Alpine air, freedom & health

Every day, 3.9 million litres of thermal water with a temperature of up to 51° flow from the hot springs. The power of this healing water has been used since Roman times. All the thermal water in Leukerbad comes from one source. It is a calcium sulphate water with a slightly increased content of sodium, strontium, iron and a remarkable fluoride content. It has a high content of dissolved solids (1800-2000 mg/l). The spring water contains a dark brown substance that comes from the supporting shale. The typical feature is the reddish-brown mud, which is caused by the high iron content, hence the colour of the bathing water.

General information about the thermal springs

Finds of Roman coins and clasps in Leukerbad provide evidence that the Romans were already aware of the thermal springs in Leukerbad and that the thermal water has been used without interruption ever since. In Leukerbad, 8 groups of springs are currently used for balneological or energetic purposes. A total of 65 thermal springs are recorded in a cadastre. These are lukewarm seeps up to the 51° C warm St. Lorenz spring, which has a very constant flow of approx. 900 V/min. Some of the thermal springs emerge directly from the fissured spathic limestones or, more rarely, from the clay shales. However, several springs have to make their way from the rocky thermal aquifer through a thick cover of unconsolidated rock, as is the case with the St. Lorenz spring, for example. The total thermal water flow in Leukerbad is estimated at about 3000 1/min of unmixed thermal water.

Composition of the thermal water

All the thermal water in Leukerbad comes from a common thermal aquifer.

It is a calcium-sulphate water with a slightly increased content of sodium.

strontium. Iron and a remarkable fluoride content. It has a high dissolved solids content (1800-2000 mg/l). In parts, it carries a blackish-brown suspension, which comes from the flowed-through Aalenden shales. The bright rusty-red mud ("fango") typical of many springs is caused by the high iron content. All thermal springs have a certain admixture of cold water (9 - 40%).

Origin of the thermal water

Its long flow path begins east of Leukerbad in the area between Majinghorn and Torrenthorn. Here, near the Wysssee and Schwarzsee lakes at about 2300 to 3000 m.a.s.l., the precipitation water infiltrates and penetrates the mountains through steeply standing fissure systems up to about 500 m below sea level. The water becomes saturated with calcium and sulphate in the vicinity of the triadic gypsum and then rises as thermal water as a result of heating to emerge again into the daylight from the numerous springs in Leukerbad. As has been established with the help of tritium measurements, the water has certainly been travelling on underground flow paths for longer than 40 years. To what extent the crystalline

Medical effects of thermal water

Today, classical balneology is often spa-specific, due to natural site-specific remedies such as healing waters, healing gases and peloids (healing muds, mud, fango and silt). Balneology differentiates between various effect components, namely mechanical, thermal, chemical and non-specific irritant effects (Dr. med. Otto Knüsel, Bad Ragaz):

With the absorption and release of water through the skin, ions are also exchanged.

The mineral springs in Leukerbad contain mainly calcium sulphate minerals, i.e.

Gypsum. Warm gypsum waters alleviate reumatological and neurological ailments and help after the consequences of accidents. These mineral waters also have a diuretic and constipation-relieving effect.

Leukerbad is the largest thermal spa and wellness resort in the Alps and has the most beautiful thermal baths in Switzerland. Whether for a wellness weekend or a longer stay, the relaxing effect of the mineral-rich thermal waters is convincing. Every guest will find the thermal bath that suits his or her needs 365 days a year.