Birds of Lauttasaari

Tufted duck
The small tufted duck nests on the islets amongst the seagull colonies. During the migration season they descend by the flock onto the southern shore of Lauttasaari.

Great cormorant
This big, dark fisher perches on the rocks after flying off the wings. Young cormorants spend time on Helsinki’s shores, but the species does not nest here.

Arctic tern
The Arctic tern nests on the islets of Helsinki’s inner archipelago. They nest both on the sea shore and in Lapland. Their migratory journeys are the longest in the bird world, with the birds spending their winters in Antarctica.

Greenshank
The greenshank is an early nester, and in young age often rests the short and long wings. Many of Helsinki’s greenshanks build their nests with short narrow cups, in holes between stones, and in boxes.

Common tern
The common tern has a black tip on its beak, whilst the Arctic tern has a fully red beak. It spends its winter in tropical oceans, and common terns with rings fitted in Finland have been found as far away as Australia.

Lesser black-backed gull
The lesser black-backed gull has a beautiful dark back, and is the only one of our gulls to go to as far as Africa. Many of Helsinki’s lesser black-backed gulls build their nests on the roofs of houses, but the majority nest on islets.

Great black-backed gull
The great black-backed gull is a shy bird, and is often seen in Helsinki’s river and harbours, and on Lauttasaari they may be encountered on the southern shore. Occasionally it is found diving and catching fish or seagulls on the seashore. This gull is the largest of our gulls, with brown-black plumage and big yellow feet.

History
Lauttasaari became a part of Helsinki in 1946. Before that it was an independent municipality, and a part of Espoo’s “Kame”, or its bays, is fairly built up but in open green, with plenty of space for trees between buildings. There are only a few of the old wooden houses left. The main building of Lauttasaari manor, which lies beside the new metro station, dates back to 1837, with the annex dating back even further to 1791.

Lauttasaari bridge was constructed in 1936. For a long time it was Finland’s longest bridge. The original 0.6 km bridge was made of steel. The two current bridges were completed in 1965. For many people Lauttasaari is ‘Kauttasaari’, or ‘through-island’ in Finnish, thanks to Länsiväylä, which is Finland’s busiest road.

The background of the island’s original, Swedish name – Drumsö – which dates back to the 16th century is thought to be connected to the islander nickname Drumber, which remains close and the same Lutheran name case when Cnut (Knut) in Finland translated the name to Drumsö at the start of the 17th century. The City of Helsinki acquired the island in 1910 and declared the area a park and took the island’s name. Commercial Commander Julius Tallberg offered the island for sale in 1912, but Tallberg founded a villa community and the beach, and became a city park and camping sites. In those days there was a horse-drawn tram link to the island. The tiny Mutterikahvila, or Cafe Mutteri, at the base of Lauttasaari bridge is a left over from the days of the ferry connection.

Lauttasaari’s southern shore was fortified in the mid 19th century, with the fortification lasting until the First World War. At the end of the 19th century many military sites were transferred to the ownership of the City of Helsinki, and became used as fully public parks with camping sites.

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Lauttasaari
To the sea by metro

City of Helsinki

Tufted duck

Great cormorant

Arctic tern

Greenshank

Common tern

Lesser black-backed gull

Great black-backed gull

Lauttasaari bridge
Lauttasaari is a lively and distinctive maritime district. One of its attractions is its wonderful natural beaches. The southern beach boasts glaucous rock, white shells and rusty urchins, which can be reached by foot. Dotted around them are also seaweed and both common oyster gers. It is possible to walk around the entire island along pathways running along the shore. From the northern shore it is possible to see Sisä-Hattu's snow-archipelago. Lauttasaari bridge is known as a Baltic herring fishing spot.

Vattuniemi, also known as Rysänkärki

The open sea expanses out in the most spectacular way at Lauttasaari's northern point. The imposing old established mill towns in Rysänkärki were settled by farmers from north and south through the shores of the forest lake. In the 1920s Länsiulapanniemi is now a popular digging site among Helsinki's rabbit population. The area of the lake is part of the Russian-american admirals and Tsarist marineshares. The southern point of the sea bed, stretching around a hundred metres, is revealed, which can be reached by foot. Dotted around there are also seaweed and both common oyster gers. It is possible to walk around the entire island along pathways running along the shore. From the northern shore it is possible to see Sisä-Hattu's snow-archipelago. Lauttasaari bridge is known as a Baltic herring fishing spot.

Lauttasaari bridge

Lauttasaari has a beautiful forest path and path along the shore, including the manner the nature reserve. Swimming in other places than swimming beaches Angling from Lauttasaari bridge, which is a popular spot for herring fishing for Baltic herring. This kind of herring fishing (known as ‘tulin’ in Finnish) has no sad and no float, and a float fishing rod with a rod can be used in the rod.

The following activities are permitted in Lauttasaari:
• Swimming in areas other than swimming beaches
• Walking along the hiking trails and paths along the shore, including in the summer hut areas

The following activities are prohibited in Lauttasaari:
• Making open fires. There are no public grilling spots in Lauttasaari
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Connections

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Connections from the northern shore it is possible to reach Sisä-Hattu without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus.

Leisurely Lauttasaari

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Hevoskenenlahti and Länsitunnelanpitäni

The nature area from Hevoskenenlahti all the way to Länsitunnelanpitäni is also very flat and can easily be reached on foot. Hevoskenenlahti is a popular herring fishing spot, and Länsitunnelanpitäni is a popular digging site among Helsinki's rabbit population. The area of the lake is part of the Russian-american admirals and Tsarist marineshares. The southern point of the sea bed, stretching around a hundred metres, is revealed, which can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus can be reached without rubber boots. When the pebbled isthmus. The open sea expanses out in the most spectacular way at Lauttasaari's northern point. The imposing old established mill towns in Rysänkärki were settled by farmers from north and south through the shores of the forest lake. In the 1920s Länsiulapanniemi is now a popular digging site among Helsinki's rabbit population. The area of the lake is part of the Russian-american admirals and Tsarist marineshares. The southern point of the sea bed, stretching around a hundred metres, is revealed, which can be reached by foot. Dotted around there are also seaweed and both common oyster gers. It is possible to walk around the entire island along pathways running along the shore. From the northern shore it is possible to see Sisä-Hattu's snow-archipelago. Lauttasaari bridge is known as a Baltic herring fishing spot.

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