

10th July 2013  
Fredrik Nilsson, Jukka Leinonen & Juho Nissilä

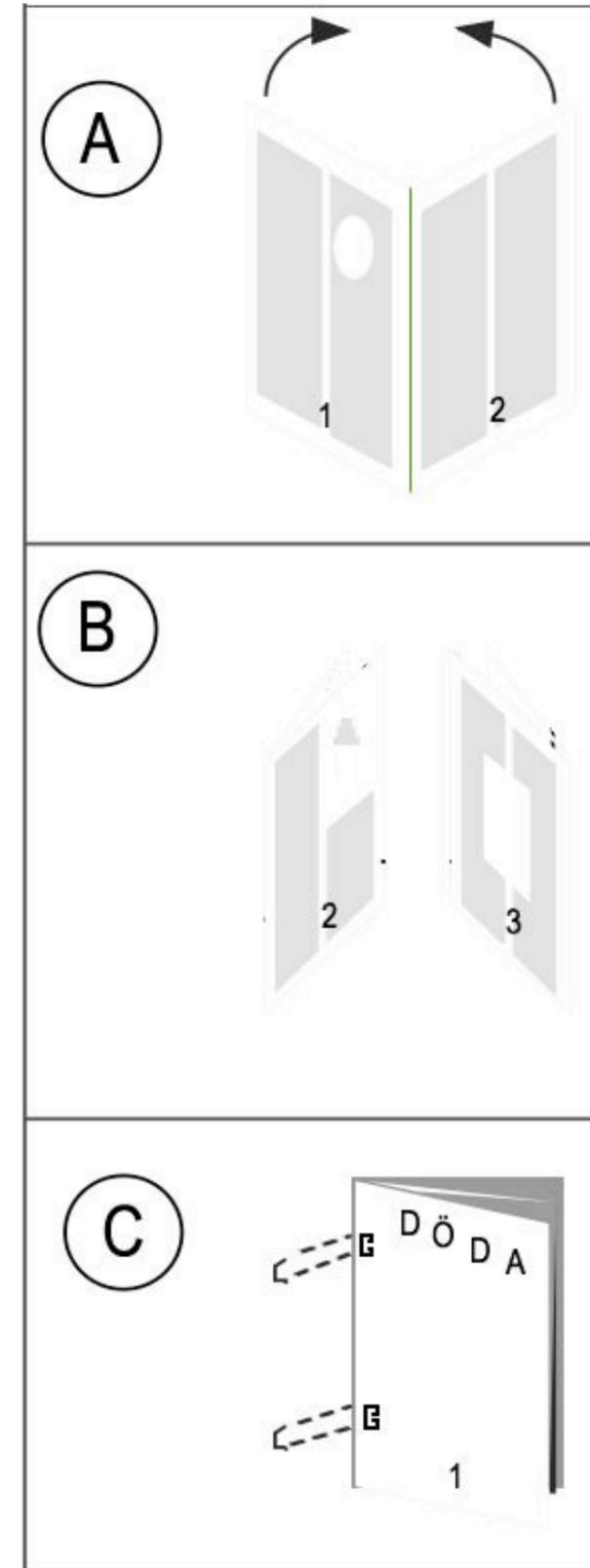
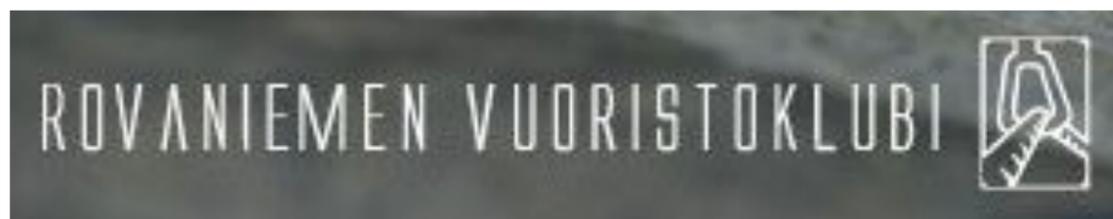
How to assembly the guidebook:

Printing:

- choose landscape
- if available uncheck *shrink oversize pages to paper size*
- if available check *maximize and/or centre printable area*
- do not print this page but pages 2-13

Assembling:

- A) Fold each page separately from the middle text to top
- B) Assembly the pages into a stack, folded corner to your right
- C) Staple or bind the pages together from their left side





**DÖDLASSBERGET TOPO GUIDE - SELECTED CLIMBS**  
**FREDRIK NILSSON, JUKKA LEINONEN & JUHO NISSILÄ**  
 v2.0 10th July 2013

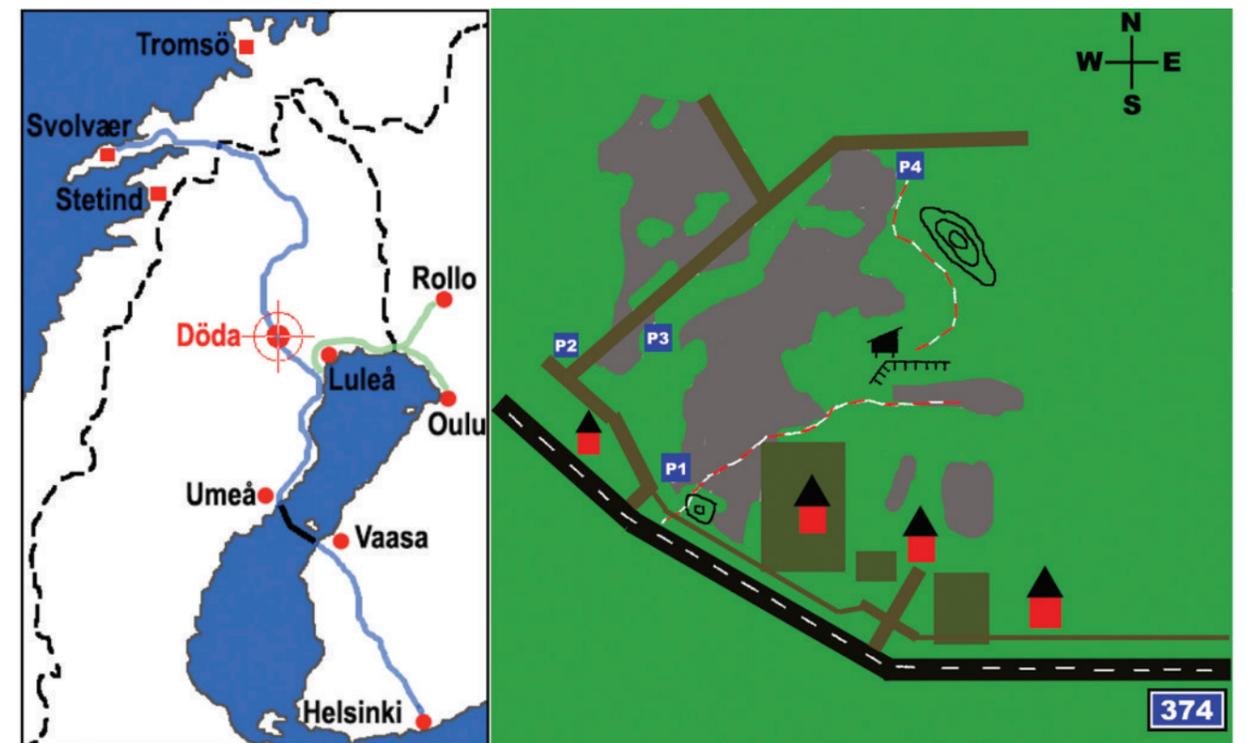
**THIS GUIDEBOOK** is mostly aimed towards first time visitors to Dödlasberget and those new to climbing. The guidebook contains information about the most popular routes on Dödlasberget: how they are found, their difficulty and the possibilities for protection. Routes that (in the minds of the authors at least) are less nice have been left out. A complete list of all Dödlasberget routes can be downloaded at <http://www.borrbult.nu/p/forare.html> In this guidebook we've retained the route numbering of the 2004 guidebook to make simultaneous use of the two topos easy.

