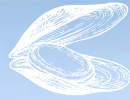


A HIKING GUIDE TO THE ISLAND OF JEGINDØ

The
**MUSSEL
ROUTE**

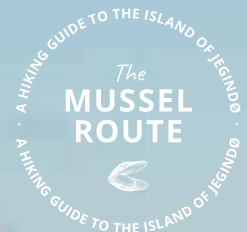
A HIKING GUIDE TO THE ISLAND OF JEGINDØ



In the middle of Limfjord you will find the Jegindø island, which locals pronounce as “Jeenø”. The island has rich birdlife as well as fish life. And if you are lucky enough, you will even have an opportunity to experience seals.

Jegindø was formed by the Ice Age’s landscape modelling and by the waves of the Stone Age’s Sea. Therefore, today it is part of UNESCO Geopark Vestjylland. The island has a rich bird- and fish life, and if you are lucky enough, you will even have an opportunity to experience seals. Besides that, Jegindø also is known for having many remains of the settlements

from the Stone Age, so one can be surprised with a rare artifact from the past. The name “The Mussel Trail” comes from the close relationship between the human and water, at the same time there are being caught lots of shellfish in that part of Limfjord. In Jegindø harbour there are still activities connected to fishing and shellfish.



Experiences on the Mussel Route

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Map: Bolvig Kortgrafik 2022
Contains data from the Danish Geodata Agency, Geodanmark, Feb. 2022



Facts about the route

The Mussel Trail offers a day-hike with good opportunities to enjoy the nature and maybe even to take a swim in the fjord. The Mussel Trail is 15 km long and on the hike you will experience several scenic view spots over Limfjorden towards the island Mors, Salling, Thyholm and the Venø island. The hiking trail follows the public road, good sandy beaches, small roads, and few places the pathway even crosses the broad meadows with rich birdlife.

On your hiking trail around the island, you will find a couple of overnight

opportunities, such as shelters at the harbour and in the forest-area - called Udgravningen - which can be found by the Kirkebakken road, close to the dam. If you prefer more a comfortable type of an overnight stay, you can book a nice summer house by the harbour or check in Tambohus Kro og Badehotel. We recommend beginning the hike at Jegindø harbour. At the halfway point of the hike, you can make a small detour to Tambohus Kro og Badehotel to buy a cup of coffee and maybe even something sweet.



01 Fishing

The history of Jegindø harbour is told to begin with the Harboøre's fishermen, who wanted to find a place for themselves in Limfjord - where conditions are not as rough as on the West coast. It became a dream, which in the years up to 1900's was strengthened by several horrible shipwrecks, which could make people doubt where the dear god had his thoughts.

On November 17th, 1862, eight Harboøre fishermen drowned and less than half a year later, 10 more fishermen had lost their lives. In 1893, a huge drowning accident had happened outside Harboøre, which costed 26 fishermen's lives. On January 25th, 1897, a lifeboat had capsized, and another 12 fishermen had died. Such repeating accidents have only strengthened the already started emigration from Harboøre to the Limfjord area, where Jegindø was located just around the corner, and where traveling for a family visit in Harboøre could be done as a daytrip.

In 1884 have 50 ex-Harboøre people hereby settled on Jegindø, where they could choose between subsisting on agriculture or fishing.

The harbour had grown to a big fishing harbour with its own auction. But this had changes in the 1900's, where commercial fishing almost had disappeared. Afterward the harbour primarily was used as a marina.

Gradually, but commercial fishing has returned. The year 2014 became the focal point for commercial fishermen's return to the harbour. Most of the credit for this return can be given to Limfjordens Finest. In a close cooperation with primarily local commercial fishermen, Limfjordens Finest has taken care of that ¼ of the fish caught in Limfjord is landed in Jegindø harbour. There are being landed blue mussels, ecological line mussels, heart mussels, lobster etc.

Did you know that blue mussels are placed at the top of Concito's list of the most sustainable foods?



02

Æ Fywerhus

Æ Fywerhus, the fjord house, is a tiny fishing museum, which tells the history of fishing on Jegindø. Local people, who are interested in history, have achieved an impressive collection of the old fishermen's tools and other instruments, which have been used for the tarring of fishing nets.

At the harbour, by the "Æ Fywerhus", some old sail boats are displayed – which was the preferred type of a boat back in the ancient times. These boats still have their sails set at least once a week, but now only as nostalgia.



03

Bøhl

Bøhl is the most popular bathing beach. The siting of the small inlet creates a shelter from all wind directions. The sandy bottom and low water make the beach friendly to children. And the sunsets at Bøhl are some of the most beautiful that one can experience. In ancient times Bøhl was a traffic point, as it was the place of call for the ferry towards Mors.

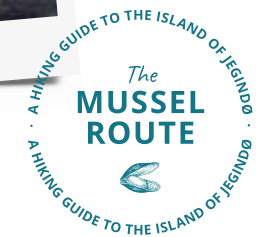


04

Ulvkær

Ulvkær got its name from, when back in the days one of Denmark's last wolves ended its days here. The wolf had bewildered itself to Jegindø through the fjord during one cold and icy winter.

