

Roman Kolicki

A guide

to the ports and sea harbours of the Polish Coast



The Association of Sea Cities and Municipalities

Gdańsk 2013

Symbols representing services which are available in the harbour and its surroundings:



A guide to the ports and sea harbours of the Polish Coast presents maps which play only a guiding role and they should not be used for navigation purposes. Detailed, current information is available in each maritime office, harbour office or in Navy Hydrographic Office (Biuro Hydrograficzne Marynarki Wojennej) and their materials are kept up to date.

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www.zmigm.org.pl

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Gdańsk 2013

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The representatives of maritime offices in Gdynia, Słupsk and Szczecin,
A friend of lighthouses, vice-president of Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Centralnego Muzeum Morskiego
(Society of Friends of Maritime Museum in Gdańsk) – Apoloniusz Łysejko,
and Lt. Andrzej Wątrawicz.

*The map of the harbour in Górk Zachodnie is based on Piotr Salecki's illustration.
The map of the harbour in Nowa Pasłęka – is taken from the guidebook 'Pętla Żuławska. Przewodnik turystki wodnej'.
On the cover is the winning piece of work in the painting category from the competition entitled 'Morze a moja duża i mała Ojczyzna'
(The sea and my small and big homeland') (2012) – painted by Emilia Kleina.*

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With great pleasure we present you

*A GUIDE TO THE PORTS
AND SEA HARBOURS OF THE POLISH COAST*

Throughout its 20-year existence The Association of Sea Cities and Municipalities has emphasised very strongly the need for development of maritime tourism in its programme. It is not only a natural form of spending time, which results from easy access to the sea, but also a significant chance of development of the seaside cities and municipalities. A chance to motivate their residents into action and the development of all those areas which are connected with the usage of the sea. Observing the achievements of our seaside neighbours allows us to realise how much more there is to be done in this area. Furthermore, according to the forecasts of specialists it is maritime tourism which will have the biggest potential to bring profits to the seaside municipalities.

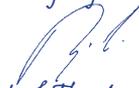
The Association of Sea Cities and Municipalities while accomplishing a wide programme of developing maritime tourism, on its 20th anniversary, prepared a guide to the ports and sea harbours of the Polish Coast with hopes that it would help popularize the Polish Coast visited from the sea.

In the guide we present you approximate maps of each port as well as the map of the whole Polish Coast. Moreover, you will find a description of the infrastructure of harbours and marinas with the needs of sailors and their vessels given particular consideration. You will also find contact details for the services whose help may be necessary for safe sailing.

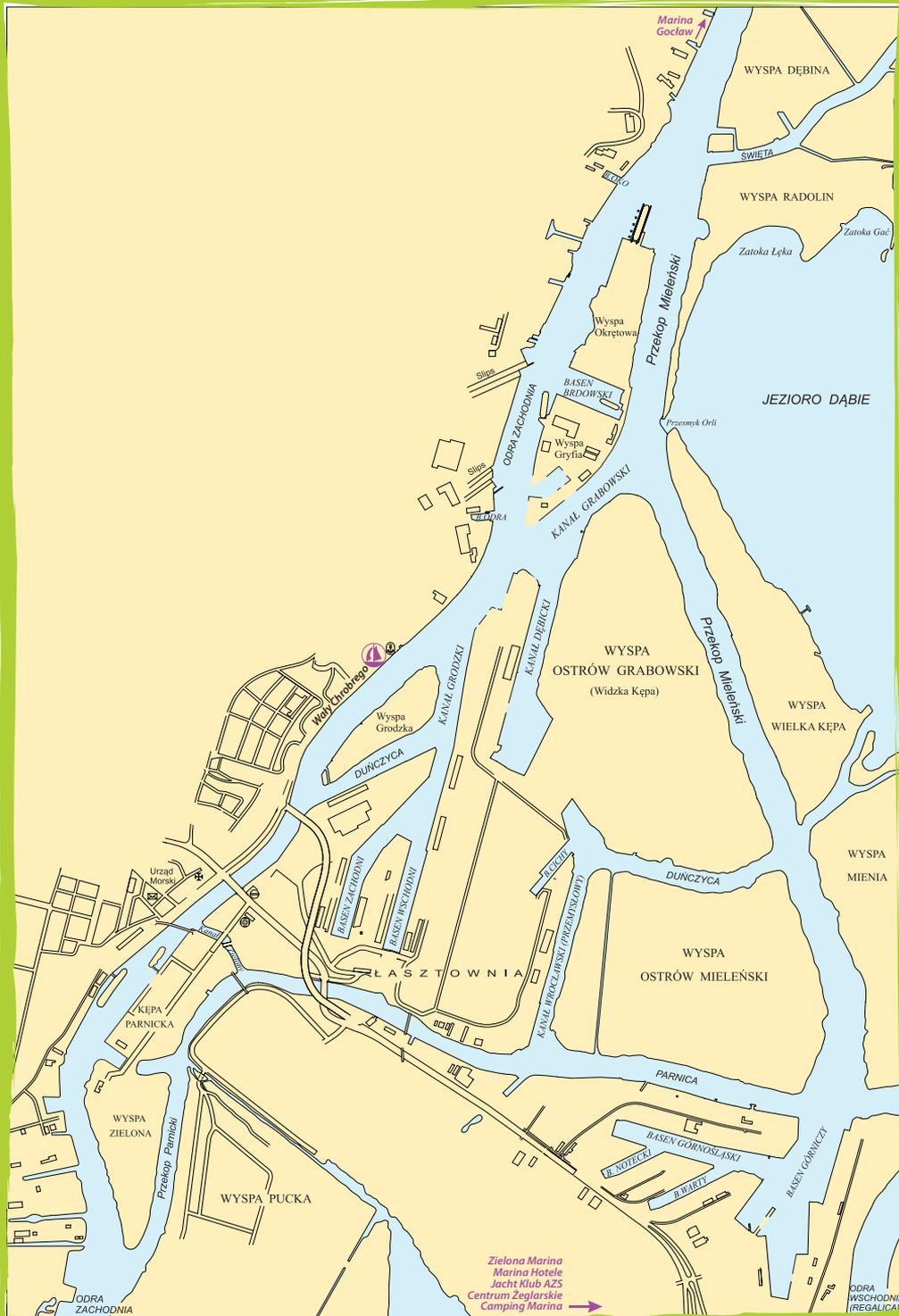
The description of the ports is accompanied by short information popularizing the settlements and regions where the ports are located. Furthermore, the description of the Polish Coast is enriched with basic information about all active lighthouses.

We hope that the guide to the ports and sea harbours of the Polish Coast will be useful for both experienced and beginner sailors alike. We wish you all fair winds and following seas in sailing to the ports of the beautiful Polish Coast.

Andrzej Bojanowski


*President of The Association of
Sea Cities and Municipalities*

Szczecin



Marina Hotele

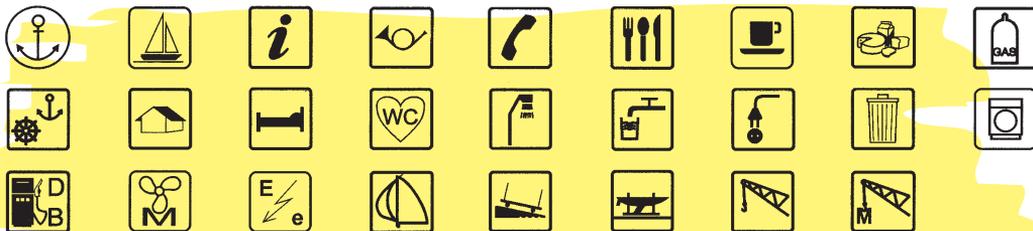
MARINA HOTELE Sp. z o.o.

70-800 Szczecin, 7-11 Przestrzenna St.
tel. +48 91 461 43 50, fax +48 91 469 38 00

53°24'0"N 14°37'7"E

e-mail: marina@marinahotele.pl
www.marinahotele.pl

The harbour is situated by Dąbie Male lake, at the entrance of the Dębska Struga (Dębska Stream), which connects the river Regalica with lake Dąbie.



Yacht Club AZS

Jacht Klub AZS w Szczecinie

70-800 Szczecin, 9 Przestrzenna St.
tel./fax +48 91 461 27 34

53°23'52"N 14°37'30"E

e-mail: jkazs.szn@gmail.com
www.jkazs.szn.pl
UKF channel: 77

The harbour is situated by lake Dąbie Male near Przestrzenna Street.



Centrum Żeglarskie (Sailing Centre)

70-800 Szczecin, 21 Przestrzenna St.
tel. +48 91 460 08 44, +48 91 460 08 45
fax +48 91 460 03 19

53°23'8"N 14°38'1"E

e-mail: rejsy@centrumzeglarskie.pl
biuro@centrumzeglarskie.pl
www.centrumzeglarskie.pl

The harbour is situated by Dąbie lake, about 10 km from the centre of Szczecin and 2.5 km from the district of Szczecin – Dąbie.





Camping Marina

UW Service Sp. z o.o.

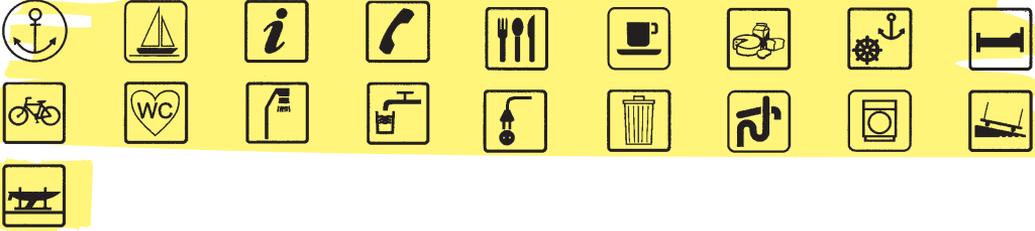
70-800 Szczecin, 23 Przestrzenna St.
tel./fax +48 91 460 11 65

53°23'8"N 14°38'2"E

e-mail: camping.marina@pro.onet.pl
www.campingmarina.pl

The Camping Marina is situated by the south bank of Dąbie lake in Szczecin.

From the Baltic Sea the harbour is accessible through the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon), the Odra river and Dąbie lake.

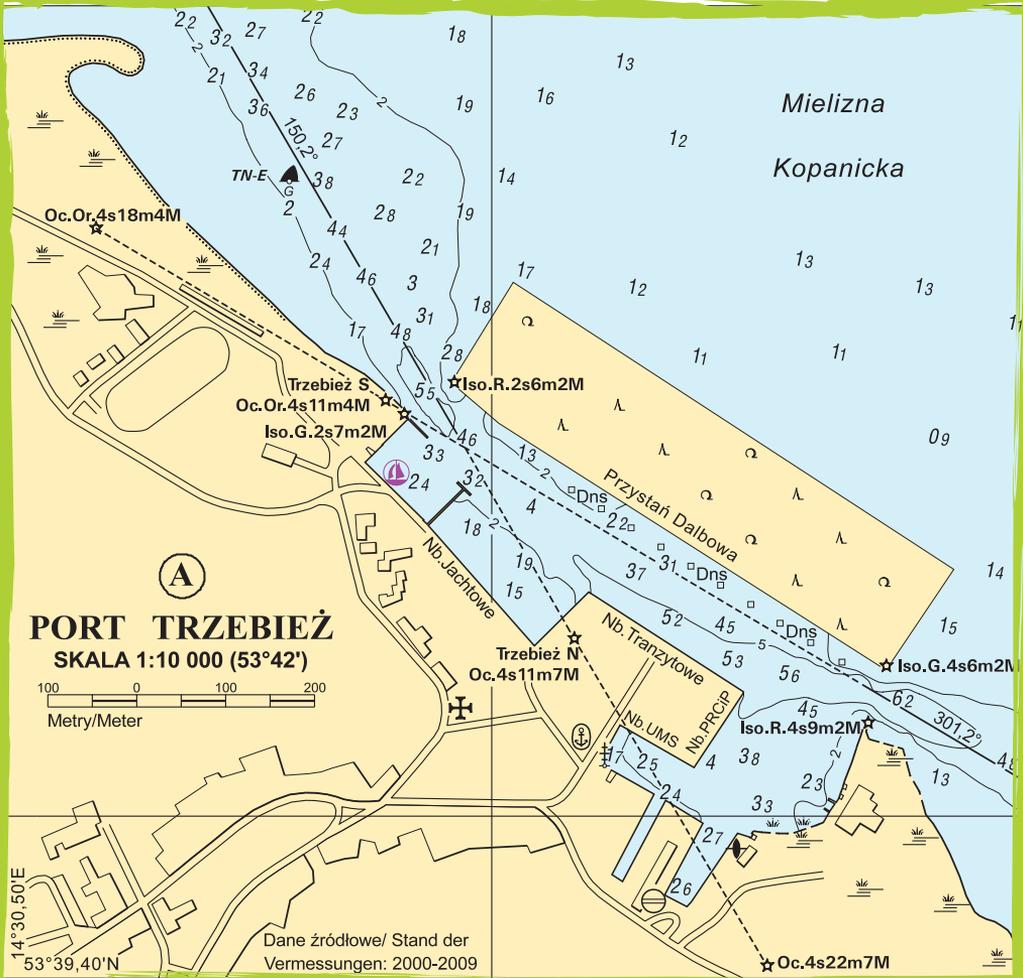


Szczecin the capital of the voivodeship, the metropolis and the centre of services which is of cross-regional importance. It is an essential centre of the political, social and cultural cooperation of the entire north-western part of Poland, north-eastern Germany and southern provinces of Sweden. Situated on the border of the countries and communication hub, it is an important transport hub in Europe. The main transit routes of Europe cross here: from the West to the East and from the North through the Baltic Sea to the South of Europe. The access to the Baltic Sea and the Odra river, the surrounding areas: primeval forests, nature reserves and lakes create great opportunities for the development of tourism.

ATTRACTIONS:

- Old Town: Brama Królewska (the King's Gate), Baszta Panieńska (the Maiden's Tower), Ratusz Staromiejski (Old City Town Hall), Muzeum Morskie (the Maritime Museum), old mansions, numerous palaces
- Wały Chrobrego Promenade the old Tarasy Hakena ((Hakenterrasse) promenade with great views of the Odra river and the port. The observation decks are 500 meters long and they are situated 19 meters above the level of the Odra river
- Zamek Książąt Pomorskich (The Pomeranian Duke's Castle)
- The Cathedral Church of St. Jacob with a panoramic terrace
- Plac Jasne Błonia im. Jana Pawła II (Blonia Square) – a wide green area near Szczecin's Town Hall
- Podziemne Trasy Szczecina (Szczecin's Underground Tourist Routes) at the Main Railway Station in Szczecin you can visit a huge underground anti-aircraft shelter from World War II as well as anti-nuclear shelter from the era of the Cold War
- The complex of factory's buildings by the Odra river next to Kolumba street
- Ogród Różany Różanka (the Rose Garden)
- Historical cellars of starka – famous old Polish dry vodka
- Blues Music Festival – Bluesada

Trzebież



Morski Port Rybacki (Sea Fishing Harbour)

53°39'7"N 14°31'0"E

Maritime Office in Szczecin

– Harbour Office Trzebież

72-020 Trzebież, 23 Portowa St.

tel. +48 91 312 83 46 (24h), +48 91 424 16 54

fax +48 91 312 84 05

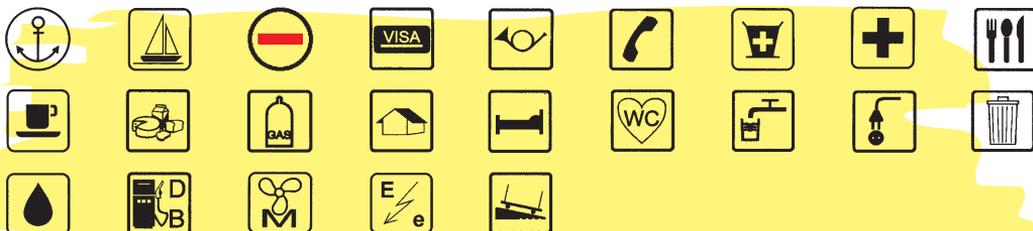
e-mail: sekretariat_kpt@ums.gov.pl

btrzebiez@ums.gov.pl

www.ums.gov.pl

UKF channel: 69

Trzebież harbour is located on the west coast of the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon) at the narrowing of Rostoka Odrzańska and the Zalew Szczeciński.



