I'm not a bot



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kingdom of denmark The Faroe Islands consists of 18 islands are an archipelago of 18 islands are a self-governing part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The Faroe Islands are inhabited, and they are well-
connected with paved roads, tunnels, bridges and ferry lines. The name of the islands, Froyar, means "Sheep Islands". Norsemen settled the islands were isolated and self-sustaining, until the emergence of industrial fisheries in the late 1800s led to the Faroe Islands
becoming part of the international economy. Today, the Faroe Islands have a well-developed public sector and offer tax-financed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have become a significant player in the global market for fish. Faroe fish products constitute 90-95 per cent of the islands have a well-developed public sector and offer tax-financed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have a well-developed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have a well-developed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have a well-developed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have a well-developed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have a well-developed public healthcare and education. The Faroe Islands have a well-developed public healthcare and education.
GDP. The economy is robust and tourism is a growing industry. Almost half the population lives in Trshavn has a total of six traffic lights with two more coming up. The newest traffic lights have been installed for the new Glasir college in Trshavn made by the Danish arcitect Bjarke Ingels. Outside
Trshavn, you can find one traffic light in total. Steep cliffs on Kalsoy Island. Hiking is a popular activity in the Faroe Islands were leaving to seek their fortunes elsewhere. But not any longer. In 2017, the Faroe Islands reached a historical milestone when the official
population exceeded 50,000. It is considered cool to live on the Faroe Islands, and an increasing number of foreigners are settling there too. It is safe to say that the days of a shrinking population are over; young people return to the islands after pursuing an education abroad. Some never leave and attend higher education institutions in Trshavn. The
University of the Faroe Islands is state-run and has a student body of 1,200. There is a thriving research culture with several institutes and research institutions that attract young scholars are the Faroe Marine Research Institute, which conducts
research into marine resources, environment and sustainability. There are twice as many sheep as people on the Faroe Islands. That came in handy in 2016 when local tourism officials debuted Sheepview360. By strapping cameras onto local sheep, they were able to offer the whole world a glimpse of Faroese sheep life and their beautiful green
surroundings. After the dual monarchy of Norway and Denmark dissolved in 1814, the Faroese nation-building process. Home Rule was established in 1948, and a new self-government arrangement came into force in
2005. The Faroe Islands have an exclusive right to legislate and govern independently in a wide range of areas, including trade, education, research, and the conservation and management of living marine resources within the 200-mile fisheries zone. The islands have an exclusive right to legislate and govern independently in a wide range of areas, including trade, education, research, and the conservation and management of living marine resources within the 200-mile fisheries zone.
political system is a variation of the Scandinavian type of parliamentary democracy, with a Faroese democratically-elected legislative assembly called the Lyting and an executive government, the Faroe Islands have two representatives in the Danish Parliament, the Folketing. Many
 houses in the Faroe Islands have grass roofs. Sheep not mowing machines are used for mowing the grass! While Denmark is a member of the European Union, the Faroe Islands opted to stay out. This means that the Faroe Islands negotiate their own trade and fisheries agreements with the EU, as well as with other countries and unions. Many Faroese
fish products are renowned for their quality. Faroe Bank Cod, lobster, and salmon are in high demand. The farming of Atlantic salmon is a growing part of Faroe fish production. Among the Faroe Islands' other important economic activities are financial services, energy-related businesses, shipping, manufacturing for the maritime sector, IT and
telecommunication, tourism and creative industries. Read more about the Faroe Islands on its official country website. 2018 18 40 Sorvagsvatn)14 Reasons to Visit the Faroe Islands - Cond Nast TravelerGasadalurtaptrip.jpVgarMlafossur Waterfall Kallur
Lighthouse 14 Reasons to Visit the Faroe Islands - Cond Nast TravelerKalsoy Saksun 14 Reasons to Visit the Faroe Islands - Cond Nast TravelerLitla DimunSuuroyHvalbaSandvkSuuroy - EN - Events - Trip
to Ltla Dmun Restaurant KOKS Trllaneswww.meganstarr.com Trlanpan thetravelblog.at 360 The Faroe Islands are an archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean that forms a self-governing autonomous territory within the Kingdom of Denmark. The archipelago is located approximately 655 km from the coast of Northern Europe. The Faroe Island group
is positioned between the North Atlantic Ocean and the Norwegian Sea and is situated exactly midway between the Nordic nations of the Faroe Islands. The Faroe Islands are bordered by the Northern Isles archipelago and the Outer Hebrides Island chain of Scotland. Geography Map showing the location of the Faroe Islands.
Covering a total area of about 1,399 km2, the Faroe Islands archipelago comprises 18 principal islands and islets. Some of the archipelago comprises 18 principal islands are inhabited are inhabited.
while only the small Ltla Dmun island is uninhabited. Covering an area of 373 km2, the oblong-shaped Streymoy Island is the biggest and the most populous in the Faroe Islands archipelago. Eysturoy is the second-largest island
on the archipelago that covers an area of about 286.3 km2. The islands are further administratively divided into 29 municipalities that consist of more than 120 settlements. The Faroe Islands have rugged and rocky terrain and are mainly composed of basaltic lava. There are few small elevated peaks and the highly indented coast of the islands
features several fjords that are further lined by numerous perpendicular cliffs. Located in the northern part of Eysturoy Island is Slttaratindur, which rises to an elevation of 882 m and is the highest point in the Faroe Island archipelago. According to the Kppen climate
classification, the Faroe Islands experiences a subpolar oceanic climate with mild winters and cool summers. The climate of the archipelago is strongly influenced by the warm North Atlantic Current, which helps to keep the harbors on the island ice-free throughout the year. The islands also face frequent fog and rains, and strong winds blow over the
archipelago throughout the year. The North Atlantic hurricanes occasionally strike the Faroe Islands during the summer months. Wildlife Sheep on the Faroe Islands archipelago is dominated by grass, wildflowers, moss, arctic-alpine plants, and lichen. Due to the strong westerly winds and frequent gales
that are faced by the archipelago, the Faroe Islands. Numerous avian species are found on the Faroe Islands. Numerous avian species are found on the Faroe Islands. Numerous avian species are found on the Faroe Islands. These include the various species are found on the Faroe Islands.
wren, and the black guillemot. Few terrestrial animals are found here including the mountain hare, brown rat, house mouse, Faroe sheep, Faroe cow, and Faroe pony. Several cetacean species are recorded in the waters surrounding the Faroe Islands. Grey seals and long-finned pilot whales are also found here. Killer whales are frequently observed
around the Faroe Islands. Brief History Ruins of a 13th-century church, Kirkjubur village, Streymoy, Faroe Islands, Frene, is a reflection of Old Norse terms that likely mean Sheep Islands. The Faroe Islands were
originally inhabited by the Irish monks and then by the Vikings in the early 9th century. The Faroe Islands became a part of the Hereditary Kingdom of Norway in 1035 and 1380 along with the rest of Norway, they were taken over by Denmark. Under the Treaty of Kiel in 1814, the Danish gained complete authority over the Faroe Islands along with
Greenland and Iceland. The Faroe Islands became an autonomous country within the Kingdom of Denmark in 1948. Faroe AdalarFroyarFrerne Bayrak Arma Mill marT alfagra land mttSana, benim en gzel topram. Bakentve en byk ehirTrshavn6200K 0647B / 62.000K 6.783B / 62.000; -6.783Resm dil(ler)Faroece, DancaEtnik gruplar %91,7 Faroeli%5,8
Danimarkal%0,4 zlandal%0,2 Norveli%0,2 PolonyalDemonimFaroeliHkmetYetki devrine dayal parlamenter anayasal monariKral X. FrederikYksek Komiser Lene Moyell JohansenBabakan Aksel V. JohannesenTariheDanimarka Hakimiyeti 1814Bamszlk 18 Eyll 1946zerklik 1 Nisan 1948YzlmToplam1339 km2 (180.)Su(%)0,5Nfus2020 tahmin52.110[1]
(214..)2020saym52.337[2]Younluk37,0/km2GSYH(nominal)2017tahminToplam3 milyar $ [3]Kii bana61.325 $Gini(2015)23.3[4]dk2.GE(2008)0.950[5]ok yksekPara birimiFaroe kronu (DKK)Zaman dilimiUTC00:00 (GMT)Yaz(YSU)UTC+01:00 (BAYS)Tarih formatgg-aa-yyyyTrafik aksaTelefon kodu298ISO 3166 koduFOnternet alan ad.foFaroe AdalarFaroe
