FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
Geneva, 24 August-14 September 1982
Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES

Toponymic guidelines for cartography: Finland**

Paper presented by Finland

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* E/CONF.74/1.

** Prepared by the Onomastic Division of the Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages in collaboration with the Swedish Language Division and the National Board of Survey.
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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

Finland is a bilingual country. The official languages are Finnish, which is the mother tongue of about 4,465,000 of the country's inhabitants, and Swedish, the mother tongue of about 300,000 inhabitants (6.3%). A municipality or parish (F. kunta, S. kommun) is bilingual if Finnish or Swedish speakers constitute at least 8% of its population or, alternatively, if they amount to more than 3,000. The Council of State determines which municipalities and parishes are monolingually Finnish or Swedish, and which are bilingual every tenth year on the basis of the official census. A municipality or parish cannot be declared to be monolingual unless the number of speakers of the minority language has fallen to 6% or less. In addition to these official languages, three different varieties of Lappish are spoken in Finland. Although these do not possess official status, they nevertheless play an important part as languages in their own right. About 2,000 inhabitants of Finland speak Lappish as their native language.

All languages spoken in Finland are written in the Roman alphabet.

Only names actually in popular use are included in the map; in other words, the cartographers do not give new names to points lacking one, nor do they create unattested forms for names by translating or modifying a name in another language.

1.2 Principal language—Finnish

1.2.1 General remarks

Finnish is a Finno-Ugrian language using the Roman/Latin alphabet.

1.2.2 The Finnish alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A a</th>
<th>G g</th>
<th>M m</th>
<th>S s</th>
<th>X x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>H h</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td>(Š Š)</td>
<td>Y y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>I i</td>
<td>O o</td>
<td>T t</td>
<td>Z z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>J j</td>
<td>P p</td>
<td>U u</td>
<td>(Ž Ž)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E e</td>
<td>K k</td>
<td>Q q</td>
<td>V v</td>
<td>Ä Ä</td>
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<td>F f</td>
<td>L l</td>
<td>R r</td>
<td>(W w)</td>
<td>Ä Ä</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ö ö</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words of Finnish origin do not contain the following letters: b, c, f, q, x, z, å. The letters in parentheses do not belong to the Finnish alphabet proper, either. They appear only in loanwords and in names of foreign origin.

The vowels ä, ö and y represent independent sounds and should be distinguished from the vowels a, o and u. Each of these vowels has its own place in the alphabet.

1.2.3 Spelling rules for Finnish geographical names

The following rules are applied in the writing of place names, for instance, in the maps compiled by the National Board of Survey, in linguistically checked reference works and in other literary usage, wherever these are concerned with Finnish place names or with exonyms used in Finnish.

1. Capitalization

Place names always begin with a capital letter. If the proper noun element occurs in the middle of the place name, it is written with a capital initial.

2. Use of one word, hyphen or two or more words

a) Place names written as one word

Generally speaking, place names are written as one word. Examples are: Pyhäjärvi, Tornionjokilaakso, Sibeliuksenkatu, Cookinsalmi (Cook Strait), Keltainenmeri (Huang Hai).

Artifacts with a genitive determinative expressing place are written separately, that is to say, words which designate a place that has been created as the result of human activity. Examples of this are: Saimaan kanava, Bonnevillen pato (Bonneville Dam).

b) Hyphenated place names

If the basic element of the place name is a single proper noun (i.e. not a compound word), the determinative element is invariably connected with it by means of a hyphen. Examples are: Etelä-Savo, Etu-Töölö, Iso-Britannia (Great Britain), Uusi-Guinea (New Guinea).

/...
The hyphen is also used for compound names formed from parallel proper nouns. Examples of this are the historical names, Ruotsi-Suomi, Itävalta-Unkari.

Furthermore, the uninflected determinative element (substantives or prefixes, such as Ala-, Ylä-, Etu-, Taka-, Keski-, Väli-) is connected with the compound name, which itself constitutes the basic element, by means of a hyphen. Examples are: Etelä-Konnevesi, Itä-Päijänteentie, Ala-Itävalta (Niederösterreich).

If the place name contains a proper noun written with a hyphen as a determinative element, e.g. Iso-Antti, Etelä-Kiina, then the appellative, which constitutes the basic element, is written separately. Examples are: Ison-Anttini, Etelä-Kiinan meri (Nan Hai).

c) Place names written as word combinations

If the basic element of the name is compound word, whether proper noun or appellative, and the determinative element is an inflected adjective or the genitive of a proper noun, then the name is written as two words. Examples are: Iso Ahvenlampi, Vanha Viipurintie, Pienet Sundasaaret (Kepulauan Sunda Kecil), Kuolan niemima (Kolski Poluoostrov).

If the determinative element comprises first name and surname or other word combinations of a corresponding kind, then the place name is written as separate words. The following are examples of this: Mikko Määän vaara, Prinssi Eduardin saari (Prince Edward Island).

