

(*Orithetrum coerulescens*), the caddis flies *Hydropsyche saxonica* and *Wormaldia subnigra* and the Black-legged Water-snipefly (*Ibisia marginata*). Regular surveys are carried out of bottom dwellers to check the water quality. There are perch, minnows, pike, eel and trout in the River Bållån. If you are lucky, you may spot a grey wagtail or a dipper. Along the course of the river, you may also find the royal fern, hempen-grimony and Solomon's seal. *Menegazzia terebrata* lichen also grows on some of the trees along the river.

26 Charcoal production site, with the remains of 4 charcoal kilns and a charcoal-burner's hut.

27 This is the site of a mill and sawmill.

28 Charcoal production site with remains of 4 charcoal kilns and a charcoal-burner's hut.

29 The site of a huge boulder known as Predikostolen (The Pulpit).

30 The croft of Hultaberg was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and was inhabited until the 1940s. It is also the site of a croft known as "Utänga".

31 Hultaberg is the site of Bagarslätten, a croft granted to a serving soldier. The soldier to whom the holding was granted served in the Veden Company of the Elfborg Regiment, under the name "Brodd", so it is commonly known as Broddatorpet.

32 Municipal beach with campfire cooking area and playground.

33 Rydboholm Sports Club organises orienteering and skiing activities from Storsjögården. The club operates one electrically-lit track and three unlit tracks for walking, running and, in winter, cross-country skiing. For more information, please visit the club website ([www.rydboholmssk.se](http://www.rydboholmssk.se)).

34 The Pelikanen Sport Fishing Club club house was built in 1942 by Kinnarumma Parish, and was used for preparing youngsters for their confirmation, among other things. SFK Pelikanen took over the building in 1992, and has managed the fishing at Lake Storsjön ever since. If you would like to fish in the lake or hire a boat, please visit the club's website for current fees, places where fishing permits can be purchased and rules for fishing ([www.laget.se/sfkpelikanen](http://www.laget.se/sfkpelikanen)).

## How to find Lake Storsjön

Lake Storsjön is located 10 km south west of Borås. Lake Storsjön is signposted from Viskafors.



To ensure that everyone enjoys their visit and to preserve natural resources, the following are prohibited in the nature reserve:

- damaging living or dead trees, shrubs and other vegetation
- digging up plants
- riding or cycling anywhere other than on paths and trails
- rock climbing
- driving a motorised vehicle
- letting your dog off the lead in the entrance area and on the public beach
- allowing dogs to go swimming from the public beach
- lighting fires other than in specially-prepared locations
- holding events without permission
- putting up signs, posters, route markers etc.

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MAP Naturcentrum AB/Carina Lindkvist  
PRODUCED BY Borås kommuntryckeri, 2016  
PRINTED BY Responstryck AB

Nature reserve in the City of Borås

# \* Lake Storsjön



*The 460 hectare Storsjön Nature Reserve was established in 2014.*

# Welcome to the Storsjön Nature Reserve!

Storsjön gives a fantastic sense of the wild country. Follow the hiking trail around the lake, enjoy the beautiful countryside and see if you can spot the traces left by since long gone crofts.