Adalar (Trke telaffuz:[far] Faroece:Froyar, Faroece telaffuz:[fja]; Danca:Frerne), Kuzey Atlantik'te bulunan bir adalar birliidir. Birleik Krallk'n 200km kuzeybatsnda, Norve ile zlanda'nn arasnda bulunan zerk lke, Grnland ile beraber Danimarka Krallnn parasdr. Toplam yzlm 1400km2 olmakla beraber Ekim 2017'de nfusu 50322 kiiydi. kinci Dnya Sava
sonras bamszln ilan etse de Danimarka hkmeti tarafndan tannmad, iki yl sonra tekrar Danimarka Krall'na baland ve zerk blge ilan edildiArazisi olduka kayalktr; iklimi kutupalt okyanusal iklimdir (Cfc). Yl boyunca scaklklar Krfez Akntsndan dolay donma scaklnn stndedir.1035 ve 1814 aras Faroe Adalar Norve Krallnn bir parasyd. 1814 ylnda Kiel
Antlamas adalarn kontroln Grnland ve zlanda'yla beraber Danimarka tarafndan yrtlr; ancak Danimarka ile ayn gmrk blgesinde deildir. Adalar birlii, kendi gmrk
politikasna sahiptir, bamsz olarak baka lkeler ile ticaret birlii kurabilir. Adalarn skandinav Kurulunda temsiliyeti Dan delegasyonu tarafndan sahiptir. Faroe Adalarnn ismi Faroece Froyar dr. Oyar, ada(Oy) kelimesinin oul halidir. Ses deiikliklerinden dolay "ada" iin modern
Faroece kelime oyggj'dir. lk element, fr, Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir, ancak bu analize bazen kar gelinir, nk bugnk Faroece, koyun iin seyur (Eski Norsa fr (koyun) kelimesinden geliyor olabilir kar geli
verdikleridir. Bu isim adaya yerleen Norvelilerle devam edip oyar (adalar) ekini alddr. sim bylelikle "Koyun Adalar" olarak evrilir.Danca, Frerne, ayn elementleri tar: erne, "adalar" olarak evrilir.Danca, Frerne, ayn elementleri tar: erne, "adalar" olarak evrilir.Danca, Frerne, ayn elementleri tar: erne, "adalar" olarak da yazlr.klim
diyagram-Faroe Adalar Kppen iklim snflandrmasna gre subpolar okyanus iklimi (Cfc) ve tundra iklimi (ET) zellikleri gsteren bir gei iklimine sahiptir.[6] Adalarn toporafik yaps ve Kuzey Atlantik Akntsn reten Atlantik Okyanusu'nun gl snma etkisi yznden lkede farkl mikroiklimler grlr.[6] Adalarn kuzey ksmn kapsayan, zellikle dalarda tundra
iklimi etkisi altındadr.[6] lkenin ky blgelerinde ise daha kuru ve scak bir iklime sahip olup, daha az ya alr.[6]Adalar yl boyunca rzgarl, bulutlu ve serindir; ylda ortalama 210 gn yamurlu veya karl geer.[6] Kasrgalar veya kasrga iddetindeki rzgarlar lkede nadir olsa da 1996 ylnda Faroe Adalar'n etkileyen Hope Kasrgas'nn hz saatte lkede 160km/saat
olarak lld.[7]Trshavn (19812010) iklimiAylarOcaubMarNisMayHazTemAuEylEkiKasAraYlEn yksekscaklk(C)11,612,012,318,319,720,020,222,019,515,214,713,222,00rtalama en yksek scaklk(C)5,85,66,07,39,211,112,813,111,59,37,26,28,80rtalama scaklk(C)4,03,64,05,27,09,010,711,09,67,55,54,36,80rtalama en yksek scaklk(C)4,03,64,05,27,09,010,711,09,67,55,54,36,80rtalama en yksek scaklk(C)5,85,66,07,39,211,112,813,111,59,37,26,28,80rtalama scaklk(C)5,85,86,80rtalama en yksek scaklk(C)5,85,80rtalama en yksek scaklk(C)5,85,80rtalama 
scaklk(C)1,71,31,73,05,17,19,09,27,65,43,42,14,7En dkscaklk(C)8,8119,29,930,01,51,50,64,57,210,5110rtalama ya(mm)157,7115,2131,689,563,357,574,396,0119,5147,4139,3135,31.321,3Kaynak: Danimarka Meteoroloji Enstits[8][9][10]St. Brendan Vadedilmi Azizler lkesi'ni bulmak iin harita veya yn bulmak iin bir alet kullanmadan sal vastasyla
yolculuk yapm rlandal bir rahip ve dini liderdir. Bu ahs Faroe Adalar'nn nnden geerken iki byk ada grdn belirtmi ve bunlar Kular Adas ve Koyunlar Adas ve Koyun
ste iki dnem yaayan skandinav yerleimciler olduunu gsterir.[11] Bilim adamlar niversitesi Aberdeen'da bulunan erken tahl polen evcil bitkiler, daha fazla neriyor insanlar, rlanda, skoya ve skandinavya, belki oraya yerleen tm alanda gruplar olabileceini
de ne srd.484-578 vllarnda vaavan rlandal bir manastr aziz olan Brendan'n vapt bir sefer kefi. Faroe Adalar'n andran insulae (adalar) tanmn jermektedir. Ancak bu iliki, aklamasnda kesinlikle kesin deildir. 1219, vzvln balarnda rlandal bir kei olan Dicuil daha net bir keif vazmt. Norveli korsanlarn gelene kadar neredevse vz vl boyunca ngiltere'nin kuzev
adalarnda yaam olan, De mensura orbis terrae, corafi eseri olan exem nostra Scotia'nn ("rlanda topraklarmz / skoya emanetler") gvenilir bir yer olduunu iddia etti.[13]Norse ve Norse-Gael yerleimcileri muhtemelen dorudan skandinavya'dan gelmedi, daha ok rlanda Denizi, Kuzey Adalar ve skoya'nn Outer Hebrides'lerini evreleyen Norve
topluluklarndan (Shetland ve Orkney adalar da dahil olmak zere), rlandal adalar iin geleneksel bir isim olan Na Scigir, ada sakinlerine verilen (Eyja-) Skeggjar "(Island-) Beards" kelimesini ifade eder.II. Margrethe, Danimarka Kraliesi (1972'den beri)Mette Frederiksen, Danimarka Babakan (2019'dan beri)Aksel V. Johannesen, Faroe Babakan (2022'den
beri)Faroe hkmeti yerel ynetimde yrtme yetkisine sahiptir. Hkmetin bakan Lgmaur ("Ba Yarg") lkenin babakan olarak grev yapar. Babakan'n kabine yelerinin, landsstrismaur, dnda 33 milletvekili vardr.[14] Viking zamanlarna dayanan Faroe parlamentosu, Lgting ("Hukuk Mahkemesi"), dnyann en eski parlamentolarndan biri olduuna inanlyor.lkede
50\%17694773+138.6\%18015225+9.5\%18346928+32.6\%18508137+17.5\%188011220+37.9\%190015230+35.7\%192522835+49.9\%195031781+39.2\%197540441+27.2\%198545749+13.1\%199543358-5.2\%200046196+6.5\%200648219+4.4\%201249483+2.6\%201349709+0.5\%Ana\ madde:\ Faroe\ Adalar\ ekonomisi^"Heim\ |\ Hagstova\ Froya'
hagstova.fo. 1 Aralk 1998 tarihinde kaynandan arivlendi., 14 Nisan 2020. "TB05010 Bruttotjarrtka rsins prsum (19982015) framrokning (20162018)-live". 18 Ocak 2018 tarihinde kaynandan arivlendi., "PX-Web - Vel talvu". statbank.hagstova.fo. 18 Ocak 2018
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Enstitsv]]. 3 Mart 2017. 7 Mart 2017 tarihinde kaynandan arivlendi. Eriim tarihi: 7 Mart 2017.^ "Danimarka, Faroe Adalar ve Grnland'n klim Bilgileri" (PDF). Danimarka Meteoroloji Enstits. ss.16-19. 18 Ocak 2015 tarihinde kaynandan (PDF) arivlendi. Eriim tarihi: 18 Ocak 2015.^ "Danimarka, Faroe Adalar ve Grnland'n klim Bilgileri" (PDF).
Danimarka Meteoroloji Enstits. 10 ubat 2019 tarihinde kaynandan (PDF) arivlendi. Eriim tarihi: 9 ubat 2019. The Vikings were not the first colonizers of the Faroe
Islands". Quaternary Science Reviews. Cilt77. 2013. ss.228-232. "Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis". 17 Ekim 2017 tarihinde kaynandan arivlendi. Eriim tarihi: 4 Nisan 2018. "Tingmenn" (Faroece). Logting.fo. 10 ubat 2008 tarihinde kaynandan arivlendi. Eriim tarihi: 14 Mart
2014.Resm siteOfficial tourist siteFlick photo set4 Nisan 2010 tarihinde Wayback Machine sitesinde arivlendi. Wikimedia Commons'ta Faroe Adalar ile ilgili oklu ortam belgeleri bulunur." sayfasndan alnmtrFroyar - Faroe Islands / FaroesCapital: TrshavnPopulation: 54,149 (2023)Islands: 18 (17 inhabited)Land area: 1,399 sq kmMaritime area: 274,000 sq kmmaritime area: 
sq kmContintental shelf area: 301,000 sq kmHighest peak: Slttaratindur 880 mDemonym: Faroese / Faroe IslandersLanguage: FaroeseNational anthem: T alfagra land mtt (Thou, fairest land of mine)Main industries: Fishing and aquaculture, shipping and maritime services and tourismGDP per capita: DDK 431,000 / EUR 57775 (2021)Currency
Danish crown / krna (DKK)Calling code: 298Internet TLD: .foTime zone: GMTSummer (DST): GMT+01:00Coordinates: 6200N 0647WLocated in the Northeast Atlantic, the Faroese language derives from Old Norse,
which was spoken by the Norsemen who settled the islands 1200 years ago. Through the centuries, the Faroese have defied the harsh nature and living conditions. Enduring today is a nation in which the living standard is one of the highest in the world. A highly industrial economy mainly based on fisheries and aquaculture continues to flourish, while
a Nordic welfare model ensures everyone the opportunity to explore his or her own potential. Faroese maritime expertise is widely renowned and the Faroe Islands are only a couple of hours flight from the metropolitan centres in
Northern Europe. Upon arrival, the scenery renders visitors a ravishing natural experience in a society with advanced infrastructure and digital networks. Centuries of relative isolation have resulted in the preservation of long-lived traditions that to this day shape life in the Faroe Islands. The unique mixture of traditional and modern culture
characterises the Faroese society, constituting a strong sense of local community and an active outlook as a globalized Nordic nation. Misafirperver ve scakkanl insanlarn yaad bir ada grubu olan Faroe Adalar, el dememi doal gzellikleri ve muhteem bitki rtsyle sizi kendine hayran brakacak. Kutu gibi sralanan rengarenk evlerin ve rzgarn etkisiyle ters
ynde akan elalelerin havada yaratt muhteem manzarasn grdnzde,ii gc brakp bu adalara yerlemek isteyebilirsiniz.mkannz varsa yapn nk yerinizde olmak isteyen on binlerce insan var. Grenleri etkisi altna alan bu corafya, yolu Danimarka evresine denlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gerekenlerin mutlaka ziyaret etmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gereken bir yer. Gitmeden nce Faroe Adalar hakknda bilinmesi gereken bir yer.
nelermi gelin birlikte gz atalm. Faroe Adalar, Kuzey Atlantikin sakin sularnda mistik bir gzellie sahip olan bir takmada topluluu. Norve ve zlanda arasnda konumlanm olan bu zerk blge, kendine zg bir kltre, doal zenginliklere ve tarihi mirasa sahip. Yemyeil dalar, sarp ky hatlar, heybetli elaleler ve benzersiz volkanik oluumlar, adalarn nefes kesen
manzaralarn oluturuyor. Balklk, denizcilik ve geleneksel el ii retimi, adalarn ekonomisinde nemli bir rol oynuyor. Faroe Adalar, sakin atmosferi, etkileyici doas ve kendine zg kltrel kimliiyle kefedilmeyi bekleyen bir cennet. Bu yer yz cenneti hakknda bilmeniz gerekenler yle; 1. Faroe, Kuzey Atlas Okyanusundaki 18 adadan oluan kk bir ada grubu. 2.
