

**Johan Maltesson**

*A Visitor's Factbook on the*



**KINGDOM  
OF  
SWEDEN**

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Johan Maltesson  
A Visitor's Factbook to the Kingdom of Sweden  
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## **Preface**

This little publication is a condensed facts guide to Sweden, foremost intended for visitors to Sweden, as well as for persons who are merely interested in learning more about this fascinating, multifaceted and sadly all too unknown country. This book's main focus is thus on things that might interest a visitor.

Included are:

Basic facts about Sweden

Society and politics

Culture, sports and religion

Languages

Science and education

Media

Transportation

Nature and geography, including an extensive taxonomic list of Swedish terrestrial vertebrate animals

An overview of Sweden's history

Lists of Swedish monarchs, prime ministers and persons of interest

The most common Swedish given names and surnames

A small dictionary of common words and phrases, including a small pronunciation guide

Brief individual overviews of all of the 21 administrative counties of Sweden

... and more...

Wishing You a pleasant journey!

## ***Some notes...***

National and county population numbers are as of December 31 2016.

Political parties and government are as of April 2017. New elections are to be held in September 2018.

City population number are as of December 31 2015, and denotes contiguous urban areas – without regard to administrative division.

Sports teams listed are those participating in the highest league of their respective sport – for soccer as of the 2017 season and for ice hockey and handball as of the 2016-2017 season.

The "most common names" listed are as of December 31 2016. The given names refer to names within the population at large – without any special regard for current naming trends. Secondary personal names have not been counted, but only the name by which the person is referred to in everyday life.



**KONUNGARIKET  
SVERIGE**

**THE KINGDOM OF  
SWEDEN**



## **BASIC FACTS**

## Population

10 million inhabitants (89th in the world, 13th in the European Union)

## Area

450,295 km<sup>2</sup> (55th in the world, 3rd in the European Union)

## Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>

22

## Capital

Stockholm

## Administrative counties

Blekinge, Dalarna (Dalecarlia), Gotland, Gävleborg, Halland, Jämtland, Jönköping, Kalmar, Kronoberg, Norrbotten (North Bothnia), Skåne (Scania), Stockholm, Södermanland, Uppsala, Värmland, Västerbotten (West Bothnia), Västernorrland (West Northland), Västmanland, Västra Götaland (Western Gothia), Örebro, Östergötland (East Gothia)

## Traditional provinces

*Norrland (Northland/North Sweden):* Gästrikland, Hälsingland, Härjedalen, Jämtland, Lappland (Lapland), Medelpad, Norrbotten (North Bothnia), Västerbotten (West Bothnia), Ångermanland

*Svealand (Sweden Proper/Central Sweden):* Dalarna (Dalecarlia), Närke, Södermanland, Uppland, Värmland, Västmanland

*Götaland (Gothia/Southern Sweden):* Blekinge, Bohuslän, Dalsland, Gotland, Halland, Skåne (Scania), Småland, Västergötland (West Gothia), Öland, Östergötland (East Gothia)

## Flag

A golden cross on a blue background. The golden cross represents Christianity while the blue background represents the sky. The flag has been in use since at least the 16th century.

## Coat of arms

The Greater Coat of Arms is the seal of the monarch. The upper left and lower right fields show the old Swedish symbol of the Three Crowns in gold on a blue background. The upper right and lower left fields show a golden lion on wavy blue and white stripes, representing the Medieval Folkunga Dynasty. The central field shows the coat of arms of the Vasa Dynasty (left) and the Bernadotte Dynasty (right). On top of the shield sits a royal crown. The shield is held by two golden lions inside a purple cloak coated with ermine fur and topped with a royal crown.

The Lesser Coat of Arms is the seal of the government and its institutions. It displays the Swedish Three Crowns in gold on a blue background, topped with a royal crown.

## National day

June 6. A public holiday, commemorating the coronation of King Gustav Vasa in the year 1523

as the first king of the independent Sweden after having left the Danish-ruled Kalmar Union.

### **National animal**

Moose (*Alces alces*)

### **National bird**

Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)

### **Etymology**

The country's English name "Sweden" originally stems from its Dutch name – Zweden – which in turn began as the Dutch plural form of "Swedes". The country's indigenous Swedish name, "Sverige", derives from the words "svear" – "Swedes" – and "rige", an old spelling of "rike", the Swedish word for "realm".

### **Most common female names**

Anna, Eva, Maria, Karin, Kristina, Lena, Sara, Kerstin, Emma, Ingrid, Marie, Malin, Jenny, Birgitta, Annika, Linda, Monica, Susanne, Hanna, Inger

### **Most common male names**

Lars, Mikael, Anders, Johan, Per, Erik, Karl, Peter, Jan, Thomas, Daniel, Fredrik, Hans, Andreas, Bengt, Stefan, Mats, Magnus, Mattias

### **Most common surnames**

Andersson, Johansson, Karlsson, Nilsson, Eriksson, Larsson, Olsson, Persson, Svensson, Gustafsson



# **POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION**

## **Head of state**

Sweden is by tradition ruled by the Royal House of Bernadotte. The current Swedish monarch is King Carl XVI Gustaf (born 1946, ruling since 1973). First heir to the throne is his daughter Crown Princess Victoria (born 1977), the Duchess of West Gothia. Second in line is Crown Princess Victoria's daughter Princess Estelle (born 2012), the Duchess of East Gothia.

## **Current head of government**

Prime Minister Stefan Löfven

## **Current government parties**

Socialdemokraterna (Social Democrats), Miljöpartiet (The Greens)

## **Current parliamentary opposition parties**

Moderaterna (The Moderates – neoliberal, conservative), Sverigedemokraterna (The Sweden Democrats – nationalist, socially conservative), Centerpartiet (The Centre Party – neoliberal), Vänsterpartiet (The Left Party – socialist), Liberalerna (The Liberals – neoliberal), Kristdemokraterna (The Christian Democrats – Christian, conservative)

## **Political structure**

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and a unitary representative parliamentary democracy. The hereditary monarch is Head of State but lacks any political power – functioning primarily as a uniting symbol and representative of the country at home and abroad. The political power lies with the popularly elected parliament (Riksdagen) and with the government headed by the prime minister. The Riksdag is a one chamber parliament with 349 seats. Elections for the Riksdag as well as for counties and municipalities are held every fourth year, while elections for the European parliament are held every fifth year. The minimum voting age for all elections is 18.

Sweden is divided into 21 administrative counties (län) which are responsible for handling certain regional matters. Some counties, such as the large Western Gothia and Scania counties, have got a slightly higher degree of regional self-governance. Each of the counties (except for Gotland) are in turn divided into a number of municipalities (kommuner) with a high amount of self-rule on internal local issues – 290 in total in the country. Some municipalities in northern Sweden are as large geographically as south Swedish counties. By tradition, Sweden is also divided into 25 provinces (landskap), which only partly overlaps with the current counties. These provinces lack any political significance but are important as historical and cultural areas and identities.

Sweden has got a strong central government, a large bureaucracy, and a large public sector with a large variety of different agencies, departments and institutions presiding over different parts of Swedish society. Due to this large public sector, taxes are comparatively high. On the other hand, Sweden is a strong welfare state with a strong social safety net, cost free schools of high quality, and healthcare available for everyone regardless of income or insurance.

Sweden is generally a very liberal country. It is one of the leading countries in the world when it comes to gender equality, gay and trans rights and children's rights. All forms of

corporal punishment of children are illegal. And like in the rest of the EU, Sweden does not issue death penalty for any crime.

Prostitution is illegal in Sweden and Sweden's laws on rape and sexual abuse are among the broadest and toughest in the world. Abortion is legal and available for all women. Gay marriage is legal and homosexual couples may legally adopt.

Drug policy is very strict. Strong alcohol for home consumption is only sold by the state owned, well-assorted liquor stores known as Systembolaget, under strict control. A person must be at least 20 years old to shop at these stores. Smoking is forbidden without exception in all public buildings, such as in restaurants, cafés and bars. Marijuana and all other types of non-medical drugs are strictly forbidden in the country.

### **International relations**

Sweden is a member of the Nordic Council of political, economic and cultural cooperation and free movement along with Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The country is also part of the European Union and of the Schengen Area of free movement. Contrary to most EU countries, however, Sweden has not yet introduced the Euro as its currency, having declined its introduction in a public referendum in 2003 – but is still legally obliged to introduce the common currency at some point in the future.

All Swedish citizens may travel freely within the EU and the Nordic countries. However, since November 2015, temporary border controls are set up all along Sweden's borders, in an attempt to regain oversight of immigration into the country. Thus, a passport or a pan-European ID card must now be shown by everyone entering into the country via train, bus or ferry.

### **Military**

All men and women who are Swedish citizens are legally obliged go through military draft at the time they are finishing high school (around age 18 to 19). Sweden is not a member of Nato and is officially militarily neutral och alliance free – but is nevertheless cooperating and exercising very closely with Nato. Sweden is one of the leading weapon's manufacturers and weapons exporters in the world.

### **Currency**

Swedish Crown – Svensk Krona (SEK). 100 SEK ≈ 10 Euro / 9 British Pounds / 11 U.S. Dollars

### **Currency denominations**

**1,000 kronor banknote:** Representing Lapland. Brown colouring. Front portraying former United Nations secretary-general Dag Hammarskjöld. Back portraying Lapland mountain landscape and Lapland's provincial flower the mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*).

**500 kronor banknote:** Representing Scania. Red colouring. Front portraying opera singer Birgit Nilsson. Back portraying the Öresund Bridge and Scania's provincial flower the oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

**200 kronor banknote:** Representing Gotland. Green colouring. Front portraying director Ingmar Bergman. Back portraying Gotlandic rauks and Gotland's provincial flower the common ivy (*Hedera Helix*).

**100 kronor banknote:** Representing Stockholm. Blue colouring. Front portraying actress Greta Garbo. Back portraying a panorama view of Stockholm City, the provincial flower of Uppland the snake's head fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*) and the provincial flower of Södermanland the white waterlily (*Nymphaea alba*).

**50 kronor banknote:** Representing Bohuslän. Yellow colouring. Front portraying songwriter Evert Taube. Back portraying Bohuslän seaside cliffs, Bronze Age petroglyphs and Bohuslän's provincial flower the honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*).

**20 kronor banknote:** Representing Småland. Purple colouring. Front portraying author Astrid Lindgren. Back portraying Småland forest and lake, and Småland's provincial flower the twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*).

**10 kronor coin:** Gold coloured. Front portraying King Carl XVI Gustaf. Back portraying the Three Crowns of Sweden.

**5 kronor coin:** Gold coloured. Front portraying King Carl XVI Gustaf. Back portraying the Three Crowns of Sweden.

**2 kronor coin:** Copper coloured. Front portraying King Carl XVI Gustaf. Back portraying the Three Crowns of Sweden.

**1 kronor coin:** Copper coloured. Front portraying King Carl XVI Gustaf. Back portraying the Three Crowns of Sweden.

# **CULTURE**

## **Social values**

Swedish people are in general rather orderly, disciplined och law obedient – at times even to the extreme. Following laws and regulations and upholding structures is seen as very important by most Swedes. They are generally polite och friendly, but also a bit reserved and melancholic, and more private and less spontaneous than for example southern Europeans – especially when around people they do not know very well. At same the time, Swedes are also very equal and informal with each other, and strongly dislike titles and hierarchies as well as prescribed gender roles. Swedes are also generally sexually liberal, and homosexuality and transsexuality is fully embraced.

## **Official language**

Swedish is the official language of Sweden. It is a North Germanic language with its roots in Old Norse. The vocabulary of Swedish has also been strongly influenced by Low German, dating back to the Middle Ages and the powerful Hanseatic League. The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian languages are extremely closely related – so close that from a purely linguistic standpoint, they might be considered as merely three standardised dialects of a single Scandinavian language, rather than three fully separate languages. They are highly mutually intelligible and form a dialect continuum – the dialect of Scania shares many similarities with standard Danish, while the dialects of Western Gothia, Värmland and Jämtland share many similarities with standard Norwegian. Other North Germanic languages – though not mutually intelligible – are Icelandic and Faroese. German, Dutch and English are other closely related Germanic languages.

Swedish is also an official language in Finland. It is taught as a secondary language in all Finnish schools, and about 5% of the Finnish population speak Swedish as their mother tongue. Most of the Swedish-speakers live along Finland's western coast. The self-governing Åland Islands in the Baltic Sea are entirely Swedish-speaking. The dialects of Swedish spoken in Finland are more conservative and old-fashioned than to the standard Swedish spoken in Sweden.

English is used as an obligatory, albeit unofficial, second language in Sweden and is taught at school from an early age. English is currently understood fluently or almost fluently by about 90% of all Swedes, and this number is steadily increasing.

## **Minority Languages**

Sweden has got five official native minority languages.

Finnish, with about 250,000 speakers in Sweden, is a Uralic language, spoken by the indigenous Finnish population in the northern part of the country and by many among the large number of Finns that have migrated into especially eastern and central Sweden for centuries.

Meänkieli, also know as Tornio Valley Finnish, is a Uralic language very closely related to Finnish with about 40,000 speakers. It is only spoken around the river Torne älv on the border between Sweden and Finland, in Sweden's far north.

Romani has about 10,000 speakers. It is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by the Romani people with its roots in India, which first migrated into Sweden during the Middle Ages and which have been present in the country ever since.

Sami is a Uralic language with about 9,000 speakers. It is spoken by the native Sami people which lives throughout the forests and mountain areas of the North Swedish inland, south to north western Dalecarlia. There are several varieties of Sami, and in practice these are different enough from each other to all be classified as separate languages. The most commonly spoken form of the Sami language is North Sami, followed by Lule Sami and South Sami, while the Pite Sami and Ume Sami languages are now almost extinct.

Yiddish has got about 4,000 speakers in Sweden. It is a West Germanic language, closely related to German. It is an everyday language of the Jewish minority which has lived in Sweden at least since the Middle Ages.

Although not one of the officially protected minority languages, the by far largest minority language in Sweden at present is Arabic with more than 500,000 speakers.

## **Religion**

Sweden is a secular state according to its constitution. The monarch must however belong to the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and about 70% of the Swedish population are members of this church. The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church is lead by the Swedish archbishop, seated in Uppsala. 53% of Swedes define themselves as spiritual but not religious, 23% as religious, and another 23% as non-believers or doubting. Most Swedes only ever visit church for special occasions, such as weddings, baptisms, funerals and at their children's last school-day before the summer holidays – and possibly at big religious holidays such as Christmas and Easter, and membership numbers of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church have long been in a slow but steady decline. Despite the its roots in the teachings of the conservative German church reformer Martin Luther, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church is a very liberal, progressive and rather left-leaning church. Marriages are performed for gay couples and there are more female than male priests in the church – including the current archbishop.

Other, more conservative churches in Sweden include the Pentacostal Church, the Catholic Church and various Orthodox churches. The most religiously Christian and most conservative region of Sweden is Jönköping County.

The indigenous religion of Sweden is the Asatru, or Norse Heathenry – a pantheistic or polytheistic Germanic nature religion which includes powerful gods such as Odin, Freya, Thor and Baldur, and mysterious creatures such as trolls, giants, elves, dwarves, gnomes, the neck and the huldra. Despite thorough attempts by the Christian church to root out all Heathenry, even well into the 19th century many of the creatures of the old Pagan folklore were very real in the eyes of the peasant population, existing in parallel with and blending into Christian beliefs. Strong traces of the old Heathen traditions are even today found within the Swedish celebrations of Christmas, Midsummer and Walpurgis Night, as well as within Swedish folk music, literature and art – and worship of the old Norse gods still lives on within various Neopagan Asatru movements.

Islam is now the largest non-Christian religion of Sweden, as well as Sweden's most rapidly growing religion. More than 5% of Swedish citizens are Muslims, a majority of which belong to the Sunnis branch. Other, smaller religions in Sweden include Judaism, Buddhism and Jehovah's Witnesses.

## Important holidays

The three most important holidays in Sweden are Christmas (Jul), Midsummer (Midsommar) and Easter (Påsk).

**Christmas** (Jul) is celebrated with a public holiday from December 24 until December 26. Christmas Eve (Julafton), on the 24th, is the most important of the Christmas days, when families gather together and eat traditional Swedish Christmas food from a buffet known as Julbord ("Christmas table"). Typical Christmas food includes the Christmas ham, meatballs, sausages, herring, beetroot stew, spicy mustard, vörtbröd (a dark rye bread baked with spices and beer) and much else. The most typical Christmas beverages are Julöl (traditional Christmas beer), as well as Julmust – a foaming, black, non-alcoholic beer-like soda. For dessert, rice porridge with fruit sauce and cinnamon is served. After eating, one might dance together around the Christmas tree. At the end of the evening, people give each other Christmas gifts (Julklappar) from Jultomten – the Swedish version of Santa Claus. One person of the household might dress up and pretend to be Jultomten while handing out the presents.

**Midsummer's Eve** (Midsommarafton) is celebrated on the second to last Friday of June. Midsummer celebrates the Summer Solstice – the brightest time of the year, when the sun barely sets and nature is at its most beautiful. Midsummer traditions include binding wreaths of flowers, dancing around the flower-clad Maypole (Midsommarstång), and eating fresh potatoes with herring, sour cream and chives, and strawberries with whipped cream for dessert.

During **Easter** (Påsk), the main day of celebration is on Holy Saturday (Påskafton), when families and friends gather for Easter dinner. Birch rice is taken inside and decorated with coloured feathers and children may look for Easter eggs with candy hidden by the Easter Bunny (Påskharen). On Maundy Thursday (Skärtorsdagen), witches are said to fly on their brooms to the fictional site of Blåkulla to dance with the devil, and children might then dress up as Easter witches and walk around door to door asking for candy.

On **Walpurgis Night** (Valborgsmässoafton), the evening of the last day of April, the arrival of spring is celebrated with public speeches and choir song in public parks across Sweden, after which great bonfires are lit. The original purpose of the bonfires was to scare off trolls, wolves and witches before cattle were let out for their summer grazing. It is not a public holiday, although the next day – the First of May – is.

The 13th of December is **Saint Lucy's Day** (Luciadagen). In the morning, churches hold Lucia celebrations, where a woman or girl dresses up as Saint Lucy in a white dress and with a wreath with candles in her hair. She is accompanied by her likewise white-clad maidens (tärnor) with tinsel in their hair and by star boys (stjärngossar) in white robes wearing white cone hats on their heads. Together, they sing songs about Lucia and about Christmas. Most schools and kindergartens also arrange their own Lucia processions and often visit retirement homes to perform. People eat special Lucia buns and gingerbread cookies, and adults drink hot mulled wine with raisins. This day is not a public holiday.

## World Heritage Sites

Birka and Hovgården Viking Settlements, Stockholm County

Drottningholm Royal Palace, Stockholm County

Engelsberg Ironworks, Västmanland County

Falun and the Copper Mines, Dalarna County  
Gammelstad Church Town, Norrbotten County  
Grimeton Radio Station, Halland County  
Hälsingland Farms, Gävleborg County  
Höga kusten (The High Coast), Västernorrland County  
Karlskrona Naval City, Blekinge County  
Laponia, Norrbotten County  
Skogskyrkogården Cemetery, Stockholm County  
Southern Öland Agricultural Landscape, Kalmar County  
Struve's Meridian Bow, Norrbotten County  
Tanum Bronze Age Petroglyphs, Västra Götaland County  
Visby Hanseatic City, Gotland County

### **Higher education and research**

Sweden is one of the leading countries in Europe within science and research. Sweden's largest universities are those in Uppsala, Lund, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Umeå and Linköping.

Currently, a new pan-European physics research centre – the largest of its kind in Europe – is being built in Lund, while Europe's largest centre for space research is situated outside Kiruna.

The Nobel Prize was instigated by Swedish inventor and scientist Alfred Nobel in the late 19th century, from a desire to promote science, culture and peace around the world and is still awarded annually by the Swedish monarch on the 10th of December. The winners of the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry and Medicine are appointed by Swedish scientists, while the winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature are appointed by the Swedish Language Academy.

### **Television**

Sveriges Television is the Swedish Public Service television corporation. It has two main channels and three smaller niche channels, and is publicly funded through a television license, which everyone in Sweden who has a television in their household is obliged to pay. Sveriges Television is fully politically independent and completely ad-free.

TV 4 is Sweden's largest privately owned television channel, and is financed through advertisements in the form of commercial breaks.

### **Radio**

Sveriges Radio is Sweden's Public Service radio, with four national and 25 local radio channels. It too is publicly funded through the same television license (thus, one pays nothing extra for radio), and like Sveriges Television, Sveriges Radio too is fully politically independent and completely ad-free.

### **Newspapers**

Dagens Nyheter is Sweden's largest morning newspaper. It is privately owned and has a liberal political bias.

Svenska Dagbladet is the second largest morning newspaper. It too is privately owned, but

has a conservative political bias.

Aftonbladet is Sweden's largest tabloid. It is privately owned, with a social democratic political bias.

Expressen is the second largest tabloid, privately owned, with a liberal political bias.

## **Sports**

The largest team sport in Sweden by far is soccer, where the highest men's series is called Allsvenskan and the highest women's series is called Damallsvenskan. Another large and popular team sport is ice hockey, with the men's Svenska Hockeyligan (Swedish Hockey League, SHL).

Other popular team sports include handball, bandy, floorball, basketball and volleyball. The largest individual sports are horse riding, swimming, alpine and cross-country skiing, track-and-field, golf, tennis, badminton, and wrestling and other combat sports.

The largest annual sporting event is Vasaloppet – a 90 kilometre ski race between Sälen and Mora in Dalecarlia taking place on the first Sunday of March. It is the largest long-distance ski race in the world with about 15,000 participants every year – professionals and amateurs, men and women, young and old, all racing together. It has been held annually since 1922.

Other large annual sporting events in Sweden include the Stockholm Marathon, the Swedish Ski Games in Falun, Swedish Open in tennis in Båstad, and the international horse riding competitions in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Falsterbo.

# **TRANSPORTATION**

Public transportation in Sweden is generally well-functioning, and well-developed in and around most cities and towns.

## **Rail**

Sweden's railway network is quite extensive in the southern, more densely populated half of the country, providing train connections between most larger south Swedish towns and cities. The most extensive railway networks are found around Stockholm and Gothenburg and in Scania. The national railway company, in charge of long distance train traffic is called SJ (short for Statens Järnvägar – Railways of the State), while regional train, bus, tram and subway services within the counties are managed by each county on its own, each with a separate ticket system. An exception to this rule are the regional Öresundstågen trains of southern Sweden and eastern Denmark, which have a shared ticket system between Scania, Halland, Blekinge, Kronoberg, Kalmar and the Gothenburg and Copenhagen metro areas.

The most important long-distance railway lines are the Western Main Line (Västra Stambanan) between Stockholm and Gothenburg via e.g. Katrineholm, Hallsberg, Skövde and Alingsås; the Southern Main Line (Södra Stambanan) between Stockholm and Malmö via e.g. Katrineholm, Norrköping, Linköping, Nässjö, Alvesta, Hässleholm and Lund; the West Coast Line (Väst kustbanan) between Gothenburg and Malmö via e.g. Varberg, Halmstad, Helsingborg and Lund; and the East Coast Line (Ostkustbanan) between Stockholm and Sundsvall via e.g. Arlanda Airport, Uppsala, Gävle, Söderhamn and Hudiksvall. The East Coast Line further continues as the Bothnia Line (Botniabanan) towards Umeå.

## **Urban transportation**

Buses are the most common form of public transportation within towns and cities. Stockholm is the only Swedish city with a subway system. Stockholm's subway network is very extensive and reaches far into the suburbs. Tram systems are currently in operation in three Swedish cities – Stockholm, Gothenburg and Norrköping. Future tram lines are also currently being planned in Malmö, Uppsala, Linköping, Helsingborg and Lund. Most Swedish cities and towns also have well-developed networks of bicycle lanes, and improving and increasing bicycle traffic is a priority within many Swedish cities.

## **Highways**

Sweden's main highways are: the E4 between Helsingborg and Haparanda (at the Finnish border) via e.g. Jönköping, Linköping, Norrköping, Stockholm, Uppsala, Gävle, Sundsvall, Umeå, Skellefteå and Luleå (with freeway most of the way from Helsingborg to Gävle); the E20 between Copenhagen and Stockholm via e.g. Malmö, Helsingborg, Halmstad, Varberg, Gothenburg, Alingsås, Skara, Örebro and Eskilstuna (with freeway from Copenhagen to Gothenburg and from Eskilstuna to Stockholm); and the E6 between Trelleborg and Oslo, identical to the E20 between Malmö and Gothenburg, and north of Gothenburg continuing via Uddevalla into Norway.

