

Meeting in Germany: 17th – 22nd October 2011



<http://www.water-and-life.eu/>

German participants – vhs Schrobenhausen:

Roland Schneidt

Ulrike Beierl

Benno Bickel

Wolfgang Murr

Facts and Figures about Schrobenhausen



<http://www.schrobenhausen.de/> <http://www.verkehrsverein.com/images/Weihnachtskarte%202010.jpg>

History

Schrobenhausen, situated near the river Paar in Upper Bavaria, was first mentioned in the 8th century. Nowadays about 17,000 people live in the town, and its districts, which is considered as a centre of asparagus cultivation. One of its most famous sons is the Realist painter Franz von Lenbach, who portrayed important contemporary citizens and politicians like the chancellor Otto von Bismarck. The building in which he was born in 1836 is a well-known museum today.

Sights

Further cultural attractions like the asparagus museum, the museum at the Pflegeschloss and the Zeiselmeierhaus, the oldest building in town, can be visited in the recently constructed museums' area.

The Lenbach museum



<http://maps.google.de>

The Lenbach museum, incorporated into the city wall, is the birth place of the most famous portrait painter in the early 19th century, Franz von Lenbach (1836 – 1904). The building was rebought in 1936 by his widow and turned into the present museum. Today there are numerous works of art as well as some of his belongings and furniture. On the ground floor, there are three rooms, which are dedicated to the well-known animal painter, his friend Johann Baptist Hofner (1832 – 1913).

St. Jacob's Church



Photo: Franz Albrecht, Schrobenhausen.

St. Jacob's Church, which dates back to the 15th century, was designed following the example of Our Lady's Church in Ingolstadt. In the course of its restoration in 1955, researchers discovered noticeable late Gothic frescos.

Economy

Schrobenhausen is not only interesting from a cultural point of view, but it has also a recognizable economic status with the internationally connected enterprises Leinfelder (paper manufacture), BAUER (special construction) and EADS (development and production of missile systems).

City Wall

The city centre is surrounded by a footpath, called Stadtwall, constructed in the 15th century. Its well preserved ramparts show the ancient defensive wall and its towers, bearing the names of their former inhabitants, for example Hebammenturm (midwives).

Water in Schrobenhausen

Schrobenhausen's supply water is sourced from six deep wells and retained in two high-level tanks, which are located in the surrounding area of Schrobenhausen. The wells are between 80 and 240 meters deep. There are water pipelines that convey the water from the high-level tanks to the individual estates. Those pipelines, which are about 110 m long, support over 15,000 people with tap water. Each year, our region is supplied with 800,000 m³ of fresh water.

Schrobenhausen's tap water is of very good quality so that it can be used to prepare baby food without any additives to purify the water. In order to maintain the good quality, the laboratories in Ingolstadt are responsible for the regular control of the water quality.

Quiz: Did U NO?

1. How many liters of water are needed for the production of a car?

- a) 10000 l b) 40 000 l c) 300 000 l



2. How many liters of water do you need to make 1 kg of paper?

- a) 280 l b) 450 l c) 970 l



3. How much water is required to get one liter of milk?

- a) 2 l b) 3 l c) 5 l



4. How much water do you need for the production of 1 kg of sugar?

- a) 50 l b) 120 l c) 320 l

5. How many liters of water are used for the production of 1 kg of steel?

- a) 10 – 30 l b) 20 – 50 l c) 70 – 90 l



6. How much water do you need to get 1 l of beer?

- a) 5 – 10 l b) 10-15 l c) 15-25l

7. How many liters of water are consumed during one stage of your washing machine program?

- a) 25 – 40 l b) 45 – 60 l c) 100-125 l



^{1 2 3} <http://office.microsoft.com/de>

The Deutsches Museum

The Deutsches Museum (German Museum) in Munich, Germany, is the world's largest museum of technology and science, with approximately 1.5 million visitors per year and about 28,000 exhibited objects from 50 fields of science and technology. The museum was founded on June 28, 1903, at a meeting of the Association of German Engineers (VDI) as an initiative of Oskar von Miller. The full name of the museum in English is German Museum of Masterpieces of Science and Technology (German: Deutsches Museum von Meisterwerken der Naturwissenschaft und Technik). It is the largest museum in Munich.



