

1 Ostrów Tumski

This former island (in the past, the word “ostrów” meant an island on the river) is called the historical and spiritual heart of the city. Historical, as it is here that the first castle, which gave rise to the city, was built. Spiritual, as it is here that the first church of Wrocław was built, that the seat of the bishopric established in the year 1000, which has survived to this day, was established. Ostrów Tumski with its unusual historic monuments is one of the biggest tourist attractions of the city. If you want to feel a bit of magic, go here just before sunset to meet a lamplighter who lights street gas lamps at dusk, just like 150 years ago.



Ostrów Tumski, photo from the WPM UMW collections

2 Islands

Bielarska, Daliowa, Młyńska, Stodowa, Tamka and Piasek are a group of islands located in the historic centre of the city. Apart from Tamka, all the islands are connected by old and modern bridges and footbridges (Piaskowa Footbridge, Stodowa Footbridge, Żabia Footbridge). In the summer on the Stodowa Island you can participate in a cultural event or concert, as well as stretch yourself on a comfortable lounge and watch a film in an outdoor cinema. Bielarska Island – with its numerous playgrounds – is a real paradise for children, but adults will also find something for themselves: it is the place of mooring of the Tumski Barge, with the year-round restaurant. The islands are also the background for art – on the Piasek Island, you can admire the cult sculpture by Jerzy Bereś, and on the Daliowa Island the famous “Nave” by Oskar Zięta. If you are interested in hydraulic engineering, you must go to the Tamka Island, one of the smallest Oder islands, where you will find several hydrotechnical structures, which today are historic monuments of hydraulic engineering of the 19th century.



View of the islands: Daliowa, Młyńska, Stodowa, Tamka, Piasek, photo from the WPM UMW collections

3 Hydroelectric power plants

- ✉ ul. Nowy Świat 46 (Wrocław I)
- ✉ ul. Księcia Witolda 3A (Wrocław II)

The Wrocław I Hydroelectric Power Plant, i.e. the southern one, was built in the years 1921–1924, while the Wrocław II Hydroelectric Power Plant, i.e. the northern one, was built in the years 1924–1925. The buildings of both power plants were designed by Max Berg, a municipal construction counsellor in Wrocław in the years 1909–1924, author of, inter alia, the Centennial Hall (Hala Stulecia). The decorations of the entrance gates were made by the famous smithing craftsman, Jaroslav Vonka. Both power plants were included in the register of historic monuments.



The Wrocław I Hydroelectric Power Plant, photo from the WPM UMW collections

4 Boulevards and marinas

The Oder boulevards form a beautiful walking trail, where you will find many marinas if you want to board a ship and sail on the Oder River. The most famous and popular Wrocław boulevard is the Xawery Dunikowski Boulevard. In its vicinity there are the Market Hall (Hala Targowa), the National Museum or the Ceglarski Bastion, among others. It is also a place

of many water events and the Oder River Days held every year in May. The footbridge under the Peace Bridge connects the Dunikowski boulevard with the Maria and Lech Kaczyński Boulevard, on which an unusual installation is placed: a huge, spatial inscription WRO, which is, at the same time, a comfortable bench (a great place for a souvenir photo from Wrocław!). Opposite, on the other side of the river, there are the following boulevards: Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński (with the Church of St. Mary), Piotr Włostowic (next to it, there is the Piaskowy Bridge and the raised-relief map of the Wrocław Water Junction) and priest Aleksander Zienkiewicz with a plant labyrinth.



