

*English*



*Färö*



*Helgumannen fishing hamlet*



*Langhammars hammaren*

# *Welcome to Färö!*

The island of Färö is situated far out at sea. Wind and waves have helped to form the limestone rock, creating not only sea stacks and pebble fields, but the entire small-scale and timeless landscape. The sea has been the saviour of the inhabitants of Färö in times of need; the sea gave their life meaning and content. When the dry heaths and sparse forests could not provide sufficient pasture for the animals, and the stony fields failed to produce sufficient harvests, Baltic herring and cod were always available from the sea, as well as seal from the shore or ice. The sea was their saviour, enticing men to adventure, leaving women anxiously waiting.

Today conditions have changed. The unassuming fields are cultivated with tractors; motor saws, instead of axes, can be heard in the forests; pastures are not only used for sheep but also for up-to-date cattle. Fishing is mainly a hobby; seals no longer lie on the rocks on the shore. The huts of the former fishing hamlets have been converted into summer chalets; holidaymaking makes demands on ever expanding areas and the inhabitants of Färö have had to learn to live with extreme fluctuations from season to season.

Each summer thousands of cars are ferried across the sound between the main island of Gotland and Färö, cars filled with expectant summer guests who swiftly make their way along the roads to the beaches at Sudersand, Ekeviken and Norsta Aura. The population of 600 suddenly swells to several thousand for a few short, intensive weeks.

Most of the scenery has largely

remained untouched and unchanged for centuries, although during the latest decades the cultural landscape has rapidly become overgrown with bushes. And to all of you who visit the island – make more of your stay than just a short spell on the beach. Take time to enjoy the natural heritage of the island, stay at one of the car parks by the sea stacks at Digerhuvud, measure the perimeter of the oak tree at Ava, enjoy the fishing huts at Helgumannen for a few minutes and the undulating shingle beach ridges towards Langhammars, spend a few moments of tranquillity at the English cemetery, ponder over the mysteries of Gamla hamn. Beware, however, of the freely roaming sheep which seem to be drawn to the road – drive with extreme caution!

Do try to find time to visit the parish church of Färö, not least for the two “seal hunting paintings”. Two pictures painted on wood relate the story in words and pictures of how sealers during the 17th and 18th centuries escaped death by the skin of their teeth, having drifted to sea on winter ice.

Do bear in mind that a native Färöese would never talk of the south and north of Färö, but of the east and west – a tradition dating back to prehistoric times. As late as in the Viking Age, Färö consisted of two main islands divided by a sound where the present day Alnäsa, Norrsunda and Bondans träsk are situated.

*Föreningen Färö Framtid  
The Association "Färö framtid"  
(Färö in the future)*

# The Landscape

At first sight, the landscape of Färö can seem humdrum, sterile and dull. This is definitely not a true picture, but the island must be revisited on several occasions, before the visitor can fully appreciate its qualities and the variations in the natural surroundings.

The water of the sea and lakes is ubiquitous. The coast undergoes constant changes with projecting headlands, deep bays and softly undulating beaches of fine sand or barren shingle beaches of outstanding beauty. At some places, the limestone rock crops out, forming low cliffs or oddly shaped sea stacks. Storms thrust up seaweed on the shore, especially on the southern coasts of the island. The seaweed has been used as fertilizer on the meagre fields of Färö since time immemorial. Along the entire coast the fishing huts and idyllic fishing hamlets are reminders of the former significance of fishing for the islanders.

The whole of Färö is in close proximity to water. The numerous lakes are an important feature in the landscape, which

is a reminder of the nature of the landscape of the entire province of Gotland prior to the great drainage operations of about one hundred years ago.

The landscape is dominated by sparse pine forests, which are stunted closest to the shore, due to storms and saline spray, whereas at other places, such as at Avanäset, the trees are elegantly straight-stemmed. While you never fail to be amazed at how the coastal, gnarled and dwarfed roots of the pine trees can find any nutrients at all in the apparently almost non-existent soil cover, the forest in the easternmost part of Färö has other prerequisites. This area is almost entirely covered in sand, often reaching up to tens of metres in depth. The sand forms some of Gotland's finest bathing beaches, Sudersand, Ekeviken and Norsta Aura, but also one of our country's most remarkable drifting sand fields at Ulla hau.

