



Become an explorer!

All around Uppsala there are locations from the days of Linnaeus. Let your curiosity and sense of adventure lead you to the secret hideaways and all the exciting things that await you there!

In the 18th century, Linnaeus wanted to help his students become bold explorers. He wanted to get the best out of the students' natural curiosity. Teacher and students would gather on the outskirts of what was then Uppsala and together they walked out into nature with great to-do.

They would wear practical clothing in line with the weather, and each student would walk around alone for a while, gathering plants and catching insects and birds. They would then assemble around Linnaeus to show what discoveries they had made. Much of what they found was new to science, and many of the plants, insects and birds discovered by Linnaeus and his students are still around today. You could say that they went on a real treasure hunt!

THE HUSBY TRAIL

Walk along the Fyrisån [Fyris River], away from the hustle and bustle of the city to the tranquillity of the country. There are birds in the fields and the forest that cannot wait to sing for you. You could also sit down next to a brook and just contemplate the water flowing by.

CALL LINNAEUS!

Anytime during your quest for the secret locations you can call Linnaeus on +4618-44 44 810. He will be your trusted guide along the way. There is a code at each spot marked with an X. What do you think Linnaeus will tell you?

WEBSITE

You can find out more about all of the eight Herbariones Upsalienses in the vicinity of Uppsala at www.linnestigarna.se.



Download the app **Naturkartan** [Nature map], it will help you during your visit to the Herbariones Upsalienses.

BIOTOPIA

At Biotopia you can borrow a GPS. There is also information about the nature areas surrounding Uppsala. If you have any questions regarding the Quest for Linnaeus' Secret Hideaways, please contact Biotopia at info@biotopia.nu or phone +4618-727 63 70. More information about Biotopia can be found at www.biotopia.nu.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

If you want to walk the entire trail, it is 16 kilometres long. It takes you along marked paths, bike lanes and country roads. It is a good idea to put on your walking shoes for this trail. You do not have to walk the entire trail at once, it is just as fun to visit one site at a time.

Illustrator: Jonas Lundquist. Juli 2019 • 7194

THE HUSBY TRAIL

-one of eight Linnaeus paths

You can be
the adventurer
who finds
the treasure!



Uppsala
kommun



BIOTOPIA

I samarbete med
Linnes Historiska Landskap

The tracks of the Linnaeus trails are developed by Linnaean Landscapes out from data in historical documents. The Uppsala municipality is thankful to the Linnean Society of London who contributed with the medallion for signs and folders.



The Quest for Linnaeus
Secret Hideaways

THIS IS HOW YOU LOOK FOR THE TREASURE

IN ORDER to find the hidden treasure you will need a GPS. A GPS can also help you locate the places along the trail that are marked with an X. You can borrow a GPS at Biotopia.

START OFF BY finding your way to the first location. You can find the coordinates for all the locations on the map on the back. By searching for information at the location you will find clues to the answer to the question. Then carry on to each location marked with an X on the map.

THE RIGHT ANSWER to a question will give some of the numbers in the coordinates for the secret treasure. Write the numbers down here below in the same order as the questions are numbered on the map. Together, they will form the coordinates for the treasure. Good luck!

LONGITUDE: N ° .

LATITUDE: E ° .

A CLUE TO finding the treasure:

GUR SNYYRA GERR UNF GUR NAFJRE

Code for decrypting

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

We are using the coordinate system WGS84.

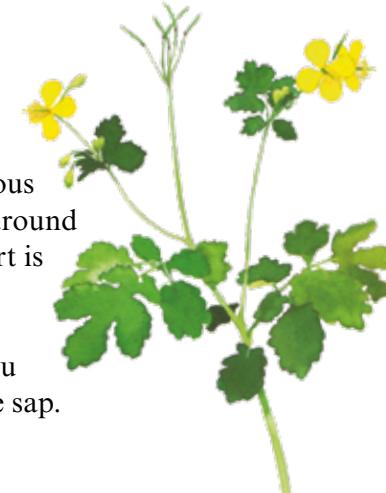
THE BUFF-TAILED BUMBLE BEE

You hear a buzzing sound in the air when one of these bumble bees comes flying by, because they can fly you know! They get a lot of energy for their muscles from liquid fuel - the nectar of the flowers!



