



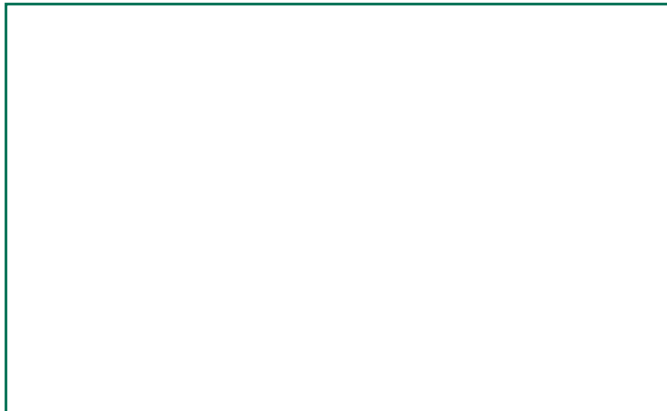
Pot hole along the path



Granite best viewed in the stairway that unknown workers possibly made prior to King Oscar's visit in 1873.



The beginning of a hole/cave along a fracture in the mountainside to the right of the Torghatten hole (if walking from the east side)



Raised shorelines with Stone Age settlement



Torghatten hole



Svarthola - one of the Torghatten caves

Geological history*:

Torghatten mountain is a residual mountain developed in basement granites and nappe gneisses as a part of the strandflat. The distinctive hole in the mountain is a marine abrasion cave that has broken through, permitting a view through the mountain itself. This hole along with numerous raised shorelines and smaller caves were formed at high seastands during the Pleistocene.

Torghatten is an example of quaternary landscape evolution. The site displays very well the processes that created the strandflat and the numerous residual mountains on it. The effects of glaci-isostatic changes are very well illustrated through bedrock notches and gravel/boulder beach deposits at various levels (and ages). Torghatten hole itself evidence the extreme efficiency of near-sea level frost-action combined with marine abrasion.