

DANMARK 8. JUNE – 16. JUNE 2022

We have not driven by car in Denmark before, so now we found out that we were going to take a trip there. We booked ferries and apartments before we left and we planned to cook all the food ourselves on the trip. It is Anne Berit who has taken all the pictures, so she does not appear in a single picture.



Here we have loaded the car and are on our way.



We had not driven far before there was a heavy rain shower.



We stopped at the shopping center in Charlottenberg to buy provisions for the trip.



As we drove on, the weather looked a bit better.



The rapeseed fields are yellow.



Outside Trollhättan.



There was more rain.



In a tunnel in Göteborg.



Here we come to the first overnight stay. It is called [Pia's Apartment](#) and is located in Gothenburg.

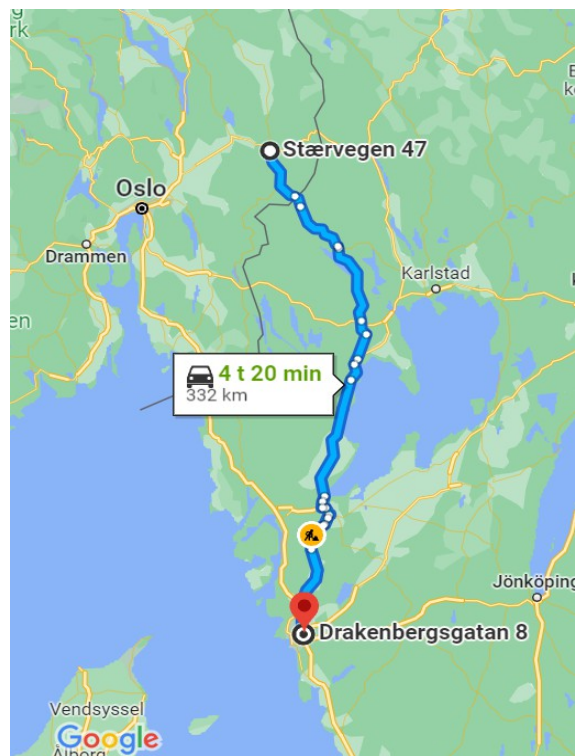


It's a decent apartment, but we thought it was cold in the room when we got there.



I'm connecting to the Wifi in the apartment.

I was a little tired here, because the GPS in the car indicated a wrong exit from the E6, and I had therefore driven back and forth on the E6 a few times. Finally, I used Google Maps on my mobile. Then I got the right exit at once.



This was the stage we drove on June 8.



There was check-out from the apartment at 11 o'clock. Here we continue the next day.



We had booked a place on the ferry from Gothenburg to Fredrikshavn. It was not supposed to leave until 15.45, so we had plenty of time. We had nothing else to do so we lined up just as well at the terminal. Of course we were first in line.

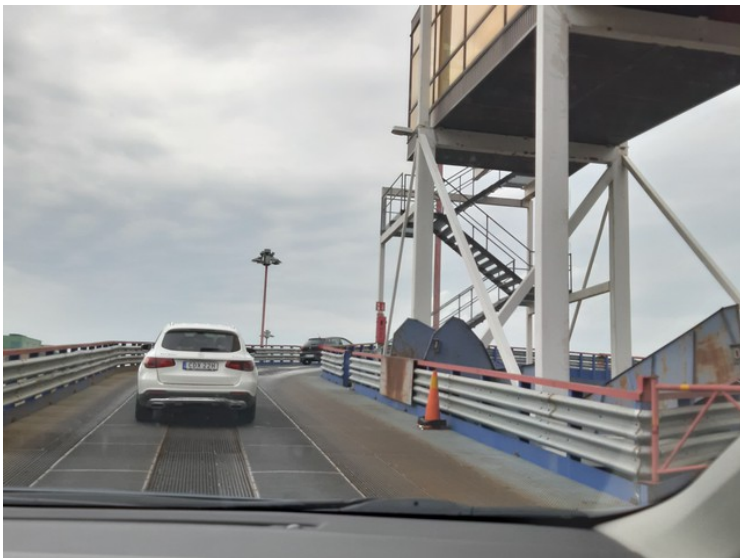


We traveled with [Stena Line](#). It is a Swedish company that started up in 1962 and is today one of the world's largest ferry companies. It has 38 ferries, 22 ferry lines and 6,000 employees.

We traveled with [Stena Jutlandica](#) which was delivered in 1996.



Here we have checked in and are ready to drive on board.



