the extinction of the Elm tree specie, makes up the large part of the existing Strong Elm. The Wych Elm appears also as incoming montane specie in the southern part of the Auenwald.
Besides, a number of Bastardies were found between the Wych Elm and Field Elm. These as well possess great resistance against the dying of the Elm.

EXCURSION POINT 11

Area for the ecological control of the state of the forest with respect to the Oak tree species

At the moment the city forest's administration is applying mainly 4 categories to assess the health status of the city forests.

- The constant observation and control by the foresters and all employees of the department of city forest.
- The report to the forest's state from the Freistaat Sachsen (Free State of Saxony), which is based upon and derived from experimental sites in the region of Leipzig.
- The vitality interpretation of the Colour-Infrared-Air-pictures, which are prepared every after 5 years and
- The so-called ecological forest state control of 10 experimental sites of which, each consists of 30 trees of the Oak species.

The marked and continuously numbered trees from the experimental site are individually code assessed, with possibly the same code, in the late summer of every year by exactly the same person.
The research officer examines the crown structure, the leaves density, the leaf colour change and lastly the vitality.

Grades scaling between 1 and 5 are hereby allocated, whereby the grade 1 is the best and the grade 5 the worst grade. As a result of the control measures carried out since 1991, one can conclude that despite massive environmental stress the average state of health of most of the tree species in the City forests and also the common Oak tree species are relatively stable and healthy.

EXCURSION POINT 12a

Oak plantation / Ditches of the floodplain

The ecological important Oak tree species require much light for their development. Therefore it is not possible to plant the Oak (unlike the lime tree and white beech) underneath the existing semi-shaded tree species. Old Oaks suffer from light inadequacy due to the presence of the neighbouring semi-shade tolerant and shade tolerant tree species such as the Maple and common beech. Consequently, the so called "femel gaps" were realised in the winter of 1996/97 at the "Rear" Rosental. As a result a good number of the old oaks were freed from the competition pressure emerging from the semi-shade tolerant and shaded tolerant tree species and additionally, growing areas for the regeneration of this tree species were created.

The entire area in the Rosental of the cultivated plant section is about 1.6 hectares. In autumn 1997, this area was to a great extent planted with the Oak species. (Approximately 18000 pieces). Moreover, there was a natural regeneration appearance of the oak in some of the gaps as was noticed. In some of the gaps, which were portraying swampy conditions, the

ecological important red alder (approx. 3500 pieces) were planted.

The well noticeable floodplain ditch in this Excursion point is part of a network of the drainage ditch system that was earlier laid out in the middle age, which originally was probably trapezoid-shaped. Because Leipzig in this period was an area with malaria cases, were measures taken to let the still water of the early yearly springtime floods quickly flow away.

EXCURSION POINT 12b

The blossoms in spring

During the springtime the Rosental is remarkably beautiful due to the colourful and splendid blossoms that cover the forest grounds. According to § 22 of the Saxony County's nature conservation law, the "spring snow flake sites I and II" are since 19.06.1991 a protected landscape area.

The species of the snowflake, (Leucojum vernum) which is endangered in the other parts of Saxony County appears frequently in the Auenwald of Leipzig than the rest of Central Europe. At this point the snowflake makes its absolutely limited northern boarder.

The hybrid Anemone lipsiensis, a crossing between the wood anemone (Anemone nemorosa) and yellow windflower has been specially named after Leipzig. The Anemone lipsiensis occurs in the gardens of the Rosental and close the district of Schkeuditz. To the well-known blossoms in spring are the ramsons (Allium ursinum), which are related to garlic. In the month of May, when it blooms, it spreads its penetrative garlic scent.

EXCURSION POINT 13

Oak cultivation and the common beech

It has already been mentioned that to the semi-shade tolerant tree species of the oak, as compared to the other typical floodplain forest tree species, adequate source of light is a necessity.

By the laying out of the of the regeneration site, plants that are predominantly not suitable and alien to this site were slashed down. Due to this fact, the common beech was preferred to the other species.

Beeches have a rather negative influence on the ecosystems of the Auenwald, especially if they were planted as monocultures. Due to the high ground water table the trees do not grow cord form roots, which are typical for common beech, but concentrate the root system directly under the surface.

