

# TRAIL GUIDE: Gibdnotjåhkkå

HEIGHT 784 m.a.s.l. WGS84 66°7'29.4"N 17°39'27.4"E SWEREF99 TM 7336369, 620001

The top of Gibdno is a gem in the Pite River area. After less than an hour's hike on a well-travelled path you'll reach a height where you can contemplate the valley and Lake Tjeggelvas.

**Directions:** 65 km from Arjeplog towards Stenudden. White sign on the left hand side of the road just past Stenudden. You can park along the road.

**Height:** 718 m.a.s.l.

**Distance to the top from the car park:** 1.7 km.

**Hiking:** Easy and intermediate. Also recommended for the younger hikers. Some parts of the trail are steep.

**Equipment:** You can walk in trainers without getting your feet wet. If you want to fill up your water bottle there's water in the lake where you park the car and the trail starts.

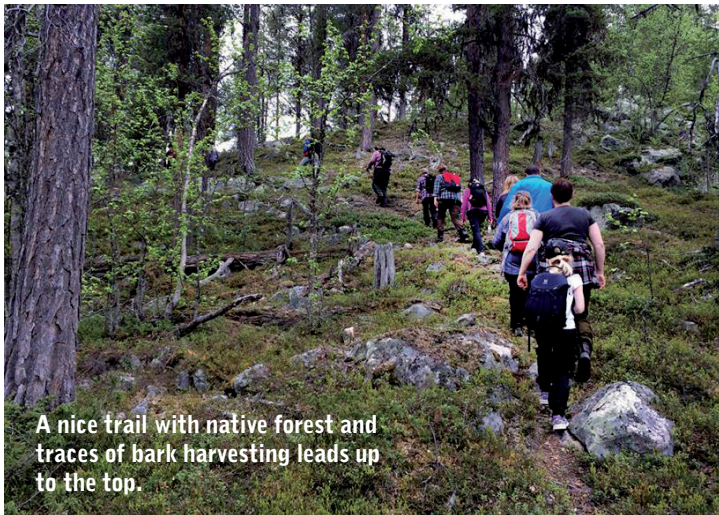
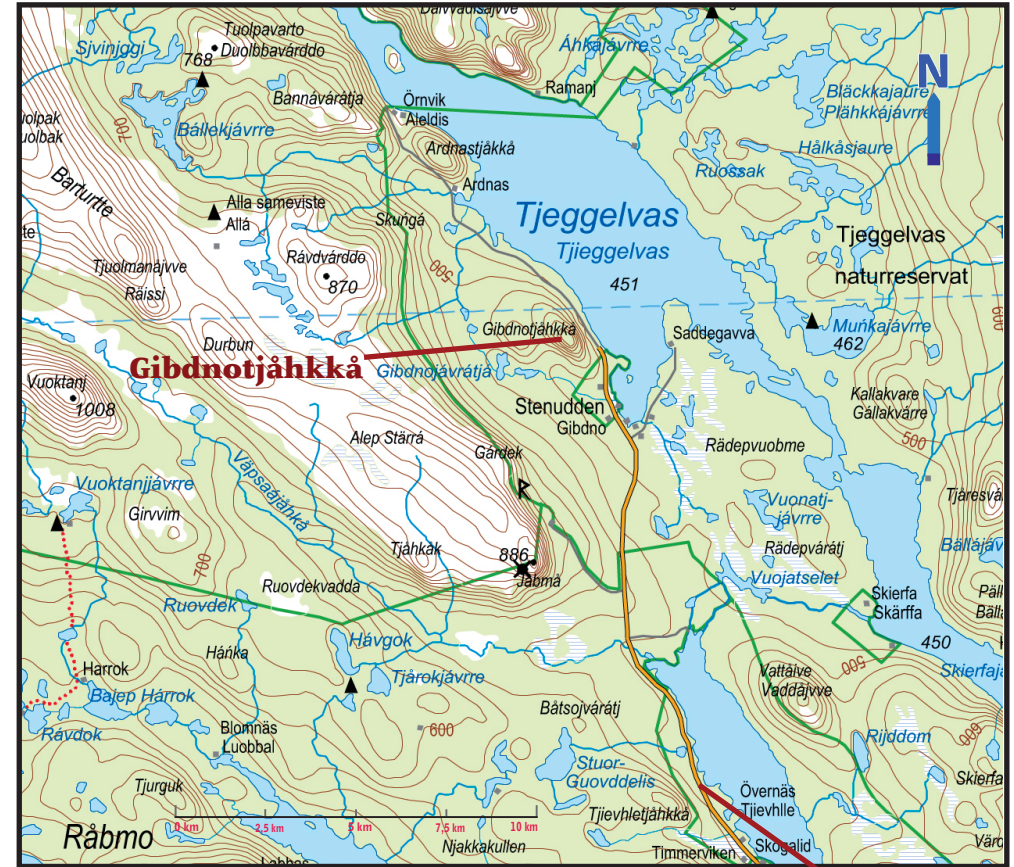
**View:** Lake Tjeggelvas extends to the north together with the Pite River and its tributaries. To the south is the mountain Alep Stärrá with reindeer enclosures. Luokta-Mavas Sámi association carries out reindeer husbandry in the area.

