



maandag	dinsdag	woensdag	donderdag	vrijdag	zaterdag	zondag
18 juli Tinskar (Lillesand) 47 km 10:00 boot 12:15 aankomst	19 Sjoversto 64 km	20 Lovisenberg 67 km	21 Olavsberget 65 km	22 Granholmen 61 km	23 Sandbade 67 km	24 Rustdag
25 Kongsberg (Kongsberg) 77 km	26 Holman Rollag 54 km	27 Rodberg (Rodberg) 39 km	28 (Geilo) 65 km	29 Rallarvegen Deel 1- 54 km Wildkamperen	30 Rallarvegen Deel 2- 50 km Flam	31 Rustdag Flam 16:15 Veerboot Gudvangen
1 augustus 9:00 boot Kaupanger Systromd 36 km	2 Naar Vik (25 km) 18:30 boot Wildkamp of 26 km	3 Reservedag	4 Botnen (Takle) 49 km (of meer)	5 Vaganess 68 km	6 Bergen 58 km	7 Rustdag Bergen
8 Ferry Bergen-Stavanger 28 km	9 Bij Esther	10 Reservedag	11 Naar preikastule 34 km	12 Wandeldag	13 Sulkesland 60 km	14 Reisrsfossen(Austad) 71 km
15 Kilefjorden 73 km	16 Kristiansand 56 km	17 Ferry naar Denemarken	18 Naar huis rijden	19	20	21

>70 km

60-70 km

40-60 km

< 50 km

Geen km

Tunnels : Rood = niet toegankelijk, Oranje = oppassen, Groen = Ok, Paars = onbekend.

T#	Etappe	km tot	km deel	Vlgd cmp	Plaats	Camping	Opmerkingen
Track 01	Fietsdag 1	0	0	12	Kristiansand	Roligheden (2)	Eenvoudige camping
		7	7		Sorn		Fietsroute 1
		10	10		Hanes		
		12	12	33		Hamresanden	
		16	16		Tveit		
		22	22		Foss		
		33	33		Birkenes		
		45	45	2	Lillesand	Moglestu	
	47	47	47	21	Lillesand	Tinskar	
	Fietsdag 2	62	62		Roresand		
		66	66		Grimstad		I-138, f-232
		68	68	7		Bie	
		72	72		Vik		
		75	75	8	Fevik	Bagetel	
		83	83	28	Arendal	Nidelv	L-136, F-229
		100	100		Strengereid		
		111	111	37	afslag naar (2)	Sjoversto	
	Fietsdag 3	120	120		Tvedestrand		
		126	126		Sagesund		
		131	131		Krokvag		
		136	136		Geving		
		142	142		Laget		
		148	148	26	Afslag naar (3)	3x camping	
		153	153		Risor		I-134
		155	155		Veerboot		Vanaf 12 uur elk half uur. 15 min vaartijd
		155	0		Haven		
		166	11		Levang		
Track 02							

Track 03	67	168	13		Haslum		
		174	19	4	Stabbestad	Kragerofjorden (3)	
		176	21		Veerboot		vaartijd half uur
		176	0		Haven		
		177	1		Kragero		I-133
	Fietsdag 4	178	2	4	Afslag naar (4)	Lovisenberg	
		182	6	26	Afslag naar (5)	Stoa	
		183	7		Vadfoss		
		185	9		Helle		
		208	32	2	Afslag naar (1)	Kjonnoja	
		210	34	8		2x camping	
		211	35		Brevikstranda		
		218	42	4	Afslag naar (1)	Rognstrand	
		222	46	21	Stathelle	Fjellstad	
		226	50		Langesund		
		230	54		Stathelle		
		234	58		Brevik		
		239	63		Porsgrunn		
		243	67	19		Olavsberget	
		244	68		Eidanger		
	65	251	75		Langangen		
		259	83		Tveidalen		
		262	86	4		Torpevanet	
		266	90	3	Helgeroa	2x camping	
		269	93	1		Guslandstranda	
		270	94	1		Trane	
		271	95	1		Brunvall	
		272	96	0		Anvikstranda	
	Fietsdag 5	272	96	7		Kjaerstrand	Nog meer campings hier

Track 04	61	274	98		Foldvik		
		279	103	7	Stavern	Solplassen	I-133
		286	110	3	Afslag naar (3)	Vasvik	
		287	111		Larvik		I-131, f219-222
		289	113	15	Afslag naar(1)	Gon	
		296	120		Tjollingvollen		
		298	122		Lauve		
		304	128	35	Afslag naar (2)	Granolmen	
		309	133		Sandefjord		I-131, f-183-186
		320	144		Storevar		
	67	323	147		Melsomvik		
		328	152		Vear		
		335	159		Tonsberg		I-129, f-180-183
		339	163	2	Afslag naar (2,5)	Tonsberg	
		341	165	12	Afslag naar (1)	Akallavold	
		348	172		Asgardstrand		f-179
		353	177	3	Borre	Borre	
		356	180	7	Horten	Rorestrand	
		356	0		Horten		
		363	7	8	Afslag naar (1)	Lovoja	
		367	11		Nykirke		f-290
		371	15	45	Afslag naar (1)	Sandbade	
Track05	Fietsdag 7	376	20		Holmestrand		
		376	0		Holmestrand		
		380	4		GullHaug		
		387	11		Sundbyfoss		
		398	22		Hvittingfoss		Start fietsroute 5
		411	35		Passebekk		
		416	40	28	Afslag naar (3)	Hamremoer	

Track0 6	Fietst ag 15	73	432	56		Hillestad		
			444	68	6	Kongsberg	Kongsberg	I149+150, f-222-225
		Fdag 8	446	70		Spitengrenda		
			450	74	23		Pikerfoss	
			459	83		Svene		
			473	97	15	Afslag naar (3)	Neset Skydsstasjn	
			488	112	10		Numedal Kro & Camping	
		54	498	122	14	Rollag	Holman Rollag	
		Fdag 9	505	129		Veggli		
			512	136	12		Skahjem	
			524	148	9	Nore	Norefjord	
			533	157	4	Afslag naar (2)	Fjordglott	
		39	537	161	41	Rodberg	Rodberg	
		F10	578	202	15	Dagali	2x camping	
			593	217	9		Stiftelsen	Rolf berichtje sturen.
		65	602	226	104	Geilo	3x camping	I-189, f-8+9,64+65,319-323 Einde fietsroute 5/Start route 4
		F13	614	238		Ustoaset		
			625	249		Haugastol		Start Rallarvegen!, I-189-234
						Halverweg wildkamperen?		
		F14	673	297			Hallingskeid Turisthytte	http://www.ut.no/hytte/3.2073/
			687	311			Hoyfjellshotel Vatnahalsen	
			688	312			station	
		104	706	330		Flam	Meerder campings	I-189+239, f-297+317-319
						Veerboot Gudvangen		11:45/16:15 - Vaartijd 2 uur, I-237
						Veerboot Kaupanger	Meerder campings	9/12/3/6 uur - Vaartijd 2:45, I-241
			706	0		Kaupanger		sognjefjord: f-10, 207, 297, 310, 314, 316, 318
			715	9	5		Kjormes	

Track07	36	719	13		Sognedal	Jeugdherberg	I-241
		720	14	22		Stedje	
		726	20		Fardal		
		731	25		Nornes		
		740	34		Hermansverk		
		742	36	14	Leikanger	Systrond	
		746	40		Grinde		
		756	50		Hella		
					Veerboot Vangnes		Elk half uur
		756	0	1	Vangsnes	Solvang	
Track08	25	757	1	3		Fjellheim	
		760	4	2		Tveit	
		762	6	5		Djuvik	
		767	11	26	Vikoyri	Vik	
					Veerboot Ortnevik		ma/wo/vr: 14 uur; 15:40 aankomst
		767	0		Ortnevik	Achter kerk kamperen	di/vr/zo : 18:30 ; 19:20 aankomst
		786	19		Soreide		do en za NIET
		791	24		Bjordal		
		793	26	49		Nesheim	
		794	27		Osland		
Track09	49	822	55		Ytre oppedal		
		832	65		Fjorden		
		836	69		Ytre-Brekke		Winkel!
		842	75	68	Takle	Botnen (2 km)	Prachtig terrein
		849	82		Austgulen		
		864	97		Dalsoyra		
		879	112		Slovag		
					Veerboot Leirvag		xx:15, elk uur.
		879	0		Leirvag		

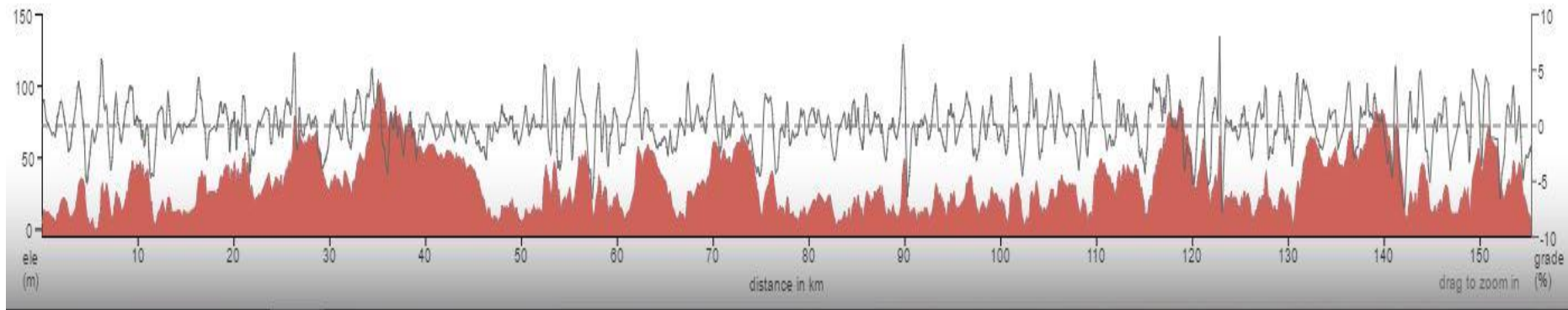
R-Esther	68	881	2	Kaland		
		890	11	Aras		
		901	22	Mjos		
		906	27	Haugland		
		910	31	Vaganess	Vaganess	Camping met Haven
	58	912	33	Hella		
		914	35	Byrkjeland		
		917	38	Manger		
		927	48	Saebo		
		935	56	Alversund		
		937	58	Isdalsto		
		940	61	Knarvik		
		942	63	Krossneset		
		945	66	Hordvik		
		947	68	Salhus		
		949	70	Mjolkeren		
		951	72	Morvik		
		953	74	Tertnes		
		957	78	Astveit		
		961	82	Eidsvag		
		968	89	Bergen	Hotel Thon?	I-192-209, f-258-297
				Veerboot Olen		
		968	0	Olen		Hotel Gjestegard
		979	11	Sandeid		
				Veerboot Stavanger		
		979	0	Stavanger		
		996	17	Huis Esther/Lamberto		
		1013	34	Stavanger		I-224, f-239-257
				Veerboot Tau		ma-vr: elke 20 min, za: elke 45 min, zo: elk uur

Track11	34	1013	0		Tau		
		1024	11		Jorpenland		
		1030	17	60		Preikastulen	Grote camping met restaurant, l-229
		1045	32		Kolabygda		
		1056	43		Forsand		
Track12	60				Veerboot Lysenbotn		
		1056	0		Lysenbotn		Fietsroute 2, l-229-231, f-248-256
		1066	10		Einde klim		
		1090	34	44		Sulkesland	Vakantiedorp met kamperen en winkel
		1134	78	1		Rysstad	Fietsroute 3
		1135	79	26	Ryssstad	Solv garden	
		1161	105	7	Austad	2x camping	Reiarsfossen, grote camping met kantine
		1168	112	11	Araksbo		
		1179	123	39		Storestraum	
		1207	151		Byglandsfjord		l-160
		1218	162	16	Evje	6x camping	Kielfjorden, mooi camping, klein winkeltje, l-159
		1229	173		Moi		
		1234	178	7		Kilefjorden	
		1241	185	49		Bornes	
		1242	186		Kile		
		1273	217		Vennesla		
		1281	225		Mosby		
		1282	226		Aukland		
		1284	228		Strai		
		1290	234		Kristiansand	Afslag naar (1)	Roligheden
					Kristiansand		l-140+141, f-232-238

Tips:

- 's nachts is het vaak koud en nat. Fiets je op 100 meter hoogte, dan is dit vergelijkbaar met een alpenpas van 2000 m.
- In augustus valt er meer neerslag dan in de maanden ervoor.
- Bij Tunnels vragen of er een automobilist achter je aanrijdt.
- B&B website: <http://www.bbnorway.com>
- Campings: <http://www.campings.no> <http://www.nafcamp.com>
- Vrij kamperen mag na toestemming van de eigenaar
- Jeugdherbergen: <http://www.hihostels.no>
- Zorg voor één of twee noodmaaltijden
- Kennis van de Noorsetaal is handig: <http://noorsetaal.startpagina.nl>
-

Track 01 : Kristiansand – Risør (155 km)



Kristiansand (niet te verwarren met Kristiansund) is een stad in Noorwegen. Het is de hoofdstad van de provincie (Noors: fylke) Vest-Agder. De stad ligt aan de kust bij de monding van de rivier de Otra, in het uiterste zuiden van Noorwegen. Kristiansand heeft ruim 87.000 inwoners.

Kristiansand is een betrekkelijk jonge stad. De stad werd in 1641 door de Deense koning Christiaan IV gesticht. Het centrum van de stad, Kvadraturen, kenmerkt zich door een volledig rechthoekig stratenpatroon. De Domkerk van Kristiansand is een van de grootste van Noorwegen met 2.029 zitplaatsen.

Als 'hoofdstad' van het zuiden is de stad een geliefd vakantieoord voor de Noren. Bij de stad ligt een dierentuin, Dyreparken, waar ook een pretpark aan gekoppeld is. Ieder jaar begin juli wordt het festival Quart in de stad gehouden, een van de belangrijkste festivals van Noorwegen.

De stad Kristiansand kon zich lange tijd ontwikkelen binnen de grenzen die Christian IV had gesteld. Pas in 1921 volgde een kleine uitbreiding toen de wijk Lund in de voormalige gemeente Oddernes bij Kristiansand werd gevoegd. In 1965 werd het restant van Odderness en de gemeenten Tveit en Randesund bij de stad gevoegd.

Kristiansand is de geboorteplaats van onder meer de Noorse kroonprinses Mette-Marit, de dichter Henrik Wergeland en de schrijver Jens Bjørneboe.

Tveit

The municipality (originally the parish) was named after the old Tveit farm (Old Norse: þveit), since the first church was built there. The name is identical with the word þveit which means "a piece of cleared land cut from a forest". The name spelled differently over the centuries: Tved, Thvet, and Tveid.

Birkenes

The municipality (originally the parish) is named after the old Birkenes farm (Old Norse Birkines), since the first church was built there. The first element is birki which means "birch wood" and the last element is nes which means "headland"

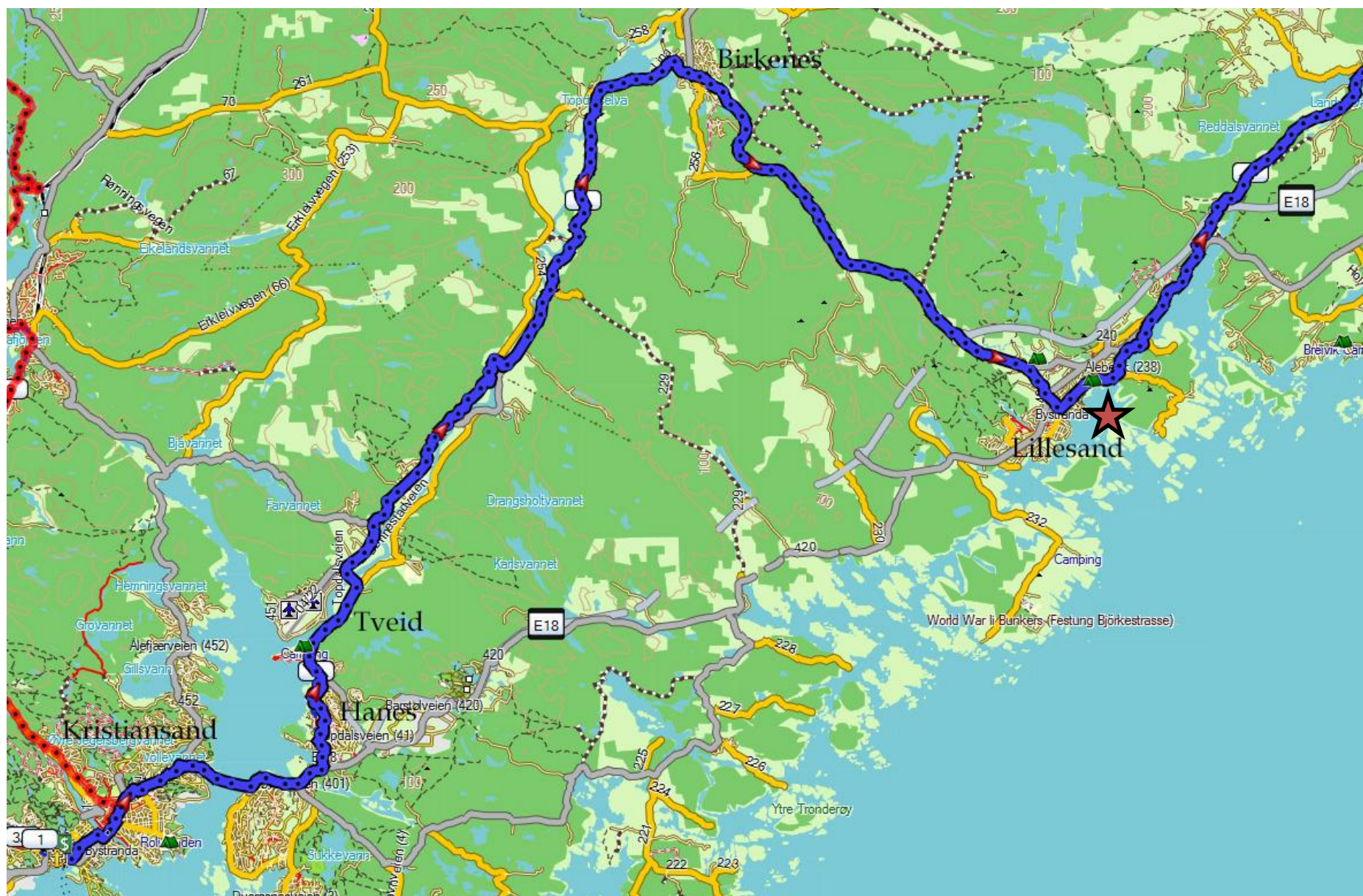
Lillesand

The Old Norse form of the name was just Sandr which means "sand beach". The first element lille which means "little" was added after the founding of Kristiansand in 1641 to distinguish it from the greater and more important one.

Lillesand Church, consecrated in 1889, stands on a hill at Kirkeheia. It is in the Gothic Revival/Swiss style.

The Saltholmen Lighthouse, located on an island off Lillesand, is a nineteenth century lighthouse with a slate roof and a concrete tower for the light. It operated as a manned lighthouse from 1882 to 1952. Saltholmen (lit. "Salty Islet") is named after the salt extraction industry once there, established by Hans Nielsen Hauge.

The rock band Heroes & Zeros are from Lillesand.



Grimstad

It is a little maritime town set among many small islands (Skjærgård). There is a harbor, a long pedestrian shopping street, a small market square, a church, and a museum dedicated to the early life of Henrik Ibsen, who served as an apprentice to Grimstad's local pharmacist Reimann, from 1844 to 1847, before leaving Grimstad in 1850. Ibsen's intimate knowledge of the local people and surroundings can be seen in his poem Terje Vige

The Homborsund lighthouse station is located within the municipality. Grimstad is also home to the Nøgne Ø brewery.

Fevik

Fevik was a major summer tourist area from 1930 until about 1960. A large area at the northwest end of Fevik has some very interesting natural features (geological, plant, and insect) and it was made into a national nature reserve area. The European route E18 runs just to the north of the village area.