Otherwise, bare, treeless areas of barren rock, known as "alvar" are prevalent. The soil cover is thin, and penetrated here and there by outcrops of limestone rock. The only signs of human activity are the winding dry stone walls, which alternate with wooden fences and modern sheep enclosures framing the farm pastures.

The lambs' grazing and small-scale farming form the distinguishing marks of Färö's cultural landscape. The landscape has retained its archaic impression with small fields and extensive pastures with sheep huts roofed with sedge. Many of the fields still have the same size and shape as on the first map of Färö that was drawn up at the end of the 17th century. Nature has always been somewhat parsimonious towards the "farmer's son" Färö. This impression is reinforced by the realisation that the most common "soil" has been formed by sand, stone chips and shingle.



*Sedge fen at Marpes*

# *Glimpses of the History of Färö*

When the mighty inland ice retreated from Gotland about 9 000 years ago, the present day contours of Färö were barely discernible. What gradually rose from the sea due to isostatic movement was an archipelago of small, rocky islets.

This small group of islets did not fuse to form larger, habitable islands until the Bronze Age, about 3 000 years ago. Although no traces of any Bronze Age settlement have been unearthed, indications of human activity can be seen in the graves, mainly boat-shaped graves and cairns.

Cairns, such as those at Lauters and Gasmora hammaren (largely destroyed) date from the Bronze Age. Their dominant location on a mound or hill with an extensive view of land and water are characteristic of this period.

Some time around the Year of our Lord,

when the Iron Age had taken over from the Bronze Age, Färö began to take on the shape that the island has to this day. Population had increased and practically all of Färö was then colonised, excluding the areas in the far east. The farms, with long houses of timber, rested on a foundation of stone, and had been built on well-selected sites. Traces of them can still be found in the ground by way of rectangular, low stone walls, often in conjunction with Celtic fields.

In contrast, we have no clear traces of Viking Age houses or farms. Some graves, however, from about 1 000 A.D. have been excavated by archaeologists, and one or two Viking Age silver hoards have been unearthed at Broa and Alnäsa.

Medieval monuments are also unusual on Färö. There is the church, of course, but 19th century refurbishment changed it



*Boat-shaped grave at Friggars*

almost completely. Some Medieval house foundations have been discovered at Kutamora and Langhammars. Gamla hamn and St Olof's Church are also from the Medieval period. The harbour actually originates from the Viking Age, but was still in use at the beginning of the Medieval Period.

The islanders of Färö were first registered in written documents (as fishermen and tax payers to the castle in Visby) in the 16th century. More information did not transpire until Gotland again became Swedish in 1645, when the Government authorities' need to tax the public bequeathed us with invaluable information.

Surveys carried out on Gotland and Färö during the 17th century contain meticulous details of all the thirty farms on the island, including their owners, fields, meadows, enclosures, forests, lakes, marshes, mills and saws. They record who inherited the farms, and what the islanders lived on – a small farm with rye in the fields and sheep in the pastures, herring and cod fishing, sealing, trading with

sheep products, such as coarse woollen cloth and socks, and finally a certain amount of limeburning and tar production. No real changes would take place on the island until the latter half of the 19th century.

On the main island of Gotland, land reforms led to sweeping changes in the landscape, when meadows and marshes were brought under the plough, farmsteads were moved and new boundaries were cut in long straight lines through the land. This did not happen on Färö. Each separate farm was subjected to land reforms, but this process was never carried out between the farms, leading to milder consequences for Färö, compared to Gotland. Many remains of the cultural landscape of bygone days are thus preserved to this day.

During the 19th century the population of Färö doubled from about 600 to just over 1200, despite enormous emigration. In the last two decades of the century alone over twenty per cent of the population emigrated. In connection with the large increase in population, a new feature



*Jauvika fishing hamlet at Lauter*



*Field at Simunds*

emerged in dwelling houses – many small holdings and crofts, which are still of great significance in the surroundings.

