

EXHIBITION GUIDE

Nature Exhibition

The Last of the Wild Ones

Museum

On the Knight's Trail



NATURE EXHIBITION “THE LAST OF THE WILD ONES”

DISCOVER – MARVEL – COMPREHEND

The nature exhibition above all, should arouse curiosity and excite visitors about the Lech River from its source to its falls.

On the nine interactive and experiential stations which emulate the gravel islands in the Lech River, visitors can solve fascinating puzzles about the last wild river landscape of the northern Alps.

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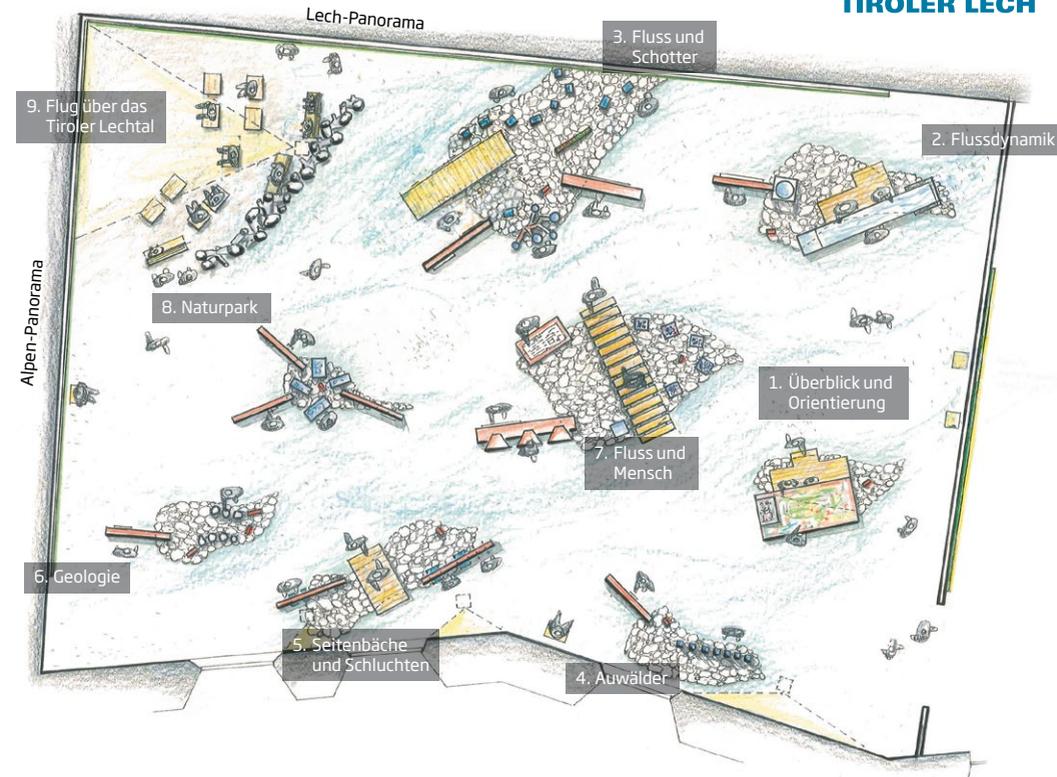
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THE LAST OF THE WILD ONES – NATURE EXHIBITION OVERVIEW





Theme Island: NATURE PARK

IN THE REALM OF THE LAST OF THE WILD ONES

The Tyrolean Lech River, including its tributaries, is a designated Natura 2000 area. It is the last wild river landscape in the northern Alps and one of the few near nature alpine river valleys in Austria.

Like no other river landscape in the northern Alps, the Lech Valley is of centrality as a radiation and propagation plane for the flora and fauna between the Alps and the Jura.

No other kind of landscape in Central Europe is similarly diverse and rich in species. Sand and gravel banks, broad alluvial floodplains and light blue-turquoise shimmering water are what give the Lech River, the last of the wild ones, its beauty all the way down to Füssen!

Want to learn more about the Nature Park Tiroler Lech? Then visit us in the Nature Park Center Klimmbrücke which is an

eye-catcher with its spectacular location on a bridge spanning the Lech River:

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The outdoor area of the Nature Park Center is also special because of its unique design. A Nature Park playground, labyrinth and an outdoor information area invite visitors to hang-out, play or simply relax.



Theme Island: OVERVIEW AND ORIENTATION

RIVERS UNIFY ...

