

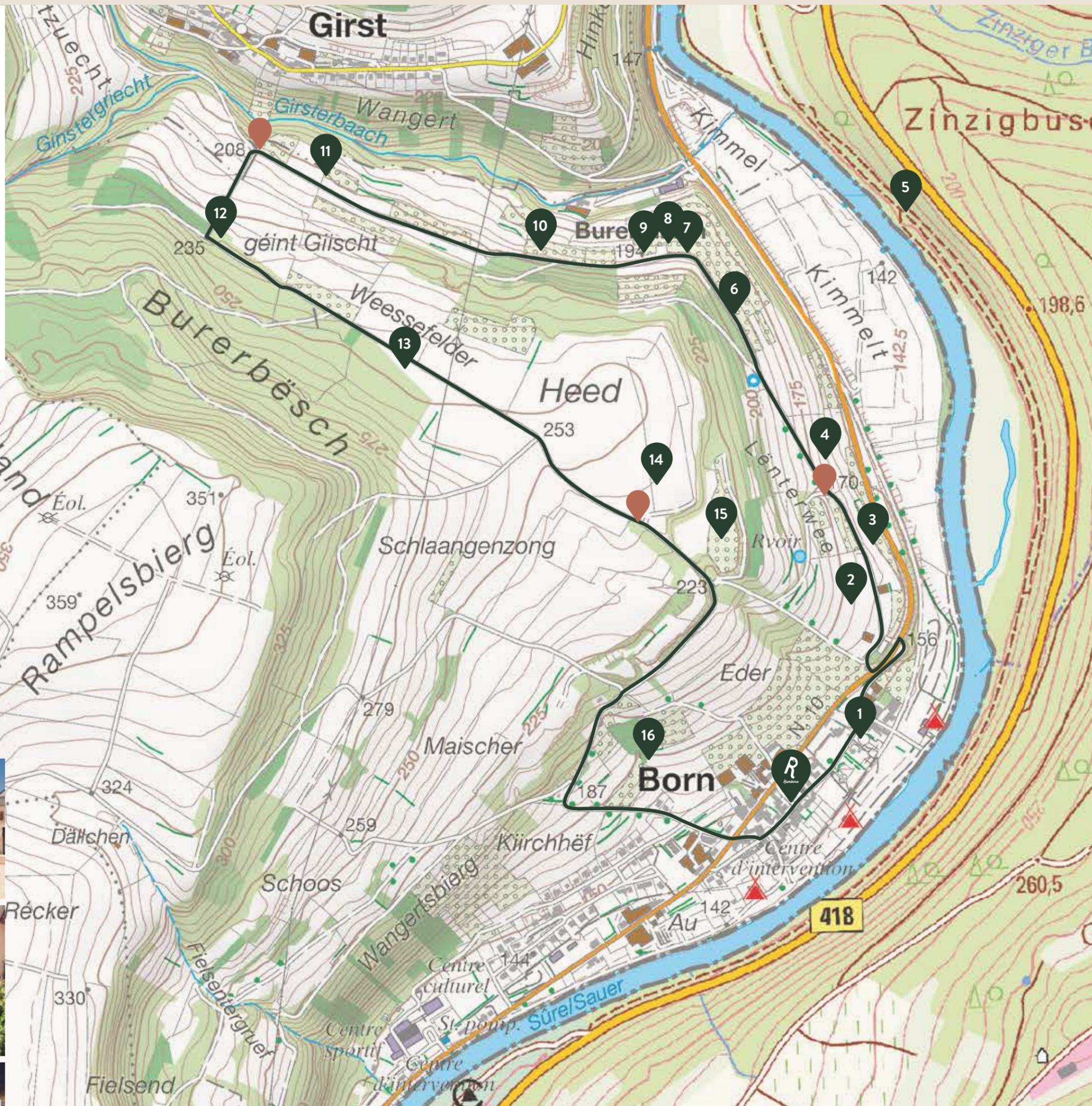
5,5KM  
trails

1H30  
time

 Please follow the R sign to discover the Ramborn Orchard Cider Route

Legend

-  Trail
-  Point of interest
-  Bench/pic-nic



Ramborn

ORCHARD HIKING

## ORCHARD HIKING

Your trail will start at the renovated Ramborn Cider Haff, originally built in the year 1783, and will take you through meadow orchards, lush fields, and thick forest.