1814e kada Norve Krallnn bir paras olanFaroe Adalar, Kiel Anlamasyla Danimarka himayesine girdi. 3. ilerinde bamsz olan bu cezbedici ada grubunda yaklak 50 bin kii yayor. 5. Danimarka Avrupa Birlii (AB) yesi olmasna ramen Faroe, AB yesi olarak kabul edilmiyor. 6. Bu adalara
gitmek isteyenler hem Schengen hem de Faroe Adalar vizesi almak zorunda. 7. Faroe Adalarnn en byk gl olan Sorvagsvatn Gl, okyanustan devasa bir kaya parasyla ayrlyor. 8. Geleneksel Balina Avcl Festivali srasnda ok sayda balina telef ediliyor ve okyanustan devasa bir kaya parasyla ayrlyor. 8. Turistlerin balina ve yunus srs grdnde yetkililere haber vermesi zorunlu.
Aksi halde para cezas uygulanyor. 10. Adalardaki koyun ve keiler ara yollarna frlayabiliyor, bu nedenle seyir halindeyken dikkat etmek gerek. 11. lkbahar ve sonbahar mevsimi yaanmayan Faroe Adalarna gitmek iin en uygun dnem yaz aylar. 12. Bu adalarda hava durumu ok hzl deiiyor, o nedenle yola kmadan nce 4 mevsime uygun kyafetler alnmal. 13
Adada karnza sk sk kacak olan turuncu gagal sevimli kuun ad Puffin. Onu sevin. 14.Bu adalarda yaamaya balayan ilk kiilerin inzivaya ekilmi rlandal keiler olduu dnlyor. 15.Adalarda toplam 18 tnel var. En gneydeki Suuroy Adasndaki bir dan iinden geen ilk tnel 1963te ald. 16. smini Eski Norve dilindekoyun anlamna gelenfr kelimesinden alan
adalarkoyunlarn adas olarak da anlyor. 17. Adalardaki resmi dil Faroece ve Danca. Dnyada Faraoce konuan ortalama kii says ise 66 bin. Masal diyarlarn andran manzaralar ve doasyla ne kan Faroe Adalar, el dememi doasyla da gz alyor. Siz de bu esiz corafyay yakndan kefetmek ve hafzanza unutulmaz anlar eklemek istiyorsanz Faroe Adalar uak bilet
frsatlarn inceleyebilirsiniz. Yeni yerler renmek ve ufkunuzu geniletmek iin yola kma zaman! Faroe Adalarna Nasl Gidilir? Ulam Rehberi Esiz Manzaralara Sahip Faroe, Portugal; Fair, or Pharaoh. This article should specify the language of its non-
English content, using {{lang}} or {{langx}}, {{transliteration}} for transliterated languages, and {{IPA}} for phonetic transcriptions, with an appropriate ISO 639 code. Wikipedia's multilingual support templates may also be used. See why. (July 2023)Autonomous territory in the Kingdom of DenmarkFaroe
IslandsFroyar(Faroese)Frerne(Danish)Autonomous territory in the Kingdom of DenmarkFlagCoat of armsAnthem: "T alfagra land mtt"(Faroese)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(English: "Thou, fairest land of mine")Royal anthems: Der er et yndigt land(Danish)(E
mast")Location of the Faroe Islands (green) in Europe (green and dark grey)Location of Denmark Settlementearly 9th century Union with Norwayc. 1035 Kalmar Union 13971523 Denmark-Norway 15231814 Unification with Denmark 14 January
1814Independence referendum14 September 1946Home rule30 March 1948Further autonomy29 July 2005[1]Capitaland largest cityTrshavn6200N 0647W / 62.000; -6.783Official languagesFaroeseDanish[a]Ethnicgroups Faroe IslandersReligion Christianity (Church of the Faroe Islands)Demonym(s)Faroe
IslanderFaroeseGovernmentDevolved governments within a parliamentary constitutional monarchyMonarch Frederik XPrime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell JohansenFaroese Prime Minister of Denmark Mette FrederiksenHigh commissioner Lene Moyell Lene Moyel
(Local legislature)NationalrepresentationFolketing2 membersAreaTotal1,393[4]km2 (538sqmi) (not ranked)Per capitaUS$58,585 (not
ranked)Gini(2018)22.71[7]lowNot rankedHDI(2008)0.950[8]very highCurrencyFaroese krnaDanish krone[9] (DKK)Time zoneUTC00:00 (WET)Summer (DST)UTC+01:00 (WEST)Driving sideRightCalling code+298Postal codeFO-xxxISO 3166 codeFOInternet TLD.foThe Faroe Islands[b] (/fro/ FAIR-oh) (alt. the Faroes) are an archipelago in the North
Atlantic Ocean and an autonomous territory of the Kingdom of Denmark. Located between Iceland, Norway, and the United Kingdom, the islands have a population of 54,900 as of June 2025 [update] and a land area of 1,393 km. [10] The official language is Faroese, which is partially mutually intelligible with Icelandic. The terrain is rugged, dominated
by fjords and cliffs with sparse vegetation and few trees. As a result of its proximity to the Arctic Circle, the islands experience a subpolar oceanic climate and mild temperatures year-round due to the Gulf Stream.[11] The capital, Trshavn, receives
the fewest recorded hours of sunshine of any city in the world at only 840 per year.[12]Freyinga Saga and the writings of Dicuil place initial Norse settlement in the early 9th century, with Grmur Kamban recorded as the first permanent settler.[13][14] As with the subsequent Settlement of Iceland, the islands were mainly settled by Norwegians and
Norse-Gaels who also brought thralls (i.e. slaves or serfs) of Gaelic origin. Initially governed as an independent commonwealth under the Lgting, the islands followed Norway's integration into the Kalmar Union in
1397 and came under de facto Danish rule following that union's dissolution in 1523. Following the introduction of Lutheranism in 1538, the Faroese language was banned in public institutions and disappeared from writing for more than three centuries. The islands were formally ceded to Denmark in 1814 by the Treaty of Kiel along with Greenland
and Iceland, and the Lgting was subsequently replaced by a Danish judiciary. Following the re-establishment of the Lgting and an official Faroese as the language conflict saw Danish being gradually displaced by Faroese as the language conflict saw Danish being gradually displaced by Faroese as the language conflict saw Danish judiciary. Following the re-establishment of the Lgting and an official Faroese as the language conflict saw Danish being gradually displaced by Faroese as the language conflict saw Danish judiciary.
occupied by the British during the Second World War, who refrained from government and the declaration of Iceland as a republic in 1944, the islands held a referendum in 1946 that resulted in a narrow majority for independence. The results were annulled by Christian X, and
subsequent negotiations led to the Faroe Islands being granted home rule in 1948.[15]While remaining part of the Kingdom of Denmark to this day, the Faroe Islands have extensive autonomy and control most areas apart from military defence, policing, justice and currency, with partial control over foreign affairs.[16] Because the Faroe Islands are
not part of the same customs area as Denmark, they have an independent trade agreement with Iceland, known as the Hoyvk Agreement. In certain sports, the Faroe Islands field their own national teams. In the Nordic Council and
Council of Europe, they are represented as part of the Danish delegation. The islands' fishing industry accounts for around 90% of their exports, with tourism becoming increasingly prominent since the 2010s. They did not become a part of the European Economic Community in 1973, instead keeping autonomy over their own fishing waters; as a
result, the Faroe Islands are not a part of the European Union today. The Lgting, albeit suspended between 1816 and 1852, claims to be one of the oldest continuously running parliaments in the world. The islands (alt. Faeroe or the Faroes), derive from the Old Norse Freyjar. [17][18][19]
The second element oyar ('islands') is a holdover from Old Faroese; sound changes have rendered the word's modern form as oyggjar. Names for individual islands (such as Kalsoy and Suuroy) also preserve the old form. The name's etymological origin has been subject to dispute. The most widely held theory, first attested in Freyinga Saga, interprets
Freyjar as a straightforward compound of fr ('sheep') and eyjar ('islands'), meaning "sheep islands" in reference to their abundance on the archipelago. Clergymen Peder Clausson and Lucas Debes began casting doubt on this theory in the 16th and 17th centuries, arguing that the West Norse-speaking settlers, whose word for sheep was saur instead
of the East Norse fr, could not have coined it from this exact origin. Debes surmised that it could have derived from fjr ('far'), while Hammershaimb leaned towards fara ('to go, to travel').[20]Others have theorised an Old Irish origin: relating it to the etymologies of neighbouring Orkney and Shetland, Scottish writers James Currie and William J.
Watson suggested the words feur ('pasture, eaten-up outfield') and fearann ('land, territory') as possible derivations, arguing that the original Celtic attestations of the islands made this more likely. [20] Archaeologist Anton Wilhelm Brgger concurred, elaborating on Watson's theory by positing that the Norse, having first learned of the islands from
Scottish and Irish accounts as a fearann, could have coined Freyjar as a homophonic translation. [20] Main article: History of the Faroe Islands Archaeological studies from 2021 found evidence of settlement on the islands before the arrival of Norse settlers, uncovering burnt grains of domesticated barley and peat ash deposited in two phases: the first
dated between the mid-fourth and mid-sixth centuries, and another between the late-sixth and late-eighth centuries. [21][22] Researchers have also found sheep DNA in lake-bed sediments dating to the year 500. [23] Barley and sheep had to have been brought to the islands by humans; as Scandinavians did not begin using sails until about 750, it is
unlikely they could have reached the Faroes before then, leading to the study concluding that the settlers were more likely to originate from Scotland or Ireland. [23] [24] Irish monk Dicuil described a group of islands north of Scotland or Ireland.
