

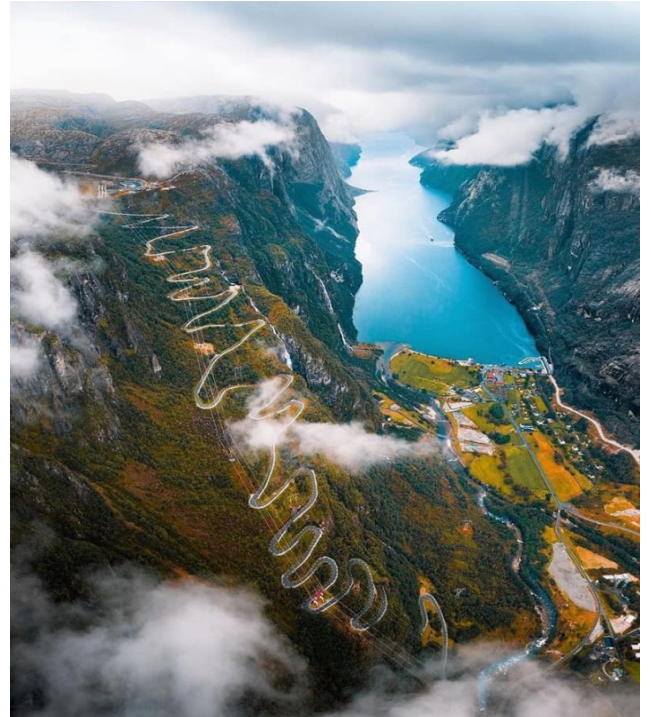
ROGALAND – 3. - 9. JULY 2023

After sightseeing in Stavanger and Sandnes, we then drove, on 7 July, to [Lysebotn](#). To get there, we have to drive via [Sirdalen](#) and over the mountain. The road over the mountain was built as a construction road in connection with the development of [Tjodan Kraftverk](#) and was officially opened in 1984. Before that time, the boat was the only permanent means of communication with the outside world for people in Lysebotn. The highest point on the road is at Andersvatn, 950 meters above sea level.



Before we start the descent towards Lysebotn, we drive past Øygaardstølen (or Ørneredet (eagles nest)), which is a mountain farm that has been converted into a restaurant. The place is also the starting point for trips to [Kjerag](#) and is only open in summer as the road is closed in winter. It is located 640 m above sea level.

[Wikipedia](#) [Cafe](#)



An aerial photo of the road down towards Lysebotn. The road has 27 sharp hairpin bends and a 1100 meter long tunnel.

[Fjordnorway](#) [Visit Norway](#)



Here we are at the quay in Lysebotn waiting for the ferry where we have bought a ticket.



An office building with toilets.



Next to it is a small restaurant.



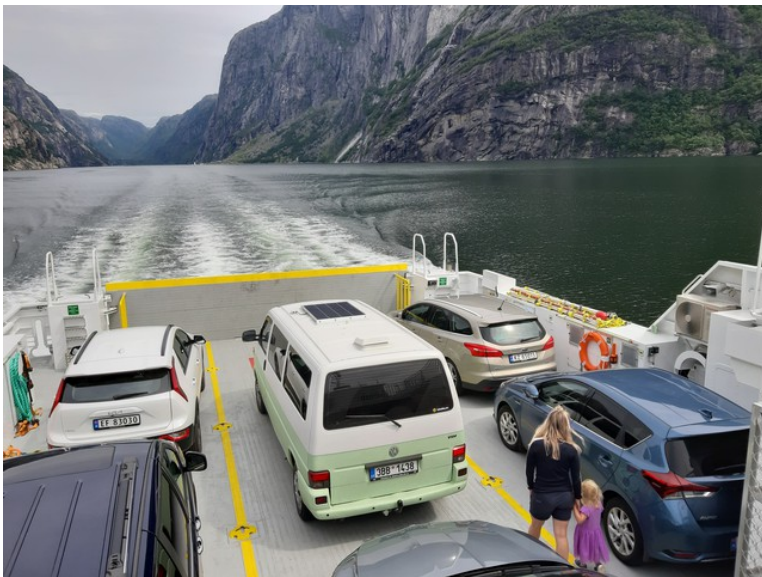
An apartment building.



