



GÖTA KANAL
REDERIAKTIEBOLAGET

CLASSIC CANAL CRUISE, 4 DAYS

Gothenburg – Stockholm 2026

Day 1

09.00	Dep. Gothenburg	Our cruise begins at Packhuskajen 10, where the Old Customs House (Stora Tullhuset) from 1867 is located.
13.15 - 13.30	Lilla Edet	Ströms lock at Lilla Edet, built in 1916, is the first lock on our journey. The original lock, which was the first in Sweden, was opened in 1607. It was destroyed during the wars with Denmark, but was rebuilt in 1784.
14.45 - 16.00	Trollhättan locks	The impressive lock staircase at Trollhättan has four locks and a total drop of 32 metres. Only the largest of the three parallel lock systems, built in 1916, is still in use.
16.00 - 17.30	<u>Trollhättan</u>	We visit the Trollhättan Canal Museum, housed in a 1893 storehouse. Learn about the fascinating history of the Trollhätte Canal through the exhibition and film shown here. You can also join the tour guide for a walk through the idyllic and scenic park with the lock staircases from 1800 and 1844.
18.45 - 18.55	Brinkebergskulle	The Brinkebergskulle lock is located just before the town of Vänersborg. The oldest lock, dating back to 1752, can be seen beside the newer lock, which was built in 1916.
19.30 - 03.40	Lake Vänern	Located 44 metres above sea level, Lake Vänern is Sweden's largest lake. It is the third largest lake in Europe, after the Ladoga and Onega lakes in Russia. There are more than 22 000 islands, islets and skerries here.
00.30	Läckö Castle	Our ship passes Läckö Castle, which is situated on a promontory in Lake Vänern. Originally built as a fortified bishop's castle in 1298, it was transformed into a Baroque castle in the mid-17 th century.

Day 2

03.30 - 05.45	Sjötorp	We are now entering the first of the Göta Canal's 58 narrow locks. At Sjötorp, there is a series of eight locks, as well as the remains of old shipyards.
08.10 - 09.50	Godhögen–Hajstorp övre	We pass through a lock system consisting of four locks in beautiful surroundings. The western section of the Göta Canal was inaugurated by King Karl XIV Johan at Hajstorp in 1822. The Canal Engineer's home, now privately owned, and the old smithy can be found here.
08.10 - 08.30	Godhögen–Riksberg	If you are an early riser, you can walk from Godhögen to Riksberg, approx. 1 km.
10.50	Töreboda	The railway line between Gothenburg and Stockholm crosses the canal here. Lina, Sweden's smallest regular ferry, operates on the Göta Canal in Töreboda. The short crossing takes just 20-25 seconds.
12.50	Berg Canal	The Berg Canal was excavated between 1931 and 1933 to straighten a sharp bend in the canal. Part of it was blasted into the living rock.
13.20	The Obelisk	An obelisk at Lanthöjden marks the highest point of the Göta Canal, 91.5 metres above sea level.
13.50 - 14.00	Tåtorp	One of the canal's two hand-operated locks is located at Tåtorp. Built in 1814, the lock has a level difference of 0.2 metres.
14.00 - 16.05	Lake Viken	Beautiful Lake Viken, which sits 91.8 metres above sea level, serves as a water reservoir for the western section of the Göta Canal.
15.05 - 16.05	Spetsnäs Canal/ Billströmmen	We navigate two narrow, wood-lined passages and small lakes full of water lilies. The Spetsnäs Canal, a shortcut blasted through Lake Viken, was inaugurated in 1824.
16.05 - 16.20	Forsvik	Forsvik is one of Sweden's most interesting industrial communities. For six hundred years, iron has been worked here, boards have been sawn and flour has been milled. Built in 1813, the lock at Forsvik is the oldest in the canal. The impressive iron bridge dates from the same year. Sometimes, the Kindbom family, a religious group, welcome us with songs and flowers at the lock. From here on, we will be going downwards!
17.00 - 19.15	<u>Karlsborg Fortress</u>	We visit the Karlsborg Fortress, which was initiated by Baltzar von Platen and built between 1819 and 1909. In the event of war, the fortress was intended to serve as Sweden's reserve capital and to house the royal family, government, gold reserves and crown jewels. You can enjoy an interesting guided tour of the fortress and the beautiful Garrison Church here.
19.15 - 21.30	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. It is unusually deep, and its water is very clear.
21.30	Arr. Motala	It was Baltzar von Platen who drew up the plans for Motala, known as the "Capital of the Göta Canal". In 1822 an engineering works, Motala Verkstad, was established here to serve the canal, and is today considered to be the cradle of Swedish industry. The Göta Canal Company, responsible for

operating and maintaining the canal, has its head office here. You can take a walk to Baltzar von Platen's grave, which is located about 1 km along the left side of the canal. Overnight stop.

