

Directory

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ACCOMMODATION

Denmark is blessed with an excellent range of accommodation and invariably high standards of comfort and convenience whether you're camping, hostelling or staying in a guesthouse or hotel.

Perhaps the only criticism some might have of accommodation in Denmark is that the choice of comfort levels, amenities, atmosphere and prices offered by the country's hotels tends not to be that great outside Copenhagen. Part of the reason is that a few brands tend to dominate.

It means that truly cheap hotels are virtually unknown, while dazzling boutique or luxury hotels are not that common outside the capital. The trick is to do your homework on the alternatives.

MEDIA AT A GLANCE

- Newspapers and magazines: *Jyllands-Posten* and *Politiken* are the leading Danish-language newspapers (of some 50 nationwide). English listings available in the *Copenhagen Post*. Other English-language publications include the *International Herald Tribune*, *Guardian*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Financial Times*, *Economist* and *Time*.
- Radio: Radio Danmark International at 1062MHz (five-minute news briefs in English at 10.30am, 5.05pm and 10pm Monday to Friday). Other stations play a mix of Danish-language news and cultural programming, and music. BBC radio is available via shortwave.
- TV: Danish TV broadcasts local and international programmes, with English-language programmes usually presented in English with Danish subtitles. International cable channels such as CNN and BBC World are available in many hotels.

If you're looking for something a little more special than a chain hotel room it's well worthwhile thinking about staying in a castle, historic manor house or farm. Camping grounds, hostels and homestay bed and breakfast accommodation offer excellent standards and are good ways to secure

PRACTICALITIES

- Electric current: 220V (volts), 50Hz (cycles) AC, Europlug (two round plugs).
- Weights and measures: metric system (see conversion chart on inside front cover). Fruit is often sold by the piece (*stykke* or 'stk').
- Numbering: a comma indicates a decimal point; points indicate thousands. So 12,345.67 in English would be written 12.345,67 in Denmark.

IT'S IN THE STARS...

Camping grounds in Denmark are rated by the Danish Camping Board using a star system. Some examples are as follows.

- One star: running water, toilets, at least one shower and at least one electricity outlet for shavers.
- Two stars: at least one shower for every 25 sites, kitchen with hot water tap and hotplates, playground for children, location within 2km of a grocery shop.
- Three stars: hot water in the washbasins, communal lounge, large play area for children, nursing rooms, sinks or washing machines for laundry, location within 1km of a grocery shop. Four- and five-star ratings indicate further upgraded facilities.
- Hostels, too, are categorised by a star system (one to five). A one-star hostel will be pretty basic, two stars will get you luggage storage and a small shop, while four- and five-star facilities have TV lounges and a minimum of 75% of rooms with shower and toilet.

comfort on a budget, while self-catering flats and cottages can make appealing and cost-effective alternatives if you're with a group and are planning to stay in one place for a while.

Staff at local tourist offices provide lists of local accommodation and may be able to arrange bookings, although there could be a nominal fee. During July and August it's advisable to book ahead. Even camping grounds can fill up.

Some hotels and restaurants are also signing up to 'green' accreditation schemes, such as the Green Key scheme (p21).

Camping

Camping throughout Denmark is restricted to established camping grounds or private land with the owner's permission. Camping in a car or caravan at the beach, in a car park or along the street can result in a fine.

There are more than 500 camping grounds around the country. In resort areas camping grounds are commonly found right in the thick of it all, while in cities and large towns they tend to be more on the outskirts. Camping is most popular for people with their own vehicles, as transit into the town centre can cancel out any savings.

Particularly in seaside resort areas, some camping grounds are open only in the summer months, while others operate from spring to autumn. About 100 stay open year-round and some offer low-season rates.

A camping pass is required for stays at all camping grounds. A Camping Card International will do, or you can buy a Danish carnet at the first camping ground you visit or from

tourist offices. The cost for an annual pass is 90kr; it covers all accompanied children aged under 18.

The per-night charge to pitch a tent or park a caravan typically ranges from 50kr to 65kr for each adult and about half that for each child. In summer, some places also tack on a surcharge of 20kr to 30kr per tent/caravan.

Many Danish camping grounds also rent simple cabins (and/or on-site caravans) sleeping four to six people, often with cooking facilities, though rarely with bed linens and blankets – bring your own sleeping bag. Toilet and shower facilities are shared with other campers. Many cabins are only available by the week during the busiest summer months, starting at about 2000kr per week.

Backpackers and cyclists, note: even if a camping ground is signposted as fully booked for motorists, sometimes there are sites for light-travelling campers.

Pick up either *Camping Danmark* (95kr), published by **Campingrådet** (Danish Camping Board; www.danishcampsites.dk) or *DK Camping*, listing details of the 325-member camping grounds of **DK-Camp** (www.dk-camp.dk).

BOOK ACCOMMODATION ONLINE

For more accommodation reviews and recommendations by Lonely Planet authors, check out the online booking service at www.lonelyplanet.com. You'll find the true, insider lowdown on the best places to stay. Reviews are thorough and independent. Best of all, you can book online.

Farm Stays

A great way to get a feel for rural Denmark is on a farm stay, which can simply mean bed and breakfast accommodation or actually working on the land or helping out with other farm activities. An excellent starting point is **Landsforeningen for Landboturisme** (☎ 45 86 35 50; www.bondegaardferie.dk), which books stays on more than 130 farms throughout Denmark. There's an interesting variety of farmhouses, ranging from modern homes to traditional straw-roofed, timber-framed places. The cost, including breakfast, averages around 250kr per person per day (half-price for children under 12 years old). The options also include self-contained flats and small rural houses that can accommodate up to six people and cost around 2500kr to 4500kr per week. Upon request, the organisation will mail you a map booklet containing a colour photo and brief description of each place as well as booking details.

Although it's best to plan in advance, if you're cycling or driving around Denmark you may well come across farmhouses displaying *værelse* (room) signs.

Homestay Bed & Breakfast

Much like many British Bed and Breakfast, Homestays can be a great way to see the countryside and meet local people. Rates vary widely but average about 350/400kr for singles/doubles between Copenhagen and the countryside. In most cases, breakfast is available for around 40kr more per person. The sleeping arrangements vary from staying in your host's house or in adjoining accommodation.

Staff at many tourist offices can help with bookings, or see **Dansk Bed & Breakfast** (☎ 39 61 04 05; www.bedandbreakfast.dk).

Hostels

Some 100 hostels make up the **Danhostel association** (☎ 33 31 36 12; www.danhostel.dk), it is affiliated with Hostelling International (HI).

Danish hostels appeal to guests in all age categories and are oriented as much towards families and groups as to budget travellers. Typical costs are 125kr to 220kr per person in dorm beds. For private rooms, expect to pay 250kr to 500kr per single, 300kr to 600kr per double, or between 35kr and 50kr per each additional person in larger rooms.

Facilities vary, but most newer hostels have two-bed rooms, four-bed rooms and dormi-

tory rooms. During busier periods, some are loathe to rent private rooms to individuals or couples who won't pay for all beds in the room.

Typically you can expect single bunk-style beds. Blankets and pillows are provided, but you'll have to bring or hire (around between 35kr and 60kr per stay) your own sheets. All Danish hostels provide an all-you-can-eat breakfast costing around 50kr, and many also provide dinner (around 75kr). Most hostels also have guest kitchens with pots and pans.

Travellers without an international hostel card can buy one for 160kr (annual fee). Hostelling cards may be purchased via Danhostel or at individual hostels. You may also pay 35kr per night above the overnight charges for a one-night 'guest card'. Six guest cards can be redeemed for an annual hostelling card.

Advance reservations are advised, particularly in summer. In a few places, reception closes as early as 6pm. In most hostels the reception office is closed, and the phone not answered, between noon and 4pm.

Between May and September, hostels can get crowded with children on school excursions. Most Danish hostels close for at least part of the low-season.

Hotels

Hotels can be found in the centre of all major Danish cities and towns. This book considers hotel rooms under 1000kr (double with bathroom) in the budget category, 1000kr to 1800kr per night midrange and over 1700kr top-end, though these are 'rack rates' and specials are often available.

Although the cheapest places are fairly Spartan, Danish hotels are rarely seedy or unsafe. Interestingly, standard top-end hotels generally cost only about a third more than budget hotels, particularly if you use weekend rates or other hotel schemes.

A *kro*, a name that implies a country inn but is more commonly the Danish version of a motel, is typically found along major motorways near the outskirts of town. A *kro* tends to be cheaper and simpler than a hotel. Generally they're not a practical option unless you have your own transport.

Both hotels and *kros* usually include an all-you-can-eat breakfast, which can vary from a simple meal of bread, cheese and coffee to a generous full-table buffet.

The **Danske Kroer & Hoteller** (☎ 75 64 87 00; www.krohotel.dk) group offers 'cheques' valid at some 86 accommodations. The cheques can be purchased at Danish tourist offices and travel agencies, and cost from 699kr for one night in a double room to 1550kr for two nights in a room for two adults and two children; all rooms include private facilities and breakfast. Note that there are blackout periods, while at other times there's a surcharge of up to 350kr.

The 16-strong **Best Western Hotels** (www.bestwestern.dk) group has a weekend and bank holiday discount that doesn't require vouchers or advance payment, which offers three nights stay for the price of two, starting at 395kr per night per person. It's best to book as far in advance as possible as the offer covers a limited number of rooms. Its online booking service also offers discounts on rack rates of up to 30% if you book early enough.

Manor Houses

Denmark is simply stuffed with castles and manor houses, many of them offering atmospheric accommodation set in beautiful grounds. **Danske Slotte & Herregaarde** (☎ 86 60 38 44; www.slotte-herregaarde.dk) books rooms in more than 50 manor houses and small castles around Denmark. Singles range from 500kr to 1500kr, doubles range from 600kr to 2050kr, including breakfast. Brochures are available by mail at larger tourist offices in Denmark.

Rental Accommodation

Many seaside resort areas are filled with cottages and flats. These are generally booked by the week and require reservations. Rates vary greatly, depending on the type of accommodation and the season, but generally they're cheaper than hotels.

DanCenter (☎ 70 13 16 16; www.dancenter.dk) handles holiday cottage bookings nationwide. Many tourist offices can also help make reservations. Alternatively try **Denmark Cottages** (☎ 73 75 66 11; www.denmarkcottages.co.uk), which organises self-catering in cottages and summer houses all over Denmark.

ACTIVITIES

Denmark is a fine destination for lovers of water and flatland activities. For more information on cycling, walking, canoeing, kayaking, windsurfing, kitesurfing, horse riding, sailing and much more see p62.

BUSINESS HOURS

Office hours are generally 9am to 4pm Monday to Friday. Most banks are open 9.30am to 4pm Monday to Friday (to 6pm on Thursday), though bank hours can be longer at airports and major train stations.

Shops are typically open from 9.30am to 5.30pm on weekdays (7pm on Friday) and to 2pm on Saturday. Shops tend to stay open until around 5pm on the first and last Saturday of each month. In general, the trend in larger cities is towards longer opening hours.

Restaurants and cafés tend to open from 11am to 11pm or midnight, and bars and nightclubs until 1am Monday to Wednesday and until 3am or 5am Thursday to Saturday.

Post offices are open from 9am or 10am to 5pm or 5.30pm Monday to Friday, and until noon or 1pm on Saturday.

CHILDREN

Denmark is a family-oriented place. Even history museums often have hands-on sections for the kids, camping grounds commonly have playgrounds, cities have duck ponds and gardens that invite picnics, and you'll find amusement parks nationwide. Staff at tourist offices can help with suggestions and occasionally provide information on babysitting services. For further information see the boxed text Jutland for Kids, p237 and Child Friendly, Adult Approved p28 in the Itineraries chapter.

