

Dageløkke Harbour



The former brickworks today houses a holiday centre, and its barn is part of the holiday centres' functions. The homes of the brick workers still line the road that leads down to the harbour, ending at the inn. The harbour was built in 1898 for the Dampskibsselskab's steamboats that sailed a regular route in discharging of bricks and as a port of call for Sydøyske

**6 Dageløkke Harbour**

The stretch of sea between Langeland and the east coast of Funen is called Langelandsund (Langeland Sound). It is a vulnerable area of seawater, each year threatened by oxygen depletion. This occurs when the algae in the water die and sink to the bottom. The bacteria and creatures, which "eat" the dead algae, use oxygen. Where there is excessive algae, causing high levels of decomposing bacteria, all the oxygen by the sea bed is used. In the worst case, fish and other sea animals have to either move on or die. In the channel, you might be lucky enough to catch a glimpse of the porpoise. The little whale can be spotted as it breaks the surface of the water to come up for air.

**5 A vulnerable sea**

as yarrow also contains the etheral oil Thujon, a nerve poison. natural medicine for the treatment of constipation and other minor diges-

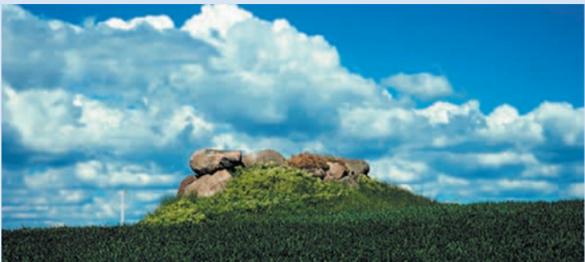
Common Yarrow



been held when dipped. The Romans called it "Soldiers' Woundwort" as it could heal wounds and tradesmen would refer to it as "Carpenter's Wort". It has also been approved by the Danish Medicines Agency as a

**Passage graves and dolmens**

Langeland has many passage graves and dolmens. Dolmens date back to the early Neolithic Age and were either circular in shape (round dolmen) or rectangular (long dolmen), with one or more chambers and were graves for one person. Passage graves were built in the later Neolithic Age and had spacious burial chambers built of stones with space for several bodies. The Archipelago Trail takes you past a passage grave at Bukkeskov (15) and a long dolmen north of Kohave (11).



A dolmen on Langeland

**Tranekær Slot (Castle)**

In the 13th Century, the castle was a royal palace. It has everything here: castle mounds, parkland, castle lake, moat, water mill, riding ground, stables and theatre. From its mound, Tranekær Slot and its blood-red buildings watch majestically over its village, Tranekær. Over half of the island of Langeland once belonged to the castle, where some of Denmark's most powerful men have stayed. There is access to Slotsparken (parkland) that is home to a large Land Art area – TICKON. Over 20 renowned Danish and international artists have created various works here from organic materials, which become part of the natural landscape. Slotsparken was originally landscaped in an "open" style, with spread out groups of trees. Tracks were laid through the parkland at the beginning of the 19th century so that the Count, also known as "The General", could drive around and listen to his orchestra playing military music in the evenings.



Tranekær Slot (Castle)

Situated between the holiday cottages and the beach is an area of uncultivated scrubland. One of the plants that grows here is the composite Common Yarrow or Soldiers' Woundwort, an old medicinal herb. Its Latin generic name is Achillea after the mythical hero from the Trojan War, who was killed after being hit in the Achilles heel. A bath in yarrow juice had otherwise made him invulnerable, except for his Achilles heel by which he had

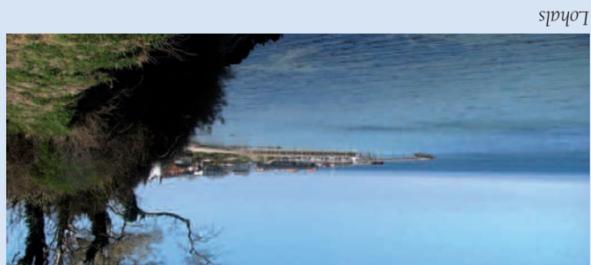
**4 Soldiers' Woundwort**

Justing out of the water in the sea to the west of Lohals, you can just make out a sandbank. This is "Smørstakken" (The Butter Stack) that was once covered with grass. Further north, there are other shoals, most are submerged reefs. They were all carved out by the glacier that pushed its way through the Great Belt during the Ice Age. Material was deposited at the edge of the ice tongue. Nine kilometres to the north is the Vresen reef. It is gradually diminishing in size and is so low today that it can no longer be seen from the Archipelago Trail. The island was once inhabited by fishermen.

**3 Funen's Atlantis**

During the summer there can be a small ferry for bikes to Lohals. Please contact Langeland Tourist Office for further information Ph: +45 62 51 35 05.