Fishing underwent great development with larger boats and improved methods. However, another source of livelihood – sealing - is no longer of any importance. New and improved communications such as post, telegraph, telephone and ferries, knitted the islanders of Färö more closely to their neighbours on the main island. No bridge has ever been built, despite over 130 years of debate.

A school was established on Färö rather early (before the great reform of 1842) thanks to a donation by Christoffer Gazelius, an inhabitant of Färö. Freedom of trade and craft meant that the island could also employ several tailors, cobblers, smiths and grocers, although many of the latter ran no more than a small shed with the most mundane everyday commodities.

When seafaring in the Baltic Sea increased during the 19th century, the number of ships that ran aground along the shores of Färö gradually increased. Salvorev, north of Skärsände was particularly feared. Many stories tell the tales of what happened in the dark of night and in raging storms. The authorities did everything in their power to avoid the numerous tragedies. The lighthouse at Holmudden was built in 1847, and a lifeboat station at Ekeviken in 1860.

Many islanders on Färö were given new opportunities of earning their living sometime in the 1920s, firstly in the stone industries at Norsholmen and Klintsbrovik, which were not so long-lasting, and later in the newly-established tourist industry. Today the combination of farming (mainly sheep-rearing) and tourism forms the significant means of living of the islanders of Färö.

# *Places worth visiting*

## *Dämba-Ryssnäs*

Either turn left about two hundred metres from the ferry station at Broa or drive immediately south from the church until you reach this site at Dämba-Ryssnäs. The landscape is varied with both sparse pine forest, open moorland and shores. At some places the vast, beautifully curved shingle beach ridges are replaced by naked, wave-cut limestone platforms with sea stack formations.

Dämba träsk (=lake) in the central parts of the area, has managed to escape drainage and operations to lower the level of the land, thus comprising a significant feature in the surroundings.

One of Färö's two cholera cemeteries can be seen at Ryssnäs. During the Crimean War in the 1850s, the Anglo-French navy had a base at Färösund, which

not only meant a certain amount of prosperity for Färö, but also brought along the dreaded disease cholera. Some of the victims are buried at Ryssnäs.

The farmsteads at Dämba are more or less the only buildings in the area. The original main farm today consists of four parcels. Three of the dwelling houses have been largely preserved since the 19th century.

Near the farms there is another group of buildings that could always be found in the former rural households – windmills, a smithy, a “flax sauna” (where flax was dried and meat cured), a sheephut and ruins of former lime kilns. An idyllic fishing hamlet is located by the shore in the south. The dry stone walls, most of which were raised in the 19th century, form another significant feature in the cultural landscape.



*English cemetery at Ryssnäs*



*Threshing wheel at Verkegards*

### *Hammars-Verkegards*

The area is situated between the church and Dämba, and can be reached by the road which runs south from the church. The landscape is varied with sparse pine forest, open land for sheep pasture and cultivated fields. In the south west towards Limmor träsk (lake), whose level was lowered in the 1890s, you will find the beautiful meadows known as Klintängarna.

Large parts of the former open water surface are now overgrown with large tufts of sedge. The lake harbours a rich bird life and several orchids grow along the shores, including the rare loose-flowered orchid.

The best view of Limmor träsk is from the edge of the cliff above Klintängarna. This site can be reached along a small sign-posted road leading westwards from Dämbavägen about 3 kilometres south of the church. The meadows mainly host hazel and birch, and in the spring the ground is covered in thousands of cowslips.

The area houses a large number of ancient monuments, including boat-shaped graves, burial grounds, an extensive system of prehistoric enclosures by way of single stone wall remains and house foundations from the Iron Age.

Two of Färö's original farms can be found in the area – Hammars and Verkegards. One of the few preserved threshing wheels on Färö can be seen at Verkegards. The threshing wheel was invented at the beginning of the 19th century, freeing the farmer from the tedious, time-consuming task of working with a flail. By the mid-19th century, every farm on Färö had its own threshing wheel.