In official usage, one encounters rare exceptions to the above-mentioned rules, e.g. Ylitornio. Such exceptions existed in the language prior to the establishment of Finnish in its present written form. They are generally well-known names, and it has not been considered necessary to change them to conform with later spelling practices.

/...
1.2.4 Pronunciation of Finnish geographical names

The main stress in Finnish is invariably on the first syllable. This is not marked in the written language. A weaker secondary stress occurs on the third or fourth syllable of a word, providing it is not a final syllable. Final syllables are always unstressed.

The pronunciation of Finnish is regular. Each sound has its own written symbol and in principle each symbol corresponds to one sound only. In the standard written form of names, however, the following noteworthy exceptions are encountered: n preceding k is pronounced [ŋ]: for example, Helsinki [helsiŋki]; the long velar nasal [ŋ] is represented in writing as ng: for example, Helsingin[ helsingīn]. A p occurring before an n is assimilated to m, e.g. Järvenpää järvempä:. A determinative element ending in e in compound words is followed by the lengthening of the initial consonant of the following element, e.g. Konnevesi [konnevvesi].

So-called vowel harmony is natural to Finnish. The vowels a, o and u function in strict opposition to ä, ö and y (= ü) and cannot be used in the same non-compound word. The vowels e and i, on the other hand, are neutral and can be used in combination with either of the vowel groups mentioned above.

Vowel and consonant lengths are significant. Two letters are used to represent the written form of long vowels and consonants, e.g. Tullisaari [tullisa:ri].

There are 18 diphtongs in Finnish, namely: ai, oi, ui, ei, äi, öi, yi; au, ou, eu, iu; iy, äy, öy ey; uo, ie, yö.

The following table gives an approximate picture of the relation between writing and pronunciation in Finnish.

/...
Pronunciation key

The letters in brackets are used only in foreign proper nouns and in loanwords. They have in Finnish a pronunciation approximating to that found in the language of origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>αː</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>uː</td>
<td>uu</td>
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<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>ui</td>
<td>ui</td>
<td>ui</td>
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<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>uo</td>
<td>uo</td>
<td>uo</td>
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<tr>
<td>b(</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c(</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>nn</td>
<td>(w)</td>
<td>(w)</td>
<td>(w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ηŋ</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>(x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>np</td>
<td>yy</td>
<td>yː</td>
<td>yː</td>
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<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>yi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>yö</td>
<td>yö</td>
<td>yö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey</td>
<td>ey</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>(z)</td>
<td>(z)</td>
<td>(z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>(ž or zh)</td>
<td>ʒ</td>
<td>ʒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ηŋ</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>æ</td>
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<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>(q)</td>
<td>ää</td>
<td>æː</td>
<td>æː</td>
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<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>äi</td>
<td>æi</td>
<td>æi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>rr</td>
<td>äy</td>
<td>æy</td>
<td>æy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>iu</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>öö</td>
<td>öö</td>
<td>öö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iy</td>
<td>iy</td>
<td>(š or sh)</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>öi</td>
<td>öi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>öy</td>
<td>öy</td>
<td>öy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.5 Linguistic substrata recognizable in Finnish place names in Finland

Lappish substrata, sometimes difficult, sometimes easy to identify, can be found throughout Finland, with the exception of the Swedish-speaking areas of the country. It is also possible to identify a rather large number of substrata of Swedish origin in areas where Finnish is now the current language. Conversely, substrata of Finnish origin are encountered in Swedish-speaking areas.
1.2.6 Finnish dialects

It is customary to divide the dialects spoken in Finland into two groups: the western and the eastern dialects. These dialects do not differ radically either from each other or from the standard language.

Dialect/standard_Finnish_in_geographical_names
Regional and local dialects are reflected to a certain extent in normalized place names, although the standard written form of names conforms throughout the country to the same general linguistic rules. The local colour of place names is preserved in local dialect words and in certain characteristic morphological features, although, on the other hand, the phonological special features of dialects are not generally found in normalized names.

1.3 Minority languages

See maps on page 9 and Annex Administrative Division.

1.3.1 Swedish

1.3.1.1 General remarks

Swedish, a Germanic language that belongs to the Indo-European family, is another official language in Finland. A community is considered bilingual if the Swedish/Finnish speakers constitute at least eight per cent of the inhabitants or > 3,000 persons. Unilingual Swedish-speaking or bilingual communities exist along the coasts of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. The Åland Islands (S. Åland, F. Ahvenanmaa) is exclusively Swedish-speaking.

1.3.1.2 The Swedish alphabet_and_spelling rules

The Swedish alphabet used in Finland and spelling rules governing Swedish geographical names in Finland are the same as those used in Sweden.

1.3.1.3 Geographical names

In bilingual areas, place names are marked on maps, road and street signs and on signs of a similar nature in both languages, the language of the majority being placed first. In unilingual areas, the...
name of the minority language may also be marked, particularly on maps, provided that there is sufficient space for this.

1.3.2 **Lappish** (Sami)

See a map on page 9.

