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THE LEGEND TRANSLATED BY THE CZECH TEAM

THE LEGEND ABOUT WATERMAN FROM THE RIVER VLTAVA

It's been a long time since a waterman lived in Vltava near a village called Zlatá Koruna. People were really scared of him for a reason that he was a really ugly green man with a big head and disgusting greenish hair. He never did anything good for the people and he only scared everybody. Even those strong raftsmen, who sailed the wood on the Vltava river, were scared. The waterman was jumping on their rafts and he untied them. He was disturbing decent washerwomen when they were washing laundry in the Vltava river. He was stealing their clothes and let them run downstream and the poor women were catching the clothes far far away.

Everybody was afraid of him until a farmer, whom nothing frightened easily, moved in Zlatá Koruna. Local people were telling him about the waterman's mischiefs and they warned him and his wife better stay away from him. But farmer wasn't scared and he decided to do something with it. He asked his wife to prepare him his fishing rod, and that he was going to have a look at that waterman. His wife was crying and begged him to stay at home, but he didn't listen to her.

After the nightfall he went to the river. He spread his fishing stuff, started fishing and waited for the waterman. But he didn't need to wait so long. The waterman was suddenly standing behind him with an awful screaming. The farmer got a little shiver but he pretended that he couldn't hear him. So the waterman came closer to him and wanted to scream right into his ear. But the farmer caught him with his muscular arms, grabbed his disgusting green hair and picked him up.

The waterman asked the farmer to let him be. The farmer said that he would leave him but only if he told him why he was so rude and bad. The waterman said that he would tell him everything. He said that a long time ago he had been a lord of the forest pool. No one knew where the pool was. One day some children came and started to pelt stoned at him. That's why he wanted to avenge the people. He moved in the Vltava river and there he started his revenge the people for what they had done to him. The farmer said that not everybody in the village was mean. The waterman promised him that he would try to be good.

The farmer came home and he told everybody what happened and what the waterman promised. And the waterman fulfilled what he promised and became good.



The cold autumn air was not good for him, and during the night, he got seriously ill. The maid wanted to ask for the priest, but then the Skjervøy King immediately became suspicious.

-It is strange how busy you suddenly became? Perhaps you are going into the scree to find my money?

As soon as the words were spoken, he was certain that it was the truth. The thought of the girl taking his fortune made the greedy man furious with rage, so he used his last power to kill her. The next morning the priest found them both dead.

The rumour about the treasure reached far, and many strangers came to the little fishing village to hear the story. Nobody in Skjervøy had forgotten about the odd stranger who had spat on Heggelund's doorstep and mumbled words nobody could understand. People talked more and more about this stranger: Had he cast a bad spell on Heggelund?

When my grandfather was a young man, three men came to the island and settled. They had sailed all the seven seas and had a good laugh about the history and people's fear of the two ravens. The two ravens had arrived on the island on the same day as the Skjervøy King and his maid were buried. People who had looked for the treasure could tell stories about the madness of the unworldly birds. They screamed and clawed after every man. Soon people managed to put two and two together and they agreed to blame the stranger. They thought he had to be a shaman and had cast bad spells on both Heggelund and the greedy maid. Now they were doomed to guard the treasure forever – as ravens.

The three sailors could not stop laughing. They did not believe that two quarrelsome ravens could be worse than their wives at home. With the taste of gold in their mouth, they went to the Stussnes mountain, but only one hour later, they went straight back down again, just as emptyhanded as before they went up. They were clearly terrified, and would not have anything more to do with the treasure hunt. They did not say anything more about their trip up to the scree that night in June such a long time ago. However, in the village it is told that people had heard numerous raven screams and earth-shattering human cries.

As of today, no one can tell for sure what happened with the three visitors. They settled on the island, but never wanted to explain what they experienced on the mountain, not even years after it happened. The ravens are still up there somewhere. They are still circling around the mountain, and you can often hear raven screams from the peak. Then you can see three men turn their gaze to the ground and shiver their now timeworn backs. They may know where the treasure is hidden, but they also know the savagery of the treasure's guardians: The Skjervøy King and his maid.

GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

The three vocational partner schools (Treboň/Czech Republic, Skjervøy/Norway, Guérande/France) took part in ERASMUS+ program called TREASURES. During two years (September 2015 to August 2017) this partnership aimed at opening our pupils, teachers and staff towards European citizenship (discovering different cultures, traditions and languages) and at developing professional skills (working with ICT equipment, speaking English, art of presentation, material collection and processing) through many common activities. The target of this project was a comparison (processing) of the cultural wealth and natural wealth, which diffuse into each other and characterize the region in question. At the same time, the cultural and natural wealth reflects into the rich folk literature, which mirrors, in an equally unique way, the history of the region. A special attention was paid to water, which distinctly influenced the development of all the three regions, in which the schools are situated. The obtained materials from the individual areas (cultural and natural wealth and the wealth of folk literature) were processed and published in the form of this brochure and DVD. By working on this project, we also wanted to contribute to an enhancement of the national awareness within the European context.

Jakub Krčin Secondary School of Fishery and Water management

Jakub Krčin Secondary School of Fishery and Water Management /SSRV/ is located in a bordering area in the south of the Czech republic. It is an attractive tourist region for its unspoilt environment with predominant agriculture and low industry. The Fishery Vocational School was established in Treboň on the 1st September 1951 and it was the only one in the Czechoslovak Republic. Since the 1st September 2008, the Jakub Krčin Secondary School of Fishery and Water Management has continued the tradition of the Fishery Vocational School. The impulse to establishing branch of study with a final secondary school examination was the increasing demand of state administration, water management and fishery enterprises for graduates of schools focusing on landscape water management. This interest has increased following the floods in the past years. For that reasons we offer, apart from the traditional, branch of training Fisherman, the secondary school study branch Ecology and Landscape Protection - Water Resource Officer. Nowadays the school has got about 250 students and 50 members of the staff.

