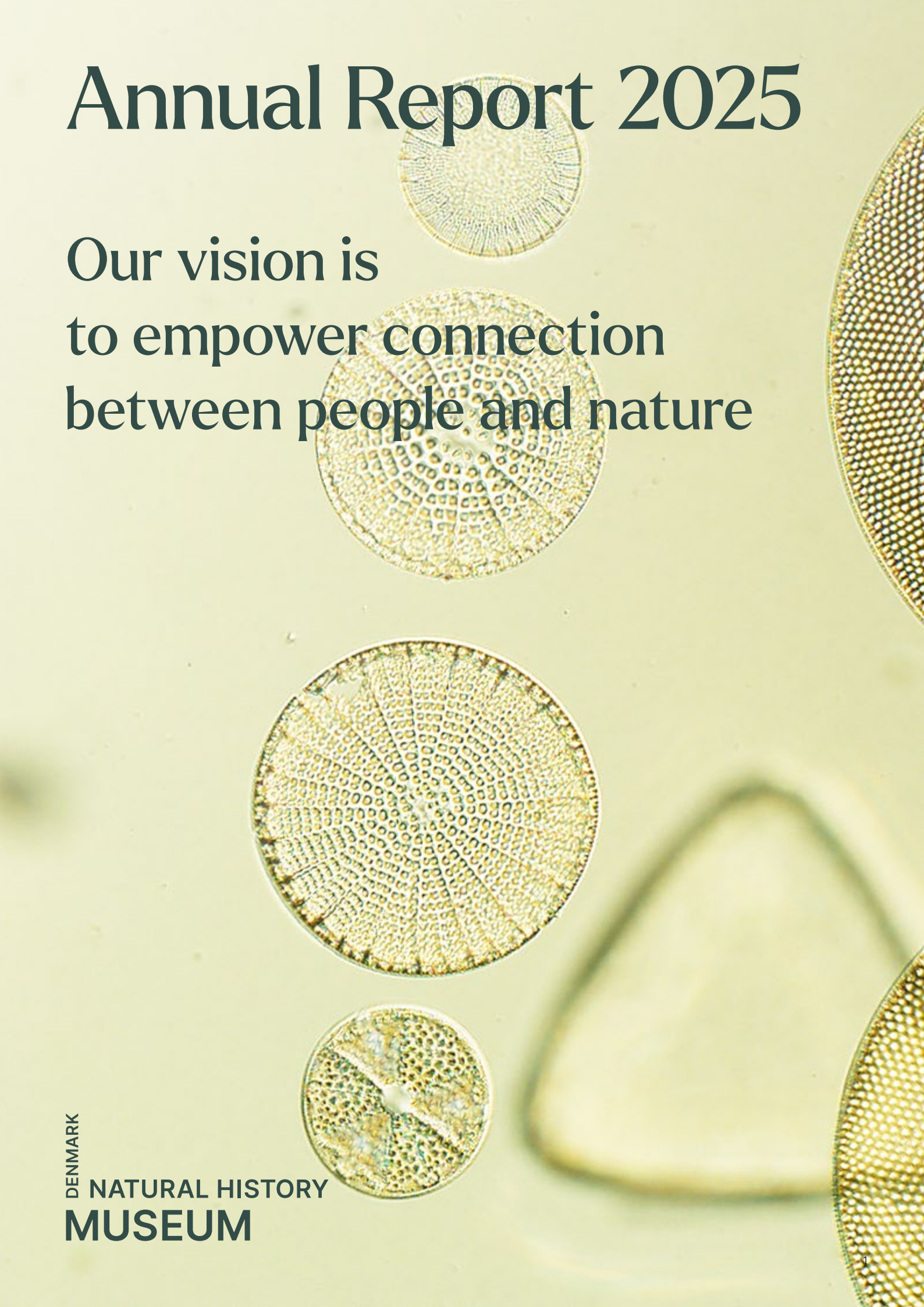


Annual Report 2025



Our vision is
to empower connection
between people and nature



Image above: The new museum building, which is expected to open to the public in spring 2027.
Credit: Torben Eskerod, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Cover image: Diatoms from the Limfjord.
Credit: Nina Lundholm, Natural History Museum Denmark.

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Natural History Museum Denmark, Board of Directors

Top row, from left: Nina Rønsted, Museum Director · Laura Pavesi, Deputy Museum Director of Collections · Anders P. Tøttrup, Deputy Museum Director of Research

Bottom row, from left: Anders D. Jordan, Deputy Museum Director of Exhibitions and Public Programming · Lars Vilhelmsen, Deputy Museum Director of Education ·

Rikke S. Mørch, Deputy Museum Director of Communications

Foreword

Natural History Museum Denmark is the national museum for natural history and part of the University of Copenhagen. The museum operates under the Danish Museum Act and carries out a range of responsibilities on behalf of the Danish public within collection management, research and public engagement. Our vision is to empower the connection between people and nature and enable people to enjoy, understand and care for the diversity of the natural world.

The conditions for life on Earth are changing dramatically: climate change is a reality, many species and habitats are under threat, and there is a critical shortage of some of the raw materials required for the green transition. However, the future is not predetermined. We can still shape it and develop new solutions that make better use of resources, create space for nature, and conserve species both locally and globally. Success requires insight into the present and an understanding of the past. This is the cornerstone of the museum's new 2030 strategy, which focuses on strengthening curiosity for nature, knowledge about nature, and empowerment for nature.

