

GW2368M
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Tofte Skov og Tofte mose dækker et areal på 2.500 hektar. Området udgør den sydlige del af Lille Vildmose i Østhimmerland.

Området har været et reservat siden det blev indhegnet i år 1907. I dag er der en rig dyrebestand omfattende 400 krondyr, 150 vildsvin og ynglende ørnepar. I området er der nu udsat visenter og arealet indgår i Danmarks største naturfredning på 7.700 hektar af store dele af Lille Vildmose.

En forårsdag i april 2021 blev der for første gang observeret en ny beboer i det smukke Tofteområde. En ulv! I Danmark menes i dag at eksistere omkring 44 ulve. De færreste har set ulvene. Det er sky dyr, der holder sig skjult i skove og i øde egne.

DNA-test af moseulvens ekskrementer fortæller, at ulven oprindeligt stammer fra Berlin-området i Tyskland. Af forskerne har den fået navnet GW2368m. Mået står for, at der er tale om en hanulv.

Ulven klarer sig fint. Den jager kronvildtet, og det vurderes, at den dræber en kalv eller en hind om ugen. Det giver ikke kun mad til

ulven, men det efterladte ådsel bliver hurtigt besøgt af andre rovdyr samt ørne og ravne.

I januar i år var der igen nyheder fra mosen: Fotografier viste, at der nu var to ulve, der færdedes sammen i området. Hanulven har fundet sig en mage. Det bliver interessant at følge ulveparret de kommende år. Måske er der allerede hvalpe i år eller næste år?

Ulvene kan allerede i dag passere vildthege-
ne, og i løbet af de kommende måneder, vil der blive etableret flere åbninger, der gør det nemmere for ulvene og andre dyr at bevæge sig ud i det store naturområde i Lille Vildmose. Her er der masser af føde til ulvene. Om foråret vurderes der at være omkring 650 til 700 stykker kronvildt i mosen.

Personligt har jeg endnu ikke haft lejlighed til at se og fotografere GW2368m eller dens mage. Ugens foto er mine fotografier gennem årene fra besøg i Tofte-området.

(Kilde: Ulveatlas.dk & foredrag ved driftsleder, Thomas Holst Christensen, Aage V. Jensen Naturfond, på Lille Vildmosecentret den 13. marts 2024.)

Ulven i fortiden

Ulven har i fortiden været langt mere udbredt i Danmark. Rovdyret blev opfattet som en pestilens, der åd bondens får, og ødelagde vildtbestanden for kongen.

Derfor blev det i en kongelig forordning fra 1688 bestemt, at jagt på ulve ikke blot blev tilladt for alle, men at de heldige jægere også af Birketinget eller herredstinget skulle have betalt fire rigsdaler for hver indleveret gammel ulv og en rigsdaler for en ulveunge. Og så kunne jægeren endda beholde ulvens skind. Dengang besad kongen ellers alle rettigheder til jagt.

Ulvedrabene i de efterfølgende år blev registreret i de lokale tingbøger. Af tingbøgerne fremgår det, at der i alt blev registreret 90 ulve dræbt i perioden 1689 til 1738 i det himmerlandske område. Før dusøren blev indført i 1688 er der kun registreret tre dræbte ulve i de samme tingbøger.

Der var tale om en relativ stor dusør. Som eksempel kan nævnes, at en arbejdsmands dagløn i slutningen af 1600-tallet svarede til ca. 20 skilling. 96 skilling svarede til en rigsdaler. Omregnet svarede dusøren for en voksen ulv altså til lønnen for næsten tyve dages arbejde.

(Kilde: Hans Gjedsted's uddrag fra tingbøgerne, opslag på ferch.dk/himmerlandstingboger.html. Oplysningerne om registrerede ulvedrab er fra tingbøger for Fleskum, Gislum, Helligum og Hornum Herred samt fra Lindenborg og Torstedlund-Albæk Birk.)

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The forest, Tofte Skov, and the bog, Tofte, cover an area of 2,500 hectares. The area constitutes the southern part of the bog Lille Vildmose in East Himmerland.

