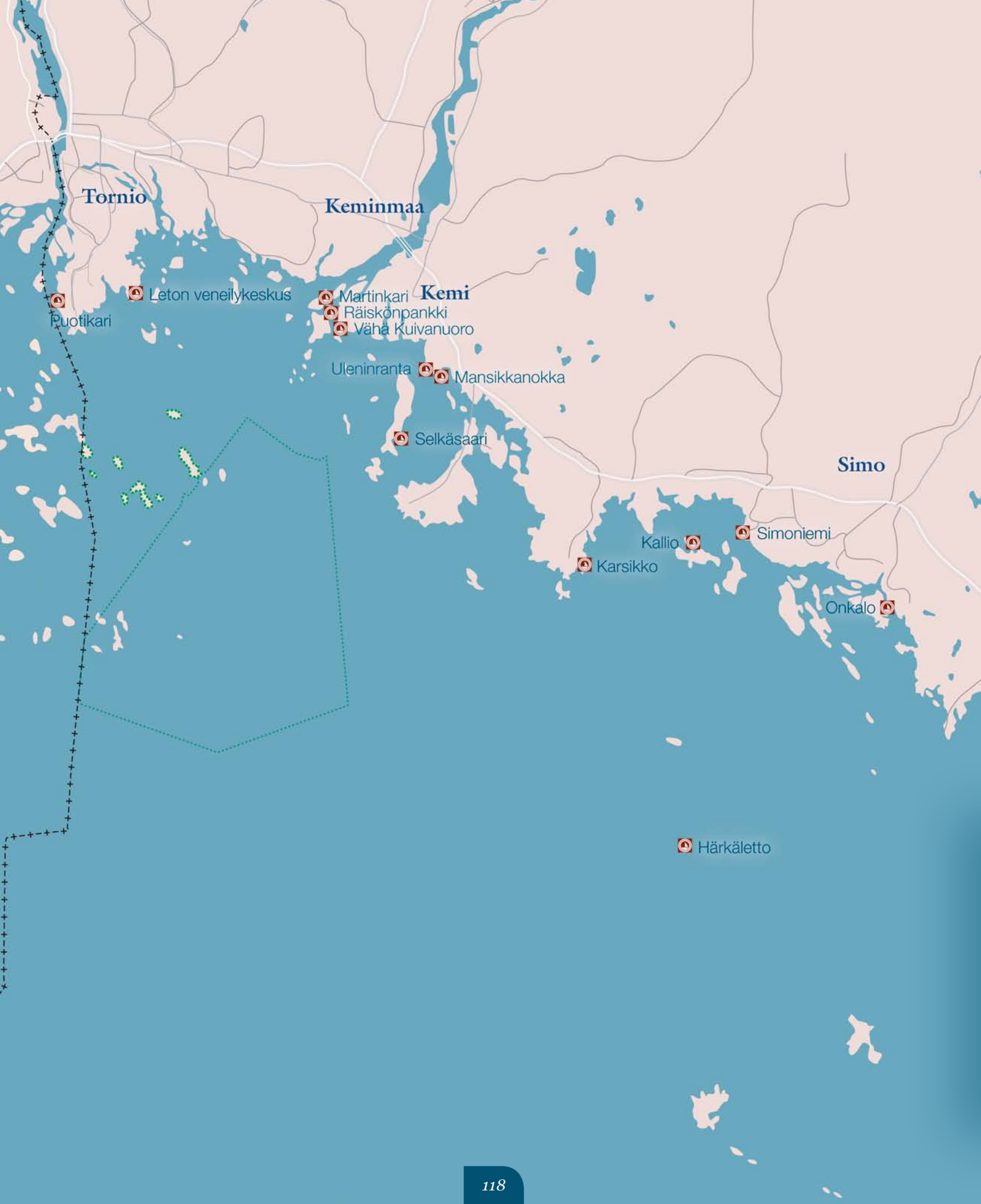
toilet



Other Services

campfire site
rental hut





Tornio

Keminmaa

Kemi

Simo

Puotikari

Leton veneilykeskus

Martinkari
Räiskönpankki
Vähä Kuivanuoro

Uleninranta
Mansikkanokka

Selkäsaari

Kallio

Karsikko

Simoniemi

Onkalo

Härkäletto



KEMI-TORNIO



PUOTIKARI



Puotikari



Boating Information

Coordinates: 65°46.1' N, 24°08.8' E
Harbour number: 1992
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 855, 59
Visitor moorings: 4
Mooring: anchor, side-on mooring
Draught: 2.5 m



0 250 500m

The Puotikari visitor berth must be notified in advance of your arrival. Extra mooring spaces can be organised if necessary. Contact person is Arto Ponkala.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- fuel
- electricity
- boat ramp
- toilet



Other Services

- restaurant
- sauna
- campfire site
- swimming shore



LETTO BOATING CENTRE



Boating Information

Visitor berth
Coordinates: 65°47.0' N, 24°10.0' E
Harbour number: 1991
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 958
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: buoy, side-on mooring
Draught: 3 - 3.5 m



0 250 500m

Leton venelykeskus



Harbour Services

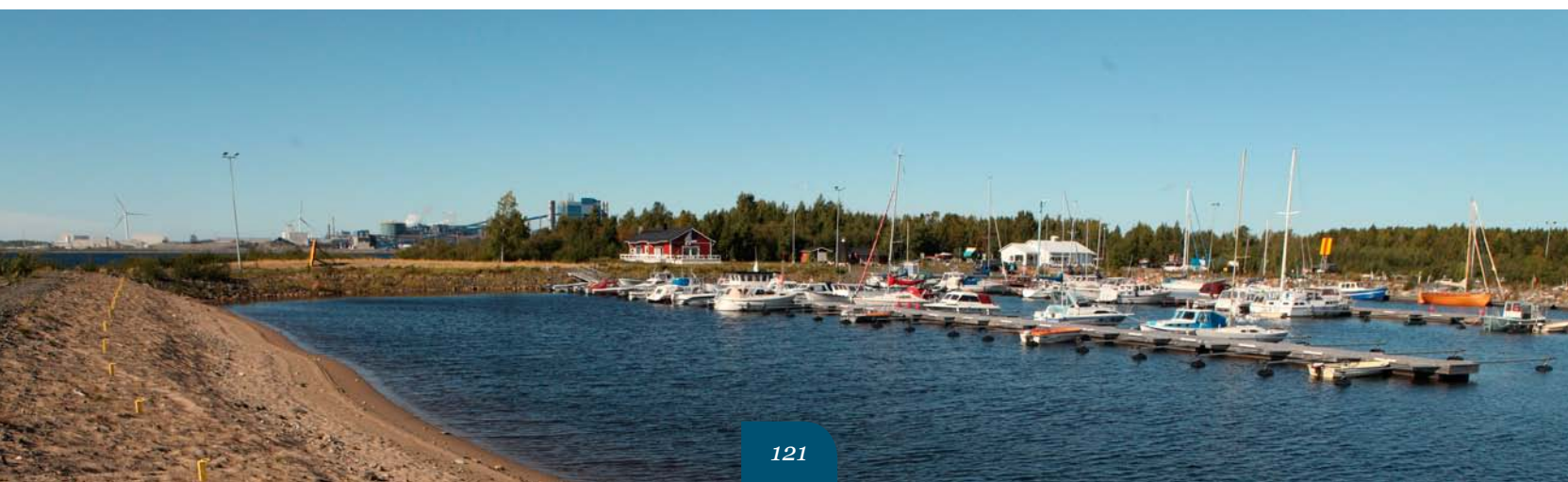
waste management
fuel
electricity
boat ramp
water
maintenance services
septic tank emptying



Other Services

public transport
nature trail
restaurant
sauna
campfire site
swimming shore

The Letto Boating Centre is maintained by the City of Tornio and the Tornio Boat Club and it offers both a boat harbour and a fishing harbour. The boating centre is located roughly ten kilometres away from the centres of Tornio and Haparanda. At the harbour, you can find information boards on the lean-to shelters in Tornio and on the Bothnian Bay National Park.






Martinkari


Räiskönpankki


Vähä Kuivanuoro



MARTINKARI



Martinkari is an island that is situated in the delta of the River Kemijoki and faces Kemi. The former log-floating base on Martinkari has been protected. The island used to host activities in which logs that had floated away or sunk were gathered in autumn at the end of the log-floating period. The logs were gathered on the shores of Martinkari and Räiskö. Sometimes it was not until wintertime that they were transported by horse to the mill.



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°46.0' N, 24°26.5' E
Harbour number: 1976
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 855, 59
Mooring: anchor

RÄISKÖNPANKKI



Other Services

campfire site
swimming shore



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°45.6' N, 24°26.8' E
Harbour number: 1972
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 855, 59
Mooring: anchor

Räiskönpankki is an island in the delta of the River Kemijoki that faces Kemi. The nature conservation areas known as Iso Räiskö and Pieni Räiskö are located closeby. The name Räiskö may come from a räyskä (Caspian tern). It is a species of tern that is currently rare in the Kemi region. There is a lean-to shelter on Räiskönpankki Shore. Pieni Räiskö was one of the places where arms transported by the John Crafton (a ship) were hidden in 1905. The Russians found the hidden weapons.



VÄHÄ KUIVANUORO



Other Services

swimming shore



Boating Information

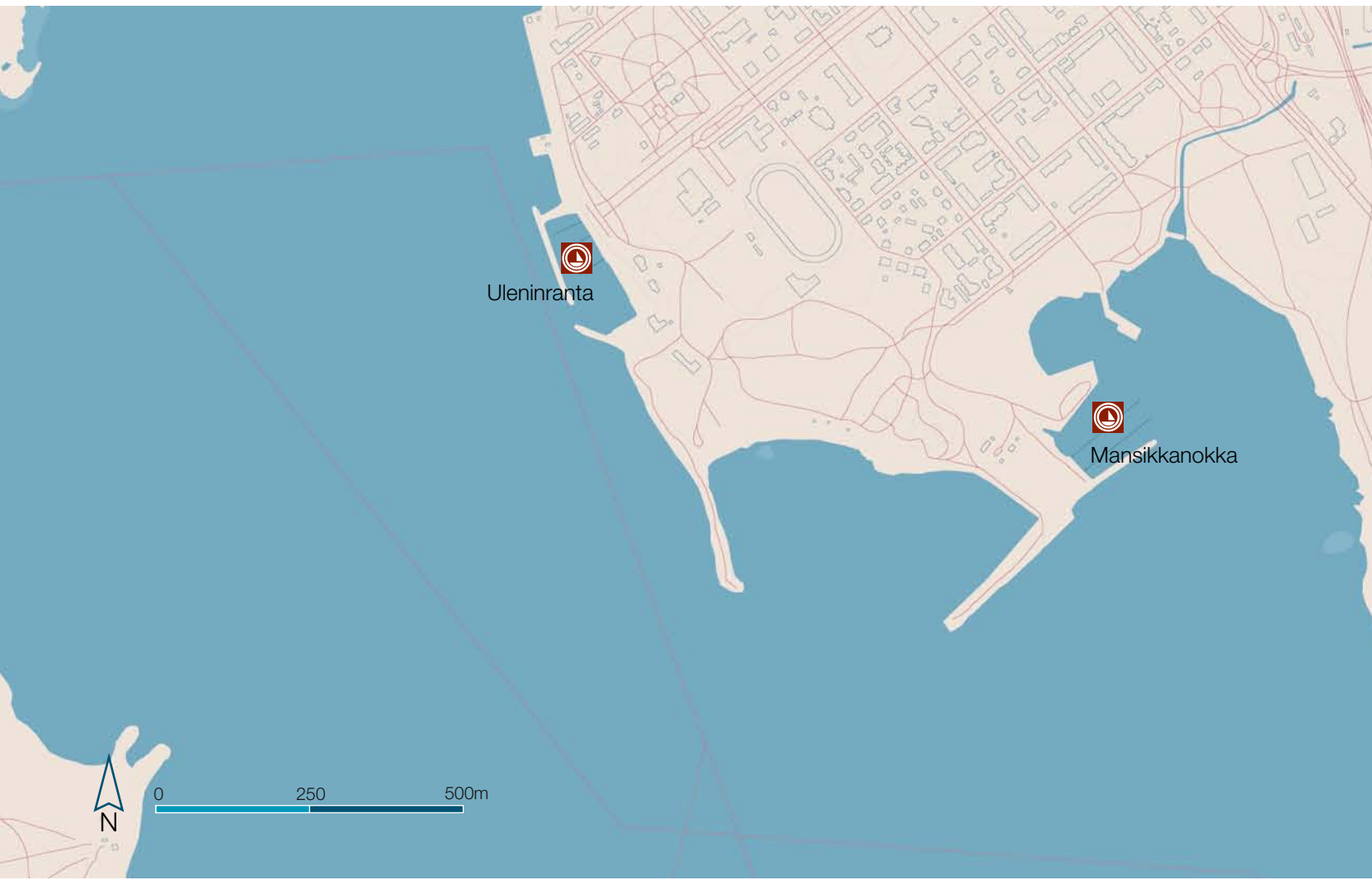
Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°45.2' N, 24°27.3' E
Harbour number: 1968
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 855, 59
Mooring: anchor, the shore

A private camp and course centre as well as recreational areas owned by various communities are located at Vähä Kuivanuoro.





Ajos



ULENINRANTA IN KEMI

The Uleninranta Yachting Centre has been a Roope harbour (a former Blue Flag harbour) since 1990 and it was selected as guest harbour of the year 2005. The location of Kemi's sheltered guest harbour is beautiful and the distance to Kemi's city centre is only a few hundred metres. The local yacht clubs maintain a wide range of services. During the busiest boating season, coast guides welcome arriving guest boats. Close to the harbour, you will find the Kemi Gemstone Gallery, the Katariina (a ship), the Jähti (the Sailing Ship of the North), and the City Hall's lookout platform.

SNOWCASTLE The Kemi Snow Castle is built every winter in the inner harbor of the city. The first snow castle was included in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's largest snow castle in 1996. The snow castle's architecture, sculptures and lighting are worth a visit. A snow restaurant and a snow hotel are also built within the castle. The castle chapel can be used by all churches, and e.g. weddings or baptisms are of-

ten organized there. Children will love the slides and a wide range of program especially for them.

ICEBREAKER SAMPO The former Finnish government icebreaker Sampo offers a unique cruise experience in the Bothnian Bay. The icebreaker was in use in 1961-1987, before its present touristic use in the Ajos harbour in Kemi.

PANORAMA CAFÉ Panorama café is located on the top (13th) floor of the town hall of Kemi, which is the tallest building of the city. The café offers stunning views over the city. In clear weather you can see up to Sweden.

GEMSTONE GALLERY The Kemi Gemstone Gallery's extensive and varied collection includes, among other things, the crown of the King of Finland and copies of the Queen of England's crown and of Marie Antoinette's diamond necklace. The gallery provides stories and information about royal treasures. Children will keep busy working with their own tasks.



Harbour Services

- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- gas
- emptying of chemical toilet
- fuel
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- Alko liquor store
- public transport
- café
- shop
- playground
- washing machine
- restaurant
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site



Boating Information

- Guest harbour
- Coordinates: 65°43.7' N, 24°33.3' E
- Harbour number: 1964
- Nautical chart series: G
- Nautical chart: 855, 59
- Visitor moorings: 18
- Mooring: buoy
- Draught: 2.4 m



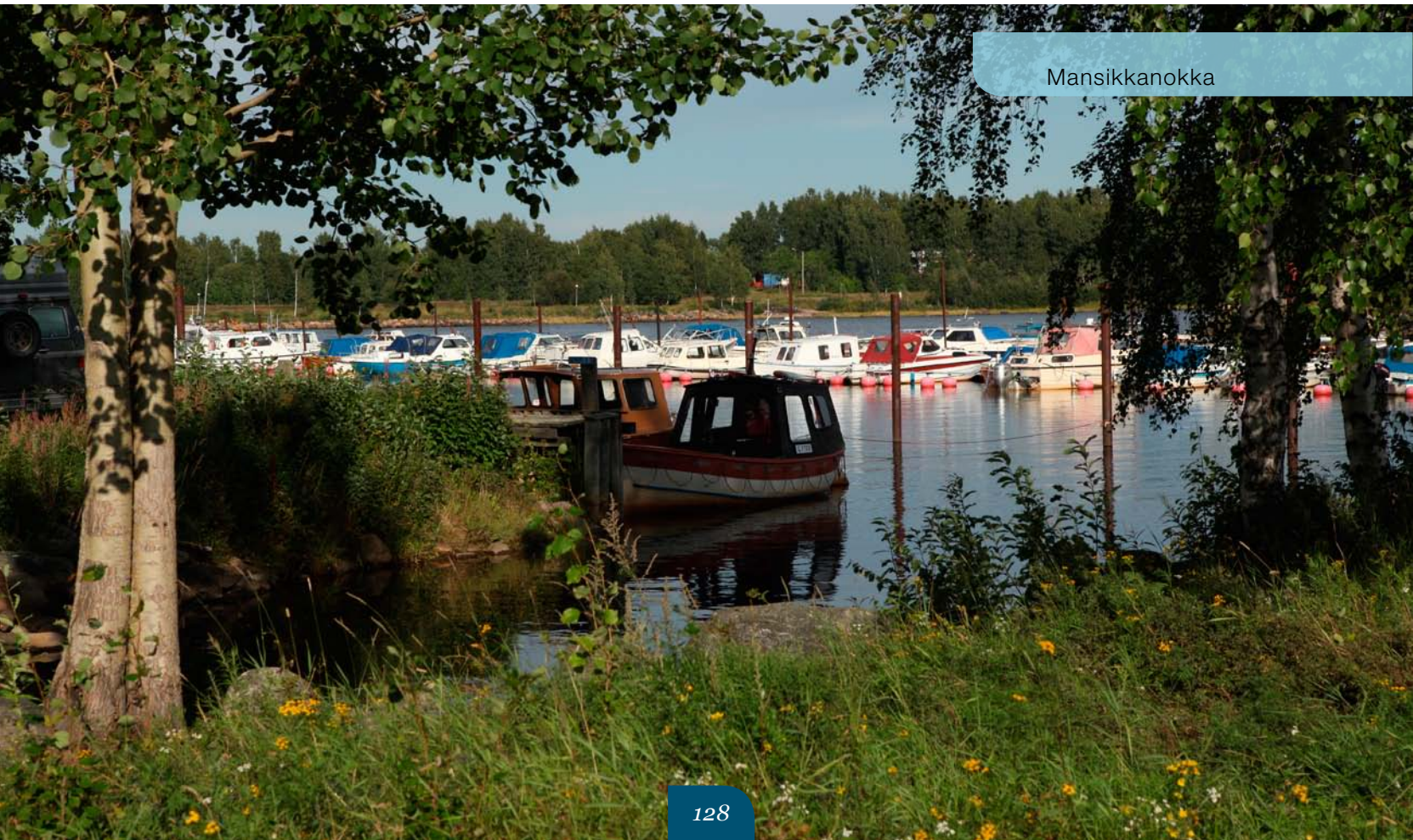
MANSIKKANOKKA

Mansikkanokka Boat Harbour is maintained by the City of Kemi and it is located next to a caravan site. The harbour has two locked piers and a loading platform as well as a double-sided notice board. The bathing shore, maintained by the City of Kemi, is to be found in the vicinity. Roughly 1.5 kilometres away, you will find Kemi's inland harbour (known as Uleninranta), the Kemi Gemstone Gallery and the city centre.



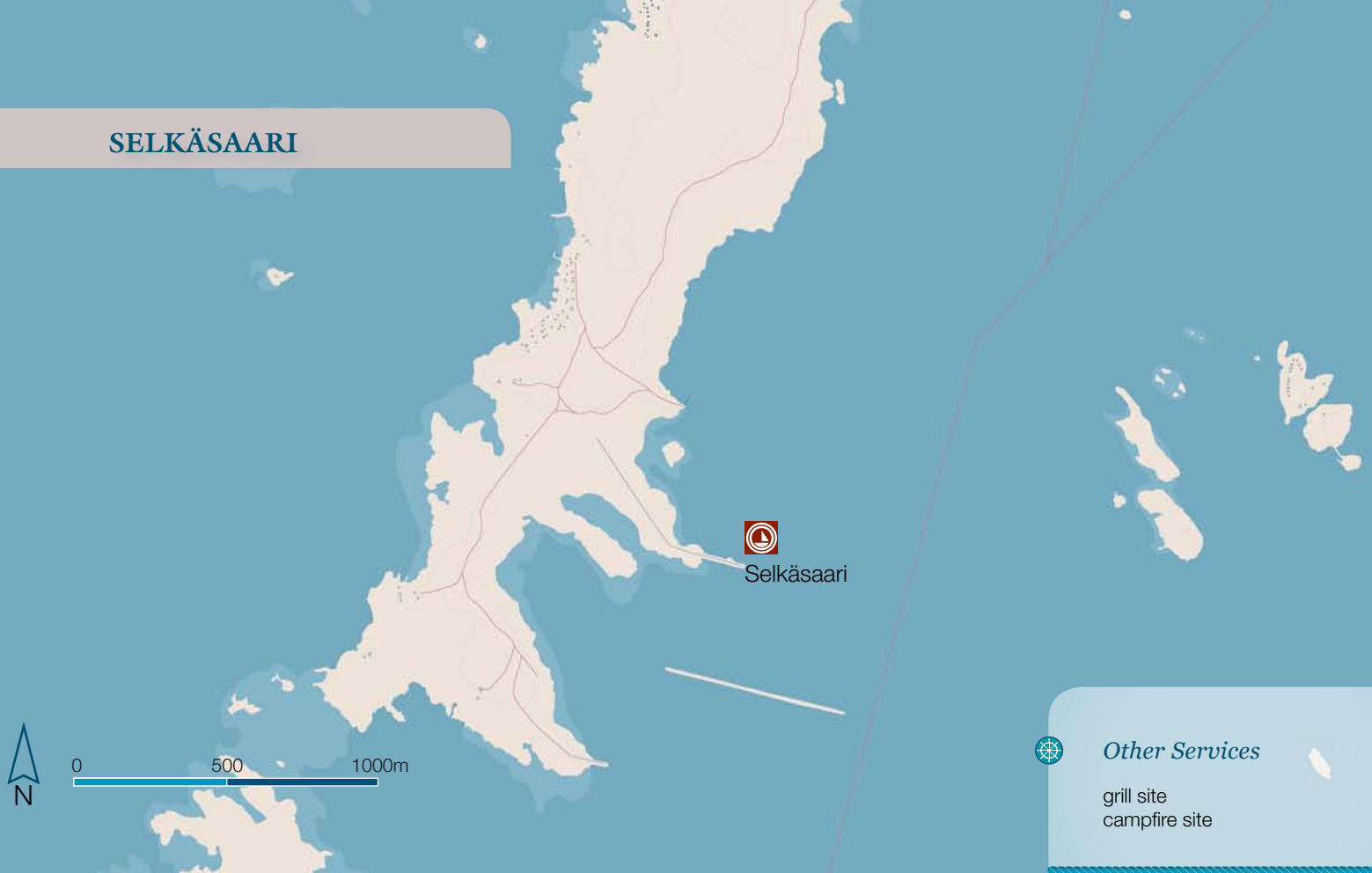
Harbour Services

waste management
water



Mansikkanokka

SELKÄSAARI



Other Services

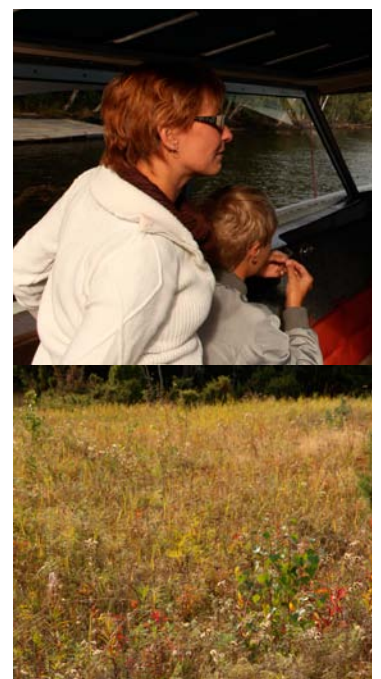
grill site
campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: 65°42.0' N, 24°31.4' E
Harbour number: 1961
Nautical chart: 654, 855, 59
Mooring: buoy, anchor

Selkäsaari is one of the islands facing Kemi. There is a sturdy stone pier on Selkäsaari's eastern shore where you can moor your boat. A small sauna cottage is located one kilometre away, on Selkäsaari's western side. In winter, the City of Kemi's sports services make skiing trails on the ice of the Bothnian Bay. The skiing trails zigzag across the sea's ice cover and the islands and there are several lean-to shelters by the trails. The Selkäsaari skiing trail is five kilometres long and runs along Selkäsaari's eastern shores. Kemi intends to zone Selkäsaari for residential housing.