1.3.2.1 **General remarks**

Lappish or Sami which is the name of their own, is a Finno-Ugrian language, which uses the Roman/Latin alphabet. Three different mutually unintelligible varieties of Lappish are spoken in Finland, namely, Northern Lappish, Inari Lappish and Skolt Lappish. Altogether, approximately 2,000 (0.05 %) of the people of Finland speak Lappish as their mother tongue. Of these, about 400 speak Inari Lappish and approximately the same number Skolt Lappish.

Lappish does not have the status of an official language in Finland. The Lutheran Church, however, has long used Lappish to meet the needs of its Lappish-speaking members, and the Lappish language has been taught in some schools in the northernmost parishes of Finland - Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki.

1.3.2.2 **The Lappish alphabet**

The Nordic Sami Council decided to adopt a uniform new orthography for Finland, Sweden and Norway. This took effect from 1.7.1979. In maps prepared in Finland, attempts are being made to implement the new orthography in all maps of Lappish language areas that are being produced. The Northern Lappish alphabet is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>Æ</th>
<th>å</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ä</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Č</td>
<td>č</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Š</td>
<td>š</td>
<td>Ž</td>
<td>ž</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Ň</td>
<td>ň</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For typographical reason it is allowed to write č, š, ž instead of č, š, ž. The following examples demonstrate the manner in which the conventions of the new orthography change the written form of place names:

/...
### 1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling before July 1, 1979</th>
<th>Spelling since July 1, 1979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pissevarri</td>
<td>Bissevárrri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadäjavri</td>
<td>Dääjavári</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tšoalmmevarri</td>
<td>Čoalmmevárrí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tšakkaljohka</td>
<td>Čähkaljohka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keä:ggejavri</td>
<td>Geä:ggejaví</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Särekuohka</td>
<td>Särekuoika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaggojohka</td>
<td>Vákkolohka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tšähkarvarri</td>
<td>Čähkarvárrí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jâmetsuolu</td>
<td>Jâmetsuolu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.3.2.4 Geographical Names

In the maps compiled by the National Board of Survey covering the Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki districts, Northern Lappish place names appear alone or alongside Finnish language place names. Inari Lapp-
ish place names appear on maps covering the area of the Inari parish either or alongside Northern Lappish and Finnish names. Skolt Lappish names do not appear on maps covering the area of contemporary Finland.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

Specific laws relating to names in Finland apply solely to surnames and first names. There is no specific law covering place names. But the Finnish Parliament has expressed the view (187/24.5.1957) that in decisions concerning place names officials should pay attention to what experts in onomastics have to say.

The right and the responsibility for providing normative recommendations for place names belong to the Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages, to the Onomastic Division for Finnish geographical names and the Swedish Language Division for Swedish geographical names. Normative recommendations take account of linguistic judgments, questions of cultural history, local tradition, and the practical demands of everyday life.

The power of decision for so-called administrative names in various categories belongs to the various administrative bodies and authorities. Decisions affecting the names of municipalities/parishes are made by the Finnish government. The planning and construction department of the Ministry of the Interior (address: Kirkkokatu 12, 00170 Helsinki 17) decides on the names for planned areas (e.g. districts of towns, streets, squares, parks etc.), while the actual planning of names for these areas is the responsibility of the local authorities. The National Board of Survey (address: PL 84, 00521 Helsinki 52) is the deciding body in matters relating to village names. The provincial national survey offices, which come under the auspices of the National Board of Survey, decide on matters relating to the names of farms and properties.

The various central organizations have the right to decide on the names relating to their own sphere of activities. Thus, the National Board of Post and Telecommunications (address: Mannerheimintie 11, 00100 Helsinki 10) decides on the names of post offices, telegraph offices and public telephone centres. The National Railway Board (address: Vilhonkatu 13, 00100 Helsinki 10) decides on the names of railway stations etc. The National Board of Roads and Waterways
(Opastinsilta 12, 00520 Helsinki 52) decides on the names appearing on road signs.

The National Board of Survey and the Research Centre for Domestic Languages are jointly responsible for the standardization of cartographic names. The Onomastic Division of the Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages (address: Liisankatu 16 A 2, 00170 Helsinki 17) and the Swedish Language Division of the same organization (address: Fabianinkatu 7, 00130 Helsinki 13) act as authoritative organs in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing reports on place names for the benefit of the above-mentioned administrative bodies and authorities, and by checking the names on maps prepared by the National Board of Survey. The basis for the functioning of the Onomastic Division for Finnish geographical names and of the Swedish Language Division for Swedish geographical names as authoritative organs engaged in normalization is onomastic field research which has been conducted since the beginning of the century. As a result of this research, a total of approximately 2.7 million commented entries concerning geographical names have been entered in archives. Both the field investigation of names and their collection are still somewhat incomplete. Additionally, 455,000 card entries representing the forms of names appearing in old documents are stored in the archives.

3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Maps

The official maps of Finland are prepared by the National Board of Survey.

