



FANTASTIC VIEWS FROM THE TOP

This hike is partly steep and the path is sometimes obstructed by logs and rocks. But when you arrive at the top of Skinnaråsen mountain, you'll get your reward – a magnificent view of the surrounding landscape. If you climb the tower you will have an even better view.

HOW TO GET HERE

Travel from Leksand towards Dala-Järna. After eight kilometres, take a left (signposted Skeberg). You'll arrive at the reserve just over three kilometres from Skeberg, after you've passed two sets of crossroads.

This area is part of the European **Natura 2000** network. This network was created in order to halt the extinction of species and prevent the destruction of their habitats. In Sweden the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency coordinates Natura 2000 work, while the county administrative boards deal with local initiatives. For more information: www.naturvardsverket.se and www.lansstyrelsen.se/dalarna/natura2000.



WELCOME TO KÄGELBERGET!

The following rules have been devised for visitors in order to protect the nature in the reserve.

You are not allowed to:

- harm alive or dead trees
- pick mosses, lichens or wood fungi
- drive motor vehicles off-road



More information
Länsstyrelsen i Dalarnas län/County Administrative Board of Dalarna, 791 84 Falun
Tel. 010 225 00 00
www.lansstyrelsen.se/dalarna/naturreservat

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(Information in Swedish)





KÄGELBERGET

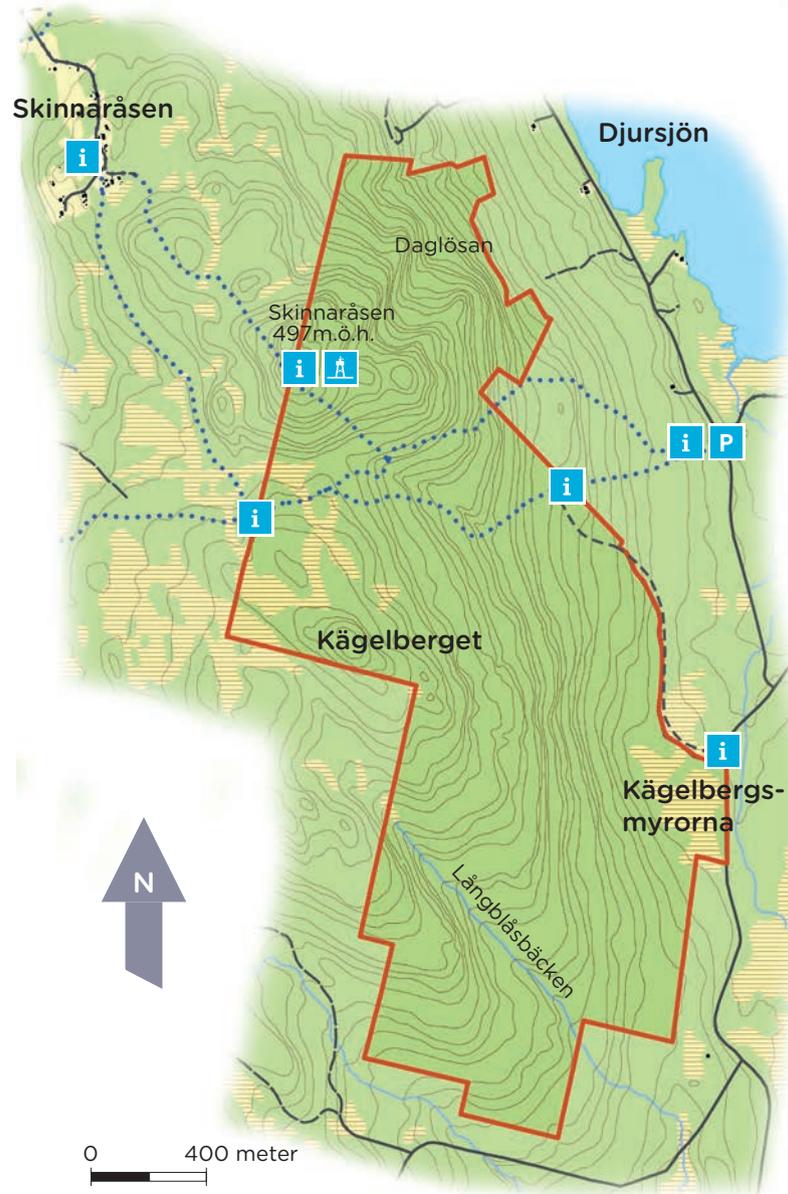
Kägelberget and Skinnaråsen are a pair of tree-lined mountains rising up to 475 and 497 metres above sea level. These forests are very varied, with qualities that you can find in natural forests. There are some really old pines here – some of them are 300–400 years old. Some of them are dry and exposed to the sun, and a number of them have clearly been burnt at some time. The piercing yellow colour of the wolf lichen appears in clumps on pine trunks and on old, grey, weathered pine wood, especially in bright locations. There's plenty of dead wood in these forests.

SEVERAL RARE SPECIES

Here and there, the ground is covered with reindeer lichen and brushwood. There's more access to water and nutrients in some places, resulting in a more luxuriant vegetation which includes grasses, herbs and larger trees. A large number of threatened and rare species thrive in this area. All kinds of lichens, mosses, wood fungi, insects and birds can be found here. Keep an eye out for ring-shaped grooves on spruce trunks – these indicate that a Eurasian three-toed woodpecker has been hunting for food there.

FÄBODAR – ANCIENT HUTS

There are a number of fäbodar (ancient huts) in the surrounding countryside. One of these is the Skinnaråsen fäbod, north-west of the reserve. You can follow a path leading into the reserve from there. There's also a hiking trail from the crossroads at Djursjön lake that leads into the reserve. You'll pass a number of charcoal pits and hut ruins along these paths.



	Boundary of the reserve		Waterway
	Parking		Water
	Information board		Marshland
	Road/street		Unused arable land / other open land
	Poor road		Coniferous and mixed forest
	Lookout tower		
	Hiking trail		



FACTS: EURASIAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER

The Eurasian three-toed woodpecker makes ring-shaped grooves along spruce trunks as it hunts for food. This woodpecker thrives best in pure coniferous forest or coniferous forest with a few deciduous trees, particularly in places where there are dead trees and tall, decayed stumps. This bird is easy to tell apart from all other woodpeckers because it has absolutely no red colour in its plumage. This bird is named after the fact that it's the only woodpecker to have three toes – the others have four. It likes eating insects and insect larvae that can be found inside or on trees.



FACTS: WOLF LICHEN

Wolf lichen is one of our most brilliantly coloured lichens, with its almost luminous greenish-yellow colour. Wolf lichen grows in clumps on old, grey, weathered pine wood, especially in bright locations. Wolf lichen underwent a steady decline in the 20th century and is now rare in Sweden. It's most commonly seen in northern Dalarna and Härjedalen.

Wolf lichen used to be used as a poison against wolves and foxes. This lichen contains a toxic lichen acid known as vulpinic acid. This is how it gets its Latin name *Letharia*, which is derived from the name Lethe, one of the five rivers of the underworld of Hades.