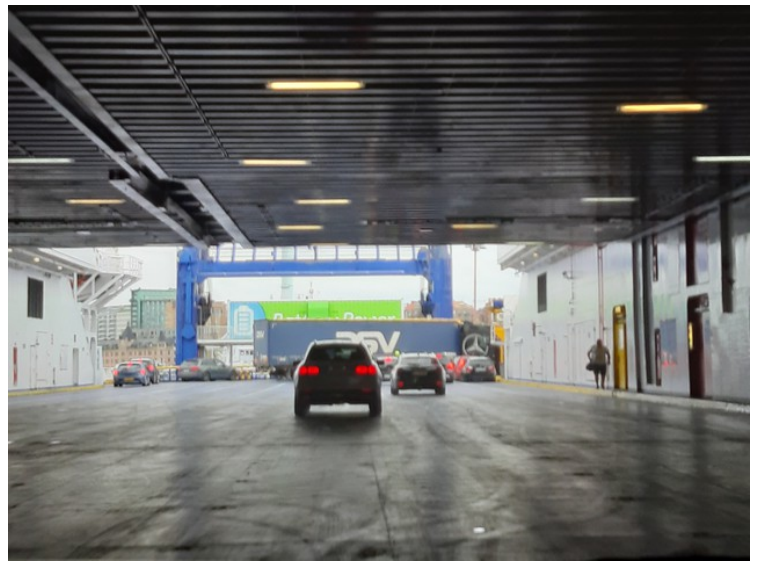
Then we are on our way up the rampe to the car deck.



Here we look towards the entrance for those who do not drive a car.



Then we were up on the car deck.



Soon in place.



Here we are. We had ordered reclining seats. Our chairs were located right next to the restaurant.



Then the restaurant opened. We had pre-ordered dinner before we left home.

It was buffet style, so there was a lot to taste.



Some pictures from the trip out through [Göta älv](#). [The port of Gothenburg](#) is located on both sides of the Göta River through Gothenburg. It is Scandinavia's largest port.

[Gothenburg](#) is Sweden's second largest city and the 5th largest in the Nordic region. Gothenburg was built on the initiative of Gustav II Adolf and gained city status in 1621.



Nordre og vestre bredd i Göta älv ligger på [Hisingen](#), som er Sveriges 4. største øy.

The northern and western banks of the Göta River are located on [Hisingen](#), which is Sweden's 5th largest island.



Several ferries cross the river.



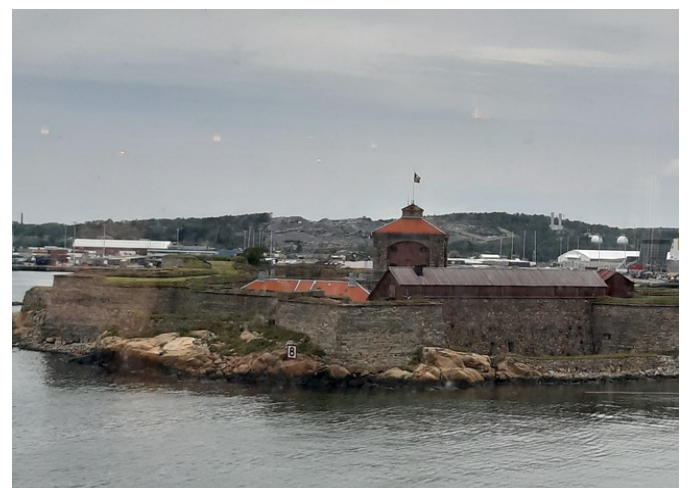
It is called [Eriksberg](#) on the north side of the river.



[Eriksberg Crane](#)



[Stena oil terminal.](#)



[New Älvsborg fortress.](#)



Knippleholmane.



Hjärtholmen.

Here oil is stored down in the rock.



Gäveskär



Ready to get off the ferry in Fredrikshavn.



Down the rampe.

Frederikshavn has around 23,000 inhabitants. Fishing and port activities are major industries. The port is one of the largest in Denmark and has ferry connections to Oslo, Gothenburg and Copenhagen. There is also a ferry to Læsø.

Gradually, tourism has grown into one of the largest industries.

The town was formerly called Fladstrand, but was given a new name and named after King Frederik VI in 1818.



Out to the pier.



Then in Denmark.



We arrived in Frederikshavn at 19, so we drove directly to where we were going to spend the night.



We drove past Krudttårnet which is part of Fladstrand fortress and was built in the years 1686 to 1690.



We also passed [Frederikshavn kirke](#).



We had booked an apartment at [Brattenstrand Holiday Apartments](#), which is located in [Jerup](#), just north of Frederikshavn. Our apartment was in the house on the left.



Here I am on the terrace outside the apartment.



