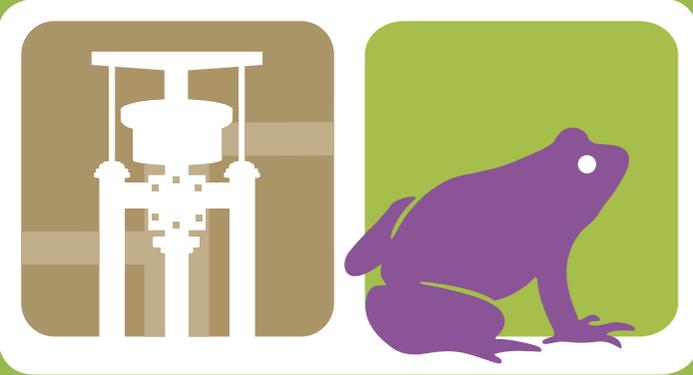


Museum



Salt & Bog KLAUSHÄUSL

www.klaushaeusl.de

Salt Museum

THE ONLY COMPLETELY PRESERVED
BRINE PUMPING STATION

The building complex was once a pumping station on the brine pipeline from Reichenhall to Rosenheim, working from 1810 until 1958. It is the only one of its kind that is still preserved. After it had served various purposes, it was bought and repaired by the village of Grassau.



At the museum, there are temporary themed exhibitions every year.

SALT – WHITE GOLD

Nowadays, it is difficult to comprehend the former importance of salt. For many centuries it was a valuable preservative due to the lack of electricity and refrigeration. Owners of salt works earned a lot of money. Even wars were waged because of salt.

Bog Museum

FROM EXPLOITATION TO PROTECTION

For a long time bogs were regarded as the gloomy and scary home of ghosts and spectres. Only peat was used as fuel and bedding in the stables. In the 19th century, the fear of mythical creatures decreased while the energy requirements increased as a result of economic growth. Peat was supposed to meet these requirements.

OPENING HOURS

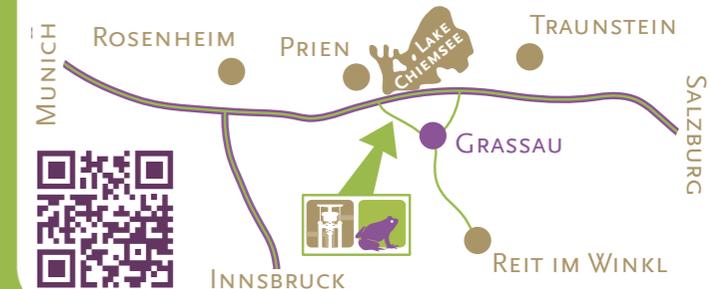
May-October, Tuesday-Sunday: 11am – 5pm
Monday: Closed, except holidays

GUIDED TOURS

There are several guided tours every week, which are included in the ticket price. Groups can book special guided tours in advance for a fee. Dates and admission can be found on www.klaushaeusl.de. Individual audio tours in English available.

GETTING HERE

By car The museum is located a few kilometres away from the Autobahn Munich-Salzburg. Exit Bernau or Grabenstätt. **By train** There are hourly train connections to Prien am Chiemsee from Munich or Salzburg. From there, continue by taking the **bus 9505**. It stops directly at the museum.



INFORMATION AND CONTACT

Klaushäusl 9-11, 83224 Grassau, Germany
Phone +49 8641 5467 (Museum, only during opening hours), Phone Office +49 8641 4008-18
Phone Museum Café +49 8641 2463
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**DIRECTLY AT B305 BETWEEN
GRASSAU AND ROTTAU**

LAKE CHIEMSEE VANISHES

At the end of the last Ice Age the glacier left behind a large hollow, which today contains Lake Chiemsee. Originally, the lake was three times as big as it is now. Over time it has been filling up with sediments from its tributaries Tiroler Ache and Prien. A few thousand years from now it will have vanished completely. Wide-spread bogs have developed on the alluvial land. In the museum you can let Lake Chiemsee silt up in an experiment.