... the 264 km long Lech River transcends borders. It connects Austria with Germany. The source of this river is located in the Lechquellengebirge in Vorarlberg at about 1,800 meters above sea level. Here the individual drops of water begin their long journey. They then flow downstream through the Lech Valley reaching the Lech waterfall where they plunge 12 meters, leaving Austria and enter Germany. Thereafter, the water continues its journey in the Lech River through southern Bavaria, until it finally flows into the Danube River near Donauwörth.

Have a look at the terrain model. See the Lech River? Many protected areas in the Tyrol are situated in the mountains far away from populated areas. The Nature Park Tiroler Lech is different - the



Tyrolean part of the Lech River with its tributaries forms the largest contiguous protected valley area in the Tyrol. This expansive valley area is something special, because the economically developed and permanently populated areas are directly adjacent to significant naturally preserved spaces.



Theme Island: EXPERIENTIAL CINEMA

**FEEL AS FREE AS A BIRD!
THE EXPERIENTIAL CINEMA
MAKES IT POSSIBLE.**

Take a flight over the Lech Valley from its source to the falls. There is so much to see – enjoy the picturesque views and collect some unforgettable impressions.



Theme Island: RIVER AND HUMANS

**THE LECH VALLEY:
ITS COUNTRYSIDE AND INHABITANTS**

Settlement History

Only very few prehistoric remains have been discovered in the Reutte basin valley and the Lech Valley. It is believed that the Celts came from the Allgäu into the Lech Valley, in order to go hunting in the Lech River lowlands and riparian forests. Much later, numerous craftsmen and tradesmen left the Nature Park region in order to find work and earn their livelihoods elsewhere. The reputation as an artistically-talented folk still holds true today. The wood carver's sculptures as well as the Geierwally Theatre performances on the largest open-air stage in Tyrol, are known far beyond its borders.

The Lech River and Its Inhabitants

Because of its expansiveness, it is still said that the Tyrolean Lech River is considered „the largest landowner“ in the valley. But in order to inhabit the areas along the Lech River and gain land for pastures and villages, walls and dams were erected on its banks and tributaries.

Over time, it became clear that the Tyrolean Lech River needed space for its great amount of water. Successively over time, the river is being freed from its controlling structures. Across Europe, it is a prime example of a successful river renaturation.





Theme Island: FLUVIAL DYNAMICS

WHAT CHARACTERIZES A WILD RIVER?

Water, boulders, stones, gravel and sand are typical for a wild river. Their interaction, the slope of the river bed and the flow rate of the water, which can change quickly for example in the case of severe thunderstorms, all play a crucial role in how a wild river's look and shape is created.

Using the flow model, the power and dynamics of water can be explored. Depending on the flow speed and incline of the channel body, sand and pebbles are either transported or deposited. Sand channels, potholes and turbulences are formed.



Wild or tame, thundering through the valley or flowing gently, a lot or little water – these opposites make up the two faces of the Lech River, all of which bring constant change. These dynamics are characteristic of a wild river.

WILD RIVER PROFILE - TYROLEAN LECH:

- ▶ wide riverbed
- ▶ low water temperature
- ▶ constant changes
- ▶ gravel banks
- ▶ driftwood





**Theme Island:
RIVER AND GRAVEL ISLANDS**

GRAVEL ISLANDS – DOES ONLY RIVER GRAVEL CALL THIS PLACE HOME?

At first glance, the gravel banks seem barren and lifeless. But looks can be deceiving! Despite inhospitable conditions, things are bustling.

The German tamarisk, the mountain avens, the little ringed plover and much more call the gravel banks home. They have developed special survival strategies to cope with adverse circumstances. The ringed plover is a camouflage specialist, because his plumage exactly match the colors of the Lech River pebbles. The bird is so concealed in its surroundings that it is almost invisible to its enemies. During nesting season, it wastes no time and places four well-camouflaged eggs in a nesting hollow on the bare gravel. The young are precocial birds, already exploring their new home shortly after



hatching. This is also an adaptation to a wild river habitat because water levels can change so rapidly and gravel banks become flooded very suddenly.

GRAVEL BANK PROFILE:

- ▶ only occurs in intact wild rivers
- ▶ flooding allows for gravel islands to develop or recede
- ▶ climate on gravel island:
 - ▶ cold, heat
 - ▶ aridity
 - ▶ high UV-rays
 - ▶ wind





Theme Island: RIPARIAN FORESTS

LOOKING FOR TRACKS IN THE „CENTRAL EUROPEAN JUNGLE“

Extensive riparian forest belts line the Lech River. Dry lowlands and softwood forest are two types of floodplain areas along the Lech River which differ greatly. While the softwood forest is a wet area, aridity dominates in the dry lowlands, as the name suggests. One thing the dry lowland forest and the softwood forest have in common is that they depend on regular flooding. Many riparian forest animals are hidden and live undercover. However, if one looks closely and listens carefully, one can discover them by the tracks they leave behind.