**HOW TO GET THERE** From E4 south of Luleå take road 94 towards Arvidsjaur and Älvsbyn. Just before entering Älvsbyn (before crossing the river) take a right in the roundabout on road 374 towards Vidsel. Follow this road about 20 kilometres to Riddarhällan. 1.7 kilometres after the Riddarhällan sign turn right to a sandy road and immediately to the left.

Before June when the road is soggy please don't try to drive further than the next crossing (and get stuck in the uphill and harm the farmers by asking them for help). Also if you are on a daytrip you should park near the two first crossings (use P1 or P2) but **don't block the road**. For day trippers a trail marked with red and white plastic tapes starts close to the main road (374) and goes over the small hill towards the cliff. The path then follows the foot of the cliff from west to east until the clearing below the east end of the cliff. At the eastern end one finds the common day trip gear up place "Fikaplattan" and the easiest, most popular bolted routes.

If you plan to stay the night on top of the cliff drive on and take the right hand side road on a Y-crossing. Drive some 400metres to reach a sand pit on your right and park next to it. From the sand pit walk southwards along a red & white plastic tape marked trail to reach the shelter on top of the western end of the cliff.

Note that the approach has changed significantly in fall 2012 because of the new owners of the farm along the former approach path. The former parking place and approach are not to be used!



**THE CLIFF** is private property. Respect the land and property: Bring your garbage home with you, don't litter or do other noisy or stupid things. If you have to defecate, be sure to dig a hole first and cover it up. It is allowed to use fallen branches as firewood at the shelter, but you are not allowed to do anything else to the trees. It is not allowed to make fires when that is forbidden by local regulations (dry-spells). Know this before you make a fire.

**STORFORSEN** If you continue on road 374 another 20 kilometres, you'll reach Storforsen. There you will find camping, hotel, restaurant, water, parking spaces, outdoor swimming, toilets, fireplaces and more.

**VIDSEL** Vidsel is a village situated between Storforsen and Dödlasberget. In Vidsel there is a store and a kebab-pizza restaurant.

**SWIMMING** is also possible 30 kilometres from Dödlasberget when driving back east on roads 374 and 94. After going past the T-crossing to Boden a small lake can be seen through the forest on the right. The lake has a sandy beach and changing rooms but the crossing has no sign for a beach.



*The shelter at the top of the cliff*

**GEAR** The rack should contain at least one full set of nuts, cams (Friends #1-3 or Camalots #0,5-2) and a few long slings. For most climbers this will be enough to protect routes described in this guide. Offset- and micronuts as well as smaller and larger cams, hexes, tricams and more can be used for those that want more options. The descriptions and recommendations here stated do not claim to be

perfect. Climbing is dangerous and done on the climber's own responsibility. It is up to the climber him- or herself to choose route and gear suited to their own ability and risk assessment.

**COMMUNICATION** can sometimes be difficult, especially on those routes that have long pitches and when there wind is blowing. Be sure to agree beforehand on what to do when you and your belayer can't hear each other.

**OLD PITONS** occurring on many routes are to be seen as to have historical value only. They are very old, very rusty and some are in inherently weak positions. They might hold you but more likely will not. Place your own gear or at least back them up. New pitons must not be placed.

**BOLTS** During the years, a number of bolts have been placed. They have been placed where other means of protection have not been possible and the consequences of falling have been considered serious. Very old hand-drilled Troll bolts painted red have all been replaced by other bolts and in many cases removed. Petzl Long Life bolts painted red remain on a number of routes. Their age is uncertain but they are probably still ok. In the first decade of 2000 a number of new expansion bolts and new anchors have been placed. 2009 glue-ins were placed for the first time at Dödlars and some anchors were put up. New bolts must not be placed if not in co-operation with Luleklättrarna (local club).

**ROCKFALL** The danger of rockfall is very real between routes #27 and #30, especially in the spring. Route 27 (Alpledén) has completely come down during the spring of 2009 and 2010. Around the area surrounding Dödlarshållet the danger of rockfall has also been discussed. Maybe it's best to avoid routes #31-34, at least during the spring.

#### **STARSYSTEM:**

Condition:

- \*\*\* clean
- \*\* some dirt or vegetation
- \* Pretty dirty or vegetated

Protection:

- \*\*\* supersafe, protection can be placed all the time
- \*\* safe, protection can be placed reasonably often
- \* not very safe, runouts or bad protection

Continuity:

- \*\*\* Continuous at the grade
- \*\* Fairly continuous
- \* Obvious cruxes, but the rest of the climbing is still interesting.

Pictures: Jukka Leinonen, Fredrik Nilsson or Juho Nissilä if not mentioned otherwise.

Drawing of folding the guidebook: Magnus Eriksson and Jukka Leinonen

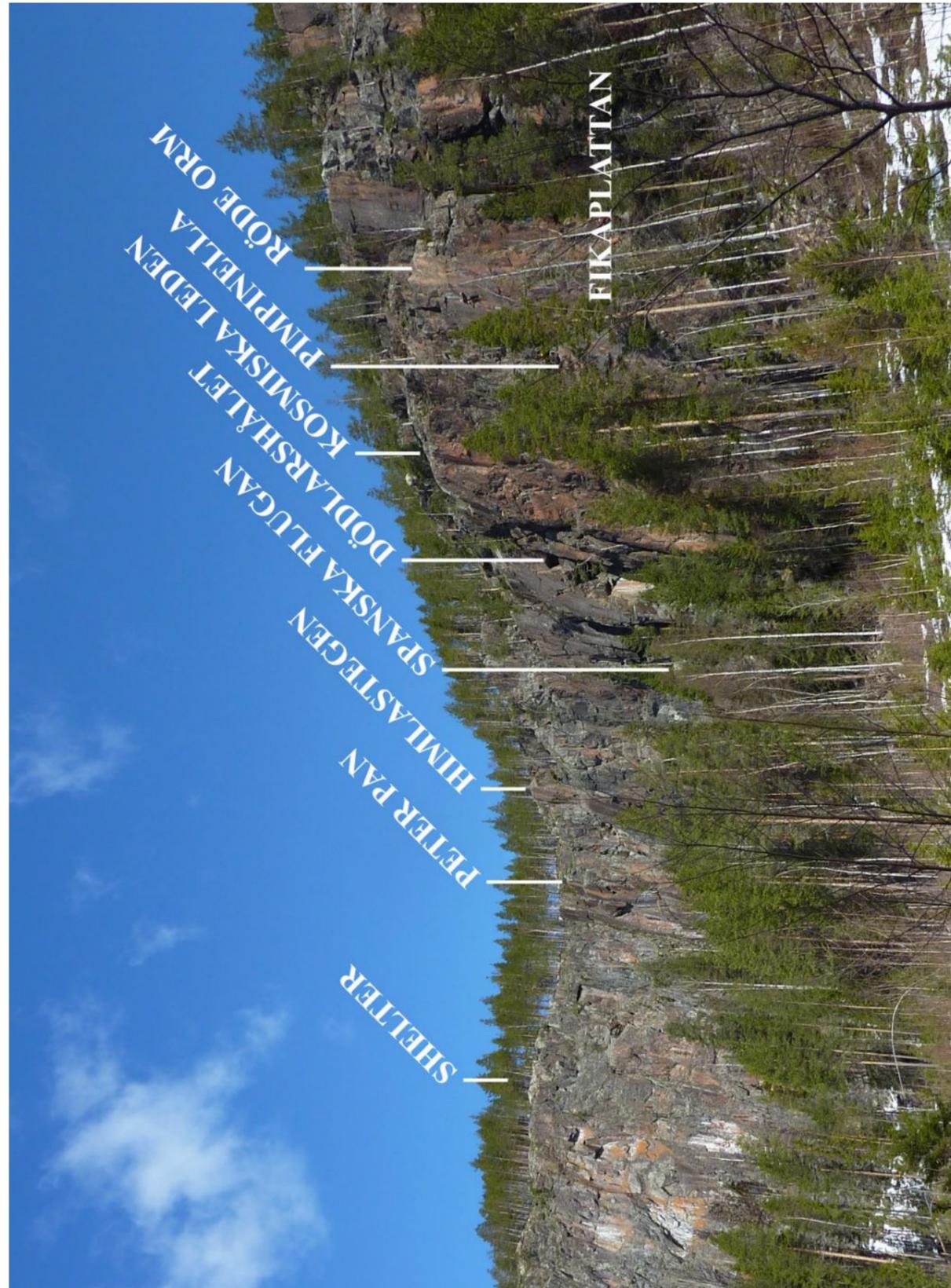
Route info: Jukka Leinonen, Fredrik Nilsson, Juho Nissilä, Antti Hartikainen, Johan Lindemark, Mikko Tolkkinen and others.