Blue Frogs and Carnivorous Plants

PLANTS, FUNGI AND ANIMALS IN A BOG

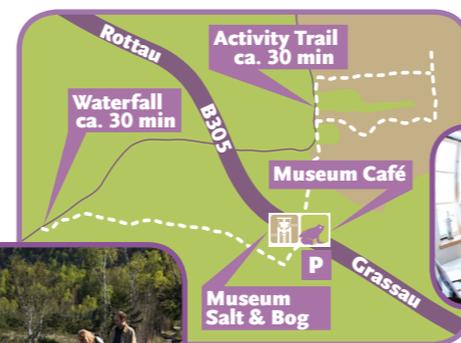
The living conditions in a bog are tough: scarce food sources, extreme temperatures, acid soil and a lot of water. All those who manage to survive in the peat bog are real survivalists. Some plants even catch animals to digest them to stay alive while others form a symbiosis with fungi. Some animals even produce antifreeze. This museum provides you with an insight into their fascinating survival strategies.

A BOG EMERGES

Bogs grow slowly: per year one millimetre of peat is added to the bog. So it takes about a thousand years until one metre of peat is grown.

In this process bogs preserve everything that falls into them: parts of plants, pollen, sometimes even corpses. Thus, a bog functions as an archive as it enables you to look back in time. The mighty layers of peat are evidence of the geo-historical changes that have been shaping the landscape of Chiemgau for thousands of years.

Just a few steps away from here you will find the nature reserve Kendlmühlfilzen and its **ACTIVITY TRAIL** along which children and families can discover the bog on their own. Visitors are also invited to enjoy an exciting hike to the **WATERFALL**.



An Engineering Marvel

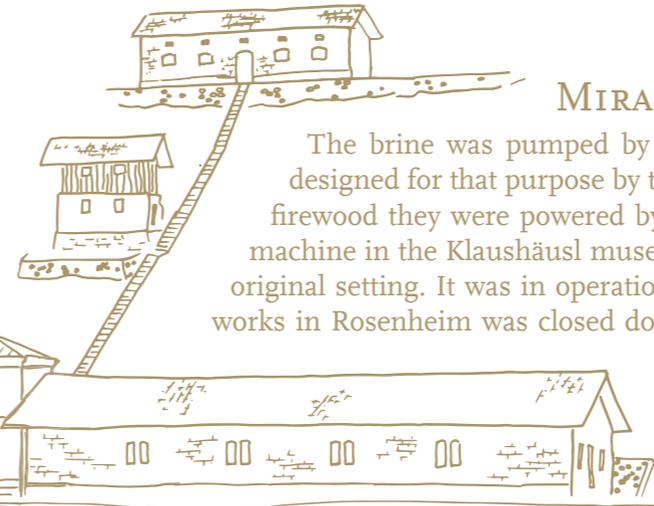
THE LONG WAY OF THE BRINE

Rock salt is found deep down in the mountains where it turns into brine when it is dissolved in water. Back in the days, a lot of firewood was needed to evaporate brine and produce solid salt. Therefore, salt works were built in Traunstein and Rosenheim where firewood could be delivered on the rivers. Thus, since 1619 brine was pumped in a brine pipeline from Reichenhall to Traunstein and from 1810 on in a second pipeline to Rosenheim.



MIRACULOUS MACHINE - WOODEN PIPELINE

The brine was pumped by water column machines, which had been especially designed for that purpose by the Bavarian engineer Georg von Reichenbach. To save firewood they were powered by water pressure instead of steam. The water column machine in the Klaushäusl museum is the last one of its kind that can be viewed in its original setting. It was in operation almost constantly for nearly 150 years until the salt works in Rosenheim was closed down in 1958. The brine pipelines were more than 100 kilometres long and made of wood because unlike iron, wood is not corroded but conserved by brine.



EXTREMELY MODERN

Even if it has been many centuries since the first brine pipelines were built, you will be surprised how up-to-date a 200-year-old wooden pipeline can be. Political external factors played an important role as well as technical innovations, economic efficiency calculations and last but not least sustainability.