The average length hike takes about an hour and a half, and we recommend that you wear good, solid, walking shoes or boots. The trail is paved and features signposts and information along the way...

Perfect for: First time hikers, experienced hikers looking for a casual day, fans of cider.

## ACTIVITIES TOUR & TASTE

After a refreshing hike, you may enjoy some refreshing beverages in the form of small batch cider. Our visit to the Ramborn Cider Haff will include a tour and an explanation of how Ramborn's ciders are created.

During the tour, you'll be sampling a variety of ciders-some single varieties Ciders or Ciders agree in oak barrels, but all made with apples grown right here in the Meadow Orchards.

Ramborn  
CIDER HAFF

Open hours:  
wednesday-sunday 14:00-18:00  
or on request

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### 1 BORN : HOME OF RAMBORN CIDER CO.

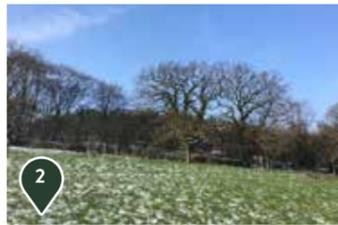
Around 54 BC, the Romans overcame the Treveri, a Gallic tribe who had lived in the area for several hundred years. The Romans became firmly established in nearby Trier or Augusta Treverorum, a prosperous regional capital, but they also developed communities in the Moselle and Sauer valleys, especially at Wasserbillig (Biliacum), the bridge over the Sauer on the Roman road from Trier to Reims (Civitas Remorum), and Echternach, the bridge on the road from Arlon (Orolaunum), to Bitburg (Vicus Beda). Despite a number of attacks from the middle of the third century, the Romans maintained their influence in the area until about 450 AD when they were finally conquered by Germanic tribes.

There is ample evidence of the Gallo-Roman civilization in the surroundings, not only the terraced orchards and vineyards, but also Roman gravestones and monuments along the Sûre valley. Roman ruins can also be found at Pafebierg, not far from Born.

Born now lies later came under the rule of the Abbey of Echternach from at least as early as 1286, although possibly as early as the 8th century.

The parish church dates back to 1856, and the Chateau de Born was built in the early 18th century. However, there are remains of much older buildings on the site, with references dating back to the 13th century. The Chateau was originally owned by the Lords of Born consisting of members of the Hattstein, Faust d'Aschaffembourg and de Villers families.

The Prince Henri railway line from Echternach to Wasserbillig (via Born) was opened in 1874 and remained in service until 1963. The old track has now been converted into a cycle route.



### 2 OAK TREES WITH MEADOW ORCHARD

For as long as people can remember, Oak Trees have always been a good indicator for planting productive Orchards

In Luxembourg, the monasteries played an important role in the development of fruit-growing, including the development of small-crowned trees for gardens. In Echternach, the Benedictine monks promoted the meadow orchards along the Sauer, a tributary of the Moselle. Their monastery was founded in 698 AD around the tomb of St. Willibrord.

Up until the 18th century, the meadow orchards continued to develop into an important source of agricultural income. The Grand Duchy was a member of the German Customs Union in 1911, which meant that there was good business to be done with the German market. In 1911, nearly 8000 tons of apples were exported, and brought by rail exclusively to Germany. For export, the Rheinischer Winter Rambur, also known then as the Luxembourg Rambo, was popular as a good transportable apple.