COŻ

Centralny Ośrodek Żeglarstwa im. Andrzeja

Benesza Sp. z o.o. (Andrzej Benesz Central

Sailing Centre Sp. z o.o.)

72-020 Trzebież, 26 Rybacka St.

tel. +48 91 312 82 94, fax +48 91 312 83 79

e-mail: biuro@coz.com.pl

www.coz.com.pl

UKF channel: 12, 16, 71 – Harbour Office

The Central Sailing Centre is located in the fishing settlement of Trzebież, situated on the western coast of the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon), about 35 km north of the centre of Szczecin, 14 km from the centre of Police and about 14 km east of the German border.

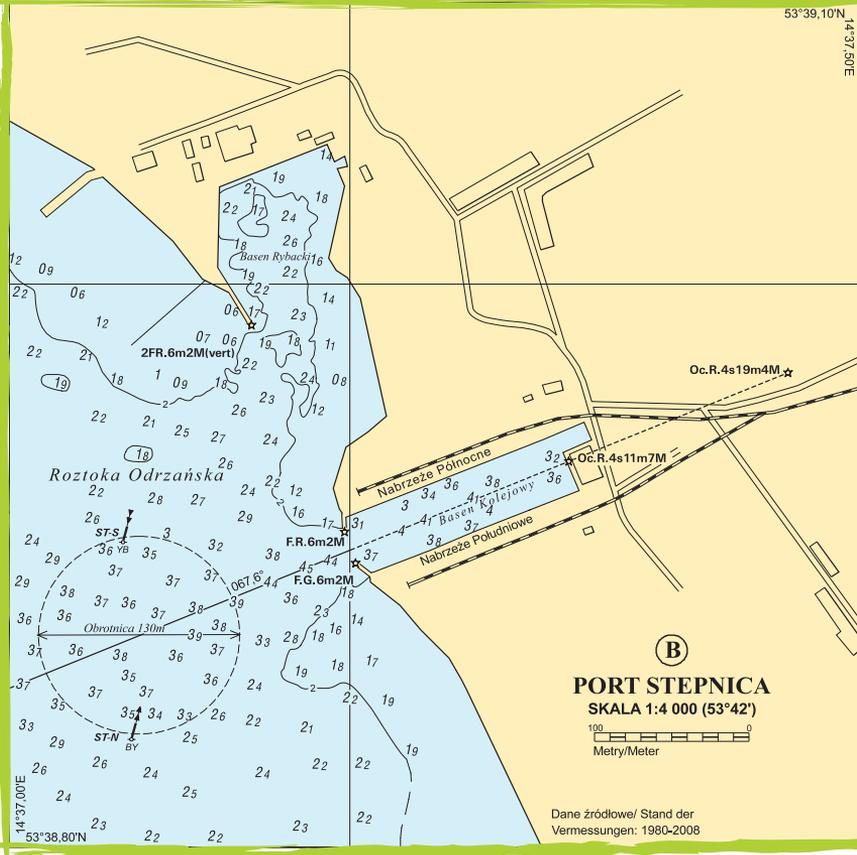


Trzebież is a settlement situated in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship, in the Police municipality, on the edge of the Wkrzańska primeval forest by the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon). Two artificial islands neighbour Trzebież: Chelminek and Refulacyjna – made of materials taken from the dredging of the water route Szczecin – Świnoujście. Trzebież is a good place for outdoor painting as well as relaxation far away from the noise of the big cities.

ATTRACTIONS:

- parish church built in 1745 which has a tower with two brick and one wooden storeys, adorned with an 8-sided lantern with a spire and a cross on the globe
- half-timbered house from the second half of the XVIII century
- fishing harbour with fishing boats and equipment used for fishing on the Szczecin Lagoon
- Trzebieskie Neptunia (at the turn of July and the start of August) which is the end of International Consecutive Regatta organised on the Szczecin Lagoon

Stepnica



Morski Port w Stepnicy (Seaport in Stepnica)

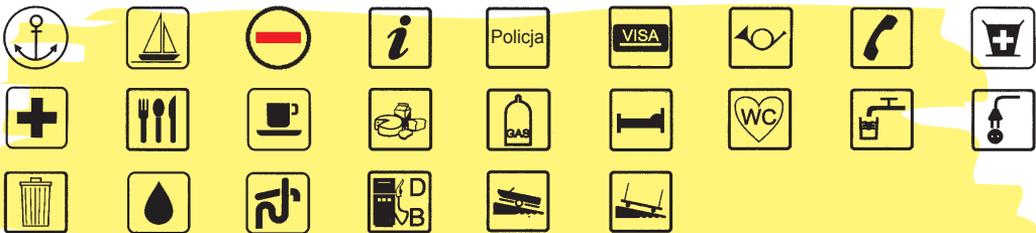
53°38'9"N 14°37'2"E

Boatswain's Office

72-112 Stepnica, Portowa St.
tel. Municipal Office +48 91 418 85 21
tel. Boatswain's Office +48 91 418 84 27

fax +48 91 418 85 80
e-mail: ug@stepnica.pl
www.stepnica.pl
UKF channel: 71

In the seaport in Stepnica there are two docks: Basen Rybacki (a Fishing Dock), where fishing boats are stationed and Przeładunkowy (a Transshipment Dock), called Kolejowy (rail), used mainly for reloading. Both docks with modernised wharves are in the centre of Stepnica.



Przystań przy Kanale Młyńskim (Marina by the Młyński Canal)



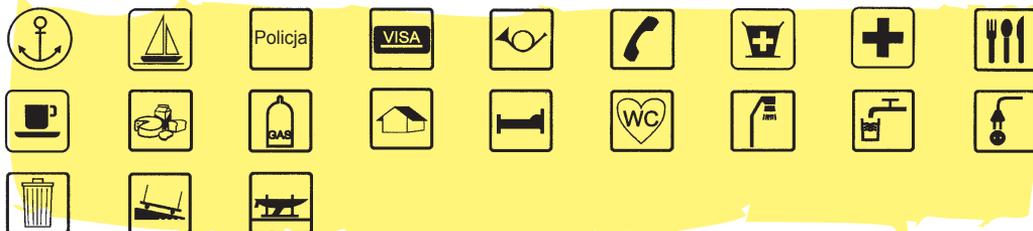
LOK

72-112 Stepnica, Młynarska St.
tel. Municipal Office +48 91 418 85 21
fax +48 91 418 85 80

53°39'1"N 14°36'6"E

e-mail: ug@stepnica.pl
www.stepnica.pl
UKF channel: 71

The Młyński Canal, which is 780 m long, is situated in the north part of Stepnica. The distance from the marina to the centre of Stepnica is only 500 m.



Przystań Żeglarska w Gąsierzynie (Sailing Marina in Gąsierzyno)



72-112 Stepnica, Gąsierzyno
tel. Municipal Office +48 91 418 85 21
fax +48 91 418 85 80

53°40'0"N 14°34'2"E

e-mail: ug@stepnica.pl
www.stepnica.pl
UKF channel: 71

The Marina, a part of the West-pomeranian Sailing Route, is located 4 km north of Stepnica. The area is monitored by CCTV. Usage of the marina is free of charge.



Przystań Szuwarek (Marina Szuwarek)



**Kopicki Sportowy Klub Wodny Szuwarek
(Kopicki Water Sport Club Szuwarek)**

53°41'86"N 14°32'55"E

72-112 Stepnica, Kopice 28, tel. +48 693 060 712
e-mail: lech_zajda@poczta.onet.pl

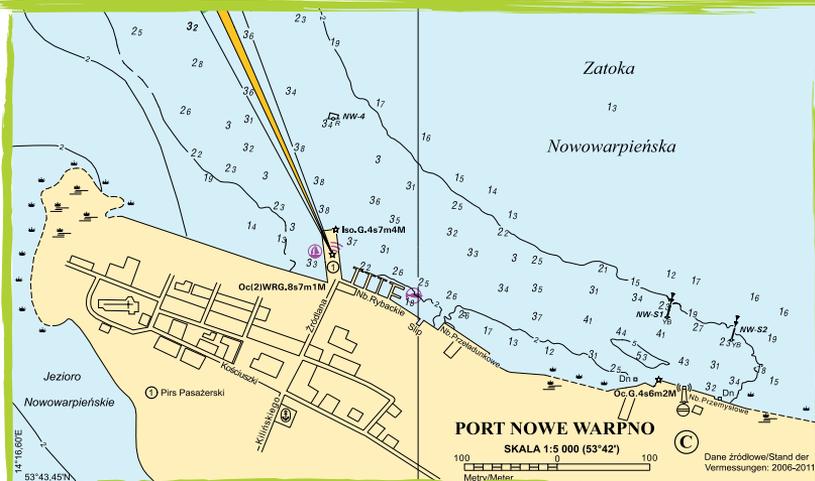
The marina is located by the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon) on the east side, about 2 km from Trzebież. The approach channel is from the north side with a depth of 1 m. There are two docks protected by the breakwaters.



The Stepnica municipality is a picturesque land located in the north-west part of the West Pomeranian Voivodeship by the waters of the Szczecin Lagoon. Stepnica consists mainly of a beautiful beach with clean sand for tourists who prefer peace and close contact with nature.

ATTRACTIONS: St. Jacek Odrowąz parish church from 1741, a residential and farm building (forester's lodge) together with a nearby mansion (from the XVIII century), a windmill from 1910-1919, brick presbytery from the 1920s, an English oak tree, which is a nature monument.

Nowe Warpno



Morski Port Rybacki w Nowym Warpnie (Fishing Seaport in Nowe Warpno)



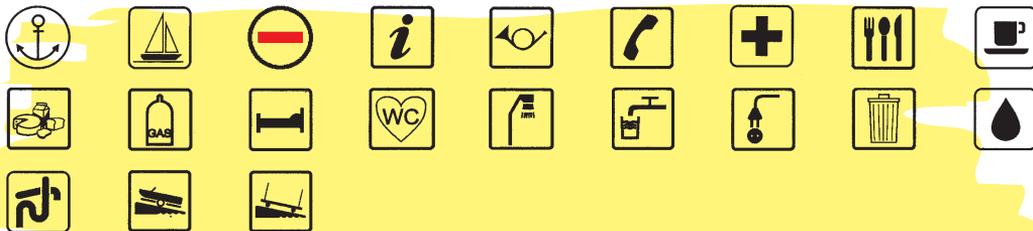
**Maritime Office in Szczecin – Boatswain's
Office of Nowe Warpno Port**

72-022 Nowe Warpno, 7 Dworcowa St.
tel. +48 91 312 97 40, +48 609 692 794

53°43'6"N 14°17'0"E

fax +48 91 312 95 05
e-mail: bnwar@wp.pl
www.ums.gov.pl
UKF channel: 71

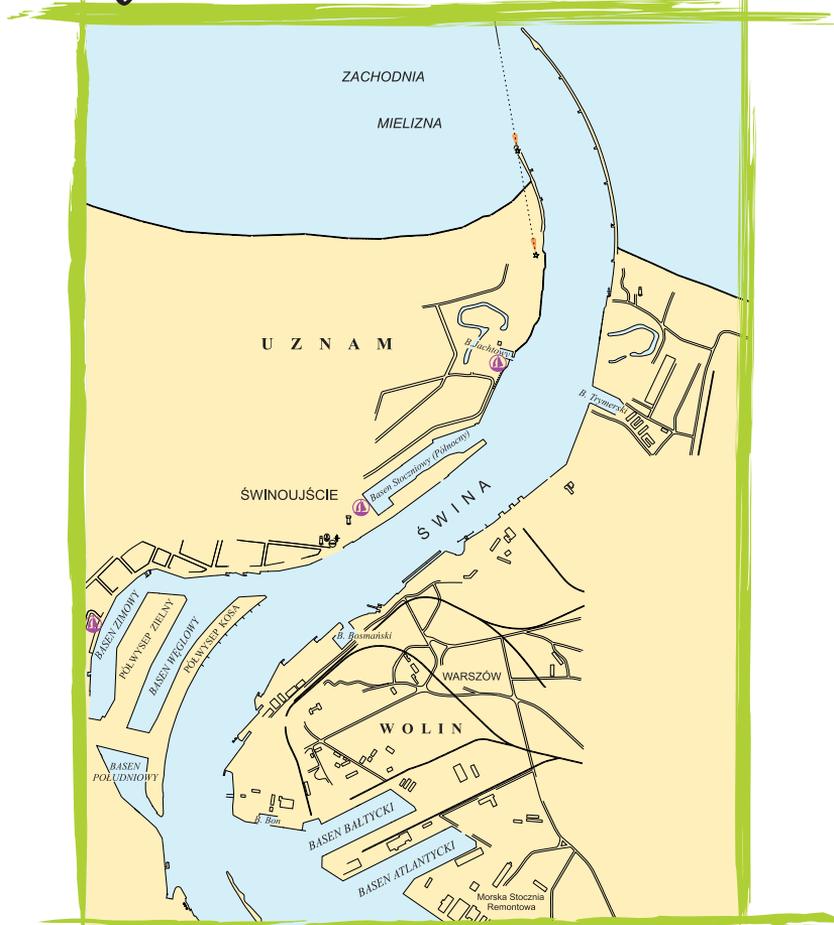
Nowe Warpno Port is located in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship in the policki municipality. It is situated on the south coast of the Nowowarpieńska Gulf, in the south-west part of the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon).



Nowe Warpno – the tourism attraction of the community is its location among the large bodies of water and forests. Besides the Szczecin Lagoon, there are four more lakes: the biggest – Nowowarpieńskie Lake, directly connected with the lagoon by two straits near Ptasia Wyspa (the Birds Island) as well as lakes: Małomyśliborskie, Myśliborskie Wielkie and Piaski. The forests, which are rich in animals, blueberries and mushrooms, belong to the complex of Wkrzańska Puszcza (primeval forest).

ATTRACTIONS: Gothic church Wniebowzięcia Najświętszej Marii Panny from the XV century, the only town hall in Poland with a half-timbered construction (from 1697), which works up till now as the seat of city authorities by Kościelna St. It comes from the turn of the XVIII and start of the XIX century and has a semi-rural style; a house by Plac Zwyciestwa (the Victory Square) – one of the most beautiful buildings in Nowe Warpno – built using traditional spandrel beam technique, which is specific to this region; the Palace in Karszno built in a French neo-Renaissance style.

Świnoujście



Port jachtowy Basen Północny (Yacht Port North Bassin)

53°54'48"N 14°16'28"E

72-600 Świnoujście, 22 Matejki St.
tel. +48 91 321 37 81, +48 91 321 91 77
fax +48 91 321 37 81

e-mail: marina@osir.uznam.net.pl
www.osir.uznam.net.pl

Basen Północny (North Bassin) is located 1.25 nautical miles from the entrance heads to Świnoujście Port. A sheltered entrance channel enables safe entrance to the marina. The port is situated about 1 km from the centre of Świnoujście.



Jacht Klub Marynarki Wojennej KOTWICA O. Świnoujście

 (Navy's Yacht Club)

72-604 Świnoujście, 6 Steyera St.
tel. +48 91 321 94 35, fax +48 91 321 94 35

53°54'09,8"N 14°14'43,6"E

e-mail: jkmw_kotwica@uznam.net.pl
www.jkmwkotwica-swinoujscie.pl

The marina is situated in Basen Zimowy (Winter Basin), 500 m from the city centre and 300 m from the main shopping area.



Jacht Klub Cztery Wiatry (Yacht Club Four Winds)

 (Yacht Club Four Winds)

72-600 Świnoujście, 4 A Jachtowa St.
tel. +48 91 852 43 19

53°55'N 14°17'E

tel. +48 91 852 43 19
e-mail: jk-4wiatry@wp.pl

The port is situated on the west side of the Świna river. It is the first yacht club on the right hand-side of the channel near the entrance from the sea.



Świnoujście is the only city in Poland which is situated on several dozen islands. Even though it is common to say that it is in the land of 44 islands, only 3 of them are inhabited: Uznam, Wolin and Karsibór. The borders of Świnoujście are as follow: from the south the Zalew Szczeciński (the Szczecin Lagoon), from the north the Baltic Sea, from the west the country border with Germany and from the east the Międzyzdroje municipality. Thanks to this unusual location it is a city of many faces – on the one hand it is one of four most important maritime economy centres in Poland as well as a Navy base. On the other hand, it is a popular health resort and tourist destination.

