



ROHKUNBORRI

FROM DEEP GORGES TO
LOFTY MOUNTAINS



The park is named after the magnificent landmark of the Rohkunborri massif (OS)



A hike along Sördalen takes you through ostrich fern meadows (HMG)

FROM DEEP GORGES TO LOFTY MOUNTAINS

The landscape in the Rohkunborri National Park rises from the deep gorge in Sördalen to high, glaciated mountains. The Rohkunborri massif guards the valley of Stordalen with its old birch woods, exciting bird life and the lake, Geavdnjajávri, that boasts big char.

The birds either migrate along the wooded valleys or stay here to nest. Some lakes are teeming with fish, while others have none but contain rare crustaceans.

Calcareous bedrock supports colourful botanical gardens on the mountainsides. Wilderness helps to safeguard the biodiversity. The area is also valuable for Sámi culture and reindeer husbandry, which leave their mark on the park.



Dog sledging on Geavdnjávri (BK)



Skiing in the Sördalen gorge (HMG)

ENJOY THE SCENERY

The Rohkunborri National Park is admirable for outdoor recreation summer and winter alike. It is fine to combine skiing trips in winter with fishing through the ice.

The Arctic Trail from Kautokeino to Sulitjelma passes through the park, and you can spend a night at the Troms Rambling Association cabin at Lappjord before continuing to Abisko. Walking along Sördalen to Lappjord is a wonderful experience offering marvellous views down into the Boldnoávži gorge and up to the lofty, glaciated mountains.

Many lakes abound in trout, char, burbot, perch and pike. The char in Geavdnjávri and Eartebealjávri are particularly big and offer unusually attractive fishing for anglers in both summer and winter.

The national park is well suited for simple outdoor recreation. Take a tent, primus and fishing rod with you. There are good opportunities to climb summits in summer and winter alike, and for alpine skiing.

There are plenty of opportunities to shoot willow grouse and ptarmigan. You can also hunt elk. Cloudberries grow profusely on bogs in Stordalen and around Geavdnjávri and Eartebealjávri.



A good catch in Geavdnjávri (ØKH)



Northern Lights (BK)



The Sordalen gorge was eroded by meltwater at the end of the last Ice Age (HP)



Rohkunborri in winter (PT)











LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The Rohkunborri National Park is a part of Troms that has a great deal of wilderness. In the west, the valley of Sordalen, with the Boldnoávži gorge, is sharply incised through the Caledonian bedrock. The gorge is a textbook example of deglaciation and landscape formation. Meltwater from the thawing icecap on the Swedish side of the border poured through the pass and gouged out the gorge on its way northwards. Glaciated mountains, towering over 1500 m a.s.l., flank the gorge on either side. In the east, the Rohkunborri massif contrasts with wooded valleys, alpine wetlands and the lake, Geavdnjajávri.

The park straddles the boundary between ancient basement bedrock in the east and younger nappes of mica schist and calcareous marble which form the basis for the rich plant life in the park. The basement in this area mainly consists of gneissose granite and syenite. A veneer of sedimentary rocks (the Dividal Group), composed of shales, siltstones and sandstones, separates the Caledonian nappes from the basement gneisses.



KEY

-  National border
-  National Park
-  Protected Landscape Area
-  Nature Reserve
-  Accommodation
-  Food and drink
-  Tourist information
-  Unmanned cabin



0 km 2 4 6 8 10 km
Scale = 1:395.000



Rough-legged buzzard (KOJ)



Ptarmigan (KOJ)



Stoat (KOJ)



ANIMAL AND BIRD LIFE

Three large predators, wolverines, lynx and brown bears, live in the national park. Golden eagles, gyrfalcons and snowy owls nest here, and former eagle owl nesting sites can be seen.

The wetlands in the birch woods and the alpine wetlands on calcareous bedrock are habitats that are well worth protecting. They are valuable for wetland birds like ringed plovers, red-necked phalaropes, dunlins and Temminck's stints. Red-throated divers, black-throated divers, whooper swans and four ducks that thrive in upland areas, scaups, long-tailed ducks, common scoters and velvet scoters, also nest in the wetlands.

Depending upon their natural fluctuations, there are good populations of willow grouse and ptarmigan. Black grouse are found in the woods and capercaillies can be seen on migration.

Passerine birds abound in the lush deciduous woodlands, and the continuous stretches of old deciduous woodland in Sørødalen are very valuable for birds migrating between the coast of Troms and the Gulf of Bothnia.

Geavdnjajávri is a large, deep lake with natural animal and plant life, and fish stocks that are unaffected by the release of fish or watercourse regulation.

Lakes along the Sørødalen gorge and the Jordbru river are naturally devoid of fish and instead have rare crustaceans like *Branchinecta paludosa* (a fairy shrimp) and *Lepidurus arcticus* (a tadpole shrimp), and also black zooplankton, that do not normally occur in lakes inhabited by fish.



Common scoter (KOJ)



Snowy owl (KOJ)



Red-spotted bluethroat (KOJ)



Rhododendron lapponicum paints the mountainsides violet in spring (HMN)



PLANT LIFE

The vegetation in Sördalen, Stordalen and the Geavdnjávri area is particularly valuable and includes several rare species. Birch is the dominant woodland-forming tree in the area. Three-leaved rush, a small reed (*Calamagrostis lapponica*) and trailing azalea are common on the open woodland floor.

Sördalen has areas of tall-herb birch woodland with wood crane's bill, meadowsweet, wood horsetail, field horsetail, a subspecies of common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa* ssp. *lapponicus*) and bilberry. There are also large areas of grey alder-birdcherry woodland with extensive meadows of ostrich fern in the ground flora.

