

## Baths, Myths and Sports



DRAFT



# **Baths, Myths and Sports**

Redefining the Spatial Organisation within the Black Forest Part of  
Metrobasel



# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Facts and Figures</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Cliché or Reality?</b> Portrait of the Black Forest Part of Metrobasel	<b>14</b>
<b>Changing Climate</b> Scenario from 2007 to 2027	<b>48</b>
<b>New Perspectives</b> Feldberg - Alternatives for Winter Sports	<b>64</b>
<b>Exclusiveness</b> Kandern - Nodal Point of Myths and Traditions	<b>78</b>
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Sources</b>	<b>108</b>

# Introduction

The contextual background of the semester says:

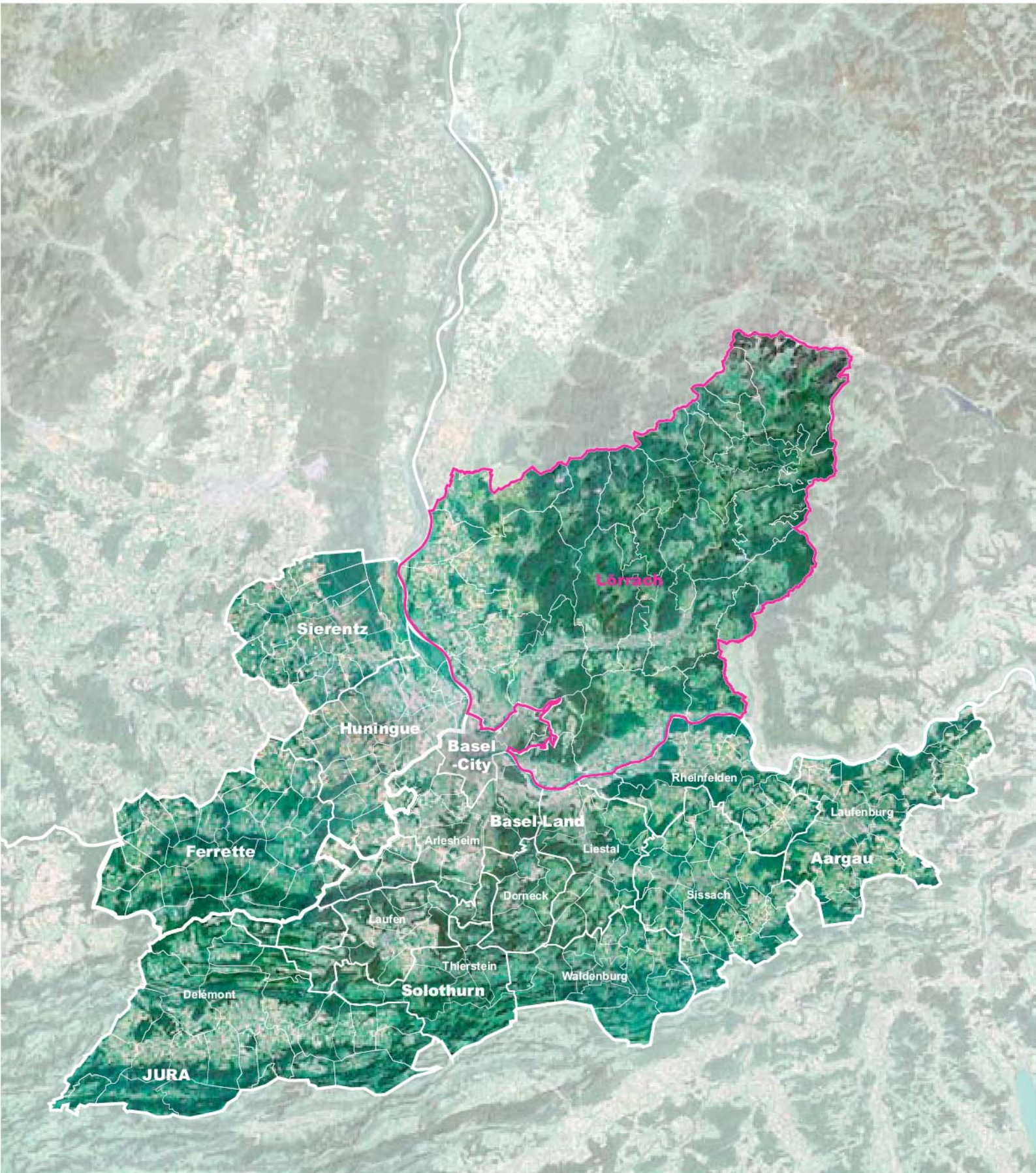
“Being one of the most mythical regions of Germany, which plays a significant role in the shaping of the traditional German self understanding and national identity, it is also one of the biggest tourist regions of Germany, attracting millions of visitors to a region offering hiking, resorts, skiing, mountain-climbing and nature watching. The Feldberg, with its height of 1493 m, is the highest mountain of the Schwarzwald, the center of leisure and sports activities of the region, and is located just 40 km to the north-east of Basel. The “Belchen”, with 1414 m the fourth highest mountain of the Schwarzwald, is visible from Basel and is inscribed into a mythical matrix of three identically named mountains, dating back to celtic times, 500 bc.”

The Black Forest is divided into three areas, the northern part (Pforzheim, Rastatt and Calw), the middle part (Freudenstadt, Ortenaukreis and Rottweil) and the southern part (Emmendingen, Schwarzwald-Baar, Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald, Lörrach, and Waldshut). Referring to the idea of Metrobasel we are focusing on the Landkreis Lörrach, which is situated in the southern part and counts as the catchment area of Metrobasel.

The southern part of the Black Forest is, what usually people mean when they speak about the Black Forest. It is also called “Hochschwarzwald” (High Black Forest) because the highest mountains are located in this part.



Landkreis Lörrach, Southern Part of the Black Forest as catchment area of Metrobasel









# Landkreis Lörrach

## Metrobasel

2'606,00 km<sup>2</sup>  
*900.000*

Area  
*Inhabitants*

## Basel City

37,06 km<sup>2</sup>  
*187.644*  
2'620 km<sup>2</sup>  
472 km<sup>2</sup>  
450 km<sup>2</sup>

Area  
*Inhabitants*  
Building and Infrastructure Space  
Forest Space  
Agricultural Space

## Landkreis Lörrach

806,81 km<sup>2</sup>  
*221.357*  
9'785 km<sup>2</sup>  
41'529 km<sup>2</sup>  
28'084 km<sup>2</sup>

Area  
*Inhabitants*  
Building and Infrastructure Space  
Forest Space  
Agricultural Space

- Quarter
- Community
- Town
- Circular City
- ⊙ Seat of Administration
- ⊙ Seat of Administration



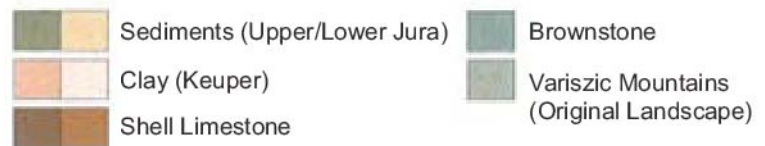
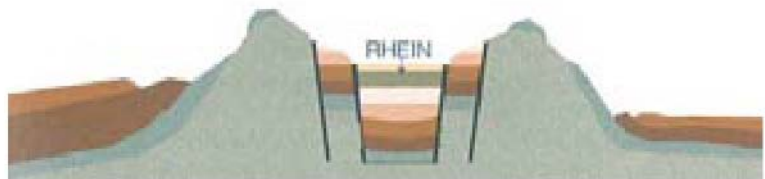
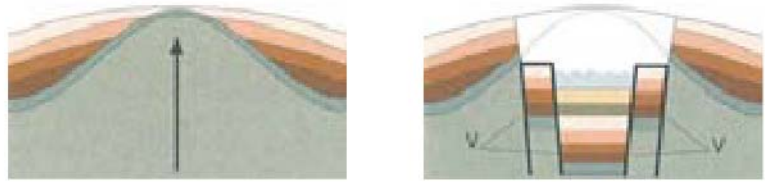
# Original Landscape

Once the whole area of the Black Forest - including the Vosges beyond the Rhine - used to be a unitary connected landscape. In prehistorical time it was flooded by the sea. This left a diversity of deposits such as brownstone, shell limestone, clay and sediments on the original landscape consisting of gneiss and granit. Afterwards the landscape bulged. The water declined and about 50 Million years ago a deep rift subsided: the area of today's Upper Rhine.

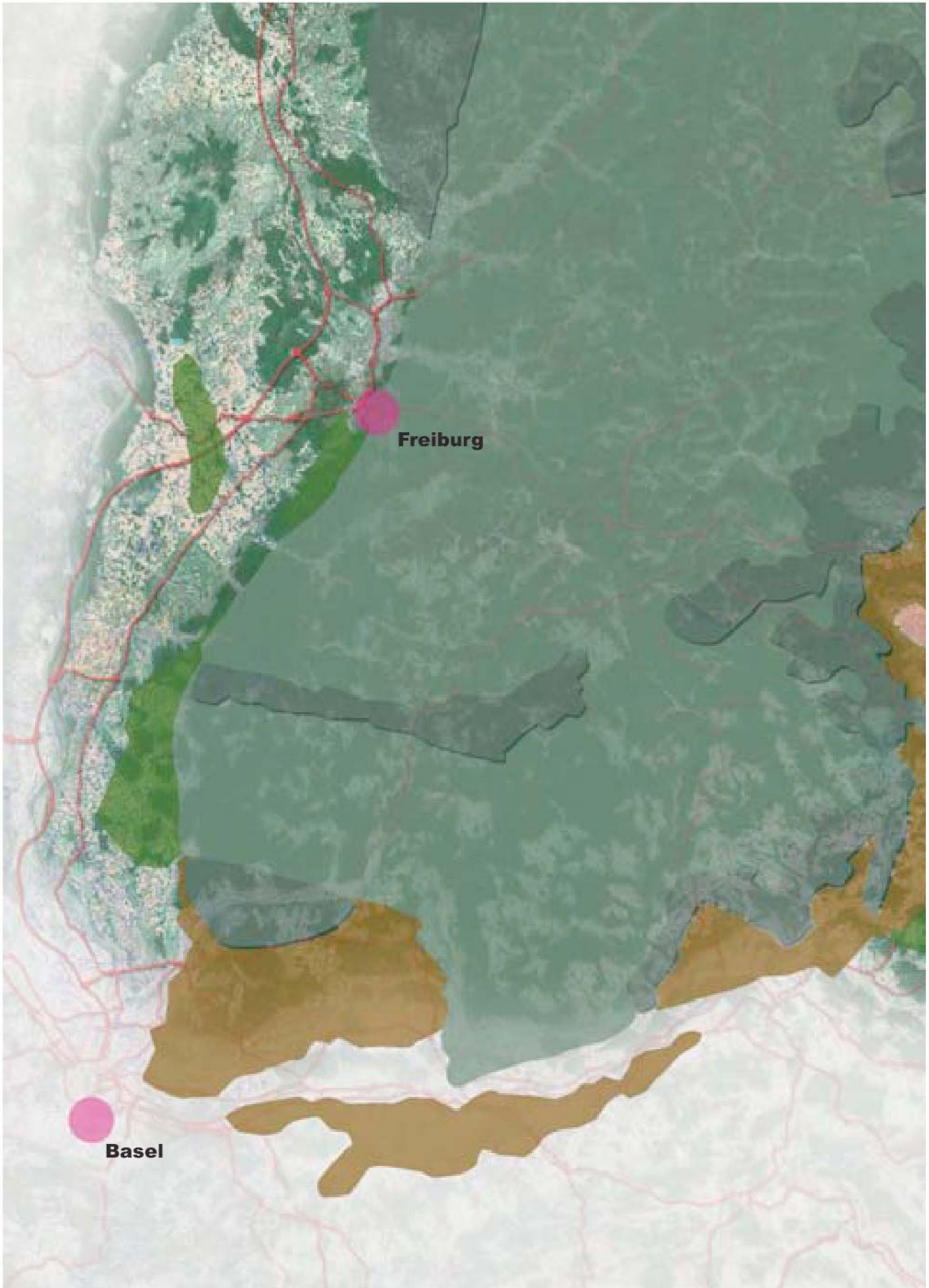
The southern part of the Black Forest has been lifted higher than the northern part. Due to this fact the highest mountains are located within this area. Feldberg (1493 masl), Herzogenhorn (1415 masl), Belchen (1414 masl).

About 2 million years ago, glaciers covered the southern part of the Black Forest and the Vosges. They enlarged the valleys and hightened the hills.

In the southern part of the Black Forest the dry upper stone stratum have been removed by weathering and erosion. Yet in the north the upper stratum consisting of brownstone remained. This explains why the grounds are so scanty. Conifeers are the predominant trees in this area, deciduous forest is rare.



1796-1802 Meyer-Atlas Main Map







## Tradition

Although being a part of Germany, the Black Forest has its own customs and holidays which lead back to its origin and history.

On the one hand, the old traditions, that are very well known all over the world are still alive in the area of the Black Forest. On the other hand we have recognised that this traditional way of life is based on a strategy of marketing with the aim to make money with it as well.

The first Black Forest *cuckoo clocks* were developed in Furtwangen at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The world's largest cuckoo clock in the shape of a Black Forest house can be visited there.

The local characteristics of the "*Fasnet*" tradition are deeply rooted within pre-Christian Germanic cults. The idea behind it is the expulsion of wintertime and its bad ghosts. Often this takes place in a very drastic way. In towns and villages artistic and mostly frightening masks and costumes are made for use at processions or other rituals.

The *Black Forest cake* is very popular in the whole world. It was first mentioned in a written way in 1934. At this time, it was mainly known both in Berlin and in good confectioneries of German, Austrian and Swiss towns.

Since 1750 one essential element of the traditional costume is the so called *Bollenhut*. Unmarried women used to wear red ones, married women black ones. It counts as stereotyped symbol of the Black Forest Romance. Today it is pictured on most touristic magazines.

The typical, agricultural *Black Forest house* is marked by its far overhanging hipped roof. As it is adapted to the particular features of the Black Forest such as slopes and long paths, it is one form of housing still in use today. Smoked ham is produced in a traditional way in the Black Forest.

With its characteristic flavour and appearance, the "*Schwarzwälder Schinken*" ("Black Forest Ham") is very well known as part of the Black Forest Vesper.



Fasnet



Black Forest Cake



Bollenhut





Black Forest Ham



Cuckoo Clock



Black Forest House, Vogtsbauernhof



**Belchen (1414 masl), Schönau im Schwarzwald**

„King of the Black Forest Mountains“, celtic expression for sun mountains (together with the Swiss Bölchen and the French Ballon d`Alsace). The celts used the three mountains for calendar orientation with the rise of luminaries.



**Ottilienkirche, Tüllingen/Lörrach**

One of the legends says that one of the „three sisters“ domicilated here after her father, a knight, killed each of their lovers - the two other sisters settled at St. Christchoana and St. Margareten. They communicated with the different signs of singing and lights.



**Fridolinsmünster, Bad Säckingen**

Saint Fridolin came here in the 7th century and founded the monastery which led to the foundation of the city of Bad Säckingen. His bones still lie here in the chapel.

**Ballon d`Alsace (1247 masl)**



**Schloss Beuggen, Rheinfelden**

It was here, where the fraternity of the „German knights“ has been founded 1190 during the crusades. The aristocratic members` main task was to protect the pilgrims to the Holy Country.



**St. Stephansmünster, Breisach am Rhein**

The choir of the Stefansmünster has been established towards the sunrise. The building is situated on a mountain of volcanic origin. Extroverted with its seven arcades, the crypt, which is located under the choir has a special power of attraction.



**Drei Jungfrauen, Eichsel/Rheinfelden**

The legend of the three holy virgins says that they were adherents and martyrs of the holy Ursula who supported the Christianisation. On their way to Basel, they died of disease in Eichsel and have been burried there. Miracles are supposed to have occured at their graves.



**Wundertätiges Kreuz, Neuenburg am Rhein**

The stone crucifix got here in a wondrous way. It arrived in Neuenburg, swimming on the floods of the rhine. Although the inhabitants put it inside the monastery, it always returned. In its honour, the chapel has been built.



**St. Trudpert, Münstertal**

Saint Trudpert, a German missionary during the seventh century, traveled along the Rhine. He built a cell and a little church in a part of the village Münstertal. One day when he was asleep he was murdered under a pine. The Abbey of St. Trudpert has been built in the next century on the spot where Trudpert is buried.



**Hilfreiche Mutter, Todtmoos**

In 1255, Virgin Mother appeared to a stipendiary priest, Theoderich von Rickenbach and told him to settle down, to fell a tree and to build a little church out of it. He did so and soon this became a place of pilgrimage. Different miracles have occured here such as the end of the pest and a medical spring.

**St. Margarethen**



**5** St. Stephansmünster,  
Breisach am Rhein

# Myths and Mythical Places

**8** St. Trudpert,  
Münstertal

**1** Wundertätiges Kreuz,  
Neuenburg am Rhein

Belchen (1414 masl),  
Schönau im Schwarzwald

**9** Hilfreiche Mutter,  
Todtmoos

**2** Ottilienkirche,  
Tülingen/Lörrach

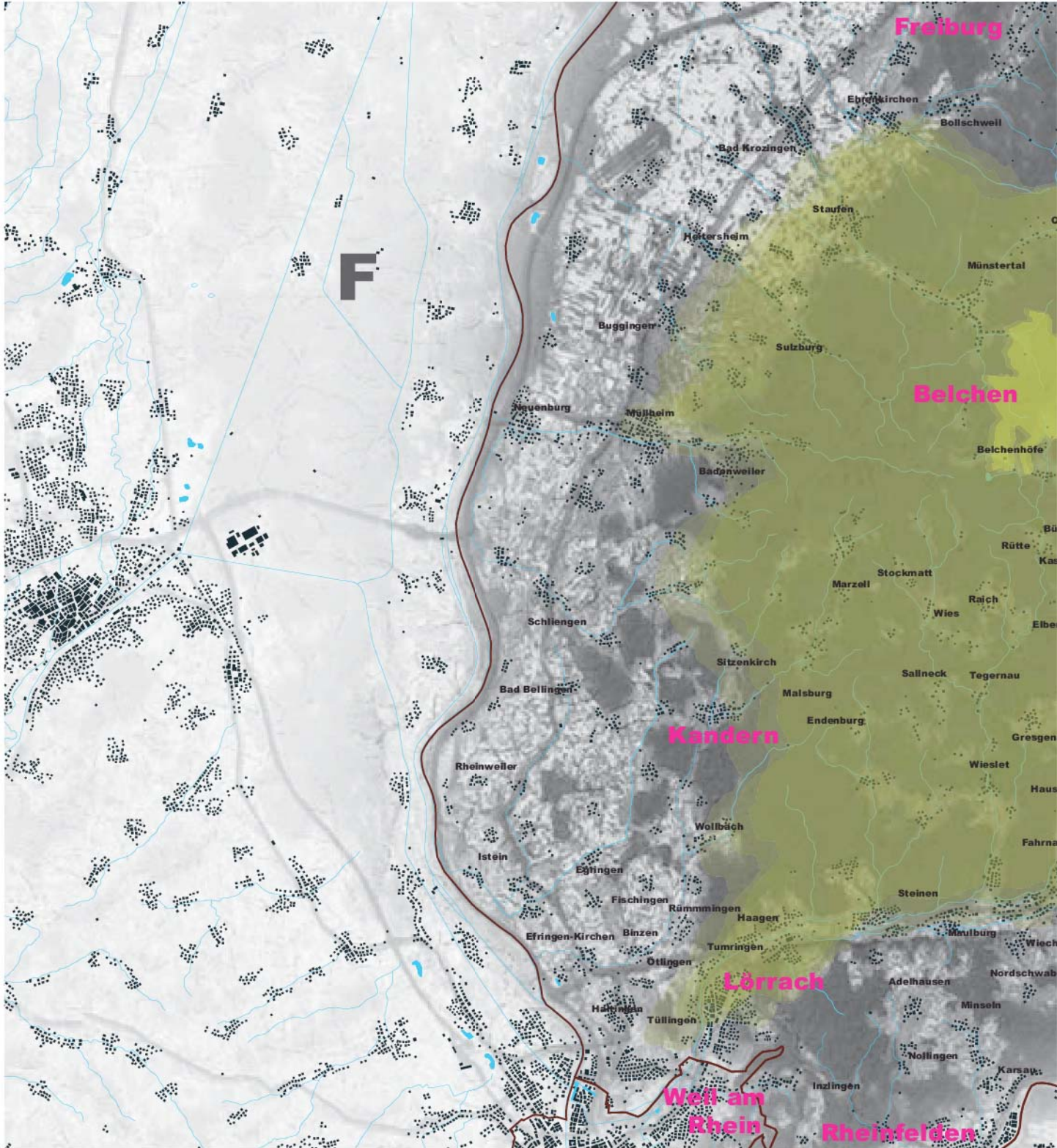
**6** Drei Jungfrauen,  
Eichsel/Rheinfeld  
**4** Schloss Beuggen,  
Rheinfeld