In 2025, the museum focused on preparing for the opening of the new museum to the public in spring 2027. Themes and narratives for the new exhibitions have been developed, and installation of the upcoming 6,500 m² of new galleries is underway. At the same time, 356,000 visitors purchased tickets to the current exhibitions at Øster Voldgade and the Palm House, while the Botanical Garden welcomed more than 1 million visitors in 2025.

With its 8,000 species of living plants and the prestigious 'BGCI Conservation Practitioner Accreditation' from Botanic Gardens Conservation International, the Botanical Garden joined the global effort to save threatened plants in 2025. The museum was also awarded the Green Attraction certification – an official Danish eco-label for attractions demonstrating a strong commitment to sustainability and environmentally responsible operations. The museum has also committed to the Association of Danish Museums' 'Charter for the Green Transition of Danish Museums'. We can and must do more, and these initiatives provide valuable tools for our continued efforts.

In 2025, the museum received a significant Danish mineral collection, and the ongoing digitisation of the museum's collections surpassed 1.3 million objects, which are now publicly accessible via the Collections Portal. The museum's researchers described 123 new species and published 201 scientific articles. Across all areas of the museum, dedicated staff make an outstanding contribution every day, each bringing their own specialised expertise.

We all look forward to welcoming visitors to the new museum in spring 2027.

Nina Rønsted, Museum Director



Denmark’s Natural History Collections



We manage and develop the national geological, botanical, and zoological collections, ensuring that the more than 14 million specimens gathered over more than 400 years of complex collecting history remain accessible for the future.



Top image: Fieldwork, Green Island, Taiwan.
Credit: Laura Pavesi, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Image above: Humpback whale.
Credit: Elianne Dipp.

Top right image: The mineral azurite from the Tsumeb Mine in Namibia,
from Hans Kloster's mineral collection.
Credit: Fionnuala Helen Wright, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Investing in Knowledge for the Future

In 2025, the museum's collections grew by more than 100,000 natural history specimens. This growth was driven by both the acquisition of a valuable mineral collection and a number of generous donations. Donations play a crucial role in the continued development of the collections. They not only increase their size but also enhance their scientific relevance and diversity.

Many donations contain material collected over decades with great expertise and care. This expands both taxonomic and geographical representation and provides unique data that supports research, teaching and public engagement – now and in the future. In 2025, the museum received, among other things, more than 40,000 insect specimens and approximately 10,000 vascular plant specimens in the form of herbarium sheets.

The largest single addition of the year was the acquisition of Hans Kloster's mineral collection – the largest private mineral collection in Denmark. The collection includes more than 1,000 mineral species not previously represented at the museum. With this acquisition, the museum's mineral collection has grown to approximately 100,000 specimens and now contains nearly 70 % of all known mineral species worldwide (more than 4,000 out of approximately 5,900 species).

The mineral collection has deep historical roots dating back to the 17th century and the Cabinet of Curiosities of King Frederik III. Today, the collection forms a central foundation for research, teaching and exhibitions, and contributes to international collaborations on green transition, the development of new materials, and the sustainable use of Earth's resources.

Whales in the Collection – Documenting Change in the Seas

Natural history collections can be compared to an archive of life on Earth. They preserve physical traces of animals and plants, enabling future researchers to study what nature looked like at a specific time and place. These may include bones, fossils or pressed plants, all collected and recorded with information about their origin.

When museums hold multiple specimens of the same species collected over many years, researchers can compare them and study how species have changed over time. The collections make it possible to investigate evolution, diseases, environmental pollutants, and the consequences of climate change. Many species are now threatened and are no longer systematically collected, making existing specimens rare and irreplaceable. The collections therefore constitute a vital research infrastructure and an important record of changes in nature.

A particularly notable acquisition in 2025 was a humpback whale that stranded in Kalø Bay north of Aarhus on 1 April. The whale, a young male measuring 7.7 metres and weighing approximately 4.3 tonnes, was estimated to be between six months and one and a half years old. This incident forms part of a recent trend of increasing numbers of young humpback whales stranding in Danish waters, where the species was previously rare. The specimen provides new research opportunities and an important contribution to the documentation of the species' growing presence in the waters around Denmark.



The Botanical Garden Strengthens Its Role in Plant Conservation and Public Engagement

The Botanical Garden houses Denmark's largest scientific collection of living plants, with approximately 8,000 species from around the world and a particular focus on the conservation of threatened species.

In 2025, the Botanical Garden achieved the prestigious 'BGCI Conservation Practitioner Accreditation' from Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). BGCI represents more than 1,100 botanical gardens in over 100 countries in a global network for plant conservation, comparable to the cooperation between zoological gardens in protecting endangered animals.

Collectively, the world's botanical gardens house over 40 % of threatened plant species. The Museum's Botanical Garden collections include more than 330 threatened species, many of which require specialised care provided by the garden's expert botanic gardeners.

The accreditation is an official recognition of the garden as a botanical institution engaged in targeted conservation work both nationally and internationally.

The Botanical Garden participates in a global collaboration on plant conservation, knowledge exchange and research projects, thereby contributing to the preservation of biodiversity across borders.