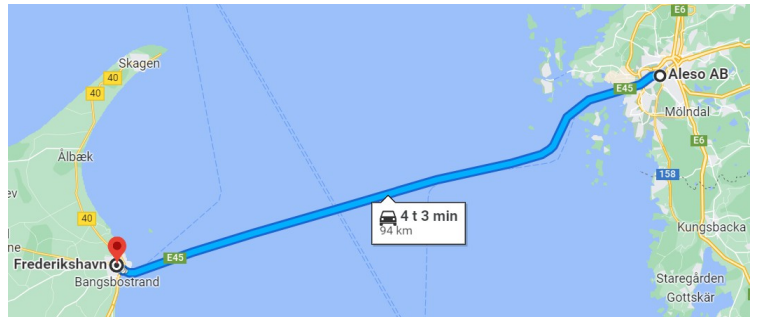
A bit of the yard.



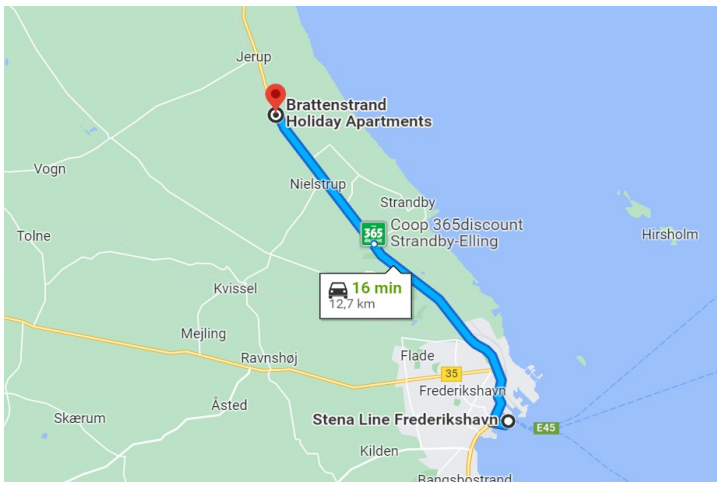
The pigeons looked at us.



This day we drove like this in Gothenburg.



The ferry route with Stena Line.



The driving distance in Denmark.



The next day, Friday, June 10, we drove further north.



The broom blooms along the roadside.

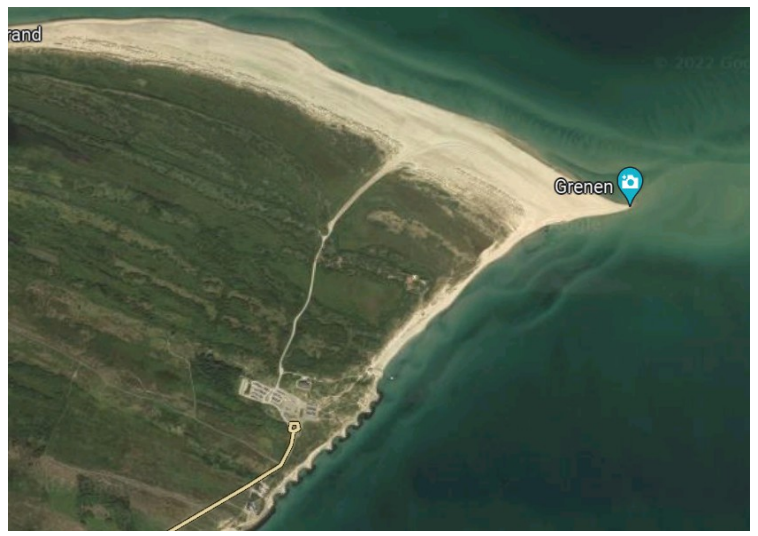


North of Skagen we drove past this lighthouse, [Skagen lighthouse](#). It's also called the gray guy. It is 46 meters high and the second highest in Denmark.



On the northernmost point of Denmark lies [Grenen](#). The road goes here to this kiosk where there are a couple of large parking spaces.

Also nearby is [Grenen Art Museum](#). [Drachmann's tomb](#) is located near the parking lot. He was a painter and author who lived in Skagen.



Grenen is formed by sand that is carried by the wind. The tip grows by 10 meters a year.

Two sea areas meet at the tip, [Skagerak](#) and [Kattegat](#). It is a popular tourist destination. Due to strong currents, it is forbidden to swim here.



There were many tourists that day as well.



Approx. 1 million tourists visit Grenen every year.



We also got a glimpse of [Sandormen](#). It drives to and from between the parking lot and the tip of Grenen.

When we drove south again towards Skagen we saw Skagen lighthouse from the opposite side.