### *Lansa-Marpes*

The farms Lansa and Marpes are reached from the road to Norra gattet, some kilometres from Broa. Oterrängen is slightly undulating with low ridges and slight depressions. Deciduous forest forms smaller groves and at places there are



*Sheep hut at Lansa*

former hay meadows with pollarded deciduous trees. A cliff face, often quite striking, also emerges here.

Fens form an important feature in the landscape. Marpes tråsk is particularly important, since it has totally escaped drainage.

The area harbours examples of Färö's most remarkable cultural landscapes and buildings. At Lansa the four parcels are still well integrated. Two of the dwelling houses are refurbished 18th century houses.

Marpes, which once consisted of two adjacent parcels, one of which was moved to another location during the 19th century, contains yet another beautiful dwelling house, in accordance with the style of the period in which it was built (18th century).

The remains of cottages, located at Lansalundar in the southernmost part of the area, can also be added to the list of significant buildings. The cottages were mainly built during the second half of the 19th century, when the population of the island had increased tremendously.

At Klintsbrovik near Lansalundar, a

long jetty stretches out into the water. A stone quarry, situated inside, forms the remains of a time in the 20th century history of Färö, when stone quarrying was at its peak.

Some of Färö's most interesting ancient monuments can be found in the area stretching from Lansalundar and northwards towards Ogårdarna at Lansa and Marpes. These include boat-shaped graves, rock carvings, burial grounds, house foundations, single stone wall remains and Celtic fields.

## *Lauter-Digerhuvud*

Lauter is reached from the road running north from just before the church. This part of Färö offers some of nature's most bountiful gifts to the island, including the nature reserve Gamla hamn, which is reached from a signposted gravel road south of Lauter. On a headland there is a beautiful stretch of sea stacks, with a sea arch known as "Kaffepannan" (coffee pot) or "Hunden" (dog).

In the dense pine forest landward of the coastal ridge there is an area of water,

which served as a harbour during the Viking Age and Early Medieval Period. It would seem that the opening faced north, but was blocked up by isostatic rise and heavy storms during the 14th century.

Just south of the actual harbour are the remains of a small church surrounded by a churchyard. This is known as St Olaf's Church and is traditionally linked to the visit of Olaf the Holy at the beginning of the 11th century. At Lauter there is one of Färö's most magnificent houses, a dwelling house built at the end of the 18th century and something quite unusual for Färö, namely a "lime baron's house". Down by the harbour of Lauterhorn are the remains of the lime kilns which provided the farm with a good income. The kilns were large export kilns that were in function from the 17th century until way into the 19th century.

By the shore at the foot of the farm lies a beautiful fishing hamlet, Jauvika, with a number of older fishing huts. Jauvika is, and probably always will be one of Färö's best preserved fishing hamlets, thanks to



*Gamla hamn*

the maintenance provided by a local association.

Somewhat north of the farms at Lauter, a small asphalted road draws right, leading to the nature reserve Digerhuvud. The traffic is two-way and it is not easy for cars to pass each other. It is not allowed to drive off-road, and the same applies to parking. There are designated car parks along the road.

Digerhuvud is the largest sea stack area on Färö and indeed in Sweden; it is about 3,5 kilometres long. Some of the sea stacks



*Digerhuvud nature reserve*

rise to a height of 8 metres, although most of them are rather squat. Slightly offshore, there is an underwater ledge, which plunges to a depth of 60 metres. This is an ideal area for cod-fishing, although the amateur angler should take heed to the power of the waves.

Landward of the nature reserve is an area of cultivated land, dominated to the north by one of Färö's largest Bronze Age cairns, Lauters stajnkalm. The cairn offers a magnificent view of the greater part of Färö.

Before leaving the nature reserve, take time to go down the the fishing hamlet Helgumannen. It is well-preserved with several quaint huts. Most of the farmers on Färö once fished from here, and every farm had its own hut with simple bunks to sleep in.

### *Bondans-Langhammars*

The area is reached from a road running

north, a couple of kilometres east of the church, signposted "Langhammars". The southernmost farm is reached after about 5 kms. This farm was built during the first half of the 19th century, and consists of a dwelling house, with annexes at the back, and a number of farm buildings, including the characteristic cow-house thatched with sedge. The farm is privately owned and listed as a historic building.