KALLIO

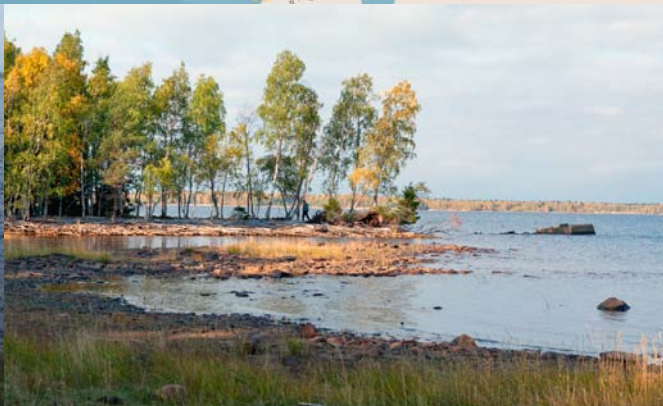


Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°38.8' N, 24°50.2' E
Harbour number: 1943
Nautical chart: 853, 59
Visitor moorings: 2
Mooring: side-on mooring
Draught: 1.6 m



0 250 500m



Harbour Services

waste management
toilet



Other Services

nature trail
firewood shed
campfire site

The Kallio island is situated in front of Simo three kilometres from the mainland. There are remnants of the former saw mill, a duckboard trail and a fireplace owned by the Simo boaters' club. The flint found in abundance on the shores has been carried there in foreign ships. In summer sheep are brought to graze on the island.

STEAM SAWMILL The Kalliokoski sawmill, which was the first water-powered sawmill on the River Simojoki, began its operations in 1841. It was located 20 km from the mouth of the River Simojoki. In 1874, the sawmill was sold to a Swedish company that turned it into a steam sawmill (called the Kallio sawmill) and placed it on Kallio Island. Sawing activities ceased on Kallio Island in 1925 and all operations were discontinued two years later.





Kallio



Harbour Services

- waste management
- fuel
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- public transport
- fish sales
- restaurant
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- swimming shore



Boating Information

Northern:

Coordinates: 65°39.1' N, 24°54.0' E

Harbour number: 1941

Nautical chart: 853, 59

Visitor moorings: 3

Mooring: boom

Draught: 2.5 m

Southern:

Coordinates: 65°38.9' N, 24°54.0' E

Harbour number: 1942

Nautical chart: 853, 59

Visitor moorings: 10

Mooring: boom

Draught: 1.5 - 2 m



SIMONIEMI



Simoniemi Fishing Harbour is located on the northern shore of Simoniemi, a few kilometres north of the centre of Simo. The harbour area was built in 1987. There is no docking site at the fishing harbour. Both harbours are maintained by the Municipality of Simo.

OLD VICARAGE Located at Simoniemi, the old vicarage, which is known as Wanha Pappila, was built in 1902 and it represents the wooden architecture typical of the turn of the century. The build-

ing had seven rooms and a kitchen. In the early 20th century, the vicarage had a gorgeous manor garden. Even in the 1970s, the vicarage still functioned as the vicar's official residence. The Municipality of Simo renovated the vicarage in 2000, whereafter it was opened as a restaurant called Simon Wanha Pappila. Today, the vicarage functions as a café and a restaurant and provides accommodation. There are ten cabins next to the old vicarage by the sea.



HÄRKÄLETTO



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°30.0' N, 24°50.6' E
Harbour number: 1934
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 851, 852, 58
Mooring: anchor

Härkäletto is a rocky islet in the Bothnian Bay in the Municipality of Simo, situated about 20 kilometres along the northwestern side of Simonkylä and roughly 14 kilometres from Vatunki, li. This rocky islet is a popular destination for overnight stays. From its pier, you can see a tall day beacon made of concrete in a shoal surrounded by open sea. It is one of the massive lights that were built in the Bothnian Bay area in the 1920s and 1930s. The rocky islet of Saapaskari is located on Härkäletto's northern side.





Ryöskärinkalla



Vatunki



Hietakalla



Pihlajakari



Rantakestilä



Ii

Praava



Röyttä





II





Harbour Services

waste management
water
boat ramp
toilet



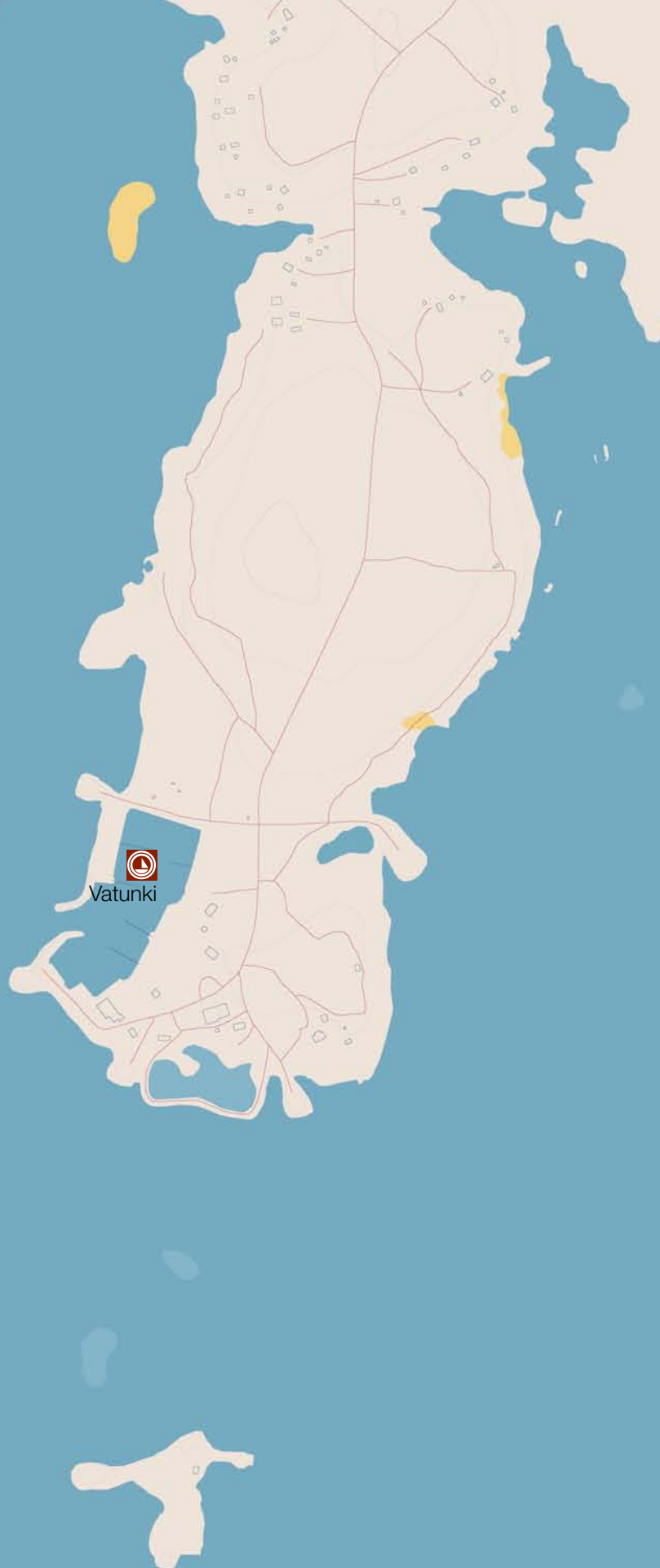
Other Services

café
fish sales
playground
sauna
shower
campfire site
swimming shore



Boating Information

Service harbour
Coordinates: 65°33.2' N, 25°07.0 E
Harbour number: 1938
Nautical chart: 849, 850, 58
Visitor moorings: 10
Mooring: boom
Draught: 2 - 4 m



0 250 500m

VATUNKI

Vatunki is a small village area in the Municipality of Ii, in the region of the former Municipality of Kuivaniemi. At the furthest point of the peninsula, you will find Vatunki Service Harbour, which is maintained by the Municipality of Ii, and has a fuel distribution point, a caravan site, a service building and the Pooki summer restaurant. The harbour has pier moorings for both fishing vessels and recreational boats. Out of the six piers, two are used by fishermen and one is reserved for visitors. Septic tanks cannot be emptied at the harbour. The harbour also has a modern production plant for the farming of fish. At the harbour, you can buy fresh fish and visit a summer café. There is a shore that is suitable for bathing and a wind power park in the vicinity.

NAME The name Vatunki comes from the Swedish word *vatungen*, which means rocks sticking out of the sea.

FISHING Fishing has always been an important part of life at Vatunki. However, professional and recreational fishing has decreased considerably. The first fish-farming enclosures in the Bothnian Bay were located at Vatunki. Even today, the area is the only fish farming concentration on the Finnish side of the Bothnian Bay. Rainbow trout and whitefish are grown in the sea area in enclosures.

NATURE TRAIL At Vatunki, you will see a memorial to the Crimean War, reminding us of the attempted invasion by English soldiers in 1854 that was thwarted by civilians. You can explore the matter more closely on a nature trail located 1.5 km away.

VILLA Villa Vatunki is located close to the harbour. It is hired out to enterprises and associations for meetings and recreational purposes. The villa's meeting facilities provide innovative surroundings for the organising of various occasions close to nature.



HIETAKALLA



Hietakalla



0 250 500m



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°29.8' N, 25°09.0' E
Harbour number: 1932
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 851, 58
Mooring: anchor, pile

Hietakalla is an island situated in front of the Municipality of Ii. The island is uninhabited and it is located about seven kilometres south-southeast of Vatuunki Boat Harbour. The island's northern shore is sheltered by two breakwaters by which there is an anchoring spot. There is no boat pier on the island.

Metsähallitus' open wilderness hut (equipped with a wood-burning stove) and 'kota' sauna are located on the island's western end. No drinking water is available, so you must bring it with you.



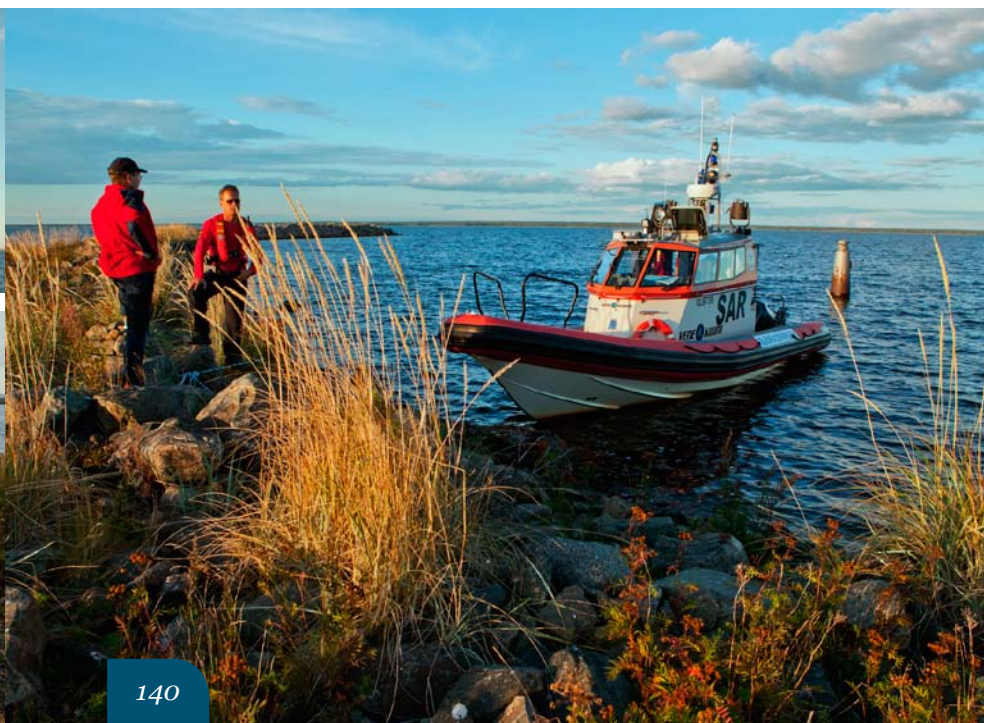
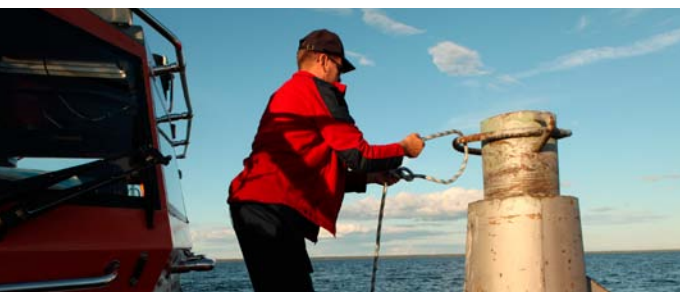
Harbour Services

toilet



Other Services

open wilderness hut
campfire site





Vatunki



Harbour Services

septic tank emptying
waste management
boat ramp
fuel
water
toilet



Other Services

campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: 65°19.5' N, 25°19.4' E
Harbour number: 1930
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 850, 58
Visitor moorings: 3-5
Mooring: boom, side-on mooring
Draught: 2 m



0 100 200m



Rantakesilä

RANTAKESTILÄ

Rantakestilä Boat Harbour is maintained by the Municipality of Ii. The harbour has three piers, one of which is locked. The visitor moorings are to be found at the pier next to the fuel distribution point.

From Rantakestilä it's possible to reach the visitor berth on the shore of Ii's municipality office, by boat along the river Iijoki. The boating route there via the southern fork of Ellalanniva requires extra attention. There is a direct connection from the visitor berth to the centre of Ii and to the old trading post of Wanha Hamina.

OLD TRADING POST As early as the 14th century, the Wanha Hamina of Ii was a famous market place. Today, it still boasts idyllic wooden houses that date back to the 20th century: the houses are built very close to each other along the winding upper and lower streets. Today, the area has been protected and guided tours are offered.

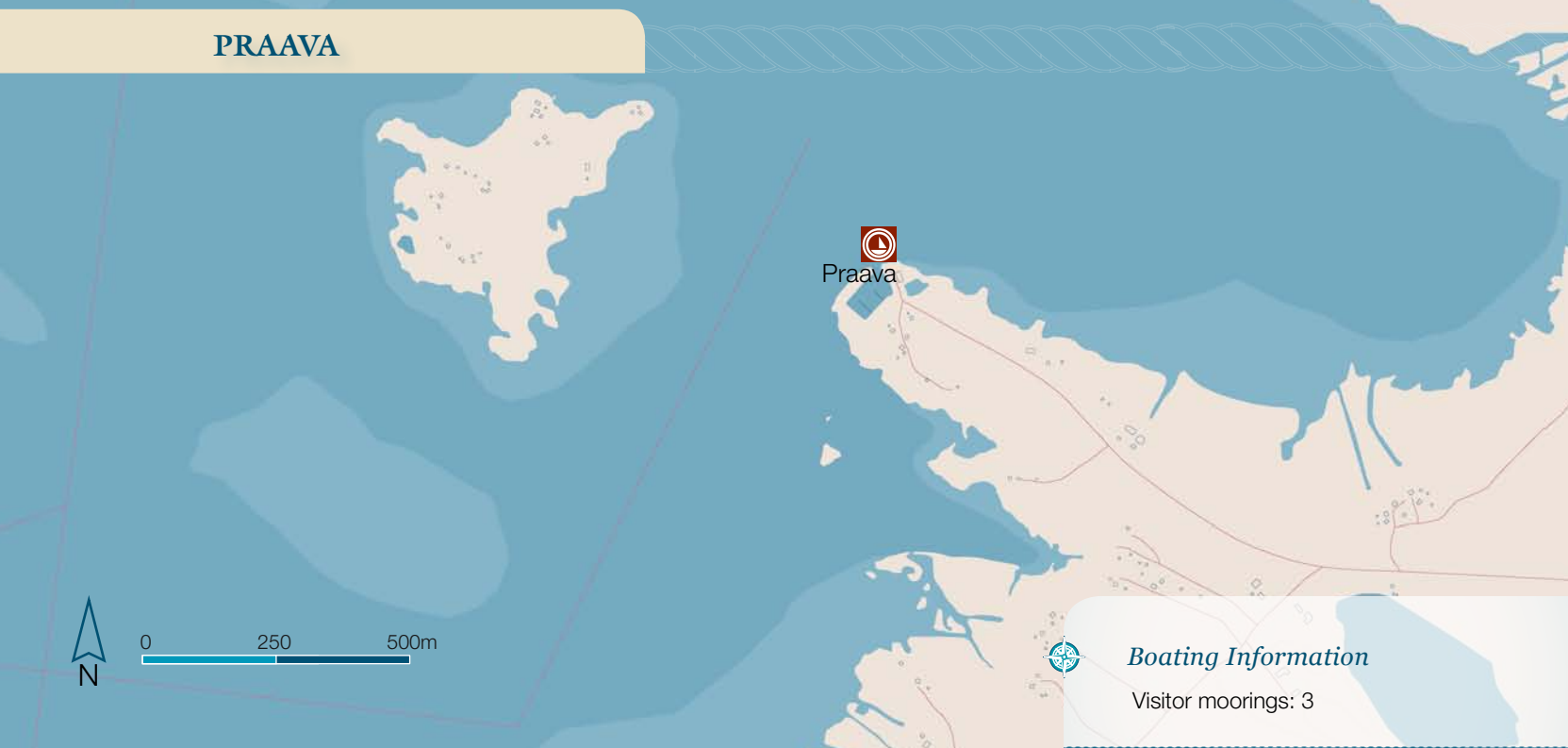
LANDMARKS There used to be a log-separation site and a log-floating base

at Rantakestilä in the log-floating era. In 1988, log floating was discontinued. Currently a fish hatchery operates at the former log-floating base. There are still a few old log-floating structures in the area. A variety of dancing events are held at the site built from a former storage building, such as the popular Piipunjuuritanssit and Kuningasjätkä lin Tukkilaiskisa dance events. The Kestilä steam sawmill, which was the first steam sawmill in Finland, operated in Rantakestilä from 1859-1908. The well preserved chimney serves as a reminder of the former sawmill.

PROFESSIONAL FISHING Even today, the Rantakestilä area is known for its professional fishermen; fishing has always been an important means of livelihood and way of life for the inhabitants of Ii. Fishing as well as fish processing and fish farming provide a significant income for many of its inhabitants. In the vicinity of Rantakestilä Harbour, you will also find a fish hatchery run by local fishing cooperatives.



PRAAVA



Boating Information

Visitor moorings: 3



Praava Fishing Harbour has three boat piers, a loading platform and a boat ramp made of concrete. There should be a toilet inside the harbour hall. The demand for mooring spaces has grown and they are sometimes in short supply.. There is a beach with a sandy seabed in the harbour.. The harbour is a base for professional and recreational fishing, boat transport and other boating activities. People also visit their summer cottages located on nearby islands from the harbour.



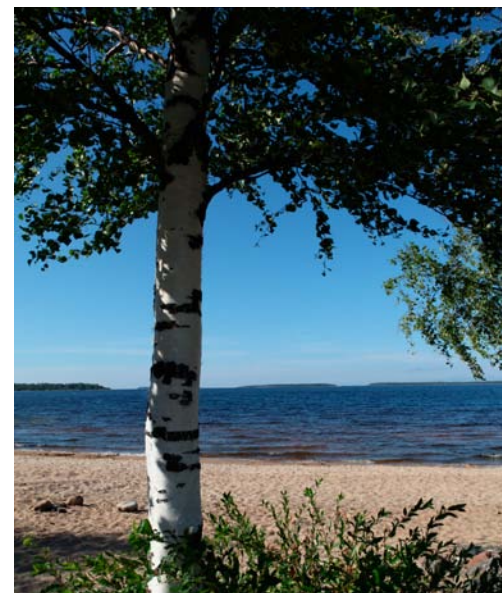
Harbour Services

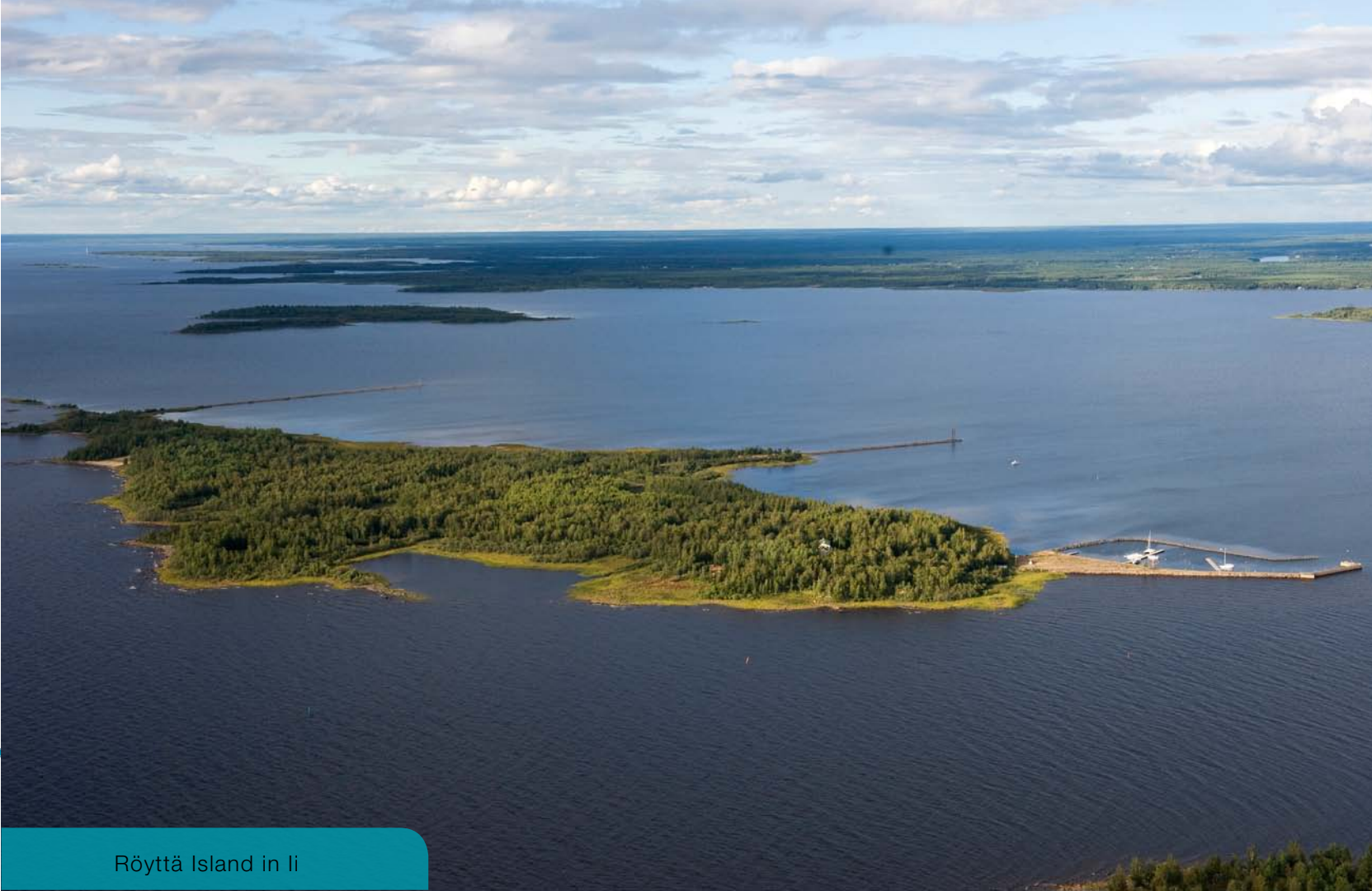
boat ramp



Other Services

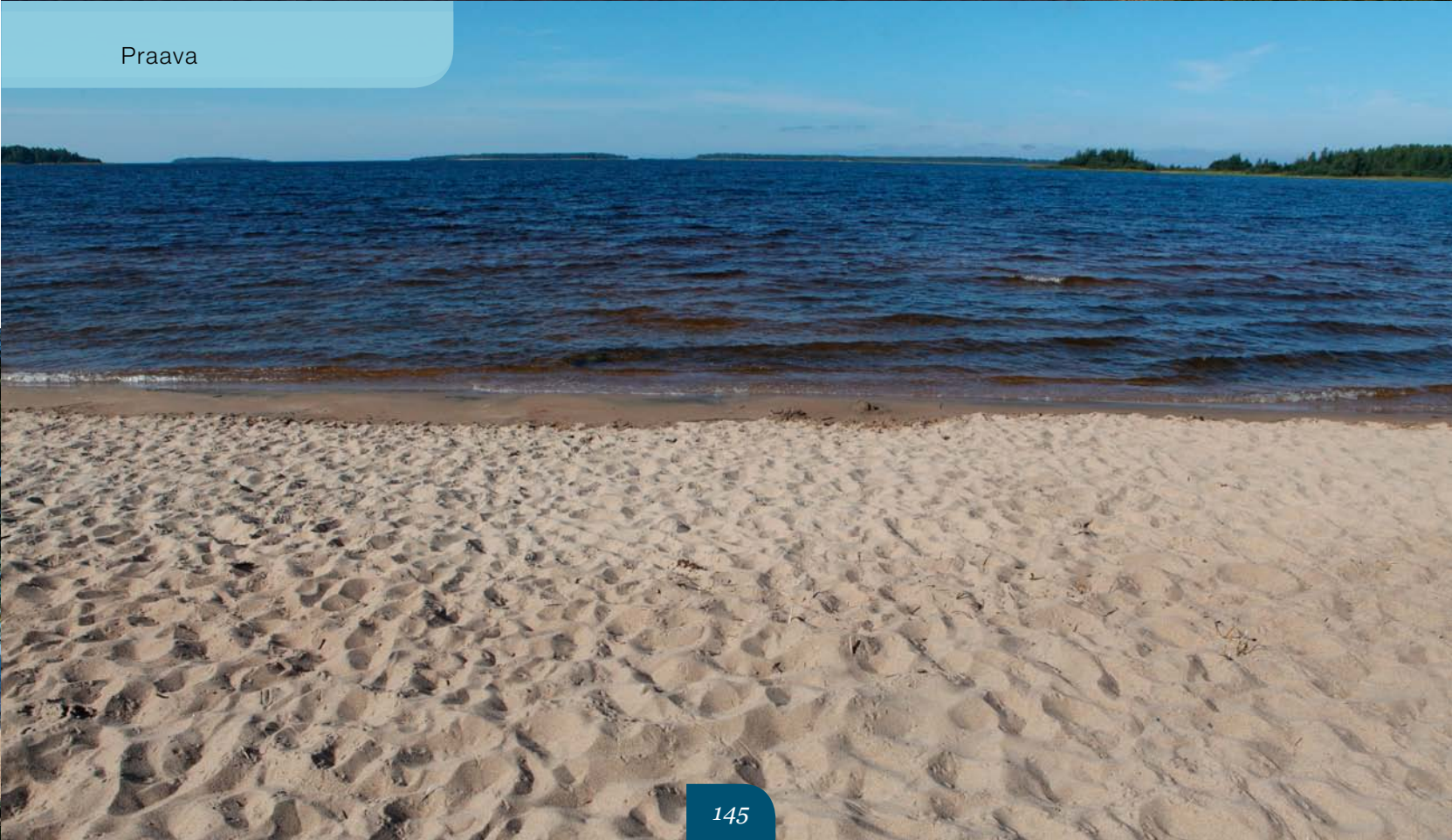
swimming shore





Röyttä Island in li

Praava





Harbour Services

harbour accessible to all
electricity
water
toilet



Other Services

playground
nature trail
campfire site
sauna
rental hut



Boating Information

Coordinates: 65°16.3' N, 25°13.0 E
Harbour number: 1927
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 847, 850, 57, 58
Mooring: buoy
Visitor moorings: 80
Draught: 2 - 3 m



lin Röyttä



0 250 500m

RÖYTTÄ ISLAND IN II



Röyttä Island in li (not the same Röyttä Island that lies in front of Tornio) is located roughly 20 kilometres from Oulu and 10 kilometres from Rantakeskilä, li. The nearest harbour on the mainland is Praava, about four kilometres from the island. The island can be freely accessed by your own boat or by boat transport from Praava, li, in summer and across the sea's ice cover in winter. The island's historical buildings can be rented for accommodation and meetings. The Oulu Yacht Club, the Oulun Merenkävijät Association, the lin Meriseura Association, the Haukipudas Yacht Club, the Haukiputaan Veneilijät Association and the Oulun Työväen Pursiseura Yacht Club have all built their bases on the island. The clubs have established together an association called lin Röytän toimijat ry.