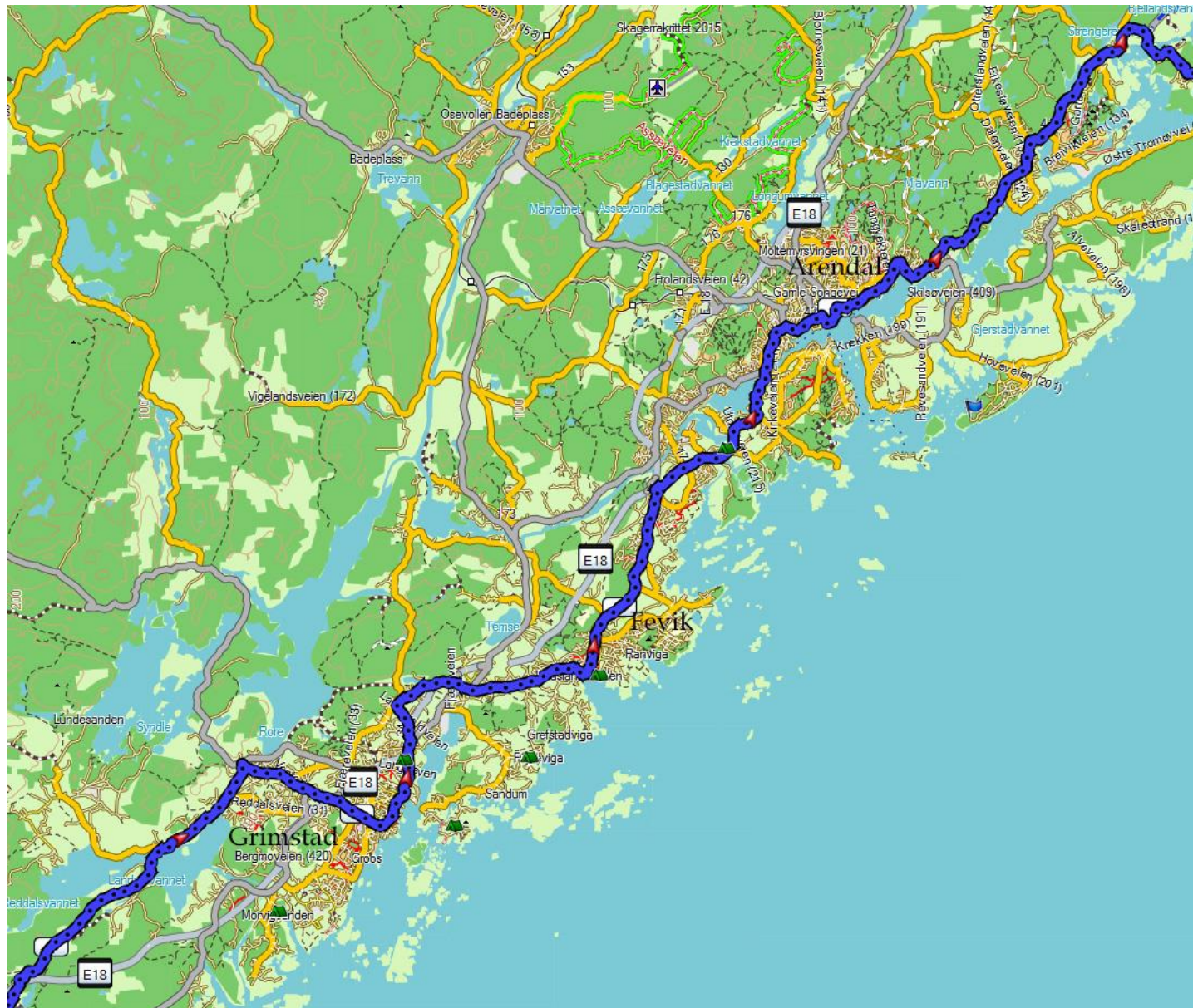
Arendal

In de voormalige gemeente Barbu, nu een wijk in Arendal, werd in 1887 de Noorse Arbeiderpartiet opgericht. De partij werd juist hier gesticht omdat zich in Arendal een sociaal drama afspeelde dat in Noorwegen bekendstaat als Arendalskrakket.

Noorwegen had zich in de negentiende eeuw tot een grote scheepvaartnatie ontwikkeld. In het zuiden, Sørlandet, was scheepvaart een belangrijke economische activiteit, maar de reders waren conservatief en hielden te lang vast aan zeilschepen. Om de vloot om te bouwen naar stoomtractie was veel geld nodig dat er onvoldoende was. In die situatie gebruikte een reder/bankeigenaar het geld van zijn bankklanten voor zijn rederij zonder voldoende zekerheden. Uiteindelijk leidde dat tot het faillissement van de bank, Arendal Privatbank. Door de onderlinge vervlechtingen lokte het faillissement een kettingreactie uit van meerdere faillissementen hetgeen tot een zeer grote werkloosheid leidde met alle sociale problemen die daar bij horen.

The lighthouse Store Torungen is located on an island outside Arendal. It was constructed in 1844 and electrified in 1914. It is 34.3 metres (113 ft) high and contains a 2nd order lens. It is reachable by a 55-minute boat trip from the town centre. The lighthouse is still in use.

The lighthouse Lille Torungen is situated on a small island outside Arendal. The lighthouse is 28.9 metres (95 ft) high. Lille Torungen and Store Torungen were constructed as twin lighthouses, and both are located in the Arendal shipping lane.



Tvedestrand

The town has a picturesque, white-painted town center with irregular streets climbing steep hills around the harbor. The natural beauty of the area makes it a popular tourist destination. The municipality includes numerous islands, which makes it a very popular place in the summer for boaters, who can easily find an island or an inlet for themselves which provides peace and quiet. The number of people in the county at least double in the summer, due to vacationers. There are approximately 1,700 summer cottages ("hytter") around the fjord.

Tvedestrand has over 2,000 buildings that are more than 100 years old

The church at Holt probably dates from the twelfth century and has an ancient baptismal font. The interior was decorated by Torsten Hoff.

Sagesund got its name from a sash saw mill, located in a creek. The lumbermill was used by local farmers. In the 19th century there were three shipyards here, building sailing ships, brigs, barques, schooners, etc. There used to be a large ice storage building. It was used to hold ice that was to be exported. In the 1950s, there were three stores, a post office, a galvanic workshop, an assembly house, and an electric sawmill.

Risør

The place is known for a church building from the Middle Ages, as well as a timber church Den Hellige Ånds (Holy Ghost) which was built in the Baroque style in 1647.

Risør Underwater Post Office (Norwegian: Risør Undervannspostkontor) is a post office constructed by use of a diving bell, built as a tourist attraction and located on the ocean floor in Risør, a small town on the southern Norwegian coast. Authorized by the Norwegian Postal system as a bona fide post office, eligible for collection and processing of letters, it is the only dry underwater post office in the world; other underwater post offices operate in wet environments. It is in operation during the summer months, as this period coincides with the tourist season as well as the warmer climate

Visitors can post their mail in a post box by the pier and this is then emptied two to three times per week.[9] The postmaster takes the mail down to the post office by means of a watertight bag. Inside, the mail is stamped before it is returned to the surface. It is then entered into normal post circulation.

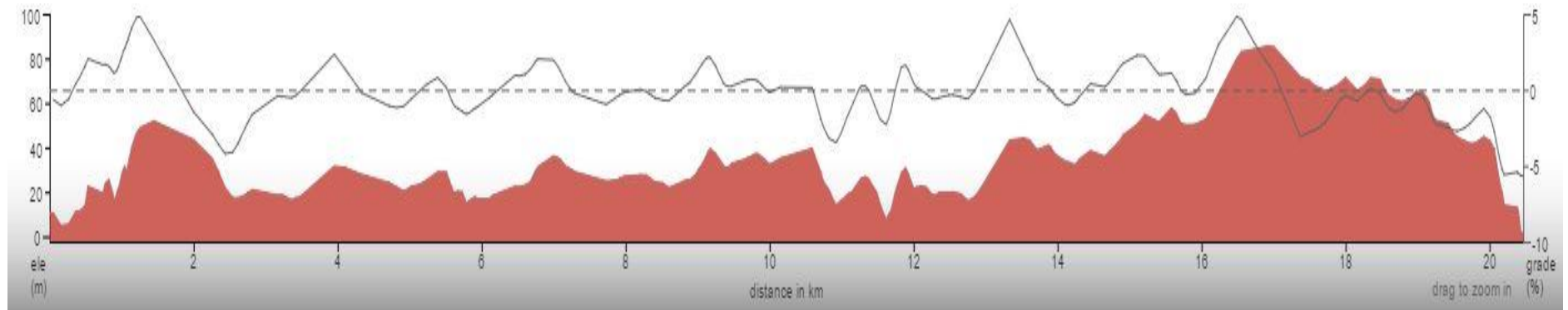
Ferry

The boat leaves daily from 12:00pm every hour and every half hour to and from Stangholmen.

It takes approximately 15 minutes one way.



Track 02 : Stangholmen – Stabbestad (21 km)



Haslum is noted for its medieval parish church, which is surrounded by a cemetery.



Kragerø - Stabbestad

Mandag – Fredag

Fra Stabbestad	0725	0810	0935	1145	1445	1555	1720	1810	1950	2120	A	2240
Tåtøy	|	|	|	|	|	1605F	1730	1820	|	2130	A	|
Skåtøyroa	0740	|	|	|	1500	|	|	|	|	|	A	2245
Skåtøybrygga	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	|	A	|
Kragerø	0750	0825	0950	1200	1510	1625	1745	1830	2005	2145	2230	2250

Lørdag

Fra Stabbestad	0825	1050	1355	1455	1805	1905	2040	2120
Tåtøy	|	|	1410	1510	|	|	|	|
Skåtøyroa	0835	|	|	|	1815	|	2045	|
Kragerø	0850	1105	1430	1530	1825	1915	2050	2130

Søndag

Fra Stabbestad	1125	1705	2000
Tåtøy	|	1720	|
Kragerø	1140	1745	2015

TEGNFORKLARING

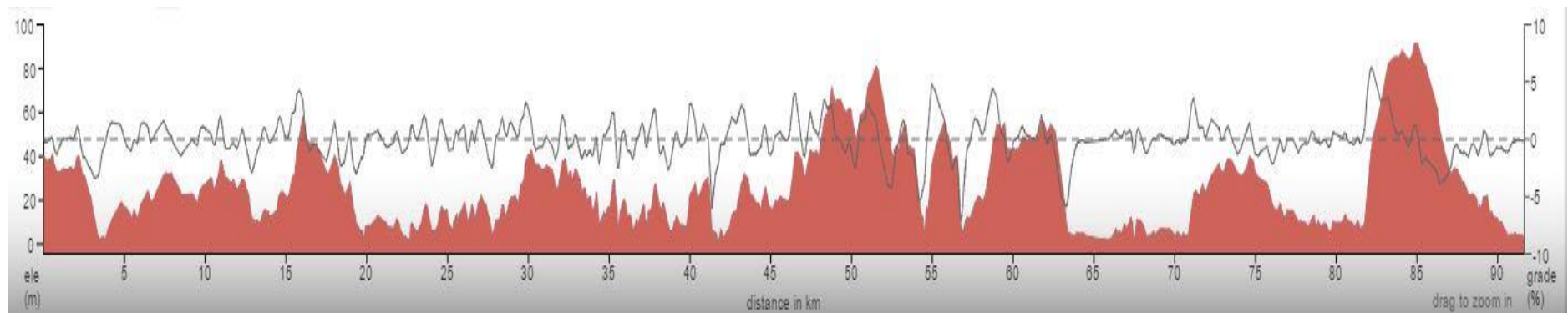
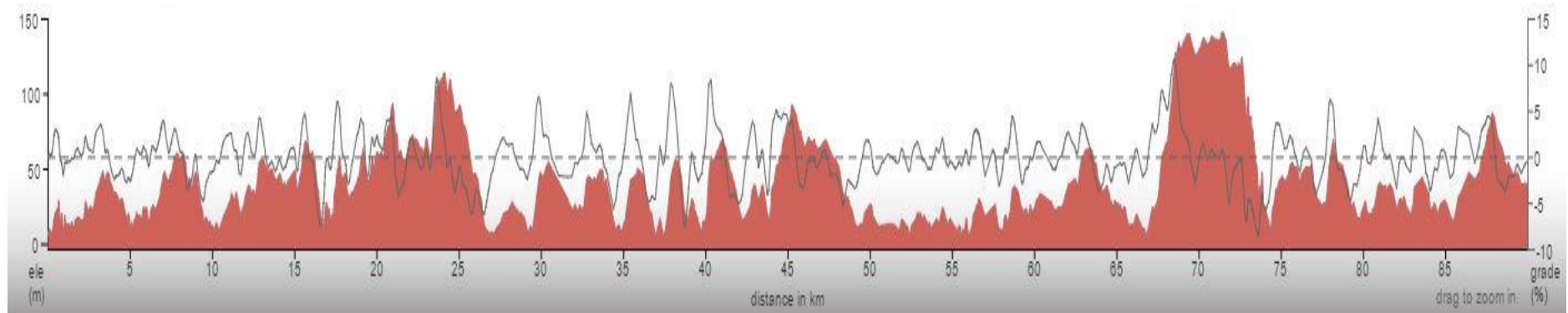
Grønne ruter kjøres av MF Kragerø

Sorte ruter kjøres av BF Jesper

Røde ruter kjøres av taxibåter (kun passasjerer, ikke kjøretøy)

Kragerø Fjordbåtselskap kan velge å omdisponere fergene for best avvikling av trafikken.

- A: Ring båten før avgang fra Kragerø. Perlen: 46806106. BF Jesper: 99 24 15 59
- B: Kjøretøy til Gumøy og Jomfruland prioriteres
- C: Anløpes på signal. Oppgitt tidspunkt er ca. tid
- D: Ferge til Langøy kjøres kun hvis kjøretøy skal med. Ring ferga før avgang. Tlf.nr. 99 24 15 59



The London-based newspaper The Independent, published an article on **Kragerø** stating that "When Norwegians want to get away from it all they head for Kragerø. Forests, fjords and islands await them at the place where Edvard Munch found peace and relaxation." [1] The population of Kragerø quadruples during its summer months due to high tourism. Edvard Munch fell in love with Kragerø in his time, and called it "The Pearl of the Coastal Towns".

On 17 August 1694 Christian Hansen Ernst was killed at present-day Knivstikkersmauet ("knife stabber alley"). [4] He was an employee of the postal service, and a former servant Ulrik Fredrik Gyldenløve, and one of few Africans of the time living in Norway, whose identity is known.

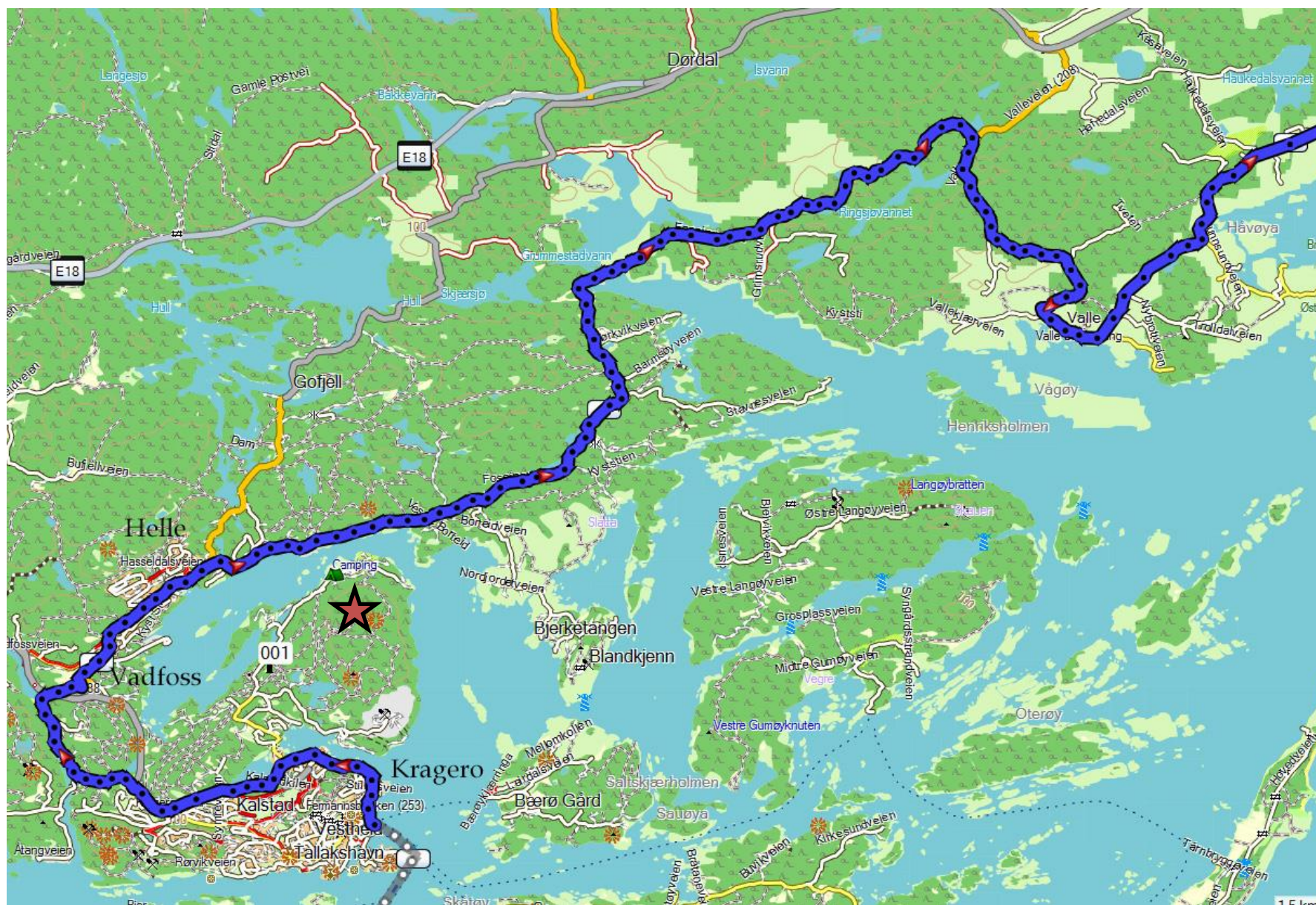
The river beside **Vadfoss** has no clear name due to the fact that it changes names several times along its length

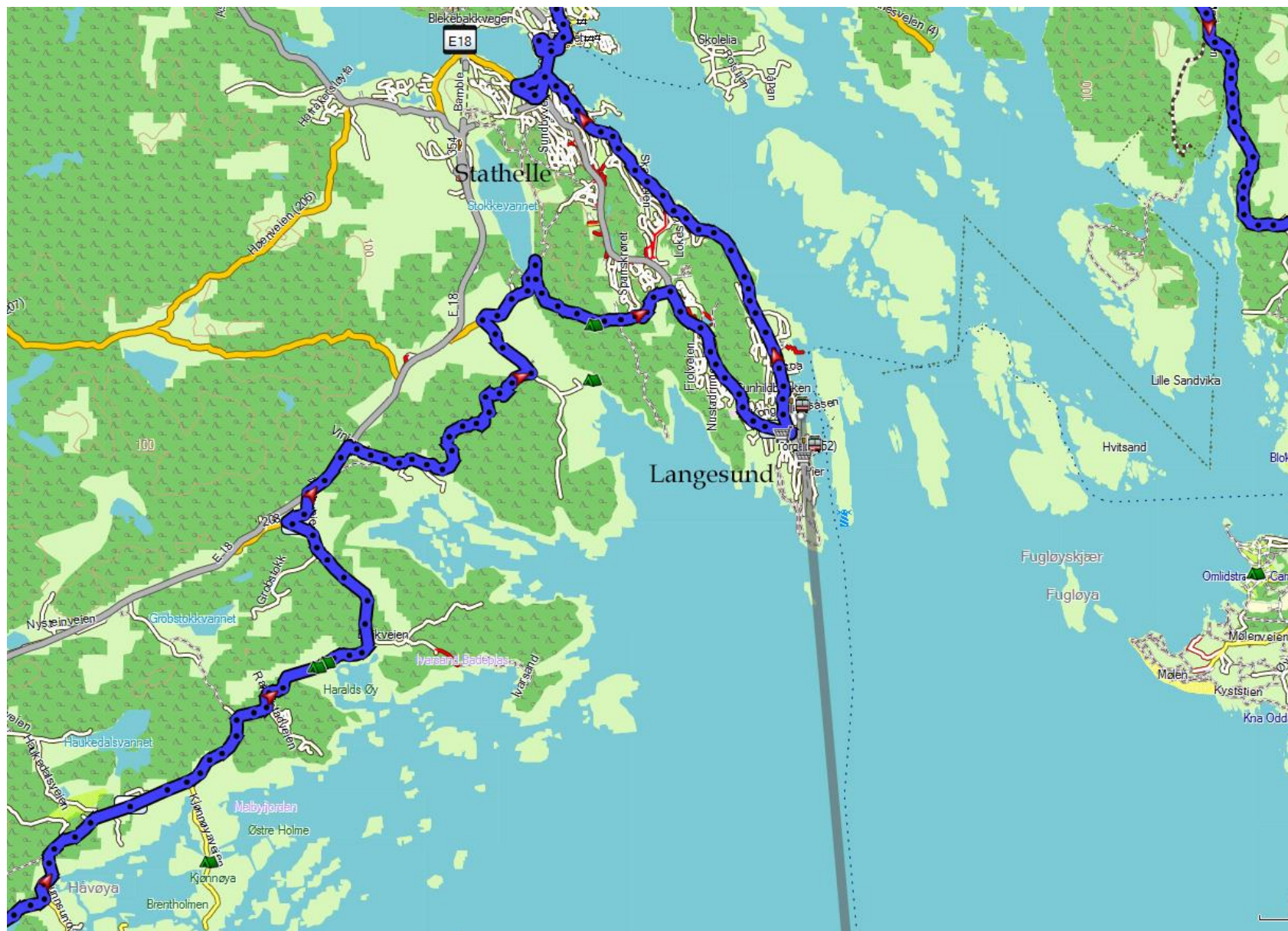
Stathelle is an old trading town. In the middle of the 1800s, Stathelle was an enterprising seaport, characterized by the trading house established by Albert Blehr on Kjellestad, which was one of the nation's largest timber exporters. Brevik bridge was constructed during 1962. Previously travelers along the southern highway between Oslo and Stavanger had to take the ferry between the towns of Brevik and Stathelle.

