

“ WHICH RELICTS FROM
PAST TIMES CAN YOU
FIND IN THE GROUND IN
THE AREA AROUND THE
HOLLABRUNN FOREST?
”

- A: Fossils
- B: Skeletons of animals
- C: Mummies
- D: Old tools



Please use
the grey stamp!

“ The water of the **ANCIENT DANUBE**
formed the area around
the Hollabrunn Forest. ”



Please use
the white stamp!

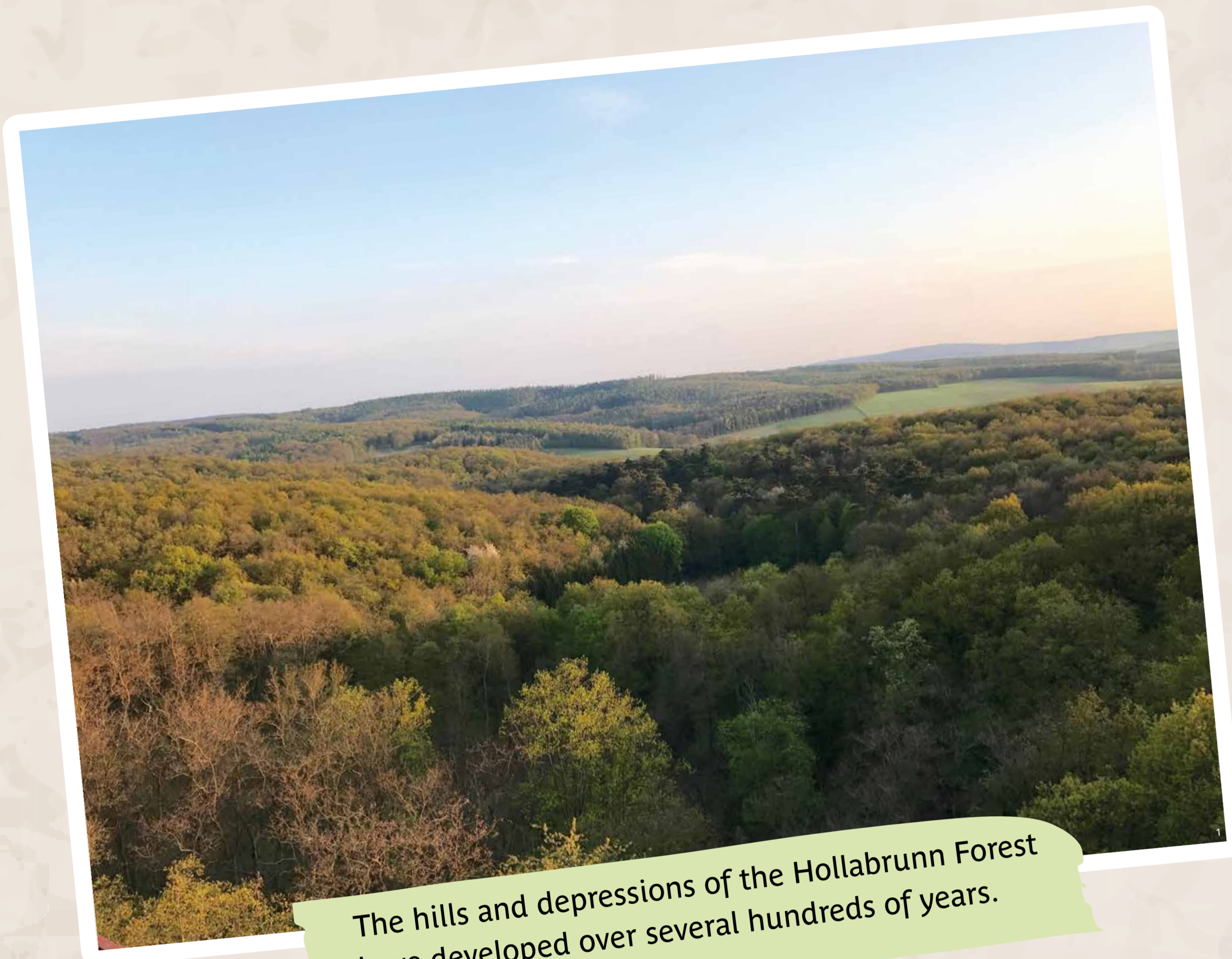


The correct
answer is the
FOSSILS!