An example is the garden's unique collection of cycads, several of which were collected in the 19th century. Cycads were among the earliest seed plants but are now the most threatened plant group that the museum helps to protect and conserve.

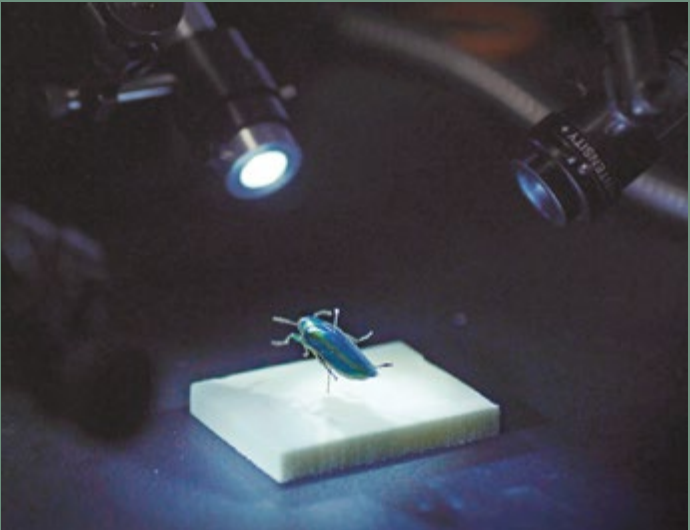
In the coming years, the Botanical Garden will also expand its seed bank with representative collections of the 162 red-listed Danish plant species for use in conservation projects.

Plant conservation is also an integral part of the garden's public engagement, guided tours and educational programmes.

Image above: The Palm House in the Botanical Garden.
Credit: Natural History Museum Denmark.

Image right: The museum's cycads were collected by Frederik Liebmann during an expedition to Mexico in 1842.
Credit: Albert Stenum, Natural History Museum Denmark.





Collections

Key Figures

2022 – 2025

DaSSCo – One Million Objects Digitised

Through the mass digitisation project DaSSCo (Danish System for Scientific Collections), the museum continues its work to make the collections digitally accessible for research, education and the public.

In 2025, the museum reached an important milestone: one million natural history specimens have been digitised. This achievement enables much broader access to collection data while protecting and preserving the physical specimens for future generations.

By the end of the year, the total number of digitised specimens had reached 1,311,721, meaning there is still some way to go before the entire collection of 14 million specimens is accessible through the Collections Portal, available online at the Natural History Museum Denmark Collections.

Danekræ – Unique Finds for Shared Knowledge

‘Danekræ’ refers to geological finds in Denmark of exceptional scientific or exhibition value, such as rare fossils, minerals or meteorites. Under Danish law, these finds belong to the state and must be submitted to the Natural History Museum Denmark or another state-recognised museum. The finder receives compensation based on the object’s scientific or exhibition significance and the care with which it has been handled. In 2025, 65 finds were declared Danekræ, bringing the museum’s collection to nearly 1,200 specimens.

A notable example is Danekræ ‘DK 1345’, a marine isopod-like crustacean from the Late Cretaceous. The fossil, found at Stevns Chalk Quarry, is exceptionally well preserved with clear anatomical details. It differs from other known marine crustaceans from the same layer and may represent a previously unknown species. The find exemplifies the rare and scientifically valuable objects that the Danekræ scheme is designed to protect and preserve for the future.

Collections	2022	2023	2024	2025
Collection Size	13,273,748	13,481,604	13,678,555	13,820,912
Digitised Objects	494,874	857,115	1,010,189	1,311,721
Declared Danekræ	20	20	25	65
Research Visits	231	239	133	211
Public and Media Inquiries	1,487	2,807	2,991	3,851
Collection-Based Publications*	221	251	268	311

*Internal and external authors

Image left: Digitisation of the collections.
Credit: Natural History Museum Denmark.

Image right: Woodlouse (DK1345).
Credit: Sten Jakobsen, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Museum Visitors

2022–2025

Museum Visitors	2022	2023	2024	2025
Location				
Øster Voldgade	131,455	138,286	128,971	128,931
Palm House	224,971	254,471	274,000	226,984
Zoological Museum*	95,670	0	0	0
Other Public Programmes**	8,459	11,875	10,033	9,511
Visitors to the Botanical Garden***	685,626	798,854	840,292	958,410
Total Number of Visitors	1,146,181	1,203,486	1,253,296	1,323,836

*The Zoological Museum closed on 23 October 2022
**Other public programmes include lectures, guided tours, etc.
***Entry to the Botanical Garden is free





Denmark's Natural History Research

We attract and conduct collection-based research and ensure knowledge at the highest level, enabling authorities, institutions and the public to access natural history data and expertise that are essential for a sustainable future.



Top image: White-tailed eagle, seen at Olsens Sø in Vaserne, Birkerød.
Credit: Bent Marcussen.

Image above: Citizen science fieldwork.
Credit: Anders Tøttrup, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Strengthened Research Profile Across Disciplines

In 2025, the museum significantly strengthened its research profile, appointing, among others, three new professors. Their fields range from the study of life at the microscopic scale to the vast diversity of insects and new ways of actively engaging the public in research. Together, they bring the museum's research even closer to both nature and society.