The area has been a nature reserve since it was fenced in 1907. Today, there is a rich animal population comprising 400 red deer, 150 wild boars, and breeding pairs of eagles. European bison have now been introduced to the area, and the area is part of Denmark's largest nature reserve covering 7,700 hectares of large parts of Lille Vildmose.

On a spring day in April 2021, a new inhabitant was observed in the beautiful Tofte. A wolf! Today, in Denmark, it is estimated that there are around 44 wolves. Only a few people have seen the wolves. They are shy animals that keep hidden in forests and desolate areas.

DNA testing of the bog wolf's excrement reveals that the wolf originally came from the Berlin area in Germany. Researchers have given it the name GW2368m. The 'm' indicates that it is a male wolf.

The wolf is doing well. It hunts the red deer, and it is estimated that it kills a calf or a hind

every week. This not only provides food for the wolf, but the leftover carrion is quickly visited by other predators as well as eagles and ravens.

In January of this year, there was news from the bog again: Photographs showed that there now were two wolves moving together in the area. The male wolf has found a mate. It will be interesting to follow the wolf couple in the coming years. Perhaps there already are pups this or next year?

Already today, the wolves can pass through the game fences, and over the coming months, more openings will be established to make it easier for the wolves and other animals to move out into the vast natural area in Lille Vildmose. There is plenty of food for the wolves here. In spring, there are estimated to be around 650 to 700 red deer in the bog.

Personally, I have not yet had the opportunity to see and photograph GW2368m or its mate. This week's photo is my photographs over the years from visits to the Tofte area.

(Source: Ulveatlas.dk & lecture by operations manager, Thomas Holst Christensen, Aage V. Jensen Nature Foundation, at the Lille Vildmose Center on March 13, 2024).

The wolf in the past

The wolf has been much more widespread in Denmark in the past. The predator was perceived as a pest that ate the farmer's sheep and depleted the wildlife for the king.

Therefore, it was decided in a royal ordinance from 1688 that wolf hunting would not only be permitted for everyone but that the lucky hunters also would receive payment of four rigsdaler for each old wolf handed in and one rigsdaler for a wolf cub, from the local court or district court. And the hunter could even keep the skin of the wolf. At that time, the king otherwise held all rights to hunting.

In the following years, the wolf killings were recorded in the local court records. From these records, it appears that a total of 90 wolves were killed in the period from 1689 to 1738 in the Himmerland area. Before the bounty was introduced in 1688, only three killed wolves were recorded in the same court records.

It was a relatively large reward. For example, it can be mentioned that a labourer's daily wage at the end of the 17th century was equivalent to about 20 skilling. 96 skilling equalled one rigsdaler. Converted, the reward for an adult wolf thus equated to the wages for almost twenty days of work.

(Source: Hans Gjedsted's excerpts from the court records, posted on ferch.dk/himmerlandstingboger.html. Information about recorded wolf killings is from the court records for Fleskum, Gislum, Høllum, and Hornum Herred as well as from Lindensborg and Torstedlund-Albæk Birk.)