FISHERMAN: Traditional three-year vocational training.

ECOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION – WATER RESOURCE OFFICER: Four-year secondary education.

Northern – Troms Upper Secondary School Nord – Troms Videregående Skole

Northern – Troms Upper Secondary School was established in August 2011, after the two former schools, Nordreisa USP in Storslett and Skjervøy USP were merged together. Northern – Troms upper secondary school is a combined school with two school locations. Here you will find dedicated teachers, an inclusive environment and a variety of educational programs. The students are primarily local from the four Northern Troms municipalities Kåfjord, Skjervøy, Nordreisa and Kvænangen. However some of the educational programs such as ICT (Information and communications technology) and the national program of skiing and biathlon recruit many students from other municipalities and regions. The school has a big emphasis on student follow up. We are committed to ensuring your development both in subjects and as a person. The school is working with different measures to strengthen the level of completion and it is also striving to always improve the wellbeing and welfare for our students. It is important for us to have a hands on approach with our students. The school has a prospering cooperation with local businesses both in practise for the vocational students and project collaboration in the general studies programs. Northern-Troms Upper secondary school provides vocational training in various fields such as health worker programme, aquaculture, natural resources and fishing, electronics and el-energy, technical and industrial production, vehicles and ICT – services. The school also provide general studies program with sports, ski and biathlon. The school has approximately 300 students.

Lycée Professionnel de Guérande – Olivier Guichard.

Lycée professionnel Olivier Guichard is a Vocational School situated in Guérande, in the west of France. It is located near Nantes and close to the Atlantic ocean, in a touristic and agricultural area. It has a unique feature in its training, providing education to young people under the responsibility of three different ministries (National Education, Agriculture and the Environment). This school was established in 1972 and was the first aquaculture school in France. Olivier Guichard Vocational School provides vocational training in various fields such as catering, mechanics, landscape designing, horticulture, floristry, fish farming and shellfish farming, enabling students to obtain different qualifications: City and Guilds (CAP), BTEC First (BEP), BTEC National (BAC PRO) and Higher National Diploma (BTS). More than 400 students are studying in this school with 60 teachers.

Aquaponics at O.Guichard school

GPS: 47° 20.332' - 2° 25.474'

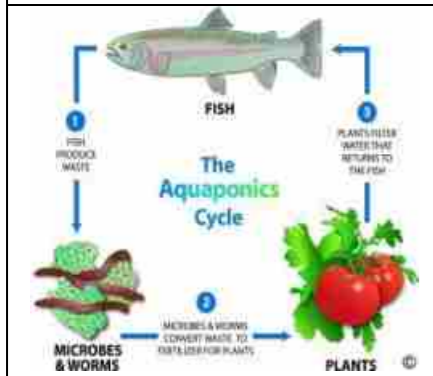
Time: 30 min



The entrance of our aquaponics building

Aquaponics refers to any system that combines conventional aquaculture (raising aquatic animals such as snails, fish, crayfish or prawns in tanks) with hydroponics (cultivating plants in water) in a symbiotic environment.

In our school we experiment a system like this. The excretions from the fish being raised stay in the water but that water is fed to a hydroponic system after being filtrated; then, the water can be used by the plants as nutrients, and the water is then recirculated back to the aquaculture system.



The aquaponics cycle



Golden fish



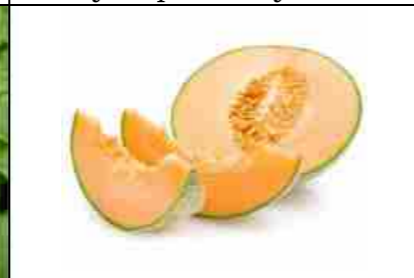
Hydroponics system



Visit of the greenhouse



Basil produced there



Melon

Links:

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquaponics>
- <http://www.theaquaponicsource.com/what-is-aquaponics/>



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THE LEGEND TRANSLATED BY THE NORWEGIAN TEAM

THE "SKJERVØY KING'S" TREASURE

Outside, in the cold, big ocean there is a small island called Skjervøy. I grew up here, by the foot of the Stussnes Mountain, and here I have many times dreamt of finding the secret of the island.

It was my grandfather who first told me about the treasure, but since then I have heard many different versions of the story. We, the people who live here, have probably sent curious glances up towards the mountain and maybe we have dared to go treasure-hunting late nights – but always got scared down again.

It is not that the mountain is big and scary, I've been up there myself, but if you go there thinking about finding the treasure... then it is as if the mountain knows. There is whispering among the trees and you can hear hoarse raven screams. The ravens are both bigger and darker in their plumage than other places and they say that their glances are colder than a winter's cold night sky. These are the guardians of the Stussnes mountain: the "Skjervøy King" and his maid.

Once upon a time, a long time ago, the Skjervøy King and his maid lived as citizens in the little fishing community in Northern Troms. The Skjervøy King, or Heggelund as his real name was, was a Danish trader who came to the island and established it as a sea trading town. At this time, "petty kings" were common, and hence the name the "Skjervøy King". You may think that everyone got a hold of the wealth, but that was not the case. Instead, the people had to pay taxes to the Skjervøy King and the priest, something that led to less money in the pocket of the ordinary man. People were unhappy. Heggelund tried to make them happy by giving them a new altarpiece for the church, but that did not help. A new altarpiece could not fill their stomachs!

