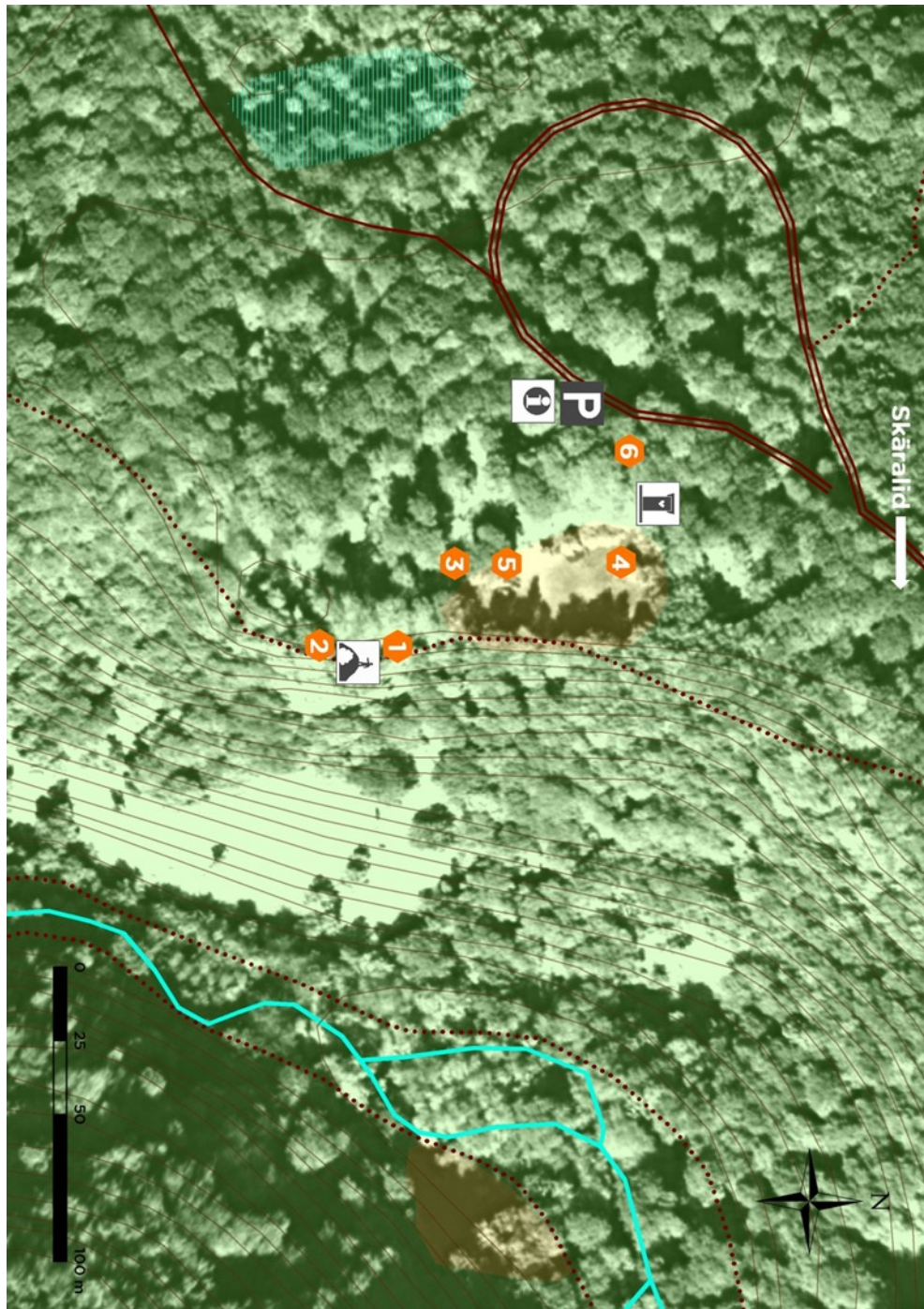


Guide yourself!