group of small islands separated by narrow stretches of water that was always deserted since the beginning of time[25] and previously populated by "hermits from our land of Ireland/Scotland" for almost a hundred years before being displaced by the arrival of Norse pirates. [26] There are many other islands in the ocean to the north of Britain which
can be reached from the northern islands of Britain in a direct voyage of two days and nights with sails filled with a continuously favourable wind. A devout priest told me that in two summer days and the intervening night he sailed in a two-benched boat and entered one of them. There is another set of small islands, nearly all separated by narrow
stretches of water; in these for nearly a hundred years hermits sailing from our country, Ireland, have lived. But just as they were always deserted from the beginning of the world, so now because of the Northman pirates they are emptied of anchorites, and filled with countless sheep and very many diverse kinds of sea-birds. I have never found these
islands mentioned in the authorities.[27]It has been argued that these were likely the eremitic Papar that had similarly resided in parts of Iceland and Scotland in the same period,[28] with these Papar also being the ones to bring sheep to the islands.[25][20] A ninth-century voyage tale concerning Irish saint Brendan, one of Dicuil's contemporaries,
details him visiting an unnamed northern group of islands; this has also been argued to be referring to the Faroe Islands, though not nearly as conclusively. [29] Some toponyms around the islands refer to the Papar and the Irish, such as Paparkur near Vestmanna and Papurshlsur near Saksun. Vestmanna is itself short for Vestmannahvn ("harbour of
the Westmen"). Tombstones in a churchyard on Skvoy display a possible Gaelic origin or influence.[30]Old Norse-speaking settlers arrived in the early 9th century, and their Old West Norse dialect would later evolve into the modern Faroese language. A number of the settlers were NorseGaels who did not come directly from Scandinavia, but rather
from Norse communities that spanned the Irish Sea, Northern Isles, and Outer Hebrides of Scotland, including the Shetland and Orkney islands; these settlers also brought thralls of Gaelic origin with them, and this admixture is reflected today in the Faroese genetic makeup and many loanwords from Old Irish. According to Freyinga saga, many of
the Norwegian settlers in particular were spurred by their disapproval of the monarchy of Harald Fairhair, whose rule was also seen as an inciting factor for the Settlement of Iceland. The founding date of the Lgting is not historically documented. However, the saga implies that it was a well-established institution by the middle of the 10th century,
when a legal dispute between chieftains Havgrmur and Einar Suuroyingur, resulting in the exile of Eldjrn Kambhttur, is recounted in detail.[31]Christianity was introduced to the islands in the late 10th and early 11th centuries by chieftain Sigmundur Brestisson.[32] Baptised as an adult by then-King of Norway Olaf Tryggvason, his mission to
introduce Christianity was part of a greater plan to seize the islands on behalf of the Norwegian crown.[33] While Christianity arrived at the same time as in Iceland, the process was met with much more conflict and violence, and was defined particularly by Sigmundur's conflict with rival chieftain Trndur Gtu, the latter of whom was converted under
threat of decapitation. Although their conflict resulted in Sigmundur's murder, the Islands fell firmly under Norwegian rule following Trndur's death in 1035.[32]The Faroe Islands as seen by the Breton navigator Yves-Joseph de Kerguelen-Trmarec in 1767In 1380, the Faroe Islands entered a union with Denmark through the unification of Denmark
and Norway, marking the beginning of a prolonged period under Danish influence. [34] This transition led to significant changes, including the introduction of Lutheranism in 1538, which had profound effects on the islands' religious practices and cultural identity. The 17th century brought economic challenges as Denmark imposed a trade monopoly
restricting the Faroese economy and limiting their commercial interactions with other nations. [35] This monopoly was eventually lifted in 1856, allowing the islands to develop a modern fishing industry and revitalize their economy. [36] The 19th century was a pivotal era for Faroese cultural and political revival. Lutheran minister Venceslaus Ulricus
Hammershaimb introduced an official orthography for the Faroese language in 1846, reaffirming its cultural significance after centuries of suppression. This linguistic renaissance fueled the growth of a national movement, leading to the reinstatement of the Lgting in 1852 as an advisory body. The early 20th century saw the emergence of political
parties advocating for greater autonomy. The Union Party favored maintaining ties with Denmark, while the Self-Government Party pushed for full independence. These debates culminated in a 1946 referendum where a slim majority voted for independence. These debates culminated in a 1946 referendum where a slim majority voted for full independence.
Danish sovereignty. In the first year of the Second World War, on 12 April 1940, British troops occupied the Faroe Islands in Operation Valentine. Nazi Germany had invaded Denmark and commenced the invasion of Norway on 9 April 1940 under Operation Weserburg. In 19421943, the British Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieutenant
Colonel William Law, built the first and only airport in the Faroe Islands, Vgar Airport. The British refrained from governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs, and the islands became effectively self-governing faroese internal affairs.
model in the mind of many Faroe Islanders. The Lgting held an independence referendum on 14 September 1946; this declaration was annulled
by Denmark on 20 September, arguing that the number of invalid votes (481) being greater than the narrow margin in favour made the result invalid. As a result, King Christian X of Denmark ordered that the Faroese Lgting be dissolved on 24 September, with new elections held that November. [38] The Faroese parliamentary election of 1946
resulted in a majority for parties opposed to independence: [39] following protracted negotiations, Denmark granted home rule to the Faroe Islands on 30 March 1948. This agreement granted the islands a high degree of autonomy, and Faroese finally became the official language in all public spheres. [40] In 1973, the Faroe Islands declined to join
Denmark in entering the European Economic Community (EEC); as a result, the islands are not part of the European Union (EU) today (although, as Danish citizens, Faroe Islanders are still considered EU citizens). [34] Following the collapse of the fishing industry in the early 1990s, the Faroes experienced considerable economic difficulties.
[41]Today, the Faroe Islands are a self-governing territory within the Kingdom of Denmark, proud of their cultural heritage, fishing industry, and political autonomy. [42][43]Main article: Geography of the Faroe Islands are an island group consisting of 18 major islands (and a total of 779 islands
islets, and skerries) about 655 kilometres (407mi) off the coast of Northern Europe, between the Norwegian Sea and the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. Its coordinates are 6200N 0647W / 62.000N 6.783W / 62.000; -6.783.Distance
from the Faroe Islands to:Rona (uninhabited), Scotland: 260 kilometres (160mi)Shetland (Foula), Scotland: 300 kilometres (160mi)Shetland (Foula), Scotland: 300 kilometres (160mi)Shetland (Foula), Scotland: 300 kilometres (177mi)Orkney (Westray), Scotland: 300 kilometres (160mi)Shetland: 300 kilometres (160mi)Shetland
(620mi)The islands cover an area of 1,399 square kilometres (540sq.mi) and have small lakes and rivers, but no major ones. There are 1,117 kilometres (694mi) of coastline.[44] The only significant uninhabited island is Ltla Dmun. The islands are rugged and rocky with some low peaks; the coasts are mostly cliffs. The highest point is Slttaratindur in
northern Eysturoy, 882 metres (2,894ft) above sea level. The Faroe Islands are made up of an approximately six-kilometres-thick succession of mostly basaltic lava that was part of the great North Atlantic Ocean, which began about 60 million
years ago, and what is today the Faroe Islands was then attached to Greenland. [46][47] The lavas are underlain by circa 30km of unidentified ancient continental crust. [48][49]See also: Geography of the Faroe Islands ClimateThis section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources
in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Faroe Islands" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The village of Skipanes on Eysturoy, with different weather in the distance The climate is classed as subpolar oceanic climate according to the Kppen
climate classification: Cfc, with areas having a tundra climate, especially in the mountains, although some coastal or low-lying areas may have very mild-winter versions of a tundra climate, especially in the mountains, although some coastal or low-lying areas may have very mild-winter versions of a tundra climate, especially in the mountains, although some coastal or low-lying areas may have very mild-winter versions of a tundra climate.
This, together with the remoteness of any source of landmass-induced warm or cold airflows, ensures that winters are mild (mean temperature 9.5 to 11.2C or 49 to 52F). The islands are windy, cloudy, and cool throughout the year, with an average of 210 rainy or snowy days per
year. The islands lie in the path of depressions moving northeast, making strong winds and heavy rain possible at all times of the year. Sunny days are rare, and overcast days are common. Hurricane Faith struck the Faroe Islands on 5 September 1966 with sustained winds over 100mph (160km/h), and only then did the storm cease to be a tropical
system.[50]An October evening on EysturoyThe climate varies greatly over small distances due to the altitude, ocean currents, topography, and winds. Precipitation varies considerably throughout the archipelago. In some highland areas, snow cover may last for months, with snowfalls possible for the greater part of the year (on the highest peaks,
summer snowfall is by no means rare), while in some sheltered coastal locations, several years pass without any snowfall whatsoever. Trshavn receives frosts more often than other areas just a short distance to the south. Snow is also seen at a much higher frequency than on outlying islands nearby. The area receives on average 49 frosts a year.
[51]The collection of meteorological data on the Faroe Islands began in 1867.[52] Winter recording began in 1891, and the warmest winter occurred in 201617 with an average temperature of 6.1C (43F).[53]Climate data for Trshavn (19812010, extremes 19612010)MonthJanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYearRecord high C
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snowy days 19611990)[51][54][55]Main article: Flora of the Faroe Islands during May and June. Th
lichen. Most of the lowland area is grassland, and some are heath, dominated by shrubby heathers, mainly Calluna vulgaris. Among the herbaceous flora that occurs in the Faroe Islands are naturally treeless, several tree species, among them shrubby
willows (salix), junipers (Juniperus), and stunted birches, colonized the island after the Ice Age but disappeared later apparently as a result of grazing impacts, possibly aggravated by a shift to relatively wetter cooler climatic conditions about the same time. [58] A limited number of species have been successfully introduced to the region, in particular,
trees from the Magellanic subpolar forests region of Chile. Conditions in the Magellanic subpolar forests are similar to those in the Faroe Islands, with cold summers and near-continuous subpolar winds. The following species from Tierra del Fuego, Drimys winteri, Nothofagus antarctica, Nothofagus pumilio, and Nothofagus betuloides, have been
successfully introduced to the Faroe Islands. A non-Chilean species that has been introduced is the black cottonwood, also known as the California popular (Populus trichocarpa). [citation needed] the British Museum (Natural History) and the Carlsberg
Foundation, is preserved in the Ulster Museum (catalogue numbers: F3195F3307). It is one of ten exsiccatae sets. A few small plantations consisting of plants collected from similar climates such as Tierra del Fuego in South America and Alaska thrive on the islands. Main article: Fauna of the Faroe IslandsFurther information: List of birds of the Faroe
Islands, List of mammals of the Faroe Islands, and List of Lepidoptera of the Faroe Islands attracted to open land such as heather, probably because of the lack of woodland and other suitable habitats.