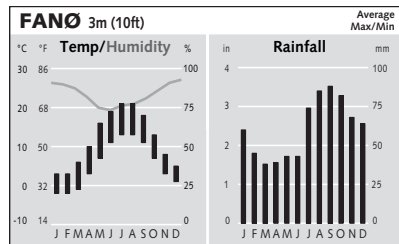
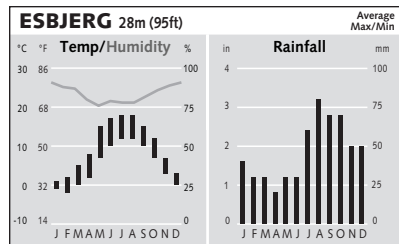
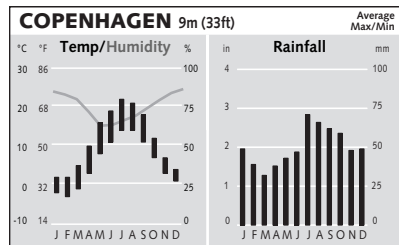
Lonely Planet's *Travel with Children* is loaded with tips and information, and don't forget to ask the advice of locals and other travellers with (happy) children.

Practicalities

Highchairs and cots (cribs) are standard in many restaurants and hotels, and many public toilets have nappy- (diaper) changing facilities. Car rental firms hire out children's safety seats at a nominal cost, but it's essential that you book them in advance. Danish supermarkets offer a relatively wide choice of baby food, infant formulas, and disposable nappies etc. Breastfeeding in public is rare (especially in the colder months), but would not cause offence.

CLIMATE CHARTS

Given that Denmark sits at quite a northerly latitude, it's surprisingly warm. See also When to Go (p18).



COURSES

Learning to ride a horse along sand dunes and country trails or to sail a yacht on Denmark's relatively calm Baltic waters is a great way to get a feel for the country and learn a new skill at the same time. For more detailed information on courses for these activities see p62.

In terms of more class-based courses, Scandinavia's unique folkehøjskole, literally 'folk high school' (the 'high' denotes an institute of higher learning), provides a liberal education within a communal living environment. Folk high schools got their start in Denmark, inspired by philosopher Nikolai Grundtvig's concept of 'enlightenment for life'. The curriculum includes such things as drama, peace studies and organic farming.

People aged 17½ and older can enrol; there are no entrance exams and no formal qualifications such as degrees. Tuition, including room and board, averages about 8500kr for a

six-week course. For more information, on the nearly 100 schools, contact **Højskolernes Sekretariat** (☎ 33 13 98 22; www.folkehøjskoler.dk).

While most folk high schools teach in Danish, the **International People's College** (☎ 49 21 33 61; www.ipc.dk) has students and teachers from around the world, and most instruction is given in English. Foreigners are welcome to enrol in short-term courses that typically last for two to eight weeks and in summer these include an intensive Danish language and culture programme.

Language

Want to learn Danish? Contact the nearest Danish embassy or consulate, or a local university language department, to enquire about language courses that might be offered in your home country.

A number of schools teach Danish to foreigners, but most focus on teaching immigrants or other long-term residents. Expect to pay around 90kr per hour for language instruction.

Schools that offer Danish language courses to foreigners include:

AOF (☎ 39 29 60 66; www.aof-danmark.dk)

KISS (☎ 33 11 44 77; www.kiss.dk)

Studieskolen (☎ 33 18 79 99; www.studieskolen.dk)

CUSTOMS

One litre of spirits and 200 cigarettes can be brought into Denmark duty-free if you're coming from outside the EU. Those coming from an EU country are allowed to bring in 300 cigarettes and 1.5L of spirits.

DANGERS & ANNOYANCES

Denmark is by and large a very safe country and travelling presents no unusual dangers. Travellers should nevertheless be careful with their belongings, particularly in busy places such as Copenhagen's Central Station.

In cities, you'll need to quickly become accustomed to the busy cycle lanes that run beside roads between the vehicle lanes and the pedestrian pavement, as these cycle lanes (and fast-moving cyclists) are easy to veer into accidentally.

Throughout Denmark, dial ☎ 112 for police, fire or medical emergency.

Theft

Be careful even in hotels; don't leave valuables lying around in your room. Hostellers should

bring a padlock to secure their belongings in the hostel lockers.

Never leave your valuables unattended in parked cars. If you must leave your luggage in a vehicle, be sure that your car has a covered area that keeps bags out of sight and carry the most important items with you. Remove all luggage overnight, even if the car is left in a garage.

If you are unfortunate enough to have something stolen, immediately report it to the nearest police station. If your credit cards or travellers cheques have been taken, notify your bank or the relevant company immediately.

DISCOUNT CARDS

Copenhagen Card

Visitors to Copenhagen, especially those planning to cover a lot of territory in a short time, will want to invest in the **Copenhagen Card** (24/72hr adult 199/429kr, child 129/249kr). This tourist pass allows unlimited travel on buses and trains in Copenhagen and throughout North Zealand, as well as free admission to about 60 of the region's museums and attractions. It's available at Central Station, tourist offices and some hotels.

Hostel Cards

A Hostelling International card will get you discounts at some museums and sightseeing spots. See p316 for details or visit www.dan.hostel.dk for a list of discounts.

Student & Youth Cards

The most useful is the International Student Identity Card (ISIC; www.isic.org), an ID-style card with your photograph, with discounts on many forms of transport and reduced admission to some museums and sights.

EMBASSIES & CONSULATES

The following embassies and consulates are in and around Copenhagen:

Australia (Map p112; ☎ 70 26 36 76; Dampfaergevej 26, Copenhagen)

Canada (Map pp78-9; ☎ 33 48 32 00; Kristen Bernikows Gade 1, Copenhagen)

Finland (☎ 33 13 42 14; Sankt Annæ Plads 24, Copenhagen)

France (Map pp78-9; ☎ 33 67 10 00; Kongens Nytorv 4, Copenhagen)

Germany (Map pp70-1; ☎ 35 45 99 00; Stockholmsgade 57, Copenhagen)

Iceland (☎ 33 18 10 50; Strandgade 89, Copenhagen)

Ireland (Map p112; ☎ 35 42 32 33; Østbanegade 21, Copenhagen)

Netherlands (Map pp70-1; ☎ 33 70 72 00; Toldbodgade 33, Copenhagen)

Norway (☎ 33 14 01 24; Amallegade 39, Copenhagen)

Russia (☎ 35 42 55 85; Kristianiagade 5, Copenhagen)

Sweden (☎ 33 36 03 70; Sankt Annæ Plads 15A, Copenhagen)

UK (Map p112; ☎ 35 44 52 00; Kastelsvej 40, Copenhagen)

USA (Map pp70-1; ☎ 35 55 31 44; Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24, Copenhagen)

FOOD

Denmark, and Copenhagen in particular, has become Scandinavia's culinary powerhouse, boasting plenty of Michelin stars in the capital and many more excellent new places throughout the country. For in-depth information about local dishes see p47.

Eating categories in the reviews use the price of a main course as a rough estimate. For places where smørrebrød or set menus predominate, we have gone with the cost of a full meal.

The budget breakdown for food is listed in the quick reference (inside front cover).

GAY & LESBIAN TRAVELLERS

Given Denmark's high degree of tolerance for alternative lifestyles of all sorts, it's hardly surprising that Denmark is a popular destination for gay and lesbian travellers. Copenhagen in particular has an active gay community and lots of nightlife options, but you'll find gay and lesbian venues in other cities as well.

Landsforeningen for Bøsser og Lesbiske (LBL, Danish National Association for Gays & Lesbians; ☎ 33 13 19 48; www.lbl.dk; Teglgårdsstræde 13, Copenhagen; ☎ office 11am-3pm Mon-Fri) has a **library** (☎ 5-7pm Mon-Fri), support groups, religious services and **counselling** (☎ 6-8pm Thu). LBL also has a branch in **Århus** (☎ 86 13 19 48).

Two useful websites for travellers, with visitor information and listings in English, are www.gayguide.dk and www.copenhagen-gay-life.dk.

The main gay and lesbian festival of the year is the **Copenhagen Pride Parade** (fka Mermaid Pride Parade; www.copenhagenpride.dk), a big Mardi Gras-like bash that takes place in Copenhagen on a Saturday in August. There's also the **Copenhagen Gay & Lesbian Film Festival** (www.cglff.dk), held each October.

HOLIDAYS

Many Danes take their main work holiday during the first three weeks of July, but there are numerous other holidays as well.

Public Holidays

Banks and most businesses are closed on public holidays, and transport schedules are commonly reduced.

New Year's Day (Nytårsdag) – 1 January

Maundy Thursday (Skærtorsdag) – Thursday before Easter

Good Friday (Langfredag) – Friday before Easter

Easter Day (Påskedag) – Sunday in March or April

Easter Monday (2.påskedag) – day after Easter

Common Prayer Day (Stor Bededag) – fourth Friday after Easter

Ascension Day (Kristi Himmelfartsdag) – sixth Thursday after Easter

Whitsunday (Pinsedag) – seventh Sunday after Easter

Whitmonday (2.pinsedag) – eighth Monday after Easter

Constitution Day (Grundlovsdag) – 5 June

Christmas Eve – 24 December (from noon)

Christmas Day (Juledag) – 25 December

Boxing Day (2.juledag) – 26 December

School Holidays

In addition to the public holidays noted above, schools generally close as follows:

Winter holidays – a week in February or March

Easter holidays – a week around Easter time

Summer holidays – around 20 June to around 10 August

Autumn holidays – a week in mid-October

Christmas and New Year – two weeks

INSURANCE

A travel insurance policy to cover theft, loss and medical problems is a good idea, but policies vary widely in terms, conditions and requirements on you, the policy holder. Be sure to read the fine print. For example, some policies specifically exclude 'dangerous activities', which can include motorcycling, and a locally acquired motorcycle licence may not be valid under some policies.

Check that the policy covers ambulances or an emergency flight home. Travellers from the EU must carry a European Health Insurance Card to be covered for emergency medical treatment. See p335. Also see p335 for more health advice.

Worldwide travel insurance is available at www.lonelyplanet.com/travel_services. You can buy, extend and claim online anytime – even if you're already on the road.

LEGAL AGES FOR...

- Drinking: 18
- Driving: 18
- Voting: 18
- Consensual sex: 15
- Marriage: 18

INTERNET ACCESS

Internet connections are common in most towns and even smaller villages. Wireless internet access is also becoming a common feature in hotels and is often included in the rates. Most hostels now have facilities for guests to go online. Public libraries have computers with internet access, though access policies vary and you may need to book in advance. As most families in Denmark have their own computers, internet cafés are not terribly abundant and they usually tend to be short-lived.

LEGAL MATTERS

Authorities are very strict about drink driving, and even a couple of drinks can put you over the legal limit of 0.05% blood-alcohol. Drivers detected under the influence of alcohol are liable to receive stiff penalties and a possible prison sentence.

Always treat drugs with a great deal of caution. There is a fair bit of marijuana and hashish available in the region, sometimes quite openly, but note that in Denmark all forms of cannabis are officially illegal.

If you are arrested for any punishable offence in Denmark, you can be held for up to 24 hours before appearing in court. You have the right to know the charges against you and the right to a lawyer, and you are not obliged to answer police questions before speaking to the lawyer. If you don't know of a lawyer, the police will provide a list. You can get free legal advice on your rights from **EU Legal Aid** (☎ 33 1441 40).

MAPS

Excellent maps of Denmark's larger cities can be picked up free from tourist offices, and include the cities of Copenhagen, Odense, Århus and Aalborg. Staff at the tourist offices in smaller cities and towns can generally provide simpler maps that are suitable for local sightseeing.

