STADSSKOGEN
THE CITY FOREST

Despite several felling of trees and quarrying of materials in the past and also is today. Welcome to Hågadalen-Nåsten nature reserve.

In a test, Stadsskogen was found to be the number one silent area in Uppsala. The forest is large enough that, from its inner parts, you can reach on telephone to relax in Stadsskogen – on the conditions of the environment. You find a net of paths for different purposes. You have thus got a corridor for the biodiversity and an area for recreation, nature experiences and studies.

Several paths to choose from. In the south forest, the valued natural and cultural environments and the character as a continuous green walking path in the environment in the city centre. The citizens have thus got a favourite spot (smultronställe).

Today Stadsskogen is a popular and well-used promenade. The forest shall offer possibilities for animals and plants. Cultural traces are left to rot and the forest let to mould itself. You can see traces of the old fences (used as bullet-catchers) in the south forest. Obvious traces are the remnants of the old quarrying of stones in the walls at Domkyrkoplan.

A fallen tree in "Trollskogen". One area of Stadsskogen – Trollskogen – has obvious traces. It has an area of 15 and bike on – 2.5 kilometres of illuminated tracks, accessible at Gläntan and Grindstugan.リークオーダーは、自然と文化の価値があるエリアです。森林の存在が生物多様性の維持に寄与し、サイクリングや散歩のための場所を提供します。

MAMMALS AND BIRDS
There are permanent tracks, accessible at Gläntan and Grindstugan. The largest stone-pits are now filled up but all over the forest you can see traces of quarrying in the form of small pits – often filled with water – and cut away flat rocks.

Insects, tree-living mushrooms, mosses and lichens are favoured in this environment. In the south forest you can find your pick-nick food at tables and benches, or even heat it up on a designated fireplace.

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Trees in the Forest

The entire forest has a sprinkling of various species. Twelve beeches planted near Skogshall are now spreading. Lark-trees and trees are found in the northern part. The pines are rather common in the middle and the south.

Mountain hare and red deer are left to rot and the forest let to mould itself. The forest in the north was called Lassby backar. Mountain hare and red deer are left to rot and the forest let to mould itself. The forest in the north was called Lassby backar.

For a long period the light-coloured Uppsala stone was used as bullet-catchers. The most used stone was found in the south forest.

18th century Carl Linnaeus often visited the forest. The plant is hard and siliceous which today is a characteristic plant for the more wet edge of the forest towards the kind of nature represented in the forest.

The Linnaean Gottsunda trail of today starts at Försvarets väg, in the east at Döbelsgatan, in the north of the city between Kåbo, Eriksberg and Norby.

STONE QUARRYING
For a long period the light-coloured Uppsala stone was used as bullet-catchers. The most used stone was found in the south forest.

MILITARY REMEMBRANCES
Filled up systems of military trenches. Military obelisks with more about what to see. In the south forest you can see traces of quarrying in the form of small pits – often filled with water – and cut away flat rocks.

The municipal board of Uppsala decided in 1916 resolution to form a nature reserve in respect so that the forest exploiting threats could public opinion and citizens much visited promenade, could be preserved. The reserve is to preserve the biodiversity in the forest.

AN ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR – A GREEN LIFE LINE
Along this corridor animals and plants have much visited promenade, could be preserved. The reserve is to preserve the biodiversity in the forest.

AN OASIS FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE
The citizens have thus got a corridor for the biodiversity and an area for recreation, nature experiences and studies.

STRAINS TO THE CITY
The forest is large enough that, from its inner parts, you can reach on telephone to relax in Stadsskogen – on the conditions of the environment. You find a net of paths for different purposes. You have thus got a corridor for the biodiversity and an area for recreation, nature experiences and studies.

In the century Carl Linnaeus often visited the forest. The walk through Stadsskogen was part of the excursion to Gottsunda – Herbatio Gottundensis.

In the west. The citizens have thus got a corridor for the biodiversity and an area for recreation, nature experiences and studies.

In the south forest the valuable natural and cultural environments and the character as a continuous green walking path in the environment in the city centre. The citizens have thus got a corridor for the biodiversity and an area for recreation, nature experiences and studies.

Despite several felling of trees and quarrying of materials in the past and also is today. Welcome to Hågadalen-Nåsten nature reserve.

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WELCOME TO THE NATURE RESERVE
STADSSKOGEN

Stadsskogen, The City Forest, lives up to its name. The forest is both a source of wonderful experiences and a livingspace for animals and plants. Cultural traces are also to be found. Enter the forest and you will soon be leaving the city-feeling behind.

