**THE ULTUNA TRAIL**

The tracks of the Linnaeus trails are developed by Linnaean Landscapes out from data in historical documents.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.

**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 Herbationes Upsalienses in the vicinity of Uppsala at www.linnestigarna.se. The site also provides you with practical information and further reading on the Herbationes Upsalienses.

Download the app **Naturtipset** [Nature tip], it will help you during your visit to the Herbationes Upsalienses.

**BIOTOPIA**

At Biotopia you can borrow a GPS. There is also an exhibition about the animals and nature of Uppland and information about the 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 7 kilometres long. It takes you along marked paths and bike lanes. It is a good idea to put on your walking shoes for this trail. And hey, don’t forget your refreshments! These sites are exciting discoveries for treasure hunters and others alike. You do not have to walk the entire trail at once, it is just as fun to visit one site at a time. It’s also easy to cycle a large part of the way.

**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 ULTUNA TRAIL**

All throughout the flat landscape that surrounds Uppsala, the memories of the Ice Age remain. Look around for one of the beautiful viewpoints and experience some of the forgotten highlights of the city. Follow the Fyris River valley and the slopes of the esker. At the end of the trail you can walk far into the swamp using a footbridge.
WATER-STICK INSECT
If you brought along a scoop net, you can attempt to catch a water-stick insect. They lurk under the water with their breathing tube at the surface. When an unsuspecting prey swims by, the water-stick insect strikes in the flash of a second.

DRAGONFLY LARVAE
Like ugly ducklings, the dragonfly larvae live several years hidden under the surface. When the larva is ready it crawls out of the water and sits on a reed. Once it is dried by the sun, it opens up and out comes a beautiful metallic shimmering dragonfly!

YELLOW IRIS
Discover one of Sweden’s largest flowers! In the pre-summer warmth, bumble bees are tempted to lift the lid in order to reach its sugary nectar.

COMMON CLUB-RUSH
Look for the club-rush along the edge of the water. In the past, children would often use bunches of club-rush as water wings. Wouldn’t you like to try it some time?

REED SWEET-GRASS
Search for traces of the plant that ran away! Ever since the reed sweet-grass was planted outside of Ultuna it has been spreading along the Fyris River. Do you think you can spot it at the edge of the water?

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:
SBYYBJ GUR OEVQTR!

Code for decrypting:

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We are using the coordinate system WGS84.
In Linnaeus’ time, you could see the city from up here. Fast-forward to today – now the tall pines obscure the view.

What was here in Linnaeus’ day?
1. Cobblestone area (41)
X. Forest with low, sparse trees (43)
2. Meadows (48)

The fishpond is one of the remnants from a 1700s estate here, next to the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. Linnaeus found many plants on the graves around here. Do you see any plants?

Which plants did Linnaeus find?
1. Spiked speedwell, wild thyme and field wormwood (38)
X. Dropwort, spiked speedwell and wild thyme (40)
2. Wild thyme, field wormwood and hawkweed (33)

Thank the ice age for the view. On the edge of the esker you can see far across the clay landscape.

Why is the landscape flat on the other side of the river?
1. The ice has eroded it (20)
X. The clay evens it out (17)
2. The sea pressed it downwards (11)

At Kungsängen Linnaeus discovered the snake’s head fritillary. But he also found plants that normally only grow by the sea.

How is it that these plants are found at Kungsängen?
1. There was a sea here before (272)
X. They were spread here by birds (259)
2. They were carried here by sailing ships (301)

When Linnaeus was alive, this was the edge of Uppsala. Today it will mark the beginning of your adventure.

How long ago did Linnaeus live?
1. 300 years (59)
X. 90 years (55)
2. 1000 years (60)

Make your way towards the water. Below the surface, life abounds. But planting reed sweet-grass here didn’t turn out as Linnaeus had expected…

Why did he plant it?
1. To make the water flow more slowly (003)
X. It’s pretty (037)
2. The cattle would eat it (012)