This leads to an extreme extraction of nutrients and oxygen in the topsoil layer. Leaf litter does not rot as quickly as in stands of hardwood typical to the floodplain, which results in a relatively large layer of organic material. This layer is rather atypical of sites in the floodplain and stops the growth of typical floodplain geophytes.

Another change is the intense shading by the dense beech growns, which prevents the regeneration of shade intolerant trees and also leads to the decrease of other thermopile plants and animals.

In the future it is planned to reduce Common Beech stands especially in sites where they compete with precious English Oak and where regeneration sites for photofilous trees are needed. However, it is not planned to fell each and every beech in an indiscriminate manner.

Due to their appearance they are an enrichment of the landscape aesthetics. Numerous holes in beech trees can serve as brooding and breeding spaces for rare species of birds.

EXCURSION POINT 14

Common maple (Aces campestre)

In the year 1991 the Deutsche Kontrollvereinigung für forstliches Saat – und Pflanzgut e.V.(German Association of Controls of Forestry Seed and Seed Stocks e. V.) chose the stock of the Common maple of the forests department 261 as specially qualified and these were approved and accredited with the

identification "Kontrollzeichenherkunft: Stadtwald Leipzig". This was an important step in terms of gene conservation and dispersal. The following are the requirements needed for recognition as origin control character with respect to the field are amongst others,

- A minimum age of 50 years
- A top upright growth
- No or just few spiral grain growths
- No or a just few fluting

EXCURSION POINT 15

The Strong Oak in the Hinteren Rosental

In 1998, several mappings of strong trees were carried out in the Leipziger Stadtwald. Furthermore, all Strong Oak trees with a stem diameter of 80cm, at a height of 1.30 metres height as well as a trunk size of approx. 2.50 metres were registered and measured.

This Oak had the following measurements:
Diameter at breast height: 2.07 m
Height: approx. 27 m
Compact wood mass: approx. 45 cubic metres
Age (estimated) 500-600 years

Hence this Oak is probably the oldest and largest tree in Stadt Leipzig The tree species common oak and especially the deadwood rich strong oak is ecologically one of the most valuable elements in Leipziger Auenwald. One of their important features is for the numerous bird and beetle species, whereby the later are wood inhabitants. The city forest management does not only aim at sustaining the oak population but also at gradually raising its proportion.

Presently the oak quota in the forest amounts up to 20 %. In Rosental, before new cultivation in the year 1997 it was just 8% and later 11%. The long-term goal is to attain the 40% quota. Up to the middle of the last century the oak quota was as high as 60%. During this period of time the so-called “coppice with standarts system” was applied by the running of the forest.

This means, relatively quite a larger population of the senior oak was left to be later used as building timber. The so-called “lower wood” consisted of root and coppice shootings of Aspen, Hornbeam, Basswood and Elm. These were cut down after every 15-20 years to serve as firewood.

Strong oak thereby developed the today distinguishable typical form and this consequently led up to the height of the “lower wood” into quite a straight form without branches. At the height of about 10 – 15m, a wide crown, which can be comparable to park trees, developed.

After the husbandry duty of the average height woods like Ash, Maple and Elm grew from the bottom woods to a height and partially darkened the crowns, which resulted into the withering of the lower strong branches. This can today be detected on the remaining branch scars and dead branches. (See diagram “Mittelwald…” page 11)

If the strong oak trees were not occasionally freed from the pressure of competition of the fast growing semi and shadow tree types, they would have perished in a foreseeable time and would have not have been able to regenerate without human help.

As a result of the fact that the outskirts of the Leipziger Flussauen are not covered with forest, the present rare species of animals in this forest, whose existence depends on the oak, would not be have been able to migrate and their existence would certainly also have been extinct.

As a result of this, the commitment to preserve and protect the population of the tree species common oak in the Leipziger Auenwald is of importance.

In 1986 the park of the blind was completed and it was the first park facility of its type. Orientation for the blind takes place by the means of a touchable bronze relief in the entire garden and illustration are in Braille. Within

the park facility there are some ground markings, which are “readable” with a blind man’s cane.The planting and arrangement of the garden facility is carried out with respect to a system whereby plants are selected according to the sense of “smell, feeling, hearing”, such as scent and spice plants, plants with noticeable differences in the leaves, fruit, sprout and flower structures. The garden facility is rounded up with “feelable” plastic type of plants.The location of this park is situated at the transitional area from Großer (great) to Kleiner (small) Rosentalwiese (Rosental meadows). This is exactly where August the Great planned locating his summer residence, that is, at intersection of the baroque cut axles.