The quality foldout, four-colour *Map of Denmark – ferry guide & attractions* is a good road map and comes free from Denmark's overseas tourist offices. Car rental agencies usually also have good, free maps.

Those maps will suit most travellers' needs, but for exploring back roads, nooks and crannies you may also want to pick up the detailed road map of Denmark published by Kort-og Matrikelstyrelsen in a handy atlas format and labelled *Færdselskort 1:200,000 Danmark*. It's readily found in Danish bookshops.

MONEY

Although Denmark is an EU member nation, Denmark's citizens rejected adopting the euro in a referendum in 2000. Denmark's own currency, the krone, is most often written with the symbol DKK in international money markets, Dkr in northern Europe and kr within Denmark. Throughout this guide we've used kr.

One krone is divided into 100 øre. There are 25 øre, 50 øre, one krone, two kroner, five kroner, 10 kroner and 20 kroner coins. Notes come in denominations of 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 kroner.

The krone is pegged to the euro, so its value relative to other currencies fluctuates with that of its neighbours to the south. See the inside front cover for exchange rates and p18 for information on costs.

ATMs

Most banks in Denmark have automated teller machines (ATMs) that give cash advances on Visa and MasterCard credit cards as well as Cirrus and Plus bank cards. Although ATMs are accessible outside normal banking hours, not all are open 24 hours; particularly outside of Copenhagen, many Danish ATMs shut down for some part of the night, often from around 1am to 6am.

Typically you'll get a good rate when withdrawing money directly from a Danish ATM, but keep in mind that your home bank may charge you a fee for international transactions or for using another bank's ATM – check before you leave.

Cash

Exchange booths at Copenhagen airport are open to meet all scheduled incoming flights. If you're on an international ferry to Denmark, you can not only exchange US dollars and local currencies to Danish kroner on board but, if

you buy a meal or use one of the shops, regardless of the currency you pay in, many will give you change in Danish kroner upon request. ATMs are also available at the airport.

The US dollar is generally the handiest foreign currency to bring. Danish banks will convert a wide range of currencies including the euro, UK pound, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, Australian dollar, Japanese yen and kroner from Norway and Sweden. Banks seldom accept foreign coins.

A few banks, especially in Copenhagen, have 24-hour machines that change major foreign currencies into Danish kroner.

Credit Cards

Credit cards such as Visa and MasterCard (also known as Access or Euro-card) are widely accepted in Denmark, although don't expect to use anything other than a Danish domestic card at supermarkets. American Express and Diners Club are also accepted, but not as often.

If a card is lost or stolen, inform the issuing company as soon as possible. Copenhagen phone numbers:

AmEx (☎ 80 20 30 02)

Diners Club (☎ 36 73 73 73)

MasterCard (☎ 80 01 60 98)

Visa (☎ 80 01 02 77)

Tipping

Restaurant bills and taxi fares include service charges in the quoted prices. Further tipping is unnecessary (staff are in any case generally well paid in Denmark), although rounding up the bill is not uncommon when service has been especially good.

Travellers Cheques

The main benefit of travellers cheques, and pre-loaded cash cards is that they can provide protection from theft. Large companies such as American Express and Thomas Cook generally offer efficient replacement policies.

Keeping a record of the cheque numbers and those you have used is vital when it comes to replacing lost cheques. You should keep this information separate from the cheques themselves along with the emergency phone number in case cheques need to be replaced.

POST

You can receive mail c/o poste restante at any post office in Denmark, but it's usually held for only two weeks.

Standard letters up to 50g sent within Denmark cost 4.75kr. To Europe, such letters cost 7kr and to the rest of the world it's 8kr. International mail sent from Copenhagen generally leaves Denmark within 24 hours.

For more information, enquire at post offices or visit www.postdanmark.dk.

SHOPPING

Denmark's many interior and fashion designers (see p157) make shopping for cutting-edge goodies a delight, especially in Copenhagen, which is crammed with interesting little independents. Other distinctively Danish products include amber, which washes up ashore on Jutland's west coast beaches and makes lovely jewellery. Other popular purchases are silverwork, ceramics and hand-blown glass, all in the sleek style that typifies Danish design. Georg Jensen silverworks, Royal Copenhagen Porcelain and Holmegaard Glass & Crystal are among the biggest names in their fields. You'll find their products along Strøget, Copenhagen's famed shopping street.

As well as speciality shops, larger cities have substantial department stores, such as Magasin du Nord, that stock virtually everything from souvenir picture books to Scandinavian-designed furniture and fluffy goose-down quilts.

Citizens from outside the EU can reclaim VAT of between 13% and 19% paid on purchases worth a total of more than 300kr. The easiest way to do it is to fill out a form at the airport prior to departure, with your receipt.

Bargaining is not a common practice in Denmark.

TELEPHONE

Denmark has an efficient phone system, and payphones abound in busy public places such as train stations and shopping areas.

You have a choice of using either card phones or coin phones, although card phones are coming to predominate. Coin phones take all Danish coins in denominations of 1kr to 20kr but won't return change from larger coins.

Denmark's *Yellow Pages* is also on the internet at www.degulesider.dk. You can use the website to search for business, government and residential details – although it is in Danish. Note that the letters æ, ø and å are placed at the end of the Danish alphabet, and

so come after z in the hard copy of telephone directories.

Mobile Phones

Denmark uses the worldwide GSM network, so you shouldn't have any problem getting your phone to work here. As befits a technosavvy Scandinavian country, many locals carry a mobile phone – but they also know how to use them politely, and judiciously. Please follow their custom. If you want to use your mobile phone from home while you're away, a good way to avoid steep overseas call charges is to use services that create local numbers for you, family and friends to dial, but which divert to your mobile. Rebtel (www.rebtel.com) is one such service.

Danish mobile service providers include:

Sonofon (☎ 80 29 29 29)

TDC-mobil (☎ 80 80 80 80)

Telia (☎ 80 40 40 40)

Phone Codes

All telephone numbers in Denmark have eight digits; there are no area codes. This means that all eight digits must be dialled, even when making calls within the same city.

For local directory assistance dial ☎ 118 (5kr per minute). For overseas enquiries, including for rates and reverse charge (collect) calls, dial ☎ 113.

The country code for Denmark is ☎ 45. To call Denmark from another country, dial the international access code for the country you're in followed by ☎ 45 and the local eight digit number.

The international access code in Denmark is ☎ 00. To make direct international calls from Denmark, dial ☎ 00 followed by the country code for the country you're calling, the area code, then the local number.

Phonecards

If you're going to be making many calls, consider using a debit phonecard (*telekort*), sold in denominations of 30kr, 50kr and 100kr. These cards can be used for making both local and international calls and are sold at post offices and many kiosks, especially at train stations.

Card phones work out slightly cheaper than coin phones because you pay for the exact amount of time you speak; an LCD screen shows how much time is left on the card. It's possible to replace an expiring card with a new card without breaking the call. Card phones

have information in English detailing their use as well as the location of the nearest place that sells phonecards.

TIME

Time in Denmark is normally one hour ahead of GMT/UTC, the same as in neighbouring European countries. When it's noon in Denmark, it's 11am in London, 6am in New York and Toronto, 3am in Los Angeles, 9pm in Sydney and 11pm in Auckland.

Clocks are moved forward one hour for daylight-saving time from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October. Denmark uses the 24-hour clock system and all timetables and business hours are posted accordingly. *Klokken*, which means o'clock, is abbreviated kl (kl 19.30 is 7.30pm).

Dates are written with the day followed by the month, thus 3/6 means 3 June and 6/3 means 6 March.

TRAVELLERS WITH DISABILITIES

Denmark is improving access to buildings, transport and even forestry areas all the time, although accessibility is still not ubiquitous, making forward planning essential. A good resource for travellers with disabilities is www.visitdenmark.com. Click 'Accessible Denmark' under 'Inspiration' to reach a useful series of links including local disability guides, features offering ideas for accessible destinations, detailed transport information and a directory of useful organisations.

Most Danish tourist literature, such as the Danish Tourist Board's hotel guide, the camping association listings and the hostel booklet, indicates which establishments have rooms accessible to people in wheelchairs and facilities.

Once in Denmark, disabled travellers who have specific questions can contact **Dansk Handicap Forbund** (☎ 39 29 35 55; <http://dhf-net.dk>).

TOILETS

Public toilets are generally free and easy to find at such places as train stations, town squares and ferry harbours.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Denmark is extremely well served with tourist offices at major transit points – see local listings. Important websites for visitors to Denmark include www.denmark.dk and www.visitdenmark.com. Regional tourist offices include:

Bornholm (☎ 70 23 20 77; www.bornholminfo.dk; Nordre Kystvej 3, Rønne)

Copenhagen & Northern Zealand (☎ 70 22 24 42; www.visitcopenhagen.dk)

Funen (☎ 66 11 11 11; www.fyn.dk)

Eastern Jutland (☎ 87 33 33 33; www.visiteastjutland.com)

Northern & Central Jutland (www.visitnord.dk)

Southern Jutland (☎ 75 83 59 99; www.sej.dk)

VISAS

Citizens of the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand need a valid passport to enter Denmark, but they don't need a visa for tourist stays of less than three months. In addition, no entry visa is needed by citizens of EU and Scandinavian countries.

Citizens of many African, South American, Asian and former Soviet bloc countries do require a visa. The Danish Immigration Service publishes a list of countries whose citizens require a visa at its website at www.nyidanmark.dk/en-us/coming_to_dk/visa/who_needs_visa.htm.

If you're in the country and have questions on visa extensions or visas in general, contact the Danish Immigration Service: **Udlændingestyrelsen** (☎ 35 36 66 00; www.nyidanmark.dk/da-dk/Rymsgade 53, Copenhagen; ☎ 8.30am-noon Mon-Fri, 3.30-5.30pm Thu).

WOMEN TRAVELLERS

Women travellers are less likely to encounter problems in Denmark than in most other countries. However, use common sense when it comes to potentially dangerous situations such as hitching and walking alone in cities at night.

Center for Information om Kvinde-og Kønsforskning (KVINFO, Danish Centre for Information on Women & Gender; ☎ 33 13 50 88; www.kvinfo.dk; Christians Brygge 3, Copenhagen) is a help centre and meeting place for women.

In Århus, contact the **Kvindemuseet i Danmark** (Womens Museum in Denmark; ☎ 86 18 64 70; www.womensmuseum.dk; Domkirkeplads 5; adult/student or senior/child 40/30kr/free; ☎ 10am-5pm Mon-Fri (until 8pm Wed), 11am-5pm Sat & Sun Jun-Aug, 10am-4pm Tue-Fri, 11am-4pm Sat & Sun Sep-May), which has exhibits both historic and topical. There's also a café (admission free).

Dial ☎ 112 for rape crisis assistance or in other emergencies.

There are several good websites for women travellers, including those at www.passionfruit.com and www.journeywoman.com, and

the women travellers' page on the Lonely Planet website's **Thorn Tree** (<http://thorntree.lonelyplanet.com>).

WORK

In terms of qualifying to work in Denmark, foreigners are divided into three categories: Scandinavian citizens, citizens of EU countries, and other foreigners. Essentially, Scandinavian citizens have the easiest go of it, as they can generally reside and work in Denmark without restrictions. It's best to visit the very informative website www.workindenmark.dk for more information about legalities.

Work Visas

Citizens of EU countries are allowed to stay in Denmark for up to three months while searching for a job and it's generally straightforward to get a residency permit if work is found. The main stipulation is that the job provides enough income to adequately cover living expenses.

Citizens of other countries are required to get a work permit before entering Denmark. This means first securing a job offer then applying for a work and residency permit from a Danish embassy or consulate while still in your home country; permits are usually limited to people with specialised skills in high demand.

