

Fulufjellet's national parks



Photo: Trygve Opseth



**Fulufjellet
National Park**

Map and information
Welcome to Norway's
national parks

Welcome to Fulufjellet

In contrast to the mighty peaks of other mountain regions, Fulufjellet impresses with its imposing sandstone plateau, ancient forests and windswept mountain moorlands. The clear waters of mountain springs cascade over cliffs and gouge out deep ravines. The mirror surfaces of mountain lakes sparkle amidst reindeer lichen and downy birches. Ancient paths and upland farmsteads bear witness to times past.

Fulufjellet is boundless. This is where Norway and Sweden have come together to form one vast protected area of wilderness – Fulufjellet National Park and Fulufjället National Park. The two parks are located near major tourist destinations and the area offers good facilities for walkers.

Fulufjellet is ideal for those who seek tranquillity and awe-inspiring wilderness. You may well walk a full day without meeting other people.

The national park is mostly bare rock dominated by blockfields. There are varied landscapes and habitats, including ancient forests and waterfalls.

The national park comprises three distinct areas – a flat-topped moorland-covered plateau with steep mountainsides at both ends.

Elevations vary from 520 metres above sea level in the south to the highest peak of 'Slottet' at 1047 metres.

The Fulufjellet area extends across the border to Sweden, into Fulufjället National Park. You will find the Naturum Visitor Centre on the Swedish side of the border, as well as the world's oldest tree, Old Tjikko, 9550 years of age. One of Sweden's highest waterfalls, Njupesjär, is also located in this area.

Footpaths and trails cross this mountain region unobstructed by the national border. Many of these paths and trails are ancient roads with an interesting cultural history.

Fulufjellet offers adventures and attractions for anyone who is keen to find out about our cultural and natural heritage. The Siberian jay, our national park symbol, will bid you a warm welcome.



Photo: Trygve Opseth

The border between Norway and Sweden is marked by border cairns.



Photo: Sebastian Kirppu

The Siberian jay, our national park symbol, welcomes you.

Experiences

Two national parks across a single mountain – welcome to an area of boundless experiences and great contrasts. Go for a walk on a sandstone plateau or explore steep mountainsides of precious ancient forest. Extend your trip across the border and pay a visit to the joint Norwegian-Swedish visitor centre where you can enjoy exhibitions or take part in various activities.

Hiking and skiing

The national parks offer a network of waymarked footpaths and ski trails. Storbekkåsen is a good starting point for walks, and there is a well-marked path up to the national border at Brynflået. In the winter, this section is where you will find the only prepared ski tracks on the Norwegian side of the border. In the summer, a number of cross-border trails run south to north: Brynvegen, Drøkkekjeldvegen and Särnvegen.

Fascinating mountain plateau

The bedrock in the national park area is uniform, with Precambrian sandstone, known as Trysil sandstone, of a deep reddish colour. The landscape is wind-swept and the mountain vegetation is species-poor.

Verdant valleys

Fulufjellet is full of contrasts and offers more than mountains. Tangådalen is a wild and verdant valley, gouged into the mountain range. In the valley of Göljådalen you will see tell-tale signs of the worst storm in a thousand years, when in August 1997 more than 400 mm of rain fell in 12 hours.

Visitor centre

Naturum Fulufjället is a joint visitor centre for the two national parks. The centre is situated on the Swedish side of the border, near Njupesjär. Enjoy the wilderness exhibition, learn about the local flora and fauna, or take part in various activities. The centre sells fishing permits and maps, and also organises guided walks.

Mighty waterfalls

Njupesjär is one of Sweden's largest waterfalls, 93 metres high. With its 70-metre free fall, this presents a fantastic vista. The 4 km footpath to the waterfall starts by the visitor centre. Bråtafallet in the valley of Bergdalen is a magnificent waterfall on the Norwegian side of the border.

Accommodation

There are no cabins that offer overnight accommodation for walkers in the Norwegian national park. There are apartments available for rent at Ljørdalen. Across the border to Sweden, accommodation is available at Fulufjällsgården and there are youth hostels in the immediate vicinity of the national park. There are also cabins for rent in the Swedish national park.



Photo: Trygve Opsæth

Skiing at Brynflået



Photo: Sofia Tiger

Njupeskår



Photo: Ragnar Ødegård

Naturum Fulufjället, a two-nation visitor centre sited in Sweden

Facts & information

Fulufjellet National Park was established in 2012 and covers 82.5 km².
Fulufjället National Park was established in 2002 and covers 385 km².