X. Dunikowski Boulevard, photo from the WPM UMW collections

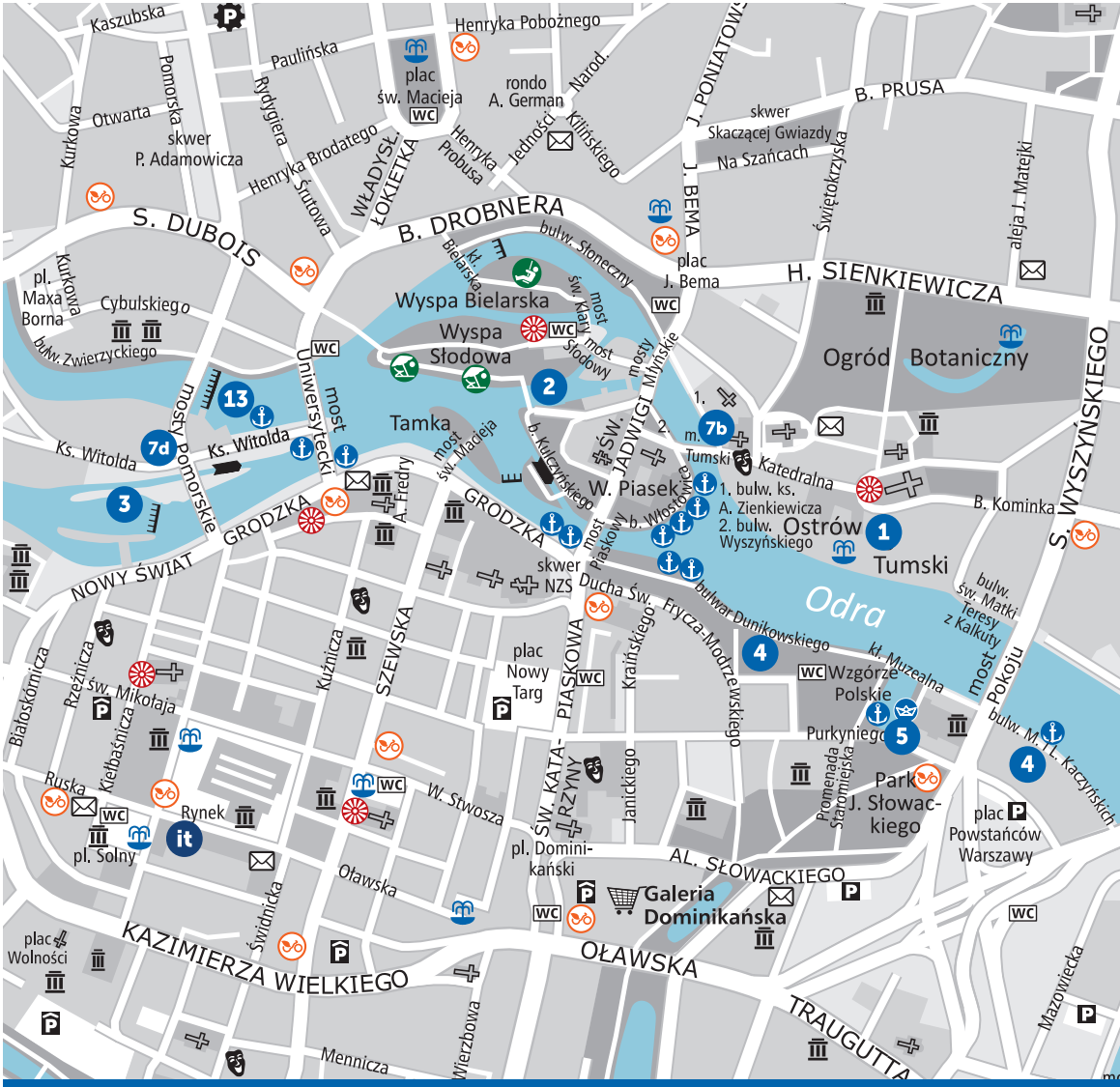
5 Gondola Bay (Zatoka Gondoli)

- ✉ ul. Purkyniego 9
- 🌐 zatokagondoli.pl

This small bay is a remnant of the former estuary of the Oder River's left tributary. Here, you can rent water equipment or take a ship cruise on the Oder River. At your disposal, you have a tourist water tram, small Arka ship for 14 people, kayaks, rowing and motor boats. It is a charming, intimate place, surrounded by greenery, where it is worth stopping, having a coffee and enjoying the beautiful view of Ostrów Tumski.



