

ABRUKA

Tere tulemast Abruca saarele!

Abruca saare väljavenitatud kuju meenutab kurge ja see on andnud ainekst mitmeks muistendiks saare tekkeloo kohta. Ühe levinuma põhjal visanud Suur Tõll kure või selleks moondunud vanapagana kiviga taevast alla, kes kukkunud merre: kehast sai Abruca, tiibadest Vahase ja Kasse.

Nii saare lõuna- kui põhjaosas viib merre kitsas sääre, kuni viimaks maa kaob vette. Pöörna sääre tipust kuni Pitkanina otsani mõõdetakse 7 km ning saare laiuseks kõige laiemas kohas kuni 3 km. Abruca ümbritsevad laiud (Kasse, Linnusita ja Vahase), mis koos saare endaga annavad pindalaks ca 10 km².

Welcome to Abruca!

The outstretched shape makes the island resemble a stork. This shape is the basis of many myths about how the island came to be. According to one, Suur Tõll threw rocks at a stork, or the devil disguised as one, who fell from the sky and landed in the sea: its body became Abruca, its wings Vahase and Kasse.

In the north and south, a narrow spit of land extends and disappears into the sea, forming the head and tail of the bird. The island stretches 7 km from Pöörna spit in the north to Pitkanina spit in the south. The widest part of the island is measured at 3 km from east to west.

Abruca is surrounded by Kasse and Linnusita islets and Vahase island,

Ajalooat on teada, et Abruca kuulus Saare-Lääne piiskopkonnale ning esimesed teated Abruca kohta pärinevad keskajast, kui saarel hakati hobuseid kasvatama ning hiljem rajati ka karjamõis, mis Taani ülemvõimu aastail (1559-1645) kuulus riigile. Abruca riigimõis hõlmas enda alla veel osa Sõrve poolsaarest (Salme, Üüdi ja Kaimri külad). Kroonumõisaid nagu Abruca anti rendile kas kohalike mõisnike kätte või sõjaväelastele ja kõrgematele ametnikele. Mõisa majandati Sõrves elavate talupoegade abil. Talurahva asustuse levimist saarele ei peetud soovitavaks, sest selle läbi oleksid kannatanud siinse karjamõisa heina- ja karjamaad. Alles 1868. a

which together with the main isle make up a surface area of approx. 10 km².

Historically, Abruca belonged to the Bishopric of Ösel-Wiek. The first historical mention of Abruca dates back to the Middle Ages when the island was used for breeding horses. Later, a manor dairy farm was established, which was taken over by the state during Danish rule (1559-1645). Abruca state manor used to control a part of Sõrve peninsula (Salme, Üüdi and Kaimri villages) as well. State manors such as Abruca's were rented out to local gentry, the military or higher officials. The dairy farm was run with the help of peasants from Sõrve. A denser settlement of peasantry on the island was prevented in fear that it would reduce the meadows

and pastures of the manor dairy farm.

The first permanent settlers came to Abruca in 1868 when they were given narrow strips of manor land to farm.

The island is one of fifteen permanently inhabited smaller islands in Estonia. Most of the inhabitants live in the northern part of the island. Local people earn their living by breeding sheep or Highland cattle. Tourism is another source of income. There are four guesthouses, a library, a museum and a chapel on the island, but no school or store.