A list of maps published by the National Board of Survey:

Topographic Maps

a) The 1:20,000 series, 3,712 sheets
   - the basic map 1:10,000/1:20,000
   - the topographic map 1:20,000/1:50,000

b) The Topographic Map 1:100,000, 343 sheets

c) The General Map 1:400,000, 31 sheets
   - index of 8,000 place names
   - also available as an atlas

d) The General Map 1:1,000,000

/...
Special Maps
a) The Road Map of Finland GT 1:200,000, 19 sheets
b) Fennia, Atlas of the Road Maps 1:250 000
   - index of 9,000 place names
c) The Postal Map of Finland 1:800,000
   - index of 14,000 place names with reference also
to the Road Map

The basic map and the topographic map (1:20,000), both of which
were completed in 1977, are the basis for other maps. They include
approximately 750,000 place names, all of which have been checked
linguistically. New versions of the maps are compiled at intervals
of from 10 to 15 years. When compiling new versions every effort
is made to check the names to occur on the maps and to correct any
mistakes or deficiencies.

3.2 Gazetteers

There are no official Finnish place name gazetteers. The largest
Finnish place name index is Postija ja lennätinlaitoksen osoitehakemisto, Helsinki 1968 [The Address index of the National Board of
Post and Telecommunications], which contains approximately 60,000
place names. All the names in the index are not normalized. The
place name indexes of the maps mentioned above are best suited for
international use.

4 GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY
FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS AND CADAstral PLANS

4.1 Finnish

aapa 'marshland'
aho 'glade, (burn-beaten)
clearing, meadow'
ala(inen), ali(nen) 'lower,
der, nether'
alho 'dell, dale'
aukko 'opening'
eno 'stream, main river'
etelä, -inen 'south, southern'
harju 'ridge'
iso 'large, great'
itä, -inen 'east, eastern'
joki 'river'
jänkä, jänkkä 'marsh, bog,
'swamp, mire'
järvi 'lake'
kaakko, -inen, -is 'south-east'
kallio 'rock, cliff'
kanava 'canal'
kangas 'heath, moor'
kannas 'isthmus'
kansallispuisto 'national park'
kari 'rock(-)-reef, shoal'
kartano 'country estate'
katu 'street'
kaupunki 'town'
keidas 'peat-moor, marshland;
(in foreign names) oasis'
keski- 'central, middle'
kirkko 'church'
kivi 'stone, boulder'
koillinen, koillis- 'north-east'
koivikko ‘birch wood’
korpi ‘wilderness, fen’
koski ‘rapids’
kumpu ‘hill, hillock’
kunta ‘parish, municipality’
(urban or rural)
kuru ‘gorge, gully’
kuusikko ‘spruce wood’
kylä ‘village, hamlet’
köngäs ‘cataract, cascade, waterfall’
laakso ‘valley’
lahti ‘bay, gulf’
laki ‘summit, top, height’
lampi, lammi ‘pond, pool’
lehto ‘grove, copice’
leentokenttä ‘airport’
leveä ‘broad, wide’
linna ‘castle’
lompolo, lompalo ‘tarn’
lounas, lounainen, lounais-
 ‘south-west’
luode, luoteis- ‘north-west’
luoma ‘rivulet’
luonnonpuisto ‘nature park, reservation’
luoto ‘(rocky) islet, rock’
lähde ‘spring’
länsi, läntinen ‘west, western’
lääni ‘province, county’
maa ‘land, earth, country’
maantie ‘road’
majakka ‘lighthouse’
meri ‘sea’
metso ‘wood, forest’
musta ‘black’
mukka, mukka ‘curve, crook, bend; meander’
mylly ‘mill’
mäki ‘hill, slope’
männikkö ‘pine wood’
neva ‘(treeless) marsh, fen, bog’
niemi ‘cape, peninsula’
nitte, niittu ‘meadow’
niva ‘(fast-flowing) stream, current’
nummi ‘moor’
oja ‘ditch, brook’
pelto ‘field’
pieni, pikkun ‘small, little’
pitkä ‘long’
pohja ‘bottom; ground, base’
pohja- ‘north, northern’
polku ‘path’
pudas ‘arm of river’
puiasto ‘park’
puoli ‘side’
puro ‘brook, stream’
pää ‘head, point, end’
raja ‘boundary’
ranta ‘shore, bank, beach’
rauma ‘sound, straits’
rautatie ‘railway’
rimpi, rimmi ‘morass, fen’
rinne ‘slope, declivity, descent’
saari ‘island’
saaristo ‘archipelago’
saha ‘saw’
salmi ‘strait, sound’
salo ‘wilderness, a big island’
selkä ‘back, ridge, open water’
seutu ‘region, locality’
silta ‘bridge’
suo ‘swamp, marsh, bog’
suu ‘mouth, estuary’
suuri ‘large, big, great’
suvanto ‘still (or stagnant) water, broad’
taipale, taival ‘isthmus, neck of land’
talo ‘house; farm’
tehtas ‘factory’
tekojärvi ‘reservoir’
tunturi ‘fjeld, mountain’
törmä ‘bank, hillside’
uusi ‘new’
vaara ‘(wooded) hill, arctic hill-country’
valkama ‘haven’
valkea, valkia ‘white’
vanhana ‘old’
vesi ‘water, large lake’
viita ‘copice, thicket’
virta ‘stream, flow’
vuoma ‘marsh, (land), swamp’
vuono ‘fiord’
vuori ‘mountain, hill’
vähä ‘small’
väli- ‘middle’
ylä(inen), yli(nen) ‘upper’
4.2 Swedish

The vocabulary used by Swedish-speaking Finns does not differ essentially from that used in Sweden. See Toponymic Guidelines for Cartography – Sweden.