ATTRACTIONS: the town hall from 1804, which currently functions as the Muzeum Rybołówstwa Morskiego (the Sea Fishing Museum), the Chrystusa Króla church with a XIX century wooden model of a sailing ship hanged on the ceiling, the complex of terrestrial – brick forts (the XIX century), including one of the best preserved forts in our part of Europe – Gehard Fort; Świnoujski Park Zdrojowy, the breakwaters from the beginning of the XIX century including Stawa Młyny, a navigational sign stylized as a windmill, the highest lighthouse on the Baltic coast from 1858, FAMA – song festival (in July) and Festiwal Piosenki Morskiej (Festival of the Sea Songs) in August.

Wolin

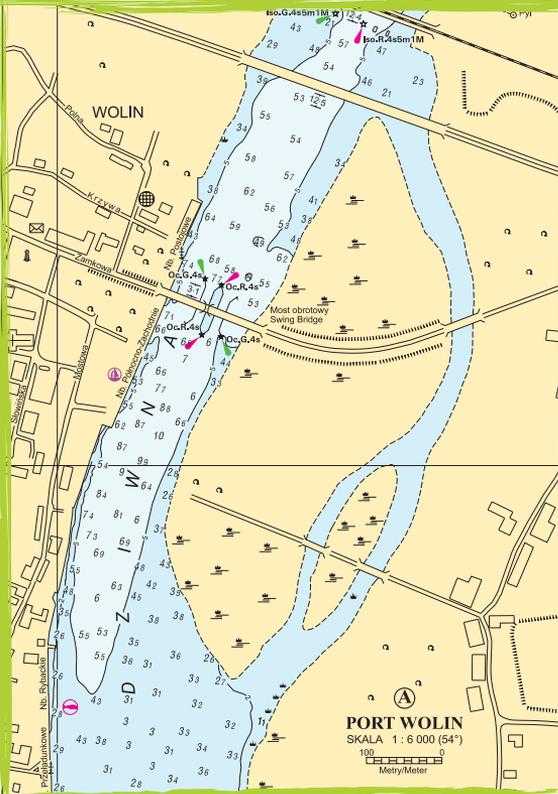
Morski Port
Rybacki w Wolinie
(Fishing Seaport
in Wolin)
53°50'6"N 14°37'2"E

Maritime Office in Szczecin
– **Boatswain's Office of Wolin Port**

72-510 Wolin, 22 Niedamira St.
tel./fax +48 91 326 11 14
e-mail: mkarasek@ums.gov.pl
www.ums.gov.pl
UKF channel: 71

The port is situated in Wolin, on the south-east end of Wolin island; the wharfs are on the west bank of the Dziwna Strait. Washing facilities and toilets are available in the UKS Albatros club near PTZN club in Wolin, 72-510 Wolin, 1 Mostowa St., tel. +48 91 326 12 14, e-mail: albatroswolin@wp.pl.

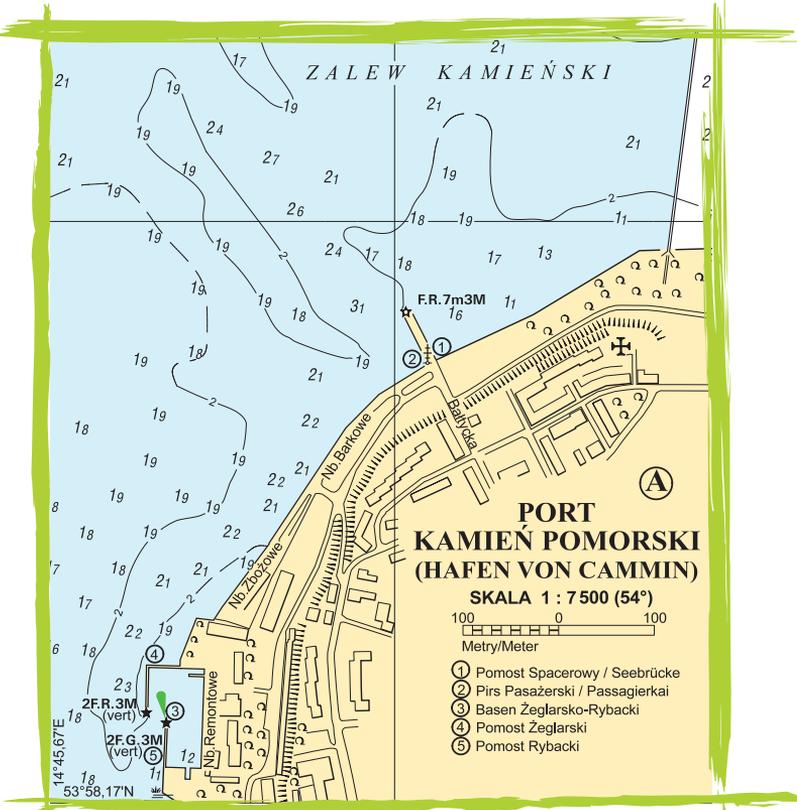
It is possible to moor at the wharf, by the swing bridge, the UKS Albatros Marina or Marina of Klub Ligi Morskiej i Rzeźnej.



The Wolin municipality is situated in the direct neighbourhood of the Woliński Park Narodowy (National Park). Legendary capital of Vikings – Jomsborg, today's Wolin – the biggest Polish island is a city of tourism, festivals and Vikings, which combines a great and rich history, interesting culture and unforgettable landscapes.

ATTRACTIONS: ruins of the St. George church, St. Nicolas church – patron saint of sailors and fishermen from the XIII century, with an observation tower; the remains of a battlement from the XIV century; a neo-Gothic town hall from 1880; the complex of bourgeois' tenements from the XIX century; Andrzej Kaube Muzeum Regionalne (the Regional Museum), with a valuable exhibit of a Świetowid's figure with four faces; Centrum Słowian i Wikingów (the Slav and Vikings' Centre) – the reconstruction of a settlement from the IX-XI centuries; a Dutch windmill (currently an industrial windmill) built in the end of the XIX century on the edge of the city; Festiwal Słowian i Wikingów (the Slav and Vikings' Festival).

Kamień Pomorski



Nabrzeże Barkowe w porcie Kamień Pomorski

 (Barge Dock in Kamień Pomorski port) $53^{\circ}58'3''N$ $14^{\circ}46'2''E$

Maritime Office in Szczecin – Boatswain's Office of Kamień Pomorski Port

72-400 Kamień Pomorski, 2 Wilków Morskich St.
tel. +48 91 382 01 10, +48 609 692 932

fax +48 91 382 01 10
e-mail: umskd@ums.gov.pl
www.ums.gov.pl
UKF channel: 16, 71

The Barge Dock is 258.2 m long. The section from the side of the pier, the length of which is 112 m, serves as a docking area for sporting and passenger boats. The section in the direction of the hoister, the length of which is 140.2 m, is a barge dock. The depths by the coast vary from 1.8 m to 2.2 m.



Marina Kamień Pomorski Sp. z o.o.

72-400 Kamień Pomorski
2 Mistrzów Żeglarstwa alley
tel. +48 91 382 08 82, +48 601 724 494

53°58'3N 14°46'0"E

e-mail: kontakt@marinakamienpomorski.pl
www.marinakamienpomorski.pl

The Kamień marina is situated in a picturesque surrounding of the old town by the Mistrzów Żeglarstwa alley.



Kamień Pomorski is one of the oldest towns on Pomorze Zachodnie (in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship). This territory is a very old settlement area. Traces of the settlement come from the ancient times. The city has a history of over 1000 years. The name of the city comes from the natural topographical phenomenon, which is a huge boulder of postglacial origins. It is located several dozen meters from the north bank of Chrząszczewska Island and is called Królewski Głaz (King Boulder).

ATTRACTIONS:

- Cathedral complex of St. Mary, St. John the Baptist and St. Faustyna with valuable organs
- St. Nicolas church
- gothic Bishops Palace from the XV century
- Town Hall built at the turn of the XIII and start of the XIV century
- Piastowska Tower from the XIV century
- Wolin Gate and Tower, both from 1308. Since June 2001 the tower has housed the Museum of Stones
- International Festival of Organ and Chamber Music (from the end of June to the beginning of September)
- Festival of Contemporary Folk Culture (at the turn of July and start of August)

 **Marina Polmax**
Polmax Sp. z o.o

72-420 Dziwnów, Dziwna St.

tel. +48 91 381 36 34, +48 600 527 740

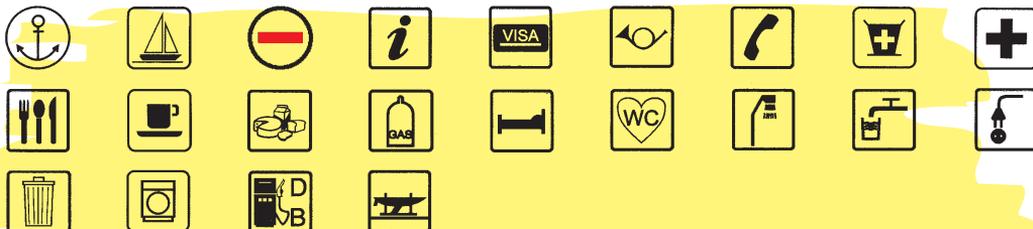
54°01'6"N 14°43'6"E

e-mail: plx@plx.pl

www.plx.pl

UKF channel: 10

The Polmax marina is situated in the forest, on the picturesque west bank of the Dziwna river, near the beach.

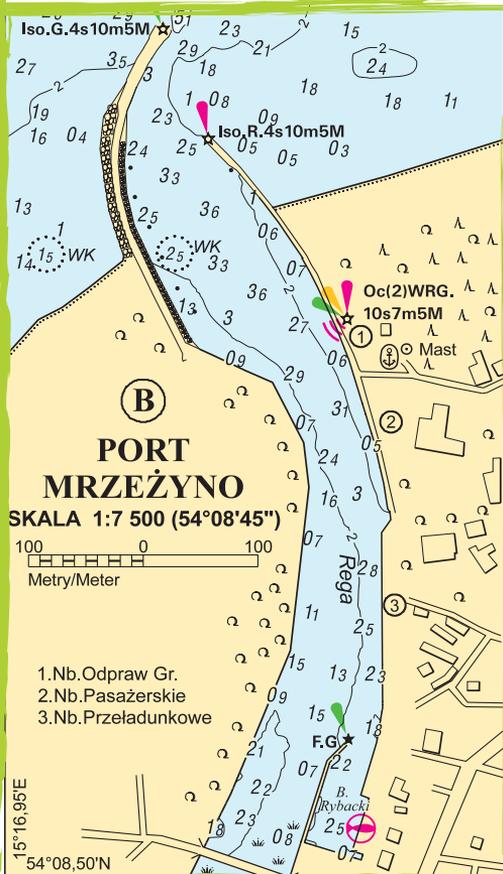


Dziwnów is a small seaside resort in an attractive location on Mierzeja Dziwnowska (the Dziwnów Spit) between the Baltic Sea and the Dziwna river. Its location creates great possibilities for practising water sports, walking and active recreation. An attractive, clean and wide beach, clear Baltic water, beautiful pine forests, parks and a healthy climate – all this makes Dziwnów a popular summer resort. The variety of bodies of water gives opportunities to sail, swim, dive or fish.

ATTRACTIONS:

- a drawbridge on the Dziwna river connecting Dziwnów with Wolin island, which is one of few such constructions in Poland
- fishing settlement – a complex of identical houses
- walking-viewpoint promenade leading over the brows of the sand dunes along Zdrojowy Park with an impressive forest
- a post-German sanatorium building surrounded by the park area (3-4 Mickiewicza St.)
- Sport Stars Festival (August)

Mrzeżyno



Mrzeżyno Port 54°08'38"N 15°17'30"E

Port of Mrzeżyno Authority

72-330 Mrzeżyno, 6 Portowa St.
tel. +48 602 797 297
tel. Boatswain's Office +48 609 694 529
fax +48 91 387 26 19
e-mail: port@trzebiatow.pl
www.port.mrzezyno.pl
UKF channel - Boatswain's Office: 10, 71

Mrzeżyno port is located on the south coast of the Baltic Sea in the mouth of the Rega river. It is on the Trzebiatowskie coast situated 18 km from Kołobrzeg, about 39 km from Dziwnów and about 7 km from Dźwirzyno. Mooring places for yachts are in the south-east part of the port by the pier and the Passenger Wharf in the north-east part of the port next to the Boatswain's Office.



Mrzeżyno is a summer resort located in the mouth of the Rega river consisting of several dozen holiday resorts, summer camps and campsites situated along the seaside green belt. A clean, wide beach, the possibility of swimming (water quality class I) and sunbathing as well as a specific microclimate recommended in allergy and upper respiratory tract treatments – all this creates the ideal conditions for relaxation. **ATTRACTIONS:** Neoromański kościół św. Apostołów Piotra i Pawła (neo-Roman St. Apostles Peter and Paul church) built in 1912. The main decoration of the church is the mosaic depicting issues connected with the sea and the patron saints.

Dźwirzyno

Dźwirzyno Port

54°09'6"N 15°23'4"E

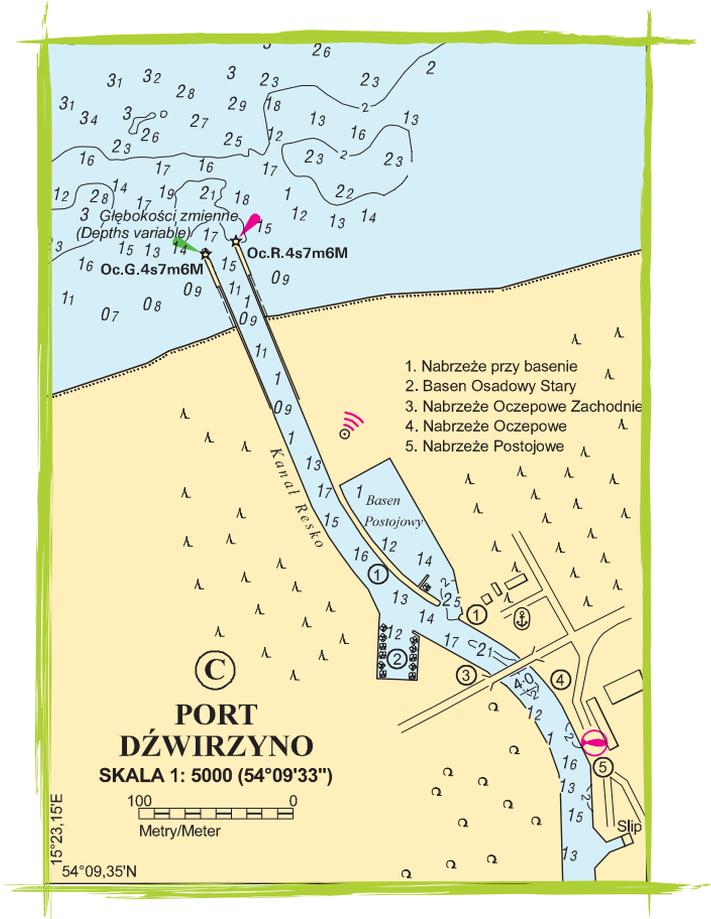
Maritime Office in Słupsk
– Boatswain's Office of
Dźwirzyno Port

78-131 Dźwirzyno, 1 Wyzwolenia St.
tel./fax +48 94 358 54 23

e-mail: vtsdzwirzyno@umsl.gov.pl

UKF channel: 12, 16

*A small fishing port
at the mouth of
the canal connecting
Resko lake with the sea.*



Dźwirzyno

is a place situated between the Baltic Sea and the north-east side of Resko Przymorskie lake, 13 km from Kołobrzeg. It is known for its wide beaches (up to 60 m in places) as well as clean bathing areas. Opposite the seashore, the beach transforms into an embankment of high dunes, in places up to 16 m above sea level. The dunes are covered with pine forests, which make them an attractive part of the local landscape. Dźwirzyno is located along the main street – Wyzwolenia St. – where there are sixteen English oaks, which are over 250 years old.