Then one golden autumn morning a foreigner came to the island. He had nothing to sell and did not even want to buy anything. People thought this was odd, but it was always a real treat to get strangers to the village, and they welcomed him warmly. Still, there was one man who sent the visitor straight out the door without giving him a bite to eat - and it was of course the greedy Skjervøy King. This was, however, something he would later regret. It is said that the stranger spat on the doorstep and muttered something that no one understood.

The same night the Skjervøy King got ill. The maid cared for him day and night, without him getting any better. She sent for the doctor and the priest, but they could not help either. When Sunday came, The Skjervøy King sent the maid to church to pray for him. The girl was standing outside the church after the sermon, and bragged about all the money that she was going to receive as soon as Heggelund passed away.

The priest heard what she said and he slapped her before he went to Heggelund, and recounted everything she said. Heggelund got so furious that it was as if all sickness disappeared when he got the message from the priest. The same night he pretended that he was sleeping, and when he was sure that the maid had gone to sleep, he dressed up. Quietly he tiptoed out into the dark autumn night, and the only thing that could be heard was the jingle from his cash box. He climbed up on the Stussnes mountain, and there he hid the treasure.

THE LEGEND TRANSLATED BY THE FRENCH TEAM

THE SALT WORKER

An old woman with red hair, absolutely frightful, terribly ugly, terribly disgusting is walking with difficulty in the city of Batz sur mer. Freezing to death, she decides to knock on someone's door to warm up inside. The old woman stops in front of a house and knocks on the door.

A man, about one meter ninety tall, well stocky, with long blond hair, lets her come in his house. In the main room, there are just a simple chair, a bench and a table, just the bare minimum. The man invites her to sit on the bench in front of the fireplace and he offers her a good hot soup.

Seeing that the woman seems numbed by the cold, he goes to fetch a woollen cloth to warm her up, and a log to boost the fire in the fireplace.

He leaves the old and horrible woman on the bench for a short moment and notices with surprise that his dog is afraid of coming near her.

When he comes back, he puts the log into the fireplace, comes near the old woman to give her the woollen cloth. But she suddenly disappears leaving place to a gorgeous woman, with silky long red hair and a beautiful white dress.

- «Thank you...Hervé » says the woman to him.

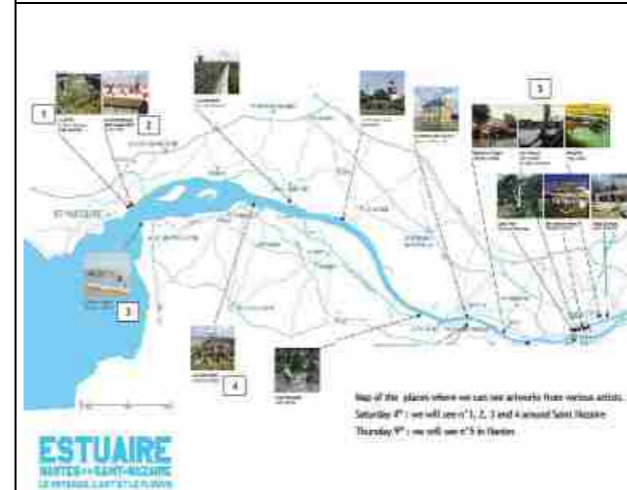
The man is surprised that the woman knows his name but he recognizes her immediately, especially since she looks exactly like the legendary description: she is the Queen of Korrigans, the Breton goblins ! To thank him for his kindness, his generosity and his hospitality, she tells him the secret to enter a cave full of treasures and wealth. She allows him to take there whatever he wants but on one condition: he must go to the cave just before nightfall and he must be back in his house before sunrise. She suddenly disappears. The light has just started to decrease : night is falling. Hervé decides to go to the cave with a big wooden chest he has had for a long time and which he has never used so far. « Finally it will be useful”, he says to himself, “I was right to keep it ». ...

When he arrives in the cave, he sees the Queen of Korrigans, accompagnied by many small burlesque creatures, and behind them, a mountain of coins, necklaces, jewels, and precious stones shining brightly and illuminating the cave. In front of this spectacle, Hervé becomes crazy : he rushes from one jewel to a precious stone, picks up some coins, lets them fall, hums a song and even ends up swimming in this gigantic « lake » of coins. « I am a rich man! I am a rich man! What am I going to do with all this gold, these necklaces, and all that ? » So, he starts to fill in his chest with all these wonders. But the jealous and greedy salt worker is also absent-minded ; he is caught by the dawn and all his treasure disappears ! From that day Hervé goes to the cave every night. But in vain...

“ESTUAIRE“:open-air collection of artworks

GPS: 47° 17' 23" North 2° 07' 28" West

Time: 2 days



Estuaire is an artistic adventure and refers to the 'Estuary' of the Loire between Nantes and Saint-Nazaire, where the final act was played out in the summer 2012. Acts One and Two took place in 2007 and 2009, when 30 works were installed in Nantes, Saint-Nazaire and along the 40 miles/60km of the Loire estuary between the two cities and 8 more works were added in 2012. Some installations are only on show at certain times of the year; others are permanent, offering visitors a year-round 'cultural art trail'.