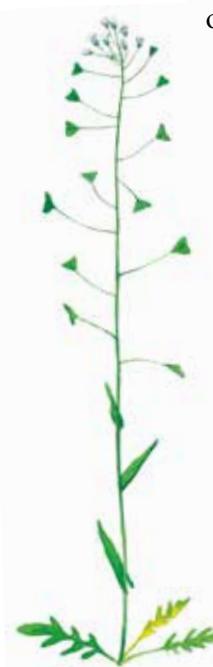
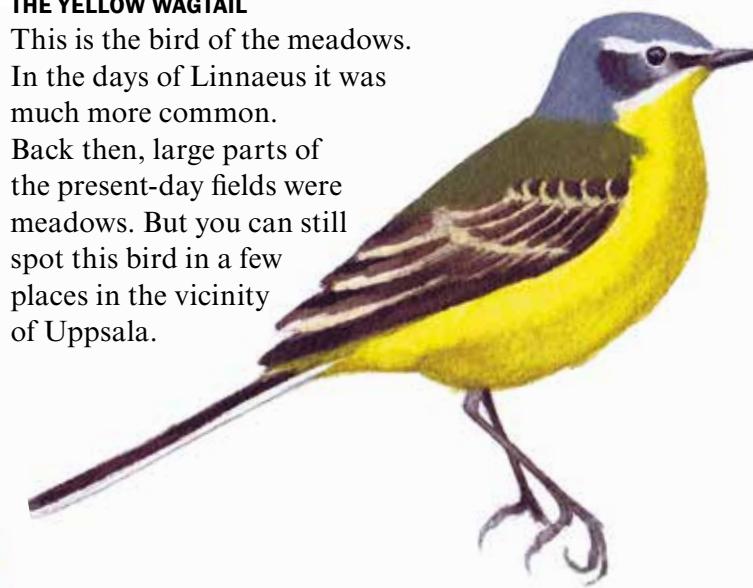
TETTERWORT

Among the numerous poisonous plants that grow around here, the tetterwort is one of the most dangerous. If you break off a leaf you can see the orange sap.



THE YELLOW WAGTAIL

This is the bird of the meadows. In the days of Linnaeus it was much more common. Back then, large parts of the present-day fields were meadows. But you can still spot this bird in a few places in the vicinity of Uppsala.



