

## DESCRIPTION OF THE JONGUNJOKI CANOEING ROUTE

JONKERI	2 starting places. An old starting place just beside the road. Parking place, privy, campfire site. A waste container (just two containers on the route). The ground holes in the other rest sites are not in use – don't leave any litters to the nature! About 200 m upstream from the mainroad there is a new, good starting place. A shelter, table and seats, warehouse, firewood shed, campfire site, put-in /take-out point for canoes, jetty and a privy. No parking for a long time ! Fishing permit for the water courses of Jonkeri required (first 3,5 km).
0,5 km	Myllykoski rapid. Easy. The river empties into a lake, where one should keep first to the left, then to the right and then again to the left.
2,0 km	Weir below Lake Alannejärvi. The weir is best passed from the left. In low water, a river-bottom platform below the weir may warrant portage, otherwise an easy rapid.
2,5 km	Vääräkoski rapid 150 m/2 m (grade I). Easy.
3,5 km	Rajakoski rapid 180 m/2 m (grade II). Very rocky. Border of the fishing corporation. Fishing permit of the Finnish Forest and Park Service required (for the first 47 km, to the Saarikoski rapid).
4,0 km	Kangaskoski rapid 160 m/1.9 m (grade II). Inspection is essential. This rocky rapid falls sharply. Keep close to the right bank. The river empties into the Lake Pieni Kangasjärvi. Paddle first towards the south, then to the right. A forest lorry road about 300 m towards west from the northern part of the lake.
5,0 km	Välisahi 90 m/0.3 m (grade I). Rocks in both the upper and lower sections of the rapid. The river empties into the Lake Kangasjärvi, paddle straight across the lake for 800 m and then to the left. A forest lorry road about 200 m towards north-west.
6,0 km	Rest site of the Lake Kangasjärvi in the southern part of the lake (on the left side, before the weir). Campfire site, privy, firewood shed. A marked path to the forest lorry road (400 m towards east from the rest site).
6,0 km	The weir below the lake is best passed from the left. Inspection is essential, because at low water level the weir and partly submerged boulders below it may tip off a novice canoeist. A marked hiking path.
6,0 km	Tammikoski rapid 100 m/1.9 m (grade I). Rocky.
7,0 km	Kangaskoski rapid 1000 m/11 m (grade II). Fairly rocky and fast flowing. In spate, spray deck is essential. Inspection is difficult – 1 km tangle of fallen trees.
8,0 km	Jokipolvenkoski rapid 120 m/2 m (grade I).
9,0 km	Suolajoki rapid 140 m/2.2 m (grade I). A difficult rock obstruction in the lower section of the rapid. A bridge for the hikers. After the rapid river Suolajoki is joining to river Jongunjoki. A forest lorry road about 550 m towards west.
9,5 km	Siltakoski rapid 280 m/3.2 m (grade I). Some rocks, particularly in the lower section of the rapid. About 100 m before the end of the rapid (on the left side) a rest site at Siltakoski. Campfire site, permanent lean-to, privy, firewood shed, spring. A path from the rest site towards east to the end of the forest lorry road (about 750 m).
11,0 km	Upper section of the Hiidenportti rapid 120 m/1 m (grade I). At the beginning of summer the upper and lower sections of the rapid form one continuously flowing rapid.  Hiidenportti rapid 350 m/5 m (grade II-III, in spate). Fast flowing, short and sharply falling rapid. Inspection is necessary because steep sides prevent disembarking in case of capsizing. In canyon a bridge over the rapid! From the bridge a path towards east to the forest lorry road (about 600 m).
12,0 km	Tuomikoski rapid 500 m/1.2 m (grade I). A couple of dangerous boulders.
13,0 km	Raateenkoski rapid 200 + 350 m/2.3 m (grade I). A rock obstruction in the lower section of the rapid.
15,5 km	Siltakoski rapid 250 m/1.8 m (grade I). The put-in point at Teljo. Information board, parking place, campfire site.
18,0 km	Border of the county.
18,5 km	Joki-Teljo. The main channel flows slightly to the left. A forest lorry road from the western shore of the lake Joki-Teljo –järvi:
19,0 km	Teljokosket rapids 15+40+40+100+50 m/2.3 m (grade I). Several successive modest rapids.