Map of places where artworks can be seen



'Jardin étoilé' Paimboeuf

'Le Serpent' Saint Brévin

'Suite de triangles' Saint Nazaire



'Misconceivable'

'Les Anneaux' Nantes

The house in the Loire river

Links :

<http://www.estuaire.info/en/>



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Fishing huts

GPS: 47° 16' 50" North 2° 12' 31" West

Time: 1 hour



The Loire-Atlantique region comprises approximately 200 fishing cabins; their owners pay an annual fee for the right to occupy public space on the shore. These fishing huts appeared in the 19th century, are made of wood and have been built on stilts. Their main implement is a square-shaped pulley-operated net which has given these huts their names: "carrelets". The big square fishing nets attached to the cabins are lowered into the water and after some time cranked up again, with –or without- a good catch. The huts also have walkways to reach them at high tide. They are not open to public, but some of them can be rented for one or two nights.

Fishing huts in Saint Nazaire



A fisherman



The net named 'carrelet'



Plaice



Shrimps



Sole



Eel

Links:

http://www.lapecherie.info/index.php?p=1_17_R-server-une-pecherie



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Třeboň

GPS: 49°0'13.35" N, 14°46'14.37" E

Time:

about 5 hours



Schwarzenberg Tomb

The town of Třeboň is literally located at the end of the World – precisely between ponds Svět and Rožmberk (the World and the Rosenberg). The establishment of this town goes to the 12th century, when there was the first settlement. The name probably comes from the word tříbit, which means cultivate. During the reign of the last Rosenbergs at the end of 16th and at the beginning of the 17th centuries, the town was at the top of its glory. Třeboň is a favourite tourist destination because of its many sights (the castle, the Schwarzenberg tomb, the Regent brewery, ..) as well as spas, where people treat their rheumatic problems.



Town Hall



Square



View of the City



Statue of Třeboň Carp



Castle



Pond World

Links:

www.trebon.cz

www.mesto-trebon.cz

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treboň>



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Tábor

GPS: 49°24'52.15" N, 14°39'28.21" E

Time:
about 3 hours



Statue of Jan Žižka z Trocnova

The second biggest South Bohemian town lying on the Lužnice river is Tábor. It was founded in 1542 in connection with Hussite movement and its leader Jan Žižka z Trocnova. People often visit the fortress Kotnov, the artificial lake Jordán, which is the oldest in Europe, the pilgrimage church in Klokoty, the gothic townhall or the underground complex from 16th and 17th century. This underground labyrinth served not only as cellars but also as a hidingsform anemies.



Kotnov Fortress



Square with former Town Hall



Jordan Lake



View of the City



Kotnov Tower



Lane in Tábor

Links:

- www.taborcz.cz
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tábor>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hussites>



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La Turballe fishing port

GPS: 47° 20' 47" North 2° 30' 20" West

Time: 1 day



View of La Turballe

La Turballe is France's 10th largest port in terms of turnover and the 9th in terms of tonnage of fish caught. This port specialises in anchovies, seabass caught by trawlers, tuna and hake. Let's not forget the sardin: a special festival is dedicated to this little silver fish. Every year in August "La fête de la sardine" takes place in La Turballe.

This city also has a marina which has the capacity to accomodate 330 vessels per annum. The facilities include a reception port for visitors and a boat slipway is available to all amateur yachtsmen.



The fishing port



Sandy beaches



Deep water marina



Traditional Breton dances



Fête de la sardine



Mackerels caught

Links:

- http://www.tourisme-laturballe.fr/?code_langue=EN



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The ocearium of Le Croisic

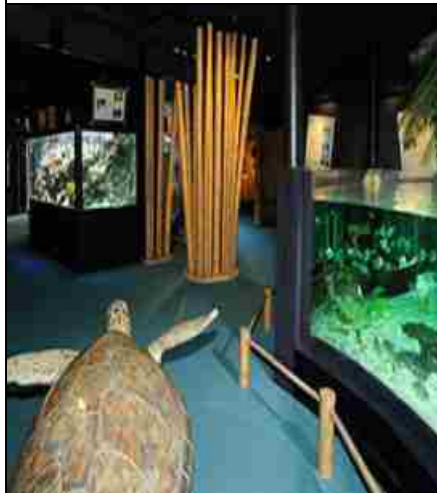
GPS: Long -2.52255° _ Lat 47.29978°

Time: 2 hours

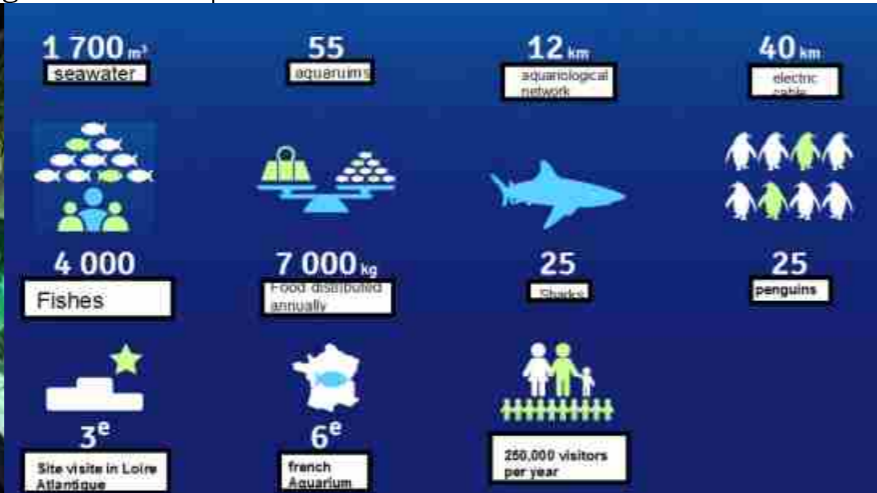


Ocearium buildings

The ocearium of Le Croisic is one of the biggest aquarium of France, it was created in 1992. It shows more than 4,000 animals in 50 aquariums. It's the 6th most visited aquarium of France. It shows many species from the Atlantic Ocean and most of the suppliers are fishermen from Le Croisic. It also shows species from the red and the Carribean seas, penguins, sharks from Australia, northwest pacific fishes and fish from the Mediterranean sea.