## **Ferries**

The island of Gotland is serviced by passenger ferries from Nynäshamn and Oskarshamn. Both

routes take approximately three hours. Important international passenger ferry lines include: Helsingborg-Helsingør (Denmark – 20 minutes), Gothenburg-Frederikshavn (Denmark – two hours), Trelleborg-Sassnitz (Germany – four hours), Umeå-Vasa (Finland – four hours), Varberg-Grenå (Denmark – four hours), Trelleborg-Rostock (Germany – seven hours), Ystad-Swinoujcie (Poland – seven hours), Stockholm-Turku (Finland – ten hours), Karlskrona-Gdynia (Poland – eleven hours), Karlshamn-Klaipeda (Lithuania – fourteen hours), Stockholm-Helsinki (Finland – seventeen hours), Stockholm-Tallinn (Estonia – seventeen hours) and Stockholm-Riga (Latvia – eighteen hours).

## **Airports**

Sweden's largest airport by far in terms of both international and domestic travel is Arlanda Airport 40 kilometres north of Stockholm. Despite being situated quite far from the city, it is easy to access from Stockholm via commuter train, the airport express trains, or the regular trains on the Stockholm-Sundsvall railway line. The second largest airport is Landvetter Airport 20 kilometres east of Gothenburg. The airport is serviced by designated airport buses from Gothenburg. The main airport for southernmost Sweden is Kastrup Airport in Copenhagen – the largest airport in Scandinavia. All Öresund Trains between Malmö and Copenhagen stop at this airport.

## **Tolls**

Toll roads are rare in Sweden – with these few notable exceptions.

Both Stockholm and Gothenburg implements “congestion toll”, meaning that all cars passing into the city must pay a toll fee. There are no toll booths, as the fee is collected through automatic registration. The fees are used as a means of decreasing car traffic into the cities, and the money from the fee goes towards financing infrastructure projects and developing public transportation.

A vehicle crossing the Öresund Bridge between Sweden and Denmark must also pay a toll fee. The toll booths, which are manned, are on the Swedish side of the bridge for travellers to and from Denmark alike. It may be paid with cash or credit card. For travellers by train, the bridge toll fee is always included in the total ticket price.

The Svinesund Bridge – the southernmost border crossing between Sweden and Norway, on the E6 highway – has a toll fee as well, as does the adjacent Old Svinesund Bridge. The toll booths are unmanned and the fee may be paid with cash or credit card.



# **GEOGRAPHY**

## Country outline

Sweden is the largest of the Nordic countries, in population as well as in area. The country is traditionally divided into three separate geographical regions: Norrland (Northland) – northern Sweden, Svealand (Sweden Proper) – central Sweden, and Götaland (Gothia) – southern Sweden. It might also roughly be split into four different natural regions: The Scandinavian mountain range – the Scandes – along most of the border with Norway, the vast coniferous Taiga forest of northern and central Sweden, the mixed forest zone covering most of southern Sweden, and the broadleaf forest zone in the country's furthest south.

In the Scandes (Skanderna) or Fells (Fjällen) – the long mountain range along northern Sweden's border with Norway – vegetation is very scarce except for mosses, lichen, heather, low summer flowers and shrub-like birch trees. This cold and rugged landscape is at times referred to as "Europe's last wilderness", and is home to several grand national parks, such as Sarek, Padjelanta and Abisko. The Fells are also the home of the nomadic, reindeer herding Sami people – the indigenous people of northern Scandinavia. Sweden's highest mountain, the slightly over 2,000 metres high Kebnekaise, lies near the very northernmost edge of the Scandes.

East of the mountains lay the vast, dense and dark forests of the Taiga – a forest belt that stretches from Scandinavia all the way to easternmost Russia and across the Pacific Ocean to Alaska and Canada. The Taiga is completely dominated by spruce and pine trees, with some mix of birch.

The area is very rich in lakes, and includes some of the largest lakes in Sweden, such as Storsjön, Siljan, Torne träsk and Storuman. The Taiga is also frequently broken by many long and wide rivers coming down from the mountains in the west. The largest Swedish Taiga rivers are, from north to south, Torne älv, Kalix älv, Lule älv, Pite älv, Skellefte älv, Ume älv, Ångermanälven, Indalsälven, Ljungan, Ljusnan and Dalälven.

The Swedish Taiga area is very sparsely populated – of the ten million Swedes, less than one million live in the country's northern half, and of these the vast majority live by the coast, where almost every single larger town in northern Sweden is situated. On the other hand, northern Sweden is very rich in natural resources, with very large forestry and mining industries, and also many large hydro power plants that are crucial to the energy supply of the entire country.

At northern Sweden's eastern coast lies the Gulf of Bothnia, divided into the Bay of Bothnia in the far north and the wider Sea of Bothnia further south. The water in the entire gulf is very brackish, and in the far north not saltier than a lake. The entirety of the gulf freezes over during winter. Much of the central shoreline of the gulf in particular is very steep, rising dramatically above the sea as a consequence of the end of the last Ice Age. This continuing land rise in northern Sweden is some of the fastest ongoing land rise in the world.

The river Dalälven, which empties into the southern part of the Sea of Bothnia, is the traditional border between northern and southern Sweden, and between the lands of Northland (Norrland) and Sweden Proper (Svealand).

South of the Taiga area, the amount of broadleaf trees increases, with species such as oak and ash, although spruce and pine still dominates most of the area. In this area lie Sweden's four largest lakes – Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmarén. Vänern is the largest of all lakes within

the European Union. Vänern and Vättern, along with the dense forests of Dalsland, Tiveden, Tylöskog and Kolmården form the traditional border between the lands of Sweden Proper (Svealand) and Gothia (Götaland).

Although most of southern is also quite extensively forested, the counties of Western Gothia, East Gothia, Södermanland, Uppsala and Örebro are also home to large areas of flat agricultural plains, as well as plenty of small reed lakes featuring a rich bird life. And a special feature of the Western Gothia plains in particular are the numerous forested plateau hills rising steeply from the surrounding treeless lowland.

The area around the lake Mälaren is by far the most populous region of Sweden – home to almost four million people and including the capital Stockholm. Just to the east of Stockholm, in the northernmost part of the wider and saltier Baltic Sea Proper, lies the vast Stockholm Archipelago – the largest archipelago in northern Europe.

The west coast too has a large archipelago, in the Skagerrak Sea by the coast of Bohuslän. Opening up towards the North Sea, the Skagerrak Sea is the saltiest of the Swedish seas. It is also home to Sweden's only coral reef, which is protected as a marine national park named Kosterhavet. Just south of Bohuslän, where Skagerrak meets the slightly less salty and more narrow Kattegatt Sea, and where the river Göta älv meets the sea, lies Sweden's second largest city Gothenburg. Just south of Gothenburg begin the long sand beaches of Halland.

South of the plains around the big lakes lies the heavily forested, lake rich and sparsely populated province of Småland with the South Swedish Highland. To its east in the Baltic Sea lie Sweden's two largest islands – Gotland and Öland. The latter is connected to the Swedish mainland via the Öland Bridge. Both islands are dominated by flat, mostly treeless and steppe-like heathlands with a very rich flora. Öland is also famous for its very rich and diverse birdlife.

Lastly, the south of the deep forests of Småland, lies the province of Scania, making up a small peninsula of its own. Here the forests are dominated by broadleaf trees – especially beech – with a band of forested ridges traverses the province from the northwest to the southeast. Its large agricultural plains with fertile soils, combined with a mild climate, makes Scania the breadbasket of Sweden. Much of Scania's coastline is also lined with long and pleasant sand beaches. Scania is densely populated and home to Sweden's third largest city Malmö, and western Scania borders directly on Denmark over the narrow Öresund Strait. Together with Copenhagen and eastern Denmark, Scania forms the Öresund Region, which is the most populous metropolitan region in Scandinavia with about 4 million inhabitants.

### **Extreme points**

Northern: Treriksröset, Norrbotten County – 69.1°N

Eastern: Kataja, Norrbotten County – 24.2°E

Western: Stora Drammen, Västra Götaland County – 11.0°E

Southern: Smygehuk, Skåne County – 55.3°N

### **Neighbouring countries**

Sweden has got a very long land border with Norway to the west. It borders Finland on the rivers Torne älv and Muonio älv in the far north east, and also has a tiny land border with Finland on the uninhabited islet of Märket in the Åland Sea. The Öresund Bridge connects

Sweden with Denmark over the narrow Öresund Strait in the southwest, while the wider Baltic Sea separates Sweden from Germany, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad.

## **Climate**

Most of northern and central Sweden has got a boreal continental climate, although the northernmost mountain areas have got an alpine, subarctic tundra climate. Most of southern Sweden has got a temperate inland climate, with a temperate maritime climate along the western coast. The western part of the country sees milder winters than the eastern part on similar latitudes, while summer temperatures in turn tend to peak slightly higher in the eastern part. The western coastal areas also experience more precipitation than the eastern parts, which are markedly drier.

Due to its long coastline and the effects of the Gulf Stream, the Swedish climate is a lot milder than in areas on similar latitudes in other parts of the world. Still, the difference in climate between northern and southern Sweden is quite dramatic. Northernmost Sweden only experiences a few months a year without any snow. Here, the mean mid winter temperature is close to minus 20 degrees Celsius, and the sun does not fully set for several months in summer and does not fully rise for several months in winter. Northern lights are also quite common during winter in the north. Furthest to the south, snow is frequently limited to just a few weeks or even days during winter. Here, the mean mid winter temperature is around 0 degrees Celsius, and the sun sets for a few hours even during the middle of summer, and rises for a few hours even in the middle of winter.

Meteorological spring normally begins around the end of February or early March in southernmost Sweden, and in late April to early May in the northernmost part. Summer in the south begins around mid to late May, and in the far north around mid to late June. Some summers, the northern mountain areas do not reach enduring summer temperatures at all. Autumn comes to the far north around mid August, and to the far south around mid October. Around the same time, in mid October, winter begins in northernmost Sweden, while constant winter temperatures normally only reaches the far south of the country in January. Some years, some coastal areas in the far south will never reach enduring winter temperatures at all.

## **Largest cities**

1. Stockholm, Stockholm County – 1,515,000 inhabitants
2. Göteborg (Gothenburg), Västra Götaland County – 572,800
3. Malmö, Skåne County – 301,700
4. Uppsala, Uppsala County – 149,200
5. Västerås, Västmanland County – 117,700
6. Örebro, Örebro County – 115,800
7. Linköping, Östergötland County – 106,500
8. Helsingborg, Skåne County – 104,300
9. Jönköping, Jönköping County – 93,800
10. Norrköping, Östergötland County – 93,800
11. Lund, Skåne County – 87,200
12. Umeå, Västerbotten County – 83,200
13. Gävle, Gävleborg County – 74,900
14. Borås, Västra Götaland County – 71,100
15. Södertälje, Stockholm County – 70,800
16. Eskilstuna, Södermanland County – 67,400
17. Halmstad, Halland County – 66,100
18. Växjö, Kronoberg County – 65,400
19. Karlstad, Värmland County – 61,500
20. Sundsvall, Västernorrland County – 50,700

## **National parks by area (km<sup>2</sup>)**

1. Padjelanta, Norrbotten County – 1,984
2. Sarek, Norrbotten County – 1,970
3. Stora Sjöfallet, Norrbotten County – 1,278
4. Muddus, Norrbotten County – 493.4
5. Kosterhavet, Västra Götaland County – 388.8 (marine area)
6. Fulufjället, Dalarna County – 385
7. Pieljekaise, Norrbotten County – 153.4
8. Färnebofjärden, Dalarna County/Gävleborg County/Uppsala County – 101
9. Store Mosse, Jönköping County – 78.5
10. Abisko, Norrbotten County – 77
11. Haparanda Skärgård, Norrbotten County – 60
12. Gotska Sandön, Gotland County – 44.9
13. Tresticklan, Västra Götaland County – 29
14. Vadvetjåkka, Norrbotten County – 26.3
15. Djurö, Västra Götaland County – 24
16. Skuleskogen, Västernorrland County – 23.6
17. Tyresta, Stockholm County – 19.6
18. Töfsingdalen, Dalarna County – 19.3
19. Söderåsen, Skåne County – 16.3
20. Tiveden, Västra Götaland County/Örebro County – 13.5
21. Björnlandet, Västerbotten County – 11
22. Stenshuvud, Skåne County – 3.9
23. Blå Jungfrun, Kalmar County – 2
24. Ängsö, Stockholm County – 2
25. Garphyttan, Örebro County – 1.1
26. Norra Kvill, Kalmar County – 1.1
27. Dalby Söderskog, Skåne County – 0.4
28. Hamra, Gävleborg County – 0.3

## Highest point

Kebnekaise (2,104 m)

## Lowest point

Kristianstad (-2.4 m)

## Ten highest mountains

1. Kebnekaise Sydtoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,104 m
2. Kebnekaise Nordtoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,097 m
3. Sarektjåkkå Stortoppen, Norrbotten County - 2,089 m
4. Kaskasastjåkka, Norrbotten County – 2,076 m
5. Sarektjåkkå Nordtoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,056
6. Kaskasapakte, Norrbotten County – 2,043 m
7. Sarektjåkkå Sydtoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,023 m
8. Akka Stortoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,016 m
9. Akka Nordvästtoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,010 m
10. Sarektjåkkå Buchttoppen, Norrbotten County – 2,010 m

## Ten largest islands

1. Gotland, Gotland County – 2,994 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Öland, Kalmar County – 1,347 km<sup>2</sup>
3. Orust, Västra Götaland County – 346 km<sup>2</sup>
4. Hisingen, Västra Götaland County – 199 km<sup>2</sup>
5. Värmdö, Stockholm County – 181 km<sup>2</sup>
6. Tjörn, Västra Götaland County – 148 km<sup>2</sup>
7. Vaddö, Stockholm County – 128 km<sup>2</sup>
8. Fårö, Gotland County – 113 km<sup>2</sup>
9. Selaön, Södermanland County – 95 km<sup>2</sup>
10. Gräsö, Uppsala County – 93 km<sup>2</sup>

## Ten largest lakes

1. Vänern, Värmland County/Västra Götaland County – 5,519 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Vättern, Jönköping County/Västra Götaland County/Örebro County/Östergötland County – 1,886 km<sup>2</sup>
3. Mälaren, Stockholm County/Södermanland County/Uppsala County/Västmanland County – 1,078 km<sup>2</sup>
4. Hjälmaren, Södermanland County/Västmanland County/Örebro County – 477 km<sup>2</sup>
5. Storsjön, Jämtland County – 456 km<sup>2</sup>
6. Siljan, Dalarna County – 354 km<sup>2</sup>
7. Torne träsk, Norrbotten County – 330 km<sup>2</sup>
8. Hornavan, Norrbotten County – 262 km<sup>2</sup>
9. Akkajaure, Norrbotten County – 260 km<sup>2</sup>
10. Uddjaure, Norrbotten County – 249 km<sup>2</sup>

## **Ten longest rivers**

1. Klarälven/Göta älv, Värmland County/Västra Götaland County – 756 km (incl. Norwegian part)
2. Dalälven, Dalarna County/Gävleborg County/Uppsala County – 542 km
3. Torne älv, Norrbotten County – 522 km
4. Ume älv, Västerbotten County – 467 km
5. Ångermanälven, Västerbotten County/Västernorrland County – 463 km
6. Kalix älv, Norrbotten County – 461 km
7. Lule älv, Norrbotten County – 461 km
8. Vindelälven, Västerbotten County – 453 km
9. Ljusnan, Gävleborg County/Jämtland County – 443 km
10. Skellefte älv, Västerbotten County – 440 km

## **Seas**

Östersjön (Baltic Sea), Bottenhavet (Sea of Bothnia), Bottenviken (Bay of Bothnia), Kattegatt, Skagerrak, Öresund, Ålands hav (Åland Sea)

## **Time zone**

Like the majority of European countries, Sweden uses Central European Time, and is thus one hour ahead of Global Standard Time, six hours ahead of American East Coast Time and seven hours behind China. Daylight Savings Time is implemented from the last Sunday of March until the last Sunday of October.

# **HISTORY**

## **Origins – the North Germanic Peoples**

The area that is today's Sweden has been continuously inhabited since the end of the Paleolithic when humans travelled into Scandinavia from the south, following the retreating glaciers of the last Ice Age. Southern Scandinavia was the ancestral home of the Germanic peoples, while northern Scandinavia was originally settled by the Sami people wandering in from the east. In the first centuries A.D., North Germanic tribes such as the Goths started travelling south out of Scandinavia into southern Europe, where they contributed to the fall of the Western Roman Empire and founded a number of new kingdoms.

## **The Vikings**

From the 9th century, Viking villages and towns were founded across southern Scandinavia. Vikings from today's eastern Sweden sailed eastwards into Finland and the Baltics, and further on into the east, where they founded the predecessor of what would become Russia. The Vikings also continued even further south along the Russian rivers, reaching the Black Sea and Anatolia, where Vikings were hired as personal guards of the Eastern Roman emperor in Constantinople. Vikings from today's south western Sweden were part of the brutal Danish Viking raids in England, which eventually led to England falling under the rule of the Danish king and many Norsemen settling in England. The people of Scandinavia were originally adherents of the Germanic Pagan nature religion known as Asatru or Heathenry. Around the 11th century, Christianity began to be introduced – although it would take centuries until Christianity was fully accepted.

## **The Geats and the Swedes – Formation of the Kingdom**

Sweden as a country was originally created as a union between two large Norse tribes – the Geats around the lakes Vänern and Vättern and the Swedes around Lake Mälaren. These together formed the Christian kingdom of Sweden in the 11th century. This original Swedish-Geatish kingdom roughly corresponded with today's counties of Dalecarlia, East Gothia, Gävleborg, Jönköping, Kalmar, Kronoberg, Stockholm, Södermanland, Uppsala, Värmland, Västmanland, Western Gothia (excluding Bohuslän) and Örebro. Its first seat of power was around the town of Skara in central Western Gothia, until in 1252 a permanent Swedish capital was established further to the north by Birger Magnusson the Jarl – in his newly founded city of Stockholm, strategically placed on a number of small islands between Lake Mälaren and the Baltic Sea. Birger Magnusson's son Valdemar Birgersson became the first king of the powerful Folkunga Dynasty.

## **First Expansions of the Kingdom**

In the year 1249, Finland became part of the Swedish kingdom – followed in 1258 by the island of Gotland, which had previously been an independent state in free association with the German trade confederation the Hanseatic League. From 1332, under King Magnus Eriksson of the Folkunga Dynasty, Sweden also came to rule over Norway (including Bohuslän, Jämtland and Härjedalen) as well as the Scanian Lands (Scania, Halland and Blekinge), reaching its largest extent so far. It was this brief union of Sweden, Norway and Scania – three crowns under one king – that gave rise to the Three Crowns symbol which is still the heraldic national symbol

of Sweden. However, Norway was to regain its independence already in the 1340s, while the Scanian Lands as well as Gotland were captured by Denmark in the early 1360s.

### **The Kalmar Union**

In 1397, the establishment of the Kalmar Union was signed at Kalmar Castle. The union united the kingdoms of Sweden (including Finland), Denmark and Norway (including Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe, Shetland and Orkney Islands) as a single united kingdom ruled from Copenhagen by Danish Queen Margareta, followed by her son King Erik of Pomerania. The union was highly unstable almost from the start and characterised by war and power struggle between Danish rulers seeking more centralised control and Swedish leaders seeking self-rule. After several Swedish uprisings, Erik of Pomerania was deposed from the throne in 1439 and replaced by King Kristoffer of Bavaria. Erik took up refuge on Gotland, where he became a pirate attacking merchant ships in the Baltic Sea – but the conflicts within the union continued.

### **The Stockholm Bloodbath**

In 1520, after many decades of conflict and civil war, King Kristian II at last offered a peace deal with the rebellious Swedish nobility, promising that all Swedish rebels were forgiven, that amnesty would be granted and that all rebel prisoners would be released. To celebrate the peace, he invited the leading Swedish nobility to three days of feasting at the Stockholm Royal Palace. But when the three days had passed, he locked the palace gates and trapped the noblemen inside. After a swift show trial where the noblemen were found guilty of treason and heresy, he had them all brought into the main square of Stockholm's Old Town, where he had more than 80 leading Swedish noblemen executed by decapitation in front of the gathered crowds, in what became known as the Stockholm Bloodbath.

### **Swedish Independence**

The news of the bloodbath reached the young nobleman Gustav Vasa, whose father had been among the executed. Vasa then tried to gather support for a rebellion against the Danish king among the well-armed peasants of Dalecarlia, but the people of Dalecarlia were unwilling to help, and instead Vasa had to flee on skis towards Norway. However, the Dalecarlian peasants changed their minds, and close to the Norwegian border, they caught up with him and offered their help. This event is still commemorated yearly with the Vasaloppet ski race along the same path as Vasa went. Vasa and a huge number of rebels then marched on Stockholm, and once there they managed to depose of Kristian II who had to flee back to Denmark.

### **Gustav Vasa's Rule**

On June 6 of 1523, Gustav Vasa crowned himself king of an independent Sweden – that date is today Sweden's National Day. What followed for the newly independent Sweden was more than three hundred years of continued power struggle against the remaining Danish-Norwegian Union. Vasa made the free Sweden a hereditary absolute monarchy and ruled with an iron fist, brutally striking down on any opposition, murdering his opponents, and raising taxes on the peasantry. In 1527, he banned the Catholic Church from Sweden and declared his new Evangelical Lutheran Church as the State Church of the country in order to gain personal

control of the church, against heavy protests from the Swedish clergy.

### **Sweden's Great Power Era Begins**

The Swedish Great Power Era (Stormaktstiden), began with its participation in the extremely brutal and bloody Thirty Years' War. Sweden entered the war in 1630, initially under the lead of the merciless warrior king Gustav II Adolf, nicknamed "The Lion of the North" – with the stated object of protecting Protestant faith in Europe against the suppression by the Catholic rulers of the Holy Roman Empire. After a tactically brilliant, victorious start for Sweden, Gustav II Adolf was suddenly killed when getting lost in the fogs of the Battle of Lützen in Germany in 1632 – although the battle still ended in Swedish victory. Sweden under its new non-combatant regent, Gustav II Adolf's daughter Queen Kristina, stayed in the war all until its very end in 1648 with the Peace of Westphalia. However, already in 1645 Sweden made a separate successful peace with Denmark-Norway – the Peace of Brömsebro – in which Sweden gained Jämtland, Gotland and Härjedalen, as well as the parishes of Särna and Idre which were transferred to Dalecarlia.

### **Sweden's North American Colony**

In 1638, Sweden founded the colony of New Sweden (Nya Sverige) in North America, consisting of parts of the present-day U.S. states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. The several hundred Swedish colonisers created the very first permanent European settlement in the area, though the Swedish colony was taken over by the Netherlands already by 1655.

### **The Abdication of Queen Kristina**

In 1654, with Sweden nearing its greatest height of power, Queen Kristina suddenly and shockingly decided to convert to the very same Catholic faith that Sweden had been warring against for so long. She immediately abdicated the throne and moved to Rome, where she spent her last years.

### **The Great Power At Its Height**

In the unusually cold winter of early 1658, during the Second Northern War, the Swedish army led by the the king Karl X Gustav took a huge gamble and marched over the frozen Danish straits all the way to Copenhagen, where the Swedish army laid siege on the city, forcing a shattered Denmark to hand over Scania, Halland, Bohuslän and Blekinge at the Peace of Roskilde. With this treaty, Sweden reached its greatest extent ever and secured its position as one of the greatest and most powerful states of Europe. Apart from the aforementioned lands, the Swedish Empire at this point also included all of Finland and Estonia, northern Latvia including Riga, the entire Russian coast on the Gulf of Finland, German/Polish Pomerania, German Bremen-Verden, the province of Trøndelag in central Norway, and the Danish island of Bornholm. Although Trøndelag and Bornholm were both handed back to Denmark-Norway already in 1660.