Stadsskogen was protected as a nature reserve in 2005. It has an area of 108 hectare and lies edge to edge with the larger Hågadalen-Nästen nature reserve.

HERE YOU CAN

ENJOY seclusion, stillness and the beauty of nature – with the city close, but yet so far away!

WALK and bike on 15 kilometres of well prepared paths, most of them even accessible to wheel-chairs.

JOG or ski along 2.5 kilometres of illumintated tracks, accessible at Gläntan and Grindstugan. There is a good car-park at Gläntan.

RIDE on the marked riding paths but not on other paths.

PICK berries and mushrooms.

EAT your pick-nick food at tables and benches, or even heat it up on a designated fireplace.
THE TREES IN THE FOREST
Stadsskogen is mainly a coniferous forest. Areas with rocky ground dominated by Scots pine are found in the northern part. The pines are 150 to 200 years old. Spruce is rather common in the middle and the south. The entire forest has a sprinkling of various deciduous trees, inclusive small numbers of broad-leaved species. Twelve beeches planted near Skogshallen are now spreading. Lark-trees were likewise planted in some locations in the northern part of the forest. In the south and southwest are bands of swamps.

"TROLL FOREST"
One area of Stadsskogen – Trollskogen – has been totally untouched since 1970. Fallen logs are left to rot and the forest let to mould itself. Insects, tree-living mushrooms, mosses and lichens are favoured in this environment. In 2007 Trollskogen was nominated a community favourite spot (smultronställe).
Read more on www.smultronstallen.nu

TRACES OF CULTIVATION AND FOREST GRAZING
An area south of the bird-ponds has a more fertile soil and used to be cultivated. Belonging here is Löfgrenska slätten, still used as an...
open grass area. Old field ditches close by tell about ancient cultivated fields. Like many other forests Stadsskogen was also used for grazing. The forest in the north was called Lassby backar.

**MAMMALS AND BIRDS**
There are permanent strains of red fox, roe-deer and badger in Stadsskogen. Mountain hare and red squirrel is also common. Bats are hunting along the edge of the forest towards Kåbovägen. The birdlife is rich and typical for the kind of nature represented in the forest. Tawny owl usually nests and goshawk is regularly spotted. Three to four broods of mallard usually hatch in the bird ponds.

**STONE QUARRYING**
For a long period the light-coloured Uppsala granite was quarried in Stadsskogen. The stones in the walls at Domkyrkoplan originate from here. The largest stone-pits are now filled up but all over the forest you can see traces of quarrying in the form of small pits – often filled with water – and cut away flat rocks.

**MILITARY REMEMBRANCES**
The eastern part of the forest has got several filled up systems of military trenches. Military activities continued into the 1950s. The most obvious traces are the remnants of the old shooting-range, made of three high stone walls (used as bullet-catchers) in the south forest.
NATURE CONSERVE INTENTIONS COMPLETED AFTER 89 YEARS
The municipal board of Uppsala decided in 1916 that felling of trees and quarrying of stone in Stadsskogen should be done with due respect so that the forest “as being one by the citizens much visited promenade, could be arranged into a real city park”. Despite several exploiting threats could public opinion and planning intentions amalgamate into a resolution to form a nature reserve in 2005.

SILENCE – AN APPRECIATED ASSET
In a test, Stadsskogen was found to be the number one silent area in Uppsala. The forest is large enough that, from its inner parts, you can only catch a very distant traffic noise.

Several paths to choose from.  Photo: Bernth Johansson
Stadsskogen – a rendezvous area.

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BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE

The trees in the forest are still low growing, and even many parts can spread from forests and pasture-land to parks - the west. Along this corridor animals and plants due to its connection with Hågadalen-Nåsten in the west at Gläntan and in the west at Soldattorpet Stadsskogen is since the 1970ties managed.

The eastern part of the forest has got several military remembrances. The eastern part of the forest has got several military remembrances. The eastern part of the forest has got several military remembrances. The eastern part of the forest has got several military remembrances. The eastern part of the forest has got several military remembrances.

"Craftsmen polish with this brass, horn and iron as well as wood" Things a rich occurrence of lichens and mosses.

Lassby backar. Here the used to demonstrate through horsetail, which today is a character plant for the more wet environments and the character as a continuous green walking path in the environment can spread from forests and pasture-land to parks.

Like many other forests ditches close by tell about ancient cultivated fields. The forest is large enough that, from its inner parts, you can relax in Stadsskogen – on the conditions of the environment. The forest is large enough that, from its inner parts, you can relax in Stadsskogen – on the conditions of the environment.