EXCURSION POINT 9

ZOO - Pongoland

The ZOO Leipzig has smoothly expanded into the margins of the Rosental. In 1878, E.Pinkert created the ZOO Leipzig as a zoological garden. It is one of the oldest and species rich zoos of the world. The ZOO Leipzig, being Leipzig’s popular leisure facility (over 1 million visitors in 2001) has embarked on a program to become a nature event or experience park of a special kind. (“Zoo of the future”).
With the creation of the Lion Savannah-facility “Makasi Simba” and the inauguration (2001) of the worldwide biggest ape complex “Pongoland”, (with great support from the Max-Planck-Institute) greatest successes have been attained.

EXCURSION POINT 10

Strong Elm-Flutter Elm (Ulmus Laevis) in Leipziger Stadtwald

This elm is the one of the last still existing strong elms in the Leipziger Stadtwald.
Height: 32 m
Diameter at breast height (dbh): 1,10 m
Compact wood mass: 14,5m3

The Fungi Ophiostoma ulmi, which firstly made its appearance in 1919 in Holland and two years later in Leipzig caused the dying of elms (also called Dutch dying disease) in the 60s at a considerably rate. The reason for this sudden, extreme and rapid dying is certainly complicated but is connected with the appearance of the new aggressive germ Ophiostoma novo ulmi.

This has led to a fall of the quota in the Elm species from the top canopy of the Leipziger Auenwald. While in 1958, the percentage of elm trees was 13 %, today it is has dropped to almost 0 % . In the year 1998, about 315 pieces of all strong elm trees found in the forest, which possessed a diameter at breast height of more than 30cm, were counted. Whereas, a year later another analysis was undertaken to register all strong elm trees in the Landeswald (state forest) having a diameter at breast height of more than 25cm. Only 111 pieces were found in the region of the Leipziger Auenwald.

However in the zone of brushwood is the Elm species still area wide existing. For the ecosystem this specie of tree is however not yet lost and the potential for an increase of the Elm quota in the top canopy remains maintained. Even in the case of a decrease in the dying rate of the Elm, this tree specie will continue to exist.

The Leipziger Stadtwald is mainly covered with the Field Elm (ulmus minor). Besides, there exists the Flatter Elm, which, due to its high resistance against the

Often trees were chosen that prefer similar conditions to the existing conditions of the Leipziger Auenwald, which means that they are suitable but still alien to this site.

Although they can cope with the climatic, soil and water factors their integration into existing ecosystems is to a large degree unsatisfactory. Such tree species are for instance the red oak (quercus robur), Pin Oak, (quercus palustris), the white hickory (carya) and the black walnut (juglans nigra).

Often, species were cultivated that were not suitable to this site. These trees have little or no ability to cope with the climatic, soil and water factors and show an unsatisfactory development or even have a negative influence on the whole ecosystem. These include trees whose natural range is in Central Europe, as for example the common beech, the scots pine and the Norway spruce. Under natural circumstances these species would not exist in the Leipziger Auenwald.

EXCURSION POINT 7

Swamp Oak (Quercus palustris)

The Swamp Oak is naturally and widely spread in the northeastern and north central regions of the USA. The Swamp Oak was brought in the 18. Century to Europe and is ever since as a street and park tree in use.

Very old specimen of the Swamp Oak trees are found along the Alte Luppe River which is situated in the Burgaue region of the Leipziger Auenwald.