4.3 Lappish

The form conforming to the older spelling is given in parentheses.

ávži (avži) 'canyon, gorge'
badje- (pådje-) 'upper'
bákti (pakti) 'cliff, rock'
bálggis (palggis) 'path'
bealdú (peáldú) 'field'
boaris, boares- (poaris, poares-) 'old'
buolža (puolža) 'ridge'
čáhppat, čáppees- (čahppad, čaáppes-) 'black'
čoaalbmí (čoaalbmí) 'strait, sound'
čohkka (čohkka) 'peak'
davvi, davve- (távvi, távve-) 'north, northern'
diveva (tievva) 'hill, slope'
duottar (tuoddar) 'fell, fjeld'
eana (eána) 'land, earth, country'
eatnu (eádnu) 'stream, flow'
eatnangeadnu (eádnamkeáidnu) 'road'
gaska- (káaska-) 'central, middle'
gávpot (kávpot) 'town'
geádgi (keádgi) 'stone, boulder'
geávŋgis (keávggis) 'cataract, waterfall'
gíllí (killi) 'village, hamlet'
gorsa (korsa) 'gorge'
govda, govda- (kovda, kovda-) 'broad, wide'
guhkki, guhkes- (kuhkki, kuhekes-) 'long'
guóicka (kuóicka) 'rapids'
gurra (kurra) 'gorge, gully'
jávri (javri) 'lake'
jeaggi (jeáaggi) 'marsh, bog, swamp, mire'
johkka (johka) 'river'
lieetna (lieetna) 'province, county'
lulli (lulli) 'south, southern'
lukota (lukota) 'bay, gulf'
louppal (luobbal) 'tarn, pond'
máddi (máddi) 'south, southern'
móotki (móotki) 'isthmus'
njárka (njárga) 'cape, point, peninsula'
njavvi (njávvi) 'fast-slowing stream, current'
uoru (nuorti, nuorte-) 'east, eastern'
oáivi (oaivi) 'top of fjeld'
sávú (sávu) 'still water, brook'
stoáris, stoárra- (stuoíris, stuoírra-) 'large, great'
suolu (suolu) 'island'
unni, unna (unni, unna) 'small'
vággi (vaggi) 'valley'
várri (varri) 'wooded hill, arctic hill-country'
vuópmi (vuóbmi) 'valley'
vuoile-, vuollasaš (vuollasas) 'lower, under, nether'
vuoína (vuoína) 'fiord'
vuoídi (vuoídi) 'wood, forest'
# Abbreviations Used in the Basic Map of Finland (1:20,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Finnish</th>
<th>Swedish</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apt.</td>
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<td>Apotek</td>
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<td>Muinaishauta</td>
<td>Forngrev</td>
<td>Ancient Grave</td>
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<td>Fridlyst</td>
<td>Under Protection</td>
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<td>Kauppa</td>
<td>Handel</td>
<td>Shop</td>
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<td>Stadshus</td>
<td>School</td>
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<td>Kommunalhem</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
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<td>Municipal Home</td>
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<td>Dansbana</td>
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<td>Campingplats</td>
<td>Camping Place</td>
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<td>Telefon</td>
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<td>Sjukhus</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
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<td>Savuplippu</td>
<td>Samfällt</td>
<td>Common</td>
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<td>Skorsten</td>
<td>Chimney</td>
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<td>S.talo</td>
<td>Valtionmaa</td>
<td>Föreningshus</td>
<td>Club House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statens</td>
<td>Koulu</td>
<td>Statsjord</td>
<td>State Land</td>
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<td>Vanha tervahauta</td>
<td>Skola</td>
<td>School</td>
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<td>Gammal tjärdal</td>
<td>Old Tar Pit</td>
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<td>Urheilupaikka</td>
<td>Hälsocentral</td>
<td>Health Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urh.</td>
<td>Valtionmaa</td>
<td>Idrottsplats</td>
<td>Sports Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valtion/Valt.</td>
<td>Yhteinen</td>
<td>Statsjord</td>
<td>State Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yht.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Samfällt</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These guidelines have been prepared by the Onomastic Division of the Finnish Research Centre for Domestic Languages in collaboration with the Swedish Language Division and the National Board of Survey.
ANNEX

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

/...
THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FINLAND

Administratively, Finland is divided into 12 counties/provinces and 461 municipalities or parishes (1982).