20,0 km	Pässipyörteenkoski rapid 260 m/3 m (grade I). Inspection essential. In the upper section of the rapid the river falls about 0.5 m, otherwise easy to paddle.
20.5 km	Otroskosket rapids 180 m/2 m (grade I). The last rapid is rocky and at the low water just a narrow channel for the canoe on the right side, in the end of the rapid. Rest site at Otrosjoki on the left. Wilderness cabin with sauna for about 30 persons, campfire site, privy, 2 firewood sheds. To find the cabin, turn sharply but carefully to the left after the levee that divides the river into two channels and paddle a short distance upstream along the other channel. A path to the forest lorry road from the cabin (about 500 m). A forest lorry road also on the west side of the river (about 200 m).
22,0 km	Upper section of the Viharinkoski rapid 200 m/2.1 m (grade I)
22.5 km	Viharinkoski rapid 100 m/1.2 m (grade I)
22.8 km	Myllykoski rapid 80 m/1 m (grade I). On the left side, just after the rapid, a lean-to (built on rock), spring, firewood shed and privy.
24,0 km	Upper section of the Saarikoski rapid 40 m/0.2 m (grade I). Rocky. Saarikoski rapid 220 m/2.4 m (grade I). Fast flowing. Lower section of the Saarikoski rapid 150 m/0.6 m (grade I). A forest lorry road about 50 m towards east.
24.5 km	Orikoski rapid 150 m/2.1 m (grade I). Largish waves in the upper section of the rapid.
25,0 km	Vääräkosket rapids 20+80+40+10+40+20 m/2.4 m (grade I). Several slowly flowing, but quite rocky rapids. In the longest rapid a small stopper – perfect place to training.
26.5 km	Rapid 10 m/0.1 m (grade I). Shallow and rocky.
27,0 km	Aittokoski rapid 400 m/4.4 m (grade II). Inspection is necessary. Fast flowing and boulder-strewn rapid. A forest lorry road about 30 m towards east (before the rapid).  Rest site and put-in point at Aittokoski on the left side. Parking place, a permanent lean-to, campfire site and privy.
33,0 km	An old banking ground for timber. One possible place to start / end the tour. A forest lorry road about 15 m from the shore.
34 km	Rest site at Valamajoki. Located about 500 m upstream the River Valamajoki. A cabin for 6 persons, campfire site, privy, firewood shed.
34.5 km	Valamajoki rapid 25 m (grade I).
40,0 km	Chair lift over the river. About 200 m towards west a forest lorry road.
42.9 km	Rest site at Pälvekoski (on the right hand, just before the rapid). Campfire site, privy, lean-to and firewood shed. A suspension bridge over the Pälvekoski rapid. On the left-hand side of the river is Pälvelampi primeval forest area. A forest lorry road about 50 m towards west from the river.
43,0 km	Pälvekoski rapid 130 m/2.3 m (grade I). Paddle first close to the right bank, but move half-way down the rapid close to the left bank.
47.5 km	Töhiseväkoski rapid 60 m/0.9 m (grade I)
48.5 km	Upper section of the Kaksinkantajankoski rapid 90 m/1.1 m (grade I). Rocky in the lower section of the rapid.
49,0 km	Lower section of the Kaksinkantajankoski rapid 80 m/2 m (grade II). Difficult rock obstruction in the lower section of the rapid. A forest lorry road from the both sides of the rapid. Starting and ending place in the backwater (eastern side).
49.5 km	Rest site at Kaksinkantaja in the confluence of rivers Jongunjoki and Laklajoki. Campfire site, privy, lean-to, firewood shed. Bear hunter Väinö Heikkinen lives within 1 km east of the Kaksinkantajankoski rapids by Kaksinkantajalampi pond. There is a path up to his house (a spring near the path, on the left side) where there is an extensive collection of bear skulls and stuffed game animals at display for a nominal entrance fee.
50,0 km	Kellovirta stream 50 m/0.5 m (grade I). Flows to the right.
51,0 km	Saarivirta stream. The deepest channel flows close to the right bank. A fishing permit of the Finnish Forest and Park Service is valid to this rapid.
57,5 km	On the left hand there is a confluence of river Häähniemi river and river Jongunjoki.