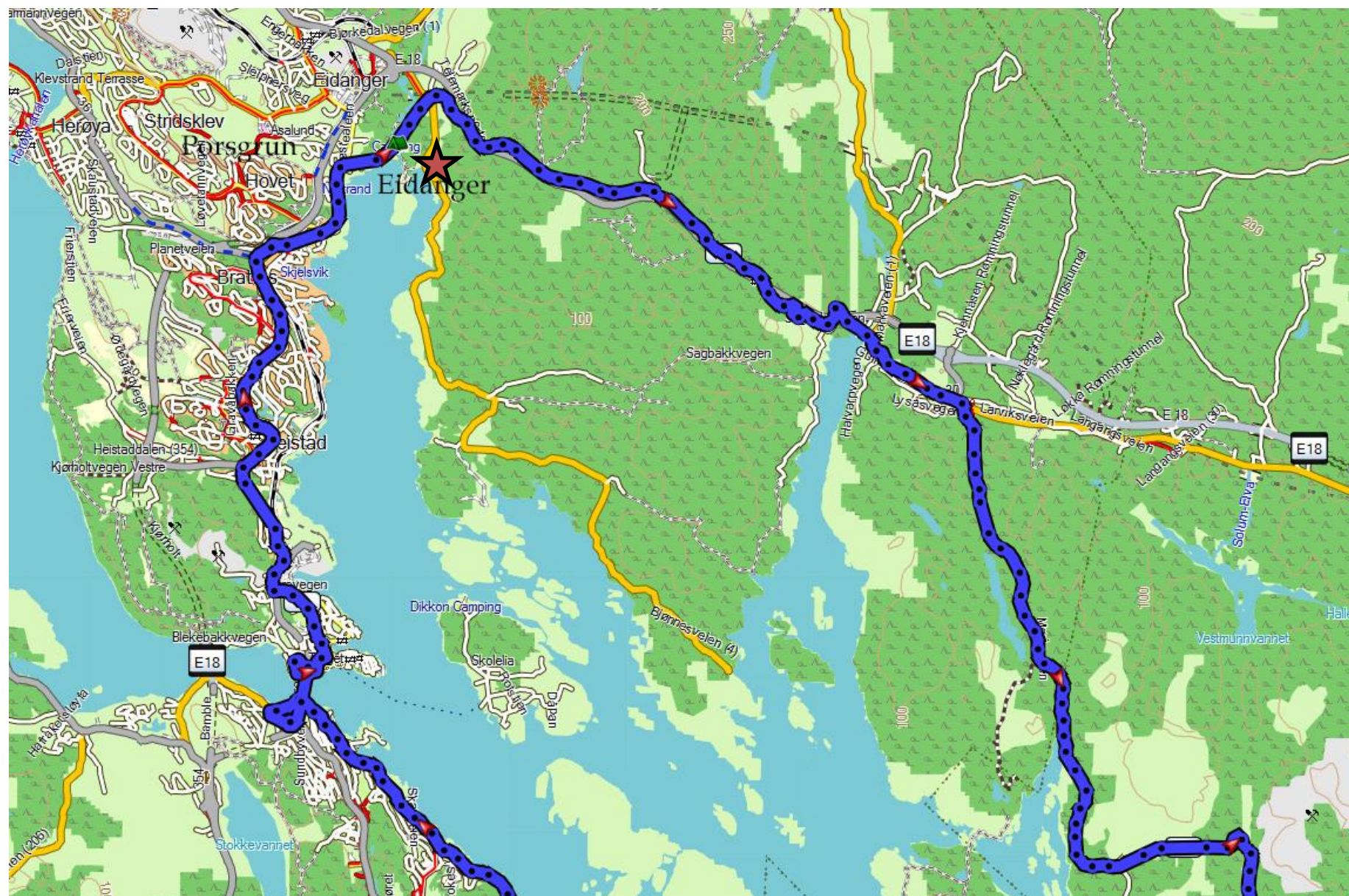
Langesund is one of the most celebrated summer towns in Norway because of the large number of sunny days. It is also well known for Wrightegaarden, a building that hosts outdoor concerts every weekend the whole summer. Artists like Bob Dylan, A-ha, Elton John and Little Richard have played in Wrightegaarden. The most famous landmark in Langesund is Langøytangen fyr, a lighthouse placed on the peak of Langøya, a kilometre-long island right outside of Langesund.(Niet te bereiken)

Porsgrunn was once home to Skomvær, the country's largest sailing ship. In 1985, the sculpture Amphitrite, the wave and the sea birds was unveiled in Porsgrunn. The sculpture, which is one of Jørleif Uthaug's best known works, has a nautical theme in honor of Porsgrunn's maritime history.

Eidanger church (Eidanger kirke) is located in the former **Eidanger** municipality. The church was originally a relatively simple stone church in the Romanesque style, probably built ca. 1150. The church was extended in 1787 and received a new sacristy in 1981. The altarpiece, stained glass and the pulpit is from 1991 and made by Terje Grøstad. The baptismal font is of stone and is from the 1890s. The church has two bells, one from 1720 and one from 1940







From 1942 the town was Norway's smallest until it merged with Larvik in 1988 and lost its town status.

During the 20th century, **Stavern** became a beloved site for artists and craftsmen. The poet Herman Wildenvey, the writer Jonas Lie as well as the painters Hans Gude and Christian Krohg all lived in Stavern at some point in their lives. Today, the town is well known in southern Norway for its many exhibitions and art galleries. Stavern is the site of the Norwegian national memorial to fallen sailors of World War I and World War II and a statue of the 18th century naval hero Peder Tordenskjold.

Treschow-Fritzøe Museum (Verkensgården) houses exhibitions from the former Treschow-Fritzøe ironworks.

Manor House (Herregården) was built by Ulrik Fredrik Gyldenløve for his third wedding in 1677. It is a large wooden structure with well-preserved baroque interiors from the 1730s.

Larvik Maritime Museum (Larvik Sjøfartsmuseum) is housed in Larvik's oldest brick building, dating from 1730.

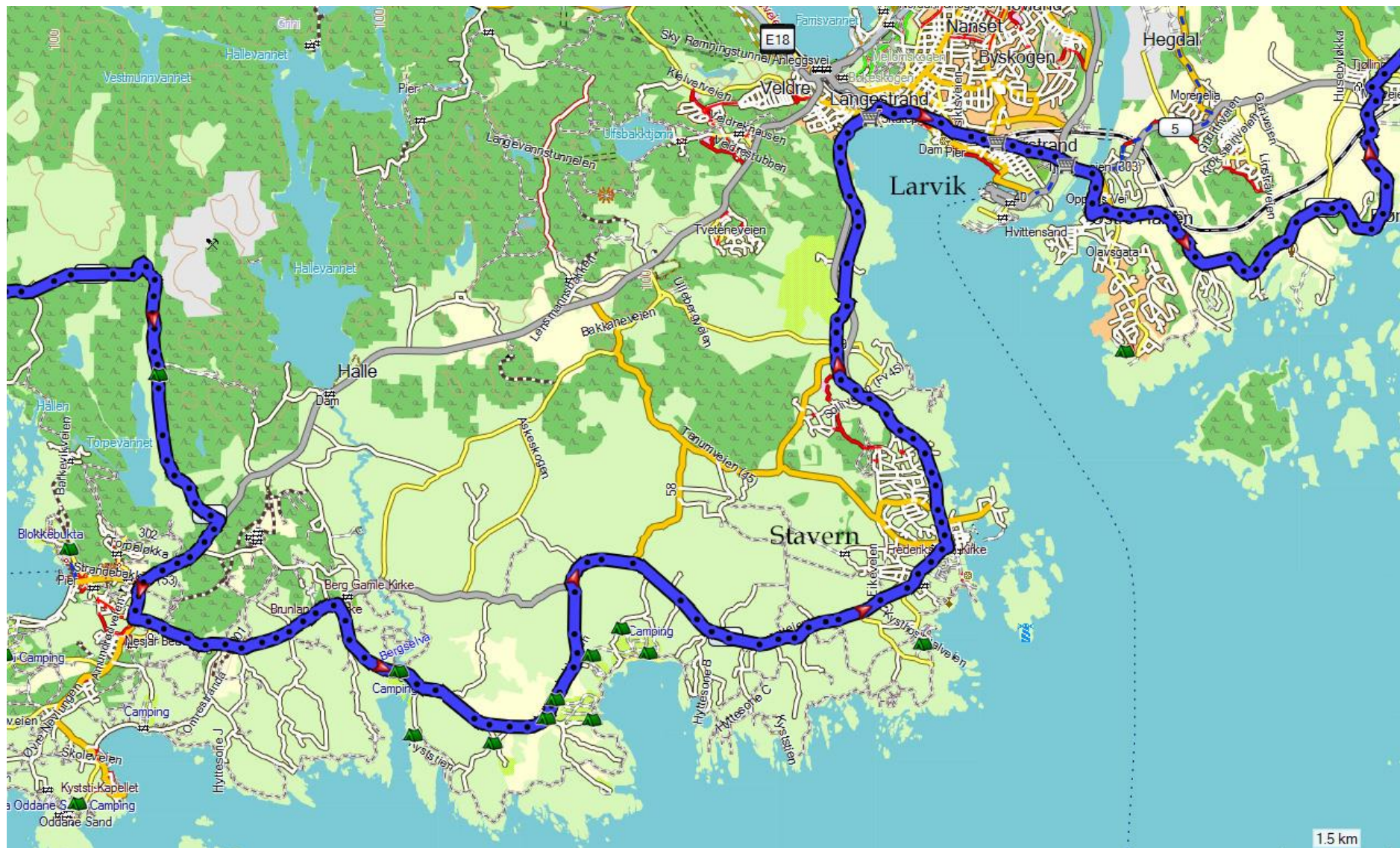
Tjølling has a long coastline with many fine beaches and coves. Tjølling is the site of one of the oldest Viking Era settlements within Scandinavia. Tjølling Church (Tjølling kirke) at Larvik in Vestfold was originally constructed as a medieval stone church in the 12th century. The church was hit by a fire in 1360 and was then rebuilt. An earthquake damaged the church in the 1750s. It was rebuilt from 1762 to 1767 as a Romanesque church with interiors from different eras. The restoration in 1860 gave Tjølling church its present appearance.

The city is known for its rich Viking history and the prosperous whaling industry, which made **Sandefjord** the richest city in Norway.

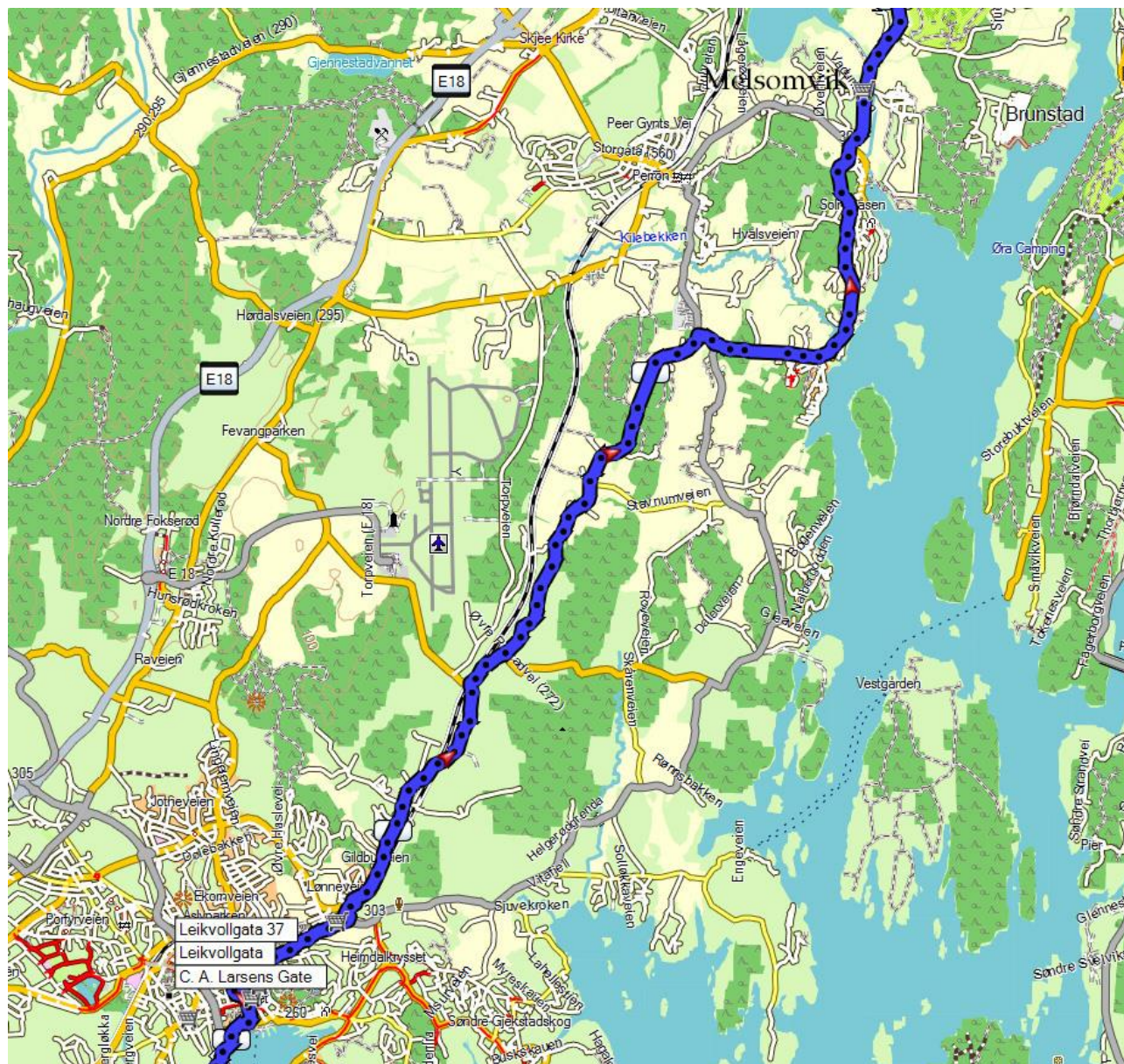
Today it has built up the third-largest merchant fleet in Norway.

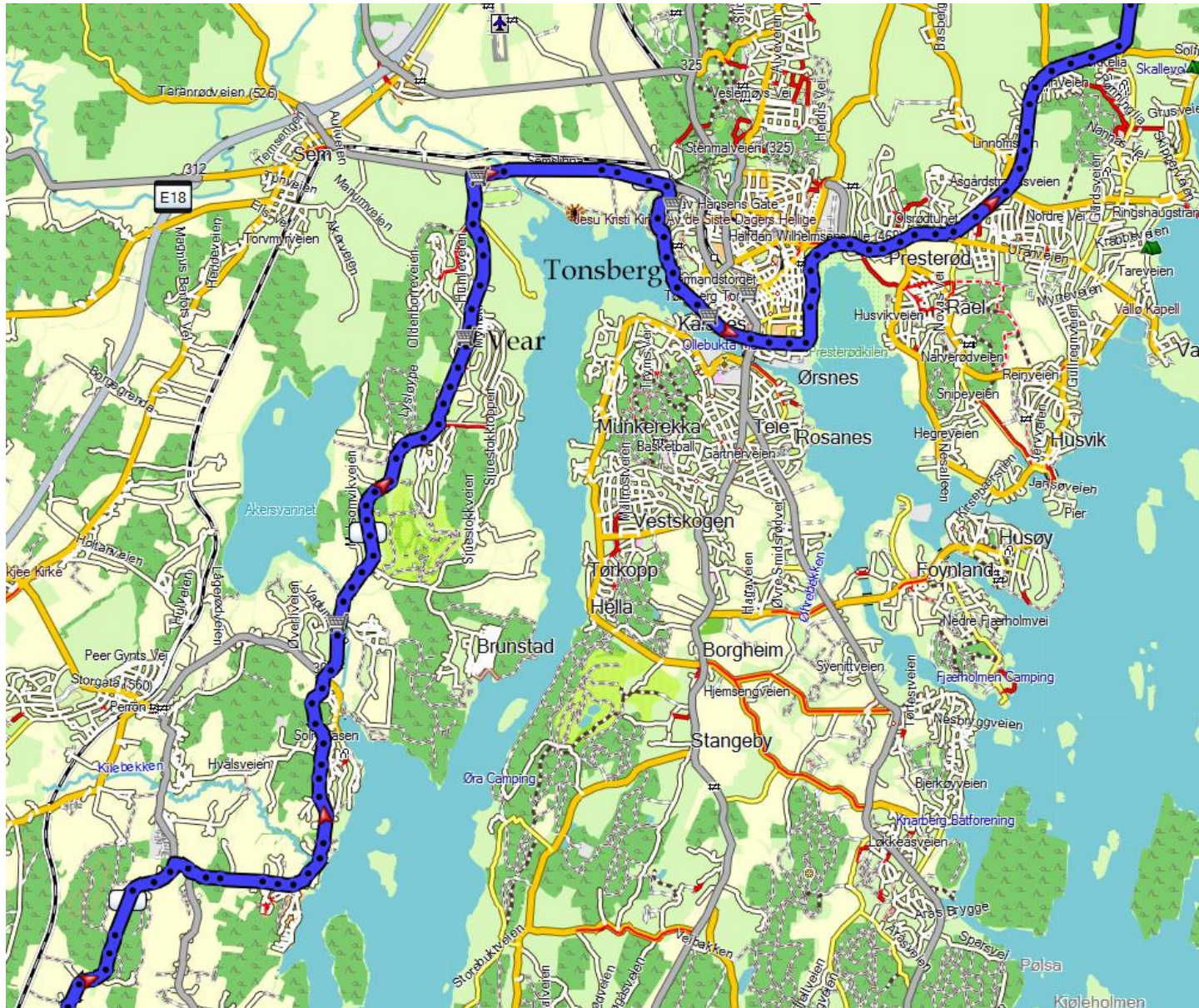
One of the most important remains from the Viking age was found at the grave site Gokstadhaugen in Sandefjord. The Gokstad ship was excavated by Nicolay Nicolaysen and is now in the Viking Ship Museum in Oslo. The Viking, an exact replica of the Gokstad ship, crossed the Atlantic Ocean from Bergen to be exhibited at the World's Columbian

Sandefjord was formerly a famous health resort, with various kinds of baths for health improvement.









Tønsberg is generally regarded as the oldest town in Norway. Tønsberg was established as a municipality on 1 January 1838. The first time the town was mentioned by a contemporary writer was in 1130. According to Snorri Sturluson, Tønsberg was founded before the Battle of Hafrsfjord, which, according to Snorri, took place in 871. Slottsfjellet (Castle Mountain), north of the city centre, made for a near impregnable natural fortress. During the civil war era of the 12th century, it was fortified by the Baglers. The Birkebeiners besieged it for 20 weeks in the winter of 1201 before the Baglers surrendered. In the 13th century, King Haakon Haakonson set up a castle in Tønsberg, Tønsberg Fortress. Sem Church (Sem kirke) – Vestfold's oldest stone church built before 1100 in the Romanesque style,



located near the Jarlsberg Estate

Tønsberg Cathedral (Tønsberg domkirke) – Brick church from 1858 with pulpit from 1621 and an altarpiece from 1764

Tønsberg is the site of Oseberghaugen, a Viking era burial mound. The Oseberg ship was found in the Oseberg burial mound in 1904. This Viking era longship is now in the Viking Ship Museum in Oslo.

