

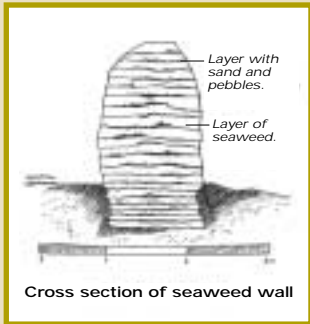
**The seaweed wall of Ulvshale**

The seaweed wall of Ulvshale is between 150 and 200 years old. No specific year can be attached to its establishment. The wall was already historical in 1917 when the wood was preserved. The seaweed wall was built to prevent the eelgrass from drifting into the woodland. For a period, the farmers from Stege and Udby used the seaweed wall to demarcate their grass fields and hold their stocks of cattle separated. Today the seaweed wall is overgrown with bushes and trees, but at a closer look you may still see the fine, white structure of the seaweed fibres.

**Reestablishment of the Ulvshale seaweed wall**

Thanks to the cooperation between The National Forest and Landscape Agency, the Municipality of Møn and the Tourist Agency of Møn, approx. 75 metres of the old seaweed wall is to be re-established. The restoration of the seaweed wall on Ulvshale will be part of a project on environmentally desirable beach cleaning on Møn, funded by the European Commission "LIFE Environment" programme. The seaweed for the reestablishment will be collected in connection with a beach-friendly recycling of natural material in order to make beach cleaning on Møn more environmentally friendly. With professional guidance from the Møn and Ebeltoft Museums, traditional techniques will be applied to establish the wall.

A cross section of the seaweed wall shows that it has been built of horizontal layers of seaweed held together by a coating of sand and pebbles. The seaweed is added year by year when wet, until the wall has the desired height. Along with the shrinking of the wall, it can be maintained with new seaweed to keep the height.



*"The best time for gathering the sea wrack is in the autumn and in the spring after on-shore wind. The sea wrack must be added when clean and fresh in layers of 60-70 cm the first year, and 50 cm the following years, until the wall has obtained the desired height. Later, sea wrack is added at appropriate intervals to keep the wall in good repair. A thin layer of beach gravel covers each layer of seaweed".*

*Instructions by the Ebeltoft Museum.*

re-establishing. Later, the forest was protected, however, and from 1840-1860 the forest was re-established. The Ulvshale forest does not look like any other forest in eastern Denmark. A large part of the forest is "natural forest", meaning that the forest is left to develop naturally. The forest is cared for, so that its special thicket is maintained. Both north and south of the Ulvshale forest there are large meadows which - together with the large meadows of Nyord - constitute important breeding areas for many birds. To make the meadows good breeding places, they are cropped by cattle or sheep. In the breeding season from March 1st to July 15th only roads and footpaths may be treaded.

South of the Ulvshale forest there is a large heathery area. The area is dominated by heather and common juniper, but you may also find the rare cotton grass and the insectivorous plant round-leaved sundew.

After the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 and the loss of the fleet, the English fleet had access to ravaging the Danish waters. Consequently, the Danes established a number of fieldwork constructions along the coasts, for instance along the northwestern coast of Ulvshale. Today, the fieldwork construction is a popular tourist attraction with its lovely view of Nyord and Zealand. The old fieldwork construction is surrounded by common juniper and isolated oak trees.



*A cooperation between*



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Falster Statsskovdistrikt**



**Møn Kommune  
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**Møns Museum**

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# The historical SEAWEED WALL on Møn



- and the culture-historical  
footpath on Ulvshale

**MØN TURISTBUREAU**

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