“ Fossils bear witness to past life. They are usually the remains of creatures but also of wood. Imprints of bodies, footprints or excrement can also be fossils. The name comes from the Latin word fossilis and means “excavated”. The best-known sea fossils here come from mussels and snails. However mammoths and fossilised pieces of wood have also been found in the area. ”

ACCUMULATION AND EROSION



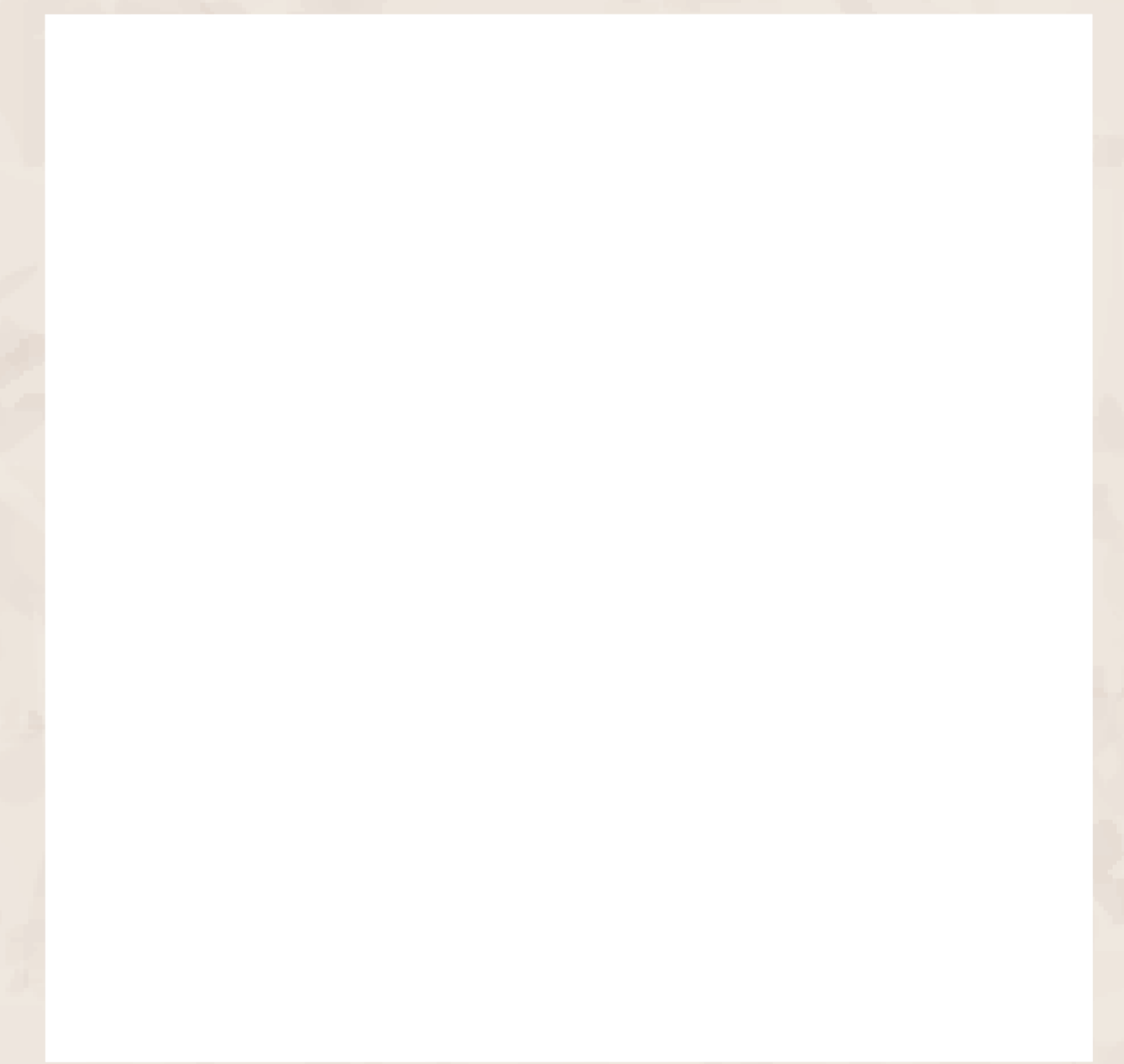
The hills and depressions of the Hollabrunn Forest have developed over several hundreds of years.

