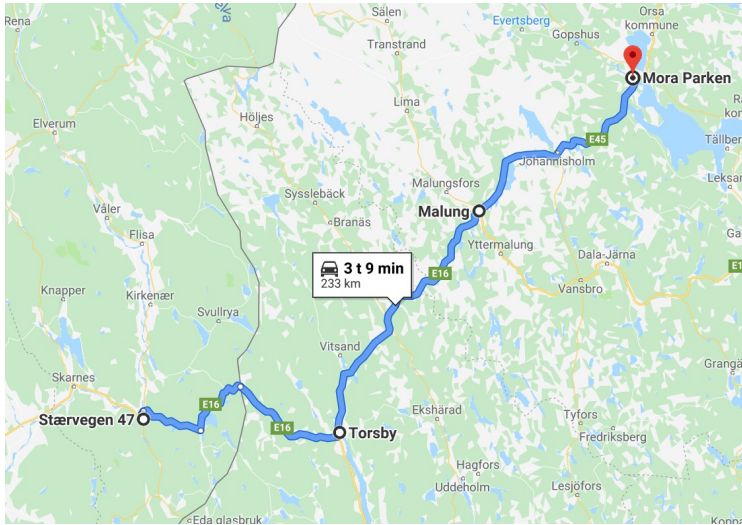


Round trip in Sweden 2019

It didn't happen that we used the motor home in 2018, so we hoped we could use it some more in 2019. We went on a tour of the southern part of Norway in July. In August we decided to go for a round in Sweden. We started on Wednesday, July 31st. Then we drove via [Torsby](#) and [Malung](#) to [Mora](#).



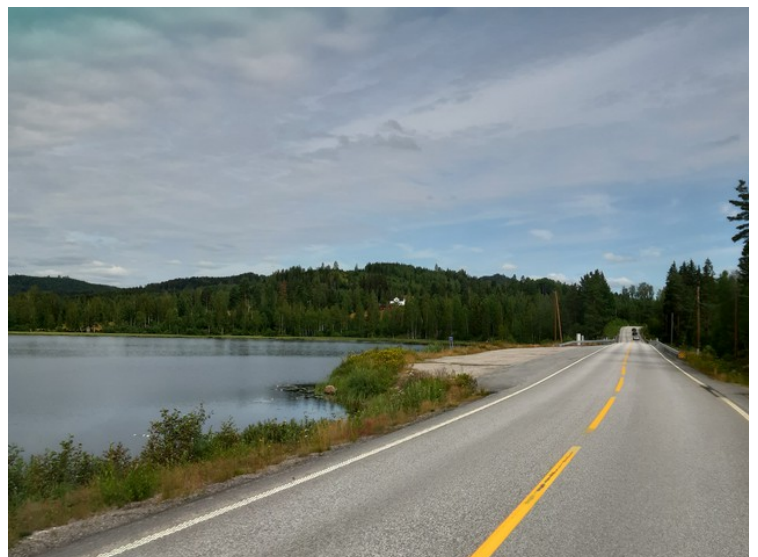
We drove like this.



Here we come to [Finnskogen](#).



Hereafter there was a lot of forest on both sides of the road.



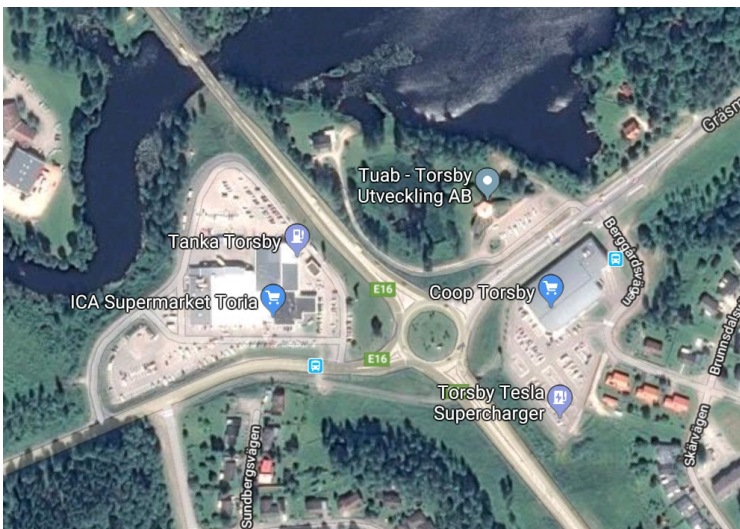
Some lakes.