OLD PORT SITE From the end of the 19th century, Röyttä Island functioned as a loading site for sawn goods. Five breakwaters, a pier and housing for the workers were built on the island. In 1924, 41 vessels were loaded there - one thousand cubic metres of sawn goods on each vessel to be transported to Germany or England. After the winding down of ship-loading operations in the 1960s, the island found a new purpose as an excursion boating

base when the Oulun Merenkävijäin ja Oulun Purjehdusseuran Telakkasäätiö foundation and Metsähallitus signed a rental contract in 1966. Along with the rental contract, the yacht clubs of Oulu obtained the usufructuary rights to the former loading site and the breakwaters and also obtained the right to use the former pilots' residence as their base.

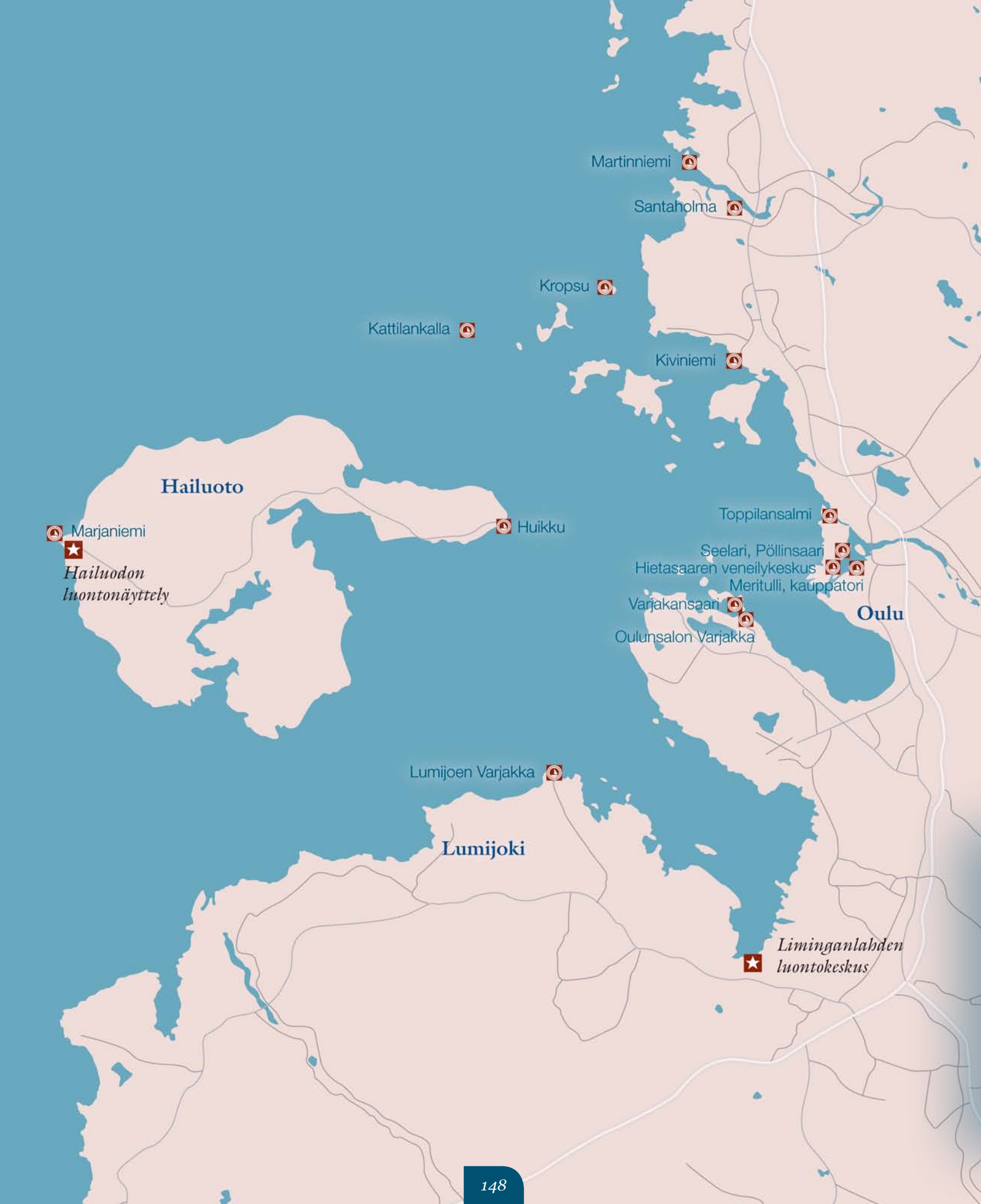
LUOTSILA AND LASTAAJA As regards the buildings remaining from the ship-loading period, Luotsila has functioned as a pilot station and as a pilots' residence. Lastaaja used to be a place of residence for the ship-loading workers of Röyttä Island. Today, Röyttä is in recreational use and particularly favoured by sailors and other boaters from nearby regions. Luotsila, Lastaaja, the lakeside sauna and the scenic 'kota' hut can be rented for meeting and accommodation purposes from the local voluntary maritime rescue association known as lin Meripelastajat, which also organises transport to Röyttä Island.

ORIGIN Röyttä comes from an old Finnish word for "reef". Röyttä did not emerge from the sea until the 14th century and even in the 1870s, the island was marked as three different islands on the map. On Röyttä, you can see how the vegetation has spread to the

soil exposed from the sea. The information boards on the 2-km-long nature trail provide detailed information on the impacts of land uplift.

NATURE There are a large variety of habitats on Röyttä. Its deciduous-dominated old-growth forests with plenty of decaying wood are extremely valuable from the perspective of nature conservation. The sparse number of trees is due to Röyttä's grazing history and the use of the island for ship-loading activities. Coniferous trees are taking over the highest spots. On Röyttä, you can also see gloe lakes that have closed up from the sea due to land uplift. Most of the shores are rocky or meadows but there are also a couple of sandy beaches. The beautiful sandy beaches of Satakari Island are to be found on the southern side of Röyttä. Except for its built southern tip, Röyttä belongs to the Röyttä Natura 2000 site.





Hailuoto

Marjaniemi
★
*Hailuodon
luontonäyttely*

Huikku

Kattilankalla

Kropsu

Kiviniemi

Toppilansalmi

Seelari, Pöllinsaari
Hietasaaren veneilykeskus
Meritulli, kauppatori

Varjakansaari

Oulunsalon Varjakka

Oulu

Lumijoen Varjakka

Lumijoki

★
*Liminganlahden
luontokeskus*



OULU AREA



MARTINNIEMI



Harbour Services

waste management
water



Other Services

swimming shore



Boating Information

Fishing harbour
Coordinates: 65°12.5' N, 25°17.2' E
Mooring: buoy, side-on mooring
Draught: 2.5 m



0 250 500m



Martinniemi Fishing Harbour, located in Martinniemi on the northern side of Haukipudas, is maintained by the City of Oulu. The pier space reserved for fishing purposes is about 30 metres long and about 50 metres for recreational boaters. There are no actual piers at the harbour, and the boats are moored either at the edge of the harbour basin or with a buoy in the basin. There is no unloading equipment, service equipment or hall at the harbour.

SHIPPING TRAFFIC AND SAWMILL Shipping traffic and timber export activities were operating at Martinniemi from the latter part of the 19th century until

the 1970s. At its peak, more than 200 ships per year visited Martinniemi in the early 1960s. In the 1970s, the Port of Martinniemi was one of the most important timber export ports in the Bothnian Bay. The ships carried sawn goods, pitprops and paper pulp. Loading took place on the roadstead beyond the mouth of the River Kiiminkijoki. Sawn goods were transported onto the ships (located on the roadstead) on barges that were hauled by tug boats. After the cessation of roadstead loading, export activities were still in operation from the port belonging to the Rauma-Repola mills, which was opened in 1970.

SEASIDE FOREST Martinniemi is ideal for outdoor exercising and the residential environment is pleasant. The seaside forest growing on the ancient sand dunes of Kurtinhauta is one of the most beautiful recreational areas in the Oulu region. Spruces, junipers and rowans thrive in the forest.

VILLAGE FESTIVALS In recent years, the Martinniemi Village Association has organised many village festivals such as the summer festival (held for the last 25 years) and the more recent winter event on Ukkola shore as well as the cultural summer event known as the Magical Martinniemi Picnic.

SANTAHOLMA



Harbour Services

waste management
septic tank emptying
electricity
boat ramp
water



Other Services

notice board
campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: 65°11.2' N, 25°19.9' E
Visitor moorings: 3-5
Draught: 1.8 m



0 250 500m



Santaholma

Santaholma Boat Harbour is located along the fairway in the port area of the former Santaholma sawmill and it is maintained by the Haukiputaan Telakkayhdistys Association. The boat harbour has four piers and each of them has roughly twenty mooring spaces. Less than one kilometre away, you will find a fuel distribution point, shops and restaurants. The services provided in the centre of Haukipudas are located 1.5 kilometres away.

Santaholma is a detached and terraced housing area that was built on the western side of the parish of Haukipudas by the southern bank of the River Kiiminkijoki in the early 1990s. Santaholma got its name after A. Santaholma Oy (a family-

run sawmill), which operated in the area from 1915-1968. The sawmill's tall brick chimney still functions as a landmark in the vicinity of Santaholma Boat Harbour.

CHURCH Completed in 1762, the wooden Haukipudas Church boasts a Bible-themed wall and vault and roof paintings that are real art treasures. The paintings were made by Mikael Toppelius from Oulu (who was the most famous church painter at the time) in 1774-1775 and in 1779. When looking at the paintings, you can see the influence of the Baroque and Rococo styles as well as that of Chinese art, which was very popular at that time.



KATTILANKALLA



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°08.2' N, 24°59.6' E
Harbour number: 1918
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 846, 847, 57
Visitor moorings: 4
Mooring: side-on mooring

Kattilankalla is a low-lying, uninhabited island on the northern side of Hailuoto. The island has a shelter harbour and a base for the Kiviniemi voluntary maritime rescue association. Out of the islands facing Oulu, Kattilankalla is located furthest out to sea, roughly 25 kilometres from Oritkari Harbour. Kintasletto and Väliletto Islands are located close to Kattilankalla Island, and the Eteläkriisi Islet is situated on the island's southeastern side.

SHIPWRECKS The island is popular amongst divers, as the wrecks of a Dutch sailing ship and a Finnish steamboat lie on the seabed close to the island. A steamboat called *Telma*, owned by Åbo Shipping Ab, sank due to a leak when the *Otso* icebreaker tried to turn it in ice at sea on 30 December 1939. The *Sofia Maria*, a Dutch sailing ship that sank on the western side of Kattilankalla Island on 19 July 1859, is a museum wreck protected under the Antiquities Act.

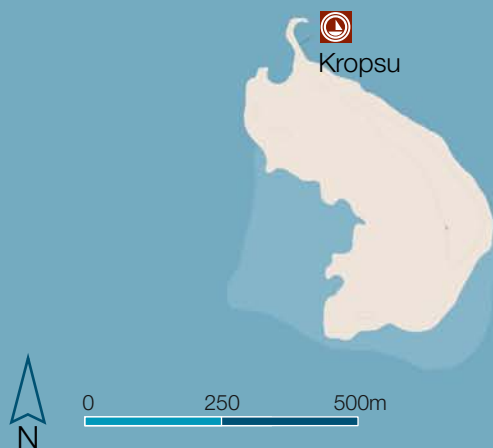


Other Services

campfire site
swimming shore



KROPSU



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 65°09.0' N, 25°11.2' E
Harbour number: 1922
Nautical chart: 846, 847, 57

Kropsu is a forest-covered island in the Bothnian Bay in the area of Haukipudas, Oulu. It is located roughly 1.8 kilometres from the Virpiniemi Coast Guard Station and its area is 0.3 square kilometres. It is managed by Metsähallitus. Kropsu Excursion Harbour is located on the island.

The uninhabited island of Kropsu is a popular destination for excursions. The island boasts three campfire sites and there are meal shelters and camping sites by the campfire sites. Close to the excursion harbour, you will see an old sector-light tower (with steel casing) that is no longer in use. An infamous woman by the name of "Nännä-Liisa" was buried on the island. Originally, she was buried at Annanmäki on the mainland but on an unknown date, her body was moved and buried on Kropsu.



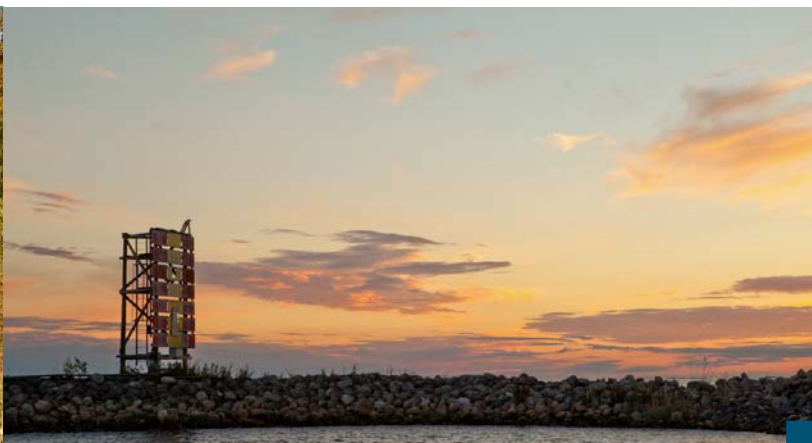
Harbour Services

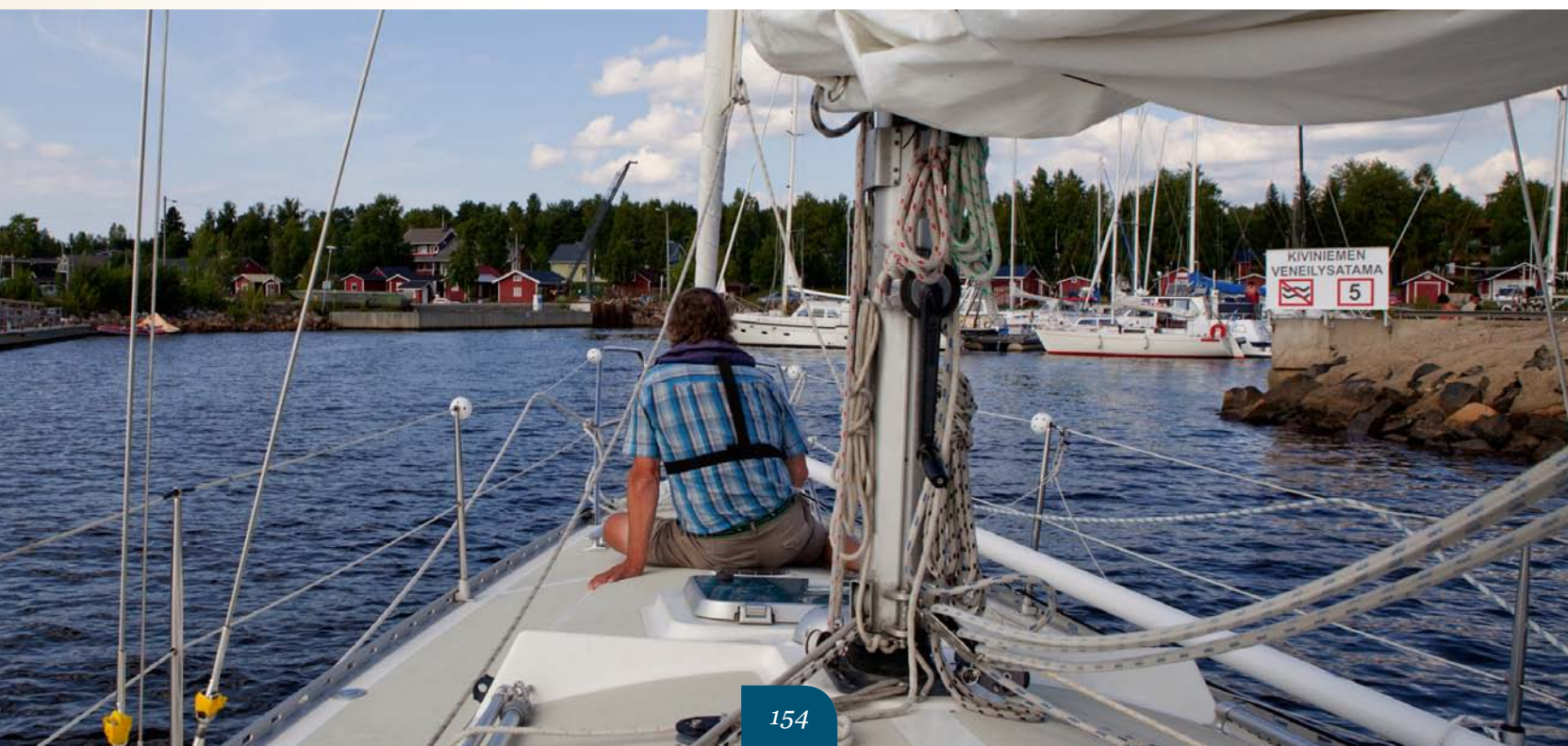
toilet



Other Services

campfire site





KIVINIEMI



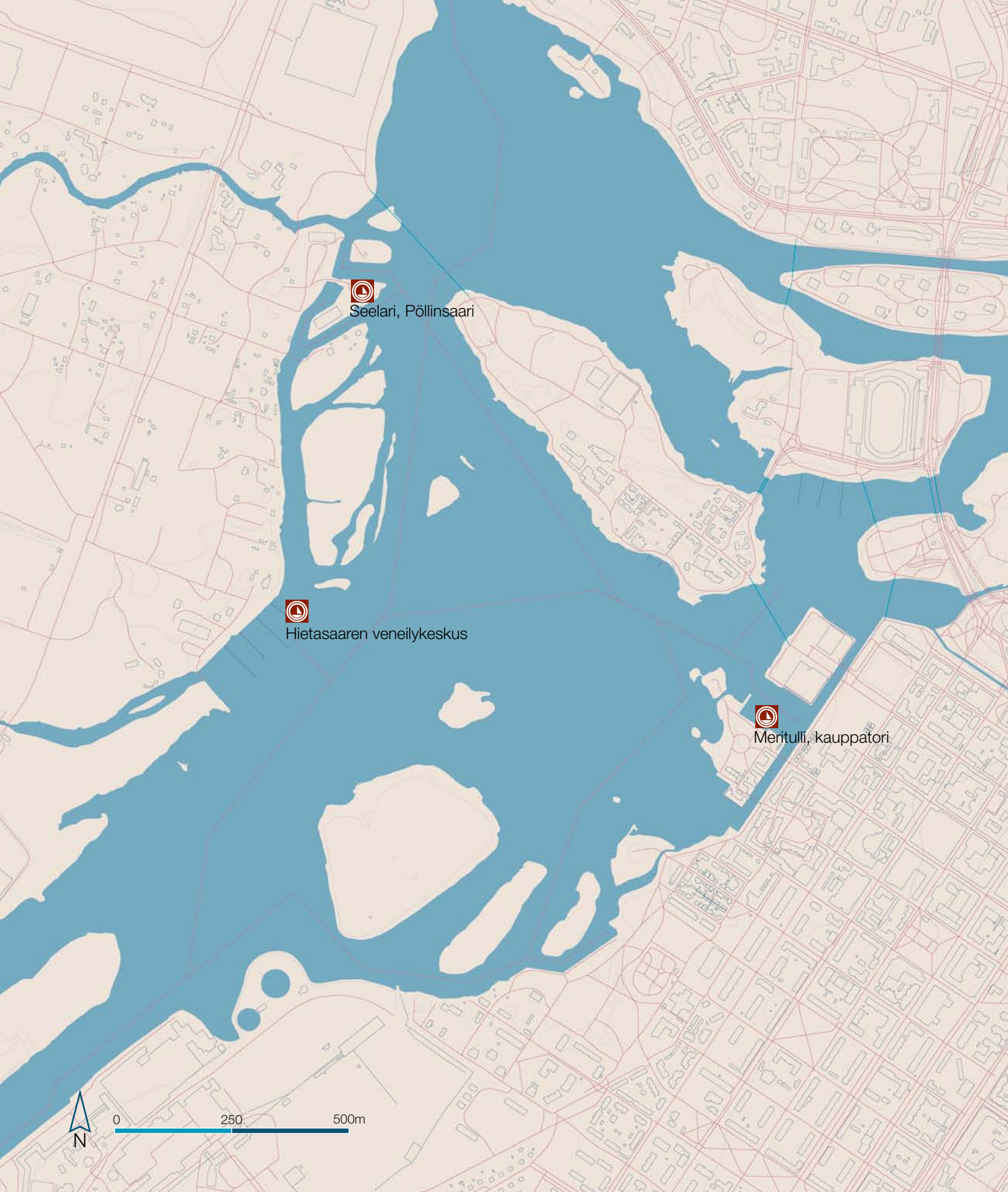
The Kiviniemi Boating and Fishing Harbours are located on the southern side of the centre of Haukipudas and are surrounded by Kiviniemi's residential area. The harbours are maintained by the City of Oulu. Inaugurated in 2002, the boat harbour has five piers and a total of about 150 mooring spaces. At the harbour, you will find an information board on the available local tourism services. A shop and other basic services are located half a kilometre from the harbour. The harbour boasts a small fishing museum that exhibits seal hunting tools.

HISTORY In the 11th century, most of the area that constitutes the villages of Kiviniemi and Kello villages was still located beneath the water's surface. The Kiviniemi area started to rise from the sea and form a peninsula stretching out from the direction of Virpiniemi. Kiviniemi ("stony peninsula") was probably named after its stony shores. It has been estimated that the current centre of the village of Kiviniemi emerged from the sea in the 16th century. However, it

has also been estimated that the original village settlement began in the 19th century. The inhabitants of the Haukipudas and Kello coastlines were most interested in sea and river fishing. The village of Kiviniemi grew thanks to fishing and until the 1970s, almost all its inhabitants' chief means of livelihood came from it. Fresh fish is still sold daily at the harbour, and two boat-building enterprises continue to operate there. Fishing and its related livelihoods are still important although other fields have also become significant.

