

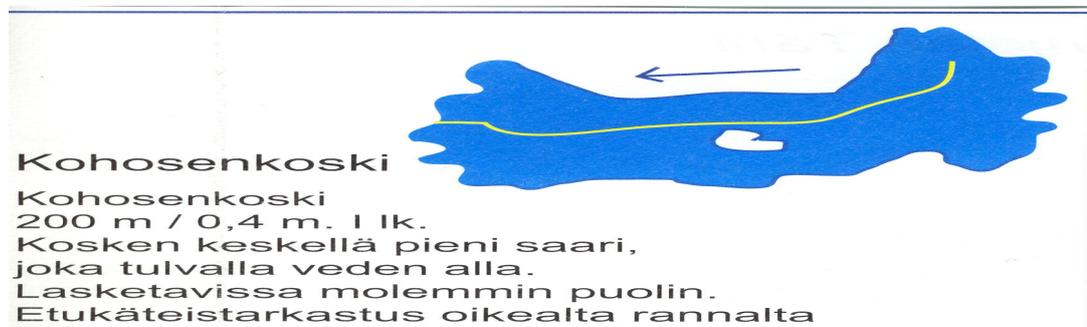
## DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND PANKASAARI CANOEING ROUTE

**NURMIJÄRVI, start.** Boat ramp, privy, information board, firewood shed.

Erästely Canoeing & Outdoors on the opposite of the river **lat: 63°31'43.3620" lon: 29° 59' 57.6240"**

Maps: [www.infokartta.fi/lieksa](http://www.infokartta.fi/lieksa) [www.retkikartta.fi](http://www.retkikartta.fi)

- 2,0 km **Lake Nurmijärvi**
- 6.5 km **Campfire site at Ritosärkkä (left).** Privy, firewood shed.
- 10.0 km **Campfire site at Kokkonieniemi (left).** Privy, firewood shed.
- 11.0 km **Hämeenjärvi. Confluence of the rivers Jongunjoki and Lieksanjoki.**  
**lat: 63° 28' 5.1720" lon: 30° 5' 45.9060"**
- 16.5 km **Campfire site at Hattulampi (left).** Privy, firewood shed.



- 18.5 km **Kohosenkoski rapid 200 m/0.4 m (grade I).** Easy rapid with a small central ledge, which may be submerged in spate conditions. The ledge can be passed on either side, but in a low water just from the right side. Inspection from the right bank.
- 19.3 km **Lake Pankajärvi.** Length about 13 km, no official camping sites. The course is best kept by following the right-hand shore. On the right hand a small harbour of the village – 300 m  
**lat: 63°25' 28.5720" lon: 30° 6' 7.8720"** .
- 18.5 km **Taxi (right),** tel. +358(0)400 199 920.
- 25.0 km **Meteli cottage (right)** **lat: 63° 23' 49.9260" lon: 30° 8' 50.0340"**.  
Metsähallitus – [www.luontoon.fi](http://www.luontoon.fi) .
- 32.2 km **Putansalmi road bridge.** Road between Lieksa and Ruunaa.
- 36.5 km **River Pudasjoki, lat: 63° 19' 46.2180" lon: 30° 19' 46.0260"**. Length 6.5 km, can be paddled upstream; short, easy rapids but in spate they seems to be quite big. Rapids is together about 2 km.
- 38 km **Rapid 400 m (grade I)**
- 38.5 km **Pudaskoski rapid 1000 m (grade I).** Some fairly big boulders. In normal water the rapid is shallow. The biggest rapid on the River Pudasjoki. Middle rapids (left) campfire place.
- 40 km **Hiiskorva, 120 m (grade I).** Short, easy rapid.
- 40.5 km **Rapid, 200 m (grade I)**
- 43 km **Höpöttäjänvirta.** Confluence of the rivers Pudasjoki and Lieksanjoki.  
**lat: 63° 20' 53.6220" lon: 30° 23' 33.3060"**
- 44.0 km **Ruunaan Matkailu (right), lat: 63° 21' 18.5820" lon:30° 23' 35.6400"**.  
Accommodation, restaurant, sauna, tel. +358 (0)13 533 130.
- 49.0 km **Bridge over the river Naarajoki.** Road between Lieksa and Ruunaa.  
**Ruunaan Tupa restaurant (right).** Café-restaurant, WC, tel. +358 (0)13 533 166.  
**Lomapirtti Sillankorva (left).** Accommodation, sauna, tel. +358 (0)13 533 121.

