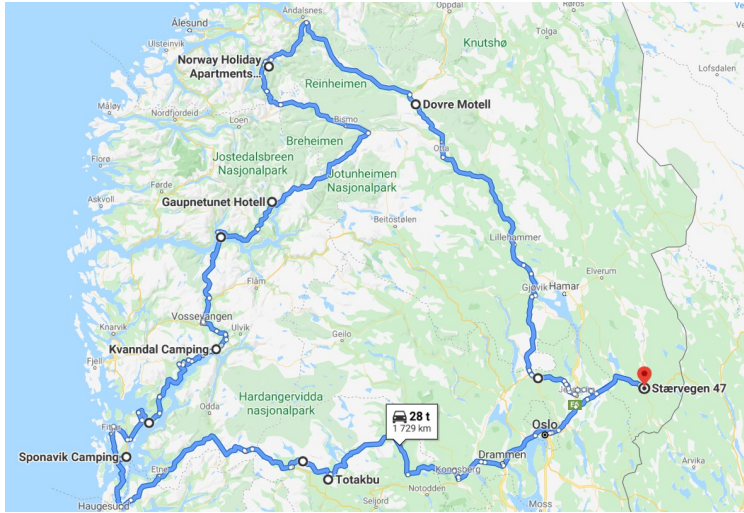


VESTLANDET 5. - 11. AUGUST 2020



We have spent the night at Gaupnetunet and are ready to continue driving on 8 August.



We took a detour to [Solvorn](#) and had a coffee with Brynhild and Reidar at this cafe. He is from Solvorn and they were here to visit relatives.



We parked the car on the quay.



There is a ferry from here across the Lustrafjord to Ornes. The ferry company is called [Lustrabaatane](#).



Some of the buildings in Solvorn.



Here we come to [Sogndal](#) in rainy weather.



We took the ferry across [the Sognefjord](#) from Hella to [Vangsnes](#). This is the ferry quay at Hella. There are two quays here. The other ferry goes to [Dragsvik](#) on the other side of [the Fjærlandsfjord](#).



Here we come to Vangsnes.



We drove over Vikafjell. There was snow here too.



Here we look down into Kvassdalen. We see Storelvi at the bottom of the valley.



On the way down Halsabakkane we drove past Sendefossen.



Down in Kvasdalen. This is Vossestølen Hola.



The river Osgili which flows out of Myrkdalsvatnet.



There is snow on the mountains north of [Voss](#).



[Tvindefossen](#) also called Trollafossen at [Tvinde Camping](#).



This is at [Kvanndal Camping](#). We had booked a cabin here. The reception is in the cafe. The campsite is located south of [Granvin](#), at the far end of [Granvinsfjorden](#).



These are the cabins we stayed in.



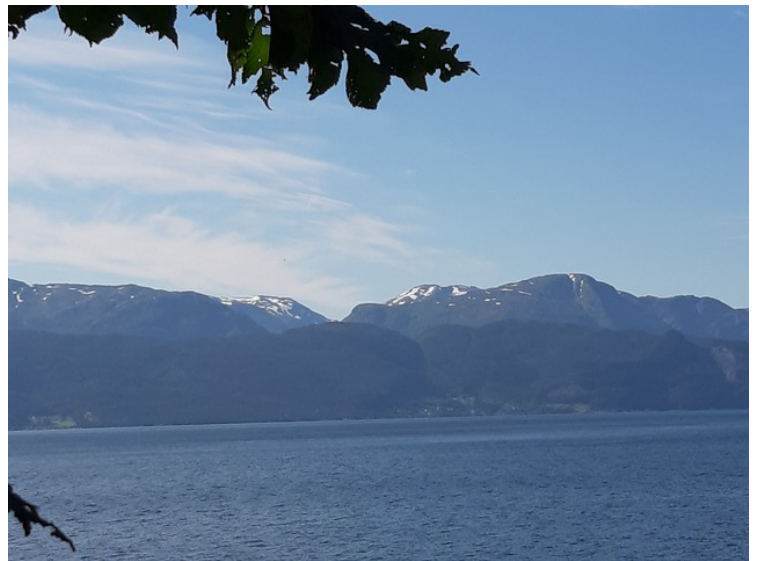
The view from the cottage.



This picture hangs in the cabin.



We stopped at a picnic area called Orreflåten by [Hardangerfjorden](#). This day, August 9, we had planned to drive along the fjord to Stord.



Here we had a clear view of the fjord towards the peninsula west of [Sørfjorden](#), where [Folgefonna](#) is located.



This is [Fykkesundbrua](#) That crosses [Fykkesund](#).



In the middle of the bridge we look inwards the fjord.
The narrowest part of the fjord is called [Mjåsund](#).