#### **SYMBOLS IN TOPOS:**

White dot is a trad belay station

White dot with P is a bolted belay station

White dot with P plus an arrow pointing down is bolted rappel & belay anchor



**1** Sagoinversen (5)

1 glue-in bolt

protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*

Abseil down about 25 meters from a tree or scramble upwards left from grassy ledges to the left of Symptotis. Put up a proper belay at the end of grass ledges since it is somewhat exposed. Climb the wall in the corner with a crack. Under the roof, move out onto the left wall (bolt) and an easy finish. There may be plenty of bird droppings under the roof.

(Rickard Strand & Hans Lindberg 1980)

**2** Symptotis (7-)

1 red expansion bolt

protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*\*

Demanding slab climbing. Nice route but collects sand and gravel.

(Kari Nikkumaa 1989)

**4** Peter Pan (6)

protection \*\*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Many feel this might be the best route of the cliff, offering sustained crack climbing on a slightly overhanging wall. Abseil from bolted anchor to the mid belay station, or climb either Symptotis or Varikanten to reach the start. See also the picture on the next spread. **TOP**

(Hans Lindberg & Rickard Strand 1981)

**5** Varikanten (5+/5+)

2 bolts and 1-2 pitons

protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*\*

Easy and dirty scrambling towards the big chimney. Near the actual chimney, the route moves out onto the left wall and a crack that ends with a roof. Around the edge a glue-in is placed. Continue up on the right side of the wall, passing a tree. The belay (bolted anchor) is to the left on the ledge above the tree. The second pitch can be difficult to protect in the beginning. Go right over the edge and continue rightwards up. Finish at the bolted anchor of Peter Pan via a crack to the left.

(Rickard Strand & Hans Lindberg 1981)

**6** Döende svanen (7),

protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*

Nice crack with a couple of completely untrustworthy old pitons. Shares start and finish with route #5 Varikanten. **TOP**

(Kari Nikkumaa 1989)

**7b** The Nose (6)

3 bolts

protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*\*

Shares the start with #5 Varikanten and #6 Döende svanen. Move right after the first section to gain "the nose". The first bolt is below the roof, then go to the right and back left to reach the second bolt. A belay is often made on top of the protruding "Stenansiktet". But beware of the fact that the obvious place for protection consists of a loose block. Finish with Stenansiktet Sr.

(Magnus Johansson & Jan Fredriksson 1995)



Routes #1-8, see next page for more detailed picture of route #4 - Peter Pan (the yellow line)

7. Stenansiktet Senior 2<sup>nd</sup> pitch (5-)

1 glue-in bolt and 1 expansion bolt  
protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*

Usually just the second pitch is climbed because the first is very dirty (guano) and has a lot of loose rock. Use either Stenansiktet Junior or The Nose (see earlier page) as the first pitch. From the belay station you can go either straight up along the crack in the corner and traverse to the glue-in bolt (better protection), or head directly towards the bolts (less rope friction). The rest of the route is easy climbing upwards and to the left in a corner.

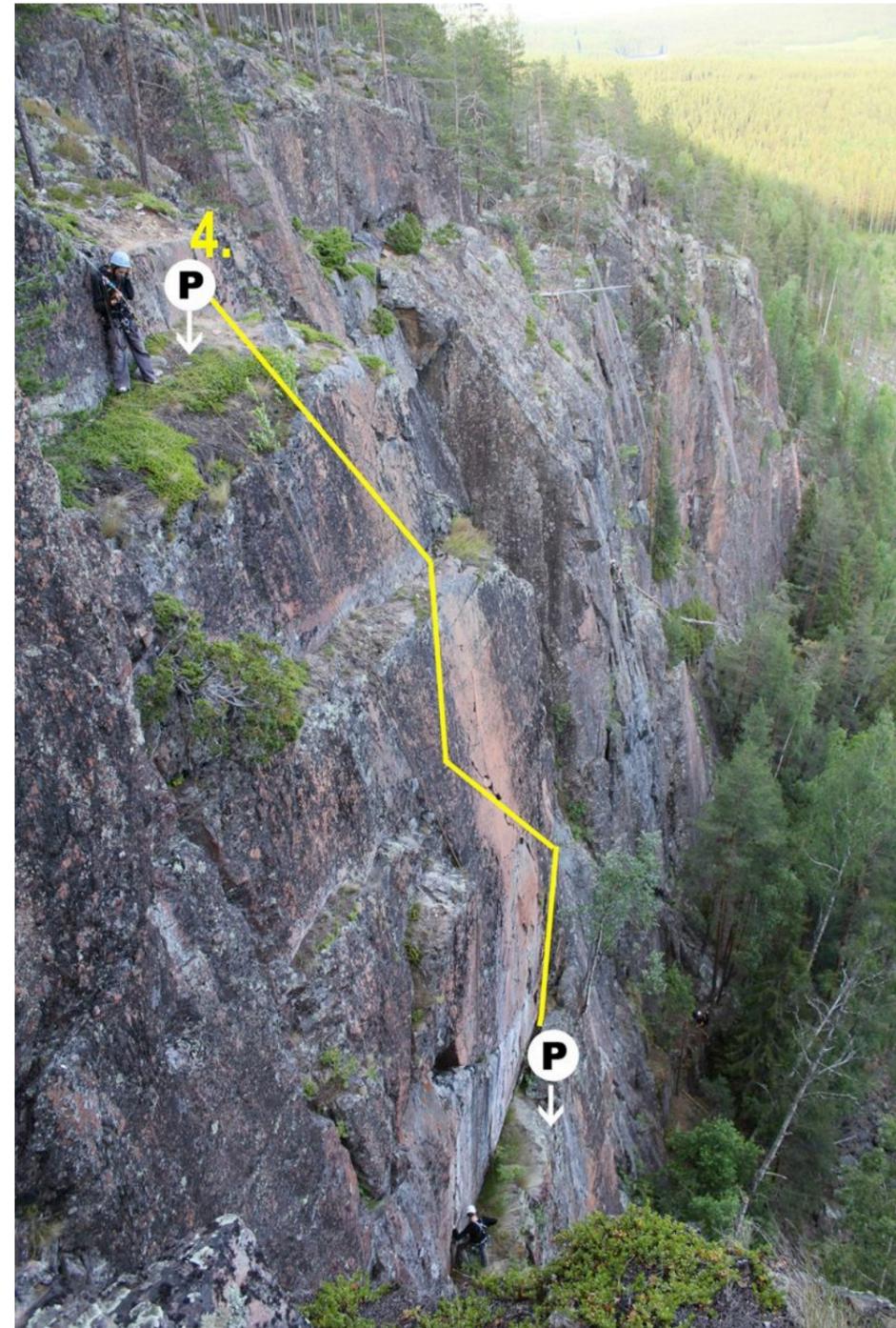
(Tommy Nilsson & Gunnar Hägglund 1976) **TOP**

8. Stenansiktet Junior 1<sup>st</sup> pitch (4)

protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*\*

Usually only the first pitch of this route is climbed. In the beginning there is easy climbing with good holds. At the corner the route steepens. Head upwards towards the belay station of The Nose (see also picture on page5). For the second pitch it is recommended to climb route #7 Stenansiktet Senior. In this case the route is so straight that one can easily climb do the top in one pitch (60 meter rope required). This avoids the problem of finding a good belay halfway since the obvious spot is a loose block, albeit huge.