Photo: www.wikipedia.de

The Deutsches Museum possesses over 100,000 objects from the fields of science and technology. The large number of valuable original exhibits makes the Deutsches Museum one of the most important museums of science and technology in the world. The collections are not restricted to any specialized range of topics: they include objects from mining to atomic physics, from the Altamira cave to a magnified model of a human cell. They extend from the Stone Age to the present time. Collecting historically significant objects is still one of the Museum's central tasks, so that the stock is constantly growing.

About a quarter of the objects are on exhibition – in the main museum on the island in the river, at the transport museum on the Theresienhöhe, in the hangar at Schleißheim airfield, and in the Deutsches Museum Bonn. These illustrate important developments in science and technology, as well as current research.

Among the particular highlights (besides many others!) are the first motorized aircraft built by the Wright brothers, the U1 submarine, the first program-controlled computer (Conrad Zuse's Z3), and Diesel's original engine on the island; the first motorcar by Karl Benz in the transport museum; the Douglas DC3 at Schleißheim; and the first Fischer wall plug in Bonn.

Isar

The river Isar flows through Tyrol, Austria and Bavaria, Germany. Its source is in the Karwendel range of the Alps in Tyrol; it enters Germany near Mittenwald, and flows through Bad Tölz, Munich, and Landshut before reaching the Danube near Deggendorf. It is 295 km in long, thus it is the fourth largest river in Bavaria, after the Danube, the Inn, and the Main. The Isar drains a substantial part of the Alps and parts of the Karwendel mountains northeast towards the Danube river.

Since the 1920s the water of the Isar has been used for the generation of electricity. This has had far-reaching consequences not only for the local fauna and flora but also for people. To provide the 28 hydroelectric power plants with enough water power the river's water is diverted several times and almost the whole river was canalized. Lately, there have been attempts to re-naturalize the Isar. For example, since May, 2000, the river has been re-naturalized in the southern part of the river's passage through the city of Munich (see the chapter below). To achieve this, the riverbed has been widened, the banks were flattened and small gravel islands were built along with near-natural ramps to slow the water flow. Also, the dams were enlarged in width and height. Besides an improved protection against flooding, the river was, thus, brought into an almost natural state and this resulted in an improved quality of the recreational area within the city of Munich. The quality of the water has also improved due to the upgrading of the sewage plants along the river. The number of germs, however, is still relatively high.



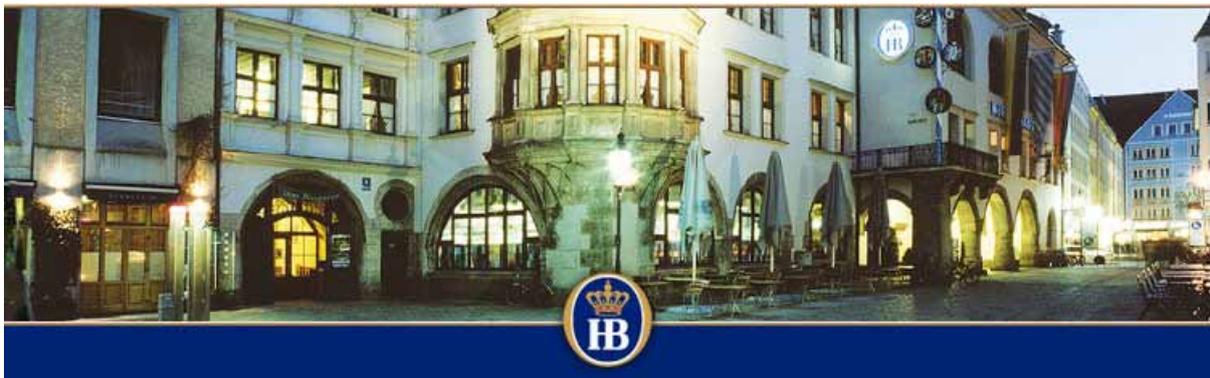
Photo: www.wikipedia.de

The Isar Experience – Urban River Restoration in Munich

Since the beginning of the year 2000, an urban river restoration project has been in progress on the River Isar. Within the scope of the “Isar Plan”, local flood protection has been improved and ecologically valuable habitats for fauna and flora have been restored. At the same time, the growing demand of city dwellers for natural landscapes in central urban areas for leisure and recreational use is met in an ideal manner. In all, the joint project of the State of Bavaria and the City of Munich is more than just the restoration of a stretch of the River Isar extending over 8 kilometers in the Munich area, it is also an investment in the future. This urban river concept combines the nature-oriented redesign of a river with an urban lifestyle, it goes well beyond simple cost-benefit analyses and is of immeasurable value for the population.