The road back to Skagen.

This is [Skagen's White Lighthouse](#). It was replaced by the Gray Lighthouse in 1858.

The next stop was [Skagen](#). It is Denmark's northernmost city with 8000 inhabitants. It originated as a fishing port around 1250. The town was important until 1600 when herring fishing failed.

The town was home to [the Skagen painters](#) in the 1880s - 1890s. It was a group of Scandinavians who thought the light in the area was so special that they settled here to paint. Many of the works can be found at [Skagens Museum](#).

Today, Skagen is a popular tourist town, and there are many boat tourists in the marina in the summer.



This is the [water-tower](#). It is 34 meters high. It was in operation in the period 1934 - 1983. Today it is a lookout tower.



[Skagen station](#) was built in 1890.



The pedestrian street.



A few pictures from the harbor.



[Skagen Bryghus](#), Denmark's northernmost brewery.



[Skagen Motel](#).



[The sand covered church](#).



[Råbjerg Mile](#).

It was built in the late 14th century. When the drifting of sand started in the 16th century, it became more and more difficult to remove the sand. It was closed in 1795. Only the tower remains.



Shelter forests have been planted in many places.

It is Denmark's largest migrating dune. The wind moves the sand in a northeasterly direction. It moves up to 18 meters every year.



There are many wind turbines in Denmark.



Here we come to Hirtshals.



Hirtshals church from 1908.



We drove a trip down to the ferry quay.



Here, Color Line is on its way out from the quay.



On the way out of Hirtshals we see [Hirtshals lighthouse](#).

[Hirtshals](#) has almost 6000 inhabitants. It has Denmark's second largest fishing port. Only Esbjerg is bigger. There are ferries from here to Kristiansand, Larvik, Langesund, Stavanger and Bergen. Also ferry to the Faroe Islands and Iceland.



The next bigger place we came to was [Løkken](#). It is a tourist and holiday town, but was originally a fishing village. It has no more than approx. 1600 permanent residents. It is allowed to drive by car on the beach, both north and south of Løkken.



Løkken church.





We drove down to the beach south of Løkken.
There are bathhouses both north and south of the road down to the beach.
In the summer, 500 bathhouses have been set up here.
From here you can drive on the beach almost 5 km south to Grønhøj.





There are many farms that have their own wind turbine.



We found out that we were going to take a side road to Grønhøy, where I stayed on holiday many years ago. It's called [Grønhøj Strand Feriecenter](#).



The main entrance.



The next detour was to [Tranum Klit](#), where I have also stayed.



The nearest town is Tranum.
[Tripadvisor](#) [Wikipedia](#)



Tranum Klit is situated right by the beach.



A few pictures from Tranum. The town has just over 400 inhabitants.



Further on, the road goes along the Limfjord.



On the other side there are a number of lakes.

The area here is called the [Vejerne Nature Reserve](#). Until the 1870s, Vejerne was part of the Limfjord. Dams were built and water was pumped out to make agricultural land. The pumping took place from 1866 to 1912, but was eventually abandoned. Then there were formed many lakes and swamps. It has become a habitat for many birds and is northern Europe's largest bird sanctuary.



We passed by Hjordemål church.



The next town was [Hansthalm](#). This is near the harbor.



[Hansthalm lighthouse](#) was the first lighthouse on Jutland's west coast. It was built in 1843. It was listed in 1979.



Just south of the city we drove past a large solar cell power plant.

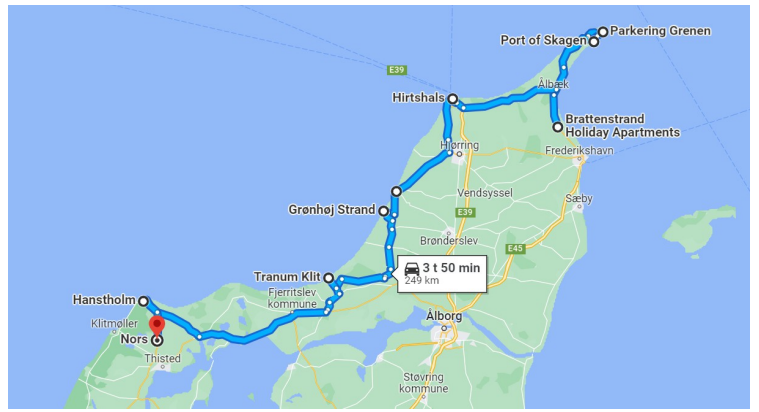


The next stop was at the accommodation in Nors. It is called [Palletten](#).





A beer after the drive.



This was the route this day.