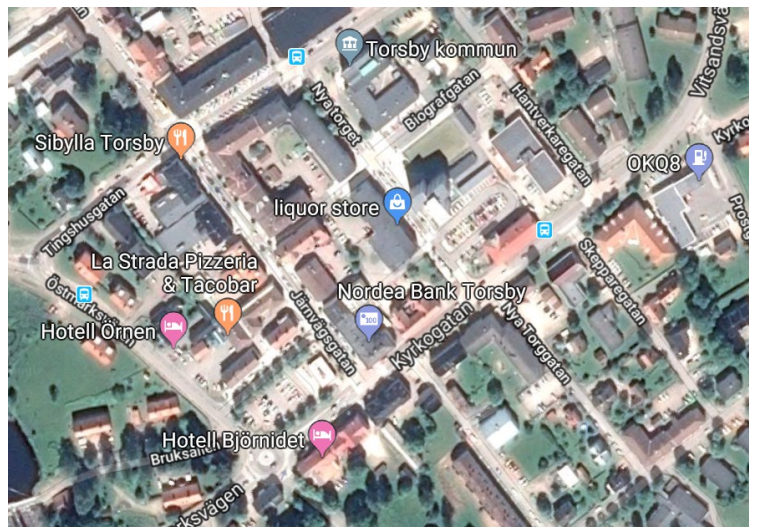
Here we made a stop.



Many flowers here.



We bought some provisions at [ICA Supermarked](#) before we came to the center of Torsby.



We also bought some wine in [Systembolaget](#) in Torsby.

Torsby is a village in [Värmland len](#) in Sweden. It is the administrative center of [Torsby kommun](#). In 2010 the village had 4 049 inhabitants.

In the municipality is also Torsby Finnskogscentrum situated. It is a part of [Värmlands museum](#). There are exhibitions about the forest fins culture,



Flower decorations in Torsby.



We drove through [Malung](#) without stopping.

It is the seat of [Malung-Sälén](#) Municipality. In 2010 the village had 5126 inhabitants.

Malung is known for its tradition in the leather industry. The place also has a folk high school with folk music education. Since 1983 a big dance band festival has been organized every summer.



Just before we get to Mora we drove past Siljansfors Forest Museum and Ironworks Memorial. We see the old blast furnace in the middle of the picture.
[Wikipedia](#) [Homepage](#)



We stayed overnight in [Mora Parken](#). It is a huge campground with all amenities. It is right next to [Österdalälven](#), which flows through Mora.



The entrance.



An areal view of the camp ground.



The reception.



I'm frying onions for the dinner.

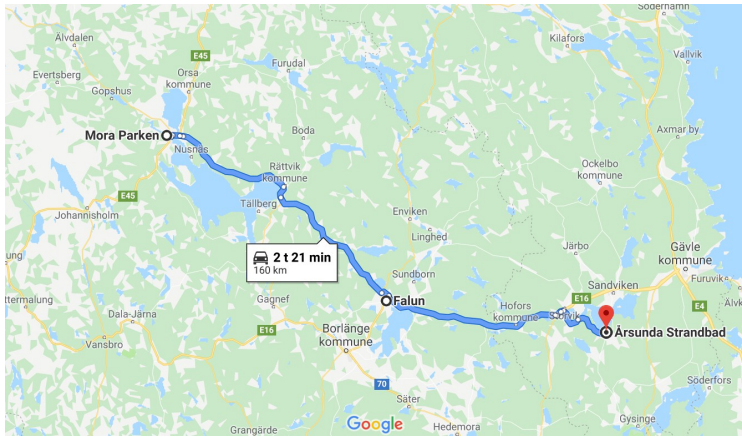


After dinner we must check what is going on in the world.