Symbols used in the following register of municipalities and parishes

Municipalities are indicated by underlining the name.
Names lacking underlining are those of parishes / rural municipalities.
The figures 1 to 12 refer to the figure of the corresponding county on the map printed on p. 2.
Bilingual parishes, the majority language of which is Finnish, are indicated by the symbol f-s; those, the majority language of which is Swedish, are indicated by the symbol s-f.
Parishes which are monolingually Swedish are indicated by the symbol s; those which are monolingually Finnish have no symbol.

Alahärmä 10
Alajärvi 10
Alastaro 2
Alavieska 11
Alavus = Alavö 10
Anjalankoski 5
Anttola 6
Artjärvi = Artjä 1
Asikkala 4
Askainen = Villnäs 2
Askola 1
Aura 2
Bjärnä = Perniö
Björneborg = Pori
Borgnäs = Porrainen
Borgå 1k. = Porvoon mlk. 1 s-f
Brahestad = Rahe
Brändö 3 s
Bötom = Karijoki
Dragøjärvi 2 s-f
Eckerö 3 s
Ekenäs = Tammisari 1 s-f
Elmäki 5
Enare = Inari
Eno 7
Enonkoski 6
Enontekiö 12
Espoo = Espo 1 f-s
Eura 2
Eurajoki 2
Evijärvi 10
Finby = Särkisalo
Finström 3 s
Porsa 4
Fredrikshamn = Hamina
Pöglö 3 s
Geta 3 s
Grankulla = Kaunlainen
Gustavs = Kustavi
Haapajärvi 11
Haapavesi 11
Hailuoto = Karlö 11
Halikko 2
Halsua 10
Hamina = Fredriks\- hamn 5
Hammarsland 3 s
Hangö = Hankö 1 s-f
Hankašaari 9
Hanko = Hangö
Harjavalta 2
Hartola 6
Hattula 4
Hauho 4
Haukipudas 11
Haukivuori 6
Hausjärvi 4
Heinola 6
Heinolan mlk. 6
Heinävesi 6
Helsinki = Helsing- fors 1 f-s
Himanka 10
Hirvensalmi 6
Holopola 4
Honkajoki 2
Houtskär = Houtskari 2 s
Huittinen 2
Humpilla 4
Hyrynsalmi 11
Hyvinkää = Hyvinge 1
Hämeenkyrö = Tavaatkyrö 2
Hämeenlinna = Tavaatühä 4
Idensalmi = Iisalmi
II Ii 11
Iisalmi = Idensalmi 8
Iittilä 5
Ikaalinen = Ikalis 2
Ilmajoki 10
Ilomantsi 7
Imatra 5
Inari = Enare 12
Ingå = Inkoo 1 s-f
Iniö 2 s
Inkoo = Ingå
Isojoki = Storå 10
Isokyrö = Storkyr 10
Jaala 5
Jakobstad = Pietarsaari 10 s-f
Jalasjärvi 10
Jänkäla 4
Johann 7
Jokioinen 4
Jomala 3 s
Joroinen 6
Joutsa 9
Joutsenä 5
Juankoski 8
Jurva 10
Juuka 7
Juupajoki 4
Juva 6
Jyväskylä 9
Jyväskylän mlk. 9
Järvi 12
Jämsä 9
Järvenpää 1

