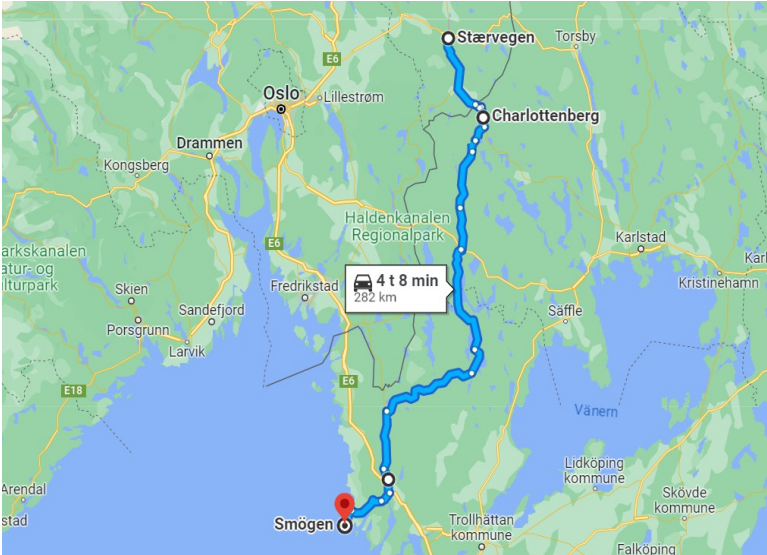


## THE WEST COAST OF SWEDEN – 23 - 30 MAY 2023

After being at home all winter, we decided it was time for a little trip. We decided to drive along the west coast of Sweden. Then we would drive on roads close to the coast, and primarily not motorways. We decided on short stages and we booked apartments for accommodation before we left. We usually book through [Booking.com](https://www.booking.com). Anne Berit has taken all the photos, so it is only me who appears in some photos.



On the 23rd we drove to Smögen.



Along the way we stopped at [Dalsland canal](#) in Gustavsfors. Here the channel runs between lakes [Lelång](#) and [Västra Silen](#) through [Gustavsfors lock](#).  
[Western Sweden](#)



In Smögen we had booked an apartment, [Nära Smögenbryggan](#).



[Smögen](#) is located on an island and is connected to the mainland via the Smögen Bridge, which was built in 1970. Smögen is best known for its harbor with a 600 meter long pier that attracts thousands of boat tourists every summer.



Before we left, we had watched the program 71° north where the participants ate this food. We found that we should simplify the food arrangements on the trip, so we bought enough such packages for the whole trip. All you had to do was open the bag, pour boiling water into it and after 8 minutes the food was ready to eat.



Here I try the food for the first time. It was OK.





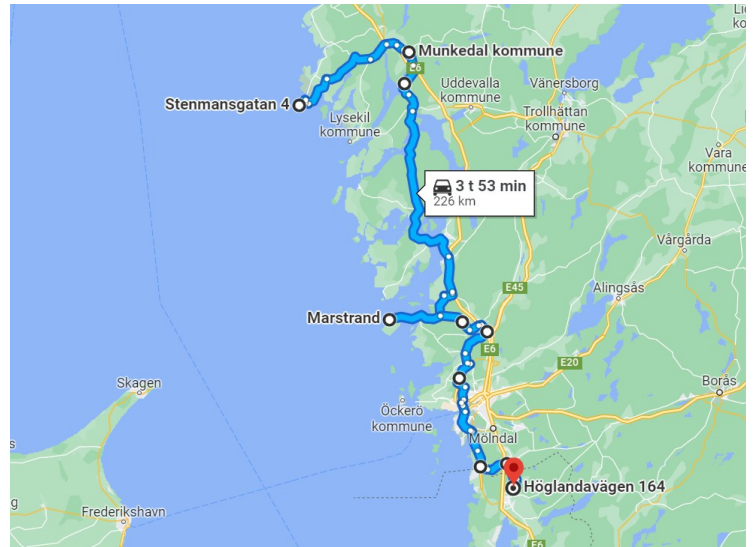
Outside there were tables and chairs that we could sit on.



The view from there in the evening.



Then we also saw the moon and Venus at the same time.



On Monday 24 May we drove this route.



We drove through [Kungshamn](#).



[Munkedal](#) railway station.



We drove a bit wrong and ended up in [Gårvik](#), which is a bathing resort in the summer.



We then drove via the islands of Orust, Mjörn, Tjörn, Källön, Almön and Stenungsön. [Orust](#) is Sweden's 3rd largest island after Gotland and Öland. [Tjörn](#) is the 7th largest island.





To get back to the mainland we had to cross [Tjörn bridge](#). The original bridge, Almö bridge, was destroyed when a boat collided with its foundation and the span crashed onto the boat. 7 cars drove over the curb and 8 people died.