Here and on the West side of Jegindø, the sand meadows are a true haven, full of flowers – and people are free to pick some if they wish.

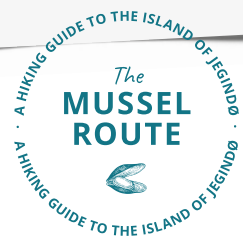


05

Prehistoric finds on Jegindø

"Where have there been prehistoric finds on Jegindø?", a new arrival once asked, and the answer was easy, namely: "Everywhere!" All types of Stone Age tools have been found on the island. Many of the finds have been done at and next to the beaches, but that does not mean that settlements of the Stone Age-people were close to the sea. Weather and wind have made a lot of changes to the coastline of Jegindø throughout the years.





06 The dam

The dam between Jegindø and Thyholm was built in 1915. The building activities had been delayed and became more expensive as expected, because the bottom of the fjord was so soft that the filling material apparently often disappeared in the depth. All the 100.000 m³ of the filling were dug and loaded by hand. The dam was partly rebuilt several times, but in 2007 the latest reconstruction was inaugurated. In the excavation a bit further in Jegindø, on the right side before the hill, there is placed an info board that tells about the construction dignities.

07 The priest's bridge

The last catholic priest of Jegindø, Hans Lydersen, was a priest both in the parish of Jegindø and Søndbjerg. So, every Sunday he was rown from Søndbjerg to Jegindø, where he had to be carried through the marsh. At one point Hans Lydersen became so fat that his men could no longer carry him. He therefore had appointed an embankment to be built from the church reaching out to the beach. Today, more than 400 years later, the priest's bridge is still to be seen - it is exactly the road, which leads from here and up to Jegindø Church. In the water-filled marl pits, along the road, there is a busy bird life. Many different beach birds breed here – such as black and white avocets.



08 Jegindø Church

There are many churches from the Middle Ages in Thyholm Kommune, but Jegindø Church is not one of them. It is true that there has been a church for several years, but in the beginning of the last century, the parish did not think that it was big enough to house the congregation. The people applied for a permission and were allowed to renovate the old church. The renovation work consisted of tearing down the old church and building

a new one. Only a few of the building's articles have been preserved. The currently functioning church was built in 1919. For the church's 100-year anniversary, the parish council has granted the Golgata artwork, which can be found in the end of the path to the cemetery. The artwork was made by the local artist, Sten Andersen.



09 Rhomb porphyry

During the Ice Age, large glaciers have moved down and covered the Danish land. Inside of the glaciers, there was soil, sand, gravel and stones, which were ripped from the rocks in Norway, Sweden and the area around the Baltic Sea. When climate became warmer, the glaciers got melted. The only that got left, was the thick layer with those stones, which were inside of the glaciers. The glacial erratic found in Denmark originated from Sweden, Norway or the Bothnian Bay. Thus, rhomb porphyry is originated from Norway, as there are solid mountains. On Jegindø rhomb porphyry can usually be found as large stones.



10 High water and amber

The water level in Limfjord can vary throughout the year. As a comparison to the Wadden Sea, the position of the Moon has no further influence on the water level around Jegindø. The wind is far more influential. When storms come in the land from the West, there can be so much water pushed in from the North Sea within a couple of days that the beach becomes completely flooded in some places.

The rows of seaweed on the beach show how high the water has been recently.

And sometimes, in the edge of this seaweed, you can be lucky to find amber.



11 Røn Tap

The Southern tip of the island changes every year, as the storms stir up the sand bottom, whereupon the sand settles in new places. By low waters, a long sand bank becomes partly visible. It is a fascinating experience to walk on the sand far out in the fjord. When the weather is perfect, the local anglers gather here to catch sea trout.



12 Østen æ Kjar

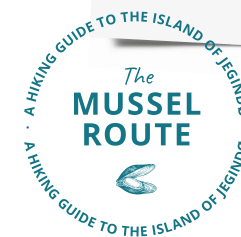
The marsh reaches from Sandkrogen and across the island. The terrain is so low that by extremely high waters, Jegindø becomes divided into two islands. Then, the farms "Østen æ Kjar" (East from the pond) around the highest peak of Jegindø, which is only 13 meters, are separated from the outside world. But normally "æ Kjar" is home for many bird species. Get DOF's ornithology book from the Danish Ornithological Association as an app.

Get DOF's ornithology book from the Danish Ornithological Association as an app:



13 Sandkrogen

Sandkrogen is a name for the long bay to be found on the East side of Jegindø. The island's first harbour was situated here, where several fishermen earned their "daily bread". Unfortunately, the harbour started to get sanded up, and it was so bad that people had to give up on keeping it free from the sand. The only obvious sign of the old harbour are the three remaining tool sheds, which can be seen by the shore.





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