HOLLABRUNN, THE SEA AND THE ANCIENT DANUBE

Many millions of years ago, the primordial ocean deposited mighty layers of rock. 17 to 12 million years ago, several times shallow thrusts of the sea left behind finer to rougher deposits, however.

Then the Danube deposited its sands and gravel in our area. This is known as the Hollabrunn-Mistelbach formation. The softer, older sea deposits have already been swept away so that only the harder gravel and sands of the Ancient Danube today characterise the landscape in the form of crests and ridges, which are mostly wooded.

This is known as inverted relief because now the younger layers lie at the top. The loess was then drifted in by the westerly winds in the form of glacial fly ash and deposited in the many small valleys. This makes the bee-eaters and winegrowers happy.



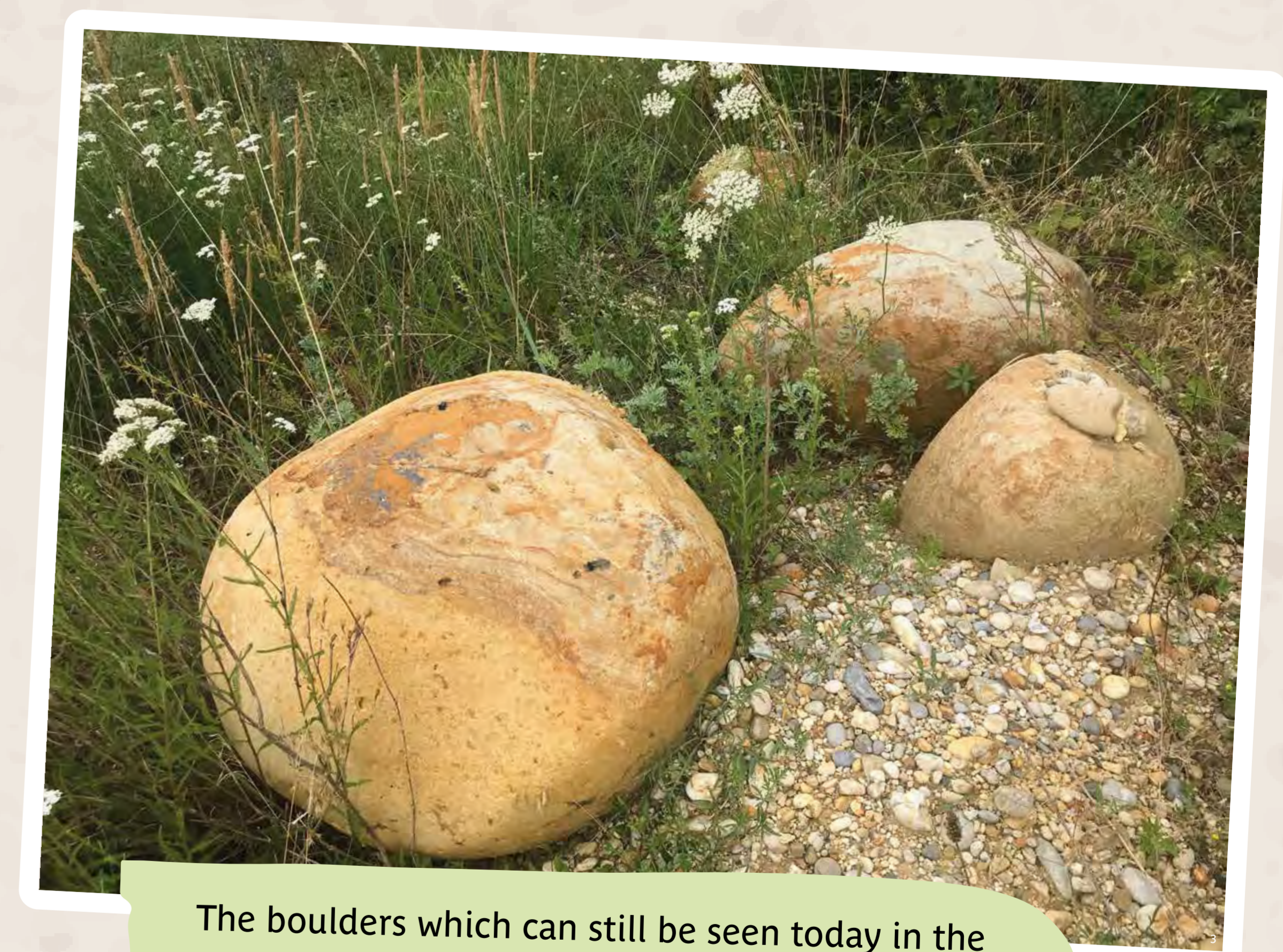
Today the rainwater is filtered and stored through the massive body of gravel which the Ancient Danube transported and deposited here.