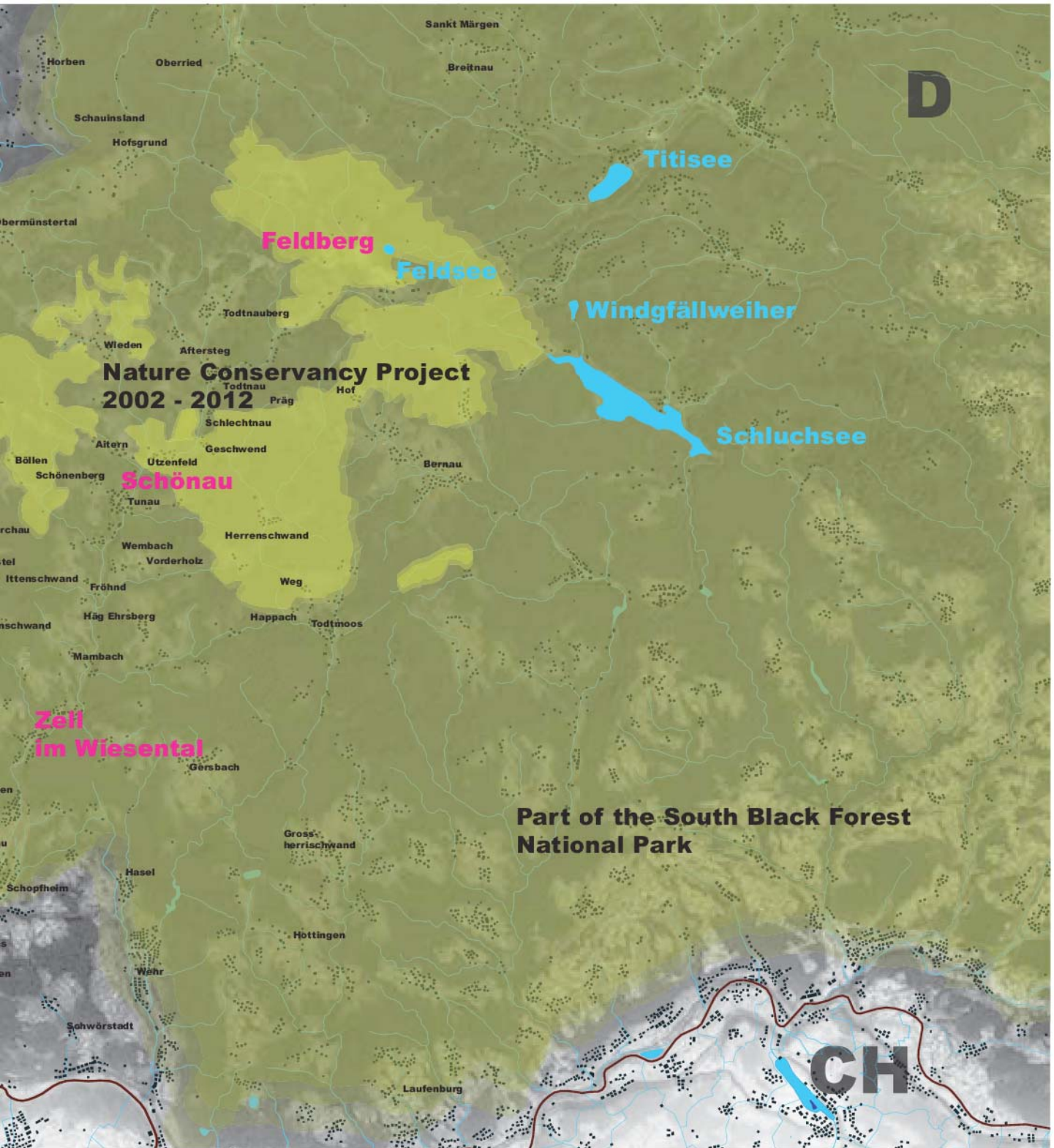
**2** St. Christophona

**3** Fridolinmünster,  
Bad Säckingen

**Bölchen (1099 masl)**

# Nature





Nature Park



Nature Protected Park

# Nature Protection

*“Der Tourist zerstört, was er sucht,  
indem er es findet”*

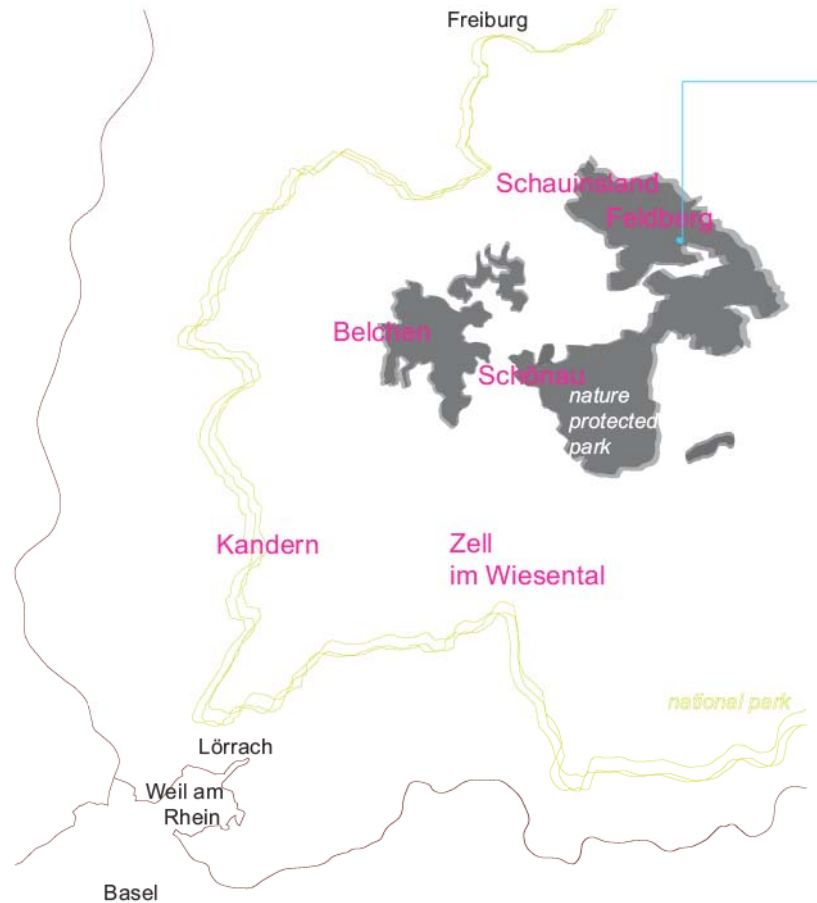
“The tourist destroys what he is searching,  
by finding it”

Hans Magnus Enzensberger, writer

The unique landscape of the Black Forest attracts every year many visitors demanding for recreation. So tourism is a very significant element in this region.

The Southern Black Forest is marked by its beautiful and particular nature. That is why it is well suited for using the region for recreation, as it should be used in the future. This is the reason why a nature-related and a sustainable development is supported in the *national park*. It was founded on 22nd February 1999.

Its main goal is to make the regions economy and tourism consistent with the idea of a sustainable future development in order to protect its nature and original landscapes.



The *nature protected park* encloses the whole Feldberg area reaching to the northwest so called 'Schauinsland'. It is protected with all its biological variety, geology, its forests, grazings, lakes and mires. The *nature protection big project* has started in 2002 with the aim to support and secure protection worth and representative nature and landscapes until 2012. In this connection conservation and development of habitat and of rare animal as well as plant species are supported.



Feldsee



# Public Transportation System

There are two main connections along the courses of the rivers Wiese and Rhine. The Swiss regional train (SBB) enters the Black Forest along the Wiesental up to Zell. The German one (DB) travels along the Rhine through Basel via Freiburg to the north and via Rheinfelden to the east of Germany. The remainder of the public transportation system is organised by busses. Usually busses leave within a half hour rhythm, but the further you get away from the main routes the longer you will have to wait. Waiting times can be up to half a day.

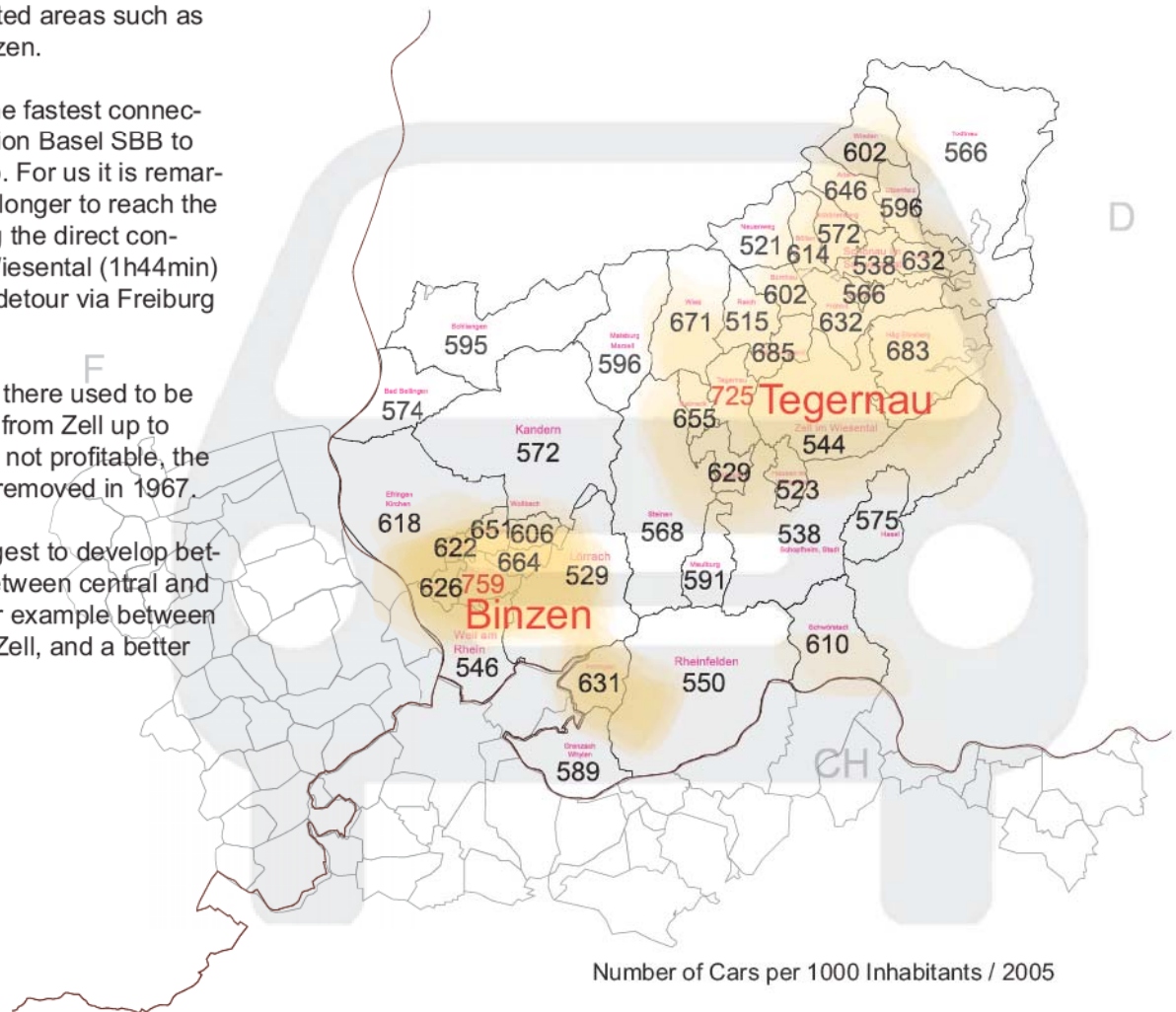
Many people use their private car as transportation means, especially in not well connected areas such as Tegernau and Binzen.

The map shows the fastest connections from the station Basel SBB to each terminal stop. For us it is remarkable that it takes longer to reach the Feldberg by taking the direct connections via the Wiesental (1h44min) than by using the detour via Freiburg (1h42min).

From 1889 - 1966 there used to be a train connection from Zell up to Todtnau. As it was not profitable, the tracks have been removed in 1967.

Generally we suggest to develop better connections between central and popular places, for example between the Feldberg and Zell, and a better link to Basel.

<b>Rails</b>	SBB GmbH	-----
	DB Regio AG	-----
	Not in Use anymore	-----
<b>Busses</b>	SBG SüdBadenBus GmbH	-----
	SWEG AG	-----
	Will Markgräfler Reisen	-----
	Heizmann-Reisen	-----
	Gersbacher Reisen GmbH	-----
	Deiss Reisen	-----
	Belchen Aerial Cable-Way	-----











# Leisure

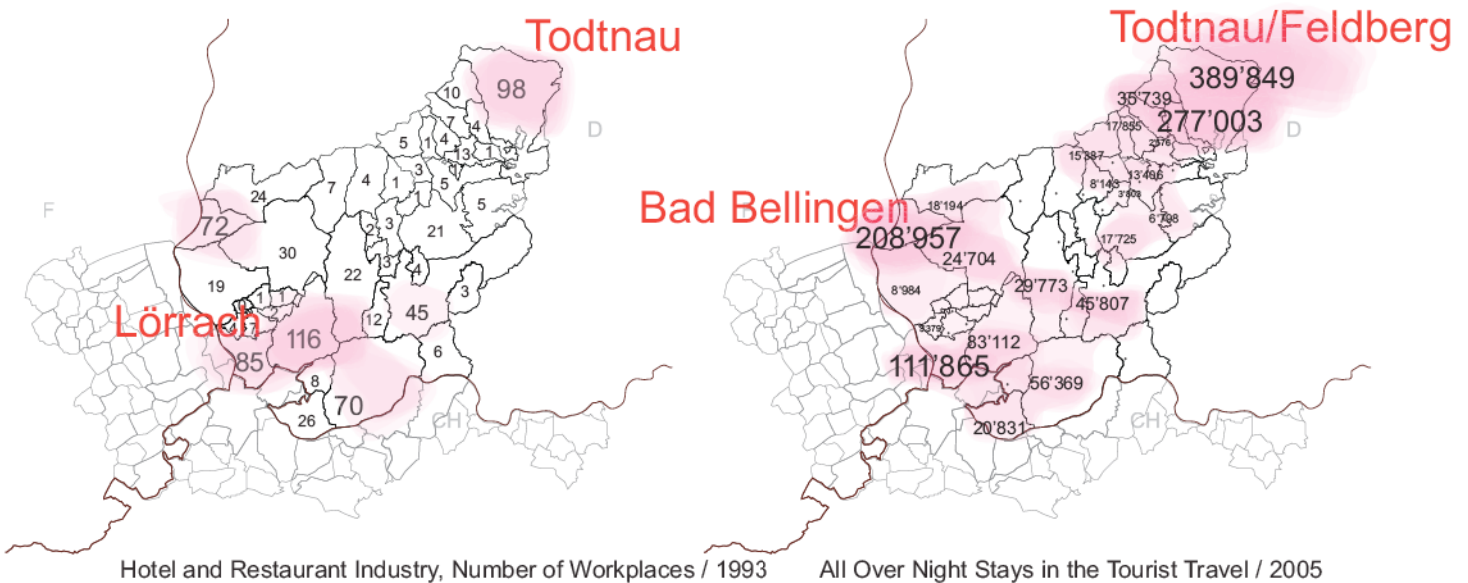
There are many leisure offers that are spread all over the research area. Basically, this area is split into two parts: The upper Rhine Valley (Oberrhein) which is predestinated for summer activities (golf, medical spas) because of its warm springs and mild climatic conditions what already the romans have appreciated. The Wiesental leading up to the Feldberg area is mostly used for winter sports, but with its hilly landscape and many viewpoints it is very popular for nature watching, hiking and biking, too.

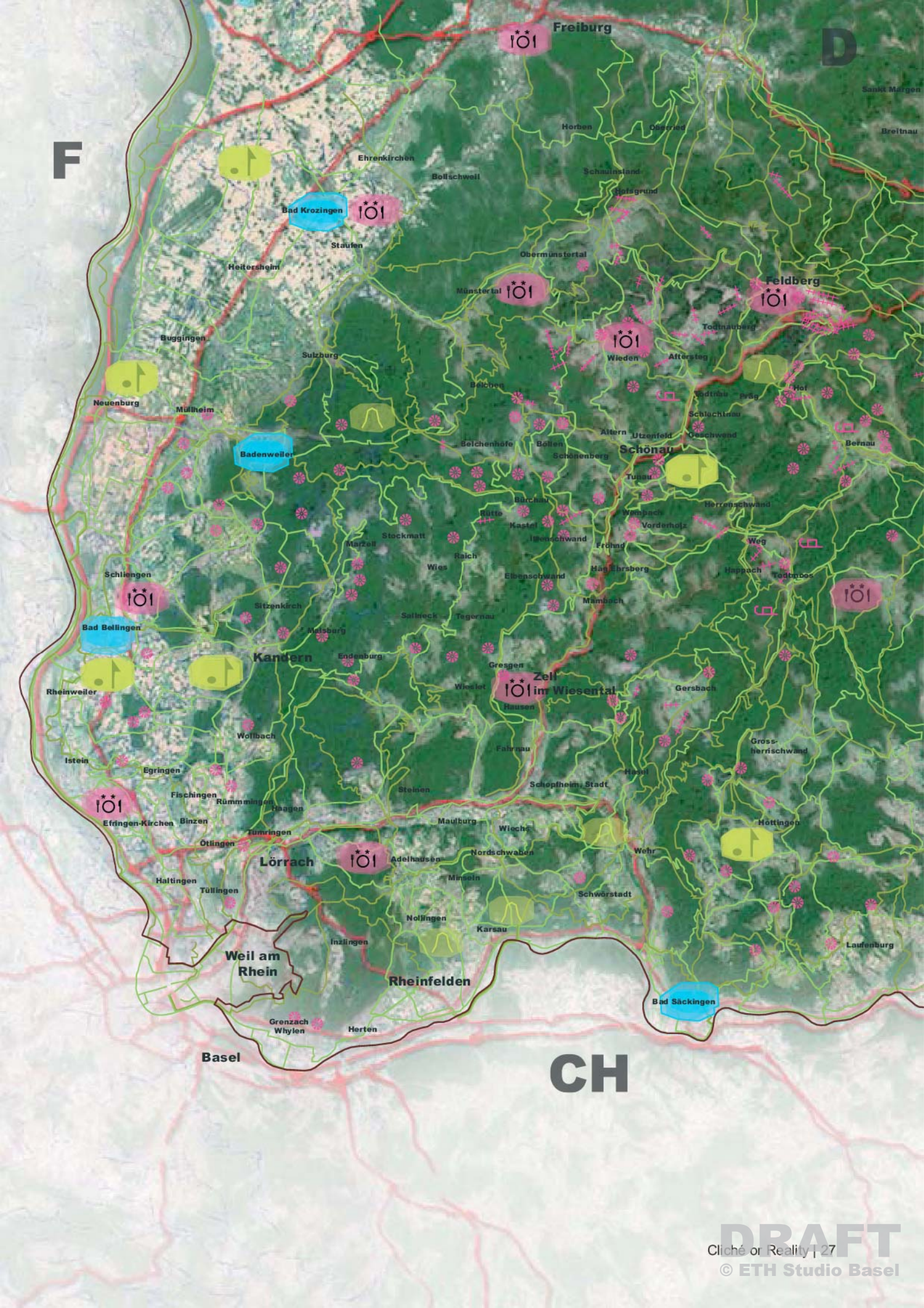
Traditional restaurants awarded with stars are usually situated close to touristically attractive places.

Many people, also from foreign countries, use these offers. The main centers of touristic attraction are Todtnau/Feldberg and Bad Bellingen. Apparently the greater Basel area with Lörrach and Weil, shows a high number of overnight stays as well.

Even though the mentioned spots of the area are mostly well established, however connections inbetween are not existing yet.

- Star Restaurant 
- Medical Spa 
- Golf 
- Cave 
- Cycle Path 
- Foot Path 
- Ski Lift 
- Luge Run 
- Viewpoint 





F

D

CH

# Culture

Local culture is the mostly use exhibition scheme o the museums in the area. Most of those are arranged along the transport connection axes. The better known museums like the Vitra Design Museum in Weil am Rhein and the Museum at the Burghof in Lörrach, are located in the cultural centers nearby the urban area of Basel.

The forested space has only late been made accessible by monks in the early Middle Ages, so culturally the development also took place late in the forest.

The matter of domiciliation explains at the same time the beginning of cultural institutions along the settled regions.

A few museums, distributed more or less in isolation of the forested areas, pick up the local culture and tradition as a central theme.

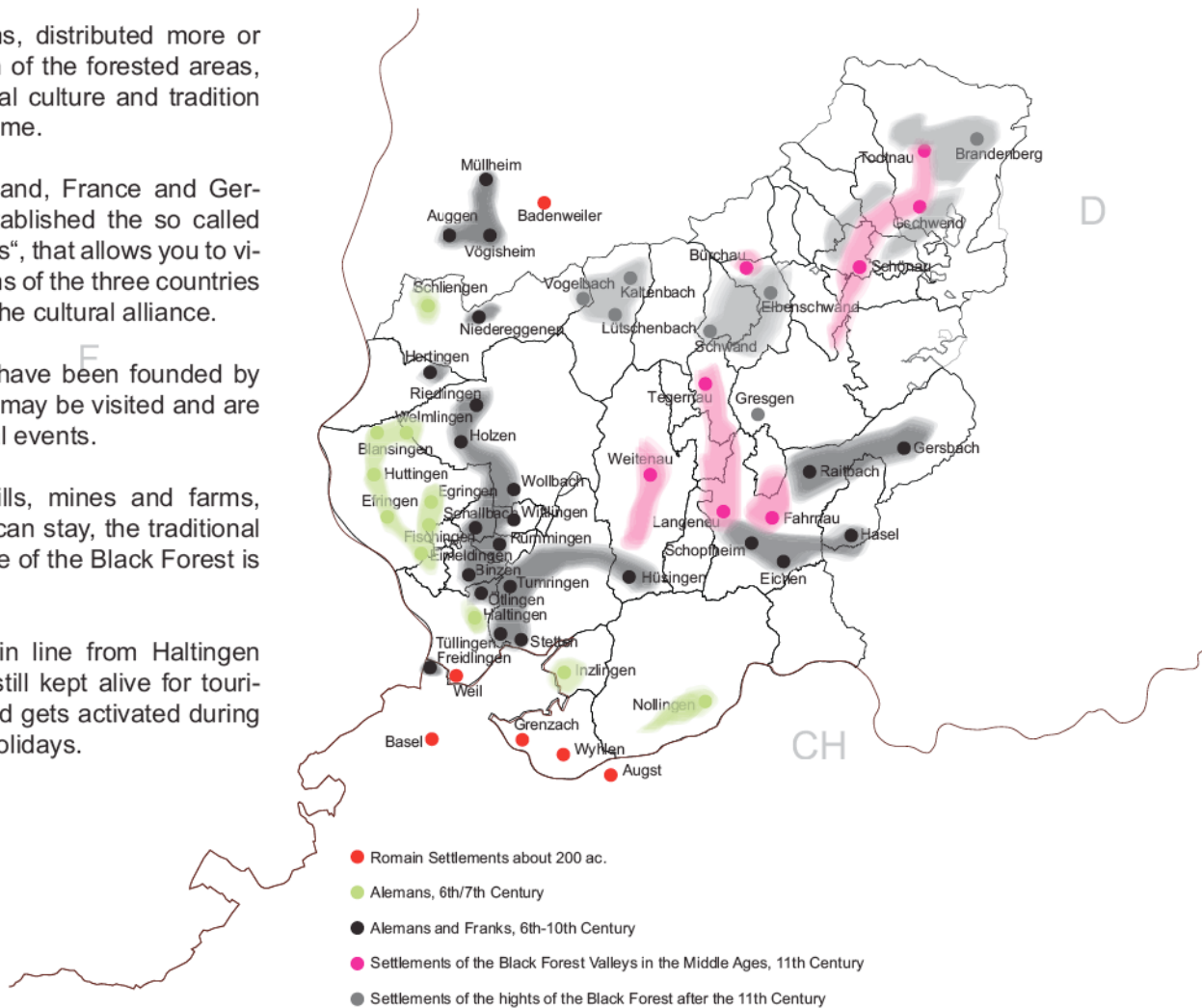
Today, Switzerland, France and Germany have established the so called „Museums-Pass“, that allows you to visit 170 museums of the three countries which support the cultural alliance.