30 minutes

Kopparhatten



SÖDERÅSENS
NATIONALPARK



Contact us at the Visitor center—naturum

naturum
Söderåsen

tel: +46 (0)435-44 21 20

e-mail: naturum.soderasen@lansstyrelsen.se

More information:

www.sverigesnationalparker.se/soderasen



Good to know

TOILETS are available by naturum Söderåsen, at the view point Kopparhatten, by the rest areas Liagården and Dahlberg and in the Nackarpsdalen valley.

WATER is available at the visitor centre (naturum Söderåsen) in Skärålid. (water in the wells by the rest areas/camp sites is not tested)

PLACES TO BBQ are available in Skärålid by the Skärdammen pond, in Nackarpsdalen valley in Röstånga and at the rest areas at Liagården and Dahlberg. Firewood is available. It is not possible to book a fire place/BBQ grill.

TABLES & BENCHES are available at all BBQ sites, by the view point Kopparhatten and in the Nackarpsdalen valley in Röstånga

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATION is allowed and possible only at our rest areas / camp sites.

Liagård: situated along the blue trail; In the garden you can pitch your tent or use the shelters. Toilets, water, fire place and wood is available.

Dahlberg: Along the orange trail; In the garden you can pitch your tent. Toilets, water, fire place and wood is available. Both free of charge but please keep it tidy and clean.

Killahuset: Killahuset: near Naturum, must be booked at +46(0)435-44 21 20 or naturum.soderasen@lansstyrelsen.se. 6 bunk beds and a sleeping loft for about 20. Toilets, water, fire place and wood is available. Costs 500 SEK per day. Please keep it tidy and clean.

Note that the Swedish "Right of Public Access" is limited in the National Park. Fires and fire places are permitted at prepared sites only.

Ancient farmland (6)

*Believe it or not, but you are standing
in the middle of a farm!*

The flat mound of stones in the middle of the path is a remainder of past efforts of cultivating. Mounds of stones like this, cairns, may be over 2 000 years old. The ancient farmers cleared the forest with fire to obtain nutrient-rich areas for cultivating.

Loose stones were gathered together in heaps while larger, ground-fixed stones were left. The equipment consisted of picks and simple small ploughs that could be easily manoeuvred around the big stones.

They cultivated the area for one or two seasons and then moved on.

50% of the National Park is classed as ancient farmland and there are almost 4 000 cairns.



Cairns like this are common in the National Park.

Rift valley and horst (1)

The earth sculptures itself

*A breath-taking view where you can feel the breath
of history. It can easily be reached by car or on foot.*

Walk up to the fence and look out across the winding Skärälidsdalen. From the bottom of the valley you can hear the sounds of Skärån. The valley is a deep rift which cuts straight into the Söderåsen bedrock ridge. This mountain ridge burst through and got its shape as a result of enormous movements in the earth's crust about 80 million years ago.

At the sides of the valley you can see cliff walls which, at the bottom of the valley, are obscured by mighty slopes of boulders and stones. The stone boulders have broken loose by the power of the ice from the cliff above.

Skärälid is located to the east in the valley entrance. On a clear day you can see into the distance as far as to Tyringe & Småland...



Kopparhatten viewpoint

N 56° 2,081'

E 13° 14,300'

Kopparhatten viewpoint (2)

A place of facts, stories and legends

Stand on the reddish rock surface at the fence and you will find yourself on Kopparhatten 150 m above sea level. It is 90 m to the bottom of the valley and to the other side it is 300 m.

Kopparhatten got its name in the 1800s. "hatten" (hat) was a common word ending of "höjder" (hills) and "Koppar" (Copper) probably refers to the reddish gneissic granite rock, or it is a sister name for the nearby Järnhatten (Iron Hat).

Or it stems from the legend which says that, when Skåne was still Danish, a shepherd girl managed to push a Swedish soldier who accosted her over the steep slope, but his red copper helmet remained...

