

LINKS

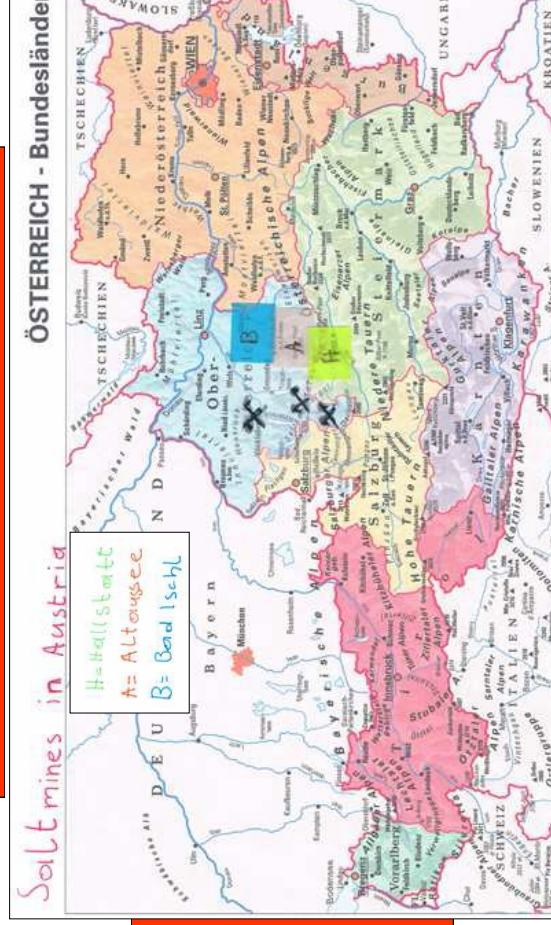
<http://www.salinen.com/en/home>
<http://www.salzwellen.at/en/home/>
<http://www.kidsnet.at/Sachunterricht/salz.htm>
<http://www.kidsnet.at/sachunterricht/salzgewinnung.htm>
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salzstra%C3%9F#Salzstra_C3.9Fen_in_C3.96sterreich

Created by

the Romanian Comenius Team from Școala Gimnazială Porumbesți
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SALT MINES IN AUSTRIA



Comenius
Project

„SALT
OF THE
EARTH,,



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

Salt in Austria

In the past there were salt mines in:

Hallstatt, Bad Ischl, Altaussee, Hallein und Hall in Tirol.
Today there are only three working salt mines in Austria:

Hallstatt, Bad Ischl, Altaussee

Altaussee: the largest active salt mine in Austria.



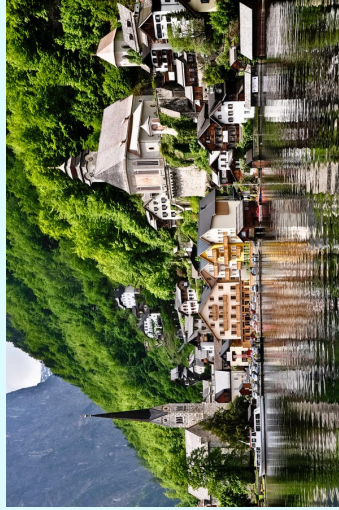
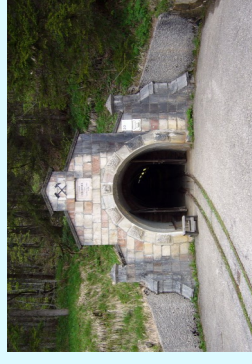
1147: first mention in documents of salt mining in Altaussee.

1906: opening of the new brine pipeline through the Rettenbach Valley to Bad Ischl to supply the Ebensee Solvay Works. Production volumes in the following years quadruple.

During the Second World War, the tunnels of this mine were used to store invaluable works of art, including masterpieces by Michelangelo, Dürer, Rubens and Vermeer.

Hallstatt: the oldest salt mine in the world.
The mine has been worked for over 7,000 years.
In 1734 the fully preserved body of a prehistoric miner (around 300BC) was found in the Hallstatt salt mine, known today as the "Man in Salt".

1600 – 1960: Hallstatt was the most important mining location in the Salzkammergut and was only surpassed in the 1960s by Altaussee.



The village also gave its name to the early Iron Age Hallstatt culture.

In December 1997, the Hallstatt - Dachstein / Salzkammergut region was included in the world heritage list by UNESCO.

Bad Ischl: Austria's oldest brine bath, today an ultramodern wellness spa
Unlike in Hallstatt and Bad Aussee, Bad Ischl was relatively late in starting salt mining.

1571: the first boiling house for salt processing opened in Bad Ischl.

Today Bad Ischl is known as a resort with a particularly healthful climate, and as a Mecca for people nostalgic for the days of the monarchy.
This was, after all, something of a second home for the emperor. Francis Joseph I spent eighty-two summers of his eighty-six-year-long life at the Imperial Villa.

Bad Ischl is also the site of whose saline water has healthful benefits for the respiratory organs, the musculoskeletal system and the cardiovascular system.