### **The Scanian War**

In 1675, Denmark invaded and re-conquered almost all of Scania, beginning the Scanian War of 1675-1679. After initial Danish success, the war turned in Sweden's favour with the great Swedish victory at the Battle of Lund in 1676 under the lead of King Karl XI, in the largest and bloodiest battle Scandinavia has ever seen. Most Scanians still saw themselves as Danes and welcomed the Danish invasion. Some took up arms as rebels to aid the the Danish army, fighting a guerilla war against the Swedes – and in response, the Swedish army struck hard against Scanian civilians, killing, torturing, pillaging and burning villages to the ground. In the end, Sweden was victorious and Denmark retreated, burning the land as they went. The devastating war left much of the formerly wealthy province in depopulated ruin, and a long and brutal process began of imposing Swedish law, language and customs in Scania to prevent future uprisings. Still, it would take until 1720 before Scania's political status was changed from a Swedish colonial territory to becoming an integral part of the Swedish nation.

### **The Great Northern War – the End of the Great Power Era**

In the year 1700, Sweden under the new, young king Karl XII was attacked by an alliance of Russia, Denmark and Saxony who sought to destroy the Swedish Empire once and for all – starting the Great Northern War of 1700-1721. The war began with great Swedish success at the Battle of Narva in Estonia (1700), after which Swedish troops continued deep into Russia. In 1710, Scania was again invaded and occupied by Denmark in a last attempt at retaking the province, but the Danes were quickly repelled and ultimately defeated at the Battle of Helsingborg. But despite these successes, the catastrophic loss at the Battle of Poltava (in Ukraine) in 1709 and the subsequent capture of Karl XII by the Ottoman Empire in 1713 marked the beginning of the end to the empire. Although the king was soon released and continued the defensive war for several years, it was a lost cause, and in the end the empire came crashing down. Sweden lost all of its territories in Estonia, Latvia and Russia, as well as Bremen-Verden, southern Pomerania and part of southeastern Finland. King Karl XII himself was killed during a desperate attempt at a campaign into Norway.

### **The Swedish Enlightenment Era**

After the catastrophic losses and the death of Karl XII, which marked the end of the Great Power Era, Sweden turned away from war, and instead entered a period of enlightenment and stability known as the Age of Liberty (Frihetstiden), heavily inspired by the French nobility of the time. The 18th century became a golden era of Swedish philosophy, culture and art, and for science and exploration, with scientists such as Carl von Linné (Carolus Linnaeus) and Anders Celsius. The Royal Science Academy was founded in 1739 and the Swedish Language Academy in 1786.

### **Sweden's Caribbean Colony**

In 1784, Sweden gained the small Caribbean island of Saint Barthélemy as the country's only slave colony. The town of Gustavia was founded on the island, named after the contemporary king Gustav III, known as the "Theatre King".

### **The Assassination of King Gustav III**

The golden era of the Swedish Enlightenment came to an abrupt end in 1792, when Gustav III was assassinated by nobleman Jacob Johan Anckarström during a masquerade ball at the Stockholm Opera House, as part of a plot by the nobility wishing for more parliamentary powers, inspired by the French Revolution. Instead, Sweden reverted to a more authoritarian regime under King Gustav IV Adolf.

### **The Finnish War**

In 1808, a new catastrophe followed with the Finnish War (1808-1809), when Russian troops entered Sweden to conquer Finland. The Swedish army at the time was no match for the Russians, who swiftly gained control over all of Finland, and even advanced far into present-day northern Sweden, where several battles took place. The very last battle ever on Swedish soil was the Battle of Piteå in 1809, where Russia was victorious. In the catastrophic Peace of Fredrikshamn that followed, Sweden was forced to unconditionally surrender to Russia all of Finland and Åland, as well as all parts of Lapland and West Bothnia east of the rivers Tornio and Muonio – together making up almost half of Sweden's total land area at the time.

### **Coup d'état, a New Royal Dynasty, and Union With Norway**

The disastrous loss led to a new coup attempt against the monarchy by the Swedish nobility. This time, the coup was successful, and Gustav IV Adolf was imprisoned and deposed. The constitution was changed from the former absolute monarchy to a mostly symbolic monarchy, where the true power rested with the parliament. The Swedish throne was then offered to a French marshal in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte – a man named Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte. Bernadotte accepted the offer and became Swedish Crown Prince in 1810, and entered the war against his former emperor Napoleon. At the Peace of Kiel in 1814, Sweden was forced to cede Pomerania – but instead gained all of Norway from Denmark, thus beginning the Swedish-Norwegian Union. In 1818, Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte was made king of Sweden and Norway under his new name Karl XIV Johan, starting the Bernadotte dynasty of Swedish regents, which still sits upon the Swedish throne.

### **The Rise of Scandinavism**

Under the new dynasty began an era of peace and neutrality for Sweden which still lasts to this day. Slowly, Sweden also began to move away from a strong monarchy towards a more democratic rule and the era saw the awakening of Swedish National Romanticism, with a revived interest in Swedish history, mythology, nature and culture among the general public, as well as a rise in Scandinavianist feelings of brotherhood between the Nordic countries.

### **Göta Canal**

In 1832, the Göta Canal was opened – a massive infrastructure project connecting the Baltic Sea on the east coast with the Kattegatt Sea on the west coast by a series of canals and locks through East and West Gothia and over the lakes Vättern and Vänern.

### **The End of the Caribbean Colony**

In 1847, slavery was abolished in Sweden's Caribbean colony of Saint Barthélemy, and as the

profitability of the island began to fade, it was finally sold to France in 1878.

### **Mass Emigration to the Americas**

The 19th century saw a population boom in Sweden, and this coupled with a series of years with poor harvests led to poverty and starvation in parts of the Swedish countryside. From the mid 19th century to the early 20th century, well over a million Swedes left the country, migrating to the United States of America and leaving parts of the countryside almost abandoned. The migrants were attracted by the promises of cheap, large and fertile farmlands in America and longed for the political and religious freedom, democracy and economic opportunities across the Atlantic. The largest number of Swedes ended up in Minnesota, but many also went to the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Washington and the city of Chicago. Even today, almost ten percent of Minnesotans are of Swedish ancestry.

### **The End of the Swedish-Norwegian Union**

In 1905, the Swedish union with Norway was peacefully absolved. Norway became an independent country, and Sweden gained its present-day borders.

### **Democracy, Neutrality and the Rise of the Labour Movement**

Sweden remained neutral throughout World War I. In 1921, universal and equal suffrage was introduced for all Swedish men and women, marking the start of full democracy in Sweden. During a manifestation by striking labourers in Ådalen in West Northland in 1931, soldiers open fire against against the demonstrators, killing five people and wounding five more. The incident sends a shockwave throughout Swedish society, strenghtening the Labour Movement and ushering in a lasting culture of consensus seeking between employers and labourers throughout the country. And never more will Swedish military forces be applied against Swedish civilians.

### **The Second World War**

With the start of World War II, Sweden once again declared itself neutral, even after Finland was invaded by the Soviet Union and Denmark and Norway were occupied by Nazi Germany. In order to avoid occupation, Sweden allowed for German troops to travel through the country to Norway by rail, and gave Germany access to the Swedish iron ore mines in the north. On the other hand, Sweden because of its neutrality was able to rescue many Jews fleeing from Denmark and Norway. Almost all Jews in Denmark were saved by being secretly shipped by boats to Sweden.

### **Folkhemmet – "The People's Home"**

From the Social Democratic government of prime minister Per Albin Hansson (1932-1946) and onwards under Social Democratic prime ministers Tage Erlander (1946-1969) and Olof Palme (1969-1976, 1982-1986), the concept of the Swedish Folkhem ("People's Home") was born and developed. The idea of the strong and caring welfare state and of a united people working together towards a common goal of equality and prosperity, with power resting with the common people. These ideas were embraced by the Swedish people and Sweden became a very left-wing, open and progressive country. This ideology was developed as a third way,

between American-style capitalism and Soviet communism. Internationally, Sweden continued its staunch neutrality during the Cold War, building up a strong military defence as protection against a feared invasion from the nearby Soviet Union, at the same as Palme in particular also was a loud critic of American wars and neo-imperialism across the globe. Palme supported international Socialist movements – and his comparison between the U.S. bombings in Vietnam and Nazi crimes, as well as his personal participation in manifestations supporting the North Vietnamese Communist regime, made the U.S. remove their ambassador and temporarily freeze relations with Sweden during the early 1970s.

### **The Ascension of King Carl XVI Gustaf**

Sweden's current king Carl XVI Gustaf ascended the throne on the 15th of September 1973, as the seventh king of the House of Bernadotte.

### **The Assassination of Olof Palme and the End of the Folkhem Era**

On the evening of February 28 1986, Olof Palme was gunned down by a still unknown assassin on a street in central Stockholm. The murder shook the safe and peaceful Sweden to the core and changed it forever. It was the end of the golden era of the Folkhem. After the end of the Cold War in 1991 and Sweden's entry into the European Union in 1995, Swedish politics more and more started to embrace neoliberal values, with a swift nearing to the United States and a slow but steady dismantling of the Swedish welfare state, causing increasing social divides – a process culminating with the right-wing government of 2006-2014 under the Moderate Party.

### **Mass Immigration and Population Boom**

Large-scale refugee immigration into Sweden began with the Balkan Wars in the 1990s and continued with the Iraq War and the Syrian War. The large-scale immigration from primarily the Middle East and Africa throughout the early 21st century has rapidly turned the formerly culturally and ethnically rather homogenous country into a multi-cultural melting pot. Sweden's population is now among the fastest growing in Europe, passing ten million for the first time in early 2017.

# LIST OF SWEDISH MONARCHS

*by years reigning*

## **House of Folkung**

Valdemar (1250 – 1275)

Magnus III (1275 – 1290)

Birger (1290 – 1318)

Magnus IV Eriksson (1319 – 1364)

Erik Magnusson (1356 – 1359)

Håkan Magnusson (1362 – 1364)

## **House of Mecklenburg**

Albrekt of Mecklenburg (1364 – 1389)

## **House of Estridsen**

Margareta (1389 – 1396)

Erik of Pomerania (1396 – 1397)

## **Kalmar Union (Danish rule)**

Erik of Pomerania (continued, 1397 – 1439)

*civil war period – no official Swedish monarch 1439 – 1441*

Kristofer of Bavaria (1441 – 1448)

Karl VIII (1448 – 1457)

Christian I (1457 – 1464)

Karl VIII (continued, 1464 – 1465)

*civil war period – no official Swedish monarch 1465-1497*

Hans (1497 – 1501)

*civil war period – no official Swedish monarch 1501 – 1520*

Christian II (1520 – 1521)

*civil war period – no official Swedish monarch 1521 – 1523*

## **House of Vasa (Kalmar Union dissolved – Swedish independence restored)**

Gustav Vasa (1523 – 1560)

Erik XIV (1560 – 1568)

Johan III (1568 – 1592)

Sigismund III of Poland (1592 – 1599)

*civil war period – no official Swedish monarch 1599 – 1604*

Karl IX (1604 – 1611)

Gustav II Adolf (1611 – 1632)

Kristina (1632 – 1654)

## **House of Palatinate-Zweibrücken**

Karl X Gustav (1654 – 1660)

Karl XI (1660 – 1697)

Karl XII (1697 – 1718)

Ulrica Eleonora (1718 – 1720)

### **House of Hesse**

Fredrik I (1720 – 1751)

### **House of Holstein-Gottorp**

Adolf Fredrik (1751 – 1771)

Gustav III (1771 – 1792)

Gustav IV Adolf (1792 – 1809)

Karl XIII (1809 – 1818)

### **House of Bernadotte**

Karl XIV Johan (1818 – 1844)

Oscar I (1844 – 1859)

Karl XV (1859 – 1872)

Oscar II (1872 – 1907)

Gustaf V (1907 – 1950)

Gustaf VI Adolf (1950 – 1973)

Carl XVI Gustaf (1973 – )

## SWEDISH PRIME MINISTERS

*by years on the post*

Louis De Geer, Independent (1876 – 1880)  
Arvid Posse, Rural People's Party (1880 – 1883)  
Carl Johan Thyselius, Independent (1883 – 1884)  
Robert Themptander, Independent (1884 – 1888)  
Gillis Bildt, Independent (1888 – 1889)  
Gustaf Åkerhielm, Protectionist Majority Party (1889 – 1891)  
Erik Gustaf Boström, Rural People's Party (1891 – 1900)  
Fredrik von Otter, Independent (1900 – 1902)  
Erik Gustaf Boström, Rural People's Party (continued, 1902 – 1905)  
Johan Ramstedt, Independent (1905)  
Christian Lundeberg, Protectionist Majority Party (1905)  
Karl Staaf, Liberal Coalition Party (1905 – 1906)  
Arvid Lindman, General Electoral League (1906 – 1911)  
Karl Staaf, Liberal Coalition Party (continued, 1911 – 1914)  
Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, Independent (1914 – 1917)  
Carl Schwartz, National Party (1917)  
Nils Edén, Liberal Coalition Party (1917 – 1920)  
Hjalmar Branting, Social Democratic Party (1920)  
Gerhard Louis De Geer, Independent (1920 – 1921)  
Oscar von Sydow, Independent (1921)  
(female suffrage is introduced – Sweden becomes fully democratic)  
Hjalmar Branting, Social Democratic Party (continued, 1921 – 1923)  
Ernst Trygger, National Party (1923 – 1924)  
Hjalmar Branting, Social Democratic Party (continued, 1924 – 1925)  
Rickard Sandler, Social Democratic Party (1925 – 1926)  
Carl Gustaf Ekman, Freeminded People's Party (1926 – 1928)  
Arvid Lindman, General Electoral League (1928 – 1930)  
Carl Gustaf Ekman, Freeminded People's Party (continued, 1930 – 1932)  
Felix Hamrin, Freeminded People's Party (1932)  
Per Albin Hansson, Social Democratic Party (1932 – 1936)  
Axel Persson-Brahmstorp, Farmer's League (1936)  
Per Albin Hansson, Social Democratic Party (continued, 1936 – 1946)  
Tage Erlander, Social Democratic Party (1946 – 1969)  
Olof Palme, Social Democratic Party (1969 – 1976)  
Thorbjörn Fälldin, Centre Party (1976 – 1978)  
Ola Ullsten, People's Party (1978 – 1979)  
Thorbjörn Fälldin, Centre Party (continued, 1979 – 1982)  
Olof Palme, Social Democratic Party (continued, 1982 – 1986)  
Ingvar Carlsson, Social Democratic Party (1986 – 1991)  
Carl Bildt, Moderate Party (1991 – 1994)

Ingvar Carlsson, Social Democratic Party (continued, 1994 – 1996)

Göran Persson, Social Democratic Party (1996 – 2006)

Fredrik Reinfeld, Moderate Party (2006 – 2014)

Stefan Löfven, Social Democratic Party (2014 – )

## **SOME FAMOUS SWEDES**

Hugo Alfvén, classic composer (1872 – 1960)

Carl Jonas Love Almqvist, poet (1793 – 1866)

Svante Arrhenius, physicist, discoverer of human-caused climate change (1859-1927)

John Bauer, painter (1908 – 1962)

Carl Michael Bellman, singer/songwriter (1740 – 1795)

Frans G. Bengtsson, author (1894 – 1954)

Ingmar Bergman, film director (1918 – 2007)

Ingrid Bergman, actress (1915 – 1982)

Franz Berwald, classic composer (1796 – 1868)

Elsa Beskow, author/illustrator (1874 – 1953)

Birgitta (Saint Bridget), nun, patron saint of Europe (1303 – 1373)

Jussi Björling, opera singer (1911 – 1960)

Björn Borg, tennis player (1956 – )

Karin Boye, poet (1900 – 1941)

Fredrika Bremer, author (1801 – 1865)

Anders Celsius, physicist (1701 – 1744)

Stig Dagerman, author (1923 – 1954)

Anita Ekberg, actress (1931 – )

John Ericsson, inventor (1803 – 1889)

Peter Forsberg, ice hockey player (1973 – )

Gustaf Fröding, poet (1860 – 1911)

Christer Fuglesang, astronaut (1957 – )

Agnetha Fältskog, singer (1950 – )

Greta Garbo, actress (1905 – 1990)

Lasse Hallström, film director (1946 – )

Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations secretary-general (1905 – 1961)

Sven Hedin, explorer (1865 – 1952)

Zlatan Ibrahimovic, soccer player (1981 – )

Charlotte Kalla, cross-country skier (1987 – )

Ingvar Kamprad, IKEA founder (1926 – )

Johan Henric Kellgren, poet (1751 – 1795)

Carolina Klüft, heptathlete (1983 – )

Pär Lagerkvist, author (1891 – 1974)

Selma Lagerlöf, author (1858 – 1931)

Carl Larsson, painter (1859 – 1928)

Stieg Larsson, author (1954 – 2004)

Anna Maria Lenngren, poet (1754 – 1817)

Bruno Liljefors, painter (1860 – 1939)

Jenny Lind, opera singer (1820 – 1887)

Astrid Lindgren, author (1907 – 2002)

Carl von Linné (Carolus Linnaeus), biologist/taxonomist (1707 – 1778)

Dolph Lundgren, actor (1957 – )

Henrik Lundqvist, ice hockey player (1982 – )  
Anni-Frid Lyngstad, singer (1945 – )  
August Malmström, painter (1829 – 1901)  
Henning Mankell, author (1948 – 2015)  
Max Martin, songwriter (1971 – )  
Harry Martinson, author (1904 – 1978)  
Carl Milles, sculptor (1875 – 1955)  
Vilhelm Moberg, author (1898 – 1973)  
Birgit Nilsson, opera singer (1918 – 2005)  
Alfred Nobel, chemist/inventor (1833 – 1896)  
Jenny Nyström, painter (1854 – 1946)  
Erling Persson, founder of H&M (1917 – 2002)  
Christopher Polhem, physicist (1661 – 1751)  
Anja Pärson, alpine skier (1981 – )  
Olof Rudbeck, physicist/biologist (1630 – 1702)  
Carl Wilhelm Scheele, chemist (1742 – 1786)  
Lotta Schelin, soccer player (1984 – )  
Alexander Skarsgård, actor (1976 – )  
Stellan Skarsgård, actor (1951 – )  
Erik Johan Stagnelius, poet (1793 – 1823)  
Ingemar Stenmark, alpine skier (1956 – )  
August Strindberg, author (1849 – 1912)  
Gunde Svan, cross-country skier (1962 – )  
Emanuel Swedenborg, spiritual philosopher (1688 – 1772)  
Max von Sydow, actor (1929 – )  
Annika Sörenstam, golfer (1970 – )  
Evert Taube, singer/songwriter (1890 – 1976)  
Carl Peter Thunberg, biologist (1743 – 1828)  
Tomas Tranströmer, poet (1931 – 2015)  
Alicia Vikander, actress (1988 – )  
Cornelis Vreeswijk, singer/songwriter (1937 – 1987)  
Raoul Wallenberg, diplomat (1902 – 1952)  
Anders Zorn, painter (1860 – 1920)

**WILDLIFE IN SWEDEN  
AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES, BIRDS AND MAMMALS  
WITH SWEDISH, ENGLISH AND SCIENTIFIC  
NAMES**

## **GRODDJUR – AMPHIBIANS – AMPHIBIA**

### **Stjärtgroddjur – Salamanders – Urodela**

#### **Salamandrar – True salamanders – Salamandridae**

Mindre vattensalamander – Smooth newt – *Lissotriton vulgaris*

Större vattensalamander – Northern crested newt – *Triturus cristatus*

### **Stjärtlösa groddjur – Frogs and toads - Anura**

#### **Klockgrodor – Fire-bellied toads – Bombinatoridae**

Klockgroda – European fire-bellied toad – *Bombina bombina*

#### **Lökgrodor – Spadefoot toads – Pelobatidae**

Lökgroda – European common spadefoot – *Pelobates fuscus*

#### **Lövgrodor – Tree frogs – Hylidae**

Lövgroda – European tree frog – *Hyla arborea*

#### **Äkta paddor – True toads – Bufonidae**

Strandpadda – Natterjack toad – *Epidalea calamita*

Vanlig padda – Common toad – *Bufo bufo*

Grönfläckig padda – European green toad – *Bufo viridis*

#### **Äkta grodor – True frogs – Ranidae**

Vanlig groda – Common frog – *Rana temporaria*

Åkergroda – Moor frog – *Rana arvalis*

Långbensgroda – Agile frog – *Rana dalmatina*

Gölgroda – Pool frog – *Pelophylax lessonae*

Ätlig groda – Edible frog – *Pelophylax esculenta*

## **KRÄLDJUR – REPTILES – REPTILIA**

### **Fjällbärande kräldjur – Scaled reptiles – Squamata**

#### **Egentliga ödlor – True lizards – Lacertidae**

Skogsödla – Viviparous lizard – *Zootoca vivipara*

Sandödla – Sand lizard – *Lacerta agilis*

#### **Kopparödlor – Slow worms – Anguidae**

Kopparödla – Slow worm – *Anguis fragilis*

## **Snokar – Colubrids – Colubridae**

Vattensnok – Grass snake – *Natrix natrix*

Hasselsnok – Smooth snake – *Coronella austriaca*

## **Huggormar – Vipers – Viperidae**

Huggorm – Northern viper – *Vipera berus*

## **FÅGLAR – BIRDS – AVES**

### **Andfåglar – Anseriforms – Anseriformes**

#### **Egentliga andfåglar – Waterfowl – Anatidae**

Knölsvan – Mute swan – *Cygnus olor*

Sångsvan – Whooper swan – *Cygnus cygnus*

Fjällgås – Lesser white-fronted goose – *Anser erythropus*

Sädgås – Taiga bean goose – *Anser fabalis*

Grågås – Greylag goose – *Anser anser*

Kanadagås – Canada goose – *Branta canadensis*

Vitkindad gås – White-cheeked goose – *Branta leucopsis*

Gravand – Common shelduck – *Tadorna tadorna*

Bläsand – Eurasian wigeon – *Anas penelope*

Gräsand – Mallard – *Anas platyrhynchos*

Snatterand – Gadwall – *Anas strepera*

Kricka – Eurasian teal – *Anas crecca*

Årta – Garganey – *Anas querquedula*

Stjärtand – Northern pintail – *Anas acuta*

Skedand – Northern shoveler – *Anas clypeata*

Brunand – Common pochard – *Aythya ferina*

Vigg – Tufted duck – *Aythya fuligula*

Bergand – Greater scaup – *Aythya marila*

Ejder – Common eider – *Somateria molissima*

Sjööorre – Common scoter – *Melanitta nigra*

Svärta – Velvet scoter – *Melanitta fusca*

Alfågel – Long-tailed duck – *Clangula hyemalis*

Knipa – Common goldeneye – *Bucephala clangula*

Salskrake – Smew – *Mergellus albellus*

Småskrake – Red-breasted merganser – *Mergus serrator*

Storskrake – Common merganser – *Mergus merganser*

### **Hönsfåglar – Galliforms – Galliforms**

#### **Fasanfåglar – Pheasants and grouses – Phasianidae**

Fjällripa – Rock ptarmigan – *Lagopus muta*

Dalripa – Willow ptarmigan – *Lagopus lagopus*  
Orre – Black grouse – *Tetrao tetrix*  
Tjäder – Western capercaillie – *Tetrao urogallus*  
Järpe – Hazel grouse – *Tetrastes bonasia*  
Vaktel – Common quail – *Coturnix coturnix*  
Rapphöna – Grey partridge – *Perdix perdix*  
Fasan – Common pheasant – *Phasianus colchicus*

## **Doppingar – Grebes – Podicipediformes**

### **Doppingar – Grebes – Podicipedidae**

Smådopping – Little grebe – *Tachybaptus ruficollis*  
Gråhakedopping – Red-necked grebe – *Podiceps grisegena*  
Skäggdopping – Great crested grebe – *Podiceps cristatus*  
Svarthakedopping – Horned grebe – *Podiceps auratus*  
Svarthalsad dopping – Black-necked grebe – *Podiceps nigricollis*

## **Duvfåglar – Doves and pigeons – Columbiformes**

### **Duvor – Doves and pigeons – Columbidae**

Ringduva – Common wood pigeon – *Columba palumbus*  
Skogsduva – Stock dove – *Columba oenas*  
Turkduva – Eurasian collared dove – *Streptopelia decaocto*