This is a paddle wheel that has been in a [Pelton turbine](#).



We have bought a ticket on this ferry that will take us from Lysebotn to Lauvvik. It is called [MS Frey](#) and is brand new. It is operated by [Norled](#).



Then we are on board and on our way out Lysefjorden. Our car on the right. The ferry only has room for 7 cars and we had to back onto the deck.



Here we look up towards the Kjerag plateau and we see the [Kjeragbolt](#) in the rock crevice. The highest point on the Kjerag Plateau is 1132 m, while the bolt is 952 m above sea level.

The [Lysefjord](#) is 42 km long and 456 meters deep at its deepest point. In 2013, Lysefjord was visited by 500,000 tourists. With this, the Lysefjorden and the places along the Lysefjorden became the most visited area in Rogaland.

[Lysefjorden 365](#) [Fjords](#) [Ryfri](#)



Waterfall within Håheller.



Håheller is located on the north side of the fjord.

Håheller was a large farm along the Lysefjorden. It was considered a county, with wealth so great that the children were baptized in wine. The large, white central house, which dates from the end of the 18th century, was the finest in Lysefjorden. The houses are in poor condition, but there are plans for rehabilitation.

[Fortidsminneforeningen](#) [Ryfri](#)



Flørli is a hamlet without a road connection, but with four ferry arrivals and departures daily. Flørli is best known for its 4,444 steps along Rørgata up Troppekosnuten - the world's longest wooden staircase. There are several hiking trails in the area. The village is also popular for the history of hydropower - in the old power station there is an exhibition with stories from the construction period. There is also a cafe here. Cabins and apartments for rent.

[Flørli Wikipedia](#) [Lysefjorden365](#) [Fjordnorway](#) [Visitnorway](#) [Flørli kraftverk – Wikipedia](#) [Flørli – Historie](#)



Here we see the lower part of the Flørlitrappene.



A little way up the stairs.

The Flørli stairs is one of the longest wooden stairs in the world. The stairs follow Rørgata to Ternevassdammen. There are 4444 steps in the stairs.

[Fjordnorway](#) [Fjell-vandring](#) [Ut.no](#)



The next stop was in Kallali.

The place is located on the south side of the fjord, around two kilometers west of Flørli. Today there are a few permanent residents and some private cabins in Kallali.

There is no road, but a small quay with an outbuilding welcomes boats.

[Lysefjorden 365](#)



Across the fjord lies Kallastein. The farm has five buildings, a sea shed, a gate-built boathouse, farmhous from around 1825, a shed from 1940 and a workshop. The farm was in operation until 1970. Kallastein is privately owned.

[Lysefjorden 365](#) [Kulturminnefondet](#)



The next stop is in Songesand.
A few permanent residents live here, but a little further up there are a few farms that are still in operation.



There is now a road from Songesand to Årdal in Ryfylke. It was completed in 1994.

Ole Olsen Songesand, known as [Pilt-Ola](#), was from Songesand.

[Wikipedia](#) [FjordNorway](#)



Songesand quay.



Just west of Songesand is Bakken farm. It is a disused mountain farm that is now used as a tourist cabin. We don't see it from the fjord. This is where Pilt-Ola grew up.

[Wikipedia](#) [VisitNorway](#)



Just west of Bakken farm we can see Bratteli. There have been a total of four uses at Bratteli. The last farm was closed in 1970. It is joked that people on Bratteli tied the children to ropes to prevent them from falling down the slope and into the fjord, and that those who travel along the fjord here have wished that one foot was shorter than the other because of the steep slopes.
[Lysefjorden 365](#)



Here we pass the [MF Skånevik](#), which is a car ferry built in 1967 and is protected by the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage. During the summer months, 'Skånevik' runs a tourist route in the Lysefjord, between [Lauvvik](#) and [Lysebotn](#).