DRY FLOODPLAIN FOREST PROFILE:

- ▶ on river banks – winter heath–pine forest
- ▶ nutrient-deficient
- ▶ one of the most diverse and colourful types of Central European forests



INTERESTED IN DISCOVERING A “RIPARIAN JUNGLE”?

Come visit the Martinauer Au



and the Pflacher Au



and amble through two distinct types of flood plain forests.

SOFTWOOD RIPARIAN FOREST:

- ▶ willows and gray alder
- ▶ nutrient-rich
- ▶ high humidity





Theme Island: TRIBUTARIES AND GORGES

QUIET SANCTUARIES

The side valleys offer an undisturbed refuge for plants and animals, as their outlet is often obstructed by impressive gorges and waterfalls, therefore making them inaccessible.

The display shadowboxes are the „treasure chests“ of the nature exhibition. They show a variety of plants and animals from the tributary valleys that have found a quiet sanctuary there.

And not to forget, the water ouzel or dipper, which always resides near water. This bird is an agile diver, which facilitates its



foraging underwater for food. Have you discovered it in the nature exhibition?

SIDE VALLEY AND GORGE PROFILE:

- ▶ hanging valleys formed during the Ice Age
- ▶ lifelines for the Tyrolean Lech River
 - ▶ provide water and rocks
- ▶ sanctuary for plants and animals



Theme Island: GEOLOGY

TALKING LECH RIVER PEBBLES!

Real geological treasures are hidden in the Lech River! Red, green, white, gray, ... the Lech pebbles contain many colours. Round or rather square, every stone can tell a story about its origin. The variety of colourful Lech River pebbles reflects the geological diversity of the mountains.

The Lech Valley Alps and Allgäu Alps which surround the Lech River were created with sand, mud, shells of dead creatures and rotting plants. About 240 million years ago their formation began in the Tethys Sea. Growing layers of sedimentary rock were formed by enormous pressure on the at-first loose deposition layers.



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Nature and culture

JOIN FORCES ...

The Tyrolean Lech River is known far beyond its borders as the last remaining wild river in the Northern Alps thanks to its wildness and water power.

The reason the Lech Valley looks the way it does to present-day hikers is due in large part to the last ice age. The huge ice masses of the Lech glacier carried the softer layers of rock with them on their way through the valley.

The expanse of the Reutte valley basin is attributable to these tremendous glacial forces, which the harder rock varieties, such as the main dolomite and Wetterstein limestone, withstood. Today, the Schlosskopf fortress and the rock castle Ehrenberg reign majestically on these fortified rock formations.

Whoever hikes the Lechweg Trail from the source to the falls, passes through

the Reutte valley basin. Here the lowland forests on the banks of Lech River repeatedly open up to offer expansive views of the fortifications, inviting hikers to conquer the castles on their own.

Having arrived at the castle ruins, hikers approach the entry portal to the longest suspension footbridge of the world. With a length of 405 meters, it spans the narrow part of the valley south of Reutte

and enables visitors to reach Fort Claudia on the other side. On the way back into the valley hikers arrive at the new Klaus Ehrenberg visitor's center. Nature and culture meet up together here in a special way – both the nature exhibition „The Last of the Wild Ones“ and the experiential museum „On the Knight's Trail“ are located under one roof. Both exhibitions invite visitors to listen - explore - experience.