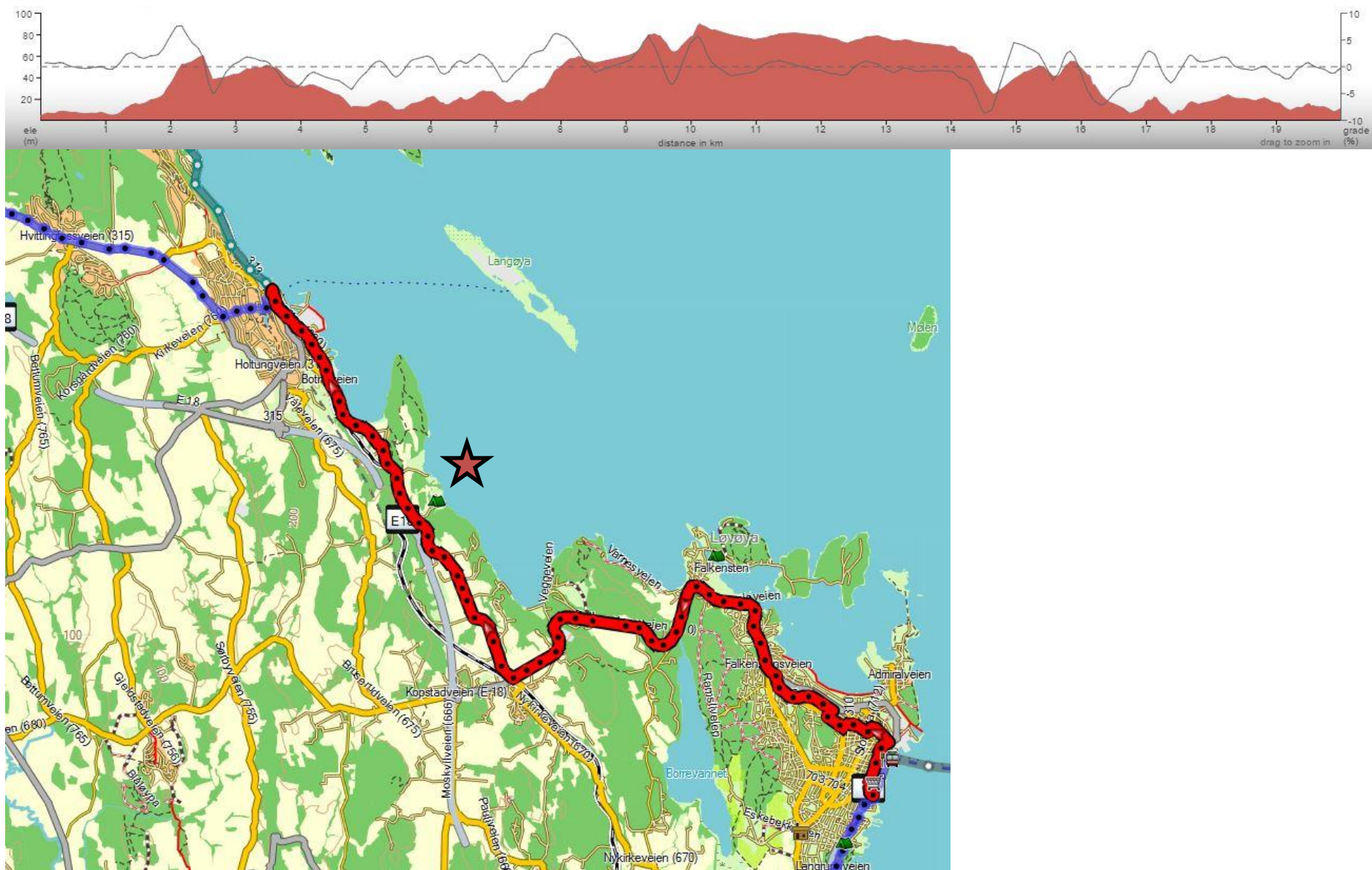
Archaeological excavations in 1904 uncovered history's largest and richest example of craftsmanship from the Viking Age. In addition to the Oseberg ship, Oseberghaugen contained the Oseberg carriage, five beautifully carved bed-posts shaped like animal heads, four sledges, beds, chests, weaving-frames, household utensils and much more. Scientific examinations in 1992 now date the burial to 834 AD, and indicate a probability that it was Queen Alvhild, the first wife of King Gudrød, who was buried here

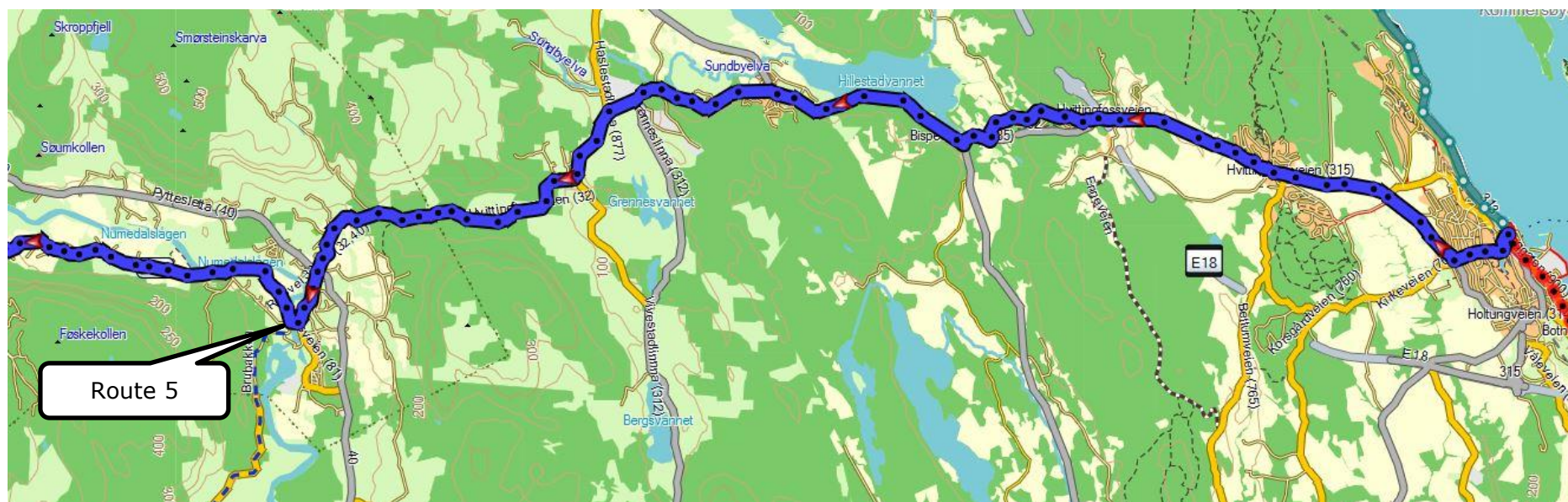
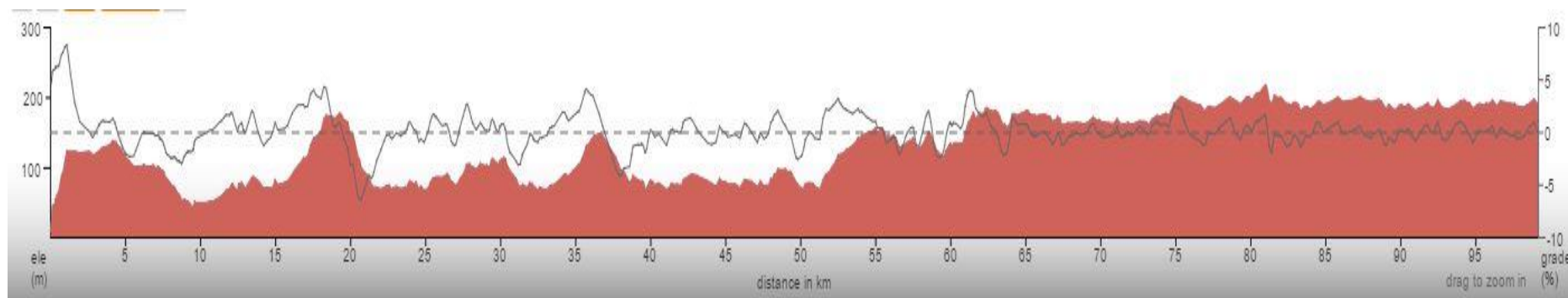
The town was increasingly known as an important center for artists and painters and since the 1880s a vast number of internationally famous painters has either visited or lived in the town. Painters like Edvard Munch, Christian Krogh and Hans Heyerdahl. The reason for this is the very special light which the best artists either went to **Åsgårdstrand** or Skagen in Denmark to experience.

Horten

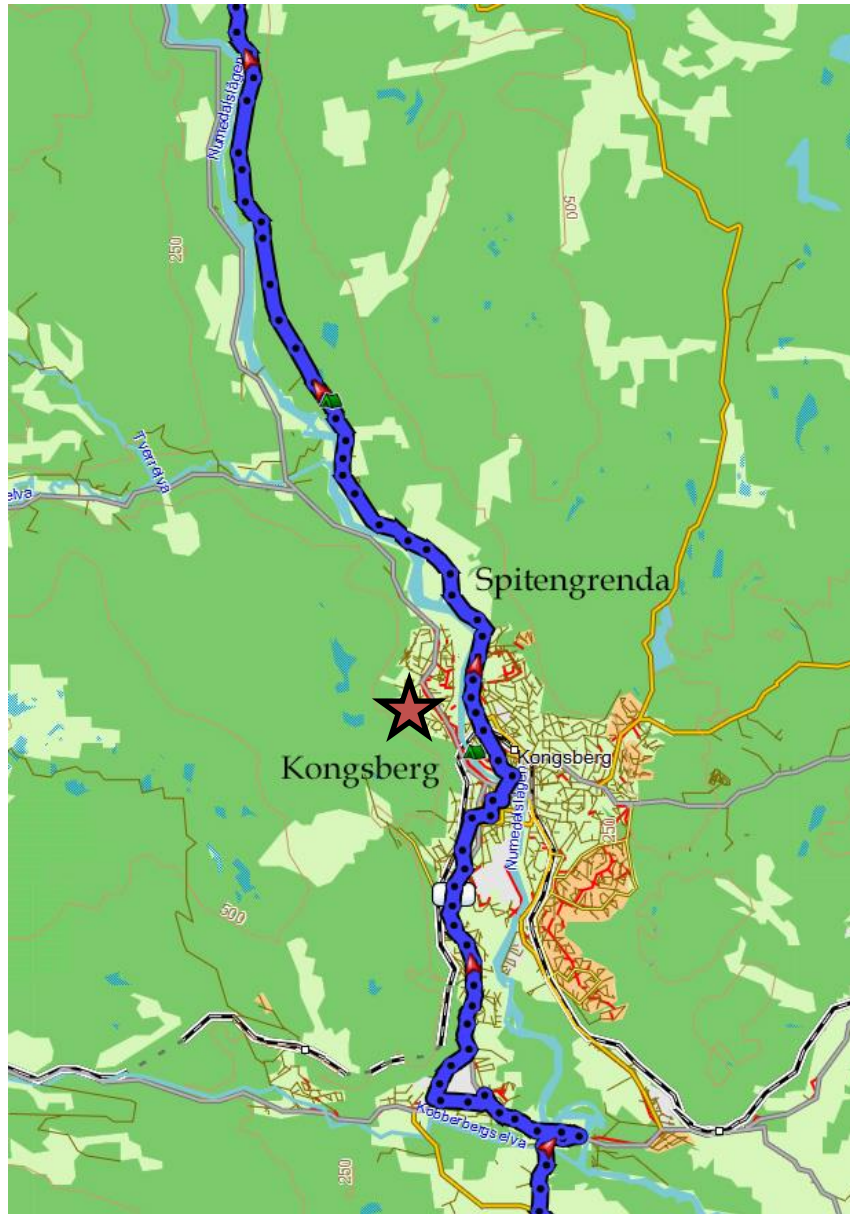
Preus Fotomuseum, The Norwegian Museum of Photography, is a unique museum located in the same building as the naval museum.

The Borre mound cemetery at Borre National Park contains graves of kings dating back to the Migration Period. The park covers 45 acres (180,000 m²) and has the largest collection of kings' graves in Scandinavia. These burial mounds may represent North Europe's most extensive collection of graves of the old Scandinavian Yngling dynasty. From 1989 to 1991, new excavations were undertaken both in and around the national park.







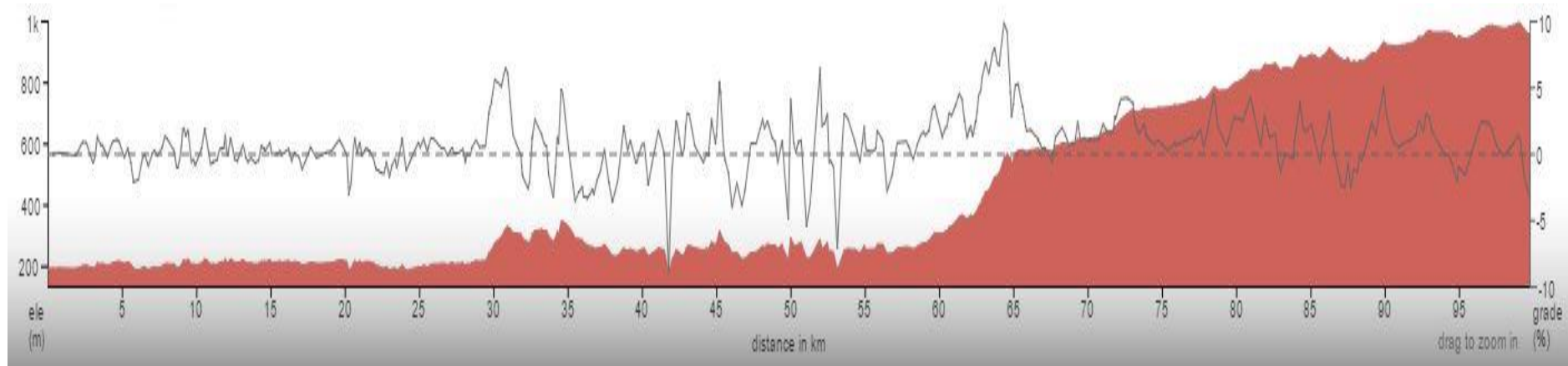


Kongsberg

Today, Kongsberg is perhaps best known for being the home of Norway's major defence contractor, Kongsberg Gruppen, formerly Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk. Two of its well known products were the Kongsberg Colt and the Krag-Jørgensen rifle. The latter was adopted in the late 19th century as the standard army rifle in Denmark, United States of America and Norway.

Kongsberg is particularly known for its old silver mines, from which roughly 1,350 tonnes (2,980,000 lb) of silver was extracted between the discovery of the silver ore seams in 1623, and the last year of mining, in 1957. In the 1769 census, the mines employed about 4,000 workers. With 8,000 inhabitants in total, the town was the second largest in Norway, after Bergen (and thus larger than today's capital, Oslo). This attraction (Kronene i Håvet) is a site where Norwegian royal monograms have been carved into the mountainside overlooking Kongsberg to mark royal visits to the city. In June 1704 King Frederik IV visited Kongsberg and started a tradition that is still celebrated.





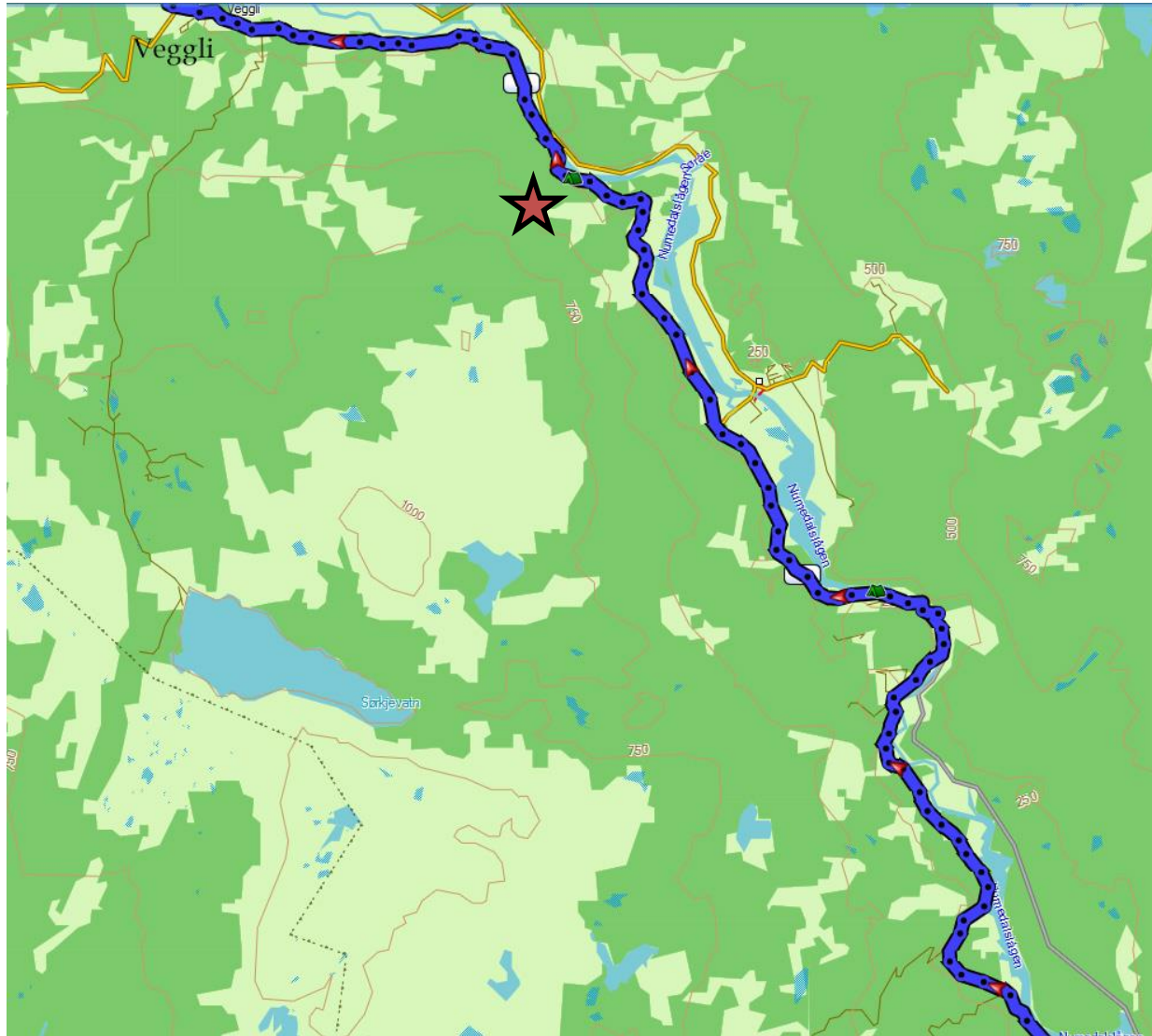
Veggli

Veggli Church (Veggli kirke) in Kongsberg deanery. It was constructed of wood and designed by Architect: Chr. H. Grosch. The church has 160 seats. The church I dates from 1859 and has protected status listed.

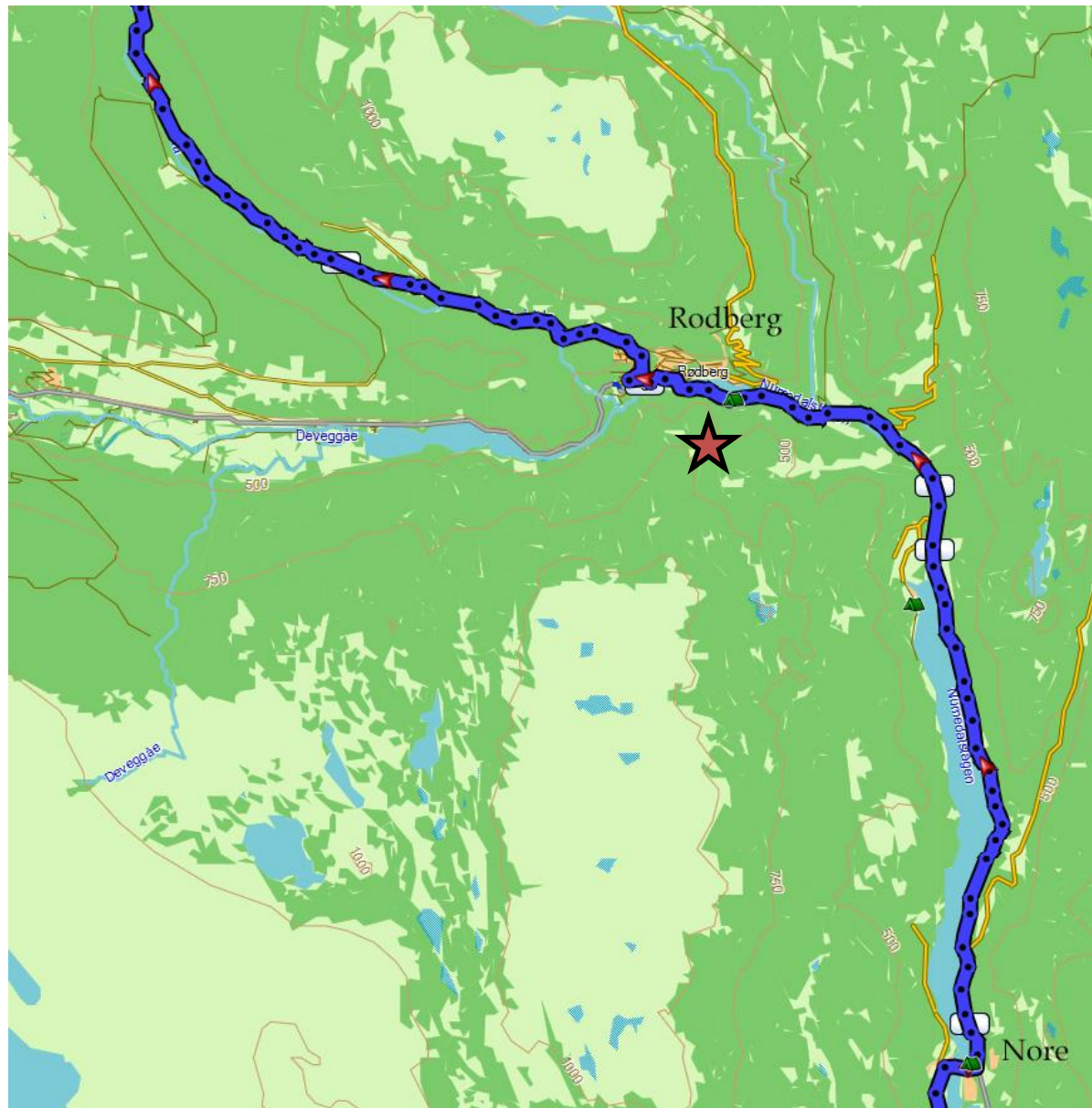
Nore

The village of Norefjord is the center of the Nore. During the summer months there is an open exhibition at the former residence of glass artist, Oddmund Kristiansen. For 20 years prior to his death in 1997, the renowned glass artist used his house as a workshop and studio. Nore Stave Church (Nore stavkirke) dating from the 1100-1200 time period is located in Nore. Nore Stave Church is located just south of downtown. The church, which is characteristic of stave churches of Numedal type, has wood carvings from the Middle Ages in the form of leaf vines and man-eating lions and is decorated with wall paintings dating from 1600-1700. The walls and ceiling of the interior are

decorated with murals, among them scenes from the Bible presented as riddles









Geilo

Geilo is primarily a ski resort town, but also offers summer activities. Geilo is in a valley with mountain ranges on each side. The center of the town lies at 800 meters above sea level, and its highest point is 1178 meters above sea level.

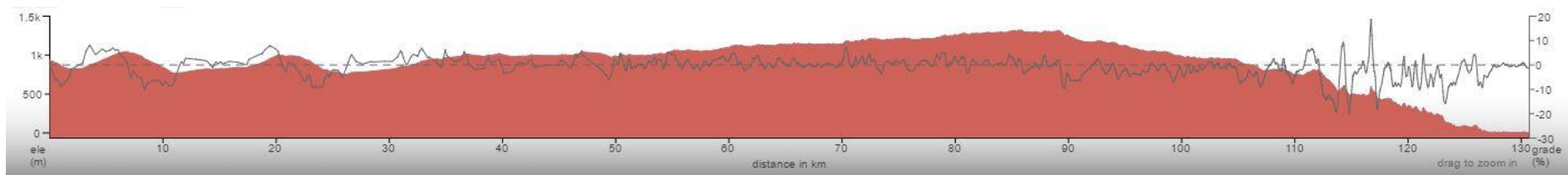
Queen Sonja of Norway gained her ski instructors certificate in Geilo.