Gondola Bay, photo from the WPM UMW collections



Key:

- 🚪 Lock
- 🏰 Weir
- 🚗 Car park
- 🚗 Indoor car park
- ⛪ Historic church
- ⛪ Orthodox church
- ⛪ Synagogue
- 📍 Viewpoint
- 🚶 Marina
- 🚤 Water equipment rental
- 🚲 Wrocław City Bike station
- 🏖️ Playground
- 🏖️ Beach
- 🗿 Fountain
- 🚻 Public toilets
- 🛒 Shopping centre
- ✉ Post office
- 🚔 Police station

📍 Tourist information points

- ✉ ul. Graniczna 190 📞 +48 519 509 336
- ✉ ul. Piłsudskiego 105 📞 +48 519 509 337
- ✉ Rynek 14 📞 +48 71 344 31 11

Water Rescue Service (WSR) 📞 +48 786 239 155
Water Volunteer Rescue Service (WOPR) 📞 984

Emergency number 112

6 Oder Centre

- ✉ Wybrzeże Słowackiego 5B
- 🌐 odracentrum.org

You will learn about the extraordinary role of the Oder River in the life of Wrocław by visiting the Oder Centre – a meeting place on water, the only educational and cultural centre of its type in Europe. The Oder Centre is located on a floating structure with an area of 800 sqm. The facility is moored near the historic Grunwaldzki Bridge. The centre is involved in the subject of ecology and protection of the natural environment of rivers and reservoirs and undertakes cultural and social activities named “We build the identity of Oder River people”. Within the Oder Centre, there is also a School on Water, where children gain knowledge about the river, its history, hydraulic engineering, hydrology, ecology, flora and fauna of the Oder River. Here, you will also find a point of tourist information about the Oder River, ODRATEKA, i.e. a library in which all materials about the Oder River are collected, as well as a café and a catering point.



Oder Centre, photo from the Oder Centre collections

7 Bridges

The real icon of Wrocław is 7a the **Grunwaldzki Bridge**, which owes its popularity not only to its original structure – it is a suspension bridge – but also to its picturesque location. It was put into use in 1910, which resulted in its post-war name (in 1910, the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald was celebrated). The bridge is illuminated in an interesting way and looks beautiful at night.



Grunwaldzki Bridge, photo from the WPM UMW collections

Equally well-known and willingly visited is 7b the **Tumski Bridge**, also known as the Bridge of Lovers, since in the past couples in love used to attach padlocks with their names to the bridge, which was to ensure the happiness and stability of the relationship. This small bridge connects the Piasek Island with Ostrów Tumski. Over the centuries, wooden bridges existed here, which were repeatedly destroyed, and the current steel riveted structure dates back to 1889.



Tumski Bridge, photo from the WPM UMW collections

The very characteristic 7c **Zwierzyniecki Bridge**, resembling an entrance gate, is located near the Wrocław Zoo and the Centennial Hall. It was built in the years 1895–1897 and back then it was a very bold project. The steel, truss structure is decorated with four impressive supports along with the coat of arms of Wrocław. The platform on which traffic takes place is suspended to the arch. Nearby, there is the Zwierzyniecka Marina with a beach and boat rental.



Zwierzyński Bridge, photo from the WPM UMW collections

Walking along the streets of the Old Town, near the edifice of the University, you will certainly pay attention to the beautifully restored **7d Pomorskie bridges**, which connect one of the Oder River islands, Kępa Mieszczańska, with the mainland. The crossing is formed by three bridges: Northern, Southern and Central Pomorski; the most beautiful of them is undoubtedly the Southern Pomorski Bridge. It was built in 1905 in the Neo-Romanesque style with Art Nouveau details. Sandstone balustrades decorated with 68 mascarons, turrets with lamps, clinker span arches and watchtowers from the side of ul. Grodzka make it one of the most beautiful bridges in Wrocław. If you take a close look at the balustrades of the Central Pomorski Bridge, you will see bullet holes – traces of the fighting for Festung Breslau during World War II.