ATTRACTIONS: keep-fit trail 1600 m in length, including 15 marked areas to do exercises; cycle paths and routes; Gminne Centrum Sportu i Rekreacji (Communal Centre of Sport and Recreation) with a sport hall, amphitheatre, an outdoor sports field complex (including tennis, basketball and volleyball courts), roller-skate area, skatepark, minigolf and a playground for children.

Kołobrzeg

Port Jachtowy
w Kołobrzegu
(Yacht Port
in Kołobrzeg)

54°11'2"N 15°33'2"E

Port of Kołobrzeg Authority

78-100 Kołobrzeg

1 Szyprów St.

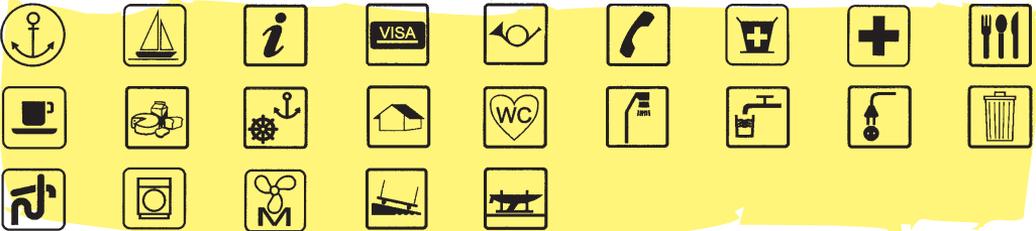
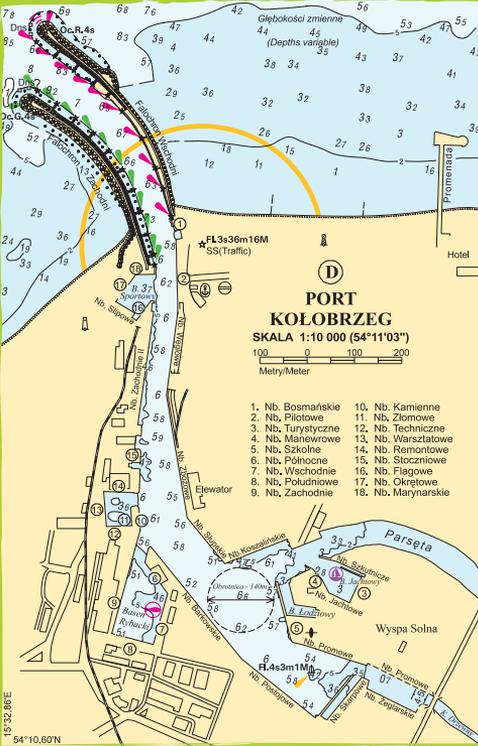
tel./fax +48 94 351 67 65

e-mail: zpmkolobrzeg@post.pl

www.zpm.portkolobrzeg.pl

UKF channel: 67

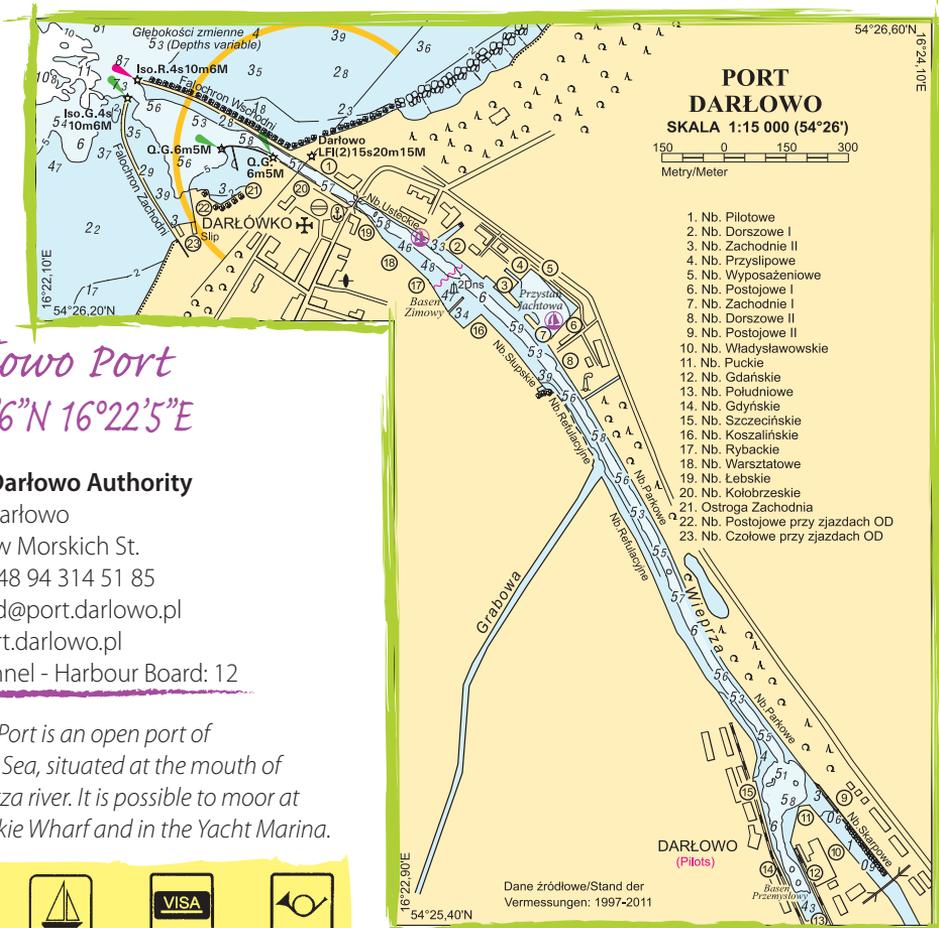
Yacht Port in Kołobrzeg, in West Pomeranian Voivodeship, is situated on Wyspa Solna (Solna Island) in the fork of the Parsęta river and the Kanał Drzewny (Drzewny Canal).



Kołobrzeg, one of the oldest cities on the West Pomerania. It is a large health SPA in the valley of the Parsęta river, which divides the Trzebiatowskie and Słowińskie Coasts. Thanks to its specific microclimate – location at the mouth of the Parsęta river, surrounded by forests, swampy-water ecosystem, which is a natural habitat for many rare species of animals and plants as well as to natural curative products, Kołobrzeg ranks as one of the favourite seaside health resorts. In the city and its neighbourhood there are mineral water sources, brines and large amounts of therapeutic mud, which make Kołobrzeg full of sanatoria and health resorts.

ATTRACTIONS: a pier 220 m in length, the longest ferroconcrete pier in Poland; the Gothic Basilica of Blessed Virgin Mary with precious decorations, the neo-Gothic Town Hall from the XIV century; Baszta Prochowa (a tower) which was a part of the Middle Ages defence system, public bathhouse, the building in the barbican shape from the XX century, the complex of the ground fortifications from the XVII-XIX centuries, the Palace of the Brunszwicki family built in the XIX century in the empire style- an example of an elegant bourgeois residence; the monument of Zaślubiny Polski z Morzem (of Poland's Wedding to the Sea) on the seaside promenade, Sanitariuszki monument (the monument of a nurse), the ship museum ORP „Fala”, the lighthouse.

Dartowo



Dartowo Port 54°26'6"N 16°22'5"E

Port of Darłowo Authority

76-153 Darłowo
17 Wilków Morskich St.
tel./fax +48 94 314 51 85
e-mail: ird@port.darlowo.pl
www.port.darlowo.pl
UKF channel - Harbour Board: 12

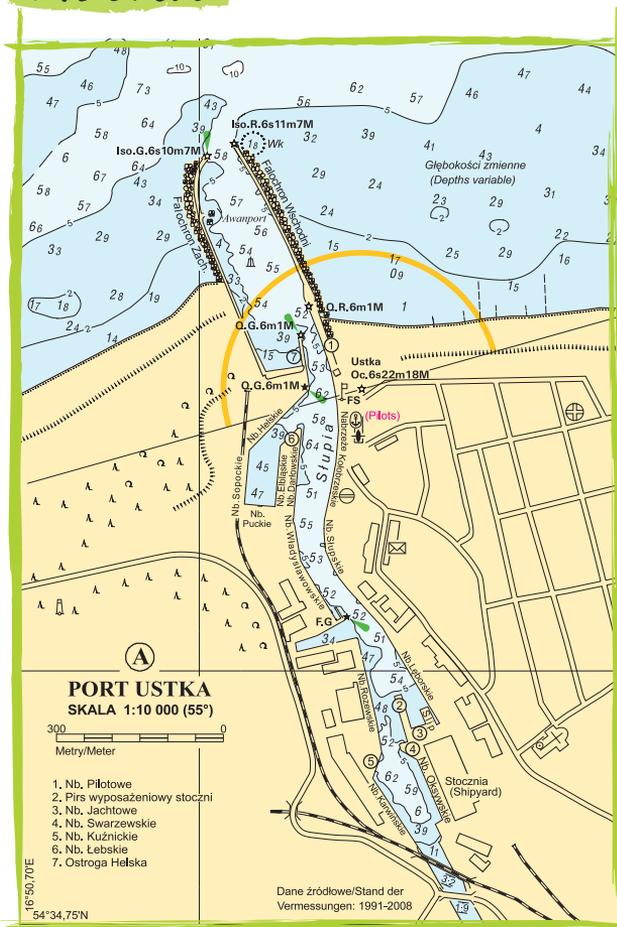
Darłowo Port is an open port of the Baltic Sea, situated at the mouth of the Wieprza river. It is possible to moor at the Usteckie Wharf and in the Yacht Marina.



Darłowo, a fast growing Baltic Sea resort, is a seaside town of 15 thousand inhabitants located in the Middle Pomerania, where the most outstanding citizen was Eryk I Pomorski (1382-1459), the King of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

ATTRACTIONS: the Castle of Pomeranian Dukes (1352-94), currently it houses the Regional Museum; a remainder of the city walls - High Gate - also known as Stone Gate (XVI century); Gothic Blessed Virgin Mary Church (XIV century); Gothic St. George Chapel (XV century); the Baroque Town Hall (1752), the Chapel of St. Gertrude (XV century) and a fountain with a figure of a fisherman – the favourite theme of the souvenirs from Darłowo; Darłówek – a beautiful seaside residential area, where you can find a lighthouse, Jan Aquapark, summer meetings with King Eryk (July/August).

Ustka



Ustka Port

54°35'6"N 16°51'2"E

Maritime Office in Słupsk – Harbour Office of Ustka Port

76-270 Ustka

3 Marynarki Polskiej St.

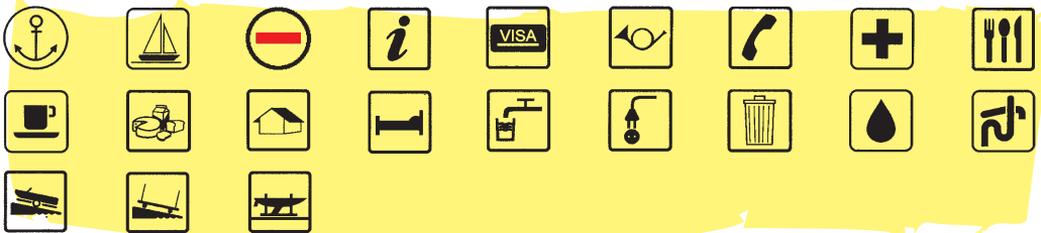
tel./fax +48 59 814 45 33

e-mail: vtsustka@umsl.gov.pl

www.umsl.gov.pl

UKF channel: 12

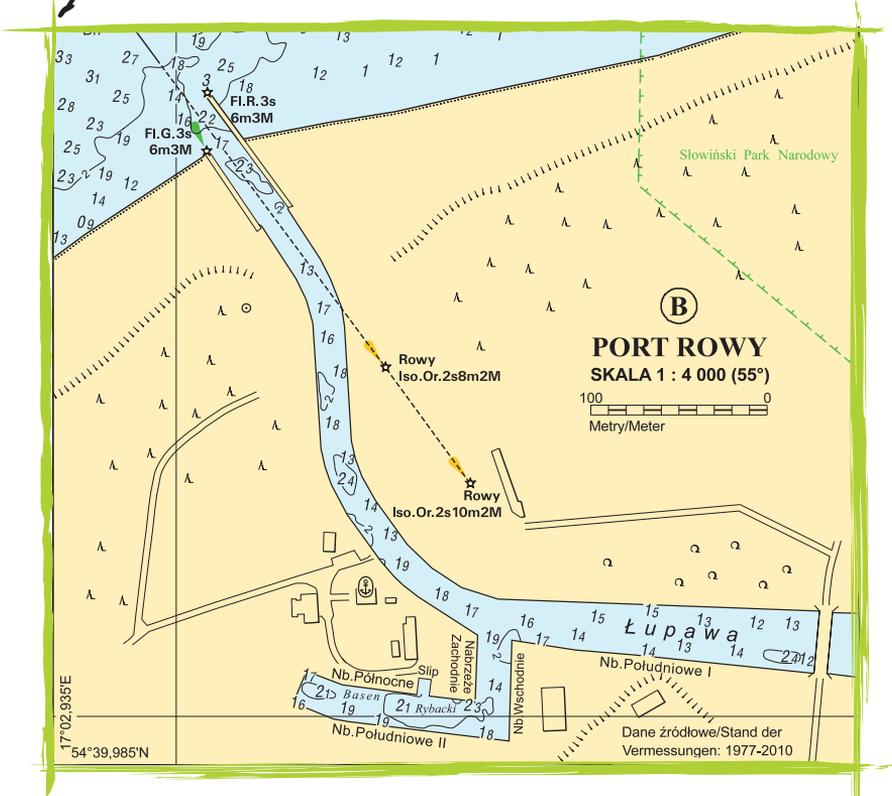
There are not permanent mooring spaces in the port. The Harbour Office of Ustka Port directs to the stopover at the wharf in the port canal, in the direct neighbourhood of the city centre.



Ustka is an early Middle Ages fishing settlement. It is a famous treatment and recovery centre as well as a summer holiday resort, with preserved fishing houses. Since 2005, the revitalisation programme for Old Ustka has been ongoing. In the port, the east and west piers and the building of Czerwona Szopa (the Red Shed) are the most worth seeing.

ATTRACTIONS: the lighthouse; seaside promenade; neo-Gothic church from 1885; the Museum of Bread; monumental port's granary from the turn of the XIX and start of the XX century, which houses the Baltic Modern Art Gallery; the championship in the dredging of amber (August); the International Contest of Fireworks organised annually in July.

Rowy



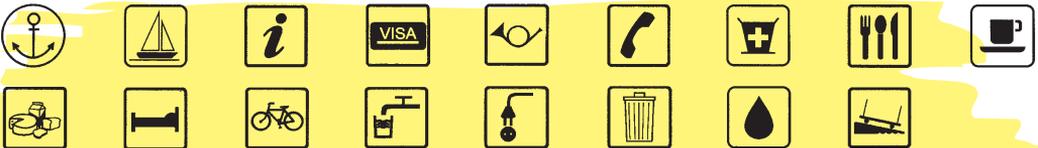
Rowy Port

54°40'00"N 17°03'10"E

Maritime Office in Słupsk
– Boatswain's Office of Rowy Port
 76-212 Rowy, 4 Portowa St.
 tel./fax +48 59 814 18 28

e-mail: vtsrowy@umsl.gov.pl
www.umsl.gov.pl
 UKF channel: 16, 12

The port is situated in the open sea, near the mouth of the Łupawa river and Gardno lake.



Rowy is a cosy settlement, without all the drawbacks of huge, famous resorts. The location of the town by the open sea, among the pine forest creates a unique microclimate and excellent conditions for relaxation and tourism. The proximity of the Słowiński National Park adds to the attraction of this place. The wide sandy beaches, cliff coast to the west of Rowy and moving sand dunes to the east - give additional charm.

ATTRACTIONS: neo-Roman church of glacial boulders from 1849.

Łeba

⚓ Łeba Port

54°45'49"N 17°33'01"E

Maritime Office in Słupsk – Harbour Office of Łeba Port

84-360 Łeba, 1 Kościuszki St.
tel. +48 59 866 14 60
e-mail: kpleba@umsl.gov.pl
UKF channel: 12

The Port is situated on the south-east coast of the Baltic Sea.

Port Jachtowy w Łebie Sp. z o.o.