### 3 TYPICAL LUXEMBOURGISH MEADOW ORCHARD

20 - 40 trees producing an average of 10,000 bottles of Cider. 'Bongert' is a Luxembourgish word that means a meadow with scattered fruit trees or fruit trees that are planted in a field. 'Bongert', or a meadow orchard, is a traditional landscape in the temperate, maritime climate of continental Western Europe.

In recent years, ecologists have successfully lobbied for state subsidies for valuable habitats, biodiversity, and natural landscapes such as these. Both conventional and meadow orchards provide a suitable habitat for many animal species. A notable example is the Hoopoe, who nests in tree hollows of old fruit trees and, in the absence of alternative nesting sites, is threatened in many parts of Europe as old orchards are destroyed.



### 4 'NEELCHESBIRNE' PEAR TREE

This tree produces a tannin-rich pear variety that defines the taste of our award-winning Perry



### 5 THE SIEGFRIED LINE

On the other side of the Sauer River stretches the "Siegfried Line", commonly called the "Westwall", the German term for the Second World War-era defensive line featuring more than 18,000 bunkers, tunnels and tank traps. It was planned in 1936 and built between 1938 and 1940.

From September 1944 to March 1945, the Siegfried Line was subject to a large scale Allied offensive, mainly American, with over 100,000 soldiers. The overall cost of this campaign in American personnel was close to 140,000; the German losses were not well documented.

In the village of Born, at the South Flank of the battle of the Bulge, seven houses were destroyed. During this battle, the Ramborn Cider Haff was hit by an American grenade.



### 6 RESTORING OLD ORCHARDS

The restoration of the old apple and pear trees are at the heart of what Ramborn Cider Co does. Protecting hundreds of regional apple and pear varieties is Ramborn's core mission.



### 7 THE 'ERBACHHOFER MOSTAPFEL'

The 'Erbachhofer Mostapfel' is a descendant of the 'Roter Trierscher Weinapfel'. This is predominantly a cider apple.



### 8 THE RAMBO

The Rambo apple is a very old apple variety that was already known around 1650. The long-lived trees are still found today in old fruit orchard and is the main apple used for Ramborn's Original Medium Dry Cider.



### 9 THE BOSKOOP

In 1856, the Boskoop apple was discovered as a random seedling by the pomologist Kornelis Johannes Wilhelm Ottolander in Boskoop, the Netherlands. Since 1863, it has been a widespread standard variety. Due to its high acidity, the Boskoop is a good addition as part of a cider blend.



### 10 THE 'WEISSER TRIERER WEINAPFEL'

The 'Weisser Trierer Weinapfel' is a pure cider apple. The fruits ripen late and are harvested in late October / early November. The tree regularly produces high yields.



### 11 NEWLY PLANTED ORCHARD

A new orchard is planted and nearby you find a bench where the afternoon sun warms the hiker.



### 12 A SHORT WALK THROUGH THE LUXEMBOURGISH FOREST

In 2010, the surface area of the forests in Luxembourg was 91,400 hectares. 46 percent of the forests belong to municipalities, the state or public institutions, while 54 percent are privately owned.



### 13 'OP DER HEED'

'Op der Heed' is a typical Luxembourgish landscape called "Luxembourg plateau". It is a large Early Jurassic sandstone plateau in south-central Luxembourg - this is where much of Luxembourg's agriculture happens.



### Ramborn NOAH'S ARK

The "Biological Station SIAS" helps us find regional apple and pear varieties for our new orchards. Old and rare varieties are recorded and grafted onto young trees. The aim is to create a network of so-called "vergers conservatoires" in which the old varieties are grown on young trees for the generations to come. The Ramborn Noah's Ark is currently home to 35 varieties of apple and pear trees. In the years to come, Ramborn plans to increase the number to 150.



### A RAMBORN ORCHARD

One of our most beautiful orchard lies in the hilly countryside.



### ORCHARDS AROUND THE VILLAGE OF BORN

A multitude of meadow orchards are surrounding the village of Born.