Professor Nina Lundholm conducts research on microalgae – the invisible forests of the sea – with a focus on their taxonomy, evolution and toxicity. Her work encompasses both Arctic waters and the museum's living collections, where analyses of microscopic structures are translated into new knowledge about marine ecosystems.

Within insect diversity and systematics, Professor Thomas Pape works to document and structure knowledge about some of the most species-rich animal groups in the world. As curator of the museum's extensive collections of mosquitoes, flies and butterflies, and as chair of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, he contributes to stability and precision in the naming of the world's animal species.

Anders P. Tøttrup is Denmark's first Professor of Citizen Science. He develops research projects in collaboration with the public and actively engages citizens in science and in mapping the biodiversity of Denmark.

As part of a new geological initiative, the museum welcomed Kristoffer Szilas in 2025 as Associate Professor and Curator of Petrology. Szilas is one of the world's leading experts on Greenland's early geological development and researches the formation of its mineral deposits. In 2025, the museum had a total of 15 scientific curators.

Rings that Connect the Journeys of Birds

The Danish schoolteacher H.C.C. Mortensen gave the world an idea as simple as a ring and as far-reaching as the journeys of birds. Wild bird ringing reached its 125th anniversary and has become the most widely used method in ornithology. At the museum, this legacy is carried forward by 260 active volunteer ringers and more than 2,000 annual contributors, who transform curiosity into knowledge every day.

This knowledge has already taken form in the 'Danish Atlas of Migratory Birds' (Dansk Trækfugleatlas) and in atlases covering both Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Most recently, the museum has been a driving force behind the creation of a new digital platform, migrationatlas.org, where the entire Eurasian–African history of bird ringing is brought together and made freely accessible. For the first time, all European ringing data have been gathered in one place and made openly available. Here, users can explore migration patterns, compare species, and follow major flyways based on more than a century of ringing data and modern tracking technologies.

While the rings tell the story of past journeys, the traditional method now works hand in hand with modern GPS technology, offering entirely new opportunities to follow birds in flight. Bird ringing has thus taken another step forward and is now also used to monitor breeding success and survival. By counting chicks, re-capturing adults and comparing generations, changes in population sizes become visible, providing essential knowledge for the protection and management of bird species.



New Facilities, New Partnerships and New Knowledge from Udzungwa

In the biodiverse Udzungwa Mountains of southern Tanzania, the Natural History Museum Denmark operates the Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Centre (UEMC) together with the Science Museum MUSE in Trento (Italy) and local partners. Here, researchers, students and local communities collaborate to understand and protect one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots.

The year has brought significant progress. Most visibly, a new laboratory building was constructed. The facility strengthens the station's research capacity and opens new opportunities for analysing the area's rich biodiversity. At the same time, MACCO – the Mazingira Alliance for Community and Conservation – was established as a local NGO. With UEMC and MACCO brought together within a single organisation, local anchoring has been strengthened and long-term collaboration secured.

An important milestone was the award of a generous grant to the 'Udzungwa Landscape Strategy' – the first

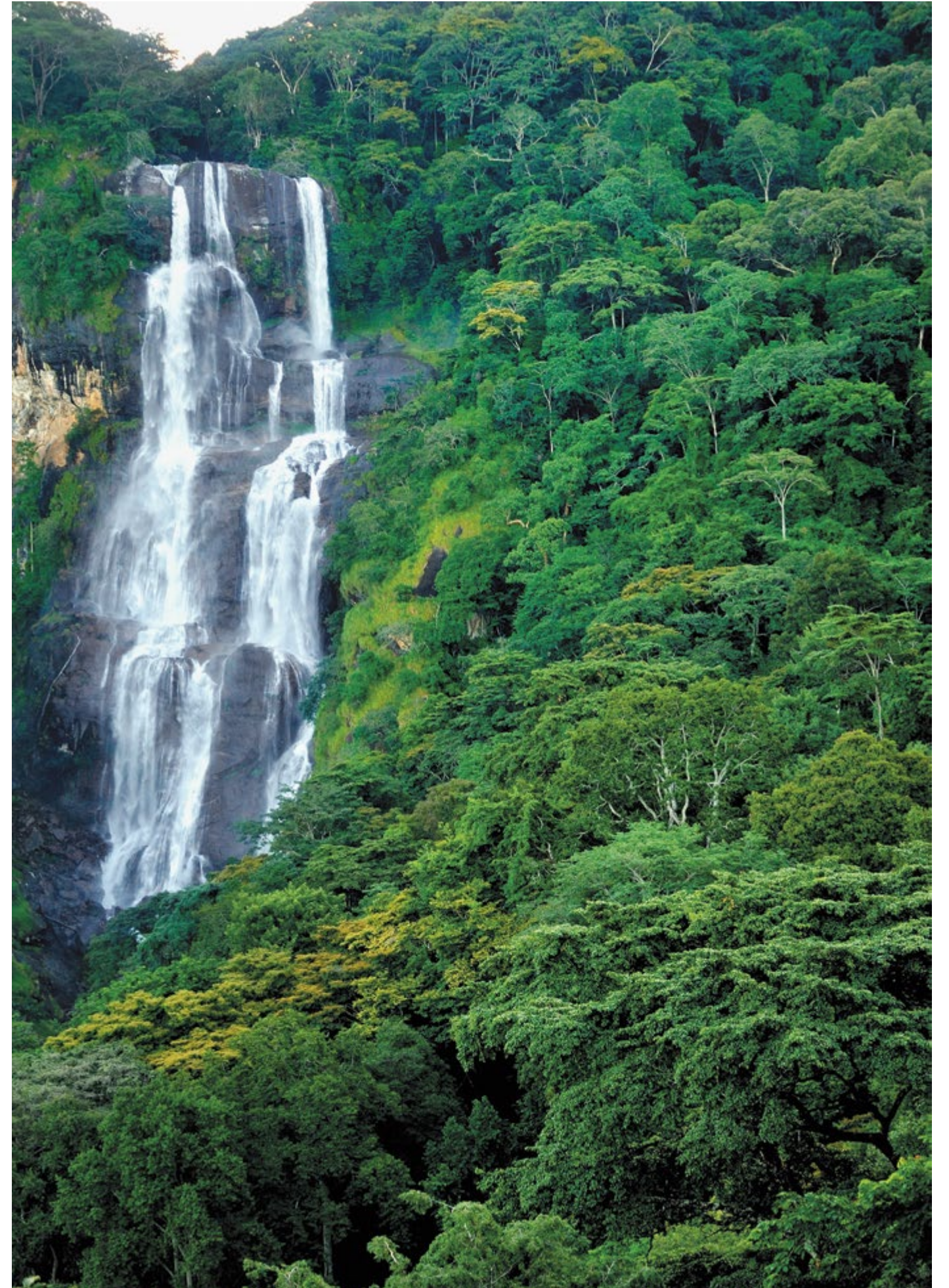
comprehensive vision for conservation in the area. The strategy provides the first broad and coordinated framework for a landscape-based approach to conservation in Udzungwa and makes it possible to link research, conservation management and local communities more closely. The strategy can be read at udzungwalandscapestrategy.org.

