

VERDEN UNDER VORES FØDDER THE WORLD BENEATH OUR FEET

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Verden under vores fødder

Vi kender landskabet på vores hjemegn. Smukke dalstrøg. Bakker med udsyn. Stille, flydende åer og bække. Langstrakte marker med landmandens afgrøder. Bugtende landeveje med os travle mennesker i små kasser på hjul.

Men dette landskab har en fantastisk oprindelse, som vi kun kan blive forundret over. Lang tid før mennesket første gang ankom her til egnen, blev geologien dannet. Min hjemegn her i Østhimmerland var noget så eksotisk som bunden af et dybt, varmt hav. Det virker ejendommeligt, men det er ganske vist. Vores egn var for milliarder af år siden beliggende nede omkring Middelhavet og verdenshavene stod så højt, at det landskab, som vi kender i dag, begyndte at blive skabt dernede i dybet.

Hele vores undergrund er kalk. Kalken er reminiscensen af nogle små encellede organismer i det varme

hav. Når de frit svævende organismer i havet døde, sank de til bunds. Det eneste spor af dem for eftertiden var deres kalkskelet. Et utal af disse kalkskeletter dannede kalken under vores fødder.

Kontinentalpladerne bevægede sig mod den position, vi er placeret på planeten Jorden i dag. Verdenshavene mindskedes og vores hjemegn nærmede sig til at blive små holme i et lavvandet hav. Istiderne rasede, og der hvor vi nu bor, har der i lange tidsperioder ligget omkring to kilometer is ovenpå. Isens kræfter var enorme, og de skubbede klipper, sten og grus rundt. Vores nuværende bakkelandskab var ved at blive dannet af sten, grus, sand og ler fra fjelde langt mod nord.

Afsmeltningen af isen frigav nye voldsomme kræfter. Smeltevandets skabte store dalstrøg tværs igennem isens efterladenskaber, og endda ned i kalkundergrunden flere hundrede

meter under vores fødder.

Isen trak sig tilbage – for denne gang – måske kommer den snart tilbage? Men de efterladte materialer forblev her, som vidne om isens kræfter. De efterladte materialer blev indtaget af flora og fauna og blev til natur med store skove, moser, åer og søer. Havet trak sig tilbage og efterlod et kæmpeområde som mose og sump. Det som i dag er blevet til Lille Vildmose og de store kærområder op mod Limfjorden. Mennesket og menneskets aner begyndte at husere som jægere på vores egn. Disse første mennesker er der fundet spor af rundt om på egnen og langs Limfjorden.

Når du lige har sundet dig lidt og fået fast grund under dine fødder, så var det måske en idé at tage dine børn ved hånden og gå ud og se på de lokaliteter, som vidner om den proces, der en gang dannede vores hjemegns smukke landskab.

The world beneath our feet

We know the landscape of our home region. Beautiful valleys. Hills with a view. Quiet, flowing creeks and brooks. Elongated fields with farmer's crops. Winding country roads with us busy people in little boxes on wheels.

But this landscape has an amazing origin that we can only be amazed at. Long before man first arrived in this area, the geology was formed. My home region here in East Himmerland was something as exotic as the bottom of a deep, warm sea. It seems peculiar, but it is true. Billions of years ago, our region was located around the Mediterranean Sea and the water level of the oceans were so high that the landscape we know today began to be created down there in the deep.

Our entire underground is lime. The limestone is the reminiscence of some small single-celled organisms in the warm ocean. When the free-floating organisms in the ocean

died, they sank to the bottom. The only trace of them for posterity was their skeleton made of lime. A myriad of these limestone skeletons formed the limestone beneath our feet.

The continental plates moved towards the position we are located on planet Earth today. The oceans were shrinking, and our homeland was approaching becoming small islets in a shallow sea. The ice ages raged, and where we now live, for long periods of time there have been about two kilometres of ice on top of the underground. The forces of the ice were enormous, and they pushed rocks, and gravel around. Our present hill landscape was being formed by rocks, stones, sand, and clay from mountains far to the north.

The melting of the ice released new violent forces. The meltwater created large valleys across the remnants of the ice, and even down into the limestone subsoil several hundred

meters below our feet.

The ice receded – for this time – maybe it will come back soon? But the materials left behind remained here, as testifies to the forces of ice. The materials left behind were occupied by flora and fauna and turned into nature with large forests, bogs, streams, and lakes. The sea receded, leaving behind a vast area like marsh and swamp. This is what today has become the bog, Lille Vildmose, and the large meadows up towards the fjord, Limfjorden. Man, and man's ancestry, began to roam as hunters in our region. Traces of these first people have been found around in the area and along the Limfjorden.

When you have just sunk a little and got solid ground under your feet, then it might be an idea to take your children by the hand and go out and look at the locations that bear witness to the process that once formed the beautiful landscape of our home region.



Kongslev Kalk, juli 2012

Kongslev Kalk, July 2012



Kongslev Kalk, juli 2017

Kongslev Kalk, July 2017



Kongerslev Kalk, maj 2018

Kongerslev Kalk, May 2018



Kongerslev Kalk, maj 2018

Kongerslev Kalk, May 2018



Kongerslev Kalk, januar 2020

Kongerslev Kalk, January 2020



Kongerslev Kalk, juni 2018

Kongerslev Kalk, June 2018



Thingbæk Kalkmine, maj 2018

Thingbæk Limestone Mine, May 2018



Thingbæk Kalkmine, maj 2018

Thingbæk Limestone Mine, May 2018



Nedlagt kalkmine, Smidie, juli 2008

Abandoned limestone mine, Smidie, July 2008



Nedlagt kalkmine, Smidie, juli 2008

Abandoned limestone mine, Smidie, July 2008



Flint affald ved nedlagt kalkovn, Kællingbjerg, juni 2020

Flint waste at disused lime kiln, Kællingbjerg, June 2020



Aalborg Portland kalkgrav, juli 2008

The chalk pit of Aalborg Portland, July 2008



Aalborg Portland kalkgrav, juli 2008

The chalk pit of Aalborg Portland, July 2008



Kællingbjerg Klint, april 2018

Kællingbjerg Cliff, April 2018



Klint ved Sejlflod, maj 2023

Cliff at Sejlflod, May 2023



Nedlagt grusgrav syd for Sdr. Kongerslev, juli 2007

Disused gravel pit south of Sdr. Kongerslev, July 2007



Landskab syd for Gistrup, august 2018

Landscape south of Gistrup, August 2018



Rebild bakker, juli 2018

The hills of Rebild, July 2018



Lille Vildmose, oktober 2018

The bog, Lille Vildmose, October 2018



Udsigt fra Kongerslev Holm mod nord, august 2020

View from Kongerslev islet to the north, August 2020

KOLOFON

*Ugens foto: Verden under vores fødder
Af Keld Jensen*

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COLOPHON

*Photo of the week: The world beneath our feet
By Keld Jensen*

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