Transport

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Getting to Denmark is simple. The capital Copenhagen has worldwide air links, and some low-cost carriers fly into other airports around the nation. Train, road and bridge links exist to Germany and Sweden, and there are numerous ferry connections to several countries.

What's more, once you get to Denmark the transport stays hassle-free. Most journeys by train, car or bus are so short that you can reach regional destinations before your next meal.

Flights, tours and rail tickets can be booked online at www.lonelyplanet.com/travel_services.

GETTING THERE & AWAY

ENTERING THE COUNTRY

If you're arriving by air, there are no forms to fill out in advance as long as you're from a country that does not require a visa. If you're from a country that does require a visa, immigration officials may give you marginally more scrutiny. See p323 for more information on visas.

There are no border crossings at the land border with Germany and Denmark or on the bridge from Sweden. If you're arriving by ferry, passports are not usually checked.

CLIMATE CHANGE & TRAVEL

Climate change is a serious threat to the ecosystems that humans rely upon, and air travel is the fastest-growing contributor to the problem. Lonely Planet regards travel, overall, as a global benefit, but believes we all have a responsibility to limit our personal impact on global warming.

Flying & Climate Change

Pretty much every form of motorised travel generates CO₂ (the main cause of human-induced climate change) but planes are far and away the worst offenders, not just because of the sheer distances they allow us to travel, but because they release greenhouse gases high into the atmosphere. The statistics are frightening: two people taking a return flight between Europe and the US will contribute as much to climate change as an average household's gas and electricity consumption over a whole year.

Carbon Offset Schemes

Climatecare.org and other websites use 'carbon calculators' that allow travellers to offset the level of greenhouse gases they are responsible for with financial contributions to sustainable travel schemes that reduce global warming – including projects in India, Honduras, Kazakhstan and Uganda.

Lonely Planet, together with Rough Guides and other concerned partners in the travel industry, support the carbon offset scheme run by climatecare.org. Lonely Planet offsets all of its staff and author travel.

For more information check out our website: www.lonelyplanet.com.

Passport

If you're from a non-visa holding country, then your passport must be valid for at least three months after you intend to leave Denmark. There are no countries for which a stamp in one's passport would bar a visitor from entering Denmark.

AIR Airports & Airlines

The vast majority of overseas flights into Denmark land at **Copenhagen International Airport** (code PH; ☎ 32 31 32 31; www.cph.dk). One of Europe's most important hubs, this up-to-date airport is conveniently located in Kastrop, about 9km southeast of central Copenhagen, just a 12-minute train ride south of the city centre. It has good eating, retail and information facilities, plus left luggage and banking options. Note that this is a 'silent' airport and there are no boarding calls, although there are numerous monitor screens.

A growing number of international flights, mostly those coming from other Scandinavian countries or the UK, land at smaller regional airports in **Århus** (code AAR; ☎ 87 75 70 00; www.aar.dk), **Aalborg** (code AAL; ☎ 98 17 11 44; www.aal.dk), **Esbjerg** (code EBJ; ☎ 76 12 14 00; www.esbjerg-lufthavn.dk) and **Billund** (code BLL; ☎ 76 50 50 50; www.billund-airport.dk).

Denmark's (and Norway's and Sweden's) flag carrier, Scandinavian Airlines (SAS), has the most services to Denmark. SAS has an admirable safety record, with only one fatal crash since 1970 despite being one of the busiest airlines in Europe.

AIRLINES FLYING TO/FROM DENMARK

Here is contact information for the major airlines serving Danish airports. More than 60 airlines serve Copenhagen; the airport websites have up-to-date information on all the carriers. All airline offices are in Copenhagen proper (clustered near the Central Train Station) unless otherwise indicated:

Alitalia (code AZ; ☎ 70 27 02 90; www.alitalia.com; Copenhagen airport)

British Airways (code BA; ☎ 7012 8022; www.ba.com; Copenhagen airport)

Cimber Air (code QL; ☎ 70 10 12 18; www.cimberair.dk; Copenhagen airport)

Finnair (Map pp70-1; code AY; ☎ 33 36 45 45; www.finnair.com; Nyropsgade 47)

Iberia (code IB; ☎ 33 12 22 22; www.iberia.com; Jernbanegade 4)

Icelandair (Map pp78-9; code FI; ☎ 33 70 22 00; www.icelandair.com; Frederiksberggade 23)

KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines (code KL; ☎ 70 10 07 47; www.klm.com; Copenhagen airport)

Lufthansa Airlines (Map pp70-1; code LH; ☎ 70 10 20 00; www.lufthansa.com; Hammerichsgade 1)

Ryanair (code FR; ☎ Ireland 0818 30 30 30; www.ryanair.com; no local office)

Scandinavian Airlines (SAS; code SK; ☎ 70 10 20 00; www.sas.dk; Hammerichsgade 1)

Sterling (code SNB; ☎ 70 10 84 84; www.sterling.dk; Copenhagen airport)

Swiss (code LX; ☎ 70 10 50 64; www.swiss.com; Copenhagen airport)

Tickets

Air fares can gouge anyone's budget but you can reduce the cost by finding discounts. For long-term travel there are plenty of discount tickets valid for 12 months, allowing multiple stopovers with open dates. Short-term travellers can snag cheaper fares by travelling midweek, staying away at least one Saturday night or taking advantage of quickie promotional offers.

When you're looking for bargain air fares, the internet offers a wealth of options from online booking agencies, travel agents and the airlines themselves. No-frills carriers operating in Europe sell direct to travellers and regularly undercut the major airlines.

COURIER FLIGHTS

Courier flights are a great bargain if you're lucky enough to find one. Many air-freight companies expedite delivery of urgent items by sending them with you as your baggage allowance. You are permitted to bring along only one carry-on bag, but you get a steeply discounted ticket in return.

Booking a courier ticket takes quite a lot of effort. They are not readily available and

arrangements have to be made a month or more in advance. You won't find courier flights to all destinations either – just on the major air routes. For details contact air-freight companies listed in the phone book. Another possibility is to join the International Association of Air Travel Couriers (IAATC). The membership fee (US\$45, or US\$50 for members outside the USA) gets members access to online lists of courier companies and updated schedules, daily updates of last-minute specials and *Shoestring Traveler*, the bimonthly magazine. Contact **IAATC** (www.courier.org). Joining this organisation, however, doesn't guarantee that you'll get a courier flight.

FREQUENT FLYERS

Most airlines offer frequent-flyer deals that can earn you a free air ticket or other goodies. To qualify, you have to accumulate sufficient mileage with the same airline or airline alliance. Many airlines have 'blackout periods', or times when you cannot fly free of charge on your frequent-flyer points (Christmas and Chinese New Year, for example), and even if you accumulate enough mileage, airlines tend to allocate only a certain number of seats for free tickets. Also, frequent-flyer programmes tend to lock you into one group of airlines, and that group may not always have the cheapest fares or most convenient flight schedule.

STUDENT & YOUTH FARES

Full-time students and people aged under 26 can get better deals than other travellers. This doesn't always mean cheaper fares but can include more flexibility to change flights and/or routes. Generally travellers must present a document proving date of birth or a valid International Student Identity Card (ISIC) when buying a ticket or boarding a plane.

Airlines usually allow infants under two years of age to fly for free or 10% of the adult fare. For children between the ages of two and 12, the fare on international flights is usually 50% of the regular fare or 67% of a discounted fare.

Africa

Both **Rennies Travel** (www.renniestravel.com) and **STA Travel** (www.statravel.co.za) have offices located throughout Southern Africa. Check their websites for branch locations.

Asia

It's a good idea to shop around as there are often some good deals on offer. From Bangkok, return fares to Copenhagen are around US\$1000. Return fares from Singapore start at US\$850, from Hong Kong expect to pay around US\$1250 and US\$1100 from Tokyo for a return fare.

A number of travel agents including **STA Travel** (☎ 02-236 0262; www.statravel.co.th) are located in Bangkok.

In Singapore, the best bet is still **STA Travel** (☎ 65-6737 7188; www.statravel.com.sg).

In Hong Kong a good option is **Hong Kong Student Travel** (☎ 2730 2800; www.hkst.com.hk, in Chinese).

Recommended agencies in Japan include **No 1 Travel** (☎ 3205 6073; www.no1-travel.com) and **STA Travel** (☎ 5391 2922; www.statravel.co.jp).

Australia

Flights from Australia to Copenhagen generally touch down at one of the Southeast Asian capitals such as Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok or Singapore, and occasionally another European city. Expect to pay in the vicinity of A\$1700 for a return fare in low season, but shop around as there are often good deals on offer.

Quite a few travel offices specialise in discount air tickets. Some travel agents, particularly smaller operators, advertise a range of cheap air fares in the travel sections of the major weekend newspapers, such as *The Age* in Melbourne and the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

You can also contact **STA Travel** (☎ 134782; www.statravel.com.au). **Flight Centre** (☎ 133 133; www.flightcentre.com.au) has offices throughout Australia. For online bookings, try www.travel.com.au.

Canada

Fares vary from C\$450 in winter to C\$850 in summer.

Canadian discount air ticket sellers are also known as consolidators. The *Globe & Mail*, *Toronto Star*, *Montreal Gazette* and the *Vancouver Sun* carry travel agents' ads and are good places to look for cheap air fares.

Travel CUTS (☎ 866-246 9762; www.travelcuts.com) is Canada's national student travel agency and has offices in all major cities.

Continental Europe

Copenhagen is well connected to almost all other European cities with airports. SAS, Cimber Air and the major airlines of each country all serve each other. You should be able to

THINGS CHANGE...

The information in this chapter is particularly vulnerable to change. Check directly with the airline or a travel agent to make sure you understand how a fare (and ticket you may buy) works and be aware of the security requirements for international travel. Shop carefully. The details given in this chapter should be regarded as pointers and are not a substitute for your own careful, up-to-date research.

find return fares from the major hub airports such as Frankfurt, Paris and Madrid for €75 to €175, in some cases even less.

Generally, there is not much variation in air-fare prices for departures from the main European cities. All the major airlines are usually offering some sort of deal, and travel agents generally have a number of deals on offer, so shop around.

Across Europe dozens of travel agencies have ties with **STA Travel** (www.statravel.com), where cheap tickets can be purchased and STA-issued tickets can be altered (usually for a fee of around US\$25).

France has a network of student travel agencies that can supply discount tickets to travellers of all ages. **Wasteels** (☎ 01 558 23 233; www.wasteels.fr in French) has 27 offices around the country. General travel agencies in Paris that offer some of the best services and deals include **Nouvelles Frontières** (☎ 0825 000 747; www.nouvelles-frontieres.fr) and **Voyageurs du Monde** (☎ 01 42 86 16 00; www.vdm.com in French).

In the Netherlands, one recommended agency is **Airfair** (☎ 020 620 5121; www.airfair.nl, in Dutch).

Belgium, Switzerland and Greece are also good places for buying discount air tickets. In Belgium, **Airstop** (☎ 070-233 188; www.airstop.be) offers great cut-rate deals for both students and non-students.

New Zealand

Reaching Copenhagen from Auckland means you have a choice of transiting through Los Angeles or via a Southeast Asian city, and usually one other European city. Low season return fares start from around US\$2199.

Both **Flight Centre** (☎ 0800 243 544; www.flightcentre.co.nz) and **STA Travel** (☎ 0800 874 773; www.statravel.co.nz) have branches nationwide. For online bookings try www.travel.co.nz.

UK & Ireland

British Airways, BMI and SAS fly to Denmark from the UK. Budget airlines easyJet and Ryanair do too, and have made big inroads into business of the mainstream carriers. Watch for special fares that can be as low as UK£1 for a single, although €40 to €60 is more likely in peak periods.