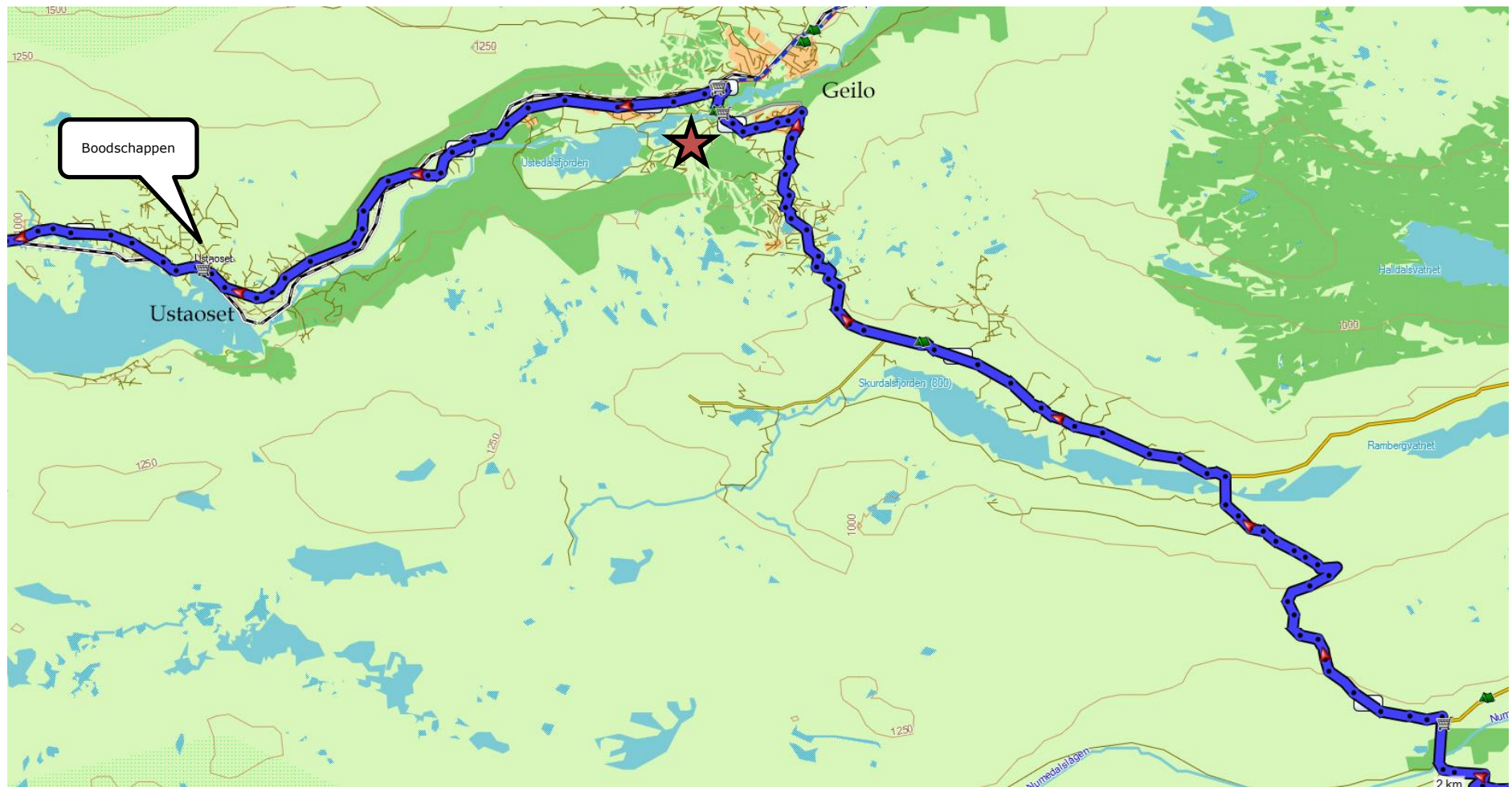
Ustoaset

It has a station on Bergensbanen between Geilo and Finse, as well as a hotel and mountain resort cabins. Ustaaset is situated 990 meters above sealeveland is the finish for the well known cross country ski event Skarverennet

The mountain resort cabins at Ustaaset have a key role in the murder mystery unfolding in the Norwegian detective thriller "The Leopard" by the Norwegian author Jo Nesbø. Some episodes in the book feature police detectives from cosmopolitan Oslo coming to conduct investigations in the far more primal mountain environment of Ustaaset.

Rallarvegen starts at Haugastøl and has a slight ascent up to Storurdi and Finse. Partly on rough surface (pebbles and gravel) the route runs west, slightly ascending up to Fagernut and then down to Hallingskeid. The road through Klevagjelet to Myrdal is steep and partly unsecured, so you should be careful and it is recommended to step off the bike. From Myrdal, by Vatnahalsen Hotel, there is a steep descent down the 21 road bends (Myrdalssvingene). From Kårdalen (summer dairy with Norwegian goat cheese) the last lap runs through the lush and dramatic Flåmsdalen down to Flåm. The train journey by Flåmsbanen is a highlight. The 20 km by train between the mountain stations Myrdal and Flåm by the fjord take about 55 minutes. Along the way you will see some of the most magnificent Norwegian mountains, with an ever-changing panorama of mountains and thundering waterfalls. The train runs slowly or stops completely to let the passengers enjoy the finest views. At Myrdal Flåmsbanen corresponds with the Bergen railway back to Geilo. Accommodation is available at tourist cabins and hotel. However, it is also possible to cover the whole distance in one day. Surface: Fine gravel road





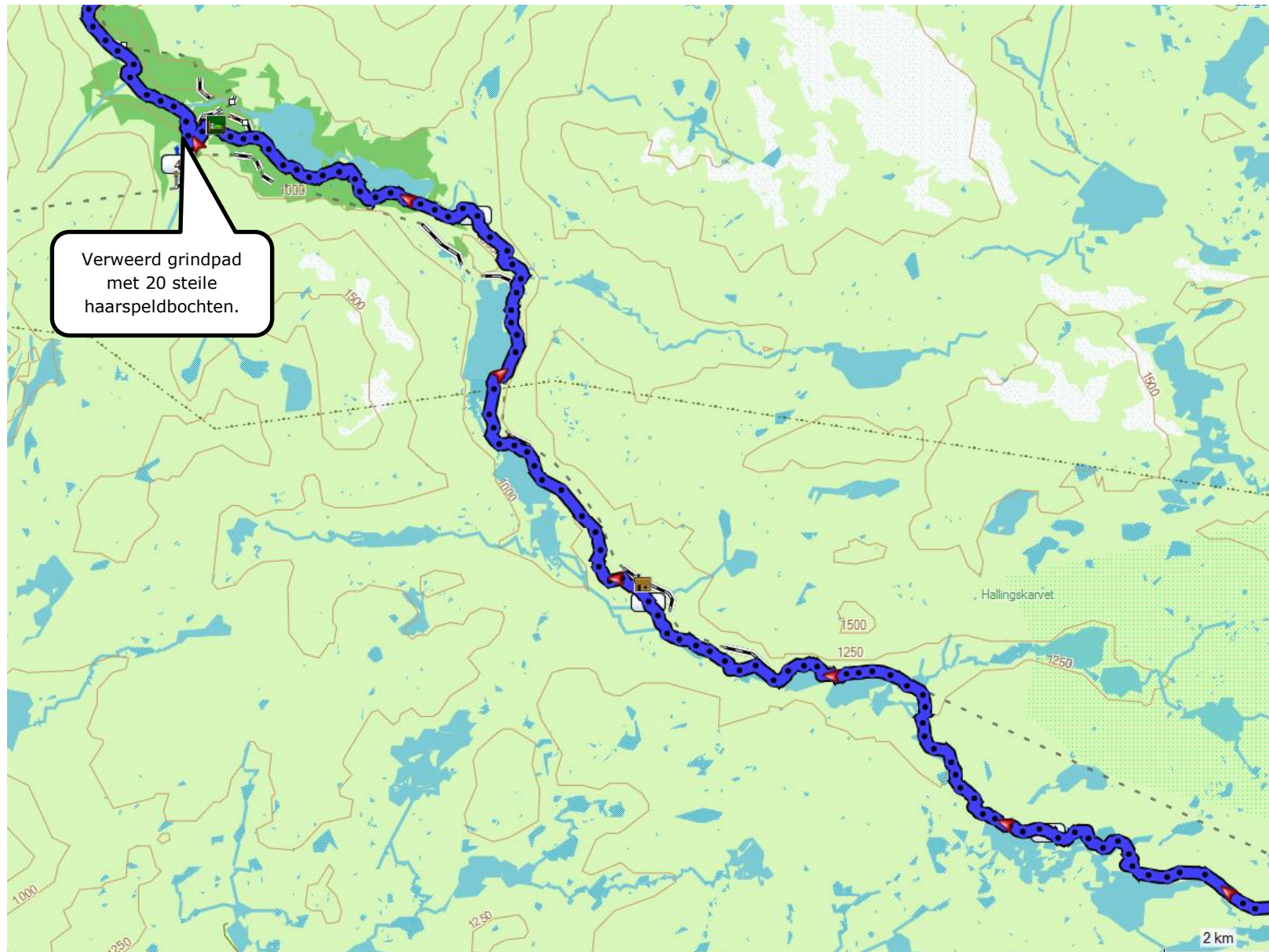


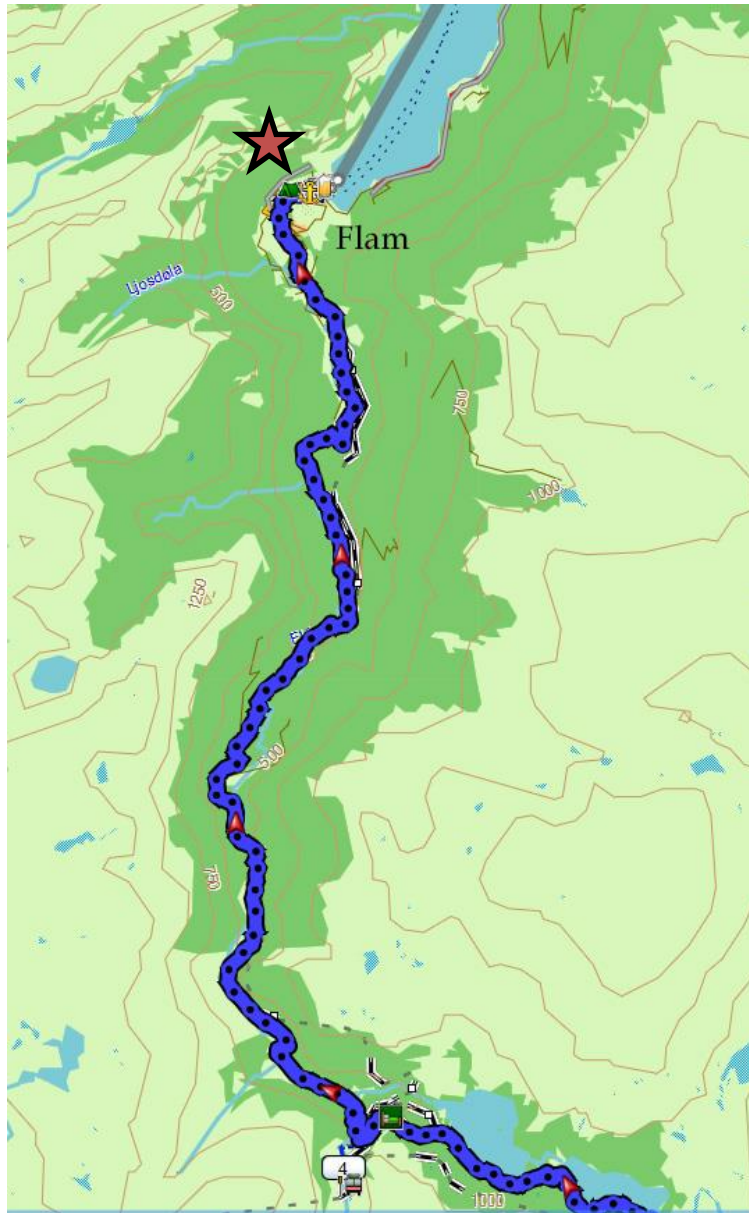
Haugastøl

Haugastøl is a station on the Bergensbanen railway line in Norway. The station is located in the Hol municipality situated between the stations Ustaaset to the east and Finse to the west. The altitude is 988 metres above sea level. The station was opened in 1908. The station building was designed by the architect Paul Armin Due (1870-1926) and is a hybrid between the National Romantic style and the Jugendstil. The building was renovated in 1963 with the addition of lavatories. In 2002 the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage declared the building worthy of protection.

In Ustaaset extra water kopen als we wild gaan kamperen!







Flam

De spoorlijn naar Flåm is in 2014 door Lonely Planet genoemd tot de op een na meest indrukwekkende treinreis ter wereld. Deze trein brengt je van Flåm aan de fjord naar de bergtoppen, en tijdens de 20 kilometer lange treinrit zie je dan ook rivieren die zich woest door nauwe kloven omlaag storten, steile bergflanken met woeste watervallen die bijna direct van de altijd besneeuwde bergtoppen naar beneden bulderen, en her en der een bergboerderijtje op een spaarzaam vlak stukje grond langs de kliffen.

The village of Flåm has since the late 19th century been a tourist destination. It currently receives almost 450,000 visitors a year. Most ride the 20-kilometre Flåm Line between Flåm and Myrdal, one of the steepest railway tracks at 1 in 18 (not counting rack railways) in the world. There are also a few spirals. A former rail station building in Flåm now houses a museum dedicated to the Flåm railway. The harbour of Flåm receives some 160 cruise ships per year.

Vanaf Flam zijn er verschillende mogelijkheden:

Optie 1:

Ferry Flam – Gudevangen

Elke dag om 11:45 en 16:15 Vaartijd 2 uur

Boeken op: <http://urnesferry.com/fl%C3%A5m-gudvangen%202016.html>

Ferry Gudevangen – Kaupanger

In juli/augustus om 9.00/12.00/15.00/18.00 Vaartijd 2:45

Boeken op: <http://www.fjord2.com/index.html>

Hierna 50 km fietsen met aantal campings onderweg.

Ferry Hella-Vangsnes

Elk half uur

Ferry Vik- Ortnevik

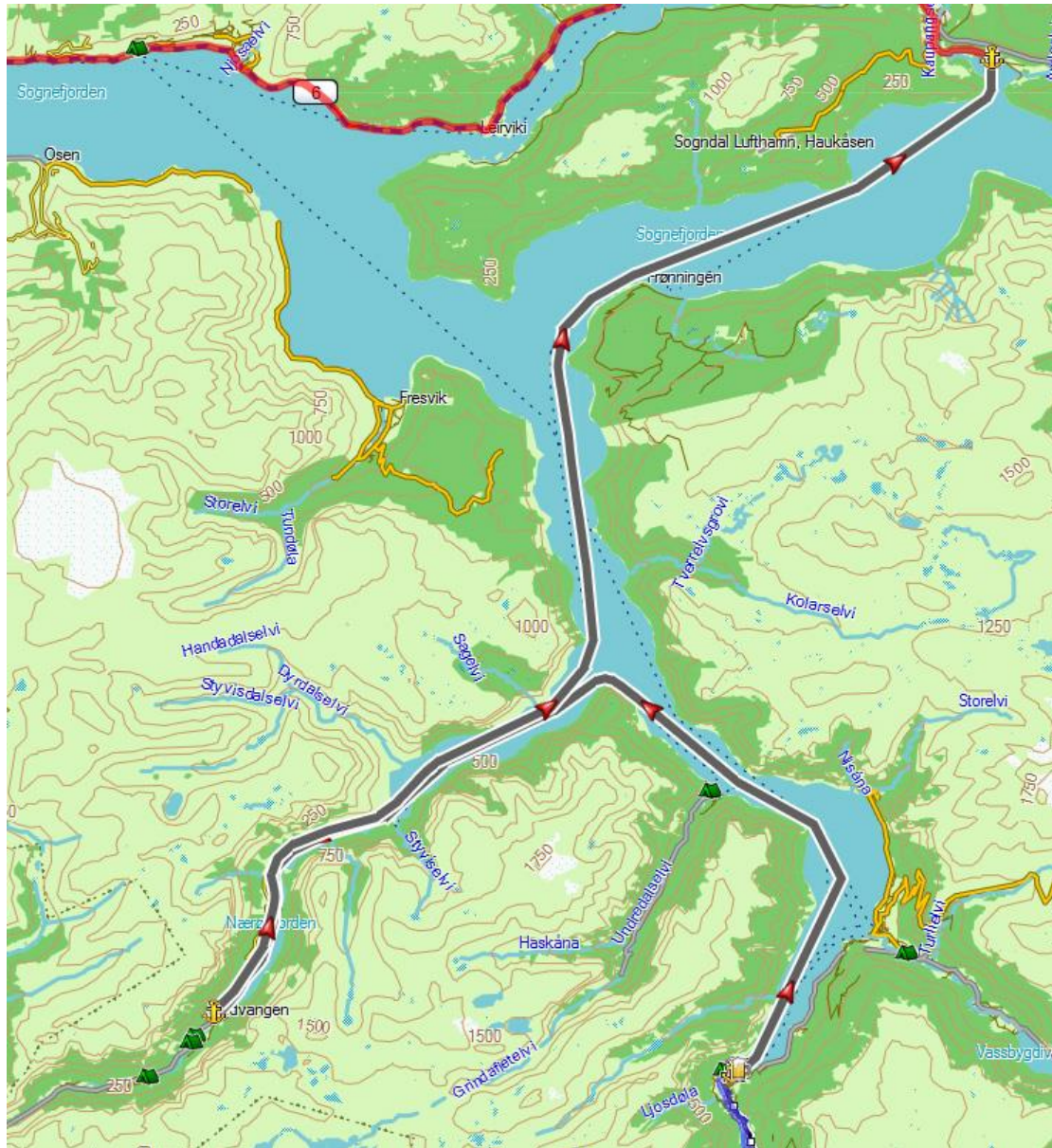
Let op.

Maandag, Woensdag en vrijdag om 14 uur vertrek

Dinsdag en vrijdag en zondag om 1830

Op donderdag en zaterdag geen vaart!

Zie link: <http://www.fjord1.no/passasjerbat/ruteoversikt-for-passasjerbat/batruter/sogn-og-fjordane/vik-ortnevik>





Gudvangen is a village in the municipality of Aurland in Sogn og Fjordane county, Norway. It is a popular tourist destination and is located at the end of the Nærøyfjord where the Nærøydalselvi river empties into the fjord. The nearby village of Bakka lies about 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) to the north. The Kjelfossen waterfall is located just to the southeast of the village.

Kaupanger originated as a settlement during the Viking age. Earlier, Kaupanger was known as Tingstad. Kaupang is an Old Norse term for a trading or market place so the village's name is composed of kaup- (buy) and angr (fjord, harbor), hence "buy harbor", similar to the literal translation of Copenhagen. The Kaupanger Stave Church is believed to have been built in the 12th century and it is still in existence in this village.

Sogndal

The Norwegian dialect spoken in Sogndal is called sogndamål.

In 1917, a farmer in Sogndal plowed up the Eggja stone, a gravestone with runic inscriptions important for the history of the Old Norse language

Hermansverk or **Leikanger** is a large village in the municipality of Leikanger in Sogn og Fjordane county, Norway.

Originally, there were two small villages that sat about 1.5 kilometres (0.93 mi) apart on the northern shore of the Sognefjorden in Leikanger. Norwegian National Road 55 connects both areas. The main church for the municipality, Leikanger Church, was located in Leikanger, and the municipal and county administration was located in Hermansverk. Over the years, the two villages grew together, and they are now effectively one large village, and the government considers them one urban settlement.[The government refers to the village as "Hermansverk/Leikanger". The names can also be used interchangeably. The urban area is also now known as Systrend.