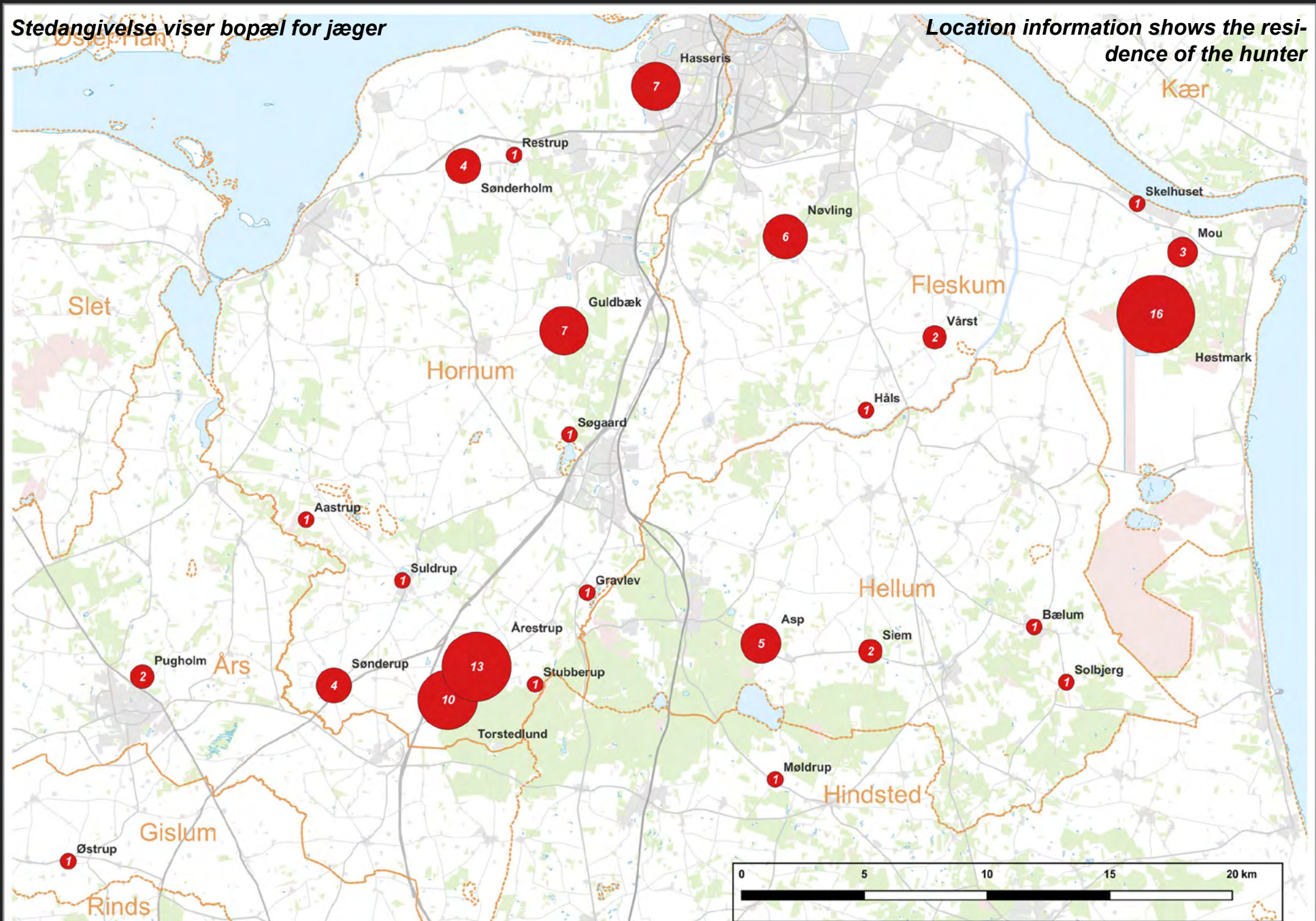


Tofte området, luftfoto
(kilde: Styrelsen for Dataforsyning & infrastruktur)

The Tofte area
(Source: Styrelsen for Dataforsyning & Infrastruktur)

