## **TRIP TO NORTERN NORWAY JUNE/JULY 2012**



Day 12 the itinerary looks like this, from Alta via Kautokeino to Karasjok.



We had a little stop in <u>Masi</u>. The population here is only about 350 people and 98% are <u>sami</u>. It was planned that the village should be dammed during the development of the Alta / Kautokeino watercourse, but it did not happen because of <u>major protests</u>.



Masi church from 1965.



We also pass by the Vi kjører også forbi <u>Pikefossen</u> (The girl falls). The name originates according to legends from a girl who was thrown into the falls because she lost her reindeer herd and that all the deers drowned.



Someone has left their cath.



Kautokeino.



Kautokeino church.



Kautokeino is a quite sparsely populated village. The county is the largest in Norway in area and it is also the largest reindeer herding county. 90% of the inhabitants are sami speaking.



A view northwards along Karasjokha river.



Then we crossed <u>Finnmarksvidda</u> and went to <u>Karasjok</u>. Here we are at Suotnju.



At Karasjok Camping.



The reception area with the service buildings.



Next day, day 11, we are going to Honningsvåg.

First a picture of a <u>fuglevikke</u>.



Before leaving Karasjok we take a look at the <u>Sami Parliament of Norway</u>.

Remarkable architecture.



Lot of wooden panels on the outside.



Strawberry flower outside the Sámi Parliament Building.



Decorations inside.



From the opening of the Sami Parliament the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 1989.



The Royal Landing Net.





The buildings seen from the east.



<u>Sápmi Park</u> in Karasjok. Here the sami culture and history is presented.

A turf goahti.



Log cabins and a lavvu.



Karasjok old church is the oldest wooden church in Finnmark. It is from 1807. It was the only building, which was left in Karasjok after WWII.



Here we have passed <u>Lakselv</u> and is driving along the west side of <u>Porsangerfjorden</u> to Honningsvåg. This is at <u>Smørfjord</u>.



A pond with the Porsanger headland in the background,



The Porsang Bay.

Kåfjorden with Mastebergan.



Arriving at the North Cape Tunnel, which is leading to Magerøya.



A few pictures from <u>Sarnesfjorden</u>, which lies between the North Cape tunnel and the Honningsvåg Tunnel.





Cabins and a lavvu at <u>Sarnes</u>. We can see the island <u>Store Altsula</u> in the background.



Arriving at the Honningsvåg Tunnel.



Out of the tunnel and view to <u>Honningsvåg</u>. The city is claiming to be the most northern city in the world, but there are more cities, which are competing.



From the harbor in Honningsvåg. Hurtigruten was docked there when we arrived.



This is Nordkapp Camping right outside Honningsvåg.



Houses on the camping site.

Day 13 we went first to North Cape and then to Hammerfest.



Approaching the <u>North Cape Plateau</u>, which is in <u>Nordkapp</u>.



Rein deer are crossing the road.



At North Cape we at first take a picture of a turf with <u>Cushion Pink</u>.

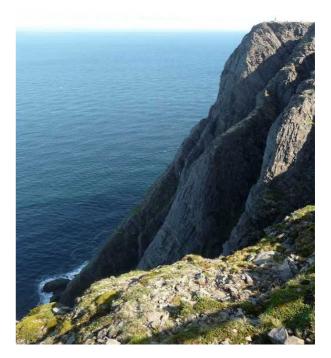


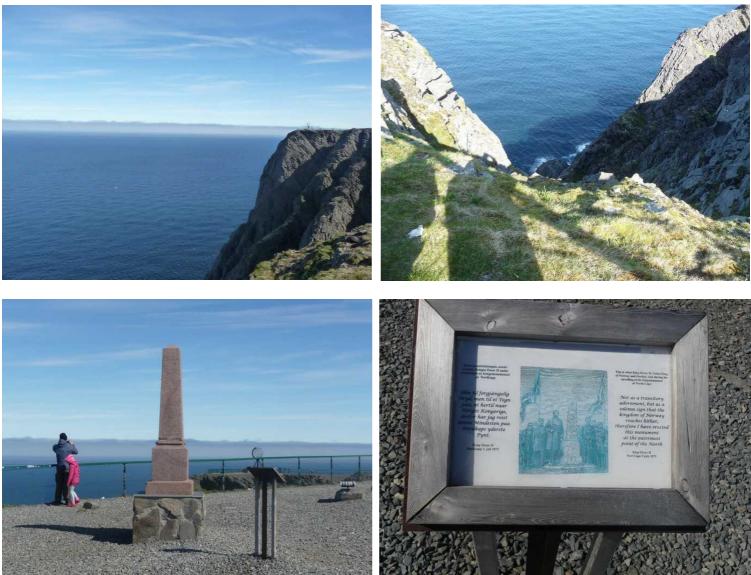
Up on the plateau. Here we are looking to the west across Knivskjel Bay to <u>Knivskjelodden</u>. The headland is the most northern point in Norway, 1380 m farther north than North Cape.