**Shelter:** No.

**Nature:** Pine forest with blueberries, lingonberries and crowberries. Some logging has been done in the past, but mainly it's natural forest. The pine trees can be several hundred years old. There's also birch and aspen. The peak is bare mountain.



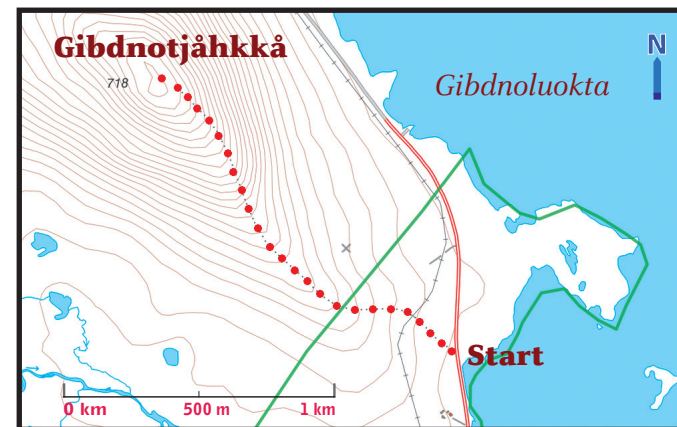
Bark harvest along the trail. The inner bark has been used as food throughout the Sámi settlement area in Northern Europe, but not on the Kola peninsula. Bark has been used in the same way by Siberian people and native Americans in North America.



A nice trail with native forest and traces of bark harvesting leads up to the top.



Purple mountain heather  
*Phyllodoce caerulea*



## Road from Arjeplog

At Stenudden archaeologists have found settlements from the Stone Age: a trapping-pit system with 25 pits, hearths and huts. During the 19th century farms were settled along the river valley. People kept cows and lived off hay-making, fishing and hunting.

**Sámi cultural landscape:** The river valley with its forests is wild and dramatic, but still a cultural landscape. In the area there are Sámi hearths and old hut areas. In the unique woodland areas with very old forest there are marked old catching lines, reindeer fences, many hearths and ancient hut remains.

Stenudden didn't get a road until the 1920s. The area is still largely roadless land and very sparsely populated with only a few farms. Internet coverage in the Pite River area is very poor and you have to assume that you won't be able to use your mobile.

The way of living hasn't changed much over time. As late as in the 1970s every farm here was virtually self-sufficient. During the 18th century shaman Annah Suddumsuolo in Tjieggelvas. According to tradition he was buried in a grave found on the island, but an examination revealed that the skeleton could be from a woman. In his book "Journal" Petrus Laestadius describes fishing Sámi by Tjieggelvas. During the latter half of the 19th century Anders Nilsson Bassim's migration route passed by Tjieggelvas. He settled on Suddumsuolo when he retired from reindeer husbandry around 1910.



Örnvik

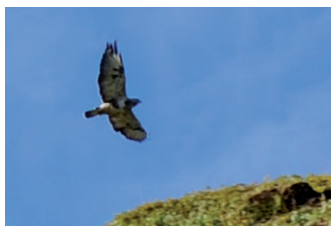
**Nature reserve:** In 1988 it was decided that Tjieggelvas would become a nature reserve. One reason was preservation of the virgin forest and various types of montane nature ecosystems.