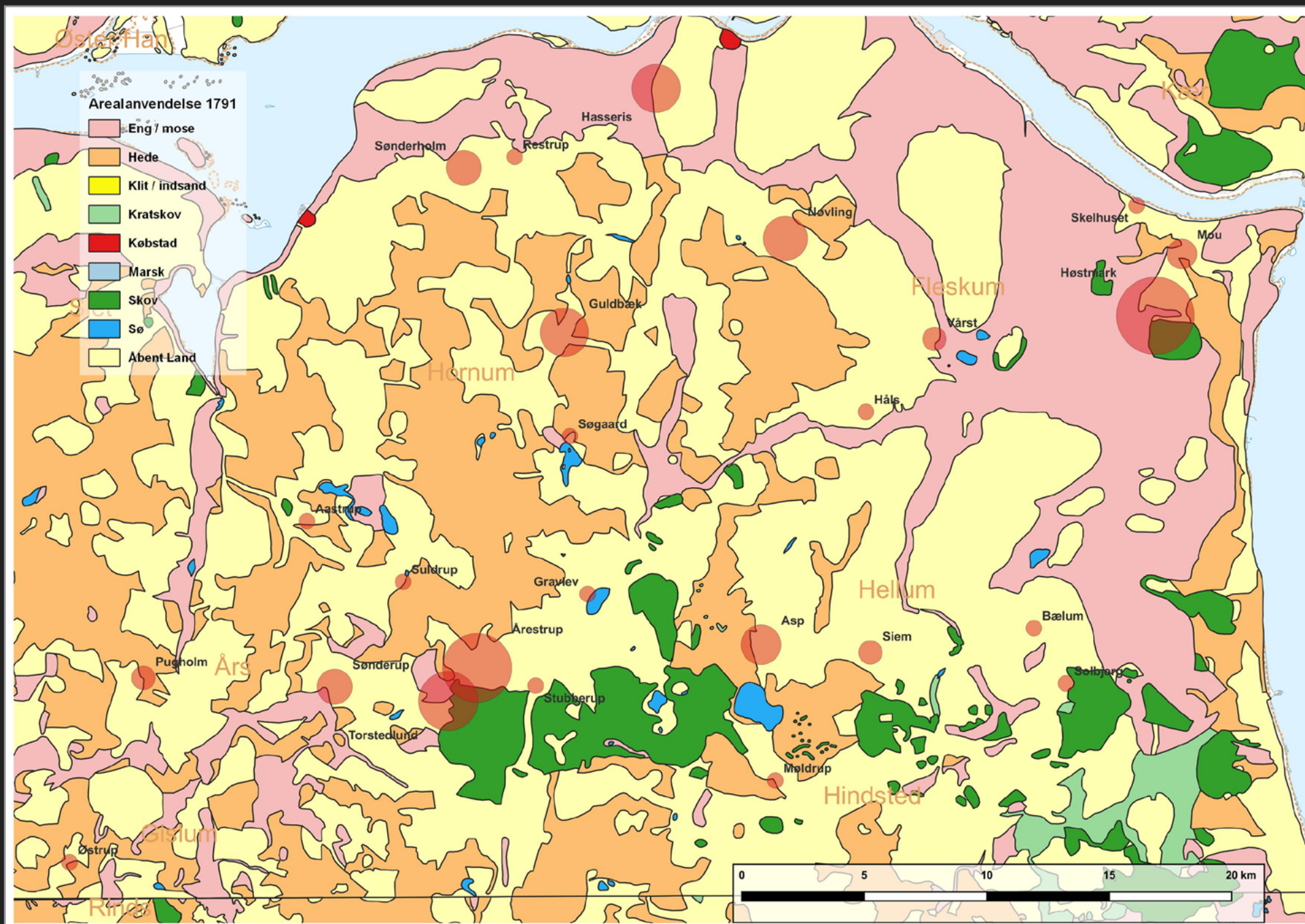
Stedangivelse viser bopæl for jæger

Location information shows the residence of the hunter



Drab på ulve i Himmerland, år 1643-1738
(Baggrundskort, kilde: Styrelsen for Dataforsyning & infrastruktur)

Killing wolf i Himmerland, year 1643-1738
(Background map, Source: Styrelsen for Dataforsyning & infrastruktur)



Arealanvendelsen i Himmerland, år 1791

(Kilde til data til Videnskabernes Selskabs kort er fra Dam, Peder; Nielsen, Peter Steen; Dam, Claus og Bill, Jan (2003).