Mora is the municipality's administrative center and had 10,896 inhabitants in 2010. Mora is located on Lake Siljan and has its own airport a few kilometers outside the city center. [Vasaloppet](#) finishes in the street of Mora.



On August 1st we drove via [Falun](#) to [Årsunda](#). Before driving from Mora, we had a battery change of the motor home at a company called [Pecuna](#). They deal with sales and service of motor homes and caravans. We got incredibly good and quick help.



We drove like this.



We saw the ski jumping hills in [Lugnet](#), Falun. We also made food purchases in Falun.

[Falun](#) is the administrative center for both [Falun Municipality](#) and [Dalarna County](#). In 2010, the village of Falun had 37,291 inhabitants.

Falun is best known for the [copper mine](#), which closed in 1992, and the annual ski races in the World Cup.

A large land slide in 1687 formed the characteristic recess [Stora Stöten](#) in the middle of the city.

[Falukorv](#) originated in the city. In earlier times, beef skins were used to make ropes in the mines and therefore 10,000 bulls were slaughtered a year at the most. The meat from these bulls was used to make Falukorv. Also the characteristic red color, [Falu red](#), on many Swedish buildings comes from Falun. This is still being produced in the city.

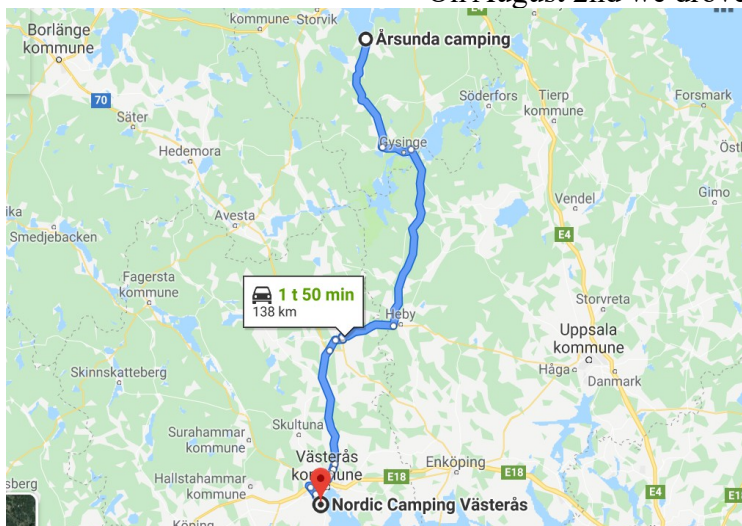


We stayed the night at [Årsunda strandbad](#)



[Årsunda](#) is a village with about 1000 inhabitants. It is situated south of [Storsjön](#).

On August 2nd we drove from Årsunda to Vesterås



Tht day we drove like this.



We stayed overnight at [Nordic camping Vesterås](#)



This is the reception with shop and restaurant.



View from the car.

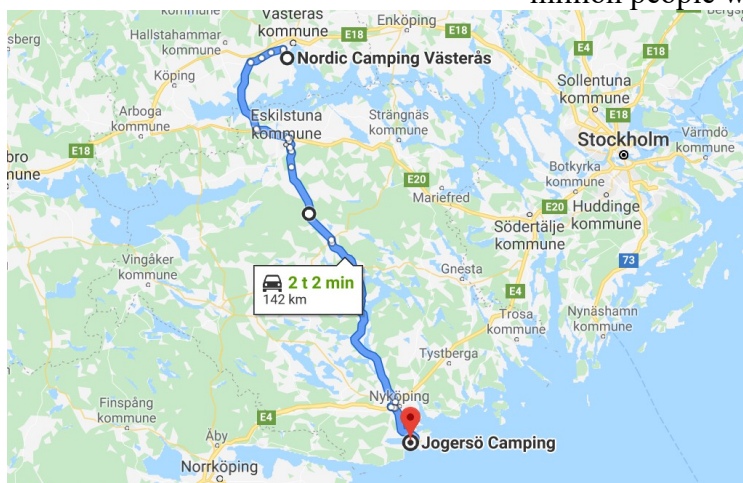


Sitting outside.