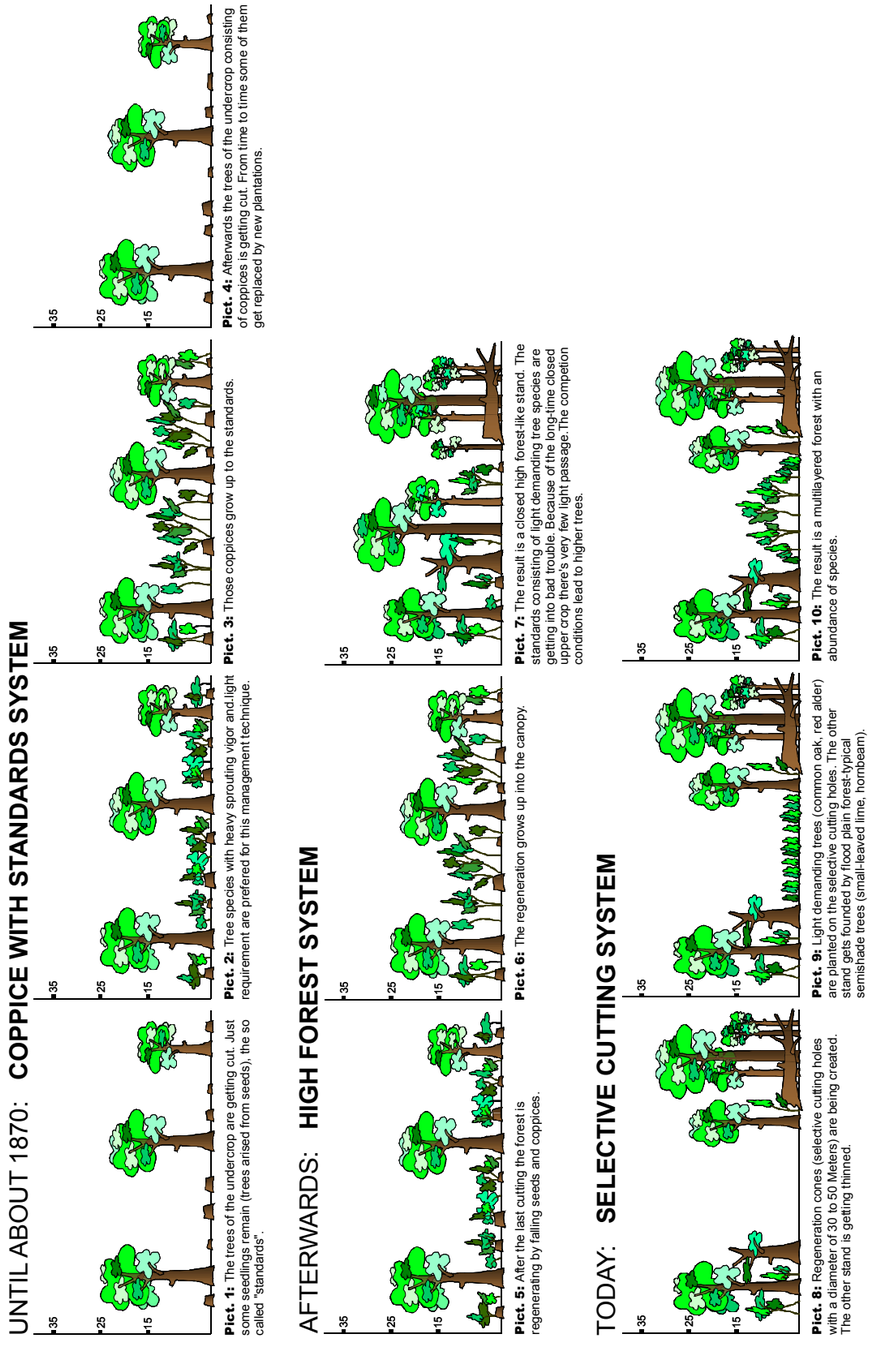
At this point it is time to say a few words about the occurrence of foreign tree species and tree species not suitable to the site.

Especially after the Napoleonic Wars, tree species which were not a typical feature of this forest, were planted. One aim was to achieve higher yields, the other aim was to manage the landscape and therefore to have an influence on landscape attributes.

EXCURSION POINT 8

The park of the blind

The office of the Chief architect, Mr. O.Frey, obtained an order from Leipzig's Park Office to develop a concept in coherence with the international year of the disabled. The artistically design of this park was undertaken by the office for architecture related Art in cooperation with the Association for the blind and poor sighted.



Pict. 1: The trees of the undercrop are getting cut. Just some seedlings remain (trees arised from seeds), the so called "standards".

Pict. 2: Tree species with heavy sprouting vigor and.light requirement are prefered for this management technique.

Pict. 3: Those coppices grow up to the standards.

Pict. 4: Afterwards the trees of the undercrop consisting of coppices is getting cut. From time to time some of them get replaced by new plantations.

Pict. 5: After the last cutting the forest is regenerating by falling seeds and coppices.

Pict. 6: The regeneration grows up into the canopy.