Hengjanefossen is one of the most popular stops for sightseeing boats and other boats on a trip to the Lysefjord. It is possible to go by boat all the way to the waterfall and collect clean clear water in a bucket to drink; a popular activity for tourists. The waterfall has naturally varied water flow.

[FjordNorway](#)



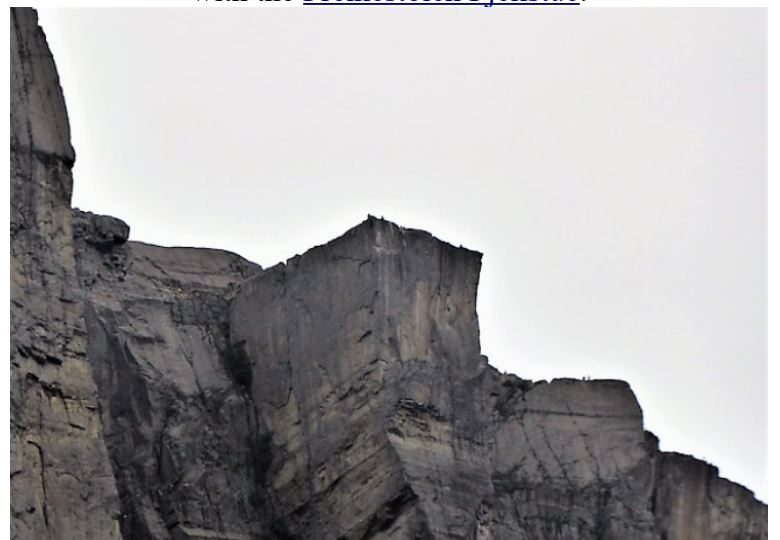
Above Hengjane waterfall is the disused mountain farm Hengjane. It was a homestead under Bratteli in the 17th century. The last person to live here was Sikke Hengjane. She died in 1934.

[Hengjanenibbå](#) is a spectacular rock formation close to the farm.

[Aftenbladet](#) [StrandHistorie](#) [Lysefjorden 365](#)



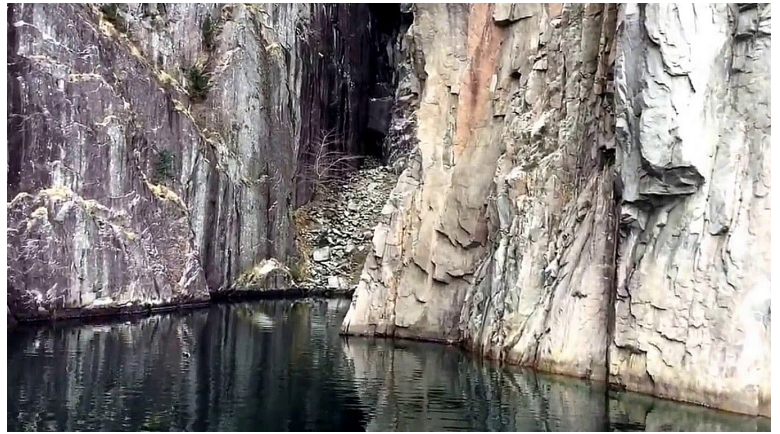
We also got to see the Pulpit from the sea. The Preikestolen was discovered as a tourist destination around 1900 when the [The Norwegian Trekking Association](#) started using this mountain plateau as an important tourist destination, and it was they who gave it the name Preikestolen. STF built the [Preikestolhytta](#) in 1949. In 2004 this was supplemented with the [Preikestolen Fjellstue](#).



In the past, before the road came in 1961, the easiest access to Preikestolen was from Refså quay down by the fjord. It was from here that all building material for the Preikestolhytta had to be transported.



Just outside Refså we find Fantahåla.
[Sandsnes-Lysefjord-Sandnes](#)



The inlet is narrow, but wide enough for a smaller boat to enter. Inside, a small bay spreads out. It was wayfarers and other travelers who sought refuge here to avoid the authorities
[Lysefjorden 365](#)



On the south side of the fjord, across from Refså and Fantehola, lies Eiane. There was a quarry here until 1952, and stone was delivered to many buildings in Rogaland. The road from Forsand to Eiane and on to Fossmark was completed in 1963.