(Rickard Strand & Gunnar Hägglund 1976) **TOP**



Route #4 – Peter Pan (Photo Anssi Pesonen)

**11** Djävulens trottoar (5)

1 expansion bolt  
protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Long and shallow finger crack at the main slab wall. Climb up the horizontal cracks and then traverse to the bolted belay station on your right from the first bolt. The second pitch is a thin crack to the top.

(Rickard Strand & Tommy Nilsson 1977) **TOP**



*Djävulens trottoar (below the first pitch and above the second pitch)*



#### 10. Himlastegen (6+)

some bolts and a few pitons  
protection \* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Excellent, demanding and long one pitch slab route at the main slab wall. The first twenty-something meters are the same with route #11 Djävulens trottoar. Then, after the expansion bolt, climb up some holds to a vertical crack. Move up along it and some horizontal cracks to an expansion bolt. Then target the next bolt above. Traverse left to a small crack with pitons and bolts. Move up along the crack and then to the small corner on your right. Then move to the top from the highest point of the cliff passing a glue-in bolt. Carry plenty of quick draws and small protection gear.

(Hans Lindberg & Rickard Strand 1980) **TOP**

#### 11. Djävulens trottoar (5)

1 expansion bolt  
protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Long and shallow finger crack at the main slab wall. Climb up the horizontal cracks and then traverse to the bolted belay station on your right from the first bolt. The second pitch is a thin crack to the top.

(Rickard Strand & Tommy Nilsson 1977) **TOP**

#### 12. Malin kom hem (7)

**BOLTED** condition \*\* continuity \*\*

Excellent slab climbing. The route is usually accessed by climbing the first pitch of Djävulens trottoar or an abseil from the top.

(Kasper Kotake & Stefan Nilsson 1993) **TOP**

#### 13. Sagopassagen (6-)

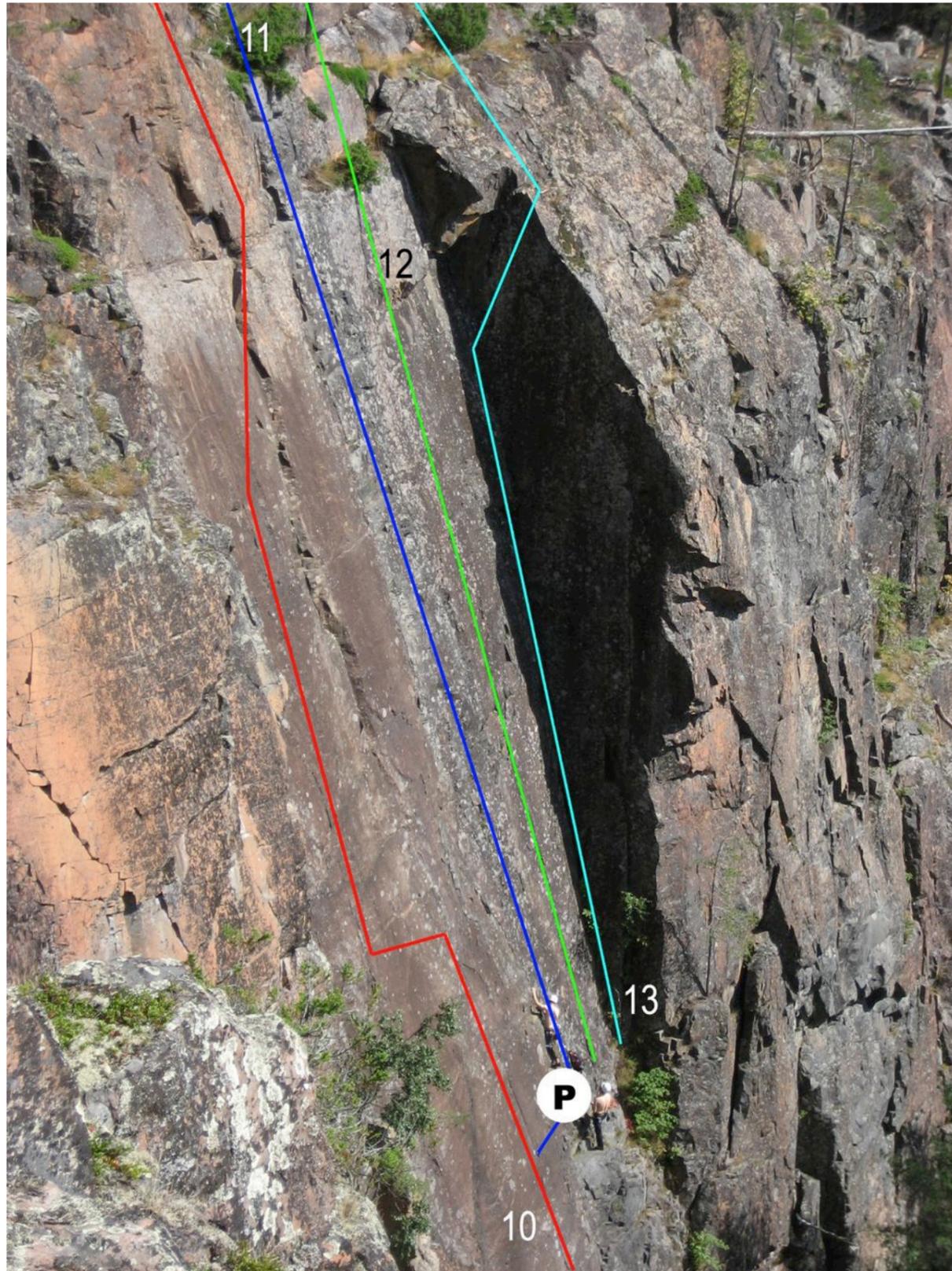
1 expansion bolt  
protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*

The route goes in the right diedre of the main slab wall. The first pitch is climbed along route #11 Djävulens trottoar since the official first pitch is extremely dirty. Also the second pitch gathers needles and vegetation on yearly basis.