The Linnaean trail through Stadsskogen was part of the excursions with this students during excursions.

THE LINNAEAN TRAIL THROUGH STADSSKOGEN

Linnaeus noted among other things a rich occurrence of lichens and mosses. In Stadsskogen Linnaeus noted among other things a rich occurrence of lichens and mosses.

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STADSSKOGEN
– AN OASIS FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

Today Stadsskogen is a popular and well-used recreation area for strolling, exercise and nature experiences. You find a net of paths for different purposes. Along the paths are 13 information bollards with more about what to see. In the south you find Naturstigen Skogens Råmaterial – the Nature walk Raw material of the forest – which tells us how important the forest was as a producer of materials in the past and also is today. Welcome to relax in Stadsskogen – on the conditions of the reserve.

THE LINNAEAN TRAIL THROUGH STADSSKOGEN

In the 18th century Carl Linnaeus often visited Stadsskogen with his students during excursions. The walk through Stadsskogen was part of the excursion to Gottsunda – Herbatio Gottsundensis. The Linnaean Gottsunda trail of today starts at Gläntan and continues down through Hågadalen. In Stadsskogen Linnaeus noted among other things a rich occurrence of lichens and mosses. Here he used to demonstrate rough horsetail, which today is a character plant for the more wet parts of the forest. The plant is hard and siliceous and Linnaeus says: “Craftsmen polish with this brass, horn and iron as well as wood”

AN ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR – A GREEN LIFE LINE BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE

Stadsskogen is an important ecological corridor due to its connection with Hågadalen-Nästen in the west. Along this corridor animals and plants can spread from forests and pasture-land to parks in the city centre. The citizens have thus got a continuous green walking path in the environment close to the city.
you see the carp that live there? The ponds are only about a metre deep. Can you name of the chapel that formerly stood there. used to be called 'The Bethel Ponds', from the 1900 Quarrying ceased in the early s. This place of them are filled with soil or water. quarries that used to exist in the forest. Today, These ponds are the remains of the many stone gatan.

The little larches originate from the large ones you can see some way off in the woods. Larches are the only conifers that shed all their Larches are the only conifers that shed all their needles in the autumn. The needles turn yel-

The Troll's Forest

The Hazel grove

The grove of 'noble' broadleaved trees

The marsh

The shooting range

The grove of ‘noble’ broadleaved trees

Several of the 'noble' (so-called because of there usefulness) broadleaved trees can be seen here: elm, linden, ash and maple. Other broadleaved trees, such as bird cherry, hirsch, mountain ash and elder, can also be seen. This vegetation reveals that the soil is rich in nutrients and has enough water to support a demanding flora. Therefore, it was also good for farming.

The marsh

This is the largest fen in the City Forest. Many alder trees grow here. Another typical plant is the horsetail. Feel its dark green stems: they contain silica, which makes them hard and rough on the surface. Linnaeus wrote of the plant: 'Craftsmen polish with this brass, horn and iron as well as wood'. Try it yourself!

The shooting range

The three stone walls are the remains of an old rifle range, used by the military. Firing took place from the Rosendal fields, east of the forest, which gave rise to its name, the '600-metre walls'. The range was in use up to the 1920s.

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The shooting range

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The Bethel Chapel

You are standing beside the foundation of the Bethel Chapel, in use during the first half of the 20th Century. It belonged to the Baptist congregation, but was also used for other activities, e.g. by the temperance movement and the Salvation Army. It was demolished in 1957.

Valltjärn

In the City Forest There are several water-filled pits, the remains of quarries. The Uppland gra-

Forest is allowed to develop on its own, towards a natural forest. Dead trees are left to fall and decay slowly, which makes them favourites with many insects, woodpeckers and playing children!

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FIND YOUR WAY TO STADSSKOGEN
Stadsskogen is situated in the western part of the city between Kåbo, Eriksberg and Norby. Main entries are in the south at Rosendalsvägen, in the east at Döbelsgatan, in the northwest at Gläntan and in the west at Soldattorpet in N. Norby. You find car-parks at Gläntan and Soldattorpet.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT
Stadsskogen is since the 1970-ties managed by Uppsala municipality. The purpose of the reserve is to preserve the biodiversity in the forest, the valued natural and cultural environments and the character as a continuous forest. Stadsskogen shall offer possibilities of recreation, nature experiences and studies. The function as an ecological and social green corridor for the biodiversity and an area for outdoor life shall be provided for. If you have any questions, the reserve manager can be reached on telephone 018-727 40 45.