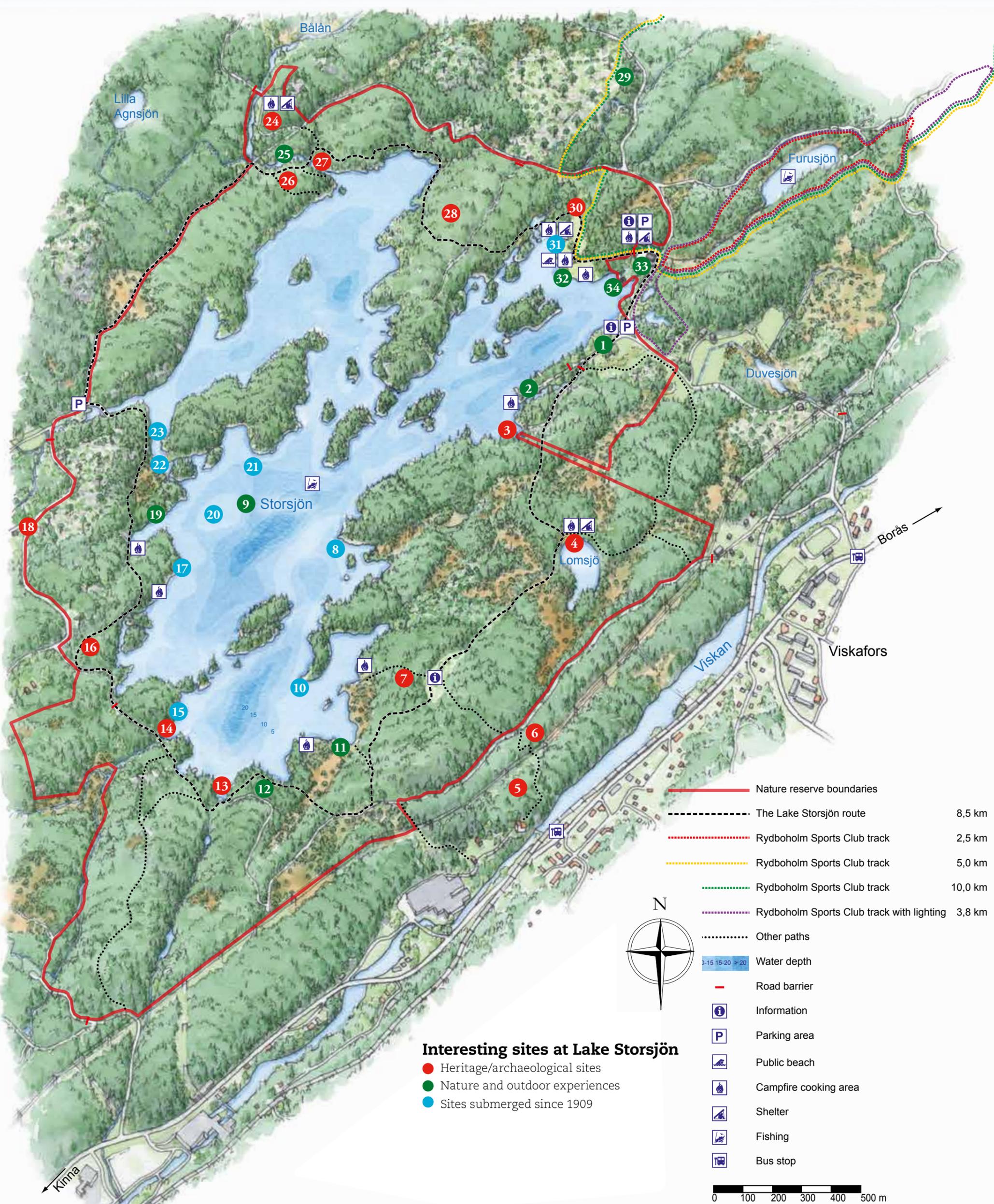
- 1 Main entrance to the nature reserve – large car park. The croft of Lilla Boxhult has been here since 1777, but none of the buildings now remain. The track leading to Yxasjöudden provides wheelchair access.
- 2 There are campfire/berbecuing areas at Yxasjöudden as well as two fishing jetties accessible to people with special needs.
- 3 The tunnel between Lake Storsjön and the River Viskan is 770 metres long, 2.5 metres high and 2.5 metres wide. The tunnel was completed in 1909.
- 4 The croft of Lomsjöås was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, and the last smallholder left in 1894. The croft remained standing well into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Lake Lomsjö covers 2 hectares and is 9.5 metres deep.
- 5 Skams dam was an unsuccessful construction project, probably built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 6 Busa-Jan's cave. Legend has it that this was one of the hideaways of the notorious thief Busa-Jan, whose real name

was Johan Andersson. He was born in 1710 in the Varnum Parish and led a roving life, including serving as a soldier in the Swedish Royal Guard from 1744 to 1746. As a soldier, he was given the name Lindstedt. Busa-Jan was found guilty of numerous thefts and was executed in the town of Jönköping in 1758.