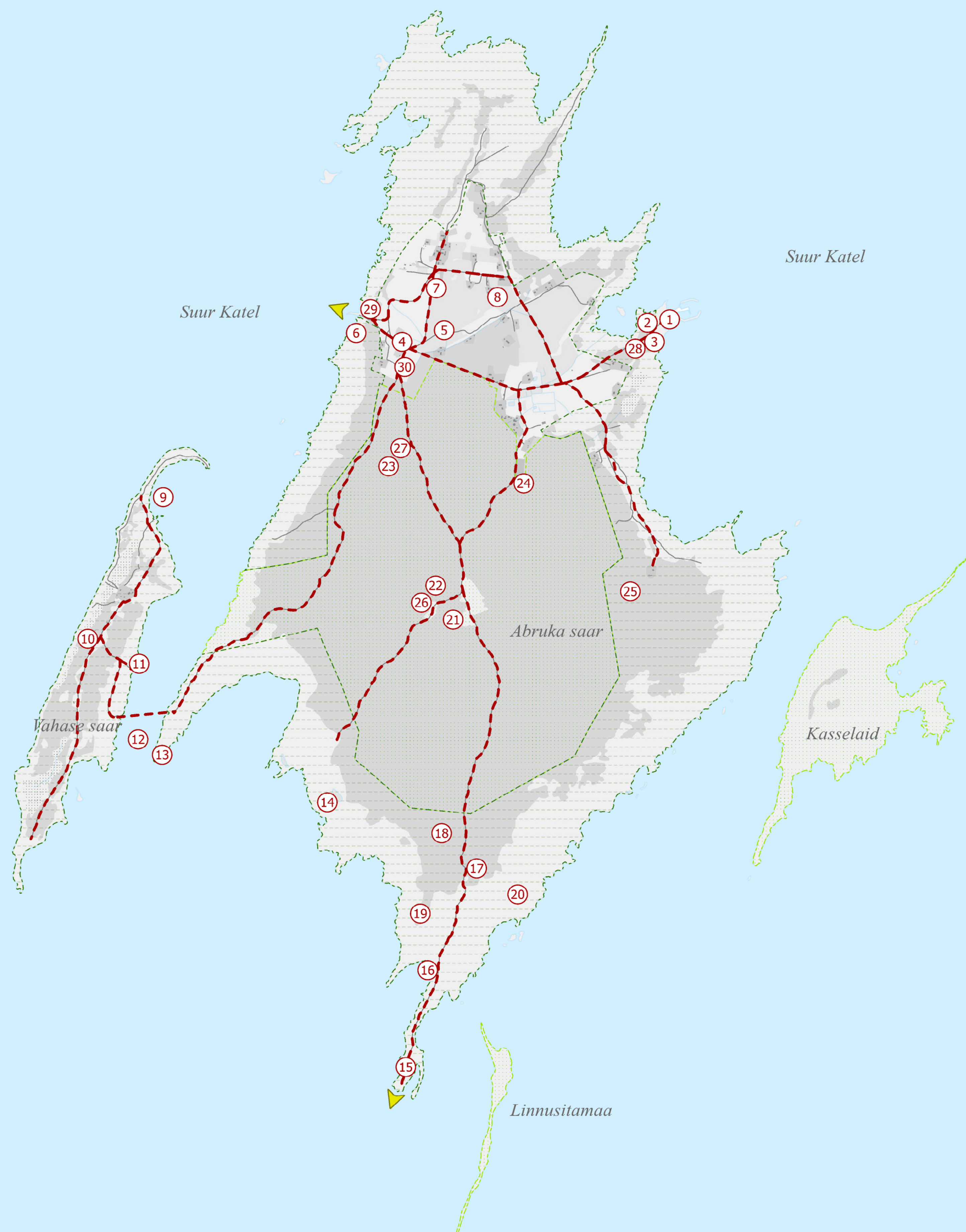
Two thirds of the island is covered by a broadleaved fairytale forest that has been under nature conservation since 1937. In the southern part

Lõunapoolsed puisniidud ja loopealsed köidavad loodussõpra oma haruldaste taimekoosluste ja liigirohkusega. Põhjaosa rannakarjamaad oma kivide ja kadakatega pakuvad just seda vaadet, mida saarelt oodata võiks.

Abruca saar kuulub Natura 2000 võrgustiku linnu- ja loodusalade koosseisu. Abruca looduskaitseala ja hoiuala, paiknevad Abruca saarel ja teda ümbritsevatel laidudel. Kaitstavate aladega on kaetud praktiliselt kogu saar, vaid Abruca põhjaosas olev küla ei asu kaitsera-ziimiga alal.

Abruca and its surrounding islets belong to the Nature 2000 network that protects birds and habitats. Abruca nature reserve covers Abruca and its surrounding islands and islets. Almost the entire island is a conservation area, except for the village in the northern part of Abruca.

