



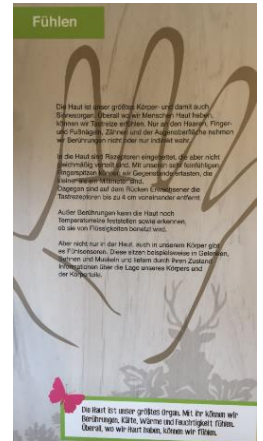
2nd floor – FEEL

The skin is our largest body organ and therefore also our sensory organ. Wherever we humans have skin, we can feel tactile stimuli. Only on the hair, fingernails and toenails, teeth and the surface of the eyes do we not perceive touch, or only indirectly.

Receptors are embedded in the skin, but they are not evenly distributed. With our very sensitive fingertips, we can feel objects that are smaller than a millimetre. In contrast, on the backs of adults, the tactile receptors are up to 4 cm apart. In addition to touch, the skin can also detect temperature stimuli and whether it is wetted by liquids.

But there are not only tactile sensors in the skin, but also in our body. These are located, for example, in joints, tendons and muscles and provide information about the position of our body and body parts through their condition.

The skin is our largest organ. With it we can feel touch, cold, warmth and moisture. Everywhere we have skin, we can feel.



WHAT THE HECK...?

(German expression literally translated is 'what the cuckoo')

Reach inside the cuckoo clock:

Press, touch and find out what you have in your hand.

Of course, without looking first.



WHICH ANIMAL IS IT?

In the lower box you can feel the footprint, in the middle box you can feel the fur.

Turn the correct animal motif to the front



TRACKS IN THE BLACK FOREST

Press the stamps into the sand.

Can you match the embossed marks to the correct animals in the pictures?

Ziege = Goat / Luchs = Lynx / Rehbock = roebuck / Dachs = badger

Marder = marten / Fuchs = fox / Auerhahn = wood grouse /

Wildschwein = wild boar



ORE MINING IN DARK GALLERIES

Ore mining has probably been going on in Grafenhausen since the Middle Ages. Under the aegis of the Sankt Blasien monastery, silver was sought in the Jura rock. Galena, which often contains silver, was also mined. The ore-bearing rock came to Neustadt for smelting and from there to Freiburg, where it was finely smelted. The metals were an important contribution to the construction of the cathedral. Silver was used for payment. Lead was an important building material for stone joints and roofs.

It is not clear how productive the mining around Grafenhausen was. There were many ore mines in the Black Forest, but only a few of them were profitable. Mining was often a subsidy business.

From 1957 to 1958 and from 1969 to 1974, fluorspar and barite were mined near Tannenmühle. However, this was abandoned again because it was not profitable. All in all, the southern Black Forest was a very interesting mining area for ores and minerals in earlier times. Uranium was even mined in Menzenschwand.

There were many mining pits around Grafenhausen. In the Middle Ages, silver was sought there. Later, minerals were mined. Because mining was not profitable, the pits were closed down.



DARK CORRIDOR

Experience the world in complete darkness.

Please do not light any torches, lighters or other light sources!

DUNKELBAR

Here you can drink something in complete darkness.

Can you taste what you're drinking?

Ask at the cash desk for the opening hours of the dark bar.

Please do not go in alone, you will be picked up.

Please wait!