Looking to the North Cape rock. Both North Cape and Knivskjelodden lies on islands.

The most northern point on the main land is <u>Cape Kinnar</u>.





This bauta was erected by King Oscar II 2. July 1873.

Plaque with text. It says: Not as a transitory adornment, but as a solemn sign that the kingdom of Norway reaches hither, therefore I have erected this monument at the outermost point of the north.

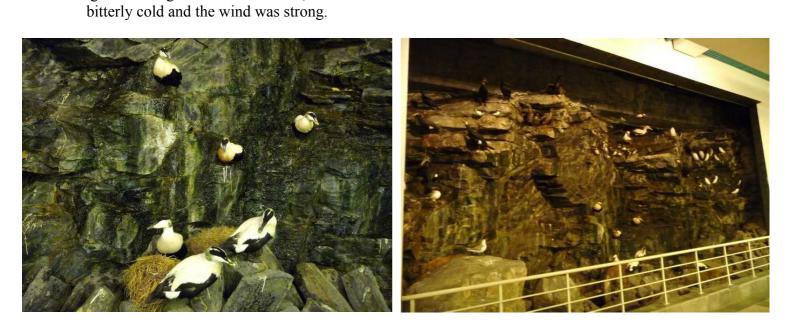








Inside the <u>North Cape Hall</u>. It looks as if the Norwegian troll is looking well after Kjell.



Inside the hall is a model of a <u>bird cliff</u>.



Pictures from King Oscar I I's expedition to North Cape.





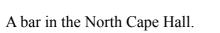




Pictures from King Chulalongkorn's (Rama V) visit in 1907.









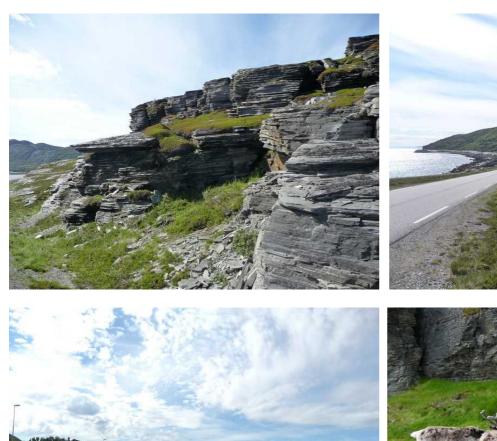
Out on the viewing platform is still a big snowdrift.



On our way south again, at Kåfjord.



Layerd rocks between Repvåg and outer Sortvik.





Just before arriving to Kvalsund. We had stop there to have a light lunch before driving on.



Overview map that shows where <u>Struve Geodetic Arc</u> goes.





Out on Kvaløya we met these rein deer.



This meridian monument is standing at the endpoint at <u>Fuglenes</u> in <u>Hammerfest</u>.



Looking across the bay to Hammerfest.



Hammerfest church.

The town center.



On Fugleneset lies also Skansen, a fortification that was built in 1810.



A cannon carriage.





Not much is remaining of the fortification.

These two polar bears are standing outside the town hall. The sculpture is called The Arctic Sea Portal and it is made of wood by Knut Arnesen.



En fountain in the park. The fountain is a gift from the former American ambassador in Norway.





A sailing ship in storm on the quay.

Hammerfest church.



Up in the hillside are made snow barriers to prevent avalanches.

At Storvannet Camping in Hammerfest.



From the camping site we can look up at a large residential block.

A little stream runs past the site.



The stream flows into Storvannet.

The camping site lies next to Storvannet.



On day 14 we go from Hammerfest to Lakselv.



Arrived at Stabbursdalen Resort right before Lakselv.



A couple of pictures from the site.



On day 15 we go from Lakselv to Tana bru.



Lakselv is trilingual, Norwegian, Sami and Kven.



A couple of pictures from the east side of Porsangerfjorden right before arriving at <u>Børselv</u>. There is much <u>dolomite</u> here, which is resulting in almost white mountains.



We made a stop here at the world's northernmost pine occurrence.



We se <u>Børselva</u> down in the valley.

Up on the Børselv mountain.



At Laksefjorden right before Ifjord.

Up on the Ifjord mountain.



At <u>Tana Familiecamping</u> in <u>Skiippagurra</u>, right south east of <u>Tana bru</u>.