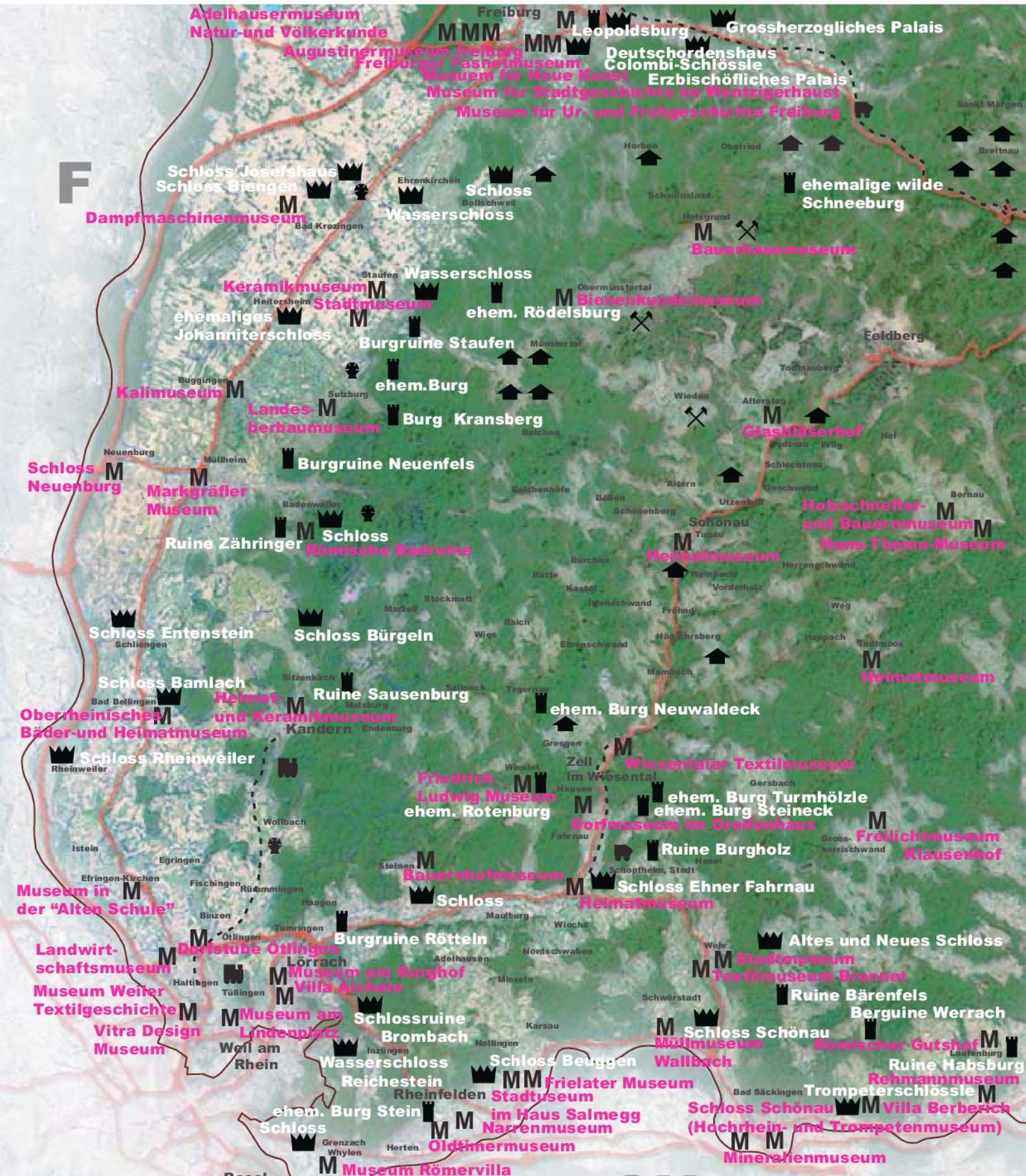
Castles which have been founded by the aristocracy may be visited and are used for cultural events.

In terms of mills, mines and farms, where tourists can stay, the traditional and rural culture of the Black Forest is granted, too.

A historical train line from Haltingen to Kandern is still kept alive for touristic reasons and gets activated during Sundays and holidays.

- M** Museum
-  Tower
-  Castle
-  Touristic Railway
-  Historical Railway
-  Historical Mill
-  Agrotourism
-  Mines for Visitors





F

CH

# Hotspots

We have defined *hotspots* as places that are already popular for leisure use.



View over the Lake Titisee



View from the peak of the Belchen



With its 1493 meters The *Feldberg* has the highest rise of the Black Forest mountains. From here you have a great view over the top over the Black Forest valleys to the alps. Since 1891 the Feldberg counts as one of the best known winter sports resort of Germany. During the summer lots of sports and nature lovers enjoy the great opportunities of this location.





*Titisee* is a resort with many hotels. It is the largest natural lake in the Black Forest and a very popular place for leisure activities. You can walk around it from 1 to 2 hours along a beautiful path. You can go fishing, wind-surfing and sailing.

The *Schluchsee* is the biggest lake in the Black Forest. It is not a natural lake, but artificial. It offers great opportunities for water sports. Throughout the year there are many visitors who go swimming, windsurfing or sailing; there are rowing boats and electric boats available, too. During the summer time ferries, which are predominantly used by tourists offer an easy way to cross the lake.



View over the Lake Schluchsee



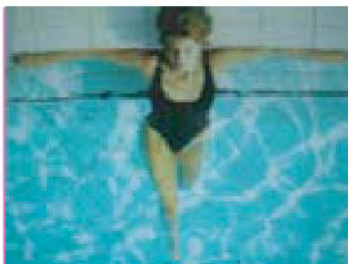
With a height of 1493 meters The *Belchen* is the third of the top-level mountains in the Black Forest. Many tourists come here to enjoy the 360 degree view over the Feldberg on one side and over the Swiss alps on the other side. It is very popular as well for skiing, biking, hiking and for looking behind its mythical meaning.



View from the peak of the Feldberg

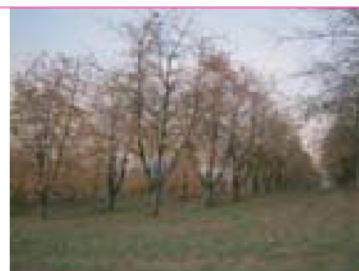
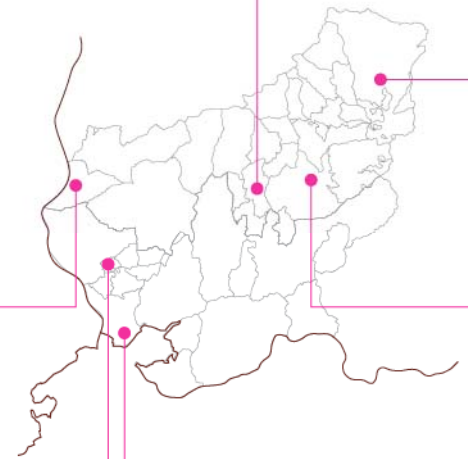
# Findings

An impartial approach led us to a selection of areas which we valued as very clear in its character. According to different influences of landscape, accessibility and economy, spaces have been developed in a quite different way. Each of the illustrated places is representative for its surrounding.



*Bad Bellingen "Place of Relaxation"*

The town is very well established. Bad Bellingen is most famous for its thermal bath with its hot springs. Many tourists, mainly older ones come here for cures .



*Fischingen "Cocooning"*

The area shows a lot of agriculture, such as huge fields of wine growing. The coexistence of old farmhouses and newly established residential houses makes the visitor experience the classical idyll.





*Tegernau "Pass bye"*

Buildings are organised at the historical mainconnections. There are mainly woods around the place. The bus connections are not very well established. Inhabitants depend on their cars.



*Feldberg / Todtnau "Season Place"*

Beautiful nature is cut by forest aisles for the skiing. Especially the winter sports activities attract every year thousands of tourists.



*Pfaffenberg "Sleeping Place"*

It is a very little and intimate place with a population of only 165, surrounded by the forests of the Wiesental. There are almost no people on the streets. The inhabitants seem to prefer a retracted and isolated way of life.

*Lörrach / Weil am Rhein "Facettes"*

Lörrach and Weil embody the close centres that offer a variety of cultural, social, and leisure activities. Also Swiss visit these towns to go shopping for example.



# Regions



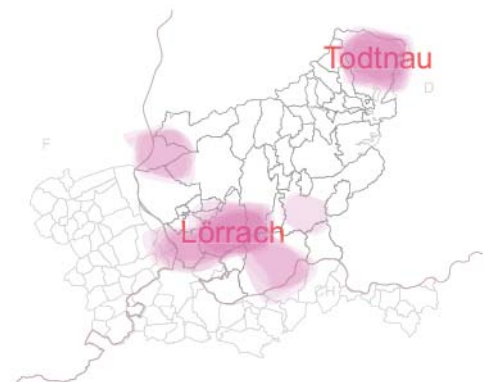
Cropland in percent of the whole Community Area / 2005



Number of cars per 1000 Inhabitants / 2005



Woodindustry (Number of Companies) / 1995



Hotel and Restaurant Industry, Number of Workplaces / 1993

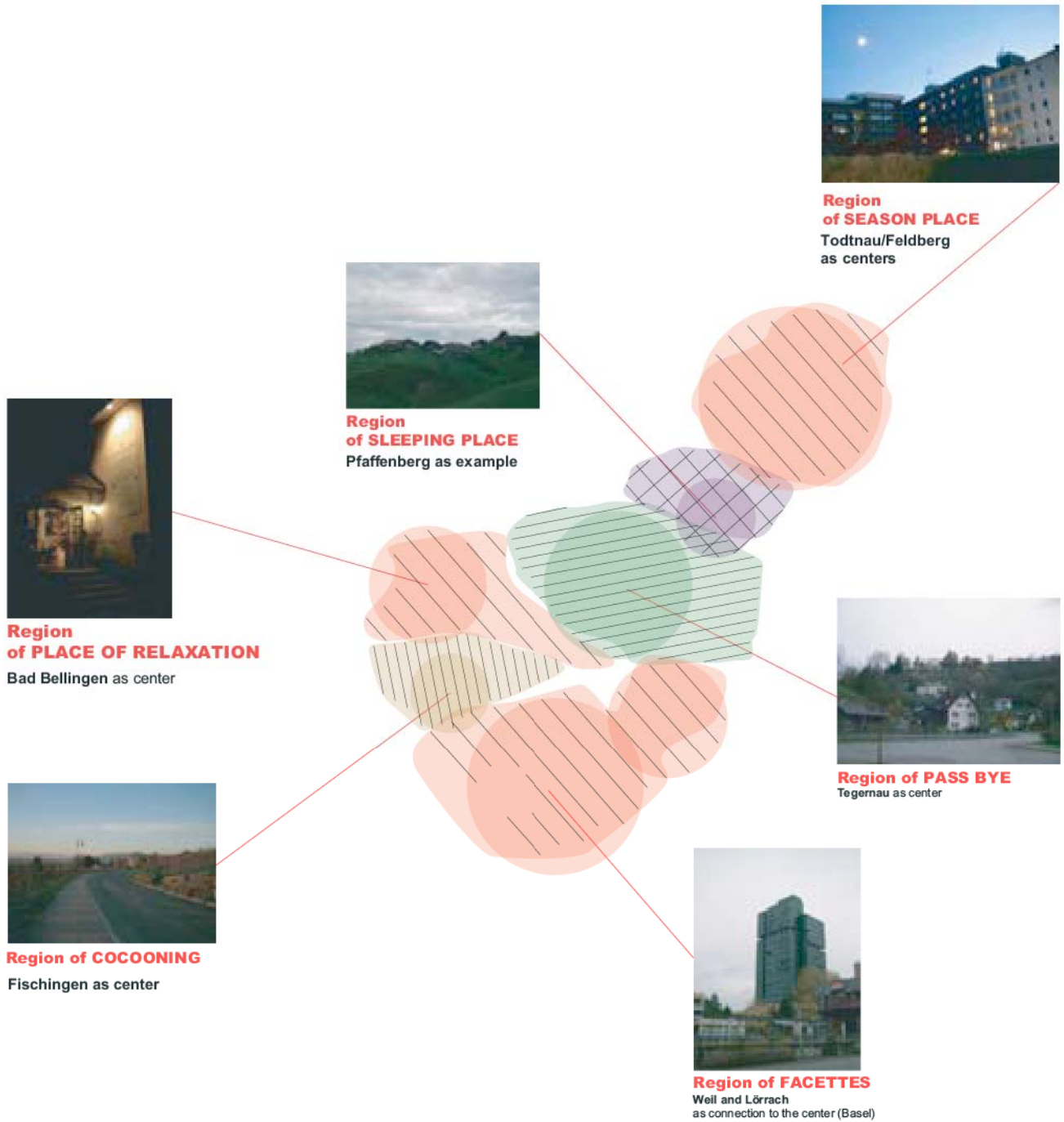


Grammar Schools 2005/06



Trade with Automobile / Petrol Stations / 1993

The findings led us to the assumption that the investigation area shows diverse regions, each with similar characters. Interesting is, that statistics align with our perceptions.



forest structure



agricultural structure



mountained structure



urban structure

**Rebland**  
A still flourishing Tradition



# **Webland**

**A still perceptible Past**



# Rebland

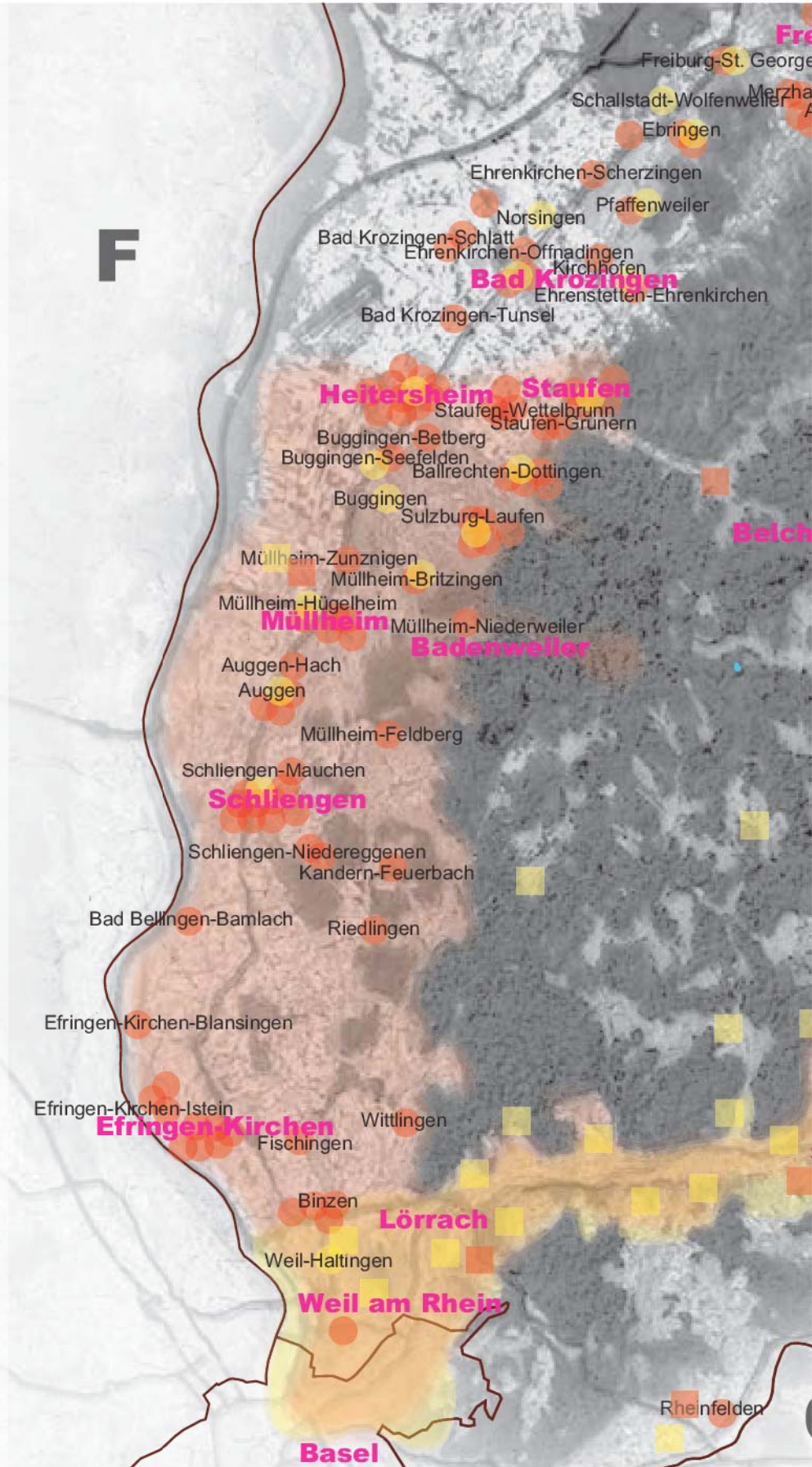
The title Rebland originates from the word "Reben", which refers to the grape vines (Weinreben). There is no certain definition for the borders of the region, but it is about the vineyards along the Rhine from Basel up to Baden-Baden.

The Rebland and the Markgräflerland form the area, historically enclosing some parts of the southern Black Forest and of the lower Wiesental. In the South, it is bounded by the Rhine, in the west by the Alsace and in the north by the Breisgau with a straight line from Staufen to Heitersheim. Today, the Markgräflerland is understood as the area of the upper Rhine Valley (Oberrhein) with its vineyards reaching from south of Freiburg down to Basel. The biggest town of the Markgräflerland is Lörrach, which is described as the capital of the Markgräflerland. Mainly the Markgräflerland is situated in the Landkreis Lörrach.

The Rebland is the home of the "Gutedel" whitewine for more than 200 years. The main kind of redwine produced here is the Spätburgunder. The upward rising landscape of the Black Forest mountains and the hills down to the Rhine shows a surrounding, rich of fir forest, orchards and vineyards.

The whole grape vines area covers 3.006 ha. 69,2% amounts the whitewine, 30,8% the redwine contingent.

- Present winegrowers
- Present viticultural associations





## Weibland

Until the 20th century the Wiesental was a central location for the textile industries. The industrialisation began very early due to the waterpower of the Wiese, a local river. This river did not only have a steep slope but as well a constant water level. Another reason for the economic success of the valley was the proximity to Switzerland and the Alsace, which generated investments from these countries. The great economic success of the Wiesental is also expressed in the Badener Song:

*“Im Wiesental Fabriken stehn,  
wie Schlösser klar und hell,  
Rauchfahnen aus Kaminen wehn,  
von Lörrach bis nach Zell.”*

At the end of the 19th century, more than 20.000 people were working in the textile industry. This was its most successful time. But at the end of the 20th century the textile industries retreated from the Wiesental. 400.000 jobs were lost. Today only 5% of the textile products sold in Germany are produced in Germany itself. There are only at a few locations with some textile business left. The economy of the Wiesental today is dominated by mechanical engineering business, which is leading-edge on the world market. For example the middle Wiesental is famous for its vacuum-pumps.

Sites of textile industry 1964/65

Sites of clothes and shoe production 1964/65



**Sun**

**Opportunity**

**for the area of the Markgräflerland,  
well known as the “Toscana of Germany”**

Being a part of the Rebland, the sun could become a big chance for the future of the Markgräflerland. The Burgund gate between the Jura and the Vosges allows the southern winds from the mediterranean sea to pass undisturbedly into the valley of the “Oberrhein”, where they still carry mediterranean warmth and sand-dust from the Sahara, that partially formed the loess soils of the region. The Markgräflerland is situated on the upwind side of the Black Forrest. The southern winds from the mediterranean sea and the western winds from the atlantic ocean shed a part of their waterload at its slopes, which gives the Markgrafian vines plenty of water to grow. Despite the frequent rainfalls at the highlands flanks the climate is markedly mild compared to other parts of Germany. The winters are shorter and the sun shines more frequently and longer as in other regions. Accordingly the grapes reach a sugar level quite high. Not only the taste of the vine and the grapes profit from the sun, but the sun will even attract more tourists, especially those living in the surrounding area, countries such as Switzerland, France and Germany.



**Kandern, center of the “Toscana of Germany”**

## Danger

### for the area of the Feldberg

For the mountain range of the Feldberg and the Belchen the sun is more of a threat than a chance for its future leisure facilities. The mountain area offers as already shown, a well developed and working center for winter sports such as skiing and snowboarding. Tourism is the main driver for the area's economy. A great amount of skiers, snowboarders and hikers uses the offer, however the future of this region is uncertain due to global warming. The absence of guests might cause severe damage to the local tourism. Guests might prefer other places for spending their holidays if there won't be a real winter anymore.