Research activities included a large-scale monitoring programme across three protected areas. Using insect traps operating year-round and emptied every two weeks, valuable data on biodiversity trends are collected through collaboration between the museum's researchers and local field assistants.

Teaching activities also had a strong year. The annual field course brought together 16 students from the University of Copenhagen and six from three Tanzanian universities, strengthening both academic skills and international partnerships.

Top image: The Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Centre field station.
Credit: Nikolaj Scharff, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Image right: Sanje Falls, Udzungwa.
Credit: Steffen Brøgger-Jensen.





Research

Key Figures

2022 – 2025

New Species from the Edge of the Ice – A Glimpse into the Hidden World of Antarctica

Antarctica is one of the least explored regions on Earth. Along its long, ice-dominated coastline, biodiversity remains sparsely documented. In particular, the microscopic kinorhynchs (mud dragons) represent an underexplored group, with only three species previously recorded from the entire Antarctic region.

When the museum received unique samples collected along the Antarctic Peninsula, the material opened a rare window into this hidden world. After more than two years of meticulous work, seven new species were described. In an animal group with fewer than 400 known species worldwide, this represents a significant expansion – and, for Antarctica, a major leap forward.

The well-preserved specimens revealed unique shapes, spines and patterns. Naming them provided an opportunity to honour fellow researchers and collection staff who have devoted their lives to these small and often overlooked organisms. The findings also brought surprises: two species bore striking similarities to known Arctic forms, as if – despite their microscopic size and lack of larval dispersal – they carry an unknown story about the evolution of life at Earth’s two poles.

Image left: Mud dragon, a new species from Antarctica.
Credit: Martin Vinther Sørensen.

Image right: Paradise Bay, Antarctica.
Credit: Gary Bembridge.

University Teaching

The museum contributes to teaching at the University of Copenhagen on approximately 20 annual courses, primarily aimed at students of biology and geology. The university teaching enhances students’ knowledge of organisms and equips them with the skills to communicate knowledge about nature.

In 2025, the museum offered two PhD scholarships focusing on underexplored organism groups, known as ‘dark taxa’. The ambition is to continue offering such strategic scholarships in the coming years. In 2025, the museum recorded a total of 54 completed BA and MSc projects and three completed PhD projects.

Research	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Scientific Publications	207	196	201	201
Of which: Collection-Based Publications	96	123	101	95
Number of New Species Described	225	148	232	123
Participants in Citizen Science Projects	—	10,563	12,080	17,253



Denmark's Natural History Public Engagement

We engage people both within and beyond the museum, enabling more individuals to access knowledge about nature and its diversity, and thereby increasing their ability and motivation to act sustainably in their everyday lives.



Top image: Display case with a collection of Danish medicinal plants, 2020–2022, in the exhibition 'Wild Wonderful World'.
Credit: Natural History Museum Denmark.

Bottom image: Visitors in the exhibition 'Wild Wonderful World'.
Credit: Andreas Haubjerg, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Image right: The museum's roots can be traced back to the mid-17th century. Shown here are several original objects from the Museum Wormianum.
Credit: Natural History Museum Denmark.

Nature's Stories in the Exhibition Galleries

In 2025, exhibitions at the Natural History Museum Denmark attracted many visitors to the galleries, where they could experience 'Wild Wonderful World' and 'Wildlife Photographer of the Year'.