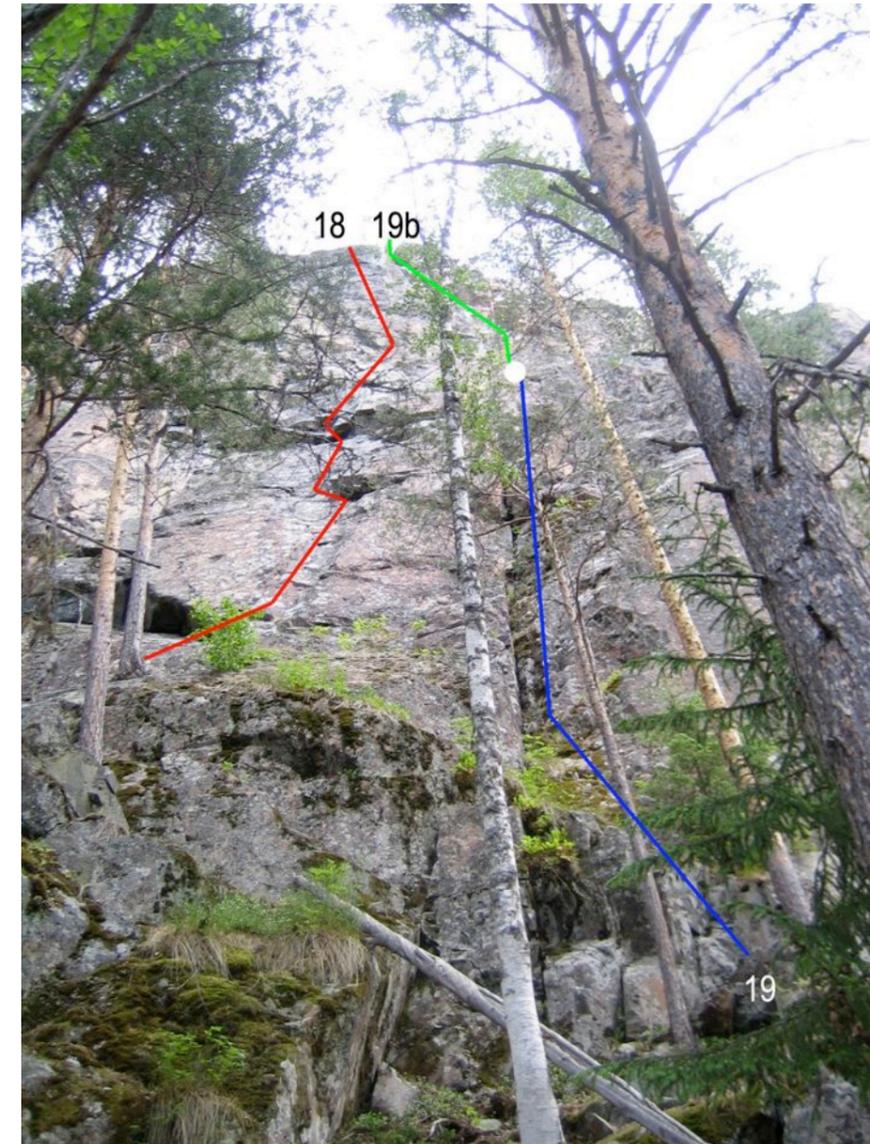
(Rickard Strand & Tommy Nilsson 1977)



**History:** Climbers first came to Dödlassberget in the spring of 1974. Half of the current 80 routes have been put up by 1987. Only then were the first ascents made with the help of magnesium chalk. First official guidebook was put together by Magnus Johansson and Jan Fredriksson and printed in 1997. The second guidebook (in pdf format) was made by Magnus Eriksson in 2004. It can be downloaded from <http://www.borrult.nu/p/forare.html> This 2013 guidebook is the second edition of a 2010 guidebook. The second edition was needed because the approach had changed significantly - we felt that in order to prevent access problems the new approach should be included in the guidebook.



Routes #10-13 (Photo H-P Hyppänen?)



**18.** Morfars fingerkrok (6-)

a variety of bolts and pitons  
protection \*\*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*

Scramble up to the right of the main slab wall to a big grassy ledge. Climb the two small roofs on their left side. Then move diagonally to the left along the bolt line. After about 30metres of climbing the route angle lowers and the rest of the route is an easy walk to the top. Note that the route is close to 60metres long and that the audibility from the start to the top is poor.

(Rickard Strand & Hans Lindberg 1985) **TOP**

**19.** Tommys avsked 1<sup>st</sup> pitch (3 +)

protection \*\*\* condition \* continuity \*\*\*

Nice route for beginners and as a warm-up, very interesting at it's grade. Straight and steep crack with good holds and protection. Traditional belay station on the grassy ledge after about 20 metres of climbing. The second pitch has a bird's nest and a lot of dirt. Therefore it is recommended to climb route #19b Vänstra utsteget as the second pitch.

(Tommy Nilsson & Gunnar Hagglund 1975)

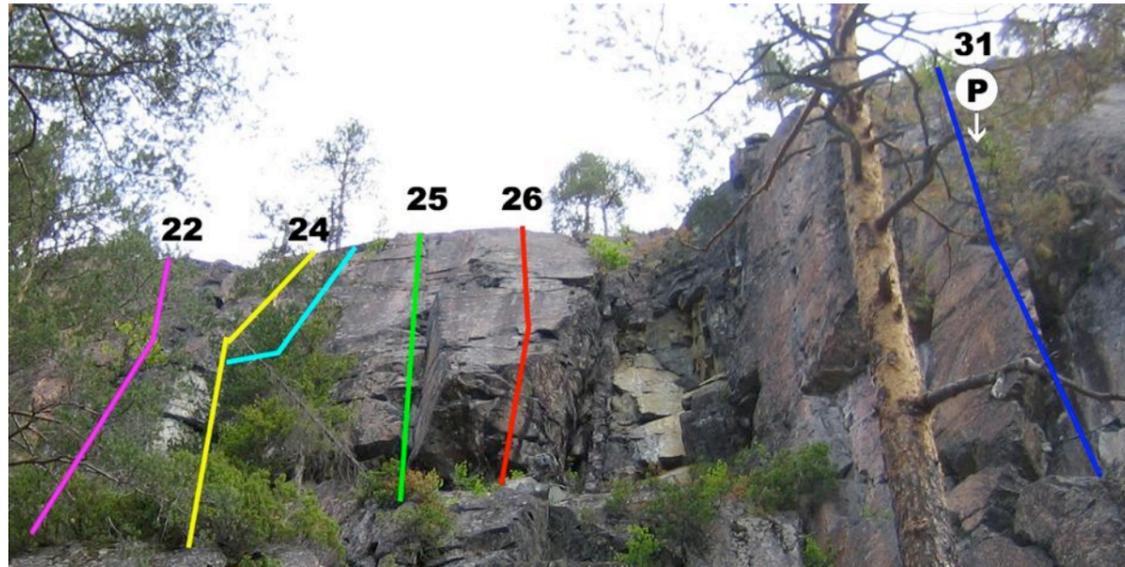


**19b.** Vänstra utsteg (4+)  
 protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*  
 From the halfway belay station on Tommys avsked, climb the corner straight up some five meters. Move left onto a good ledge and continue upwards diagonally to the left in broken rock. After about five meters the crack steepens for a couple of meters (crux of the pitch). Finish off with an easy slab to the top.  
 (Rickard Strand & Gunnar Hagglund 1976)



**20.** Masken (6+)  
 2 expansion bolts and a piton  
 protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*  
 Difficult slab climbing. There are some places for natural protection as well. (Jan Wärmelin 1990)

**21.** Spanska flugan (6-)  
**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*  
 Slab climbing. Towards the end easier climbing can be found on the right side of the bolt line. More to the left of the bolt line the climbing is continuously taxing.  
 (Magnus Johansson & Jan Fredriksson 1995)



Routes #22-26 are usually accessed by abseiling some 25metres from a tree.

**22.** Nysnö (5)

1 glue-in bolt protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*\*  
Easy crack climbing with steeper climbing at the end. (Kasper Kotake & Stefan Nilsson 1992)

**24.** Nattmaran (6-)

1 expansion bolt protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*\*  
Crack climbing with a steep corner in the start. The second half is a finger crack in a slab. (Rickard Strand & Mikael Kivijärvi 1985)

**24b.** Nattmaran variation (6 / 6+)

1 expansion bolt protection \*\* condition \* continuity \*\*  
After the bolt at Nattmaran reach to your right and climb a thin crack to the top. The bolt at Nattmaran can be used. First ascent was done without cleaning and on-sight. No second ascents are known to this date. (Juho Nissilä 2006)

**25.** Errolf (5+)

1 piton protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*  
In the beginning move upward in a wide crack. A big cam is good to have (# 5 Camalot is probably the best). The other half of the route is a finger crack in a slab. (Rickard Strand & Hans Lindberg 1978) **TOP**

**26.** Theobald Thor (7-)

some bolts protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*  
The route starts with steep climbing over the roof and then a difficult slab section. (Stefan Nilsson 1992)