/...
Kaarina = St Karins 2
Kari 8
Kajaani = Kajana 11
Kalajoki 17
Kalanti 2
Kalvola 4
Kangasala 6
Kangaslampi 6
Kangasniemi 6
Kankaanpää 2
Kannonkoski 9
Kamus 10
Karjoki = Botom 10
Karinainen 2
Kari = Karja 1 s-f
Karjalohja =
   Karislojo 1
Karkkila 1
Karleby = Kokkola
Karlo = Halluoto
Karstula 9
Karttula 8
Kavisa 2
Kaskinen =
   Kasko 10 s-f
Kauhajoki 10
Kauhava 10
Kauhavanen =
   Granvulla 1 s-f
Kaustinen =
   Kaustby 10
Koitech 8
Kemi 12
Kemijärvi 12
Kemiamaa 12
Kemio = Kimito
Kempele 11
Kerava = Kervo 1
Kerimäki 5
Kervo = Kerava
Kestilä 11
Kesälahti 7
Keuruu 9
Kihniö 2
Kihitelysmaa 7
Kikala 2
Kikoinen 2
Kimminki 11
Kimito = Kemi 2 s-f
Kinnula 9
Kirkkomummi =
   Kirkkolan 1 s-f
Kisko 2
Kitee 7
Kittilä 12
Kiuakainen 2
Kivuvesi 8
Kivistö 9
Kjulo = Köyliö
Kodisjoki 2
Kokemäki = Kumo 2
Kokkola = Karle-
   by 10 s-f
Kolar 11
Konginkangas 9
Konnevesi 9
Kontiolahti 7
Korpilahti 9
Korpo = Korppoo 2 s-f
Korsholm = Musta-
   saari 10 s-f
Korsnäs 10 s
Kortesjärvi 10
Koski Hl. 4
Koski Tl. 2
Kotka 5
Kouvola 5
Kristiinastad = Kristiinankaupunki 10 s-f
Kronoby = Kruunu-
   py 10 s-f
Kuhmalahdi 4
Kuhmo 11
Kuhmoinen 11
Kullaa 2
Kumlinge 3
Kumo = Kokemäki
Kuopio 8
Kuorevesi 4
Kuortane 10
Kurikka 10
Kuru =
Kustavi = Gustava 2
Kuusamo 11
Kuusankoski 5
Kuusjoki 2
Kymäkoski 4
Kyrkkolait = Kirkko-
   nummi
Kyyjärvi 9
Kalvola 10
Kärkölä 4
Käräämäki 11
Kökar 3 s
Köyliö = Kjulo 2
Lahti = Lahtis 4
Laitila 10
Lahtila 2
Lammi 4
Lapinjärvi = Lapp-
   träsk 1 s-f
Lapinlahti 8
Lappajärvi 10
Lappencenta =
   Villmanstrand 5
Lappi 2
Lappo = Lapua
Lappträsk =
   Lappijärvi
Lapua = Lappo 10
Larumo = Luoto 10 s
Laukaa 9
Lavio 2
Lehtimäki 10
Leivonmäki 9
Lemi 5
Lemland 3 s
Lempälä 4
Lenu 2
Leppävirta 8
Lehtijärvi 10
Liekia 7
Lieto 2
Liljendal 1 s-f
Lilkyro = Vähäkyrö
Liminka 11
Liperi 7
Lohja = Lojo 1
Lohjan kunta =
   Lojo kn 1 s-f
Lohtaja 10
Loimaa 2
Loimaa kunta 2
Lojo = Lohja
Lojo kn = Lohjan kunta
Loppa 4
Loviisa = Loviisa 1 s-f
Luhanka 9
Lumijoki 11
Lumparland 3 s
Luopioinen 4
Luoto = Larso
Luuomäki 5
Luvia 2
Längelmäki 4
Maalahti = Malax
Maaninka 8
Maarianhamina =
   Mariehamn
Maksamaa = Maxmo
Malax = Maalahti 10 s
Mariehamn =
   Maarianhamina 3 s
Marttila 2
Masku 2
Maxmo = Maksamaa 10 s
Mellilä 2
Merekjärvi 11
Merikarvia 2
Merimasku 2
Miekkälä 5
Mietoinen 2
Mikkeli = St Michel 6
Mikkeliin mlk =
   St Michels lk. 6
Mouhijärvi 2
Muhos 11
Multia 9
Muonio 12
/...
Mäntysaari =
Korsholm
Muurame 9
Muurla 2
Mynämäki 2
Myrskylä =
Mörskom 1 f-s
Mäntsälä 1
Mänttä 4
Mäntyharju 6
Mörskom = Myrskylä

Naantali = Nåndeval 2
Nagu = Nauvo 2 s-f
Nakkila 2
Nastola 4
Nauvo = Nagu
Niiloä 8
Nivala 11
Nokia 4
Noormarkku =
Normark 2
Nousiainen 2
Nuijamaa 5
Nummi-Pusula 1
Nurmes 7
Nurminjärvi 1
Nurmo 10
Nykarleby = Uusi-
kaareppyy 10 s-f
Nyslott = Savonlinna
Nystad = Uusikaupunki
Närpes = Närpiö 10 s
Nåndeval = Naantali

Oravais =
Oravainen 10 s-f
Orimattila 1
Oripää 2
Oritseri 4
Oulainen 11
Oulu = Uleåborg 11
Oulunsalo 11
Outokumpu 7

Padasjoki 4
Paimio = Pemar 2
Paltamo 11
Pargas =
Parainen 2 s-f
Parikkala 5
Parkano 2
Pattijoki 11
Pedersöre = Pietar-
saaren mk. 10 s
Pelkosenniemi 12
Pello 12
Pemar = Paimio
Perho 10
Pernaja = Pernå
Pernö = Bjärnå 2
Pernå = Pernaja 1 s-f
Perttel 2
Pertumaa 6
Peruseinäjoki 10
Petäjävesi 9
Pieksämäki 6
Pieksämäen mk. 6
Pielavesi 8
Pietarsaaren mk. =
Pedersöre
Pietarsaari =
Jakobstad
Pihlakoski 9
Pikkiö = Pikis 2
Pippola 11
Pikis = Pikkiö
Pirkkala 4
Pohja = Pojo 1 f-s
Polvijärvi 7
Pomarkku = Pomeark 2
Port = Björneborg 2
Pornainen =
Borgnäs 1
Porvoo = Borgå 1 f-s
Porvoo mk. =
Borgå lk.
Posio 12
Pudasjärv 11
Pukkila 1
Pulkkila 11
Punkaharju 6
Punkalaidun 2
Puolanka 11
Puunala 6
Pyhäjärvi 11
Pyhäjärvi 11
Pyhäntä 11
Pyhäntä 11
Pyhäntä 11
Pyhäranta 2
Pyhäselkä 7
Pykkölämäki 9
Pyttis = Pyhäjärvi
Pärmäk = Pomarkku
Pälkäne 4
Pöytä 2