**2 Passenger Liner to Lundeberg and Korsør**



Lohals

Peace, quiet and recreation have taken over the town that was once an active shipping, ferry and fishing town. The town, where steamboats once put in at the harbour, attracted many tourists at the beginning of the last century, who stayed at seaside hotels. In 1998, the ferry route to Korsør closed, leaving Lohals somewhat shell-shocked. Since then, things have taken an upward turn with new development underway. The past few years have seen the renovation of the harbour and harbour promenade, and the town's new culture house is situated here. 500 metres north of the town, centuries-old, twisted oak trees stand by the shore, side-by-side gnarled beech trees.

**1 Lohals**

**Hiking and stopping along the trail**

The Archipelago Trail is made for hikers and ramblers and is waymarked by posts along the entire trail. On your hike, we kindly ask you to be considerate and observe the following:

- The entire trail is open to hikers and cyclists from six in the morning to sunset (from November to February the trail opens from sunrise).
- Dogs must be kept on a leash.
- You are walking on private property, so please show consideration for the owners and do not leave litter.
- Tenting overnight is only permitted at campsites or campgrounds, or in areas where this is specifically permitted by the property owner.
- Sections of the trail may be closed during the hunting season, but you will be informed of an alternate route on site.

**Coffee sites**

Along the Archipelago Trail there are 10 coffee sites where hikers can enjoy their packed meals or coffee. The coffee sites are beautifully situated and offer information about the surrounding area and activity inspiration for children. The coffee sites are marked on the map, but there are also several other rest sites along the trail.

**Archipelago Trail Guidebook**

A guidebook to the Archipelago Trail is available from the summer of 2010. The guidebook provides you with detailed descriptions of the routes, a presentation of the nature- and cultural values of the South Funen Archipelago, and more information about accommodation and shopping. The guidebook is in Danish, German and English and available at the local tourist offices.

**Transport**

You can get to, from and around Langeland by FynBus route 912, 913, and 800. See timetables at [www.fynbus.dk](http://www.fynbus.dk) or obtain further information from FynBus on tel. +45 6311 2233.

**Accommodation**

Information about accommodation near the trail is available at [www.langeland.dk](http://www.langeland.dk) or by contacting Langeland Tourist Office on tel. +45 6251 3505.

**Would you like more information?**

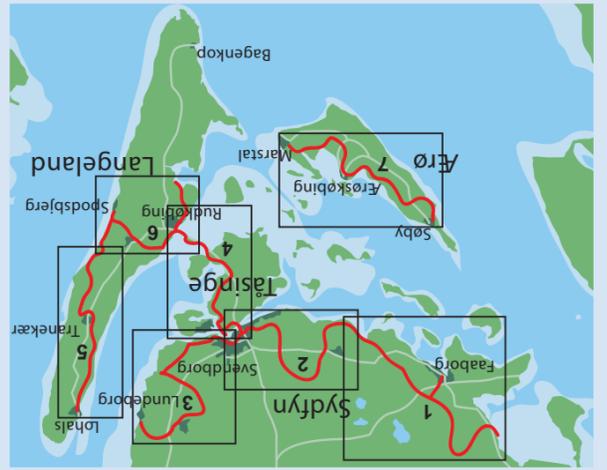
If you would like to know more about the history of Langeland, please visit Langeland's Museum in Rudkøbing. See information about the museum at [www.langelandsmuseum.dk](http://www.langelandsmuseum.dk). Further information about the South Funen Archipelago can be found at [www.detsydfoynskeohav.dk](http://www.detsydfoynskeohav.dk).

**Colophon**

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A route overview of the Archipelago Trail with specification of the 7 maps, which are published in connection with the trail.



The Archipelago Trail is a 220-kilometre long trail that circumvents the South Funen Archipelago. The trail stretches from Faldsled in north Langeland to Rudkøbing and then on from Marstal to Søby.

**Hiking adventures**

The trail begins in Lohals where, for the first many kilometres, it is characterised by its proximity to the sea and the beach along the west coast of Langeland. From the top of the coastal cliffs there is a beautiful view out over the sea. The trail traverses the island from Kohave through Tranekær by village to Langeland's somewhat flatter east coast flanked by the beautiful Sengade Strand beach. This leaflet sets out some of the things worth experiencing along the way, starting in Lohals.

**The Archipelago Trail from Lohals through Tranekær to Sengade Strand – approx. 29 km**

A Rambler at Sengade Strand



**Archipelago Trail**

Lohals - Tranekær - Sengade Strand

29 km

**Map 5**



– days clothed in blue and green



**7 Stones that tell a tale**

On the beach, just south of Dageløkke, you can search for indicator boulders. These are stones that the glaciers carried with them during the Ice Age. There are so characteristic that they can be traced back to their place of origin.



Indicator boulder of Vang Granit

**8 Brickworks consumed by the sea**

If you look carefully along the coast, approx. 1 km south of the small "Traunsvænge" wood, you will find the remains of bricks on the beach. The rich, clayey Langeland soil was used for making bricks in several places and, back in the Middle Ages, brick kilns were built that have long since slipped into the sea.