53.7 km

**Campfire site at Niskalahti (right).** Lean-to, privy, ground hole for waste, firewood shed.



**Naarakoski rapid 300 m/1 m (grade I-II).** The river bends right. Four islets divide the rapid into two channels. The main channel flows to the right. In spite, both channels are runnable. On the right-hand side of the first islet, there is a small, easily avoidable stopper. The lower section of the rapid is rocky in low water. The easiest route is to paddle along the main channel close to the right bank. Inspection and portage are easiest along the right bank.

54.9 km

**Camping site at Naarakoski (right), lat: 63° 24' 52.3860" lon: 30° 15' 44.3100"**. Lean-to, campfire site, wooden benches and table, privy, firewood shed, waste container. Forest road. Situated right below the rapid.



55.2 km

**Käpykoski rapid 300 m/1 m (grade I-II).** Several routes to paddle, easy to find from the bank of the river.

55.5 km

**Käpyvirta stream.** In low water, boulders are exposed near both banks.



- 59 km**      **Saarikoski rapid 420 m/0.8 m (grade I).** A big central island divides the rapid into two channels. The main channel is on the right. In spite, both channels are runnable, but in low water, only the right one. The left channel is short, narrow and more boulder-strewn. The right channel is longer and broader. The rapid is fairly easy to run. The largest waves are in the lower section of the right channel near an islet, which can be skirted from either side. The river is best inspected from the central island. For the shortest portage route, choose the right bank of the left-hand channel.
- 59.7 km**      **Camping site at Kallioniemi (left).** Lean-to, campfire site, wooden benches and table, privy, firewood shed. Situated right below the rapid.
- 62.5 km**      **Riikosenvirta stream.**
- 64 km**      **Kivikoronvirta/camping site (right).** Lean-to, campfire site, wooden benches and table, privy, firewood shed.
- 69.5 km**      **Hämeenjärvi. Confluence of the rivers Jongunjoki and Lieksanjoki.** The river becomes muddled with lots of small, grassy islets. Follow the right-hand shoreline to reach lake Hämeenjärvi. lat:63° 28' 5.1720" lon: 30° 5' 45.9060"
- 70 km**      **Campfire site at Kokkonieni (right).** Campfire site, privy, firewood shed.
- 70.5 km**      **Campfire site at Ritosärkkä (right).** Campfire site, privy, firewood shed.
- 80.5 km**      **Finish (starting place) at village Nurmijärvi and Erästely Canoe & Outdoors**  
lat: 63° 31' 43.3620" lon: 29° 59' 57.6240"

#### PUBLIC RIGHT OF ACCESS IN FINLAND

\* The public right of access requires compliance with certain rules.

\* There are many public rights of access that allow people to enjoy the countryside as well as to cross privately owned land and waterways. These rights and obligations are part of the Scandinavian way of life. \* River boating is permitted, provided that it does not cause any unnecessary disturbance. Swimming, bathing and other use of water as well as temporary anchorage are also permitted. \* River banks may be used for short-term disembarking and camping. However, private gardens and the banks of summer cottages should not be used. \* Pitching a tent or a camp for a couple of days is permitted provided that it does not cause any damage, inconvenience or disturbance to the landowner or tenant.\* Lighting an open fire without the permission of the landowner is always prohibited, except at official campfire sites. When forest fire warnings are in force, no fires may be lit at all. The considerate hiker uses a camp cooker, which is safer than an open fire. Before leaving, always check that the fire has been completely extinguished and that the site is otherwise left tidy.\* Picking wild berries, mushrooms and unprotected flowers is usually permitted. Fishing and hunting are prohibited without the appropriate permits.\* It is an offence to leave litter lying around. Combustible waste may be burned in an open fire, but non-combustible waste should be taken to waste containers situated at official campfire sites. Besides taking care of your own waste, it is a good idea to keep an eye on tidiness in general.\* Please do not leave any plastic waste lying around!