## **Skärrfåglar – Nightjars and swifts – Caprimulgiformes**

### **Nattskärror – nightjars – Caprimulgidae**

Nattskärria – European nightjar – *Caprimulgus europaeus*

### **Seglarfåglar – Swifts – Apodidae**

Tornseglare – Common swift – *Apus apus*

## **Gökfåglar – Cuckoos – Cuculiformes**

### **Gökar – Cuckoos – Cuculidae**

Gök – Common cuckoo – *Cuculus canorus*

## **Tranfåglar – Cranes and rails – Gruiformes**

### **Tranor – Cranes – Gruidae**

Trana – Eurasian crane – *Grus grus*

## **Rallfåglar – Rails – Rallidae**

Vattenrall – Water rail – *Rallus aquaticus*

Kornknarr – Corn crake – *Crex crex*

Småfläckig sumphöna – Spotted crake – *Porzana porzana*

Rörhöna – Common moorhen – *Gallinula chloropus*

Sothöna – Eurasian coot – *Fulica atra*

## **Vadarfåglar – Shorebirds – Charadriiformes**

### **Snäppor – Waders – Scolopacidae**

Rödspov – Black-tailed godwit – *Limosa limosa*

Myrspov – Bar-tailed godwit – *Limosa lapponica*

Småspov – Whimbrel – *Numenius phaeopus*

Storspov – Eurasian curlew – *Numenius arquata*

Drillsnäppa – Common sandpiper – *Actitis hypoleucos*

Skogssnäppa – Green sandpiper – *Tringa ochropus*

Svartsnäppa – Spotted redshank – *Tringa erythropus*

Gluttsnäppa – Common greenshank – *Tringa nebularia*

Rödbena – Common redshank – *Tringa totanus*

Grönbena – Wood sandpiper – *Tringa glareola*

Roskarl – Ruddy turnstone – *Arenaria interpres*

Morkulla – Eurasian woodcock – *Scolopax rusticola*

Dubbelbeckasin – Great snipe – *Gallinago media*

Enkelbeckasin – Common snipe – *Gallinago gallinago*

Dvärgbeckasin – Jack snipe – *Lymnocyptes minimus*

Mosnäppa – Temminck's stint – *Calidris temminckii*

Skärnsnäppa – Purple sandpiper – *Calidris maritima*

Kärnsnäppa – Dunlin – *Calidris alpina*

Myrnsnäppa – Broad-billed sandpiper – *Limicola falcinellus*

Brushane – Ruff – *Philomachus pugnax*

### **Måsfåglar – Gulls – Laridae**

Fiskmås – Common gull – *Larus canus*

Gråtrut – European herring gull – *Larus argentatus*

Silltrut – Lesser black-backed gull – *Larus fuscus*

Havstrut – Great black-backed gull – *Larus marinus*

Skrattmås – Black-headed gull – *Croicocephalus ridibundus*

Dvärgmås – Little gull – *Hydrocoleus minutus*

Tretåig mås – Black-legged kittiwake – *Rissa tridactyla*

### **Tärnor – Terns – Sternidae**

Småtärna – Little tern – *Sternula albifrons*

Skräntärna – Caspian tern – *Hydroprogne caspia*

Svarttärna – Black tern – *Chlidonias niger*  
Kentsk tärna – Sandwich tern – *Thalasseus sandvicensis*  
Fisktärna – Common tern – *Sterna hirundo*  
Silvertärna – Arctic tern – *Sterna paradisaea*

**Alkfåglar – Auks – Alcidae**

Sillgrissla – Common murre – *Uria aalga*  
Tordmule – Razorbill – *Alca torda*  
Tobisgrissla – Black guillemot – *Cepphus grylle*

**Labbar – Skuas – Stercorariidae**

Fjällabb – Long-tailed skua – *Stercorarius longicaudus*  
Kustlabb – Parasitic skua – *Stercorarius parasiticus*

**Skärfläckor – Avocets – Recurvirostridae**

Skärfläcka – Pied avocet – *Recurvirostra avocetta*

**Strandskator – Oystercatchers – Haematopodidae**

Strandskata – Eurasian oystercatcher – *Haematopus ostralegus*

**Vipor och pipare – Lapwings and plovers – Charadriidae**

Tofsvipa – Northern lapwing – *Vanellus vanellus*  
Ljungpipare – European golden plover – *Pluvialis apricaria*  
Fjällpipare – Eurasian dotterel – *Charadrius morinellus*  
Mindre strandpipare – Little ringed plover – *Charadrius dubius*  
Större strandpipare – Common ringed plover – *Charadrius hiaticula*

**Lommar – Loons – Gaviiformes**

**Lommar – Loons – Gaviidae**

Smålom – Red-throated loon – *Gavia stellata*  
Storlom – Black-throated loon – *Gavia arctica*

**Storkfåglar – Storks – Ciconiiformes**

**Storkar – Storks – Ciconiidae**

Vit stork – White stork – *Ciconia ciconia*

**Pelikanfåglar – Pelecaniforms – Pelecaniformes**

**Hägrar – Herons – Ardeidae**

Rördrom – Eurasian bittern – *Botaurus stellaris*  
Gråhäger – Grey heron – *Ardea cinerea*

## **Sulfåglar – Suliforms – Suliformes**

### **Skarvar – Cormorants – Phalacrocoracidae**

Storskarv – Great cormorant – *Phalacrocorax carbo*

## **Hökfåglar – Accipitriforms – Accipitriformes**

### **Fiskgjusar – Ospreys – Pandionidae**

Fiskgjuse – Osprey – *Pandion haliaetus*

## **Hökartade rovfåglar – Hawk-like birds of prey – Accipitridae**

Bivråk – European honey buzzard – *Pernis apivorus*

Ormvråk – Common buzzard – *Buteo buteo*

Fjällvråk – Rough-legged buzzard – *Buteo lagopus*

Kungsörn – Golden eagle – *Aquila chrysaetos*

Ängshök – Montagu's harrier – *Circus pygargus*

Blå kärrhök – Hen harrier – *Circus cyaneus*

Brun kärrhök – Western marsh harrier – *Circus aeruginosus*

Röd glada – Red kite – *Milvus milvus*

Havsörn – White-tailed eagle – *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Duvhök – Northern goshawk – *Accipiter gentilis*

Sparvhök – Eurasian sparrowhawk – *Accipiter nisus*

## **Ugglor – Owls – Strigiformes**

### **Tornugglor – Barn owls – Tytonidae**

Tornuggla – Barn owl – *Tyto alba*

### **Egentliga ugglor – True owls – Strigidae**

Fjälluggla – Snowy owl – *Bubo scandiacus*

Berguv – Eurasian eagle-owl – *Bubo bubo*

Kattuggla – Tawny owl – *Strix aluco*

Slaguggla – Ural owl – *Strix uralensis*

Lappuggla – Great grey owl – *Strix nebulosa*

Hökuggla – Northern hawk owl – *Surnia ulula*

Sparvuggla – Eurasian pygmy owl – *Glaucidium passerinum*

Pärluggla – Boreal owl – *Aegolius funereus*

Hornuggla – Long-eared owl – *Asio otus*

Jorduggla – Short-eared owl – *Asio flammeus*

## **Praktfåglar – Coraciiforms – Coraciiformes**

## **Äkta kungsfiskare – River kingfishers – Alcedidae**

Kungsfiskare – Eurasian kingfisher – *Alcedo atthis*

## **Hackspettartade fåglar – Piciforms – Piciformes**

### **Hackspettar – Woodpeckers – Picidae**

Göktyta – Eurasian wryneck – *Jynx torquilla*

Vitryggig hackspett – White-backed woodpecker – *Dendrocopos leucotos*

Större hackspett – Great spotted woodpecker – *Dendrocopos major*

Mindre hackspett – Lesser spotted woodpecker – *Dryobates minor*

Tretåig hackspett – Eurasian three-toed woodpecker – *Picoides tridactylus*

Gröngöling – European green woodpecker – *Picus viridis*

Gråspett – Grey-headed woodpecker – *Picus canus*

Spillkråka – Black woodpecker – *Dryocopus martius*

## **Falkfåglar – Falcons – Falconiformes**

### **Falkar – Falcons – Falconidae**

Tornfalk – Common kestrel – *Falco tinnunculus*

Stenfalk – Merlin – *Falco columbarius*

Lärkfalk – Eurasian hobby – *Falco subbuteo*

Jaktfalk – Gyrfalcon – *Falco rusticolus*

Pilgrimsfalk – Peregrine falcon – *Falco peregrinus*

## **Tättingar – Songbirds – Passeriformes**

### **Lärkor – Larks – Alaudidae**

Trädlärka – Woodlark – *Lullula arborea*

Sånglärka – Eurasian skylark – *Alauda arvensis*

Berglärka – Shore lark – *Eremophila alpestris*

### **Svalor – Swallows and martins – Hirundinidae**

Backsvala – Sand martin – *Riparia riparia*

Ladusvala – Barn swallow – *Hirundo rustica*

Hussvala – Common house martin – *Delichon urbica*

### **Ärlor och piplärkor – Wagtails and pipits – Motacillidae**

Fältpiplärka – Tawny pipit – *Anthus campestris*

Trädpiplärka – Tree pipit – *Anthus trivialis*

Ängspiplärka – Meadow pipit – *Anthus pratensis*

Rödstrupig piplärka – Red-throated pipit – *Anthus cervinus*

Skärpiplärka – Eurasian rock pipit – *Anthus petrosus*

Sädesärta – White wagtail – *Motacilla alba*

Gulärla – Western yellow wagtail – *Motacilla flava*  
Forsärla – Grey wagtail – *Motacilla cinerea*

**Kungsfåglar – Goldcrests – Regulidae**

Kungsfågel – Goldcrest – *Regulus regulus*

**Sidensvansar – Waxwings – Bombycillidae**

Sidensvans – Bohemian waxwing – *Bombycilla garrulus*

**Strömstarar – Dippers – Cinclidae**

Strömstare – White-throated dipper – *Cinclus cinclus*

**Gärdsmygar – Wrens – Troglodytidae**

Gärdsmyg – Eurasian wren – *Troglodytes troglodytes*

**Järnsparvar – Accentors – Prunellidae**

Järnsparv – Dunnock – *Prunella modularis*

**Trastar – Thrushes – Turdidae**

Ringtrast – Ring ouzel – *Turdus torquatus*

Koltrast – Common blackbird – *Turdus merula*

Björktrast – Fieldfare – *Turdus pilaris*

Dubbeltrast – Mistle thrush – *Turdus viscivorus*

Taltrast – Song thrush – *Turdus philomelos*

Rödvingetrast – Redwing – *Turdus iliacus*

**Äkta sångare – True warblers – Sylviidae**

Svarthätta – Eurasian blackcap – *Sylvia atricapilla*

Trädgårdssångare – Garden warbler – *Sylvia borin*

Ärtsångare – Lesser whitethroat – *Sylvia curruca*

Törnsångare – Common whitethroat – *Sylvia communis*

Höksångare – Barred warbler – *Sylvia nisoria*

**Lövsångare – Leaf warblers – Phylloscopidae**

Lövsångare – Willow warbler – *Phylloscopus trochilus*

Gransångare – Common chiffchaff – *Phylloscopus collybita*

Grönsångare – Wood warbler – *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

Nordsångare – Arctic warbler – *Phylloscopus borealis*

Lundsångare – Greenish warbler – *Phylloscopus trochiloides*

**Gräshoppsångare – Grass warblers – Locustellidae**

Gräshoppsångare – Common grasshopper warbler – *Locustella naevia*

Flodsångare – River warbler – *Locustella fluviatilis*

### **Rörsångare – Marsh warblers – Acrocephalidae**

Sävsångare – Sedge warbler – *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

Rörsångare – Eurasian reed warbler – *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*

Kärrsångare – Marsh warbler – *Acrocephalus palustris*

Trastsångare – Great reed warbler – *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

Härmsångare – Icterine warbler – *Hippolais icterina*

### **Flugsnappare – Flycatchers – Muscicapidae**

Grå flugsnappare – Spotted flycatcher – *Muscicapa striata*

Svartvit flugsnappare – European pied flycatcher – *Ficedula hypoleuca*

Halsbandsflugsnappare – Collared flycatcher – *Ficedula albicollis*

Mindre flugsnappare – Red-breasted flycatcher – *Ficedula parva*

Näktergal – Thrush nightingale – *Luscinia luscinia*

Blåhake – Bluethroat – *Luscinia svecica*

Rödhake – European robin – *Erithacus rubecula*

Buskskvätta – Whinchat – *Saxicola rubetra*

Rödstart – Common redstart – *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

Svart röststart – Black redstart – *Phoenicurus ochruros*

Stenskvätta – Northern wheatear – *Oenanthe oenanthe*

### **Skäggmesar – Bearded reedlings – Panuridae**

Skäggmes – Bearded reedling – *Panurus biarmicus*

### **Stjärtmesar – Bushtits – Aegithalidae**

Stjärtmes – Long-tailed tit – *Aegithalos caudatus*

### **Mesfåglar – Tits – Paridae**

Entita – Marsh tit – *Poecile palustris*

Talltita – Willow tit – *Poecile montanus*

Lappmes – Siberian tit – *Poecile cinctus*

Svartmes – Coal tit – *Periparus ater*

Tofsmes – European crested tit – *Lophophanes cristatus*

Talgoxe – Great tit – *Parus major*

Blåmes – Blue tit – *Cyanistes caeruleus*

### **Nötväckor – Nuthatchers – Sittidae**

Nötväcka – Eurasian nuthatch – *Sitta europaea*

### **Trädkrypare – Treecreepers – Certhiidae**

Trädkrypare – Eurasian treecreeper – *Certhia familiaris*

### **Pungmesar – Penduline tits – Remizidae**

Pungmes – Eurasian penduline tit – *Remiz pendulinus*

### **Gyllingar – Orioles – Oriolidae**

Sommargylling – Eurasian golden oriole – *Oriolus oriolus*

### **Törnskator – Shrikes – Laniidae**

Törnskata – Red-backed shrike – *Lanius collurio*

Varfågel – Great grey shrike – *Lanius excubitor*

### **Kråkfåglar – Crows – Corvidae**

Nötskrika – Eurasian jay – *Garrulus glandarius*

Nötkråka – Spotted nutcracker – *Nucifraga caryocatactes*

Skata – Eurasian magpie – *Pica pica*

Kaja – Western jackdaw – *Corvus monedula*

Råka – Rook – *Corvus frugilegus*

Kråka – Hooded crow – *Corvus cornix*

Korp – Common raven – *Corvus corax*

Lavskrika – Siberian jay – *Perisoreus infaustus*

### **Starar – Starlings – Sturnidae**

Stare – European starling – *Sturnus vulgaris*

### **Sparvfinkar – Sparrows – Passeridae**

Gråsparv – House sparrow – *Passer domesticus*

Pilfink – Eurasian tree sparrow – *Passer montanus*

### **Finkar – Finches – Fringillidae**

Bofink – Common chaffinch – *Fringilla coelebs*

Bergfink – Brambling – *Fringilla montanus*

Stenknäck – Hawfinch – *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

Tallbit – Pine grosbeak – *Pinicola enucleator*

Domherre – Eurasian bullfinch – *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

Rosenfink – Common rosefinch – *Carpodacus erythrinus*

Grönfink – European greenfinch – *Chloris chloris*

Hämpling – Common linnet – *Linaria cannabina*

Vinterhämpling – Twite – *Linaria flavirostris*

Brunsiska – Lesser redpoll – *Acanthis cabaret*

Gråsiska – Common redpoll – *Acanthis flammea*

Snösiska – Arctic redpoll – *Acanthis hornemanni*

Större korsnäbb – Parrot crossbill – *Loxia pytyopsittacus*

Mindre korsnäbb – Red crossbill – *Loxia curvirostra*

Steglits – European goldfinch – *Carduelis carduelis*

Gulhämpling – European serin – *Serinus serinus*

Grönsiska – Eurasian siskin – *Spinus spinus*

### **Fältsparvar – Buntings – Emberizidae**

Kornsparv – Corn bunting – *Emberiza calandra*

Gulsparv – Yellowhammer – *Emberiza citrinella*

Ortolansparv – Ortolan bunting – *Emberiza hortulana*

Dvärgsparv – Little bunting – *Emberiza pusilla*

Videsparv – Rustic bunting – *Emberiza rustica*

Sävsparrv – Common reed bunting – *Emberiza schoeniclus*

### **Snösparvar – Snow buntings – Calcariidae**

Lappsparrv – Lapland longspur – *Calcarius lapponicus*

Snösparrv – Snow bunting – *Plectrophenax nivalis*

## **DÄGGDJUR – MAMMALS – MAMMALIA**

### **Hardjur – Lagomorphs – Lagomorpha**

#### **Harar och kaniner – Hares and rabbits – Leporidae**

Skogshare – Mountain hare – *Lepus timidus*

Fälthare – European hare – *Lepus europaeus*

Vildkanin – European rabbit – *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

### **Gnagare – Rodents – Rodentia**

#### **Ekorrdjur – Squirrels – Sciuridae**

Ekorre – Eurasian red squirrel – *Sciurus vulgaris*

#### **Sovmöss – Dormice – Gliridae**

Hasselmus – Hazel dormouse – *Muscardinus avellanarius*

#### **Bävrrar – Beavers – Castoridae**

Bäver – Eurasian beaver – *Castor fiber*

#### **Springråttor – Jumping mice – Dipodidae**

Buskmus – Northern birch mouse – *Sicista betulina*

#### **Hamsterartade gnagare – Voles and hamsters – Cricetidae**

Vattensork – European water vole – *Arvicola amphibius*

Åkersork – Field vole – *Microtus agrestis*

Mellansork – Tundra vole – *Microtus oeconomus*

Bisam – Muskrat – *Ondatra zibethicus*

Långsvansad skoggsork – Bank vole – *Clethrionomys glareolus*  
Rödsork – Northern red-backed vole – *Clethrionomys rutilus*  
Gråsidning – Grey red-backed vole – *Clethrionomys rufocanus*  
Fjälllämmel – Norway lemming – *Lemmus lemmus*  
Skogslämmel – Wood lemming – *Myopus schisticolor*

### **Råttdjur – Rats and mice – Muridae**

Större skogsmus – Yellow-necked mouse – *Apodemus flavicollis*  
Mindre skogsmus – Wood mouse – *Apodemus sylvaticus*  
Dvärgmus – Eurasian harvest mouse – *Micromys minutus*  
Husmus – House mouse – *Mus musculus*  
Brunråtta – Brown rat – *Rattus norvegicus*

### **Äkta insektsätare – True insectivores – Eulipotyphla**

#### **Näbbmöss – Shrews – Soricidae**

Vanlig näbbmus – Common shrew – *Sorex araneus*  
Dvärgnäbbmus – Eurasian pygmy shrew – *Sorex minutus*  
Mindre dvärgnäbbmus – Eurasian least shrew – *Sorex minutissimus*  
Lappnäbbmus – Laxmann's shrew – *Sorex caecutiens*  
Vattennäbbmus – Eurasian water shrew – *Neomys fodiens*

#### **Mullvadar – Moles – Talpidae**

Mullvad – European mole – *Talpa europaea*

#### **Igelkottar – Hedgehogs – Erinaceidae**

Igelkott – European hedgehog – *Erinaceus europaeus*

### **Partåiga hovdjur och valar – Even-toed ungulates and whales – Cetartiodactyla**

#### **Svindjur – Swine – Suidae**

Vildsvin – Wild boar – *Sus scrofa*

#### **Tumlare – Porpoises – Phocoenidae**

Tumlare – Harbour porpoise – *Phocoena phocoena*

#### **Hjortdjur – Deer – Cervidae**

Dovhjort – Fallow deer – *Dama dama*  
Kronhjort – Red deer – *Cervus elaphus*  
Älg – Moose – *Alces alces*  
Rådjur – Roe deer – *Capreolus capreolus*

## **Slidhorsdjur – Bovids – Bovidae**

Myskoxe – Musk ox – *Ovibos moschatus*

Mufflonfår – Mouflon – *Ovis orientalis*

## **Fladdermöss – Bats – Chiroptera**

### **Läderlappar – Vesper bats – Vespertilionidae**

Vattenfladdermus – Daubenton's bat – *Myotis daubentonii*

Dammfladdermus – Pond bat – *Myotis dasycneme*

Taigafladdermus – Brandt's bat – *Myotis brandti*

Mustaschfladdermus – Whiskered bat – *Myotis mystacinus*

Nymffladdermus – Nymph bat – *Myotis alcathoe*

Fransfladdermus – Natterer's bat – *Myotis nattereri*

Bechsteins fladdermus – Bechstein's bat – *Myotis bechsteini*

Stor fladdermus – Common noctule – *Nyctalus noctula*

Leislers fladdermus – Lesser noctule – *Nyctalus leisleri*

Sydpipistrell – Common pipistrelle – *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

Dvärgpipistrell – Soprano pipistrelle – *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*

Trollfladdermus – Nathusius's pipistrelle – *Pipistrellus nathusii*

Gråskimlig fladdermus – Parti-coloured bat – *Vespertilio murinus*

Sydfladdermus – Serotine bat – *Eptesicus serotinus*

Nordisk fladdermus – Northern bat – *Eptesicus nilssoni*

Barbastell – Western barbastelle – *Barbastella barbastellus*

Långörad fladdermus – Brown long-eared bat – *Plecotus auritus*

## **Rovdjur – Carnivores – Carnivora**

### **Kattdjur – Cats – Felidae**

Lodjur – Eurasian lynx – *Lynx lynx*

### **Hunddjur – Dogs – Canidae**

Varg – Grey wolf – *Canis lupus*

Rödräv – Red fox – *Vulpes vulpes*

Fjällräv – Arctic fox – *Vulpes lagopus*

### **Björnar – Bears – Ursidae**

Brunbjörn – Brown bear – *Ursus arctos*

### **Äkta sälar – True seals – Phocidae**

Knubbsäl – Harbour seal – *Phoca vitulina*

Vikare – Ringed seal – *Pusa hispida*

Gråsäl – Grey seal – *Halichoerus grypus*

**Mårddjur – Weasels – Mustelidae**

Mink – American mink – *Neovison vison*

Iller – European polecat – *Mustela putorius*

Hermelin – Stoat – *Mustela erminea*

Vessla – Least weasel – *Mustela nivalis*

Skogsmård – European pine marten – *Martes martes*

Järv – Wolverine – *Gulo gulo*

Grävling – European badger – *Meles meles*

Utter – Eurasian otter – *Lutra lutra*



## **PROVINCIAL SYMBOLS**

## **Animals**

- Blekinge – Stagbeetle (*Lucanus cervus*)
- Bohuslän – Harbour seal (*Phoca vitulina*)
- Dalarna – Eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*)
- Dalsland – Raven (*Corvus corax*)
- Gotland – Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)
- Gästrikland – Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*)
- Halland – Salmon (*Salmo salar*)
- Hälsingland – Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)
- Härjedalen – Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)
- Jämtland – Moose (*Alces alces*)
- Lappland – Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*)
- Medelpad – Mountain hare (*Lepus timidus*)
- Norrbottnen – Siberian jay (*Perisoreus infaustus*)
- Närke – Hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)
- Skåne – Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)
- Småland – Otter (*Lutra lutra*)
- Södermanland - Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
- Uppland – White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)
- Värmland – Wolf (*Canis lupus*)
- Västerbotten – Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)
- Västergötland – Crane (*Grus grus*)
- Västmanland – Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)
- Ångermanland – Beaver (*Castor fiber*)
- Öland – Thrush nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*)
- Östergötland – Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*)

## Flowers

Blekinge – Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Bohuslän – Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)

Dalarna – Spreading bellflower (*Campanula patula*)

Dalsland – Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*)

Gotland – Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Gästrikland – Lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

Halland – Hairy greenweed (*Genista pilosa*)

Hälsingland – Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*)

Härjedalen – Spring cowbell (*Pulsatilla vernalis*)

Jämtland – Brown orchid (*Gymnadenia nigra*)

Lappland – Mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*)

Medelpad – Spruce (*Picea abies*)

Norrbotten – Arctic raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*)

Närke – Cowslip (*Primula veris*)

Skåne – Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)

Småland – Twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*)

Södermanland - White water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*)

Uppland – Snake's head fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*)

Värmland – Chickweed wintergreen (*Trientalis europaea*)

Västerbotten – Moore-king lousewort (*Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum*)

Västergötland – Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)

Västmanland – Mistletoe (*Viscum album*)

Ångermanland – Heartease (*Viola tricolor*)

Öland – Öland sunrose (*Helianthemum oelandicum*)

Östergötland – Cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*)

