

# Oberlin College Environmental Study Tours To Denmark

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# Contents

Introduction .....	1
About me .....	2
Denmark and the environment .....	3
<i>The good old days</i> .....	3
<i>Energy crisis--environment is more than pollution</i> .....	4
The Brundtland Report in 1987 - the environmental issues of energy .....	4
The control of the environmental impact of businesses .....	4
The European Environmental Agency .....	5
Organic farming .....	5
Organic Agricultural College .....	5
Organic foods restaurants .....	5
Eco-labeling .....	5
<i>Textiles</i> .....	5
<i>Laundry</i> .....	6
<i>Paper</i> .....	6
<i>Printing</i> .....	6
<i>Green Hotels</i> .....	6
Energy .....	7
The Organization for Sustainable Energy (OVE) .....	8
The Nordic FolkeCenter for Renewable Energy .....	8
<i>Wind energy</i> .....	8
<i>Cogeneration of heat and power</i> .....	9
Waste and recycling .....	9
Water .....	9
Sustainable building and development .....	10
Sustainable Financing .....	10
Environmental .....	10
Social .....	10
Cultural .....	10
Environmental Management .....	11
Possible study tour arrangements .....	12
<i>Lodging</i> .....	12
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12
<i>Visits</i> .....	12
Aarhus area and Jutland .....	12
West Jutland .....	13
Copenhagen .....	13

## Introduction

Oberlin College is showing leadership in the environmental field, with the Environmental Studies Program, the Lewis Center, the Harkness Sustainable Co-op, the Environmental Policy and the commitment of the College to implementing the policy with the help of an environmental coordinator.

As an alumna of Oberlin College, I would like to contribute in any way I can to furthering this commitment. I have already written a paper on how Oberlin could implement an environmental management system based on my studies and work in Denmark during the 90's.

It has occurred to me that I could also lead study trips to Denmark, where both alumni and students could take advantage of Denmark's small size, my extensive network among environmental groups in Denmark, and Denmark's enormous interest in and contributions to sustainability.

In the following, I present some background into Denmark as a good location for an environmental study tour and suggest a number of possible institutions and places we could visit or where students could possibly do a January Term or summer internship.

## About me

I entered Oberlin College in 1961 determined to become an atomic physicist, using science for peaceful means. At the same time, it was important for me that I could study Russian at Oberlin, and the musical offerings of the Conservatory ensured that Oberlin was my only choice for college, even though my parents insisted that I apply to others, to be sure.

After 2 years of suffering with logarithms, I switched my major to German, and studied Germanic linguistics (the science of language) at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. I spent a year in Denmark 1968-69, where I met my first husband. We returned to Chapel Hill for 3 more years, before returning to Denmark in 1972. I stayed in Denmark for 28 more years despite a divorce, before returning to the States – to California – to marry a fellow grad student from UNC.

In Denmark, I lived in the second largest city, Aarhus, more than half the time in four different periods, most recently from 1991-2000. I took an MA in German and English from Aarhus University, which I used to teach in high school (ages 16-19) in Aarhus, Aalborg, the island of Bornholm and Lemvig in the western part of the country. I have placed a map of these places and some links on my website at <http://www.byelverton.net/Denmark.htm>.

When Denmark started getting interested in environmental issues, I was busily recycling, conserving energy and water, but rarely buying organic foods, because they were usually still covered with dirt and often a little wizened by the time they reached my supermarket, and the milk wasn't homogenized.

I quit teaching in 1987, and got into what became technical writing, mostly translations. Many of the companies I worked for (through temp agencies) had an environmental focus, because Denmark was rapidly converting itself from an agriculture/fish based economy to a knowledge-based economy, with a heavy weight on environmental engineering. I worked for companies that designed co-generated district heating and electricity systems in the newly freed eastern European countries, the telephone company's recycling system, a biological control firm and an environmental management consultancy.

For about 5 years I also tried to make a diaper service financially feasible, working with Berendsen's laundry that is now certified with the environmental management certification ISO 14001 and has several Eco-labeled products. Even though my customers were very pleased with my product, I had great difficulty convincing the extensive city day care system to use my product, so it never grew large enough to provide me with a living income.

I soon discovered that it was very difficult in Denmark to change careers, particularly since I was over 50 by the time I closed the diaper service. But the unemployment system sent me to a number of excellent year-long courses in environmental management and multimedia, where I learned about the ISO 14001 system, as well as such great tools as Photoshop, Dreamweaver and PowerPoint!