Here we have come to Bjelkaneset and look inwards the
Hardangerfjord.



View across the fjord.



Further out the fjord we see [Kvamsøy](#).



Then we come to [Øystese](#).
Øystese has several furniture factories.



Øystese.



Before we got to the village we took a picture of sheep grazing on the slope.



This is [Ingebrigt Vik Museum](#) which shows the works of the sculptor [Ingebrigt Vik](#) (1867–1927). He is considered one of Norway's greatest sculptors, but came like several others in the shadow of [Gustav Vigeland](#).



We continued along the fjord.



Berry growing.



The next bigger place we came to is [Norheimsund](#).



We stopped and took some pictures in the first marina we came to.



Several piers towards the center.



[Norheimsund kirke.](#)

It was built on a voluntary basis in the years 1989 - 1992.



There is a fairly narrow road in some places along the fjord.



We caught up with a group of cyclists. I could not drive past on the narrow and winding road.



On the downhill, they drove away from me.



Here in [Gjermundshamn](#), the ferry goes over to Varaldsøy and across the fjord to [Årsnes](#). [Varaldsøy](#) is the largest island in the Hardangerfjord.



Here we have come to [Tysnesøya](#), and we see [Stord](#) in the background. The strait between Tysnesøy and Stord is called [Langenuen](#). The closest we see is Søreidvågen.



Far south on the island there is a ferry from Hodnanes to Jektavik on Stord and to [Huglo](#), which is a small island south of Tysnesøy.



Then we get to board the ferry.



When we got to Stord, we decided to drive north to [Fitjar](#). We see Tysnesøy on the other side of the fjord.



This is in the center of Fitjar. Fitjar was for a long time a royal estate and probably a chieftain's seat since the Bronze Age, and today the place is perhaps best known for the battle of Fitjar.



I'm on my way up to look at the statue and the church.
The statue is by [Håkon the Good](#). He was king of Norway from 933 to 961. He won over the sons of [Eric Bloodaxe](#) in the battle of Fitjar in 961, but he was wounded and died at [Håkonshella](#), where he was born.



On the front it says: Håkon the good 934 - 961
On the back it says: With law, land will be built. Erected by the Norwegian people in 1961.



[Fitjar Church](#) is from 1867, but the first church here was built on the royal estate in the early 1000s.



View from the church.



There are a number of wind turbines in Stord.



We had booked a cabin at [Sponavik Camping](#). This is the reception.



We got the white cabin on the left.



We had a glass of wine outside the cabin when we had settled down.



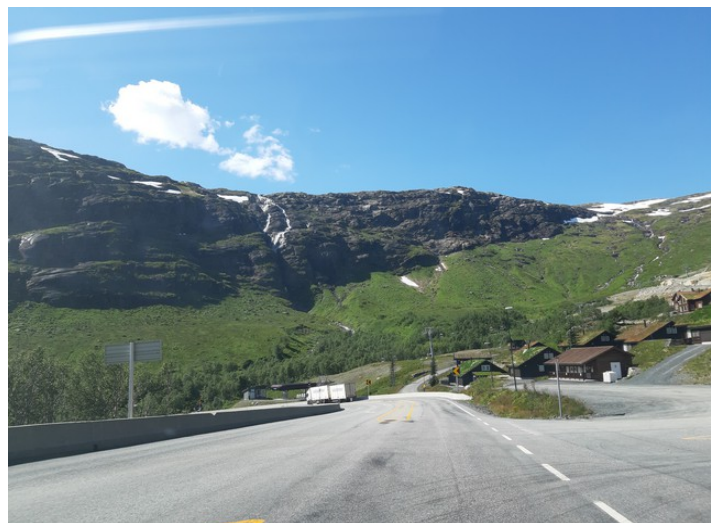
Nice heather by the cabin.



The view from the cabin towards the Hardangerfjord.



The next day, August 10, we drove on. Here we drive over [Stord Bridge](#) to [Føyno](#). Here the road continues through the [Bømlafjord Tunnel](#) to the mainland in [Sveio municipality](#).



Here we have driven through the whole of [Haugalandet](#) and have come through the [Røldal Tunnel](#). It was opened in 1964, and was Norway's longest road tunnel until the Haukeli tunnel opened in 1968. This is Myklastølhaugen with Reinsåna up in the mountains.



Myklastølhaugen



Here we see [Røldal](#) in the background with [Røldalsvatnet](#) to the right.



Avalanche protection on the way down to Røldal.



View of Røldalsvatnet.



A few more pictures from Røldal.

The first people who came to Røldal visited the area due to the proximity to the good reindeer areas after the last ice age. [Røldal Stave Church](#) was built around the year 1250, and during this time period it is probable that Røldal was a hub for the transport of iron ore from Telemark to the coast. Røldal did not receive electricity until March 21, 1958, it was Hordaland's last municipality to receive electricity. In 1968, the year-round road over Haukeli and towards [Odda](#) was opened, and thus Røldal got a stable road connection all year round.