'Wild Wonderful World' is a tribute to the museum's unique collections and, at the same time, a reflection of humanity's enduring fascination with collecting and exploring specimens from nature. It also marks the last major special exhibition developed in-house before the opening of the new museum.

The exhibition was created through collaboration between the museum's curators, collection staff, and exhibition and public programming teams. More than 1,000 specimens were retrieved from storage and carefully installed in newly restored display cases from the original Zoological Museum in Krystalgade, alongside modern vitrines.

An integral part of the exhibition is the 'Natural History Workshop', where visitors can explore and handle natural history specimens themselves. 'Wild Wonderful World' stands as an open window to the world and into the museum's collections – a kaleidoscopic view of nature.

In November, the museum opened the popular exhibition 'Wildlife Photographer of the Year' for the sixth time, presenting the best new nature photographs from around the world. The competition and exhibition are developed by the Natural History Museum in London.

Towards New Exhibitions

2025 was a crucial year in the development of new permanent exhibitions for the new museum. The year began with the establishment of international partnerships with the suppliers responsible for building the exhibitions, allowing production of the first exhibition components to commence.

At the same time, museum staff worked to select the final specimens – approximately 6,000 in total – for inclusion in the upcoming exhibitions. Butterflies, fossils, minerals and many other objects were retrieved from storage and from previous displays and brought to the conservation workshop, where they were registered, cleaned and carefully conserved.



Preparing objects for exhibition involves extensive treatment to preserve and highlight their distinctive features. In the conservation workshop, our specialists clean, stabilize and restore specimens to ensure they are ready for the new exhibitions.

The work also included some of the museum's largest and most iconic objects. One of the most notable examples was the five-metre-tall skeleton of a giant sloth, which has been part of the museum's collections and exhibitions since the 19th century. As part of the preparations for the new museum, the skeleton was carefully dismantled and prepared for relocation.

Disassembling an object of this size requires extensive work by the conservators. In the case of the giant sloth, each bone was carefully removed, examined for damage, and cleaned using brushes and a vacuum cleaner.

Any damage was repaired, and all components were documented and photographed. Finally, the bones were carefully packed into custom-built crates, ready for transport to the new museum, where the giant sloth will once again be assembled as part of the coming exhibitions.



Ethical Perspectives

The development of exhibitions for the new museum also raises fundamental questions about how we, as a museum, interpret and present our displays and stories. The museum therefore established an ethics committee, and in the first half of 2025, management implemented a number of concrete measures that influence how exhibitions are developed and realised now and in the future. These measures include exhibition guidelines, mandatory ethical assessments of human material, a policy for the ethical collection of zoological specimens for exhibitions and public programming activities, and a new naming policy for specimens. The naming policy incorporates Danish, English, and scientific names, as well as – where possible – local names from Greenland and the Faroe Islands as part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The work of the museum's ethics committee has contributed to a heightened awareness of ethical considerations in exhibition practice. To further support this area, the museum appointed a PhD candidate in museum ethics in 2025.

Top left image: Dismantling of the giant sloth before it is prepared for exhibition in the new museum.
Credit: Sasha Gry Hegelund, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Images right: In nature, rhododendrons often grow in mountainous regions. To provide optimal conditions, the new area has been designed as a miniature mountain landscape.
Credit: BARSK Projects, Natural History Museum Denmark.

New Rhododendron Quarter in the Botanical Garden

In 2000, the Danish Rhododendron Association donated approximately 130 rhododendron species to the museum. The plants were originally planted by the lake in the Botanical Garden, but over time the soil became too compact, and the condition of the collection deteriorated.

To preserve the plants, private funding was secured in 2020 for an ambitious project to create a new landscape with more authentic growing conditions. At the same time, the aim was to develop an interpretive design telling the story of rhododendrons and their significance.

In May, the museum opened the new Rhododendron Quarter. In these new surroundings, the exhibition team and the garden's botanic gardeners have jointly created an elegant interpretive layer that allows visitors both to marvel at and learn about the plants. The interpretation is designed to function year-round and to support – rather than overshadow – the plants themselves.

This development also marks an important first step in opening more of the Botanical Garden's many fascinating stories about the world's plants.





A Museum for All Ages

For the third consecutive year, the museum hosted the popular FossilFestival, which has now become a nationwide event.

The fascination with prehistoric plant and animal worlds sparks great curiosity, and on this single day, 873 visitors came to experience a glimpse of the past through fossils.

The FossilFestival is one of the museum's regular initiatives that opens the museum as a special meeting place where both children and adults can explore Earth's past. Visitors can bring their own finds to be examined by museum experts, while also enjoying the exhibitions and the Botanical Garden.

This year's festival once again featured a packed programme. Families could, among other things, make their own fossil casts, get close to scientifically significant Danekræ finds, learn about extinct insects preserved in amber, and explore the palaeontological sandbox. In total, 11 additional organisers across the country participated in the FossilFestival, including other natural history museums, geological societies and volunteers.

As a result, the festival helps strengthen collaboration and foster a stronger sense of community among natural history museums and the many volunteer organisations working in the field of natural history. It also underlines the museum's role as a centre for knowledge, engagement and experiences.