Pomorskie bridges, photo by Artur Sobolewski

8 Polinka cable car

You can visit Wrocław not only by land and water, but also by air! It is enough to get into a carriage of the cable car running at the height of 7 m above the river. The route is 380 m long and the journey takes less than three minutes. One cable car station is located on the Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego (Boulevard of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology), the other on Na Grobli Street (Hydropolis is at a distance of just a few steps). During the journey, you can admire the panorama of Wrocław from an

interesting perspective, with the Grunwaldzki Bridge and Ostrów Tumski, boulevards and a water tower.



Polinka, photo from the WPM UMW collections

9 Beach bars and city beaches

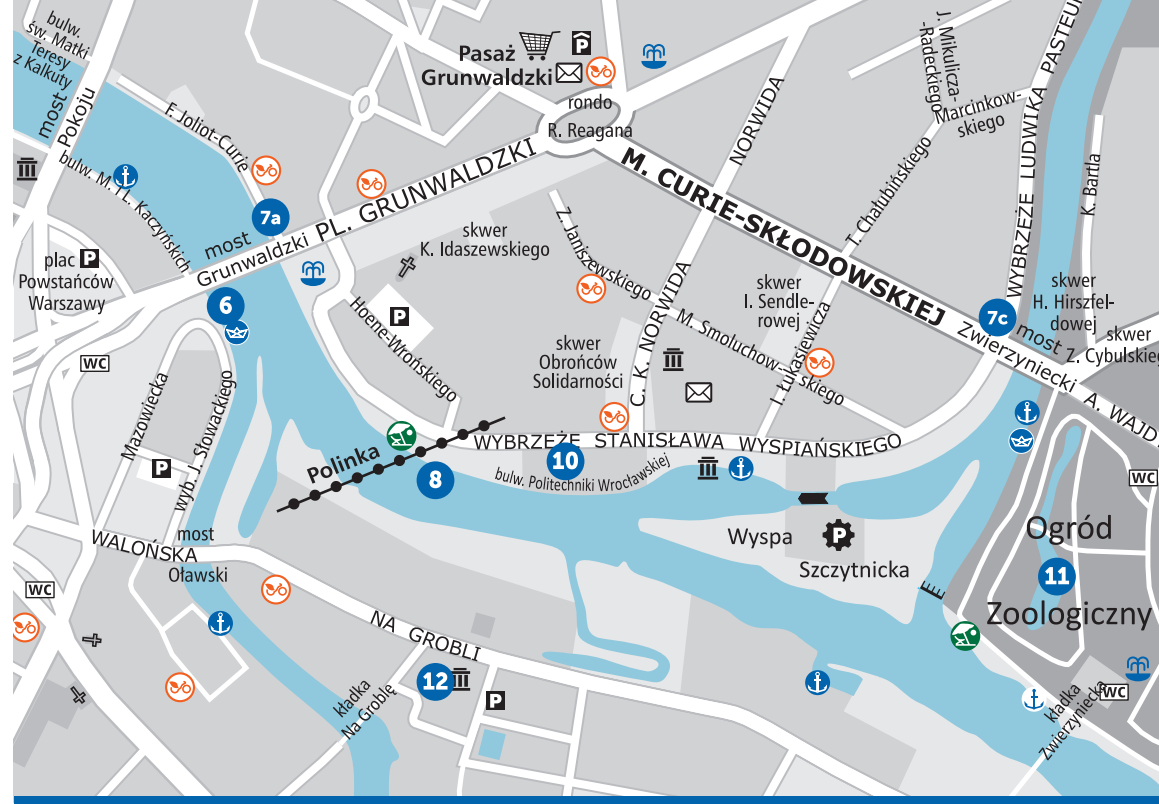
There are already a dozen or so of them in Wrocław. Loungers and hammocks are waiting for you over there, you can also lie on the sand, have lunch and a drink with a palm tree straw. Many beaches and beach bars also offer yoga or zumba workshops, you can dance and listen to music there. Some beaches have play areas for children and sports areas where you can play boules, badminton or beach volleyball. The largest artificial beach in the city, i.e. HotSpot Beach Bar (ul. Wejherowska 34), has an area of as many as a dozen or so thousand square metres. You will find there loungers and hammocks, and you can rest in the shade of a huge umbrella or... a palm tree. In the evening, HotSpot is illuminated by atmospheric lamps.