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1. SADAM / HARBOR
 2. SADAMA PUHKEKOHT LÕKKEASEMEGA / HARBOR REST AREA WITH FIRE PIT
 3. SADAMAHOONE, GRILLIKODA JA JÄÄTMEAJA / HARBOR BUILDING, GRILL HOUSE AND WASTE HOUSE
 4. ABRUKA MAJA JA LAULULAVA / ABRUKA HOUSE AND CHOIR STAND
 5. ABRUKA TUULIK / ABRUKA WINDMILL
 6. VESIAIA SADAM / VESIAIA HARBOR
 7. KUNAGISE PALVEMAJA ASUKOHT / FORMER CHAPEL RUINS
 8. VANA ELEKTRIJAM, PRAEGUNE PÄASTEJAM / OLD POWER STATION, CURRENT RESCUE STATION
 9. VAHASE SADAM / VAHASE HARBOR
 10. VAHASE PUHKEKOHT / VAHASE REST AREA WITH FIRE PIT
 11. VAHASE SAARE I JA II HIIDRAHN (LOODUSKAITSEALUNE OBJEKT) / 1ST AND 2ND GIANT BOULDER OF VAHASE ISLAND (UNDER NATURE CONSERVATION)
 12. VAHASE SILM, KUST SAAB JALGSI LÄBI VEE VAHASELE / VAHASE CROSSING, WHERE YOU CAN PASS THROUGH THE WATER ON FOOT BETWEEN VAHASE AND ABRUKA
 13. VAHERAHU NUKAL ASUB ABRUKA I SUURKIVI (LOODUSKAITSEALUNE OBJEKT) / 1ST GIANT BOULDER OF ABRUKA AT THE END OF VAHERAHU (UNDER NATURE CONSERVATION)
 14. MÄNNAREIKA PUISNIIT / MÄNNAREIKA WOODED MEADOW
 15. ABRUKA LÕUNATIPP - PITKANINA SÄÄR / THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF ABRUKA - PITKANINA SPIT
 16. PITKANINA POOLSAAR / PITKANINA PENINSULA
 17. SUURTÜKIALUSED, NSVL-AEGNE MILITAAROBJEKT / CANNON STANDS, A MILITARY OBJECT OF THE USSR
 18. NSVL SÕJAVÄE MOONAKELDER / A STORE CELLAR OF THE USSR MILITARY
 19. LOOPEALSED / ALVARS
 20. RANNANIIDUD / COASTAL MEADOWS
 21. METSAPÖLLU PUHKEKOHT / METSAPÖLLU REST AREA
 22. HIRVEDE JOOTMISKOHT / DEER WATERING HOLE
 23. AINULAADNE KAITSEALUNE SALULEHTMETS / THE UNIQUE AND PROTECTED BROADLEAVED MEMORIAL FOREST
 24. ABRUKA KALMISTU / ABRUKA CEMETERY
 25. ABRUKA MAJAKAS / ABRUKA LIGHTHOUSE
 26. ABRUKA METSAVAHI RÄNDRAHN (LOODUSKAITSEALUNE OBJEKT) / THE RANGER'S BOULDER (UNDER NATURE CONSERVATION)
 27. LIPPMÄÄ PÄRN / THE LINDEN OF LIPPMÄÄ
 28. ABRUKA MAARJA KABEL / ABRUKA ST. MARY'S CHAPEL
 29. LINNUVAATLUSTORN / BIRDWATCHING TOWER
 30. ENDINE KOLHOOSIAEGNE KESKUSEHOONE / FORMER KOLKHOZ CENTER
- SIIT AVANEV KUNNIS VADE, SOBILIK LINDUDE VAATLEMISEKS / SPECTACULAR VIEW, GREAT FOR OBSERVING BIRDS
- ABRUKA LOODUSKAITSEALA PIIR / THE BORDER OF ABRUKA WILDLIFE RESERVE
- ABRUKA HOIUALA PIIR / THE BORDER OF ABRUKA STORAGE AREA
- KÖNNITAVAD TEED JA RAJAD / WALKABLE ROADS AND PATHS

MATKARAJAD

Loodushuvilisele on rajatud matkarajad, mis viivad kahes suunas:

- ◆ **PITKANINA TEE**, ca 4 km, tipust paistavad Linnusita ja Vahase saar.
- ◆ **VAHASE TEE**, ca 3 km. Vahase saarele pääseb üle väikese tähistatud veesilma, kus vesi ulatub põlvini ja saare kaldal seisavad kaks suurt kivimürakat, suurem 6 m ja väiksem 4 m kõrge. Hiidrahnud on kaitse alla võetud juba 1937. aastast.