Lapland longspur



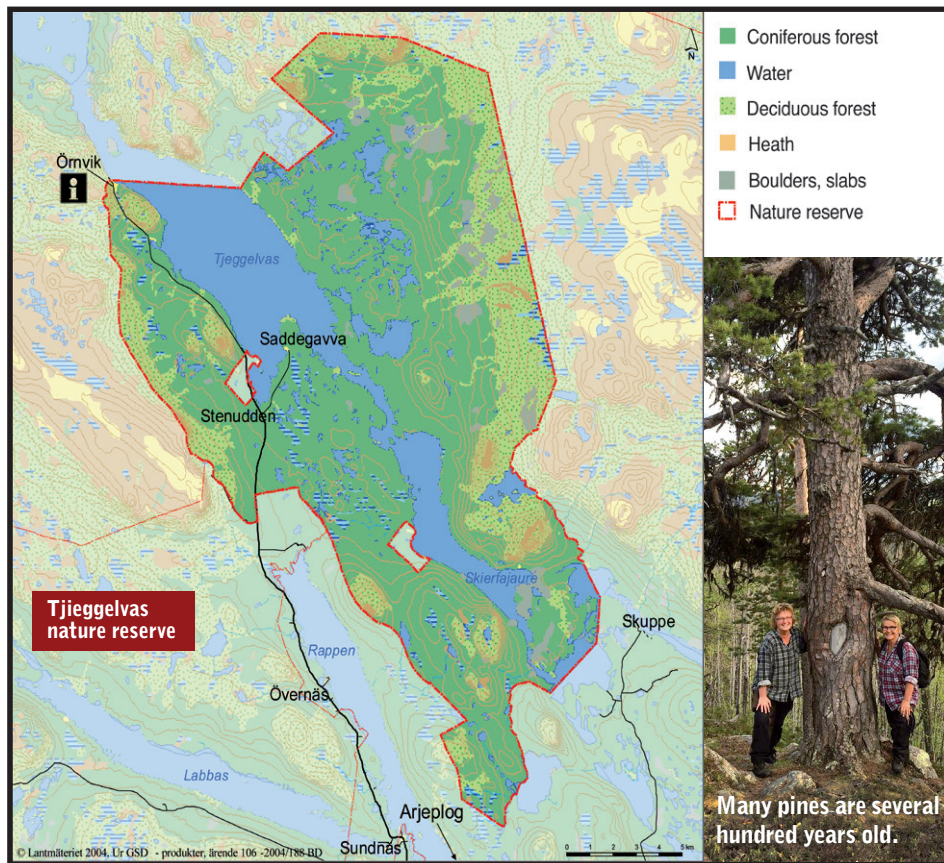
Golden plover



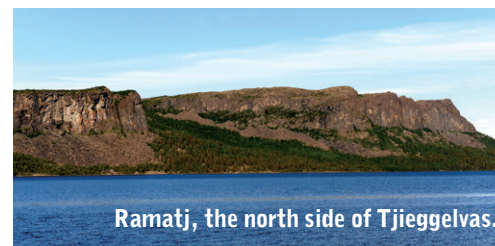
Rough-legged buzzard

**Animals:** Animal life is abundant, but it can be difficult to spot them during the hike. There are elk, reindeer, fox and forest mice here. Very rarely there are lynx, wolverine and bear.

**Birds:** Golden eagle and rough-legged buzzard can be sighted, but more common are Siberian jay, golden plover, ptarmigan or dotterel. Other species present to a greater or lesser extent are brambling, bluethroat, Lapland longspur, redpoll, willow warbler, redstart and redwing.



Towards Gibdno's peak.



Ramatj, the north side of Tjieggelvas.



Many pines are several hundred years old.

**Suggested reading:** Om barktakter [On bark harvesting], article by Lars Östlund, Ingela Bergman and Olle Zackrisson [www.fof.se/tidning/2007/5/bark-nyttigt-och-gott](http://www.fof.se/tidning/2007/5/bark-nyttigt-och-gott). About Tjieggelvas nature reserve: [www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrboten](http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrboten). About Norrbotten's cultural environment program 2010-2020 (Tjieggelvas section): [www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrboten](http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrboten).

## What does the right of public access mean?

The main rule of the unique right of public access is **do not disturb – do not destroy**. Please keep the following in mind:

- You are allowed to hike almost anywhere, but not on plots and plantations, and around private residences.
- Use provided fireplaces when making fires, if possible, and never light a fire when it is dry or very windy. You are not allowed to use fallen trees for fuel, or cut down trees or shrubs, or remove twigs, branches or bark from living trees.
- You are not allowed to hunt, disturb, capture or harm animals, their young, their nests or their eggs. Dogs are not allowed off leash from 1 March until 20 August, when animals have their young. Dogs must be prevented from running loose in areas with game and reindeer.
- Show particular respect to reindeer husbandry in the mountains and forests near Arjeplog. Experience reindeer from a distance. Respect reindeer herders' working space and privacy near dwellings and reindeer enclosures. If you are caught up in reindeer herding, keep away and try to make as little noise as possible until the herd has moved on.
- You are allowed to pick wild flowers, berries and mushrooms, but first check which plants are protected. Specific rules apply in reserves and national parks specific. It is not allowed to chip or knock stones out of place, or carve your name onto stone slabs. You may take a few smaller, loose stones.
- If you see any rubbish – please pick it up!

Source: [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se). You can download the brochure: "Protected species of plants and animals in Sweden" (2012).



**Natura 2000**

Natura 2000 is a network for Europe's most valuable habitats. In Arjeplog municipality there are 22 areas, including Akkelis, Björknäs, Daita, Granberget, Hornavan-Sadvajåure, Laisdalen Valley, Laisälven River, Långsjön-Gåbrek, Märkberget, Nimtek, Pieljekaise, Pite River, Rakåive, Ramanj, Ståkke-Bårgå, Sulitelma, Tjieggelvas, Tjälmejaure, Udtja, Veddek and the Yraf delta.



The trail guide series is published by Arjeplog Municipality using state aid for local nature conservation projects (LONA) through the County Administrative Board of Norrbotten. Feel free to use the mountain map to plan your hikes: [www.kso2.lantmateriet.se](http://www.kso2.lantmateriet.se). The guides are available for download here: [www.arjeplog.se/utflyktsguider](http://www.arjeplog.se/utflyktsguider). Arjeplog Municipality © the Swedish National Land Survey, Geo-Data Cooperation.



You are welcome to contact us at the Tourist Office in Arjeplog! The Silver Museum, Guld Klas Torg, 938 31 Arjeplog, tel. +46 (0)961-145 20 [turist@arjeplog.se](mailto:turist@arjeplog.se) [www.arjeplog.se](http://www.arjeplog.se)