The substrate provides the largest and purest drinking water resource in the whole of the Weinviertel. The town of Hollabrunn also benefits from this clear water.

As a drop of water, I am proud to be a small part of it.



Thanks to the good filtration effect of the soil, there is fresh, clear water in the Hollabrunn Forest.



The boulders which can still be seen today in the Hollabrunn Forest were transported by the Ancient Danube to the area in days long gone by.



The adventure trail is a pilot investment of the VISIO project. It is realised within the framework of the INTERREG V-A, SK-AT programme programme and co-financed by ERDF.



SEVERAL MILLION YEARS AGO

the central Weinviertel was covered by a subtropical, warm primordial ocean.



12 MILLION YEARS

ago, the ocean had retreated. For the time following this, the Ancient Danube drains the landscape and leaves behind mighty sands, shingle and gravel. Ancient elephants and sabre-toothed tigers live on its shores.



Approximately 7 MILLION YEARS

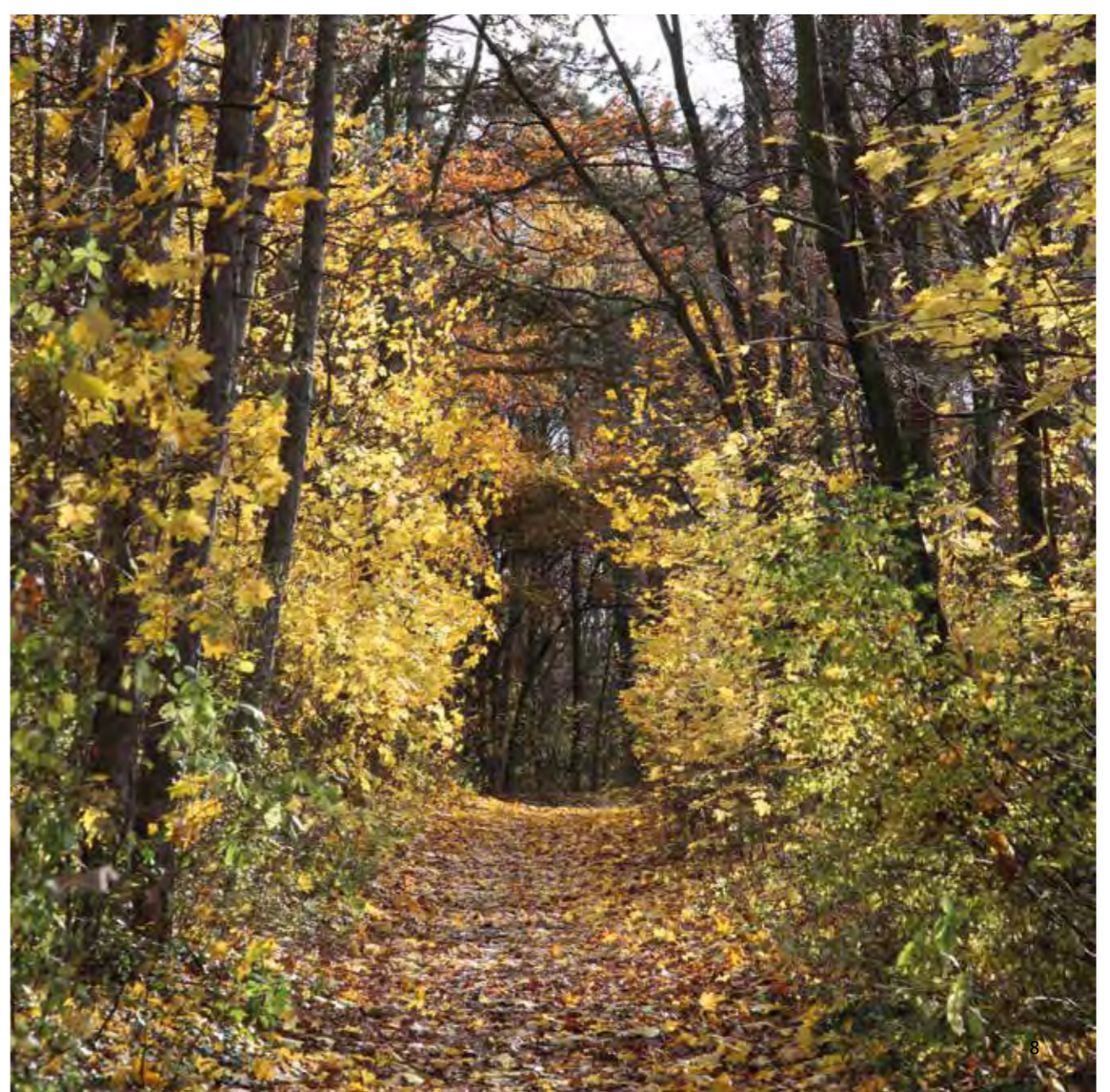
ago, Pannone Lake silts up as a result of deformations of the earth's crust and a wide riverbed remains behind.



For **5 MILLION YEARS** the Ancient Danube entrenches itself in its deposits, whereby the softer, older sea deposits are removed more easily so that the younger, harder, often coarser sediments of the Ancient Danube remain behind as ridges and chains of hills.



During the **ICE AGES** this area and its little valleys were coated in fly ash (loess). And it was on this land that the Hollabrunn Forest developed with all its diversity.





4b

1a

SEVERAL MILLION YEARS AGO the central Weinviertel was covered by a subtropical, warm primordial ocean.