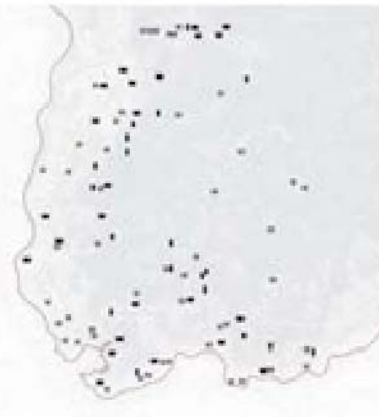


Feldberg, center of the Black Forest ski resort

# Layers



Hiking and Biking Paths



Culture (Museums, Castles)



Golf



Museum Train



Myths



Nature Protection Parks



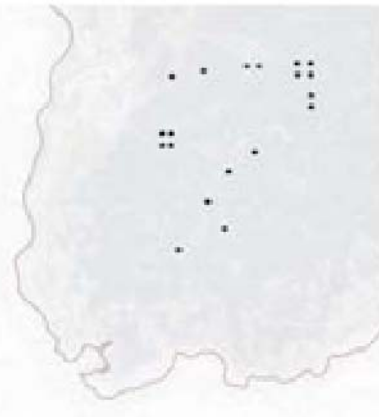
Triangle Mountains  
(Belchen, St. Ottilien, St. Chrischona)



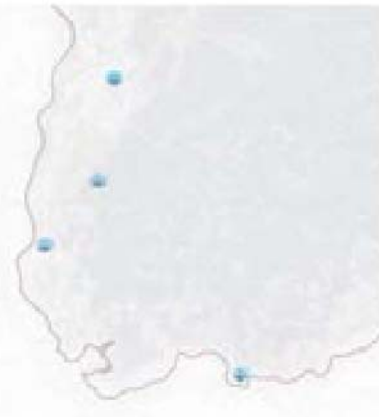
Public Transportation System



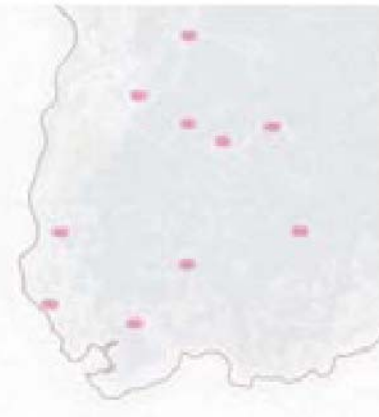
Ski Lifts and Luge Paths



Agrotourism



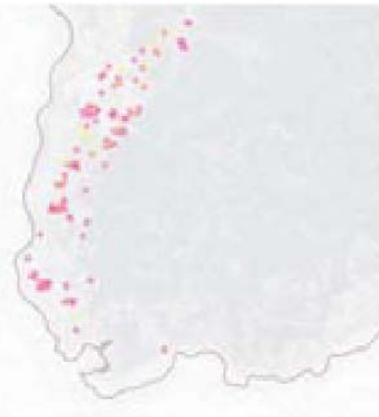
Medical Spas



Star Restaurants



Mills and Caves



Wineyards



Viewpoints



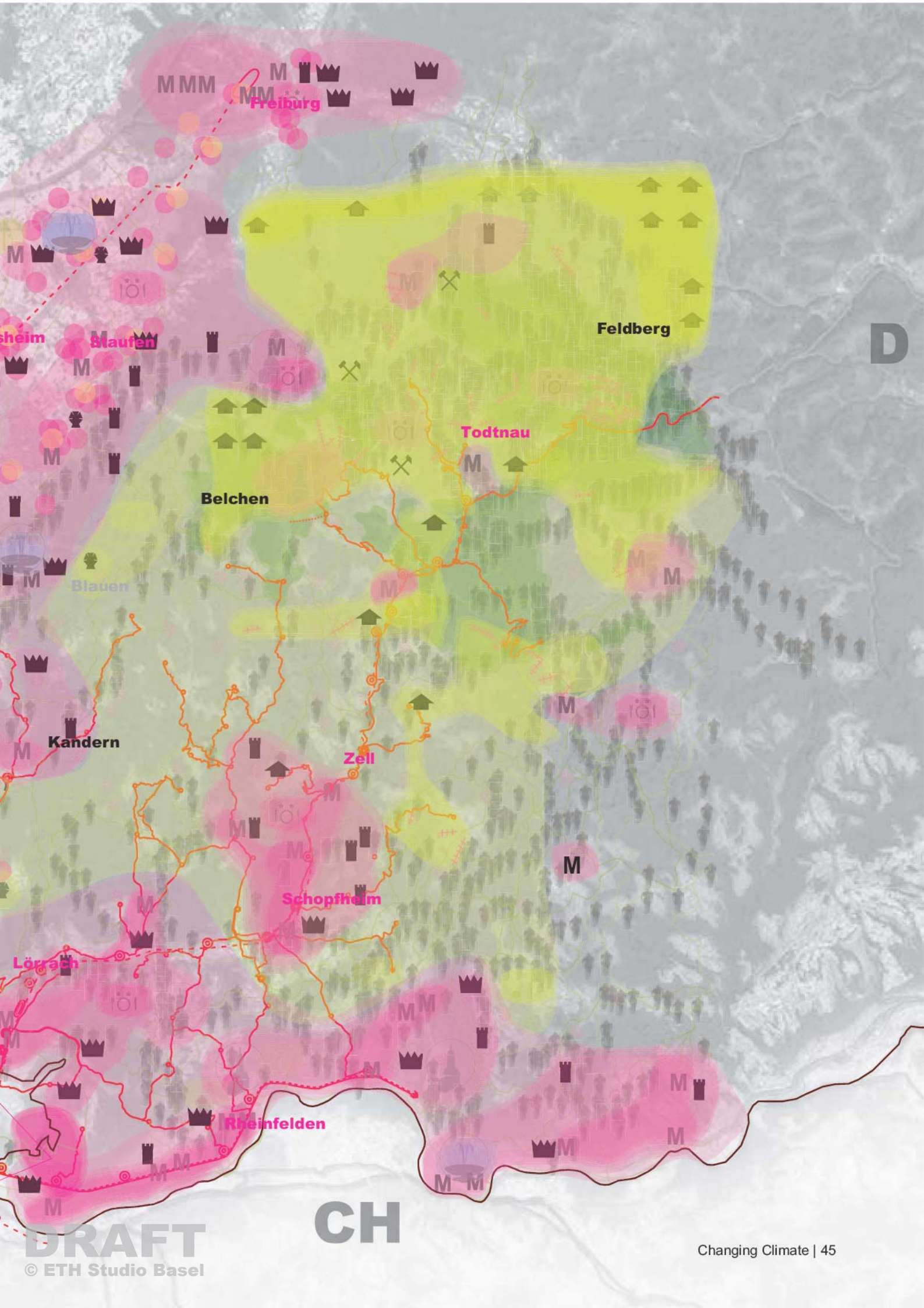
Forest

# Situation Plan - A Conglomerate of .....

-  **Nature Offers**
-  **Culture Offers**
-  **Spa**
-  **Myth**
-  **Winyard**
-  **Winery Community**
-  **Golf**
-  **Star Restaurant**
-  **Cave**
-  **Castle**
-  **Castle Ruin**
-  **Museum**
-  **Viewpoint**
-  **Agrotourism**
-  **Museum Train**
-  **Mill**
-  **Public Transportation**
-  **Ludge Path**
-  **Ski Lift**

F





MMM

Freiburg

Feldberg

D

heim

Maufen

Belchen

Todtnau

Blauen

Kandern

Zell

Schopfheim

Lörrach

Rheinfelden

CH

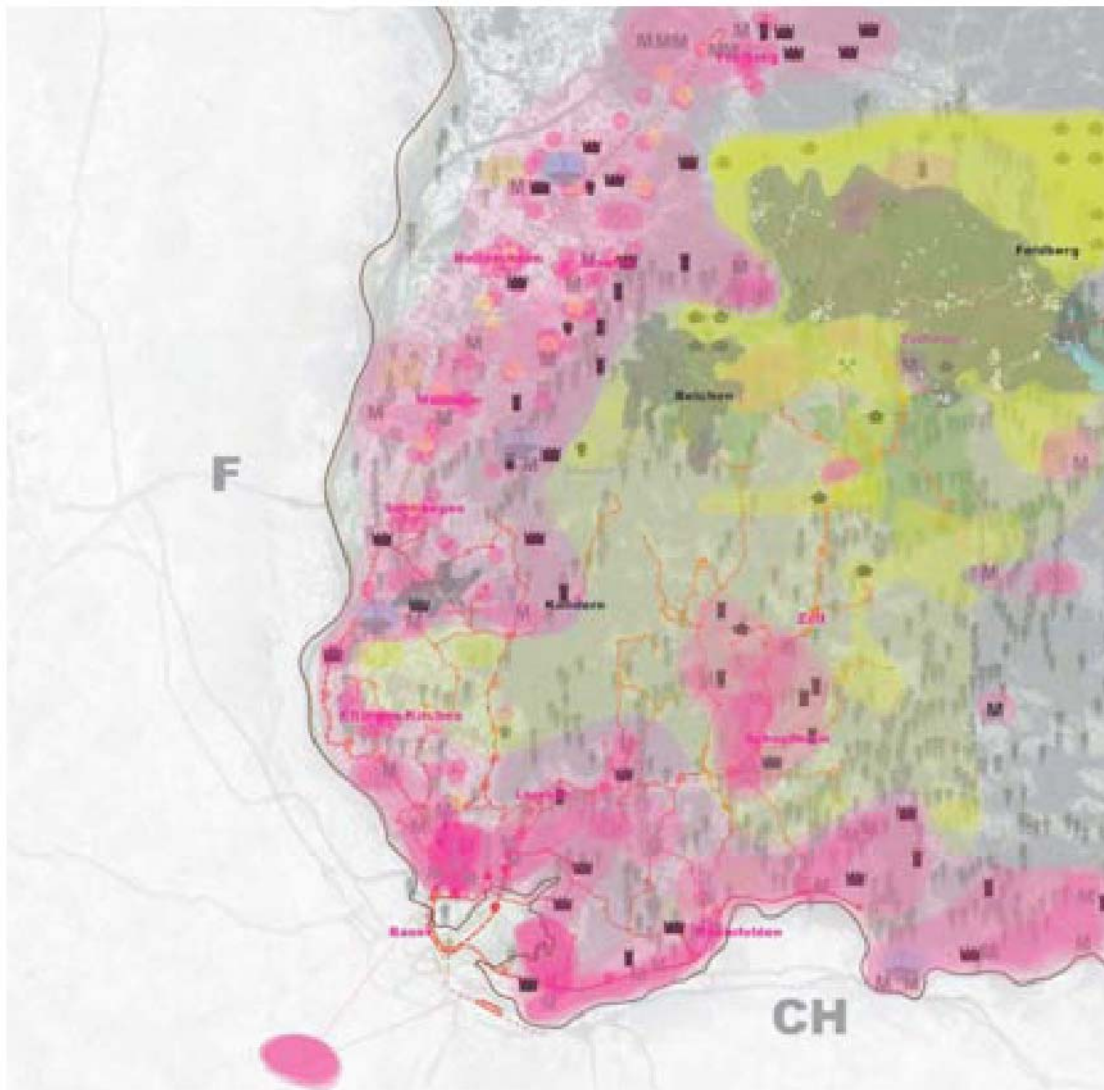
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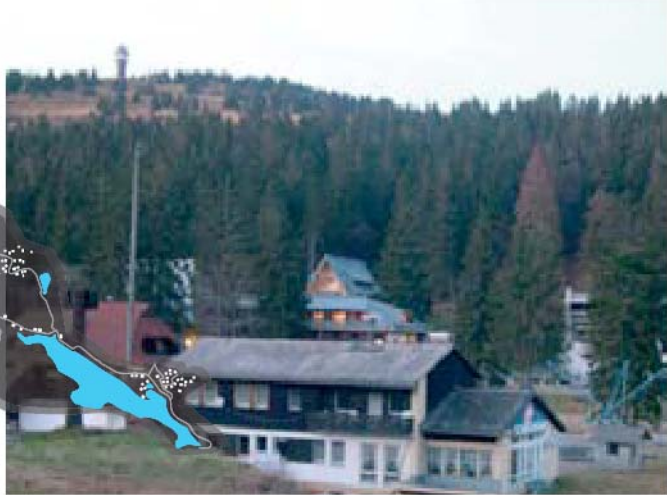
## Places of Potentials

### Catchment Area of the Centers

Although the Black Forest Part of Metrobasel is frequently used by tourists, you can still find calm places between the Belchen and Kandem. Nevertheless, we are more interested in the already established areas, because they do already possess regional potentials that can be developed without disturbing existing structures. On one hand there are locations with the potential of exclusive use, because these are surrounded by cultural activities and leisure offers concerning a calm lifestyle. On the other hand there are locations which are focused on winter and summer sport activities in terms of touristic in-places. How to redefine them, how to reread them?



Winter leisure  
Nature  
Farms  
Tradition



**Feldberg -**  
Winter and summer sports resort

Mythological and  
above all Mystical  
place - thus invio-  
lable



**Belchen -**  
King of the Black Forest Mountains  
Center of mythological interest

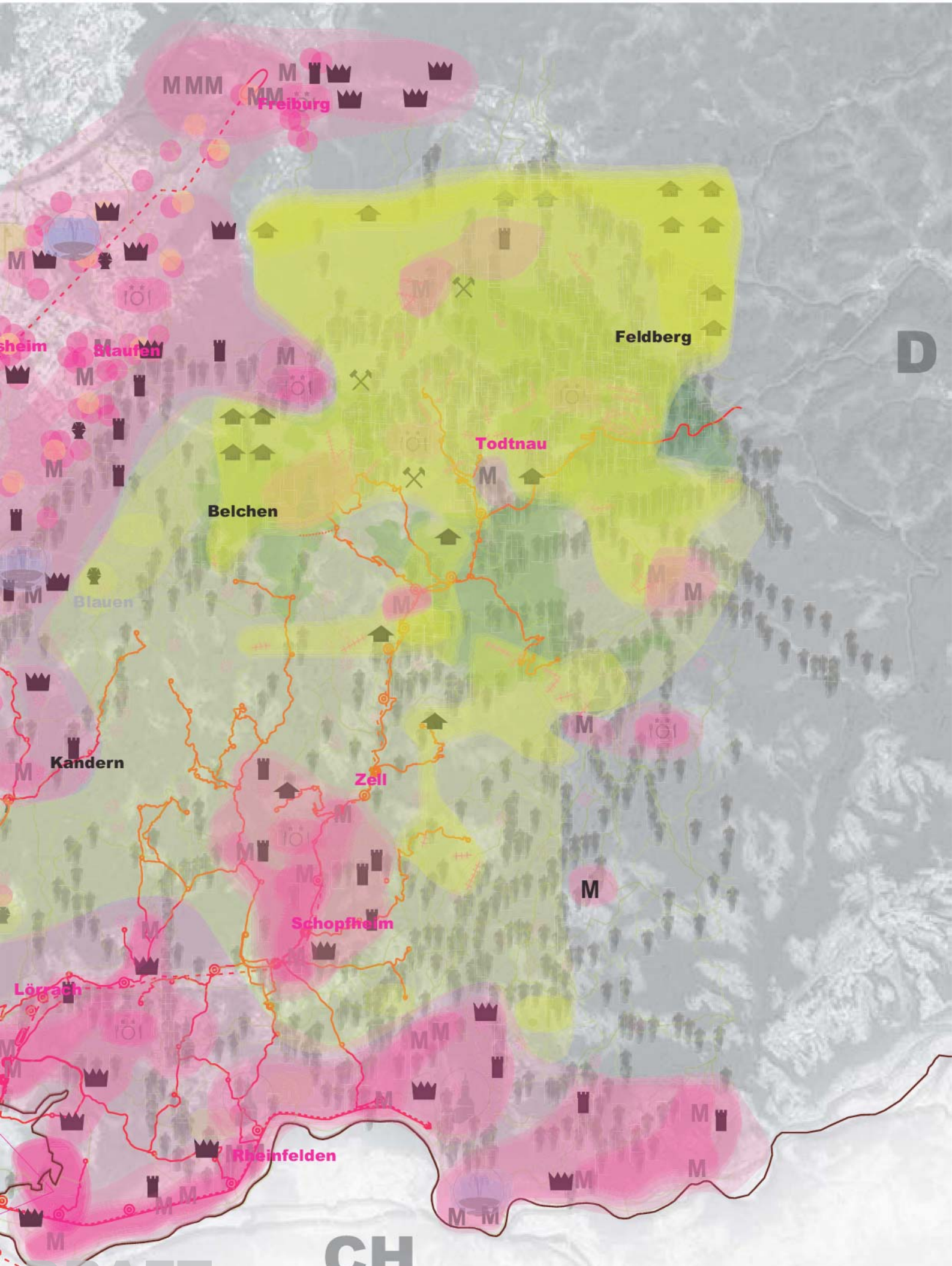
Nature  
Tradition  
Culture  
Summer Leisure  
Medical Spa  
Golf  
Myths  
Wine  
Rest



**Kandern -**  
Center of Exclusivity  
Center of the Toscana of Germany







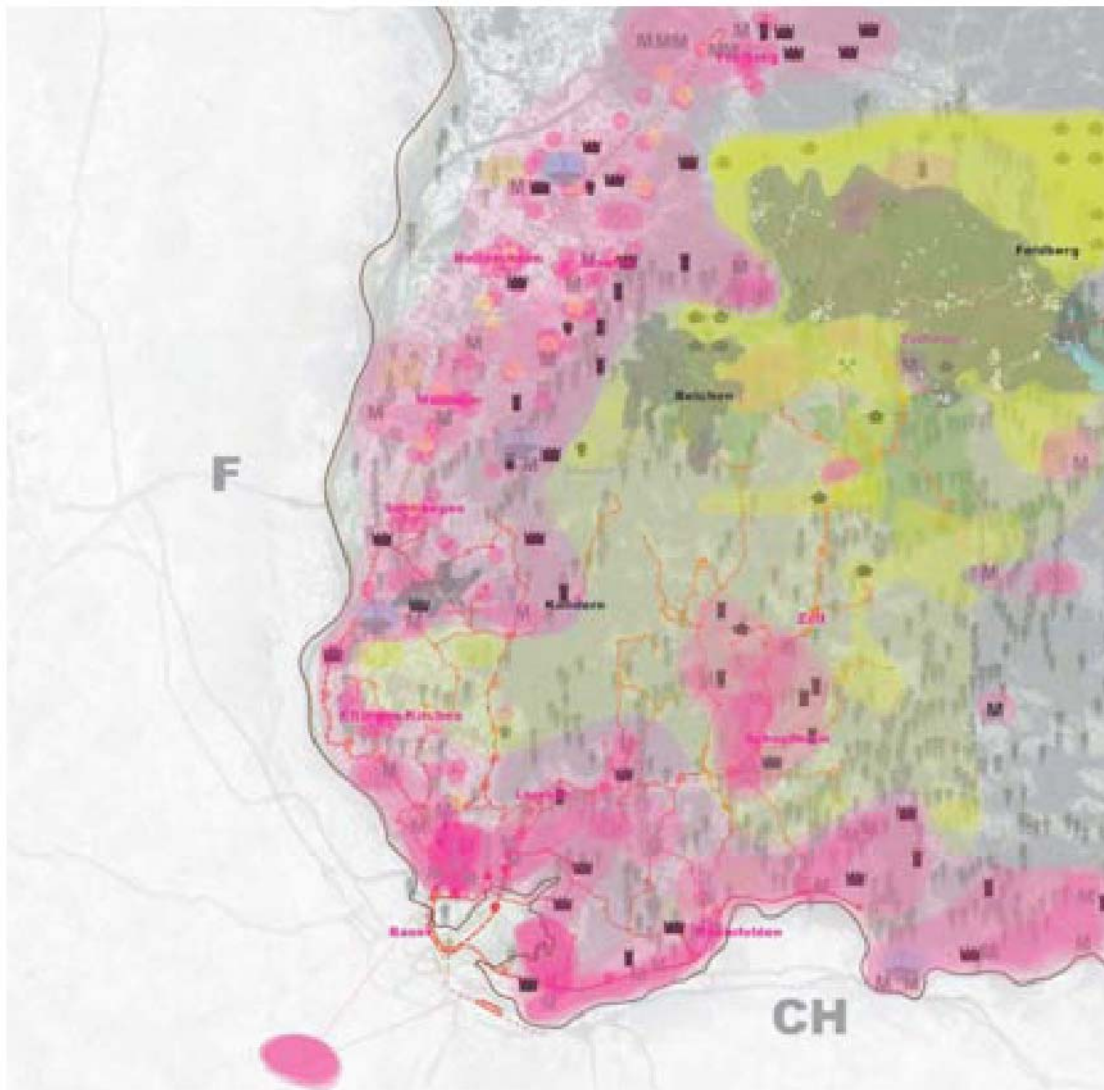
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**CH**

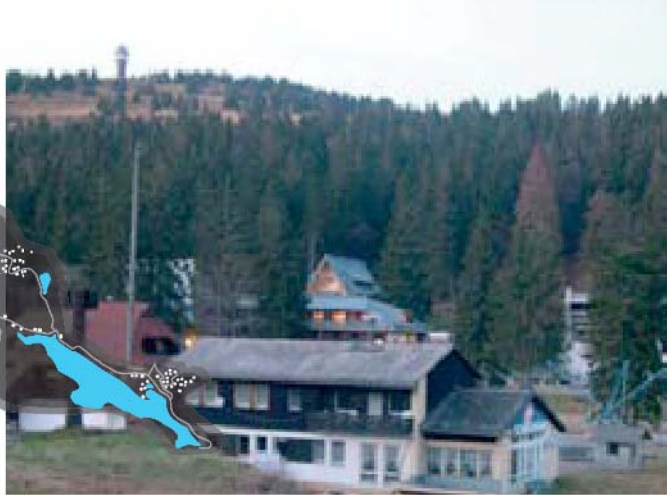
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Nature  
Tradition  
Culture  
Summer Leisure  
Medical Spa  
Golf  
Myths  
Wine  
Rest



**Kandern -**  
Center of Exclusivity  
Center of the Toscana of Germany



# Changing Climate

Scenario from 2007 to 2027

wh

happo

no sno

anym

What happens if  
sea level falls  
more?



## The Feldberg Today

The winter sports center Feldberg is subdivided in four different areas: Menzenschwand, Altglashütten, Todtnauberg and Muggenbrunn.

The center itself possesses fifteen lifts: One chair lift for six persons, one for four, two double chair lifts and eleven draglifts. In the total area there are twenty-eight ski lifts.