Before arriving at the camp ground we drove through the center of [Västerås](#). The city is an administrative center for both [Västerås Municipality](#) and [Västmanland County](#). It is one of Sweden's oldest cities and it celebrated its 1000th anniversary in 1990.

In 2015, the city had 153 925 inhabitants.

Västerås is located by [Mälaren](#), which is the 3rd largest lake in Sweden after [Vänern](#) and [Vättern](#). It supplies 1.3 million people with drinking water.



On August 3rd we drove this route from Västerås to Jagersö.



We stayed overnight at [Jagersö Camping](#).

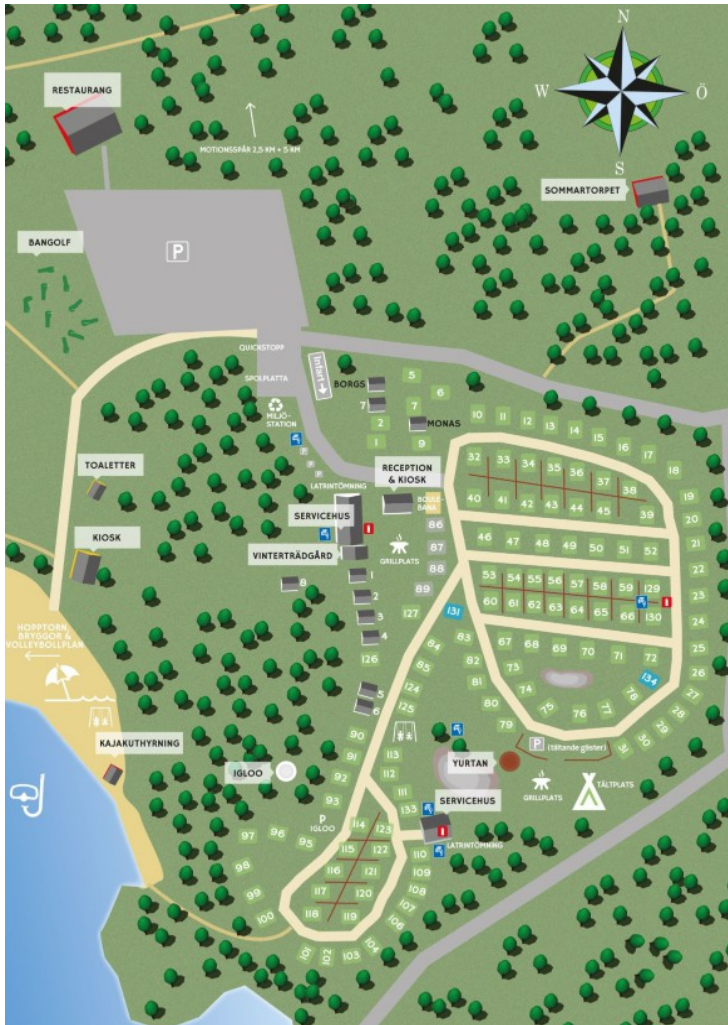
Jagersö is a district in [Oxelösund](#), which got city status in 1950, and it is thereby one of Sweden's youngest cities.



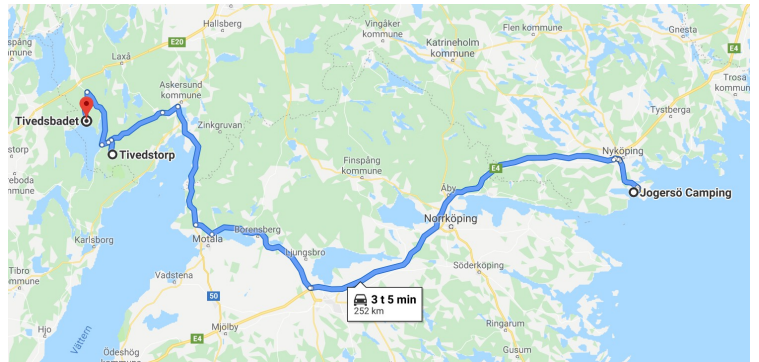
This is the reception at the camp site.