► For further information please consult the report „The Isar Experience“ attached to your information folder.

The Hofbräuhaus in Munich



<http://www.hofbraeuhaus.de/>

Wilhelm V, who was the Duke of Bavaria from 1578 to 1597, had a thirsty royal household. As they were dissatisfied with the beer brewed in Munich, they had to import their beer, which became very expensive over the time. In 1589, Wilhelm’s council members and chamberlains approached him with the idea to brew their own beer and thus they founded the Hofbräuhaus. First, the brewery was called the “brown” Hofbräuhaus because they only brewed brown ale there.

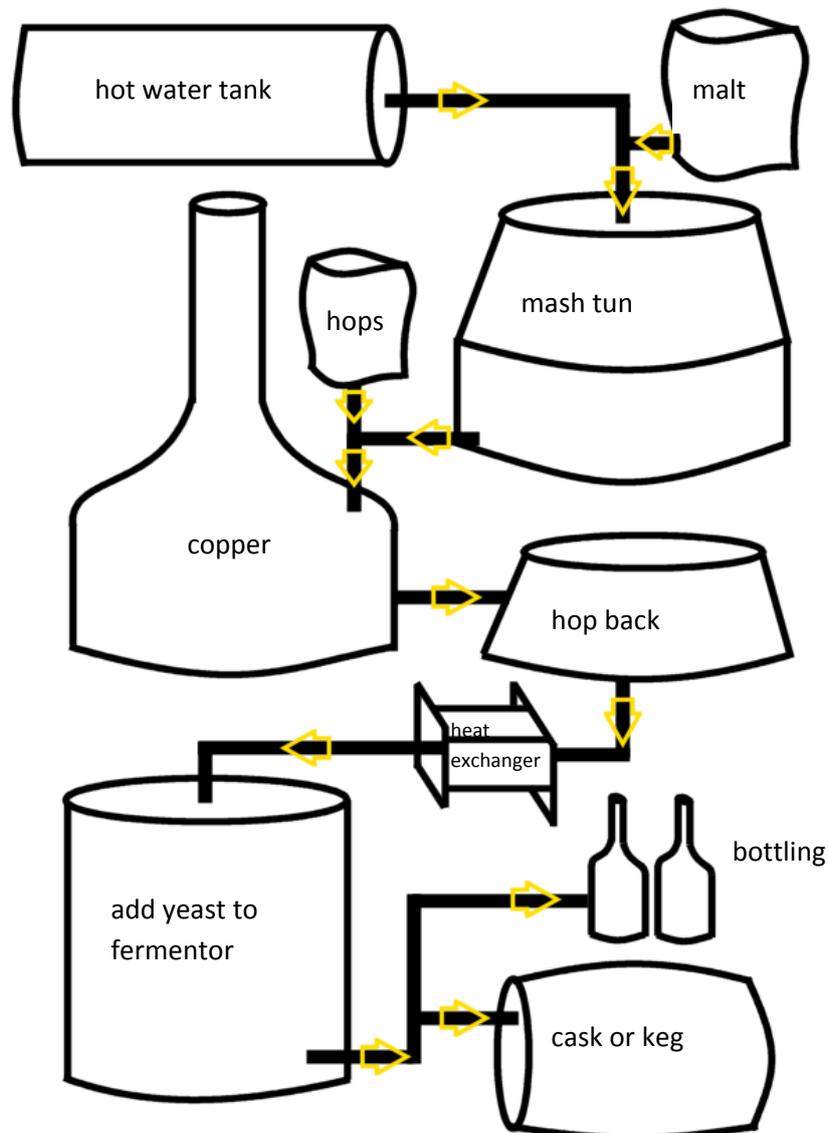
The Brewery “Schneider Weiße” in Kehlheim



<http://www.schneider-weisse.de>

The brewery Schneider Weiße in Kehlheim was founded in 1872 by the Schneider family. Today, it is still directed by this family. It is the eldest wheat beer brewery in the world. They only produce natural finish beer which is fermented in the bottle.

The process of brewing beer



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brewing>

REWAG

REWAG is a company that provides the city of Regensburg and its surroundings since 1976 with fresh water and energy. There are two water works that convey the water through a water pipe network that is 1035 km long. They are situated in the middle of vast water protection areas. This assures the inhabitants of Regensburg that their water is hygienic and natural. The value of nitrate is 28 mg/l, which is clearly under the permitted limit value.