**31.** Mamma mia (6-)

2 glue-in bolts protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*  
Start at the same grassy ledge as Vita leden and head diagonally to the left towards the corner. Climb upwards in the corner and over the edge to the left below the roof. The rest of the route is lower angled crack to either the top of the cliff or bolted descent anchor. (Jan Esensjö & Henrik Gabrielsson 1987)

**33.** Le look le plus cool (7-)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*  
Excellent face climbing on a steep wall. Climb on the left side of the bolt line along the edge. Clipping the top anchor is much easier for climbers with long reach. (Anders Björkén 1995) **TOP**

**34a.** Vita leden original (4)

protection \*\*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*  
Well-protected, easy and popular two pitch trad route. Climb the crack to a ledge with bolted rappel station. From there, move right up a short wall to another ledge with a pine tree. Belay in the crack to the left. Continue upwards in the corner, over a very big loose block (careful!) and then continue in the corner to the top. (Tommy Nilsson, Rickard Strand & Gunnar Hagglund 1975)

**34b.** Vita leden genom Dödlarshålet (4-)

protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*  
A Dödlars super classic and must do! Well protected, easy and spectacular trad route. Climb the crack to a ledge with bolted rappel station. From there, traverse leftwards towards the big corner and “the hole”. Watch out for rope friction as the pitch turns, and be sure to safeguard your second when placing protection on the traverse. The hole in the roof is awesome! (or horrid). It is significantly easier to do this route in the morning when the sun shines into the cave and one is able to see the holds. Squeeze through and belay in the cave (bolted rappel station). The second pitch starts out with a short traverse to the left over the edge but beware of going too far to the left. Continue along the vertical crack to the pine tree with slings on it. (Tommy Nilsson & Rickard Strand 1976) **TOP**

**34c.** Vita leden direkt (6-)

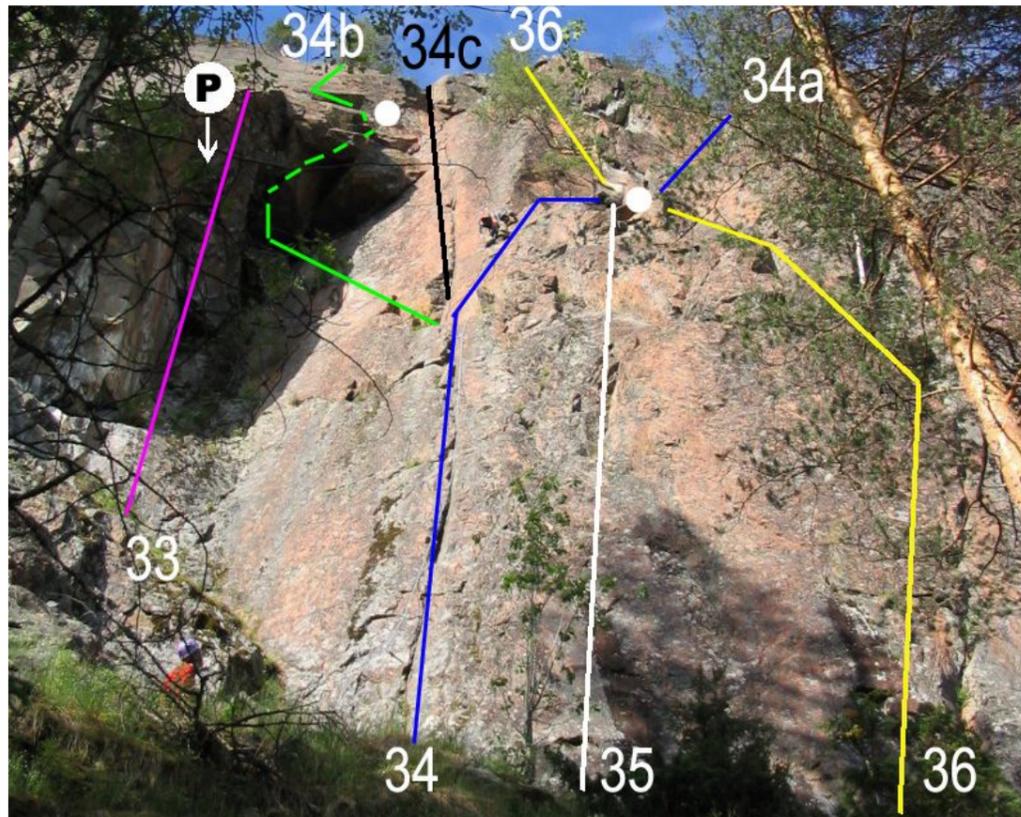
2 glue-in bolts  
protection \*\*\* condition \*\*\* continuity\*\*  
First part is the same as #34a and #34b. From the ledge, continue straight up the now considerably thinner crack and some typical, delicate, Dödlars climbing. (Tommy Nilsson & Rickard Strand 1975) **TOP**

**35.** Bagatelle (6)

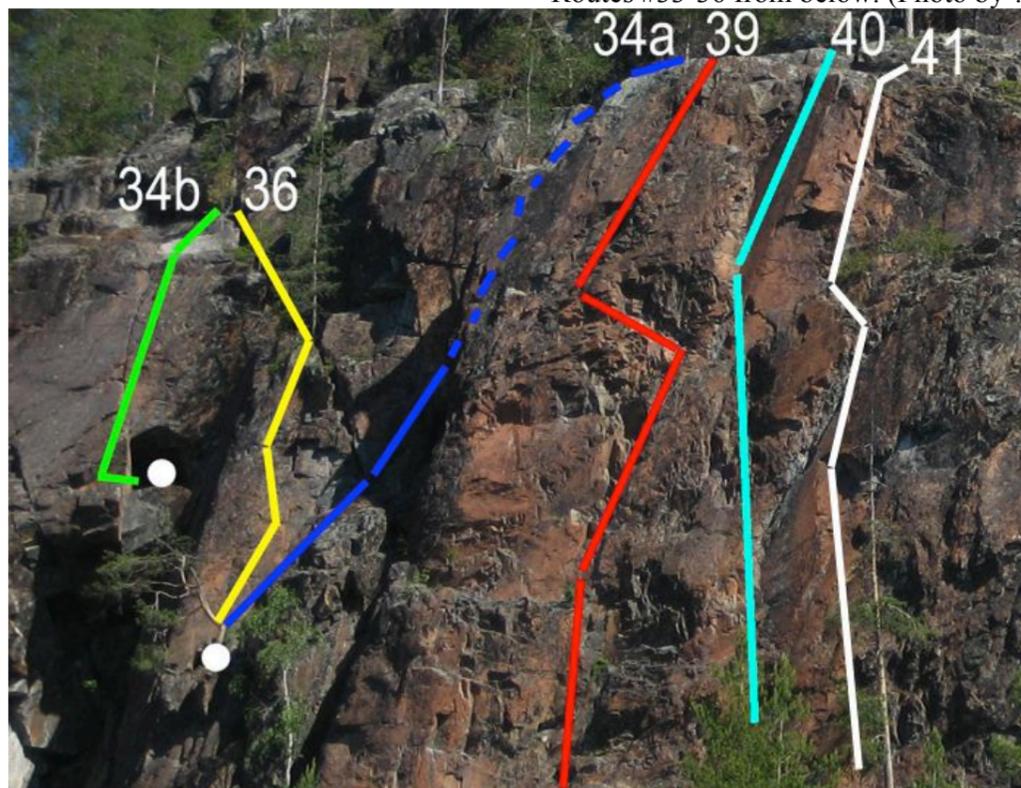
4 expansion bolts in the beginning  
protection \*\*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*  
Probably the easiest grade 6 at Dödlarsberget. The last few meters can be hard to protect so one may wander little to the right where the protection is good. Either rappel from the tree or climb to the top of the cliff along Vita leden original (4) or Sankt Bernhardt (6). (Anders Björkén 1993)

**36.** Sankt Bernhard (5 / 6R)

protection \*\*/\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*/\*  
The first pitch is somewhat hard for a grade five but well-protected and nice crack climbing (jamming). Start out with a right slanting crack that turns in the middle of the route to a left slanting crack. The second pitch (6R) goes from the belay ledge up a thin crack for some seven meters. Micro nuts are a big help for protection but it is still slightly runout. After the thin crack there is easier climbing to the top. The best finish might be towards the pine tree on top of route #34c Vita leden direkt. One can also climb the second pitch via route #34b Vita leden original. (Hans Lindberg & Anders Nordgren 1978 / Rickard Strand 1979)



Routes #33-36 from below. (Photo by ?)



