Bergslagsleden





Kloten – Gillersklack 20 km

Kloten Checkpoint

The Bergslag Trail (Bergslagsleden) begins in the village of Koten in the heart of the Malingsbo-Kloten nature conservation area. The wilderness is extensive and the area has one of the highest concentrations of wildlife in Sweden. Elk, beavers and roe deer abound among the spruce-clad mountains and deep valleys, but lynx, wolves and bears also occur. The Wilderness Lodge hostel is in Kloten. It offers breakfast and sleeping accommodations in a dormitory or room. Fresh water can be replenished here. www.wildernesslodge. se or +46 (0)73-035 00 75. Driving directions and airport transfers information are available on www.nordicdiscovery.se

In Kloten there is also Kloten's holiday camp, which offers lodging in well-equipped one-level cabins. www.kloten.nu or +46 (0)580-883 00. By Kloten Lake there is a camping ground. There are no bus connections. For directions, see www.nordicdiscovery.se For hiking eastward, see www.bruksleden.se.

Gillersklack Checkpoint

Gillersklack is located about 7 km north of Kopparberg in the heart of Bergslagen. Klacken is a conference and recreational facility for both winter and summer activities. There is lodging here in cabins containing 4-6 beds. Gillersklack also offers camping, an indoor pool and a hostel. Fresh water is available from a tap outdoors. There are no bus connections, but the facility provides information on taxis. www.klacken.com or +46 (0)580-125 00.

Lilla Kroktjärn Rest Area

The Lilla Kroktjärn rest area is beautifully ensconced in Bergslag's nature next to a small forest lake and has a shelter, fire ring and dry toilet. There is no drinking water, but water from the lake can be used for cooking if it is boiled first. There is also a rest area by Sand Stream (Sandån) 7 km from Kloten (see point 4 on the map). To assist the management association, we urge you to take your rubbish with you when you leave the rest area.

Walk time

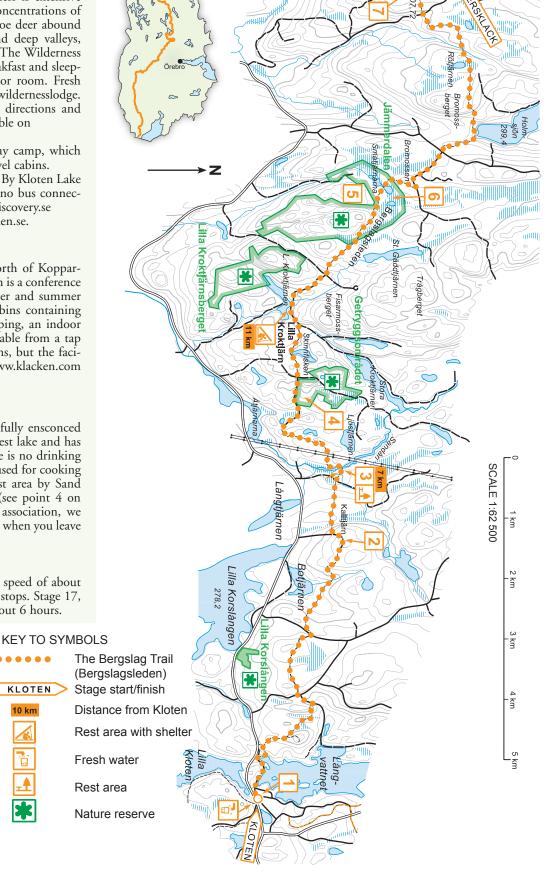
The walk time is based on an average speed of about 3.5 km/hour. This allows time for rest stops. Stage 17, Tivedstorp – Stenkällegården, takes about 6 hours.

KLOTEN

www.bergslagsleden.se







What to See along the Way

1. Kloten

Kloten has a long, fascinating history, starting several hundred years ago as a small village near the waterfall between Lakes Stora Kloten and Långvattnet. The village grew into a booming industrial community and even had its own railroad, which ran about 20 kilometers down to Bånghammar.

In the early 1900s, logging replaced iron working as the district's primary industry. Kloten was a residential community and regional forestry center. The downsizing of the timber industry over the past century has reduced the population of Kloten and eliminated its role when it comes to forestry.

The Bergslag Trail starts in the middle of Kloten and passes the old smelting house, which has been converted to a fish hatchery. Other buildings worth seeing include the large white station house, engine sheds and yellow house of the former forester.

