Groupwork in Vaala based on SDGS 6 and fieldtrips

Group 5

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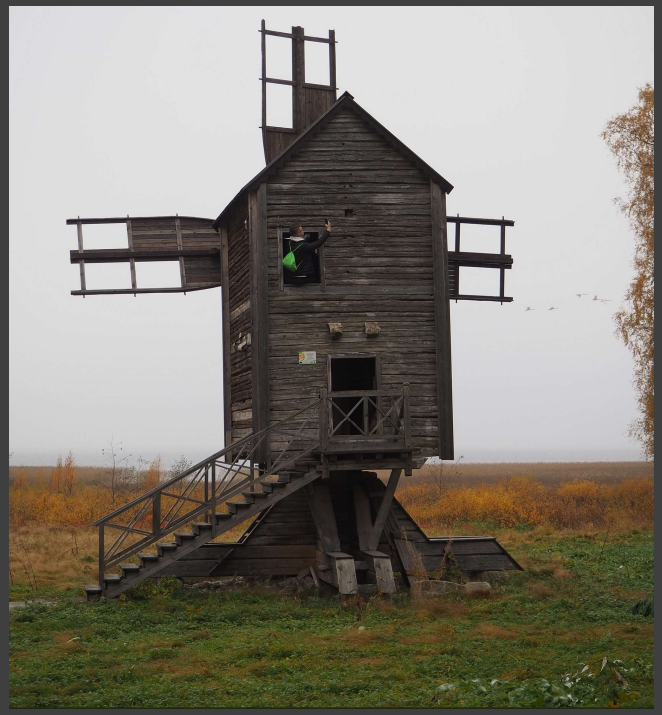
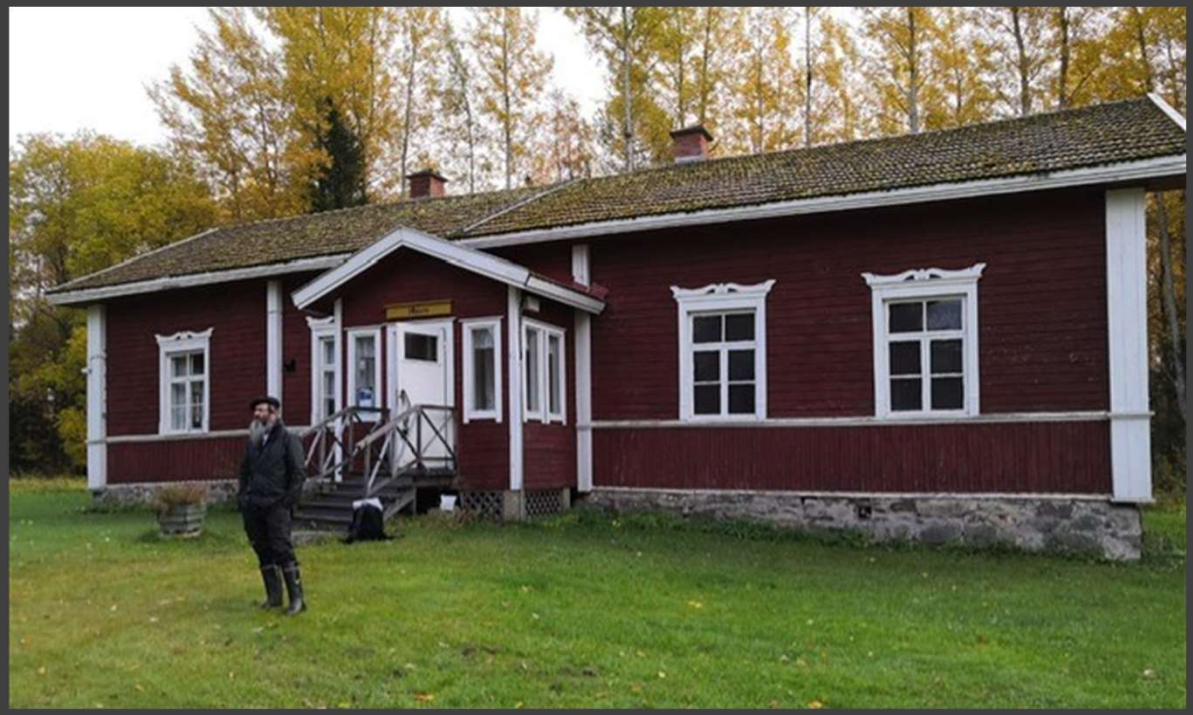
Wednesday trip at Vaala

Floating channel

- They started to build the floating channel in January 1903 and it was ready in 1907
- The floating channel was made so it would be easier to move the wood, from one place to another.
- The floating channel is 10 kilometers and 160 meters long.
- Over 1,2 million logs were transported through it.
- The most productive year was 1908, when there were transported over 300 thousands logs.



