**Day 1**

9.00 Dep. Gothenburg
Our cruise with the M/S Juno begins at Packhuskajen 10 in Gothenburg.

13.15-13.30 Lilla Edet
Stroms lock at Lilla Edet was built in 1916 and is the first lock on our journey. The original lock was opened in 1607 and was the first lock in Sweden.

14.45-15.45 Trollhättan locks
The impressive lock staircase at Trollhättan consists of four locks and has a total drop of 32 metres. Of the three parallel lock systems here, only the biggest one (from 1916) is still in use.

15.45-17.15 Trollhättan
The Trollhättan Canal Museum is located in a storehouse from 1893. Learn more about the fascinating history of the Trollhättan Canal through the interesting exhibition and film shown here. You can also take a walk through the idyllic lock area with the old locks from the 19th century.

18.30-18.40 Brinkebergsskulle
The Brinkebergsskulle lock is just before Vänersborg, which is the last town before we head out into Lake Vänern. The oldest lock from 1752 can be seen beside the modern lock from 1916.

19.15-03.10 Lake Vänern
44 metres above sea level. Lake Vänern is Sweden's largest lake and the third largest lake in Europe, after the Ladoga and Onega lakes in Russia.

23.30 Läckö Castle
Our ship passes Läckö Castle, which is situated on a private property in Lake Vänern. It was built as a fortified bishop's castle in 1298 and during the mid-17th century, the castle was transformed into Baroque style.

**Day 2**

03.10-05.20 Sjötorp
Here we enter the first of the 58 narrow locks on the Göta Canal. At Sjötorp we have a set of eight locks and also the remains of some old shipyards.

07.40-09.20 Godhögen–Hajstorp övre
We pass a lock system consisting of four locks and has a total drop 32 metres. Of the three parallel lock systems here, only the biggest one (from 1916) is still in use.

09.00 Dep. Gothenburg
We pass the castle if time admits.

16.35-18.45 Karlborg Fortress
We visit Karlborg Fortress, initiated by Baltzar von Platen and built 1819-1909. The fortress was intended to be used as the reserve capital of Sweden and house the royal family, the government, the gold reserves and the crown jewels in the event of war. Here you can enjoy an interesting guided tour of the fortress and the beautiful Garrison Church.

18.45-21.00 Lake Vättern
With a length of 135 km and a width of 31 km, Lake Vättern is Sweden's second largest lake, 89 metres above sea level. The lake is unusually deep and its water is very clear.

21.00 Arr. Motala
It was Baltzar von Platen who drew up the plans for Motala, and today it is called “the Capital of the Göta Canal”. In 1822 an engineering works, Motala Werkstad, was established here to serve the canal and is today considered to be the cradle of Swedish industry. Here you also find the head office of the Göta Canal Company, responsible for operation and maintenance. You can walk to see Baltzar von Platen's grave, about 1 km along the left side of the canal. Overnight stop.

04.00 Arr. Stockholm
The lock, inaugurated in 1930, is the final lock on the Göta Canal with seven connected locks. The lock staircase lowers the boat 18.8 metres from the Berg guest harbour to Lake Roxen. Here we board the ship again before steering out on the lake.

09.00-15.00 Lake Roxen
33 metres above sea level.

15.00-15.10 Norsholm lock
The lock in Norsholm regulates the water level of Lake Roxen. Here the canal crosses the main railway line between Stockholm and Malmö.

16.40-17.20 Lake Asplången
27 metres above sea level.

18.45-20.00 Carlsborg–Mariehov–Duvkullen
At the lock Carlsborg Övre we have the first of the eight locks taking us down to Söderköping.

20.30-21.30 Söderköping
The idyllic town Söderköping was founded in the early 1200s and was very important during the Hanseatic period. The town also has a long and interesting history as a spa. Söderköping is yours to explore on your own.

22.50-23.00 Mem
Passing through the last narrow lock before Söttbaken, an inlet of the Baltic, we have reached Söderköping. On 26th Sept. 1832, the Göta Canal was inaugurated at Mem amid great pomp and circumstance in the presence of King Karl XIV Johan and his family.

23.00-08.40 The Baltic Sea
We cross open water for a short bit and then weave through the archipelago in the early morning light.

**Day 3**

08.40-08.50 Södersjäle
The present lock in Södersjäle was inaugurated in 1924 by His Majesty King Gustav V. The lock is 135 metres long, which makes it Scandinavia’s largest lock.

08.50-11.5 Lake Mälaren
0.3 metres above sea level. In the Viking Age, Sweden's third largest lake was not a lake, it was a part of the Baltic Sea. There are two UNESCO World Heritage Sites by Lake Mälaren – Drottningholm Palace and Birka, the Viking City.

10.15-12.15 Birka
The Viking community of Birka on the island of Björkö is often regarded as Sweden’s first town. The town was then an important harbour for international shipping and trade. It was in use for about 250 years and was abandoned before the year 1000. There will be a guided tour around on the island (app. 3 km, uneven terrain), and we also visit the Viking museum.