Many species have developed special Faroese sub-species such as the common eider, [59] common starling, [60] Eurasian wren, [61] and black guillemot. [59] the ordinary, all-black morph
remains fairly widespread in the archipelago, [citation needed]Only a few species of wild land mammals are found in the Faroe Islands today; mountain hare (Lepus timidus), brown rat (Rattus norvegicus), and the house mouse (Mus musculus). Apart from these, there is a local
domestic sheep breed, the Faroe sheep (depicted on the coat of arms), and there once was a variety of feral sheep, which survived on Ltla Dmun until the mid-nineteenth century. [64] Faroe sheep with the town of Sumba in the backgroundGrey seals (Halichoerus grypus) are common around the shorelines, away from human habitations. [65] Several
species of cetacea live in the waters around the Faroe Islands. Best known are the long-finned pilot whales (Globicephala melaena), which still are hunted by the islanders under longstanding local tradition. [66] Orcas (Orcinus orca) are regular visitors around the Faroe Islands. The domestic animals of the Faroe Islands are a result of 1,200 years of isolated
breeding. As a result, many of the islands' domestic animals are found nowhere else in the world. Faroese domestic breeds include Faroe pony, Faroe cow, Faroe sheep, Faroese domestic breeds include Far
Early Paleogene, around 5060 million years ago. The islands are built up in layers of different lava flows (basalt above the eroded tuff). The soft ash and the hard lump of basalt above the eroded tuff falls are built up in layers of volcanic ash (tuff). The soft ash and the hard lump of basalt above the eroded tuff falls are built up in layers of volcanic ash (tuff).
away, forming the first terrace. Volcanic activity has varied over millions of years, with periods of guiescence and various periods of guiescence and various periods of guiescence and explosive volcanic activity has varied over millions of years, with periods of guiescence and various periods of guiescence and guiescen
therefore, been divided into different basalt series according to the course of volcanism and the age sequence of the layers. There are major differences in the southern part of Suuroy, Mykines, Tindhlmur, and the western side of Vgar. The
basalts of the lower basalt series are often pillared, which is shown by elongated, angular, and regular vertical columns are found on northern Mykines, where they can be up to 30 metres (100ft) high. The middle basalt series consists of thin lava flows with a highly porous interlayer. This series has very little
resistance to crumbling and weathering. As these erosion processes are more severe at higher altitudes than lower down, the lowlands are filled with weathering material from the heights, often resulting in a characteristic curved landscape shape. This can be seen in Vgar, the northernmost part of Streymoy, and the northwestern part of
Eysturoy. Glacial activity has reduced plateau surfaces, especially on the islands of Kunoy, Kalsoy, and Boroy, where an eastward and a westward ice mass have eroded the intervening mountain range
into a narrow ridge. Main article: Politics of the Faroe IslandsFrederik X, King of Denmark since 2024Mette Frederiksen, Danish Prime Minister since 2022The Faroese government
holds executive power in local government affairs. The head of the Faroese Government ("Chief Justice") and serves as Prime Minister of the Faroese Government (landsstriskvinna/rfr if female). The Faroese parliament
the Lgting ("Law Thing") dates back to the early days of settlement and claims to be one of the longest functioning parliaments in the world, alongside the Icelandic Althing and the Faroese government early days of settlement and claims to be one of the longest functioning parliaments in the world, alongside the Icelandic Althing and the Manx Tynwald. The parliament currently has 33 members. [68] Tinganes in Trishavn, seat of a part of the Faroese government Elections are held at municipal and national
levels, additionally electing two members to the Folketing. Until 2007, there were seven electoral districts, which were abolished on 25 October of that year in favour of a single nationwide district. Main articles: Regions of the Faroe Islands and Municipalities of the Faroe Islands and Municipalities of the Faroe Islands are divided
into 29 municipalities (kommunur) within which there are 120 or so settlements. [citation needed] There are also the six traditional sslur: Noroyar, Eysturoy, Streymoy, Vgar, Sandoy, and Suuroy. While no longer of any legal significance, the term is still commonly used to indicate a geographical region. In earlier times, each ssla had its own assembly,
the so-called vrting ("spring assembly").[citation needed]See also: Faroe Islands (Folketing constituency)This section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) The neutrality of this section is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please
do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (March 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) This section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2020) (Learn how and
when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The Faroe Islands, and Greenland remained Danish Control since 1388. The 1814 Treaty of Kiel terminated the DanishNorwegian union, and Norway came under the rule of the King of Sweden, while the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland remained Danish
possessions. From ancient times the Faroe Islands had a parliament (Lgting), which was abolished in 1816, and the Faroe Islands were to be government. In 1851, the Lgting was reinstated, but, until 1948, it served mainly as an advisory body. The islands are home to a
notable independence movement that has seen an increase in popular support within recent decades. At the end of World War II, some of the population favoured independence from Denmark, and on 14 September 1946, an independence referendum was held on the question of secession. It was a consultative referendum, the parliament not being
bound to follow the people's vote. This was the first time that the Faroese people had been asked whether they favoured independence or wanted to continue within the Danish kingdom. Queen Margrethe II during a visit to Vgur in 2005The result of the vote was only a slight majority in favour of secession. The Speaker of the Lgting, together with the
majority, initiated the process of becoming an independent state. The minority of the Lgting left in protest, regarding these actions as illegal. One parliament member, Jkup Jkupsstovu, was shunned by his own party, the Social Democratic Party, for having joined the majority of the Lgting. The Speaker of the Lgting declared the Faroe Islands
independent on 18 September 1946. On 25 September 1946, a Danish prefect announced to the Lgting that the king, rejecting the majority vote, had dissolved the parliament and ordered new elections. A parliament and ordered new elections are the majority vote, had dissolved the parliament and ordered new elections.
share of the vote and formed a coalition. Based on this, they chose to reject secession. Instead, a compromise was reached, and the Folketing passed a home-rule law that went into effect in 1948. The Faroe Islands were given a high degree of self-governance, supported by a
financial subsidy from Denmark to recompense expenses the islands have on Danish services. In protest against the new Home Rule Act, Republic (Tjveldi) was founded. As of 2021, the islanders were evenly split between those favouring independence and those who preferred to continue as a part of the Kingdom of Denmark. [69] Within both camps,
there is a wide range of opinions. Of those who favour independence, some are in favour of an immediate unilateral declaration of independence as something to be attained gradually and with the full consent of the Danish government and the Danish nation. In the unionist camp, many foresee and welcome a gradual
increase in autonomy even while strong ties with Denmark are maintained. Two attempts have been made to draft a separate Faroese constitution, stating that if the Faroe Islands wished to continue with the
move, they must declare independence. [70] A second attempt was made in 2015, facing similar criticisms [71] before eventually being withdrawn without a vote. [72] Main article: Faroe Islands are not part of the European Union. The Faroes are not
grouped with the EU when it comes to international trade; for instance, when the EU and Russia imposed reciprocal trade sanctions on each other over the war in Donbas in 2014, the Faroes began exporting significant amounts of fresh salmon to Russia.[73] Moreover, a protocol to the treaty of accession of Denmark to the European Communities
stipulates that Danish nationals residing in the Faroes are not considered Danish nationals within the meaning of the treaties. Hence, Danish people living in the Faroes are not covered by the Schengen Agreement, but there are no
border checks when travelling between the Faroes and any Schengen country (the Faroes have been no permanent border checks between the Nordic countries and the rest of the Schengen agreement).[74][75][76]See also: Arctic Policy of the
Faroe Islands The Faroe Islands are not fully independent, but they do have political relations directly with other countries through an agreement with Denmark. The Faroe Islands are not fully independent, but they do have political relations directly with other countries through an agreement with Denmark. The Faroe Islands are not fully independent, but they do have political relations directly with other countries through an agreement with Denmark.
expressed wishes for full membership.[77] The Faroe Islands are a member of several international sports federations like UEFA, FIFA in football[80] and FINA in swimming[79] and EHF in handball[80] and have their own national teams. They also have their own telephone country code, +298, Internet country code top-level domain, .fo, banking code
FO, and postal code system. The Faroe Islands make their own agreements with other countries regarding trade and commerce. When the European Union imposed sanctions against the Russian Federation in 2014, the Faroe Islands were not a part of EU, and the islands had just themselves experienced a
year of embargo from the EU including Denmark against the islands; the Faroese minister Kaj Leo Johannesen went to Moscow to negotiates with the EU and other countries regarding the rights to fish. [82] In mid-2005, representatives of the Faroe
Islands raised the possibility of their territory joining the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).[83] According to Article 56 of the EFTA Convention, only states may become members of the EFTA.[84] The Faroes are an autonomous territory of the Kingdom of Denmark, and not a sovereign state in their own right.[85] Consequently, they
considered the possibility that the "Kingdom of Denmark in respect of the EEA Agreement. [85] The Government of Denmark officially supports
new membership of the EFTA with effect for the Faroe Islands. Defence is the responsibility of the Danish government. The 1st Squadron of the Royal Danish Navy is primarily focused on national operations in and around the Faroe Islands and Greenland. As of 2023, the 1st Squadron is composed of:Four Thetis-class patrol vessels;Three Knud
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Rasmussen-class patrol vessels; and, The royal yacht HDMYDannebrog (having a secondary surveillance and sea-rescue role)[86] After 2025, the Thetis-class vessels are to be replaced by the planned MPV80-class ships. The new vessels will incorporate a modular concept enabling packages of different systems (for minehunting or minelaying, for example) to be fitted to individual ships as may be required. [87][88] In 2022, the Danish and Faroe Islands governments signed an agreement to establish an air surveillance radar system on the islands. The radar will monitor airspace between Iceland, Norway, and Britain with a reported range of 300400 kilometres (190250mi). [89] In addition to

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naval units, the Royal Danish Air Force can provide C-130J and Challenger 604 aircraft from Squadron 721 for search and rescue as well as surveillance missions. [90][91]Main article: Demographics of the Faroe IslandsHistorical populationYearPop.%1327 4,0001350 2,00050.0%1769 4,773+138.6%1801 5,225+9.5%1834 6,928+32.6%1850
8,137+17.5\%1880\ 11,220+37.9\%1900\ 15,230+35.7\%1925\ 22,835+49.9\%1950\ 31,781+39.2\%1975\ 40,441+27.2\%1985\ 45,749+13.1\%1995\ 43,3585.2\%2000\ 46,196+6.5\%2006\ 48,219+4.4\%2011\ 48,346+0.3\%2016\ 49,554+2.5\%2020\ 52,110+5.2\%2011\ data[92]\ 2019:[5]The vast majority of the population are ethnic Faroese, of Norse and Celtic
descent.[93] Recent DNA analyses have revealed that Y chromosomes, tracing male descent, are 87% Scandinavian,[94] while mitochondrial DNA, tracing female descent, is 84% Celtic.[95] There is a gender deficit of about 2,000 women owing to migration.[96] As a result, some Faroese men have married women from the Philippines and Thailand.
whom they met through such channels as online dating websites, and arranged for them to emigrate to the islands. This group of approximately three hundred women makes up the largest ethnic minority in the Faroes. [96] The total fertility rate of the Faroes. [96] The total fertility rate of the Faroe Islands is one of the highest in Europe. [97] The 2015 fertility rate was 2.409 children born per
woman.[98]The 2011 census shows that of the 48,346 inhabitants of the Faroe Islands (17,441 private households in 2011), 43,135 were born in the Faroe Islands, 3,597 were born outside the Kingdom of Denmark. People were also asked about their
nationality, including Faroese. Children under 15 were not asked about their nationality. 97% said that they were ethnic Faroese, which means that many of those who were born in either Denmark or Greenland consider themselves ethnic Faroese, which means that many of those who were born in either Denmark or Greenland consider themselves ethnic Faroese. The other 3% of those who were born in either Denmark or Greenland consider themselves ethnic Faroese.