VIRPINIEMI Virpiniemi's sports and recreational area is located roughly five kilometres from Kiviniemi. Virpiniemi is best known for its cross-country skiing trails and golf course. The area also boasts a sports college, a camping ground, a harness racing track and a greyhound stadium. The private New Port Marina is located at Virpiniemi. Horse stables and a bathing shore are also to be found in the nearby area.

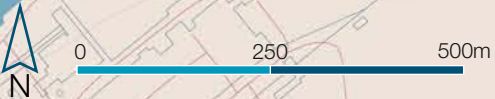




Seelari, Pöllinsaari

Hietasaaren veneilykeskus

Meritulli, kauppatori



HIETASAARI BOATING CENTRE



Hietasaari is a district of Oulu that is situated a couple of kilometres from its centre. The southern part of the Hietasaari district is located on Hietasaari Island and the northern part on Mustasaari Island. The islands are divided by the narrow Mustasalmi Strait. The Hietasaari boating centre, known as Johteenpooki, is a Blue Flag harbour maintained by the Oulu yacht club and the Oulun Merenkävijöiden Telakkasäätiö Foundation.

VILLAS The Hietasaari - Toppilansaari began to be populated by the summer villas of the urban bourgeoisie at the end of the 19th century. The villas spread from Toppilansalmi Bay to Hietasaari Island and onto the shores of Mustasalmi Bay after English soldiers burned the shores of Toppilansalmi in 1854. Only a few of the 37 villas still exist and they are protected under a local detailed plan. One of the villas is Villa Hannala, which currently functions as a summer café and a reservation-only restaurant.

BRIDGE Hietasaari Island got a fixed connection to the mainland in 1942, when a railway bridge was completed across Toppilansalmi Bay. A bridge or,

alternatively, the closing of Toppilansalmi Bay using an embankment had been planned since 1878; meaning that the southern shore of Toppila Harbour could be used more efficiently. In the Continuation War (1941 - 1944), Toppila Harbour functioned as an important maintenance harbour for German troops and the construction of the bridge was carried out by soldiers. Today, there is also a pedestrian and bicycle route from Hietasaari to Pikisaari that continues to the city centre as well as a road bridge across the strait to Toppila.

HOUSING After the war, Hietasaari had roughly 1,000 permanent inhabitants, a school and shops. Apparently, Hietasaari School was initially built in the early 20th century for the children of Toppila's sawmill workers. The school was shut down and the building demolished in the 1980s. Even at the end of the 1960s, Hietasaari had about 600 inhabitants but over the next three decades, most of them moved away as the City of Oulu reclaimed rental rights and buildings in the area. Along with the Housing Fair organised at Toppilansaari in 2005, new homes were built and new inhabitants arrived to fill them.

The Hietasaari district boasts the Nallikari recreation and tourism area as well as a swimming shore, the Eden Spa Hotel, the Ponipiha Riding School, the Speedpark for children, a camp centre run by the Evangelical Lutheran parishes in Oulu and a bird-watching tower. There is also a practice site belonging to Oulun Jousimiehet (the archery association). In summer, Suomen Tivoli, a travelling funfair, comes to Hietasaari.



Harbour Services

- harbour accessible to all
- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- sauna
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- public transport
- washing machine
- shower
- campfire site



Boating Information

- Home harbour
- Coordinates: 65°00.9' N, 25°26.3' E
- Harbour number: 1912
- Nautical chart series: G
- Nautical chart: 846, 57
- Visitor moorings: 3-5
- Mooring: buoy, boom, side-on mooring
- Draught: 3.5 m



SEELARI



Seelari Boat Harbour is home to the Oulun Työväen Pursiseura (OTPS) yacht club, and the Pöllisaari visitor berth is located there. The harbour has several piers. It also has a café-restaurant, which can be hired throughout the year for various occasions.

The Eden Spa, the Speedpark, Pikisaari and the Meri-Oulu summer theatre are located within walking distance of Seelari Harbour. The distance to the centre of Oulu is roughly 2.5 kilometres.



Harbour Services

- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- emptying of chemical toilet
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- café
- kiosk
- public transport
- washing machine
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site



Boating Information

- Visitor berth
- Coordinates: 65°01.3' N, 25°26.5' E
- Harbour number: 1916
- Nautical chart series: G
- Nautical chart: 846, 57
- Visitor moorings: 4-6
- Mooring: boom, side-on mooring
- Draught: 3.5 m



MERITULLI (MARKET SQUARE)



Meritulli Harbour is maintained by Oulun Narikka Oy and it is located by the market square, opposite Oulu City Theatre. The visitor berth (subject to a fee) is located on Kiikeli Island, and electricity and water are available separately. By the market square, you will find a service building that provides a comprehensive range of services for boaters. The harbour boasts a reservation-only sauna and free wireless Internet is available in the area.

MARKET SQUARE Oulu Market Square has functioned as a market place and as a harbour since the 18th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries, there were granaries by the market square that were used as warehouses by some trading firms. Many of these granaries burned down in the 19th century but some of them remained standing until the 20th century. Oulu bus station, which was located by the market square at the seafront, was moved to the Raksila district in 1983, whereafter activity in the market square began to die down. The 110-year-old Market Hall is located in the market square, where

you can buy fresh fish and other foodstuffs as well as local handicrafts and souvenirs. There are cafés, restaurants and shops in the old granaries. A large variety of events are held at the market square throughout the year.

TORIPOLLIISI – THE “BOBBY” ON THE MARKET SQUARE The Toripolliisi sculpture by Kaarlo Mikkonen is located in front of the Market Hall. Fund raising activities to finance the creation of the sculpture began in 1985 and were bolstered by a sponsored challenge campaign and the selling of miniature statues, post cards and bobby-themed gingerbread. The bronze Toripolliisi sculpture was unveiled on Christmas Day in 1987. The name of the sculpture refers to the three bobbies who worked at the market square from 1934-1979, keeping law and order in the area.

THEATRE AND LIBRARY Oulu City Theatre and Library are located next to the market square. You cannot miss the buildings. The theatre building was completed in 1971, and the library building in 1982.

Boating Information

Service harbour
Coordinates: 65°00.9' N, 25°27.6' E
Harbour number: 1914
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 846, 57
Visitor moorings: 11
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 2.3 m



Harbour Services

septic tank emptying
waste management
emptying of chemical toilet
fuel
electricity
water
toilet

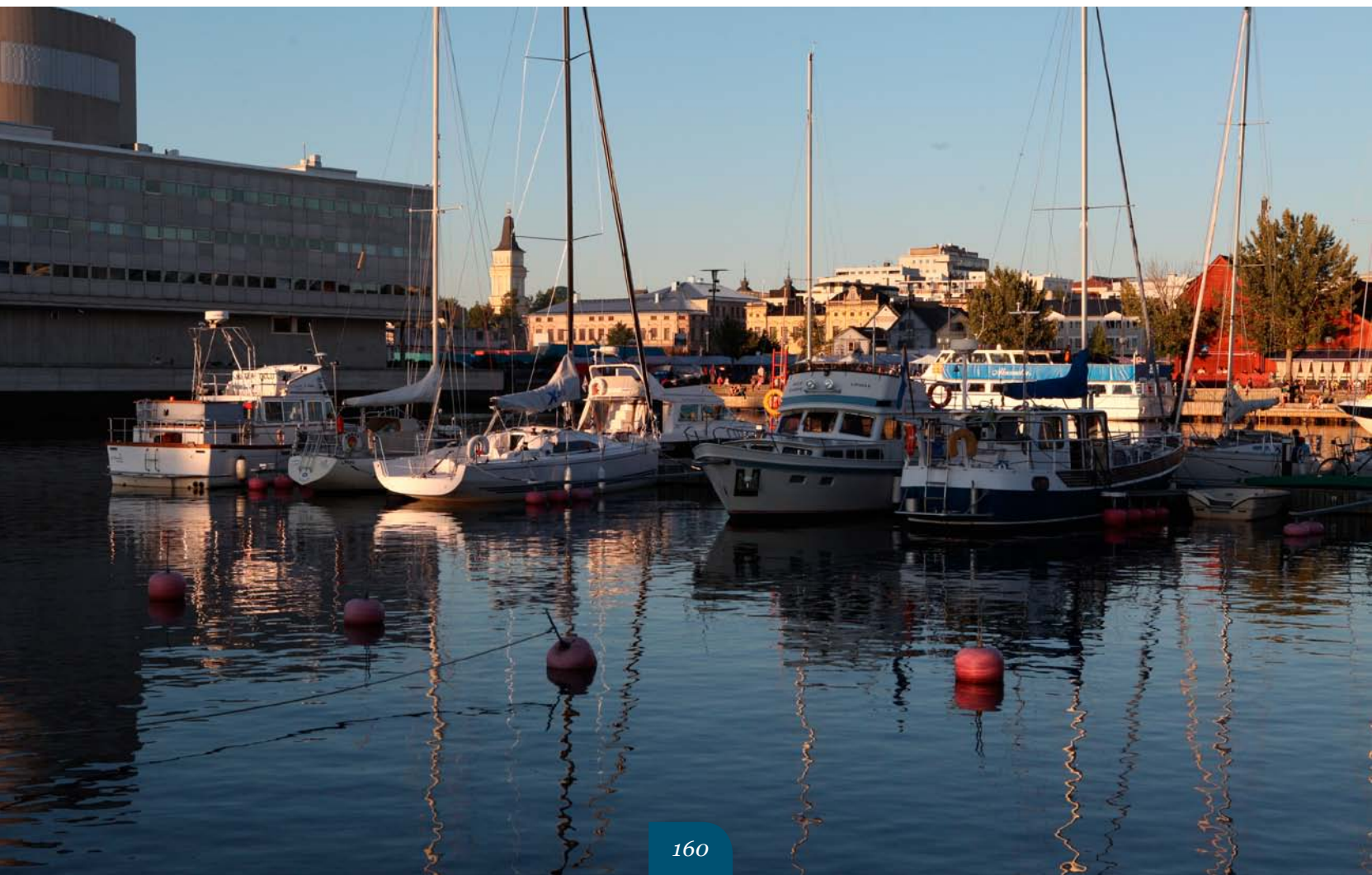


Other Services

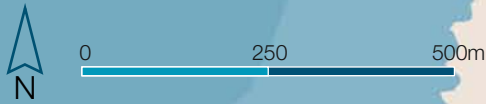
Alko liquor store
public transport
café
shop
church
kiosk
playground
washing machine
restaurant
sauna
shower
health centre
swimming shore
wlan

HUPISAARET The Hupisaaret area is comprised of the islands by the southern bank of the River Oulujoki, below the Merikoski power plant dam. The Northern Ostrobothnia Museum, the Oulu Museum of Art OMA and the famous Ainola Park are located in the Hupisaaret area. It is an ideal spot on a beautiful summer's day.

PIKISAARI Pikisaari is an island and a city district that is chiefly inhabited by artists and craftspeople. Pikisaari is located in between Oulu Market Square and Hietasaari and it also boasts a popular pedestrian and bicycle route to Nallikari. On Pikisaari, you will find the Sailor's Home Museum in a building that dates back to the 1730s. Pikisaari has been protected.



TOPPILANSALMI



Boating Information

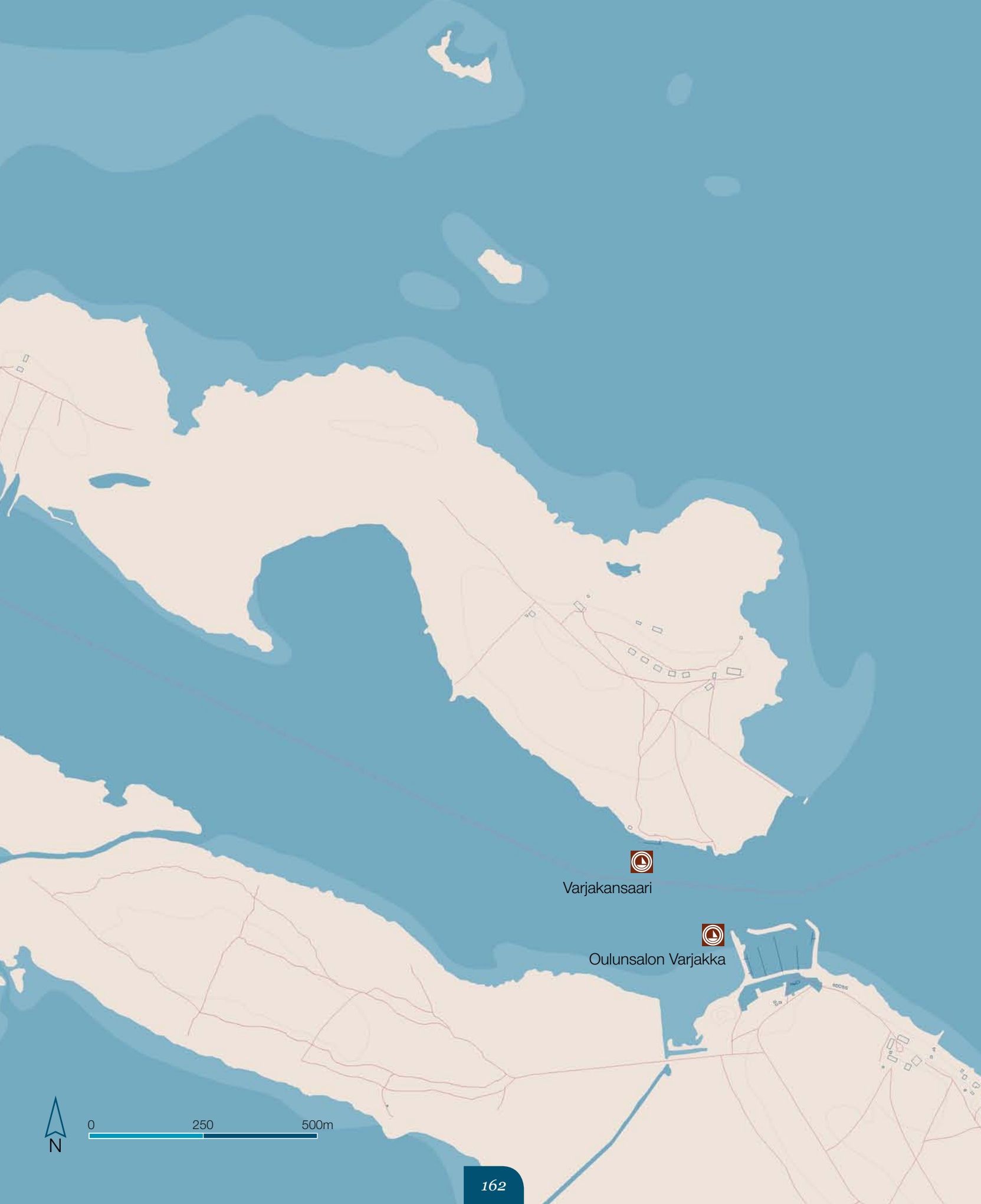
Coordinates: 65°01.6' N, 25°26.2' E
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 846, 57
Mooring: side-on mooring

Toppilansalmi Boat Harbour is maintained by the City of Oulu. There are locked mooring spaces for hire on three piers. The mooring spaces include electricity and lighting, which are not provided at the side-on mooring spaces reserved for larger boats. Toppilansalmi functioned as Oulu's main port from the early 18th century until recently and it has had a great influence on the development of Oulu for a very long time. Toppilansalmi Harbour is being developed into an important boating centre, the local detailed plan amendments for which were approved in 2010.

HISTORY Toppilansalmi Strait was formed in 1724, when a flooding River Oulujoki carved a new channel to the

sea. Some time after, the canal-like Toppilansalmi became Oulu's main port. Later on, stone piers were built on the strait's shores but the port became too small. Oulu constructed a new port and recreational boats remained at Toppilansalmi Harbour. Mercantile shipping was centred on Oritkari, Vihreäsaari and Nuottasaari Harbours. A new residential area for roughly 5,000 people is being constructed at Toppilansaari and Länsi-Toppila, which comprises both new construction and the renovation of old silos and other buildings in the harbour area. The new bridge for motor traffic, pedestrians and cyclists across the Toppilansalmi Strait was completed in 2012. The sights and services of Hietasaari are within walking distance.





Varjakansaari



Oulunsalon Varjakka



0 250 500m

VARJAKKA (OULUNSALO)

Varjakka is a village-like, former sawmill area of high cultural historical value. It is located in the Oulunsalo region by Kempeleenlahti Bay, and straddles the mainland and Varjakansaari Island. The area is called Oulunsalo's Varjakka in order to separate it from Lumijoki's Varjakka.

Varjakka Guest Harbour has four piers and a visitor berth. There is a water outlet for boaters at Varjakka Manor. A rowing competition and the Varjakka Regatta are held every year. Guided excursions are organised from the harbour to Varjakansaari Island.

SAWMILL COMMUNITY At the beginning of the 20th century, one of the largest sawmills in the Nordic Countries operated on Varjakansaari Island. At its busiest, it employed 700 people. The island's former sawmill community is nationally valuable from an architectural and cultural-historical perspective and it has withstood the ravages of time. Most of the sawmill buildings still remain today, even though they have been renovated.

VARJAKKA MANOR From the 1840s, the influential Franzén family, who made its fortune from shipbuilding, seafaring and trade, lived in the area. In 1900, Varjakka Manor (on the mainland) was built by Master Mariner Georg Gustaf as the old manor had burned down. It was later bought by a company named Warjakka Trävaruhtiö. The sawmill's headquarters were located in the building. Today, there is a reservation-only restaurant at the manor where festive occasions can be organised.

HISTORY AND NATURE TRAIL The trail that runs close to the manor on the mainland, in the Akionlahti protection area as well as on Varjakansaari Island, presents the natural features and history of the area. There are information boards, campfire sites, lean-to shelters and bird-watching sites along the trail.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



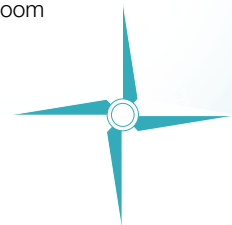
Other Services

- café
- playground
- nature trail
- campfire site
- swimming shore



Boating Information

- Visitor berth
- Coordinates: 64°59.5' N, 25°19.3' E
- Harbour number: 1909
- Nautical chart series: G
- Nautical chart: 845, 846, 57
- Visitor moorings: 5-6
- Mooring: buoy, boom
- Draught: 2.5 m



VARJAKANSAARI



Boating Information

Excursion harbour
Coordinates: 64°59.6' N, 25°19.2' E
Harbour number: 1910
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 845, 846, 57
Visitor moorings: 8
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 4 m

Some two kilometres long and 700 metres wide, Varjakansaari Island is located in front of Varjakka, Oulu, in the western part of Kempeleenlahti Bay. The island emerged as a result of land uplift, just as the entire Oulunsalo area did. Its highest parts rose above the water's surface in the early 15th century. Due to geological uplift, Pyydyskari on the western side of Varjakansaari Island, has now become one with Varjakansaari. The name Varjakansaari is an allusion to the "Varangians" or Vikings. You can also reach the island by cable ferry, which can carry up to 40 people. The key for the ferry is held by the Varjakan Vene Association.

Varjakansaari is one of the best preserved island sawmill communities in Finland. The Varjakka sawmill operated on the island from 1900 - 1928. The island also boasts an outdoor museum focusing on the sawmill's history. The old Varjakka sawmill community is to be found on the list of built cultural environments of national significance maintained by the National Board of Antiquities. The island boasts ten gambrel-roofed residential buildings and the sawmill office building, which is the pearl of the island.

The port that was used by the Varjakka sawmill is located on the southern shore of Pyydyskari. A 2-km-long narrow railway from the sawmill ran to the port. The island had two shops, a fire station, a canteen and a cinema. The sawmill community's neoclassical buildings were designed by architect Harald Andersin. Some of the buildings have been moved to the Pateniemi district to function as homes for sawmill workers.



Harbour Services

waste management
ferry



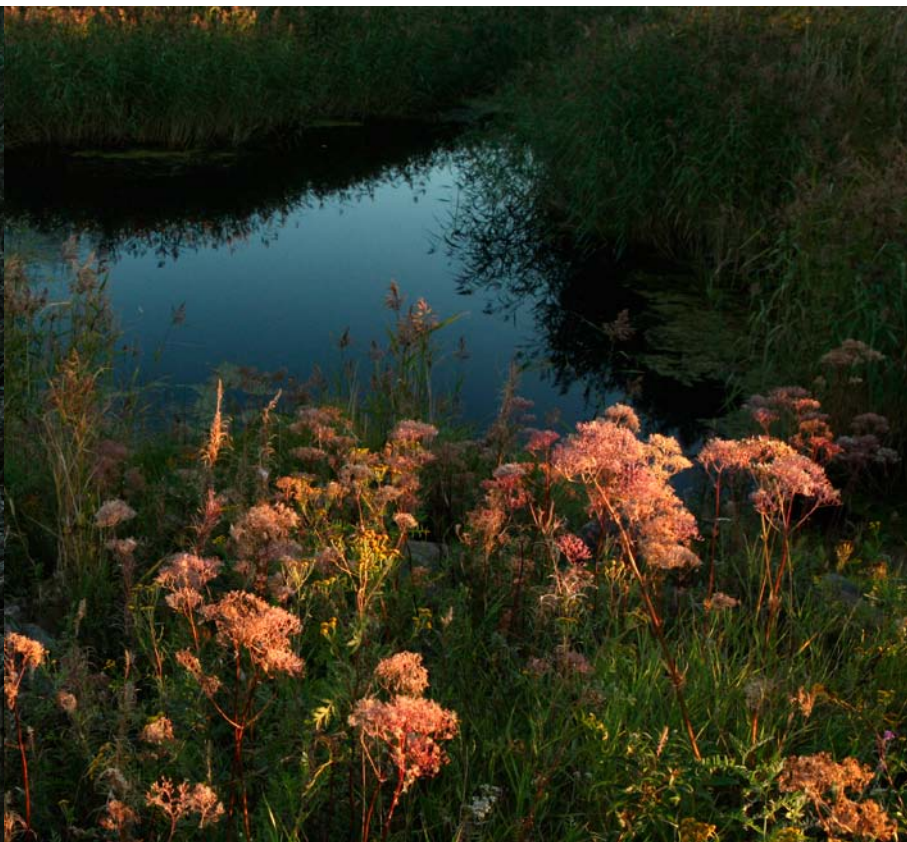
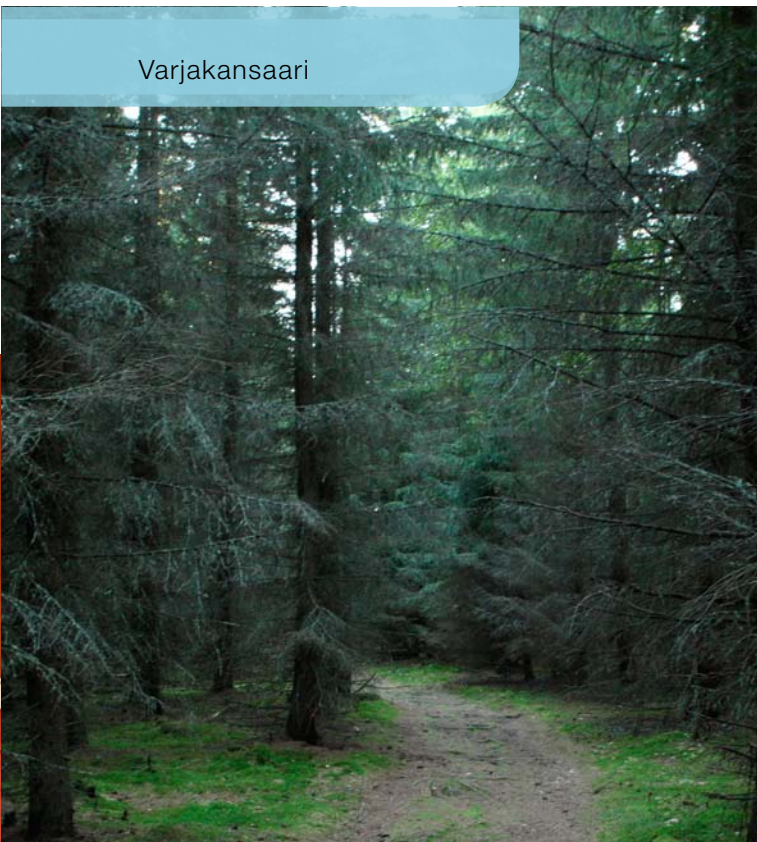
Other Services

public transport
nature trail
sauna
campfire site





Varjakansaari





Harbour Services

- waste management
- loading platform
- hoist
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



