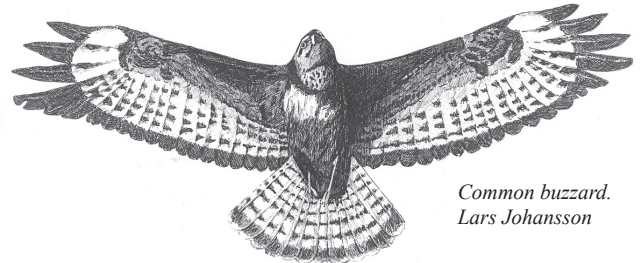




Skagershultsmossen



Osprey.
Mats Rosenberg



Common buzzard.
Lars Johansson



Golden plover.
Liselott Aronsson

Early in spring, the black grouse carry out their courtship rituals at Skagershultsmossen. A little later, cranes, wood sandpipers and golden plovers fly in, and the air is filled with various mating cries. The birdlife on the peat bog is rich and vibrant, and is best experienced from the bird tower on the western edge. The peat bog is the largest in the county and the nature reserve is also one of the largest.

Many cranes

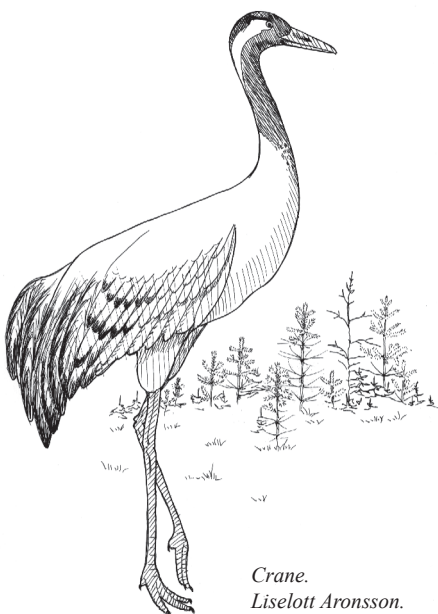
Skagershultsmossen has the largest colony of breeding cranes in the county. Many young, non-breeding cranes also choose to spend the summer here. Other typical bird species are various waders, such as golden plover, wood sandpiper, common snipe and lapwing. In the small pools north of the bird tower, the red-throated loon is often clearly visible and common buzzard, hobby and osprey can be seen in the air over the bog. Of the small birds, the beautiful yellow wagtail is one of few that breed in the open bog.

Sundews and bog orchids

The vegetation on the peat bog is sparse and not especially rich in species, but nevertheless interesting. For example, two species of sundew grow in the nutrient-poor environment. The sundew is a carnivorous plant that captures insects using sticky hairs on the leaf. The insects are dissolved by enzymes and give the plants a welcome nutrient supplement in the form of nitrogen. Another small but beautiful plant is bog rosemary, which has pink, bell-shaped flowers and needle-like leaves. In the birch marsh south of the Likvägen path, the small bog orchid can be found.