It is this background that I would like to put at Oberlin's disposal.

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## Denmark and the environment

### *The good old days*

The tiny country of Denmark was busily moving into a consumer's paradise when I moved there in 1972. There was a flurry of house-building in suburbs and small towns, and apartment dwellers were earning enough to own their own homes. This meant that workers had longer commutes, which were not necessarily possible by public transportation, the small corner shops gave way to supermarkets, most women were in the job market and children were placed in public day-care from the age of 3 months at the end of the required maternity leave.

All this meant that Danes started buying cars, refrigerators, freezers, telephones, TVs, washing machines, etc., which very rapidly became prevalent in Danish households. Danish culture changed quickly from a rural farm economy supplemented with an urban working class, with the usual high-end suburbs for professionals and business owners, to a fairly class-less suburban culture, where professionals lived side-by-side with members of the working class, and everyone wanted the same material commodities. We all watched the single Danish public TV station, listened to one of 3 radio stations, read the same magazines and wore similar clothes. Only the newspapers still represented the views of different political parties, and thus expressed class differences.

Since Denmark lies low, there has always been ample ground water for drinking purposes. When people lived in small villages and in 4-5 story apartment buildings in towns, there was ample land to catch rain water to feed water sources. The meandering streams ensured that the water drained down without carrying off top-soil and precious water to the sea. Families in the country had septic tanks, but used city water was only filtered mechanically, if at all, and storm water flowed directly into the sea. I remember bathing off the coast north of Copenhagen and being warned that the water wasn't necessarily clean.

In the countryside, Denmark had long been following a policy of creating larger and more productive farms. The meandering streams were straightened in the low-lying western part of the country to provide larger tracts of land to grow grain and potatoes. Everywhere farmers believed that more fertilizers and pesticides produced larger crops (which they did, initially.) One of the major chemical companies in Denmark, [Cheminova](#), owned in part by Aarhus University, produced large quantities of pesticides, many of which are now banned in Western Europe but still sold in developing countries. Agricultural products, particularly hogs, were Denmark's largest export commodity.

The Ministry against Pollution was started in 1971, a major issue for the Social Democratic Party to regain its lost position as head of the government. A major incentive for the first laws and the ministry were catastrophic pollution by among others, [Cheminova](#) (which now has an environmental policy, forced on it by government requirements for Green Accounting). The first Environmental Protection Law of 1972 established the EPA (*Miljøstyrelsen*, named with the word *miljø* "environment" rather than *forurening* "pollution"). In 1973 the ministry finally became the Ministry for the Environment (*Miljøministeriet*), and another ministry for Traffic was established at the same time.

### *Energy crisis--environment is more than pollution*

This was the Denmark that was hit by the first energy crisis in 1973-4. Since Denmark had no minerals and particularly no coal or oil for heat, power and light, it was hard hit by the crisis. The second energy crisis in 1979 prompted the government to establish the Energy Ministry, which was later combined in a larger, more powerful Environmental Ministry in 1988. A major activity of this ministry was to encourage production of oil from the Danish North Sea locations, but it was soon also engaged in searching for North Sea natural gas and supporting wind energy projects that private organizations were beginning to work with from about 1978.

On the other hand, Denmark had already been co-generating much of its power and heat, distributed through district heating systems to most residents of urban areas, using imported coal (replacing oil) or burning garbage. When it was discovered that dioxins were being developed in the garbage incinerators (mostly because of PVC wastes), engineering firms started to work seriously with these problems. PVC was removed as much as possible from the waste that was burned, and incinerators were made to burn at much higher temperatures, precluding the generation of dioxins. At the same time the government encouraged energy improvements, such as better insulation, installation of thermostats, double-paned windows, and higher taxes on gasoline.

### The Brundtland Report in 1987 - the environmental issues of energy

The Brundtland Report and the ensuing establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 was taken up eagerly by the conservative government at that time, who combined the Environmental and Energy ministries so that these issues could be treated together.

### The control of the environmental impact of businesses

Starting back with the Ministry against Pollution, a major issue was to regulate the environmental impact of businesses. The model finally selected proved to be very effective. The municipal environmental agencies are responsible for making contracts with each polluting business, establishing maximum levels of various pollutants that may be released. The business gets a certain amount of time to become compliant before it can be fined or taken to court.