*50 % of visitors using cars prefer better public transportation*



2007



2017



2027

# Global Climatic Heating Influences Wintersports

The temperature in the Black Forest has mounted during the last few years. The effect is a dramatic reduction of snow.

There are five glaciers in Germany which are located in Bayern: Nördlicher Schneefemer, Südlicher Schneeferner, Höllentalferner, Watzmanglescher and Blaueisgletscher. These have diminished from 329 to 98 hectares in the years 1850 to 2005. By 20 years there won't be any glacier anymore.

Many winter sports resorts in the Alps are threatened to run out. The global warming will lead to absence of snow and will increase the danger of avalanches, says a study of the UNO-ecology program.

In many traditional skiing resorts skiing won't be possible anymore. Germany and Austria will be most affected, as the resorts are located quite low. The Black Forest and the Allgäu skiing resorts are acute endangered.

Either ski business will be knocked off, or additional costs must be invested for artificial snow, that would make the services too expensive though.

At the moment the border for snow reliability sits at a height of 1300 meters. On account of the global warming it will long - termed be at 1500 to 1800 meters. - The height of the peak of the Feldberg is 1493 m.



Schneeferner glacier, German Alps 1890



Schneeferner glacier, German Alps 2003



Feldberg, Black Forest, 1493 meters



In December 2004 there are only spots of snow on the ski runs of the Feldberg, Black Forest. The changing climate brings hotter summers, balmy winters and flood water to the southern part of Germany



Snow guns producing artificial snow on the Feldberg.

## Developing two Alternatives

The scenario shows us that climatic changes will occur and that the Black Forest needs to develop a new method.

Just on the 18 th of January 2007 an article at SPIEGEL ONLINE has indicated that the hurricane "KYRILL", was going to threaten Germany. While there was very strong wind all over, the Feldberg was already being dominated by the hurricane.

"KYRILL" can be recognized at the satellite pictures that show the storms direction towards europe.

"It's extraordinary that the whole Germany is hit by the storm force 11, even in the low lying areas." says a meteorologist.

There are first signs that the number of tornados will increase because of the global warming. These days we are undergoing a winter of extremes. mid-January in several parts of europe it was about 6 degrees warmer than the average of many years. With a probability of 95 % the increasemant of the average temperature on the earth will amount 1,5 - 4,5 degrees until 2100.



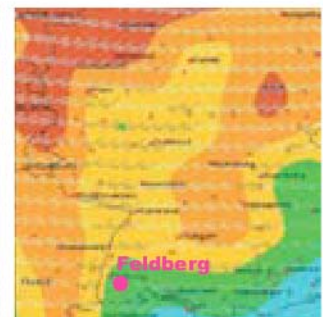
wind at 18.01.2007,  
Germany,10.00 local time



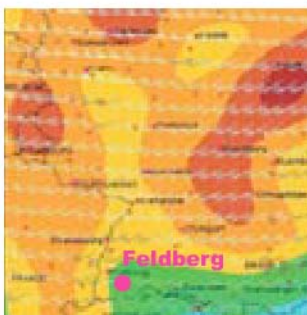
wind at 18.01.2007,  
Germany,13.00 local time



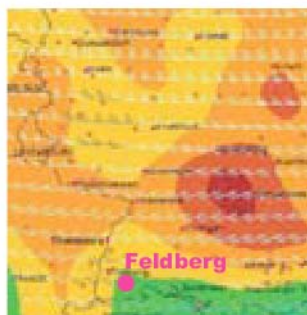
wind at 18.01.2007,  
Germany,16.00 local time



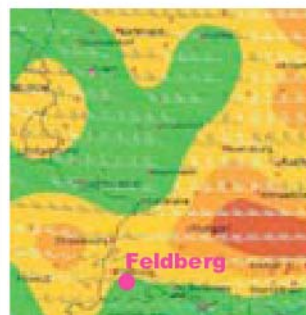
wind at 18.01.2007,  
Germany,19.00 local time



wind at 18.01.2007,  
Germany,22.00 local time



wind at 19.01.2007,  
Germany, 1.00 local time

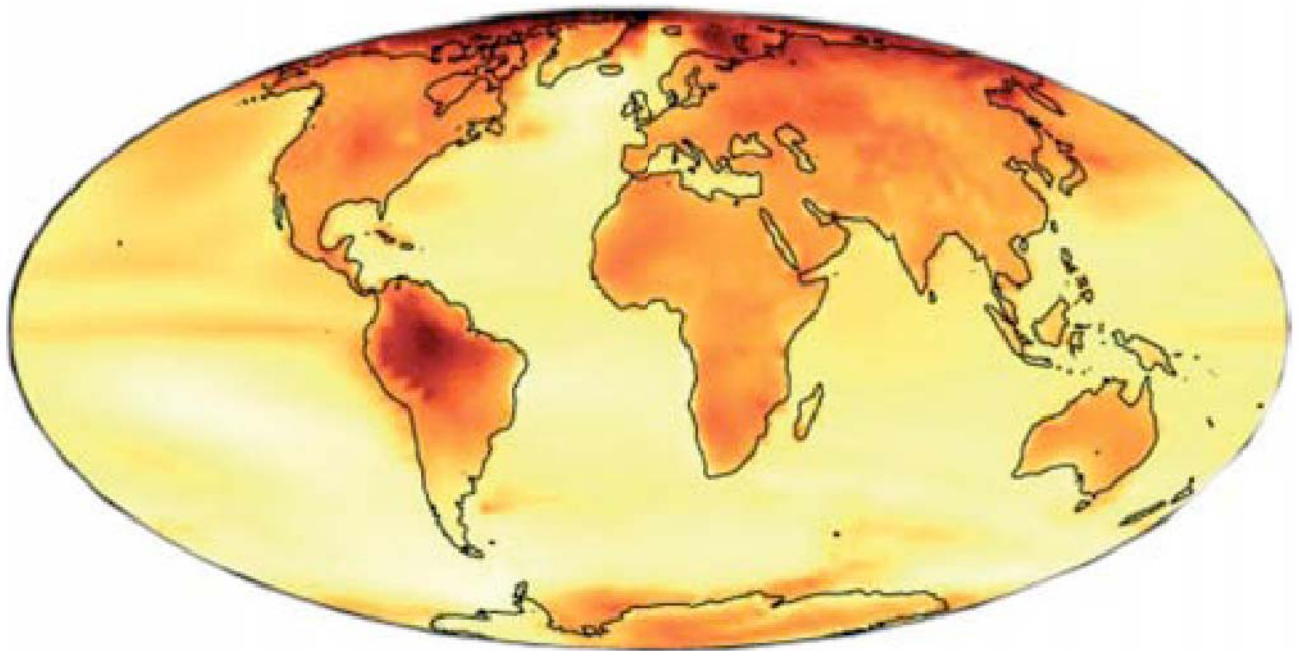


wind at 19.01.2007,  
Germany, 4.00 local time



wind at 19.01.2007,  
Germany, 7.00 local time





Evaluation for 2070 till 2100 versus the average of the years 1960 till 1990 based on the HadCM3 climate model

Temperature Increase [°C]





# Proposals

NO SNOW IN 2027



## EXCLUSIVE PLACES



someone else has to take care of wintersports



to enhance the image of the Black Forest we have to find an exemplifying location



this location shall not rely on mass tourism, but on exclusivity

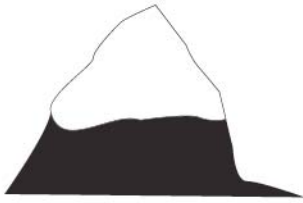


the exclusive location is close to the Black Forests' special nature, tradition, history, myths

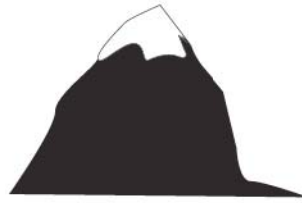


By searching several locations which have potential, a network of exclusive towns is created





**2017**



**2027**

**ALTERNATIVE LEISURE  
OFFERS ON THE FELDBERG**



Feldberg has to reinvent itself to  
remain an alternative destination

what are the new functions and  
qualities ?

easy access from basel

car free feldberg

**THE CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES  
NEW POTENTIALS AND NEW IDENTITY  
OF PARTICULAR BLACK FOREST REGIONS**

## Gameplan

This enormous landscape is a mystic and mythic place, but in fact also an established touristic destination, where marketing of myths, tradition, culture and history take place. In many parts of the Black Forest, the principal source of income is tourism.

The touristic offers may be arranged by neglecting two main aspects: Both nature with all its privileges and protected areas and leisure in terms of sports and adventure.

Nature is the main character of our research area, with its closeness to the urban region Basel, Weil and Lörrach, it has the potential to be used as recreation area to a greater extent.

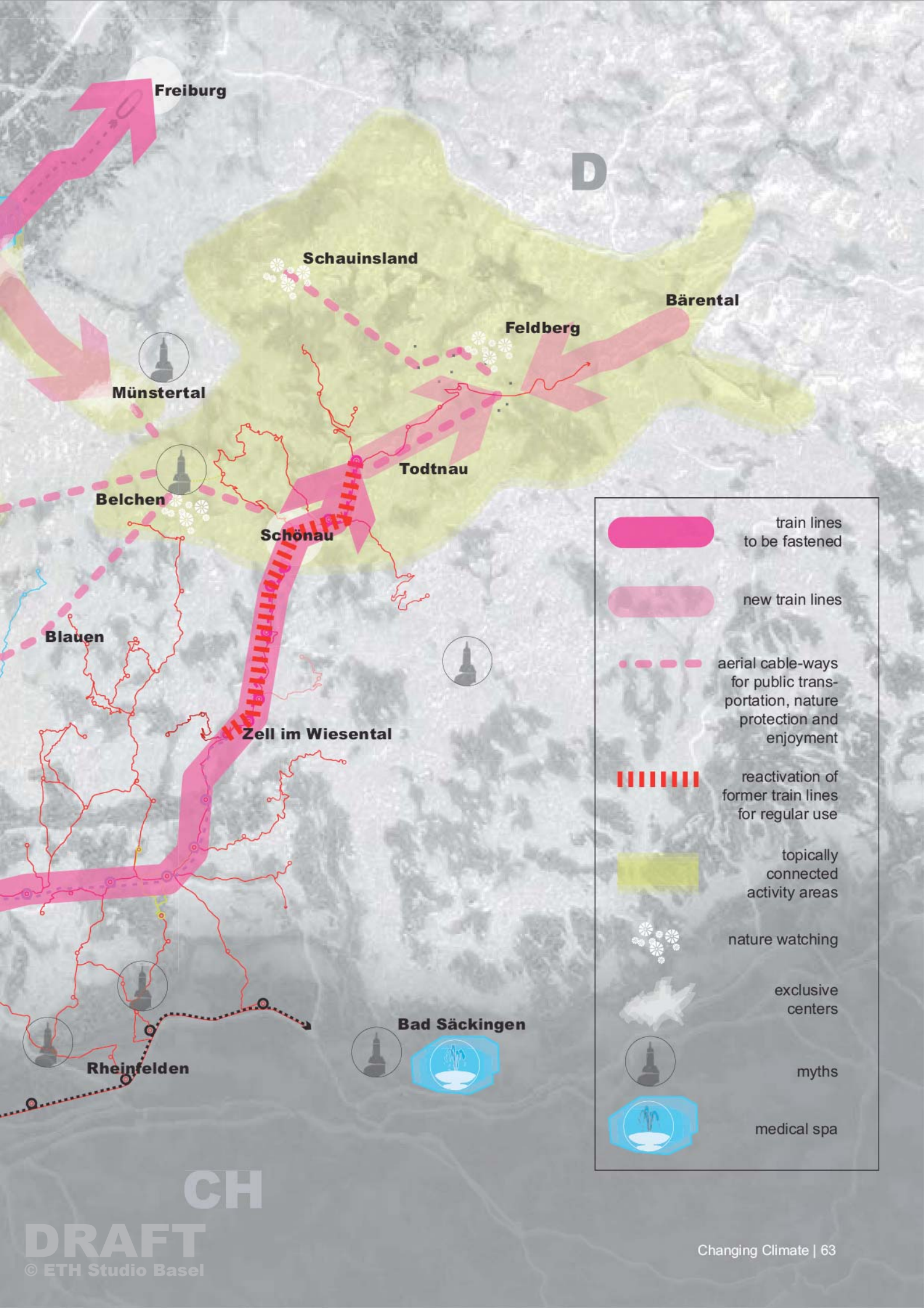
Existing resources shall be strengthened by developing the area and fastening the connections between the potential centers of exclusiveness on one hand and touristic in-places on the other hand. A network allows to tour around in the area of the southern part of the Black Forest.

Kandern as an example for an exclusive location could satisfy the requirements for a place of such interest .

If the Southern part of the Black Forest wants to keep its magnifque touristic advantage, it has to invest in a public transportation system that includes the central position of Basel, Lörrach and Weil and connects them with the leisure and exquisite centers of the southern Black Forest.

F





Freiburg

D

Schauinsland

Bärenthal

Feldberg

Münstertal

Todtnau

Belchen

Schönau

Blauen

Zell im Wiesental

Bad Säckingen

Rheinfeldern

CH

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-  train lines to be fastened
-  new train lines
-  aerial cable-ways for public transportation, nature protection and enjoyment
-  reactivation of former train lines for regular use
-  topically connected activity areas
-  nature watching
-  exclusive centers
-  myths
-  medical spa



# New Perspectives

Feldberg - Alternatives for Winter Sports

# Feldberg

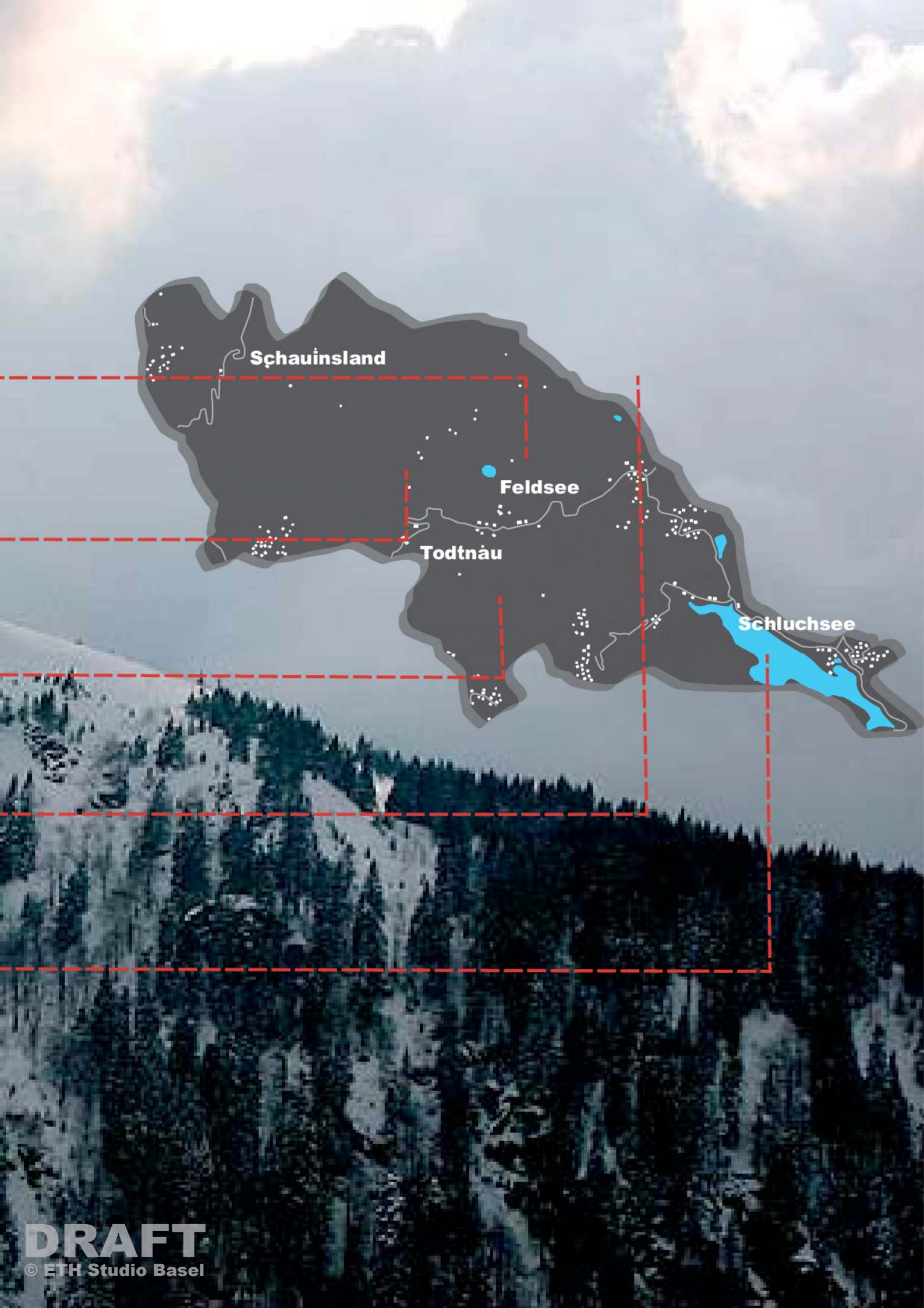
winter sports  
such as skiing and  
snowboarding

summer sports  
such as hiking, biking  
and climbing

nature watching  
scouts-courses

local tradition  
agrotourism

water sports  
such as sailing and  
rowing



Schauinsland

Feldsee

Todtnäu

Schluchsee



# Situation

The map shows, that most of the Feldberg area is nature protected and mainly accessible by foot, while biking paths are situated at its edges.

During the winter season from december until Easter there are up to 600'000 visitors. Half of them use ski lifts, half of them are tourists using other kinds of winter sport opportunities. Factors for the number of visitors are both weather and snow conditions. These are concentrated at the weekends and on vacations.

Also during summer time the number of visitors shows fluctuations. Sunny weather and clear view attract most guests. From Mai until October about 140'000 hikers may visit the peak of the Feldberg.

The Feldberg is the highest mountain in the Black Forest with an elevation of 1493 meters. It is situated south-east of Freiburg, which is the closest city.

The Feldberg is also the biggest skiing resort of Germany, which is surrounded by the communities of Hinterzarten, Titisee, Menzenschwand, Bernau and Todtnau. The first ski lift ever has been built here in 1907. Altogether there are over 50 kilometers of skiing pistes in the area. Therefore tourism is the main business for the inhabitants from the surrounding communities.

In the whole area of the Black Forest no glacier exists anymore, however during the ice age, there used to be many. One of the relicts of this time is the nature protected Feldsee, a lake of about 1000 meters altitude besides the peak of the Feldberg. Because of its unique nature with a subalpine vegetation, the region is also a natural resort.

From the top, the view reaches up to about 200km in all directions, so one can see the French Vosges as well as the Swiss and French Alps. The German meteorological service has had a weather station for many years on the peak of the Feldberg.

From Basel you can reach the Feldberg using the road B 317, by train it is only possible to go up to Zell or via Freiburg until the final station in Bärental, which is the highest train station (967 meters) throughout Germany. From there you depend on the public bus service.