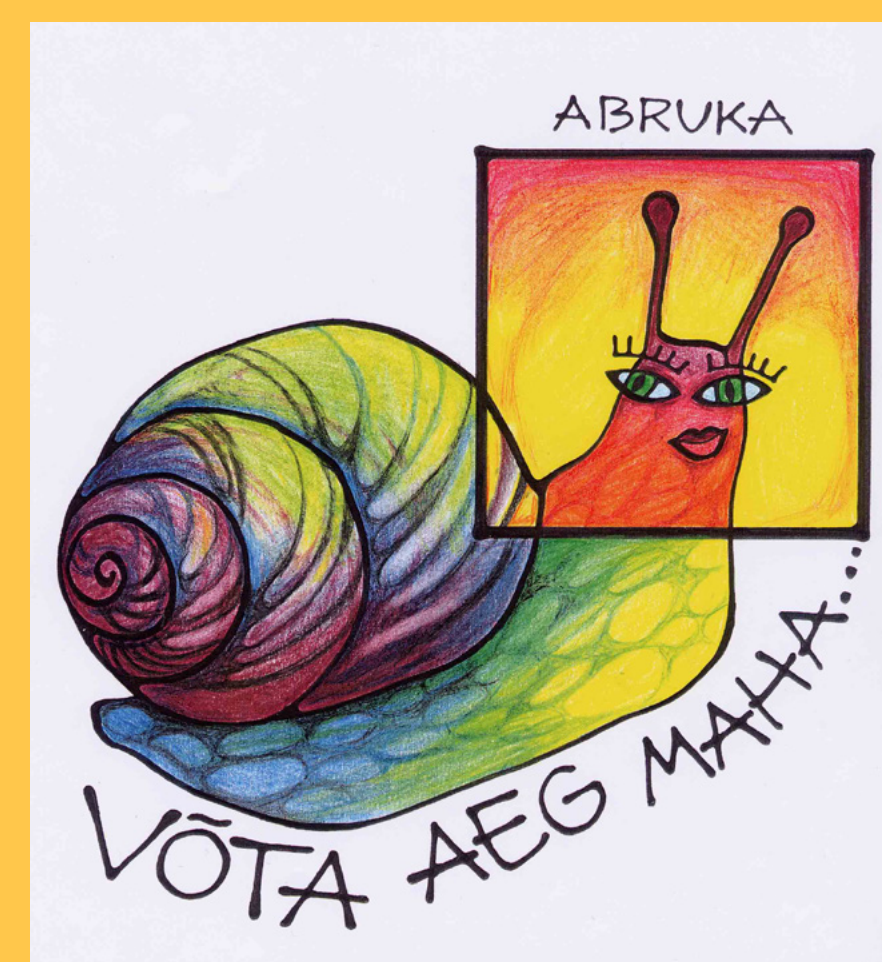
HIKING TRAILS

- ◆ **PITKANINA TRAIL** (4 km) leads to the southern tip of the island where you can see Linnusita islet and Vahase island.
- ◆ **VAHASE TRAIL** (3 km) leads to the crossing to the neighbouring island, which is accessible through a marked trail through knee-deep water. On the seashore there are two giant boulders, 6 m and 4 m high, which have been under nature conservation since 1937.



ABRUKA MAJA

Saare ajaloolises keskus, vana mõisapargi veerel seisab saare vanim säilinud hoone, maakivist rookatuses maja, milles võib tutvuda väljapanekutega saare kultuuri- ja ajalooat. Hoonet haldab Abruca Külaselts.



ABRUKA HOUSE MUSEUM

In the historic centre of Abruca, across the road from the former manor house park, stands the oldest building on the island. The old stone house with its reed roof houses exhibitions on the culture and history of Abruca. The house is run by Abruca Village Society.

KASULIK TEADA

- ◆ Sääski on siin palju, nad on väikesed ja vihased!
- ◆ Märka rästikut! Vaata jala ette, sest kui kogemata peale ei astu, on temaga meeldiv kohtuda.
- ◆ Vihma järel ilmuvad teedele suure ilusa kojaga viinamäetead, kes meenutavad matkajale: "Võta aeg maha!"
- ◆ Puugid on saare ohtlikumad elukad. Pärast matka tasub end üle vaadata..
- ◆ Eramaal võib liikuda päikesetõusust kuni loojanguni, kui sellega ei tekitata kahju maaomanikule (igameheõigus).
- ◆ Kasselaial on keelatud viibida 15.vebruarist kuni 31.juulini ja Linnusita saarel 15.aprillist kuni 31.juulini!
- ◆ Puhkeplatsid ja lõkkepaigad on märgitud maastikul.

PLEASE NOTE

- ◆ There is a considerable amount of mosquitos. They are small but fierce!
- ◆ Watch out for adders! Make sure to look in front of your feet. Unless you accidentally step on one, they are a special sight to behold.
- ◆ After rain, keep an eye out for large Roman snails (Helix pomatia) with beautiful big shells. They remind visitors to "Slow down and take your time".
- ◆ Check for ticks! After going to the forest, make sure to check your body thoroughly.
- ◆ The people of Abruca are a friendly folk so you are allowed to visit private properties from sunrise to sunset, as long as you do not cause damage or bother the landowner.
- ◆ You are not permitted to visit Kasse islets from February 15 to July 31 and Linnusita islets from April 15 to July 31.
- ◆ Rest areas and campsites are marked with signs.



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TOETAB