Plants typical of calcareous vegetation occur further east, around Salvasskardet. Stordalen has particularly tall birch woodland with a pristine character, and the ground flora contains a large variety of plants. There are also several rich fens and palsa mires west of Hávgačávri.

The alpine zone has calcareous bedrock and nutrient-rich mountain avens-Arctic bell-heather, snow beds and tall-herb meadow habitats. Characteristic species are mountain avens, *Rhododendron lapponicum*, *Chamorchis alpina*, moss campion, yellow saxifrage, purple saxifrage, a subspecies of snow cinquefoil (*Potentilla nivea* ssp. *nivea*), rock sedge, glaucous meadow-grass and northern oat-grass.



Reindeer husbandry is an important occupation and a feature of the national park (BK)



HISTORY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RELICS

The national park has traces of habitation and activities ranging from the end of the Mesolithic to the present day. Cultural heritage relics and cultural environments dating from the Neolithic, early Metal Age (Bronze Age), Sámi prehistory and recent times are found. Reindeer husbandry has been taking place in the area for centuries, and the whole area is a Sámi cultural landscape. Several systems of pitfalls can be seen.

Reindeer husbandry is still important in the park today. The area provides year-round grazing for semi-domesticated Norwegian reindeer, and Swedish reindeer calve here in spring. Please consider the reindeer when you are hiking here.



Twin-flowered violet (HMG)



Rock speedwell (VK)



Black throated loon (KOJ)

In a national park, you are one of Nature's guests

- You may go wherever you like, on foot or on skis, but anything with an engine is basically prohibited.
- You can stop wherever you like and pitch a tent. Always tidy up afterwards and take your rubbish with you.
- You can light a fire, but remember the general ban on fires in woodland from 15 April to 15 September. Show consideration when collecting firewood.
- You can pick berries, mushrooms and common plants for your own use. Show consideration for cultural heritage sites, vegetation and animal life. Take extra care in the breeding season.
- Hunting and fishing are permitted. Remember to buy hunting and fishing licences. Never use live fish as bait, or transfer live fish from one river or lake to another.
- You can take your dog with you, but remember to keep it on a lead from 1 April to 20 August.

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Print: GRØSET™



Rohkunborri National Park in brief

Where:

The borough of Bardu in the county of Troms.

How to get to Rohkunborri National Park:

By plane to Bardufoss or Evenes, and then by bus and car. By car: the E6 to Setermoen and take the Altevatt road, and then choose between the Sørødalene and Altevatt branches. Alternatively, take the E6 through Salangsdalen and branch off to Bones.

Information on accommodation and other services:

Innset Huskyfarm and Altevatt Villmarksenter at the west end of Altevatt are local firms offering accommodation in cabins or Sámi-like tents/turf huts and various activities at Leinavattet, as well as transport on Altevattet, in summer by boat and in winter using dog sledges or snowmobiles. See www.visitbardu.no

Cabins:

Lappjord cabin (Norwegian Rambling Association - DNT)

Altevass cabin (Norwegian Rambling Association - DNT)

Leinavass cabin (Statskog)

Per Ludvig cabin (Toppen cabin) (Bardu Association of Hunters and Anglers)

Maisa cabin (Bardu Association of Hunters and Anglers)

Tips:

Visit the Sørødalene gorge, Jordbruelva, Havgavuopmi/Stordalene and Isdalen.

Maps:

Ramblers maps of Bardu (1:100 000) and Inner Troms (1:75 000) published by Midt-Troms Outdoor Recreation Board in 2010.

Established: 2011

Size: 556 km²

Adjacent protected areas:

Øvre Dividal National Park

Vadvetjohka National Park in Sweden

Management:

Rohkunborri National Park Board, phone +47 77 64 20 00
postmottak@fmtr.no

Supervision:

Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO), phone +47 916 22 022

More information:

www.norgesnasjonalparker.no

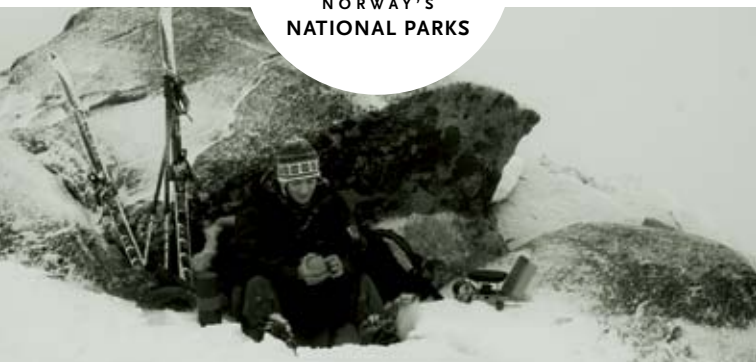
www.nasjonalparkstyre.no

www.bardu.kommune.no

www.inatur.no



NORWAY'S
NATIONAL PARKS



Norwegian national parks – our common natural heritage

National parks are designated to protect large areas of unspoilt countryside – from the sea to the mountaintops – for the sake of Nature herself, we ourselves and future generations.

The parks contain a wealth of splendid scenery and varied animal and plant life, waterfalls, glaciers, towering peaks, never-ending plateaus, deep forests, and beautiful fjords and coasts. Cultural heritage sites also show how the areas were used in bygone days.

The parks offer a vast range of thrilling and exciting natural history. Make use of the fantastic Norwegian countryside – on Nature's own terms.

Welcome to Norwegian national parks!



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