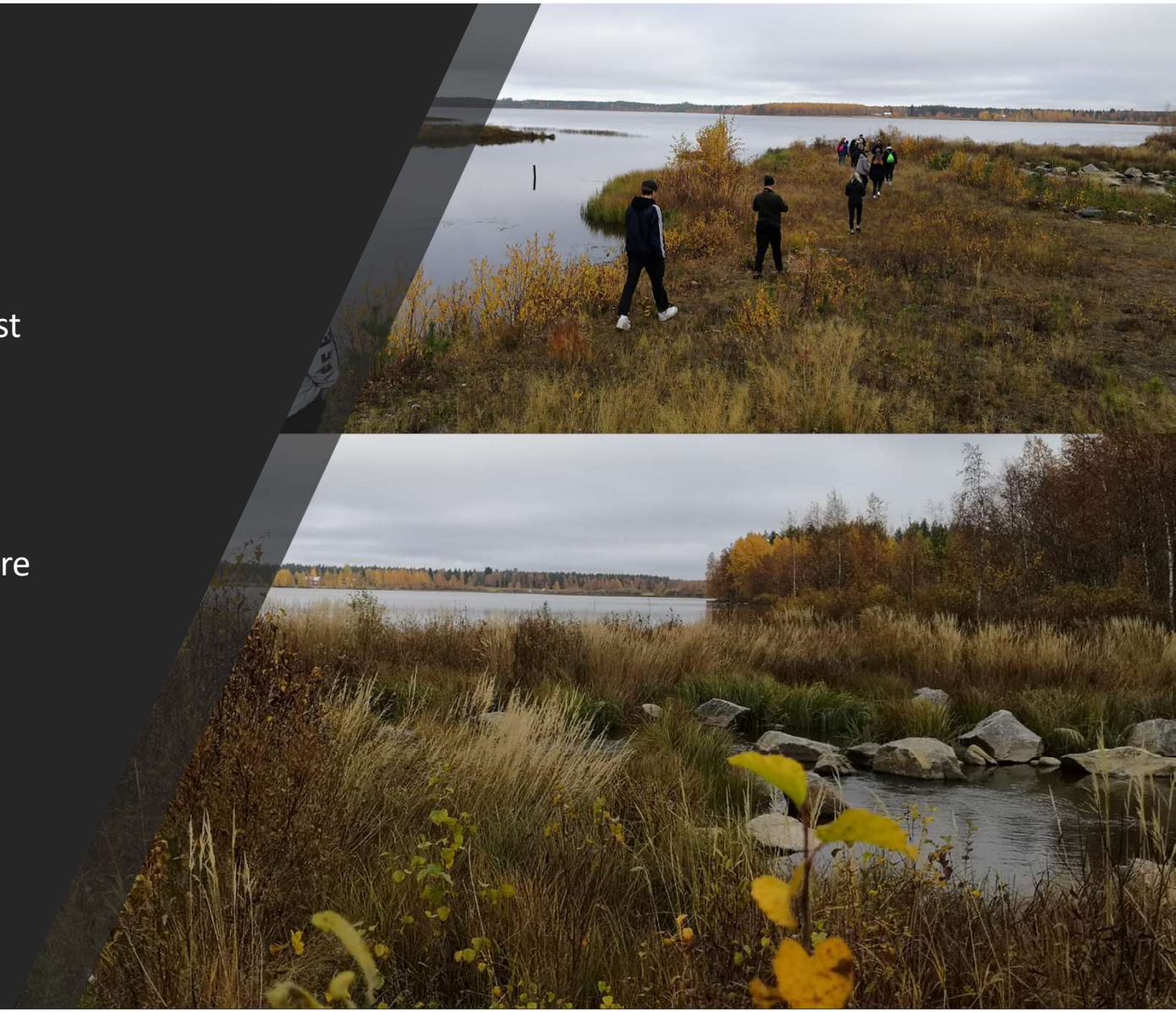


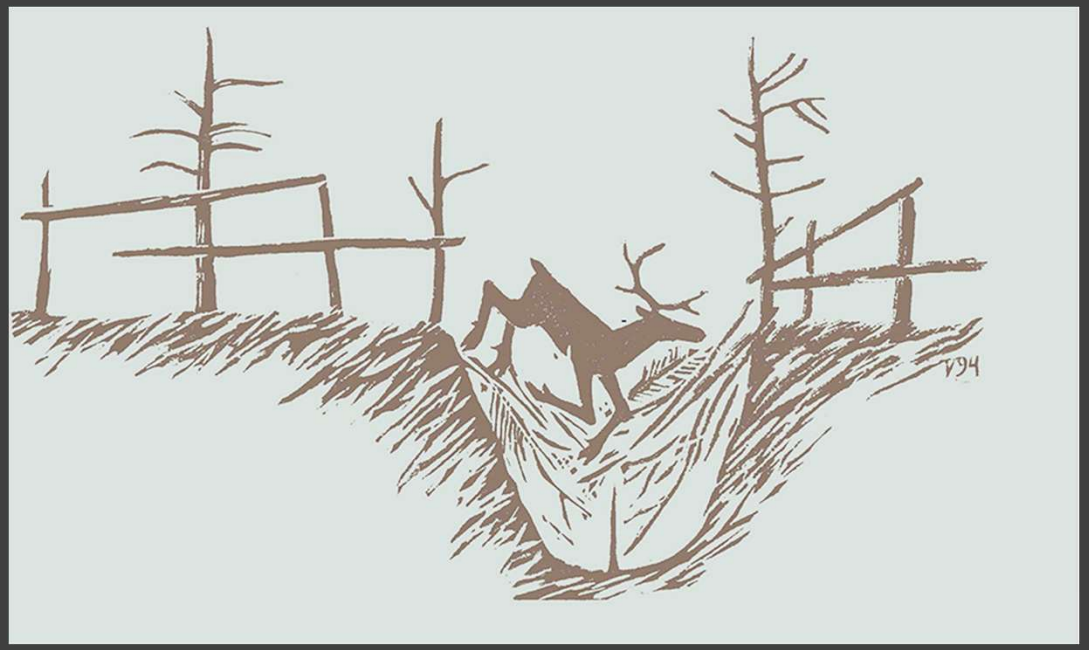
Local Museum

- Säräisniemen kotiseutumuseo was built between 1700 and 1800.
- It became a school in 1884
- It became museum in 1961
- There is a windmill, old paintings, stones, very old agricultural stuff, weapons, old hunting stuff, old Finnish money, Markka, and old pictures of Finnish Lottas,

Nimisjärvi

- Nimisjärvi was one of the most important residences during Stone age
- It is really important place to archaeologists
- People used to hunt seals there
- There is signs from very old agriculture





Askolanniemi, Deer hunting pits

- People from Iron age used hunting pits for hunting Finnish forest reindeers
- Pits were usually covered with branches and bark
- Pits were also disguised by moss and lichen with a sharp stone or stoke placed at the bottom of the pit
- In the area of Askolanniemi there is 226 hunting pits
- Pits were usually 1,5 meters deep and 3-5 meters wide

Trip to the Aquafuture school (Norway)

- Aquaculture is the breeding, rearing and harvesting of fish, shellfish, algae and other organisms in all types of water environments.
- Here In Brønnøysund we have a school called Aquafuture where they conducts farming of sustainable and environmentally friendly salmon.

Aquaculture

When we visited Aquafuture we learned a lot about salmon farming and how to do it in an environmentally friendly way.

Salmon farming has many challenges that must be solved before the industry can call itself sustainable. Some of these challenges are unsustainable feed components, escapes, salmon lice and stray resources.

The most important measures are that growth in the aquaculture industry is not allowed until these challenges have been resolved, and that the administration has developed concrete indicators to minimize the negative environmental impact.