European countries, 147 came from Asia, 65 from the Americas, 23 from Russia. [99] Faroese stamp by Anker Eli Petersen commemorating the arrival of Christianity in the islandsAt the beginning of the 1990s, the Faroe Islands entered a deep economic crisis leading to heavy emigration; however, this trend reversed in subsequent
years to a net immigration. This has been in the form of a population replacement as young Faroese women leave and are replaced with Asian/Pacific brides.[101] In 2011, there were 2,155 more men than women between the age of 0 to 59 in the Faroe Islands.[101] Main article: Faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the form of a population replacement as young Faroese women leave and are replaced with Asian/Pacific brides.[100] In 2011, there were 2,155 more men than women between the age of 0 to 59 in the Faroe Islands.[101] Main article: Faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroe Islands.[101] In 2011, there were 2,155 more men than women between the age of 0 to 59 in the Faroe Islands.[101] Main article: Faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroe Islands.[101] Main article: Faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroe Islands.[101] Main article: Faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb, and the faroese languageA stamp commemorating V. U. Hammershaimb c
19th-century Faroese linguist and theologianAs stipulated in section 11 (11) in the 1948 Home Rule Act,[102][103] Faroese is the primary and official language of the country, although Danish is taught in schools and can be used by the Faroese government in public relations, with public services providing Danish translations of documents on
request.[102][104] Faroese belongs to the North Germanic language branch and is descended from Old Norse, being most closely related to Icelandic. Due to its geographic isolation, it has preserved more conservative grammatical features that have been lost in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. It is the only language alongside Icelandic and
Elfdalian to preserve the letter, though unlike the others, it is not pronounced. Faroese sign language was officially adopted as a national language was officially adopted as a national language in 2017. [105] Main article: Religion in the Faroe Islands According to the Freyinga saga, Sigmundur Brestisson brought Christianity to the islands in 999. However, archaeology at a site in Toftanes, Leirvk
named Bnhstoftin (English: "the prayer-house ruin") and over a dozen slabs from lansgarur in the small island of Skvoy which in the main display encircled linear and outline crosses, suggest that Celtic Christianity may have arrived at least 150 years earlier. [106] The Faroe Islands' Church Reformation was completed on 1 January 1540. According to
official statistics from 2019, 79.7% of the Faroese population are members of the Faroese population are members of the Faroese members of the Faroese members of the Faroese members of the clergy who have had
historical importance include Venceslaus Ulricus Hammershaimb (18191909), Frrikur Petersen (18531917) and, perhaps most significantly, Jkup Dahl (18781944), who had a great influence in ensuring that the Faroese language was spoken in the church instead of Danish. Participation in churches is more prevalent among the Faroese population
than among most other Scandinavians. In the late 1820s, the Christian Evangelical religious movement, the Plymouth Brethren, was established in England. In 1865, a member of this movement, William Gibson Sloan, travelled to the Faroese from Shetland. At the turn of the 20th century, the Faroese Plymouth Brethren numbered thirty. Today, around
10% of the Faroese population are members of the Open Brethren community (Brrasamkoman). About 3% belong to other Christian groups. The Adventists
operate a private school in Trshavn. Jehovah's Witnesses also have four congregations with a total of 121 members. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Copenhagen. The municipality of Trshavn has an old Franciscan school. Church in Kunoy Unlike
Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, the Faroes have no organised Heathen community. The best-known church buildings in the Faroe Islands include Trshavn Cathedral in Kirkjubur; the Vesturkirkjan and the St. Mary's Church, both of which are situated in Trshavn; the church of Fmjin; the octagona
church in Haldrsvk; Christianskirkjan in Klaksvk; and also the two pictured here. In 1948, Victor Danielsen completed the first Bible translation into Faroese from different modern languages. Jacob Dahl and Kristian Osvald Vider (Flkakirkjan) completed the second translation in 1961. The latter was translated from the original Biblical languages
(Hebrew and Greek) into Faroese. According to the 2011 Census, there were 33,018 Christians (95.44%), 23 Muslims (0.07%), 7 Hindus (0.02%), 66 Buddhists (0.19%), 12 Jews (0.03%), 13 Bahs (0.04%), 3 Sikhs (0.01%), 149 others (0.43%), 85 with more than one belief (0.25%), and 1,397 with no religion (4.04%).[108] Main article: Education in the
Faroe Islands The levels of education in the Faroe Islands are primary, secondary, and higher education is compulsory for 9 years between the ages of 7 and 16. [109] Compulsory education consists of seven years of primary education and two years
of lower secondary education; it is public, free of charge, provided by the respective municipalities, and is called the Flkaskli in Faroese. The Flkaskli also provides optional preschool education as well as the tenth year of education are
allowed to continue education in a vocational school, where they can have job-specific training and education. Since the fishing industry is an important part of Faroes education, where they can have job-specific training and education. Since the fishing industry is an important part of Faroes education in a vocational school, where they can have job-specific training and education.
which consists of several different types of schools. Higher education is offered at the University of the Faroe seducation comprise adult education and music schools. The structure of the Faroese educational system bears resemblances with
its Danish counterpart.[109]In the 12th century, education was provided by the Catholic Church in the Faroe Islands.[110] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation.[111]Modern education after the Protestant Reformation.[111]Modern education after the Protestant Reformation.[110] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation.[111]Modern education after the Protestant Reformation.[110] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation.[111] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation.[110] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation.[111] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation.[111] The Church of Denmark took over education after the Protestant Reformation after the 
The status of the Faroese language in education was a significant issue for decades until it was accepted as a language of instruction in 1938.[112] Initially education was administered and regulated by Denmark.[112] In 1979 responsibilities on education was administered and regulated by Denmark.[112] Initially education was administered and re
2002.[112] The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture has the jurisdiction of educational responsibility in the Faroe Islands is a part of the Danish educational system; there is an agreement on educational cooperation between
the Faroe Islands and Denmark.[112][114][115] In 2012 the public spending on education was 8.1% of GDP.[116] The municipalities are responsible for the school buildings for children's education in Flkasklin from age 1st grade to 9th or 10th grade (age 7 to 16).[117] In November 2013 1,615 people, or 6.8% of the total number of employees, were
employed in the education sector.[116] Of the 31,270 people aged 25 and above 1,717 (5.5%) have gained at least a master's degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained a B.Sc. or a diploma, 11,706 (37.4%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degrees or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree or a Ph.D., 8,428 (27%) have gained at least a master is degree 
data on literacy in the Faroe Islands, but the CIA Factbook states that it is probably as high as in Denmark proper, i.e. 99%.[119] The majority in higher education institutions. In addition, most young Faroese people who relocate to other countries to study are
women.[120] Out of 8,535 holders of bachelor degrees, 4,796 (56.2%) have had their education in the Faroe Islands, 2,724 (31.9%) in Denmark, 543 in both the Faroe Islands and Denmark, 94 (1.1%) in Norway, 80 in the United Kingdom and the rest in other countries.[121] Out of 1,719 holders of master's degrees or PhDs, 1,249 (72.7%) have had
their education in Denmark, 87 (5.1%) in the United Kingdom, 86 (5%) in both the Faroe Islands and Denmark, 64 (3.7%) in the Faroe Islands, 60 (3.5%) in the Faroe Islands, all medical students have to study abroad; as of 2013[update], out of a
total of 96 medical students, 76 studied in Denmark, 19 in Poland, and 1 in Hungary. [122] Main article: Economy of the Faroe Islands See also: Energy in the Faroe Islands See also: Energy in the Faroe Islands Fa
unemployment rates of 10 to 15% by the mid-1990s.[123] Unemployment decreased in the later 1990s, down to about 6% at the end of 1998.[123] In December 2019[124] the unemployment reached a record low 0.9%. Nevertheless, the almost total
dependence on fishing and fish farming means that the economy remains vulnerable. The biggest private company of the Faroe Islands is the salmon farming companies in the Faroe Islands [125] and the third biggest in the world. [126] In 2011, 13% of the Faroe Islands' national
income consists of economic aid from Denmark, [127] corresponding to roughly 5% of GDP.[128] Since 2000, the government has fostered new information technology and business projects to attract new investment. The introduction of Burger King in Trshavn was widely publicized as a sign of the globalization of Faroese culture. It remains to be seen
whether these projects will succeed in broadening the islands have one of the lowest unemployment rates in Europe, but this should not necessarily be taken as a sign of a recovering economy, as many young students move to Denmark and other countries after leaving high school. This leaves a largely middle-aged and
elderly population that may lack the skills and knowledge to fill newly developed positions in the Faroes. Nonetheless, in 2008, the Faroes were able to make a $52 million loan to Iceland in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis. [129]On 5 August 2009, two opposition parties introduced a bill in the Lgting to adopt the euro as the national currency,
pending a referendum.[130] The euro was not adopted. Main article: Transport in the Faroe IslandsThe road from Skipanes to Syrugta, on the island of EysturoyBy road, the main islands are connected by bridges and tunnels. Government-owned Strandfaraskip Landsins provides public bus and ferry service to the main towns and villages. There are no
railways.[citation needed]By air, Scandinavian Airlines and the government-owned Atlantic Airways both have scheduled international flights to Vgar Airport, the islands' only airport. Atlantic Airways also provides helicopter service to each of the islands. All civil aviation matters are controlled by the Civil Aviation Administration Denmark.By sea,
Smyril Line operates a regular international passenger, car, and freight service linking the Faroe Islands with Seyisfirur, Iceland and Hirtshals, Denmark.[131]The ferry MS Smyril enters the Faroe Islands at Krambatangi ferry port in Suuroy. The Faroes have a highly developed road network connecting almost all settlements by tunnels through the
mountains and between the islands, bridges, and causeways that link together the four largest islands to the northeast. Suuroy is the only major island not connected by a fixed link. Koltur and Stra Dmun have no ferry connection, only a helicopter service. Other small islands Mykines to the west, Kalsoy, Svnoy and Fugloy to the northeast.