Known as bucket shops in the UK, discount air travel is big business and advertisements for many travel agents appear in the travel pages of the weekend broadsheets, such as the *Independent*

on Saturday and the *Sunday Times*. Also look out for the free magazines such as TNT.

Popular travel agencies include **STA Travel** (☎ 0871-2300 040, 0845 050 5945; www.statravel.co.uk), with offices throughout the UK. It sells tickets to all travellers but caters especially to young people and students. Another recommended British agency is **Trailfinders** (☎ 020-7938 3939; www.trailfinders.com).

USA

Fares from the USA to Copenhagen vary by season, from a low of US\$400/600 from the east/west coast in winter to a high of US\$670/950 in summer.

Discount travel agents in the USA are known as consolidators (although you probably won't see a sign on the door saying 'Consolidator'). The *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Tribune* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* all produce Sunday travel sections in which you will find consolidators' ads.

STA Travel (☎ 800-781 4040; www.statravel.com) has offices in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other major cities.

LAND

The only land crossing is with Germany, although the bridge over the Øresund from Sweden functions similarly. Traffic flows freely among EU countries so border posts are largely a thing of the past. Customs officials still make spot checks, however, of vehicles that draw their attention.

Bicycle

You can carry your bicycle into Denmark aboard boat, plane or train. Ferries into Denmark are all well equipped for passengers with bicycles, usually for a nominal fee.

Bicycles can also travel by air, taken apart and put in a bike bag or box, but it's much easier simply to wheel your bike to the check-in desk, where it should be treated as a piece of baggage. You may have to remove the pedals and turn the handlebars sideways so that it takes up less space in the aircraft's hold; check with the airline well in advance, preferably before you pay for your ticket.

On regular trains, bike space varies and at busy times you may have to wait for a train with room for your bike. For inspirational ideas on cycling routes see the p10.

WARNING!

If you buy a rail pass, read the small print. If you fail to validate the pass properly, you risk a fine and possible forfeiture of the pass.

Bus

Copenhagen is well connected to the rest of Europe daily (or near daily) in the summer high season and between two and five times a week the rest of the year.

The most extensive European bus network is maintained by **Eurolines** (☎ 33 88 70 00; www.eurolines.com) a consortium of coach operators.

There's a 10% discount for passengers aged 12 to 26. Children aged four to 11 pay 50% of the adult fare and those three and under pay 20%. Return fares for all age groups are about 15% less than two one-way fares. Advance reservations are advised.

To	One-way fare	Duration	Frequency
Stockholm	280kr*	9½hr	most days
Oslo	280kr*	7hr	daily
Amsterdam	319/499kr*	13½hr	daily
Frankfurt	719/749kr*	13½hr	twice weekly (more in summer)
Paris	489/749kr*	17¼hr	daily
London	799/859kr*	20½hr	most days
*high season			

Gullivers Reisen (☎ 030-31 10 21 10, outside Germany 00800-45 5548 37; www.gullivers.de) links Berlin to Århus (single/return €58/100, 8¾ hours, five times weekly) with stops in Kolding and Vejle en route.

Car & Motorcycle

The E45 motorway is the main route to Germany, although there are several smaller crossings as well. If you want to find passengers to share fuel costs, try www.car-pool.co.uk.

Two ambitious, relatively new bridge-tunnels link Copenhagen with Germany and Sweden: the 18km Storebælts-forbindelsen (the Store Bælt Bridge) connects Zealand with the Jutland peninsula and Germany, and the 16km Øresundsforbindelsen (Øresund Fixed Link) joins Copenhagen with Malmö, Sweden, via the E20 motorway. These bridges each charge tolls for cars

of 245kr. There are no other toll roads in Denmark.

Car ferries are still the most efficient way to arrive from Norway and the UK. See p330 for more information.

Hitching

Hitching is never entirely safe anywhere in the world and we don't recommend it. Travellers who decide to hitch should understand that they are taking a small but potentially serious risk.

At any rate, hitching is not a common practice in Denmark and generally not a very rewarding one. It's also illegal on motorways.

The car fares on the Harwich-Esbjerg ferry (p331) include passengers, so you can hitch to the Continent for nothing at no cost to the driver.

Looking for a ride out of the country? Try the notice boards at universities, public libraries and youth hostels. **Bugride** (www.europe.bugride.com) is a good meeting place for European drivers and those who are driven. Also worth a try is **Car Pool** (www.car-pool.co.uk).

Train

The Danish state railway, **Danske Statsbaner** (DSB; ☎ 70 13 14 15; www.dsb.dk) can provide schedule and fare information.

All Eurail, Inter-Rail and Scanrail tickets are valid on the DSB. That said, it's hard to get your money's worth on a rail pass if you're travelling solely in tiny Denmark, although a pass may make sense if you're visiting other countries as well. There's a dizzying variety of passes, depending on where you reside full time and where you're travelling. For comparison purposes, standard 2nd-class train fares from Copenhagen are 574kr to Oslo or 1085kr to Frankfurt.

See p334 for more about trains within the country.

There are several train pass options for people living outside Scandinavia. You'll need to show your passport. Categories for age groups vary, but are generally up to 12 years, 12 to 25, 25 to 59, 60 and over.

Scanrail (www.scanrail.com) passes cover travel in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland and must be purchased before arrival in Scandinavia. For youth/adults they cost from €165/€238 for five days travel within a two month period and up to €258/€370 for 21 days travel during the same period.

The Scanrail pass also includes free or discounted travel on international boats traveling between Denmark and its neighbours.

Inter-Rail (www.interrailnet.com) passes are generally good for people who can show they've lived in Europe for at least six months. Passes for Denmark are only eligible for EU and Danish residents however, and cost from €69 for three days unlimited travel within one month up to €139 for eight days travel.

Outside Europe the Eurailpass is heavily marketed. A range of different passes offer a menu of destinations from a single European country to 18 of them. Unlimited rail travel round Denmark for seven days over one month for youth/adults costs US\$95/125 or US\$55/79 for three days unlimited travel over a month. The full 15-day pass, good for 18 countries, costs US\$439 for youths in 2nd class. Adults pay US\$569, but only for 1st-class travel with at least one other adult (who pays the same price). You can buy these at travel agents or via **Europe Rail** (www.eurail.com).

SEA

Ferries can be a pleasant way to travel as the boats are generally of a high standard. Long-distance boats usually have lounges, night-clubs, duty-free shopping, cafeterias and formal restaurants. Many of the boats between Denmark and other Scandinavian countries have floating casinos and small grocery shops on board. If you take an overnight ferry, you can save on hotels.

Fares in this section are for one-way travel unless noted. Discounts are often available, including for return tickets, passengers in a car on board, rail passes or student card holders and seniors. Child fares are usually half of the adult fares. Car fares given in this section are for a standard car (generally up to 6m in length and 2m in height); enquire about packages that include passengers with car transport.

Fares on the same ships vary wildly, by the season and the day of the week. Highest prices tend to occur on summer weekends and the lowest on winter weekdays.

Particularly if you are bringing along a vehicle, you should always make reservations well in advance – this is doubly true in summer and on weekends.

The following reservation information is for the larger ferry companies operating international routes to and from Denmark.

TIP!

Nearly all Danish train stations have lockers (20kr for 24 hours).

Faroe Islands & Iceland

Smyril Lines (www.smyril-line.fo) serves the busy ports of Tórshavn and Seyðisfjørður on a circuitous, week-long route from the Danish port of Hanstholm. Check out the website for the latest schedules and fares.

Germany

Scandlines (www.scandlines.de) operates ferries between Puttgarden and Rødbyhavn (adult peak/off-peak €6/4, cars from €48, 45 minutes), Rostock and Gedser (passengers peak/off-peak €8/5, cars from €63, two hours), and Sassnitz and Rønne (passengers peak/off-peak €18/12, cars from €70, 3¼ hours).

Rømø-Sylt Linie (www.sylt-faehre.de) operates several ferries between Sylt and Rømø (passengers peak/off-peak €7.25/5.25, cars from €39, 45 minutes). Note, though, that this line's website is only in Danish and German.

Norway

Color Line (www.colorline.com) connects Kristiansand and Oslo with Hirtshals (4½ and 6½ hours respectively) and Larvik with Frederikshavn (6¼ hours). Sailings take place daily for most of the year. Fares on all of Color Line's routes between Norway and Denmark range from a high of €58 (weekends during summer) to a low of €24 (mid-week October to April). Costs per car and up to five passengers are between €100 and €250.

DFDS Seaways (www.dfdsseaways.com) connects Oslo with Copenhagen daily (passengers peak/off-peak Nkr1056/760–900, cars from Nkr460 passengers extra, 14¼ hours).

Stena Lines (Norway) (www.stenalines.co.uk) sails between Oslo and Frederikshavn (passengers from Nkr140, cars peak/off-peak Nkr490–590/990, 12 hours) daily in high season and daily except Monday in low season.

Poland

Polferries (www.polferries.com) offers 10½-hour trips between Świnoujście and Copenhagen about five times per week (passengers peak/off-peak 450/410kr, cars from 600/560kr). There are daytime and overnight ferries to choose from depending on the day of the week. Polferries

also offers weekly service from Świnoujście to Rønne (passengers 250kr, cars 600kr).

Sweden

Bornholmstrafikken (www.Bornholmstrafikken.dk) runs between Ystad and Rønne, on Bornholm, Denmark (passengers €22, cars peak/off-peak €129/114, fast ferry 1¼ hours, regular ferry 2½ hours).

HH Lines (www.hhferries.se, in Swedish & Danish) makes the quick journey from Helsingborg to Helsingør dozens of times daily, mostly on the hour and half-hour. Adult fares are Skr18 each way.

Stena Lines (www.stenaline.com) sails between Gothenburg and Frederikshavn (3¼ hours) and between Varberg and Grenaa (four hours). Fares for both of these services are passengers Skr150–220, cars Skr790–1400. Fares vary greatly according to time of year and day of the week (winter weekdays are lowest, summer weekends are highest). There's also a less frequent high-speed ferry (passengers Skr190–270, cars Skr830–1600, two hours) between Gothenburg and Frederikshavn.

UK

DFDS Seaways (www.dfdsseaways.com) offers passenger and car ferries three times per week between Harwich and Esbjerg (adults from £117, cars from £68). The journey takes about 18 hours.

GETTING AROUND

AIR

Denmark's small size and efficient train network means that domestic air traffic is quite limited, usually to business travellers and people connecting from international flights through Copenhagen. Still, domestic carriers offer frequent services between Copenhagen and a few of the more distant corners. The good news is that the competition driven by the budget air revolution has ensured that flight prices have in many cases actually come down.

Cimber Air (www.cimber.dk) flies from Copenhagen to Aalborg (from 695kr), Karup (Central Jutland, 620kr), Rønne (Bornholm, 921kr) and Sønderborg (695kr).

Scandinavian Airlines (www.scanair.net) flies from Copenhagen to Århus (1140kr one way) and Aalborg (637kr). Ask about discounts such as youth fares and weekend getaway fares.

If you're holding an international ticket on the same carrier, you may receive a discount even if you travel one way to Copenhagen, connect by land with the other city and then fly back through Copenhagen (or vice-versa).

BICYCLE

It's easy to travel with a bike anywhere in Denmark, even when you're not riding it, as bicycles can readily be taken on ferries and trains for a modest fee. Be aware on DSB trains, reservations should be made at least three hours prior to departure because bikes generally travel in a separate section of the train.

Cyclists are well catered for in Denmark and there are excellent cycling routes throughout the main islands. See p63 for more information on cycling routes.

If you prefer to leave your bike at home, it's easy to hire bikes throughout Denmark. Prices average around 60/300kr per day/week for something basic. Note that helmets are not included with most hired bicycles.