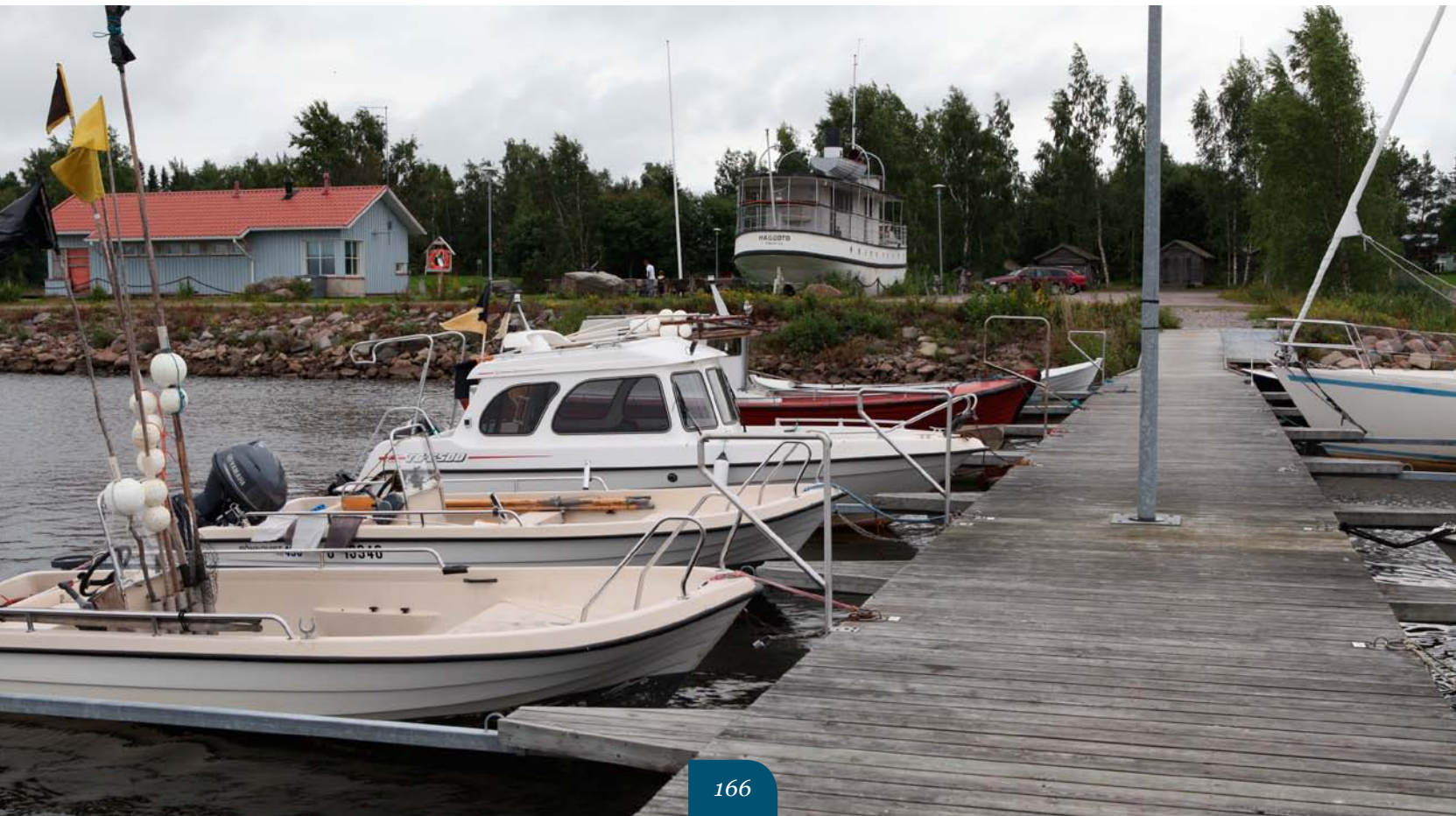
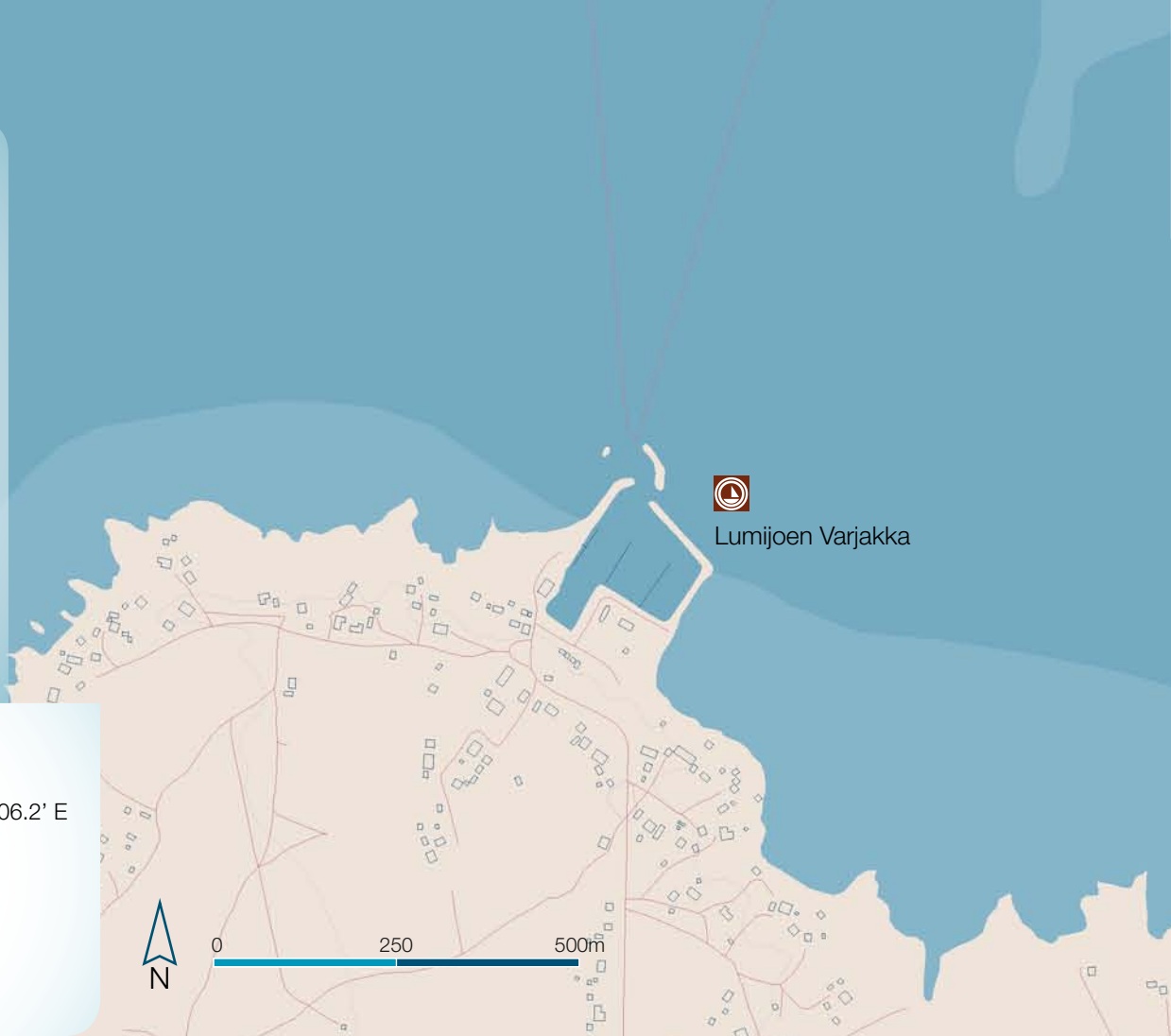
Other Services

- café
- fish sales
- playground
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- swimming shore



Boating Information

- Coordinates: 64°55.3' N, 25°06.2' E
- Harbour number: 1903
- Nautical chart series: G
- Nautical chart: 845
- Visitor moorings: 4
- Mooring: boom
- Draught: 1.7 m



VARJAKKA (LUMIJOKI)



The fishing and boat harbour of Varjakka (Lumijoki) is located at Varjakanniemi, roughly 8 kilometres from the centre of Lumijoki. The harbour area is owned by the Lumijoki - Lapinniemi Joint Property Management Association, which has rented it out to the municipality. There is a winter docking site in the harbour area. The village of Varjakka (200 inhabitants) is located 12 kilometres from the centre of Lumijoki. The purpose of the village association, which was established in 1992, is to promote Varjakka as a housing and recreational area and as a boating destination.

CAFE BOAT The Hailuoto ship, which is now located on shore in the harbour area, functions as a café and also provides accommodation. The ship was built in 1920 and it first operated in southern Finland. It was moved onto Oulu Market Square at the seafront in 1970, where it functioned as a café. In 1997, the ship was bought to Varjakka and after renovation, it was opened to the public in 1998, whereafter the ship has served both villagers and tourists alike.

A wide variety of events, such as the Midsummer festival and the Moonlight Skiing Event in winter, are organised in the area of Lumijoki's Varjakka throughout the year. There is a special summer shop.

VISITOR CENTRE The Liminganlahti Visitor Centre is located in Liminka, which is right next to Oulu, i.e. 5 km in the direction of Lumijoki from the centre of Liminka. At the visitor centre, you can find brochures, maps, nature books and bird games designed for children. The extensive visitor centre exhibition "Eight Seasons of Birds" introduces you to the annual cycle from the birds' perspective. In the exhibition, the key role is played by the birds of Liminganlahti Bay and, more generally, the life of birds, their senses, nesting, migration and moulting are also covered. You may explore the visitor centre free of charge but the guided tour at the exhibition is subject to a fee. The visitor centre also provides information on the locations of the local bird-watching towers. The visitor centre houses the only Ramsar Wetland Centre in Finland.





Marjaniemi



Harbour Services

- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



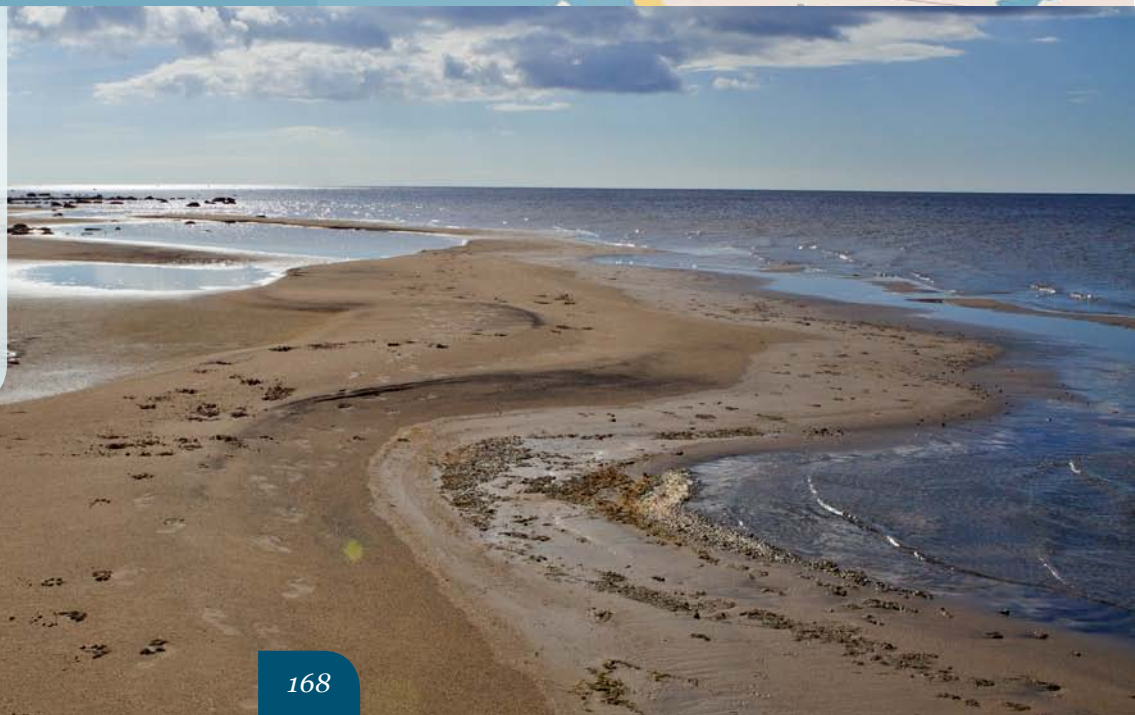
Other Services

- dish-washing point
- information point
- public transport
- café
- fish sales
- kiosk
- washing machine
- restaurant
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- swimming shore



Boating Information

Service harbour
Coordinates: 65°02.4' N, 24°33.2' E
Harbour number: 1900
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 844, 56, 57
Visitor moorings: 50
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 4.1 m



HAILUOTO: MARJANIEMI



Marjaniemi is both a village in the Municipality of Hailuoto and the westernmost peninsula of Hailuoto Island. Marjaniemi is nationally renowned for its sandy beaches, fishing village and lighthouse. There is a guest and fishing harbour at Marjaniemi. The fishing harbour is owned and managed by the Municipality of Hailuoto. The guest harbour is managed by the Oulun Seudun Setlementti Association. Luotsi Hotel and other accommodation services are available next to the harbour. A café and a handicraft shop are to be found at the harbour. The fishing harbour is one of the main attractions on Hailuoto Island. Fishing, both as a living and as a culture, is important to the area.

Marjaniemi became the local seafaring centre at the end of the 18th century. Marjaniemi's first inhabitants arrived with the first route marker and the construction of a day beacon. Before 1800, the fishermen living in Marjaniemi had acted as pilots (for the additional income) and piloted vessels heading to Oulu. The bourgeoisie of Oulu were responsible for the piloting and lighthouse activities until they were transferred to the Crown in 1849.

LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM Kniivilä Museum has more than 3,000 listed objects. The Kniivilä farm exhibits tools, such as agricultural and cattle farming tools, handicraft tools and samples, that were used in traditional local livelihoods. On a guided tour, you can learn about the history of the Kniivilä house and family and the beginnings of the museum on Hailuoto. The local history museum is open in summer.

LIGHTHOUSE The Marjaniemi lighthouse is one of the most popular sights on Hailuoto. It has guided seafarers since 1872. The lighthouse tower is made of brick and the tower's exterior surface has white rendering. The lighthouse is 25 metres high and its light can be seen from a distance of about 30 kilometres. The lighthouse was automated in 1962.

CHURCH Hailuoto Church is made of concrete elements poured on the spot in 1972, and it represents post-war modern Finnish church construction. The wide window, which functions as the altarpiece, offers a view of the forest landscape. In the vicinity, there is an old graveyard at one end of which, you will find the steps and the stone founda-

tions of the old church of Hailuoto. The old church was burned down in 1968 for unknown reasons. It was Finland's oldest wooden church still in active use.

LUOTOKESKUS Located in Marjaniemi, Luotokeskus is a multifaceted holiday and activity centre for people of all ages. In summer, the area is favoured by those who enjoy nature, sun, water and peace. The sandy beach is an ideal and safe bathing spot for children. Luotokeskus provides accommodation and restaurant services. Luotokeskus and Luotsi Hotel are open daily in summer. In winter, the services are available for groups when booked in advance. You will also find a former pilot station and an open camping ground in the vicinity.

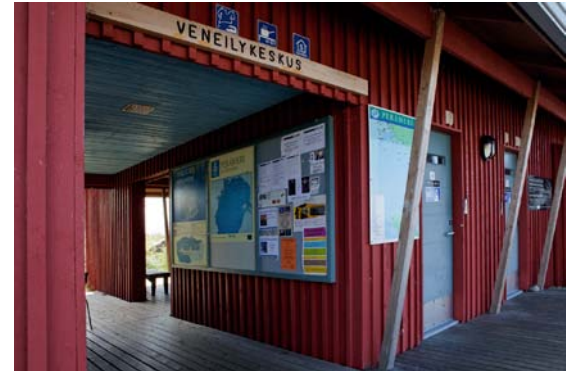
NATURE EXHIBITION Metsähallitus' nature exhibition, located at the Luotokeskus holiday and activity centre, presents the natural geological features of the Bothnian Bay's coastline and the rich cultural heritage of Hailuoto Island. The Rannan Reitti nature trail is about 800 metres long and accessible to all (duckboards). It starts in the vicinity of the lighthouse and runs along the shore protection area.

HIKING TRAILS On Hailuoto, you will see varied landscapes such as forests, grassy-shore deltas, eskers and sandy beaches. You can admire the scenery on the hiking trail that runs via Marjanieniemi and has open wilderness huts and rest spots. The circle trails of Marjanieniemi are 2, 4 and 8 kilometres long.

BIRD WATCHING Hailuoto is a bird-watcher's paradise. Migratory birds such as geese, swans, Eurasian coots, ducks and goldeneyes visit the island. In addition, you may spot migratory golden and white-tailed eagles, common buzzards, rough-legged buzzards and peregrine falcons. Amongst the most common nesting species are Eurasian coots, ducks, common pochards, grey-

lag geese and swans. Amongst the rarities nesting in the area are the shelduck, the gadwall and the Eurasian bittern. The island boasts seven bird-watching towers from where you can observe the birds on the shoreside meadows and lakes.

ACTIVITIES Amongst the events organised on Hailuoto are the whitefish market in October, the music and theatre festivals in summer as well as other cultural and heritage events. Local entrepreneurs provide varied programme services such as fishing excursions, cruises, canoe equipment rental and horse riding. You can also visit an animal farm and an emu farm.



Hailuoto





Nallikari, Oulu

Oulu



HUIKKU



Boating Information

Visitor berth
Coordinates: 65°02.3' N, 25°03.9' E
Harbour number: 1906
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 846, 57
Visitor moorings: 5
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 2 m

Huikku is a peninsula on the easternmost part of Hailuoto Island, where you will find Huikku Ferry Harbour, a fishing harbour and a wind power plant. A ferry operates from Huikku Ferry Harbour to Riutunkari, Oulunsalo, which is located on the mainland. In summer, the ferry operates daily at the intervals of 30 minutes or an hour from early morning until midnight. In winter, people drive along the road that has been made on the sea's ice cover. The harbour is owned and managed by the Municipality of Hailuoto. Next to the harbour, you will find a grill café, where you can also hire bicycles.



Harbour services

- waste management
- electricity
- boat ramp
- toilet



Other Services

- information point
- café
- kiosk
- public transport
- campfire site





Hailuoto, Luototalo





Varessäikkä

Merikylänlahti

Tauvo

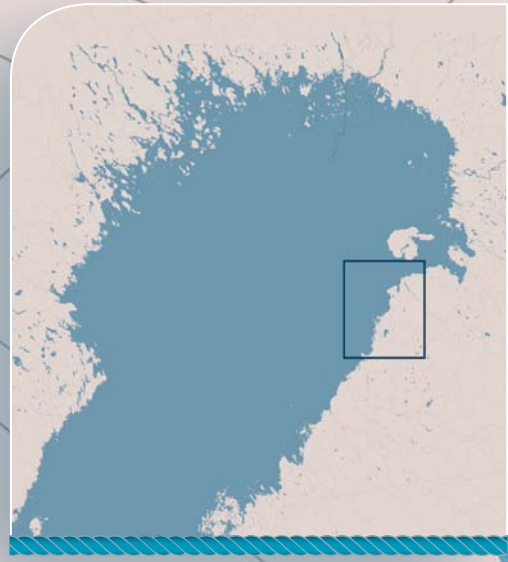
Siikajoki

Ulkofantti Raahe, museonranta
Raahe

Iso-Kraaseli
Lapaluoto

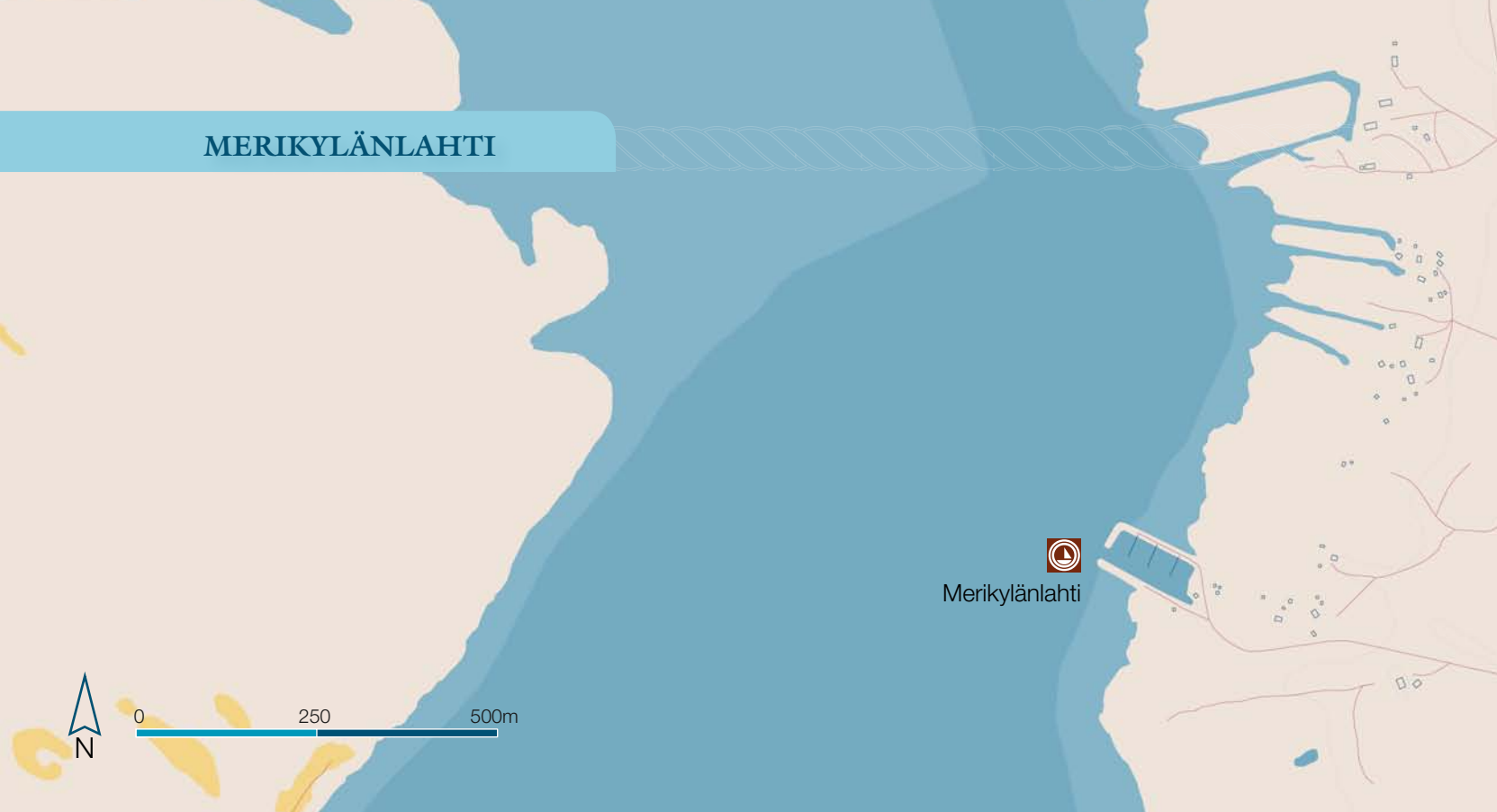
Pohjaskari

RAAHE AREA

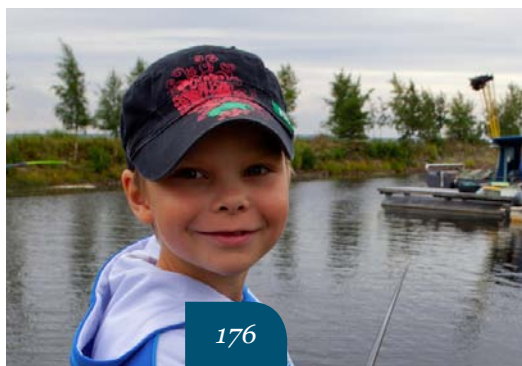




MERIKYLÄNLAHTI



The pontoon piers at Merikylänlahti Harbour were renovated in 2004. Sand is gradually piling up along the harbour's fairway, so you must be mindful of this when you arrive and depart.



