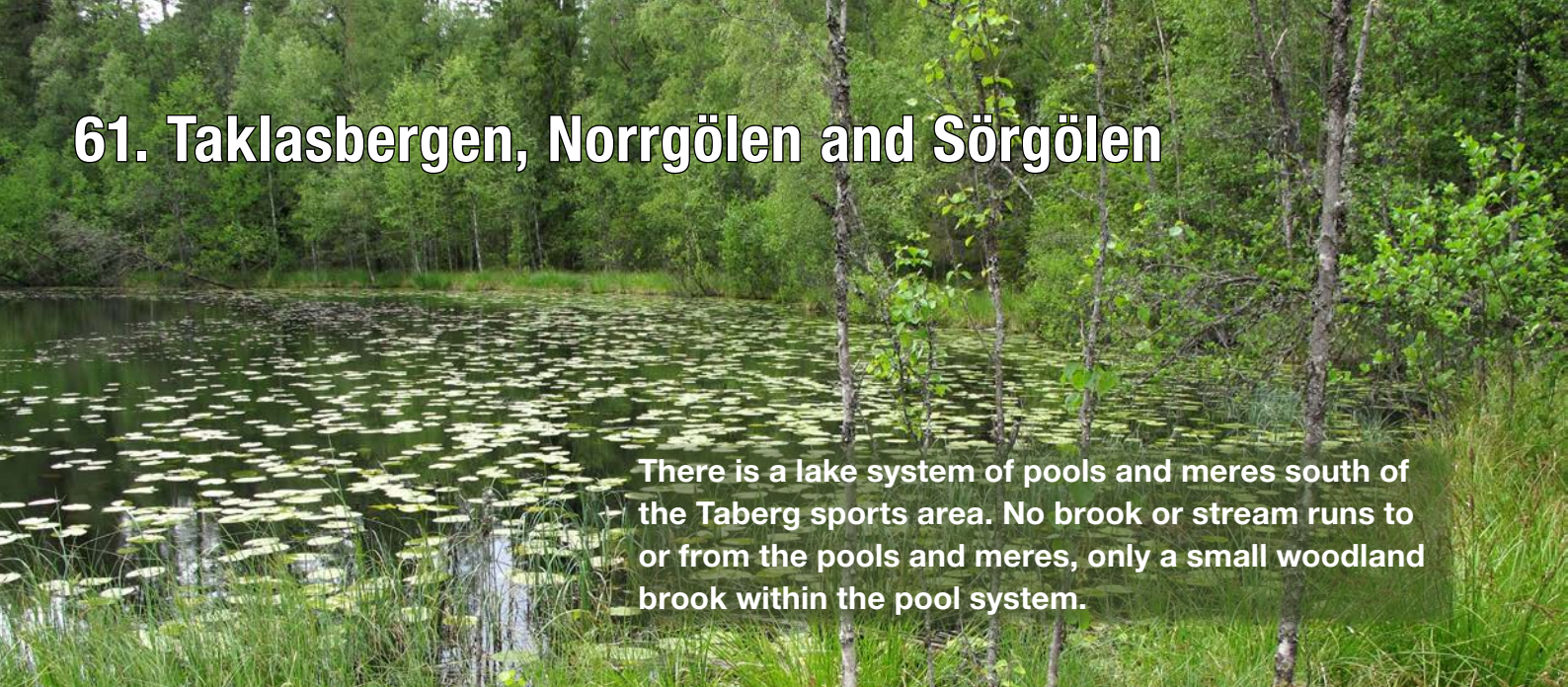


## 61. Taklasbergen, Norrgölen and Sörgölen



**There is a lake system of pools and meres south of the Taberg sports area. No brook or stream runs to or from the pools and meres, only a small woodland brook within the pool system.**

The terrain is undulating, with pine trees on the sandy esker ridges, a typical Småland wood of this region. On the slopes down towards the pools and meres there is more spruce among the pines. The many pools and meres and the brook provide humidity which enables mosses to thrive. Trees which have fallen over time are places that they grow on. Some dead trunks and wood are inhabited by beetles. One can easily see where a woodpecker has had a meal. Squirrels, wood mice and voles also leave traces of their activities in the wood in the form of gnawed pine cones.

In a quiet moment in the wood, one can hear a woodpecker drumming or the splash of a water bird landing. Roe

deer do well here. Characteristic plants along the waters' edge are various species of sedge, such as greater tussock sedge, common sedge, acute sedge and lesser pond sedge. Greater tussock sedge and lesser pond sedge both form peat. Sweden's largest spider, the raft spider, is found at Svartgölen. The raft spider and greater tussock sedge are uncommon species in Sweden.

The six pools, Norrgölen, Floen, Svartgölen, Sörgölen, Tuvegöl and Skarmaden are on the division between the catchment areas of the Tabergsån river and the Lagan area, and are so-called source lakes.

Unlike many other pools and meres, Norrgölen, Floen, Svartgölen and Sörgölen have clear water. The ground

water runs easily through gravelly, sandy ground and the sand cleans the water. Sörgölen used to be the source of drinking water for the Taberg community.

The terrain has esker ridges, terraces, hillocks and hollows somewhat irregularly situated. There is a clear terrace in the landscape south of the Taberg hill and the Taklasbergen hill. The latter is a hill between Bergslagsvägen and Taklasvägen.

The topography of the terrain and exterior formation were formed when the inland ice sheet melted. Water from the ice in the north brought sand and gravel which was deposited where stranded icebergs lay, so-called dead ice. Sand filled out between out





#### WORTH KNOWING

The undulating terrain with open land and woodland makes varied nature for walking in. There are many paths here, and in some years the ground gives good crops of blueberry and lingonberry.

**HOW TO GET THERE:** In Taberg, towards Torsvik, turn off at the sign Idrottsplats.

**PARKING:** At the sports area

**BUS/TRAIN:** To Taberg, from the roundabout, Tahevägen 400m to the sign Idrottsplats, then 300m south to the playing fields.

**DIFFICULTY:** ● *Medium*



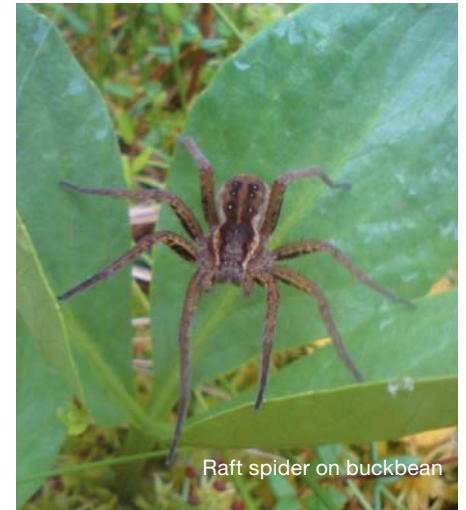
Hawker

between the icebergs, and when they eventually melted what remained was a hilly landscape. If you want to see a dead ice landscape, this is a place well worth visiting.

The woodland with dead ice landscape is next to the Taberg hill. Taberg was formed of magma over 1 billion years ago, compared with only 10,000 years ago for the pools and meres in the sandy ground east of the hill.



Tuevögöl



Raft spider on buckbean



Whorled mint