In the late 90's a new concept, the Green Account, was added, requiring the larger polluting businesses to submit a yearly report listing the quantities of chemicals, water and energy consumed and the wastes and other effluents generated. If businesses participated in a system of Environmental Management, they were released from this requirement, since EM requires its own reports and expects compliancy as a minimum. This has resulted in a large number of companies that are now registered or certified according to some environmental management system, which, of course leads to better environmental results than just compliancy. In other words, the Danish system works much more like a carrot than the stick of American environmental control.

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## The European Environmental Agency

Because of Denmark's great commitment to the environment, the European Union selected Copenhagen as the seat of the European Environmental Agency ([EEA](#)), which "aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public".

## Organic farming

Since the early 90's, Danes have been able to purchase an ever-growing selection of organic products in the usual local supermarkets. This was spearheaded by the cooperative movement, where the chain of [Co-op](#) supermarkets [FDB](#) (Denmark's largest) worked together with what was then a cooperative dairy, now [Arla Foods](#), to lower the price on organic dairy products. Since then FDB has helped local organic producers to organize improved distribution, so that a large variety of fresh organic products are now available in all of its stores. The success of organic products at FDB stores has spread to all the other larger food chains.

The Danish government's red organic foods Ø label (for "*økologi*") has been an enormous success. The website [Organic Denmark](#) presents all the Danish producers of organic foods, while [www.Organic.dk](#) provides links to organizations (most of which are located together in Aarhus), activities and producers.

## Organic Agricultural College

The [Organic Agricultural College at Kaloe](#) recently took over a large agriculture school with excellent facilities after it outgrew its former location. It shares its location with a small language college, where foreign students come to learn Danish and Danes to learn foreign languages. It is located less than an hour north east of Aarhus. I expect that we might be able to make arrangements for Oberlin students to live there during part of the study trip.

## Organic foods restaurants

The best cooks swear by using organic ingredients wherever they are available, and many have established connections with organic food producers for their supplies.

## Eco-labeling

Along with organic foods, environmental labeling took off in Denmark with the Nordic Eco-label, the Swan label. This was followed by the EU Daisy label. The [Eco-label](#) website provides information and lists of products.

## *Textiles*

My first serious environmental activity was the establishment of green diaper service in 1991 in Aarhus. I designed the diaper, working with small textile companies to find the right fabric and design (which I patented). As organic cotton at that time was rare and very expensive, we selected a cotton jersey from cotton produced with a minimum of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, first from the mountains of Peru and later from Greece and Turkey.

I discovered that there were a handful of textile firms, in particular, Novotex, (now [Green Cotton](#)), who were working with producing stylish clothing from sustainable fabrics. Novotex initiated its own Green Cotton eco-label and was instrumental working with the Nordic and EU eco-labeling organizations to develop the standards for these labels.

About five years ago a

### *Laundry*

For my diaper service, I worked with a branch of [Berendsen Laundries](#) to develop the most sustainable washing method, using non-chlorine bleach (that was a fight!), gas driers and other methods. The entire company is now environmentally certified and has several eco-labeled products for restaurants and hotels.

### *Paper*

Since Denmark does not have many forests, its paper industry has long produced recycled paper. The last remaining paper company in Denmark, [Dalum Papir](#) in Odense, produces the eco-labeled 100% recycle paper brand Cyklus, which is used by almost all public offices and many others. Dalum not only has an environmental product, its production is ISO 14001 environmentally certified and registered in accordance with EMAS regulations. (See below on page 11.)

### *Printing*

Not only is almost all paper used in Denmark recycled, the printing is done by eco-labeled printing methods, developed by the Aarhus print shop Phoenix, which has just joined with a neighboring print shop as the combined [ScanPrint](#). Phoenix was instrumental in using vegetable inks and vegetable oil to clean the printing rollers. They were the one of the first companies in Denmark to become environmentally certified, and were instrumental in working out the requirements for eco-labeled printed products. Because of their work, all public printing is now required to be eco-labeled, which forced other print-shops to follow suit, so that most larger print shops now also produce eco-labeled products and are environmentally certified.

### *Green Hotels*

Many Danish Hotels are working toward [TheGreenKey](#)® diploma, which is “awarded companies within tourism: hotels, youth hostels, conference- and holiday centers, campsites, holiday houses, leisure facilities and restaurants.

“To obtain TheGreenKey the company has to fulfill a long list of environmental requirements. These requirements are contained in a number of criteria. Besides pure environmental demands, the criteria include demands on policy and action plans.”

Several Danish tourist accommodations are now also registered with the [European Eco-label for tourist accommodation service](#).

I would endeavor to find green lodgings for both alumni and students for the tour.