Hestur west of Streymoy, and Nlsoy east of Trshavnhave smaller ferries and some of these islands also have helicopter service. Since 2014, the Faroese government has emphasized expanding fixed road connections between islands. In 2020 the Eysturoyartunnilin opened, greatly reducing travel time between Eysturoy and Trshavn. [132] In 2023, the
Faroes' longest single-length tunnel opened, Sandovartunnilin, linking Sandov to the greater Faroes eroad network on Streymov, [133] Main article: Culture of the Faroe Islands has its roots in the Nordic culture. The Faroe Islands were long isolated from the main cultural phases and movements that swept across parts
of Europe. This means that they have maintained a great part of their traditional culture. The language spoken in Scandinavia in the Viking Age, the others being Icelandic and the extinct Norn, which is thought to have been mutually
intelligible with Faroese. Until the 15th century, the Faroese had a similar orthography to Icelandic and Norwegian, but after the Reformation in 1538, the ruling Norwegians outlawed its use in schools, churches, and official documents. Although a rich spoken tradition survived for 300 years, the language was not written down. This means that all
poems and stories were handed down orally. These works were split into the following divisions: sagnir (historical), vintr (stories) and kvi (ballads), often set to music and the medieval chain dance. These were eventually written down in the 19th century. Main article: Faroese literature Rasmus Rasmussen, the writer who wrote the first novel in the
Faroese language (poetical name: Regin L), and Smun av Skari, the poet who wrote the Faroese written literature has developed only in the past 100200 years. This is mainly because of the islands' isolation and also because the Faroese language did not have a standardised writing system. The Danish language was also
encouraged at the expense of the Faroese. Nevertheless, the Faroese chain dance. The people learned these songs and stories by heart and told or sang them to each other, teaching the younger generations, too.
This kind of literature was gathered in the 19th century and early 20th century. The Faroese folk songs, in Faroese novel, Bbelstorni by Regin L, was published in 1909; the second novel was published 18 years later. In the period 1930 to 1940 a writer
from the village Sklavk on Sandoy island, Hein Br, published three novels: Lognbr (1930), Fastatkur (1935) and Fegar fer (English title: The old man and his sons) (1940). Fegar fer has been translated into several other languages. Martin Joensen from Sandvk wrote about life on Faroese fishing vessels; he published the novels Fiskimenn (1946)[134]
and Ta Isir landi (1952). Well-known poets from the early 20th century are among others the two brothers from Trshavn: Hans Andrias Djurhuus (18811948);[136] other well known poets from this period and the mid 20th century are Poul F. Joensen (18981970),[137] Regin Dahl (19182007),[138] and Tummas
Napoleon Djurhuus (192871).[139] Their poems are popular even today and can be found in Faroese song books. Jens Pauli Heinesen (19322011), a school teacher from Sandavgur, was the most productive Faroese novelist; he published 17 novels. Steinbjrn B. Jacobsen (19372012), a school teacher from Sandavgur, was the most productive Faroese novelist; he published 17 novels.
plays, children's books, and even novels. Most Faroese writers write in Faroese; two exceptions are William Heinesen (190038). Women were not so visible in the early Faroese literature except for Helena Patursson (18641916), but in the last decades of the 20th century and in the beginning of the 21st-century
female writers like Ebba Hentze (born 1933) wrote children's books, short stories, etc. Guri Helmsdal published the first modernistic collection of Faroese poems written by a woman. [140] Her daughter, Rakel Helmsdal (born 1966), is also a writer, best known for her children's
books, for which she has won several prizes and nominations. Other female writers are the novelists Oddvr Johansen (born 1941), Bergtra Hanusardttir (born 1948). Other modern Faroese writers include Gunnar Hoydal (born 1941), Hanus
Kamban (born 1942), Jgvan Isaksen (born 1950), Janes Nielsen (born 1953), Troddur Poulsen and Carl Jhan Jensen (born 1953), Troddur Poulsen and Ca
(born 1947), who won the prize in 1986 for Lkasum.[141] In 2007 the first ever Faroese/German anthology "From Janus Djurhuus to Troddur Poulsen Faroese literature was published in Leipzig.In the 21st century, some new writers have had success in the
Faroe Islands and abroad. Brur Oskarsson (born 1972) is a children and Youth Literature Prize (2006). Though not born in the Faroes, Germany, and the West Nordic Council's Children and Youth Literature Prize (2006). Though not born in the Faroes, Germany, and the West Nordic Council's Children and Youth Literature Prize (2006). Though not born in the Faroe Islands, Matthew Landrum, an American poet and editor for Structo magazine, has written a collection
of poems about the Islands. Sissal Kampmann (born 1974) won the Danish literary prize Klaus Rifbjerg's Debutant Prize of the Nordic Council's Children and Youth Literature Prize and the Children and Youth Literature Prize of the Nordic Council
(representing Iceland, wrote the book together with and Icelandic and a Swedish writer/illustrator). Marjun Syderb Kjelns (born 1974) had success with her first novel Skriva sandin for teenagers; the book was awarded and nominated both in the Faroes and in other countries. She won the Nordic Children's Book Prize (2011) for this book, White
 Raven Deutsche Jugendbibliothek (2011) and nominated the West Nordic Council's Children and Youth Literature Prize and the Faroe Islands have an active music scene, with live music being a regular part of the Islands' life and many
Faroese being proficient at several instruments. Multiple Danish Music Award winner Teitur Lassen calls the Faroes home and is arguably the islands have their own orchestra (the classical ensemble Aldubran) and many different choirs; the best-known of these is Havnarkri. The best-known
local Faroese composers are Sunleif Rasmussen and Kristian Blak, who is also head of the record company Tutl. The first Faroese opera was by Sunleif Rasmussen. It is entitled amansgari (The Madman's Garden) and was premiered on 12 October 2006 at the Nordic House. The opera is based on a short story by the writer William Heinesen. Notable
young Faroese musicians include Eivr Plsdttir, Hgni Reistrup, Hgni Lisberg, Heidrik (Heirikur Heygum), Guri Hansdttir, and Brandur Enni. In 2023, Reiley became the second Faroese artist to represent Denmark in the Eurovision Song Contest,
and the first to qualify for the Grand Final. Well-known bands include Tr, Hamfer, The Ghost, Boys in a Band, 200, and SIC. A festival in Norragta in July and Summarfestivalurin in Klaksvk in August are both large, open-air music festivals for popular music with
both local and international musicians participating. Havnar Jazzfelag was established on 21 November 1975 and is still active. Currently, Havnar Jazzfelag is arranging VetrarJazz amongst other jazz festivals in the Faroe Islands. The Nordic House in the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Norurlandahsi) is the most important cultural institution in the Faroes. It
aims to support and promote Scandinavian and Faroese culture, locally and in the Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic council, raised the idea of a Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Faroese member of the Nordic cultural house in the Nordic cultural house
Steen from Norway and Kolbrn Ragnarsdttir from Iceland. By staying true to folklore, the architects built the Nordic House is a cultural organization under the Nordic Council. The Nordic House is run by a steering committee of eight, of whom three are
Faroese and five from other Nordic countries. There is also a local advisory body of fifteen members representing Faroese cultural organizations. The House is managed by a director appointed by the steering committee for a four-year term. Main article: Faroese cultural organizations. The House is managed by a director appointed by the steering committee for a four-year term. Main article: Faroese cultural organizations.
based on meat, seafood, and potatoes and uses a few fresh vegetables. Mutton of the Faroe sheep is the basis of many meals, and one of the most popular treats is skerpikjt, well-aged, wind-dried, quite chewy mutton. The drying shed, known as a hjallur, is a standard feature in many Faroese homes, particularly in small towns and villages. Other
traditional foods are rst kjt (semi-dried mutton) and rstur fiskur (matured fish). Another Faroese specialty is tvst og spik, made from pilot whale meat and blubber from pilot whale sarises from the fact that a single kill can provide many meals. Fresh
fish also feature strongly in the traditional local diet, as do seabirds, such as Faroese puffins and their eggs. Dried fish is also commonly eaten. There are two breweries in the Faroe Islands. Froya Bjr has produced beer since 1888, with exports mainly to Iceland and Denmark. Okkara Bryggjar was founded in 2010. A local specialty is fredrikk, a special
brew made in Nlsoy. Since the friendly British occupation, the Faroese have been fond of British food, in particular British-style chocolate such as Cadbury Dairy Milk, which is found in many of the island's shops. [144] Main article: Whaling in the Faroe IslandsBoats driving a pod of pilot whales into a bay of Suuroy in 2012 Whaling in Grindadrp,
2018There are records of drive hunts in the Faroe Islands dating from 1584.[145] Whaling in the Faroe Islands is regulated by Faroese authority to regulate cetacean hunts. Hundreds of long-finned pilot whales (Globicephala
melaena) could be killed in a year, mainly during the summer. The hunts, called grindadrp in Faroese, are non-commercial and are organized on a community level; anyone can participate. When a whale pod by chance is spotted near land the participating hunters first surround the pilot whales with a wide semicircle of boats and then slowly and
quietly begin to drive the whales towards the chosen authorised bay.[146] Faroese animal welfare legislation, which also severs the spinal cord, which also severs the major blood supply to the brain, ensuring both
 loss of consciousness and death within seconds. The spinal lance has been introduced as the preferred standard equipment for killing pilot whales and provides food for many people in the Faroe Islands. [147][148][149] However, a study has found whale meat and
blubber currently to be contaminated with mercury and not recommended for human consumption, as too much may cause such adverse health effects as birth defects of the nervous system, high blood pressure, damaged immune system, increased risk for developing Parkinson's disease, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, and diabetes mellitus type
2:Therefore we recommend that adults eat no more than one to two meals a month. Women who plan to become pregnant within three months, pregnant women, and nursing women should abstain from eating pilot whale liver and kidneys should not be eaten at all.[150]Animal rights groups such as the Sea Shepherd Conservation
 Society criticize grindadrp as being cruel and unnecessary since it is no longer necessary as a food source for the Faroese people. The sustainability of the Faroese pilot whale hunt is not considered to have a significant impact on
and represents one of the most comprehensive historical records of wildlife utilization anywhere in the world.[146]On 12 September 2021, a super-pod of over 1,420 white-sided dolphins were killed,[152] which caused significant controversy in the Faroe Islands and abroad, leading to the government imposing quotas on the amount of white-sided
dolphins allowed to be hunted each year.[153][154] The UK Government declined to suspend its free-trade agreement with the Faroese swimmerThe Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese, having been called upon by conservationists to do so.[155]Pl Joensen, Faroese swimmerThe Faroese s
by the islands in 1989, and Faroes won the Island Games in 2009. Football is by far the biggest sports activity on the islands, with 7,000 registered players out of the whole population of 52,000. Ten football teams contest the Faroe Islands are a full member of
UEFA, and the Faroe Islands national football team competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and, therefore, the Faroe Islands football team also competes in the FIFA and the
10 in a UEFA Euro 1992 qualifying. The nation's biggest success in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered "the biggest shock of all time" in football came in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the all the biggest shock of all time in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the biggest shock of all time in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the biggest shock of all time in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the biggest shock of all time in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the biggest shock of all time in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the biggest shock of all time in 2014 after defeating Greece 10, a result that was considered to a fine the biggest shoc
ranking after the 10 win against Greece.[157] The team went on to defeat Greece again on 13 June 2015 by a score of 21. On 9 July 2015, the national football team of the Faroes climbed another 28 places on the FIFA ranking.[158] Recently, Faroe Islands achieved another famous victory by beating Turkey 21 in the 202223 UEFA Nations League C,
although this shock win did not prevent Turkey from achieving promotion to League B.[159]The Faroe Islands men's national handball team won the first two editions of the IHF Emerging Nations Championship, in 2015 and 2017. The team qualified for the 2024 European Men's Handball Championship in Germany where they ranked 20th out of 24
teams after the draw with Norway and tight games with Slovenia and Poland.[160]The Faroe Islands are a full member of FINA and compete under their own flag at World Cup events. The Faroese swimmer Pl Joensen (born 1990) won a bronze medal at the 2012 FINA World Swimming
Championships (25 m)[161] and four silver medals at the European Championships (2010, 2013 and 2014),[162] all medals won in the men's longest distance, the 1500- and 800-metre freestyle, short and long course. The Faroe Islands also compete in the Paralympics and have won 1 gold, 7 silver, and 5 bronze medals since the
1984 Summer Paralympics. Two Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympics, but under the Danish flag, since the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympics, but under the Danish flag, since the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympics, but under the Danish flag, since the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Faroese athletes have competed at the Olympic Committee does not allow the Olympi
Olympics in double sculler lightweight together with Juliane Rasmussen. Another Faroese rower, who is a member of the Danish National rowing team, is Sverri Sandberg Nielsen, who currently competes in a single sculler, heavyweight; he has also competed in double sculler. He is the current Danish record holder in the men's indoor rowing,
heavyweight; he broke a nine-year-old record in January 2015[163] and improved it in January 2016.[164] He has also competed at the 2015 World Rowing Championship under-23 and made it to the final where he placed fourth.[165]The Faroe Islands applied to the
minister Kaj Leo Holm Johannesen had a meeting with the IOC president Thomas Bach in Lausanne on 21 May 2015 to discuss Faroese membership in the IOC.[166][167]Faroese people are very active in sports; they have domestic competitions in football, handball, volleyball, badminton, swimming, outdoor rowing (Faroese kapprur) and indoor
rowing in rowing machines, horse riding, shooting, table tennis, judo, golf, tennis, archery, gymnastics, cycling, triathlon, running, and other compete in the Electronic Sports European Championship (ESEC) in esports.[169] Five players, all of the Faroese nationality, faced
Slovenia in the first round, eventually being knocked out with a 02 score. [170] At the 2016 Baku Chess olympiad, the Faroe Islands got their first chess grandmaster. Helgi Ziska won his third GM norm and thus won the title of chess grandmaster.