#### WHITE WATER SAFETY

Canoeists should always wear a personal flotation device. Without one, even an experienced swimmer may drown in the event of an accident. Some accidents have already happened. Personal equipment should include a helmet. A proper spray deck should be used to keep the water out of the canoe. Although the lengths and fall heights of the rapids on the River Lieksanjoki are fairly modest, it should be borne in mind that large masses of water make the rapids more powerful and demanding than the figures may suggest.

Rapids should never be run alone. The current usually takes a capsized canoeist below the rapid and his/her equipment even further away. In such a case, the help of another canoeist is vital.

Boat traffic along the River Lieksanjoki is at times busy because of organized rapids shooting trips. There can be boats on the river from dawn to dusk. The biggest rapids shooting boats can seat 18 persons and are made of wood. Their manoeuvrability in white water is limited. Such a boat cannot be brought to a stop in a rapid, nor are sudden evasive movements possible. Before you run a rapid or start playing in it, make sure there are no risks. Especially playing in the stopper wave of Neitikoski rapid causes a situation where the boatman and the canoeist cannot see each other in time without the help of a bank team. Cold fast flowing water stiffens a swimmer quickly (risk of hypothermia). When paddling in cold waters, it is recommended to use a wet or dry suit in addition to a personal flotation device. The River Lieksanjoki flows mainly through sparsely populated areas. Unnecessary risks should be avoided, as getting help may take too long.

### **Ratings**

In Finland, according to international classification concerned. However, the classification is born of national differences, that is, American, Norwegian and Finnish number three concerned do not match. Classification is not uniformly, but logarithmic. Whenever the next class progresses, the degree of difficulty is doubled.

### **Categories**

Contacting the difficulty classified into six categories (I, ... VI) and impossible (X). Even I class need to remember that in the rapids is always a certain basic dangerousness. In the desert, where the aid has been difficult because of the long-distance, worth every class rapids increased by one, before you decide on its calculation.

#### **Class I: easy**

The route is wide and is shown in the canoe well. Easy barriers and small waves. Eskimo offense is not dangerous, and bathing. Suitable for beginners, and does not require related equipment. The majority of Finland rapids.

#### **Class II: whitish**

The trail is wide, but disappears from sight, so is good for the inexperienced to conduct intelligence from the beach. Waves and small stoppers and "könkäitä - waterfall", but easily paddled. "Akanvirta - countercurrent" Eskimo -roll usually easy, and bathing as not to cause bruising.

#### **Class III: difficult**

The trail is not displayed properly To paddle, so it is necessary intelligence to the beach. The route is complicated and requires skill. The waves are high and falls into the open canoes, so it is used for air bags. Touring kayak does not quite succeed, would have to be rapids kayak, especially stoppers and "akanvirroissa - countercurrent". Bathing is still dangerous, and rescue is easy. However, rescue teams want to arrange in advance. Not suitable for inexperienced users.

#### **Classes IV - VI: Experienced**

In these classes is the ever-increasing requirements for experienced paddlers. Paddling requires a serious matter hobby and special equipment. Unclassified touch

### **Discharge figures for Ruunaa (River Lieksanjoki) are as follows:**

Mean peak discharge	209 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Mean discharge of river	71 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Mean low discharge	25 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Mean discharge in summer about	100 m <sup>3</sup> /s