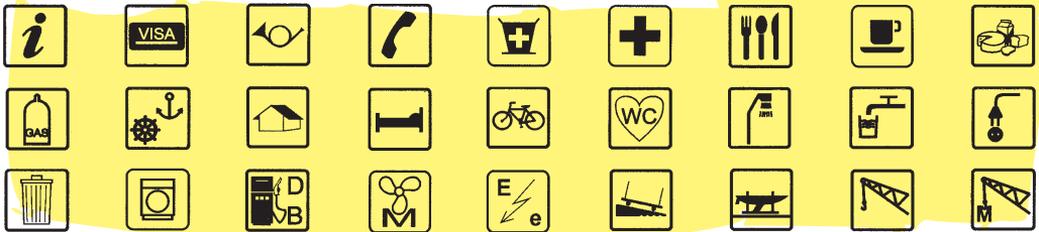
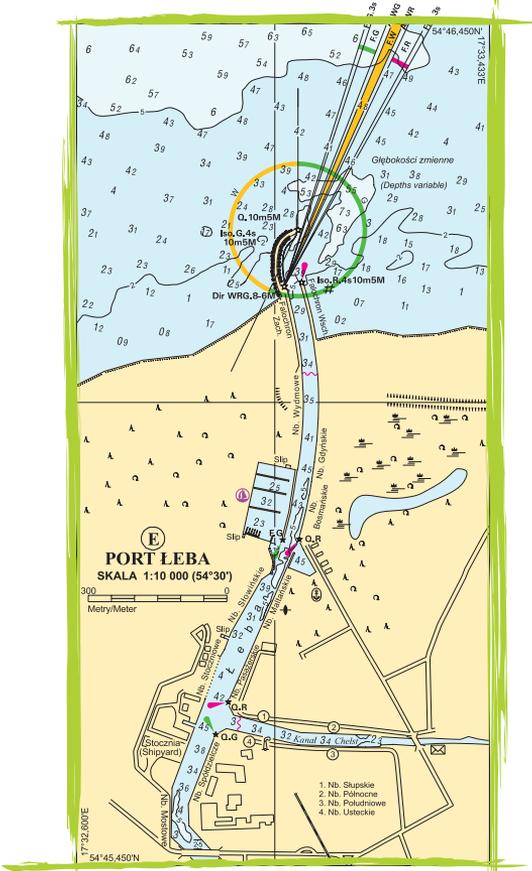
⚓ (Yacht Port in Łeba)

54°46'0"N 17°33'5"E

Port Jachtowy w Łebie Sp. z o.o.

84-360 Łeba, 8 Jachtowa St.
tel. +48 59 866 17 35, +48 605 668 427
fax +48 59 866 17 35
e-mail: port@leba.eu
www.port.leba.eu

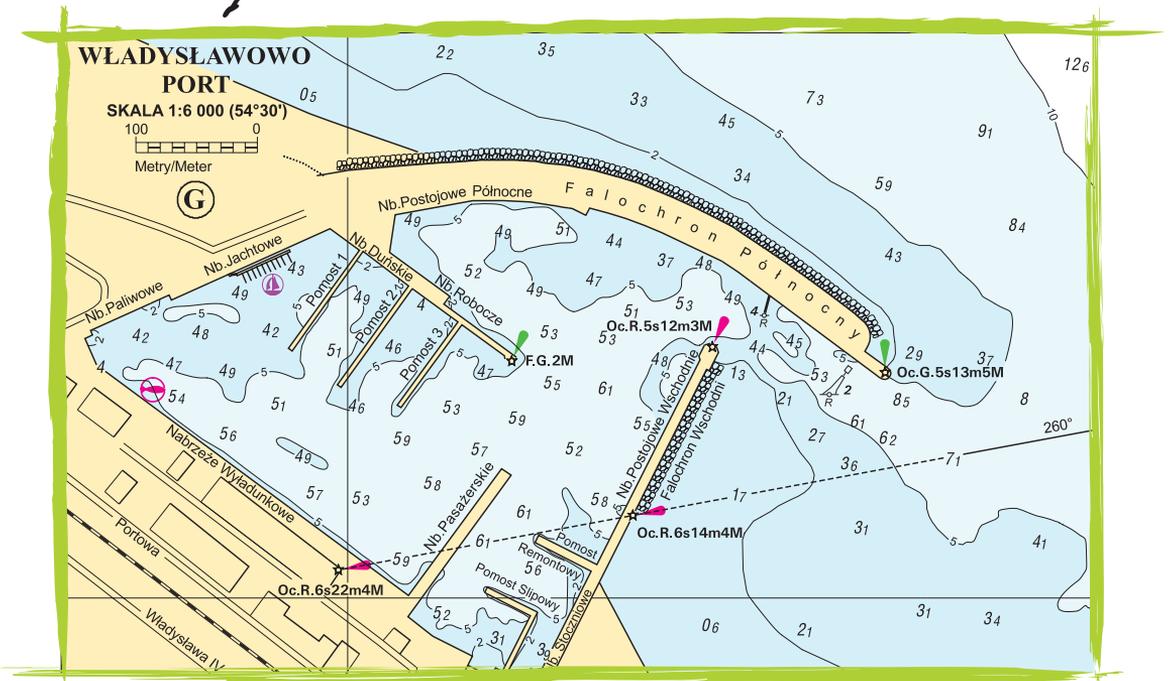
The Yacht Port is situated at the mouth of the Łeba river, on the left side of the city, in the neighbourhood of the Słowiński National Park.



Łeba is a small settlement surrounded by water from three sides: from the north by the Baltic Sea, from the west by Łebskie lake, from the east by Sarbsko lake. Between Łebsko lake and the sea, there are moving sand dunes which are part of the Słowiński National Park approved by UNESCO as an international biosphere reserve. Łeba is situated between two powerful lighthouses – Stilo from the east and Czolpino from the west.

ATTRACTIONS: The Old Spa House, where the Hotel Neptun now is; ruins of St. Nicolas church on the dunes (XIV century) - the oldest monument of the city; Blessed Virgin Mary Church (XIV century, extended in the XVII and the XVIII century); ornithological garden; a dinosaur park – Łeba Park, the Western City theme park, celebration of Łeba; Competition of Sculptures of Sand (July, August).

Władysławowo



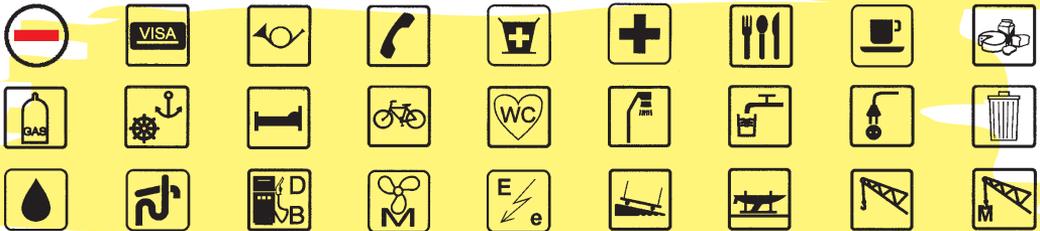
Władysławowo Port

54°47'8"N 18°25'4"E

**Przedsiębiorstwo Połowów
i Usług Rybackich Szkuner Sp. z o.o.**
84-120 Władysławowo, 22 Portowa St.
tel. +48 58 674 00 66

e-mail: szkuner@szkuner.pl
www.szkuner.pl
UKF channel: 10

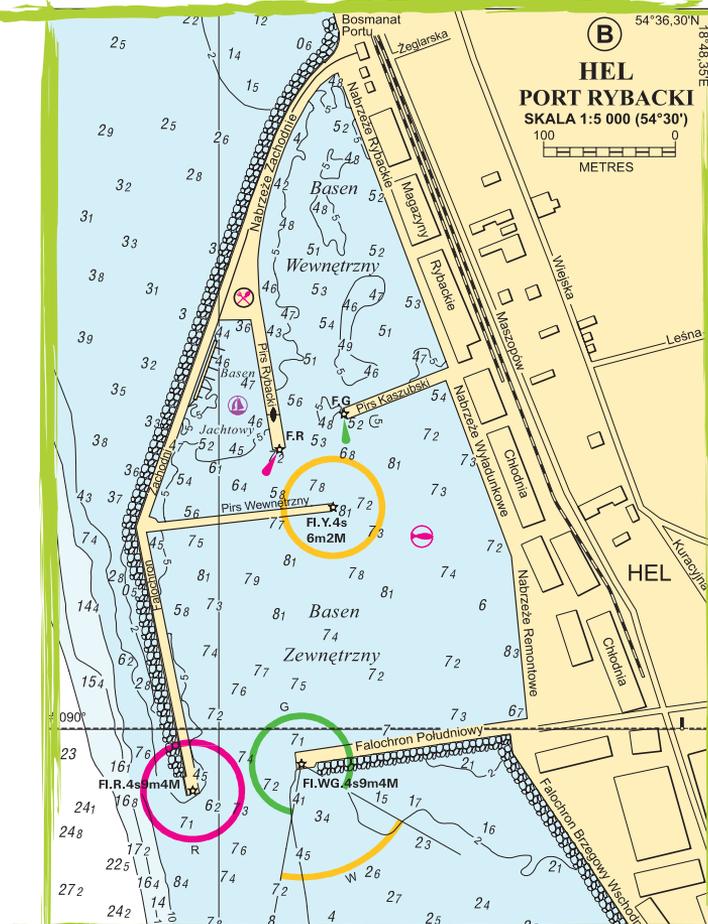
The port is located at the beginning of the Hel Peninsula.



Władysławowo – the port, built in 1936-1939, was the biggest fishing harbour on the Polish Coast at that time.

ATTRACTIONS: the Fisherman's House (1954) which now houses the Municipal Office, the Chamber of Port Remembrance, where the museum of fishery is and the port in Władysławowo in miniature; the Centre in Remembrance of General J. Haller – called Hallerówka – a wooden building from the twenties; the Butterfly Museum; the Church of the Assumption, an example of modern architecture; Sports Stars Avenue; Olympic Feliks Stamm Preparation Centre in Cetniewo.

Hel



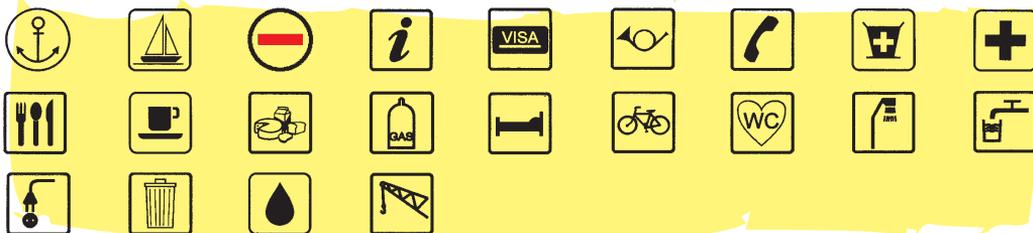
Hel Marina

54°36'0"N 18°48'E

Port of Hel Authority KOGA Spółka z o.o.

84-150 Hel, 1 Kuracyjna St.
tel. +48 58 675 01 50,
+48 58 675 08 08
fax +48 58 675 01 50
e-mail: porthel@home.pl
www.porthel.home.pl
UKF channel: 10, 16

The Marina is situated in the Fishing Port, which is at the end of the Hel Peninsula. The mooring spaces for yachts are located at the floating platforms and at the quay of the yacht basin.



Hel – a town surrounded from three sides by water, wide sandy beaches and pine forests.

ATTRACTIONS: the Museum of Fishery located in a historic former Gothic Church of Peter and Paul; wooden fishing huts from the XIX century; Hel's Marine Station of the University of Gdańsk, part of which houses the Sealarium; the complex of lighthouses including the lighthouse, the lighter's house and the foundation of the no longer existing lighthouse from 1820; the complex of Polish fortifications of the fortification region Hel on the Hel Peninsula built by the Navy in 1931-1939.

Jastarnia

Jastarnia Port

54°41'7"N 18°40'1"E

Port of Jastarnia Authority

84-140 Jastarnia, 43 Portowa St.

tel. +48 58 673 59 60

tel. Boatswain's Office of Port:

+48 58 675 20 13

tel. Boatswain's Office of Marina:

+48 798 675 458

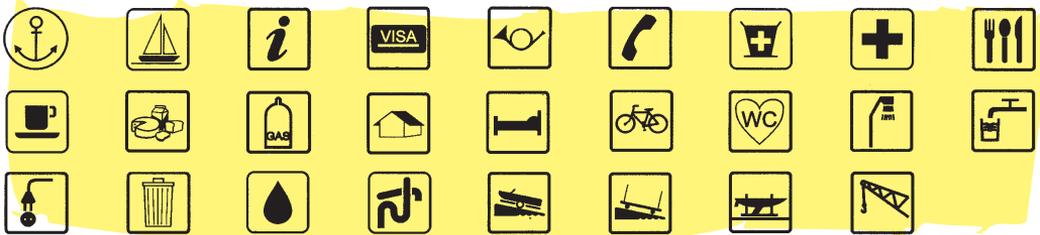
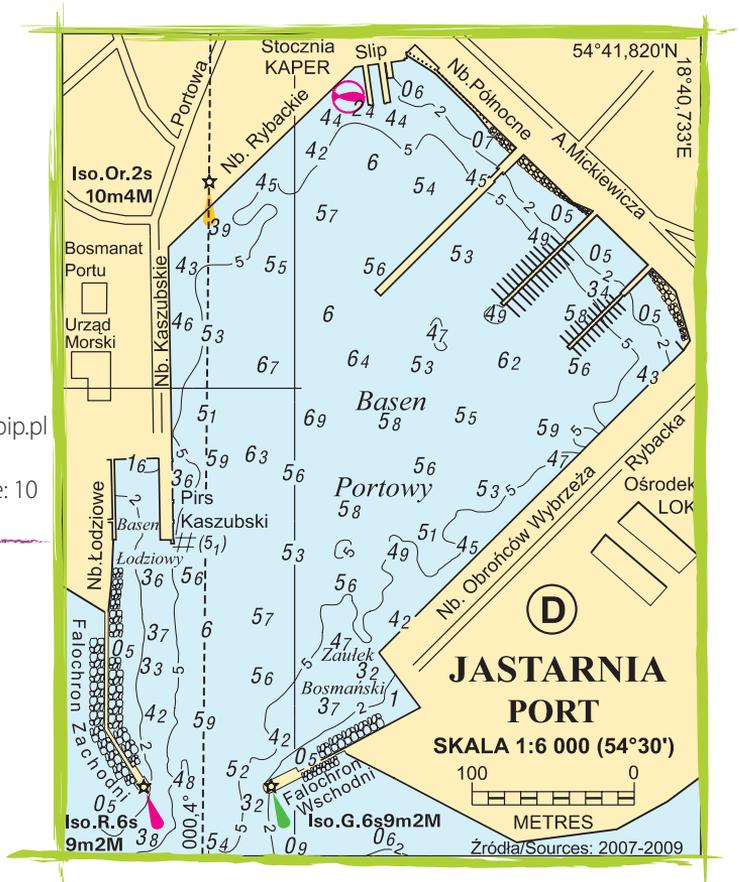
fax +48 58 673 21 75