The second pitches for routes #34a, b and 36 plus upper parts of routes #39 to 41

### 38. Chips (6)

2 red expansion bolts  
protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*

At the beginning easy climbing along a right-slanting ramp (same as route #39 Riddaren). Then traverse left towards the red bolts. Climb upwards to the bolted belay station. The second pitch is rarely climbed, probably because the protection is not that good.

(Jan Wärmelin & Petra Öhman 1990)

### 39. Riddaren (4-)

protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*

Climb the right-slanting ramp until it ends. Continue upwards and slightly rightwards to a ledge through a series of awkward moves. Aim for the belay of route #38 Chips on the obvious ledge on the steep wall to the left. Easy climbing but loose rock so take care. The second pitch is usually substituted for route #39b Jungfruns balkong. In this case, it is possible to climb to the top of the cliff in one pitch. Beware of going too far right to the bolts on route #40 Kosmiska leden.

(Rickard & Strand Gunnar Hagglund, 1977)

### 39b. Jungfruns Ballkong (4-)

1 bolt  
protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*

From the belay on route #39 Riddaren / #38 Chips, move upwards on large holds under a roof and a bolt. Extend with a long sling and traverse on good holds to the left for three or four meters until a groove is reached. Continue rightward up this to the top. Rope friction and poor audibility are likely.

(Hans Thunehed & Hans Lindberg)

### 40. Kosmiska Leden (5)

some expansion bolts  
protection \*\* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

The route originally had no bolts and that's where the route name has come from. One gets some five decent trad protections on the way. The crux is a few boulder moves at the start to reach a ledge at about five meters height. After the first bolt there is slightly runout but easy climbing. The route is difficult to follow because there are no crack lines to follow. Climb from bolt to bolt where the climbing is easiest. At the very end, climb the corner to the top. One long pitch (about 50 meters).

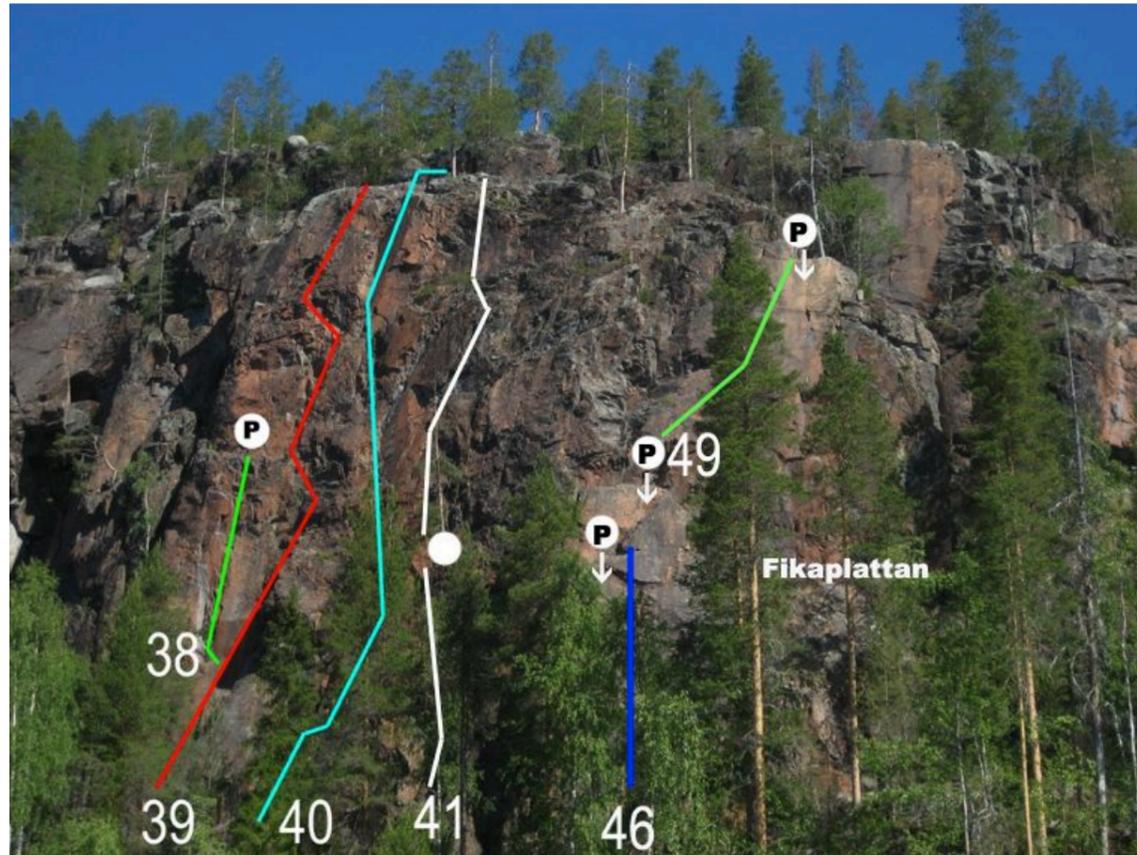
(Hans Lindberg & Gunnar Hagglund 1978)

### 41. Skorpionen (6+)

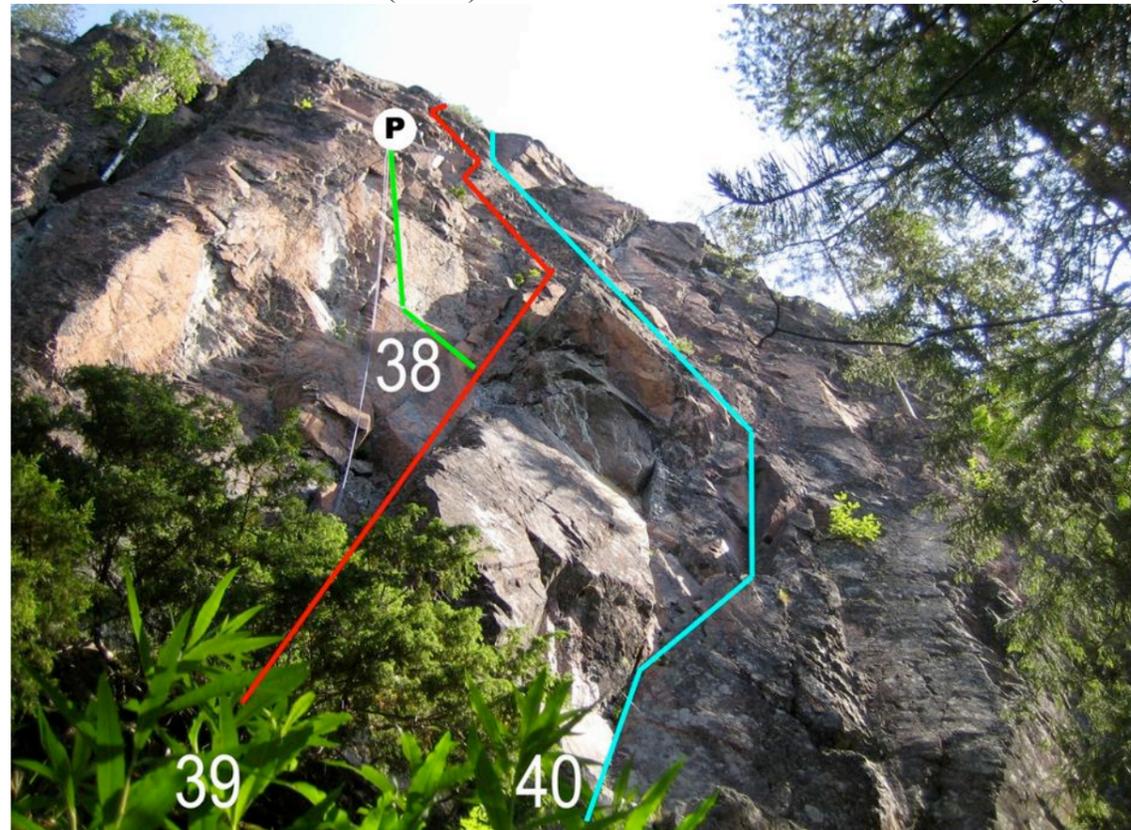
some red expansion bolts  
protection \* condition \*\* continuity \*\*\*