Myths



Toboggan Run



Ski Lifts



Star Restaurants



Castles



Sleeping on a Farm



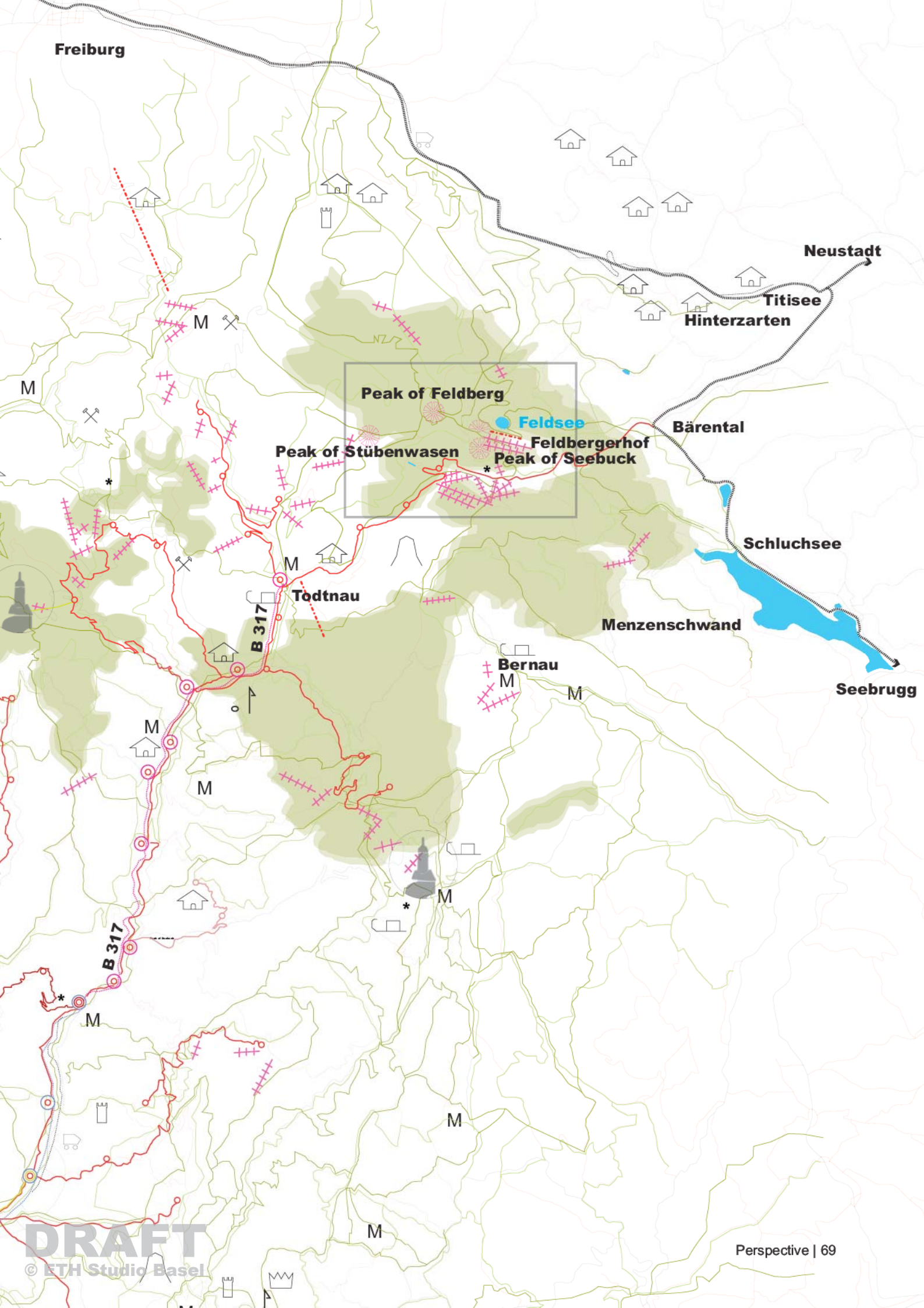
Tourist Train



Hiking Paths



Biking Paths



Freiburg

Neustadt

Titisee  
Hinterzarten

Peak of Feldberg

Feldsee

Bärenthal

Peak of Stübenwasen  
Feldbergerhof  
Peak of Seebuck

Schluchsee

Menzenschwand

Seebrugg

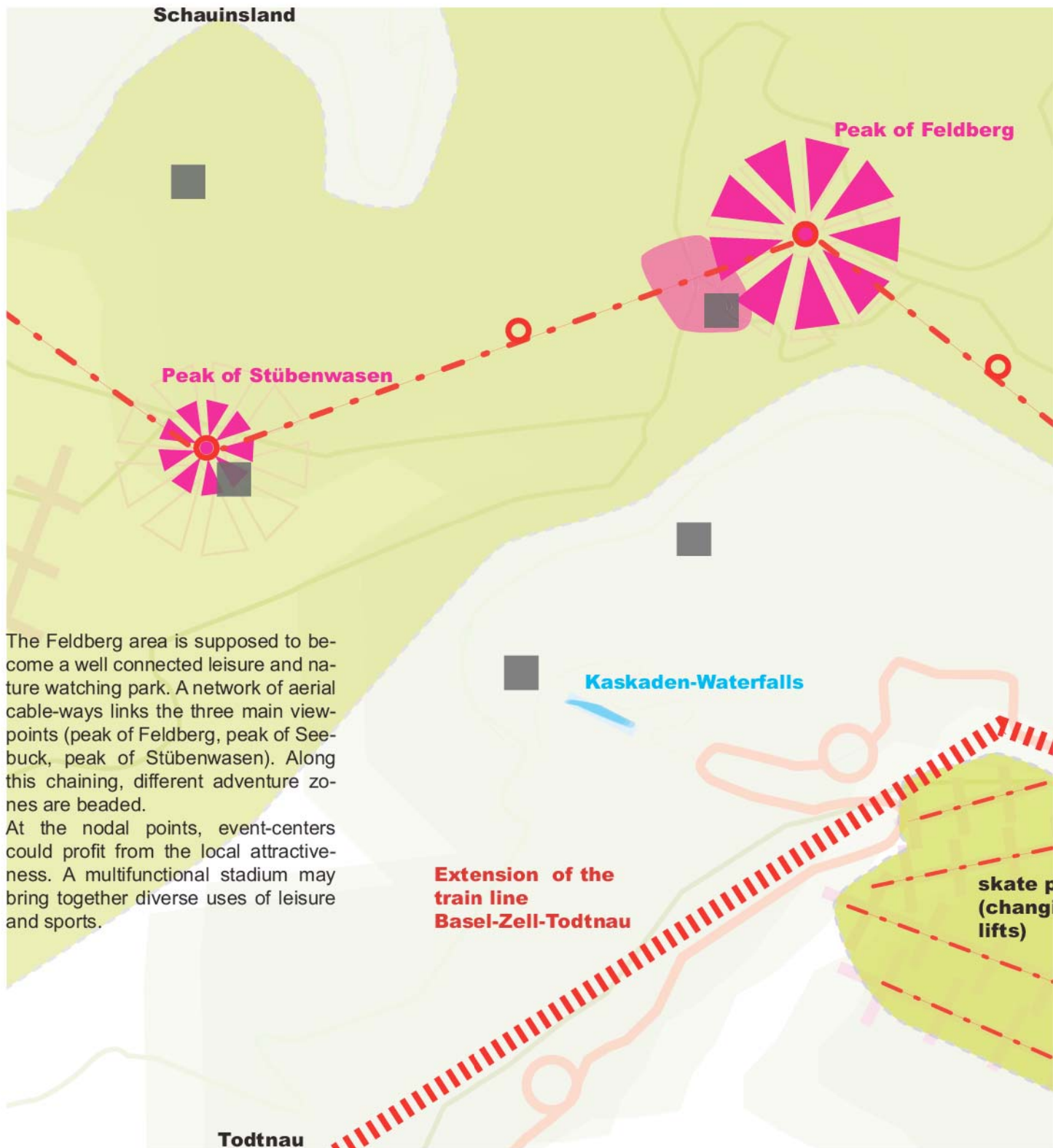
Todtnau

Bernau

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© ETH Studio Basel

Perspective | 69

## Alternative Leisure Offers





# Lack of Parking Spaces

There is no parking concept and no guidance system. The coexistence of parking spaces with and without costs arises an intensive traffic jam by drivers looking for parking lots.

10'000 persons visit the Feldberg on peak value days during the winter season. According to a report concerning the topic of mobility and tourism on the Feldberg of Gerd Hickmann in 2001, the biggest traffic jams occur on these days. About 80% of all guests travel to the Feldberg by car, which counts 2'990 cars per day. However only 2'300 parking spaces are offered. Only 10% use the public local transportation (ÖPNV, SBG-line 7'300 and the liftbus).

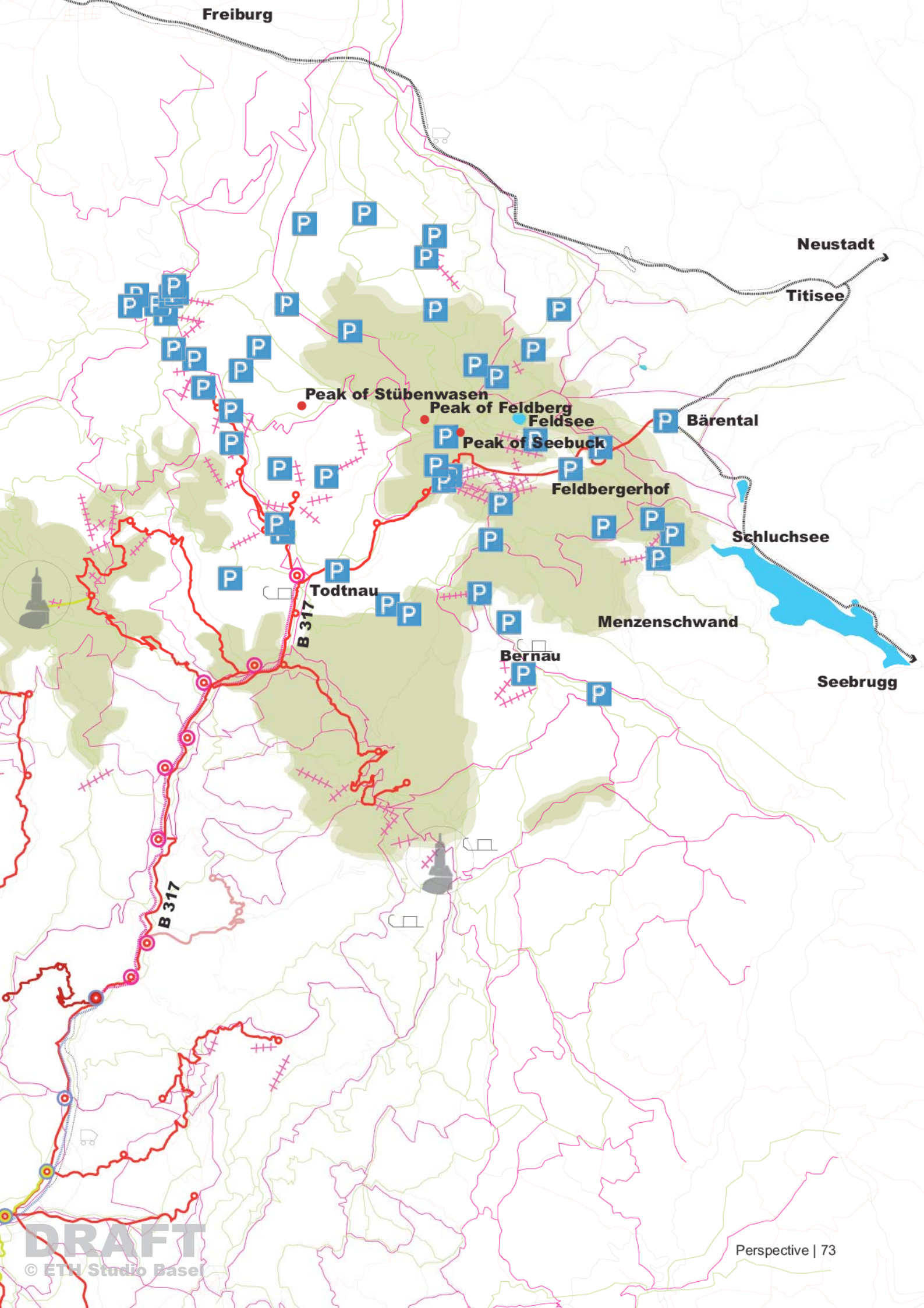
The people without a regular parking space doesn't have another choice than parking along the B 317 which leads to a traffical chaos. There are some winter weekends when busses can't even reach the bus stop Feldberghof anymore. Ambulances cannot pass through as well. 40% of travelers using cars feel disturbed by these circumstances.



Parking Spaces around the Feldberg Nature Protection Park

	calculation	persons / day
parking spaces	2'300	
use: 1,3 vehicles / day	=> 2'990	
occupation: 2,9 persons / automobile	=> 8'671	8'671
part of ÖPNV and coaches	1'700	1'700
<b>total</b>		<b>10'370</b>

Estimated Number of Visitors on Peak Value Days Referring to offered Parking Spaces



Freiburg

Neustadt

Titisee

Peak of Stübenwasen

Peak of Feldberg

Peak of Seebuck

Bärenthal

Feldbergerhof

Schluchsee

Todtnau

Menzenschwand

Bernau

Sebrugg

B 317

B 317

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Perspective | 73

# Becoming Car free

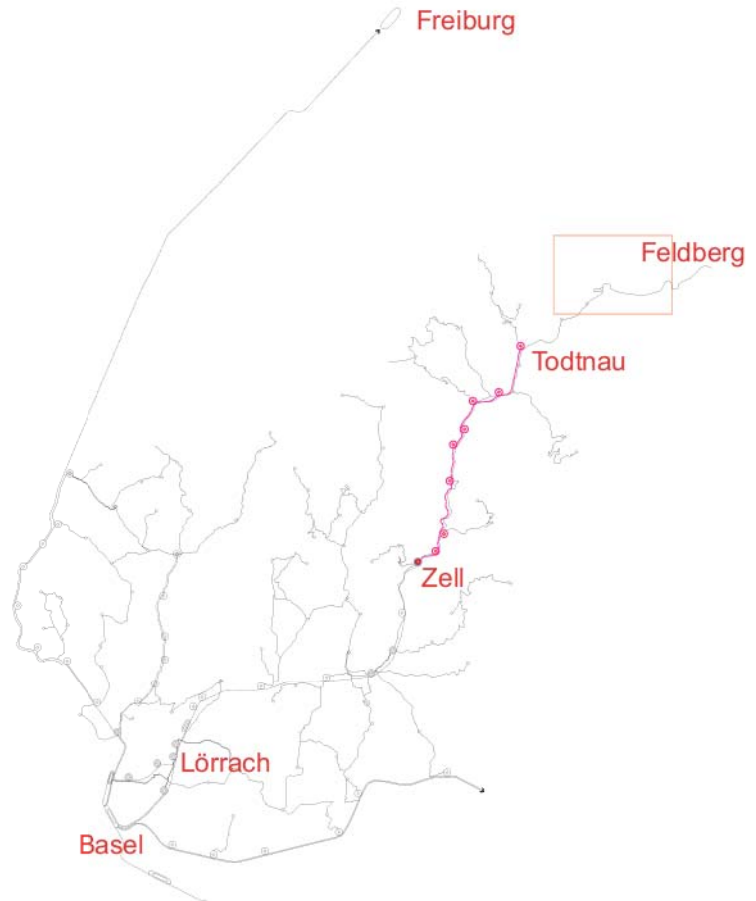
In the hights of the seasons, the situation of private traffic is insupportable. It is important to stop this traffic by creating a car-free-area from Todtnau to Bärental and to increase the offers of the public transportation system - especially for the public coming from the area of Metrobasel/Basel, but also from the north.

The train line Zell im Wiesental-Todtnau, also called „upper Wiesental railway“, used to be a private narrow-gauge railway of 18,74 kilometers from Zell to Todtnau. It has been opened in 1889 and was the continuation of the normal-gauge railway line Basel-Lörrach-Zell. In September the 25th 1966, the passenger traffic has been quiesced because of the decline of the volume of traffic. One year later, the commercial transport has also been cancelled. Now, the tracks are abolished restlessly.

The reconstruction of this disused train line from Zell to Todtnau would simplify the access from Metrobasel to the leisure area of the Feldberg.

We suggest a direct train line from Basel to Todtnau-Feldberg without changing trains. If people come by their cars nevertheless, a well planned parking system should be situated around Todtnau.

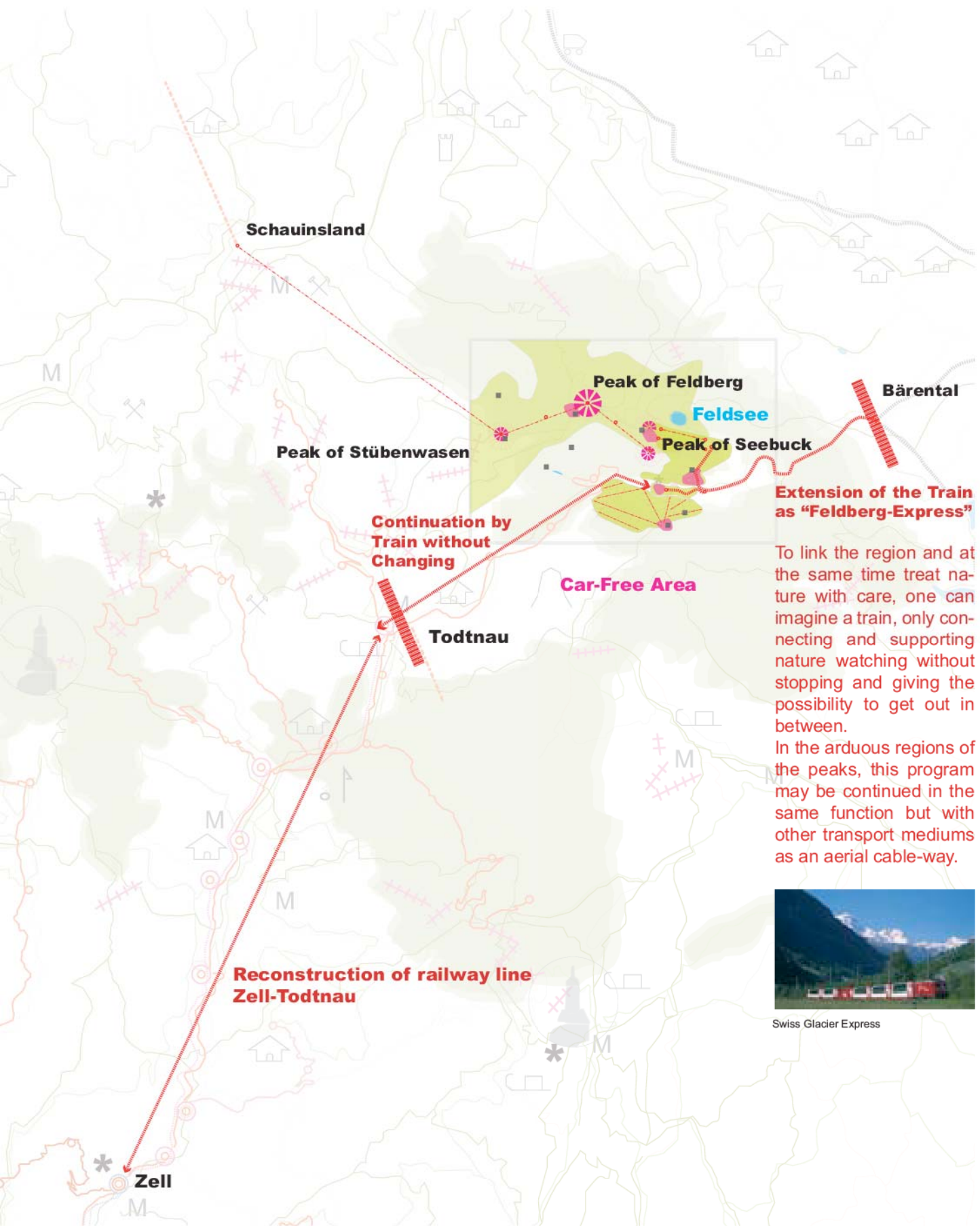
From the northern side, there is already a train line existing that connects the three lakes Titisee, Windgfallweiher and Schluchsee. We propose to continue the line from the station Bärental up to the Feldberg, connecting the four-lakes-railway line with the Feldbergerhof.



Reconstruction of the „upper Wiesental railway“



Endmost run of the „upper Wiesental railway“ in 1966



**Extension of the Train as "Feldberg-Express"**

To link the region and at the same time treat nature with care, one can imagine a train, only connecting and supporting nature watching without stopping and giving the possibility to get out in between.

In the arduous regions of the peaks, this program may be continued in the same function but with other transport mediums as an aerial cable-way.



Swiss Glacier Express





**Stübenwasen**

**Belchen**



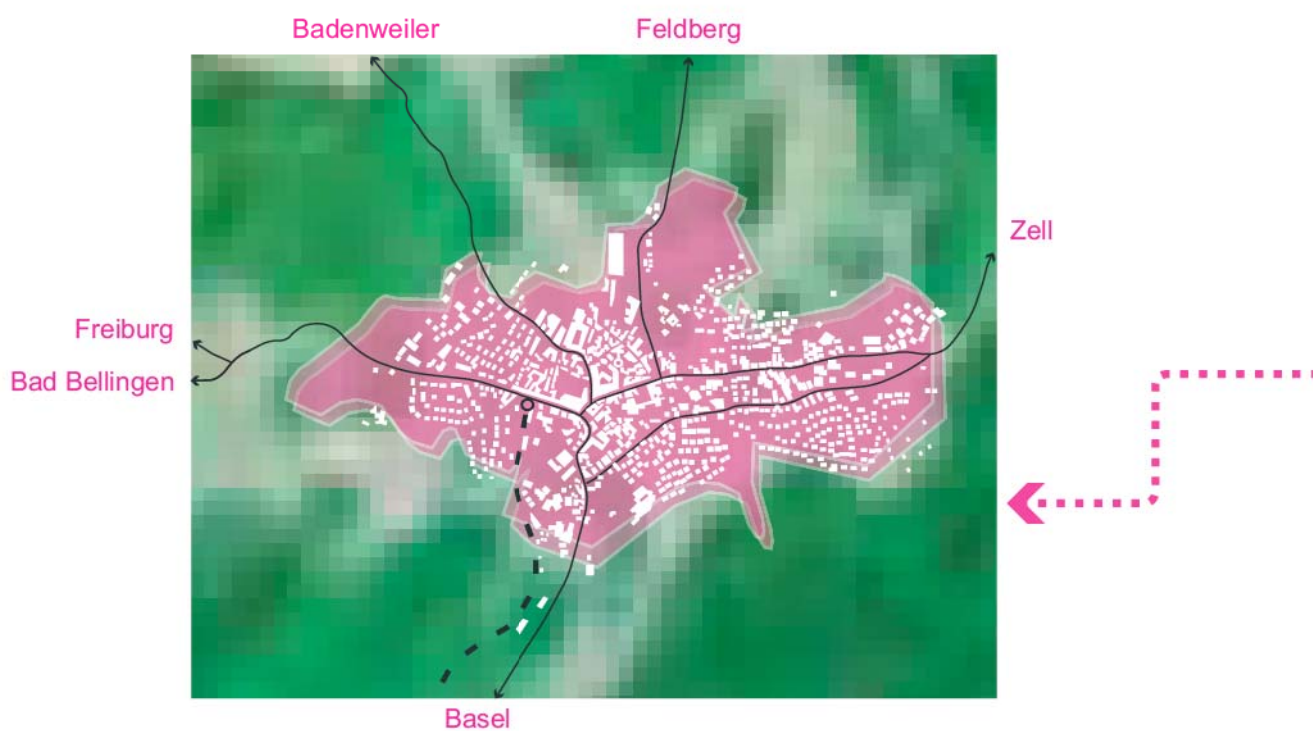
Schauinsland



# Exclusiveness

Kandern - Nodal Point of Myths  
and Tradition

# Center of The Markgräflerland



**F**

**Freiburg**

**D**

**Kandern**



**Basel**

# Situation

Kandern is a little town in the federal state of Baden Württemberg, in the district of Lörrach.

During the Battle of Schliengen, in which Napoleon's army fought the forces of Austria, the battle lines of both armies terminated in Kandern. It is near a landmark called the "Three-Country Corner" (Dreiländereck in German) from which one can see parts of Germany, France, and Switzerland.

Archaeological findings show that the area of today's Kandern was already settled during the prehistorical, Celtic and Roman time. It was probably the clay that made the settlement so attractive.

The name Kandern refers to the fact that the place is situated at the Kander, a stream which flows through Kandern.

The town has one museum of local history and pottery.

Through the autobahn A 98 and the federal carway B 3 Kandern is linked to the supra-regional road network.

The original tracks of the Kandertalbahn to Haltingen are used by the chanderli-Museumsbahn today.

The August-Macke-Schoolcentre for education accommodates one primary and secondary modern school. The old city core itself and Tannenkirch offer another primary school as well. Additionally there are two communal protestant and one private kindergarden with Waldorf pedagogy.