Pict. 7: The result is a closed high forest-like stand. The standards consisting of light demanding tree species are getting into bad trouble. Because of the long-time closed upper crop there's very few light passage.The competion conditions lead to higher trees.

Pict. 8: Regeneration cones (selective cutting holes with a diameter of 30 to 50 Meters) are being created. The other stand is getting thinned.

Pict. 9: Light demanding trees (common oak, red alder) are planted on the selective cutting holes. The other stand gets founded by flood plain forest-typical semishade trees (small-leaved lime, hornbeam).

Pict. 10: The result is a multilayered forest with an abundance of species.

EXCURSION POINT 16

Auengraben (Ditches of the floodplain forest)

Auenlehm (Loamy soil floodplain forest)

An important condition for the development of this type of wood was the formation of the typical Auenlehm-schicht (floodplain's loam layer). 7400 years ago an intensified erosion of the loose layers began in the upper course of the Leipzig Rivers (Pleisse, Elster). This debris was deposited in the course of the annual floods
deposited in the area of the Leipziger Auenwald.

The reason for that period's increased erosion in the upper course of these rivers is controversial. The majority of the scientists believe it was due to the increased human's settlement that led to more activity in woodland clearance.Due to regular sedimentation, a fertile Auenlehmschicht was built which raised the level of the Aue (floodplain). This in turn meant that a greater area of land experienced less flooding. These were two factors, which allowed a gradual establishment of the Hartholzaue tree species.

Because of the regular depositing of the loam, an inability to build humus layer has resulted unlike other non-flooded forests.Besides the natural "dehydration" as a result of the gradual increase of the floodplain loamy
layer, increasing human regulation of the rivers has been taking place since the German colonisation.Due to the costly water flow restructuring measures undertaken in the thirties of the last century, especially on the Elster and Luppe rivers, there has been a non-occurrence of the yearly floods since that while. At the moment there is a perspective reflection to have a part of the dyke slut.

EXCURSION POINT 17

Afforestation
Fallow area

The "Elstermühlgraben" lay fallow after the expansion and restructuring operations undertaken.This area was reafforested after it was purchased by the Stadt Leipzig in 1998.

4000 Oak and 480 wild pears have been cultivated on this area.

EXCURSION POINT 18

Barbecue and campfire places

Since November 1997 there is an access to a barbecue and campfire place open to the general public. This place is situated underneath the view tower in the Hintere Rosental`s Marienweg.

An amount of 8000 Mark was to be raised for the erection of the monument. Donations and contributions were therefore requested. The board of directors initiated a lottery (10000 lots at 50 pf each); furthermore some female German authors donated the sales from their books as well as donating self-made art works or products for sale.

For the erection of the monument of the "Führerin auf neuen Bahnen" the General German Women's Association obtained the services of the popular Leipzig sculptor, Adolf Lehnert. He created the design and the two marble reliefs. The sculptor personally knew Louise Otto–Peters and had also made a mask of her corpse. Otto Schütze played a decisive role as stonemason and carver by the execution and erection of the statue.

Since 1925 the monument of Louise Otto-Peters is found in Rosental. The monument was initially inaugurated on the 10th of June 1900 at the facility in front of the old Johannis cemetery. The displacement of the monument was a result of the erection of the Grassi-Museum. In his inauguration speech the Mayor, Dr. Bruno Tröndlin, strongly emphasized that it was the first time a woman's monument was placed in a public venue and that it was due to her intellectual activities and her props for the well being of mankind.On the occasion of her 175th anniversary, the monument was restored and a fence was erected around it. The base of the monument has been foreseen with snowdrop plant species which, blossoms or flowers in spring.

The Louise-Otto-Peters-Society staged a public event and an exhibition on the 10th of June 2000 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of the monument. Sine then a notice board donated by the Louise-Otto-Peters-Society has been erected beside the monument.