On the mainland is [Stenungsund](#). There is a lot of petrochemical industry in Stenungsund, which is supplied with raw material from Norwegian gas fields.



After Stenungsund we took a detour to [Marstrand](#). The way out there goes over Nordön, Vrångholmen, Instön and Koön.

It is a popular summer town and one of Sweden's leading sailing towns.



[Carlsten](#) fortress from 1658 dominates the highest peak on Marstrandön.



Since Marstrand is located on two islands, Koön and Marstrandön, there is a ferry between the two islands.



The next place was [Kungälv](#).





A large rock in a roundabout in Kungälv.



This stone stands at the parking lot at Bohus fortress. It is called the Kungälv stone. I think it is to remember that three kings met here in 1101 to solve problems between the countries. It was Magnus Berrfødt (Olavsson) from Norway, Inge Stenkilsson from Sweden and Erik Ejegod from Denmark. They agreed on borders and distribution.



[Bohus Fortress](#) is located in Kungälv, on the island of Bagaholmen in northern outlet of Göta älv, Nordre älv. The construction of Bohus Fortress was started in 1308 and in 1613 the town's population was moved up under the castle, where Kungälv is located today.



This is in the fortress park.



The broom blossoms.



We drove on the west side of Gothenburg. Here we drive past [Säve Airport](#) where there is an aviation museum, the [Aeroseum](#).

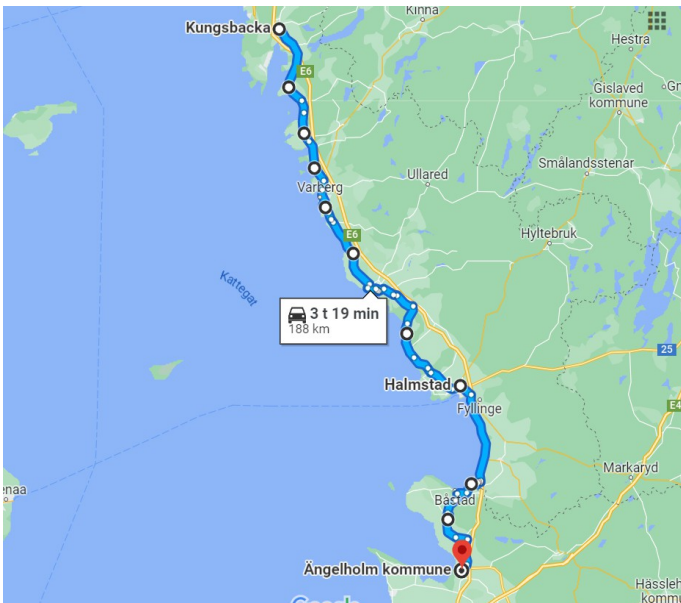




The next overnight stay was in [Anexet](#) just north of Kungsbacka.



The view from the apartment.



On Tuesday the 25th we drove this route.



This day we drove past several larger places. This is in [Kungsbacka](#).



[Tropikarium](#) at Varberg.



Varberg, [Kallbadhuset](#) (the cold bath house). [Varberg](#) is an old seaside resort.



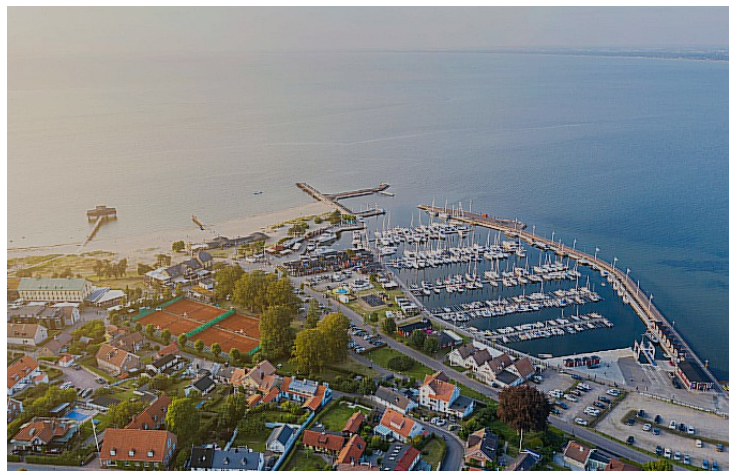
[Falkenberg](#), The toll bridge.

Today, Gamla Stan from the 14th century stands out as one of Sweden's best-preserved historic city centres.





[Halmstad](#) is located at the river [Nissan](#)'s outlet in the Kattegat.  
The castle in the background.



[Båstad](#). The market town grew in the 15th century and in the 16th century it was as big as Helsingborg.



[Ängelholm](#) received city status in 1516.  
This is Tullportsbron (Toll bridge).