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## Energy

Because Denmark has very few natural resources, it has been in the forefront in searching for renewable energy sources, including wind and geothermic energy as well as using biofuels (in particular [straw wastes](#) which previously were burned off in the farmer's fields.) A strong anti-atomic energy movement precluded atomic energy sources in Denmark, although a Swedish atomic energy plant (located almost directly across the Sound from Copenhagen) still supplies some of its energy. Denmark also imports energy from Norwegian water power. Nevertheless it has developed a very powerful industry in renewable energy, much of which is sponsored by the cooperative energy companies.

[Elsam](#), the combined power companies on Jutland and Funen (that is, most of Denmark not in the greater Copenhagen area) has worked diligently in this field for many years. I found an interesting downloadable 74-page booklet [Essential Thinking](#) (with a lot of pictures) about their work with energy, including a new fuel for transportation, on their website. The following is Elsam's definition of sustainability:

"Elsam's field of business is to build, own and operate heat and power production plants and to sell heat and power on a sustainable basis nationally as well as internationally.

"To Elsam, sustainability means a growing business based on social responsibility, economic profitability, environmental performance and knowledge and technology development.

- **Social responsibility:** Elsam displays social responsibility by focusing on welfare, educating employees and by being entrepreneurs for the Danish energy policy.
- **Economic profitability:** Elsam attaches great importance to financial profitability and competitiveness.
- **Environmental performance:** Elsam is continuously working to reduce the environmental impact through increased plant efficiency and use of CO2 neutral fuels such as wind, waste, biomass, and wood.
- **Knowledge and technology development:** Elsam develops and invests in new and more efficient technologies to secure sufficient fossil fuel resources for the generations to come.

"Sustainability in Elsam is based on the [above triangle](#) and the demands are a continuous internal and external dialogue on the balance between economy, environment and social responsibility

- R&D activities must create increased sustainability
- Elsam works towards the objective of reducing our environmental impacts
- Elsam develops and invests in new and more efficient technology which will secure sufficient resources for the generations to come
- Elsam employees develop through continuous education and challenge and Elsam focus on our social responsibility
- Elsam weights economic sustainability and competitiveness in such a way that continuous development and investment is possible
- Elsam plays an important role in connection with the implementation of a social vision for a sustainable energy system in Northern Europe."

## The Organization for Sustainable Energy (OVE)

[OVE](#) has been very active since the days of demonstrating against atomic energy. “The aim of OVE is to work for a resource and environmental conscious energy policy, and for self-sufficiency from renewable energy sources. OVE’s main activity is to inform and disseminate information of renewable energy, energy conservation and ecological issues. Through national campaigns e.g. solar energy and wood fuel OVE helps to show how the environment can be improved at a household level. OVE holds regular conferences, “teach-ins” and courses on different subjects.” The main headquarters of OVE and several other related organizations are in Aarhus, which has become a center for environmental NGOs.

OVE maintains a website called [www.skoleenergi.dk](http://www.skoleenergi.dk) (in Danish) which provides information to schools about the environment and renewable energy. Part of the website is a large database with places that students (and we) can visit, organized by location and topic.

## The Nordic FolkeCenter for Renewable Energy

The [FolkeCenter](#) “is an independent, non-governmental organization. It was established in 1983 to pave the way for renewable energy by developing, testing, and demonstrating technologies which are designed for manufacturing in small and medium scale industries. “ Through almost a quarter century it has been a pioneer in renewable energy technologies, for which they offer consultancy and license agreements. Located in the open northwestern corner of Jutland, on the shores of the Limfjord, and not far from the North Sea, the site is a fascinating working museum of many different technologies, most of which can be produced by a simple blacksmith with available materials. Because of this the FolkeCenter has worked on a number of international development projects, and always has a crew of international technicians and interns on site. Among the areas they work with are:

- Windmills up till 525 KW
- Advanced farm biogas digesters up to 1.000 m<sup>3</sup>
- Innovative power generators
- Building integrated solar PV
- Plant oil production
- Diesel to plant oil engine
- Production & storage of wind-hydrogen
- Hydrogen car
- Green waste water solutions
- Integrated RE System

## *Wind energy*

The first large wind turbines on towers in Denmark were built in the mid 70’s by a very alternative school, which has since come into discredit for its educational methods.