Where is Fulufjellet?

Fulufjellet National Park lies in the municipality of Trysil in Innlandet County, Norway. The nearest villages are Ljørdalen, Østby and Innbygda (centre of Trysil). Fulufjället National Park lies in the municipality of Älvdalen in the County of Dalarna, Sweden. The nearest villages are Särna, Sörsjön and Sälen.



How do I get there?

Driving to Fulufjellet National Park: RV 25 to Østby via Nybergsund and then FV564 to Ljørdalen or RV 25 to Støa and FV 570 to Ljørdalen.

Driving to Fulufjället National Park: RV 70 north from Särna. After 4 km, turn left towards Mörkret. Follow the signs to the national park from Mörkret.



Visitor Centre

Naturum Fulufjället

Plan your trip

norgesnasjonalparker.no/nasjonalparker/fulufjellet
sverigesnationalparker.se/fulufjallet
naturum.fulufjallet@lansstyresen.se

Protected areas nearby

Fregn Nature Reserve

Tourist information

Destinasjon Trysil SA trysil.com

Management and monitoring

Fulufjellet National Park Board
fminpost@fylkesmannen.no
nasjonalparkstyre.no/Fulufjallet
The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate, naturoppsyn.no
Dalarna County Administration, lansstyrelsen.se/dalarna



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Flora and fauna

Birds and mammals thrive at Fulufjellet thanks to excellent nesting sites and breeding grounds, and predators readily find dens and room to roam. The bare mountain offers sparse vegetation, but there is a greater variety of species in the lower-lying areas. The national park is home to ancient pine forests with trees as old as 400 years. Old Tjikko, the world's oldest tree, is on the Swedish side of the border. This is a spruce with an estimated age of 9550 years.

Birds

There are birds everywhere in the Fulufjellet area. The Siberian jay greets you with its chattering tweets all around the mountain plateau. This little charmer often likes to get up close on silent wings and might even make a bid for your packed lunch. On the bare mountain plateau you will hear the monotone call of the European golden plover. Meadow pipits show off high in the sky. Grouse, in the form of willow ptarmigan, will be crouching down in the mountains whatever the season. Fulufjellet has a small population of gyrfalcon, the largest of the falcon species. Grouse is the gyrfalcon's favourite food.

Bear country

Eurasian elk and hare are common mammals at Fulufjellet. The area is famous for its large elk bulls but is also home to all of the four large predators – bear, wolf, wolverine and lynx. The bear population in particular seems to thrive. According to estimates, a group of 10–20 bears now hibernate either side of the border. The national park therefore appears to be one of the most important areas for this slowly growing population of bears in Norway.

The oldest tree in the world

Mountain woodlands offer the richest botanical value. There are vast areas of natural woodland as well as ancient forests of spruce and pine. In some parts, primeval-like forests offer a rich diversity of species. Scattered ancient pines as old as 300–400 years are not uncommon. Near Njupeškär you can see the world's oldest tree, Old Tjikko, a 9550-year-old spruce.

Unique flora

The mountains are covered by sparse moorland vegetation dominated by low-growing shrubs, grasses, sedges and rushes in addition to mosses and lichen. Nationally and internationally, bare mountains tend to be extremely species-poor. The absence of grazing reindeer means that lichen-covered surfaces remain intact, and this contributes to the uniqueness of the flora. A wide range of habitats means that many birds and mammals find good nesting sites and breeding grounds at Fulufjellet.



Photo: Kim Daniel Hansen

The European golden plover



Photo: Trygve Opsæth

The Great Pine in Bergådalen valley



Photo: Tore Steingrunder

Brown bear

History and culture

Several old roads used to cross the Fulufjellet area, linking Norway and Sweden. Today, they serve as footpaths.

The old roads

Several old roads between Norway and Sweden cross the national park. These roads are centuries old, and today they serve as footpaths. The Särnvägen Way, which runs from south to north, dates from the era before 1644, when the regions of Jämtland and Härjedalen were still a part of Norway. The road was used as a trade route by local folk, and is also alleged to have served as a pilgrimage route. The road goes from Kjördalengrende via Girdalssetra and Fulunebben and then across to the Swedish side of Fulufjellet.

The Altarringen stones

Another ancient road, the Altarringvegen Way, take you to the stone circle of Altarringen. The real purpose of the stones has not been fully ascertained. Some maintain it is an ancient sacrificial site while others claim that it was used

for trapping falcons. The Altarringvegen Way climbs up from Bergådalen and crosses the national border north-east of mount Slottet before it reaches the Altarringen stones on the Swedish side.