One of Wrocław's beach bars, photo from the WPM UMW collections

10 Boulevard of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology

This newest boulevard in Wrocław is several hundred metres long – it starts at the height of the Polinka station and stretches all the way to the Szczytniki lock. It is mainly a recreational space – volleyball courts, beach with a bar, benches and places to rest have



been created on the huge lawn. The embankment is adapted to mooring large and small vessels. It is also a great place for outdoor events, such as concerts or regattas. From the boulevard, you can see the main edifice of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology (Politechnika Wrocławska), and right next to it a barge is moored, on which the Foundation of the Open Museum of Technology is located. On the other side of the Oder River, at ul. Na Grobli, there is a historic water tower, in the distance we can see the Szczytniki weir. It is also a place of training of the gnoms eight with a helmsman.



Boulevard of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology, view of the water tower, photo from the WPM UMW collections

11 Zoo with Odrarium

✉ ul. Wróblewskiego 1-5
🌐 zoo.wroclaw.pl

The largest and oldest zoological garden in Poland (it was established in 1865). In the Wrocław Zoo, history is harmoniously combined with modernity – technologically advanced structures have been integrated into the historic environment. Here, you can see more than a thousand species of animals from all over the world. When visiting the Wrocław Zoo, you cannot miss Afrykarium. Animals associated with the aquatic environment of Africa live in seven large pools. For several years, Odrarium has been functioning in the Wrocław Zoo – it is an unusual complex of four tanks, thanks to which you will become familiar with the entire course of the Oder River: from its sources in the Czech Odrzańskie Mountains, through the central Oder River to the river estuary to the Szczecin Lagoon (Zatoka Szczecińska).

Through the windows, you can see at close range various species of plants and animals that occur, or have occurred until recently, in different places of the Oder River.



Odrarium, photo from the Wrocław Zoo collections

12 Hydropolis

✉ ul. Na Grobli 17
🌐 hydropolis.pl

This is the centre of knowledge about water and everything related to it, which is unique on a national scale. You will learn here, among others, how water appeared on the Earth, what happens in the depths of the sea, how waves and snow are formed and what role is played by water in human life. You will see the largest ships of the world (naturally, in miniature), a water printer, an ancient water clock and a bathyscaphe. You will become familiar with the camouflage methods used by inhabitants of a coral reef. A visit to Hydropolis is a great adventure for everyone, since knowledge is conveyed here in a modern way – through interactive exhibitions, multimedia installations, as well as games that will absorb not only children (who would not like to swim with dolphins?). Hydropolis is located in a historic 19th century underground drinking water tank, which is in itself worth seeing.



Hydropolis, photo from the Hydropolis collections

13 Marinas

The Oder River is a part of the European shipping network and is connected by way of canals to other rivers of Europe. Thanks to this, from Wrocław you can reach many cities in Germany, France or Switzerland. In Wrocław, comfortable marinas wait for water sports lovers. The **Topacz Marina** is located in the very centre of the city, it admits yachts with a length of up to 15 m and one metre draught. The marina is equipped with a sanitary unit and a mini-workshop



Topacz Marina, photo from the WPM UMW collections

The **Osobowice Marina** is a point where you can not only moor a yacht, but also park a recreational vehicle. The marina has a tavern, bar and water equipment rental.



Osobowice Marina, photo from the WPM UMW collections

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Municipality of Wrocław