Sitzenkircherstr.

camping ground

tennis courts , open-air bath

miniature golf

viewpoint pavillon Heissbuehl

cemetery, catholic church, kindergarten

golf course, old people's and nursing home

museum of local history and pottery

protestant church and school

Station street

police department

Main street, Blumenplatz

bus and museum train station, city hall

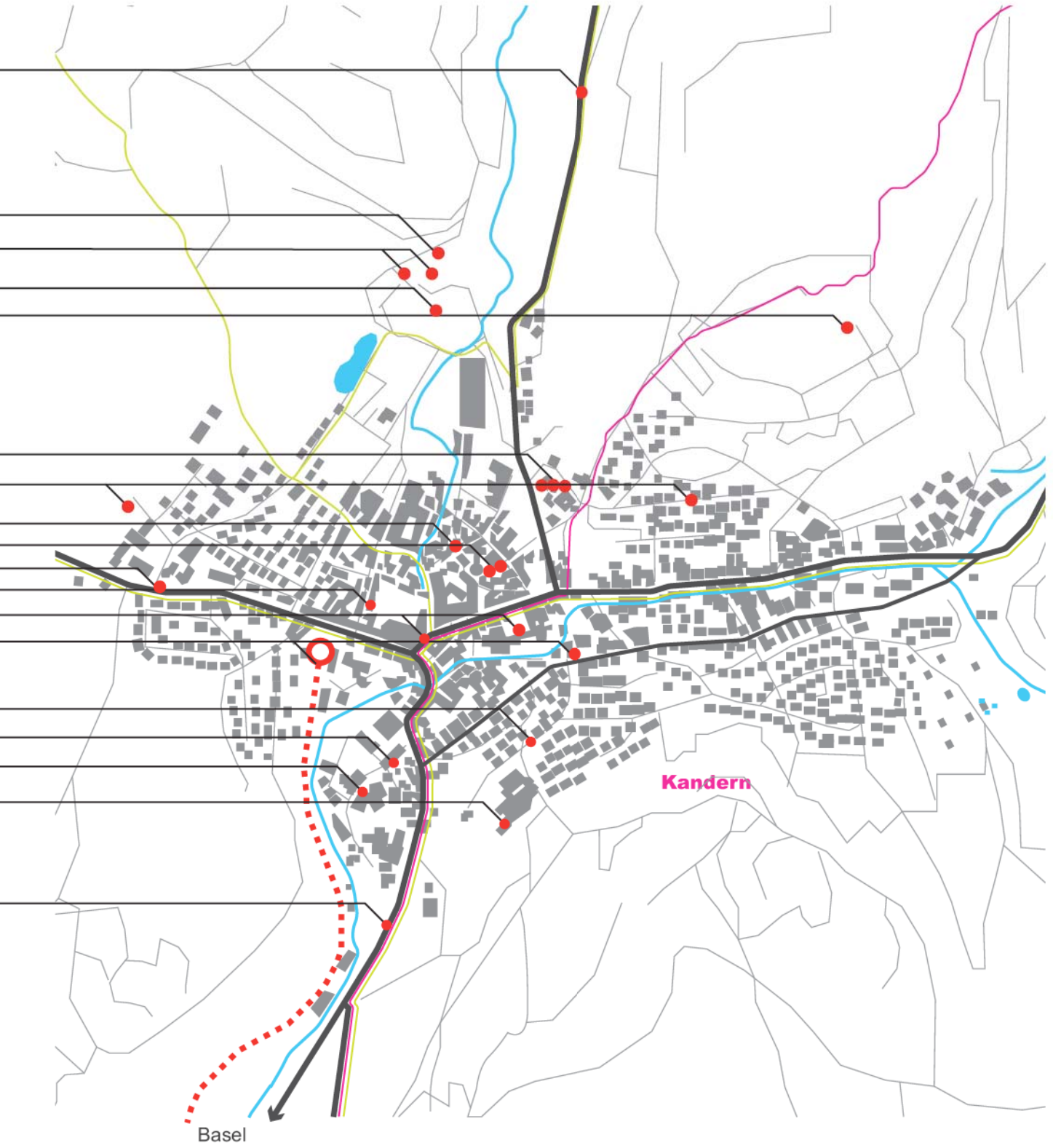
August - Macke - Deckenmattstr.

fire department

old people's and nursing home

secondary modern school

Kandertalstr.





# Nodal Point of a Supraregional Network

This map shows Kandern as a potential nodal point within the German area of Metrobasel. The fastest connections from Kandern to the places of interest are indicated in minutes. It would be desirable to receive a regular infrastructural transportation system that connects all nodal points of this network.

*Kandern* as the center of the Markgräflerland is surrounded by many places that offer a variety of leisure, sports, traditional and cultural institutions.

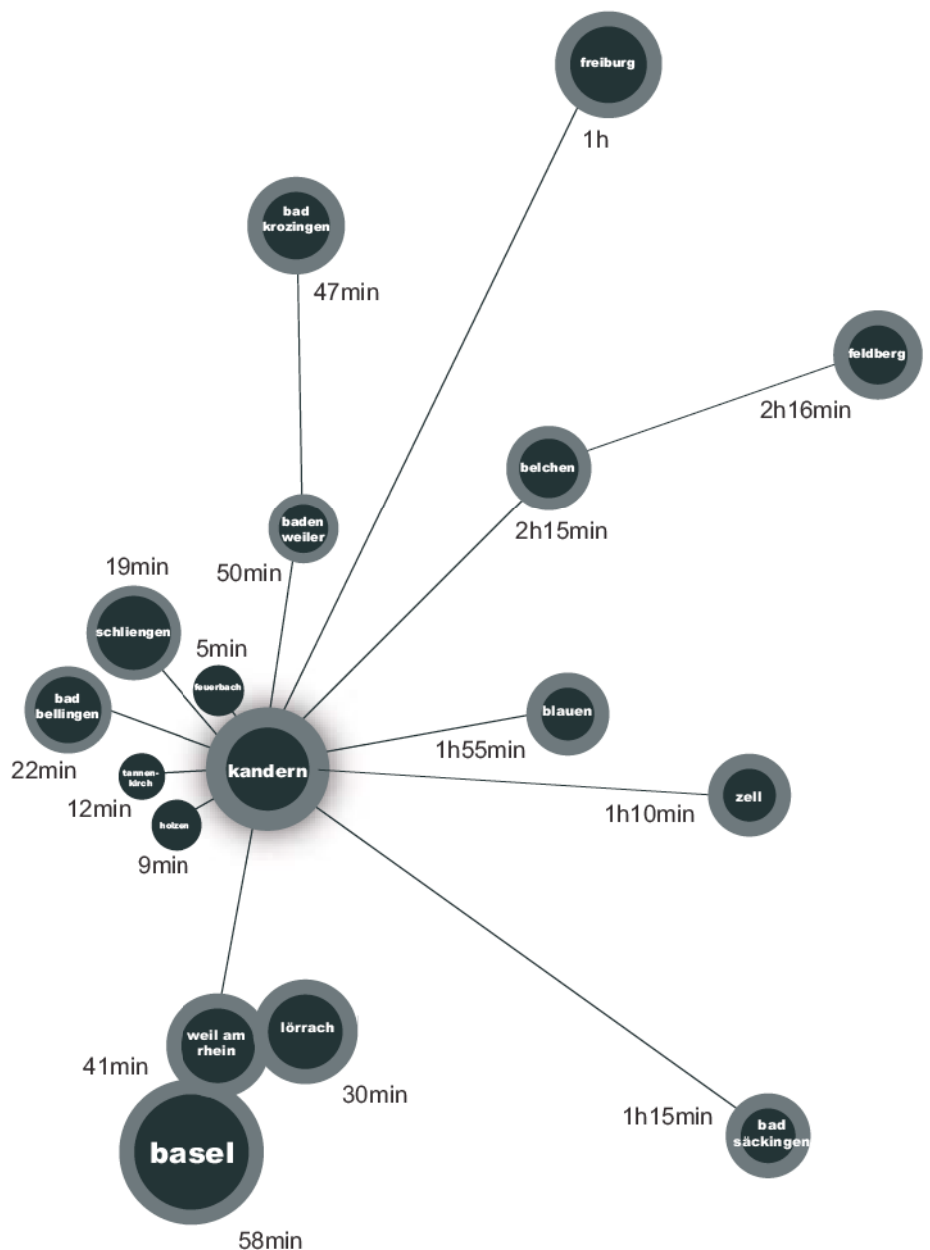
*Holzen, Tannenkirch and Feuerbach* are little idyllic, nature orientated and calm villages in the closer area of Kandern.

*Bad Bellingen, Badenweiler, Bad Krozingen and Bad Säckingen* are well known for their medical spas.

*Blauen, Belchen and Feldberg* are the best known mountains of the Black Forest. The Belchen by its myth and view, the Feldberg by its touristical leisure offers.

*Schliengen and Zell* attract the people because of their social life offers and traditional kitchen of high quality. Both of them are important infrastructural nodal points.

*Freiburg, Weil am Rhein, Lörrach and Basel* act as vertices for the main region. These towns have a metropolitan function.



# Toscana of Germany



Natural Surrounding



December Sun Pottery



Idyll



Picturesque

## August Macke (1887 - 1914)

An artist working on the subject of the so called „Toscana of Germany“

August Macke was a German painter of the expressionism. He has been influenced by the impressionists of Switzerland and Germany.

His family was not the only reason for him to come to Kandern so often, but he appreciated it and the area very much.

“I don't know any other place which shows this kind of classical motives, than this glorious Kandern.”

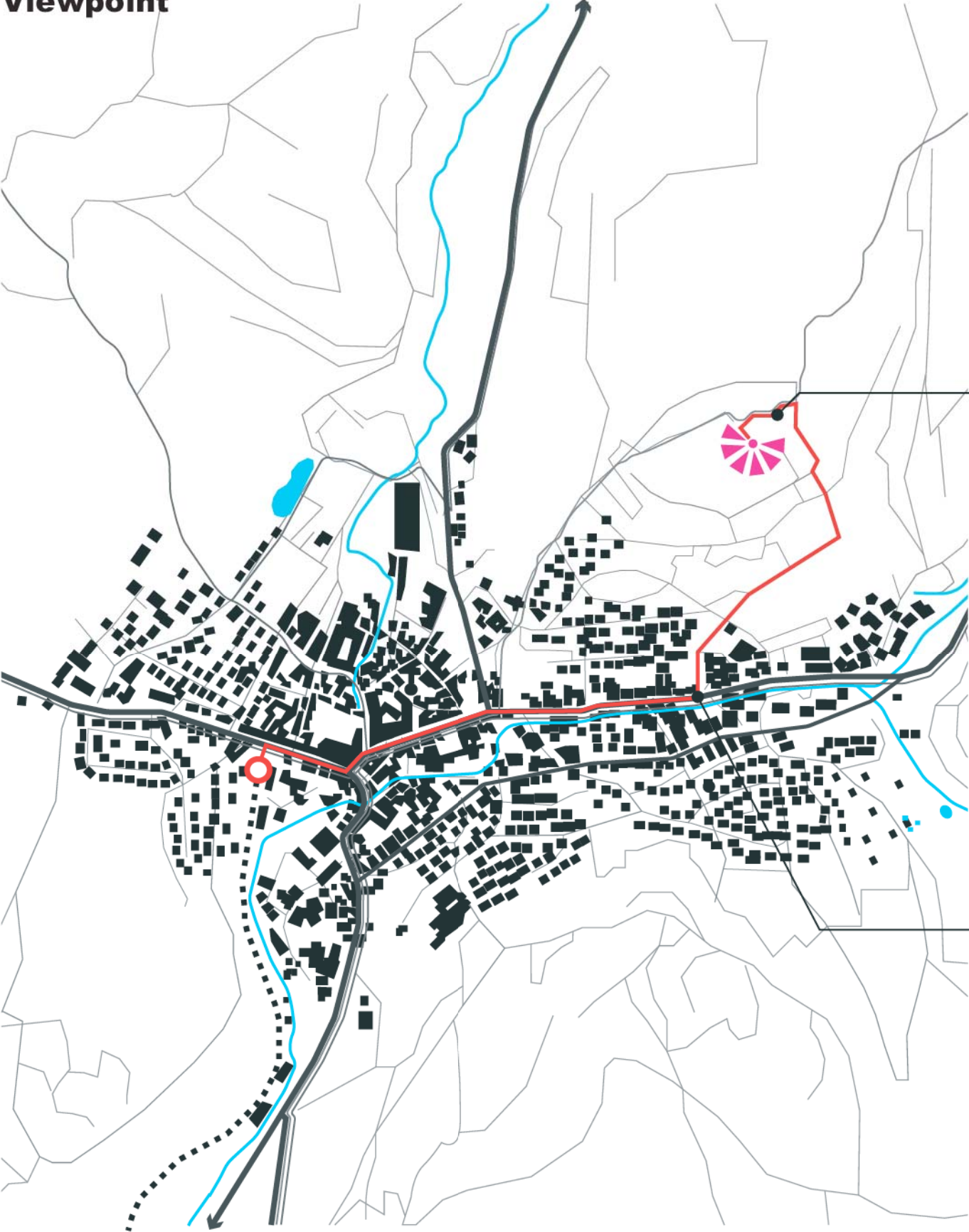
The advantage of this area is the warm climate with its omnipresent sun.

Today in Kandern you find an August Macke School and the August-Macke - Deckenmatt-Strasse which celebrates the great work of this master of atmosphere.

Macke died already at the age of 27 years during the first world war.



# Viewpoint





One path to the viewpoint |



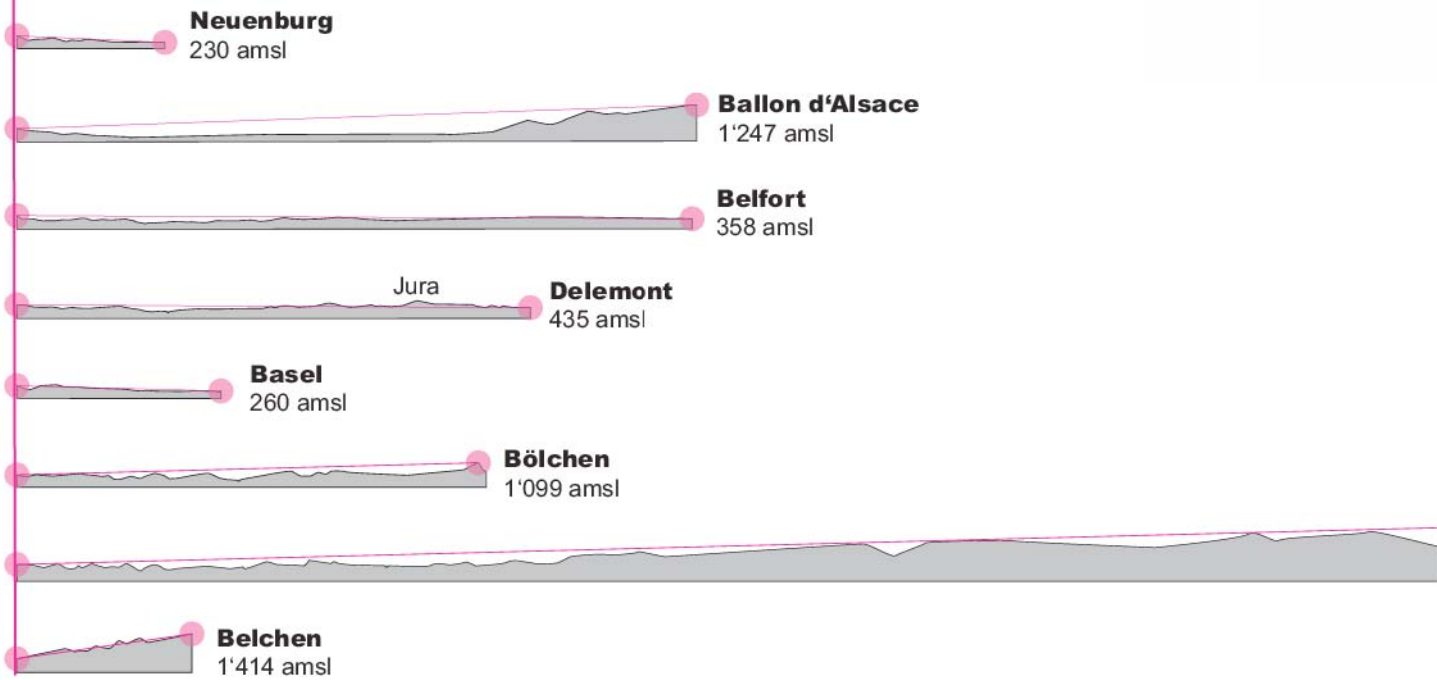
The distinguishing mark is visible from the bottom of the town |

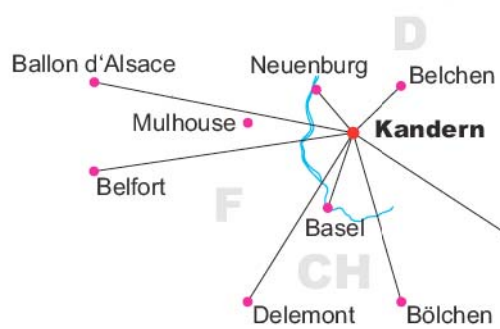


# 180 Degree View over Metrobasel



**Kandern**  
Heissbühl  
476 amsl





**Swiss Alps (Churfürsten)**  
2'306 amsl

Swiss Alps

# Local Specialities

Compensation to the Progressing Globalisation and Human Estrangement



## SPECIAL NATURE IN THE BLACK FOREST

The Black Forest offers resources for natural beauty

## LUXUS HOTEL

New meaning of luxury in this context

*"original style hotel"*  
*"whole life hotel"*  
*"organic hotel"*



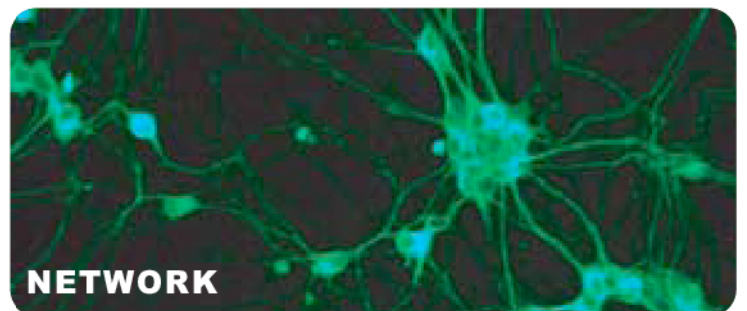
## PHENOMENON GLOBALISATION

Through the ever increasing speed of life and the all time availability of good priced flights to but in combination with constant hectic and stress there is an ever more increasing desire for a place to retreat and reset. In this global context the question arises what could be the real new luxury destination of the future.



## GLOBAL TREND

As an already emerging reaction to this change in values there is e.g. an increasing trend of buying organic food (ref: Spiegel Online, "Bio-Fans kaufen die Märkte leer", <http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/0,1518,457861,00.html>) as well as a new combination of economy and ecology as described in Hawken and Lovins book "Natural Kapitalism". The whole organic topic has departed from its formerly nerdy image and become one of the big and fashionable trends of the future. The consumers are not that much interested in the organic part but more in buying a product of high quality - which in turn means a product of luxury due to the much higher pricing.