Always lock up your bike, especially if you're travelling with an expensive model, as bike theft is common, particularly in larger cities such as Copenhagen and Århus.

BOAT

There's an extensive network of ferries linking Denmark's many populated islands. See local listings for details.

BUS

Long-distance buses run a distant second to trains. Still, some cross-country bus routes work out to about 25% cheaper than trains.

Daily express buses include connections between Copenhagen and Århus (250kr, 2¾ hours) and Copenhagen and Aalborg (280kr, five hours). There's also twice-daily express-bus service between the Jutland port cities of Frederikshavn and Esbjerg (290kr, five hours). See local listings for details.

CAR & MOTORCYCLE

Denmark is a pleasant country for touring by car. Roads are good and almost invariably well signposted. Except during rush hour, traffic is quite light, even in major cities.

Access to and from Danish motorways is straightforward: roads leading out of town centres are named after the main city that they lead to (eg the road heading out of Odense

to Faaborg is called Faaborgvej). Petrol stations, with toilets, nappy-changing facilities and minimarkets, are at 50km intervals on motorways.

Denmark's extensive ferry network carries motor vehicles at quite reasonable rates. Fares for cars average three times the passenger rate. It's always wise for drivers to make ferry reservations in advance, even if it's only a couple of hours ahead of time. On weekends and holidays ferries on prime crossings can be completely booked. See destination chapters for more information on car ferries.

Unleaded and super petrol as well as diesel fuel are available. You'll generally find the most competitive prices at petrol stations along motorways.

The **Danish Road Directorate** (☎ 70 10 10 40) offers a helpful 24-hour telephone service that can provide nationwide information on traffic conditions, road works, detours and ferry cancellations; available in English.

Driving Licence

Many foreign driving licences are accepted in Denmark including those issued in the USA,

CAMPER VAN

Camper vans are an excellent and increasingly popular way to tour Denmark and most camping grounds are well set up for their use. Although your camper van can be your home away from home – an eating, sleeping and entertainment centre – note that free camping, such as in motorway rest areas, is illegal in Denmark.

Canada, the UK and other EU countries so bring your home driving licence.

Hire

Rental cars are relatively expensive in Denmark – you could even pay as much to hire a car for just one day in Denmark as it would cost to hire one for a week across the border in Germany; some visitors do just that...and then drive across the border.

If Germany's not on the cards, a little research can mean big savings. You may get the best deal on a car rental by booking with an international rental agency before you arrive

ROAD DISTANCES (km)

Aalborg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Copenhagen	402	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Esbjerg	216	298	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Frederikshavn	65	465	278	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grenaa	136	367	216	193	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Helsingør	443	47	339	506	408	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kalundborg	345	103	241	408	310	139	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kolding	199	230	72	261	164	271	173	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Næstved	342	85	238	405	307	125	71	152	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nyborg	274	228	170	337	239	169	71	102	68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Odense	243	165	139	306	208	206	108	71	105	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ringkøbing	174	336	81	236	188	377	279	115	276	208	177	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rødby	410	181	306	473	375	221	176	238	105	136	173	344	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skagen	105	505	319	41	233	546	448	302	445	377	346	277	513	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thisted	90	399	185	138	186	440	342	196	339	271	240	123	407	172	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tønder	284	315	77	347	249	356	258	86	255	187	156	148	323	387	252	---	---	---	---	---	---
Viborg	80	323	136	142	100	354	266	119	263	195	164	94	331	183	87	205	---	---	---	---	---
Århus	112	304	153	171	63	345	ferry	101	244	176	145	127	312	212	153	186	66	---	---	---	---

Note: Distances between Jutland & Zealand are via Funen

THE MARGUERITE ROUTE

A special network of scenic routes recommended for people touring by car and motorcycle has been designated and signposted throughout Denmark. Known as the Marguerite Route, it is not a single route that can be taken from end to end but rather a series of routes comprising 3500km of roads in all. Some roads have been chosen for their rural appeal, others have been selected because they pass tourist attractions.

Most of the Marguerite Route is along secondary highways and minor country roads and, consequently, it usually makes an enjoyable alternative to a mundane zip along the main motorways.

The route is marked by a road sign consisting of a white daisy set against a brown backdrop. Virtually all Danish highway maps show the route, either with heavy green dots or solid green outlines. While it's fun to include sections of the Marguerite Route in any self-drive itinerary, at times you'll find alternative country roads parallel to the route to be just as scenic.

The Marguerite Route is not intended for cars pulling trailers, as some of the roads are narrow and cross small bridges. For more details on the route and sights along the way, pick up the small self-touring book *The Marguerite Route*, which is published in English, Danish and German by the Danish Tourist Board. The book can be purchased in larger tourist offices and at Statoil petrol stations.

in Denmark. Be sure to ask about promotional rates, pre-pay schemes etc. In Denmark, walk-up rates start at about 650kr per day, somewhat less for longer rentals.

Rental companies' weekend rates, when available, offer real savings. About 1000kr allows you to keep the car from Friday afternoon to Monday morning, including VAT and insurance. Be sure to request a plan that includes unlimited kilometres; some plans tack on an extra fee after 250km.

Avis, Budget, Europcar and Hertz are among the largest operators in Denmark, with offices in major cities, airports and other ports of entry.

Road Rules

- Drive on the right-hand side of the road.
- Cars and motorcycles must have dipped headlights on at all times.
- Drivers are required to carry a warning triangle in case of breakdown.
- Seat belt use is mandatory; fine for violation: 500kr per person.
- Children under 135cm must be secured in an infant seat or approved child restraint appropriate to the child's age, size and weight. Child seats are required for children aged from four to six.
- Motorcycle riders must wear helmets.
- Speed limits: 50km/h in towns and built-up areas, 80km/h on major roads, 110km/h on motorways. Maximum speed for vehicles with trailers: 70km/h.

- Speeding fines can be up to 8000kr; severe speeding can result in immediate confiscation of your driver's licence.
- Using a hand-held mobile phone while driving is illegal, carries a 500kr fine.
- It's illegal to drive with a blood-alcohol concentration of 0.05% or more; driving under the influence will render drivers liable to stiff penalties and a possible prison sentence.
- Motorways have emergency telephones every 2km intervals, indicated by arrows on marker posts.
- From other telephones, dial ☎ 112 for emergencies.

HITCHING

Hitching is never entirely safe anywhere in the world and we don't recommend it. Travellers who decide to hitch should understand that they are taking a small but potentially serious risk.

At any rate, hitching is not a common practice in Denmark and generally not a very rewarding one. It's also illegal on motorways.

LOCAL TRANSPORT

Taxis are generally readily available for hire throughout Denmark in city centres, near major shopping centres and at train stations. If you see a taxi with a lit *firi* sign, you can wave it down, but you can always phone for a taxi as well.

Fares average around 23kr at flag fall and 11.50kr per kilometre (15.80kr at night and at weekends). Tipping is not needed because a service charge is included in the fare.



TRAIN

Denmark has a reliable train system with reasonable fares and frequent services. The map on p334 shows the rail network. Most long-distance trains on major routes operate at least hourly throughout the day. **DSB** (☎ 70 13 14 15; www.dsb.dk) runs virtually all trains in Denmark. DSB trains include the following:

InterCity (IC) – ultramodern comforts, cushioned seats, reading lights, headphone jacks, play areas for children.

DSB1 (first class) – 50% more than standard fares.

Reservations not required, but recommended if you want a guaranteed seat.

InterCityLyn – on certain well-travelled routes. Same facilities as InterCity, but with fewer stops.

InterRegional (IR) – older, slower, simpler. Reservations not accepted.

Standard fares are about 2kr per kilometre, with the highest fare possible between any two points in Denmark topping out at just 390kr. The reservation fee for seats is 20kr. Discounts include the following:

Seniors (65 and over) 20% discount on Friday and Saturday and a 50% discount on other days.

Children (aged 12 to 15) half the adult fare at all times.

Children (under 12) free if they are with an adult.

Group discounts for eight or more adults travelling together.

Youth (aged 16 to 25) can buy a DSB WildCard (youth card) for 200kr; it allows half-price train fares Monday to Thursday and Saturday.

Health

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Denmark is a relatively healthy place and travellers shouldn't need to take any unusual health precautions.

BEFORE YOU GO

Prevention is the key to staying healthy while abroad. A little planning before departure, particularly for pre-existing illnesses will save trouble later. See your dentist before a long trip. Carry a spare pair of contact lenses or glasses, and take your optical prescription with you. Bring medications in their original, clearly labelled, containers. A signed and dated letter from your physician describing your medical conditions and medications, including generic names, is also a good idea. If carrying syringes or needles, be sure to have a physician's letter documenting their medical necessity.

INSURANCE

If you're an EU citizen, the European Health Insurance Card (which replaced the E111 form in 2006), covers you for most medical care but not for non-emergencies or for emergency repatriation home. You can apply for one online in many EU countries via your government health department's website. Citizens from other countries should find out if there is a reciprocal arrangement for free medical care between their country and the

GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

It's usually a good idea to consult your government's travel health website before departure, if one is available:

Australia www.dfat.gov.au/travel/
Canada www.hc-sc.gc.ca/iyh-vsv/life-vie/travel-voyage_e.html
UK www.dh.gov.uk/en/policyandguidance/healthadvicefortravellers
United States www.cdc.gov/travel/

country visited. If you do need health insurance, make sure you get a policy that covers you for the worst possible scenario, such as an accident requiring an emergency flight home. Find out in advance if your insurance plan will make payments directly to providers or reimburse you later for overseas health expenditures.

RECOMMENDED VACCINATIONS

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that all travellers should be covered for diphtheria, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella and polio, as well as Hepatitis B, regardless of their destination. Since most vaccines don't produce immunity until at least two weeks after they're given, visit a physician at least six weeks before departure. There are no specific vaccination requirements for entry to Denmark, other than against yellow fever if you're coming from an affected area.

INTERNET RESOURCES

The WHO's publication *International Travel and Health* is revised annually and is available online at www.who.int/ith/.

FURTHER READING

Health Advice for Travellers (currently called the 'T6' leaflet) is an annually updated leaflet by the UK Department of Health and is available free in post offices. It contains some general information, legally required and recommended vaccines for different countries, reciprocal health agreements and a European Health Insurance Card application form.

IN TRANSIT

DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

Blood clots may form in the legs during plane flights, chiefly because of prolonged immobility. The longer the flight, the greater the risk. The chief symptom of DVT is swelling or pain of the foot, ankle or calf, usually but not always on just one side. When a blood clot travels to the lungs, it may cause chest pain and breathing difficulties. Travellers with any of these symptoms should immediately seek medical attention.

To prevent the development of DVT on long flights you should walk about the cabin, contract the leg muscles while sitting, drink plenty of fluids, and avoid alcohol and tobacco.

IN DENMARK

AVAILABILITY & COST OF HEALTH CARE

Good health care is readily available and for minor self-limiting illnesses pharmacists can give valuable advice and sell over the counter medication. They can also advise when more specialised help is required and point you in the right direction. The standard of dental care is usually good, however, it is sensible to have a dental check-up before a long trip. The largest (nondispensing) chemist chain in Denmark with more than 200 outlets is Matas.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tickborne encephalitis is spread by tick bites. It is a serious infection of the brain and vaccination is advised for those in risk areas who are unable to avoid tick bites (such as campers, forestry workers and hikers). Two doses of vaccine will give a year's protection, three doses up to three years'.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Heat Exhaustion & Hypothermia

Denmark has a fairly mild climate year-round and visitors are not at excessive risk from either of these conditions. It is surprisingly easy however, to become over-exposed to the sun in a temperate climate, even on a cloudy day, and to become dangerously cold in mild, damp weather if out cycling or hiking.