Inside the ocearium



A few figures



The tunnel



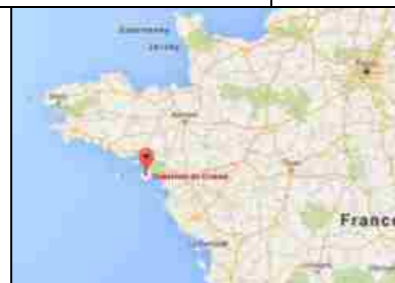
The Australian sharks



The penguins

Links:

<http://www.ocearium-croisic.fr/a-real-submarine-world-observatory/>



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Brewery Regent

GPS: 49°0'13.35" N, 14°46'14.37" E

Time: about 2 hours



Regent Brewery

Beer is a fermented alcoholic drink of bitter taste made of malt, water and hops. It is popular not only in the Czech republic but also in other countries. The brewery Regent was founded in 1379. The name of the brewery was inspired by a real historic person, Jakub Krčín z Jelčan, who used to be a regent of Rosenbergs domain. The beer is cooked in old-fashioned way with up-to-date technology. There are made many kinds of beer, the strongest one is called Český kníže with 7.2 percent of alcohol.



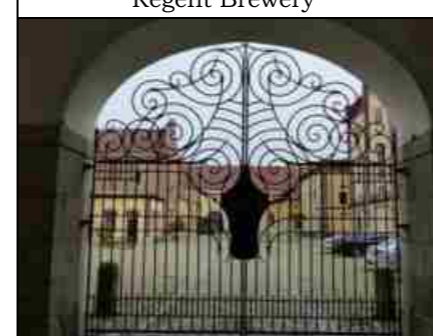
Regent Brewery



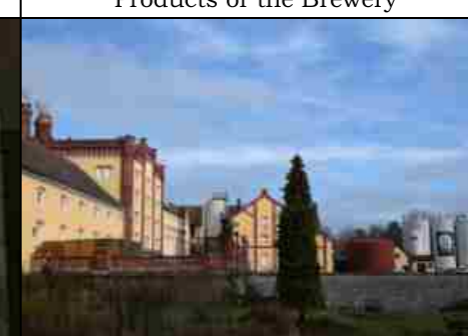
Products of the Brewery



Logo



Court of the Brewery



Regent Brewery



Regent Brewery

Links:

www.trebon.cz
www.pivovar-regent.cz
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer>



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Jindřichův Hradec

GPS: 49°0'13.35" N, 14°46'14.37" E

Time:
about 4 hours



Castle

It used to be the biggest city in the 17th century in the Czech Kingdom. Nowadays, it has about 22 000 inhabitants. Jindřichův Hradec is located on the bank of the pond Vajgar. The oldest record about this city is from 1220. Jindřichův Hradec is also visited by lots of tourists. They are attracted to the renaissance Castle, the biggest rustical mechanical bethlehem called Krýzovy jesličky or unique narrow-gauge railway.



View of the City



Castle Well



View of the City



Krýza's Bethlehem



Square



Castle Court

Links:

- www.infocentrum.jh.cz
- www.zamek-jindrichuvhradec.eu
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jindřichův_Hradec



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The professional fishermen in Loire river.

GPS: All along the Loire river

Time:



A fisherman at work

The role of the professional fishermen in Loire river is really important because they must manage the animal resources of the river and at the same time they should meet their customers demand.

All along the year the fishermen use different techniques to catch many fish species (gillnets, traps...).

I think this activity is a treasure for the region because it also represents all of the species found in the river. The fishermen have a very important role because they must manage the balance of the watercourse.

January	Pike / Carp / Lamprey / Elver / Perch / Pike perch / Roach
February	Catfish
March	Blueback / White shrimp / Mulet
April	Twaite shad / Whitefish / Crayfish
May	Arctic char / Brème
June	Monkfish
July	Arctic char / Perch
August	Bleak
September	Carp / Pike
October	Yellow eel et silver / Pike perch
November	Elver / Barbel
December	Pike



The different species caught in Loire river depending on the months.

Pike



Trap



Net



Yellow eel

Links:

- <http://www.lepecheurprofessionnel.fr/index.php/la-peche-professionnelle/les-organisations-professionnelles/les-associations/loire-atlantique>



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The Salt Marshes of Guérande

GPS: 47° 17' 47" North 2° 27' 13" West

Time: 2 hours



The salt marshes of Guérande cover an area of 1500 hectares and they are supplied with seawater from the Traict de Pen-Bé Mesquer. The salt marshes are a natural work of art maintained by more than 300 "paludiers" (salt workers). They design circuits for the seawater to follow from the inlet channel (étier) to the decantation pool (vasières), through channels until it reaches the final evaporating pond (oeillet). It is harvested by hand using traditional methods. Not washed, non-refined and additive free the salt from Guérande was awarded the "Label Rouge" in 1991.

The salt marshes



Traditional rake



Salt flower



Coarse grey salt



Heaps of salt named 'Mulon'



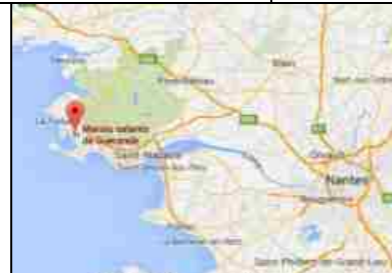
A Salina



A salt worker

Links:

<http://en.ot-guerande.fr/salt-marshes.html>



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Holašovice

GPS: 48°58'10.21" N, 14°16'21.59" E

Time:

about 2 hours



Houses in the Village

This typical South-Bohemian village is 15 km from České Budějovice. Thanks to the unique rustical architecture, this village has been registered to UNESCO since 1998.