Further on, an asphalted road swings left into the Digerhuvud nature reserve. If you drive straight on, you will arrive at the farms at Langhammars.

The landscape is barren with a thin layer of soil. Juniper bushes are prevalent, and have been stunted by sheep-grazing and the saline winds from the sea. The ancient "Gotlandic rye" is still cultivated in the small fields at the far end of Langhammarshammaren.

There is an area of tall and narrow sea stacks at the foot of the steep cliff towards the north (Färö's and Gotland's northern-



*Thatching (thatching a sedge roof)*



most point). Some of the sea stacks rise to a height of over 8 metres. The entire area is now a nature reserve.

## *Alnäsa*

The Alnäs area is intersected by the main road to Sudersand. The area can be reached when Alnäsaviken (=bay) can be seen to the south and Alnästräsk (=lake) in the north. Farmers still gather seaweed from the bay shore, to use as fertiliser in the fields.

Alnästräsk is considered to be Gotland's best birding site. Various species of orchids grow in the littoral meadows in the east.

The landscape in this area is open, and large parts are dominated by dry heathlands. This open quality means that the terrain can easily be viewed even by the casual visitor from the main road to Sudersand.

Some of the long dry stone walls, which intersect the landscape, can be seen from the road. Many plants, insects and animals thrive in their proximity.

The Alnäs area was one of the first on Färö to be populated. About forty ancient monuments have been recorded, including boat-shaped graves, house foundations, single stone wall remains and Celtic fields.

Buildings are largely concentrated to the area just east of the lake. There were probably two farms here during the Medieval Period. These were divided into four parcels during the 17th century, and into several parcels later on. Most of the houses are from the 19th century. By the shore in the south there is a little fishing hamlet, with what is considered to be Gotland's



*Farmstead at Alnäsa*

oldest preserved fishing hut. South of the fishing hamlet is a lime kiln, where lime was burned sometime during the 19th century.

## *Stora Gasmora*

From the community centre you can drive down the winding road and after a few hundred metres you will reach the open landscape at Stora Gasmora with an expansive view across the sea. In the background you can see the Bronze Age cairn at Gasmora hammaren.

Buildings are largely concentrated alongside the old road, forming a well-integrated community. The newly refurbished 18th century house at Stora Gasmora is the most striking feature.

Along the old winding road there are a number of crofts from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and towards the east there is the former school, Östra skolan. Despite a palpable number of newly-built holiday homes, this area with its small dwellings and surrounding gardens is important for the understanding of the development of the population of Färö during the last two centuries.



## *Avanäset*

Avanäset forms the easternmost area of Färö. This is where you will find some of Gotland's finest bathing beaches, Sudersand, Norsta Aura and Ekeviken.

Most of Avanäset is covered in thick layers of sand, which crop out both on the beaches and further inland, especially in the singular sand-dune landscape Ulla hau. Otherwise, a forest of shapely and straight-stemmed pine, with carpets of bilberry and whortleberry undershrub is prevalent.

Drifting sand has caused a great deal of trouble at Avanäset and Ulla hau. At the turn of the 19th - 20th centuries, this was so serious that an intensive rescue campaign was initiated; not only pine but also marram grass were planted. These measures proved so efficient that the sand drifting was impeded. Present day conditions are the exact opposite – the open sand dunes are becoming overgrown.

Apart from pine, other arenaceous and rare plants, and even orchids can be found at Ulla hau. The most interesting feature for the casual visitor is probably the larvae of the ant-lion dragonfly, which builds funnel-shaped pitfall traps. Sweden's largest longhorn beetle, *Ergates faber*, with a body length of up to 6 cm can also be found here.

Ulla hau is a nature reserve. The area can most easily be reached from the car park near the holiday village beside the road to Ava and Färö lighthouse.

Ava presents a landscape with an appearance that has undergone little change down the centuries. The farm comprises two parcels, and one of Gotland's most renowned trees, the Ava Oak stands in the farmyard. It was first described by the botanist Linné on his trip to Gotland in 1741.

Skala haur is another smaller nature reserve, very similar to Ulla hau, situated just before the lighthouse.