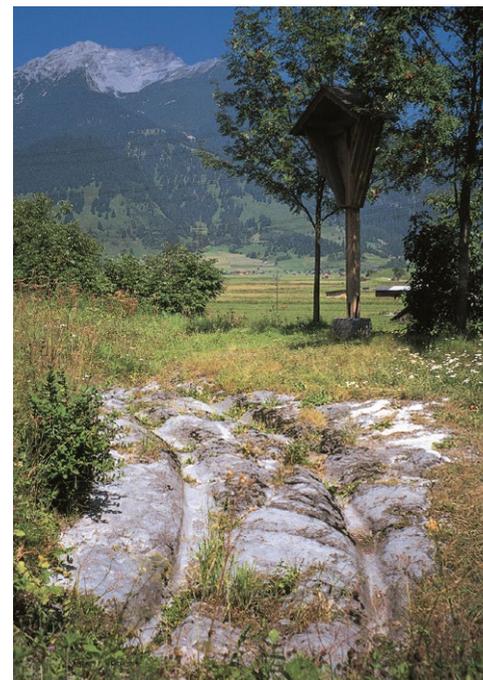


Klause to Ehrenberg

MUSEUM „ON THE KNIGHT’S TRAIL“

After an extensive renovation of the former fortifications, the Burgenwelt Ehrenberg was created. Through its combination of history and nature the place appears like a walk-on stage which you can experience firsthand. The heart of the castle ensemble is the “hands-on” museum, which is housed in the premises of the former castle caretaker. Here the Middle Ages are made visible, tangible and audible. The museum’s conception intertwines Ehrenberg’s history with that of a trading route.

Since Roman times a road has passed through the Außerfern like a lifeline. Known as the “Salt Road”, during the Middle Ages it brought with it an economic boom and prosperity to the Tyrolean border region.



VIA CLAUDIA AND SALT ROAD LIFELINE OF A REGION

Under Emperor Claudius in the years 46 and 47 AD, the Via Claudia Augusta, the main travel route between the Adriatic Sea and Danube River was established. In the Middle Ages, the Via Claudia was a significant artery between the trading centers of Venice and Augsburg. For the economically weak region called the “Außerfern”, the salt trade between the Tyrolean Inn Valley and the Lake Constance region was of particular importance. The trade route therefore later came to be known as the “Salt Road”.



THE KNIGHTHOOD A VIRTUOUS ELITE

In the 10th and 11th centuries, the knighthood developed in Europe and was an elite ruling class which pursued courtly virtues. This social class required a noble birth. At age 7, the boys entered into the service of a knight as pages. They were taught courtly manners, reading, writing and arithmetic. At the age of 15, the page turned into a squire, possessed real-weapons and had to follow his master everywhere. After a further 7 years, this master conferred knighthood upon his squire. The daily life of a knight was defined by his social position.



CASTLES SYMBOLS OF POWER AND SOVEREIGNTY

In the second half of the 13th century in the Außerfern, a diverse and dense castle landscape developed. Seven new castles were built under Count Meinhard II. Bulwarks reflected power and sovereign rights and were the centers of law, economic life and courtly culture.

The construction of a castle was costly and took many years. Various craftsmen worked on the large-scale construction sites. Manual and statutory services were specified exactly; building material and laborers were paid by the contracting authority.

A path was built before construction began and the forest was cleared for the building site. Stones for construction were obtained by driving wooden wedges into the holes and cracks of large rocks and then dousing them with water. The water's swelling effect caused cracks that were then widened by hand. Stonecutters hewed square stone blocks into

different sizes from the coarse boulders which were then stacked and fixated with lime mortar for walls. Construction cranes and hoists lifted the building material onto the walls.

Daily life at the castle depended on how aristocratic the castle lord was. Maintenance and the provision of supplies to the castle were everyday tasks.

In the castle kitchen, a fire was always ablaze for cooking and roasting. Cooking pots were placed directly into the fire or hung over the fire from a swivel-mounted hook. There was a small nook in which the precious cooking salt could be kept dry near the hearth.

The sleeping chambers were simply furnished. Clothes and linen were kept in chests, beds were made of a simple frame which sometimes had a canopy. The bed frames were lined with straw mattresses. The great hall was the heart



of the castle. This is where the lord and his family spent the most of their time and where guests were received. An abort (medieval toilet) added a bit of personal comfort. In early castles this was wood-paneled; newer buildings had privies made of stone walls. The most valued room was the castle chapel, which was usually near the castle gate.

The castle region of the Außerfern-Allgäu features a very diverse picture. A model illustrates the evolution of castle types between the 11th and the 14th century. A tower castle was four to five storeys high, each floor was assigned a particular purpose. Schwanstein Castle is depicted here, built in the early 12th century on the same site as Neuschwanstein Castle, which was erected much later.

The residential castle consisted of an elongated house made of stone as its core building, which had three or four

storeys. An example of a residential castle is Falkenstein, constructed by Count Meinhard II around 1270, expanding his land possessions into Pfronten in the Allgäu.

Starting around 1180, curtain wall castles developed as a common architectural type. This includes Ehrenberg Castle built shortly before 1300. Because of its location, Ehrenberg is considered to be a rock castle, in which the natural rock formation was integrated into the fortification.

Shield wall castles were built mainly on mountain spurs. The steep elevations of rising mountain slopes were secured by very high and massive shield walls. Built around 1300, the Nesselburg in Nesselwang in the Allgäu shows this type of castle in the model.