Heat exhaustion occurs following excessive fluid loss with inadequate replacement of fluids and salt. Symptoms include headache, dizziness and tiredness. Dehydration is al-

ready happening by the time you feel thirsty – aim to drink sufficient water to produce pale, diluted urine. To treat heat exhaustion drink replacement fluids with water and/or fruit juice, and cool the body with cold water and fans. Treat salt loss with salty fluids such as soup or Bovril, or add a little more table salt to foods than usual.

Acute hypothermia follows a sudden drop of temperature over a short time. Chronic hypothermia is caused by a gradual loss of temperature over hours. Hypothermia starts with shivering, loss of judgment and clumsiness. Unless rewarming occurs, the sufferer deteriorates into apathy, confusion and coma. Prevent further heat loss by seeking shelter, warm dry clothing, hot sweet drinks and shared bodily warmth.

Insect Bites & Stings

Mosquitoes are found in most parts of Europe, they may not carry malaria but can cause irritation and infected bites. Use a DEET-based insect repellent. Bee and wasps stings only cause real problems to those with a severe allergy (anaphylaxis.) If you have a severe allergy to bee or wasp stings carry an 'epipen' or similar adrenaline injection.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

Emotional stress, exhaustion and travelling through different time zones can all contribute to an upset in the menstrual pattern. If using oral contraceptives, remember some antibiotics, diarrhoea and vomiting can stop the pill from working and lead to the risk of pregnancy – remember to take condoms with you just in case. Time zones, gastrointestinal upsets and antibiotics do not affect injectable contraception.

Travelling during pregnancy is usually possible but always consult your doctor before planning your trip. The most risky times for travel are during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy and after 30 weeks.

SEXUAL HEALTH

Emergency contraception is most effective if taken within 24 hours after unprotected sex. The **International Planned Parent Federation** (www.ippf.org) can advise about the availability of contraception in different countries.

When buying condoms, look for a European CE mark, which means it has been rigorously tested, and then keep them in a cool dry place.

Language

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Together with Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic and Faroese, Danish belongs to the northern branch of the Germanic language group. Consequently, written Danish bears a strong resemblance to all these languages. Spoken Danish, however, has evolved in a different direction, developing sounds and quirks of pronunciation that aren't found elsewhere.

Grammatically, Danish has the same general rules and syntax as the other Germanic languages of Scandinavia. There are two genders: common (or 'non-neuter'), and neuter. Articles ('a/an' and 'the' in English) are suffixed to the noun: *-en* for common singular nouns and *-et* for neuter singular nouns.

Danish has both a polite and an informal mode of address (where English uses the universal 'you'); the polite form uses the personal pronouns *De* and *Dem*, the informal, *du* and *dig*. The translations in this chapter are mostly in the informal, except where it's appropriate to use the polite form. In general, use the polite form when speaking to senior citizens and officials, and the informal in all other instances.

Most Danes speak English, and many also speak German. However, any effort to learn even the basics, such as the Danish words for 'Thank you', 'Goodbye', 'Hello'

and 'I'm sorry', will be greatly appreciated. With an increased command of the language, you'll be rewarded by gaining a greater insight into the people and their country.

Note that Danish has all of the letters of the English alphabet plus three others: **æ**, **ø** and **å**. These come at the end of the alphabet and we have used this order throughout the book.

PRONUNCIATION

You may find Danish pronunciation difficult. Consonants can be drawled, swallowed and even omitted completely, creating, in conjunction with vowels, the peculiarity of the glottal stop or *stød*. Its sound is rather as a Cockney would say the 'tt' in 'bottle'. Stress usually falls on the first syllable. As a general rule, the best advice is to listen and learn. Good luck!

Vowels

Danish	Pronunciation	Guide
a	a	as in 'act'
	aa	as the 'a' in 'father'
e	ey	as the 'e' in 'met', but longer
e/æ	e	short, flat as in 'met'
eg/ig	ai	as in 'aisle'
i	i	as in 'hit'
	ee	as in 'bee'
o	o	a short 'o' as in 'pot'
	oh	a longer 'o' as in 'hole'
ov	ow	a short 'ow' as in 'growl'
u	oo	as in 'soon'
	a	before 'n', as the 'a' in 'walk'
y	ew	a long, sharp 'u' – purse your lips and say 'ee'
ø	eu	a short 'er' as in 'fern'
øj	oy	as in 'toy'
å	aw	as the 'a' in 'walk'

Consonants

Consonants are pronounced as in English with the exception of the following:

Danish	Pronunciation	Guide
ch	ch/sh	as in 'cheap/ship'
d	d	as in 'dog'
	dh	as in 'these'
g	g	before vowels, a hard 'g' as in 'get'

j y as in 'yet'
r r a rolling 'r' in the throat,
 abruptly cut short

ACCOMMODATION

I'm looking for a ...

Jeg leder efter ...
 yai li-dhaa ef-daa ...
campground
en campingplads eyn kaam-ping-plas
guesthouse
et pensionat it pang-sho-naat
hotel
et hotel it ho-tel
youth hostel
et vandrehjem it van-dre-yem

Where is a cheap hotel?

Hvor er der et billigt hotel?
 vor ir deyr it bee-leet ho-tel

What is the address?

Hvad er adressen?
 va ir a-draa-sen

Could you write it down, please?

Kunne De/du skrive adressen ned? (pol/inf)
 koo-ne dee/doo skree-ve a-draa-sen neydh

Do you have any rooms available?

Har I ledige værelser?
 har ee ley-dhee-e verl-sa

I'd like (a) ...

Jeg vil gerne have ...
 yai vil gir-ne ha ...

bed
en seng eyn seng
single room
et enkeltværelse it eng-kelt-verl-se
double-bed
en dobbeltseng eyn do-belt-seng
room
et værelse it verl-se
double room
et dobbeltværelse it do-belt-verl-se
room with a bathroom
et værelse med bad it verl-se me badh
to share a dorm
plads i en sovesal plas ee eyn so-we-saal

How much is it ...?

Hvor meget koster det ...?
 vor maa-yet kos-taa dey ...

per night
per nat per nat
per person
per person per per-son

MAKING A RESERVATION

(for written and phone inquiries)

To ...
Til ... til ...
From ...
Fra ... fraa ...
date
dato da-to
credit card
kreditkort kre-deet-kort
number
nummer naw-ma
expiry date
udløbsdato oodh-leubs-da-to

I'd like to book ... (type of room)

Jeg vil gerne reservere ...
 yai vil gir-ne rey-ser-vey-re ...

Please confirm availability and price.

Vær så venlig at bekræfte ledighed og pris.
 ver saw ven-lee at be-kref-de li-dhee-hidh o prees

May I see the room?

Må jeg se værelset?
 maw yai sey verl-set

Where is the toilet?

Hvor er toilettet?
 vor ir toy-le-tet

I'm/we're leaving now/tomorrow.

Jeg/Vi rejser nu/i morgen.
 yai/vee rai-sa noo/i morn

CONVERSATION & ESSENTIALS

Hello.
Goddag/Hej. go-daa/hai

Goodbye.
Farvel. faar-vel

Yes.
Ja. ya

No.
Nej. nai

Thank you.
Tak. taak

You're welcome.
Selv tak. sel taak

Excuse me.
Undskyld. awn-skewl

Sorry.
Beklager. bi-kla-a

What's your name?
Hvad hedder De/du? va hi-dha dee/doo (pol/inf)

My name is ...
Mit navn er ... mit nawn ir ...

Where are you from?

Hvor kommer De/du fra? vor kom-a dee/
 doo fraa (pol/inf)

I'm from ...
Jeg er fra ... yai ir fraa ...

I like ...
Jeg kan lide ... yai kan lee ...

I don't like ...
Jeg kan ikke lide ... yai kan i-ke lee ...

Just a minute.
Et øjeblik. it oy-e-blik

DIRECTIONS

Where is ...?
Hvor er ...? vor ir ...

Go straight ahead.
Gå lige ud. gaw lee-e oodh

Turn left.
Drej til venstre. drai til vens-traa

Turn right.
Drej til højre. drai til hoy-yaa

at the next corner
ved næste hjørne vi nes-te yeur-ne

at the traffic lights
ved trafiklyset vi tra-a-feek-lew-set

SIGNS

Indgang Entrance
Udgang Exit
Information Information
Åben Open
Lukket Closed
Forbudt Prohibited
Politi Police
Toilet Toilet/WC
Herrer Men
Damer Women

behind *bag* baa
in front of *foran* for-an
far (from) *langt (fra)* laangt (fraa)
near (to) *nær (ved)* ner (vi)
opposite *modsat* modh-sat

beach *strand* straan
bridge *brobroh*
castle *slot* slot
cathedral *katedral* ka-te-draal
church *kirke* keer-ke
island *ø eu*
lake *sø seu*
main square *hovedtorv* hoh-vedh-torw
market *marked* maar-kedh

EMERGENCIES

It's an emergency!

Det er en nødsituation! dey ir eyn neudh-si-too-a-shon
Help!

Hjælp! yelp

There's been an accident!

Der er sket en ulykke! Deyr ir skeyt eyn oo-ler-ke

I'm lost.

Jeg er faret vild. yai ir faar-et veel

Go away!

Forsvind! for-svin

Call ...!

Ring efter...!

ring ef-taa ...

a doctor

en læge eyn le-e

the police

politiet po-li-tee-et

old city (town) *den gamle* den gaam-le
bydel bew-deyl
palace *palads* pa-las
quay *kaj* kai
riverbank *flodbred* flohdh-bredh
ruins *ruiner* roo-ee-naa
sea *hav* haa-oo
square *torv* torw

HEALTH

I'm ill.

Jeg er syg. yai ir sew

It hurts here.

Det gør ondt her. dey geur ont heyr

I'm ...

Jeg har ...

yai haar ...

asthmatic *astma* ast-ma
diabetic *diabetes* dee-a-bey-tes
epileptic *epilepsi* e-pee-lep-see

I'm allergic to ...

Jeg er allergisk over for ...

yai ir a-ler-geesk ow-aa for ...
antibiotics *antibiotika* an-tee-bee-o-tee-ka
aspirin *aspirin* as-pee-reen
penicillin *penicillin* pen-sey-leen
bees *bier* bee-a
nuts *nødder* neu-dha
peanuts *peanuts* pee-nuts

antiseptic *antiseptisk* an-tee-sep-tisk
condoms *kondomer* kon-do-ma

contraceptive	<i>prævention</i>	pre-ven-shohn
diarrhoea	<i>diarré</i>	dee-a-rey
medicine	<i>medicin</i>	mey-dee-seen
nausea	<i>kvalme</i>	kval-me
sunblock cream	<i>solcreme</i>	sohl-krem
tampons	<i>tamponer</i>	taam-pong-a

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES

Do you speak English?

Taler De engelsk?
ta-la dee eng-elsk

Does anyone here speak English?

Er der nogen der taler engelsk?
ir deyr no-en deyr ta-la eng-elsk

How do you say ... in Danish?

Hvordan siger man ... på dansk?
vor-dan see-a man ... paw dansk

What does ... mean?

Hvad betyder ...?
va bi-tew-dha

I understand.

Jeg forstår.
yai for-stawr

I don't understand.

Jeg forstår ikke.
yai for-stawr i-ke

Could you speak more slowly, please?

Kunne De/du tale langsommere? (pol/inf)
koo-ne dee/doo ta-le laang-som-e-re

Can you show me (on the map)?

