

where the land meets the water

From the Limfjord to the island of Samsø, through ice-age shaped landscapes, rivers and lakes, discover the places where the humans of the past learnt to coexist with water, and where today's response to climate change is made.

To discover additional resources and suggestions about open-air activities scan the QR code or go to www.xxxxxx.dk



MidJutland coast to coast

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a journey in
MidJutland's climate
between history and
innovation

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C2C
Coast to Coast
Climate Challenge

Water is ever-present in Central Denmark Region. For good and bad, the people who inhabited the Jutland peninsula have developed their societies - agriculture, trade and spirituality - in constant interaction with water, whether inland or along the west and east coasts. Their relationship to the uncountable bodies of water scattered through the region, many of which can still be spotted today, has been central in history. Today, too, water represents a resource but also a threat. Intense rains, extreme weather phenomena and rising sea-level caused by climate change need to be reckoned with. Denmark is and will have to face the consequences of these changes, especially given that much of the country is low-lying. We are all called to act; to stop climate change and mitigate its threatening effects. To do so, we can learn a lot from the past.

Water always represented a source of energy: from medieval water-mills, through the most important hydropower-plants of the Region, to the latest innovation for clean energy and climate adaptation, water technology plays a big role in climate change adaption - and on this trail.

Human societies always had to face environmental and climate change: Jutland gained its shape thanks to aeons of ice age freezing and thawing, and became available for intrepid humans for the first time. The following warmer periods started around 12.000 years ago. They brought about the complete melting of the ice that remained and shaped rivers and coastlines. This warming enabled forests to spread, which welcomed new people to the region, eventually also agriculture and the societies of the recent past.

A variety of destinations in Central Denmark Regions will open your eyes to the way we relate to water in all its forms. Lakes and creeks are among the best nature has to offer. Diverse and interactive museums will lead you through the history of the region.



The trail has no fixed start nor ending; the Coast to Coast Climate Challenge sites are scattered all around Central Denmark Region and they all have something to show you, and to wow you. Unforgettable experiences abound: you can discover them all at your own time and pace, perhaps even by kayak, on your bicycle or on foot?



A journey through nature, history and technology, to understand how we can mitigate the threats of climate change and preserve the wonderful landscapes of Central Denmark Region.

At the C2C sites highlighted in the map, our journey takes us to discover the west and the east coasts and all along the course of the majestic Gudenå river.



Would you like to enjoy your visit while keeping an eye for environment?

Central Denmark Region offers a great variety of hiking trails, cycling routes, as well as canoeing and kayaking opportunities. You can discover the many marvellous C2C sites scattered along the course of the Gudenå by paddling on the river all the way to Randers Fjord, or you can explore the inland following one of the many paths.



Look at the back of the brochure to find out more! Welcome to Central Denmark Region - and welcome to the Coast to Coast Climate Challenge!



1- **Kystcentret Thybøron**

Here, you can come directly in contact with the awesome forces of the North Sea and its legendary storms and learn to tame the waves. Understanding the sea is the first step to respond to the potential threats of climate change, and why not doing it while having fun?

2- **Thybøron Kanal**

Formed after a violent storm hit the west coast in 1825, the canal provides access to the western Limfjord. Since the first half of 20th century, interventions to regulate the water level and the risk of flooding have been made. Rising sea-levels will, however, put at risk an area, that essential for the city and local fauna, flora and people.

3- **Bovbjerg**

After the storm surge of 1825, "høfder", namely strips of rocks that prevent the degrading action of waves, began to be built. In the second half of 20th century, so-called sand-feeding became the most efficient way to prevent coastal erosion. Yet, rising sea-level and more frequent and stronger weather phenomena again put this fragile coast at risk.

4- **Western Limfjord**

Rising sea-levels and violent storm surges could lead to an increase of the water level up to 60 cm higher than that of today. Coast2Coast plans to narrow the entrance to the fjord to limit the inflow of water and so mitigate the risks of flooding.

5- **UNESCO Global GeoPark Vestjylland**

The area that covers the municipalities of Lemvig, Hostebro and Stuer is an unmissable destination for those who want to know more about how Western Jutland gained its unique landscape and what the conditions were after the ice-age, and how they interacted with the development of the unique societies of the peninsula. Here, history and nature truly meet.

6- **Storå Creek**

Is the second longest river in Denmark. Changes in the rainfall registered in recent years threaten the towns through which the creek flows. Holstebro, for instance, was severely flooded in 2015.