Evening mood.



Map of the camp ground.



On August 4th we drove this stretch from Jogersö to Tived Camping at Uden.



Along the way we stopped by [Tivedstorp](#).

Tivedstorp is an old Fin village, which was originally called Lilla Hindrikstorp after Lille-Hindrik Hindriksson who came here first and settled. There are still traces of the hut where he lived. The first record is from a 1642 census list. Gradually many fins came, and in 1870 there were 20 households here. However, it became difficult to support all by the use of [slash-and-burn](#) agriculture, so many moved away. By 1950, most houses were empty.

From 1954 to 1962, refugees lived here.

Today, Tivedstorp is owned by Tiveds Utvecklings AB, TUVA, which was established in 2007 to buy the farm.

[Homepage](#) [Wikipedia](#) [TUVA](#)

Right by Tivedstorp lies [Tiveden National Park](#)

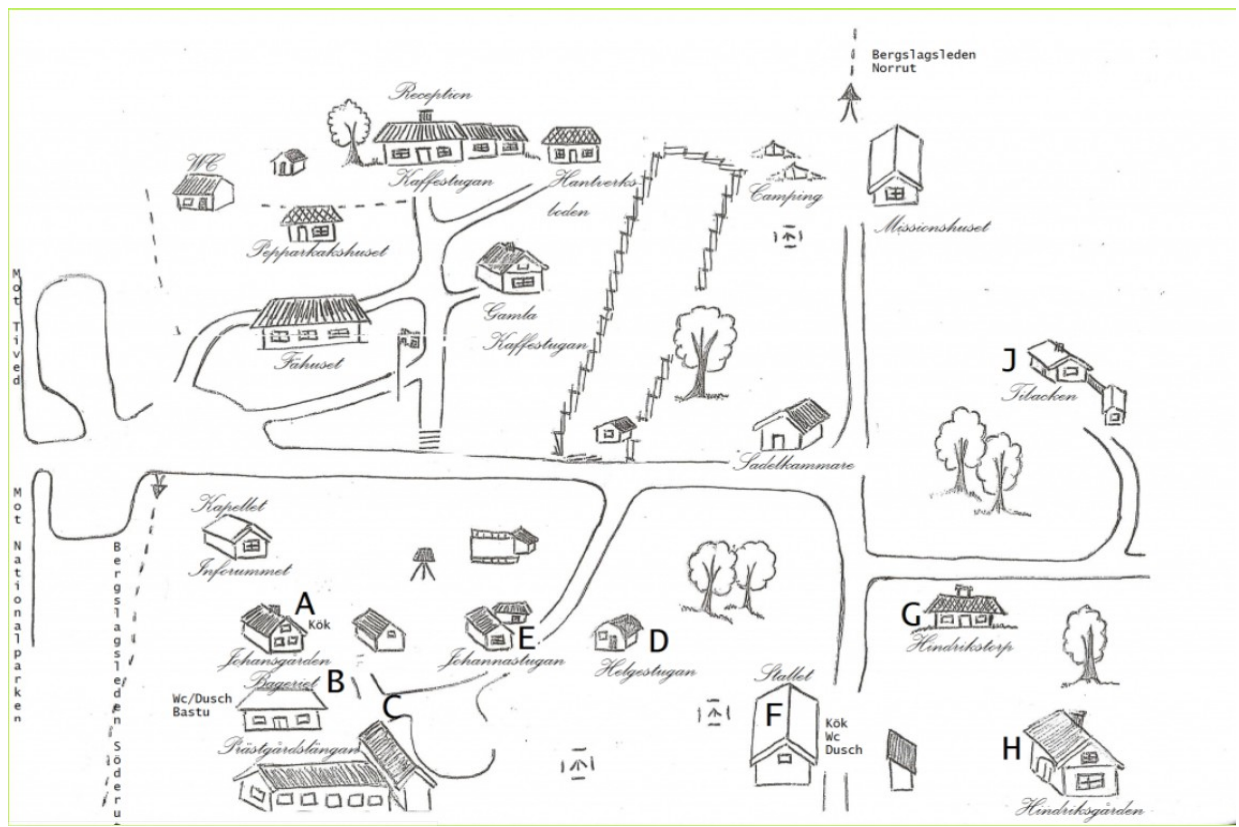
Below are many photos we took when we were at Tiivedstorp.