Cross-border collaboration

Norwegian and Swedish authorities are working together to develop Fulufjellet as a visitor destination, with the aim of providing a range of inclusive and awe-inspiring experiences. They have agreed on a joint visitor strategy for Fulufjellet that promotes the area's accessibility while retaining its wilderness qualities.

Ancient habitation

The area has been inhabited for 3000 years. The people who lived here have engaged in hunting, fishing, farming and forestry. As a result, you may come across cultural remains, such as Stone Age settlement sites.



Photo: Trygve Opsæth

The Altarringen stones

Welcome, please take care of our nature

Welcome to Fulufjellet's national parks! As long as we respect the people and nature surrounding us, there is room for many visitors here. The national parks represents the best there is of the Norwegian and Swedish nature. Protection contributes to the preservation of the landscape and the diversity of animals and plants. In such a way, we can continue to collect happy hiking memories in the future, as well.

The right to roam. You can roam where you like on foot or on skis. Take a break where you like. You can put up your tent wherever you want, except in Fulufjället National Park zone IV. It is important to show due consideration for the flora and fauna, particularly during the nesting and mating season.

Cultural remains. At Fulufjellet you may well come across remains of Stone Age habitation sites, trapping pits and ancient stone formations. If you do, please show due consideration and take care. Building new cairns is not permitted.

Waste. Please make sure to tidy up after yourself and take your litter home.

Campfires. On the Swedish side of the border, campfires are only allowed at designated sites near cabins and shelters, and only when using firewood available on site. On the Norwegian side of the border, campfires are prohibited in the period between 15 April and 15 September, unless it is obvious that there is no fire risk.

Hunting and fishing are permitted in the Norwegian national park if you hold

a hunting/fishing permit. Live bait is not permitted. Live fish and wet fishing tackle must never be transferred from one river system to another. All hunting is prohibited in Fulufjället National Park, except hunting for moose in designated areas. Fishing is allowed only in zone III.

Dogs are welcome. On the Swedish side of the border, dogs must be kept on a lead at all times. In the Norwegian national park, you are required by law to keep your dog on a lead between 1 April and 20 August.

Motorised vehicles are not permitted in the national parks. Snowmobiles are allowed on designated routes in Sweden.

Other forms of travel. Ice climbing is only allowed on the Njupeskår waterfall between 1 December and 31 March. On the Norwegian side, cycling and organised horse riding is not permitted. In the Swedish national park, cycling and horse riding is permitted on motor roads only.

Good planning will ensure an equally good hiking experience!



Fulufjellet
National Park



About the map Fulufjellet's national parks

Welcome to the great outdoors

This map has been specially designed for the Norwegian National Parks brand. All conservation areas in Norway, irrespective of their category of protection, form a part of this brand. Knowledge about each conservation area's uses and vulnerabilities has

informed the design of these maps, while also forming a basis for our visitor management policies. This is not a walks map, but it gives an overview of what's on offer in the relevant conservation area and adjoining localities

Information point

Naturum Fulufjället

Naturum Fulufjället lies near Sweden's highest waterfall, Njupeskår. The Naturum Visitor Centre is the main gateway to the Swedish part of the protected area and provides information for visitors to both national parks. This is a good place to start your walk, access hiking advice, join a guided walk, enjoy the exhibition and watch films about Fulufjellet's flora and fauna, take part in various activities, and buy fishing permits and maps. A large car park is open all year.

Starting point

Storbekåsén

Storbekåsén is the main gateway to the national park on the Norwegian side of the border. In the summer, you can drive all the way to Storbekåsén where there is parking available. Visitor amenities include a shelter and campfire site, composting toilets and information panels. In the summer, a waymarked footpath takes you up to the national border at Brynflået.

Starting point

Bråtafallet

At Bråtafallet, near the magnificent waterfalls at Bergåa, there is a car park, information panels, shelter, composting toilets, a campfire site and seating. There is a footpath from Bråtafallet to Slottet, which is Fulufjellet's highest point at 1047 metres above sea level. The path has a spur to the Great Pine.

Starting points

Swedish side

Brottbäckstugan, Göljådalen, Morbäckssättern, Björnholmsstugan and Gördalen are popular alternative gateways to the Swedish national park and form the starting point for both summer and winter routes. There is car parking available at all of these places and there are popular picnic shelters along the way.

- Parking
- Information
- Visitor attraction
- Viewpoint
- Accommodation
- Cabin for walkers, unstaffed
- Refreshments
- Accessible trail



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