

Strenzfeld - and its development as an air base

1935

The development of the „Strenzer Flur“ by building an air base for the Reich Aviation Ministry (Reichsluftfahrtministerium).

1936

Leasing of a large part of the site to the aircraft construction company Junker Plane and Motor Works (Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenwerke) (JFM) Dessau – a second plant for aircraft production in Bernburg was opened. Fighter planes are assembled and flown in.

1945

Extensive dismantling and demolition work was done on the air base after the end of the war.

Bernburg-Strenzfeld - a modern location for teaching, research and practical application

50 years after the university in Bernburg began educating students it is now a modern and attractive place. Both faculties at the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences have developed in demand practical-oriented interesting fields of study.

The State Institute for Agriculture and Horticulture (Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau) is contributing to successful agricultural practices by developing technical knowledge and putting scientific findings into practice.

The partnerships among the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences, the State Institute for Agriculture and Horticulture of Saxony-Anhalt (Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau Sachsen-Anhalt) (LLG) and the International Plant Production Centre of the German Agricultural Society (Internationales Pflanzenbauzentrum der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft) (DLG) all define the location today.

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**Bernburg-
Strenzfeld**

A place filled
with history



The beginnings of agricultural research in Bernburg

1845

The first modest beginnings of an experimental agricultural system. The establishment of an experimental garden on 5 acres of leased land by the Agricultural Association in Bernburg (Landwirtschaftlicher Verein in Bernburg).

1880

The Duchy of Anhalt experimental station (Herzoglich Anhaltische Versuchsstation) in Bernburg was opened by the then government when the German sugar beet industry suggested it was necessary in order to improve the cultivation of beets. The first director of the institution was Prof. Hermann Hellriegel.

1886

The groundbreaking scientific discovery of nitrogen fixation was made by Hermann Hellriegel, which is the ability of peas, beans and other legumes to symbiotically bond with nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

1948

The experimental station in Bernburg was converted into the Institute for Plant Breeding (Institut für Pflanzenzüchtung) and it was moved to Bernburg-Strenzfeld.

Site development under the direction of Prof. Dr. Fritz Oberdorf

1951

The Institute for Plant Breeding (Institut für Pflanzenzüchtung) was taken over by the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Deutsche Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften). Construction of a new institute complex with new buildings and greenhouse facilities.

1952

A technical school for the training of scientific and technical assistants was founded (existed until 1968).



Prof. Hermann Hellriegel
(1831-1895)



Prof. Dr. Fritz Oberdorf
(1898-1976)

1957

Relocation of the Institute of Agricultural Economics (Institut für Agrarökonomie) from Potsdam-Bornim to Bernburg-Strenzfeld. Start of higher education and courses similar to those of a university. The education and training of organizers and leaders for the socialist agricultural sector.

1960

Integration of the Institute of Agronomy Neugattersleben (Institut für Agronomie Neugattersleben) and the Institute of Zootechnics Güstrow-Schabernack (Institut für Zootechnik Güstrow-Schabernack) into the Institute of Agricultural Economics (Institut für Agrarökonomie) located in Bernburg-Strenzfeld. Construction of institutes and community centers in Strenzfeld.

1961

The Institute of Agricultural Economics (Institutes für Agrarökonomie) became the Bernburg University of Applied Sciences (Hochschule für Landwirtschaft Bernburg). When the institution was established it was granted the right to award doctorates and postdoctoral degrees. The training and education of student agriculturalists and horticulturalists in a 2.5-year combined study program. The first vice-chancellor was Prof. Dr. Fritz Oberdorf.

1967

The restructuring of the university. In addition to the designation University of Agricultural and Food Economics, the institution was given a clear agro-economic profile and at the same time also focused on food economics.

Training and education was now carried out with a 2.5-year direct course of study and ended with a diploma and the professional title of "Agricultural Engineer Economist" (Diplom-Agraringenieurökonom). Continuing education was established and granted equal status at the university.

1969

The Institute of Plant Breeding (Institutes für Pflanzenzüchtung) became the Institute of Grain Research Bernburg-Hadmersleben (Institut für Getreideforschung Bernburg-Hadmersleben).

1970

The incorporation of an organizational and computer center at the university. Establishment of a data storage system for agriculture and the processing of accounts for the former GDR agricultural and food industry companies.

1981

Establishment of a new 4-year direct degree course in agricultural economics. This was followed by a similar degree program in business administration for the food industry. The admission requirements were the general university entry qualifications (Abitur) and a relevant vocational qualification. The degree awarded was a diploma with the professional title of agricultural economist (Diplom-Agrarökonom).

1988

The renaming of the university to the „Thomas Müntzer“ University of Applied Sciences for Agriculture and for the Food Industry (Hochschule für Land- und Nahrungsgüterwirtschaft „Thomas Müntzer“).

Restructuring of teaching and research in Bernburg-Strenzfeld after German reunification

1990

The acquisition of the university and institute in Strenzfeld by the newly formed state of Saxony-Anhalt. After the political change in Germany a restructuring in agricultural research and in the education of students took place. New training documents and teaching contents were developed in the newly formed institutes.

The Anhalt Plant Breeding Company Bernburg was established (Anhaltische Pflanzenzucht GmbH Bernburg) (APZ) and KWS AG Einbeck required the variety rights, buildings and machinery from the breeding departments at the Institute for Grain Research (Institut für Getreideforschung). Construction of the KWS maize breeding station (KWS-Maiszuchtstation) and the Lochow-Petkus GmbH grain breeding station (Getreidezuchtstation der Lochow- Petkus GmbH) at the site.

1991

Anhalt University of Applied Sciences with locations in Bernburg, Dessau and Köthen was founded. Establishment of the departments of Agriculture, Ecotrophology and Landscape Development and Economics at the Bernburg campus of the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences.

1992

The Teaching and Research Institute for Arable and Crop Production (Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt für Acker- und Pflanzenbau) (LVA) was established with a teaching and research facility as the successor facility to the Institute for Grain Research (Institutes für Getreideforschung).

1998

Anhalt University of Applied Sciences was renamed as the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences (FH) - University of Applied Sciences.

2001

The Teaching and Research Institute for Arable and Plant Production (Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt für Acker- und Pflanzenbau) was taken over by the newly founded State Institute for Agriculture and Horticulture Saxony-Anhalt (Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau Sachsen-Anhalt) (LLG) with headquarters in Bernburg-Strenzfeld.

2010

The LLG's teaching and experimental materials were sold to the German Agricultural Society (Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft) (DLG). The International Plant Production Centre (IPZ) of the German Agricultural Society (Internationalen Pflanzenbauzentrums der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft) (DLG) was founded on the Strenzfeld campus.