

In mid Little Belt



Landscape

The island offers plenty of exiting experiences. The angler can fish from the coast, and families with children can enjoy the lovely, child-friendly beaches. The island is quite simply idyllic with large, open landscapes, woodlots and shallow brackish-water areas.

Bågø is a flat island. The highest point, Prinsehøj, is just 8 metres above sea level, but in spite of that it offers a magnificent view over the Little Belt. During the flood on 15th November 1872, Bågø almost disappeared and the people of the island escaped to this place.

Nature

Bågø is located in a Natura 2000 area with a very rich birdlife that can be observed from the two birdwatching blinds at Vesterlose and Noret, respectively. Here you can see Avocets, Common Eider, Little Ringed Plover and the large, striking Grey Heron.

You could be fortunate to see White-tailed Eagle, Osprey, Blue Hawk and Hoppy - so keep your eyes open. The island also has a large population of Roe Deer, often seen grazing in the fields.

On the marshes you will find a variety of plants, for example Lady's Bedstraw, Thrift, Sea Pink, Field Scabious, Sea Wormwood and Seakale. With a bit of luck you might see both Seals and Porpoises at the coasts.

Culture

On the south coast of Bågø lie the old fishermen's cottages where the fishermen lived and had their drying ground on the beach meadow. Opposite the fishermen's cottages is an ancient long barrow dating back to the Neolithic period. East of Nymose is a large, flat farming area and this area is the dried-out Gammelmose, where as late as during World War II peat was broken. In the 1960'ies the moor was drained and put under the plough.

'Hestestalden' in the village, Bågø By, houses a small local museum with old farming machinery used on Bågø. On the walls are displayed changing exhibitions related to the history of the island.