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°49.6' N, 24°40.2' E
Harbour number: 1884
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 842, 843, 55, 56
Visitor moorings: 2
Mooring: boom
Draught: 2 m



Harbour Services

waste management
electricity
boat ramp
water
toilet



Other Services

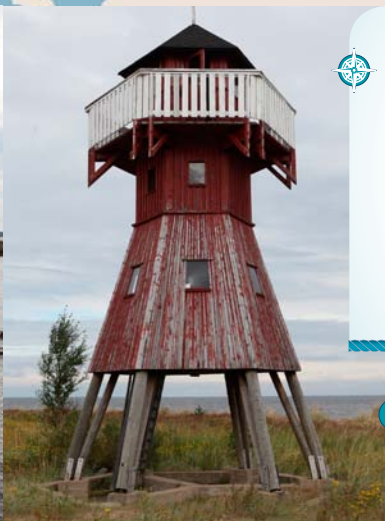
bird-watching tower
campfire site

VARESSÄIKKÄ


Varessäikkä



0 100 200m



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°53.4' N, 24°48.5' E
Harbour number: 1888
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 843
Visitor moorings: 6
Mooring: buoy, anchor
Draught: 2.5 m



Harbour Services

waste management
electricity
boat ramp
water
toilet

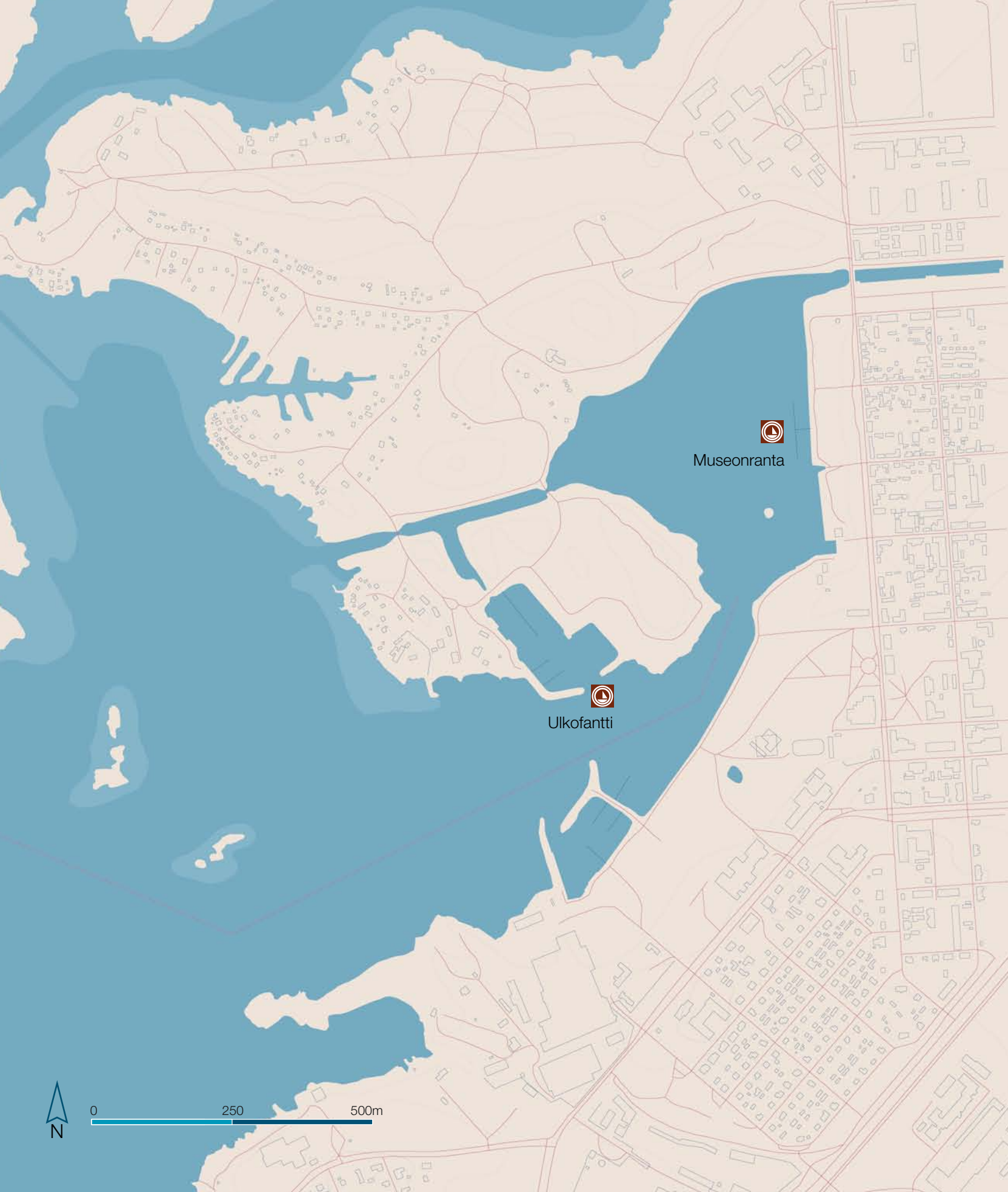


Other Services

campfire site
swimming shore



Varessäikkä Harbour is located about 11 kilometres north of the village of Siikajoki. Varessäikkä was established to function as a fishing harbour in the 1970s. In the 1990s, it was extended and the visitor berth and the loading platform were repaired. Today, Varessäikkä Harbour offers a boat harbour and a fishing harbour. As a result of the extension, the harbour has almost 50 mooring spaces by good fairways. In the vicinity, you will find a small lighthouse built by the village association so you can admire the views.




Museonranta


Ulkofantti



SHORE LEADING TO RAAHE MUSEUM

The boat harbour is located next to Raahe Maritime Museum and the market place. The City of Raahe is responsible for maintaining the harbour. The city centre's services are located close to it.

OLD TOWN OF RAAHE The Old Town of Raahe is not a museum area but a city district. It reflects the history of construction and housing in Raahe and lends historical depth to present-day Raahe. The Old Town of Raahe is one of the best preserved wooden towns in Finland. The decision to preserve the wooden town was made in 1977 and, since then, one hundred residential buildings have been renovated in the area. All in all, the old town boasts roughly 150 old residential buildings and some 200 outbuildings.

MUSEUM Raahe Museum was established in 1862 and it is the oldest local museum in Finland. Raahe Museum currently functions in seven locations. The Packhouse presents life in the Age of Sail as well as 17th-century church sculptures. Sovelius House was the home of a wealthy shipowner from the 19th century. The Old Pharmacy showcases the most extensive collection of pharmaceutical objects in Finland. At the Ojala and Saloinen Museums, you can explore how ordinary people lived in former times, and at the Olkijoki Treaty Museum you can learn about the Finnish War (1808 -1809). The Crown Granary presents the history of the area from prehistoric times to the present day. The most famous sight at Raahe Museum is the world's oldest preserved diving suit *Wanha Herra* ("old man").



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- Alko liquor shop
- pharmacy
- information point
- public transport
- café
- shop
- kiosk
- playground
- restaurant
- shower
- market place



Boating Information

- Coordinates: 64°41.3' N, 24°28.2' E
- Harbour number: 1876
- Nautical chart series: G
- Nautical chart: 841, 842, 55
- Visitor moorings: 9
- Mooring: side-on mooring, buoy
- Draught: 2.4 m



ULKOFANTTI, TERÄSSATAMA



Ulkofantti Harbour or Terässatama is a boat harbour that was constructed by Raahen Yacht Club in 1990. The harbour is owned by the company Raahen Seilareitten Terässatama and Raahen Yacht Club is responsible for its maintenance. The harbour has more than 100 mooring spaces and 20 visitor moorings. There is a 24-hour duty service for guest boats.

After the mid-1980s, the fairway leading to the pier became too shallow due to land uplift and the increased draught of the boats. From 1987 - 1988, the City of Raahen planned to first dredge and then fill the area between Ulkofantti and Maa-fantti Islands.

However, Raahen Yacht Club promised to construct a new harbour that would be included in the City of Raahen's boat harbour plan for 1990 - 1995. By implementing this plan, the City of Raahen had its sights on becoming one of the most popular boating destinations in the Bothnian Bay.

In the winter of 1989 - 1990, the digging of the harbour basin was carried out and six pier elements (4.1 metres high and 12 metres long) were made from steel that was bought from the Rautaruukki Company. The pier elements

were welded by volunteer workers over 10 days. Today, these elements form Terässatama Harbour's visitor berth and liftdock. The elements were transported by truck onto Ulkofantti and installed in the spring. The first guest boat arrived at the new harbour in mid-summer. The harbour was extended in the 1990s. The inauguration of the new Eurosatama Harbour was held in 2000. The latest pier extension was carried out in the spring of 2013.

Next to the harbour, you will find a recreational area and a shore that is suitable for bathing. The racing office, the clubhouse, the harbour office and a shoreside sauna are to be found at the harbour. You can set off on the Fantin kierros ("Fantti tour") nature trail from the recreational area. Raahen Museum is located on the opposite shore. Amongst the sights in the area are the Old Town of Raahen and the Maritime Museum, which is 1.5 kilometres from the harbour.

Boating Information

Passenger harbour / Service harbour
Coordinates: 64°41.2' N, 24°27.6' E
Harbour number: 1868
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 841, 842, 55
Visitor moorings: 20
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 2.5 m



Harbour Services

- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- hoist
- fuel
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- café
- kiosk
- playground
- nature trail
- museum
- washing machine
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- swimming shore
- wlan



TAUVO



Tauvo



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°48.3' N, 24°32.8' E
Harbour number: 1880
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 839, 842, 843, 55, 56
Visitor moorings: 2
Mooring: boom
Draught: 1.8 m

The sea harbours of Merikylä, Tauvo and Varessäikkä are located in the area of the Municipality of Siikajoki, and Tuneli Small Boat Harbour is situated by the mouth of the River Siikajoki. There are marked fairways to these harbours. The harbours have boat ramps, cold water, flake ice machines and dry toilets. The harbours provide an opportunity to utilise the gorgeous waters for fishing and boating. Mooring space can be booked at Siikajoki's municipal office, and it will be allocated at the beginning of the boating season.

Tauvo Fishing Harbour is located roughly 13 kilometres south of Keskikylä, Siikajoki. The harbour is managed by the Municipality of Siikajoki. The fishing harbour was established at the turn of the 1970s and it is still used by fishermen. There are no general facilities at the harbour.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- café
- kiosk
- campfire site
- swimming shore



ISO-KRAASELI



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°40.8' N, 24°24.4' E
Harbour number: 1864
Nautical chart: 841, 842, 55
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 2.2 m

Iso-Kraaseli is the second largest island in the sea area facing Raahe. In the 16th century, the island was named after the grey seal ("gråsäl" in Swedish), which was an important animal to hunt at the time. On Iso-Kraaseli, you can find a fresh-water lake and a large pine. The island is covered by forest. Iso-Kraaseli boasts a former fisherman's residence, a pilots' cabin and a wooden day beacon.

DAY BEACON The island of Iso-Kraaseli is easy to identify from afar because of its day beacon. The day beacon was rebuilt in 1852. It is an 18-metre-high octagonal tapered tower, and its frame has been made of heartwood and 32 diagonally placed supporting structu-

res. The sides of the day beacon that face the sea have been painted white and the other sides red.

PILOTS' CABIN Next to the Iso-Kraaseli day beacon, there is a two-storey pilot station that also has a low lookout tower. From the pilot station, ships were guided to the city port and back out to sea. In 1983, the Finnish Maritime Administration handed over the day beacon and the buildings belonging to the pilotage service to the City of Raahe. Today, the pilots' cabin functions as a café and visitors can stay overnight there. The island also boasts a sauna, a cooking shelter, a campfire site and a 2.3-km nature trail.



Harbour Services

toilet



Other Services

campfire site





Tauvo

Tervo

Pyhäjoki

Elävisluoto

Ulkokalla

Maakalla

Kalajoki

Keskuskari



*Kalajoen
meriluontokeskus*

Konikarvo

Rahjan saaristo

Pikku-Mansikka

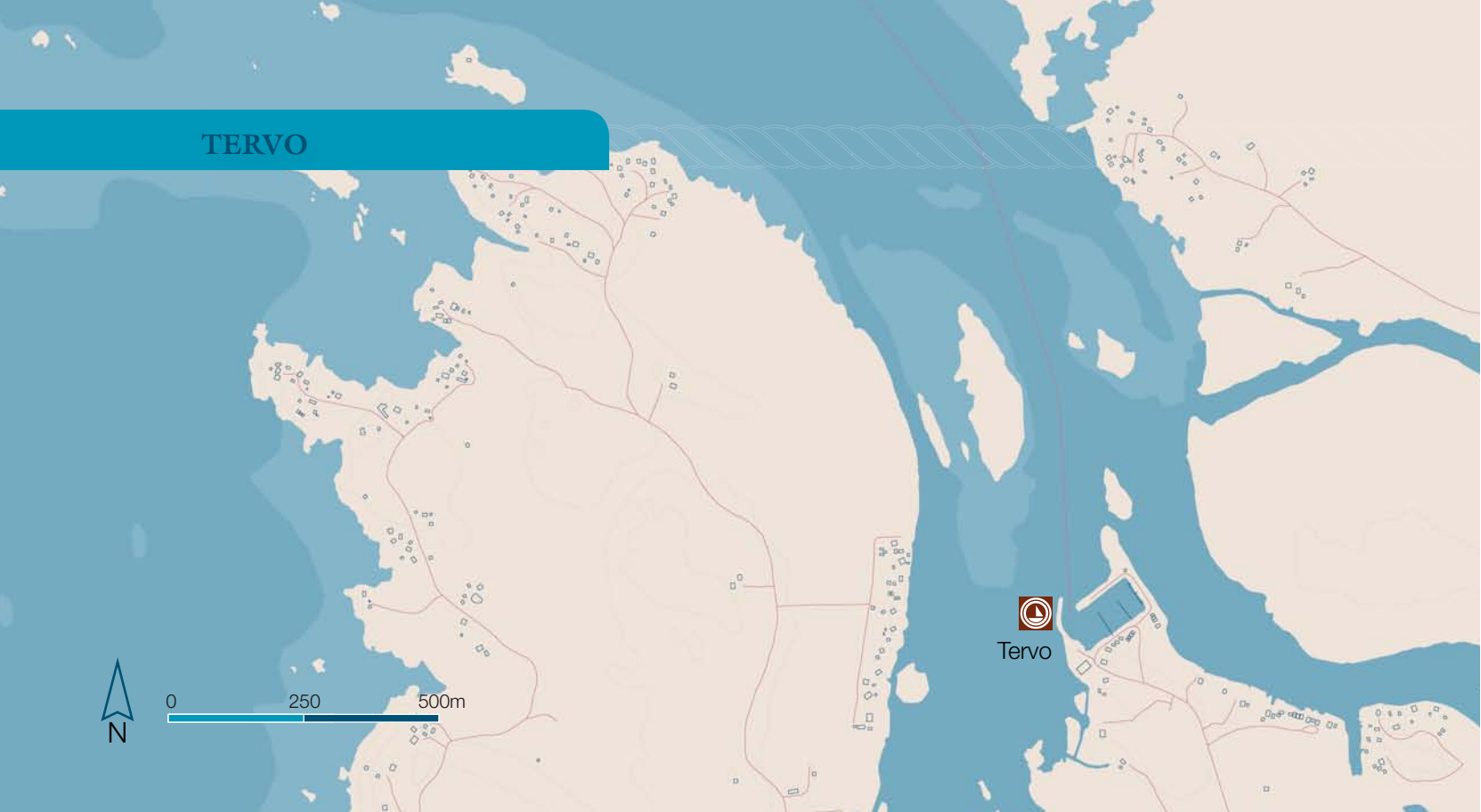
Sautinkari

KALAJOKI





TERVO



Tervo Fishing Harbour is located by the mouth of the River Pyhäjoki and is managed by the Municipality of Pyhäjoki. The harbour has three piers for fishing and recreational boating activities.



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°28.6' N, 24°13.5' E
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 837
Mooring: anchor
Draught: 2 m



Harbour Services

- waste management
- loading platform
- shower
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



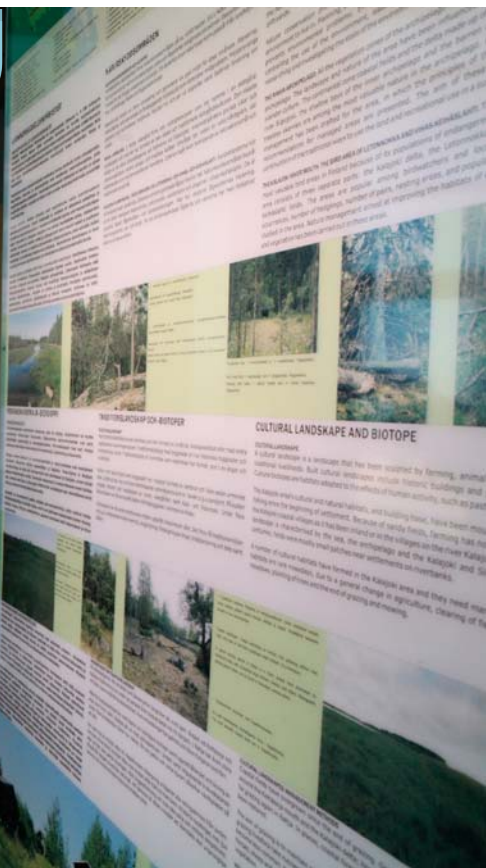
Other Services

- lean-to shelter

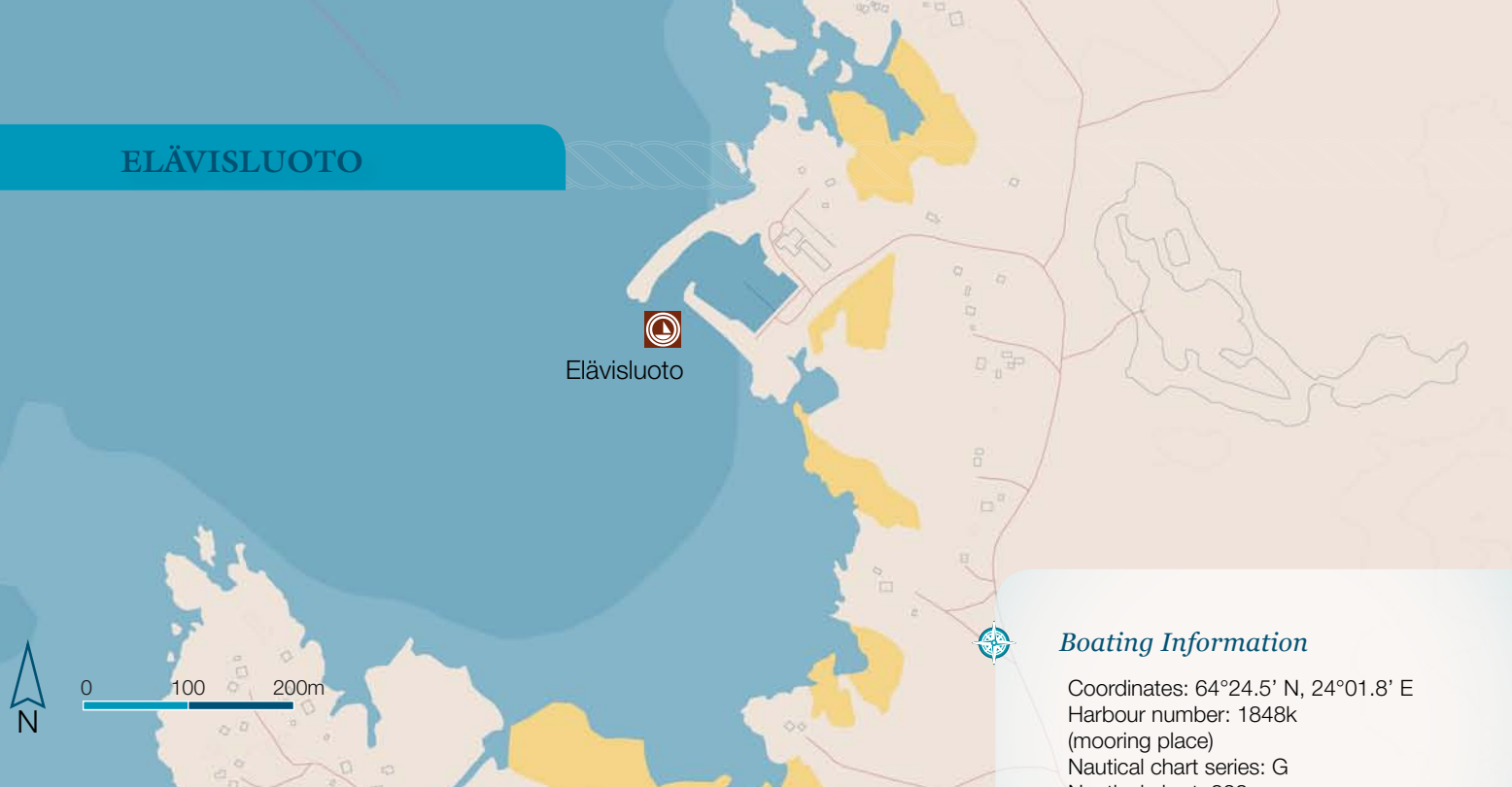




Meriluontokeskus, Kalajoki



ELÄVISLUOTO



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°24.5' N, 24°01.8' E
Harbour number: 1848k
(mooring place)
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 838
Draught: 3.5 m

Elävisluoto Fishing Harbour is located in the village of Yppäri on the southern side of the Municipality of Pyhäjoki. The harbour is owned and managed by the Municipality of Pyhäjoki. The harbour has a boat dockyard. Elävisluoto Harbour is the only deep-water harbour in the municipality. It is always open.

The sheltered old fishing shore of Elävisluoto has commonly been used by villagers for a long time. Today, the area

has been divided into lots, and there are five storehouses and two fishing huts that have been converted into summer cottages. The old harbour was used as a fishing base as late as in 1957. The new harbour was built in the 1980s. Pyhäjoki's largest loads of fish come through the new harbour.



Harbour Services

waste management



ULKOKALLA



Ulkokalla



0 100 200m



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64° 19,9 P, 23° 26,8 I

Nautical chart series: G

Nautical chart: 836, 837, 53, 54

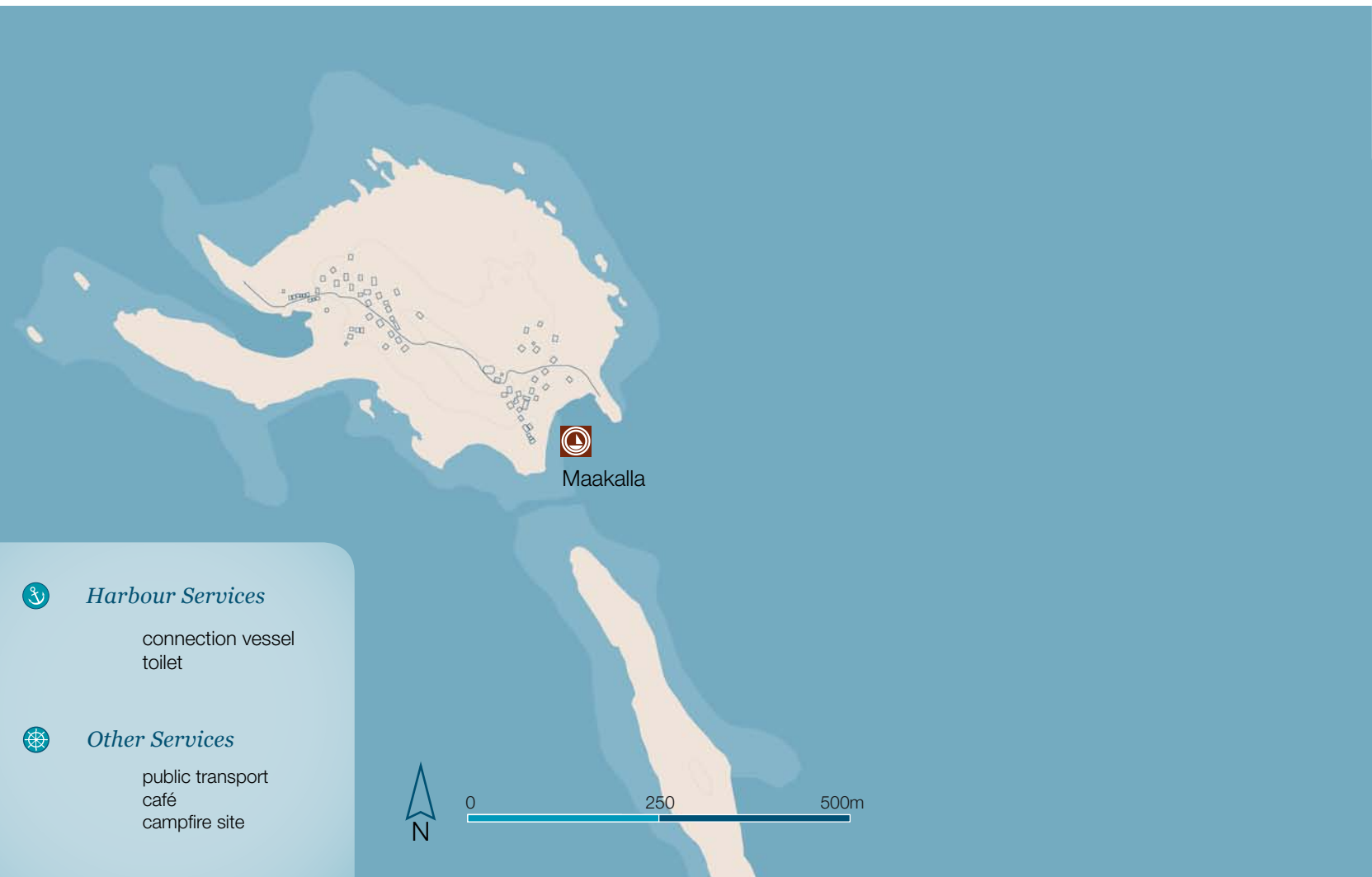
The barren rocky islet of Ulkokalla is located in the Bothnian Bay about 22 kilometres west of the Kalajoki coast. The other Kalla islet, i.e. the old fishing community of Maakalla, is situated four kilometres closer to the coast. Like Maakalla, Ulkokalla is also autonomous, with its highest decision-making powers lying in the hands of the Islet Council. Ulkokalla Islet can only be reached by rental boat.