10- **Stadil Fjord**

Once linked to Ringkøbing Fjord, drainages reduced its size, making it a lake - the second biggest in Jutland. Clean-up and careful management have made it also one of the cleanest lakes of the country. It is a wonderful example of how humans can impact and shape the landscape, and take care of it. Its surroundings are also worth a visit. Head to **Vedersø Klit**, **Husby Klit** and **Sidselbjerg Beach**, to admire the wild western coastline.

11- **Hvide Sande**

Near this lively summer-time town, you can admire the beauty of sand dunes on the North Sea. The waves of the ocean often threaten the stability of this landscape but it is the dynamic interaction between land and sea that makes it so magical.

13- **Skjern Å**

The fourth longest river in Denmark, yet first for sheer amount of water carried. The Skjern river is also the only Danish river ending in a delta, which opens in the Ringkøbing Fjord.

14- **Ikast-Brande**

Situated near the springs of the iconic Gudenå, this is the place where the Storå creek begins its journey.

15- **Ringkøbing Fjord**

The fjord is an important focal area for humans and animals, especially birds. The shallow fjord offers rich feeding and breeding grounds. Head to **Sorter Bakker Beach** for a beautiful view over the fjord.

16- **Museum Midtjylland** - museummidtjylland.dk. Culture history at its best with activities indoors and outdoors.

17- **Ringkøbing-Skjern Museum**

Discover how life was in the Ringkøbing Fjord in the past.

19- **Pumpestation Nord panoramic platform**

From here, you can have a view of Ringkøbing and the Skjern Å delta, and head out on hikes. The exhibition at the pumpstation showcases the project "Skjern Å Natural Area".

spiritual value for the inhabitants of Jutland
21- **Gudenå´s springs**
Situating near Tørring, the area is characterized by natural forest, meadows, heat- and grassland. You can hike from here through the valley of the Gudenå, Tørring and to Udum

Coast Climate Challenge sub-project C14. The river and lake play an important role in the city´s climate adaptation against floods.
26- **Horsens Museum** - museumhorsens.dk, Come and learn about past lives and livelihoods in and around Horsens

climate changes. The eerie remains of Iron Age sacrifices have also been found in what use to be a lake, later drained to become bogs. Head to nearby Skanderborg Museum and Moesgård Museum just south of Aarhus to find out more about them.

31- **Forlev Nymølle**

Here, the wooden representation of a goddess from the Iron Age was found. She is thought to have been the centre of sacrifices and offerings in the lake.

32- **Klostermølle** - At the Abbey Mill you can enjoy a splendid view over Jutland´s

biggest lake, Mossø, and learn more about the mill of the old Benedictine monastery to which it belonged

35- **Vestermølle**

Museum Experience how water energy can be utilized to produce food!

48- **Museum Østjylland Randers**

Discover how life was around the fjord, from the ice age to the recent past. After the ice age, rising temperatures caused dramatic changes in the landscape and allowed for the arrival of the first hunters some 14,000 years ago – explore what they left behind, and how folks lived on Djursland between then and now.

49- **Karlby and Sangstrup cliff**

Spectacular cliffs and fun fossil hunting await you in this part of Djursland.

50-51-52- **Mols Bjerger National Park**

Park There are plenty of natural and cultural experiences you can enjoy on Djursland: at Stubbe sø you can witness a beautiful undulating ice-shaped landscape. **Stubbe Lake**

formed when water filled the hole left by huge chunks of melting ice. During the Stone Age, the lake was the last part of a small fjord. As a result of its formation, its waters are now clean but poor in nutrients. Dragsmørk is also worth a visit – this thin strip of land is the ideal place to start kayak trips.

53- **Kolinsund Kanal**

Whether natural or man-made, the changes in water courses shaped this land, and sometimes mark important moments of Denmark´s history. What use to be the country´s biggest lake was turned into an irrigation channel in 1864, when Denmark lost territories in Southern Jutland.

54- **Besser Rev on the island of Samsø**

Don't miss out on hiking on this 5km-long sandy reef. But beware: The area is easily flooded due to its low elevation and changing winds. Rising sea-level could forever compromise this landscape.

55- **Stavns Fjord**

Now strictly protected and characterised by many small islets, the fjord formed around 7000 years ago, when the land was flooded due to the rising sea-levels that followed the end of the ice age. Settlements dating back to the Stone Age.

have been found on the island of Samsø.

56- **Samsø Energiakademiet**

Samsø is well known as a "green island". The Academy focuses on the consequences of climate change and on finding community-led and sustainable solutions to it.



Thybøron Channel and Western Limfjord



Klimatorium Lemvig



Randers Climate Ribbon



Randers Fjord



Grenaa



Holstebro and the Storå River



Herning and the Skjern River



Hedensted and Tørring



Horsens



AquaGlobe Skanderborg



Samsø