Wind turbines in Denmark are either owned by the large energy companies, such as [Elsam](#), or by “vindmøllelaug,” which are small local organizations or companies that may own a single wind turbine or a whole wind farm. The website [Vindmølle.net](http://Vindmølle.net) (unfortunately only in Danish) has lists of the sites with the turbines they own, often with pictures. The [Danish Wind Turbine Owners' Association](#) has more information and links in English.

[Vestas](#) is now the largest wind turbine producer in the world after joining with the second largest Danish producer last year NEG-Micon. Vestas, originally a blacksmith shop, and then a crane manufacturer, built their first wind turbines in 1979 at the time of the second energy crisis. The other companies had similar origins. Now Vestas sells turbines in many locations around the world. Danish companies have been instrumental in producing larger and larger wind-turbines, many of which now can be found in off-shores wind parks. As with other companies with an environmental product, Vestas also practices environmental management according to ISO 14001.

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## *Cogeneration of heat and power*

Denmark has a long history of co-generation of electricity and heat, which is sent in the form of super-hot water through pipes to all urban buildings. Different fuels have been used for co-generation. Since Denmark has very few energy resources of its own, it has had to import energy resources. Before the energy crisis, oil was the main fuel.

The energy crisis led to searching for oil and natural gas in the North Sea through the government sponsored Danish Oil and Natural Gas ([DONG](#)), which now also works with alternative energy sources, such as wind and geothermal energy.

For a while, Denmark imported coal from South Africa, until this became politically impossible. Now Poland is probably the major source of coal.

The burning of wastes has always been a significant source of energy in Denmark, since the country is too small to be able to find appropriate locations for dumps. When it was discovered that incinerating PVC produced dioxins, PVC plastic was prohibited in large quantities from incineration. A major producer of PVC pipes used in transporting the co-generated hot water has been working on methods to reuse and recycle its products. Many other sources of PVC (like food wrap) were converted to other plastic types., also because of other dangers connected with PVC. Engineers have worked with improving the incineration process to make it more efficient and to clean the resulting smoke to prevent dissemination of dioxins and other pollutants to the atmosphere.

## Waste and recycling

As mentioned above, Denmark has few places to store wastes, so almost all wastes are either incinerated for energy or recycled, either directly from homes, or in local recycling centers, where recyclables are divided into many different fractions.

In general, it is the responsibility of the town (*kommune*) or county (*amt*) to provide facilities for waste removal and recycling as well as to control company's disposition of [wastes](#) and other [environmental discharges](#). Companies are required to report regularly the types and quantities of waste that are recycled, incinerated or deposited in dumps (this is things like asphalt, PVC and asbestos.) Chemical wastes are all sent to a government sponsored company called [Kommunekemi](#) for destruction, if the business cannot find other recipients.

## Water

When I arrived in Denmark in 1968, very little waste water was purified before it was lead out in long pipes into the surrounding sea. Now all water, including storm water, is led through very high-tech purification plants, ensuring very clean sea water around Denmark. There are only a few beaches that are not considered clean enough for swimming, mostly because of farm run-off. Even that is much improved now, since fields may no longer be plowed close to rivers and streams, minimizing farm chemicals that reach the streams.

Except in the Copenhagen area, almost all drinking water in Denmark is carefully controlled groundwater. When it was discovered that the ground water levels were sinking, strict controls were placed on water usage through a tripling of the price in a very short time span, subsidies for more water efficient appliances, better maintenance of pipes and date-control of garden watering in dry summer periods.

Regular control of well water has led to the prohibition of various farm chemicals. Most recently, Round-Up has been found in some wells.

## Sustainable building and development

One of my diaper service customers was very active in building a new sustainable housing development north of Aarhus, where a number of experimental methods and products were used, including unbaked clay bricks created on site. They were very active members of the [National Organization of Eco-builders \(LØB\)](#) in Aarhus, which runs workshops on different sustainable methods and provides a location where providers and handworkers can meet prospective customers.

[The Danish Centre for Urban Ecology](#) in Aarhus is a public organization which works with local governments for urban planning as well as some of the larger companies in the building industry.

Most municipalities have environmental policies and prepare environmental accounts. They have specific environmental requirements for all development projects.

## Sustainable Financing

[Merkur](#) is an ethical bank committed to social justice within a sustainable economy. I got to know Merkur when they were the only bank willing to finance my diaper service.

I met a number of environmental activists through my connection to Merkur, which I still use as my Danish bank. I imagine that they could arrange visits to a number of their customers, while a meeting with Merkur would provide an excellent background in the area of sustainable financing and investing.

