Göteborg is the largest city in the region (474,000 inhabitants). With Scandinavia's largest port it forms a very important centre for logistics. Well-established industries, top-performing universities and good contacts between decision-makers in public and private sectors has given Göteborg a leading role in Europe's environmental arena. The City of Göteborg is progressive in many environmental areas - heading towards sustainability. The Göteborg Green Map shows you:

**SUSTAINABLE GÖTEBORG HIGHLIGHTS**

As a functional symbol of their commitment to new energy solutions, Göteborg Energy has installed solar cells on their headquarters (221). Two important examples are Göteborg Arena (24), a housing area that has been associated with a solar heating system and Linnea (823) showing newly built low energy houses.

The interesting new and renovated buildings are Lindholmen (826) and EcoCentrum's new location. (B109) Bragepark (5), a suburb with an eco-house, an urban farm and green schools, is a good example of local cooperation.

At Råsjöcentr (221) sewage treatment plant large district heating pumps have been added to serve energy. Amalgam water recycling is prominent in Universitet (V14), Sweden's national science centre. They have incorporated urine sorting toilets and biological cleaning in their extensive aquaria. Point of refinery (117) is one of many leading industries that have made progress in saving energy. Using cleaner processes, consumer responsibility, on the other hand, is also exemplified at the hundreds of well-designed recycling stations (A12).

The great ocean Port of Göteborg has worked with environmental protection and sustainable systems, e.g. in oil harbours (T1). The City of Göteborg is improving the maritime transport (T24) and invests in safer and cleaner transport and traffic environments such as the inner city traffic and port expansion zones (T642).

There are several centres of education and information: EcoCentrum (C1) in a leading environmental education centre, the Göteborg Botanical Garden (C7), the Natural History Museum (C20) and Trähuslaboratoriet (C49) all show public interest to green issues.
The movement in Sweden towards sustainable and organic cultivation is strong. Many small farms sell a wide range of organic products and also act as good examples of sustainable, small-scale technology. Koster Gardens (O2) in the archipelago demonstrates farmer cooperation. Some large-scale farmers have also adopted the organic cultivation principles, e.g., Kåtrup (O10) with 380 cows. Another interesting place to visit is Åspö (O18) urban farm.

Farm refuse is a great resource for bio-energy, as used in the heating of Sjövans airbase (E17). In Trollhättan, the TRAA refuse plant (A1) combines composting, bio-gas and energy production. An interesting exhibition of bio-energy is found in Lidköping (E10). The solar panel field in Kungälv (E5) is one of the largest in Europe.

The traditional industries in this region are improving their environmental commitment. The innovative linen weaving mill of Horred (I2) has thoroughly eco-adapted both its industrial process and the plant. Mariedal paper mill (I13) has a closed-circuit system to recycle process water. Doros mechanical industry (I4) is foremost in working environment.

Small towns, like Aslinga (B9) and archipelago villages (S6) show traditional ways of constructing sustainable communities. Ramus of building materials are well demonstrated at Hus till Hås (A8). A small school like Tvarred (B24) shows a interesting combination of ecological building and education. A nice example of eco-adapted refurbishment is found in Uddemalen (B12).

Also in smaller communities transportation issues are important. In Trollhättan "the zero vision circuit" (T6) is an interesting traffic safety project. Old canals in Dalshult (T14) and disused railway tracks in Västra Götaland (T15) are reused for recreation and tourism.

Local Agenda 21 work focuses on cooperation and learning processes. Grästorp (S2) is one of the best developed examples. Many schools include environmental issues in their education. In Tidaholm (S9) a range of educational reference areas are designed and marked for both pupils and others. There are educational centres all over the region. Ekopark Stenomad (C2) is a small but impressive eco-centre designed for children of all ages. Navet in Röda (C3) is an established youth education centre for natural and technical sciences. Innovation in Trollhättan (C4) focuses on new technologies and Molecular biology in Stenungsund (C5) on chemistry. There are two marine research and education centres in Böhuln – Tjärnö (C10) and Kristineberg (C11).