

Information

ADDRESS

Evolution | Paleontological Collection
Sigwartstraße 10, 72076 Tübingen

OPENING HOURS

Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5 pm
For updated opening times check website

ENTRANCE FEES

Free

GUIDED TOURS

Groups and school classes on request

CONTACT

palmus@ifg.uni-tuebingen.de

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN

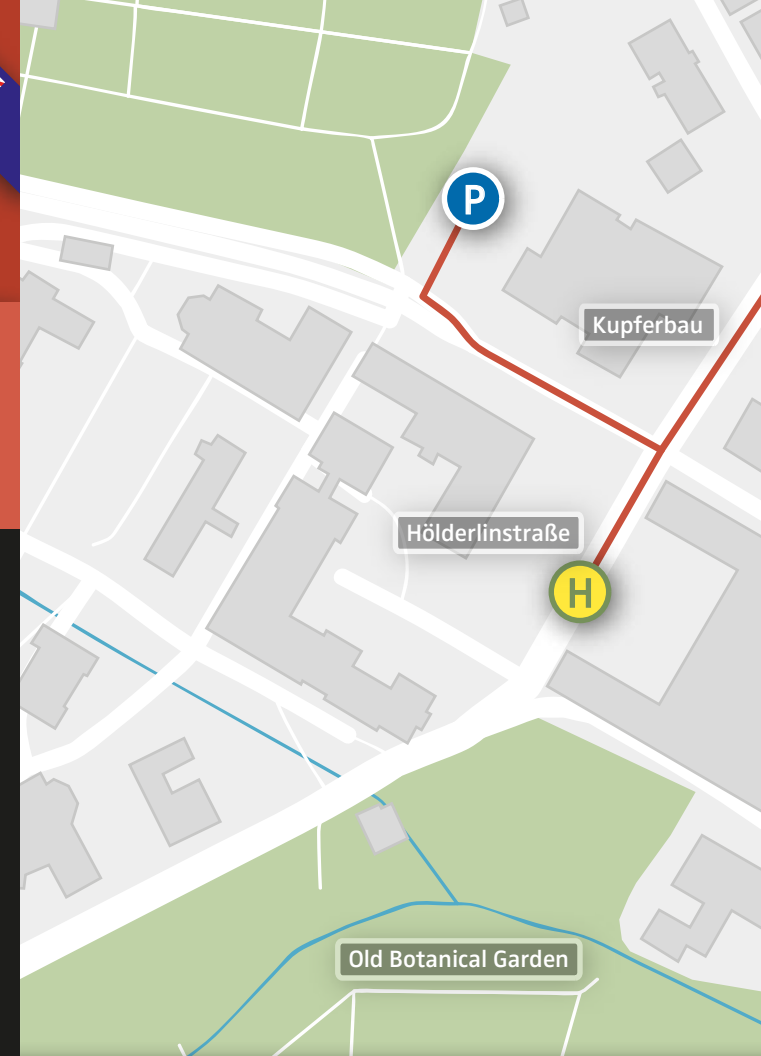


MUSEUM DER
UNIVERSITÄT
MUT



Evolution

PALEONTOLOGICAL COLLECTION



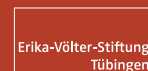
The Collection

To provide information about earth history to a broad audience, astonishing and unique fossils are presented in the institute's exhibition. The paleontological collection, one of the world's largest university collections, is a sub-collection of the museum of the University of Tübingen MUT, the umbrella organization of about 70 collections, containing a global unique stock of exhibits.

Getting There

From bus stop Hölderlinstraße, pass Gmelinstraße to Sigwartstraße on your right. The main entrance of the exhibition is located to your left.

From bus stop Neue Aula, walk across Gmelinstraße to Naukerstraße. From there go on to Sigwartstraße to your left. The main entrance is located to your right.



SENCKENBERG
world of biodiversity



Universitätsbund
Tübingen e. V.

www.unimuseum.de



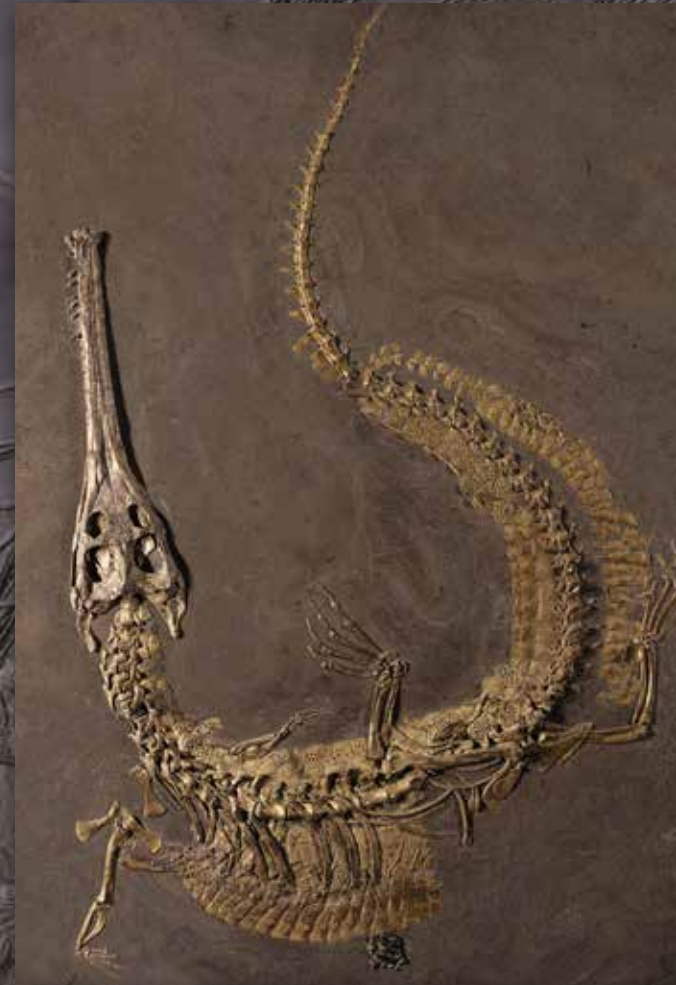
The Exhibition

The research and teaching collection is open for scientists, university and school students, kids, and regular visitors from all over the world to learn about evolution and the stratigraphy of the Württemberg region and the whole earth. With about a million original objects related to paleontology, the collection is one of the largest and oldest university collections of the world.



Dinosaurs

The „Swabian Lindworm“, a plant-eating plateosaur from Trossingen is a highlight of the exhibition. The excavation in the 1920's uncovered the dramatic death of the plateosaur herd about 200 million years ago. Several skulls of different dinosaurs illustrate the anatomical diversity and function of carnivores and herbivores. Other findings document the transition from dinosaurs to birds.



Marine Reptiles

An important collection of ichthyosaurs, partly with preserved embryos, can already be found in the entrance stairway. Further marine reptiles such as the predatory mosasaurs, marine crocodiles, and plesiosaurs are presented on corsets of steel from the early 20th century. The turtle-like *Henodus*, only found in Tübingen-Lustnau, can be seen in the exhibition as well.



Mammalian Ancestors

The origin of humans and other mammals from reptilian-like ancestors is documented in the therapsid hall. Anatomical changes such as the posture of the limbs under the torso, the formation of a ribcage, the expansion of the temporal skull region, and different tooth types and many more characters are illustrated by unique fossils of Gondwana, the Permian southern continent.