In Ängelholm we stayed at [Hotell Villa Rönne](#).



I test the sofa.



It was a large terrace.

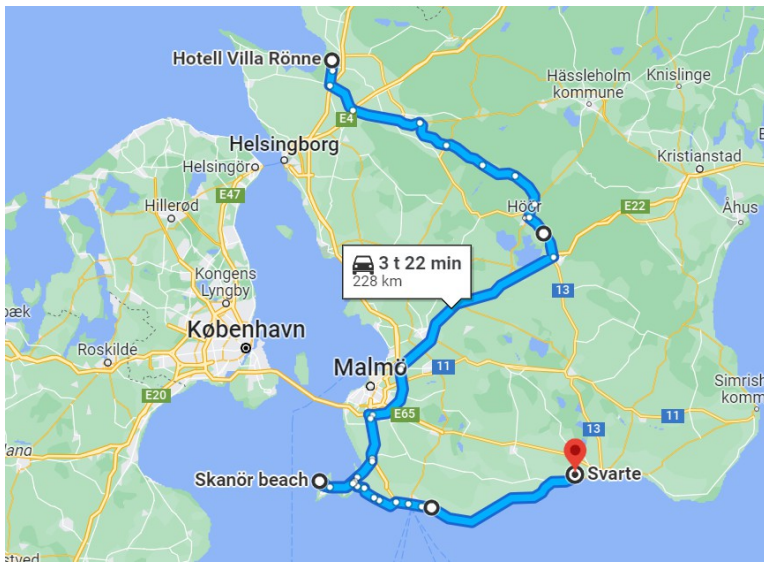


Down by the river, [Rönne å](#), there was also a terrace.



There was a lot of wood anemones here.





On Wednesday the 26th we drove further along this route.



There are quite a few wind turbines in Scania.



We drove on the highway for a while. It runs on the outskirts of [Lund](#). This is Stortorget in Lund. Lund is, together with [Sigtuna](#), Sweden's oldest cities.



The motorway continued outside [Malmö](#), which is Sweden's 3rd largest city. This is [St. Petri Church](#).



We continued to [Skanör og Falsterbo](#). These are two twin cities that have grown together.



We drove out to the harbor in Skanör, where we turned around. Here are some restaurants that had opened for the season. There were quite a few people and cars there.



A creation of the artist [Jasmine Cederkvist](#). Deckchairs picked up on the beach in 2019.



We drove through [Trelleborg](#). It is Sweden's southernmost city. The name comes from a ring castle from the Viking Age. It was discovered in the 1980s and restored in the 1990s. This is a picture of the ring wall at the castle. Trelleborg has some industry (Trelleborg AB) and has a large port with ferries to [Sassnitz](#), [Rostock](#), [Travemünde](#) and [Świnoujście](#).





The road passed Sweden's southernmost point, [Smygehuk](#) promontory. Here stands [Smygehuk lighthouse](#). After being out of use for 25 years, it was put back into use in 2001. The lighthouse keeper's house has been put into use as a hostel.



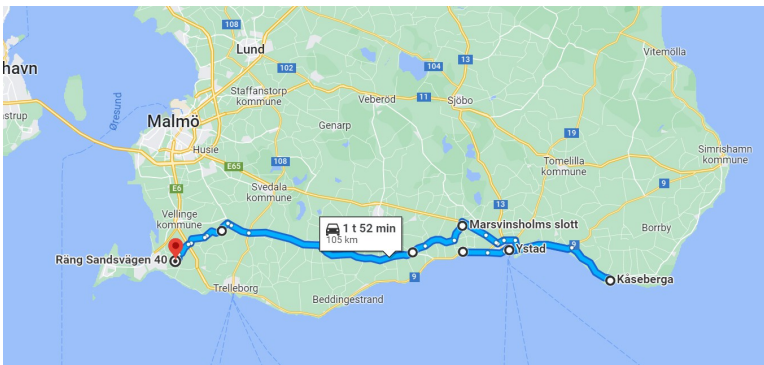
This day we were to stay at '[Guest Cottage](#)' outside Ystad.



This is inside.



The next day, Thursday the 27th, we relaxed. The only excursion we made was a trip to [Nong's Thai Restaurang & Bar](#) where we ordered take-away.



On Friday the 28th we drove this stretch.



Right next to where we stayed there is a prehistoric stone circle called [Disas Ting](#).



We drove through [Ystad](#). This is Stortorget. Ystad harbor is one of Sweden's largest ports in passenger and cargo volume. There are ferries to Poland, Germany and Bornholm.



We drove further east to Kåseberga where there is a ship-shaped stone setting. The monument consists of 59 stones in quartz sandstone, weighing approximately 4-5 tons each. The stone setting is approx. 67 m long and 19 m wide, and is Sweden's largest preserved ship-shaped megalith. The monument is called [Ale's stones](#).