SHEPHERD'S-PURSE

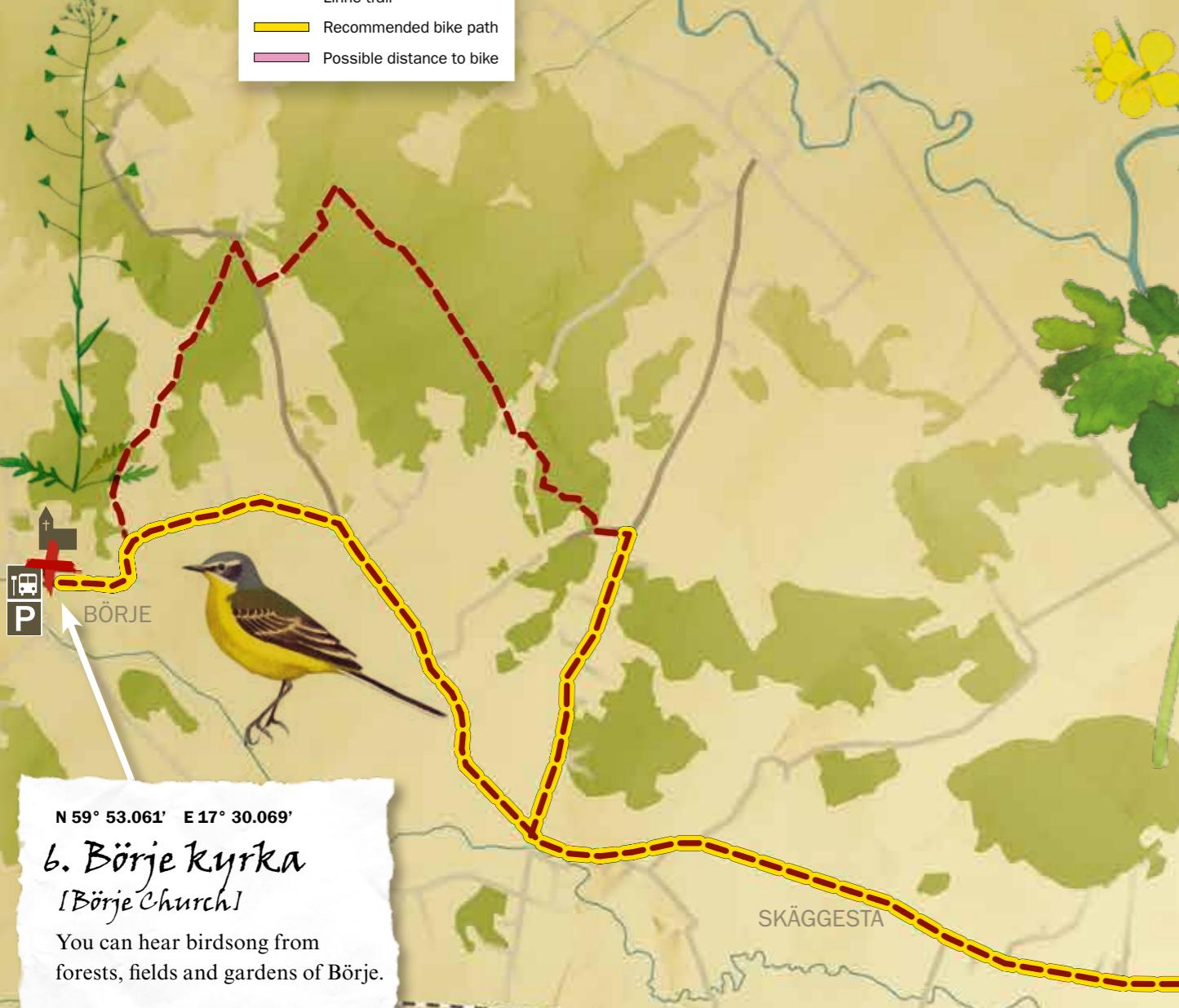
This little plant can be found here and there. You will recognize it by the heart-shaped fruits. The leaves of the shepherd's-purse can have all kinds of shapes. How many different leaf-shapes can you find?



WHITE DEAD-NETTLE

Can plants be clever? The white dead-nettle looks like the common nettle but it cannot sting you. The grazing animals usually don't take the risk, but avoid this harmless white dead-nettle, after all, who wants to burn their tongue?

Linné trail
 Recommended bike path
 Possible distance to bike



6. Börje kyrka [Börje church]

You can hear birdsong from forests, fields and gardens of Börje.

Which bird is singing in the fields?
 1. The Black Grouse (629)
 X. The Eurasian skylark (637)
 2. The mallard (603)



THE HUSBY TRAIL

5. Librädchen

The winding furrow of the brook is like a hidden oasis in the flat landscape. Find the geological meaning of meandering by reading the sign on the bench.

What makes the water flow?
 1. The continental rebound (28)
 X. The esker (32)
 2. Gravity (30)

4. Stabby prästgård [Stabby Rectory]

You have now reached the city limit, surrounded by deciduous and coniferous trees.

Who used to live in the rectory?
 1. Professor Linnaeus (19)
 X. The theology professor (17)
 2. The geography professor (20)

1. Lutbommen (at Finn Malmgrens plats)

When Linnaeus was alive, this was the edge of Uppsala. Now, it is the starting point of your adventure!

What was the average population of Uppsala in the 18th century?
 1. 4 000 (59)
 X. 40 000 (60)
 2. 400 000 (62)



N 59° 52.396' E 17° 36.546'

3. Libravallen

The city is growing. What used to be countryside has become a part of the city. But even in Linnaeus' day, this was partly an industrial area.

What used to be put here to dry?
 1. Laundry (532)
 X. Boats (478)
 2. Bricks (515)

N 59° 51.934' E 17° 37.682'

2. Fyrisån [The Fyris River]

In this spot there is a bridge in the middle of a lush green oasis. The greenery provides protection against the noise of the city. In the evenings, you can see the bats hunting insects above the surface of the water.

Which disease was spread by mosquitos?

1. Influenza (51)
- X. Plague (52)
2. Malaria (53)