Public Engagement
Key Figures
2022–2025

Public Engagement	2022	2023	2024	2025
School Visits				
Secondary Education	1,560	3,619	3,664	3,776
Primary School Students	9,143	4,517	3,732	4,266
Daycare Institutions	890	210	184	764
Total	11,593	8,346	7,580	8,806
Wine & Science				
Events	14	15	16	14
Tickets Sold	6,089	6,940	7,180	6,323

Top images: FossilFestival 2025.
Credit: BARSK Projects, Natural History Museum Denmark.

Digital Museum Visitors

2025

Website Visitors*

463,160 Unique Visits
1,266,339 Page Views

Social Media**

Followers Across Platforms: 66,606
Organic Reach Across Platforms: 1,783,694

External Newsletter

Subscribers: 13,572
Average Opening Rate: 60%

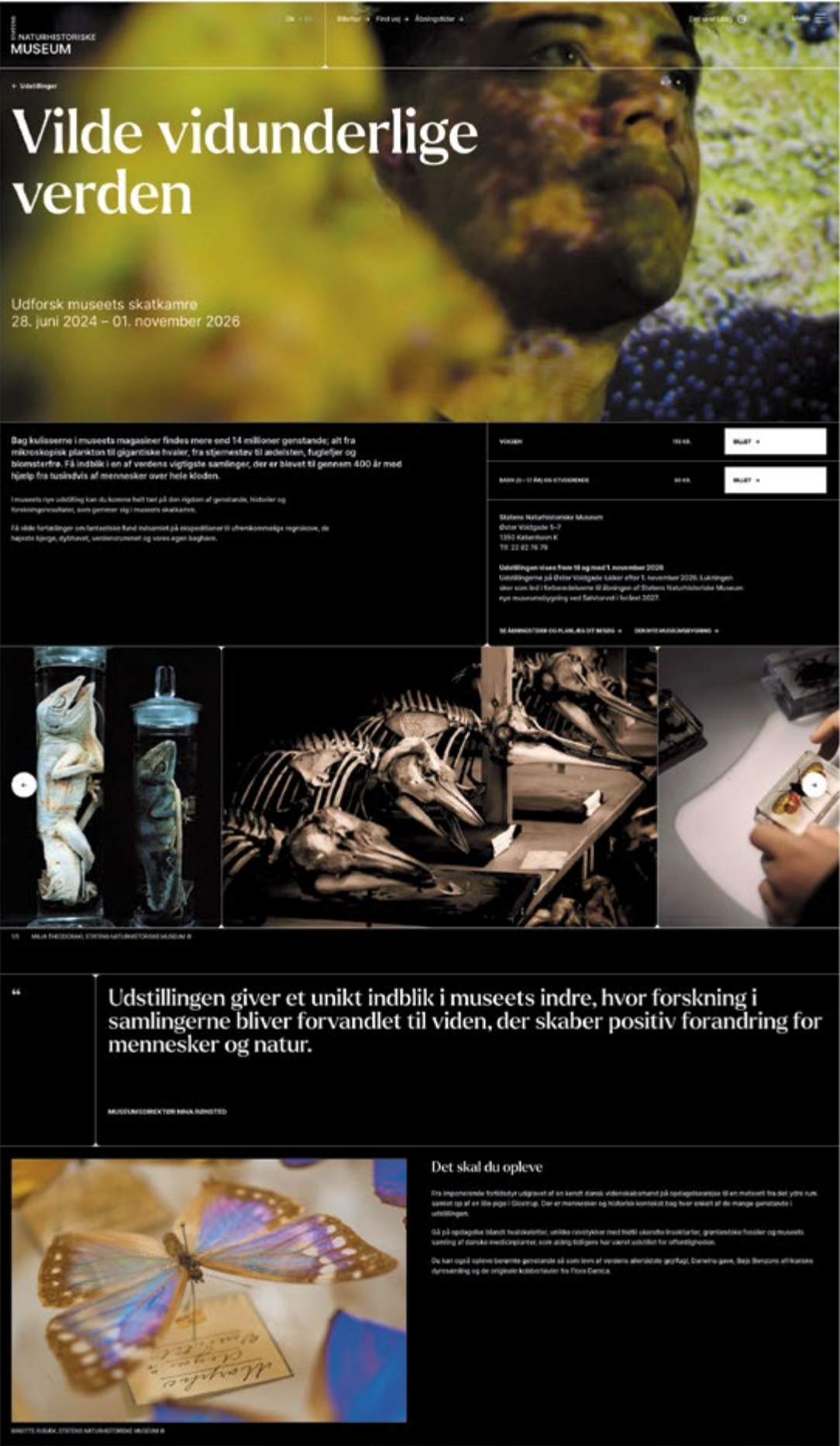
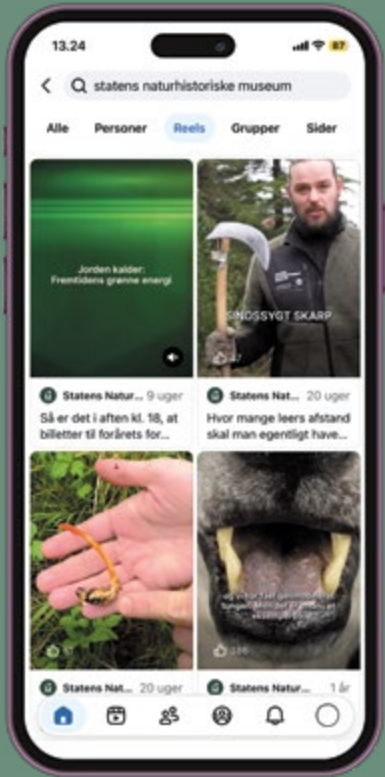
Media Coverage***