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND Fishermen arrived at Ulkokalla in the 18th century and from 1856 onwards, it has functioned as a lighthouse island. At first, signal fires were lit and later the lighthouse was built in 1871. The lighthouse was manned until 1974 when it was automated. It still functions as a lighthouse. Accommodation services are currently

provided by a tourism entrepreneur at the lighthouse keeper's building, which was constructed after the wars. Ulkokalla also has old fishing huts that are now privately owned. It has been classified as a built cultural environment of national significance.

NATURE The vegetation on Ulkokalla is extremely sparse and the islet is almost treeless. Many bird species, such as the ruddy turnstone, the arctic tern and the black guillemot, thrive in the area. The arctic skua and the razorbill build their nests in the shelter of the rocks. You may catch sea-spawning whitefish, Bothnian Bay salmon and Baltic herring, which is the most desired catch. Visitors to Ulkokalla may even spot grey and ringed seals.





Maakalla



Harbour Services

connection vessel
toilet



Other Services

public transport
café
campfire site



0 250 500m



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°18.9' N, 23°30.9' E
Harbour number: 1844
Nautical chart series: G
Nautical chart: 836, 837, 53, 54
Mooring: anchor, buoy
Draught: 2.5 m



MAAKALLA



The Kalla islets, i.e. Maakalla and Ulkokalla, are located in the sea area 17 and 22 kilometres west of Kalajoki. The islets still function as bases for fishermen and in summer they are popular tourist destinations. Maakalla is accessible by passenger vessel or by rental boats.

AUTONOMY The Kalla islets are autonomous and their highest decision-making and judicial powers rest in the hands of the Islet Council, which gathers once a year. The islets are owned by Finland but according to a royal decree, the management of Maakalla has been handed over to the fishermen. Unlike the Åland Islands, however, the Kalla islets do not belong to the Finnish autonomous communities or organisations.

CHURCH The octagonal church of Maakalla was completed in 1780 and it has been well cared for. Apart from providing a venue for the church services, the church building also had many other uses. It became a landmark for seafarers and the Islet Council gathered there. The church was also used as a temporary storage room. There is a traditional church boat in the church. The small church of Maakalla is a valuable traditional church, which reminds us, in an ascetic way, of the hard work and religious lifestyle adopted by past generations. Church services are still held at the church and it is a popular wedding venue. There are many small fishing huts around the church and a small fishing museum close by.

VICARAGE Next to the church, you will find a small vicarage, which is probably the smallest in Finland. It was built for Maakalla's first preacher named Mathias Pazelus in 1726. At first, the building only had one room but another room was added in the 1770s.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT The Kalla islets, Maakalla and Ulkokalla, are built cultural environments of national significance. In addition, Maakalla is a nationally valuable traditional landscape. These barren, almost treeless islets emerged from the sea in the 15th century. Thereafter, they became the most important fishing, seal hunting and seafarer bases in the area.





Harbour Services

waste management
loading platform
hoist
electricity
boat ramp
toilet



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°14.1' N, 23°47.2' E
Nautical chart: 836, 837, 53, 54
Visitor moorings: 4



Keskusari



Kalajoen
Meriluontokeskus



0 250 500m

Keskuskari Boat Harbour is owned and managed by the City of Kalajoki. There are roughly 150 metres of pier space for fishing and recreational boating activities. In addition, there is a 20-metre long unloading platform in the harbour.

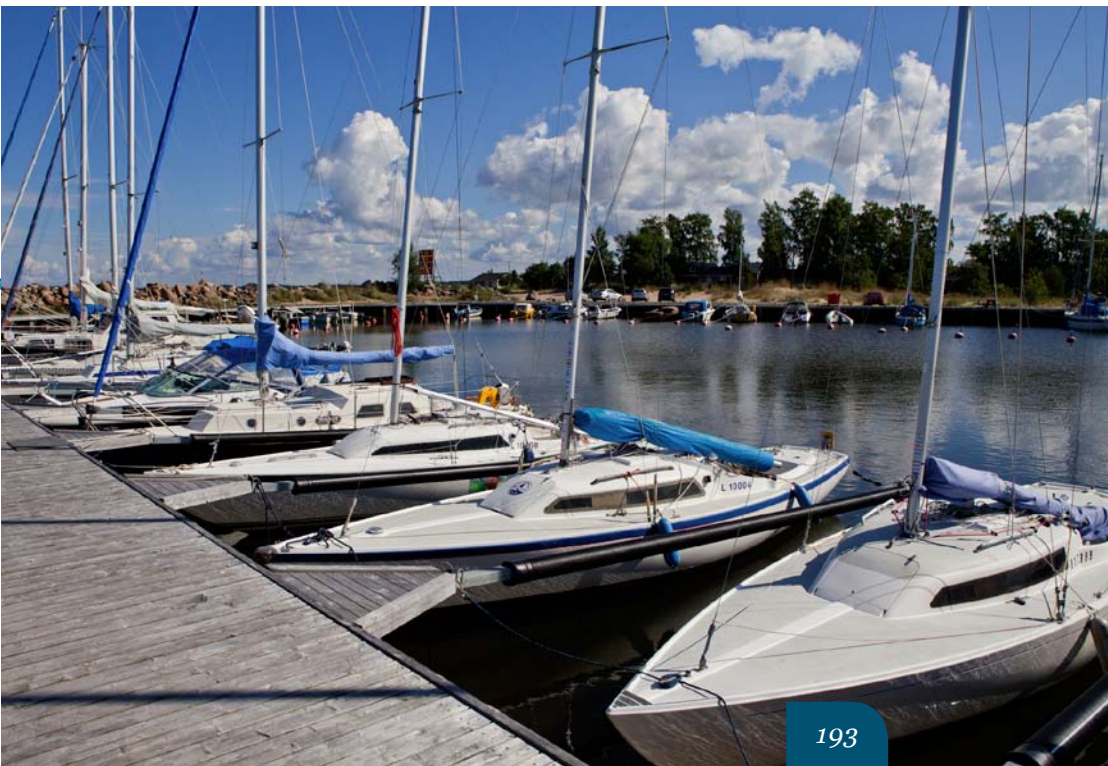
HARBOUR Keskuskari is a recreational fishing and boat harbour that is not too far from local tourism services. In summer, there is a daily boat connection (weather permitting) from the harbour to the Maakalla Islet. A memorial to the demining veterans is located in Keskuskari Harbour. There is also an information board on the Rahja Archipelago at the harbour.

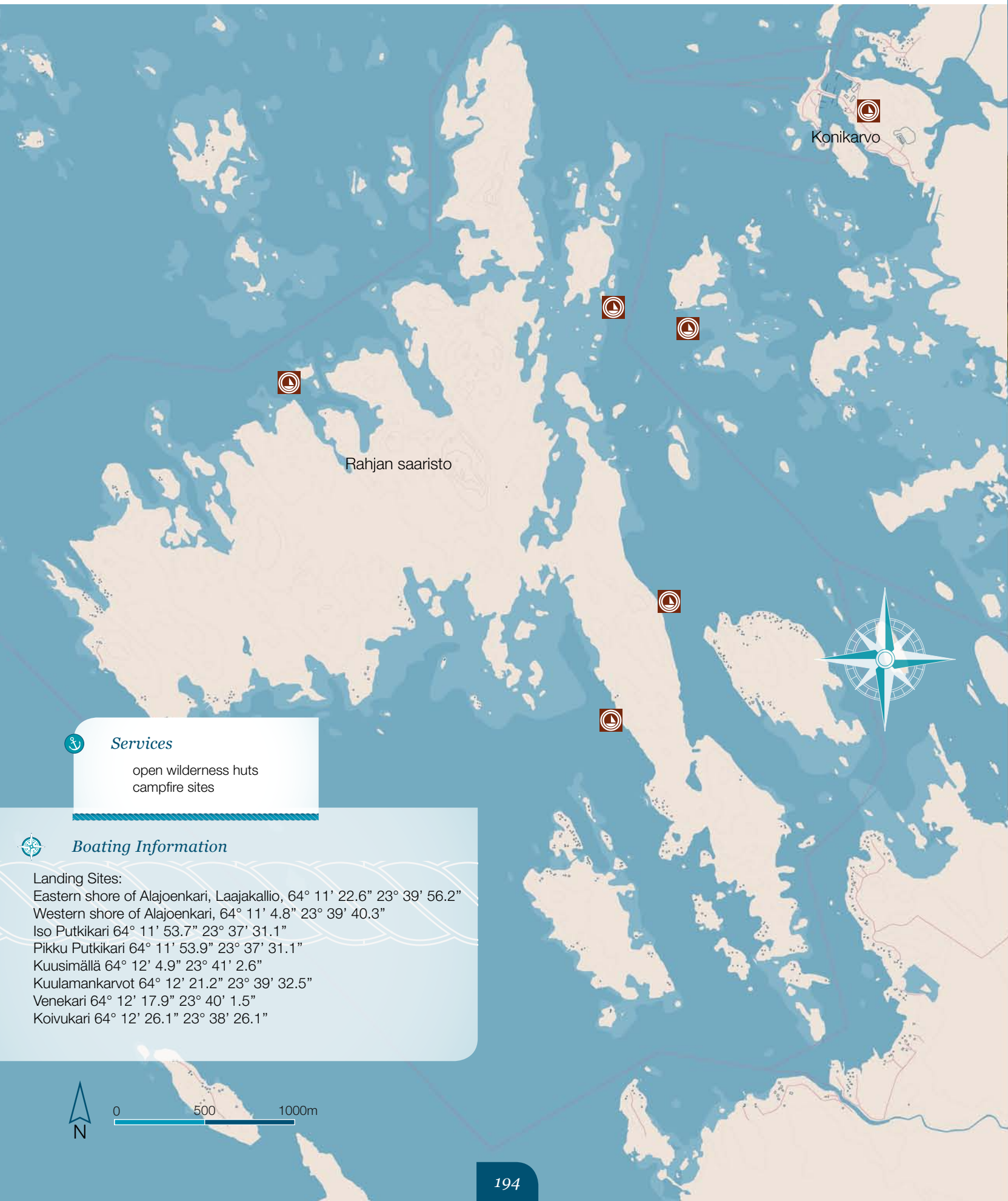
ACTIVITIES Keskuskari's shore is located in the core area of the Kalajoki Sand Dunes. The area boasts diverse restaurant, accommodation and leisure services such as a nature centre, a spa, a bowling alley and a golf course.

MARINE NATURE CENTRE The Kalajoki Marine Nature Centre is located in the core area of the Kalajoki Sand Dunes. The nature centre presents the natural features and cultural heritage of the coastline of the Bothnian Bay throughout the year. The guided tours focus on the Baltic Sea, the Ice Age and the area's fishing heritage. The nature centre also boasts a shop specialising in nature and marine themes.

PLASSI Plassi is an old market place located at the mouth of the River Kalajoki about 1.5 kilometres from the centre of Kalajoki. The history of this market place dates back to the 16th century. The first market was held at Plassi in 1620. Later on, Plassi became a housing area for fishermen, craftsmen and sawmill labourers. The urban-style area is compact and the oldest preserved buildings date back to the end of the 18th century. Plassi Fishing Museum is located by

the current market place (which used to be a tar market place). The museum boasts hundreds of exhibits related to lamprey fishing and seal hunting. The collection gives visitors a comprehensive insight into the traditional fishing methods and tools. Boat engines from different periods are displayed in the building next to the museum. Plassi also has a glass art workshop, a kiosk kept by the village association and a café.





Konikarvo

Rahjan saaristo



Services

open wilderness huts
campfire sites



Boating Information

Landing Sites:

Eastern shore of Alajoenkari, Laajakallio, 64° 11' 22.6" 23° 39' 56.2"

Western shore of Alajoenkari, 64° 11' 4.8" 23° 39' 40.3"

Iso Putkikari 64° 11' 53.7" 23° 37' 31.1"

Pikku Putkikari 64° 11' 53.9" 23° 37' 31.1"

Kuusimällä 64° 12' 4.9" 23° 41' 2.6"

Kuulamankarvot 64° 12' 21.2" 23° 39' 32.5"

Venekari 64° 12' 17.9" 23° 40' 1.5"

Koivukari 64° 12' 26.1" 23° 38' 26.1"



0 500 1000m



The Rahja Archipelago is located on the borders of Northern and Southern Ostrobothnia, some 50 kilometres from Kokkola in the direction of Oulu. The Rahja Archipelago is a pleasant, sheltered destination for a one- or two-day canoe trip. Unlike the open coast typical of the Bothnian Bay, the Rahja Archipelago is broken and small in scale. The islands are only accessible by water as there are no land connections from the mainland. The traditional archipelago culture is manifested in the fishing villages, the blossoming meadows and the wooded pastures.

BY WATER The Rahja Archipelago is a coastal area and the islands are situated close to each other, so it is easy to row or canoe from one place to another. When motorboating in the area, please be particularly cautious as the sea is very shallow and there are rocks. A marked small-boat route runs along the Rahja Archipelago. Its draught is one metre. Along this route, there are several landing sites where you will find campfire sites, stored firewood, dry toilets and information boards. The closest boat harbours are located at Puojiniemi (Kalajoki), Konikarvo Fishing Harbour, Keskuskari (close to the Sand Dunes), Kitinkari Fishing Harbour (Himanka) and Keskikarvo (Vatunki).

ARCHIPELAGO LIVELIHOODS For a very long time, the Rahja islands have been the hub of traditional archipelago livelihoods like seal hunting, fishing and meadow culture. Seal hunting was an important means of making a living for the coastal inhabitants until the end of the 19th century. From the seals they got meat, fur and fat. Traditionally, Baltic herring has been the most important fish to catch. In addition to fishing in the Rahja Archipelago, the fishermen travelled a further 15 kilometres to the islet of Maakalla, which is located in open sea. During the fishing season, the fishermen stayed, sometimes for months, at the fishing huts that were built on the islets. While at sea, the fish was preserved by salting. At the beginning of the 20th century, they started to catch Baltic herring with fyke nets, using the coast as their base.

ACTIVITIES In spring and autumn, a huge number of birds travel across this shallow sea area. You can observe these birds from the bird-watching tower that is located at Konikarvo Fishing Harbour. You will find an information shelter by the observation tower. On these islands, you can also explore old fishing villages and the old stone labyrinth on



Hevoskari. In winter, the archipelago is a popular cross-country skiing destination amongst locals, although there are no maintained skiing trails in the area.

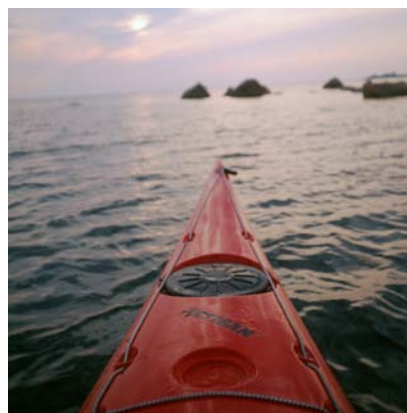
NATURE The Rahja Archipelago is part of the Natura 2000 programme and the shore conservation programme. In addition, parts of it belong to the Finnish Waterfowl Habitats Conservation Programme. In the Rahja Archipelago, there are many habitats listed in the Habitats Directive as well as many threatened plant species and bird species that have been listed in the Birds Directive. The inner archipelago is formed by forest-covered moraine and rocky islands. There are barren and stunted spruce forests and pine forests growing on the rocks. Close to the shores, there are lush forest types, such as shore-side herb-rich forests and birch forests where sheep used to graze. Sheep grazing has since recommenced, which is why the forests are now light-filled pas-

tures with only a few trees here and there and the shoreside meadows remain open. The wild strawberry, the Arctic bramble and the sea buckthorn grow on these islands.

BIRDS The wide variety of bird species is characteristic of the Bothnian Bay coastline. The sea area and the outer archipelago are home to large gulls, such as the great and lesser black-backed gulls, and the ruddy turnstone. In the inner archipelago, ducks thrive on the islets and the waters between the islands. The arctic tern, the common ringed plover, the Eurasian oystercatcher and the ruddy turnstone nest on the barren shores of these islands. The islands' deciduous forests and old-growth forests are home to common forest birds such as titmice, woodpeckers and the European robin. The Rahja Archipelago is a valuable bird area as it is situated along the main migration route. There are periods of restricted access

and landing in the most important bird areas during the nesting period. The archipelago belongs to a network of internationally Important Bird Areas (IBA).

STONE LABYRINTH The Rahja stone labyrinth is located on Hevoskari, which used to be an important base for fishermen and seal hunters



KONIKARVO



Konikarvo Harbour consists of a fishing harbour and a boat harbour. The harbour is located in the village of Rahja on the southern side of Kalajoki and it is maintained by the City of Kalajoki. There are three piers at the fishing harbour, and the boat harbour has several piers and a loading platform. Most of the harbour users are recreational boaters. Vessels can be stored over the winter period in the harbour area. Out of the six harbours managed by the City of Kalajoki, Konikarvo is the most important with respect to fishing and boating activities.

The harbour also offers a nature information shelter and a bird-watching tower. Close to the harbour, there is a fish processing enterprise, which mainly uses imported and farmed fish in the making of canned fish food.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- electricity
- water
- toilet



Other Services

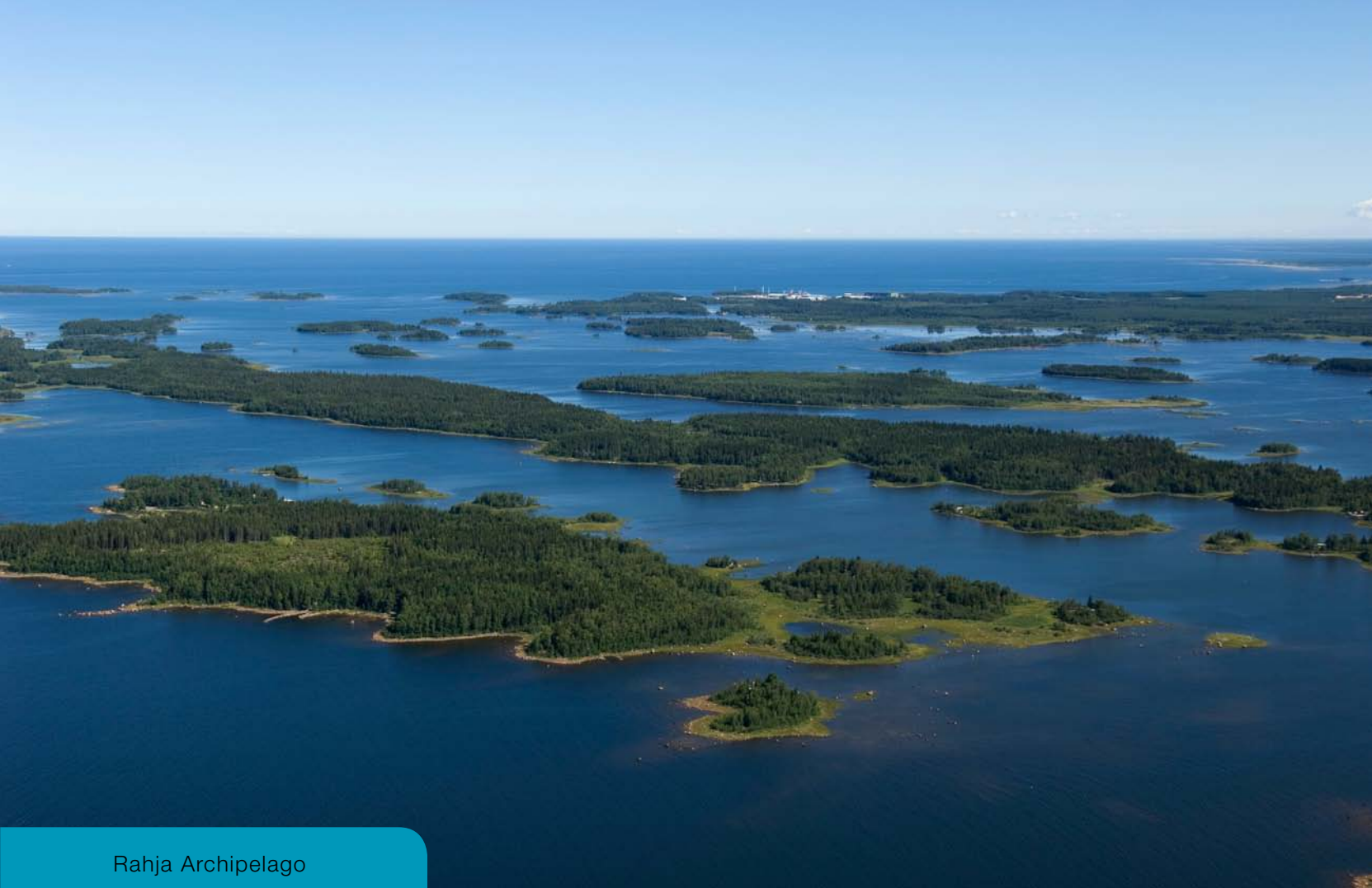
- campfire site
- nature information shelter



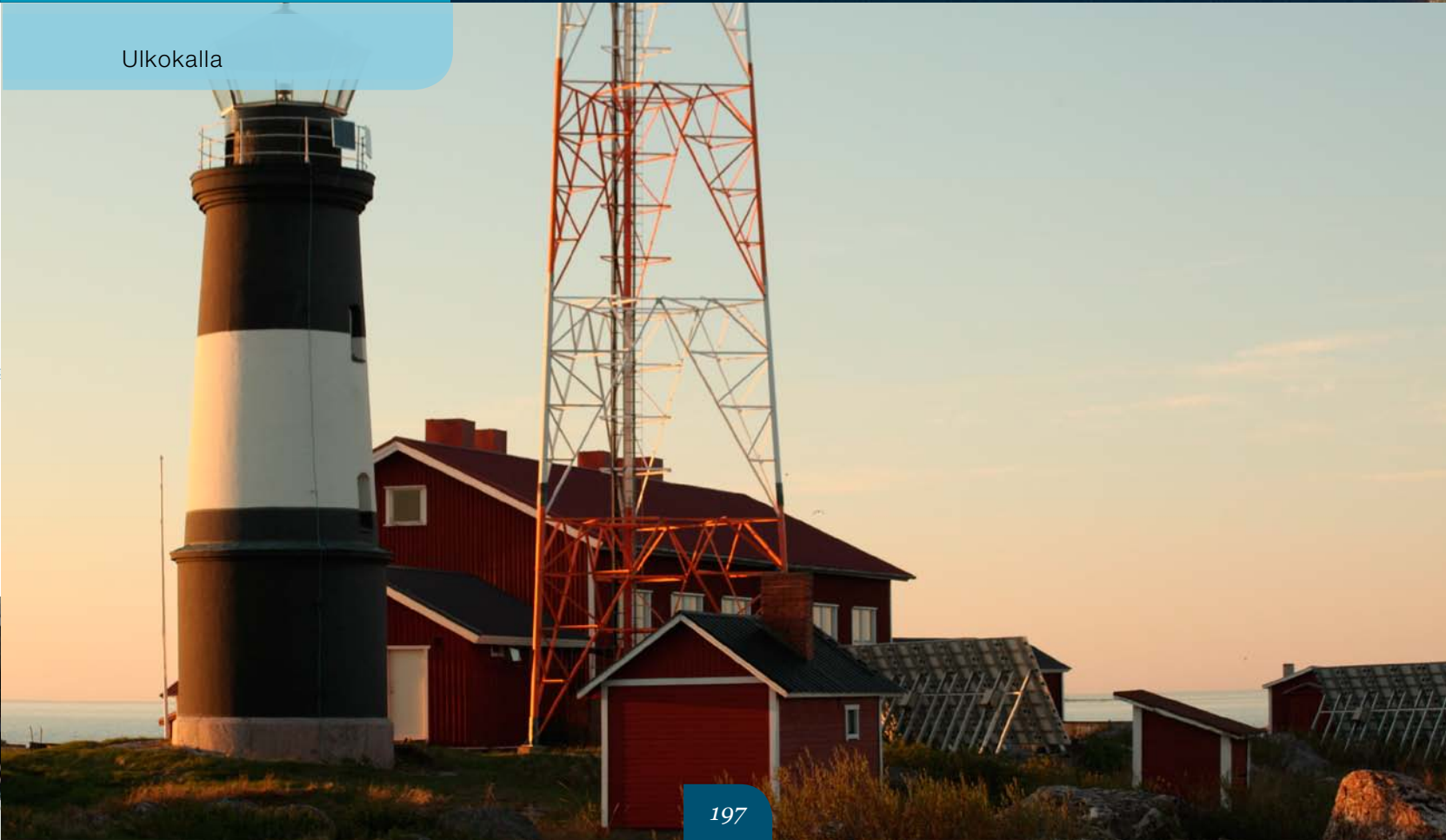
Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°13.0' N, 23°41.9' E
Nautical chart: 836, 837, 53, 54
Draught: 3.6 m





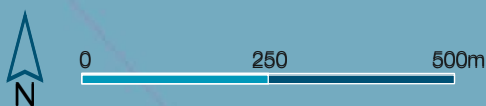
Rahja Archipelago



Ulkokalla

PIKKU-MANSIKKA


Pikku-Mansikka



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°05.5' N, 23°35.3' E
Harbour number: 1796
Nautical chart: 835, 53
Visitor moorings: 2



Harbour Services

waste management
boat ramp
water
toilet



Other Services

information board

The Pikku-Mansikka Boat and Fishing Harbour is located at Himanka on Pikku-Mansikka Island. The harbour is owned and managed by the City of Kalajoki. The fishing harbour's service building has been rented by fishermen. Despite its name, Pikku-Mansikka ("small strawberry") Harbour is quite extensive. There are three piers and a boat ramp at the boat harbour. In addition to the visitor mooring areas, boats can also moor at the ends of the piers. A road runs onto the island.

