

Information about sights

Gunnebo House and Gardens

(www.gunneboslott.se)

Gunnebo House is one of the most important examples of neoclassical architecture in Sweden. The building used to be known as the "most expensive and magnificent wooden castle in Sweden". Today the House is a listed building and the landscape around the estate is a cultural reserve-



ation. You will find three different types of gardens: the formal French-Italian baroque garden, the English landscape park and the kitchen garden. All of them were designed by Gunnebo's architect, Carl Wilhelm Carlberg, and they have been partly recreated over the past ten years. The gardens are cultivated entirely by hand and without the use of any toxic substances or artificial fertilisers.

Gunnebo Coffeehouse and Restaurant (with certification from Västsvensk Mersmak) serves homemade delicacies and lunches. During the summer seasonal vegetables and herbs are taken from Gunnebo's own gardens. When preparing lunches and dinners, only ecologically produced raw material are used. Gunnebo House and Gardens is owned and run by the county of Mölndal.



Botaniska Trädgården

The Botanic garden of Gothenburg

(w3.goteborg.se/botaniska)

The cultivated part covers about 25 ha and contains around 16,000 species on open land. A fantastic park with a bamboo grove, a Japanese valley, and an arboretum with trees from all parts of the world. The Gothenburg Botanical Garden was recently voted the third most beautiful park in Europe. In 2007 The Botanical Gardens took over the Linné

Garden which was presented as an official gift from Sweden to the people of England at the Chelsea Flower Show in London in the spring of 2007. The Linné Garden reflects today's interest in architecture, art and design, whilst at the same time portray Linné's curiosity and love for nature.

Trädgårdsföreningen (www.tradgardsforeningen.se)

The park, inspired and designed in accordance with the English garden tradition with its soft, billowing lines, was established in 1842. Here you'll find a rose garden, beautiful flower displays and the Palm House, which is a copy of Crystal Palace in London. Tropical heat, delightful Mediterranean climate, parrots and settings from the East Indies and the rainforest provide a magnificent experience.



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Nolhaga Slott (www.nolhagaslott.se)

At Nolhaga Slott, the historic architecture is carefully preserved and combined it with modern Italian design and furnishings. It was the home of another 18th century botanist and farming entrepreneur Jonas Ahlströmer who is famous for introducing the potato to the Swedish people. The garden is aiming to show what once was done by the former owner Jonas Alströmer some 300 years ago. The result is a unique and inspiring environment.

Lidköping – Kinnekulle – Läckö (www.lackokinnekulle.se)

The area is situated along the coastline of lake Vänern. The city of Lidköping is a clean city with an historical part and a more modern part with many shops. Until 2005 the porcelain factory Rörstrand made one of the most famous porcelain here. The museum is still there and a factory shop. The area **Kinnekulle** has a very rich and unique flora due to its limestone ground and warmer climate close to the lake. Every spring thousands and thousands of visitors come to Kinnekulle to enjoy the nature and smell the special leek that covers the ground with white flowers in the end of May.



Läckö Slott at the island Källandsö is maybe the main tourist attraction in the area. The 17th century fairy tale baroque castle offers great exhibitions every year. Already in the medieval there was a settlement on the place where the castle is today. The bishop of Skara laid the foundations for a fortified castle here in 1298. Earl Magnus De la Gardie was thirty years old when he took over the castle and the earldom in the mid-17th century. In 1654 he initiated major building works and it's the results of these we can see when we visit the castle today. You can also visit **Lilla Slottsträdgården**, the Small Castle Garden, designed by Simon Irvine.

Stola Herrgård

Stola Country House dates back to The Medieval. However, today's main building was built in 1713-19 and is a distinguished representative of Caroline architecture. Parts of the interior was altered during the 18th century and replaced with French-inspired Rococo. Since the end of the 1980s, Stola is owned by a foundation. Parts of the ground floor are used as private accommodation, but most of the building is open to visitors.



Halle and Hunneberg

The plateau hills of Halle- and Hunneberg consist of a series of sedimentary rock types that lay on top of each other like the layers of a cake. The underground consists of the plate of gneiss on which also the surrounding flatlands rest. On top of this Archaean rock plate, there is a layer of sandstone, followed by a layer of alum shale. Both rock types were once upon a time formed as deposits on the bottom of a sea. Internationally, these mountains are known for the elks and the Royal Hunts.