EXCURSION POINT 5

Playground at the Louise-Otto-Peters-Monument

This playground is supposed to be the first public children's playground in Leipzig. It was created in the year in 1870 at the instigation of the ladies Louise-Otto-Peters, Auguste Schmidt and Henriette Goldschmidt. The playground was constructed as a circularly formed playground. The lime trees that had formed a double ring, but which however no longer exist, were replaced in the course of the reshaping measures with erratic blocks. The reshaping measures begun in 1992 due to the old GDR play equipment made of metal that did not

meet the new safety standards.The elephant in concrete was the only figure in 1994, which was rehabilitated, and it is protected under the conservation act. The tradition of the motives on this playground has been maintained through the classification of fabulous characters.
Between 1993 and 1998 the sculptor of Leipzig, Reinhard Rösler, created six wooden figures-Stegoschnabelsaurus, Sheep carousel, camel-giraffe-dragon, raised head dragon, guard and rabenbaumdach.

EXCURSION POINT 6

Weymouth pine (Pinus strobes)

Naturally, the Weymouth pine is widely spread in the eastern part of North America i.e. from New Foundland up to Georgia and grows up to a height of 80 metres. These pines were brought as early as in the 18th century to Europe for the creation of public gardens as well as forest woods. The largest Weymouth pine plantation in the neighbourhood of Leipzig is found in the
vicinity of Naunhof and Bad Düben. Weymouth pines are also found sporadically planted in Leipziger Auen-wald. (Especially close to the LVB-sports grounds in the southern area of the forest.)

EXCURSION POINT 2

Bald cypress (Taxodium distichum)

The bald cypress found at the entrance of the vorderen Rosental is one of the biggest species of its kind in Stadt Leipzig. The appearance of this bald cypress has considerably shaped the features of the landscape. The natural extension region of this tree species widely spread over central Europe for more than 30 million years ago. At that time extensive swamp and Auenwald (floodplain forests) with bald cypress were flourishing in Leipzig region. This primarily supplied the biomass needed for the formation of brown coal. Two million years ago, at the beginning of the ice age, this tree species was extinct in central Europe. Today the natural region or area of occurrence is the southeast and southern regions of North America.

EXCURSION POINT 3

Zöllner-Monument

Karl Friedrich Zöllner (17.03.1800 to 25.09.1860) lived in Leipzig, from 1814 to 1860, as a music teacher, composer and choir leader-“founder of German’s men choir”.

He composed amongst others: “Das Wandern ist des Müllers Lust, “Ein Jäger aus Kurpfalz” and “Im Krug zum grünen Kranze”. The monument was erected 1868 by the Zöllner-Bund and shaped by the sculptor August Herrmann Knaur.

EXCURSION POINT 4

The Monument of Louise Otto-Peters

Louise Otto–Peters -- the initiator of the German Women’s Movement - was born in Meissen in the year 1819. She lived and worked in Leipzig from 1860 till her death in the year 1895. In the role of being an authoress and publicist, she published poems, novels and essays. The first time she publicly stood up for the rights of the female workers was through the release of an article: “Addresse eines deutschen Mädchens”. With the slogan “Dem Reich der Freiheit werb ich Bürgerinnen”, she founded the first German Women’s Magazine in the year 1849. In the year 1865 she founded, together with

other women of the same conviction such as. Auguste Schmidt, Ottilie von Steyber and Henriette Goldschmidt, an association for advanced training of women and the first vocational training school for girls. In the same year, under the leadership of Louise-Peter-Ottos, during a national conference for women, the first German General Association for Women was founded. She remained chairwoman of this association, an association where men were only allowed to be honorary members, till the year 1892.
Immediately after her death, the association decided to set up a monument for their long-standing chairlady.

Visitors can spend some hours relaxing and resting in a natural atmosphere. Presently there is a free of charge service offer (also the providing of firewood), which the citizens of Leipzig and their guests are fond of using. However the recreation facilities are not being taken care of by illaudable fellow citizens.

Besides, a positive side effect of this place is that since its creation the number of illegal fireplaces in the surroundings has dramatically reduced.

