

"Par force" is French for "by force"

Par force hunting was a grand spectacle. Hunters on horseback and hounds pursued a selected animal, usually a large red deer, for hours until it was exhausted. The hounds held the deer at bay until the finest participant delivered the final blow with a short hunting sword - a hirschfänger.



To facilitate the hunt and enhance the experience for spectators, long, straight roads were built through forests and open landscapes. These roads often converged in star-shaped formations, allowing hunters and spectators to track the prey and progress of the hunt. Hunters blew signals with hunting horns to convey the hunt's developments

In the forests of North Zealand, the king led the hunt. typically showcasing his power by making the kill.



Sika deer (100 indiv.) Originating from East Asia, sika deer were introduced to the park in Outside the Deer Park roe 1923. Their coat color varies throughout the year. The rutting season is from October to The rutting season is from November.



Roe deer (20-30 indiv.) Denmark's smallest deer species. deer are the most widespread deer species in the country. July to August.

Christian V designed Gribskov, Store Dyrehave, Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest for par force hunting - a hunting tradition and a demonstration of power that Danish monarchs practiced for over 100 years. The last royal par force hunt in Denmark took place in 1777. Today par force hunting is prohibited.

Experience the game of Par force Hunts

The deer in Jægersborg Deer Park are descendants of the deer from the era of par force hunting. Deer from surrounding areas were driven into Christian V's hunting grounds. Today, you can encounter four species of deer in the Deer Park. Only red deer and fallow deer were hunted during the par force hunts. The white red deer and fallow deer are color mutations, not albinos.

Around 2.100 deer live within the park's enclosure today. The population is managed by The Nature Agency. Every summer, 700 calves are born, and each winter 700 animals are shot. The royal family still participates in hunts in the Deer Park.



Red deer (300 indiv.) Denmark's largest terrestrial wild mammal, the red deer migrated here 10,000 years ago. Males are recognized by their large, pointed antlers. The rutting season is from September to October.



Fallow deer (1.600 indiv.) Often seen on the plain, Eremitagesletten. These deer come in three color variations: white, black, and brown. The rutting season is from mid-October to mid-November.

Embark on a journey into the earliest par force hunting landscape in Denmark www.parforce.dk

The Par force Hunting Landscape in North Zealand is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Here, you can experience the baroque vision of designing landscapes specifically for hunting. This tradition began in the 1600s and 1700s, a time

> when monarchs across Europe demonstrated their power by reshaping nature.

The Founding of the Deer Park In 1669, Frederik III enclosed a small deer park to create the perfect setting for royal hunts. When Christian V ascended the throne in 1670, he expanded the enclosure fivefold to establish a deer park dedicated to par force hunting.

> This marked the beginning of a larger par force hunting landscape in North Zealand, symbolizing even greater displays of power.

> > On the map, you can see the long. straight roads laid out starting in 1669. Many of these roads remain the ones we walk today.





World Class Royal Hunts

Explore the Par force Hunting Landscape in Jægersborg Deer Park and Forest **UNESCO World Heritage**