They represent a unique set of preserved farmhouses that were structurally and artistically modified during the 19th century to the specific form called Peasant Baroque. The intact form of ground plan solution, allotment and settlement structure is unique.

Rural festivals are organised in the square every year.



Houses in the Village



Former Village Shop



Houses in the Village



Water Pump



Nekysel Pond



Local Chpel

Links:

www.en.czech-unesco.org

www.holasovice.eu

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holašovice>



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Fishery, Třeboň Pond System

GPS: 49°2'50" N, 14°46'9" E

Time:
about 2 hours



Fishery is really important for South Bohemia especially for Třeboň region. It's also the biggest fishing region in the Czech Republic. The first record about fishery are from the 11th and the 12th centuries. The first ponds were used for carp breeding and belonged to the local cloister. Nowadays, there are about 500 ponds. The Czech carp is the most frequent fish in South Bohemia. The Rožmberk pond is the biggest pond in the Czech Republic and it was built between 1584-1590 by Jakub Krčín Of Jelčany.

Třeboň Pond System



Fish Harvest



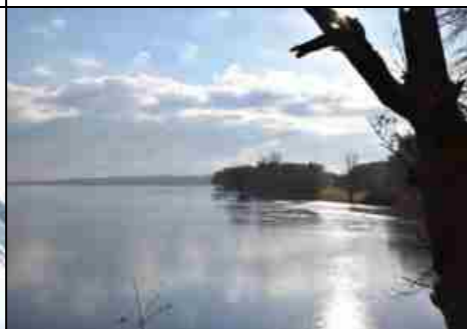
Fish Harvest



Fish Harvest



White Catfish



View of a Pond



Rosenberg Pond

Links:

www.rybarstvi-trebon.czechtrade.us
www.trebon.cz
www.mesto-trebon.cz



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Shipyard STX France in Saint Nazaire

GPS: 47° 16' 50" North 2° 12' 31" West

Time: 2 hours



The shipyard STX France

The shipyard is situated in Saint-Nazaire, and was founded in 1955. It covers an area of 150 hectares. There are about 2000 workers there. It is part of the French maritime heritage. This is one of the largest shipyard in Europe.

The Harmony of the seas was built there as well as Normandie, France, Queen Mary 2 and Batillus. They make tankers and wind turbines too. The shipyard opens its doors for tourists to discover the construction of the « giants of the seas », elegant cruise ships.



View from St Brévin



A cruise ship under construction



A few figures



The Harmony of the Seas leaving St Nazaire



Saint Nazaire bridge

Links:

<http://www.stxfrance.com/UK/stxfrance-index-1-accueil.awp>



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The Brière Natural Park

GPS: 47° 22' 19" North 2° 12' 49" West

Time: 1 day with picnic



The Brière is a vast area of both land and water. The marshes of La Brière are located in the north of the Loire estuary that leads to the Atlantic Ocean. La Brière extends over 490 km². Peat used to be harvested there for heating.

We can also find reeds that are used to build the thatched roofs of the cottages (typical houses in Brière). During the summer, many tourists enjoy discovering the beauty of Brière aboard a flat bottomed boat, named "chaland", punted along the channels.

These wetlands are rich in terms of flora and fauna; here are some examples:

One of The Brière channels



Louisiana crayfish (invasive)



Catfish



Coypu



Chaland (flat bottomed boat)



Ludwigia (invasive)



Heron

Links :

<http://www.tourisme-laturballe.fr/la-briere-2-26-108.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bri%C3%A8re_Regional_Natural_Park



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Český Krumlov

GPS: 48°48'38.91" N, 14°18'55.44" E

Time:
about 6 hours



Castle Tower

When you arrive in Český Krumlov, you will be captivated at first glance by the monumental panorama of the castle and the picturesque historical architecture of the little town with medieval character. Český Krumlov is one of the Czech treasures included on the UNESCO list. It is situated on the Vltava river, which gives the place its romantic spirit. The town is full of restaurants, shops with gifts, jewels and traditional Czech products, galleries and exhibitions. In summer you can see theatre plays in the revolving scene in castle gardens.



Waterman at Power Station



Castle Arcades



View of the River



Castle Court



St. Vitus Church



Square

Links:

www.ckrumlov.cz

www.ceskykrumlov.cz

www.zamek-ceskykrumlov.eu



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České Budějovice

GPS: 48°58'29" N, 14°28'29" E

Time:
about 5 hours



Samson's Fountain

The most important economic and cultural centre of South Bohemian region is České Budějovice with 95 000 inhabitants. The town lies on a junction of the rivers Malše and Vltava and was established by the Czech king Přemysl Otakar II. in 1265. České Budějovice is visited by a lot of tourists, who are mostly interested in St. Nicholas gothic cathedral, the Black tower or Samson's fountain in the Přemysl Otakar square. It is the seat of South Bohemian university and museum as well as lot of companies, e.g. Budějovický Budvar, KOH-I-NOOR, Madeta.