Day 3

04.00	Dep. Motala	
05.00 - 05.40	Borensnult	The lock staircase at Borensnult is the second longest in the canal. It consists of five connected locks and has a total rise of 15.3 metres. Construction of the locks took three years and was completed in 1825. If you are lucky, you might hear a nightingale singing here!
05.40 - 06.40	Lake Boren	Our ship slowly crosses Lake Boren, which is 73 metres above sea level. The lake connects Borensnult and Borensberg.
06.40 - 06.50	Borensberg	The idyllic village of Borensberg is home to a hand-operated lock with a level change of 0.2 metres. Shortly after the lock, we see the well-known Göta Hotel, which was built in 1908. Just beyond the hotel there is an octagonal gazebo jutting out over a sharp bend the canal in, known as the "Helmsman's Horror".
07.20	Kungs Norrby, aqueduct	Two aqueducts have been built in the Göta Canal. The aqueduct at Kungs Norrby was built in 1993 to improve access to the national route 34, which we pass over.
09.50	Ljungsbro, aqueduct	The second aqueduct on our journey is located in Ljungsbro and was built in 1970.
10.20	Berg (Heda)	We begin our descent through the 15 locks of the Berg lock system, which takes us 40 metres down towards Lake Roxen. Join the tour guide for a tour of the Vreta convent ruins and church (approx. 3 km). Alternatively, you can walk along the canal at your own pace or take a refreshing dip in Lake Roxen. Dating from around 1100, the convent of Vreta was the first nunnery in Sweden. Its importance was later superseded by the convent founded by Saint Bridget (St. Birgitta) in Vadstena. The old convent church at Vreta is one of Sweden's most interesting, housing many medieval treasures. In the Middle Ages, it served as both a parish and a convent church, and it remains an active parish church to this day. For this reason, it is not always open to visitors.
12.00 - 13.00	Berg (Carl Johan)	The Carl Johan lock staircase is the longest in the canal, consisting of seven connected locks. It lowers the ship 18.8 metres from the Berg guest harbour to Lake Roxen. We board the ship again before steering out on the lake.
13.00 - 15.00	Lake Roxen	Lake Roxen, which is located 33 metres above sea level, is home to a rich variety of fish and birdlife.
15.00 - 15.10	Norsholm lock	The lock in Norsholm regulates the water level of Lake Roxen. The main railway line between Stockholm and Malmö crosses the canal here.
16.40 - 17.20	Lake Asplången	Asplången is a long and narrow lake, which is located 27 metres above sea level.
18.45 - 20.00	Carlsborg-Mariehov-Duvkullen	The first of the eight locks that take us down to Söderköping is the lock Carlsborg övre.
20.30 - 21.30	Söderköping	The picturesque town of Söderköping was founded in the early 13th century. It was one of the most important harbour towns in Sweden during the Middle Ages. Kings and queens were crowned here and national meetings were held. Söderköping also has a long history as a spa and is now also renowned for its ice cream parlours. Söderköping is yours to explore on your own.
22.50 - 23.00	Mem	The lock at Mem was built between 1831 and 1832, making it the last lock to be constructed in the canal. The Göta Canal was inaugurated here on 26 th September 1832 amid great pomp and circumstance, in the presence of King Karl XIV Johan and his family. We leave the Göta Canal and head out onto Slätbaken, a bay of the Baltic Sea.
23.00 - 08.40	The Baltic Sea	After a short passage in open water, the ship navigates between skerries and islets.
23.55	Stegeborg	The ruins of Stegeborg Castle are beautifully situated on a small island, overlooking Slätbaken Bay. Built in the early Middle Ages, Stegeborg was the "lock and key" to the Östergötland region for several hundred years. It remained a royal castle until the end of the 17th century.

Day 4

08.40 - 08.50	Södertälje	The lock in Södertälje is 135 metres long and 19.6 metres wide. This makes it the largest lock in Scandinavia. It was inaugurated in 1924 by King Gustav V.
08.50 - 15.15	Lake Mälaren	Lake Mälaren is located 0.3 metres above sea level. During the Viking Age, the third largest lake in Sweden was actually 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	Birka, a Viking city on the island of Björkö, is often regarded as Sweden's first town. Merchants and craftsmen travelled there with goods from Europe and beyond. Birka was in use for around 200 years and was abandoned before the year 1000. There will be a guided tour (approx. 3 km, uneven terrain) and a visit to the Viking Museum.
14.15	Drottningholm Palace	Drottningholm Palace was designed by Nicodemus Tessin the Elder based on French models and built for Queen Hedvig Eleonora. It is Sweden's best-preserved 17 th century royal palace. Since 1981, it has been the official residence of Their Majesties the King and Queen. We will pass the Palace if time permits.
15.15 - 15.30	Hammarby lock	The lock in Hammarby, inaugurated in 1930, is the final lock on our journey and delivers us from Lake Mälaren into Saltsjön.
16.00	Arr. Stockholm	Our cruise ends at Skeppsbrokajen 103, which is located in the historic Old Town of Stockholm.