14.15 Drottningholm Palace
Influenced by French prototype, the Drottningholm Palace was built by architect Nicodemus Tessin the Elder. It is the most well-preserved royal castle built in the 1600s in Sweden. Since 1981 the Palace is Their Majesties the King and Queen’s residence. We pass the castle if time allows.

15.15-16.30 Hammarby lock
The lock, inaugurated in 1930, is the final lock on our journey and delivers us from Lake Mälaren into the Baltic Sea.

16.00 Arr. Stockholm
Our cruise ends at Skeppsbrokajen 103 in the Old Town of Stockholm.

**Day 4**

12.00-13.00 Berg (Carl Johan)
The Carl Johan lock staircase is the longest in the canal with seven connected locks. The lock staircase lowers the boat 18.8 metres from the Berg guest harbour to Lake Roxen. Here we board the ship again before steering out on the lake.

13.00-15.00 Lake Roxen
33 metres above sea level.

15.00-15.10 Norsholm lock
The lock in Norsholm regulates the water level of Lake Roxen. Here the canal crosses the main railway line between Stockholm and Malmö.

16.40-17.20 Lake Asplången
27 metres above sea level.

18.45-20.00 Carlsborg–Mariehov–Duvkullen
At the lock Carlsborg Övre we have the first of the eight locks taking us down to Söderköping.

20.30-21.30 Söderköping
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22.50-23.00 Mem
Passing through the last narrow lock before Söttbaken, an inlet of the Baltic, we have reached Söderköping. On 26th Sept. 1832, the Göta Canal was inaugurated at Mem amid great pomp and circumstance in the presence of King Karl XIV Johan and his family.

23.00-08.40 The Baltic Sea
We cross open water for a short bit and then weave through the archipelago in the early morning light.

Subject to change. Please note! All times stated are approximate.
**Day 1**

- **09.00 Dep. Stockholm**
  Our cruise with the MS Juno begins at Skeppsholmen. Stockholm.

- **09.30-09.45 Hammarby lock**
  The lock, inaugurated in 1930, is the first lock on our journey and delivers us from Södertälje into Lake Mälaren.

- **09.45-12.30 Lake Mälaren**
  0.3 metres above sea level. In the Viking Age, Sweden’s third largest lake was not a lake, it was a part of the Baltic Sea. There are two UNESCO World Heritage Sites by Lake Mälaren – Drottningholm Palace and Birka, the Viking City.

- **10.30 Drottningholm Palace**
  Influenced by French prototype, the Drottningholm Palace was built by architect Nicodemus Tessin the Elder and it is the most well-preserved royal castle built in the 1600s in Sweden. Since 1981 the Palace is Their Majesties the King and Queen’s residence. We pass the castle if time admits.

- **12.40-12.50 Södertälje**
  The present lock in Södertälje was inaugurated in 1924 by His Majesty King Gustav V. The lock is 135 metres long, which makes it Scandinavia’s largest lock.

- **12.50 - The Baltic Sea**
  We pass through the archipelago of Södermanland and St Anna.

- **16.00-18.00 Trosa**
  The small town of Trosa dates all the way back to the early 14th century. It was then known as a fishermen’s village. Regular steamier traffic from Stockholm and Nyköping began in 1860, bringing large numbers of summer visitors. Enjoy a walk around the canals and alleys of Trosa (app. 2.5 km).

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**Day 2**

- **00.15 Stegeborg**
  The ruins of the Stegeborg Castle are beautifully situated on a small island overlooking the bay of Sättna. The fort dates from the early Middle Ages and was built to guard the inlet to Söderköping.

- **01.30-03.15 Mem**
  On 26th Sept. 1892, the Göta Canal was inaugurated at Mem amid great pomp and circumstance in the presence of King Karl XIV Johan and his family. We now go through the first of the 58 narrow locks on the canal.

- **04.55-05.05 Söderköping lock**
  The idyllic town Söderköping was founded in the early 1200s and was very important during the Hanseatic period. The town also has a long and very interesting history as a spa.

- **05.50-07.05 Duvkullen—Mariehov—Carlsborg**
  There are eight locks in the short distance of around two kilometres. Take the opportunity to stretch your legs between the locks.

- **08.35-09.15 Lake Asplången**
  27 metres above sea level.

- **10.45-10.55 Norsholm lock**
  The lock in Norsholm regulates the water level of Lake Roxen. Here the canal crosses the main railway line between Stockholm and Malmö.

- **10.55-12.55 Lake Roxen**
  33 m above sea level.

- **12.55-13.55 Berg (Carl Johan)**
  The Carl Johan lock staircase is the longest in the canal with seven connected locks. The lock staircase raises the boat 18.8 metres from Lake Roxen to the Berg guest harbour. The tour guide takes us on a walk (app. 3 km) to see the church and the remains of the convent. As an alternative you can walk along the canal, or take a refreshing swim in Lake Roxen.