Land use in Himmerland, year 1791



Tofteskoven, august 2005

The Tofte area, August 2005



Tofteskoven, august 2005

The Tofte area, August 2005



Tofteskoven, august 2005

The Tofte area, August 2005



Tofteskoven, juli 2006

The Tofte area, July 2006



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



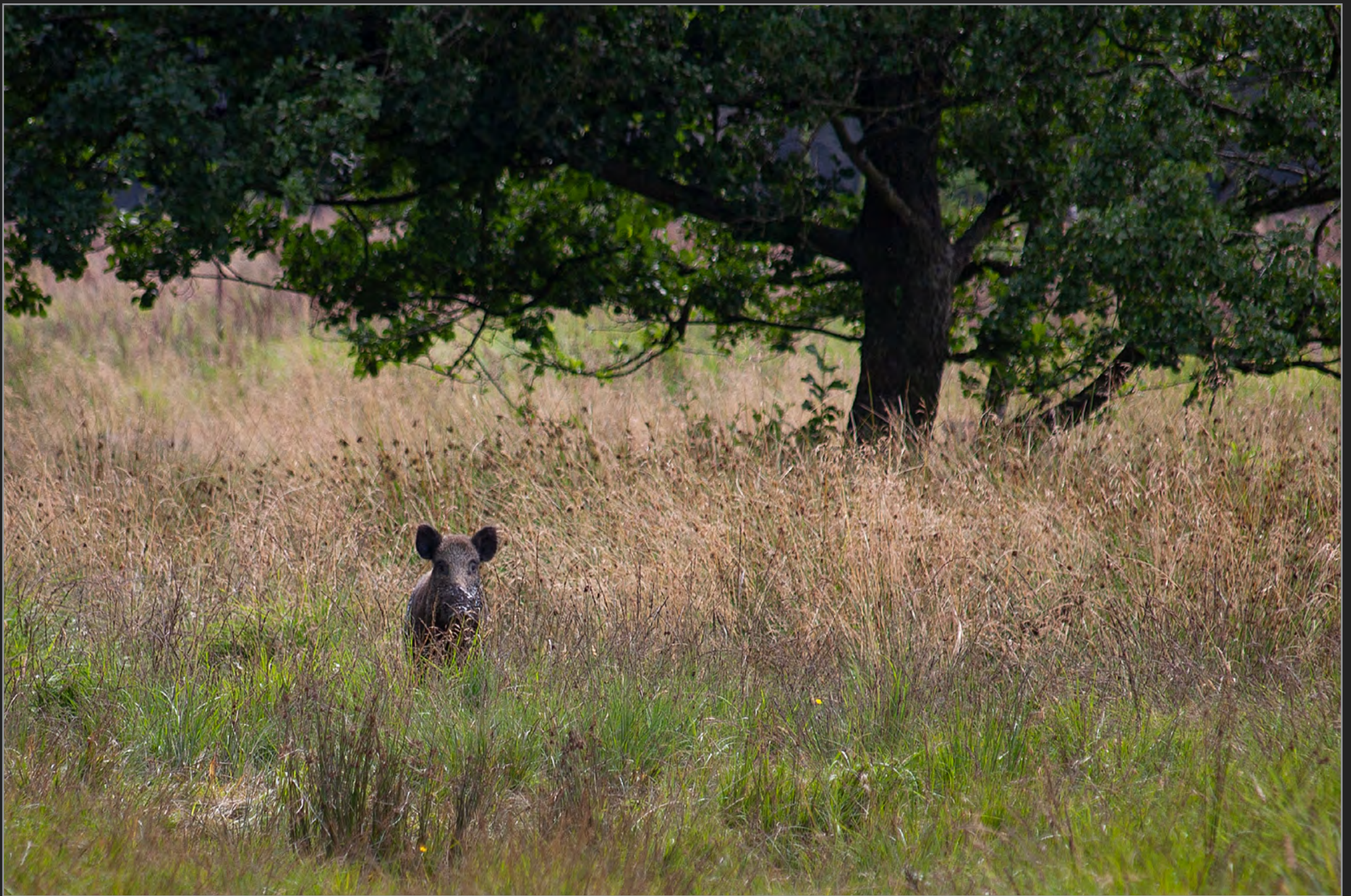
Tofteskoven, juli 2006

The Tofte area, July 2006



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2010

The Tofte area, July 2010



Tofteskoven, juli 2007

The Tofte area, July 2007



Tofteskoven, juli 2007

The Tofte area, July 2007

KOLOFON

Ugens foto: GW2368m
Af Keld Jensen

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COLOPHON

Photo of the week: GW2368m
By Keld Jensen

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