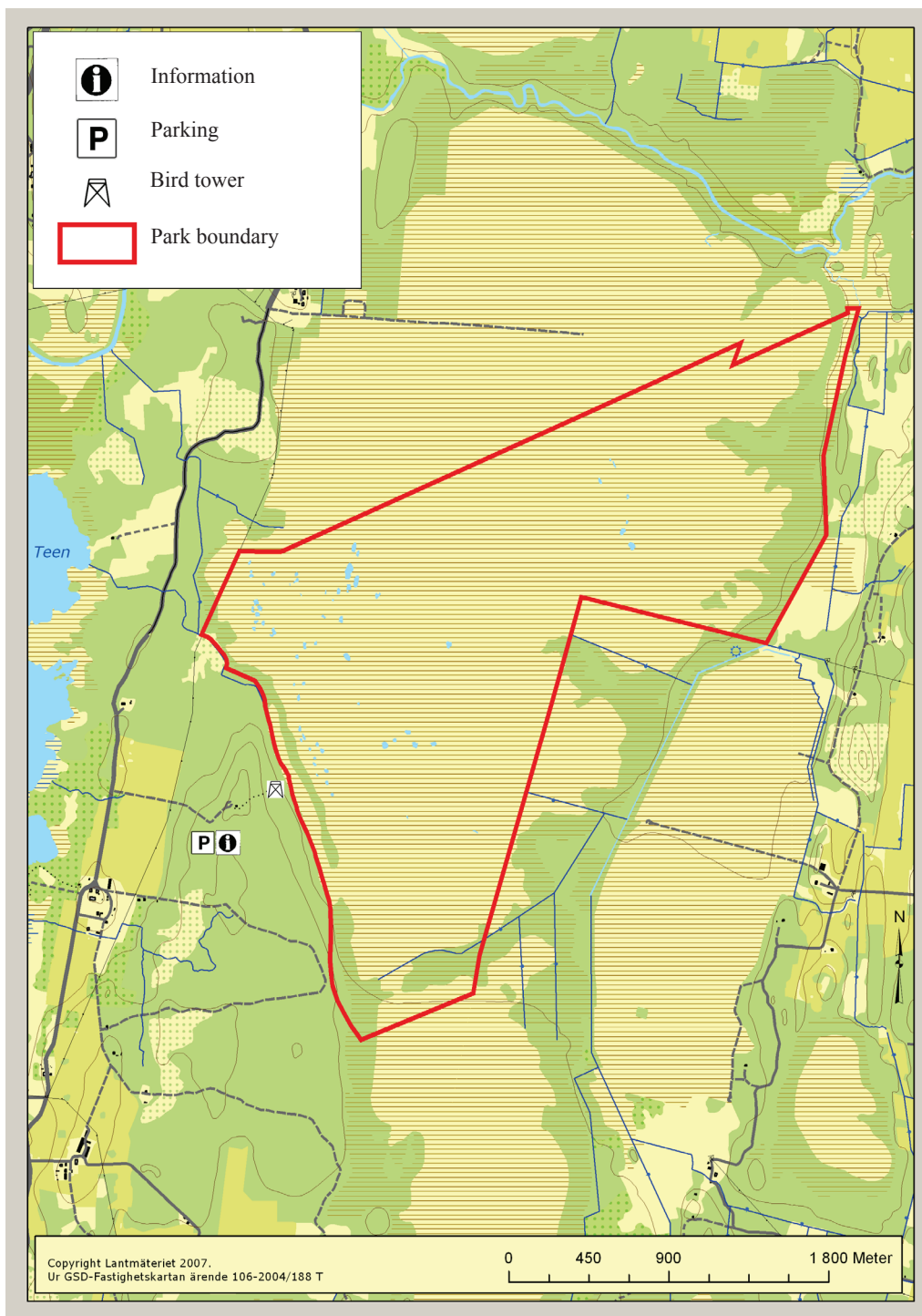
Medieval route

Likvägen (The Corpse Road) is the name of the medieval path that crosses the bog in the southern part of the nature reserve. Before a church was built in Skagershult in 1647, the road was used for transporting the dead to Tångeråsa Church. The path is two metres wide, and comprises a bridge of narrow logs. The structure is partly overgrown by moss, but is still perfectly functional, allowing visitors to cross the bog and see the characteristic environment from close-up.



Crane.
Liselott Aronsson.





§ In the nature reserve, you are not permitted to:

- have dogs unleashed
- light fires or camp
- remove branches, cut down or damage in any other way living trees or bushes
- damage ground or vegetation, such as by digging up or picking flowers, lichens or wood-decay fungi
- anordna snitslade spår
- set up noticeboards, placards, poster, inscriptions or similar

How to get there

From road 204, east of Mullhyttan, turn off southwards at sign "Bålby". Drive approximately 6 km, then follow the signs all the way to the reserve. The entrance towards "Likvägen" is approximately 2,5 km south.

Facts about the reserve

Established: 1982, extended 2000 and 2009

Area: 1021 ha

Landowner: Private ownership and Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Managed by: County Administrative Board

Established by: County Administrative Board

Parts of the nature reserve are included in the EU network Natura 2000