1,649 Unique Mentions in Editorial Media
Reach: 111.1 million

*Includes public-facing website, research and collections sites, and collections portal

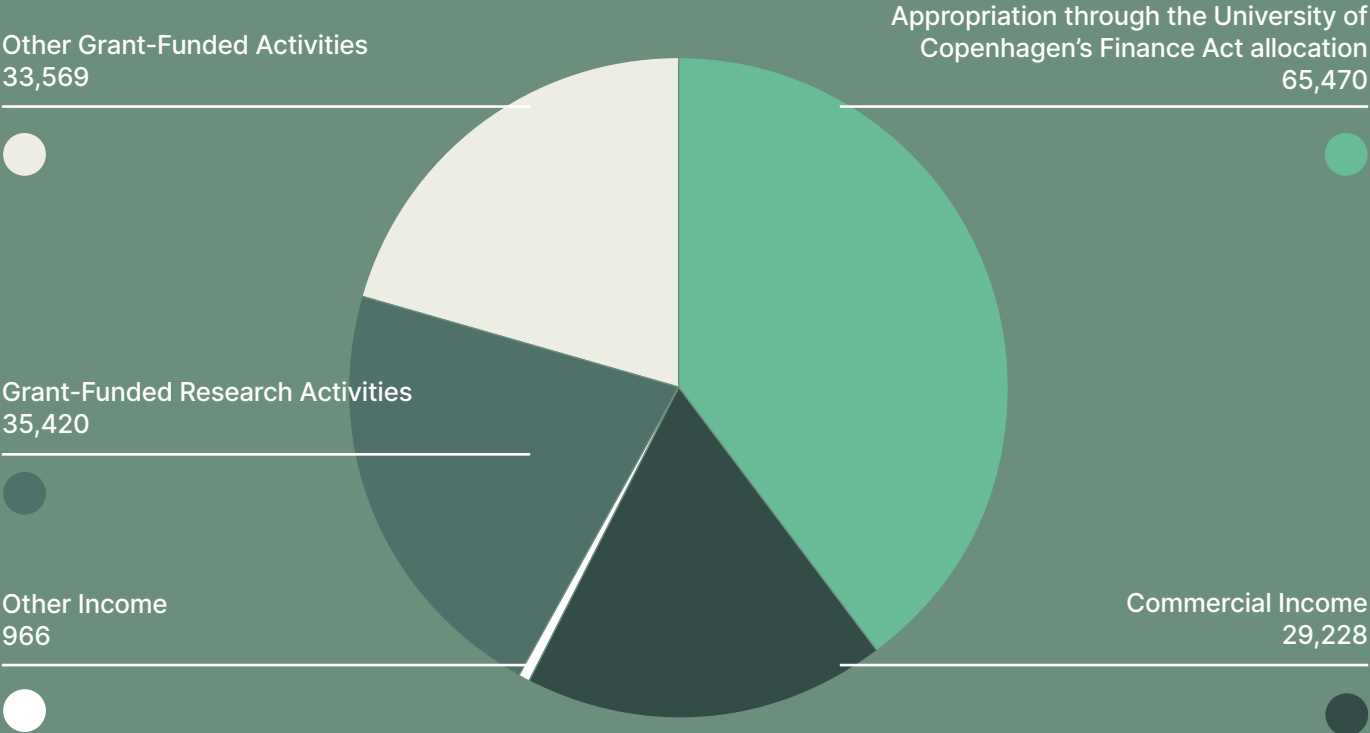
**Includes Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn

***Digital, print and broadcast



Financial Key Figures 2025

Revenue Distribution 2025 (DKK 1,000)



Staff	2022	2023	2024	2025
Full-Time Equivalents	168	178	184	190
Volunteers and Emeriti	50	63	70	53

Public engagement in 'Wild Wonderful World'.
Credit: Andreas Haubjerg, Natural History Museum Denmark.





Acknowledgements

The museum’s work in research, collections, exhibitions and public programming depends heavily on generous donations and grants. We extend our sincere gratitude to the many foundations and partners that supported the museum’s work in 2025.

Private Foundations

- 15. Juni Fonden
- A.P. Møller Foundation
- Aage og Johanne Louis-Hansens Fond
- Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation
- Aage V. Jensen Naturfond
- Aage V. Jensens Fond
- Augustinus Foundation
- Beckett Foundation
- Brødrene Hartmanns Fond
- Carlsberg Foundation
- Det Obelske Familiefond
- Dreyers Fond
- LEO Foundation
- Nordea-Fonden
- Novo Nordisk Foundation
- Orient’s Fond
- VELUX FOUNDATION
- Villum Foundation

Public Grant Providers and Research Programmes

- Independent Research Fund Denmark
- European Research Council (ERC), Horizon Europe
- European Research Executive Agency (REA), Horizon Europe
- Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency
- Danish Ministry of Environment
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency
- NordForsk
- Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science
- Danish Agency for Green Land Use and Aquatic Environment

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