e-mail: biuro@mzp-jastarnia.europibip.pl

www.mzp-jastarnia.europibip.pl

UKF channel – Boatswain's Office: 10

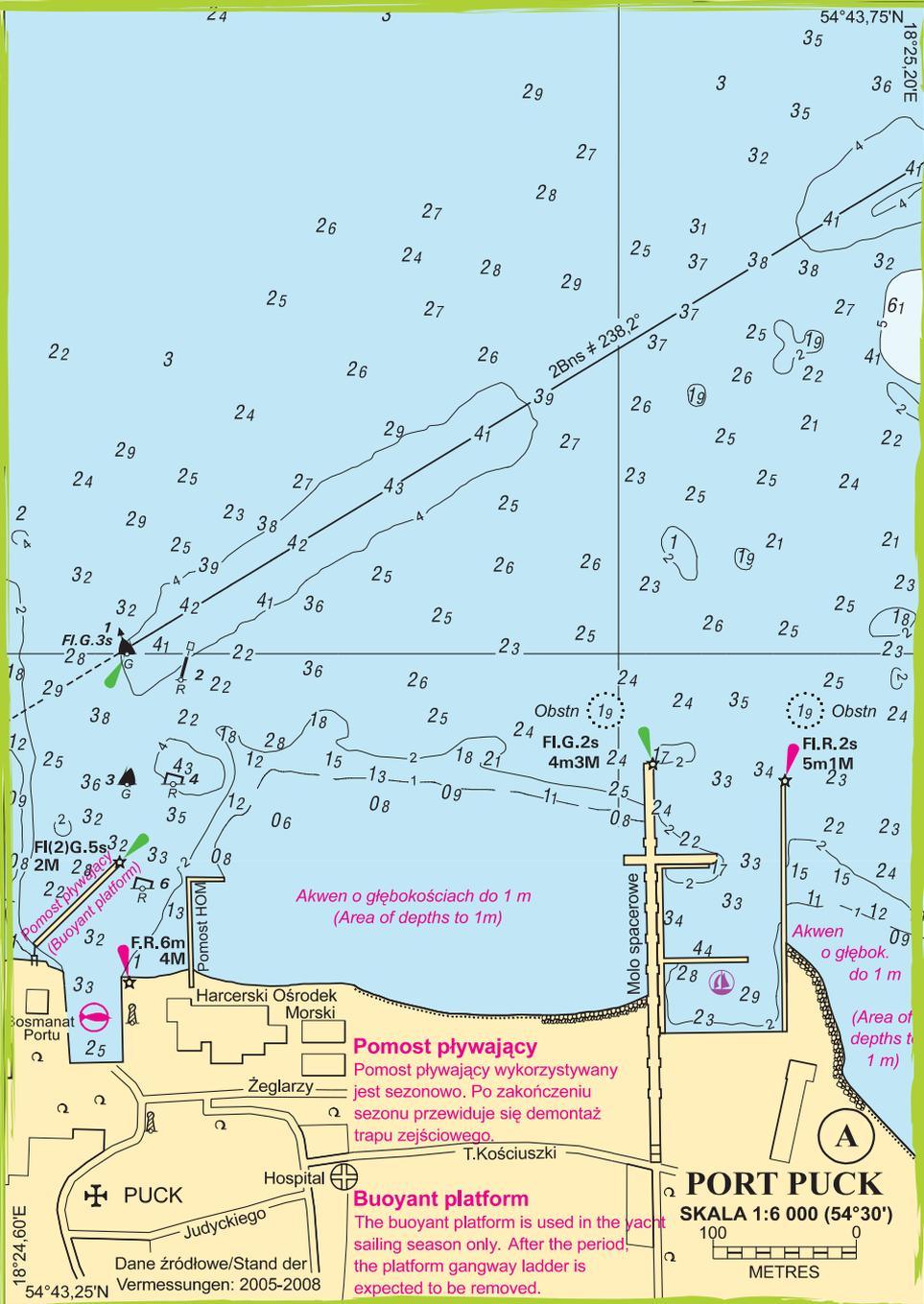
The yacht marina is in the port basin from the side of the north wharf – Mickiewicz St. Road access to the marina is from Portowa St. There is a possibility to moor directly by the floating platforms.



Jastarnia – municipal community in the heart of the Hel Peninsula, which includes the seaside resort of Jurata (created during the interwar era) and the former fishing village of Kuźnica. Thanks to its excellent weather conditions it is a popular windsurfing centre.

ATTRACTIONS: the remains of the fortifications built in 1939 between Jastarnia and Kuźnica which divided Mierzeja Wiślana (the Vistula Spit) horizontally and therefore closed the access to the Hel Peninsula from the land; unique collections of fishing equipment in the Harbour Boatswain's Office; private museum Pod Strzechą with a working boatbuilding workshop; a fishing hut - built in 1881, in part, of the remains of wrecked ships thrown out by the sea; neo-Baroque St. Mary church; a museum funded by the Kashubian-Pomeranian Association; a lighthouse in Jastarnia – the lowest one on the Polish Coast.

Puck



Puck Port is situated on the west coast of Puck Bay on the Kashubian Coast. It is a port with a fishing harbour and an independent yacht marina. It is the base of the fishing fleet as well as the developing tourism sailing.

Przystań Jachtowa

(Yacht Marina)

Miejski Ośrodek Kultury, Sportu i Rekreacji
(Town Culture, Sport and Recreation Centre)

84-100 Puck, 3c Lipowa St.

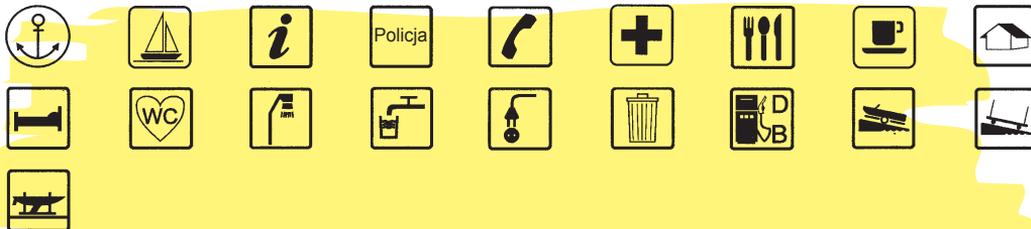
tel. +48 58 673 29 51, +48 58 673 25 05

54°43'5"N 18°25'1"E

fax +48 58 673 26 10, +48 58 673 25 05

e-mail: moksir-puck@home.pl

www.moksir.puck.pl



Port Rybacki

(Fishing Port)

Miejski Ośrodek Kultury, Sportu i Rekreacji
(Town Culture, Sport and Recreation Centre)

84-100 Puck, 3c Lipowa St.

54°43'4"N 18°24'7"E

tel. +48 58 673 29 51, fax +48 58 673 26 10

e-mail: moksir-puck@home.pl

www.moksir.puck.pl



Puck – the oldest Slavic harbour on the Baltic Sea, town of Gdańsk princes, the base of the royal fleet, a place of Poland's Wedding to the Sea in 1920. To remind us of that event, there is a memorial Wedding Pillar and a monument of general Józef Haller, who in 1920 performed the ceremony of Poland's Wedding of the Sea.

ATTRACTIONS:

- parish church of St. Peter and Paul in Puck – gothic brick building with lavishly equipped interiors
- the Old Market with tenement houses from the XVIII and the XIX century as well as with a Town Hall from the XIX century
- Muzeum Ziemi Puckiej (the Museum of Puck Land)
- one of the most important days for every Kashub, especially a fisherman is the 29th of June – sea pilgrimage of fishermen from Kuźnica to Puck
- not far from Puck – in Rzucewo – there is a palace-park complex – the palace of King Jan III Sobieski.

Gdynia

1. Falochron Wschodni
2. Falochron Południowy
3. Nabrże Młodego Żeglarza
4. Nabrże Beniowskiego
5. Nabrże Wejściowe
6. Nabrże Pomorskie
7. Nabrże Prezydenta



Gdynia Marina

Gdyński Ośrodek Sportu i Rekreacji
(Gdynia's Sport and Recreation Centre)

81-345 Gdynia, 13A Jana Pawła II alley, tel./fax +48 58 661 94 29

54°31'0"N 18°33'12"E

e-mail: marina@marinagdynia.pl
www.marinagdynia.pl
 UKF channel: 12

Gdynia Marina is situated by Kościuszki Square in Basen Żeglarski (the Sailing Basin) in the port of Gdynia.



Gdynia – the youngest city of the Tricity area on Gdańska Bay (Trójmiasto). Gdynia originated from a small fishing village.

ATTRACTIONS: Matki Boskiej Bolesnej (Lady of Sorrows) church, built in 1586 and extended in the XVII and the XX centuries; Manor-and-Park Complex (XVIII century); Kolibki Manor-and-Park Complex (XIX century); the Oceanographic Museum and The Aquarium of the Sea Fisheries Institute; the ORP „Błyskawica” destroyer and the „Dar Pomorza” sailing frigate – both are now used as museums; Feliks Nowowiejski Bulwar Nadmorski (Seaside Boulevard) – a popular walking path 1522 m long; Kamienna Góra park with a viewpoint; the Museum of Gdynia City. Gdynia is also a festival city including: the Polish Film Festival and the Heineken Open'er Music Festival.

Sopot

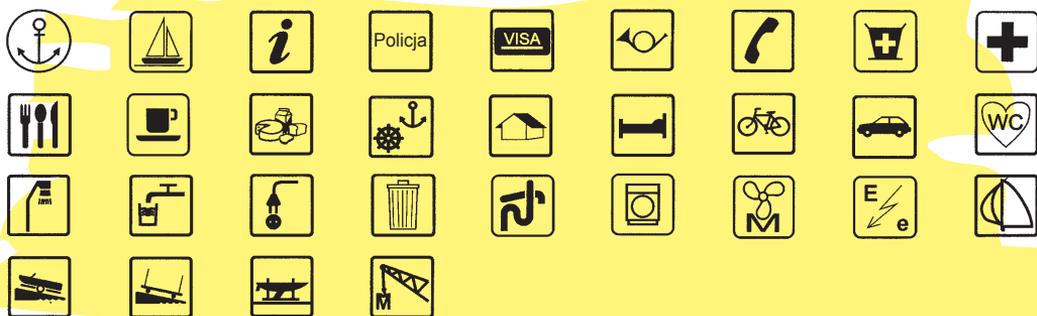
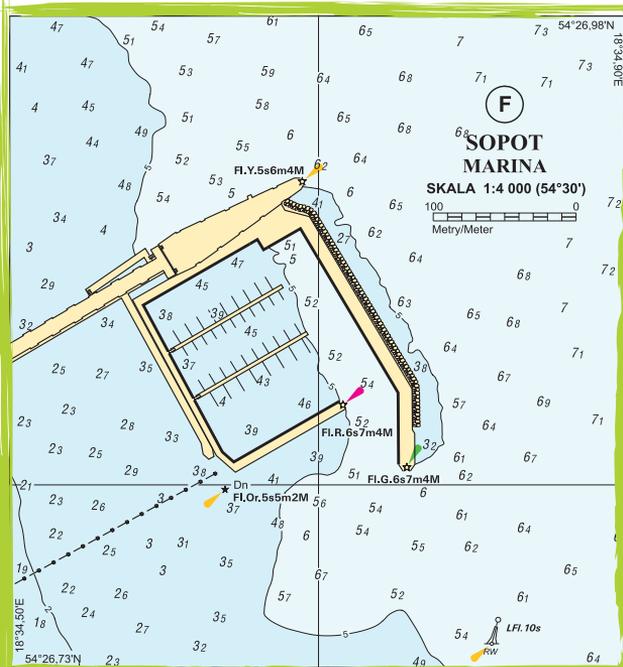
Marina Sopot
Przystań Jachtowa
(Sopot Yacht Marina)

54°26'50"N 18°34'40"E

Promarina Management
Polska Sp. z o.o.

81-723 Sopot, 10 Chopina St.
tel. +48 500 696 588, +48 500 696 587
fax +48 58 342 46 96, +48 58 711 49 69
e-mail: marina@sopot-marina.pl
www.sopot-marina.pl
UKF channel: 14, 63

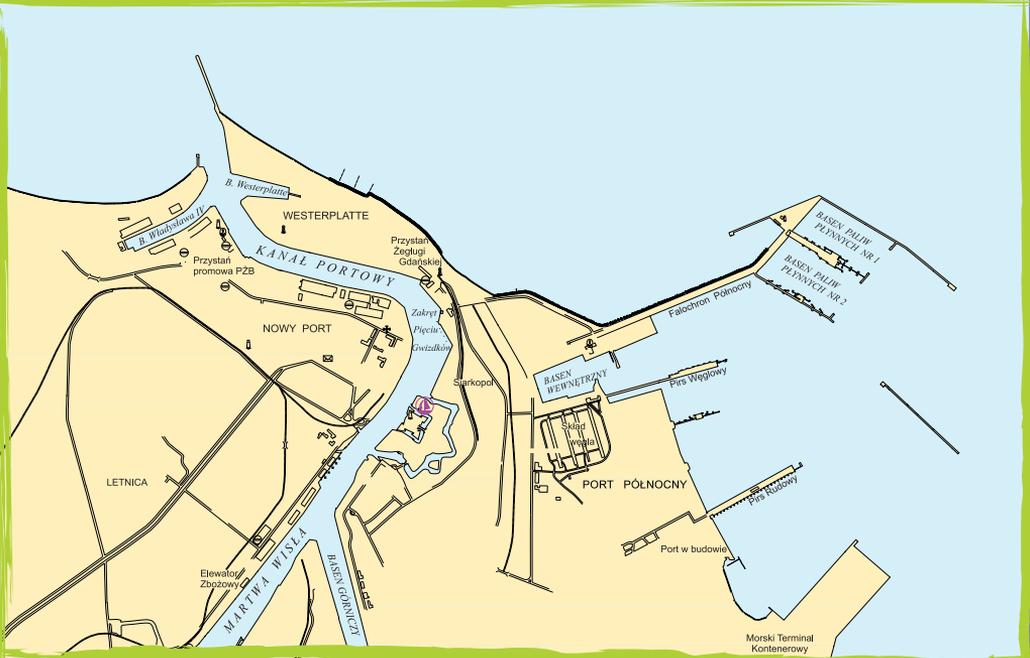
Sopot Marina is located at the end of Sopot pier, almost in the centre of the city. The yacht basin is divided into three parts by the floating platforms, by which there are spaces prepared for 103 yachts. The Boatswain's Office building has also social facilities for the sailors.



Sopot – in 1999 Sopot regained its official spa town status and is an attractive tourist resort with a lot of unique advantages.

ATTRACTIONS: molo (pier) of John Paul II – the longest wooden-pier in Europe; Dom Zdrojowy (SPA House), Łazienki Północne (North Park), Łazienki Południowe (South Park), monciak -- the main street of Sopot – Bohaterów Monte Cassino (street of the heroes of Monte Cassino) – the most famous promenade in the country connecting upper Sopot with the seaside beaches, where numerous galleries, pubs and Krzywy Domek (the „Crooked House”) are, the fishing harbour with a chapel, where everyday one can buy fresh fish and see the fishing equipment exhibition; an outdoor amphitheatre called Opera Leśna (Forest Opera); Archeological Heritage Park Grodzisko – reconstruced medieval settlement; Sierakowski's Manor House – the oldest building in Sopot, currently the gallery and Cultural Centre; a hippodrome; Ergo Hestia hall; Sopot aquapark.

Gdańsk



Port Jachtowy PKM; Twierdza Wistoujście (Yacht Port PKM; Wistoujście Citadel)



Polski Klub Morski (Polish Maritime Club)

80-838 Gdańsk, Targ Rybny St., Baszta Łabędź
tel. +48 602 249 490, fax +48 58 301 51 88

e-mail: biuro@pkm.gda.pl
www.pkm.gda.pl

Jacht Port PKM is located in the direct neighbourhood of the moat and the eastern earthwork of Twierdza Wistoujście (citadel) in Gdańsk. Polish Maritime Club also owns a yacht harbour in Wiślina on the south bank of the Martwa Wisła (the Dead Vistula), between the Sobieszewski bridge and the canal lock in Przegalina, near the GALEON hall and a pile of phosphogypsum.



Przystań Jachtowa Marina Gdańsk

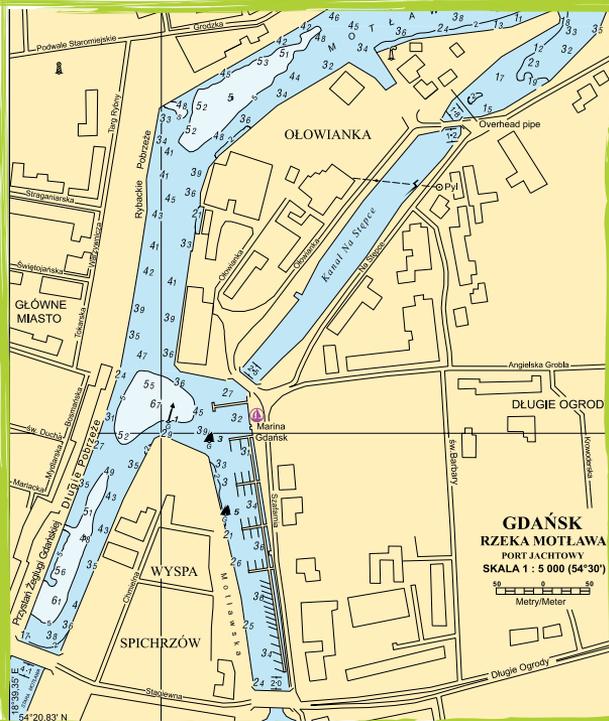
(Yacht Harbour
Gdańsk Marina)

54°21'09"N 18°39'44"E

**Miejski Ośrodek Sportu
i Rekreacji w Gdańsku
(Town Sport and Recreation
Centre in Gdańsk)**

Office: 80-755 Gdańsk,
60/4 Szafarnia St.
tel./fax +48 58 301 33 78
e-mail: marina.gdansk@mosir.gda.pl
www.marinagdansk.pl
UKF channel: 14

The yacht harbour is situated in the
centre of Gdańsk, on the Motława river,
about 4.5 km from the port's heads.