3b

2a

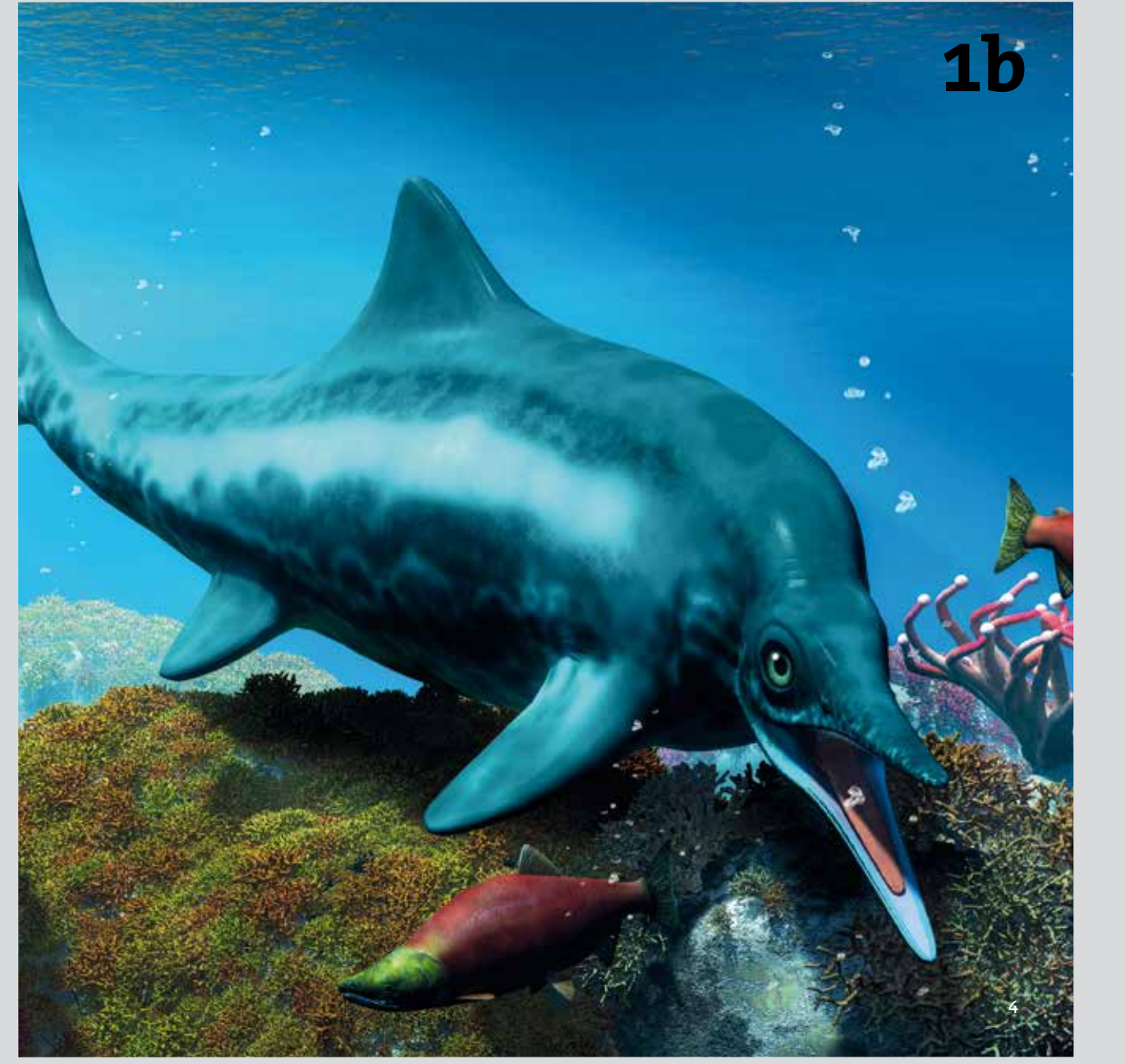
12 MILLION YEARS ago, the ocean had retreated. For the time following this, the Danube drains the landscape and leaves behind the landscape shingle and gravel. Ancient elephants and sabre-toothed tigers live on its shores.



4a

3a

7 MILLION YEARS ago, Pannone Lake sits up as a result of deformations of the earth's crust and a wide riverbed remains behind.



1b

4a

5 MILLION YEARS the Ancient Danube entrenches itself in its deposits, whereby the younger, harder often are removed more easily so that the softer, harder of the Danube sediments behind as ridges and chains of hills.



2b

5a

ICEAGES

During the little valleys this area and its fly ash (loess) were coated in fly ash (loess). And it was on this land that the Höllebrunn Forest developed with all its diversity.