EHRENBERG ONCE A BORDER FORTRESS, TODAY A THRIVING MEETING PLACE

The historical events surrounding Ehrenberg start in the year 1268 as the property of the Staufers in what is today the Außerfern, were passed on to Count Meinhard II. of Tyrol. In this once largest contiguous frontier of northern Tyrol, one can comprehend the development of the medieval hilltop castle up to its Italian and French artillery construction. In order to secure his territory, Meinhard had castle „Ernberg“ built upon a hilltop in 1296. This border fortress was comprised of a stately residential building and gate tower facing South. Both buildings were connected by a curtain wall. The brickwork arranged in a herringbone design was characteristic of this construction phase. Between 1607 and 1609, the Gunpowder Tower and several defensive walls were erected using quarry stone.

In 1639 Claudia de Medici, widow to Prince Leopold V, had the opposite side of the valley to Ehrenberg fortified. On the Falkenberg, Elias Gumppl built a reduit with a small courtyard; an encircling wall with interior buildings, loopholes and three corner bastions surrounding the courtyard. In 1645 Elias Gumppl had already emphasized the strategic importance of the Hornberg which is higher in elevation than Ehrenberg Castle. Yet, only in 1726 were the first measures taken to secure this site which included building a fortification with a defensive wall. A two-storey barracks built between 1740 and 1746 had a third floor added in 1746, and could accommodate a 23-man garrison. The fortress was purely defensive in character, its chief instrument of defense was the cannon. The facility was equipped with artillery positions for 16 cannons and a bomb-proof vault. From this stance, cannon-fire could reach Reutte and the road to the Fernpass. In 1782 Emperor Joseph II ordered the Ehrenberg fortifications to be closed down.



Salzstadel

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The medieval world changed fundamentally as the profession of merchants and traders developed in the cities. Skilled merchants could acquire great wealth, but could quickly lose it again through speculation and poor ventures.

The largest trade centers in medieval Europe were Venice and Augsburg. Oriental luxury goods and spices came through Venice to the northern half of Europe. Salt was as valuable as gold in the Middle Ages. From Hall in Tyrol, the „white gold“ was transported through the Außerfern up into the Lake Constance region and to Switzerland. The ancient route of the old Roman Road continued to be used as the trading route, but was now called the Salt Road. The conferred staple right allowed inhabitants of the villages and towns along this route to purchase goods made from these transports. In a salt grange – like the one from



Lermoos which is today part of the Ehrenberg ensemble – valuable goods could be stored in a dry and safe place overnight. The „Rodfuhrrecht“ (freight forwarding right) was also tied to the staple right. Transports were carried out in an exact sequence, called the „rod“. For the local farmers, this was a profitable extra income, since only indigenous wagon owners were allowed to forward the goods in the alpine regions.

ALCHEMY A SECRETIVE SCIENCE

Favored by the nobility, but persecuted by the church, the alchemists of the Middle Ages spent most of their lives in dark vaulted cellars and laboratories. They were searching for the „Philosopher’s stone“ and the universal healing remedy called „Panacea“.

