



The Lolland dyke



The Baltic Sea



THE GATEWAY'S FACILITIES

- Access to hiking and cycle routes
- A map of the area
- Information about cultural and nature activities
- Folders with suggestions for activities from local businesses
- Wi-Fi
- PC with internet and printer
- Charging of electrical equipment
- Access to water and toilets
- Kitchen access for overnight stays
- Drying facilities
- Showers
- Meals
- Tent ground and shelters
- Rest stop
- Bicycles for rent
- Tools for small repairs of bicycles
- Locked bicycle storage
- Baggage transport/storage
- Guide for hire
- Euros and credit cards accepted

OUTDOOR GATEWAY – WHAT IS IT?

An Outdoor Gateway is a node to active experiences in the surrounding landscape. Here you can get help and inspiration for hiking, cycling, riding, or possibly sailing, as well as various forms of service in connection with your tour.

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- 8 RØDBY LYSTSKOV**



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SYDLOLLAND



On www.friluftsguiden.dk, you can design your own guide to outdoor experiences and print it on a card or download the routes to your GPS. You can also find lodging, places to eat, sights and attractions, rest stops, etc. The longer routes are divided into stages, each with facilities for tenting overnight.





Jan and Bodil



Old dyke in the Rødby Park



Østersøstien



On the beach

OUTDOOR GATEWAY RØDBY LYSTSKOV

The gateway is managed by Jan and Bodil and lies on the cozy family camping ground in Rødby Park, next to Strandvejen (shore road). There is no shore here, however, since Rødby Fjord was reclaimed. Following the great flood in 1872, a dyke was built along the whole exposed southern coast of Lolland.

You will hear many such stories when you visit Outdoor Gateway Rødby Lystskov. Not far from the gateway stands a column commemorating the Great Flood as a reminder of how vulnerable the coast was until the dyke was built.

In Rødby Park there are many opportunities to run, climb, and be active. In the spring you can pick ramsons (wild garlic). From Jan and Bodil you can get recipes to prepare this ancient vegetable, which has been known ever since Neolithic times. In the wood, a nest box has been set out for a breeding night owl.

At the gateway, you can stay in a tent, caravan, camper, or in the cozy rooms. You can use the rest stop when you are on tour in southern Lolland, and you can also order breakfast or a packed lunch.

You can rent bicycles at the gateway, which forms a natural starting point for tours to beautiful beaches, the dyke, and a path along the disused railway. There are 200 m. to the bus station and Rødby center for shopping.

THE LANDSCAPE

Southern Lolland is characterized by a rolling sub-glacial ground moraine landscape, which was formed beneath the glacier during the last Ice Age. When the ice slides over an area, it can both erode and deposit material (moraine clay) and thereby shape the terrain. This kind of terrain is so characteristic for the Danish landscape that it is included in our Nature Canon.

The southern part of Lolland was created during the last Ice Age, but for approximately the last 150 years human activity has also formed the landscape. During the period when fjords were reclaimed and lakes drained all over Denmark, Lolland also underwent change. The formerly so irregular coastline with many small islands and islets in the shallow waters was transformed into long even sandy beaches in front of the protecting dyke.

SIGHTS AND ATTRACTIONS

Pollarded willows and broad expanses characterize the **manor landscape** on Lolland. Actually they are poplars, which traditionally have been called willows on Lolland. Close by the gateway are many old manor houses, and the gateway can arrange guided tours in the surrounding manor landscape if desired.

Hyllekrog-Saksfjed is one of eastern Denmark's most important areas for migrating birds of prey and resting waders, geese, and swans. Hyllekrog point is also one of eastern Denmark's most untouched places, with a varied nature of dunes, heath, grasslands, and marshes. A trip to Hyllekrog can be made either from the coast or along the sandy road on the back of the dune. You might be lucky enough to find a fine lump of amber along the coast.

ROUTES AND TOURS

Outdoor Gateway Rødby Lystskov is a natural starting point for a number of tours in the area. The cycle route **Munkevejen** tells the story of the introduction of Christianity in the Baltic countries and its importance for our culture.

Jernbanestien Maribo-Rødby, which follows the disused railway line between Maribo and Rødbyhavn, is suited to both hikers, cyclists, and riders.

You can choose to hike or cycle on the Lolland dike and experience Denmark's longest coastal protection project. It protects Lolland all the way from Nakskov Fjord in the west and 63 km east to the reclaimed land at Saksfjed. On top of the dike is the path **Østersøstien**, which passes through Rødby and Rødbyhavn. **Roesporet** tells the history of the cultivation of sugar beets on Lolland.

Roesporet lies on a part of the old beet railway from Lungholm to the sugar factory in Holeby.

Four local trails between 6-9 km start at Rødby Fjord. They are both for cyclists and hikers and are not marked. As you follow these trails, you will experience the long history of reclamation and drainage of Rødby Fjord.



Høvængestenen



Hyllekrog Lighthouse



Sheep's Bit Bloom on Lidso



The old sugar factory



Ringsebølle Church

Høvængestenen is Lolland's largest and Denmark's next largest stone. It is an erratic boulder, which was transported to Lolland by a glacier during the last Ice Age. The boulder was frozen solid in the bottom of the glacier during its progression and was left behind when the glacier melted.

Lidso was an island in the former Rødby Fjord. It is a good starting point for tours of the re-claimed fjord and out to the dyke. Here counts many rare species. The dike, exposed to full sun from the south, gives unique conditions for growth. In June you can experience an overwhelming bloom.

Polakkassernen (Polish barracks) is a museum which tells the history of the Polish migrant workers and shows their lives and conditions. Starting in 1893, many Polish workers came to Lolland-Falster to work in the beet fields. The barracks was built in 1911 by Lungholm Gods (estate). It is today an important example from a period in Denmark's industrial history and at the same time tells social and cultural history.

The old sugar factory in Holeby has been designated one of Denmark's 25 national industrial memorials. Today it contains the Visual Climate Center, a multimedia science and education center.

Ringsebølle Kirke is one of the oldest churches on Lolland-Falster, presumably built between 1150 and 1200. It was originally erected on an islet that lay in one of the innermost coves of Rødby Fjord. History tells us that Østersøen (the Baltic Sea) flooded the area and destroyed the village and farms, so that only the church remained. Old sagas relate: Ringsebølle Kirke triumphed over the flood.