In former times, Pikku-Mansikka was an important trawling harbour. Today, the harbour chiefly functions as a small boat harbour but trawling vessels can still be seen there.



SAUTINKARI



Sautinkari

Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°04.2' N, 23°38.1' E
Harbour number: 1788
Nautical chart series: F
Nautical chart: 835, 53
Visitor moorings: 2
Mooring: pile
Draught: 1.5 m



Sautinkari's visitor berth is maintained by the City of Kalajoki. The harbour has two piers, a signposted visitor berth and a boat ramp. A food kiosk operates at the harbour in summer, and a waste bin and recycling point can also be found in the area. The harbour boasts a new service building. A caravan site and cabins are located on the shore.

HOLIDAY CENTRE Sautinkari is a three-star holiday centre that is open all year round. It is owned by the City of Kalajoki and managed by Camping Merituuli. It is located at Himanka on the shores of the Bothnian Bay and the River Lestijoki, 23 kilometres from the Kalajoki Sand Dunes. The holiday centre has space for 250 camper vans and caravans as well as 39 holiday cabins. The Sautintupa service building can be used by visitors.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- gas
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water



Other Services

- kitchen
- kiosk
- sauna





Ohtakari

Tankar

Trullevi

KOKKOLA

Elba Mustakari

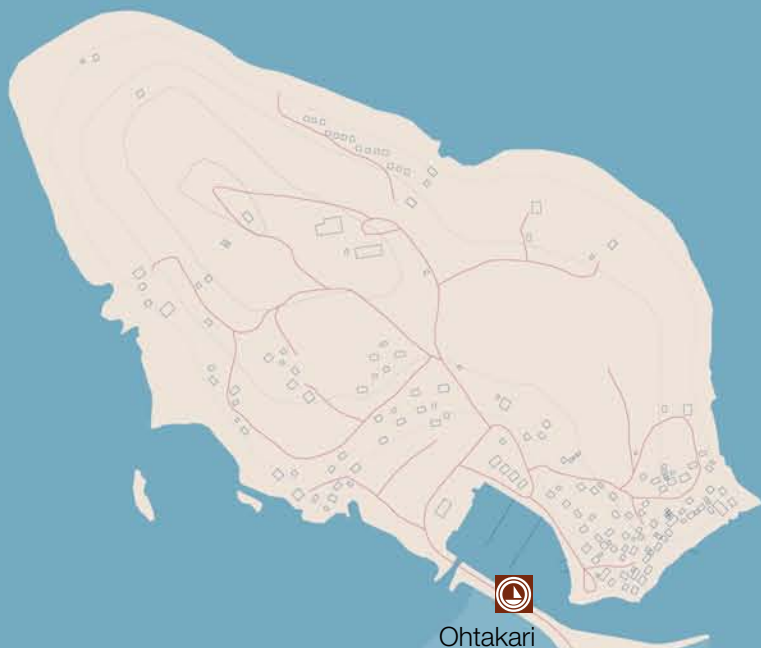
Ryövärinkari

Kokkola

Ykspihlaja







Ohtakari



Harbour Services

waste management
boat ramp
toilet



Other Services

café
museum
shower
campfire site
swimming shore



Boating Information

Coordinates: 64°05.4' N, 23°24.5' E
Harbour number: 1784
Nautical chart series: F
Nautical chart: 834, 835, 52, 53
Visitor moorings: 5
Mooring: side-on mooring, anchor
Draught: 2 m



0 250 500m

OHTAKARI

Ohtakari is an island and fishing village in Kokkola, in the area of the former Municipality of Lohtaja. It is the outermost island before you reach the open sea. The distance from the Lohtaja parish to Ohtakari is about 10 kilometres. The harbour has two large piers and six smaller jetties (each of them has mooring space for two boats).

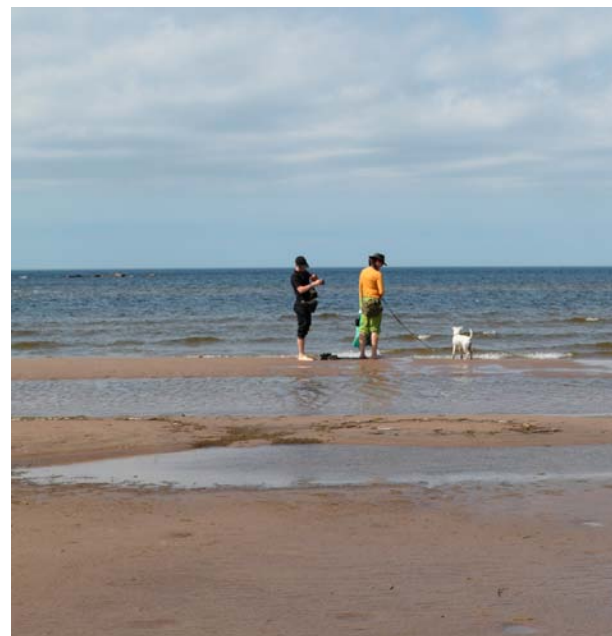
Fishermen used to live in the cottages on Ohtakari during the most abundant fishing seasons. A pilot station also functioned on the island for more than one hundred years. The oldest tax records on Ohtakari date back to the 16th century.

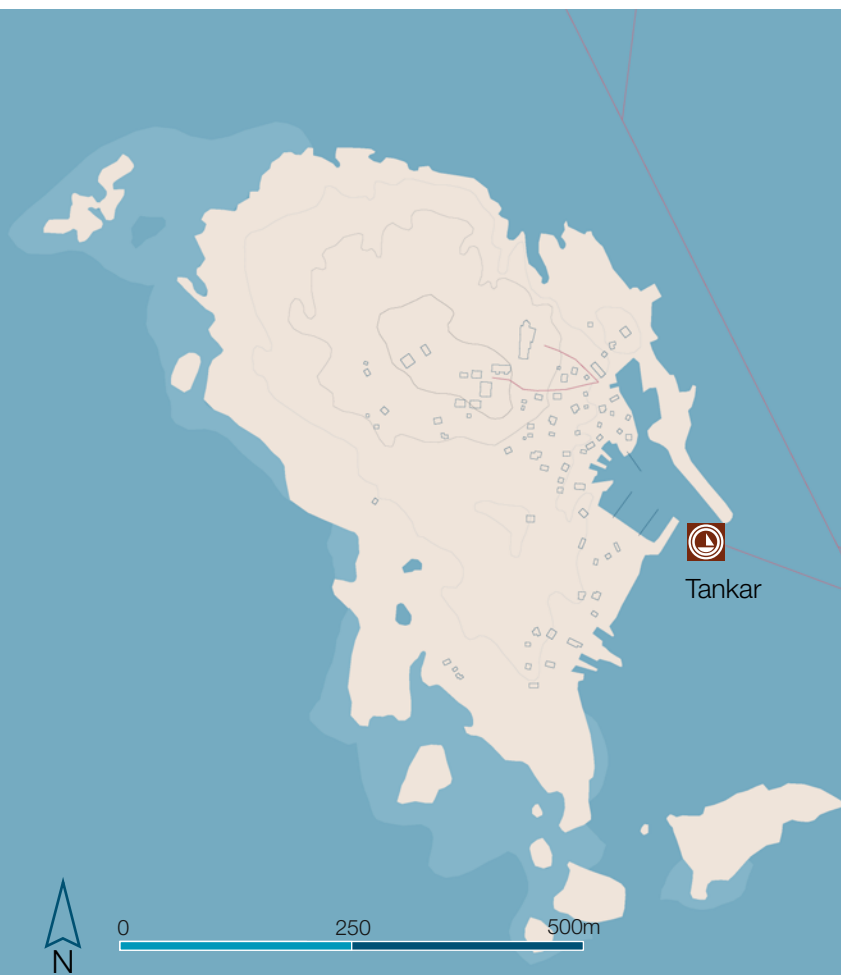
FISHING MUSEUM The Ohtakari Fishing Museum specialises in the local fishing history. An old stone labyrinth can also be found on Ohtakari.

NEARBY AREA The Ohtakari Day Beacon also functions as an observation tower. A bar-grill is open on the island in summer. You can also find an observation tower and a grill kiosk close to Oh-

takari by Vattajanniemi's bathing shore. The Ohtakari Fishermen's Festival is organised every year during which time the famous Ohtakari whitefish broth is served. Ohtakari and Vattajanniemi are areas of natural beauty and some parts belong to the Natura network. A significant area of Vattajanniemi is used by the Finnish Defence Forces, so shooting takes place out towards sea in early and late summer.

CAMP CENTRE The Ohtakari Course and Camp Centre, belonging to the Lutheran Evangelical Association of Finland (LEAF), provides diverse camp and event services. Several camps, such as confirmation camps and storm camps, are held on Ohtakari each summer. Held in August, the whitefish safari is a very popular feast that provides a wide variety of fish delicacies in addition to the spiritual yield. In summer, you can opt for accommodation in a small, romantic cottage by the sea or, in winter, relax in a high-quality suite of rooms. You can reach the island by car or by boat.





Tankar



Harbour Services

accessible harbour
waste management
water
toilet



Other Services

café
nature trail
museum
restaurant
sauna
campfire site



Boating Information

Coordinates: 63°56.9' N, 22°51.1' E
Harbour number: 1752
Nautical chart series: F
Nautical chart: 633, 52
Visitor moorings: 10 - 15
Mooring: buoy, anchor
Draught: 3 m

Having emerged from the sea as a result of land uplift, the Lighthouse Island of Tankar is located in the southern regions of the Bothnian Bay in the outer archipelago of Kokkola, some 15 km northwest of the Port of Kokkola. Today, Tankar is amongst the most popular tourism destinations in Kokkola. In summer, cruises and taxi boats, such as the M/S Jenny, operate to Tankar Island from the Kokkola Passenger Harbour. You can also visit the island on your own boat; visitor moorings are available at the guest harbour, which is protected by a breakwater. There are archipelago-style accommodation facilities by the foot of the lighthouse. The island can also be accessed by disabled visitors.

ROCKY ISLAND The area of Tankar Island, which was still known as Klippan in the 16th century, is about 20 hec-

tares. For centuries, the rugged and rocky island functioned as a base for seal hunters and fishermen. Since then, Tankar has become an important landmark for seafarers.

LIGHTHOUSE The island boasts a lighthouse that was built in 1889. It is still in use and produces one of the most intense lights in Finland.

FISHING COMMUNITY As early as in the 16th century, Tankar was a base for fishers of Baltic herring from the Kokkola region, and since the 18th century, there have been fishing huts on the island where the fishermen and their families lived during the most abundant fishing seasons. Today, there are only a few fishing huts left on Tankar. Fishermen do not live on the island permanently any more but the fishing huts function as summer cottages.

TANKAR



PILOTAGE SERVICES The pilot district of Ostrobothnia was established in 1849, when Tankar Island's pilots came into the service of the State. When Finland's pilotage services were russified in 1912, more than half of the personnel resigned. You can find a commemoration plate in their honour on a large stone next to the pilot station. The current pilot building was completed in 1975. You can explore Tankar's history in more detail on a guided tour.

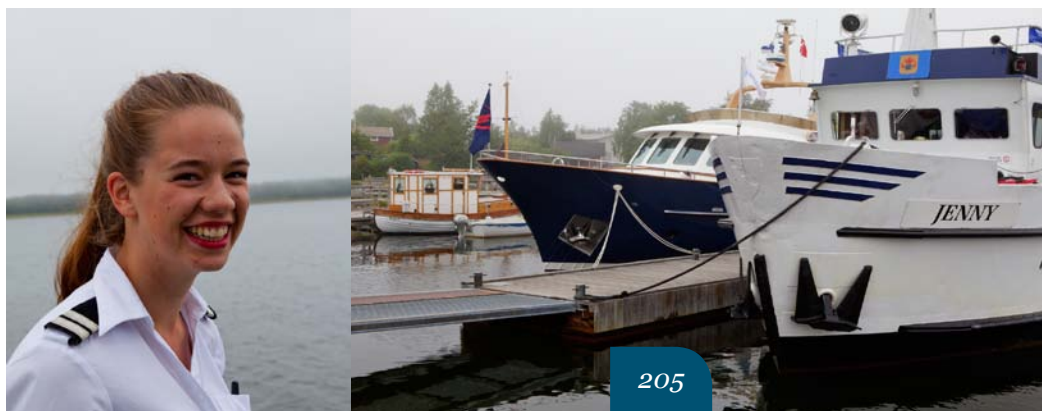
CHURCH A church that was built in the 1750s can be found on the highest rock in the fishing village. The church's external dimensions are only 8.2 x 6.25 metres and, apart from the white cross, its exterior resembles that of a modest fishing hut. Today, the church is a popular visiting place and concerts, devotional gatherings and weddings take place there.

SEAL HUNTING MUSEUM The first signs of seal hunting on Tankar date back to the 1330s. Long ago, seal hunting became an important means of livelihood for the peasants in the Kokkola area. The seal hunting museum boasts a comprehensive collection of seal hunting tools. A seal hunting boat is exhibited at a separate boathouse. Admission to the museum is free.

BIODIVERSITY The flora and fauna on the island are extremely diverse. Roughly 180 plant species have been spotted on Tankar, amongst the rarest are the maiden pink, the bittersweet and *Carex viridula* var. *pulchella*. A total of about twenty berry plant species grow on the island. Amongst the most common mammals are bats, hares and voles. The island keeps rising from the sea, so its area and vegetation are constantly changing. Tankar belongs to the Luoto

Archipelago's Natura 2000 network and it has a landscape management plan.

BIRD OBSERVATORY Some forty bird species nest on Tankar, amongst the most widespread are the common house martin and the arctic tern and amongst the rarer species are the arctic skua, the great and lesser black-backed gulls, the willow grouse and the velvet scoter. You might also spot the great cormorant and the white-tailed eagle on the island. The main activities of the Tankar Bird Observatory (established in 1972) involve the placing of identification rings on birds, population counting, migration monitoring and various other studies.



TRULLEVI



Boating Information

Coordinates: 63°54.9' N, 23°04.4' E
Harbour number: 1772
Nautical chart series: F
Nautical chart: 833, 834, 52
Draught: 4 m

The Trullevi Peninsula is situated on the northern side of Kokkola. Trullevi Fishing Harbour is located at the tip of the peninsula and it is managed by the City of Kokkola. Trullevi is the most important fishing harbour in the area.

NATURE The Trullevi Peninsula is narrow and about five kilometres long. It was raised from the sea by land uplift. Amongst its valuable nature sites are the boulder fields as well as the shoreside meadows and flada lakes shaped by land uplift. The Nisulanportti gloe lake is a popular nesting place for birds. On the shoreside meadows, you can see many plant species that only appear in the Bothnian Bay area. At Trullevi, you may also get an opportunity to spot rarer animals such as seals and Siberian flying squirrels.

LEISURE TIME The Trullevi outdoor trail (about 15 km) runs across the peninsula in a varied forest landscape. The trail is located close to the city centre, which creates excellent opportunities for outdoor exercise by the sea throughout the year. You will find Valkohieta Beach on the island's southern side on the shore of Lilla Sandviken Bay. The Vasikkasaari Camp Centre, the Rastimaja rest spot for cross-country skiers and the Trullevi resort are also to be found in the area. The camp centre and the resort provide a large range of services, such as cabins as well as sauna and meeting facilities, all year round.



Harbour Services

- waste management
- fuel
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

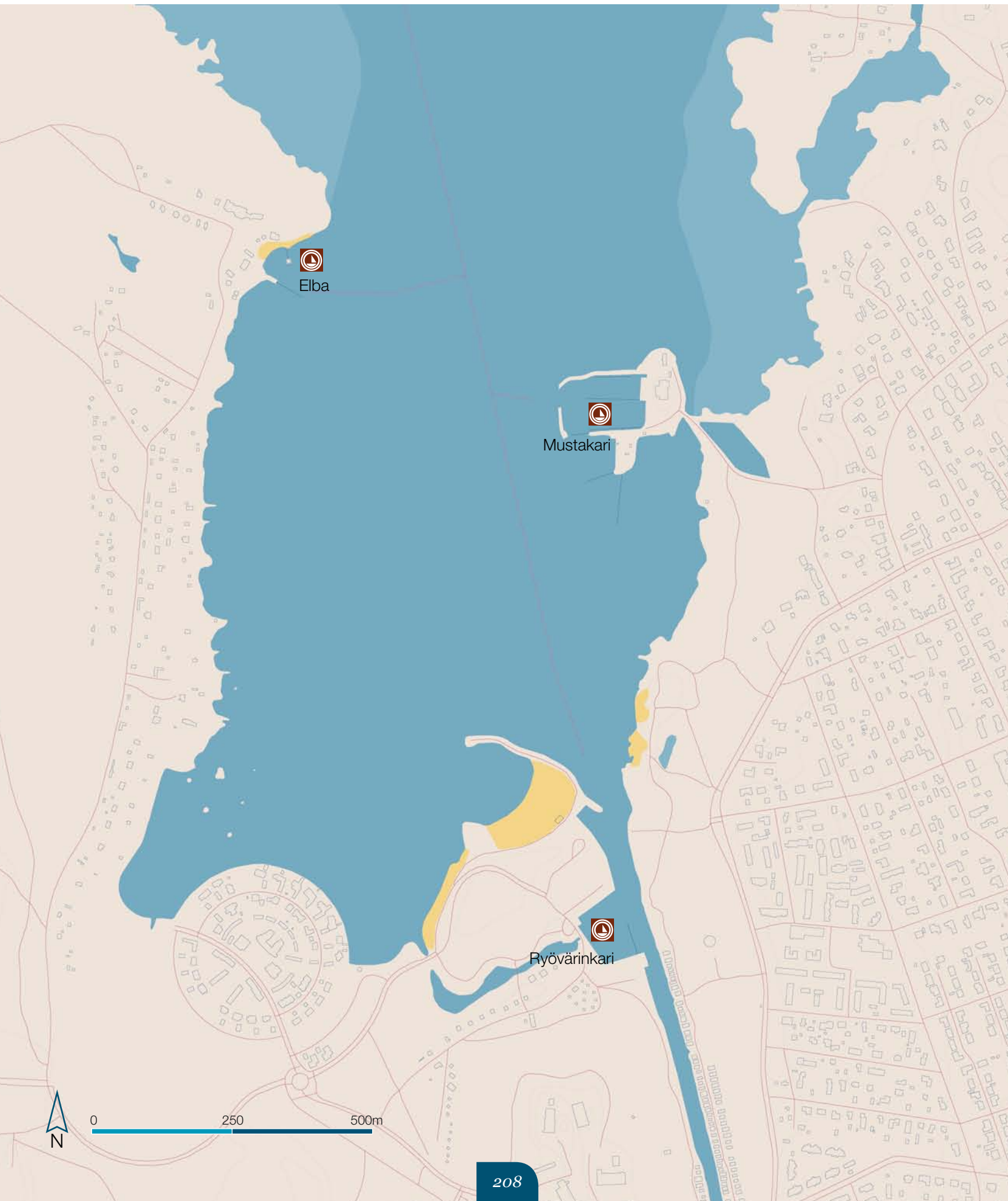
- nature trail
- fish sales
- restaurant
- swimming shore





Ohtakari





Elba



Mustakari



Ryövärikari



0 250 500m

FROM VILLA TO YOUTH CENTRE
 There have been villas in Sannanranta, Kokkola, since the 1860s, when the local bourgeoisie and various wealthy officials sought to escape town and relax. Low-lying Elba Island on the northern side of Sannanranta was a suitable place for the construction of villas. The farmhouse, which was built on Elba Island in the 1890s, has had many different owners and undergone many changes. The building's current appearance dates back to the 1930s. In 1956, Folke Neustedt, the owner of the villa at the time, sold it to the City of Kokkola. The school department started using the villa and it functioned as a summer camp area for children for a few years. In 1991, the place was taken over by the Youth Department and Elba began to function as an international youth centre. It was extended into a congress building in 1996. Elba is still a popular place to spend the summer holidays and it has old, renovated and new accommodation space to choose from.

YACHT CLUB The Kokkolan Purjehtijat Yacht Club, which was established in 1946, is still based on Elba. They have built a new clubhouse and a pier on the island.

YOUTH CENTRE Villa Elba, which is supported and monitored by the Ministry of Education and Culture, is located by Vanhansatamanlahti at a distance of 4 kilometres from the city centre. The youth centre provides its visitors with a programme, food and accommodation at the villas and at the sailor's cottages close to the sea. Villa Elba is suitable for school camps and it also organises international camps every year.

NATURE TRAIL There is a bird protection area (duckboards) and a nature trail in the vicinity.



Boating Information

Coordinates: 63°51.9' N, 23°06.1' E
 Harbour number: 1766
 Nautical chart series: F
 Nautical chart: 833, 52
 Visitor moorings: 5
 Mooring: buoy
 Draught: 2 m



Harbour Services

waste management
 electricity
 boat ramp
 water
 toilet



Other Services

Alko liquor store
 café
 playground
 nature trail
 restaurant
 sauna
 shower
 swimming shore



MUSTAKARI



Harbour Services

- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- fuel
- electricity
- boat ramp
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- Alko liquor shop
- café
- shop
- laundry room
- restaurant
- sauna
- shower
- wlan

Mustakari Harbour is home to Gam-lakarleby Segelföreningen, which is Finland's third oldest yacht club. It was founded by 17 gentlemen in 1872. Mustakari is located at the end of a marked route by the eastern shore of Kaustarlahti Bay.

The name 'Mustakari' ("black islet") dates back hundreds of years to when there was a repair site for damaged ships in the area. A lot of tar was spread on the ship's frames and the tar coloured

the entire islet black as the years passed. The latter part of the name ("kari": "islet") refers to the fact that when functioning as a ship repair site, Mustakari was a small rocky islet far from the shore that could only be reached by boat.

SUMMER RESTAURANT The summer restaurant close to Mustakari Harbour is known for its traditional à la carte sea food, good service and pleasant atmosphere. You can enjoy the delicious food while admiring the sunset or sitting by the fire.



Boating Information

Coordinates: 63°51.9' N, 23°06.9' E
Harbour number: 1768
Nautical chart series: F
Nautical chart: 833, 52
Mooring: buoy
Draught: 2.5 m



RYÖVÄRINKARI

Ryövärinkari originally functioned as a timber storage site. In 1647, a pitch works, which required tar, was established there. A fairway marked with boards runs to the harbour. Follow these, as the harbour's waterbus traffic is busy.



Harbour Services

- septic tank emptying
- waste management
- electricity
- water
- toilet



Other Services

- Alko liquor store
- café
- kiosk
- playground
- restaurant
- sauna
- shower
- campfire site
- swimming shore
- wlan



Boating Information

Coordinates: 63°51.4' N, 23°06.9' E
Harbour number: 1770
Nautical chart series: F
Nautical chart: 833, 52
Visitor moorings: a few
Mooring: side-on mooring
Draught: 1.8 m







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Map data, Sweden: National Land Survey of Sweden permit no. I2013/00767
Data on the harbour coordinates, Finland: Finnish Transport Agency permit no. 2933/1024/2013

Other photos Lentokuva Vallas p. 11, 145, 172, 197, 205 - aerial photos
 Kaisa-Leena Korhonen p. 15 -Ulkokalla
 Atte Raninen p. 23 -seagull
 Tomi Teppo p. 62 -cliff, 87 -mist
 Pauli Määttä/Metsähallitus p. 115 -people

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BOUNDLESS BOTHNIAN BAY

The Finnish - Swedish Boundless Bothnian Bay project (2011 – 2014) promoted the Bothnian Bay area as an important attraction and as a resource for the area's economy. The project was coordinated by Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services and the project's main partner was the Municipality of Skellefteå.

The project was funded by the European Regional Development Fund (Interreg IV A North), the Regional Council of Lapland, the Norrbotten County Administrative Board, Landstinget, Region Västerbotten and the participating organisations. The Cities of Kokkola and Kalajoki, the municipalities of the Oulu region, lilaakso Oy, the Kemi -Tornio Regional Development Centre, the municipalities of Piteå, Luleå, Kalix and Harparanda and the Bothnian Arc Association also participated in the project.



In the Bothnian Bay the effects of the ice age can be clearly seen as low, rocky shores and sand dunes. The post-glacial uplift, the sea and the wind make the area's nature unique and ever-changing. The cultural landscape shows plenty of signs of traditional livelihoods and seafaring in the old days.



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