2. Källtjärn

About 5 kilometers west of Kloten, the trail passes through Källtjärn with its overgrown meadows and fields. The village was once so populous that it had a school. As with the timber industry before it was downsized, the arduous work associated with the iron industry required many laborers and horses out in the forest. Crofts and small villages sprouted up in order to provide for both the people and the horses. Many of these crofts date back to the Finnish colonization of Sweden in the 1600s.

3. Hill cabin by Sandån

Several kilometers west of Källtjärn is Sandån, one of the Arbogaån's source streams. Just before the trail passes the stream you will find Åbostugan, a reconstructed cabin that is built partly into the hill. Unable to afford

fields, the poorest of the poor lived in such dwellings. Sometimes they had a cow or a few goats that grazed in the forest and made it through the winter on swamp grasses.

4. Dragtjärn area

West of Sandån, the trail passes through a hilly area with large rocks and many tiny lakes. Isolated masses of inland ice that slowly melted during the Ice Age left the irregular "Dead Ice Moraine." The trail goes through the Getryggen nature reserve. Prior to the advent of foresting activities, the area was largely wilderness. A small region has preserved many of these characteristics.

5. Jämmerdalen Nature Reserve

Two km after the rest area/shelter at *Lilla Kroktjärn*, the trail leads through the Jämmerdalen Nature Reserve. The reserve is a rift valley covered in natural deciduous woods and wetlands. There are old, thick trees, dead wood, rocky cliffs, bogs and meres in the reserve, a good habitat for woodpeckers and many varieties of threatened lichens and fungi.

6. Småtjärnarna

Three kilometers west of the rest area, the trail encounters a system of small lakes, including islands that were formed when the area was dammed up in order to channel water to a downstream mill.

Waterpower has been highly important in Bergslagen – even the smallest streams were often exploited. Nearly all of the lakes, big and small, have been used as basins and water sources at one time or another.

7. Gillersklack

The trail steepens west of Holmsjön, leading up to a plateau above the 350-meter mark.

Gillersklack's highest point is 407 meters above sea level, not far from a looping trail. Gillersklack and its surrounding plateau area have more snow and longer winters than any other part of the county. Gillersklack is traditionally known for its winter sports, including modern facilities for skiing and related activities.

Things to keep in mind

- Build fires only where there are designated fire rings
- Make sure that your fire is completely out before you continue hiking
- Don't build fires during the dry weeks of summer when the risk of a forest fire is high
- Don't break off the limbs or branches of living trees
- Feel free to pitch tents along the trail, but try to do so near the rest areas and not more than one night in the same place
- Don't stray from the trail when you are near developed areas, cultivated fields or planted forests
- Please do not litter
- If you are hiking with a dog, always keep it on a lead or leash in the forests and fields from March 1 to August 20
- Avoid using the trail during the height of the moose hunting season – which starts the second week of October and lasts for several weeks

Facts about the Bergslag Trail

The Bergslag Trail (Bergslagsleden) is a 280 km hiking trail traversing all of Örebro county. It is divided into 17 stages. Region Örebro län is responsible for the trail. The Bergslag Trail is identified by orange markings on trees or posts. At road crossings or branches in the trail, directional arrows with the Bergslag Trail's symbol are used.

Bus Connections

Kloten and Gillerklack cannot be reached by regular bus service.

For other bus connections, see www.lanstrafiken.se. Bus stops are listed under

"sök resa" (search trip) and "detaljerad resa" (detailed trip).

Transit information +46 (0)771-22 40 00

For more information

www.bergslagen.se turism@ljusnarsberg.se Nature reserve information: www.lansstyrelsen.se/orebro/naturreservat

Outdoor life website and app

All the information tou need before walking the rail is available at www.bergslagsleden. se. Accommodation, airport transports, equipment, trail stage info sheets, activities and sights. There is also an interactive web map on the site.

Bergslagsleden (The Bergslag Trail also has its own app that you can download to your IPhone or Android phone. Search for "Bergslagsled". The app has a sat-nav function shows your position when you are out walking the trail.

All information about outdoor life in the Örebro Region is gathered in one place at www. regionorebrolan.se/turism-friluftsliv. You will find lots to read about the Bergslagsleden, canoe trails, fishing, bicycling and more.