More than 80% of its combined loans finance projects are in three areas:

### Environmental

Organic farming and biodynamic land use, renewable energy, sustainable production and business and environmentally friendly building and construction

### Social

Sustainable, social housing and ownership, alternative energy forms and resource saving arrangements, facilities for the handicapped and the socially disadvantaged

### Cultural

Independent schools and kindergartens, community and cultural centers, theatres and music venues

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## Environmental Management

Environmental management is a method to ensure that an organization works continually toward minimizing its environmental impact on the world. Many Danish companies and organizations have a environmental management system certified according to the [ISO 14001 Standard for Environmental Management System](#)<sup>1</sup> or registered with the European Union's [Eco-Management and Audit Scheme \(EMAS\)](#), a “voluntary scheme for organizations willing to commit themselves to evaluate, improve and report on their environmental performances,” which was launched in 1995.

As I have recommended that Oberlin implement its Environmental Policy through a ISO 14001 management system, it could be of interest to visit some organizations and companies that have such a system. Here is a short list of leaders in their branches. The links go to the organizations' environmental reports.

- Berendsen Laundry <http://www.berendsen.com/environment/index.html>
- Danfoss (thermostats): <http://www.danfoss.com/AboutUs/FinancialInformation/>
- Elsam (Energy): <http://elsam2004.webannualreport.com/default.asp?id=959>
- EPA <http://www.mst.dk/homepage/> (Select “About the EPA| EMAS in the Danish EPA”)
- Grundfos (pumps): <http://www.grundfos.com/web/grfosweb.nsf> (Select “About us”)
- ScanPrint: <http://www.scanprint.dk/Default.asp?ID=109>
- Tivoli (amusement park): <http://www.tivoli.dk/composite-743.htm> (the environmental pages in Danish)
- Vestas Wind Systems: <http://www.vestas.com/uk/environment/2005/index.asp>

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<sup>1</sup> ISO = International Organization for Standardization

(<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage>). ISO sets internationally accepted standards for everything from film to nuts and bolts to management systems.

## Possible study tour arrangements

Since most of the facilities mentioned here are easily accessible from Aarhus, the second largest city in Denmark, where I lived about half of my time in Denmark, I would suggest using it as a base, taking excursions out to other areas from there, although we might want to move out to the West Jutland area for a couple of excellent visits.

Since the famous Danish amusement park, Tivoli, in Copenhagen practices environmental management, and the Danish Ministry for the Environment and Energy, EPA the Merkur Bank and the European Environmental Agency are located in Copenhagen as well, the tour could include a couple of days there as well.

### *Lodging*

Lodging would be in a Green-Key certified hotels or hostels where possible. There do not seem to be any in downtown Aarhus, so this might not be entirely possible. However there are some vacation centers within an hour of Aarhus that are Green-Key certified.

For a student trip, I would look into the following types of lodging:

- The Organic Agricultural College at Kaloe
- The youth hostel in Aarhus
- A green camping area or resort

### *Transportation*

Some of the longer trips could be taken by train, or other local public transportation. Otherwise we would travel in a group with chartered coaches.

### *Visits*

Prior to detailed planning of a trip, participants could list the places they would like to visit, based on the suggestions in this report or their own interests. Then I would build the trip around these requirements. The following are a few suggestions.

#### Aarhus area and Jutland

- [Organic Agricultural College at Kaloe](#) (select menu item “International” for English), which possibly also could be a home base for a student tour.
- A large Co-op supermarket to study the variety of organic foods and eco-labeled products offered
- An organic farm or dairy
- The main headquarters of the [Danish Association of Organic Agriculture](#) in Aarhus.
- A factory that makes eco-label products, such as [DermaPharm](#), which produces a line of Swan-labeled body and hair care products, or Novotex ([Green Cotton](#)).
- [Berendsen's Laundry](#) in Aarhus, a new state-of-the art laundry, which practices environmental management and has eco-labeled products
- A co-generated power plant, such as the main power plant for Aarhus, where they also use bio-fuels.
- The environmental department of the city of Aarhus.

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## West Jutland

- [Vestas Wind Systems](#), either at their main office in Randers (near Aarhus), or at the factory on the west coast, where there are also large wind farms.
- A wind farm, possibly off-shore by boat.
- The [Nordic FolkeCenter for Renewable Energy](#).

## Copenhagen

- Tivoli in Copenhagen, which pursues environmental management.
- The EPA office in Copenhagen, among other reasons, because they practice environmental management.
- [Merkur](#) bank
- The European Environmental Agency ([EEA](#))