Basic data

Denmark is a small country located in Northern Europe. This country is a transitional country between Northern and Central Europe in terms of natural conditions. Denmark is a parliamentary monarchy and belongs to economically highly developed countries. The country is characterized by lowland landscape, maritime climate, and a small amount of forested areas. Denmark consists of two parts: a peninsula and a series of islands concentrated on its eastern side.

• Total area - 43,094 km² - seven times smaller than Poland

• Land area: 42,394 km² (98.38%)

• Water area: 700 km² (1.62%)

The population is approximately 5.4 million, with an average population density of 125 people/km².

Denmark is located in Northern Europe, between the compact part of the European continent and the Scandinavian Peninsula. The Jutland Peninsula, which constitutes the majority of the country's territory, lies between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

30% of Denmark's territory consists of islands. There are 405 of them, of which 82 are inhabited. The most important ones are: Zealand, Funen, Amager, Lolland, and Bornholm.

The capital of the country is Copenhagen, located on the island of Zealand.

Denmark borders the following countries: Germany and Sweden.

Denmark has a moderate maritime climate. Winters are short and mild, while summers are quite cool with a high amount of precipitation.

Denmark has a dense river network consisting of short rivers. The longest of them is the Guden River, with a length of 158 km. There are also numerous glacial lakes, and on the west coast of Jutland, there are coastal lakes. Additionally, a large percentage of Denmark's surface area consists of straits and maritime channels.

The natural plant formation of Denmark was beech-oak-ash forests, which have been replaced in some places by coniferous forests where pine, larch, and spruce grow. Forest areas, cleared by humans for agriculture purposes, occupy only 12% of the country's surface. The original plant formation also included heathlands and peat bogs, with the latter occupying small areas of the country as well. Most peat bogs have been drained. Bushy willows and grass cover dunes on the western coast.

Large hoofed mammals and larger predators are not present in Denmark. Numerous smaller species exist, especially seabirds such as gulls and terns.

One-third of the country's territory is protected by various forms of conservation, and reserves cover 5% of the country's surface; efforts are being made to increase the use of recycled materials and to make agriculture more ecologically friendly.