Town Hall



Square



View of the City



View of the City



South Bohemian Museum



Confluence of the Vltava and Malše Rivers

Links:

- www.inbudejovice.cz
- www.c-budejovice.cz
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/České_Budějovice



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The Wild Coast

GPS: 47° 16' 00" North 2° 28' 00" West

Time: 1 day with a picnic



Near Le Pouldiquen

The wild coast is a group of beaches, cliffs, rocks and plants stretching from Le Pouldiquen to Le Croisic. The sea is very close and we can swim there and jump from rocks to rocks; it may be dangerous but very funny! The wild coast is beautiful but one must be careful because there are many accidents when there is a storm and when tourists are not careful.

You can also find many caves there and one of the most famous ones is the Korrigan cave.

The best way to discover that place is on foot or by bike thanks to the path along the coast.



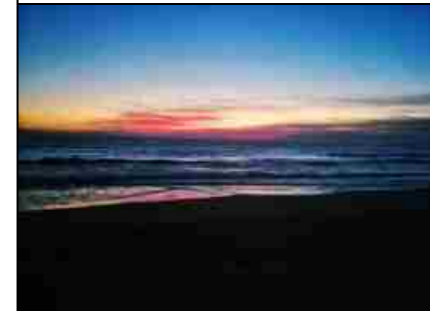
A cove



The Korrigan cave from outside



The Korrigan cave, inside



Sunset



Rock climbing



Along the path

Links:

- <http://www.ot-batzurmer.fr/la-cote-sauvage-the-wild-coast-and-its-beaches.html>



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Havnes

GPS: 69°47'18.7"N 20°34'01.6"E

Time:
about 5 hours



Havnes

Havnes is considered one of the most beautiful places in Norway.

It's located on the southern part of the island Uløya, and the Lyngen alps give the place a stunning background.

The history of the trading house goes back to the 1600's, because it was a gathering point to the northern Norwegian society. Several findings from the Stone Ages have proved that people have lived here for around 6000 years.

Most of the buildings have stood there since the 1800's.

Since 1868, Havnes has been in the Giæver family. Today the main activities are stockfish production and tourism.



Main House



Viewpoint



Trading House



View of the Fjord



Racks

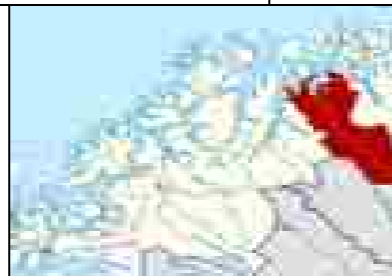


The Rear of the Mainhouse

Links:

<http://www.giaever.net/>

<https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Havnes>



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The Skjervøy King's Treasure

GPS: 70°01'27.2"N 20°58'54.1"E

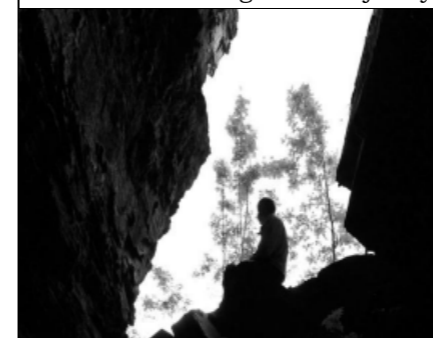
Time: about 2 hours



Painting of the Skjervøy King

Christen Michelsen Heggelund was the first trader in Skjervøy. He was a very rich man. Heggelund settled down on Skjervøy in 1662. When he died in 1694, he was a very rich and powerful man.

The myths say that before he died, he took all of his silver into a cave. The cave is located at the southern part of the mountain Stussnes. He did that because he did not want his descendants to have it. Many people have tried to find the Skjervøy king's treasure, but nobody has found it. It says that two black ravens are watching over it.



Entrance to the Cave



Black Ravens



View from the Cave



View from Stussnes



Theater of the Legend



The Skjervøy Kings Ring

Links:

<http://toppturer70.blogspot.no/2014/07/yenes-fjelverden-skjervykongens-hule.html>

<https://www.facebook.com/rolfmagne.larsen1/posts/993978547327235>



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The Lyngen Alps

GPS:
69.787957, 20.171368

Time:
6 – 8 hours



At the Lyngen peninsula, you can find the most spectacular mountains in the region. There are big glaciers, deep valleys and steep mountains that almost go straight down to the fjord. The Lyngen Alps are 90 kilometres long, from the Lyngstuva in the north to Balsfjordeidet in the south. At the peninsula, there are 124 mountains above 1000 meters. The highest is Jiehkkevárri at 1834 m. Four municipalities share the mountains: Lyngen, Storfjord, Balsfjord and Tromsø. Lyngsalpene were discovered in two stages, first in 1898-99 and in 1950. Most of the climbers were from the United Kingdom. In recent years, The Lyngen alps have become a really popular tourist attraction.

The Lyngen Alps



Northern Light



Wintertime



Skiing In The Alps



Autumn



Jiehkkevarri



Summertime

Links:
<http://kugo.no/stikkord/lyngsalpene/>
<http://www.nordnorge.com/EN-nord-troms/?News=113>



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Lerøy Aurora

GPS: 70°02'10.3"N 20°59'33.0"E

Time: 15 min walk



Processing Plant

Lerøy Aurora AS is a fish farm company that produces salmon, sushi and filets. Lerøy Aurora has its own processing plant for salmon in Skjervøy. This construction has a yearly slaughter capacity of roughly 60 000 tons salmon. In 2012, Lerøy had 240 employees in Troms- and Finnmark county. The salmon from Lerøy is the fastest airborne salmon to Japan. It only takes 36 hours from the pack station in Norway, until the salmon is in Japan. This secures that the fish is fresh. The cold, arctic sea water makes the Aurora salmon grow 2-3 months slower than other salmon. It makes the Aurora salmon unique.