A map of the area.



We had planned to stay overnight at [Camping Tiveden](#), which lie by Lake Unden, but when arriving there it was full, so we had to drive on. Here we drive further north.



We drove to [Tivedsbadet](#) that also lies by the lake [Unden](#). First we had to drive through 4 km of forest.



Inside the area. The service building in the background.



Forest terrain.



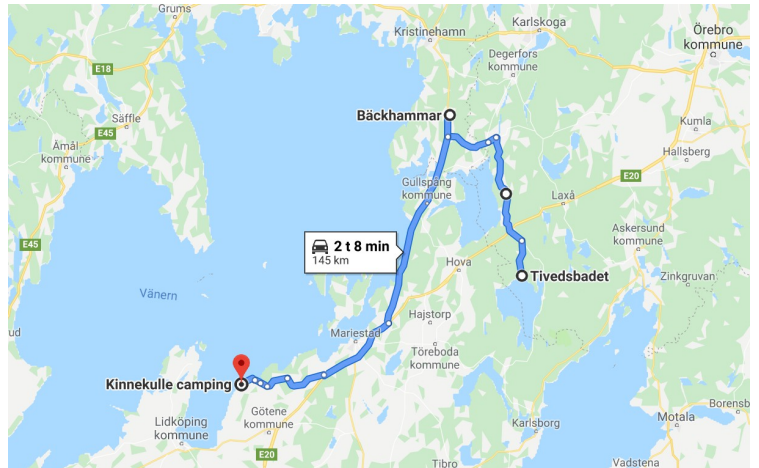
Here we are in place.



Down by the lake there is a long sandy beach.



Evening idyll.



On the 5th of August we drove from Tivedsbadet via [Bäckhammar](#) to Kinnekulle Camping.



Areal view of Bäckhammar. The largest company is [Nordic Paper](#).



In Bäckhammar we visited a distant relative of Anne Berit, Lars Wahlmark. Here there was much talk and coffee and cake.

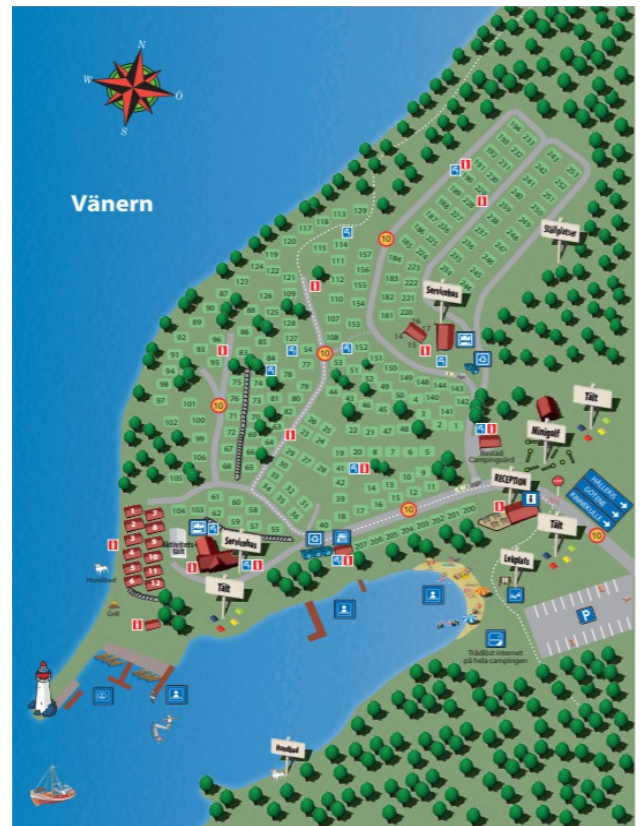


After staying with Lars for a while we drove on to the next campsite.