Regensburg

www.regensburg.de/tourismus



source: ZDF-achieves

Facts and Figures

Regensburg is situated in Upper Palatinate on the river Danube as its economic and cultural center. With its 150,000 inhabitants living on 80.7 km², it is the most densely populated town in the region. The university, which counts some 22,000 students, makes Regensburg an important center of science and education. At the beginning of the 1980s, the BMW group settled near Regensburg and started manufacturing cars, which contributes to its rise a center of commerce.

History

Located on the Danube River, the Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof is an exceptional example of a central-European medieval trading center, which illustrates an interchange of cultural and architectural influences. A notable number of buildings of outstanding quality bear testimony to its political, religious, and economic significance from the 9th century. The historic fabric reflects some two millennia of structural continuity and includes ancient Roman, Romanesque, and Gothic buildings. Regensburg's 11th - to 13th -century architecture still defines the character of the town marked by tall buildings, dark and narrow lanes, and strong fortifications. The buildings include medieval patrician houses and towers, a large number of churches and monastic ensembles as well as the 12th-century Stone Bridge. The town is also remarkable as a meeting place of general assemblies until the 19th century. Numerous buildings testify to its history as one of the centers of the Holy Roman Empire.

Aerial photograph of Castra Regina (Regensburg) during the Roman period



source: ZDF-achieves

Around 90 A. D. Erection of a Roman cohort-fort in the district of the present-day suburb Kumpfmühl.

179 A. D. The Roman fortress Castra Regina (fortress by the river Regen) is founded for the Third Italic Legion during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

6th Century A. D. Castra Regina is known as Reganespurc, and is made the residence of the Dukes of the House of Agilolf, and the first capital City of Bavaria.

Sights



Porta Praetoria, an original Romanesque structure from 179 A.D.

Coming into the city center from the river, you can see Germany's most ancient stone building, the Porta Praetoria, a gateway dating from 179 A. D. Giant blocks of stone were used to construct this gate in the northern wall of the Roman military camp. It has survived as a reminder of Castra Regina, the Roman settlement.

Bad Gögging

<http://www.limes-therme.de>



The top-modernized Limes-Therme in Bad Gögging is located amid splendid landscapes, embedded between the Altmühltal, the Danube and the hop country "Hallertau". Thanks to the particular geological realities, the spa, as the only place in Bavaria, has all of the three important natural occurrences at its disposal for therapy, prophylaxis and recuperation: Sulphur springs, natural moor and mineral thermal water.

As early as 80 A.D. the Romans knew how to benefit from these natural occurrences and built 60 x 30 m bathing facilities including a hot and cold water pool and a sauna, exactly at the same place where the present spa is located. Unfortunately the whole complex was destroyed in 400 A.D. by the Huns, who invaded the region.



***Some Basics on
Volkshochschule
Schrobenhausen***

- ❖ In Germany adult education (“Volkshochschule” or “vhs”) is in the responsibility of town and district administrations.
- ❖ In Bavaria quite a lot of adult schools are managed by non-profit incorporated societies on behalf of the town administration.
- ❖ These societies are funded by local administrations on the town and district level and (very little) by the state of Bavaria, but are often forced to act more in an economical than in a pedagogical way by lack of aid.
- ❖ Volkshochschule (vhs) Schrobenhausen is a non-profit organisation founded in 1947.
- ❖ vhs Schrobenhausen is serving the town of Schrobenhausen and its environs totalling about 35 000 inhabitants.
- ❖ vhs Schrobenhausen offers courses in various faculties: languages (English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Russian, Czech, Chinese and German), information technology, psychology and education, history, law, literature, painting and music, health, stress relaxation, dancing, ecology, environmental issues, cookery courses.
- ❖ vhs Schrobenhausen offers about 600 courses, seminars, lectures and other performances a year.
- ❖ vhs Schrobenhausen counts 5000 to 5500 attendants a year.
- ❖ vhs Schrobenhausen is managed by the headmaster and three part-time assistants. There are 152 free-lance teachers and lecturers.

For further information please contact:

Volkshochschule Schrobenhausen eV
vhs-Haus, Lenbachstr. 22, D-86529 Schrobenhausen
Tel.: +49 8252 89400
FAX: +49 8252 407 20 70
Email: vhs@vhs-sob.de
Internet: www.vhs-sob.de