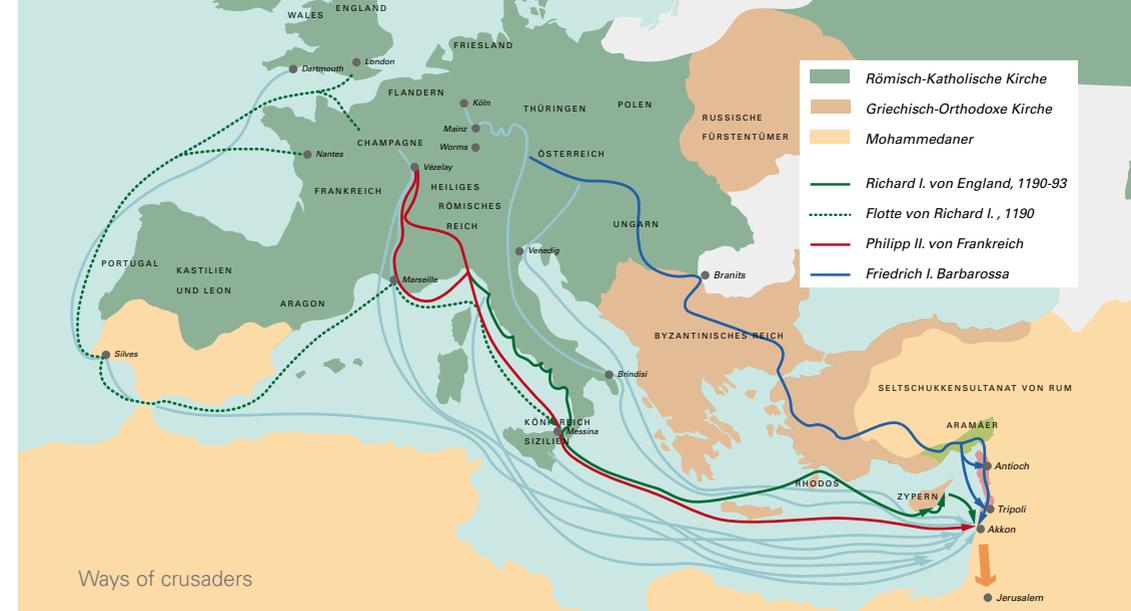
PILGRIMS TRAVELERS IN SEARCH OF HEALING

At the end of the 11th century, a lively pilgrimage business to Christian holy sites developed. Both the sick and the healthy, the rich and the poor traveled to Jerusalem, Santiago de Compostela and Canterbury. They hoped for recovery, forgiveness and blessing. Long robes with a hood and a hat were typical pilgrim clothes. An alms bag, water bottle and rosary were also part of the outfit. A pilgrim walking stick made it easier to go the distance. Upon reaching their destination, pilgrims were given a badge: in Jerusalem it was a cross, on the Camino de Santiago it was a shell.



THE CRUSADES

The crusades were strategically, economically and religiously motivated wars in the period between 1095 and the 13th century. Western Europe was the scene of numerous small wars in the 11th century. The church felt threatened in its power while in the East, the Seljuks drew ever closer to the eastern part of the Roman Empire. Pope Urban II. heard the Byzantine Emperor’s outcry for support in 1095, and thus called out the significant words „God wills it!“ Encouraged by this pro-crusade sermon, a disorganized army started in the direction of Palestine. The crusaders were mainly farmers and their families, the gentry and some knights. At Nicaea in Asia Minor, they were wiped out by the Seljuks. In 1096 a new army was formed, which consisted mainly of the French, Southern Italian Normans, the Flemish and Lorraines. In 1099 the first crusade ended with the conquest of Jerusalem. In a total of seven crusades, fought with extreme brutality, three million people lost their lives. The few remaining repatriates brought back new geographical experiences, foreign spices, silken fabrics and gems which influenced European international trade from then on.