Raase = Brahestad 11
Raatio = Reiso 2
Rantasalmi 6
Rantsila 11
Rauna 12
Rauma = Raumo 2
Rauman mk. =
Ramo 1k. 2
Rautalampi 8
Rautavaara 8
Rautajärvi 5
Reisjärvi 11
Renko 4
Reno = Raisio
Riihimäki 4
Rimmuri = Rymättylä
Ristina 6
Ristijärvi 11
Rovaniemi 12
Rovaniem mk. 12
Ruokolahti 5
Ruohtinspyttä =
Strömsfors 1 f-s
Ruovesi 4
Rusko 2
Ruukki 11
Rymättylä =
Rimuto 2
Räkkylä 7

Saari 5
Saarimäki 9
Sagu = Sauvo
Saalakki 4
Salla 12
Salo 2
Saltvik 3 s
Sammatti 1
Sauvo = Sagu 2
Savitaipale 5
Savonlinna =
Nyslott 6
Savonranta 6
Savukoski 12
Seinäjoki 10
Sibbo = Sipo 1 s-f
Sievi 11
Silkainen 2
Silkajoki 11
Silinjärvi 8
Simo 12
Sipoo = Sibbo
Sjunde =
Sjuinto 1 s-f
Sodankylä 12
Seini 10
Somero 4
Sonkajärvi 8
Sottkamo 11
Sottunga 3 s
St Karins = Karina
St Michel = Mikkeli
St Michels 1k. =
Mikkeli
Storkyro = Isokyrö
Storå = Isojoki
Strömsfors =
Ruotsinspyttä
Sulkava 6
Sumiainen 9
Sund 3 s
Suodenniemi 2
Suolahti 9
Suomenniemi 5
Suomussaari 2
Suomussalmi 11

...
Suonenjoki 8
Sysmä 6
Säkylä 2
Särkisalo =
   Finby 2 f-s
Säynätsalo 9
Taipalsaari 5
Taivalkoski 11
Taivassalo =
   Töysäla 2
Tammela 4
Tammerfors =
   Tampere =
      Tammiisaari = Ekenäs
     Tampere 4
     Tammerfors 4
     Tarvasjoki 2
     Tavastehus =
      Hämeelinna
     Tavastkyrö =
      Hämeenkylä
     Temmes 11
     Tenala =
      Tenhola 1 s-f
     Tervo 8
     Tervola 12
     Teuva = Östermark 10
     Tohmajärvi 7
     Toholampi 10
     Toijala 4
     Toivakka 9
     Tornio = Torneå 12
     Turku = Åbo 2 f-s
     Tusby = Tuusula
     Tuulos 4
     Tuupovaara 7
     Tuusniemi 8
     Tuusula = Tusby 1
     Tyrvää 11
     Töönsaari = Taivassalo
     Töysä 10

Uleåborg = Oulu
   Ullava 10
   Ulvila = Ulvsby 2
   Urjala 4
   Utajärvi 11
   Utsjoki 12
   Uukuniemi 5
   Ururainen 9
   Usikaarlepyy =
      Nykarleby
   Usikaupunki =
      Nystad 2

     Vaala 11
     Vaasa = Vasa 10 f-s
     Vanto 2
     Valkeakoski 4
     Valkeala 5
     Valtimo 7
     Vammala 2
     Vampula 2
     Vanta =
      Vanka 1 f-s
     Varkaus 8
     Varpaisjärvi 8
     Vasa = Vaasa
     Vehkalahti 5
     Vehmaa 2
     Vehmersalmi 8
     Velkua 2
     Vesanto 8
     Vesilahti 4
     Veteli = Vetil 10
     Vichtis = Vihti
     Vieremä 8
     Vihami 11
     Vihti = Vichtis 1
     Viiala 4
     Viitalaari 9
     Viljakkala 2
     Villmanstrand =
      Lappeenranta

Villnäs = Askainen
   Vilppula 4
   Vimpeli = Vindala 10
   Virdois = Virrat
   Viroalahti 5
   Virrat = Virdois 4
   Virtsasalmi 6
   Vuolijoki 11
   Vårdö 3 s
   Vähäkyrö =
      Lillkyro 10
   Värtsilä 7
   Västanfjärd 2 s
   Vörå = Vöyri 10 s-f

   Ylhärmä 10
   Yli-Ii 11
   Ylikiiminki 11
   Ylistaro 10
   Ylitornio =
      Övertorneå 12
   Ylivieska 11
   Ylämaa 5
   Yläne 2
   Ylösjärvi 4
   Ypäjä 4

   Åbo = Turku
   Äetsä 2
   Ahtäri 10
   Äänekoski 9

   Östermark =
   Teuva
   Övertorneå =
      Ylitornio