**9 Egeløkke – a mini paradise**

From the coast, a road leads to the park of Egeløkke, where you can get a glimpse of the beautiful, architectural gem from the Empire Age. The park and country house are privately-owned and are not open to the public. The current building dates back to 1890. It was here that the young Danish poet and writer N.F.S. Grundtvig began work as a private tutor in 1805. He fell desperately and unrequitedly in love with the wife of the owner of the estate and wrote the love poem "Strandbakken ved Egeløkke" (The Beach Hill at Egeløkke).

**10 American immigrants**

You might also be lucky enough, when on the beach, to see the long American jack knife clam. It first appeared in Danish waters in 1979 as larvae in the ballast tanks of ships. The American jack knife clam thrives in Danish waters and can now be found along much of the Danish coastline.



Helletofte

**11 From beech wood to Christmas trees**

Korsebølle Kohave, which until the end of the 1900s was a large beech wood, illustrates how developments unfolded in many privately-owned woods. Deciduous trees were replaced by Christmas trees and decoration greenery. It provided a fast and much-needed injection of cash to a dwindling forest industry, but destroyed the natural diversity. Government subsidies now ensure that the woodland nature is prioritised.

**12 The hazel hill**

At 38 metres, Hesselbanke is one of Langeland's highest hillocks. From the hillock, there is an interesting view of the "back" of the village of Tranekær By, and the extensive estate fields to the west of the town, edged by the greenery of the woods. To the southwest of the hillock stands one of the island's most magnificent oak trees. The word "hessel" is the Langeland word for "hazel" (hassel in standard Danish), and the name of the hillock is a reminder that it was once mainly covered in hazel.

**13 The archipelago of Stone Age man**



"Fladet"

Nine thousand years ago, the extensive area of lush meadowland, Flådet, south of Tranekær, was a large, shallow lake. In the summer, hunters lived on islets and headlands and, with weapons made of stone, wood and bone, they hunted roe deer, red deer, wild boar and possibly also moose.

They fished for pike in the lake and archaeological finds have also revealed small mammals and birds among the prey. Dog bones indicate that hunting dogs were used. At certain times of the year, Flådet can be wet and a good pair of wellies is required. An alternative route is marked at the spot, taking you through Tranekær By village.

**14 Tranekær**

The village of Tranekær is home to an exceptional cultural environment with distinctive scenery, culture woods, Tranekær Slot (Castle) and its fields with forest-clad hillocks. Tranekær is also one of Denmark's few well-preserved castle towns. The town was originally inhabited by servants and craftsmen affiliated with the castle. In the 19th century, Lieutenant General Frederik Ahlefeldt-Laurvig had workers from northern Germany build the castle town with its teacher training college, engine works and Denmark's first sugar factory. Read more about Tranekær Slot on the opposite page of the leaflet.

**15 Botofte Skovmose wetland**

This wetland was established in the spring of 2010. It covers about 70 hectares and is located to the east of Tranekær. The



Botofte Skovmose wetland

wetland is private property however the Archipelago Trail crosses the southern part of the area, where hikers are welcome but on the marked trails only. It is possible to walk around the area, continue along the beach to Østrig and from here along the road. From several spots you have a magnificent view over the wetland. The hike is about 5 km. More than 100 different kinds of birds have already been seen in spring 2010 among others lapwing, hawk and sea eagle have been seen – Remember your binoculars!

**16 The dormouse of Bukkeskoven Wood**

In the woodland thicket and on the edge of the wood lives Denmark's only dormouse. The tiny little dormouse isn't actually a mouse at all. Denmark has pledged to take extra special care of this rare species via the EU Habitat Directive. You can take a short detour by turning left when you come to the public highway. Some 600 metres later, a signpost shows the way to a 6000-year-old, double passage grave.

**17 9,000 Spaniards**

The redoubt in the woods is one of the many built in Denmark during the British Wars 1807-14. There was also a cannon here that could shoot way out over the water and maintain control of the Belt. No one knows the extent of the involvement of the redoubt in the war, but a story is told about the role it played on 21 August 1808, when 9,000 Spanish soldiers, who had been on Langeland all summer, were to be shipped out from Stengade Skov and Spodsbjerg to the British warships.

There was much commotion and excitement in Stengade Skov, and the region's farmers were to deliver 300 cows, about 600 barrels of rye and 8,000 pounds of salted pork to feed the Spaniards on their voyage home. Water was collected from Stengade Sø lake.

**18 Salten østerstrand**

The huge, multi-trunked, 200-year-old beech tree stands down by the beach. It is known as "Oehenschlägers Beech", as it is said that it was here he composed the Danish National Anthem. "I know a lovely land, with spreading, shady beeches - Near Baltic's salty strand".



**19 The dikes of the reserve**

The dike at the edge of the woods is 200-years-old. After 1805, the rights of copyholders to keep animals in the woods came to an end. Timber was needed for the King's fleet, so the woods of Denmark were turned over to wood production. The livestock was kept out by dikes to prevent the saplings from being eaten. The woods became a "fredsskov" or forest reserve. Some forest dikes were, however, erected by estate owners to maintain their game stocks. There are dikes made of soil with ditches or stone dikes around almost all woods on Langeland.