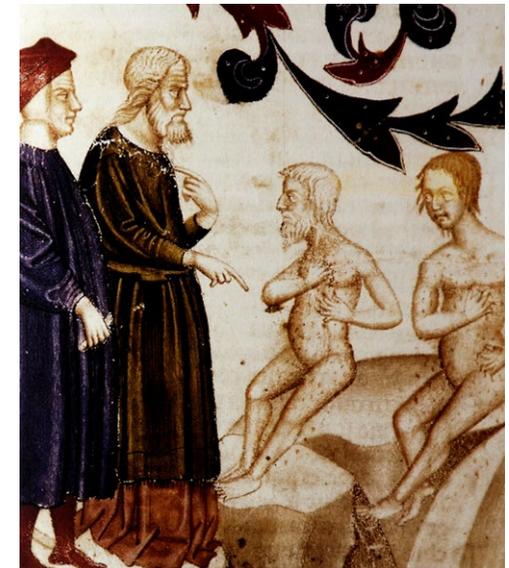


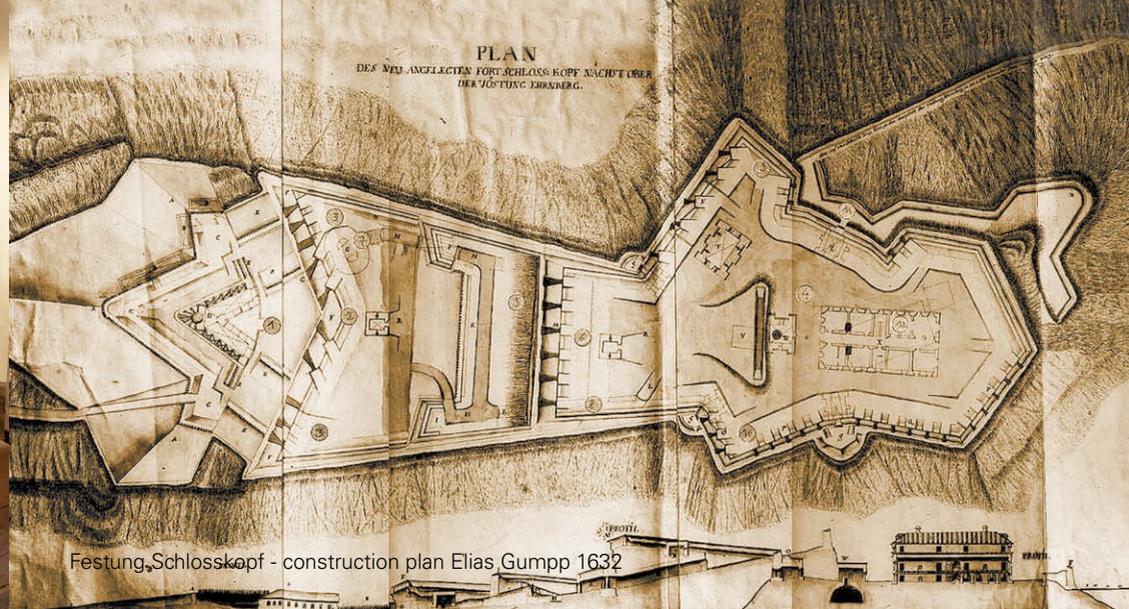
THE PLAGUE THE BLACK DEATH

In the 1330’s the plague broke out in Central Asia. Trade ships brought this contagious disease to Europe. In 1348 the deadly disease also reached Tyrol.

All medicine first proved useless. The ignorance of doctors led to absurd finger-pointing. The church blamed the declining morals of the people. In repentance, multitudes of people went about and flagellated themselves.

It was only the realization that rat fleas transmit the disease that led to a breakthrough in the fight against the plague. The separation of the healthy and the ill managed to curb the mutual contagion. The disease killed about a third of the European population (25 million).





Festung, Schlosskopf - construction plan Elias Gump 1632

THE KNIGHT IN BATTLE

According to the code of honor among knights, the face-to-face duel was seen as gallant. Knights fought each other with lances and swords. Also war hammers, spiked mace and clubs were used as weapons. Bows and crossbows were considered unchivalrous in combat.

The emergence of crossbows and firearms brought the final demise of chivalry at the end of the 14th century.

Castle sieges were rather rare up until the 14th century. Most attempts at conquering a castle were to either take it by storm or to starve their occupants by setting up a blockade. Once in a while wooden siege towers were used. They were very expensive and could only be used in flat terrain. Siege towers were mobile and were pushed close to the enemy copings. From a combat platform the besiegers could reach beyond the walls of the castle which they wanted to conquer. To protect against fire arrows, the siege towers were draped with ani-



mal skins. Battering rams were cumbersome siege weapons which were used to bring down towers and walls. The most conventional long-range weapon of the Middle Ages was the bow and arrow,

the most common defense weapon was a thrown stone. Catapults were unsuitable for defense, since they could not be directed at mobile targets due to their weight. Medieval war experts even recommended implementing animals if a castle was undermanned. Guards could simply be replaced by geese and dogs. A dog should be tied to a rope with a bell. When trying to get at its food dish, the bell would ring and the enemies would think the castle was manned.

Without the protection of the castle lord during wartime, the rural population was rendered helpless. Enemy troops, by looting and pillaging, attempted to weaken the economic base of the besieged castle lords. The peasants were at the mercy of these actions.





THE FESTIVAL THE NOBILITY'S AMUSEMENT

In the Middle Ages merrymaking was common. The lords hosted illustrious celebrations on various occasions, during which the nobility stayed among themselves. The splendor of a feast was dependent upon the social status. Festivals were often initiated with a hunt, followed by games. In the hall of the castle a multi-course meal was served afterward. There was a seating arrangement that was specified according to the social position of the each guest. During the dinner, musicians entertained the social group. Venison and fish were readily served. Beef, pork, mutton and goat meat were also popular. Fruits, vegetables, eggs, bread and cheese were the side dishes. Thirst was quenched with wine and beer. One dined on fine dinnerware with spoons and knives. Drinks were served in genteel goblets and cups. Great attention

was paid to correct table manners. Guests washed their hands before and after eating. Peasants and the poor townspeople had a much simpler and far less varied meal plan. Beets, cabbage, sauerkraut, porridge and oat bread made up the daily cuisine. Only water was drunk during the meal. The knighting ceremony marked the conclusion of years of training for a knight. In a church, the weapons of the freshly dubbed knight were blessed. The young knight was handed over his consecrated sword from his former master. He then vowed to serve God faithfully and to protect the weak. Finally, he received his knightly accolade with the flat side of sword striking his left shoulder. The new knight was duly celebrated and the knighting ceremony was followed by a lavish party.