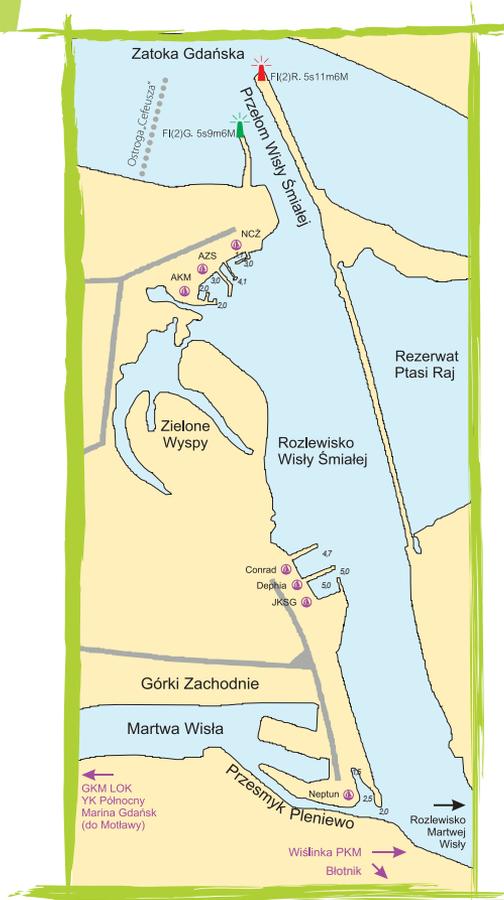


Gdańsk – the capital of the urban agglomeration with a population of over one million – it is the Hanseatic city well known all over the world, which thanks to its thousand-year history, seaside location and its potential, is a significant European Baltic centre and the biggest industrial, science and cultural centre on the Polish Coast. In the city there are numerous theatres, philharmonic, forest opera, summer, outdoor theatre and concert stage, cinema multiplexes as well as small cinemas, popular clubs, pubs and discos, numerous museums, concerts, fairs, exhibitions, street performances during the FETA festival – all this creates a rich cultural proposition.

ATTRACTIONS: Old Town: Great Armoury (Wielka Zbrojownia), with Torture House (Katownia) and Prison Tower (Wieża więzienna), Upland Gate (Brama Wyżynna), Golden Gate (Złota Brama), Long Street (Ulica Długa), Uphagen House (Dom Uphagena), Artus' Court (Dwór Artusa), Neptune Fountain (Fontanna Neptuna), Green Gate (Zielona Brama), Chlebnicka Gate, Main Town Hall (Ratusz Głównego Miasta), Long Market (Długi Targ), St. Mary's Basilica, St. Mary's Street, the Crane; moreover, the Central Maritime Museum, Amber Museum, Museum of the Polish Post in Gdańsk, Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers of 1970 (Pomnik Poległych Stoczniovców), The Wisłoujście Fortress, Oliwa Cathedral with one of the greatest organs in Poland, Zoo garden, St. Dominic's Fair with a tradition of over 750 years (July/August).

Górki Zachodnie

Blotnik



Przystań Żeglarska Blotnik (Sailing Marina Blotnik)



54°17'10"N 18°55'33"E

Polski Klub Morski (Polish Maritime Club)

Blotnik, gmina Cedry Wielkie
tel. +48 789 229 930, +48 602 249 490

fax +48 58 301 51 88
e-mail: biuro@pkm.gda.pl
www.pkm.gda.pl

Sailing marina with modern facilities is located near the canal lock in Przegalina in the picturesque trail of Pętla Żuławska in the Cedry Wielkie municipality. The marina offers about 50 mooring spaces for the vessels of 2.5 m draught.



Narodowe Centrum Żeglarstwa AWFis (National Centre of Sailing AWFis)

80-642 Gdańsk, 20a Stogi St.
tel. +48 58 322 26 00, +48 58 322 26 01
fax +48 58 322 26 02

e-mail: ncz@awf.gda.pl
www.ncz.awf.gda.pl
UKF channel: 6

The National Centre of Sailing (NCŻ) is situated at the mouth of the Wisła Śmiała river in the natural surrounding of the landscape park, over a dozen km from Tricity.



AZS Centralny Ośrodek Sportu Akademickiego (AZS Head Centre of Academic Sport)

Centre in Gdańsk Górki Zachodnie

80-642 Gdańsk, 20 Stogi St.
tel. +48 58 324 81 00, +48 519 166 309,
+48 501 365 390

fax +48 58 304 18 56
e-mail: marina@hotelgalion.pl
www.hotelgalion.pl

AZS COSA is situated between the mouth of the Wisła Śmiała river and the shore of the Baltic Sea in the protection zone of Ptasi Raj (Birds' Paradise) Reserve.

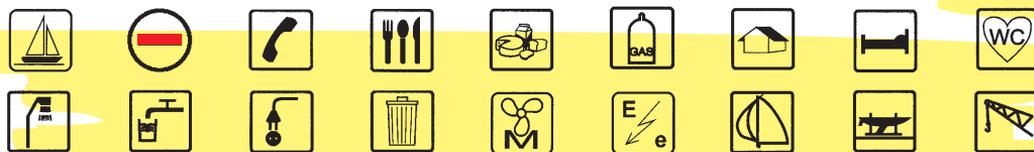


Akademicki Klub Morski w Gdańsku (Academic Maritime Club in Gdańsk) 54°22'0"N 18°45'6"E

80-642 Gdańsk, 18 Stogi St.
tel. +48 698 44 22 18

e-mail: akm@akm.gda.pl
www.akm.gda.pl

The club's harbour is situated at the mouth of the Wisła Śmiała river in Górki Zachodnie, south-west from the Boatswain's Office Górki Zachodnie. From the north-west it borders with the AZS Centralny Ośrodek Sportu Akademickiego.



Jacht Klub im. Conrada (Conrad Yacht Club)

80-643 Gdańsk, 26 Przełom St.
tel. +48 58 307 39 12

54°21'27"N 18°46'48"E

e-mail: kontakt@jkic.pl
www.jkic.pl

The club is situated at the mouth of the Wisła Śmiała to the Baltic Sea.



Marina Delphia Yachts

Delphia Yachts Kot Sp.j.

80-643 Gdańsk, 24 Przełom St.
tel. +48 58 350 55 00, fax +48 58 350 56 00

e-mail: marina@delphiayachts.pl
www.delphiayachts.eu

The Marina is situated about 0.5 nautical miles from the entrance from Gdańska Bay on the west side of the water channel on the Wisła Śmiała, between Jachtklub Stoczni Gdańskiej and Jacht Klub im. Conrada.



Przystań Górki Zachodnie (Górki Zachodnie Harbour)

**Jachtklub Stoczni Gdańskiej
MOSiR w Gdańsku**

80-643 Gdańsk, 9 Przełom St.
tel. +48 58 307 31 15, fax +48 58 305 06 58

54°21'N 18°47'E

e-mail: jsg@nsm.pl
www.jachtklub.nsm.pl

The harbour is situated on the west bank of the Wisła Śmiała, 0.5 nautical miles from the entrance to Gdańska Bay.



Jachtklub Morski Neptun (Maritime Yacht Club Neptun)

80-643 Gdańsk, 10 Przelom St.
tel. +48 58 307 09 27, fax +48 58 304 16 39

e-mail: info@jkm-neptun.com.pl
www.jkm-neptun.com.pl

The club's harbour is situated in Górki Zachodnie, on the spit in the fork of the Martwa Wisła and the Wisła Śmiała.



Gdański Klub Morski LOK (Maritime Gdańsk Club LOK)

80-627 Gdańsk, 19a Tamka St.
tel. +48 519 196 856, fax +48 58 305 04 50

e-mail: zaruski.klub@wp.pl
www.gkm.gda.pl

The harbour is located on the island Stogi on the Martwa Wisła river, 3 km from the of-stay bridge.

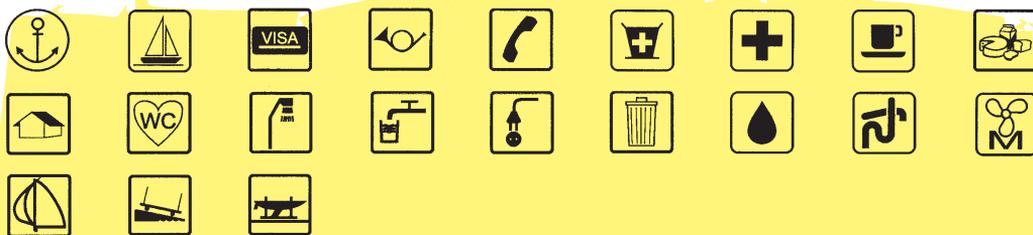


Yacht Klub Północny w Gdańsku (North Yacht Club in Gdańsk)

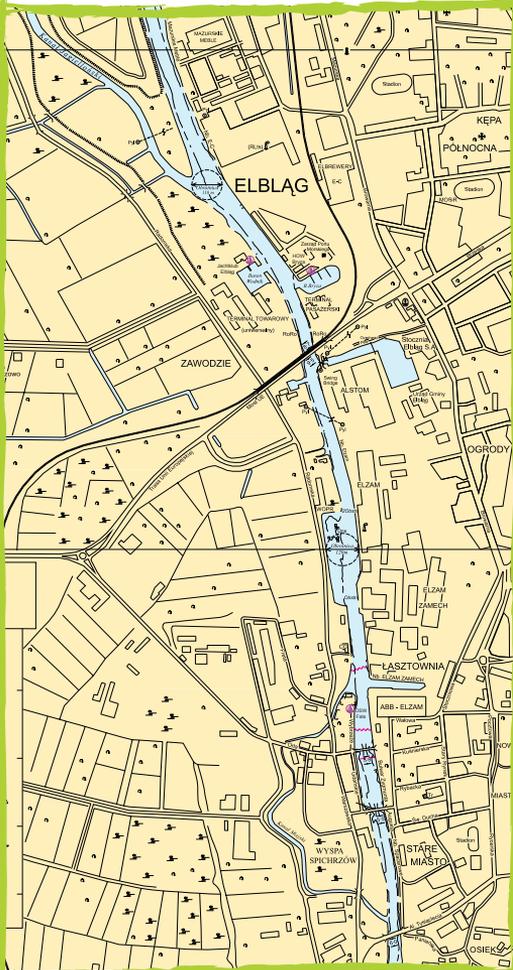
80-609 Gdańsk, 5 Tamka St.
tel./fax +48 58 305 05 07

e-mail: yk_polnocny@wp.pl
www.jachtklub.pl

The club's harbour is situated in the Gdańsk-Stogi district by the Martwa Wisła river, about 5 km from the entrance/exit through Górki Zachodnie on Gdańska Bay.



Elbląg



Jachtklub Elbląg

54°10'34"N 19°23'3"E

82-300 Elbląg
29 Radomska St.
tel./fax +48 55 232 67 20
e-mail: jachtklub@jachtklub.elblag.pl
www.jachtklub.elblag.pl
UKF channel: 10

The harbour is situated on the west bank of the Elbląg river on the suburbs of the city.

Port of Elbląg Authority on 1-3 Portowa St. in Elbląg offers a dry docking service – tel. +48 55 234 46 31, e-mail: port@port.elblag.pl.



Harcerski Ośrodek Wodny Bryza (Scout Water Centre Bryza)

82-300 Elbląg, 2 Portowa St.
tel. +48 55 642 77 10, +48 604 135 741

e-mail: bryza@elblag.zhp.pl, elblag@zhp.pl
www.bryza.elblag.zhp.pl

HOW Bryza is situated in Elbląg on the east bank of the Elbląg river.



Ognisko Sportów Wodnych Fala (Centre of Water sports Fala)

82-300 Elbląg, 1 Wybrzeże Gdańskie St.
tel. +48 55 232 41 83
e-mail: oswfalaelblag@gmail.com

www.oswfalaelblag.pl
UKF channel – Harbour Office: 10

The harbour is situated by the Elbląg river in the north part of Spichrzów Island, opposite to the Old Town.



Elbląg is an important industrial and cultural centre as well as a railway junction and intersection, located in Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship, on the river Elbląg connecting Lake Drużno to the Vistula Lagoon. The city is on the border of two geographical lands: the flat Vistula Delta (Żuławy Wiślane) and the Elbląg Upland (Wysoczyzna Elbląska), which together with its numerous ravines, towers over the waters of the Vistula Lagoon. Elbląg's old town was preserved with its historical urban structure as well as monumental residential buildings: manor houses, palaces and tenement houses. Among them you can find Adolf Neufeldt's Palace; suburban, bourgeois manor house from the end of the XVIII century; tenement houses from the end of the XVI century; building at Zygmunt August boulevard and former August Abberg's manor house – which is currently the Forest Inspectorate.

ATTRACTIONS: St. Nicholas Cathedral - a monumental gothic church from 1240-60 with rich interiors; remnants of Dominican cloister with gothic St. Mary Church (XIII century) – currently it houses the Art Centre – El Gallery; Holy Ghost church with hospital, from the XIII century – currently Elbląg's Library; gothic St. George church from the XIV century; remnants of fortifications together with the city gate (Brama Targowa) from the XIV/XV century; the Archeological-History Museum with a reconstructed house from an old Prussian merchant settlement; beautiful forest complex Bażantarnia; unique waterway – Elbląg Canal; International Folklore Festival for Children and Young People from Baltic Towns and Countries (June); Elbląg days (June); Organ Music Festival (July-August).

In the Tolkmicko municipality there are a few yacht ports.

Port Suchacz, przystań żeglarska (Suchacz Port, sailing marina)

54°16'45,5"N 19°26'26,9"E

**Klub Entuzjastów Żeglarstwa
na Zalewie Wiślanym Robert Wojtusiak**

Suchacz, gmina Tolkmicko
tel. +48 605 685 071

The port is situated in south-west part of the Vistula Lagoon and the sailing marina is located by the west embankment of the port, 14 km to the east of Elbląg and 6 km to the west of Tolkmicko.



Baza Letnia Jachtklubu Elbląg w Nadbrzeżu (Summer Base of Elbląg Yacht Club in Nadbrzeże)

Nadbrzeże, gmina Tolkmicko, tel./fax +48 55 232 67 20
e-mail: jachtklub@jachtklub.elblag.pl
www.jachtklub.elblag.pl

54°16'5"N 19°25'0"E

The harbour is situated by the Vistula Lagoon.



Przystań Morska w Kamionku Wielkim (Sea Harbour in Kamionek Wielki)

54°16'N 19°28'E

Kamionek Wielki, gmina Tolkmicko, tel./fax +48 55 231 66 14
e-mail: umgtolk@portel.pl

www.tolkmicko.pl
UKF channel: 10, 16

The harbour is situated in Kamionek Wielki in Elbląg Bay, at the entrance to the Vistula Lagoon, 10 km to the east of Elbląg and 11 km to the west of Tolkmicko.



Tolkmicko – a large part of the town and commune of Tolkmicko lies in Park Krajobrazowy Wysoczyzny Elbląskiej (the Elbląg Upland Landscape Park) with a rich landscape and abounding forests. The area includes three forest reserves: Kadyński Las (Kadyny Forest), Buki Wysoczyzny Elbląskiej (Beeches of Elbląg Upland), and Pióropusznikowy Jar (Fern Ravine).