It is called [Kinnekulle Camping & Stugby](#). It is located on the southeast side of Sweden's largest lake, [Vänern](#).



Areal view of the camping site.



Map of the camping site.



This unusual motor home came right after us.



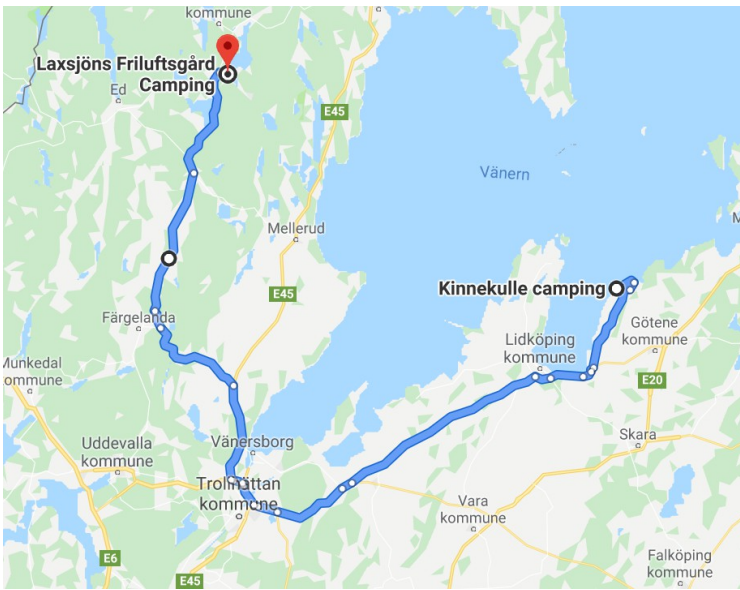
Looking further up.



A small cove in Vänern.



Here there are boats, and at the end of the peninsula a lighthouse.



On August 6, we drove to the last campsite where we were going to spend the night. It's called [Laxsjön Camping & Friluftsgård](#).



The reception.



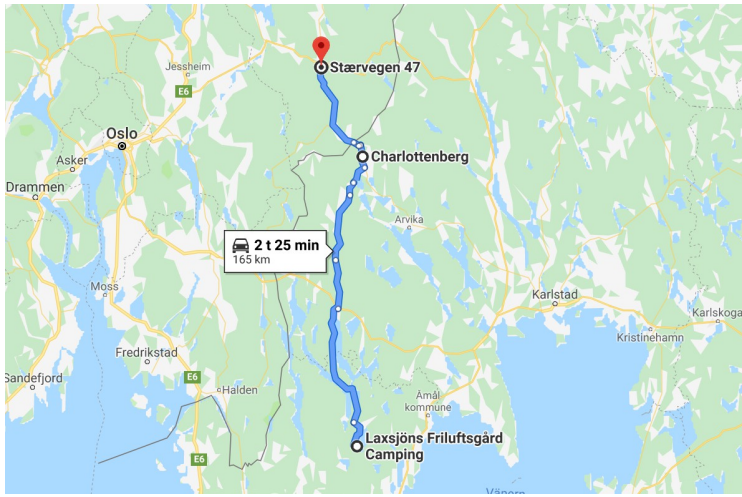
Map of the site.



Laxsjön is a popular lake to fish in and there are many fish species in the lake.

There were many who were there for fishing when we were there too.