From Kåseberga we drove inland past [Valleberga](#). There is a large church here, [Valleberga church](#).



The bell tower.



The next place is called [Ingelstorp](#). This is [Ingelstorp church](#).



Next to the church was a large colony of [rooks](#).



This is [Marsvinholms Castle](#).



We drove past a windmill.



Vi så også fasaner.

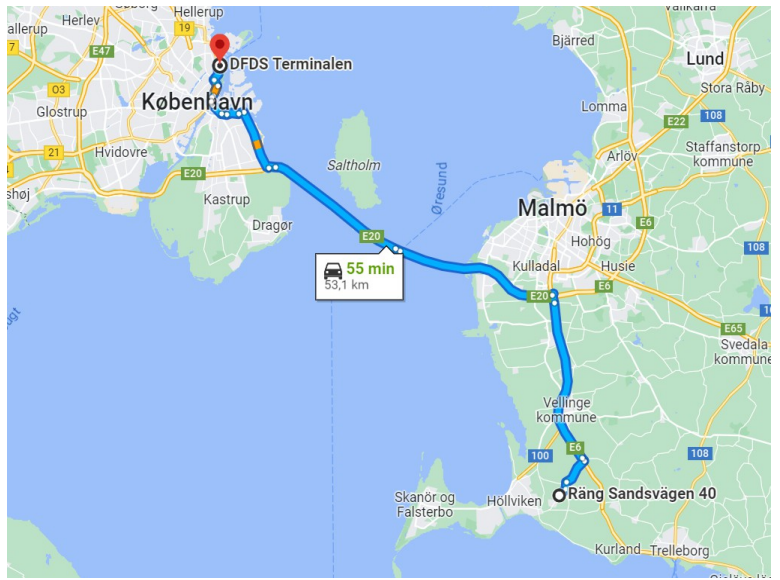


The last stop of the day was on [Bed & Breakfast Höllviken](#).





This was the largest apartment on this trip with 4 bedrooms. However, it was low under the roof, so I had to bend my head when I walked under the rafters. Anne Berit also managed to stick her head in the stairs as we see in the picture.



Saturday the 29th was the last day in Sweden for this time. We were supposed to take the ferry from Copenhagen to Oslo.



Here we have arrived at the [Øresund Bridge](#).

The bridge is the longest in the Nordics, 7,850 meters long and the scene of the TV series [The Bridge](#) 2011–17. 5,350 meters of the bridge are on the Swedish side. The cable-stayed bridge's 204 meter high pillars are Sweden's tallest construction.



The Øresund Tunnel or [Drogden Tunnel](#) is a total of 4,050 meters long and consists of a 3,510-metre long submersible tunnel under [Drogden](#), as well as two portal buildings of 270 meters each. It starts at an artificial peninsula at Amager (near Kastrup) and ends at [Peberholm](#).



There were a lot of people out in the streets of Copenhagen.







Then we were at the [DFDS Terminal](#), Dampfærgevej 30. We had booked on the boat called [Pearl Seaways](#). It was supposed to leave at 16.30, so there was a while to wait.



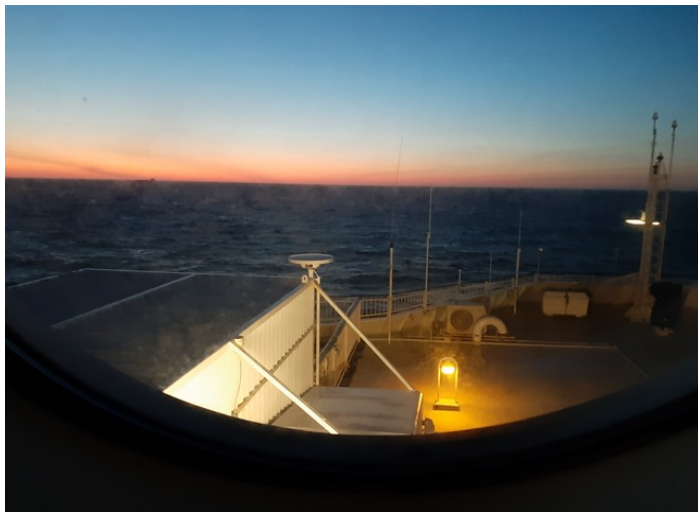
We had booked a Commodore de Lux cabin. These cabins are located at the very front on deck 11. This was the view from the cabin.



Large cabin with seating area.



The sunset.



Then the sun has gone down.



This is in the dining room the next morning. Commodore passengers had their own breakfast room.



Here we see [Oscarsborg Fortress](#).



[Dyna fyr](#).

Since 1992, there have been restaurant operations here.

The boat was in Oslo at 10.00 and the next stop was home.