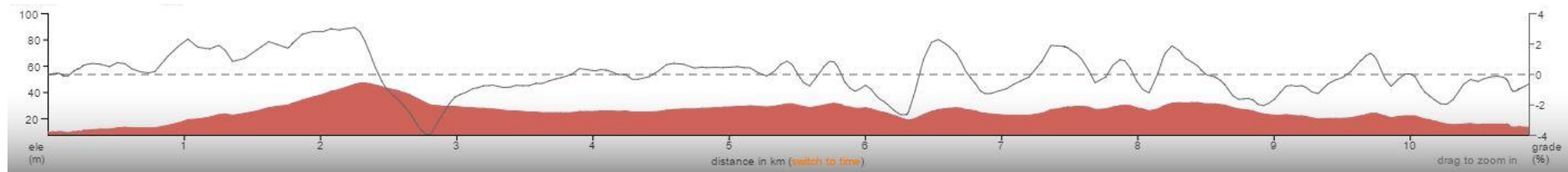
Vangsnes is a village located in the municipality of Vik in Sogn og Fjordane county, Norway. It's located on a relatively flat and fertile peninsula that juts out on the south side of the Sognefjorden, roughly at the midpoint of the fjord which is Norway's longest. Vangsnes Church is located in the village. Vangsnes is best known as the site of the statue of Fridtjof, who was the king of Ringerike and Sogn according to Friðþjófs saga hins frækna (Fridtjof's Saga). The statue was commissioned by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. It is 10.5 metres (34 ft) high and is situated on a 12-metre (39 ft) high platform. The statue was sculpted by German sculptor Max Unger (1854-1918). It was transported to Vangsnes in 15 sections and erected during February 1913

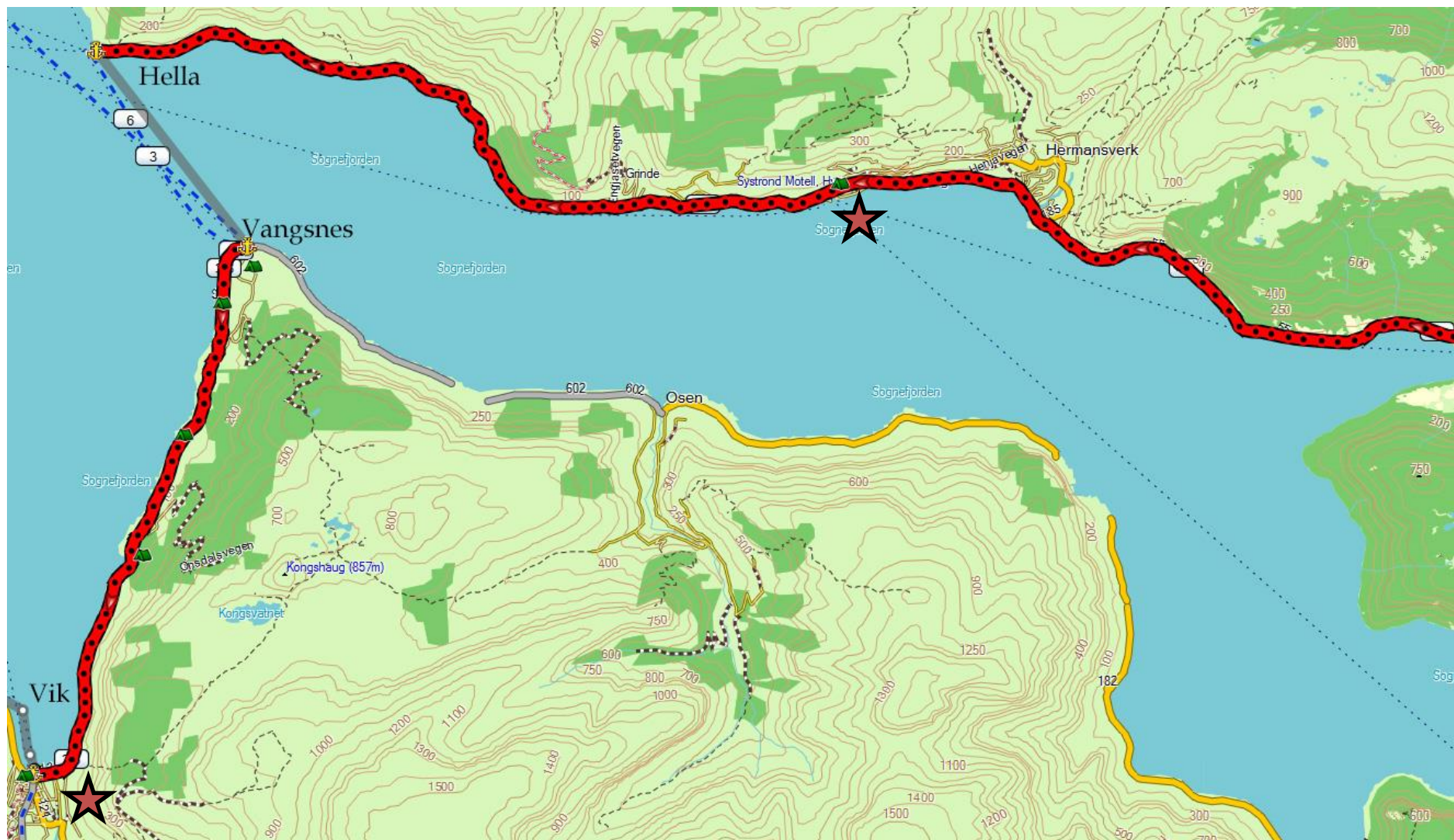
The wide and fertile village of **Vikøyri** was established in ancient times. The area must have stood out early as a good place to settle. Distinct parts of Norway stand out with many large burial mounds. These are areas that have been powerful and rich and must have been political centers in prehistoric times. Vik is such an area. Vik was a center in Sogn through a great deal of the Bronze and Iron Ages (1800 BC-1050 AD). This is due to the importance of agriculture in Vik

In the latter half of the 12th century the Hopperstad Stave Church was built at Hopperstad and the stone Hove Church was built at Hove. Both churches are now renovated and restored and they are used by villagers and tourists. The Hove Church was privately owned and indicates that Hove was the home of citizens of great wealth.

The Hopperstad Stave Church was built around the year 1130. It is a triple-nave stave church and has a Gothic altar-baldaquin with sculptured heads, as well as decorations and paintings in the ceiling depicting the childhood of Christ. This stave church was saved from demolition on the initiative of the architect Peter Andreas Blix.

The Stave churches are constructions of high quality, richly decorated with carvings. In virtually all of them the door frames are decorated from top to bottom with carvings. This tradition of rich ornamentation appears to go back to the animal carvings of the Viking Age. The dragons are lovingly executed and transformed into long-limbed creatures of fantasy, here and there entwined with tendrils of vine, with winding stems and serrated leaves. The elaborate designs are executed with supreme artistic skill. The stave church doorways are, therefore, among the most distinctive works of art to be found in Norway. However, it is difficult to connect them with the Christian gospel.







14-185

Vik-Ortnevik



Velg motsatt retning

Tilbake

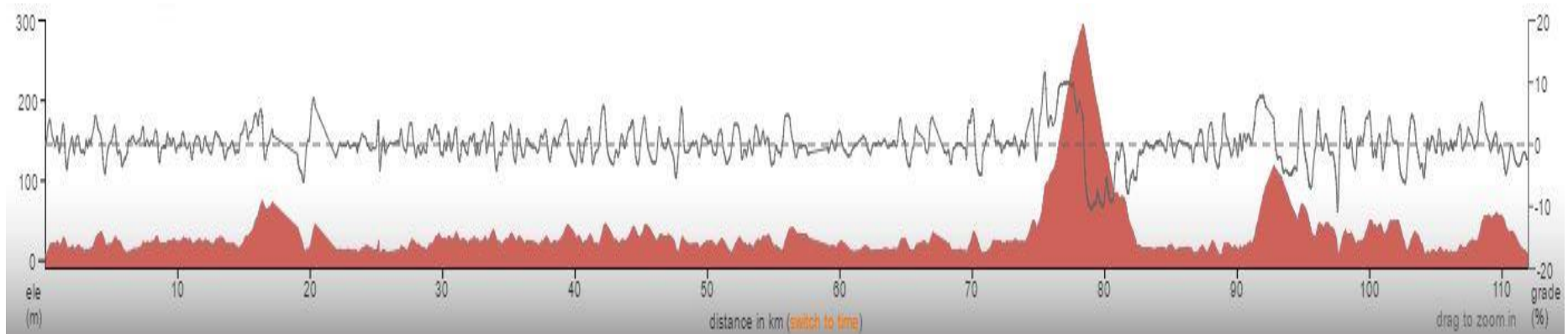
12.05.15-18.06.16

17.05.16-24.12.16

25.12.16-30.12.16

Måndag - Fredag		Må OnFr	Ty	Fr
Frå	Vik kai	1400	1830	1830
Frå	Otterskred kai	1415 b	|	|
Frå	Geithus kai	1425 b	1840 c	1845 c
Frå	Finden kai	1435 b	1850 c	1850 c
Frå	Findabotnen kai	1445 b	|	|
Frå	Vollevik kai	1500 b	1900 c	1900 c
Frå	Sylvarnes kai	1515 b	1905 c	1905 c
Frå	Vetlesand kai	1530 b	1915 c	1910 c
Til	Ortnevik kai	1540	1920	1920
Søndag				
Frå	Vik kai	...	1830	
Frå	Otterskred kai	...	|	
Frå	Geithus kai	1545	1840 c	
Frå	Finden kai	1550	1850 c	
Frå	Findabotnen kai	|	|	
Frå	Vollevik kai	1555	1900 c	
Frå	Sylvarnes kai	1600	1905 c	
Frå	Vetlesand kai	1610	1915 c	
Til	Ortnevik kai	1615	1920	
* Bilar som har tinging plass, må møte 10 minutt før avgangstid, ellers fell tingen.		**** Passasjerar til/frå Strendene må tinge stopp, M/S Tansøy tlf 415 36 317 innan kl.		b Mot førehandstinging av bilplass tlf 415 36 317 ein dag på førehand.
** Berre 17/5 16. Passasjerar til/frå Strendene må tinge stopp, M/S Tansøy tlf. 415 36 317, seinast.		A Berre 17/5 16.		c Passasjerar til/frå strendene må tinge stopp tlf. 415 36 317, seinast ved avgang.
		R Passasjerar til Strendene må tinge		

Ma/wo/vr: 14 uur
Do/vr/zo: 18:30

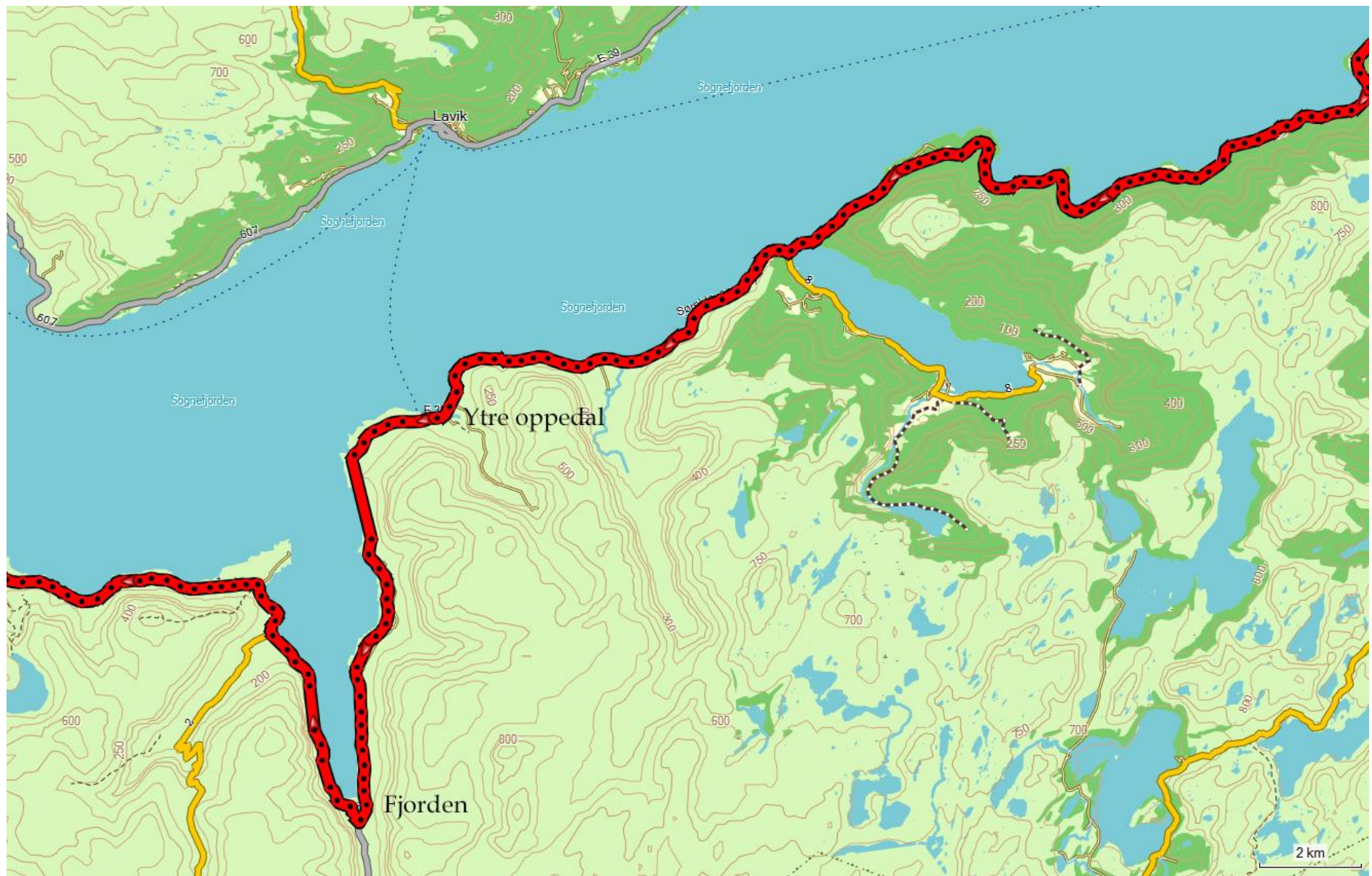


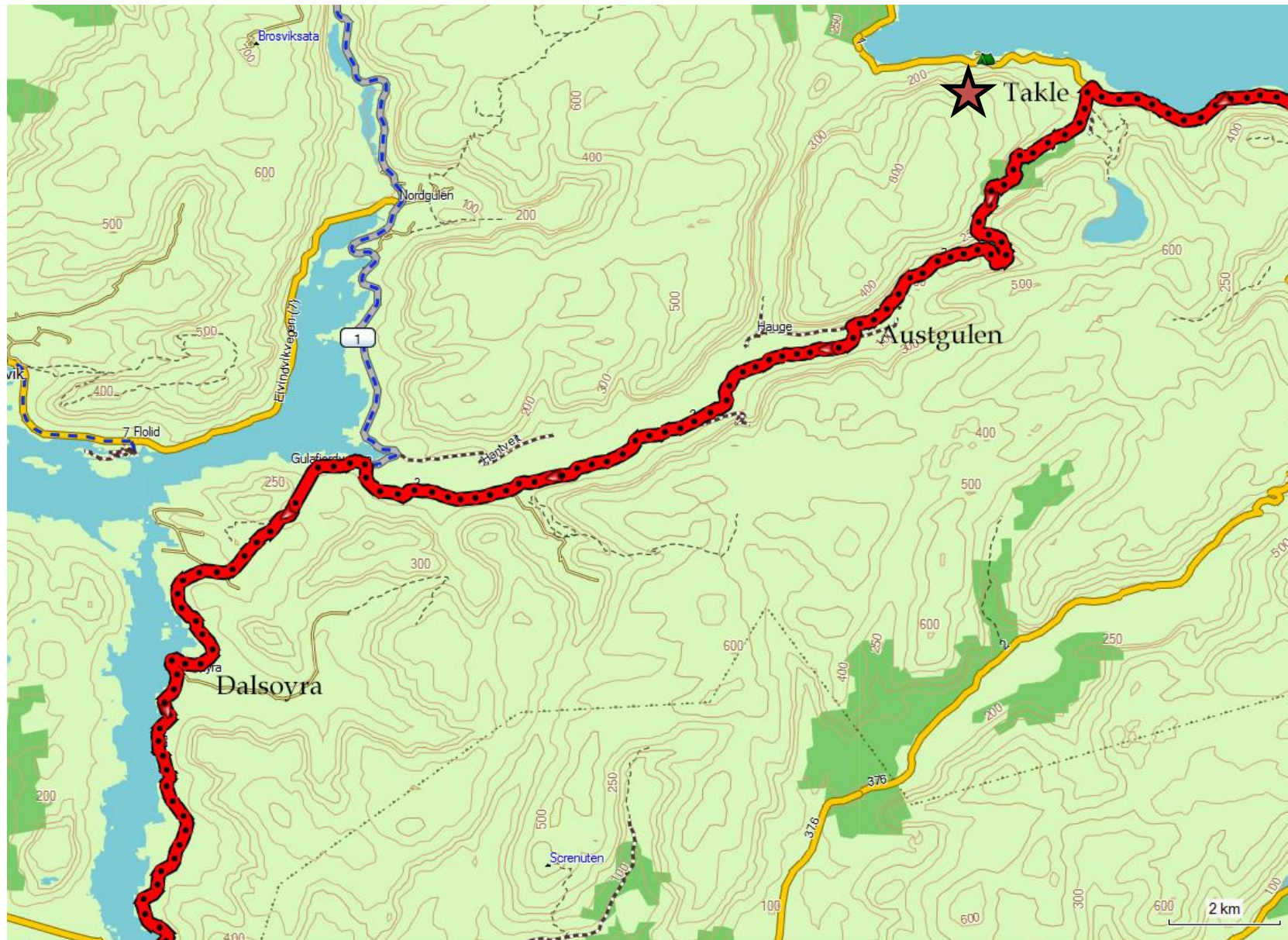
Ortnevik is a village in Høyanger Municipality in Sogn og Fjordane county, Norway. The village is located on the south side of the Sognefjorden. The village is fairly isolated since there is only one road leading to it. The village has about 45 year-round residents. The village sits in a small valley that has mountains on three sides and the fjord on the north side. The river Ortnevikelva runs through the village. Ortnevik Church is located in the village, serving the southeastern part of the municipality.

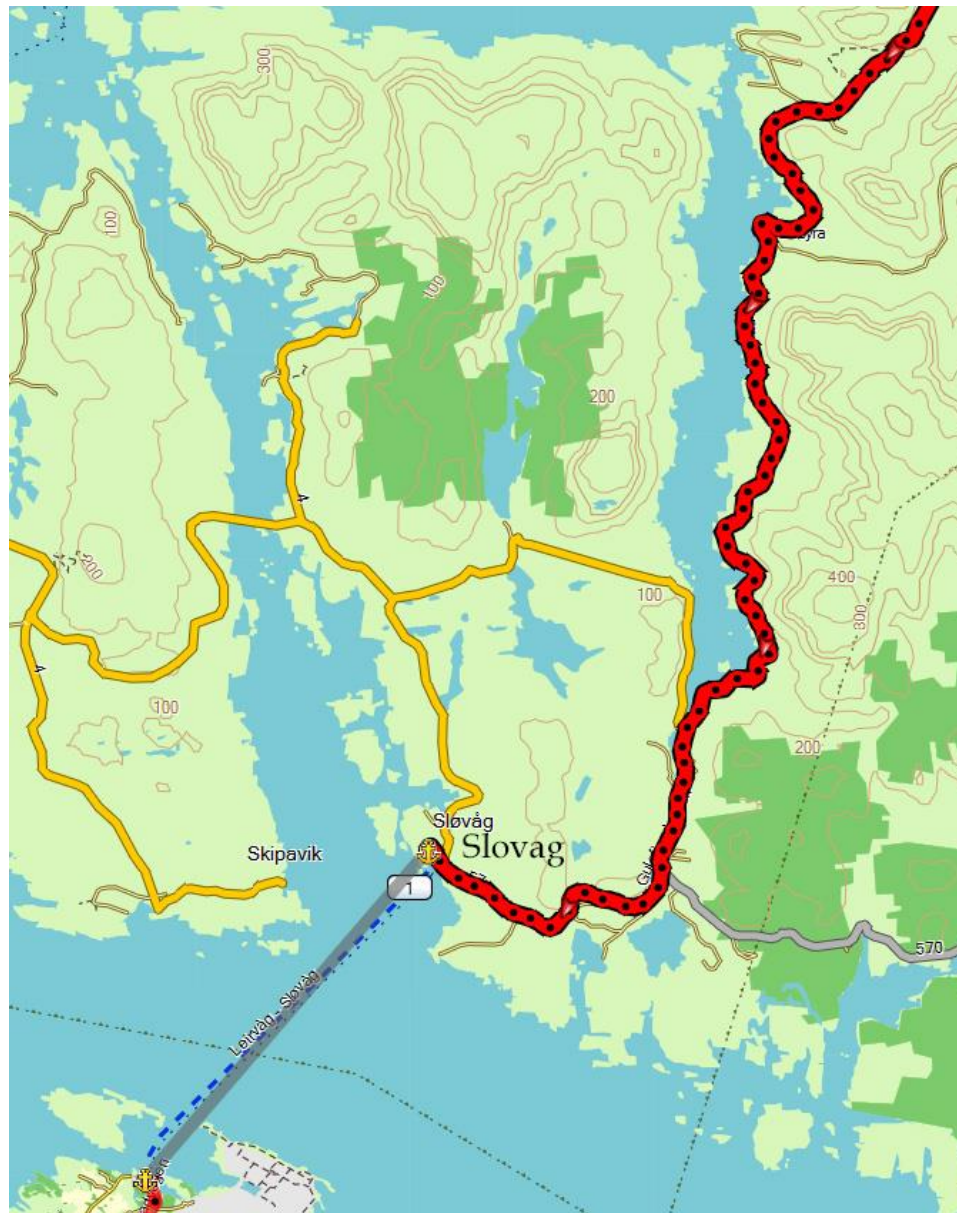
Bjordal is situated in a small valley surrounded by steep mountains on three sides and the fjord and on the north end of the valley. Bjordal Church is located in the village

Brekke and its surroundings are notable as one of the wettest parts of Norway. The nearby weather station in Verkland, about 7 kilometres (4.3 mi) to the south, recorded a record amount of rainfall in one calendar year. In 1990, there were 5,546 millimetres (218.3 in) of rain that fell. In the summer of 1964, Brekke received 1,284 millimetres (50.6 in) of rain, making that the wettest summer on record. Average temperature in july/august is 12 degrees Celsius.