Farm at Sea



Workers



Demonstration Facility



Farm at Sea



Closed Net



Aurora Salmon

Links:
<https://www.leroyseafood.com/en/>



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Maursund Gård

GPS: 69°55'33.2"N 20°51'29.0"E

Time: about 2 hours



Maursund Gård

Maursund gård is situated on the island Kågen in Skjervøy municipality. The farm is according to written sources, known from the early 1600s. From the 1700s to the 1800s the farm had its glorydays as a trade center. Because of it's very central location for traffic by sea, the farm got attractive for grocers all the way from Trondheim and Bergen. During the second world war, Maursund gård was one of the buildings that was not burned down by German soldiers. Nowadays, the farm is used as a museum. In the attic there is a display of old pictures and objects. There is also a fishery museum located in an old boat shed.



Boat Shed



Maursund Gård



Interior



View of the Sea



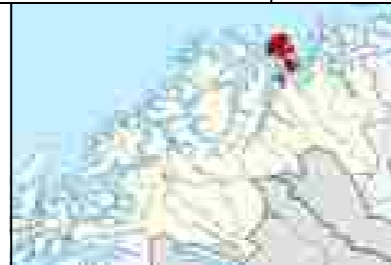
Fishery Museum



Boat Shed

Links:

<http://www.ntnm.no/Museumsanlegg/Maursund>



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The Gorsa Bridge

GPS: 69°24'02.3"N 20°58'53.0"E

Time: 5 – 6 hours



The Gorsa Bridge

In the year of 2011, the region's most spectacular bridge was assembled.

The Gorsa bridge was produced in Austria, shipped to Kåfjord by truck, and eventually assembled by a helicopter.

You will probably park the car at the end of the road that leads to Guolasjávri, and hike your way to the bridge. Out there, you can enjoy the glance of the waterfall, while it splashes in your face. The gorge is 153 meters deep, thus a popular activity is bungee jumping.

At the west side of the bridge, you may continue hiking until you see the two canyons; the Ørndals canyon and the gorge of Tørrfoss.



Group Picture



Bungee Jumping



Gorsa Bridge



View from the Bridge



Waterfall



Gorsa Bridge

Links:

<http://bungee.no/anlegg/bungee-lyngenfjord-europas-trangeste-strikkhopp>



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Skjervøy Coastal Town

GPS: 70.031,20.971

Time:



Skjervøy is a coastal town with natural docks. It has been a trade spot for cured fish from the early 1600s. The island had a shipyard already in 1918. Skjervøy is situated right on the main shipping lane at latitude 70° North. Skjervøy municipality enjoys a status as the maritime center in Troms County and the majority of the municipality's industries fit into this sector.

Skjervøy Municipality is home to modern fishery enterprises and salmon processing plants, as well as the support function required by such industries and fishing fleets. Skjervøy is a natural pearl with excellent terrain for outdoor recreation both summer and winter.

Skjervøy



View over the Harbour



Midnightsun



Northern Light



Coastal Steamer



Fishery



Fishing Boat

Links:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skjervøy>



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Reisa National Park

GPS: 69°16'00"N 21°51'00"Ø

Time: about 5 hours



Mollisfossen

The Reisa national Park is a national park which lies in the Reisadal valley in Troms. It has breath-taking views and stunning scenery, and the park consists of many waterfalls, rare plants, narrow canyons, and a big variety of animals. Examples of animals you can meet in the national park are arctic foxes, lynxes, wolverines, and you might even get to see a bear.

Mollisfossen, waterfall, which lies in the park, attracts many tourists every year. It is with its 269 metres, the highest waterfall in Northern Norway. The waterfall has several free falls, and the highest is 140 metres.



Reisa Valley



Waterfall



Bear



Lynx



Wolverine



Artic Fox

Links:









<http://reisastua.no/reisa-national-park/>
<http://www.reisa-nasjonalpark.no/index.php/engelsk>



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<h1>Riddu Riddu</h1>		
GPS: 69°31'23.5"N 20°32'20.4"E	Time: about a week	
	<p>The music festival for indigenous people was arranged for the first time in 1991, when a group of young people gathered for a barbeque, with about 30 attendances.</p> <p>They had decided to be proud of their Sámi background and in 1995 they named it Riddu Riddu which translates to "little coastal storm". In the beginning they received a lot of resistance, but they didn't give up.</p> <p>The festival has since evolved and in 2009 they received national acknowledge and became one of the biggest festivals in the country. Today they have their own children's festival in addition to the original Riddu week.</p>	
Riddu Riddu		
		
Concert	Dancing	Sami Clothes
		
Children's Festival	Sami Music	Camping
Links: www.Riddu.no		

<h1>Skjervøy Church</h1>		
GPS: 70°2'9"N 20°50'40"Ø	Time: 10 min walk	
	<p>Skjervøy church was built by Thomas von Westen in 1728 and is the oldest preserved wooden church in Northern Troms. The material they used to build the church was pine tree, which floated down the Reisa river. In the old days, it was mandatory to visit the church, and absence meant you would get a fine. People, who were travelling a long way to visit the church, slept in small church cabins down by the sea. Because of this, Skjervøy became a central gathering point for people living in the villages in Northern Troms.</p> <p>In the 1950's, Skjervøy church was renovated back to the 18th century style, containing windows and old inventory, like an altarpiece, chandeliers and a pulpit.</p>	
Skjervøy Church		
		
Confirmation	Skjervøy Church	National Day
		
Interior	Church Tower	Interior
Links: www.kirkesok.no/kirker/Skiervoey-kirke www.skjervoymenighet.no	