## NETWORK

Existing structures are filled up selective. This strengthens the southern part of the Black Forest as nature-luxury-destination. In this case Kandern exemplifies the nodal point of existing and upcoming themes. Kandern is known as the Toskana of Germany

// LOCAL SPECIALITIES

**offers**

**black forest food based on ecology**  
wine, fruit, vegetable, ham, meat, kirsch, pie, corn

**wine degustation**  
courses

**medicinal plant garden**  
own production of oils, creams, tea  
courses

**wellness / natural beauty trends**  
massages  
sun therapy

**sports**  
tai chi, yoga, chi gong

**place for arts**  
exhibitions, for example nature related art  
great artists coming from big cities in connection with star architecture work  
feng shui  
ateliers (sculptors, painters, trends)  
courses according to Kandern pottery culture  
debates, exchange



# Local Specialities

## Hotel Program

### **black forest food based on local ecology**

wine, fruit, vegetable, ham, meat, kirsch, black forest cake, corn

### **wine degustation**

courses

### **medicinal plant garden**

own production of oils, creams, tea  
courses

### **wellness / natural beauty trends**

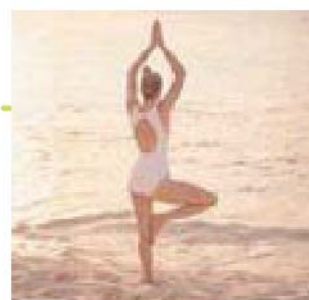
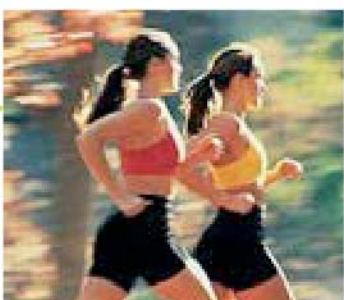
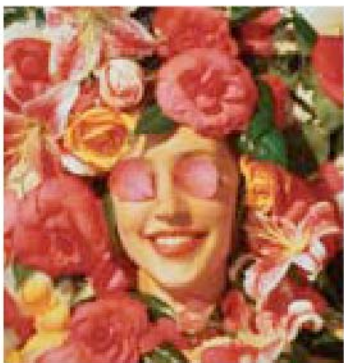
massages  
sun therapy

### **sports**

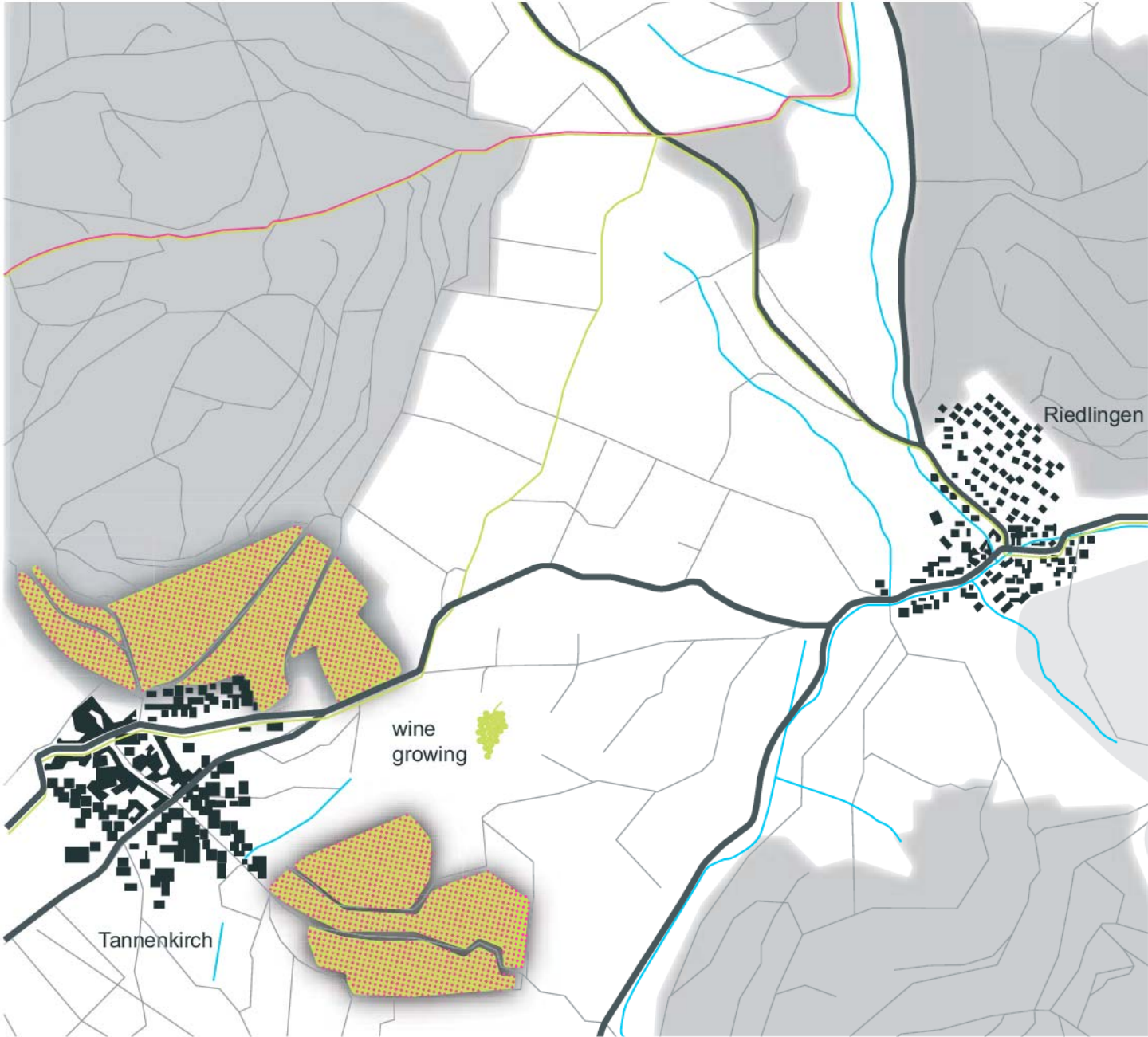
tai chi, yoga, chi gong, golf course

### **place for arts**

exhibitions show for example nature related art  
great artists coming from big cities in connection  
with star architecture work  
feng shui  
ateliers, sculptors, painters, trends  
courses according to kandern pottery culture  
debates, exchange



# Interconnectedness



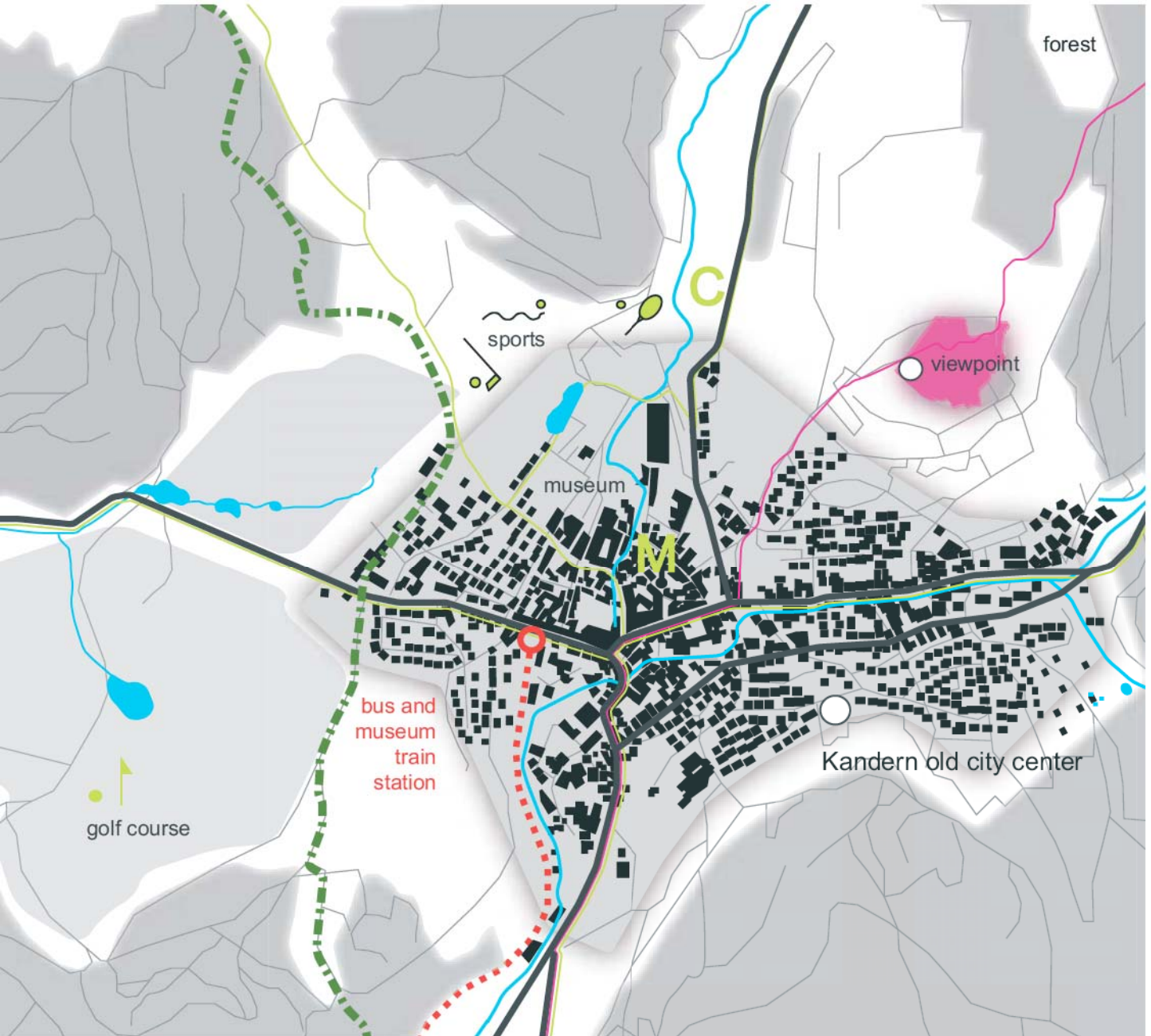
Promenade



Museum Train



Border Nature Park



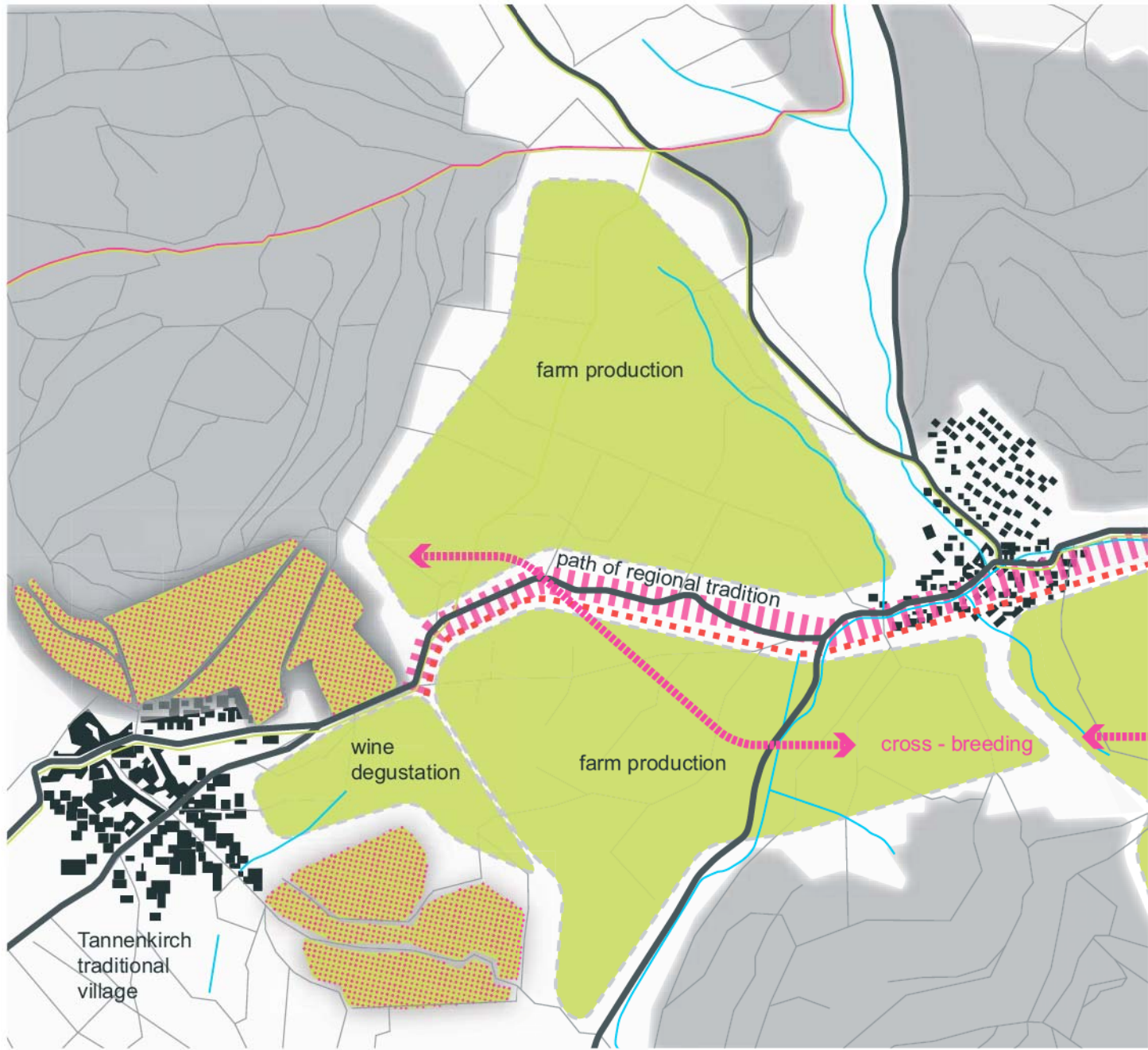
Main Connection Lines

Hiking Paths

Water

Biking Paths

# Proposal



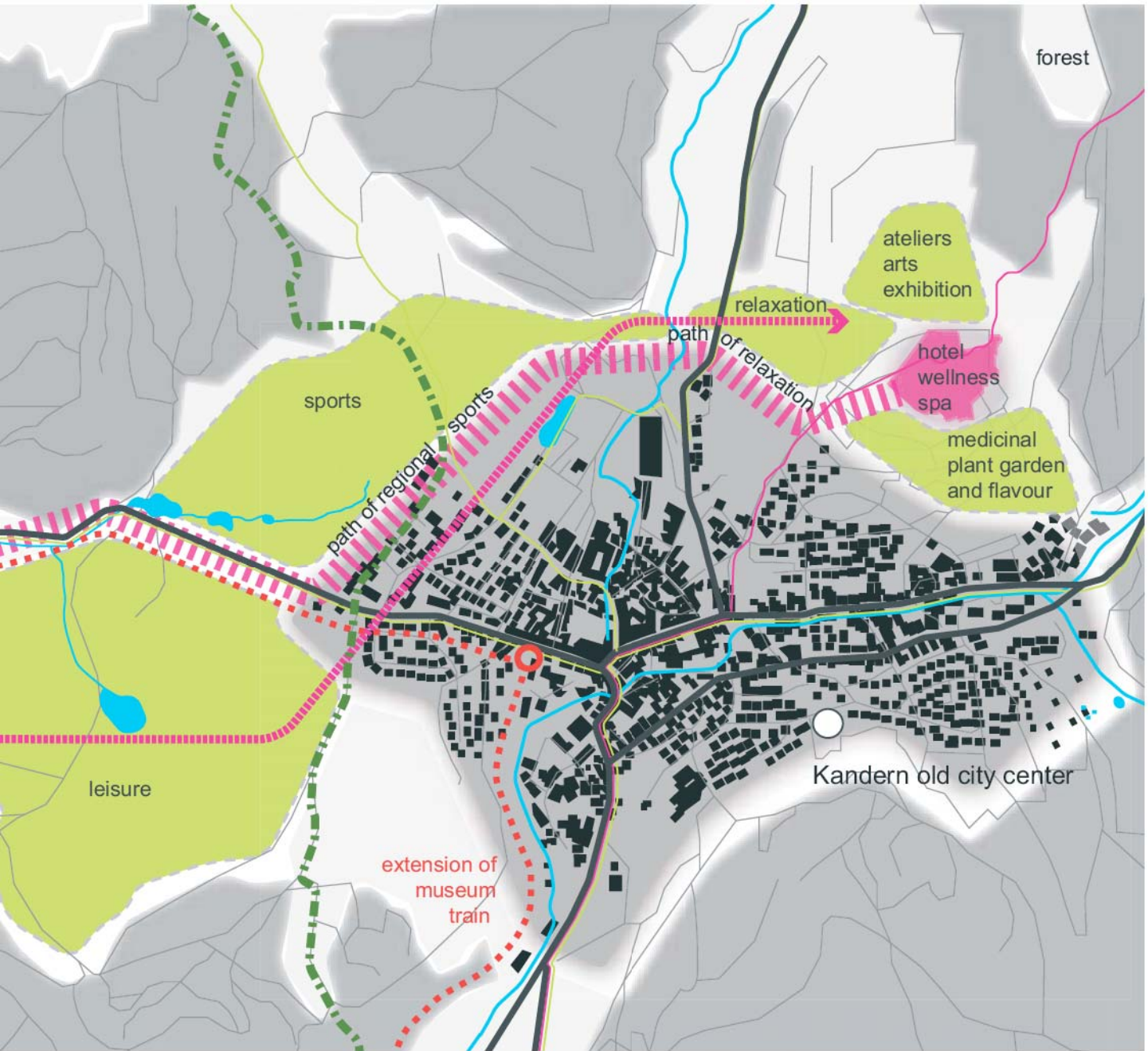
Promenade



Museum Train



Border Nature Park



Main Connection Lines

Hiking Paths

Water

Biking Paths







## Network Infrastructural Changes

A net of natural luxury hotels could be created in Kandern and at other places to achieve a natural luxury area. Existing resources of the environment should be adopted and further developed. Thus a network of exchange between different highlights could grow and become an even richer and more nature luxury area. *Bad Krozingen, Münstertal, Badenweiler and Bad Beltingen* are places with an equivalent potential for an exquisite town.

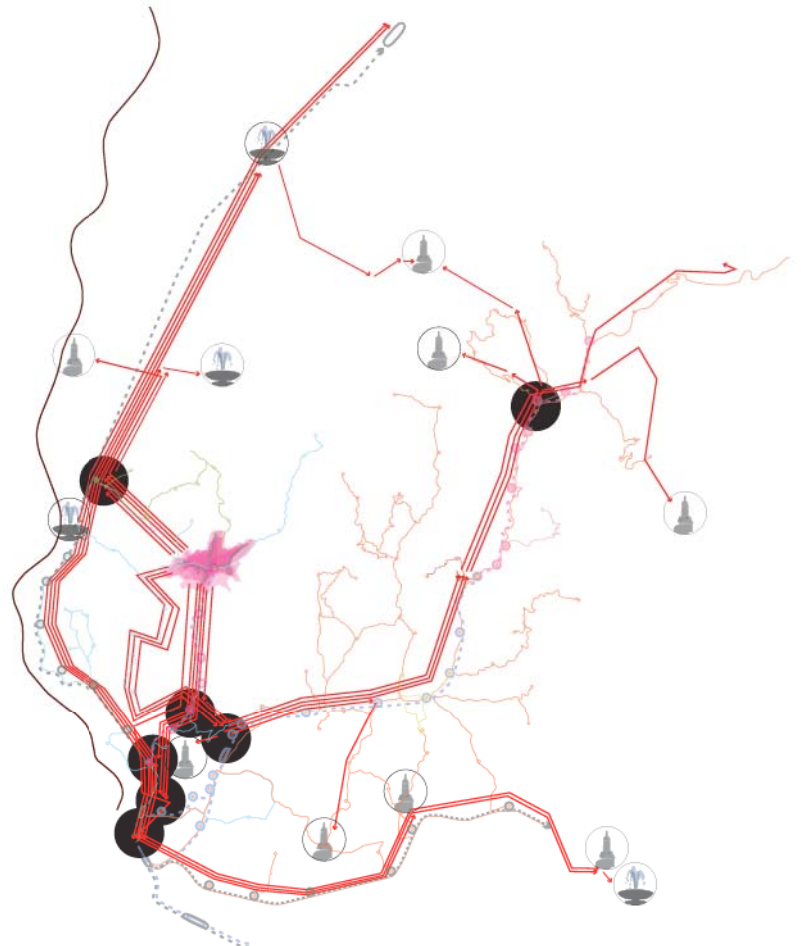
The current situation of public transportation is not satisfying. There are only busses leaving from Kandern for the public. An exception is the museum train, but it doesn't solve the need for a regular public connection. Often you can not reach your travel destination without any detours through little villages.

Connecting Kandern with the center of Metrobasel could be achieved by the reactivation of the museum train from Kandern to Haltingen in terms of developing a regular line.

In order to arrive in Freiburg, Kandern orientates itself to the central stations in Basel or Lörrach. Today a direct connection from Kandern to Schliengen and northwards is only existing by busses. A train line from Kandern to Schliengen would accelerate the connection between Kandern, the main places of the Markgräflerland and Freiburg. People won't have to make the detour via Haltingen.

As main mythical sign of the Black Forest, the *Belchen* should be accessible from the nearest centers of exclusiveness. Bridging the mountains from Kandern via the Blauen to the Belchen by aerial cable-way makes the King of Mountains easily reachable and offers a great adventure of views over the landscape.

The network Kandern would also facilitate the access to the Feldberg leisure area.



Situation



Museum train station, Kandern

F

D

Freiburg  
60 > 30 minutes

Bad Krozingen  
47 > 25 minutes

Feldberg  
136 > 40 minutes

Münstertal  
91 > 60 minutes

Todtnau  
119 > 30 minutes

Badenweiler  
50 > 20 minutes

Belchen  
139 > 20 minutes

Schönau

Schliengen  
19 > 7 minutes

Blauen  
115 > 10 minutes

Bad Bellingen  
22 > 15 minutes

Kandern

Zell im Wiesental

Rümmingen

Lörrach

Haltingen

Weil am Rhein

Basel Bad  
46 > 12 minutes

Rheinfelden

Bad Säckingen

CH

Basel SBB  
62 > 12 minutes

- train lines to be fastened
- new train lines
- aerial cable-ways for public transportation
- reactivation of former train lines for regular use
- exclusive center

current journey time > preferable journey time

## Iconographic Architecture

Often we encounter iconographic architectures at exclusive places with culture, sports or health-related program. For the Black Forest area we think of several small implementations but with a strong architectural statement to attract people and to work as nodal points in between which the networked paths connecting the different villages are spanned. These architectures will be single entities within the whole of the greater area network. Like in an ants nest a single building can only reach its full potential within the network of the others. From wine growing courses to degustation sessions.

The following examples show different typologies for different topics inserted at the Kandern hot spot location.



**Composite Photograph //**

Therme Vals  
Peter Zumthor

Spa and hotel, located in an already well known winter and summer sports area in the Grischun of Switzerland. The building is under monument protection.



**Composite Photograph //**

Therme Vals  
Peter Zumthor



The project is based on an integrated concept for a shared living of humans, cows and bees all profiting from the direct proximity of the others but without its disadvantages through a 3 shells layered system of space. The project draws lots for the concept of the traditional farm house and combines it with latest technology developments.

**Composite Photograph //**  
 Scrambled Flat / Scrambled Flat 2.0  
 R & Sie, Paris



Competition for eyebeam  
 new ateliers in chelsea,  
 a former industrial area  
 that has now become the  
 center for arts.  
 Hybrid work gallery space  
 in which art, culture and  
 technology intersect

**Composite Photograph //**  
 eyebeam  
 leeser architecture, new york



# Conclusion



## Conclusion

1. Within the Black Forest part of the greater Metro-basel area a lot of potential for further development is already existent. The region offers a plethora of potentials which were shown in the analysis part of this work. These potential points should form the basis for a future development in order to adapt them to complex upcoming changes ranging from climatic conditions to changes in user groups and many more. But these different aspects of change should never be seen as a singular development but rather as a mutual evolution that's drivers influence one another. Through expanding and strengthening these possibilities new interrelations can emerge and offer new possible solutions. Possible proposals were developed for the Feldberg and the Kandern area in the second part of this book.

2. Through the analysis it became clear that one of the most important points for the areas future development will be to overcome the all over visible isolation. New networks on an infrastructural level as well as on an identity level that are based on the already existing ones could strengthen and even increase the reachability attractiveness of the Black Forest.

3. In greater detail this will mean an extension of the public transport connection between the urban Basel, Weil am Rhein and Lörrach area with the southern part of the Black Forest as the centres of the Black Forest area, like Kandern are very difficult to reach via public transport. This would result in a decreased dependence on cars. The concept could be implemented through small automated trains that find their own way within a dense grid of railway connections that would travel along the aches of the Black Forest valleys.

4. Topologically we defined two oppositional valley characteristics, the Wiesen area and the Oberrhein area. They merge on the German side of the border right near Basel. This location could on the one hands side be used as a zone of confluence in order to open up the southern part of the Black Forest, on the other hands side these valleys have their own typology, which is not oriented towards Basel. These valleys are rather oriented towards the local centres like Kandern or the Feldberg, which means that how to enter the region is the more important question than how to develop the gate itself.





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