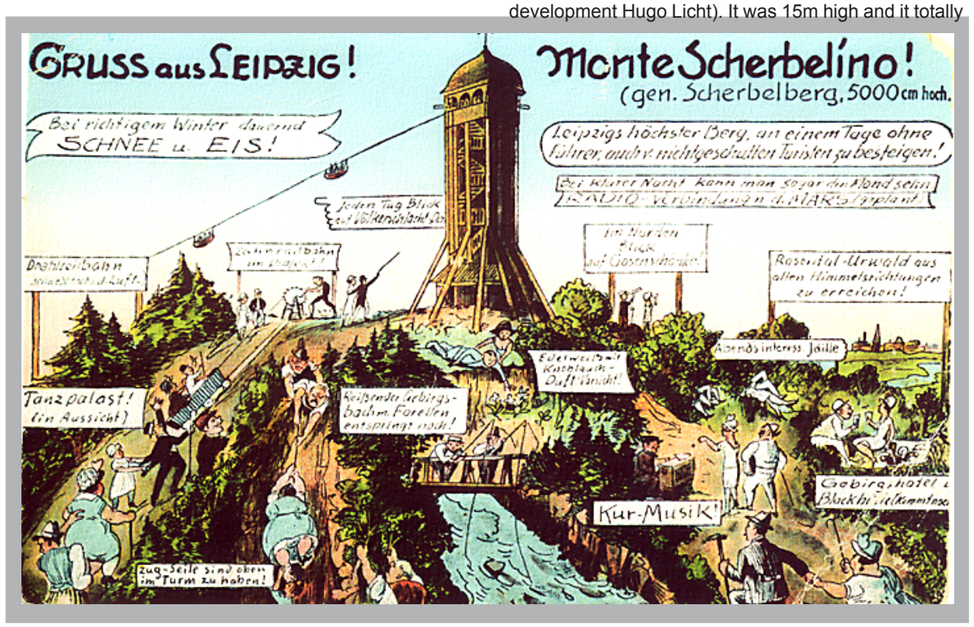
EXCURSION POINT 19

The Rosentalhügel (Rosental hill) and Aussichtsturm (view tower)

In 1835 the council of Leipzig instructed its council chief-gardener Siebeck during the epoch of changing the architect style from baroque to classicism, to transform the” persistent” shapes of the baroque Vordere Rosental into the English landscape type of character. The
Hintere Rosental was also part and parcel of these reshaping measures. The river Pleisse and its tributaries i.e. Schlenken and Altarme were also integrated and extended. (Presently the Parthe River flows along in this area)

With the increase of the city’s population at the end of the 19th century, innovative means to dispose the waste were taken into consideration. Therefore the so-called Scherbelberg arose between 1887 und 1896 as one of the first mountains of rubbish. 60000 cartloads made up of household waste pulled by horses were needed to form the Scherbelberg.

The Scherbelberg was then set up with trees planted in form of a park to increase its usefulness and a woody view tower in the form of the early art nouveau was built. (blueprint by the city councillor for the urban development Hugo Licht). It was 15m high and it totally



burnt down in the year 1943.

A 20m high and 23 tons heavy Steel-tower with 104 steps was erected with the help of a helicopter in 1975. (Blueprint by W.Horn) in 1994 the tower obtained an anti-corrosion protective painting.

The northwest slope of the mountain is a highly visited toboggan run facility. As a result the redevelopment of the stair case begun in 2001.

Other measures to restructure the Rosentalhügel are at the moment in the planning phase. The main attention is being fixed on the construction of a functioning slope safety device as well as the drainage and pavement of the plateau.

There is an intension of preserving the protective and recreational function and the hindrance of further erosion damages. To this aim the following measures are to be carried out:

- Fortification zoning of the plateau with stones
- Afforestation of the margins of the plateau
- Undertaking of safety measures in phases along the slope through the means of fascine and stripes of shrubs.
- Exposure of the historical water gully made of natural stones (Dornreichenbacher Doppelmosaik) by removing the accumulated soil sediments
- Amendment of the path structure and restoring the old inclination
- Putting up slope reinforcement at the numerous illegal slope “entrances” with fascine and bush stripes
- Setting up of a historical cast-iron/wood bench
- The restoration of an uphill path consisting of natural erratic blocks to allow enthusiastic sport activists to track up and down in a short time is being considered.

EXCURSION POINT 20

The pond of the Hinterer Rosental

This pond is according to §26 of Saxony’s law for conservation of nature a special protected biotope. This wetland is found in the floodplain Holocene area of the Weiss Elster and Parthe rivers. The surface consists of loamy, gravel and river sand layers. These layers are normally filled up with ground water.

The wells in the vicinity are used as a source of water. The garden director Karl Otto Wittenberg designed the pond in 1897 and it is presently listed as a historical monument. This small stretch of water is also noteworthy from a herpetological view. It is a home for reproduction for a large common toad population of about 3500 species. Such spawn sites of a mass quantity create for the less dynamic common toad (Bufo bufo) an important reservoir even though the common toad relatively and frequently in appearance is.

