

Uldum Marsh - a cultural landscape

Traces of settlements from the Stone Age up until the present have been uncovered in the transition between the marsh and the surrounding farmland. The marsh was created by the overgrowth of a larger lake and the area has played a significant role as hunting grounds and a place of worship.

People from the Stone Age have left behind stone axes, flint blades and traces of settlements. Post holes for longhouses from the Bronze and Iron Ages have been uncovered in Hesselballe and Ølholm.

A possible sacrificial site from the Pre-Roman Iron Age with finds of pottery vessels and skeletons has also been discovered in the midst of Uldum Marsh.

The settlements developed into permanent villages with surrounding lands towards the Viking and Medieval ages. The marsh constitutes a large coherent landscape area, but is spread over 10 land lots in six parishes, three shires and two former counties with natural streams as borders. The marsh and streams have acted as a barrier for traffic through the countryside.

You had to go around the marsh and use crossing points south of the town of Tørring or Aastedbro.

By the replacement of the agricultural land in the late 1700s villages far away also acquired a part of the marsh. Villages with limited opportunities for marsh grazing and peat cuts bought plots from villages that had plenty.

Nobleman Claus Niels Glambeck built a damming on the river Gudenå at Aasted Bro northeast of Uldum Marsh in the late 1500s to ensure water to Bjerres Mill. This resulted in the flooding of much of the marsh. The peasants protested, but had to live with flooded meadows until they bought the damming in the late 1800s and destroyed it. Then they could increase grazing and the production of hay in the marsh. Around 1900 saw the implementation of a large-scale drainage project which, during Hedeselskabets management, included 1,000-1,500 hectares. After the marsh was drained, it was now possible to cultivate it.

Peat excavation in the marsh took off during the 1st and 2nd World War, where scarcity of fuel created a demand for peat. Uldum Marsh is very much characterized by the peat extraction and now showcases a mosaic of water-filled peat bogs, where nature again will form peat. There has always been dug inside the parcels, which were laid out by the replacement and turfs are primarily picked up in the central parts of the total marsh area, where peat depth and quality has been greatest. The commercial peat-cutting did not cease entirely until around 1960-65.

The marsh is still an active production landscape, mainly

used for grazing and hay harvesting. Grazing and haying prevents the marsh from becoming overgrown and ensures great diversity in the nature. There are many hunting interests in the marsh, so during your trip, you may encounter both farmers and hunters. Remember that you are a guest in a predominantly privately owned area.

In 2009 the Nature Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark completed a huge environmental project in Uldum Marsh in close cooperation with the landowners:

- 27 hectares of tree growth was cleared in an area of 130 hectares in the central part of the marsh between Aale and Uldum.
- To reduce nitrogen leaching to the river Gudenaa, lakes and areas that flood in winter have been established, approx. 135 hectares are covered.
- Bridges have been built, pedestrian and bicycle paths established through the marsh, as well as a stopover for canoes, car parks, birdwatching towers, tables and benches.
- The trails have been marked, information boards made available in the area and there is a small poster exhibition at Uldum birdwatching tower, as well as this leaflet about the natural and cultural history of Uldum Marsh.
- The trail project and communication project is supported by the Local Action Group in Hedensted, the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark and the EU