Kunne De/du vise mig det (på kortet)? (pol/inf)
koo-ne dee/doo vee-se mai dey (paw kor-tet)

NUMBERS

0	<i>nul</i>	nawl
1	<i>en</i>	eyn
2	<i>to</i>	toh
3	<i>tre</i>	trey
4	<i>fire</i>	fée-a
5	<i>fem</i>	fem
6	<i>seks</i>	seks
7	<i>syv</i>	sew-w
8	<i>otte</i>	aw-te
9	<i>ni</i>	nee
10	<i>ti</i>	tee
11	<i>elve</i>	el-ve
12	<i>tolv</i>	tawl
13	<i>tretten</i>	traa-ten
14	<i>fjorten</i>	fyor-ten
15	<i>femten</i>	fem-ten
16	<i>seksten</i>	sais-ten
17	<i>sytten</i>	seu-ten
18	<i>atten</i>	a-ten
19	<i>nitten</i>	ni-ten
20	<i>tyve</i>	tew-we

21	<i>enogtyve</i>	eyn-o-tew-we
30	<i>trediv</i>	traadh-ve
40	<i>fyrre</i>	feur-re
50	<i>halvtreds</i>	haal-tres
60	<i>tres</i>	tres
70	<i>halvfjerd</i>	haal-fyers
80	<i>firs</i>	feers
90	<i>halvfems</i>	haal-fems
100	<i>hundrede</i>	hoon-re-dhe
1000	<i>tusind</i>	toe-sen

PAPERWORK

name	<i>navn</i>	nawn
nationality	<i>nationalitet</i>	na-sho-na-lee-teyt
date of birth	<i>fødselsdato</i>	feu-sels-da-to
place of birth	<i>fødested</i>	feu-dhe-stedh
sex/gender	<i>køn</i>	keun
passport	<i>pas</i>	pas
visa	<i>visum</i>	vee-sawm

QUESTION WORDS

Who?	<i>Hvem?</i>	vem
What?	<i>Hvad</i>	va
What is it?	<i>Hvad er det?</i>	va ir dey
When?	<i>Hvornår</i>	vor-nawr
Where?	<i>Hvor</i>	vor
Which?	<i>Hvilket</i>	vil-ket
Why?	<i>Hvorfor?</i>	vor-for
How?	<i>Hvordan?</i>	vor-dan

SHOPPING & SERVICES

I'd like to buy ...
Jeg vil gerne have ... yai vil gir-ne ha ...

How much is it?
Hvor meget koster det? vo maa-yet kos-ta dey

I don't like it.
Det kan jeg ikke lide. dey kan yai i-ke lee

May I look at it?
Må jeg se det? maw yai sey dey

I'm just looking.
Jeg kikker bare. yai kee-ka baar

It's cheap.
Det er billigt. dey ir bee-leet

It's too expensive.
Det er for dyrt. dey ir for dewrt

I'll take it.
Jeg tager det. yai tar dey

Do you accept ...?

Tager I ...? plur
taar ee ...

credit cards		
<i>kreditkort</i>	kre-deet-kort	
travellers cheques		
<i>rejsechecks</i>	rai-se-sheks	

more	<i>mere</i>	mey-re
less	<i>mindre</i>	min-dre
small	<i>lille</i>	lee-le
big	<i>stor</i>	stohr

I'm looking for ...

Jeg leder efter ...

yai li-dhaa ef-ta ...

a bank		
<i>en bank</i>	eyn bank	
the church		
<i>kirken</i>	keer-ken	
the city centre		
<i>centrum</i>	sen-trawm	
the ... embassy		
<i>den ... ambassade</i>	den ... am-ba-sa-dhe	
the hospital		
<i>hospitalet</i>	hos-pi-ta-let	
the market		
<i>et marked</i>	it maar-kedh	
the museum		
<i>muséet</i>	moo-se-et	
the police		
<i>politiet</i>	po-lee-tee-et	
the post office		
<i>postkontoret</i>	post-kon-toh-ret	
a public toilet		
<i>et offentligt toilet</i>	it o-fent-leet toy-let	
the tourist office		
<i>turistinformationen</i>	too-reest-in-for-ma-shoh-nen	

TIME & DATES

What time is it?
Hvad er klokken? va ir klo-ken

It's ... o'clock.
Klokken er ... klo-ken ir ...

in the morning
om morgenen om mor-nen

in the afternoon
om eftermiddagen om ef-ta-mi-da-en

in the evening
om aftenen om aaft-nen

When?	<i>Hvornår?</i>	vo-nawr
today	<i>i dag</i>	ee da
tomorrow	<i>i morgen</i>	ee morn
yesterday	<i>i går</i>	ee gawr

Monday	<i>mandag</i>	man-da
Tuesday	<i>tirsdag</i>	teers-da
Wednesday	<i>onsdag</i>	ons-da
Thursday	<i>torsdag</i>	tors-da
Friday	<i>fredag</i>	frey-da
Saturday	<i>lørdag</i>	leur-da
Sunday	<i>søndag</i>	seun-da

January	<i>januar</i>	yan-oo-ar
February	<i>februar</i>	feb-oo-ar
March	<i>marts</i>	maarts
April	<i>april</i>	a-preel
May	<i>maj</i>	mai
June	<i>juni</i>	yoo-nee
July	<i>juli</i>	yoo-lee
August	<i>august</i>	ow-gawst
September	<i>september</i>	seyp-tem-ba
October	<i>oktober</i>	ohk-toh-ba
November	<i>november</i>	no-ve-m-ba
December	<i>december</i>	dey-sem-ba

TRANSPORT

Public Transport

What time does the ... leave/arrive?

Hvornår går/ankommer ...
vor-nawr gawr/an-kom-a ...

boat	<i>båden</i>	baw-dhen
bus	<i>bussen</i>	boo-sen
plane	<i>flyet</i>	flew-et
train	<i>toget</i>	taw-yet
tram	<i>metroen</i>	me-troh-en

I'd like a ... ticket.

Jeg vil gerne have en ... billet.
yai vil gir-ne ha in ... bee-let

one-way	<i>enkelt</i>	eng-kelt
return	<i>retur</i>	re-toor
1st class	<i>første klasse</i>	feurs-te kla-se
2nd class	<i>anden klasse</i>	a-nen kla-se

I want to go to ...

Jeg vil gerne til ...
yai vil gir-ne til ...

The train has been delayed/cancelled.

Toget er forsinket/aflyst.
taw-wet ir for-sing-ket/ow-lewst

the first	<i>første</i>	feurs-te
the last	<i>sidste</i>	sees-te
platform	<i>perron</i>	per-rong
ticket office	<i>billetkontor</i>	bee-let-kon-tohr
timetable	<i>køreplan</i>	keu-re-plan
train station	<i>togstation</i>	taw-sta-shohn

Private Transport

Where can I rent a ...?

Hvor kan jeg leje en ...?
vor kan yai lai-e eyn ...

car	<i>bil</i>	beel
4WD	<i>firehjulstrækker</i>	feer-yools-trai-ka
motorbike	<i>motorcykel</i>	mo-tor-sew-kel
bicycle	<i>cykel</i>	sew-kel

ROAD SIGNS

Vigepligt	Give Way
Parkering Forbudt	No Parking
Omkørsel	Detour
Indgang	Entry
Indkørsel Forbudt	No Entry
Ensrettet	One Way
Udgang	Exit
Motorvej	Freeway
Selvbetjening	Self Service
Vejarbejde	Roadworks

Is this the road to ...?

Går denne vej til ...?
gawr den-ne vai til ...

Where's the next service station?

Hvor er næste benzinstation?
vor ir nes-te ben-seen-sta-shon

Please fill it up.

Fyld den op, tak.
fewl den up taak

I'd like ... litres.

Jeg vil gerne have ... liter.
yai vil gir-ne ha ... lee-ta

diesel

diesel
dee-sel

unleaded petrol

blyfri benzin
blew-free ben-seen

(How long) Can I park here?

(Hvor længe) må jeg parkere her?
(vor leng-e) maw yai par-key-re heyr

Where do I pay?

Hvor betaler jeg?
vor be-ta-la yai

I need a mechanic.

Jeg har brug for en mekaniker.
yai har broo for eyn mey-ka-ni-ker

The car/motorbike has broken down at ...

Bilen/motorcyklen er brudt sammen ved ...
bee-len/mo-tor-sew-klen ir broot saa-men vi ...

The car/motorbike won't start.

Bilen/motorcyklen vil ikke starte.
bee-len/mo-tor-sew-klen vil i-ke staa-rt

I have a flat tyre.

Jeg er punkteret.
yai ir pawng-tey-ret

I've run out of petrol.

Jeg er løbet tør for benzin.
yai ir leu-bet teur for ben-seen

I've had an accident.

Jeg har været ude for en ulykke.
yai har ve-ret oo-dhe for eyn oo-leu-ke

TRAVEL WITH CHILDREN

Is there (a/an) ...?

Er der ...?
ir deyr...

I need a ...

Jeg har brug for ...
yai har broo for ...

baby change room

et sted at skifte babyen it stedh at skeef-te bay-bee-en

car baby seat

et baby bilsæde it bay-bee beel-se-dhe

child-minding service

børnepasning beur-ne-pas-ning

children's menu

en børnemenu eyn beur-ne-me-new

disposable nappies/diapers

engangsbleer eyn-gaangs-bli-a

formula (infant milk)

noget erstatning naw-yet er-stat-ning

(English-speaking) babysitter

en (engelsktalende) babysitter eyn eng-elsk-ta-le-ne bay-bee-see-ter

highchair

en høj stol eyn hoy stohl

potty

en potte eyn paw-te

Do you mind if I breastfeed here?

Må jeg amme her? maw yai aa-me heyr

Are children allowed?

Er børn tilladt? ir beurn ti-lat

Glossary

Note that the Danish letters æ, ø and å fall at the end of the alphabet.

akvavit – schnapps
amt – county
apotek – pharmacy, chemist

bageri – bakery
bakke – hill
banegård – train station
bibliotek – library
billetautomat – automated parking-ticket dispenser
Blue-Flag award – an international eco-label for the sustainable development of beaches and marinas
bro – bridge
bugt – bay
by – town
børnemenu – children's menu

campingplads – camping ground
cykel – bicycle

dag – day
dagens ret – special meal of the day
Danmark – Denmark
Dansk – Danish
domkirke – cathedral
DSB – abbreviation and common name for Danske Statsbaner (Danish State Railway), Denmark's national railway

folkehøjskole – folk high school
Fyn – Funen, both a county and an island
færge – ferry
færegehavn – ferry harbour

gade – street
gammel – old
gård – yard, farm

have – garden
havn – harbour
hygge – cosy

IC – intercity train
IR – inter-regional train

jernbane – railway
Jylland – Jutland

keramik – ceramic, pottery
kirke – church
kirkegård – churchyard, cemetery
klint – cliff
klippekort – a type of multiple-use transport ticket
kloster – monastery

koldt bord – buffet-style meal, mostly cold food
konditori – bakery with café tables
kro – inn
København – Copenhagen
køreplan – timetable

lur – Bronze Age horn

morgenmad – breakfast
museet – museum
møntvask – coin laundry

nord – north

plantage – plantation, tree farm, woods
prefect – chief administrative officer of the county government
pøsemandens – wheeled food carts

rådhus – town hall, city hall
rundkirke – fortified round church, found on Bornholm
røgeri – fish smokehouse

samling – collection, usually of art
Sjælland – the island of Zealand
skov – forest, woods
slagter – butcher
slot – castle
smørrebrød – open sandwich
strand – beach, shoreline
stykke – piece (fruit)
sund – sound
svømmehal – swimming pool
syd – south
sø – lake

telekort – phonecard
tog – train
torv, torvet – square, marketplace
tårn – tower

uge – week

vandrerrhjem – youth and family hostel
vej – street, road
vest – west
værelse – room (to rent)

wienerbrød – Danish pastry, literally 'Vienna bread'

ø – island, usually attached as a suffix to the proper name
øl – beer
øst – east

å – river

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