[Lysefjorden 365](#)

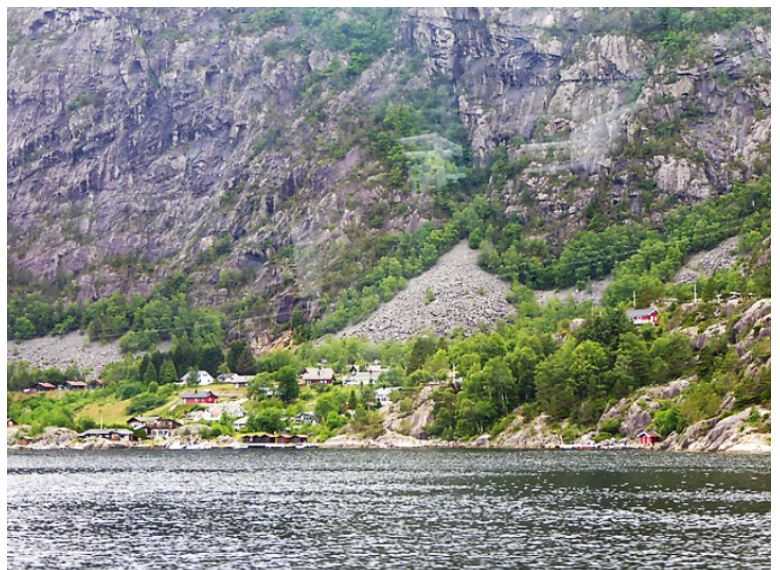


Further out in the fjord we find Vika. There were a couple of wooden shoe factories here in earlier times.

Inside Vika, it is called Dørvika. Here you will find the finest bathing beach in the area. The beach has a toilet and is accessible both by car and boat.

Dørvika has been inhabited since the 17th century, when there was a homestead under Vika. Today the area is managed by Ryfylke Friluftsråd (Outdoor council).

[Lysefjorden 365](#)



Before we get to the Forsand village, we see Høllesli harbor and [Høllesli](#) right outside there. In Høllesli, a rest area has been created with a nice view inwards the fjord. Many cabins have also been built.

[MurBetong](#) [VisitNorway](#)



Bergsholmen, an island in the middle of the entrance to the Lysefjord, has been inhabited since the 17th century. Today, there are no permanent residents on the island, but the cultural landscape is maintained by sheep grazing. Little Bergsholmen, another island close by, serves as a nesting area for seagulls and waders.



At [Oanes](#), we had to wait a bit until the car ferry [Svelviksund](#) had left the quay, so that we could get to. Close to Oanes is Levik, which in the 16th century was a monastery estate under Utstein Kloster.



While we wait, we take pictures of Forsand, which was the municipal center in Forsand municipality, but which is now part of Sandnes municipality.

[Forsand](#) is located on the headland between Lysefjorden and Høgsfjorden and is named after the sand, which has been an important resource for employment in the municipality. Bergevik has been a trading place since the middle of the 19th century and has been an important hub for trade along the Lysefjord for several centuries.

The mountain [Uburen](#) is one of the most iconic rock formations in the area. It is claimed that the mountain has given rise to an infamous legend about unwanted children who were transported up the mountain and thrown 'out of the cage'.

The Fossanhagen at the foot of Uburen is an idyllic place with a nice beach.

At [Fossanmoen](#), remains of a village from the end of the early Iron Age have been found, and a visitor center, called Landa, has been built with replicas of houses from the Iron Age and Bronze Age. It is believed that people have lived here from approx. 1500 BC to approx. 600 AD [Lysefjorden 365](#)





Then the quay at Oanes was free. There was a car going on board.



On 8 July we drove back to Brokelandheia for a overnight stay on the journey home.



From the pond below the hotel.



We ate plaice.



This is Lysefjorden.