The pond of the Hintere Rosental” is a stretch of water under wildlife conservation and not a site for fishing. The development objective is the preservation of a species rich and a well-balanced biocoenosis.

Excursion across the forest area Rosental

The so-called Rosental lies right in the heart of the city centre of Leipzig’s city. Hence it is reachable on foot, with a bike, by public transport (tram line no. 4) or by car. The Rosental is therefore a suitable cite for visitors of our city who eventually do not have ample time for a long excursion. The forest area of the Vorderen (Front) and Hintere (Rear) Rosental cover, together with the so-called Niederholz (Brushwood), an area of 77 hectares.

During the last cartography, 75 % of the forest’s biotope was mapped as Hartholzaue (hard wood type of the floodplain). This meant that the forest biotope was mapped as a very valuable one.

History

After the German colonisation in the 10th century this area became a property of the Regional Head and was under control and administration of an elector and forester called “Rosentäler”. This was for the first time worth mentioning in 1318. In the year 1663 the Stadt Leipzig (city of Leipzig) bought this forestland at 17000 Gulden (approximately 15000Taler). The design of the Rosental Meadows with its view lanes rose from the plans laid down by Johann Christoph Naumann. The section of the park adjacent to the forest stand is the only maintained baroque park facility in Leipzig. There are lots of different interpretations with respect to the origin and meaning of the “Rosental” name. These are as follows:

- A term for before Christ cult site (Wustmann 1855, “Das Rosental”)
- Indications of a royal property (Müller 1941, “Der schöne Waldbesitz Leipzigs”)
- Derived from the slavish word “rozdot” which means cutting of wood, deep wide lowland (Grimm, J and W., 1885 and 1893, German Dictionary)

Besides the relaxed and interesting nature adventure in the forest area, you have the opportunity of taking a look at our city and its vicinity from top of the Rosental-turm (Rosental tower) in the course of the excursion.

We are wishing you a lot of fun and pleasant stay in Leipziger Stadtwald (Leipzig’s city forest).

EXCURSION POINT 1

Rosentaltor (Rosental Gate)

The Rosentaltor was formerly one of the seven external city gates. (The city of Leipzig had two defence lines). In the year 1777 the counsellor, Boehme, instigated the installation of the so-called Dam way between the Rosental gate and the village Gohlis. This dam way is presently located within the margins of the Zoo. The Gatehouse (Rosentalgasse14), to which formerly belonged, was demolished in 1989. The 12 metres high flagpole with the symbolical gate made up of smith’s iron, (designed by architect Schmidt) emphasizes the access to the Rosental from the Rosental alley. This flagpole is dated back to 1850. The alley connected the city to the Rosental.

The reconstruction measures of the Rosental Gate columns were financed and carried out by the Parks and Recreation Office and the Office for Urban Regeneration and Residential Development. The measures of regeneration were carried out by the Art forge of Andreas Althammer, the Sculptor Markus Gläser as well as the garden and landscape firm Schilling. A standard value of the columns was laid on its capability to withstand damages. A precious steel core was fitted inside the columns and then later embed in the new and complete foundations. Due to this measure, the ceremonious handing over of the facility managed to take place in May 2001.

EXCURSION POINTS

1 Rosental Gate
2 Bald cypress
3 Zöllner–Monument
4 The Monument of Louise Otto–Peters
5 Playground at the L.- Otto-Peters-Mnt.
6 Weymouth pine
7 Swamp Oak
8 The park of the blind
9 ZOO-Pongoland
10 Strong Elm
11 ÖWK area
12a Oak plantation/ Ditches of floodplain
12b The blossoms in spring
13 Oak cultivation and the common beech
14 Common maple
15 The Strong Oak
16 Auengraben and Auenlehm
17 Afforestation Fallow area
18 Barbecue and campfire places
19 Rosental hill and view tower
20 The pond of the Hinterer Rosental

NOTES

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- J. Ludwig/H. Rothenburg/E. Pradel - Das Denkmal für Louise-Otto-Peters in Leipzig - *P. 5*
- Dr. P. Gutte - Schriftenreihe der Entwicklungsgesellschaft Südraum Leipzig, Heft 2 - *P. 9*
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EXCURSION

EXCURSION ACROSS THE FOREST AREA

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