

Tved

1)

The church of Tved is an old Romanesque church. The exact age of the church is unknown, however, during repairs in 1980, murals from the Middle Ages have been discovered. One of the murals shows the Garden of Eden in Tved, with Adam and Eve in the middle of a dune landscape. Adam holds an apple in his hand, and they stand close to the only tree within miles.

The Church of Tved was once surrounded by farms and fields, yet, due to the sand drift, the farms were forced to move east.

The church of Tved was - like most of the churches in Denmark - built during the years...

1) 11-1200

X) 13-1400

2) 15-1600

2)

The tall trees belong to a tree species, which was brought to Denmark from North western America. It thrives here, since the moist and mild climate along the West coast is similar to its original climate. This tree species is the most important timber in the dune plantations.

You will recognize it by its scaly cortex and the pricking, blue-green needles.

What's the name of the tree?

1) Silver fir

X) Blue spruce

2) Sitka spruce

3)

In the forests of the state, we do not only produce timber. Not least, we strive to create and preserve good living conditions for animals, plants and insects. This is why we do not remove dead or dying trees - they are the habitat of insects, fungus and micro-organisms. And they are breeding places for birds that brood in hollow trees.

Which of the following bird species is a hollow-brooder?

1) Black-bird

X) Woodpecker

2) Short-eared owl

4)

This old deciduous forest was planted in 1908 and belongs to the oldest stands in Tved plantation. This is also one of the places, where you will find windflowers in the month of April.

Most of the trees are beech, but you will also find other Danish species, like for instance this one. You will recognize it by its brown, grooved cortex, its bright, light leaves and the black buds.

The tree is an:

1) Elm

X) Oak

2) Ash

5)

This place is called Rosbjerg.

This is one of the places, where only a thin layer of sand covers the rich soil, which is why the soil is still used for agriculture. Today, the soil is cultivated ecologically.

Cultivated fields inside the woods benefit the deer, since they will not have to leave the woods in order to find food.

What is the name of the most common Danish deer species?

- 1) Red deer
- X) Sika deer
- 2) Roe-deer

6)

The Oak is a "Light-tree", which means, that sunlight is easily let through the crown of the tree and down to the forest floor. Therefore, you will find a much stronger vegetation in an oak-wood than for instance in a beech-wood.

However, what is the oak tree's best quality is also its' worst enemy, since it brings space and light for its competitors.

Therefore, if the woods is left alone, the oak tree will not get enough space. It will be overgrown by e.g. the sitka spruce.

There are two original Danish oak species. The one is called Winter Oak. What is the name of the other species?

- 1) Turkey oak
- X) English oak
- 2) Cork oak

7)

Follow the blue path.

Here, we have yet another tree species that was brought to us from North West America. It's name is nobilis fir, and it is particularly recognised by the blue colour of the needles. It is not worth much as timber, since the wood is loose and easily breakable.

Even so, this is the most important tree-species, used for?

- 1) Decorative greenery
- X) Christmas trees
- 2) Firewood

8)

You are now in Langsande, which is one of the largest parabolic dunes in the plantation.

A parabolic dune is a dune, formed as the letter 'U' with its opening turning towards the wind.

From here, you can easily see the opening turning west.

The flat plain inside the parabolic dune is called a blow-off sheet. Here, the wind has blown away the sand all the way down to the ground water. This is the reason why, during periods of moist and rain, the plain is turned into a low-water lake.

According to history, sand drift-periods coincide with cold-periods. The last cold-period in our country was from the years 1400 - 1900. It peaked in the 1600s.

The climate researchers have a special name for this period. It is called:

- 1) The Half Ice Age
- X) The Mini Ice Age
- 2) The Little Ice Age

9)

When you walk through the central parts of the plantation today, you do not see much of the particular tree-species that made it possible to create the dune plantations 100-150 years ago.

It was the mountain pine, which was brought to our country from mountain areas in Central Europe, a.o. from the Alps, where it grows all the way up towards the timber line.

Similar to our native tree-species, birch, the mountain pine has the ability to grow further outside the woods and into new areas.

What do you call trees with this ability?

- 1) Pioneer trees
- X) Breast feeding trees
- 2) Landscape trees

10)

Deer fence is not used to keep the deer inside, but to keep them outside. It is often used, when we plant tree-species that the deer like to eat.

This is the case with for instance oak trees, which you will find inside this fence.

The deer fancy the buds in particular, so when the top of the tree is above "bite-range"- i.e. about 1 meter - the fence is removed again.

What is the name of the tall trees with the red cortex and the blue-green needles, which stand here as shelter trees?

- 1) Contorta Pine
- X) Austrian Pine
- 2) Forest Pine

11)

Even though the woods have been here for more than 100 years, the plants of the sand heath have not been beaten. They still stand tall along roads and trails. And the seeds are in the ground, so each time a part of the woods is cut down, and the light reaches the ground, they sprout again. The Heather is one of those plants.

And it goes for this plant as well. This is the plant that brings us black berries.

What is the name of the plant?

- 1) Crowberry
- X) Bell Heather
- 2) Bog whortleberry

12)

In this ditch grows a fern, which is quite extraordinary. It belongs at moist, shady places.

This fern-species has got its name from the way it looks. It is called

1) **Holly fern**

X) **Hart's tongue**

2) **Hard-fern**

13)

The stand here is Sitka fir, which was planted in 1985.

It is a mono culture, which means, that the trees are all of the same species and of the same age.

This is still the most common type of stands. However, in the future, this will change, since mono cultures are quite vulnerable to for instance insect attacks, powerful storms and changes of climate.

Therefore, we are restructuring the forestry, and in 100 years, the most common stand will consist of several different tree-species of all ages and heights.

Within the State forests, we have a certain name for this type of forestry. Is it...

1) **Mixed forestry**

X) **Natural forestry**

2) **Future forestry**