THE TOURNAMENT SHOWDOWN AND MARRIAGE MARKET

During the tournament, the nobility could flaunt their courage, valor, skill and affluence. Duels were performed with sharp weapons on horseback or on the ground. The highlight of every tournament was the duel on horseback with the long lance (jousting). The squire and knight sharpened their skills using a rotating doll (quintain). The doll's shield had to be struck with the sword so that the filled sack on the other hand of the quintain did not hit and knock the rider off his horse. A victorious knight gained fame, glory and riches, because the loser had to relinquish his horse tack to the opponent. Thus, a knight could actually become impoverished, and at worst, even lose his life. At times, tournament battles were banned by the church, as the young nobility threatened to extinguish themselves.





Burgruine Ehrenberg with Highline179



Kaserne Schaufestung Schlosskopf

ONCE A FORTIFICATION TODAY THE BURGENWELT „CASTLE WORLDS“

In Ehrenberg Ensemble, over 400 years of fortress history can be explored in one walk. A pedestrian suspension bridge has connected the ruins of Ehrenberg Castle and Fort Claudia since November, 2014. Through extensive renovations, the former fortification is today a place where culture and nature meet. The visitor center built in 2014 in the design of a bastion, is an information hub and a departure point for hikes in the Burgenwelt Ehrenberg. The Klause (hermitage) is the lowest point located in what was once the largest contiguous border fortress of North Tyrol. In 1317 this roadblock was historically mentioned for the first time in writing. It also served as a customs and postal station, had enough room in the new barracks for an entire company, and housed the castle commandant.



Fort Claudia

The museum is now located in these rooms. The castle and the hermitage, built by Meinhard II. in 1296, were involved in repeated armed conflicts. To provide a more extensive defense, the fortress was enlarged throughout the following 450 years and expanded with barbicans in crucial defensive locations.

In 1639 the Tyrolean Princess Claudia de' Medici commissioned the fortification of the opposite side of the valley to Ehrenberg. The building was named Fort Claudia in her honor, and set new standards in Tyrolean fortress engineering. The defensive building was kept low to the ground in order to better withstand new and enhanced firepower. The structure was concealed for the enemy - fragmented in appearance and well-adapted into the mountains. In the „Boarischen Rummel“ of 1703, Bavarian troops were able to, for a few days, revel in having conquered Ehrenberg Castle. A Tyrolean militia had managed to recapture its own castle by cannon fire from the Hornberg above. In order to ensure a gapless defense, in 1723 the construction of the fortress on the Schlosskopf began. The latest military

intelligence was incorporated. However, Ehrenberg Fortress was no longer around to celebrate its 500th anniversary in 1796. Emperor Joseph II implemented a new defense strategy, which left only Kufstein Fortress as the remaining defensive site in Tyrol. In 1782, all of the Ehrenberg fortifications were vacated and sold at auction.



Burgruine Ehrenberg with Klause

NATURE PARK INFOBOX

- Area:** 41.38 km²
- Length:** 62 km
- Protective categories:**
- ▶ Natura 2000 Region
 - ▶ Nature Conservancy Area
 - ▶ Nature Park
- Nature Park Region:** 24 Townships from Steeg to Vils
- Scope of functions:**
- ▶ Nature conservancy
 - ▶ Education
 - ▶ Research
 - ▶ Recreation
 - ▶ Regional development
- Features:**
- ▶ Last remaining wild river landscape in northern Alps
 - ▶ Creative power and dynamics of the water
 - ▶ Expansive riverbeds with gravel banks
 - ▶ Rare and endangered flora and fauna

BURGENWELT EHRENBERG INFOBOX

- Outdoor:**
- ▶ 1293 Castle Ruin Ehrenberg (1.100m)
 - ▶ 1480 Roadblock Klause (950m)
 - ▶ 1645 Fort Claudia (1.050m)
 - ▶ 1741 Fortress Schlosskopf (1.250m)
 - ▶ Hike and bike bathes
 - ▶ Longest suspension bridge of the world "highline179"
- Indoor:**
- ▶ Hands on museum "On the Knights Trail"
 - ▶ Nature exhibition "The Last of the Wilde Ones"
 - ▶ Visitors Center and Museum-Shop

BURGENWELT EHRENBERG

Nature Exhibition **"The Last of the Wild Ones"**
Museum **"On the Knight's Trail"**

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