



**General info on Denmark:**

Total area: 4.310.000 ha  
 Forest: 534.000 ha  
 Agriculture: 2.664.000 ha  
 Towns, lakes, other: 1.112.000 ha

**Forest area owners:**

Private: 64%  
 Public: 30%  
 Funds: 6%

**Forest and Nature Agency:**

Total area: 195.500 ha  
 Forests: 108.600 ha  
 Protec. nature: 57.700 ha  
 Other: 24.200 ha

**Forest tree distribution:**

Beech: 18%, Oak: 7%, Ash: 2%,  
 Other deciduous: 6%, Picea abies 33%,  
 Other spruces: 9%, Abies: 5%  
 Other conifers: 19%

**All the forests are certified under the FSC and PEFC schemes.**

**FOREST AND NATURE AGENCY  
– HOVEDSTADEN AND ØRESUND:**

The two units manage 11.000 hectares, of which 6.800 is covered by forest. The forests are located mainly in the northern part of Copenhagen and the north-eastern part of Zealand. Around 2.200 hectares are open nature areas located primarily on Vestamager. The unit Oresund is in addition responsible for nation-wide programmes for the conservation and development of genetic resources of trees and scrub species.



**FOREST DAY**



Shaping the global agenda  
for forests and climate change

**Forest Day excursions**

Monday, 14 December 2009

**Route C**

Time of departure: 08:45

Point of departure:

Frederiksberg Town Hall Car park  
Smallegade 1, 2000 Frederiksberg

– se map insert



## FOREST DAY 3 – 14-12 2009

Excursion/Tour C – Blue tour

### FOREST AND NATURE AGENCY – HOVEDSTADEN AND ØRESUND

See map overleaf for point of bus-departure and -arrival in Copenhagen and stops along the route

#### SUBJECTS:

Oldest afforestation project, deer-park, carbon storage, tree species adaption

#### TOUR SCHEDULE:

##### STOP 1: Jægersborg Dyrehave Von Langen Plantation

Planted stand of predominantly beech (*Fagus Sylvatica*) and oak (*Quercus Robur*) from 1775, as such one of the oldest plantations in Denmark.

Originally the plantation was established with 22 different tree species but now only 10 remain in the stand. Like the rest of the park, the area is managed as grazing forest with a high percentage of old and dead trees.

The Park has about 10 million visitors every year, and the Danish Forest and Nature Agency focuses on creating a recreational nature experience for the visitors. In Jægersborg Dyrehave the objective has had a significant influence on forest management for decades.

##### STOP 2: Jægersborg Dyrehave The deer-park and the Eremitage Castle

Open grassland and grazing forest with signs of the former hunting practice with Parforce hunting.

The park has about 2.100 deer (*Fallow, Sika and Red Deer*). As with other forest areas in North Zealand Jægersborg Dyrehave has been included on the prospective Danish list of applicants for the World Heritage sites..

##### STOP 3: Jægersborg Hegn

##### The forest as a carbon storage site and producer of renewable energy

Deciduous forest of predominantly beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*).

The forest is managed as a closed forest with natural regeneration. The standing volume of wood is high. Details will be presented in the forest.

Presentation of the management history and the current management objectives for the forest.

The presentation will be followed by a discussion of the role and importance of forests with respect to “carbon storage” and as producers of renewable energy.

The forest stands visited exemplify a case where it is possible to quantify the forests carbon storing capacity. Discussion will consider to what extent “CO<sub>2</sub> management” should be included as a major component in overall forest planning and management. For example, should the carbon storage potential of the forest be viewed together with the possibilities of utilizing the wood for energy? Has the optimal balance between carbon storage in the forest and the use of its wood for energy been established?

##### STOP 4: Gurre Vang

##### Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) seed orchard

##### Adaptation to climate change/new diseases in the forest

During the last 5 years Ash has suffered severely from die-back caused by the fungus *Chalara fraxinea*. The Ash die-back disease is spreading rapidly in Denmark. The background and the cause of the sudden spread of the disease are not yet fully understood.

The disease has been studied and followed closely since 2006. These studies have revealed a large variation in resistance among different clones (genotypes) of Ash. In the seed orchard it is possible to compare clones that are severely attacked by the fungus along with healthy clones. The question, however, is whether the healthy clones will be able to maintain their resistance in coming years.

If the individual, healthy clones retain resistance it will be possible, through selective breeding, to develop genetic material that can be used for planting in the forests. In the meantime, for practical seed supply, seeds have been selectively harvested from the healthy clones in the seed orchards.

Studies of the disease will continue in order to estimate the potential for longer term adaptation of the species.

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#### POINT OF DEPARTURE AND END OF TOUR

##### Frederiksberg Town Hall Car park

Smallegade 1  
2000 Frederiksberg

#### SCHEDULE

08:45	Departure
16:00	Arrival Kronborg – <i>Light reception</i>
18:00	Departure Kronborg
19:00	Arrival Copenhagen