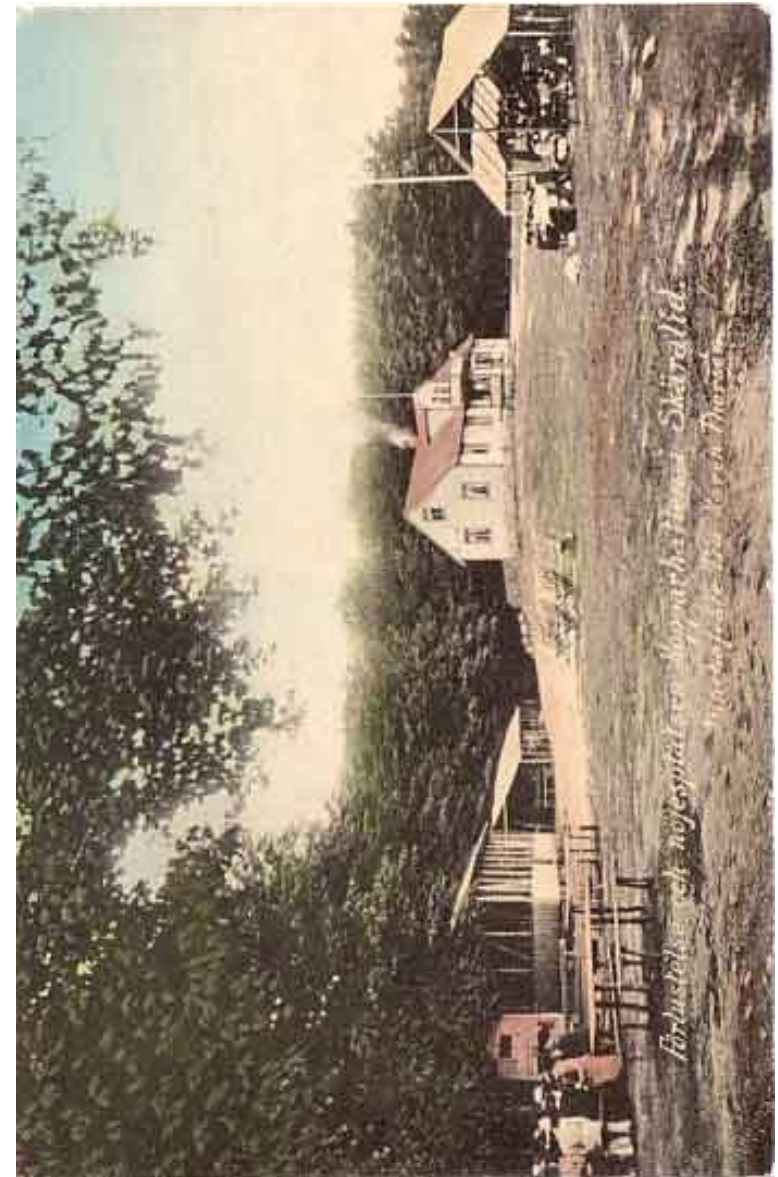


Foto: Torpföreningen Skärålid

Dance pavilion 1900 – 1950 (5)

Summer evening. Accordion, violin, dance and – love!

The Kopparhatten dance pavilion was located here. People came here in the summertime to dance and drink coffee or something stronger. Many came by train to Skäralid and walked up here. Others cycled. People came all the way from Simrishamn, more than 100 kilometres away, by bike!

One of us who is writing this is a grandchild of one such long-distance cyclist who met his sweetheart in a whirling dance. The dance pavilion was moved to Högakull at Spången in 1952 .

Who do you think has carved into the tree's bark?



Foto: Torpföreningen Skäralid

Dead wood (3)

The forest's smörgåsbord

Lying dead wood and around it many dying trees with bracket fungi, tree fungi and peeling bark.

Walk up to the rough logs. Look at the differently sized holes. The small round ones are the exit holes of wood beetles after a life as larvae in passages inside the tree. As fully-formed beetles they reject the wood diet in order to instead search for flowers packed with nectar in the edge of the wood or in the meadows.