## **Birds**

- Blekinge – Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*)  
Bohuslän – Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)  
Dalarna – Eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*)  
Dalsland – Raven (*Corvus corax*)  
Gotland – Collared flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*)  
Gästrikland – Black-throated loon (*Gavia arctica*)  
Halland – Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)  
Hälsingland – Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*)  
Härjedalen – Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)  
Jämtland – Hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*)  
Lappland – Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*)  
Medelpad – Red crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)  
Norrbotten – Siberian jay (*Perisoreus infaustus*)  
Närke – Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*)  
Skåne – Red kite (*Milvus milvus*)  
Småland – Song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)  
Södermanland - Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)  
Uppland – White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)  
Värmland – Red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*)  
Västerbotten - Hen harrier (*Circus cyraneus*)  
Västergötland – Crane (*Grus grus*)  
Västmanland – Crested tit (*Lophophanes cristatus*)  
Ångermanland – Grey-headed woodpecker (*Picus canus*)  
Öland – Thrush nightingale (*Luscinia luscinia*)  
Östergötland – Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*)

## Mushrooms

- Blekinge – Giant polypore (*Meripilus giganteus*)  
Bohuslän – Angel wing (*Pleurocybella porrigens*)  
Dalarna – Velvet bolete (*Suillus variegatus*)  
Dalsland – Sticky bun (*Suillus luteus*)  
Gotland – Rosy earthstar (*Geastrum rufescens*)  
Gästrikland – Scaly hedgehog mushroom (*Sarcodon imbricatus*)  
Halland – Dotted stem bolete (*Boletus erythropus*)  
Hälsingland – Wood hedgehog mushroom (*Hydnum repandum*)  
Härjedalen – Yellow swamp brittlegill (*Russula claroflava*)  
Jämtland – Orange milkcap (*Lactarius deterrimus*)  
Lappland – Orange birch bolete (*Leccinum versipelle*)  
Medelpad – Sheep polypore (*Albatrellus ovinus*)  
Norrbotten – Brain mushroom (*Gyromitra esculenta*)  
Närke – Parasol mushroom (*Macrolepiota procera*)  
Skåne – Field mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*)  
Småland – Coral tooth fungus (*Hericium coralloides*)  
Södermanland – Horn of plenty (*Craterellus cornucopioides*)  
Uppland – Penny bun (*Boletus edulis*)  
Värmland - Arched woodwax (*Hygrophorus camarophyllus*)  
Västerbotten - Gypsy mushroom (*Cortinarius caperatus*)  
Västergötland – Scarlet waxy cap (*Hygrocybe punicea*)  
Västmanland – Funnel chanterelle (*Craterellus tubaeformis*)  
Ångermanland - Crab brittlegill (*Russula xerampelina*)  
Öland – St. George's mushroom (*Calocybe gambosa*)  
Östergötland – Bare-toothed russula (*Russula vesca*)

## **Insects**

- Blekinge – Stagbeetle (*Lucanus cervus*)  
Bohuslän – Musk beetle (*Aromia moschata*)  
Dalarna – Purple-edged copper butterfly (*Lycaena hippothoe*)  
Dalsland – Poplar admiral butterfly (*Limenitis populi*)  
Gotland – Black-and-red-bug (*Lygaeus equestris*)  
Halland – Cockchafer (*Melolontha melolontha*)  
Gästrikland - Black-veined white butterfly (*Aporia crataegi*)  
Hälsingland – Moorland clouded yellow butterfly (*Colias palaeno*)  
Härjedalen – Alpine argus butterfly (*Plebejus ortibulus*)  
Jämtland – Monkshood bumblebee (*Bombus consobrinus*)  
Lappland – Northern clouded yellow butterfly (*Colias hecla*)  
Medelpad – Clouded apollo butterfly (*Parnassius mnemosyne*)  
Norrbotten – Velvet ground beetle (*Chlaenius costulatus*)  
Närke – Reed mosaic hawker (*Aeshna osiliensis*)  
Skåne – Blue ground beetle (*Carabus intricatus*)  
Småland – Hornet (*Vespa crabro*)  
Södermanland – Shield bug (*Graphosoma lineatum*)  
Uppland – Cinnober beetle (*Cucujus cinnaberinus*)  
Värmland – Scarce heath butterfly (*Coenonympha hero*)  
Västerbotten – Greater black beetle (*Upis ceramboides*)  
Västergötland – Alcon blue butterfly (*Phengaris alcon*)  
Västmanland – Scarce fritillary butterfly (*Euphydryas maturna*)  
Ångermanland – Giant woodwasp (*Urocerus gigas*)  
Öland – Rose-winged grasshopper (*Bryodemus tuberculata*)  
Östergötland – Hermit beetle (*Osmoderma eremita*)





# **COUNTIES**

## **BLEKINGE**

**Population** 158,000 inhabitants (19th)

**Area** 2,946 km<sup>2</sup> (21st)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 54 (5th)

**Capital** Karlskrona (36,500 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Karlshamn (20,100)

**Number of municipalities** 5

**Province** Blekinge

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** Småland Geatish, Scanian

**Diocese** Lund Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest, Baltic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, mixed forest, coniferous forest, broadleaf forest, seashores, archipelago

**Highest point** Rävabacken (189 m)

**Archipelagos** Blekinge skärgård

**Islands** Sturkö, Hasslö, Aspö, Hanö, Utlängan

**Rivers** Mörrumsån

**Sea** Östersjön (Baltic Sea)

**World Heritage Site** Naval City of Karlskrona

**Sights of interest** Blomstergården Flower Park, Church of the Admiralty (Karlskrona), Johannishus Ancient Stone Monuments, Karlskrona Main Square, Rosenbom the Beggar's Statue (Karlskrona), Swedish Naval Museum (Karlskrona)

**University** Blekinge Institute of Technology (Karlskrona, Karlshamn)

**Elite sports teams** HIF Karlskrona (handball, men), Karlskrona HK (ice hockey, men)

**Coat of arms** A golden oak tree, with the Swedish Three Crowns on its trunk, upon a blue background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**Distance from the county capital to** Kalmar – 73 km, Växjö – 92 km, Malmö – 173 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 195 km, Gdansk (Poland) – 281 km, Stockholm – 381 km, Berlin (Germany) – 430 km, Oslo (Norway) – 504 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 706 km

**Neighbouring counties** Kronoberg, Skåne, Kalmar

**Neighbouring countries** Ferry connections from Karlskrona to Gdynia (Poland) and from Karlshamn to Klaipeda (Lithuania).

## **DALARNA (DALECARLIA)**

**Population** 285,000 inhabitants (11th)

**Area** 28,189 km<sup>2</sup> (4th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 10 (18th)

**Capital** Falun (37,000 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Borlänge (42,000), Ludvika (15,200)

**Number of municipalities** 15

**Province** Dalarna (Dalecarlia)

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Dalecarlian, Bergslagen Swedish, Elfdalian

**Minority languages** Sami

**Diocese** Västerås Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Scandinavian Montane Birch Forest, Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mountains, lakeshores, wetlands

**National parks** Fulufjället (385 km<sup>2</sup>), Färnebofjärden (101 km<sup>2</sup>), Töfssingdalen (19.3 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Storvätteshåga (1,204 m)

**Mountains** Storvätteshåga (1,204 m), Nipfjället (1,191 m), Städjan (1,131 m), Fulufjället (1,040 m)

**Islands** Sollerön

**Lakes** Siljan, Orsasjön, Venjansjön

**Rivers** Dalälven

**World Heritage Site** Falun and the Copper Mines

**Sights of interest** Avesta Giant Dalecarlian Horse, Dalhalla Open-Air Concert Arena, Gesunda Mountain Viewpoint, Idre Ski Resort, Nusen Dalecarlian Horse Woodcarving Crafts, Ornäs Wood Cabin, Santa Land, Sundborn House, Sälen Ski Resort, Särna Ski Resort, Vasaloppet Finish Lane (Mora)

**University** Dalarna University (Falun, Borlänge)

Elite sports teams Kvarnsvedens IK (Borlänge – soccer, women), Leksands IF (ice hockey, men)

**Coat of arms** A golden crown above two crossed golden arrows on a blue background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**Distance from the county capital to** Gävle – 84 km, Västerås – 120 km, Örebro - 148 km, Karlstad – 181 km, Stockholm – 194 km, Hamar (Norway) – 247 km, Oslo (Norway) – 280 km, Östersund – 292 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 513 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 577 km, Berlin (Germany) – 909 km

**Neighbouring counties** Gävleborg, Värmland, Jämtland, Västmanland, Örebro, Uppsala

**Neighbouring countries** Land border with Norway (Hedmark County).

## GOTLAND

**Population** 58,000 inhabitants (21st)

**Area** 3,151 km<sup>2</sup> (20th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 18 (14th)

**Capital** Visby (23,400 inhabitants)

**Number of municipalities** 1

**Province** Gotland

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** Gotlandic, Gutnish

**Diocese** Visby Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, grassland, heathland, mixed forest, coniferous forest, seashores

**National parks** Gotska Sandön (44.9 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Lojsta hed (82 m)

**Islands** Gotland, Fårö, Gotska Sandön, Stora Karlsö, Lilla Karlsö

**Lakes** Bäste träsk

**Sea** Östersjön (Baltic Sea)

**World Heritage Sites** Hanseatic City of Visby

**Sights of interest** Hoburgsgubben Rauk, Lojsta Heath, Lummelunda Cave, Roma Abbey, Tofta Beach, Pippi Longstocking's House Villa Villekulla, Visby City Wall, Visby Old Town

**University** Gotland University (Visby)

**Coat of arms** A white ram with golden horns and hoofs in front of a banner in red and gold topped by a golden cross on a blue background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms. The coat of arms of the municipality of Gotland shows the same motive on a red background.

**Flag** A green cross on a gold background.

**Distance from the county capital to** Kalmar – 158 km, Stockholm – 189 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 412 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 474 km, Oslo (Norway) – 503 km, Berlin (Germany) – 649 km

**Neighbouring counties** Ferry connections from Visby to Oskarshamn in Kalmar County and to Nynäshamn in Stockholm County.

# GÄVLEBORG

**Population** 285,000 inhabitants (10th)

**Area** 18,199 km<sup>2</sup> (7th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 16 (16th)

**Capital** Gävle (74,900 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Sandviken (24,700), Hudiksvall (16,100)

**Number of municipalities** 10

**Provinces** Hälsingland, Gästrikland

**Land** Norrland (Northland)

**Dialects** Standard Swedish, Norlandic

**Diocese** Uppsala Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, wetlands, seashores

**National parks** Färnebofjärden (101 km<sup>2</sup>), Hamra (0.3 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Korpimäki (711 m)

**Islands** Gran

**Lakes** Norra Dellen, Södra Dellen, Färnebofjärden, Bergviken

**Rivers** Dalälven, Ljusnan

**Sea** Bottenhavet (Sea of Bothnia)

**World Heritage Site** Hälsingland Farms

**Sights of interest** Blacksås Nature Reserve, Hornslandet, Västeräng Culture Reserve

**University** Gävle University

**Elite sports teams** Brynäs IF (Gävle – ice hockey, men)

**Coat of arms** In the upper left and lower right fields a red moose with golden horns on a silver background with blue orbs – representing Gästrikland. In the upper right and lower left fields a golden goat with red horns on a black background – representing Hälsingland.

**Distance from the county capital to** Falun – 84 km, Uppsala – 92 km, Stockholm – 156 km, Härnösand – 222 km, Östersund – 309 km, Oslo (Norway) – 363 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 429 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 617 km, Berlin (Germany) – 935 km

**Neighbouring counties** Dalarna, Jämtland, Västernorrland, Uppsala

## HALLAND

**Population** 320,000 inhabitants (7th)

**Area** 5,461 km<sup>2</sup> (18th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 59 (4th)

**Capital** Halmstad (66,100 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Varberg (34,200), Falkenberg (24,100)

**Number of municipalities** 6

**Provinces** Halland, Småland

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** West Geatish, Scanian, Småland Geatish

**Dioceses** Göteborg Diocese, Växjö Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, mixed forest, coniferous forest, broadleaf forest, seashores

**Highest point** Hallandsåsen (226 m)

**Ridges** Hallandsåsen

**Islands** Nidingen

**Lakes** Bolmen, Lygnern

**Rivers** Lagan, Viskan, Nissan, Ätran

**Sea** Kattegatt

**World Heritage Site** Radio station of Grimeton

**Sights of interest** Getterön Nature Reserve, Halmstad Castle, Morups Tånge Nature Reserve, Tjolöholm Castle, Tylösand Beach, Ullared Gekås Hypermarket Store, Varberg Fortress

**University** Halmstad University

**Elite sports teams** Halmstads BK (soccer, men) HK Aranäs (Kungsbacka – handball, men)

**Coat of arms** A silver lion on a blue background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**Distance from the county capital to** Copenhagen (Denmark) – 113 km, Malmö – 119 km, Växjö – 121 km, Gothenburg – 128 km, Jönköping – 147 km, Århus (Denmark) – 172 km, Oslo (Norway) – 381 km, Stockholm – 425 km, Berlin (Germany) – 463 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 803 km

**Neighbouring counties** Västra Götaland, Kronoberg, Skåne, Jönköping

**Neighbouring countries** Ferry connection from Varberg to Grenå (Denmark).

## JÄMTLAND

**Population** 129,000 inhabitants (20th)

**Area** 49,341 km<sup>2</sup> (3rd)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 3 (20th)

**Capital** Östersund (49,800 inhabitants)

**Number of municipalities** 8

**Provinces** Jämtland, Härjedalen

**Land** Norrland (Northland)

**Dialects** Jamtlandic, Norlandic

**Minority languages** Sami

**Diocese** Härnösand Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Scandinavian Montane Birch Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mountains, wetlands, lakeshores

**National parks** Sånfjället (103 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Helagsfjället (1,796 m)

**Mountains** Helagsfjället (1,796 m), Sylarna (1,704 m), Härjångsfjället (1,626 m), Skarsfjället (1,593), Lunndörssfjället (1,504 m), Åreskutan (1,420 m), Mellanskogsfjället (1,314 m), Sånfjället (1,277), Sösjöfjället (1,246 m), Stuore Tjåure (1,229 m), Södra Borgafjäll (1,235 m)

**Islands** Frösön, Öhn

**Lakes** Storsjön, Kallsjön, Flåsjön, Ösjön, Svegssjön, Jorm, Rogen, Russfjärden, Ånnsjön, Naldsjön

**Rivers** Indalsälven, Ljungan, Ljusnan

**Sights of interest** Fjällnäs Ski Resort, Hamrafjället Nature Reserve, Hällingsåfallet Waterfall, Jamtli Open Air Museum (Östersund), Jougdadalen Nature Reserve, Korallgrottan Cave, Njarka Sami Camp, Nordic Ski Center, Rogen Nature Reserve, Storlien Ski Resort, Tännadalen Ski Resort, Tännforsen Waterfall, Utanede Thai Pavillion, Vemdalen Ski Resort, Vålådalen Nature Reserve, Åre Ski Resort

**University** Mid Sweden University (Östersund)

**Elite sports teams** Östersunds FK (soccer, men)

**Coat of arms** The upper field shows a hunting motive with a silver moose, a golden falcon and a golden dog on a blue background – representing the province of Jämtland. The lower field shows ironwork tools – to the left black pliers, in the middle red iron on a black anvil and to the right two black and red hammers on a silver background – representing Härjedalen.

**Flag** A tricolour with a blue upper field, a silver middle field and a green lower field. On the middle field sits the Seal of Jämtland, featuring the axe-wielding lion from the Norwegian coat of arms, symbolising Jämtland's history as a part of Norway.

**Distance from the county capital to** Härnösand – 177 km, Steinkjer (Norway) – 181 km, Trondheim (Norway) – 213 km, Umeå – 287 km, Falun – 292 km, Gävle – 309 km, Oslo (Norway) – 418 km, Stockholm – 465 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 636 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 844 km, Berlin (Germany) – 1,189 km

**Neighbouring counties** Västernorrland, Västerbotten, Dalarna, Gävleborg

**Neighbouring countries** Land border with Norway (Sør- and Nord-Trøndelag counties).

# JÖNKÖPING

**Population** 353,000 inhabitants (6th)

**Area** 10,495 km<sup>2</sup> (12th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 34 (11th)

**Capital** Jönköping (93,800 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Värnamo (19,100), Nässjö (17,700)

**Number of municipalities** 13

**Provinces** Småland, Västergötland (West Gothia)

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** Småland Geatish

**Dioceses** Växjö Diocese, Linköping Diocese, Skara Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mixed forest, wetlands, lakeshores

**National parks** Store Mosse (78.5 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Tomtabacken (377 m)

**Islands** Visingsö

**Lakes** Vättern, Vidöstern, Flåren, Rusken, Bolmen

**Rivers** Emån, Lagan, Nissan

**Sights of interest** Brahehus Castle Ruin, Gränna Polkagris Peppermint Candy Factories, High Chapparal American Wild West Park, Taberg Nature Reserve

**University** Jönköping University

**Elite sports teams** HV 71 (Jönköping – ice hockey, men), Jönköpings Södra IF (soccer, men)

**Coat of arms** A silver castle on a red background between the Swedish yellow crowns on a blue background above and blue waves below. The provincial coat of arms of Småland is a red lion with a crossbow on a golden field.

**Flag** The flag of Småland is a red cross within a silver cross on a green background.

**Distance from the county capital to** Växjö – 107 km, Linköping – 109 km, Gothenburg – 131 km, Halmstad – 147 km, Kalmar – 180 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 254 km, Stockholm – 283 km, Oslo (Norway) – 308 km, Berlin (Germany) – 588 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 670 km

**Neighbouring counties** Kronoberg, Västra Götaland, Kalmar, Östergötland, Halland

## KALMAR

**Population** 242,000 inhabitants (17th)

**Area** 11,218 km<sup>2</sup> (9th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 22 (13th)

**Capital** Kalmar (38,400 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Västervik (21,200), Oskarshamn (18,300)

**Number of municipalities** 12

**Provinces** Småland, Öland

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** Småland Geatish, East Geatish

**Dioceses** Växjö Diocese, Linköping Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mixed forest, agricultural landscape, grassland, heathland, broadleaf forest, seashores, archipelago

**National parks** Blå Jungfrun (2 km<sup>2</sup>), Norra Kvill (1.1 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Grönsved (292 m)

**Archipelagos** Tjusts skärgård

**Islands** Öland, Blå Jungfrun

**Rivers** Emån, Ljungbyån

**Sea** Östersjön (Baltic Sea)

**World Heritage Site** Agricultural landscape of Southern Öland

**Sights of interest** Astrid Lindgren's World Theme Park, Borgholm Castle Ruin, Bullerby Houses, Böda Beach, Duvemåla Village, Eketorp Iron Age Fortress, Emil of Lönnneberga's House Katthult, Gettlinge Bronze and Iron Age Tombstone Settings, Gråborg Iron Age Fortress, Kalmar Castle, Köpingsvik Beach, Långe Jan Lighthouse, Ottenby Bird Migration Centre, Rumskulla Thousand-Year-Old Oak Tree, Solliden Royal Summer Residence, Stora Alvaret Heath, Trollskogen Forest, Öland Bridge

**University** Linnaeus University (Kalmar)

**Elite sports teams** Kalmar FF (soccer, men)

**Coat of arms** In the upper left and lower right fields a red lion with a crossbow on a gold background – representing the province of Småland. In the upper right and lower left fields a golden deer with red horns and tongue – representing the province of Öland.

**Flag** The flag of Småland is a red cross inside a silver cross on a green background. The flag of Öland is a golden cross on a green background.

**Distance from the county capital to** Karlskrona – 73 km, Växjö – 97 km, Visby – 158 km, Jönköping – 180 km, Linköping – 199 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 259 km, Stockholm – 312 km, Oslo (Norway) – 488 km, Berlin (Germany) – 499 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 633 km

**Neighbouring counties** Kronoberg, Jönköping, Östergötland, Blekinge. Ferry connection from Oskarshamn to Visby on Gotland.

## KRONOBERG

**Population** 195,000 inhabitants (18th)

**Area** 8,466 km<sup>2</sup> (14th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 23 (12th)

**Capital** Växjö (65,400 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Ljungby (15,800)

**Number of municipalities** 8

**Province** Småland

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** Småland Geatish

**Diocese** Växjö Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mixed forest, wetlands, broadleaf forest, lakeshores

**Highest point** Karryd (312 m)

**Islands** Bolmsö

**Lakes** Bolmen, Åsnen, Helgasjön, Möckeln, Rottnen, Mien, Flåren, Vidöstern, Femlingen

**Rivers** Lagan, Mörrumsån, Ronnebyån, Helge å

**Sights of interest** Bjurkärr Nature Reserve, Carolus Linnaeus' Childhood Home of Råshult, IKEA Original Store in Älmhult, Kosta Boda Glassware Factory, Kronoberg Castle Ruin, Swedish Glassware Museum (Växjö), Växjö Cathedral

University Linnaeus University (Växjö)

**Coat of arms** The red lion with a crossbow on a golden background from the provincial coat of arms of Småland standing on top a green hill.

**Flag** The flag of Småland is a red cross within a silver cross on a green background.

**Elite sports teams** Växjö Lakers Hockey (ice hockey, men)

**Distance from the county capital to** Karlskrona – 92 km, Kalmar – 97 km, Jönköping – 107 km, Halmstad – 121 km, Malmö – 181 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 193 km, Stockholm – 332 km, Oslo (Norway) – 412 km, Berlin (Germany) – 494 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 691 km

**Neighbouring counties** Jönköping, Kalmar, Blekinge, Skåne, Halland

## NORRBOTTEN (NORTH BOTHNIA)

**Population** 251,000 inhabitants (15th)

**Area** 98,245 km<sup>2</sup> (1st)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 3 (21st)

**Capital** Luleå (43,600 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Piteå (23,100), Kiruna (17,000), Boden (16,800)

**Number of municipalities** 14

**Provinces** Lappland, Norrbotten

**Land** Norrland (Northland)

**Dialects** Norlandic, Northern Settler Dialects

**Minority languages** Finnish, Sami, Meänkieli

**Diocese** Luleå Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Scandinavian Montane Birch Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mountains, wetlands, lakeshores, seashores, archipelago

**National parks** Padjelanta (1,984 km<sup>2</sup>), Sarek (1,970 km<sup>2</sup>), Stora Sjöfallet (1,278 km<sup>2</sup>), Muddus (493.4 km<sup>2</sup>), Pieljekaise (153.4 km<sup>2</sup>), Abisko (77 km<sup>2</sup>), Haparanda Skärgård (60 km<sup>2</sup>), Vadvetjåkka (26.3 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Kebnekaise (2,111 m)

**Mountains** Kebnekaise (2,111 m), Sarektjåkkå (2,089 m), Kaskasastjåkka (2,076 m), Kaskasapakte (2,043 m), Akka (2,016 m), Pårtetjåkkå (2,005 m), Palkattjåkkå (2,002 m), Kåtotjåkka (1,991 m), Akkatjåkka (1,974 m), Ryggåsberget (1,946 m), Tarrekaise (1,828 m), Pallentjåkka (1,803 m), Karsatjåkka (1,703 m), Fierras (1,605 m), Atjektjåkka (1,559 m), Rautåive (1,500 m), Pältsan (1,448 m), Aivotjåkkå (1,427 m), Kallaktjåkkå (1,405 m)

**Archipelagos** Haparanda skärgård

**Islands** Sandön, Rånön, Bergön, Seskarö

**Lakes** Torne träsk, Stora Lulevattnet, Virihaure, Akkajaure, Hornavan, Storavan, Uddjaure, Tjaktjajaure, Kaitumjaure

**Rivers** Torne älv, Lule älv, Pite älv, Kalix älv

**Sea** Bottenviken (Bay of Bothnia)

**World Heritage Sites** Church Town of Gammelstad, Laponia, Struve's Meridian Bow

**Sites of interest** Aitik Mine, Boden Fortress, Esrange Space Research Centre, Jukkasjärvi Ice Hotel, Kiruna Church, LKAB Mine (Kiruna), Luleå Cathedral, Piteå Beach, Storforsen Rapids, Swedish Sami People's Parliament (Kiruna), Tretriksroset (Sweden's northernmost point), University Luleå University of Technology

**Elite sports teams** Boden Handoll IF (handball, women), Luleå HF (ice hockey, men), Piteå IF (soccer, women)

**Coat of arms** In the upper left and lower right fields a silver reindeer with red horns on a blue background with golden stars – representing the province of West Bothnia, of which North Bothnia was part until 1810. In the upper right and lower left fields a red wildman with a green loincloth and a golden club on a silver background – representing Lappland. The provincial coat of arms of North Bothnia – created in 1995 – shows four blue rivers (symbolising Torne älv, Lule älv, Lule älv and Pite älv) between golden land, running into a blue field (symbolising the

Bay of Bothnia).