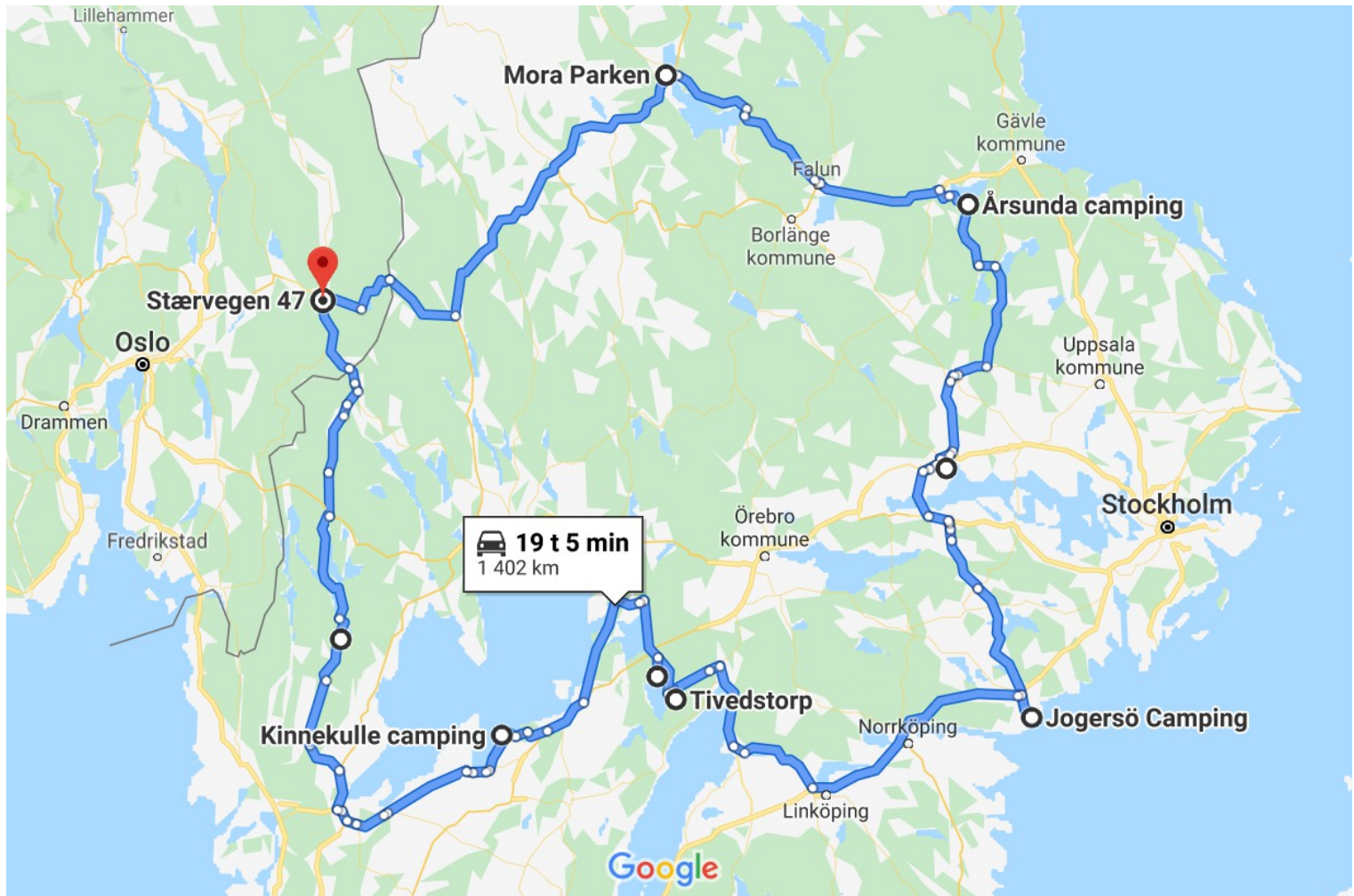
We did not fish.



On August 7, we drove this route on our way home.



In [Charlottenberg](#) we made a stop to provide food at the shopping center. This time we traded on Maximat.



On this trip we have driven a round like this as shown on the map.