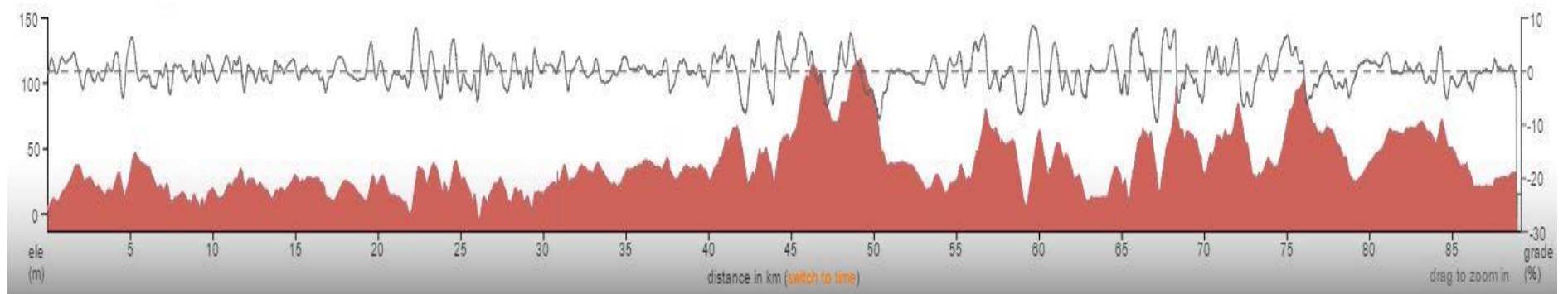








Ferry gaat om kwart over elk uur.





Alversund

The village sits between the villages of Alverstraumen (across the strait) and Alver (to the south), forming a large village area that is often referred to as Alversund.

The Alversund Bridge spans the Alverstraumen strait between Alversund and the village area of Alverstraumen located on the southern tip of the island of Radøy, creating a vital connection between Radøy and the mainland.

Alversund Church (Alversund kyrkje) dates from 1879 and it is located in the village, along the main road. It was built of wood and has 200 seats.[2] The village was historically the administrative centre of the old municipality of Alversund which existed from 1885 until 1964.

Among other things one will find Den Gamle Bokstova, a book café where a small group of people meets 6-8 times a year to discuss literature. The building dates from the 16th century and is a former bank, library, and community house.

The municipality (originally the parish) is named after the old Alver farm (Old Norse: Alviðra) since the first church was built there. The meaning of the name is "all weather" (meaning "weather from all directions" - describing a farm with an exposed and unsheltered site). The last element is sund which means "sound" or "strait", referring to Alverstraumen strait.

Knarvik

The largest settlement in the whole Nordhordland district of Hordaland. The village is located on the mainland, about 20 kilometres (12 mi) straight north of the city at the confluence of four fjords: Osterfjorden (heading east), Sørfjorden (heading southeast), Salhusfjorden (heading southwest), and the Radfjorden (heading northwest).

The center of the village is the site of the Knarvik Senter, the largest shopping centre in Nordhordland with 61 stores. The European route E39 highway runs straight through the village dividing it into two major parts. The northern part is where the large shopping mall is located while the southern part is still in its original state with scattered buildings and shops.

In recent years population and traffic has increased creating demand for an upgrade of the infrastructure. Rush hour traffic is an increasingly common sight.



Krossneset

The village sits at a major transportation cross-roads. The small island of Flatøy is the hub of a three-way bridge network that connects the entire Nordhordland district to the city of Bergen. The Krossnessundet Bridge connects to the island of Holsnøy to the west, the Hagelsund Bridge connects to the Lindås peninsula to the east, and the Nordhordland Bridge to Bergen to the south. The Hagelsund and Nordhordland bridges carry the European route E39 highway.

Salhus was known for its textile factory, which was running from 1859 to 1989. Today the factory is a museum.

At its peak, Salhus had 3 grocery stores, a bank, a post office, several lodging houses with a liquor license where the local fishermen from Nordhordland used up their money on their way home from selling their fish at the fish market in Bergen.

Salhushallen has been synonymous with cultural activities, and even after Salhus has lost the place as the local node with all public services needed, the cultural scene is still very much alive.

Salhus Church was built in 1923-1924 as a chapel for the village of Salhus, mainly from means provided by the local population. It is situated beautifully in Storåkerfjorden by the Salhusfjorden.

In Bergen hotel/Airbnb zoeken.

30/6-14/8 16	DX67	DX67	DX67	DX67	DX67	**	**	**	**	1234	DX67	DX67	DX67	DX67	DX67	DX67	***
Strandkai terminalen	...	...	...	...	...	0810	...	...	...	...	1215	...	...	...	...	1610	2010
Flesland kai	...	...	...	...	...	0835	...	...	...	...	1240	...	...	...	...	1635	2035
Hufthamar kai	...	...	...	...	...	0858	...	...	...	...	1303	...	...	...	...	1658	2058
Møkster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2115
Litlekalsøy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2120
Bekkjarvik kai	...	...	...	...	...	0915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1715	2128
Rubbestadneset båtkai	...	...	...	...	...	0940	...	...	...	...	1343	...	...	...	...	1740	2150
Leirvik båtkai	0600	0650	0702	0840	0925	1007	1010	1240	1300	1300	1408	1415	1515	1515	1705	1805	2215
Sunde båtkai	...	...	0722	...	0945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1535	...	...	...	...
Borgundøy kai	...	0710	...	...	...	...	...	1320	1320	...	...	...	...	...	...	1820	...
Ranavik kai	0616	...	...	0856	...	...	1026	1256	...	...	1431	...	...	...	1720	1821	2230
Fjelbergøy kai	...	0715	...	...	...	...	...	1325	1325	...	...	...	...	...	...	1825	...
Sunde båtkai	0622	...	0722	0902	0945	...	1032	1302	...	...	1437	...	1535	1726	1827	...	2236
Utbjøa ferjekai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydnæs kai	...	0720	...	...	...	...	...	1330	1330	...	...	...	1550	...	...	...	...
Borgundøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1555	...	...	...	2249
Sydnæs kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1335	1335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fjelbergøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1045	1340	1340	...	...	...	1600	...	...	...	2254
Borgundøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1050	1345	1345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ølen kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1850	...
Skånevik kai	...	0740	...	...	...	...	...	1322	...	...	...	...	1620	...	1847	...	2310
Sunde båtkai	0623	...	...	0902	...	...	...	...	...	...	1445	...	...	1726	...	...	...
Ranavik kai	...	...	0728	...	0951	...	...	...	...	...	1451	...	1542	...	...	...	...
Leirvik båtkai	0644	...	0744	0923	1007	...	1115	...	...	1408	...	1507	...	1600	1745	...	...
	6	6	**	6	6	**	7	7	**	**	7	**	**	7	7		
Strandkai terminalen	...	...	1010	...	...	1445	...	1245	...	1430	1640	1830	2040				
Flesland kai	...	...	1035	...	...	1510	...	1310	...	1455	1705	1855	2105				
Hufthamar kai	...	...	1058	...	...	1533	...	1335	...	1518	1730	1920	2128				
Møkster	...	...	1113	...	...	1548	...	...	...	1533	...	...	2143				
Litlekalsøy	...	...	1118	...	...	1553	...	...	...	1538	...	...	2148				
Bekkjarvik kai	...	...	1130	...	...	1605	...	...	...	1543	...	1937	2153				
Rubbestadneset båtkai	...	...	1150	...	...	1630	...	...	...	1610	...	2002	2215				
Leirvik båtkai	0840	1130	1215	1220	1420	1655	1340	1425	1425	1636	1825	2030	2245				
Sunde båtkai	0900	1150	...	...	...	...	1400	1445	...	...	...	2050	...				
Borgundøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1445	...	...	...	...
Ranavik kai	...	...	...	1235	1435	1710	...	1451	...	1652	1840	2056	2300				
Fjelbergøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1450	...	...	...	...
Sunde båtkai	0900	1150	...	1241	1441	1715	1400	...	...	1658	1846	...	2306				
Utbjøa ferjekai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydnæs kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borgundøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	1735	...	...	...	...	...	2112	...				
Sydnæs kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fjelbergøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	1740	...	...	...	...	...	2117	...				
Borgundøy kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ølen kai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1505	...	...	2132	...				
Skånevik kai	...	...	...	...	...	1750	...	...	...	1718	1906	...	2326				
Sunde båtkai	...	...	...	...	1441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranavik kai	0905	1156	...	...	...	...	1406	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leirvik båtkai	0925	1212	...	...	1500	...	1422	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Gjelder Borgundøy: Anløper Furvik tømmerkai dersom passasjerar.

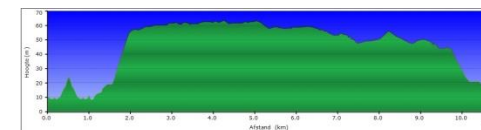
** Bestillingsrute delar av turen. Må bestillast 20 min. før avgang. Sjå ruteheftet for meir informasjon.

*** Reiseande frå Krokeide til Hufthamar: Må gje beskjed til mannskap (snøggåten) at dei skal vere med snøggåten 20:58. Sjå rutetabell for kontaktinformasjon. Merk! Bestillingsrute på delar av turen. Sjå ruteheftet for meir informasjon.

Om 8:10 op de ferry.
Om 10:07 in Leirvik. Hier
hebben we drie uur om rond
te kijken.

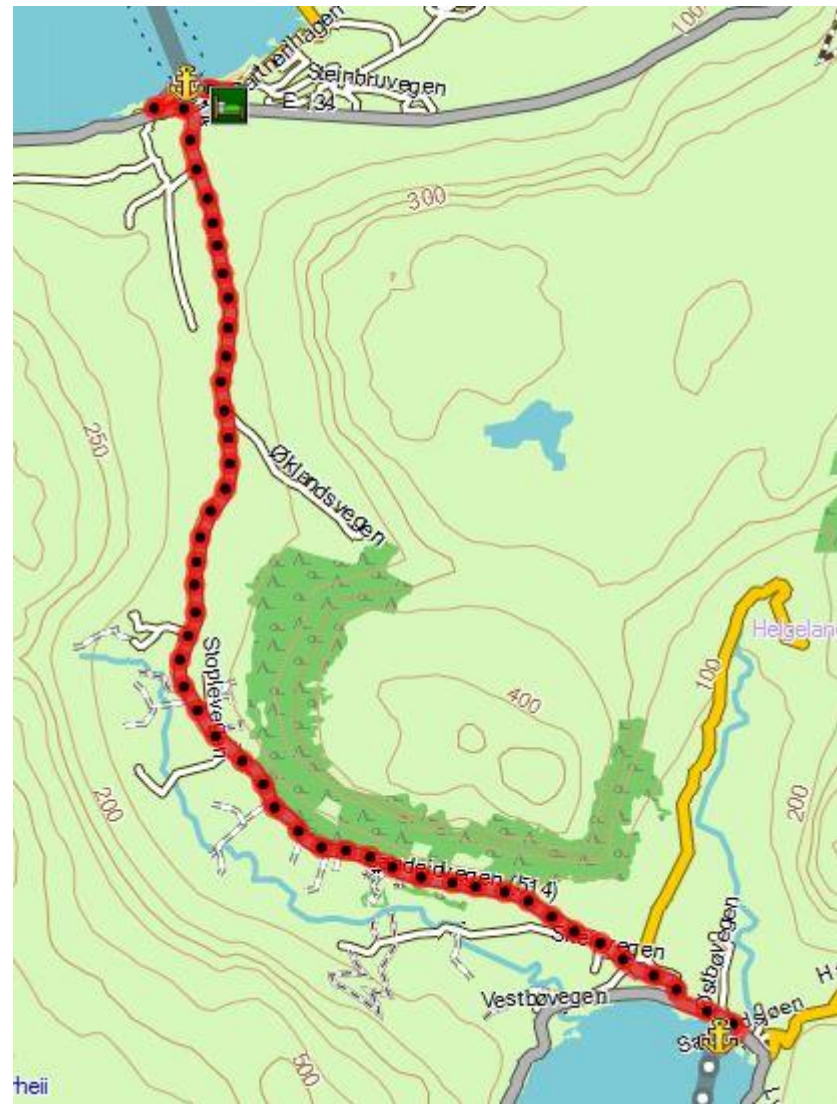
Om 13:00 op de ferry naar
Olen. Daar zijn we om 14:05

10 kilometer fietsen naar de
volgende haven.



Hoogste punt is 60 meter.

Hier hebben we alle tijd voor
want de volgende pont gaat
pas om 19.00

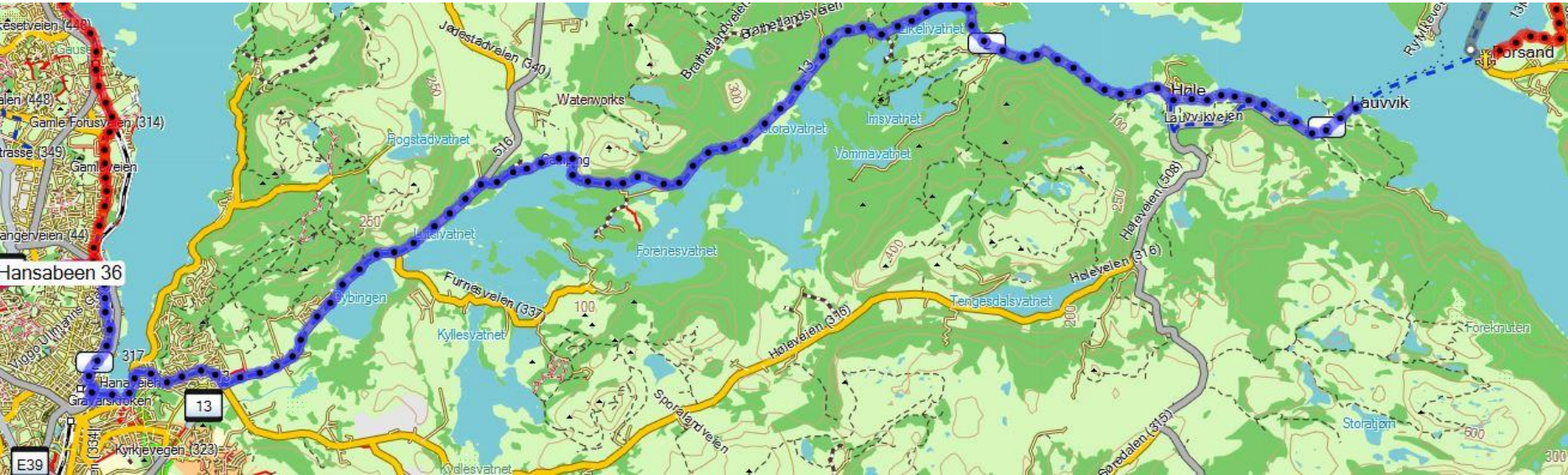


1/7-21/8 16	5	5	7	7
Sandeid kai	1320	2010	1430	1900
Vikedal kai	1330		1440	1910
Hebnes kai			1500	
Vormestrand hurtigbåtkai				1920 ^c
Foldøy ferjekai			1505	
Nedstrand kai	1355	2040 ^c	1515	1935
Nesheim hurtigbåtkai	1405	2050	1525	1950
Nord-Hidle ferjekai			1530	1952 ^c
Helgøy ferjekai	1420	2055	1535	1955
Judaberg ferjekai	1430	2105	1545	2010
Fogn ferjekai	1435	2110		2015
Talgje hurtigbåtkai	1445	2115 ^{ba}		2020
Brimse kai	1450 ^c			
Stavanger Fiskepirterminalen	1520	2140	1620	2050

a. Bare for avstigning. b. Anløpstid er ca. tid er passasjerer til s

Nummer Esther:: +47 45021966 Esther of +47 48239159
esther.postuma@gmail.com





Alternatieve route (30 km) als we de *Preekstoel* over willen slaan of tijd te kort hebben. Boot kan druk zijn! Evt boeken?

Lauvvik	Forsand	Bratteli	Bakken	Songesand	Kalleli	Flørli	Håheller	Lysebotn
0605	0610	0630a	0632a	0635a	0640a	0645a	0705a	0715
1355	1400	1420a	1422a	1430a	1440a	1445a	1515a	1525
1645	1650	1705a	1710a	1715a	1725a	1730a	1735a	1740

Alternatief is vanuit Stavanger om 13.00 de pont te nemen naar Lysebotn

Ander alternatief is cruise over Lysefjord vanuit Lauvik.

1st.June to 31st.August: Two daily departures:

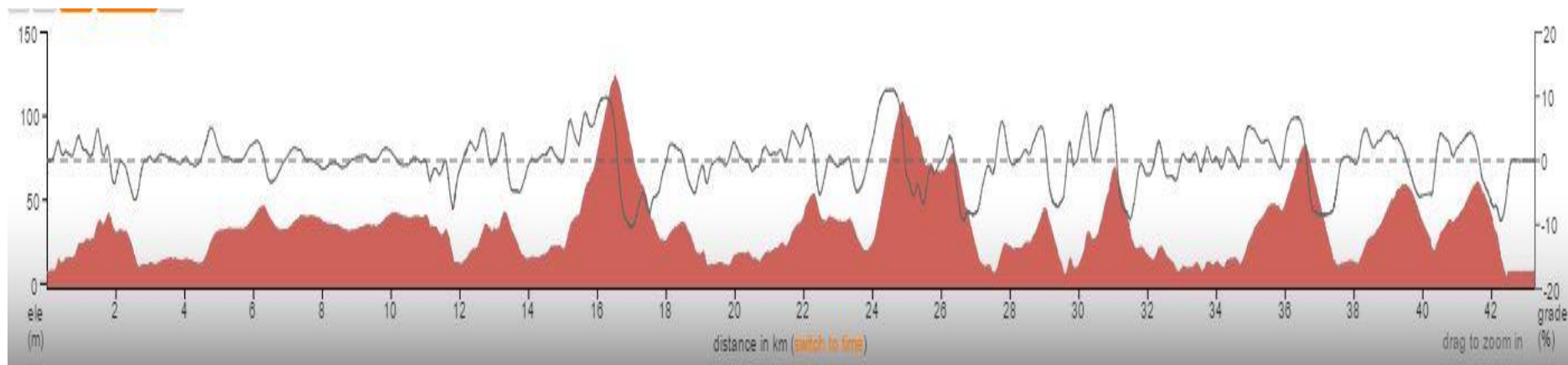
Departure Lauvik: 9.30 and 15.00

Departure Forsand: 9.00 and 15.00

Arr. Lysebotn: 12.00 and 18.00

1/7-21/8 16	* DX67	* 24	* 135	* 5	* 7	* 7
Stavanger Fiskepirterminalen	...	...	1300	...	...	...
Ådnøy kai	...	...	1330	...	...	...
Lauvvik ferjekai	0605	1355	1355	1645	1355	1645
Forsand kai	0610	1400	1400	1650	1400	1650
Bratteli kai	0630	1420	1420	1705	1420	1705
Bakken kai	0632	1422	1422	1710	1422	1710
Songesand ferjekai	0635	1430	1430	1715	1430	1715
Kalleli kai	0640	1440	1440	1725	1440	1725
Flørli ferjekai	0645	1445	1445	1730	1445	1730
Håheller kai	0705	1515	1515	1735	1515	1735
Lysebotn ferjekai	0715	1525	1525	1740	1525	1740

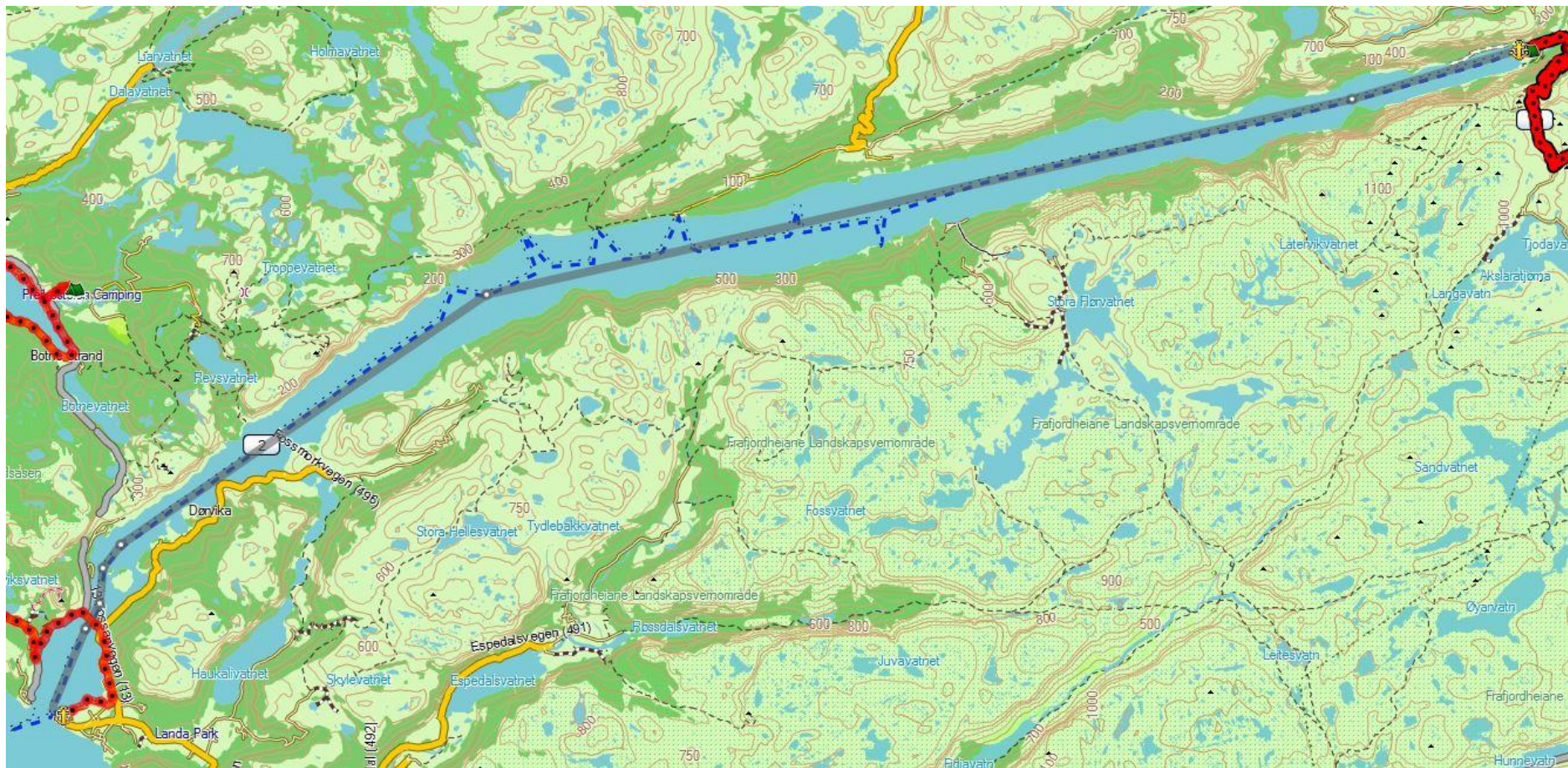
* Fra oktober-april må plass for kjøretøy og passasjer forhåndsbestilles på bestilling.kolumbus.no senest én time før rutens startpunkt. Fra mai-september må bestillingen gjøres senest to timer før rutens startpunkt.