This must be [Novlefoss](#).



Here we are in [Austmannalia](#).



Høljanosa straight ahead.



Here we have just come through [Svandalsflonatunnelen](#) and are looking over to [Votna](#).



The next tunnel is [the Haukeli Tunnel](#). It was closed for upgrading, so we had to drive in a column over the old Haukelivegen. Here we are in line.



Then we're off. The old road is quite narrow in some places, so it was good that we did not have to face oncoming traffic.



This road goes up to [Kaldevatn](#).



Øysteinsvatnet.



Soon at the top.



Then downwards. We can see [Store Nup](#) in the background.



There are sheep grazing up here.



Further down.



Snowdrift.





We are approaching Ulevåvatnet.



The last hill down to the lake.



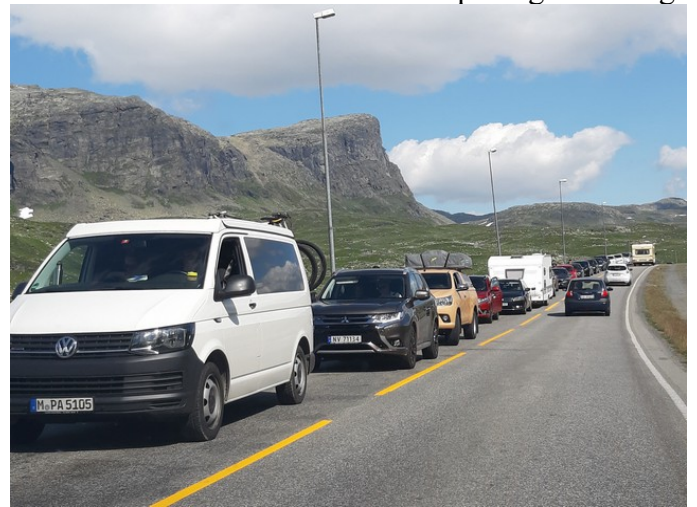
Ulevåvatnet.



The Haukeli tunnel has the eastern opening on the right.



Here is the opposite queue waiting.



We proceed.



Store Nup.





This is [Ståvatn](#).



Ståvatn is a part of [Skien watershed](#)



Ståvatnet is regulated.



Ståvatnet and Ulevåvatnet is connected.



Ståvatn.



Haukelisæter Hall.





The last tunnel of the day. Column driving here too.

Vågslidtunnelen.



We see the light at the end of the tunnel.



Through the tunnel.



Oncoming queue waiting.



[Haukeli Skisenter](#) in Vågslid.



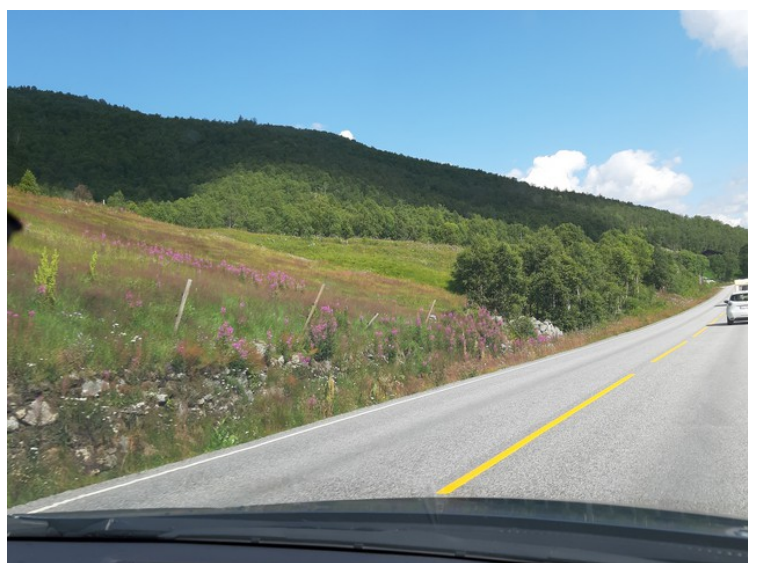
We see the slopes up in the mountains.



There are many cabins here.



Vågslid.



There is more forest further down.



This is the road north from [Haukeli](#) towards the north side of [Totak](#).



The mountain we see on the left is called Saubreknuten.



This is [Arabygd](#) at the northern end of Totak.
Here is [Myllarheimen](#) where [Myllarguten](#), the fiddler Torgeir Augundsson, lived the last years of his life until 1872, when he died.



We had booked accommodation at [Totakbu](#).



Here we are settled in.



View over Totak.