Typical Dödlasberget hard route: not quite vertical but with small holds and steps that hurt your toes. Start as route #42 Trollstigen but move left under the roof. After the roof turn right and head upwards towards the pine tree. Put up a belay station at the pine. After leaving the pine tree the route is very difficult to protect until reaching the crux, where bolts are again available. Finish up with a short wall. The route can also be done in one pitch (about 50 meters). See also the picture on the next and earlier spread.

(Per Lundin 1993)



Routes #38-40 seen from below (below) and eastern half of the cliff seen from far away (above)



**42.** Trollstigen (4)

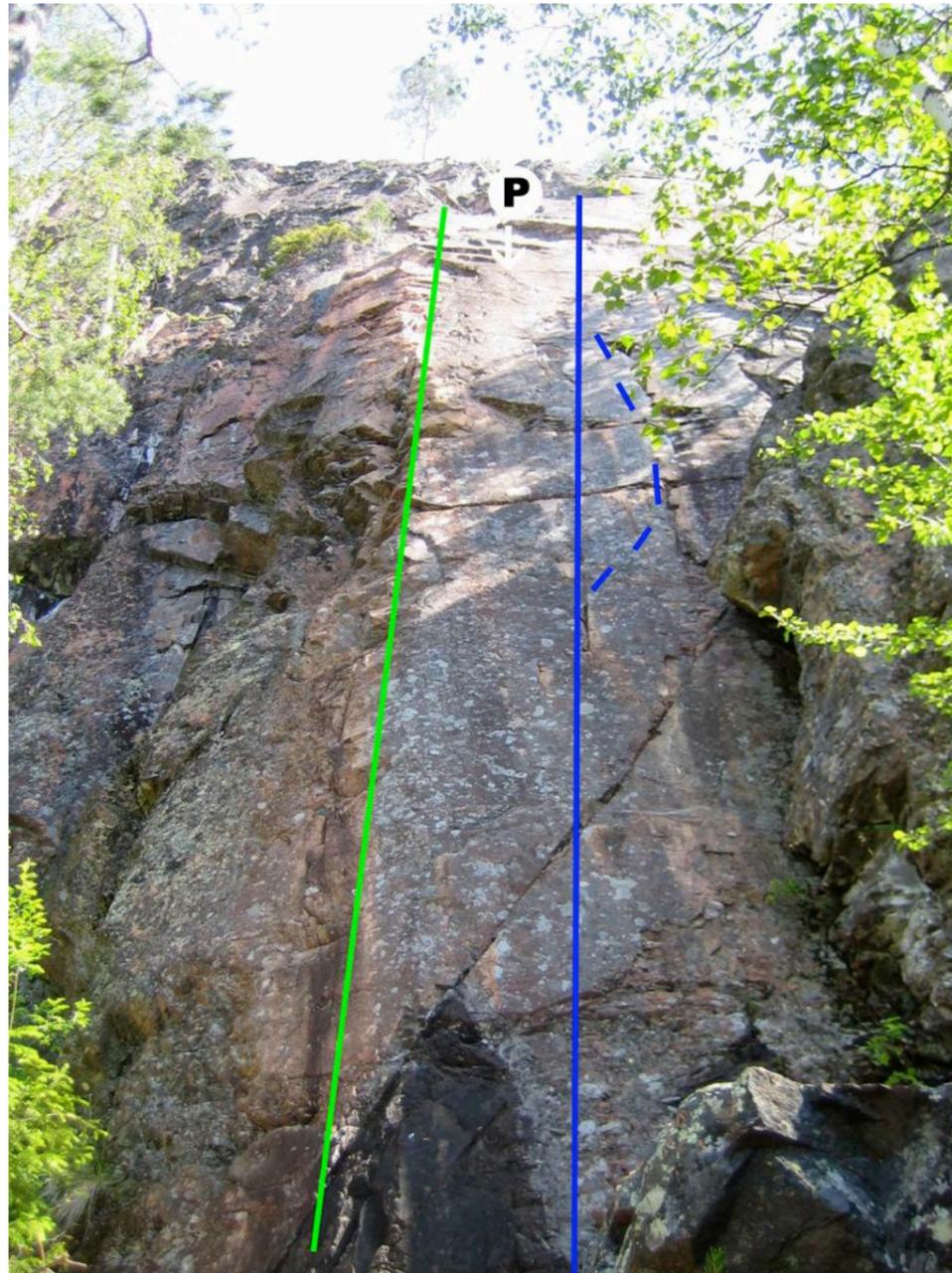
protection \*\*\* condition \*\* continuity \*\*

Easy route moving up cracks in a corner. Well protected and good trad climbing practice. The route ends at the bolted rappel anchor below Röde orm (#49). (first ascentist is unknown)

**44.** Tallkotten (5 +)

1 glue-in bolt and one red bolt  
protection \*\* condition \*\* continuity \*

Easy climbing in the beginning on a low-angled somewhat mossy wall for a “warm-up”, followed by some more taxing climbing passing the roof. The route ends at the bolted rappel anchor below Röde orm (#49). (Rickard Strand & Lo Fischer 1988)



**45.** Pimpinella (5+)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Excellent climbing on good holds on the vague arete.

(Anders Björkén 1992) **TOP**

**46.** Petitatess (6+)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Slab route with two variations. After the first three bolts, the easier (about 6-) but more popular variation moves a little to the right while the more difficult variation runs straight up through the thin horizontal crack. After a few meters the variations join again and use the same 4<sup>th</sup> bolt.

(Kari Nikkumaa 1990)

**49.** Röde orm (5)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

From Fikaplattan, move carefully left upwards towards the top of the ledge and a somewhat rusty anchor. A few steep power moves on good holds takes you to the slab. From there, follow the bolted line to the right and enjoy excellent slab climbing and a committing crux move. Same anchor as #52 Fikaplattan. The route is difficult to top-rope because of its continuously traversing nature.

(Gunnar Häggglund & LG Johansson 1982) **TOP**

**52.** Fikaplattan (5-)

protection \* condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*

Route starts directly behind the bench at Fikaplattan. The start in the steep wall offer good holds but few optimal places for protection. In the grassy horizontal ledge a good largish cam (#3?) can be placed. Moving up on the slab the possibilities for protection increases as the route follows a crack to the top and a bolted anchor. Same anchor as #49 Röde orm. The route is easy to top-rope, the anchor being reachable from above or via climbing route #49 Röde orm.

(first ascentist is unknown)

**55.** A-side (4)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Very easy and popular bolted route that is well suited for lead climbing practice or top-roping for beginners.

(Rolf Romer 1985)

**56.** 90 grader (5+)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*\*

Shortish bolt-route that however offers nice pumpy climbing on good holds.

(Rickard Strand 1979)

**57.** Ironside (6-)

**BOLTED** condition \*\*\* continuity \*\*

Shortish bolted route on the right side of route #56 "90 grader". Danger of falling to the ground if one tries to reach far to clip the bolt in the middle of the crux.

(Rickard Strand & Roland Strömgren 1985)