One of Gotland's oldest lighthouses, built in the 1840s, can be seen at Holmudden. Nowadays, it is possible to drive right up to the lighthouse, and on occasions the doors are opened to visitors.

North of Färö lighthouse is the magnificent bathing beach Norsta Aura. The easiest way to reach it is by driving to the shore protection area at Skärsande, where you have an expansive view not only of the shore, but also of the once dreaded Salvorev, one of the largest "ship graveyards" of the Baltic Sea.

On the north side of Avanäset you will find another bathing beach, Ekeviken. At the fishing hamlet in the west of the bay, there is a white building which houses the lifeboat, which was used to rescue crews of floundered ships. The Swedish Local Heritage Association normally arranges for the boat to be shown to the public during the summer months.

From the farms at Ajke you can reach Norsholmen, which is a fauna protection area, which should be borne in mind



*Avanäset*

during the breeding season. Vehicles are prohibited, and obviously the visitor should keep to the roads which can be found on this peninsular. At the far end there are remains of a limestone industry from the time of the first world war, and beyond that lies the rusty wreck of "Fortuna". Another remarkable feature at Norsholm is an ancient monument, commonly called "The Churchyard"; in actual fact a Medieval cemetery. There are also some Iron Age graves here.



*Skala haur*

# What to bear in mind when visiting Fårö

An area with Fårö's unique character must be protected by various means, in order to take every measure to preserve it for future generations. Due to its great cultural and natural merits, as well as its significance for versatile outdoor life, the Swedish Parliament has designated the entire island as an area of outstanding national significance. Furthermore, the National Board of Antiquities and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency have listed large areas of Fårö as of outstanding national significance both regarding culture and nature.

Within the areas of national significance, special restrictions have been imposed, such as on building new holiday homes. Areas listed as natural areas

have been brought under the protection either of nature reserves (Digerhuvud, Gamla hamn, Langhammars, Verkegårds, Skala haur and Ulla hau), fauna protection areas (Lagholmen and Norsholmen) or shore protection areas (Ekeviken, Skärsände) – see map. Special regulations, included in this booklet, apply at all of these sites. It is obviously of utmost importance that these regulations are adhered to.

We will also point out that the national law concerning cross-country driving also applies here. In brief, it is prohibited to drive a vehicle off-road in any type of terrain – forests, enclosures, meadows, pastures, beaches. It is of utmost importance that this regulation is fully respected along the beaches of Fårö, since they are extremely susceptible to all forms of activity.

Since 1998, the nature reserves on Fårö have had their own superintendent, who is employed by the Association Fårö in the Future in cooperation with the County Administrative Board's Environmental Protection Department. So far, this has proved to be a favourable venture. Several measures have been taken, partly to improve the public's access to the reserves, partly to minimise deleterious effects. Of paramount importance is the need of information.

The superintendents are Bertil Gabrielsson, Lars-Olof Malmqvist, Anders Ruthström and Maigré Sundh-Larsson.



*Norsta Aura*

# Regulations for the public within the nature protection areas of Fårö

## Nature reserves

### Digerhuvud

*The following is prohibited:*

- Damaging or defacing fixed natural features or surface formations, by extracting fossils from sea stacks or other solid bedrock.
- Breaking off twigs, cutting down, or in any other way damaging growing or dead trees or shrubs.
- Lighting a fire, except at designated places.
- Allowing dogs to go unleashed, except between 1.11 and 31.1.
- Driving a vehicle other than on designated roads.
- Parking in non-designated places.
- Pitching a tent or parking a caravan or trailer for overnight camping.
- Putting up pictures, bills, posters, signs, inscriptions or similar items.

### Gamla hamn

*The following is prohibited:*

- Damaging or defacing fixed natural features or surface formations, by extracting fossils from sea stacks or other solid bedrock.
- Lighting a fire close to the sea stacks, which may be sooted up or damaged by heating.
- Driving a vehicle other than on designated roads or other routes.
- Parking in non-designated places.
- Pitching a tent or parking a caravan or trailer for overnight camping.
- Putting up pictures, bills, posters, signs, inscriptions or similar items.