costumeFaroese handicrafts are mainly based on materials available to local villagesmainly wool. Garments include sweaters, scarves, and gloves. Faroese jumpers have distinct Nordic patterns; each village has some regional variations handed down from mother to daughter. There has recently been a strong revival of interest in Faroese knitting
with young people knitting and wearing updated versions of old patterns and bold patterns and bold patterns. This appears to be a reaction to the loss of traditional lifestyles and a way to maintain and assert cultural tradition in a rapidly changing society. Many young people study and move abroad, and this helps them maintain cultural
links with their specific Faroese heritage. [citation needed] There has also been a great interest in Faroese sweaters [172] from the TV series The Killing, where the main actress (Detective Inspector Sarah Lund, played by Sofie Grbl) wears Faroese sweaters [173] Lace knitting is a traditional handicraft. The most distinctive trait of Faroese lace shawls
is the centre-back gusset shaping. Each shawl consists of two triangular side panels, a trapezoid-shaped back gusset, an edge treatment, and usually shoulder shaping. These are worn by all generations of women, particularly as part of the traditional Faroese costume as an overgarment. The traditional Faroese national dress is also a local handicraft
that people invest much time, money, and effort to assemble. It is worn at weddings, traditional dancing events, and on feast days. A young Faroese person is normally handed down a set of children's Faroese clothes that have passed from generation. Children are confirmed at age 14 and normally start to collect the pieces to make an
adult outfit, which is considered a rite of passage. Traditionally, the aim would have been to complete the outfit by the time a young person was ready to marry and wear the clothes at the ceremony though it is mainly only men who do this now. Each piece is intricately hand-knitted, dyed, woven, or embroidered to the specifications of the wearer. For
example, the man's waistcoat is put together by hand in bright blue, red, or black wool. The front is then intricately embroidered with colourful silk threads, often by a female relative. The motifs are often local Faroese flowers or herbs. After this, a row of Faroese-made solid silver buttons is sewn on the outfit. Women wear embroidered silk, cotton, or
wool shawls and pinafores that can take months to weave or embroider with local flora and fauna. They are also adorned with a handwoven black and red jumper, a velvet belt, and black and red jumper, a velvet belt, and black and red jumper, a velvet belt, and black and red jumper.
locally made silver brooches and belt buckles, often fashioned with Viking-style motifs. Both men's and women's national dress are extremely costly and can take many years to assemble. Women in the family often work together to assemble the outfits, including knitting the close-fitting jumpers, weaving and embroidering, sewing, and assembling the
national dress. The National Archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives are the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives are the archives of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: Tjskjalasavni) is located in Trshavn. Their main task is to collect, organize, record, and preserve the archives of the archives of the archives are the archives of the archives of the archives are the archives of the archives are 
the public authorities. Currently, there are no other permanent archives in the Faroe Islands, but since the end of 2017, the national government has provided financial support for a three-year pilot project under the name "Tvroyrar Skjalasavn", which aims to collect private archives from the area. The National Library of the Faroe Islands (Faroese:
Froya Landsbkasavn) is based in Trshavn, and its main task is to collect, record, preserve, and disseminate knowledge of literature related to the Faroe Islands. The National Library also functions as a research library and public libraries in the Faroe
Islands. Faroese visual art is of great importance for the memory of Faroese national identity, as well as for the dissemination of the Faroese visual universe. The different periods and expressions of the visual arts meet and complement each other but can also create tension between the past and the present form of expression. Faroese stamps designed
by Faroese artists are currently on offer. The first Faroese art exhibition was held in Trshavn in 1927. Faroese films, several shorts, and documentaries since her debut in 1989 with Rhapsody of the Atlantic. In 2012, the Faroese
Geytin Film Award was established. These are two film awards that are presented once a year at a film festival at the Nordic House in Trshavn in December. Filmmakers enter their films, which are screened at the event at the Nordic House in Trshavn in December.
is awarded by the Nordic House, while the second prize, the Audience Award (skoaravirislnin), is worth DKK 15,000 and is awarded by the Thorshavn City Council. Sakaris Str won the first Geytin in December 2012 with the film Summarntt (Summer Night). In February 2014, his film Vetrarmorgun (Winter Morning) won three awards at the Berlinale
In 2012, Annika Lofti won the Audience Award. In 2013, Olaf Johannessen won a Robert for Best Supporting Actor in the TV series Forbrydelsen III. In 2013, Dvur Djurhuus Geytin won for the short film Terminal, while Jnfinn Stenberg won the Audience Award for the short film Munch. In 2014, the same person won both film awards, as Heirikur
Heygum won both the Geytin and the Audience Award for the 30-minute horror film Skuld (Guilt). Andrias Hgenni won both awards at the Geytin for the short film Ikki illa meint. The same film, which was his graduation film in Super 16, was awarded at the Cannes Film
Festival, Semaine de la Critique, and also won Danish film awards such as the Robert for Best Short Film and the Fiction award at the Ekko Shortlist Awards. In 2017, Filmshsi was established. Filmshsi is located in Sjvinnuhsi in
Trshavn. They will guide and assist the Faroese film community in marketing Faroese film school for teenagers. Nllywood film works with young film talent, including organizing the annual Nllywood film school for teenagers. Nllywood film workshop is also located in Sjvinnuhsi. Klippfisk is supported by the municipality of Trshavn and works with young film talent, including organizing the annual Nllywood film school for teenagers.
is held on the island of Nlsoy, usually during the summer vacations. See also: Public holidays in DenmarkThe annual lavska parade on 28 July 2005 avska is on 29 July; it commemorates the death of Saint Olaf. The celebrations are held in Trshavn, starting on the evening of the 28th and continuing until the 31st. 28 July is a half-working day for the
members of some of the labour unions, while lavskudagur (St Olaf's Day) on 29 July is a full holiday for most but not all union members. [174][175]The official celebration starts on the 29th, with the opening of the Faroese Parliament, a custom that dates back 900 years. [176] This begins with a service held in Trshavn Cathedral; all members of
parliament as well as civil and church officials walk to the parish ministers take turns giving the sermon. After the parliament for the parliamen
the most popular, art exhibitions, pop concerts, and the famous Faroese dance in Sjnleikarhsi and on Vagli outdoor singing on 29 July (continuing after midnight on 30 July). The celebrations have many facets, and only a few are mentioned here. Many people also mark the occasion by wearing the national Faroese dress. New Year's Day, 1
January.Maundy ThursdayGood FridayEaster SundayEaster SundayEaster SundayEaster SundayEaster MondayFlag day, 25 April.General/Great Prayer Day (Dri biidagur), 4th Friday after Easter.Ascension DayWhit SundayWhit MondayConstitution Day, 5 June (half-day holiday)St. Olav's Eve, 28 July (half-day holiday for some workers' unions).St. Olav's Day, 29 July (full holiday for some
 workers' unions). Christmas Eve, 24 December. Christmas Day, 25 December. Boxing Day, 26 December. New Year's Eve, 31 December (half-day holiday). Faroe Islands Faroese language conflict Gtudanskt accent Danish Realm Greenlandland (Finland) Svalbard
(Norway)^ The national language of the Faroe Islands is Faroese. Danish is the official second language. [2][3]^ (Faroese: Froyar, pronounced [fja]; Danish: Frerne [fen])^ "Den frske selvstyreordning, about the Overtagelsesloven (Takeover Act)". Stm.dk. Retrieved 14 March 2014.^ "The Language of the Faroe Islands". Visit Faroe Islands. Archived
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