

Par force hunting was abolished in 1777, but every year the echo of the thrill of the hunt runs through the forest, when the Hubertus riders storm the pond Magasindammen in Dyrehaven forest during the annual Hubertus Hunt.

UNESCO World Heritage

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Danish kings practice par force hunting. It is a brutal form of hunting, which requires lots of forests, hunting roads and deer. In 1670, Christian V creates Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest as a large game park for this very purpose.

Many of the forest roads in Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest are originally hunting roads, and the present population of red and fallow deer are descendants from the time of par force hunting. The grand Hermitage castle was built in 1734-36. It served as a hunting lodge in which the king hosted his royal banquets during the par force hunts.

In 2015, Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest, along with Gribskov and Store Dyrehave, were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. These unique cultural landscapes make up the par force hunting landscape of North Zealand. The landscape is a testament to the autocratic monarchs' absolute power and their need to demonstrate it to the common people and other rulers.

See www.parforce.dk for more information on par force hunting and the world heritage site.





Educational, Scientific and . landscape in North Zealand Cultural Organization • inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2015

Places to see

- **The Bøllemose bog.** Forest lake surrounded by a quaking bog with peat moss and birch forest.
- **Skodsborg railway station.** Magnificent station building from 1897. Right by the station is a forest playground, a fitness track and 5 covered picnic areas with fire pits. The station marks the start of 4 marked Clover Trails of varying lengths around the forest.
- **The Skodsborg Pond.** Beautiful old carp pond from King Frederick VII's time. Today, you can fish for roach and bream.
- Ancient monuments. Burial mounds can be found many places in Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest.
- **The Mølleå stream.** The river is 36 km long and takes its rise from Bastrup Lake. You can navigate by canoe to the campsite at Strandmøllen.
- **Raadvad village.** One of the earliest industrial towns in Denmark, dating back to the 1600s, where it was powered by water from the stream Mølleåen. Today, the village has a restaurant, a hostel, houses and a knowledge center for building conservation.
- Stag beetles. The giant beetle measures 8-9 centimeters and has been re-introduced to the area. It disappeared during the 20th century because of intense forestry.
- The Hawthorn Plain (Hvidtjørnesletten) and King **Christian V's oak.** The place where King Christian V was kicked by a wounded stag during a par force hunt in 1698. The king died the year after, presumably from his wounds.
- The Hermitage (Eremitagen). Built by Christian VI, the castle served as center point for the royal hunts. Today, the royal family uses the castle for official purposes.
- **The Ulvedal Oak.** Having existed for more than 600 vears, this is one of the oldest oaks in Jægersborg Deer Park.
- **Dyrehaysbakken.** The oldest amusement park in the world came into existence in 1583 as a market place near Kirsten Piil's spring.
- The Klampenborg gate. Today, Jægersborg Deer Park has 15 red gates and entrances. The gates have been painted red since the mid-1700s.

See the Danish Nature Agency's digital guide at nst.dk/dyrehaveninenglish

Welcome to Jægersborg **Deer Park and Forest**

Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest are Denmark's most visited nature reserves. The place is also home to the largest amount of endangered species in a limited area of the country.

Area: Roughly 1.700 hectares. It measures 8 km from north to south.

Vegetation: Jægersborg Deer Park is known for its ancient solitary oak and hawthorn trees. Jægersborg Forest consists of beech, oak, ash, birch and some pine trees.

Wildlife: Around 2.000 red deer, fallow deer and sika deer roam Jægersborg Deer Park. Jægersborg Forest has roe deer. Both forests are home to fox, badger, hare, squirrel and smaller species of wildlife. The forest areas are also rich in species of birds and insects.







S-train, line C, ends at Klampenborg station. The coastal railway stops at Klam-

penborg and Skodsborg stations. Find the timetable at www.rejseplanen.dk



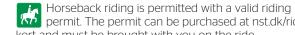
See map.



Camping and open fire is only allowed in designated



Dogs must be kept on a leash. However, dogs may run free in designated areas if the owner is in full control. See map.



permit. The permit can be purchased at nst.dk/ridekort and must be brought with you on the ride.

The main paths are generally in good condition. Every Wednesday from 7 am until sunset, disability transportation is permitted through Hiortekær gate to the Hermitage. The permission extends to cars with a visible disability permit on the dashboard and commercial disability transportation (for nursery homes etc.). See guideline at the gate.

Find inspiration at udinaturen.dk - Denmark's guide to experiences in nature.



Ministry of Environment of Denmark

Nature Agency www.naturstvrelsen.dk TIf 72 54 30 00





Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest



