



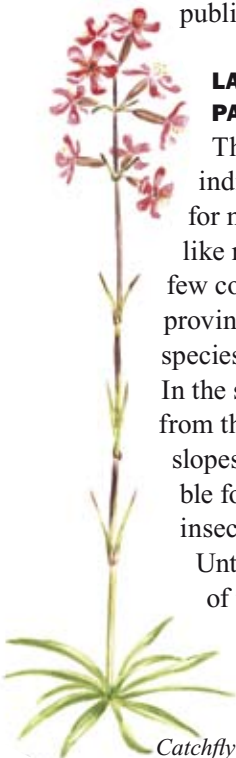
CHURCH RESERVATION

In order to emphasise the great cultural historical, geological and biological values of the area, the church, in 2005 declared that its land on the eastern side of the ridge be recognized as a public reservation.

LAND FORMED BY 1000 YEARS OF PASTURAGE

The plant composition on the ridge indicates that the land has been grazed for more than a 1000 years. The heath-like ridge landscape is unique and has few comparisons in the rest of Uppland province. Amongst other plants one finds species such as catchfly, thyme and heather. In the spring some of the slopes shine blue from the pasque-flowers. The dry sandy slopes are rich in species and very valuable for many hymenopterans and other insects, some being very rare.

Until the end of the 1800's a greater part of the ridge was bare, and lacking in taller trees. Later the slopes were forested. In order to re-create the earlier heath the trees were thinned out in 2002. Grazing animals were kept on the northern side of the ridge in order to revive the earlier grazing landscape.



Catchfly



Miner bee

Illustrations: Sven Ankar

PREVIOUSLY A SKIING CENTRE

During the beginning of the 1900's, and up to the middle of the century, skiing contests were held regularly on the ridge, both cross country and downhill skiing as well as jumping. On the east side of the ridge there was a 35 meter high jumping range. The slope with Uppsala's only high-speed slope is still used. The maximum speed on the slope is 85 km/h.

TO FIND YOUR WAY TO TUNÅSEN



Since 2007 Tunåsen is identified as one of Uppsala's finest places to visit, we call it a "Smultronställe".

Read more on www.smultronstallen.nu

We hope that you have an enjoyable time at Tunåsen. Please get in touch with us if you have question, or viewpoints!

A FOLDER FROM:

Municipality of Uppsala, 753 75 Uppsala
Telephone: 018-727 40 00
www.uppsala.se

This folder is published through partial financing from state funds for local and municipal nature conservation.

Foto framsida: Jim Elfström. Produktion: Fritids- och naturkontoret i samarbete med Informationsservice, Uppsala kommun 2008. 276815

TUNÅSEN

A UNIQUE RIDGE LANDSCAPE





Photo: Leif Andersson

Tunåsen.

WELCOME TO TUNÅSEN

A unique ridge landscape

Here you can wander, exercise, meditate, or just enjoy the surroundings and view.

In the area there are 20 sign boards which tell something about the geology, plants, animals and cultural history of the area.

Tunåsen represents a prominent feature in the flat Uppland landscape. People have worked and lived here for several thousand years.

ACCESSABILITY

Only Eriksleden, the walking path, along the east side, and the driveway on the western side of the ridge, are accessible for wheelchairs and permo-cars. Other pathways are steep and therefore not easy to use for persons with wheel-chairs.

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW

Visit the highest point on the crest of the ridge. From there one has an extensive view in every direction over the Uppsala plain.

A RIDGE FORMED BY INLAND ICE AND THE SEA

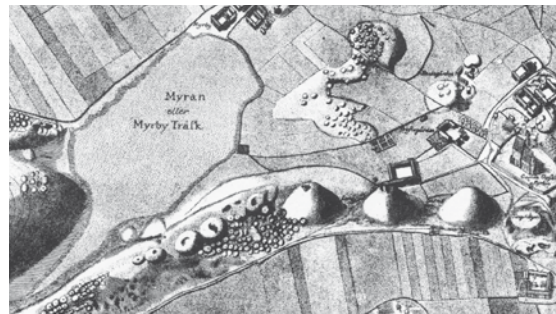
The ridge was created roughly 10 000 years ago when the inland ice melted. The 30 m high ridge is part of the Uppland esker which is one of longest eskers in Sweden. Shore banks, created by sea waves, lie to the north on the crown of the ridge, and on the eastern slopes.

THE ESKER PURIFIES OUR DRINKING WATER

The water from the Fyris River is pumped up to the dams on the ridge. It is filtered and cleaned by the gravel as it runs through the ridge towards town. After 6 to 8 months the filtered water is pumped up within the waterworks of the town.

THE LOST LAKE

Earlier there was a lake, Myrby Marsh, north of Tunåsen. Today, all that remains is a sodden field and a small marsh. Drainage during the 1800's is probably the main reason for its disappearance.



Myrby Marsh, northern point of Tunåsen and Old Uppsala historic area. Peringskiöld 1709

ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RECOLLECTIONS

The area has been populated at least since the end of the Bronze Age. In old maps several ancient graves can be seen, but only a few have been found today. From a later date there are remains from protective safeguards, a mire – a land mark, used to calibrate astronomical instruments, the marker trench on a shooting range, and holes from earlier sandpits.