- **The convent of Vreta**
  dates from about 1100 and was the first nunery in Sweden. Its importance was later superseded by the convent founded by Saint Bridget (St. Birgitta) at Vadstena. The old convent church at Vreta is one of Sweden’s most interesting, offering many medieval treasures. Today, it is used as a parish church and is therefore not always open to visitors.

- **13.55 Berg (Heda)**
  The ship has passed all 15 locks in the Berg lock system. It is time to board for departure.

- **15.55 Ljungbro, aqueduct**
  We pass the first of two aqueducts in the canal. The Ljungbro aqueduct was built in 1970.

- **19.05 Kungs Norrby, aqueduct**
  The aqueduct at Kungs Norrby was built in 1993 as part of the national route 36.

- **19.25-19.35 Borensberg**
  Our boat slowly traverses Lake Boren, 73 metres above sea level.

- **20.35-20.35 Lake Laren**
  The boat slowly travels Lake Laren, 73 metres above sea level.

- **21.15 Arr. Mölndal**
  We visit Karlsborg Fortress, initiated by Baltzar von Platen in 1813 and was the oldest one in the canal. The impressive iron bridge dates from the same year. In the lock we are sometimes greeted with songs and music. The lock we are sometimes greeted with songs and music.

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**Day 3**

- **05.45 Dep. Motala**
  We leave Motala and head out into Lake Vättern.

- **05.45-08.00 Lake Vättern**
  With a length of 135 km and a width of 31 km, Lake Vättern is Sweden’s second largest lake, 89 metres above sea level. The lake is unusually deep and its water is very cold.

- **08.00-10.00 Karlsborg Fortress**
  We visit Karlsborg Fortress, initiated by Baltzar von Platen and built 1819-1909. The fortress was intended to be used as the reserve capital of Sweden and house the royal family, the government, the gold reserves and the crown jewels in the event of war. Here you can find the head office of the Göta Canal Company, responsible for operation and maintenance. You can walk to see Baltzar von Platen’s grave, about 1.5 km along the left side of the canal. Overnight stop.

- **11.10-12.20 Billströmmer/the Spetsnäs Canal**
  Through two narrow, wood-lined passages and small locks take full of water ilies, we steer out into Lake Viken.

- **11.10-13.20 Lake Viken**
  The beautiful Lake Viken (91.5 metres above sea level) serves as a water reservoir for the western section of the Göta Canal.

- **13.20-13.30 Tätorp**
  At Tätorp there is another hand-operated lock. From here on we will be going downwards!

- **13.50 The Berg Canal**
  The Berg Canal was excavated in 1931-33 to straighten a sharp bend in the canal and was partly blasted into the living rock.

- **16.25 Toreboda**
  The way line between Stockholm and Gothenburg crosses the canal here. Toreboda also proudly presents Sweden’s smallest ferry, “Lina”, which travels back and forth across the Göta Canal.

- **17.25-17.50 Hajstorp**
  At Hajstorp there is a lock system consisting of four locks in beautiful surroundings. In 1822 the western section of the Göta Canal was inaugurated at Hajstorp. Here you can see the old home of the Canal Engineer. If you want to stretch your legs this is a good place, Hajstorp to Godöghölm lock is app. 1.5 km.

- **21.25-23.30 Sjötorp**
  At Sjötorp there is a set of eight locks, and also the remains of some old shipyards. We visit the old warehouse, where you can find a shop selling, among other things, clothes and home décor, a café and the Sjötorp Canal Museum. In the museum you can see old pictures of Sjötorp, the interiors of several old ships, and also learn more about the building of the canal. There is also a map of all the sunken ships in the Lake Vänern. Enjoy a lovely walk along the locks.

- **23.30-06.40 Lake Vänern**
  44 metres above sea level. Lake Vänern is Sweden’s largest lake and the third largest lake in Europe, after the Ladoga and Onega lakes in Russia.

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**Day 4**

- **07.30-07.40 Brinkebergsskula**
  The Brinkebergsskula lock is just past the town of Vänersborg. The oldest lock from 1752 can be seen beside the modern lock from 1916.

- **08.40-10.15 Trollhättan**
  The Trollhättan Canal Museum is located in a storehouse from 1893. Learn more about the fascinating history of the Trollhättan Canal through the interesting exhibition and film shown here. You can also take a walk through the idyllic lock area with the old locks from the 19th century.

- **10.15-11.15 Trollhättan, locks**
  The impressive lock staircase at Trollhättan consists of four locks and has a total drop of 32 metres. Of the three parallel lock systems here, only the biggest one (from 1916) is still in use.

- **12.25-12.40 Lilla Edet**
  The large lock at Lilla Edet was built in 1916 and is the last lock on our journey. The original lock was opened in 1607 and was the first lock in Sweden.

- **16.00 Arr. Gothenburg**
  Our cruise ends at Packhuskajen 10, near the spectacular Opera House and the Maritime Centre in Gothenburg.

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**Classic Canal Cruise**

**Stockholm - Gothenburg 2019**

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**Subject to changes. Please note! All times stated are approximate.**

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