Zie eerdere schema's voor ferry mogelijkheden.



Lysebotn heeft tegenwoordig een camping, hutten, diverse bed & breakfasts, en een toeristenhut met een hoge standaard en uitstekende bediening. Kajaktochten onder leiding van een gids en andere activiteiten in het zomerseizoen.

The name itself means the "bottom [end] of the Lysefjorden". It's a destination for over 100,000 tourists annually, and it is an access point for the Kjerag mountain, a popular Base Jumping spot. Lyse Chapel, built in 1961, is found at Lysebotn.

The 29-kilometre (18 mi) long road rises over 900 metres (3,000 ft) up a very steep cliff, going through 27 hairpin turns, including one hairpin turn inside a 1,103-metre (3,619 ft) long tunnel that goes inside the mountain. The road was opened in 1984 and it is open only in the summer, when it is ice free and safe. The road has its highest point at 932 metres (3,058 ft) above sea level. At the top of the turns is Øygaardstølen which has a parking lot, food service, and a service building for hiking trips to the nearby Kjerag mountain, Kjeragbolten boulder, and Kjeragfossen waterfall.

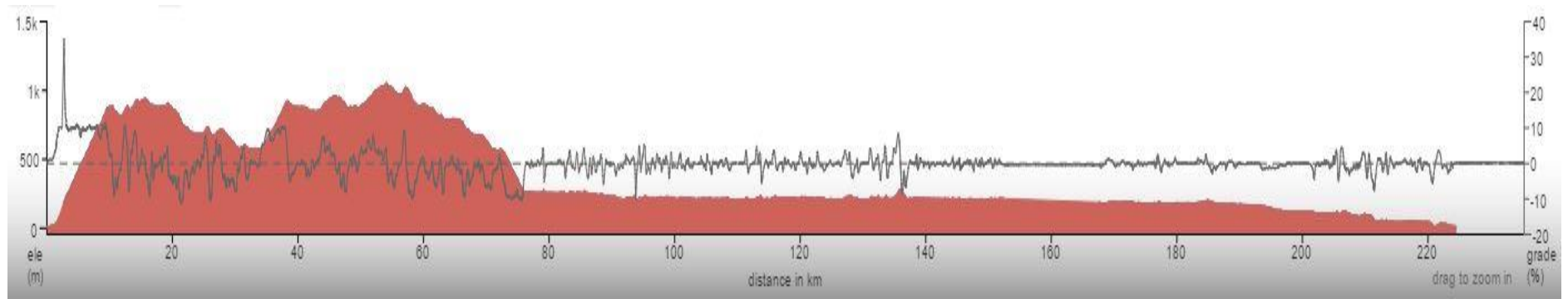
Austad was created by on 1 January 1909 when the old municipality of Lyngdal was divided into three separate municipalities: Lyngdal, Austad, and Kvås. Upon its creation, Austad had a population of 1,263. On 7 January 1916, there was a small border adjustment which transferred a small area (population: 4) from Austad to the neighboring municipality of Spind. On 1 January 1963, Austad and Kvås were re-incorporated into Lyngdal along with the Gitlevågområdet area of Spangereid. Prior to the merger, Austad had a population of 608. Some of the immigrants that went to America used this towns name as their own to separate themselves for a new world.

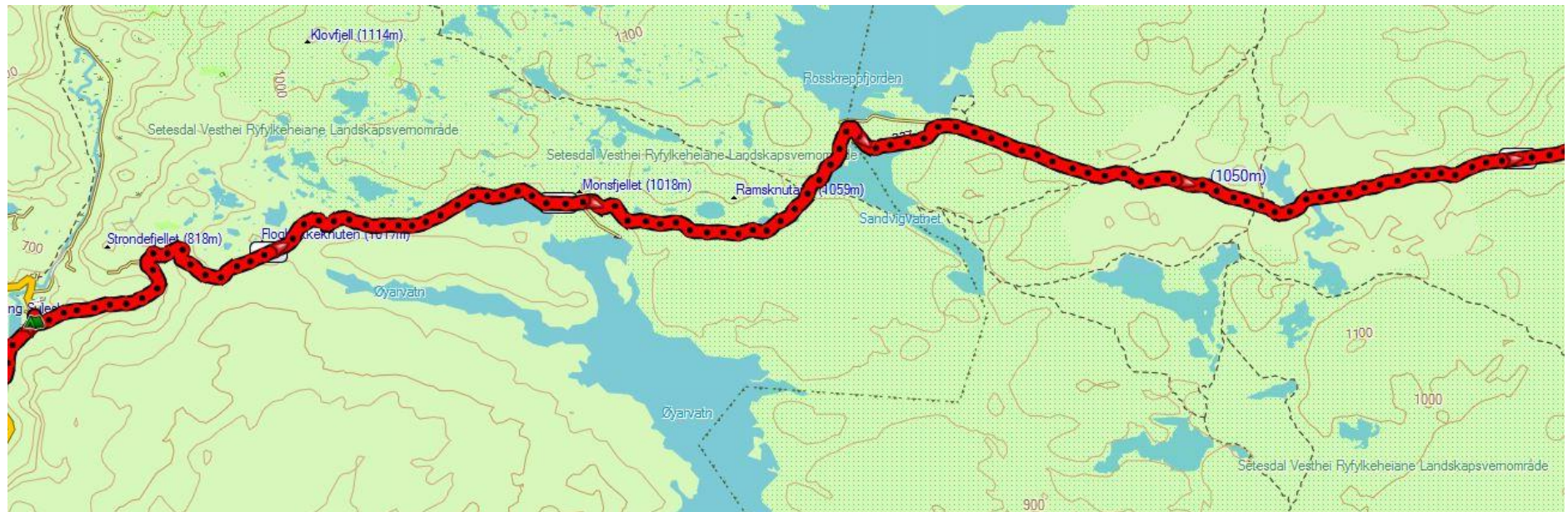
Vennesla

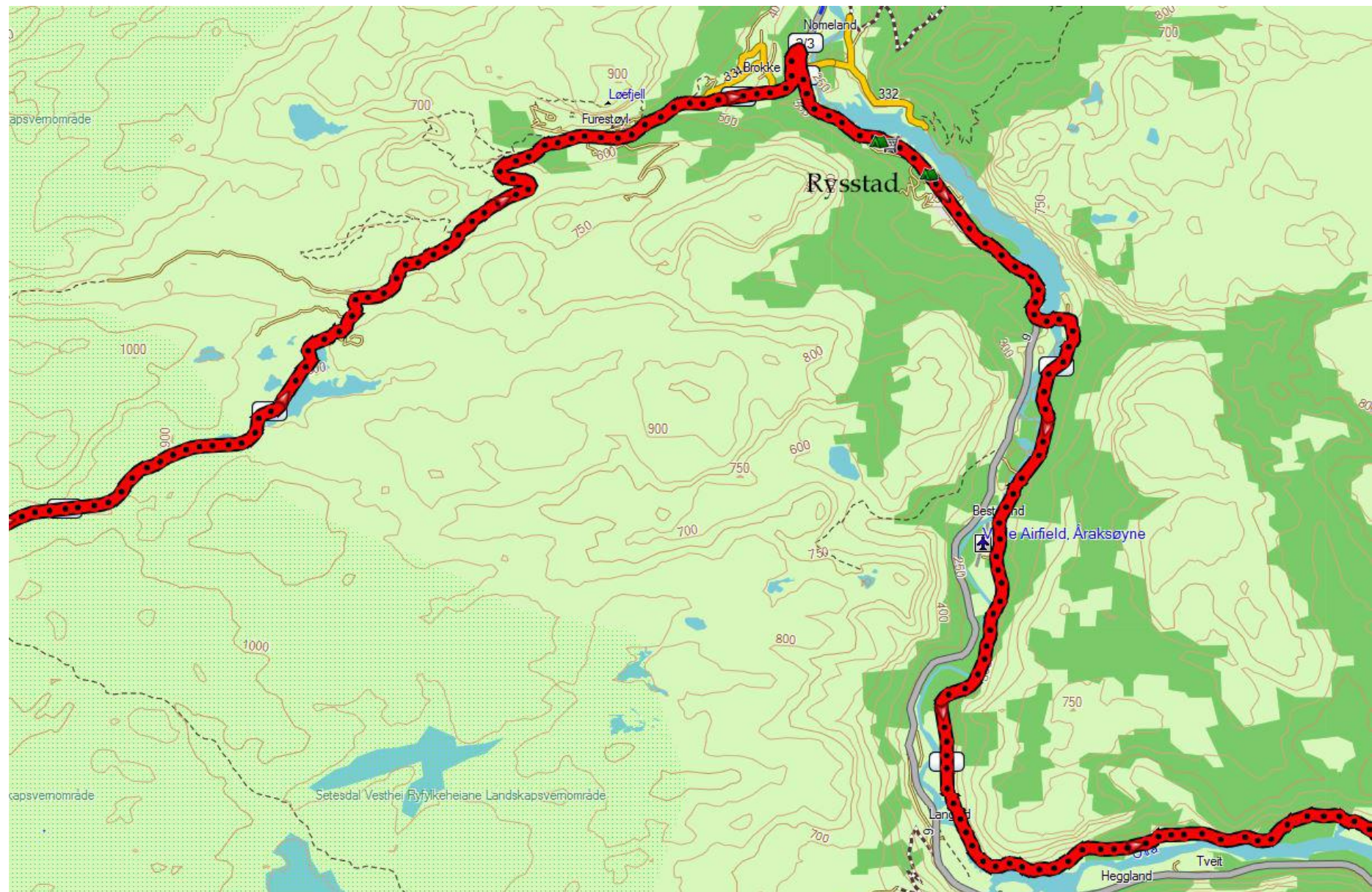
Vikeland Hovedgård is a manor house located by the Otra River. Vigeland Manor was completed in 1847. The building was constructed of wood in both Empire and Swiss style. It was built as part of Vigeland Brug, then one of the largest sawmills in the area. Vigeland Manor was built by Caspar Wild who bought the farm and adjacent sawmill in 1833. In 1894 the farm was sold to John Clarke Hawkshaw whose family retained the manor until around 1960. The current annex was built around 1900. During the 1980s, there was restoration with the main building subsequently used as lodging, corporate and meeting facilities. [3]

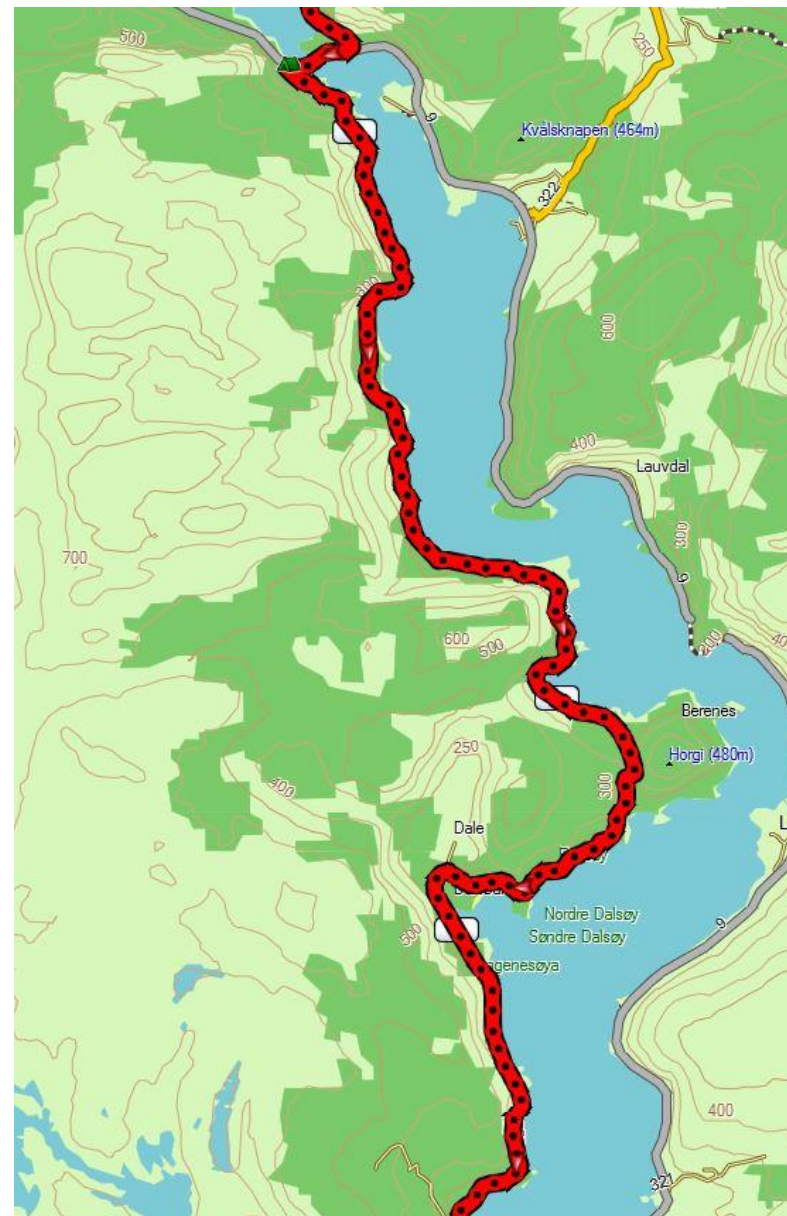
The manor house has been said to be haunted by a ghost known as "the Blue Lady" (den Blå Dama). Mari was a farm worker who fell in love with the owner's son. They were not allowed to marry, so it is said Mari committed suicide in the "blue room", hence the title "the Blue Lady".[

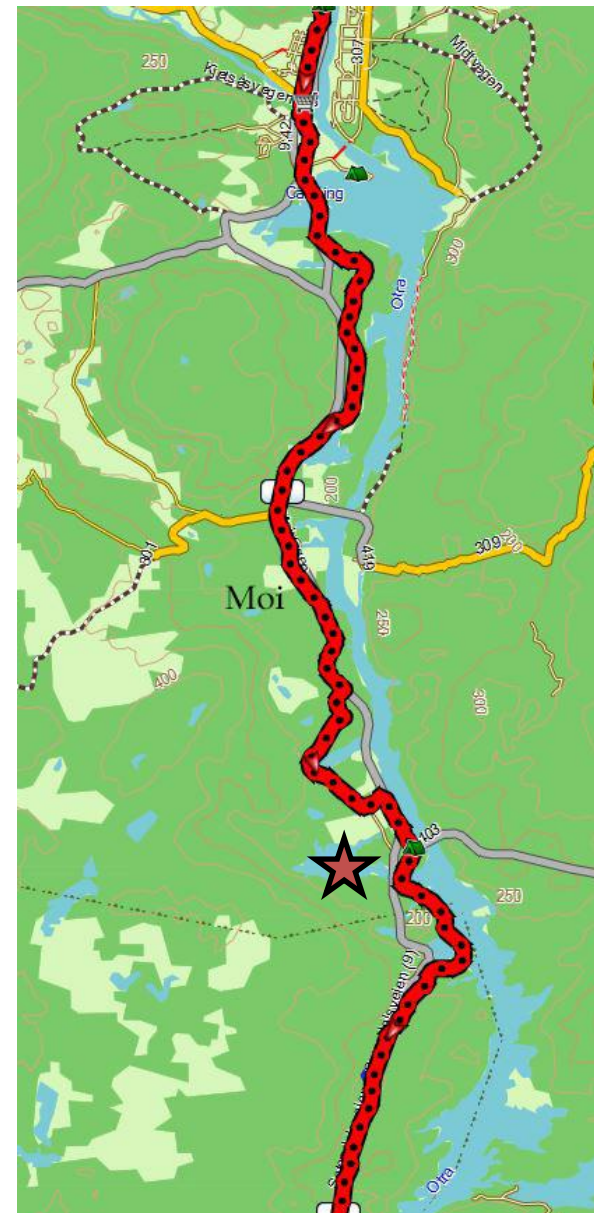
Vennesla Church (Vennesla Kirke) serves Vennesla parish in Otredal deanery (Otredal prosti). The church was completed in 1829 and consecrated the following year. The church was built of stone and brick, while the west tower with side buildings are wooden. The church replaced a church from the first half of the 1600s. The tower was made higher in 1886, and the interior was restored in 1925

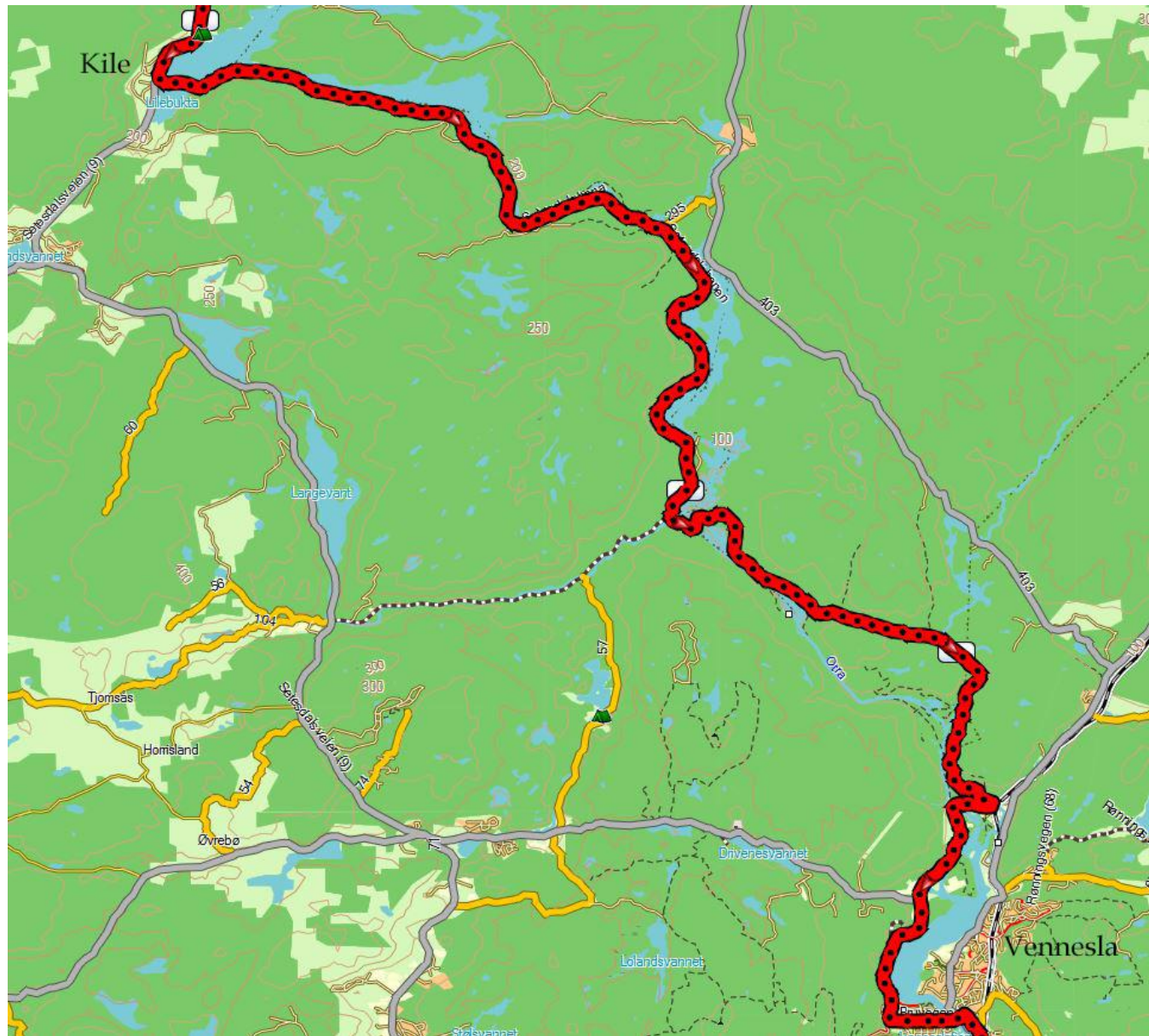














Als je gebruik hebt gemaakt van dit boekje, dan vind ik het leuk als je me vanuit Noorwegen een kaartjes stuurt.

Dat kan naar:

Hans van der Veeke
Noordewierstraat 29
9953 SV Baflo.