In addition to being food and home for many kinds of beetle larvae, the old sick tree is the woodpecker's favourite restaurant. The larger holes are the result of their pecking in their search for scrumptious larvae. Dead and dying trees teem with life!



Old tree with tree fungi and wood beetles.



A woodpecker searching for larvae.

N 56° 2,136'

E 13° 14,270'

Restaurant & café (4)

Close your eyes and smell the coffee and newly-baked buns. Perhaps it's time for a packed lunch?

On the open grass area a Restaurant/Café was situated in early days.

The first house was built around 1905. At this time a dinner was 1.50 SEK. The Restaurant burnt down when they tried to fight bed bugs. A new Café was built on the same foundation.

This summer café was open for many years. Bread was baked on site and the water was carried up from the spring. The spring was located on the slope, north-east of the house about 200m away.

In the 1950s the house was renovated. They drew water pipes from the spring and had access to electricity via a 1 000 metre long cable.

The house was demolished in 1966.



Foto: Torpföreningen Skärålid

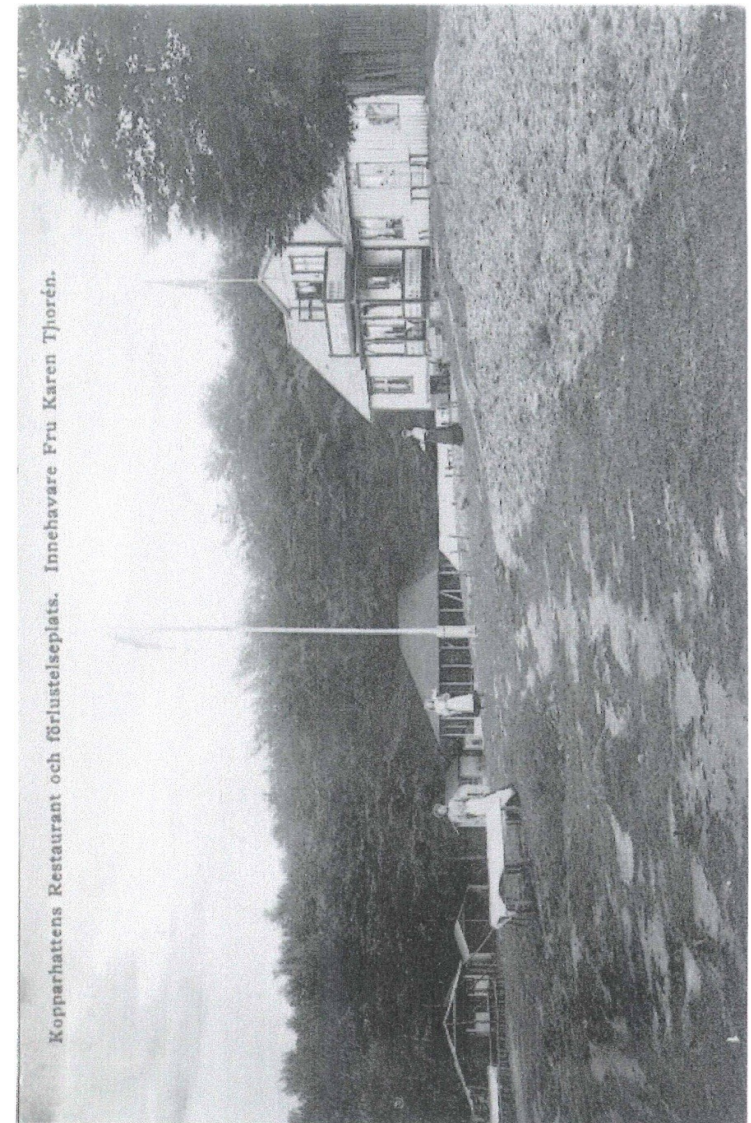


Foto: Torpföreningen Skärålid