- 58,0 km Rest site and put-in point at Viitakoski. Steep banks, campfire site, privy.
- Viitakoski rapid 180 m/2.6 m (grade II). Fast flowing rapid, bends sharply left. Beautiful, genuine Finnish countryside scenery with deciduous forests and fields. The river flows broad and deep to the point of finish at Nurmijärvi village.
- 69 km About 3 km along the river Puuruunjoki to Jongunjoen Matkailu. Accommodation, sauna and meals, tel. +358 (0) 400 949 215.
- 70 km Take-out point at Lake Nurmijärvi \*).
- Boat ramp, privy, waste container, information board, campfire site, firewood shed. Erästely Canoeing Centre on the opposite of the river. Distance to the café about 400 m. Two taxis in the village.
- The route continues via lakes and the River Lieksanjoki to Lake Pankajärvi and from there to Lieksa and Lake Pielinen. \*) See the next page for the description of the Pankasaari canoeing route.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE USER OF THE CABIN

Wilderness cabins are meant for those needing temporary accommodation (max 2 nights) in the wilderness. Remember that the cabin is a place where people can rest and get warm, and that everyone has the right to use it. If you have already stayed overnight or rested in the cabin, please make room for newcomers. Remember also: even a small cabin can accommodate many visitors, if good will prevails.

When you use the cabin, please bear in mind the following:

1. Keep the cabin and its surroundings tidy.
2. Write your name, date, and a few words about your trip and observations in the visitor's book.
3. For safety reasons, the use of inflammable liquids for lighting a fire is forbidden.
4. Please use firewood sparingly. Make sure you leave firewood in the cabin for the next visitors. Do not take any wood from the surrounding forest.
5. Before you leave make sure the cabin is clean and tidy
  - put biodegradable waste into a hole/compost/privy
  - burn combustible waste
  - carry non-combustible and non-biodegradable waste away from wilderness areas
  - check that the heater is off
  - close the door securely behind you
  - pour water out of all vessels

Please report any damage or misuse of the cabin: Karelia Expert Tourist Service Ltd. Lieksa

#### 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.

#### INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF RAPIDS

- Grade I: Very easy. Small, regular waves. Course is clearly recognizable. Man-made obstructions, e.g. abutments, log floating channels. Helmet and personal flotation device necessary.
- Grade II: Easy. Rapids moderately difficult to run. Clear, broad course recognizable, small drops. Spray deck, helmet and personal flotation device necessary.
- Grade III: Moderate. Numerous high, irregular waves, boulders, eddies. Course clear, although narrow. White water experience necessary. Inspection necessary. Spray deck, helmet and personal flotation device necessary.
- Grade IV: Difficult. Long, unbroken stretches of rapids with powerful, irregular waves, dangerous boulders and boiling whirlpools. Course often difficult to recognize. Inspection essential. Powerful rapids that require careful manoeuvring. Spray deck, personal flotation device and helmet essential.
- Grade V: Extremely difficult. Long and extremely rough surging rapid. Large drops follow one after another, almost without interruption. Channel is almost blocked. Height difference enormous. Inspection essential, although difficult to perform. Spray deck, personal flotation device and helmet essential.
- Grade VI: Represents the absolute limit. All the difficulties of Grade V rapids, but much more severe. The rapid is almost impassable. However, an extremely experienced and skilful canoeist may be able to run it. Spray deck, personal flotation device and helmet essential. Cannot be attempted without risk to life.

Discharge figures for Ruunaa  
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