- 7 There were two crofts at Grönemad. One dates back to before 1857. Both crofts were remained standing into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. There are still remains of 6 individual buildings and many traces of cultivated fields.
- 8 The croft of Holmen was mentioned in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. There are the remains of 3 buildings.
- 9 Lake Storsjön is an artificial lake. Rydboholms AB, founded in 1834, was the first company in Sweden to use mechanical looms. The mark that identifies the walking trail is taken from the Rydboholm company's logo. The company used the River Viskan as a source of power. In 1905, with the aim of making better use of and increasing the water available, the company decided to create a water storage facility – what today is known as Lake Storsjön. Permission for this was given in 1907. A tunnel was blasted through the hill to transport water to Rydboholm. The work was finally completed in 1909, and Lake Storsjön was filled with water for the first time on 20 January 1910, raising the water level by 10 metres. A whole landscape of farms and agricultural land was now under the surface of Lake Storsjön. Several smaller lakes became incorporated into the larger lake, but their names survive in the names of the bays. Lake Storsjön has been used as a source of water by the communities of Viskafors and Svaneholm, among others.
- 10 The croft of Hängssjöslätt dates back to 1857, and the foundations of no less than 5 buildings have been found here. The dwelling house was demolished and moved to Holmås in Viskafors when the dam was built.
- 11 The wetlands at Grönemad are the home of the little ringed plover, wood sandpiper, northern lapwing and Eurasian oystercatcher.
- 12 A snake spruce is a variety of the regular spruce, which grows very few side shoots.
- 13 The 12 metre high Store dam stops water exiting via its natural outflow, the River Lillån. The deep ravine which the river runs through is one of the most valuable areas in the municipality. It is covered in mature spruce, deadwood, rare lichen, mosses and mushrooms.

- 14 The second dam which stops water flowing out of Lake Storsjön is the Långe dam.
- 15 The area around it also features several glacial potholes, also known as giants' cauldrons.
- 16 There is a small stone bridge which was once part of the "church road" to Seglora.
- 17 Site of ironworks.
- 18 Fields which were part of Timmeråsen croft. The croft buildings were demolished and moved to Ramshulan in the Rya åsar nature reserve.
- 19 This is one of the oldest trees in the area. The pine is around 300 years old and measures 253 cm in diameter.
- 20 Skäggared farm is mentioned in records from 1540. It is said to be named after Lars Skägge who may have owned the farm in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. In 1906, the house was moved to Ryboholm and the barn to Årbo. The 40 metre long barn foundation is the largest of the foundations now found at the bottom of the lake.
- 21 Two foundations show that this was once the site of a croft.
- 22 A corduroy road built from logs laid next to each other over a distance of 10 metres, probably from the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 23 Ironworks site dating from 570 BC. This is one of the earliest dated sites in Sweden.
- 24 This has been mentioned as the site of a "copper hammer" (smithy) in written texts dating from 1682. The smithy was declared bankrupt in 1787. Between 1790 and 1828, a wadmal beating plant was located in the old smithy. 6 000 metres of wadmal was felted here every year. Wadmal is woven woolen cloth which is felted using a process involving water. The wool cloth used here came from the town of Borås. A croft was located on a low rise close to the site of the smithy. The croft is referred to as Kullen and Hammarshult in written texts, but it was popularly known as Stamparetorpet. It was inhabited until 1913, and there are many traces of past agricultural activities.
- 25 The 3 km long River Bålån is the most important source of water feeding Lake Storsjön. It is an extremely valuable natural resource. The river is the home of the freshwater pearl mussel and some unusual insects, including the riffle beetle (*Stenelmis canaliculta*), the keeled skimmer dragonfly

# Welcome to Lake Storsjön



## Interesting sites at Lake Storsjön

- Heritage/archaeological sites
- Nature and outdoor experiences
- Sites submerged since 1909

- Nature reserve boundaries
- - - The Lake Storsjön route 8,5 km
- · · Rydboholm Sports Club track 2,5 km
- · · Rydboholm Sports Club track 5,0 km
- · · Rydboholm Sports Club track 10,0 km
- · · Rydboholm Sports Club track with lighting 3,8 km
- · · Other paths



- 15-20 Water depth
- Road barrier
- i Information
- P Parking area
- Public beach
- Campfire cooking area
- Shelter
- Fishing
- Bus stop