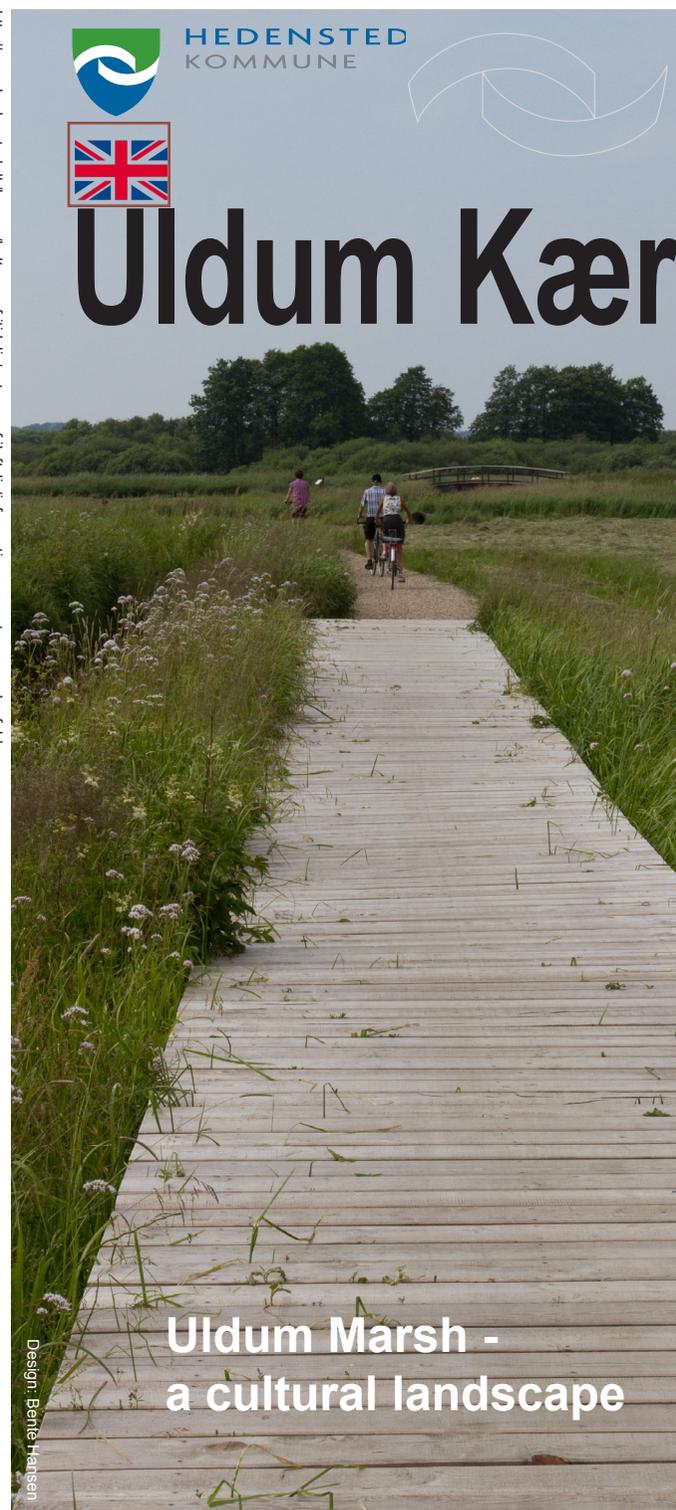


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Uldum Kær

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Design: Bente Hansen

Signaturer 0 1km

- Parkering
- Informationscenter i Uldum Kær, information centre
- Oversigtskort, key map, Übersichtskarte
- Informationstavle, information, Informationszentrum
- Museum/attraktion, museum/attraction, Museum/Sehenswürdigkeit
- Toilet, toilets, Toilette
- Rasteplads, picnic area, Rastplatz
- Shelter, shelter, Schut
- Fugletårn, bird-watching tower, Vogelaussichtsturm
- Teltplads for kano- og kajaksjældsen, Tenting area for canoeists and kayakers, Zeltplatz für die Kanu- und Kajakfahrer
- Startsted for kano- og kajaksjældsen, Starting point for canoeists and kayakers, Ablauf für das Kanu- und Kajakfahren
- Kanoulejning, canoes for hire, Kanuvermietung
- Skov og pilekrat, forest, Wald
- Kærområde, wetlands, Feuchtgebiet
- Vandløb, stream, Wasserlauf
- Sø, lake, See
- Bygninger, buildings, Gebäude



Tørvegrave ved Uldum Fugletårn

- Højdekurver, 2,5 meter, Contour lines, 2,5 metres, Höhenkurven, 2,5 Meter
- Asfaltvej, asphalt road, Asphaltweg
- Bil- og cykelrute rundt om kærret - ikke afmærket, 23,7 km, Car and bicycle route around the water meadow - not marked, 23.7km, Auto- und Fahrradweg um den Teich herum - nicht gekennzeichnet, 23,7 Km
- Adgang i bil til P-plads, access by car, anfahrt mit dem Auto
- Adgang til fods, access on foot, Zugang zu Fuß
- Adgang til fods og på cykel, access on foot and bicycle, Zugang zu Fuß und Fahrrad
- Markvej, skovvej, gravel road, forest road, Feldweg, Waldweg
- Vandre- og cykelruten Tørring-Uldum, 11,1 km, The hiking and bicycle route Tørring-Uldum, 11.1km, Wander- und Fahrradweg Tørring-Uldum, 11,1 Km
- Vandre- og cykelstier, hiking and bicycle trails, Wander- und Fahrradpfade
- Vandrestier, hiking trails, Pfade
- Andre stier, other paths, Andere Pfade

- Følg afmærkningerne på din tur!**
- Brune afmærkningspæle fortæller, at du er på private arealer. Sorte pæle fortæller, at du er på offentlige arealer. Vær opmærksom på, at der er forskellige regler for færdsel på offentlige og private arealer!
 - Prikker på ruteafmærkningspælene viser, at du er på rette vej og blot skal fortsætte.
 - Pile fortæller, at du skal dreje af i pilens retning.

Fakta

Naturgenopretningen i Uldum Kær vurderes at kunne tilbageholde 14 tons kvælstof pr. år. Det svarer til 105 kg/ha i projektområdet. Desuden tilbageholdes ca. 200 kg fosfor pr. år.

