

GÅRDENS TRÆER THE FARM TREES

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Gårdens træer

Vi har vænnet os til vores hjemlige landskab. Vi ser ud over et landskab og nyder bakkedrag, spredte gårde, skove og landbrugets afgrøder på marker. Havde vi befundet os i et andet landskab fjernt fra vores egne, et kinesisk, et landskab i Middelhavsområdet, havde vi fået øje på mange unikke detaljer, som vi ikke kender fra vores egne landskaber.

Derfor kræver det en ekstra kraft at åbne op for en oplevelse af vores hjemlige landskab, der går dybere end det umiddelbare indtryk. Forøger vi vores nysgerrighed og forbedrer vores iagttagelsesevne kan vi finde interessante detaljer overalt. Vi forøger vores viden om vores lokalsamfund, og kan blive en ivrig forsvarer af vores egne unikke kultur og natur.

'Se de smukke træer ved den ældre gård.' Herregårdens allé af stynede træer er et dejligt syn, når træernes løv folder sig ud.'

Men hvilken art træer? Hvorfor gror de netop her? Er man nysgerrig overrumpler de mange spørgsmål de fleste.

Da bondegårde som led i landboreformerne i slutningen af 1700-tallet blev flyttet fra landsbyen ud i det åbne landskab, blev gårdenes bygninger placeres på den bare mark. Byggestilen var den samme som hos de gårde, der havde ligget inde i landsbyen. Men i landsbyen var bygningerne omgivet af træer. Træerne beskyttede bygningerne og især stråtagene for den hårde vind. Og rundt om de fælles marker kunne træer bevare jordens fugtighed og begrænse jordflugt.

Udover nogle ganske få spredte bygninger var det kun herregårdene og møllerne, der lå isoleret i landskabet uden for landsbyerne. Herregårdene havde ligget der i århundreder. Her var bygningerne omgivet af store træer og måske en lille lund. Ved herregårdene ser vi fortsat den karakteristiske allé, som de fleste oplever som en ekstra æstetisk nydelse i vores egne landskaber.

Gårdens træer indgik i et økologisk kredsløb. Ved udskiftningen levede familien på en gård jo af selvforsyning. De træsorter, der afgrænsede

gårdarealet ud til markerne, var typisk forskellige arter af poppel og pil. De voksede hurtigt, og når de blev stynede, kunne kviste plantes for at danne nye træer, også som skel ude i markens hegn. De kunne anvendes i gærder eller til ildebrændsel. Større stammer kunne anvendes som byggemateriale, redskaber og materiale i vogne. Bladene kunne anvendes som vinterfoder til husdyr.

Det var vigtigt for udflytterne at få plantet træer omkring deres gård. Med tiden voksede havens frugttræer og andre træer op – ofte flankeret af høje træer og stynede træer i lige linjer i kanten af grunden. De højeste træer agerede også som lynafledere for gården på den bare mark.

I dag kan vi fortsat i landskabet se den smukke fritliggende bebyggelse omgivet af træer. Gården var ikke længere blot bygningerne, men det vi også kender i dag som gårdens længer, haven og træerne omkring grunden.

The farm trees

We have become accustomed to our local landscape. We watch a landscape and enjoy hills, scattered farms, forests, and agricultural crops in fields. If we were a visitor in another landscape far from our own, a Chinese, a Mediterranean landscape, we would have spotted many unique details that we do not know from our own landscapes.

Therefore, it takes an extra effort to open an experience of our home landscape that goes deeper than the immediate impression. If we increase our curiosity and improve our ability to observe, we will find interesting details everywhere. We increase our knowledge of our communities and can become an ardent defender of our own unique culture and nature.

'Look! The beautiful trees at the older farm.' 'The manor's avenue of pollarded trees is a lovely sight as the foliage of the trees unfolds.'

But what species of trees? Why do they grow here? If you are curious, the many questions surprise most people.

When, as part of the agricultural reforms in the late 1700s, farmhouses were moved from the village into the open countryside, the farm buildings were placed on the bare field. The building style was the same as that of the farms that had been located inside the village. But in the village, the buildings were surrounded by trees. The trees protected the buildings and especially the thatched roofs from the strong wind. And around the common fields, the trees could retain soil moisture and limit the drift of soil.

Apart from a few scattered buildings, only the manor houses and mills were isolated in the countryside outside the villages. The manor houses had been there for centuries. The buildings were surrounded by large trees and perhaps a small grove. At the manor houses, we still find the characteristic avenue, which most people experience as an extra aesthetic pleasure in the landscapes of our region.

The farm trees were part of an ecological cycle. At the time of the replacement, the family lived on a

farm of self-sufficiency. The types of trees that delimited the farm area to the fields were typically varied species of poplar and willow. They grew fast, and when they were pollarded, twigs could be planted to form new trees, also as boundaries out in the fence of the field. The trees also used as fuel. Larger trunks could be used as building material, tools, and material in carts. The leaves could be used as winter feed for livestock.

It was important for the people who lived outside the village to plant trees around their farm. Over time, the fruit trees of the garden, and other trees grew up – often flanked by tall trees and pollarded trees in straight lines at the edge of the site. The tallest trees also functioned as lightning conductors for the farm in the bare field.

Today, we can still experiment the beautiful, detached settlements surrounded by trees. The farm was no longer just the buildings, but what also today are known as the farm's wings, the garden, and the trees around the site.



Østhimmerland, januar 2019

East Himmerland, January 2019



Østhimmerland, januar 2021

East Himmerland, January 2021



Øst-Himmerland, marts 2021

East Himmerland, March 2021



Østhimmerland, maj 2020

East Himmerland, May 2020



Østhimmerland, maj 2022

East Himmerland, May 2022



Østhimmerland, december 2020

East Himmerland, December 2020



Østhimmerland, november 2021

East Himmerland, November 2021



Østhimmerland, august 2020

East Himmerland, August 2020



Østhimmerland, januar 2022

East Himmerland, January 2022



Østhimmerland, juli 2018

East Himmerland, July 2018



Østhimmerland, april 2020

East Himmerland, April 2020



Østhimmerland, december 2013

East Himmerland, December 2013



Østhimmerland, december 2013

East Himmerland, December 2013



Østhimmerland, november 2021

East Himmerland, November 2021



Østhimmerland, juli 2017

East Himmerland, July 2017



Østhimmerland, april 2020

East Himmerland, April 2020



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East Himmerland, April 2020



Østhimmerland, december 2019

East Himmerland, December 2019



Østhimmerland, august 2020

East Himmerland, August 2020



Østhimmerland, august 2020

East Himmerland, August 2020

KOLOFON

*Ugens foto: Gårdens træer
Af Keld Jensen*

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COLOPHON

*Photo of the week: The farm trees
By Keld Jensen*

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