**Flag** The flag of Northland is a golden cross inside a blue cross on a silver background. The flag of the Sami people shows a circle in blue and red on a background of red and blue separated by stripes in green and gold. The flag of the Tornio Finns (speakers of the Meänkieli language) is a tricolour with a golden upper field, a silver middle field and a blue lower field, combining the colours of the Swedish and Finnish flags.

**Distance from the county capital to** Rovaniemi (Finland) – 190 km, Umeå – 214 km, Bodø (Norway) – 393 km, Tromsø (Norway) – 473 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 618 km, Stockholm – 726 km, Oslo (Norway) – 854 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 1,217 km, Berlin (Germany) – 1,534 km

**Neighbouring counties** Västerbotten

**Neighbouring countries** Land border with Norway (Nordland and Troms counties). Small land border with Finland (Lappi Region) on the island of Kataja in the Bay of Bothnia – otherwise bordering Finland on the rivers Torne älv and Muonio älv, with several connecting bridges.

## SKÅNE (SCANIA)

**Population** 1,325,000 inhabitants (3rd)

**Area** 11,035 km<sup>2</sup> (10th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 120 (2nd)

**Capital** Malmö (301,700 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Helsingborg (104,300), Lund (87,200), Kristianstad (39,800), Landskrona (32,200), Trelleborg (29,300), Ängelholm (27,500), Hässleholm (19,300), Ystad (18,800), Eslöv (18,600), Staffanstorp (15,400)

**Number of municipalities** 33

**Province** Skåne (Scania)

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** Scanian

**Dioceses** Lund Diocese

**Ecoregions** Baltic Mixed Forest, Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, broadleaf forest, mixed forest, grassland, coniferous forest, urban landscape, wetlands, heathlands, seashores

**National parks** Söderåsen (16.3 km<sup>2</sup>), Stenshuvud (3.9 km<sup>2</sup>), Dalby Söderskog (0.4 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Söderåsen (210 m)

**Ridges** Söderåsen, Hallandsåsen, Linderödsåsen, Romeleåsen

**Islands** Ivön, Ven, Hallands Väderö

**Lakes** Ivösjön, Ringsjön, Immeln, Vombsjön

**Rivers** Helge å, Rönne å

**Seas** Östersjön (Baltic Sea), Öresund, Kattegatt

**Sights of interest** Ale Iron Age Stone Ship Setting, Alnarp Park, Bäckaskog Castle, Christinehof Castle, Fredriksdal Open Air Museum (Helsingborg), Foteviken Open Air Viking Museum, Glimmingehus Medieval Castle, Haväng Beach, Hovs Hallar Cliffs, Kivik Apple Cider House, Kivik Bronze Age Petroglyph Tomb, Krapperup Castle, Kristianstad Wetlands Biosphere Reserve, Kullaberg Nature Reserve, Kulturen Cultural History Museum (Lund), Kärnan Fortress Tower (Helsingborg), Lund Cathedral, Maltesholm Castle, Malmöhus Castle and Museum (Malmö), Möllevången Square (Malmö), Ramlösa Water Spring Park (Helsingborg), Ribersborg Beach (Malmö), Sandhammaren Beach, Smygehuk (Sweden's southernmost point), Sofiero Castle (Helsingborg), Turning Torso Skyscraper (Malmö), Tycho Brahe Museum (Ven), Tykarp Cave, UFO Memorial (Ängelholm), Wanås Castle Open Air Museum of Modern Art, Öresund Bridge (Malmö)

**Universities** Kristianstad University, Lund University, Malmö University, Swedish University of Agriculture (Lomma)

**Elite sports teams** FC Rosengård (Malmö – soccer, women), HK Malmö (handball, men), Hörs HK H 65 Höör (handball, women), IF Limhamn Bunkeflo (Malmö – soccer, women), IFK Kristianstad (handball, men), IFK Ystad (handball, men), Kristianstad DFF (soccer, women), Kristianstad HK (handball, women), Lugi HF (Lund – handball, men), Lugi HF (Lund – handball, women), Malmö FF (soccer, men), Malmö Redhawks (ice hockey, men), Rögle BK (Ängelholm – ice hockey, men), Team Eslövs IK (handball, women), Vittsjö GIK (soccer,

women), Ystads IF HF (handball, men)

**Coat of arms** A crowned golden griffin's head on a red background. The provincial coat of arms shows a red griffin's head with a blue crown on a gold background. The flag's proportions are closer to those of the Danish flag than to the Swedish.

**Flag** A golden cross on a red background, symbolising Scania's history as part of both Sweden and Denmark.

**Distance from the county capital to** Copenhagen (Denmark) – 27 km, Halmstad – 119 km, Stralsund (Germany) – 144 km, Karlskrona – 173 km, Rostock (Germany) – 177 km, Växjö – 181 km, Szczecin (Poland) – 263 km, Berlin (Germany) – 344 km, Oslo (Norway) – 498 km, Stockholm – 513 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 868 km

**Neighbouring counties** Kronoberg, Blekinge, Halland

**Neighbouring countries** Malmö is connected to Copenhagen in Denmark via the Öresund Bridge. Ferry connections from Helsingborg to Helsingør (Denmark), from Trelleborg to Sassnitz (Germany), Rostock (Germany) and Travemünde (Germany), and from Ystad to Rønne (Denmark) and Swinoujście (Poland).

# STOCKHOLM

**Population** 2,269,000 inhabitants (1st)

**Area** 6,519 km<sup>2</sup> (16th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 348 (1st)

**Capital** Stockholm (1,515,000 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Södertälje (70,800), Lidingö (42,500), Tumba (40,800), Åkersberga (32,700), Vallentuna (31,900), Märsta (27,000), Gustavsberg (20,800), Norrtälje (19,400), Västerhaninge (17,100)

**Number of municipalities** 26

**Historical provinces** Uppland, Södermanland

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Standard Swedish

**Minority languages** Finnish

**Dioceses** Stockholm Diocese, Uppsala Diocese, Strängnäs Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Urban landscape, archipelago, seashores, lakeshores, coniferous forest, mixed forest, agricultural landscape, grassland, parkland

**National parks** Tyresta (19.6 km<sup>2</sup>), Ängsö (2 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Tornberget (111 m)

**Archipelagos** Stockholms skärgård

**Islands** Värmdö, Vaddö, Lidingö, Ekerö, Vaxholm, Svartsjölandet, Ljusterö, Ingarö, Ornö, Utö, Muskö, Nämdö, Adelsö, Singö, Blidö, Djurgården, Södermalm, Kungsholmen, Skeppsholmen, Vindö, Stora Möja, Björkö, Landsort, Svartlöga, Svenska högarna, Märket

**Lakes** Mälaren

**Seas** Östersjön (Baltic Sea), Ålands hav (Åland Sea)

**World Heritage Sites** Birka and Hovgården Viking Settlements, Drottningholm Royal Palace, Skogskyrkogården Cemetery

**Sites of interest** Gröna Lund Amusement Park (Stockholm), Haga Royal Palace (Stockholm), National History Museum (Stockholm), National Museum of Modern Art (Stockholm), National Museum of Natural History (Stockholm), Nordic Museum (Stockholm), Riddarholmskyrkan Church (Stockholm), Riddarhuset House of Knights (Stockholm), Rosendal Palace (Stockholm), Royal Dramatic Theatre (Stockholm), Royal Opera House (Stockholm), Sergel's Square (Stockholm), Skansen Open Air Museum (Stockholm), Stockholm City Hall, Stockholm Globe Arena, Stockholm Old Town, Stockholm Royal Palace, Storkyrkan Royal Church (Stockholm), Swedish Parliament (Stockholm), Tom Tit Museum of Experiments (Södertälje), Tyresö Castle, Ulriksdal Palace, Vasa Ship Museum (Stockholm), Waldemarsudde Art Museum (Stockholm)

**Universities** Karolinska Institute (Stockholm), Royal Institute of Technology (Stockholm), Stockholm School of Economics, Stockholm University, Södertörn University (Stockholm)

**Elite sports teams** AFC United (Stockholm – soccer, men), AIK (Stockholm – soccer, men), Djurgårdens IF (Stockholm – ice hockey, men), Djurgårdens IF (Stockholm – soccer, men), Djurgårdens IF (Stockholm – soccer, women), Hammarby IF (Stockholm – soccer, men),

Hammarby IF (Stockholm – soccer, women), Hammarby IF HF (Stockholm – handball, men), Ricoh HK (Stockholm – handball, men), Skuru IK (Stockholm – handball, women), Skånela IF (Märsta – handball, women)

**Coat of arms** In the left field Erik the Holy – the patron saint of Stockholm – in gold on a blue field, representing the city of Stockholm. In the middle field a black griffin's head on a golden background, representing Södermanland. In the right field a royal cross-bearing orb in gold on a red field, representing Uppland.

**Distance from the county capital to** Uppsala – 63 km, Nyköping – 88 km, Mariehamn (Finland) – 136 km, Visby – 189 km, Turku (Finland) – 266 km, Tallinn (Estonia) – 378 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 396 km, Oslo (Norway) – 415 km, Riga (Latvia) – 443 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 522 km, Berlin (Germany) – 811 km

**Bordering counties** Uppsala, Södermanland. Ferry connection from Nynäshamn to Visby on Gotland.

**Bordering countries** A very short land border with Finland (Åland Region) on the tiny, uninhabited islet of Märket in the Åland Sea. Ferry connections from Stockholm to Mariehamn (Finland), Turku (Finland), Helsinki (Finland), Tallinn (Estonia) and Riga (Latvia), and from Nynäshamn to Ventspils (Latvia).

## SÖDERMANLAND

**Population** 288,000 inhabitants (9th)

**Area** 6,102 km<sup>2</sup> (17th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 47 (7th)

**Capital** Nyköping (32,200 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Eskilstuna (67,400), Katrineholm (23,300)

**Number of municipalities** 9

**Provinces** Södermanland

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Standard Swedish, Central Swedish

**Minority languages** Finnish

**Dioceses** Strängnäs Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, mixed forest, coniferous forest, broadleaf forest, grassland, seashores, lakeshores, archipelago

**Highest point** Skogsbyås (124 m)

**Islands** Selaön, Aspö

**Lakes** Mälaren, Hjälmaren, Båven, Yngaren

**Rivers** Nyköpingsån

**Sea** Östersjön (Baltic Sea)

**Sights of interest** Ericsberg Castle, Floda Church, Gripsholm Castle, Julita Open Air Museum, Nynäs Castle and Nature Reserve, Sigurd Rune Stone, Sparreholm Castle, Strängnäs Cathedral

**University** Mälardalen University (Eskilstuna)

**Elite sports teams** Eskilstuna Guif (handball, men), Eskilstuna United DFF (soccer, women)

**Coat of arms** A black griffin on a golden field. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**History** Consists of the western and central part of the historical province of Södermanland. A heartland of the original Sweden.

**Distance from the county capital to** Linköping – 88 km, Stockholm – 88 km, Västerås – 99 km, Örebro – 118 km, Uppsala – 129 km, Oslo (Norway) – 377 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 434 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 475 km, Berlin (Germany) – 729 km

**Neighbouring counties** Västmanland, Stockholm, Östergötland, Örebro, Uppsala

## UPPSALA

**Population** 361,000 inhabitants (5th)

**Area** 8,207 km<sup>2</sup> (15th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 44 (8th)

**Capital** Uppsala (149,200 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Enköping (22,600)

**Number of municipalities** 8

**Province** Uppland

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Standard Swedish

**Minority languages** Finnish

**Diocese** Uppsala Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, agricultural landscape, mixed forest, grassland, seashores, lakeshores, archipelago, wetlands

**National parks** Färnebofjärden (101 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Tallmossen (118 m)

**Ridges** Uppsalaåsen

**Islands** Gräsö, Örskär, Arnö

**Lakes** Mälaren, Tämnaaren

**Rivers** Dalälven, Fyrisån

**Seas** Bottenhavet (Sea of Bothnia), Ålands hav (Åland Sea)

**Sites of interest** Carolus Linnaeus' Home Hammarby, Florarna Nature Reserve, Linnean Garden (Uppsala), Old Uppsala Church, Old Uppsala Iron Age Royal Burial Mounds, Skokloster Palace, Uppsala Botanical Garden, Uppsala Castle, Uppsala Cathedral, Örbyhus Castle

**Universities** Swedish University of Agriculture (Uppsala), Uppsala University

**Elite sports teams** IF Sirius FK (Uppsala – soccer, men)

**Coat of arms** A golden royal cross-bearing orb on a red background. Identical to the coat of arms of the province of Uppland.

**Distance from the county capital to** Stockholm – 63 km, Västerås – 66 km, Gävle – 92 km, Nyköping – 129 km, Mariehamn (Finland) – 131 km, Oslo (Norway) – 384 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 407 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 554 km, Berlin (Germany) – 858 km

**Neighbouring counties** Stockholm, Västmanland, Gävleborg, Södermanland, Dalarna

**Neighbouring countries** Has got a very short land border with Finland (Åland Region) on the tiny, uninhabited islet of Märket in the Åland Sea.

## VÄRMLAND

**Population** 279,000 inhabitants (12th)

**Area** 17,591 km<sup>2</sup> (8th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 16 (15th)

**Capital** Karlstad (61,500 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Kristinehamn (18,600)

**Number of municipalities** 16

**Province** Värmland

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Värmland Geatish

**Diocese** Karlstad Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, lakeshores, archipelago, wetlands

**Highest point** Granberget (701 m)

**Archipelagos** Lurö skärgård

**Islands** Hammarö, Arnön, Lurö

**Lakes** Vänern, Glafs fjorden, Mellanfryken, Övre Fryken, Västra Silen, Stora Gla, Nedre Fryken

**Rivers** Klarälven

**Sights of interest** Alster Manor House (Karlstad), Branäs Ski Resort, Brånberget Nature Reserve, Glaskogen Nature Reserve, Hovfjället Nature Reserve, Karlstad Cathedral, Picasso Monumental Artwork (Kristinehamn), Ritimäki Finnish Cottage Farm House, Rottneros Park, Selma Lagerlöf's Mårbacka Manor

**University** Karlstad University

**Elite sports teams** Färjestads BK (Karlstad – ice hockey, men), IF Hellton Karlstad (handball, women)

**Coat of arms** A blue eagle with red beak and talons on a silver background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**Distance from the county capital to** Örebro – 97 km, Fredrikstad (Norway) – 145 km, Oslo (Norway) – 166 km, Falun – 181 km, Gothenburg – 204 km, Stockholm – 258 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 415 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 646 km, Berlin (Germany) – 762 km

**Neighbouring counties** Dalarna, Västra Götaland, Örebro

**Neighbouring countries** Land border with Norway (Hedmark, Østfold and Akershus counties).

## VÄSTERBOTTEN (WEST BOTHNIA)

**Population** 266,000 inhabitants (14th)

**Area** 55,186 km<sup>2</sup> (2nd)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 5 (19th)

**Capital** Umeå (83,200 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Skellefteå (35,500)

**Number of municipalities** 15

**Provinces** Lappland (Lapland), Västerbotten (West Bothnia), Ångermanland

**Land** Norrland (Northland)

**Dialects** Norlandic

**Minority languages** Sami

**Dioceses** Luleå Diocese, Härnösand Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Scandinavian Montane Birch Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mountains, wetlands, lakeshores, seashores

**National parks** Björnlandet (11 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Norra Storfjället (1,767 m)

**Mountains** Norra Storfjället (1,767 m), Ammarfjället (1,609), Marsfjället (1,589 m), Jengejetneme (1,440 m), Norra Borgafjäll (1,426 m), Fjällfjället (1,408 m), Klippfjället (1,357 m), Borkafjället (1,348), Aivotjakke (1,352), Södra Storfjället (1,263)

**Islands** Holmön, Ängesön

**Lakes** Storuman, Överuman, Malgomaj, Vejmsjön, Kultsjön

**Rivers** Ume älv, Vindelälven, Skellefte älv, Ångermanälven

**Seas** Bottenviken (Sea of Bothnia), Kvarken, Bottenhavet (Bay of Bothnia)

**Sights of interest** Gammlia Open Air Museum (Umeå), Mårdselorsen Rapids, Skellefteå Old Church Town, Ume River Delta, Umedalen Sculpture Park (Umeå), Vindelfjällen Nature Reserve

**Universities** Swedish University of Agriculture (Umeå), Umeå University

**Elite sports teams** Skellefteå AIK (ice hockey, men)

**Coat of arms** In the upper field a silver reindeer with red horns on a blue background with golden stars – representing the province of West Bothnia. The lower left field shows a red wildman with a green loincloth and a golden club on a silver background – representing Lapland. The lower right field shows three silver salmons with red fins on a blue background – representing Ångermanland.

**Flag** The flag of Northland is a golden cross within a blue cross on a silver background. The flag of the Sami people shows a circle in blue and red on a background of red and blue separated by stripes in green and gold.

**Distance from the county capital to** Vaasa (Finland) – 105 km, Härnösand – 176 km, Luleå – 214 km, Östersund – 287 km, Bodø (Norway) – 469 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 474 km, Stockholm – 514 km, Oslo (Norway) – 660 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 1,003 km, Berlin (Germany) – 1,320 km

**Neighbouring counties** Norrbotten, Jämtland, Västernorrland

**Neighbouring countries** Land border with Norway (Nordland County). Ferry connection from

Umeå to Vaasa (Finland).

## VÄSTERNORRLAND (WEST NORTHLAND)

**Population** 246,000 inhabitants (16th)

**Area** 21,684 km<sup>2</sup> (6th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 11 (17th)

**Capital** Härnösand (17,600 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Sundsvall (50,700), Örnsköldsvik (29,000)

**Number of municipalities** 7

**Provinces** Ångermanland, Medelpad

**Land** Norrland (Northland)

**Dialects** Norlandic

**Diocese** Härnösand Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga

**Nature** Coniferous forest, seashores, archipelago

**National parks** Skuleskogen (23.6 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Solbergliden (594 m)

**Islands** Alnön, Hemsö, Härnön, Ulvö

**Rivers** Ångermanälven, Indalsälven, Ljungan

**Sea** Bottenhavet (Sea of Bothnia)

**World Heritage Site** The High Coast

**Sights of interest** Flataklocken Mountain (Sweden's geographical centre), High Coast Bridge, Härnösand Cathedral, Högom Iron Age Burial Site, Indalsälven River Delta, Jämtgaveln Nature Reserve, Norra Stadsberget Open Air Museum (Sundsvall), Nämforsen Bronze Age Petroglyph Carvings, Skallberg Cave, Västanfallet Nature Reserve, Ådalen 31 Memorial Statue University Mid Sweden University (Sundsvall)

**Coat of arms** In the left field three silver salmons with red fins on a blue background – representing Ångermanland. In the right field two silver rivers (symbolising the rivers Indalsälven and Ljungan) – flanked by blue fields and in turn flanking a red field – representing Medelpad.

**Flag** The flag of Northland is a golden cross inside a blue cross on a silver background.

**Distance from the county capital to** Umeå - 176 km, Östersund - 177 km, Gävle - 222 km, Stockholm – 367 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 461 km, Oslo (Norway) – 488 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 833 km, Berlin (Germany) – 1 157 km

**Neighbouring counties** Jämtland, Västerbotten, Gävleborg

## VÄSTMANLAND

**Population** 268,000 inhabitants (13th)

**Area** 5,146 km<sup>2</sup> (19th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 52 (6th)

**Capital** Västerås (117,700 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Köping (18,400)

**Number of municipalities** 10

**Provinces** Västmanland, Södermanland

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Standard Swedish, Bergslagen Swedish, Central Swedish

**Minority languages** Finnish

**Diocese** Västerås Diocese

**Ecoregions** Scandinavian-Russian Taiga, Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mixed forest, agricultural landscape, lakeshores

**Highest point** Timmeråsarna (331 m)

**Islands** Lindö

**Lakes** Mälaren, Hjälmare, Åmänningen

**Rivers** Svartån

**World Heritage Site** Ironworks of Engelsberg

**Sights of interest** Anundshög Iron Age Burial Mound (Västerås), Bastnäsfältet Mineral Field, Hjälmare Canal, Malingsbo-Kloten Nature Preservation Area, Sala Silver Mine, Skultuna Brassworks, Strömsholm Castle, Tidö Castle, Vallby Open Air Museum (Västerås), Västerås Castle, Västerås Cathedral, Ängsö Nature Reserve

**University** Mälardalen University (Västerås)

**Elite sports teams** VästeråsIrsta HF (handball, women)

**Coat of arms** Three blue mountains blasting red flames on a silver background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**Distance from the county capital to** Uppsala – 66 km, Örebro – 84 km, Stockholm – 90 km, Nyköping – 99 km, Falun – 120 km, Oslo (Norway) – 326 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 471 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 498 km, Berlin (Germany) – 813 km

**Neighbouring counties** Örebro, Uppsala, Dalarna, Södermanland

## VÄSTRA GÖTALAND (WESTERN GOTHIA)

**Population** 1,672,000 inhabitants (2nd)

**Area** 23,949 km<sup>2</sup> (5th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 70 (3rd)

**Capital** Göteborg (Gothenburg) (572,800 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Borås (71,100), Trollhättan (48,600), Skövde (36,800), Uddevalla (34,800), Lerum (26,900), Lidköping (26,800), Alingsås (26,300), Kungälv (24,100), Vänersborg (23,100), Mölnlycke (17,600), Falköping (17,200), Mariestad (16,100), Kinna (15,000)

**Number of municipalities** 49

**Provinces** Västergötland (West Gothia), Bohuslän, Dalsland

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** West Geatish, Bahusian

**Dioceses** Göteborg Diocese, Skara Diocese, Karlstad Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, coniferous forest, mixed forest, grassland, urban landscape, seahorse, lakeshore, archipelago

**National parks** Kosterhavet (marine area – 388.8 km<sup>2</sup>), Tresticklan (29 km<sup>2</sup>), Djurö (24 km<sup>2</sup>), Tiveden (13.5 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Galtåsen (362 m)

**Ridges** Hökensås

**Plateau hills** Billingen, Halleberg, Hunneberg, Kinnekulle, Mösseberg, Älleberg

**Archipelagos** Bohusläns skärgård, Göteborgs skärgård

**Islands** Orust, Hisingen, Tjörn, Kållandsö, Torsö, Brommö, Öckerö, Hönö, Djurö, Sydkoster, Nordkoster, Styrsö

**Lakes** Vänern, Vättern, Skagern, Unden, Stora Le, Viken, Mjörn, Åsunden, Västra Silen, Stora Hästefjärden, Hornborgasjön, Lygnern

**Rivers** Göta älv, Viskan, Ätran, Säveån

**Seas** Skagerrak, Kattegatt

**Fjords** Gullmarsfjorden

**World Heritage Site** The Bronze Age Petroglyphs of Tanum

**Sights of interest** Aranäs Fortress Ruin, Bohus Fortress (Kungälv), Carlsten Fortress, Dalaborg Castle Ruin, Dalsland Canal, Forshem Church, Gräfsnäs Castle Ruin, Gudhem Abbey Ruin, Gunnebo Castle (Göteborg), Göta Canal, Göteborg Art Museum, Göteborg Botanical Garden, Göteborg Cathedral, Göteborg Opera House, Husaby Church, Håverud Aqueduct, Karlsborg Fortress, Komosse Marshlands, Kroppefjäll Nature Reserve, Kungsportavenyen Boulevard (Göteborg), Kynnefjäll Nature Reserve, Liseberg Amusement Park (Göteborg), Läckö Castle, Masthuggskyrkan Church (Gothenburg), Nohlmarken Nature Reserve, Nya Älvsborg Fortress (Göteborg), Poseidon Statue (Göteborg), Ramvikslandet Nature Reserve, Sjötorp Sluices, Skara Cathedral, Smögen Pier, Sparlösaastenen Viking Age Rune Stone, Stenehed Iron Age Burial Field, Svinesund Bridges, Trollhättan Falls, Trollhättan Sluices, Uddevalla Prehistoric Shell Banks, Universeum Science Museum (Göteborg), Varnhem Abbey Church, Viking the Barque Ship (Göteborg), Vinga Lighthouse, Yxnås Nature Reserve

**Universities** Chalmers University of Technology (Göteborg), Göteborg University, Skövde University, Swedish University of Agriculture (Skara), University College West (Trollhättan), University of Borås

**Elite sports teams** Alingsås HK (handball, men), BK Heid (Göteborg – handball, women), BK Häcken (Göteborg – soccer, men), Frölunda HC (Göteborg – ice hockey, men), Kärra HF (Göteborg – handball, women), IF Elfsborg (Borås – soccer, men), IFK Göteborg (soccer, men), IFK Skövde HK (handball, men), IK Sävehof (Göteborg – handball, men), IK Sävehof (Göteborg – handball, women), Kopparbergs/Göteborg FC (soccer, women), Redbergslids IK (Göteborg – handball, men), Skara HF (handball, women), Skövde HF (handball, women), Önnereds HK, men)

**Coat of arms** The upper left field shows a crowned golden lion holding a golden sword and a blue shield with the Swedish Three Crown, on a background of blue and silver waves – representing the city of Gothenburg. The upper right field shows the Bohus Fortress flanked by a blue sword and a blue lion on a silver background – representing Bohuslän. The lower left field shows a red bull with golden horns on a silver background – representing Dalsland. The lower right field shows a lion half in gold and half in black flanked by two silver stars, on a background half in black and half in gold – representing the province of West Gothia.