## Langhammars

*The following is prohibited:*

- Digging, hacking, chiselling, drilling, or in any other way damaging ground, solid rock or boulders.
- Extracting or moving boulders, stones or fossils.
- Driving or parking a vehicle other than on designated roads and in car parks marked on the accompanying map.
- Parking a caravan or motor-caravan for overnight camping.
- Lighting a fire, except at designated places.

## Salvorev-Kopparstenarna

*The following is prohibited:*

- Entering the area within a radius of 0.5 nautical miles of Innerkullen.

## Skala haur

*The following is prohibited:*

- Driving a vehicle.
- Pitching a tent or parking a caravan for overnight camping.
- Lighting a fire.
- Putting up pictures, signs or posters.
- Collecting insects.

## Ulla hau

*The following is prohibited:*

- Driving a vehicle.
- Pitching a tent or parking a caravan for overnight camping.
- Lighting a fire.
- Putting up pictures, signs or posters.
- Collecting insects.



## Verkegards

*The following is prohibited:*

- Driving or parking a vehicle.
- Camping.
- Picking, digging up or in any other way deliberately damaging plants or fungi growing on trees.
- Deliberately damaging, killing or collecting fauna.
- Lighting an open fire. You may however, bring your own barbecue or primus stove and use them.

## Fauna protection areas

### Lagholmen

*Admission prohibited 15th March – 15th July.*

### Norsholmen

*The following is prohibited:*

- Accessing the area between 15th March and 15th July, except on roads which have been marked out on the reserve signs.
- Driving a vehicle (all year round).

## Special shore protection areas

### Ekeviken

*The following is prohibited:*

- Installing a caravan.
- Camping.
- Overnight parking in designated car parks (23.00 – 06.00).

### Skärsände

*The following is prohibited:*

- Driving or parking a vehicle.
- Parking a caravan for overnight camping.
- Camping.



# The Association Fårö Framtid (Fårö in the Future)

This non-profit association was formed on 24th March 1998. Three organizations support the association – the Swedish Local Heritage Association/Fårö, the Fårö Parish Development Association and the Fårö Community Association. The aim was to form an all-embracing organisation, rather like the “Skärgårdsstiftelsen” (The Archipelago Foundation), which would represent the local population in common and general issues.

The main aim of the association is to work for more work-opportunities and a long-term sustainable development on Fårö with equilibrium between tourism and agriculture, and the protection of the great natural and cultural merits of the island. An information centre has been built near the church, and the work of the superintendents at the nature reserves will be maintained. The association has also published this little booklet that you are currently holding in your hand.

Development work in a Swedish sparsely-populated area, with its specific difficulties, involves great and important issues which require a high degree of participation and support from individuals, authorities and organisations. We hope that you will support our work and become a member of the association by depositing 100 kronor in our postal giro account, number 133 95 82 – 7.

[www.faroframtid.com](http://www.faroframtid.com)

**Support Fårö Framtid, join the association.**



Fårö framtid

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# Fårö Info-Centre – Central beside Fårö Parish Church



Since 2001 the Association Fårö Framtid has been running an information centre, situated beside the parish church. The info-centre provides visitors with information on Fårö and also helps to market businesses on the island. The centre was built with EU funding (Rural Exchange - formerly Objective 5b Exchange - and Objective 2 Islands), and is a cooperation project between the Church Council, our Association and the Swedish National Road Administration Board. The National Heritage Board, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the County Administration Board and the Municipality of Gotland have contributed with grants. The five employees at the centre book trips to Gotland, arrange accommodation, etc. They work in cooperation with the travel agency “Gotlandsresor” and the network for tourist industries that is established on the island.

**We book ferry tickets and accommodation for your visit to Fårö and Gotland.  
Tourist information, duplicating, fax, print-outs and shorter internet errands.  
Information and facts about Fårö in our permanent exhibition.  
Cycle hire.**

## **Open: Daily**

1 April-31st May 9.00 – 18.00

1st June-15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 9.00 – 19.00

16<sup>th</sup> Aug. – 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. 9.00 – 18.00

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