**Flag** The flag of West Gothia is a silver cross within a blue cross on a golden field. The flag of Bohuslän is a red cross upon light blue upper fields and dark blue lower fields.

**Distance from the county capital to** Halmstad – 128 km, Jönköping – 131 km, Aalborg (Denmark) – 142 km, Fredrikstad (Norway) – 177 km, Karlstad – 204 km, Linköping – 228 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 231 km, Oslo (Norway) – 254 km, Örebro – 257 km, Stockholm – 396 km, Berlin (Germany) – 585 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 791 km

**Neighbouring counties** Jönköping, Halland, Värmland, Örebro. Bordering on Östergötland upon the lake Vättern.

**Neighbouring countries** Land border with Norway (Østfold County). Ferry connection from Gothenburg to Frederikshavn (Denmark).

# ÖREBRO

**Population** 295,000 inhabitants (8th)

**Area** 8,546 km<sup>2</sup> (13th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 35 (10th)

**Capital** Örebro (115,800 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Karlskoga (27,400), Kumla (16,700)

**Number of municipalities** 12

**Provinces** Närke, Västmanland, Värmland

**Land** Svealand (Sweden Proper)

**Dialects** Central Swedish, Värmland Geatish, Bergslagen Sweden

**Dioceses** Strängnäs Diocese, Västerås Diocese, Karlstad Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest, Scandinavian-Russian Taiga

**Nature** Coniferous forest, mixed forest, agricultural landscape, grassland, lakeshores

**National parks** Tiveden (13.5 km<sup>2</sup>), Garphyttan (1.1 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Highest point** Svinhöjden (436 m)

**Ridges** Kilsbergen

**Islands** Vinön

**Lakes** Vättern, Hjälmaren, Skagern, Unden, Väringen

**Rivers** Svartån

**Sites of interest** Fagertärn Nature Reserve, Kindla Nature Reserve, Kvismaren Nature Reserve, Loka Water Spring, Nobel Museum (Karlskoga), Porla Water Spring Park, Siggebohyttan Miner's Farm, Stjärnsund Castle, Svampen Water Tower (Örebro), Sveafallen Nature Reserve, Wadköping Open Air Museum (Örebro), Örebro Castle

**University** Örebro University

**Elite sports teams** KIF Örebro (soccer, women), Örebro HK (ice hockey, men), Örebro SK HK (handball, women), Örebro IS (soccer, men)

**Coat of arms** The upper half shows two crossed golden arrows and four silver roses on a red background – representing the province of Närke. The lower left field shows a blue eagle with red beak and talons on a silver background – representing the province of Värmland. The lower right field shows three blue mountains blasting red flames on a silver background – representing the province of Västmanland.

**Distance from the county capital to** Västerås – 84 km, Karlstad – 97 km, Linköping – 99 km, Nyköping – 118 km, Falun – 148 km, Stockholm – 161 km, Gothenburg – 257 km, Oslo (Norway) – 261 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 432 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 553 km, Berlin (Germany) – 761 km

**Neighbouring counties** Värmland, Västmanland, Dalarna, Östergötland, Västra Götaland, Södermanland

## ÖSTERGÖTLAND (EAST GOTHIA)

**Population** 452,000 inhabitants (4th)

**Area** 10,602 km<sup>2</sup> (11th)

**Inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>** 43 (9th)

**Capital** Linköping (106,500 inhabitants)

**Other cities** Norrköping (93,800), Motala (30,900)

**Number of municipalities** 13

**Province** Östergötland (East Gothia)

**Land** Götaland (Gothia)

**Dialects** East Geatish

**Diocese** Linköping Diocese

**Ecoregions** Sarmatic Mixed Forest

**Nature** Agricultural landscape, coniferous forest, mixed forest, grassland, broadleaf forest, seashores, lakeshores, archipelago

**Highest point** Stenabohöjden (327 m)

**Archipelagos** Sankt Anna skärgård

**Islands** Norra Finnö, Södra Finnö, Arkö

**Lakes** Vättern, Roxen, Sommen, Glan, Tåkern, Åsunden, Boren

**Rivers** Motala ström, Svartån

**Sea** Östersjön (Baltic Sea)

**Sights of interest** Berg Sluices, Bjärka-Säby Castle, Ekenäs Castle, Göta Canal, Himmelstalund Bronze Age Petroglyphs (Norrköping), Högbysten Viking Age Rune Stone (Mjölby), Kaga Church, Linköping Castle and Museum, Linköping Cathedral, Löfstad Castle, Medevi Water Spring, Omberg Hillock, Reijmyre Glassworks Factory, Rökstenen Viking Age Rune Stone, Stegeborg Castle Ruin, Swedish Air Force Museum (Linköping), Vadstena Abbey, Vadstena Castle

**University** Linköping University

**Elite sports teams** IFK Norrköping (soccer, men), Linköpings FC (soccer, women), Linköpings HC (ice hockey, men)

**Coat of arms** A golden griffin with blue beak surrounded by four silver roses on a red background. Identical to the provincial coat of arms.

**Flag** An inverted Swedish flag – a blue cross on a gold background.

**Distance from the county capital to** Nyköping – 88 km, Örebro – 99 km, Jönköping – 109 km, Stockholm – 173 km, Kalmar – 199 km, Gothenburg – 228 km, Oslo (Norway) – 323 km, Copenhagen (Denmark) – 356 km, Helsinki (Finland) – 563 km, Berlin (Germany) – 671 km

**Neighbouring counties** Södermanland, Kalmar, Jönköping, Örebro. Bordering Västra Götaland on the lake Vättern.

## **Counties by population**

1. Stockholm – 2,269,000 inhabitants
2. Västra Götaland – 1,672,000
3. Skåne – 1,325,000
4. Östergötland – 452,000
5. Uppsala – 361,000
6. Jönköping – 353,000
7. Halland – 320,000
8. Örebro – 295,000
9. Södermanland – 288,000
10. Gävleborg – 285,000
11. Dalarna – 285,000
12. Värmland – 279,000
13. Västmanland – 268,000
14. Västerbotten – 266,000
15. Norrbotten – 251,000
16. Västernorrland – 246,000
17. Kalmar – 242,000
18. Kronoberg – 195,000
19. Blekinge – 158,000
20. Jämtland – 129,000
21. Gotland – 58,000

## **Counties by area (km<sup>2</sup>)**

1. Norrbotten – 98,245
2. Västerbotten – 55,186
3. Jämtland – 49,341
4. Dalarna – 28,189
5. Västra Götaland – 23,949
6. Västernorrland – 21,684
7. Gävleborg – 18,199
8. Värmland – 17,591
9. Kalmar – 11,218
10. Skåne – 11,035
11. Östergötland – 10,602
12. Jönköping – 10,495
13. Örebro – 8,546
14. Kronoberg – 8,466
15. Uppsala – 8,207
16. Stockholm – 6,519
17. Södermanland – 6,102
18. Halland – 5,461
19. Västmanland – 5,146
20. Gotland – 3,151
21. Blekinge – 2,946



## **SWEDISH GLOSSARY – SVENSK ORDLISTA**

The Swedish language has got two indefinite articles (equivalents of English "a" and "an"), namely "en" and "ett". There is no specific rule for when to use which article – this must be learnt on a word-for-word basis. However "en" is by far the most common of the two, and so if unsure of which one to use, go for "en".

There is no definite article (equivalent of English "the") before words in Swedish. Instead, definitive forms are created by attaching the indefinite article ("en" or "ett") at the end of the word. Thus, for example "en stol" ("a chair") becomes "stolen" ("the chair"), and "ett bord" ("a table") becomes "bordet" ("the table").

Most (though not all) Swedish nouns are created by attaching either "-ar", "-er" or "-or" at the end – for example, "en stol" ("a chair") becomes "stolar" ("chairs"), "en katt" ("a cat") becomes "katter" and "en blomma" ("a flower") becomes "blommor" ("flowers"). As can be seen from the glossary, there are some discernable patterns for when to use which ending. To turn the indefinite plural form into definitive plural form, just add "-na" at the end. Thus, "blommor" becomes "blommorna" ("the flowers"), "katter" becomes "katterna" (the cats") and "stolar" becomes "stolarna" ("the chairs"). (In the glossary below, plural forms of nouns are written within parenthesis.)

### **The Swedish Alphabet**

Aa – Bb – Cc – Dd- Ee – Ff – Gg – Hh – Ii – Jj – Kk – Ll – Mm – Nn- Oo – Pp – Qq – Rr – Ss  
– Tt – Uu – Vv – Wv – Xx – Yy – Zz – Åå – Ää – Öö

*Note that the letters q, w and z, although part of the alphabet, are almost entirely restricted to names, and to words or abbreviations directly borrowed from foreign languages.*

### **Swedish Pronunciation**

**long a** – pronounced like the a in bath.

**short a** – pronounced like the u in sun.

**c** – pronounced k as in king in front of all consonants and in front of the vowels a, o, u and å, and as the s in swan in front of the vowels e, i, y, ä and ö.

**ch** – pronounced like the ch in Bach (in southern dialects) or as the sh in shirt (in northern dialects) in front of vowels, and as the k in king in front of consonants.

**dj** – pronounced like the y in yellow.

**long e** – pronounced like the a in take.

**short e** – pronounced like the e in check.

**g** – pronounced like the g in great on front of all consonants except j and in front of the vowels a, o, u and å, and as the y in yellow in front of the vowels e, i, y, ä and ö and the consonant j, and when being the last letter of a word directly behind l or r; pronounced like the ch in Bach (in southern dialects) or as the sh in shirt (in northern dialects) in front of the letters e and i in some French loan words.

**hj** – pronounced like the y in yellow.

**long i** – pronounced like the ee in bee.

**short i** – pronounced like the i in kick.

**j** – pronounced like the y in yellow; pronounced like the ch in Bach (in southern dialects) or as the sh in shirt (in northern dialects) in some French loan words.

**k** – pronounced like the k in king in front of all consonants except j and in front of the vowels a, o, u and å, and as the sh in shirt in front of the vowels e, i, y, ä and ö (with some few exceptions) and the consonant j.

**lj** – pronounced like the y in yellow.

long o – most often pronounced like the oo in cool, but sometimes like the o in order.

short o – most often pronounced like the o in clock but sometimes pronounced like the oo in book.

**r** – pronounced with a rolling r like in Spanish in most dialects, but with a guttural r like in German and French in the Scanian and Småland Geatish dialects.

**sch** – pronounced like the ch in Bach in southern dialects and as the sh in shirt in northern dialects.

**sj** – pronounced like the ch in Bach in southern dialects and as the sh in shirt in northern dialects.

**sk** – pronounced as the sk in skin in front of all consonants except j and in front of the vowels a, o, u and å, and pronounced as the ch in Bach (in southern dialects) or as the sh in shirt (in northern dialects) in front of the vowels e, i, y, ä and ö and the consonant j.

**stj** – pronounced like the ch in Bach in southern dialects and as the sh in shirt in northern dialects.

**tj** – pronounced like the sh in shirt.

**long u** – no very close sound in English, closest to a slightly lower long German ü.

**short u** – no very close sound in English, closest to a slightly lower short German ü.

**w** – pronounced like the v in vintage, except in English loan words.

**long y** – pronounced like the y in yellow when at the start of a word, otherwise pronounced closest to a slightly higher long German ü.

**short y** – no very close sound in English, closest to a slightly higher short German ü.

**z** – pronounced like the s in swan.

**long å** – pronounced like the o in order.

**short å** – pronounced like the o in clock.

**long ä** – pronounced like the ea in bear.

**short ä** pronounced like the e in check.

**long ö** – pronounced like the i in bird.

**short ö** – no very close sound in English, pronounced like the œ in the French word bœuf.

## **basic phrases – grundläggande fraser**

hello – hej/hallå

goodbye – hejdå

good morning – godmorgon

goodnight – godnatt

yes – ja

no – nej

maybe – kanske

thank you – tack

thank you very much – tack så mycket

you're welcome – varsågod

take care – ha det bra

What is your name? – Vad heter du?

My name is ... – Jag heter ...

Where do you live? – Var bor du?

I live in ... – Jag bor i ...

Where are you from? – Var kommer du ifrån?

I am from ... – Jag kommer från ...

How old are you? – Hur gammal är du?

I am ... years old – Jag är ... år gammal

I am Swedish – Jag är svensk

I speak Swedish – Jag pratar svenska

I speak English – Jag pratar engelska

I speak German – Jag pratar tyska

## **directions – riktningar**

Where is the ...? – Var ligger ...?

north – nord/norr

south – syd/söder

west – väst/väster

east – öst/öster

left – vänster

right – höger

straight ahead – rakt fram

up – upp

down – ner

forward – framåt

backwards – bakåt

over – över

under – under

between – mellan

bedsides – bredvid

### **subject personal pronouns – subjektiva personliga pronomen**

I – jag

you (sing.) – du

she – hon

he – han

(gender neutral) – hen

it – den/det

we – vi

you (plur.) – ni

they – de

### **object personal pronouns – objektiva personliga pronomen**

me – mig

you (sing.) – dig

her – henne

him – honom

(gender neutral) – hen

it – den/det

us – oss

you (plur.) – er

them – dem

### **possessive pronouns – possessiva pronomen**

my – min

your (sing.) – din

her – hennes

his – hans

gender neutral) – hens

its – dess

our – vår

your (plur.) – er

their – deras

## **common verbs – vanliga verb**

do (did – have done)/make (made – have made) – göra (gjorde – har gjort)

see (saw – have seen) – se (såg – har sett)

talk (talked – have talked) – prata (pratade – har pratat)

whisper (whispered – have whispered) – viska (viskade – har viskat)

scream (screamed – have screamed) – skrika (skrek – har skrikat)

sing (sang – have sung) – sjunga (sjöng – har sjungit)

hear (heard – have heard) – höra (hörde – har hört)

listen (listened – have listened) – lyssna (lyssnade – har lyssnat)

read (read – have read) – läsa (läste – har läst)

write (wrote – have written) – skriva (skrev – har skrivit)

walk (walked – have walked) – gå (gick – har gått)

run (ran – have run) – springa (sprang – har sprungit)

jump (jumped – have jumped) – hoppa (hoppade – har hoppat)

swim (swam – have swum) – simma (simmade – har simmat)

fly (flew – have flown) – flyga (flög – har flugit)

sleep (slept – have slept) – sova (sov – har sovit)

rest (rested – have rested) – vila (vilade – har vilat)

wait (waited – have waited) – vänta (väntade – har väntat)

wash (washed – have washed) – tvätta (tvättade – har tvättat)

eat (ate – have eaten) – äta (ät – har ätit)

drink (drank – have drunk) – dricka (drack – har druckit)

buy (bought – have bought) – köpa (köpte – har köpt)

make (made – have made) – göra (gjorde – har gjort)

create (created – have created) – skapa (skapade – har skapat)

repair (repaired – have repaired) – laga (lagade – har lagat)

cook (cooked – have cooked) – laga mat (lagade mat – har lagat mat)

## **common adjectives – vanliga adjektiv**

big (bigger – biggest) – stor (större – störst)

small (smaller - smallest) – liten (mindre – minst)

a lot – mycket

just enough – lagom

new (newer – newest) – ny (nyare – nyast)

old (older – oldest) – gammal (äldre – äldst)

young (younger - youngest) – ung (yngre – yngst)

funny (funnier - funniest) – rolig (roligare – roligast)

happy (happier - happiest) – glad (gladare – gladast)

sad (sadder – saddest) – ledsen (ledsnare – ledsnast)

angry (angrier – angriest) – arg (argare – argast)

shy (shyer – shyest) – blyg (blygare – blygast)

scared (more scared – most scared) – rädd (räddare – räddast)

ill (more ill – most ill) – sjuk (sjukare – sjukast)

tired (more tired – most tired) – trött (tröttare – tröttast)

hungry (hungrier – hungriest) – hungrig (hungrigare – hungrigast)

thirsty (thirstier – thirstiest) – törstig (törstigare – törstigast)

beautiful (more beautiful – most beautiful) – vacker (vackrare – vackrast)

cute (cuter – cutest)/sweet (sweeter – sweetest) – söt (sötare – sötast)

ugly (uglier – ugliest) – ful (fulare – fulast)

kind (kinder – kindest – snäll (snällare – snällast)

mean (meaner – meanest) – elak (elakare – elakast)/dum (dummare – dummast)

easy (easier – easiest) – lätt (lättare – lättast)

difficult (more difficult – most difficult) – svår (svårare – svårast)

heavy (heavier – heaviest) – tung (tyngre – tyngst)

light (lighter – lightest) – lätt (lättare – lättast)

dark (darker - darkest) – mörk (mörkare – mörkast)

light (lighter – lightest) – ljus (ljusare – ljusast)

hot (hotter – hottest)/warm (warmer – warmest) – varm (varmare – varmast)

cold (colder – coldest) – kall (kallare – kallast)

## **conjunctions and adverbs – konjunktioner och adverb**

and – och

or – eller

but – men

as – som

so – så

to – att

if – om

than – än

since/because – eftersom/därför att

despite – fastän

then – då

when – när

while – medan

since – sedan

before – innan

for – till

until – tills

also – också

## **colours – färger**

black – svart

white – vit

grey – grå

blue – blå

purple – lila

pink – rosa

red – röd

orange – orange

green – grön

brown – brun

## **numbers – tal**

one – en/ett

two – två

three – tre

four – fyra

five – fem

six – sex

seven – sju

eight – åtta

nine – nio

ten – tio

eleven – elva

twelve – tolv

thirteen – tretton

fourteen – fjorton

fifteen – femton

sixteen – sexton

seventeen – sjutton

eighteen – arton

nineteen – nitton

twenty – tjugo

twenty-one – tjugoett

thirty – trettio

fourty – fyrtio

fifty – femtio

sixty – sextio

seventy – sjuttio

eighty – åttio

ninety – nittio

hundred – hundra

thousand – tusen

million – miljon

billion – miljard

**time – tid**

a clock/watch – en klocka (klockor)

a second – en sekund (sekunder)

a minute – en minut (minuter)

an hour – en timme (timmar)

a day – en dag (dagar)

a night – en natt (nätter)

a morning – en morgon (morgnar)

a late morning – en förmiddag (förmiddagar)

an afternoon – en eftermiddag (eftermiddagar)

an evening – en kväll (kvällar)

**weekdays – veckodagar**

Monday – måndag

Tuesday – tisdag

Wednesday – onsdag

Thursday – torsdag

Friday – fredag

Saturday – lördag

Sunday – söndag

**months – månader**

January – januari

February – februari

March – mars

April – april

May – maj

June – juni

July – juli

August – augusti

September – september

October – oktober

November – november

December – december

**seasons – årstider**

a year – ett år (år)

spring – vår (vårar)

summer – sommar (somrar)

autumn – höst (höstar)

winter – vinter (vintrar)

## **holidays/feast days – helgdagar/festdagar**

Easter – påsk

Midsummer – midsommar

Midsummer's Eve – midsommarafton

Maypole – midsommarstång

Christmas – jul

Christmas Eve – julafton

Santa Claus – jultomten

Christmas gift – julklapp

Christmas tree – julgran

New Year's Eve – nyårsafton

New Year's Day – nyårsdagen

Happy New Year! - Gott Nytt År!

Happy Easter! - Glad Påsk!

Happy Midsummer! – Glad Midsommar!

Merry Christmas! - God Jul!

## **weather – väder**

a sun – en sol (solar)

a moon – en måne (månar)

a star – en stjärna (stjärnor)

a sky – en himmel (himlar)

a cloud – ett moln (moln)

a mist – en dimma (dimmor)

a rain – ett regn (regn)

hail – hagel

snow – snö

an ice – en is (isar)

thunder – åska

a lightning – en blix (blixtar)

a wind – en vind (vindar)

a storm – en storm (stormar)

## **family – familj**

a human – en människa (människor)

a woman – en kvinna (kvinnor)

a man – en man (män)

a child – ett barn (barn)

a small girl – en flicka (flickor)

an older girl – en tjej (tjejer)

a small boy – en pojke (pojkar)

an older boy – en kille (killar)

a daughter – en dotter (döttrar)

a son – en son (söner)

a mom – en mamma (mammor)

a dad – en pappa (pappor)

a mother – en mor (mödrar)

a father – en far (fäder)

a grandmother (mother's mother) – en mormor (mormödrar)

a grandfather (mother's father) – en morfar (farfäder)

a grandmother (father's mother) – en farmor (farmödrar)

a grandfather (father's father) – en farfar (farfäder)

a sister – en syster (syster)

a brother – en bror (bröder)

a wife – en fru (fruar)

a husband – en make (makar)

a fiancée – en fästmö (fästmöer)

a fiancé – en fästman (fästmän)

a girlfriend – en flickvän (flickvänner)

a boyfriend – en pojkvän (pojkvänner)

a friend – en vän (vänner)/en kompis (kompisar)

a relative – en släkting (släktingar)

love – kärlek

a hug – en kram (kramar)

a kiss – en puss (pussar)/en kyss (kyssar)

I love you – jag älskar dig

## **at home – hemma**

a home – ett hem (hem)

a house – ett hus (hus)

an apartment – en lägenhet (lägenheter)

a cottage – en stuga (stugor)

a room – ett rum (rum)

a door – en dörr (dörrar)

a window – ett fönster (fönster)

a curtain – en gardin (gardiner)

a wall – en vägg (väggar)

a painting – en tavla (tavlor)

a floor – ett golv (golv)

a carpet – en matta (mattor)

a ceiling/roof – ett tak (tak)

a lamp – en lampa (lampor)

a kitchen – ett kök (kök)

a table – ett bord (bord)

a chair – en stol (stolar)

a livingroom – ett vardagsrum (vardagsrum)

a sofa – en soffa (soffor)

a shelf – en hylla (hyllor)

a bedroom – ett sovrum (sovrum)

a bed – en säng (sängar)

a bathroom – ett badrum (badrum)

a toilet – en toalett (toaletter)

a shower – en dusch (duschar)

a bathtub – ett badkar (badkar)

a sink – en vask (vaskar)

a washing machine – en tvättmaskin (tvättmaskiner)

laundry – tvätt

a storage room – ett förråd (förråd)

## **in the kitchen – i köket**

- a fork – en gaffel (gafflar)
- a knife – en kniv (knivar)
- a spoon – en sked (skedar)
- a plate – en tallrik (tallrikar)
- a glass – ett glas (glas)
- a cup – en kopp (koppar)
- a stove – en spis (spisar)
- an oven – en ugn (ugnar)
- a frying pan – en stekpanna (stekpannor)
- a pot – en gryta (grytor)
- a saucepan – en kastrull (kastruller)
- a lid – ett lock (lock)
- a bowl – en skål (skålar)
- a whisk – en visp (vispar)
- a spatula – en stekspade (stekspadar)
- a rolling pin – en kavel (kavlar)
- dishes – disk
- a dishwasher – en diskmaskin (diskmaskiner)

## **tools – verktyg**

money – pengar

a key – en nyckel (nycklar)

a pen – en bläckpenna (bläckpennor)

a pencil – en blyertspenna (blyertspennor)

an eraser – ett suddgummi (suddgummin)

a paper – ett papper (papper)

an envelope – ett kuvert (kuvert)

a stamp – ett frimärke (frimärken)

a ruler – en linjal (linjaler)

an umbrella – ett paraply (paraply)

a hammer – en hammare (hammare)

a nail – ett spik (spik)

a screwdriver – en skruvmejsel (skruvmejslar)

a saw – en såg (sågar)

a wrench – en skiftnyckel (skiftnycklar)

pliers – en tång (tänger)

a flashlight – en ficklampa (ficklampor)

a candle – ett ljus (ljus)

a scotch tape – en tejp (tejper)

a measuring tape – ett måttband (måttband)

a needle – en nål (nålar)

a thread – en tråd (trådar)

a fabric – ett tyg (tyg)

a vacuum cleaner – en dammsugare (dammsugare)

## **media – media**

a book – en bok (böcker)

a newspaper – en tidning (tidningar)

a computer – en dator (datorer)

a tv – en tv (tv:ar)

a radio – en radio

a telephone – en telefon (telefoner)

## **in the city – i stan**

a city/town – en stad (städer)

a village – en by (byar)

a square – ett torg (torg)

a street – en gata (gator)

a road – en väg (vägar)

a freeway – en motorväg (motorvägar)

a bike lane – en cykelbana (cykelbanor)

a path – en stig (stigar)

an escalator – en rulltrappa (rulltrappor)

an elevator – en hiss (hissar)

a supermarket – en affär (affärer)

a mall – ett köpcenter (köpcenter)

a restaurant – en restaurang (restauranger)

a café – ett café (caféer)

a pharmacy – ett apotek (apotek)

a hospital – ett sjukhus (sjukhus)

a police station – en polisstation (polisstationer)

a library – ett bibliotek (bibliotek)

a church – en kyrka (kyrkor)

a cathedral – en domkyrka (domkyrkor)

a castle – ett slott (slott)

a post office – ett postkontor (postkontor)

a bank – en bank (banker)

a cash machine – en bankomat (bankomater)

a factory – en fabrik (fabriker)

an office – ett kontor (kontor)

a job – ett jobb (jobb)/ett arbete (arbeten)

a daycare centre – ett dagis (dagens)

an after-school centre – ett fritids (fritids)

a school – en skola (skolor)

a high school – ett gymnasium (gymnasier)

a university – ett universitet (universitet)/en högskola (högskolor)

## **transport – transport**

a bicycle – en cykel (cyklar)

a car – en bil (bilar)

a bus – en buss (bussar)

a tram – en spårvagn (spårvagnar)

a subway – en tunnelbana (tunnelbanor)

a train – ett tåg (tåg)

a railway station – en järnvägsstation (järnvägsstationer)

an airplane – ett flygplan (flygplan)

an airport – en flygplats (flygplatser)

## **nature – natur**

The Earth – jorden

earth – jord

a fire – en eld (eldar)

a stone – en sten (stenar)

a plant – a växt (växter)

a tree – ett träd (träd)

a spruce – en gran (granar)

a pine – en tall (tallar)

a birch – en björk (björkar)

an oak – en ek (ekar)

a beech – en bok (bogar)

a maple – en lönn (lönnar)

a chestnut – en kastanj (kastanjer)

a nut – en nöt (nötter)

a branch – en gren (grenar)

a twig – en pinne (pinnar)

a flower – en blomma (blommor)

a rose – en ros (rosor)

a daffodil – en påsklilja (påskiljor)

a wood anemone – en vitsippa (vitsippor)

a cornflower – en blåklint (blåklintar)

a poppy – en vallmo (vallmoer)

an oxeye daisy – en prästkrage (prästkragar)

a common daisy – en tusensköna (tusenskönor)

a dandelion – en maskros (maskrosor)

a water-lily – en näckros (näckrosor)

a fern – en ormbunke (orbunkar)

a moss – en mossa (mossor)

a lichen – en lav (lavar)

a mushroom/a fungus – en svamp (svampar)

poisonous – giftig

edible – ätlig  
grass – gräs  
a garden – en trädgård (trädgårdar)  
a park – en park (parker)  
a forest – en skog (skogar)  
a grove – en lund (lundar)  
a glade – en glänta (gläntor)  
a mountain – ett berg (berg)  
a hill – en kulle (kullar)  
a valley – en dal (dalar)  
a field – en äng (ängar)  
a beach – en strand (stränder)  
a coast – en kust (kuster)  
a wave – en våg (vågor)  
a sea – ett hav (hav)  
a lake – en sjö (sjöar)  
a swamp – ett träsk (träsk)  
a brook – en bäck (bäckar)  
a small river – en å (åar)  
a large river – en älv (älvar)/en flod (floder)  
rapids – en fors (forsar)  
a waterfall – ett vattenfall (vattenfall)  
an island – en ö (öar)  
an archipelago – en skärgård (skärgårdar)

## **domestic animals – tamdjur**

- an animal – ett djur (djur)
- a pet – ett husdjur (husdjur)
- a dog – en hund (hundar)
- a puppy – en valp (valpar)
- a cat – en katt (katter)
- a rabbit – en kanin (kaniner)
- a guineapig – ett marsvin (marsvin)
- a hamster – en hamster (hamstrar)
- a rat – en råtta (råttor)
- a mouse – en mus (möss)
- a horse – en häst (hästar)
- a cow – en ko (kor)
- a bull – en tjur (tjurar)
- a calf – en kalv (kalvar)
- a pig – en gris (grisar)
- a goat – en get (getter)
- a sheep – ett får (får)
- a lamb – ett lamm (lamm)
- a duck – en anka (ankor)
- a rooster – en tupp (tuppar)
- a hen – en höna (hönor)
- a chick – en kyckling (kycklingar)

## **Swedish animals – svenska djur**

a mammal – ett däggdjur (däggdjur)  
a hare – en hare (harar)  
a squirrel – en ekorre (ekorrar)  
a beaver – en bäver (bävrar)  
a wolf – en varg (vargar)/en ulv (ulvar)  
a fox – en räv (rävar)  
a bear – en björn (björnar)  
a seal – en säl (sälar)  
a weasel – en vessla (vesslor)  
a marten – en mård (mårdar)  
a wolverine – en järv (järvar)  
an otter – en utter (uttrar)  
a badger – en grävling (grävlingar)  
a lynx – ett lodjur (lodjur)  
a wild boar – ett vildsvin (vildsvin)  
a deer – en hjort (hjortar)  
a roe deer – ett rådjur (rådjur)  
a moose – en älg (älgar)  
a reindeer – en ren (renar)  
a bird – en fågel (fåglar)  
a loon – en lom (lommar)  
a grebe – en dopping (doppingar)  
a heron – en häger (hägrar)  
a swan – en svan (svanar)  
a wild duck – en and (änder)  
a kite – en glada (glador)  
a hawk – en hök (hökar)  
a buzzard – en vråk (vråkar)  
an eagle – en örn (örnar)  
a falcon/a kestrel – en falk (falkar)  
a kestrel – en tornfalk (tornfalkar)  
a capercaillie – en tjäder (tjädrar)  
a grouse – en orre (orror)  
a coot – en sothöna (sothönor)  
a crane – en trana (tranor)  
a dove/a pigeon – en duva (duvor)  
an owl – en uggle (ugglor)  
a gull – en mås (måsar)  
a tern – en tärna (tärnor)  
a woodpecker – en hackspett  
a lark – en lärka (lärkor)  
a swallow/a martin – en svala (svalor)

a wagtail – en ärla (ärlor)  
a thrush – en trast (trastar)  
a robin – en rödhake (rödhakar)  
a nightingale – en näktergal (näktergalar)  
a blue tit – en blåmes (blåmesar)  
a great tit – en talgoxe (talgoxar)  
a nuthatch – en nötväcka (nötväckor)  
a magpie – en skata (skator)  
a jackdaw – en kaja (kajor)  
a rook – en råka (råkor)  
a crow – en kråka (kråkor)  
a raven – en korp (korpar)  
a house sparrow – en gråsparv (gråsparvar)  
a chaffinch – en bofink (bofinkar)  
a bullfinch – en domherre (domherrar)  
a yellowhammer – en gulsparv (gulsparvar)  
a reptile – ett kräldjur (kräldjur)  
a snake – en orm (ormar)  
a viper – en huggorm (huggormar)  
a grass snake – en snok (snokar)  
a lizard – en ödla (ödlor)  
an amphibian – ett groddjur (groddjur)  
a frog – en groda (grodor)  
a toad – en padda (paddor)  
a newt – en vattensalamander (vattensalamandrar)

### **exotic animals – exotiska djur**

an elephant – en elefant (elefanter)  
a rhinoceros – en noshörning (noshörningar)  
a hippopotamus – en flodhäsa (flodhästar)  
a zebra – en zebra (zebror)  
a giraffe – en giraff (giraffer)  
an antelope – en antilop (antiloper)  
a tiger – en tiger (tigrar)  
a lion – ett lejon (lejon)  
a cheetah – en gepard (geparder)  
a monkey/an ape – en apa (apor)  
a chimpanzee – en schimpans (schimpanser)  
a kangaroo – en känguru (känguruer)  
an ostrich – en struts (strutsar)  
a parrot – en papegoja (papegojor)  
a crocodile – en krokodil (krokodiler)  
a turtle/a tortoise – en sköldpadda (sköldpaddor)

**sea animals – havsdjur**

- a whale – en val (valar)
- a dolphin – en delfin (delfiner)
- a fish – en fisk (fiskar)
- a herring – en sill (sillar)
- a salmon – en lax (laxar)
- a pike – en gädda (gäddor)
- a shark – en haj (hajar)
- a stingray – en rocka (rockor)
- a seahorse – en sjöhäst (sjöhästar)
- a jellyfish – en manet (maneter)
- a squid/an octopus – en bläckfisk (bläckfiskar)
- a lobster – en hummer (humrar)
- a crayfish – en kräfta (kräftor)
- a shrimp – en räka (räkor)
- a clam – en mussla (musslor)

**bugs – småkryp**

- a spider – en spindel (spindlar)
- a wasp – en geting (getingar)
- a bee – ett bi (bin)
- a bumblebee – en humla (humlor)
- a tick – en fästing (fästingar)
- a flea – en loppa (loppor)
- a mosquito – en mygga (myggor)
- a fly – en fluga (flugor)
- a dragonfly – en trollslända (trollsländor)
- a butterfly – en fjäril (fjärilar)
- a caterpillar – en larv (larver)
- a worm – en mask (maskar)
- a beetle – en skalbagge (skalbaggar)
- a ladybug – en nyckelpiga (nyckelpigor)
- a cricket – en syrsa (syrsor)

*See the List of Swedish Wildlife section for more animals*

**royalty – kungligheter**

a king – en kung/en konung (kungar/konungar)

a queen – en drottning (drottningar)

a prince – en prins (prinsar)

a princess – en prinsessa (prinsessor)

a kingdom – ett kungarrike/ett konungarrike (kungariken/konungariken)

**Norse mythology – nordisk mytologi**

a troll – ett troll (troll)

a giant – en jätte (jättar)

a dwarf – en dvärg (dvärgar)

an elf – en alv (alver)/en älva (älvor)

a farm-dwelling gnome – en tomte (tomtar)

a forest-dwelling gnome – en vätte (vättar)

the neck – näcken

the huldra – huldran/skogsrået

## **meals – måltider**

a breakfast – en frukost (frukostar)

a lunch – en lunch (luncher)

a coffee break – en fika (fikor)

an afternoon snack – ett mellanmål (mellanmål)

a dinner – en middag (middagar)

a dessert – en efterrätt (efterrätter)/en dessert (desserter)

evening meal – kvällsmat

## **food– mat**

meat – kött

pork – fläsk

a bread – ett bröd (bröd)

a potato – en potatis (potatisar)

rice – ris

pasta – pasta

wheat – vete

oat – havre

rye – råg

barley – korn

maize – majs

cereals – flingor

a cheese – en ost (ostar)

an egg – ett ägg (ägg)

butter – smör

oil – olja

## **fruits, berries and vegetables – frukt, bär och grönsaker**

an apple – ett äpple (äpplen)

a pear – ett päron (päron)

a banana – en banan (bananer)

an orange – en apelsin (apelsiner)

a lemon – en citron (citroner)

a melon – en melon (meloner)

a peach – en persika (persikor)

a pineapple – en ananas (ananaser)

grapes – vindruvor

a cherry – ett körsbär (körsbär)

a cultivated strawberry – en jordgubbe (jordgubbar)

a wild strawberry – ett smultron (smultron)

a raspberry – ett hallon (hallon)

a cloudberry – ett hjortron (hjortron)

a blackberry – ett björnbär (björnbär)

a bilberry – ett blåbär (blåbär)  
a lettuce – en sallad (sallader)  
a tomato – en tomat (tomater)  
a cucumber – en gurka (gurkor)  
a cabbage – en vitkål  
a cauliflower – en blomkål  
an onion – en lök (lökar)  
a garlic – en vitlök (vitlökar)  
a leek – en purjolök (purjolökar)  
chives – gräslök (gräslökar)

### **spices – kryddor**

sugar – socker  
salt – salt  
pepper – peppar  
cinnamon – kanel  
ginger – ingefära  
thyme – timjan  
basil – basilika  
mustard – senap

### **desserts and snacks – efterrätter och snacks**

a cookie – en kaka  
a cake – en tårta  
cream – grädde  
an ice cream – en glass  
a yoghurt – en yoghurt  
chocolate – choklad  
fudge – kola  
candy – godis  
crisps – chips

### **beverages – drycker**

water – vatten  
a coffee – en kaffe  
a tea – ett te  
milk – mjölk  
a juice – en juice (juicer)  
a soda – en läsk (läsk)  
a wine – ett vin (vin)  
a beer – ett öl (öl)  
a cider – en cider (cidrar)

## **clothes and accessories – kläder och accessoarer**

a hat – en hatt (hattar)  
a cap – en keps (kepsar)  
a scarf – en halsduk (halsdukar)  
a jacket – en jacka (jackor)  
a sports jacket – en kavaj (kavajer)  
a suit – en kostym (kostymer)  
a shirt – en skjorta (skjortor)  
a sweater – en tröja (tröjor)  
a t-shirt – en t-tröja (t-tröjor)  
a tank top – ett linne (linnen)  
a bra – en behå (behåar)  
pants – byxor  
jeans – jeans  
tights – tights  
sweatpants – mjukbyxor  
a dress – en klänning (klänningar)  
a skirt – en kjol (kjolar)  
a swimsuit – en baddräkt (baddräkter)  
swimming trunks – badbyxor  
women's underpants – trosor  
men's underpants – kalsonger  
a sock – en strumpa (strumpor)  
stockings – strumpbyxor  
a shoe – en sko (skor)  
a boot – en stövel (stövlar)  
sneakers – gymnastiskor  
a handbag – en handväska (handväskor)  
a shoulderbag – en axelväska (axelväskor)  
a backpack – en ryggsäck (ryggsäckar)  
a suitcase – en resväska (resväskor)

## **body parts – kroppsdelar**

a head – ett huvud (huvuden)  
a hair – ett hår (hår)  
a forehead – en panna (pannor)  
an ear – ett öra (öron)  
an eye – ett öga (ögon)  
an eyebrow – ett ögonbryn (ögonbryn)  
an eyelash – en ögonfrans (ögonfransar)  
an eyelid – ett ögonlock (ögonlock)  
a cheek – en kind (kinder)  
a mouth – en mun (munnar)

a lip – en läpp (läppar)  
a moustache – a mustasch (mustascher)  
a tooth – en tand (tänder)  
a tongue – en tunga (tungor)  
a chin – en haka (hakor)  
a beard – ett skägg (skägg)  
a neck – en hals (halsar)  
a throat – en strupe (strupar)  
back of the neck – en nacke (nackar)  
a shoulder – en axel (axlar)  
an arm – en arm (armar)  
a hand – en hand (händer)  
a palm – en handflata (handflator)  
a thumb – en tumme (tummar)  
a finger – ett finger (fingrar)  
a nail – en nagel (naglar)  
a breast – ett bröst (bröst)  
a chest – en bröstkorg (bröstkorgar)  
a nipple – en bröstvårta (bröstvårtor)  
a stomach – en mage (magar)  
a bellybutton – en navel (navlar)  
a back – en rygg (ryggar)  
a waist – en midja (midjor)  
a hip – en höft (höfter)  
a buttocks – en rumpa (rumpor)  
a groin – ett skrev (skrev)  
a vagina – en slida (slidor)  
a vulva – en snippa (snippor)  
a penis – en snopp (snoppar)  
a leg – ett ben (ben)  
a thigh – ett lår (lår)  
a knee – ett knä (knän)  
a calf – en vad (vader)  
an ankle – en vrist (vrister)  
a foot – en fot (fötter)  
a toe – en tå (tår)

## **Scandinavian geography – skandinavisk geografi**

Sweden – Sverige

Denmark – Danmark

Norway – Norge

Finland – Finland

Iceland – Island

Greenland – Grönland

Faroe Islands – Färöarna

Baltic Sea – Östersjön

Gulf of Bothnia – Bottniska viken

North Sea – Nordsjön

Scandinavia – Skandinavien

The Nordic Countries – Norden

## **continents and seas – världsdelar och hav**

Europe – Europa

Africa – Afrika

Asia – Asien

North America – Nordamerika

South America – Sydamerika

Oceania – Oceanien

Antarctica – Antarktis

Arctic – Arktis

Atlantic Ocean – Atlanten

Pacific Ocean – Stilla havet

Indian Ocean – Indiska oceanen

Mediterranean Sea – Medelhavet

**non-Nordic countries – icke-nordiska länder (sing. land)**  
*(all countries listed are recognised as sovereign states by Sweden)*

Afghanistan – Afghanistan  
Albania – Albanien  
Algeria – Algeriet  
Andorra – Andorra  
Antigua and Barbuda – Antigua och Barbuda  
Armenia – Armenien  
Argentina – Argentina  
Australia – Australien  
Austria – Österrike  
Azerbaijan – Azerbajdzjan  
Bahamas – Bahamas  
Bahrain – Bahrain  
Bangladesh – Bangladesh  
Barbados – Barbados  
Belarus – Vitryssland  
Belgium – Belgien  
Belize – Belize  
Benin – Benin  
Bhutan – Bhutan  
Bolivia – Bolivia  
Bosnia and Herzegovina – Bosnien och Hercegovina  
Botswana – Botswana  
Brazil – Brasilien  
Brunei – Brunei  
Bulgaria – Bulgarien  
Burkina Faso – Burkina Faso  
Burma – Burma  
Burundi – Burundi  
Cambodia – Kambodja  
Cameroon – Kamerun  
Canada – Kanada  
Cape Verde – Kap Verde  
Central African Republic – Centralafrikanska republiken  
Chad – Tschad  
Chile – Chile  
China – Kina  
Colombia – Colombia  
Comoros – Komorerna  
Congo-Brazzaville – Kongo-Brazzaville  
Congo-Kinshasa – Kongo-Kinshasa  
Costa Rica – Costa Rica

Croatia – Kroatien  
Cuba – Kuba  
Cyprus – Cypern  
Czechia – Tjeckien  
Djibouti – Djibouti  
Dominica – Dominica  
Dominican Republic – Dominikanska republiken  
East Timor – Östtimor  
Ecuador – Ecuador  
Egypt – Egypten  
El Salvador – El Salvador  
Equatorial Guinea – Ekvatorialguinea  
Eritrea – Eritrea  
Estonia – Estland  
Ethiopia – Etiopien  
Federated States of Micronesia – Mikronesiens federerade stater  
Fiji – Fiji  
France – Frankrike  
Gabon – Gabon  
Gambia – Gambia  
Georgia – Georgien  
Germany – Tyskland  
Ghana – Ghana  
Greece – Grekland  
Guatemala – Guatemala  
Guinea – Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau – Guinea-Bissau  
Guyana – Guyana  
Haiti – Haiti  
Honduras – Honduras  
Hungary – Ungern  
India – Indien  
Indonesia – Indonesien  
Iran – Iran  
Iraq – Irak  
Ireland – Irland  
Israel – Israel  
Italy – Italien  
Ivory Coast – Elfenbenskusten  
Jamaica – Jamaica  
Japan – Japan  
Jordan – Jordanien  
Kazakhstan – Kazakstan

Kenya – Kenya  
Kiribati – Kiribati  
Kosovo – Kosovo  
Kuwait – Kuwait  
Kyrgyzstan – Kirgizistan  
Laos – Laos  
Latvia – Lettland  
Lebanon – Libanon  
Lesotho – Lesotho  
Liberia – Liberia  
Libya – Libyen  
Liechtenstein – Liechtenstein  
Lithuania – Litauen  
Luxembourg – Luxemburg  
Macedonia – Makedonien  
Madagascar – Madagaskar  
Malaysia – Malaysia  
Maldives – Maldiverna  
Mali – Mali  
Malta – Malta  
Marshall Islands – Marshallöarna  
Mauritius – Mauritius  
Mexico – Mexiko  
Monaco – Monaco  
Mongolia – Mongoliet  
Montenegro – Montenegro  
Morocco – Marocko  
Mozambique – Moçambique  
Namibia – Namibia  
Nauru – Nauru  
Nepal – Nepal  
Netherlands – Nederländerna  
New Zealand – Nya Zeeland  
Nicaragua – Nicaragua  
Niger – Niger  
Nigeria – Nigeria  
North Korea – Nordkorea  
Oman – Oman  
Pakistan – Pakistan  
Palau – Palau  
Palestine – Palestina  
Panama – Panama  
Papua New Guinea – Papua Nya Guinea

Paraguay – Paraguay  
Peru – Peru  
Philippines – Filippinerna  
Poland – Polen  
Portugal – Portugal  
Qatar – Qatar  
Romania – Rumänien  
Russia – Ryssland  
Rwanda – Rwanda  
Saint Kitts and Nevis – Saint Kitts och Nevis  
Saint Lucia – Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – Saint Vincent och Grenadinerna  
Samoa – Samoa  
San Marino – San Marino  
São Tomé and Príncipe – São Tomé och Príncipe  
Saudi Arabia – Saudiarabien  
Senegal – Senegal  
Serbia – Serbien  
Seychelles – Seychellerna  
Sierra Leone – Sierra Leone  
Singapore – Singapore  
Slovakia – Slovakien  
Slovenia – Slovenien  
Solomon Islands – Salomonöarna  
Somalia – Somalia  
South Africa – Sydafrika  
South Korea – Sydkorea  
South Sudan – Sydsudan  
Spain – Spanien  
Sri Lanka – Sri Lanka  
Sudan – Sudan  
Suriname – Surinam  
Swaziland – Swaziland  
Switzerland – Schweiz  
Syria – Syrien  
Tajjikistan – Tadzjikistan  
Taiwan – Taiwan  
Tanzania – Tanzania  
Thailand – Thailand  
Togo – Togo  
Tonga – Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago – Trinidad och Tobago  
Tunisia – Tunisien

Turkey – Turkiet

Turkmenistan – Turkmenistan

Tuvalu – Tuvalu

Uganda – Uganda

Ukraine – Ukraina

United Arab Emirates – Förenade Arabemiraten

United Kingdom – Storbritannien (Förenade konungariket Storbritannien och Nordirland)

United States – USA (Amerikas förenta stater)

Uruguay – Uruguay

Uzbekistan – Uzbekistan

Vanuatu – Vanuatu

Vatican City – Vatikanstaten

Venezuela – Venezuela

Vietnam – Vietnam

Yemen – Jemen

Zambia – Zambia

Zimbabwe – Zimbabwe



## SWEDEN'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

Du gamla, du fria – Written by Richard Dybeck (1844)

Du gamla, du fria, du fjällhöga Nord  
Du tysta du glädjrika sköna  
Jag hälsar dig vänaste land uppå Jord  
Din sol, din himmel, dina ängder gröna  
Din sol, din himmel, dina ängder gröna

Du tronar på minnen från fornstora dar  
Då ärat ditt namn flög över Jordan  
Jag vet att du är och du blir vad du var  
Ja jag vill leva, jag vill dö i Norden  
Ja jag vill leva, jag vill dö i Norden

*Literal English translation:*

You old, you free, you mountain high North  
You silent you joyfilled fair  
I greet you loveliest land upon Earth  
Your sun, your sky, your meadows green  
Your sun, your sky, your meadows green

You throne upon memories of old glory days  
When honoured your name flew across the Earth  
I know that you are and will be what you were  
Yes I want to live, I want to die in the North  
Yes I want to live, I want to die in the North