ATTRACTIONS: the remnants of an old Prussian stronghold, Tolkemit; a 14th-century parish church of St. Jacob; Gothic tower; a 17/18th-century bourgeois houses; an 18th-century baroque chapel; Święty Kamień (Holy Stone) – a huge erratic boulder. Kadyny – is a village 4 km from Tolkmicko. It features a complex of manor buildings with a baroque palace, former granary and orangery, majolica shop; a delightfully situated 18th-century Franciscan monastery and the largest oak tree in Poland – Jan Bażyński oak. In Suchacz there is a stone to commemorate the victorious battle of the joint Gdańsk and Elbląg fleets with mercenary royal troops over the Teutonic Knights warships (1463). In Nadbrzeże there is a former spa house from the XVIII/XIX century (a manor house and a park with an approach alley) and a complex of brickyards from 1872-1911.

Frombork

⚓ Port Frombork

54°21'7"N 19°40'7"E

Maritime Office in Gdynia – Boatswain's Office of Frombork Port

14-530 Frombork
2 Portowa St.
tel./fax +48 55 234 72 19
e-mail: bosmanat.frombork@umgdy.gov.pl
UKF channel: 10

The port is located in the south part of the Vistula Lagoon.

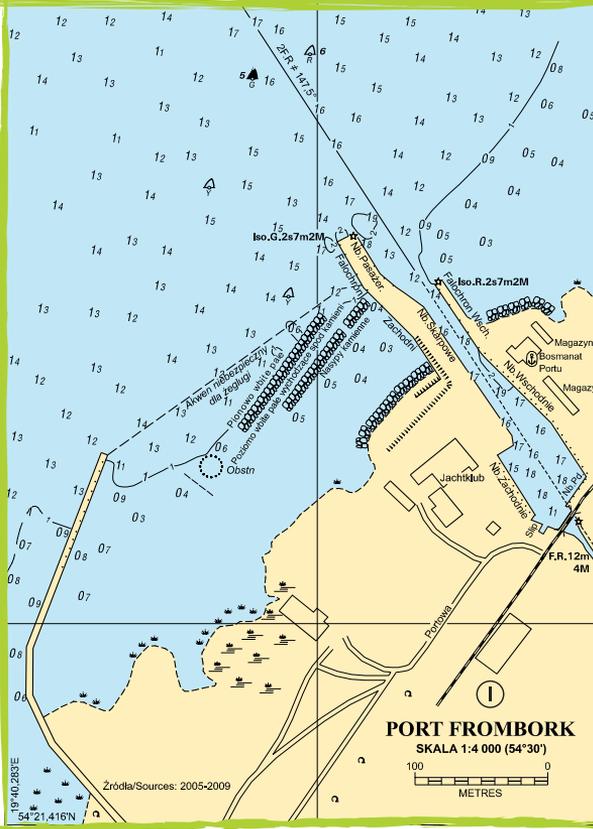
Morski Klub Żeglarski PTTK Dal (Sea sailing Club PTTK Dal)



54°21'34"N 19°40'38"E

Oddział PTTK Ziemi Elbląskiej w Elblągu

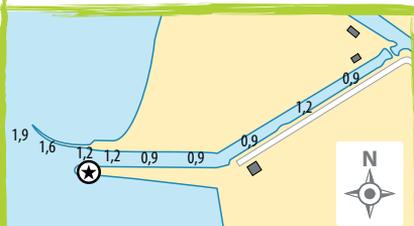
14-530 Frombork
1a Portowa St.
tel. +48 55 243 72 45, +48 507 731 865



Frombork, a town on the Vistula Lagoon, called the Jewel of Warmia, is famous mainly for the cathedral and surrounding buildings, planetarium and obviously Mikołaj Kopernik (Nicolaus Copernicus).

ATTRACTIONS: late Gothic bishop's palace from 1530 – now the Museum of Copernicus; Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Andrew the Apostle with lavish interiors; St. Spirit hospital – currently the Museum of Medicine with herbal garden; Radziejowski Tower with planetarium; former bishop's palace; Copernicus Tower; retrenchment with towers, bastilles and gates (XIV-XVI century); Copernicus' astronomical observatory on Góra Żurawia (Żurawia Mountain); International Festival of Organ Music (June - August).

Nowa Pastęka



⚓ Port Nowa Pastęka

54°25'33"N 19°44'47"E

It is the last sea port on the east of the Republic of Poland.

⚓ Przystań Dom Rybaka

54°25'54"N 19°46'03"E

14-500 Braniewo
Stara Pastęka 9
tel. +48 510 19 19 35, +48 55 241 90 88
e-mail: domrybaka@op.pl
www.domrybaka.com

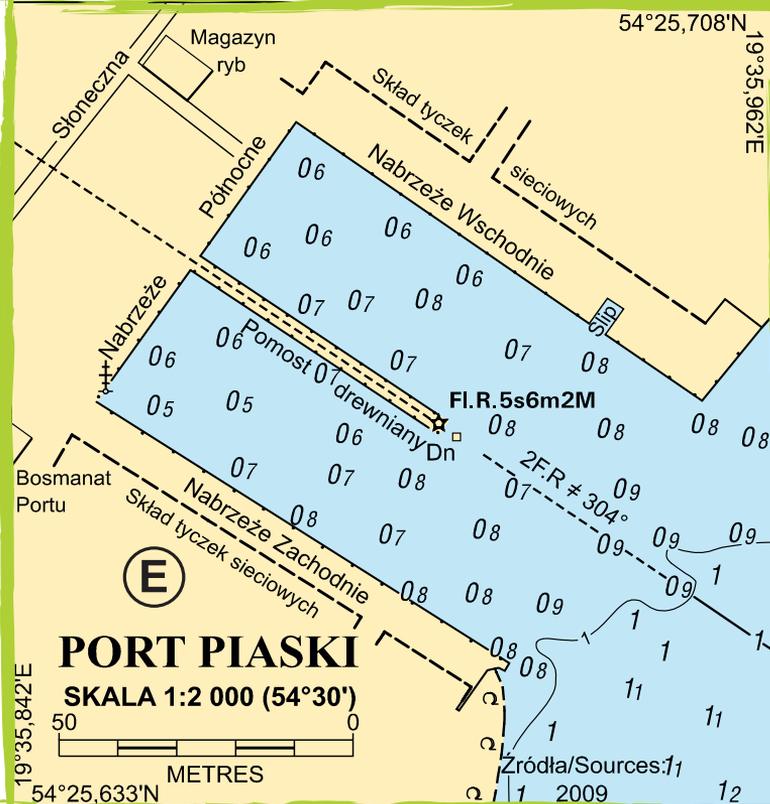
The harbour is located in Stara Pastęka, near Braniewo and Pastęka, on the spit between the Pastęka river (10 m away) and the Vistula Lagoon (50 m away).



Nowa Pastęka – a former fishing village located in Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship, in the Braniewo municipality, by Pastęka and the Vistula Lagoon. This charming and interesting town, 'lost' in the north borderland of Poland, is a safe haven. The picturesque surroundings with beautiful views of the river, birds' breeding ground and the Vistula Lagoon as well as the Russian part of Mierzeja Wiślana (Vistula Spit) brings to mind the landscape of the Netherlands.

ATTRACTIONS: neo-Baroque St. Mary of Mercy church built in 1924-26, the interior design is from 1926 from monumental elements of various churches of diocese; the ruins of an Evangelic church belonging to the parish church in Gronowo, the only remains are the outside walls made of field stones and bricks.

Piaski



Przystań Piaski (Piaski Harbour)

54°25'6"N 19°35'9"E

Maritime Office in Gdynia
– Boatswain's Office of Krynica Morska Port
 82-120 Krynica Morska, 2a Górników St.
 tel./fax +48 55 247 60 76

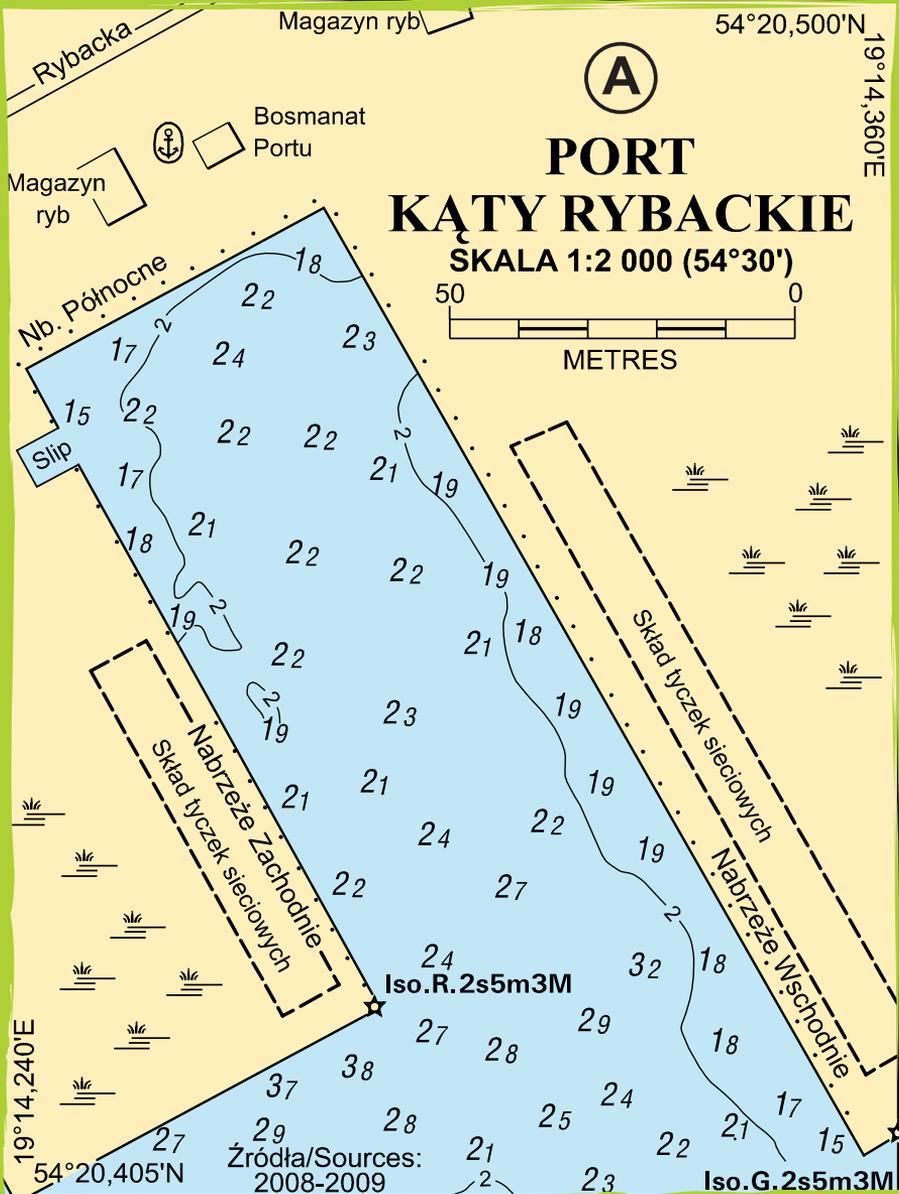
e-mail:
 bosmanat_krynicamorska@umgd.gov.pl
 UKF channel: 10

The port is situated in the north-east part of the Vistula Lagoon.



Piaski is the last settlement on the Mierzeja Wiślana (the Vistula Spit) near the border with Russia. It is an old fishing village, 12 km from the city Krynica Morska, which makes it an oasis of calm. The first church was built there in about 1600. Till today the Mennonite cemetery from the XVIII century is preserved. Piaski means beautiful wide beaches with white sand as well as the charm of the open sea. Near the district of Piaski there is also a beach for naturists.

Katy Rybackie



Port Kąty Rybackie

54°20'5"N 19°16'6"E

Maritime Office in Gdynia

– **Boatswain's Office of Kąty Rybackie Port**

82-103 Kąty Rybackie, 66 Portowa St.

tel./fax +48 55 247 87 19

UKF channel: 10

The port is situated in the north-west part of the Vistula Lagoon.



Przystań Jachtowa Neptun w Kątach Rybackich (Yacht Harbour Neptun in Kąty Rybackie)

Roman Gaik

tel. +48 603 795 352

e-mail: r.gaik@wp.pl

54°20'18"N 19°13'44"E

The harbour is situated at the beginning of the Vistula Lagoon, behind the anti-flood embankment, by the voivodeship road to Krynica Morska.



Kąty Rybackie is an old fishing village in the Pomeranian Voivodeship in Sztutowo municipality on the area of Żuławy Wiślane. This small, calm town is on the territory of the Vistula Spit on the west bank of the Vistula Lagoon, 56 km from Gdańsk and 17 km from Krynica Morska. An attractive location by the Vistula Lagoon, sandy and clean beach and cormorants and herons' reserve registered in 1957, which is the biggest in Europe cormorants' refuge – all this gave the basis to build in Kąty Rybackie a considerable touristic infrastructure and to make the place a popular tourism-recreation centre. In Sztutowo there is the Stutthof Museum.

ATTRACTIONS:

- Vistula Spit Landscape Park
- The Vistula Lagoon Museum
- St. Mark's church, built in 1990-1995, the shape of which is composed in the local landscape
- Ławeczka Rybaka (the Fisherman's Bench) with a 2- metre sculpture of a fisherman
- Fisherman's Day

The Lighthouses of the Polish Coast



Swinoujście

Type of light: occulting

Geographical location: 53°54,96' N 14°17,05' E

Light's height: 64.8 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 68 m

Light range: white 25 nautical miles (about 46.3 km),
red 9 nautical miles (about 16.7 km).

A brick lighthouse of an octagonal shape was built on the east bank of the river Świna in 1857. Fresnel lenses are installed in the lantern, with a lamp fueled by rape oil. In 1902–1903 the tower was restored to repair spalled brickwork. This converted the shape of the tower above the first gallery to the current round shape. The type of flashing was introduced in 1905 and electricity in 1921. The lighthouse is the only one in Poland which has a red sector. The tower was damaged during World War II. The lighthouse became operational in 1947. It was taken over from the Soviet army in 1954. Since 1978 the 4200 W bulbs have been used. At a height of 212 feet (65 m) it is the fifteenth tallest "traditional lighthouse" in the world, the third in Europe as well as the tallest brick lighthouse in the world. In 2001 it was opened to the public along with a lighthouse museum in the keeper's house. There is access by car near the lighthouse.



Gąski

Type of light: group occulting

Geographical location: 54°14,6' N 15°52,4' E

Light's height: 50 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 51 m

Light range: 23 nautical miles (about 42.6 km)

On the round brick tower the navigation light became operational in 1878. The lighthouse was relaunched in 1947 and in 1993 the modernisation of the light system was done. The lamps were replaced by halogen 1000 watt bulbs. In 1992 the gallery was open to the public. There is access by car near the lighthouse. The Maritime Office in Słupsk automated the lighthouse in 2007 and made the lighthouse non-supervised in 2010.



Dartowo

Type of light: group flashing

Geographical location: 54°26,41' N 16°22,71' E

Light's height: 20 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 22 m

Light range: 15 nautical miles (about 27.8 km)

At the mouth of the river on the east side there is a one-storey building built in 1885. The tower of the station was extended in 1927. A lantern with a drum lens installed inside was built. The Main Maritime Office activated the light in 1946. Currently there is a cylindrical lens of 85 cm high and 112 cm in diameter with a 1000 watt bulb. In 2006 the gallery was open to the public. Access by car is limited. The Maritime Office in Słupsk automated the lighthouse in 2007 and made the lighthouse non-supervised in 2010.



Kikut

Type of light: isophase

Geographical location: 53°58,89' N 14°34,82' E

Light's height: 91 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 18.5 m

Light range: 16 nautical miles (about 29.6 km)

The lighthouse stands on a hill near Wioselka village. The observation deck was heightened and adopted for navigation needs in 1962. From the beginning Fresnel lenses were installed with electrical light and a gas reserve. Setting the light at the height of 91.5 m above sea level made it the most highly situated lighthouse on the Polish Coast. The change of the bulb from 500 W to 1000 W and the removing of the gas reserve took place in 1978. A six-positional 100 W halogen bulbs changer was installed in 1994. Due to the location on the territory of the Woliński National Park and difficult moving conditions inside the tower, it is not open to the public. From the very beginning the Maritime Office in Szczecin totally automated the work of the lighthouse.



Jarostawiec

Type of light: group flashing

Geographical location: 54°32,38' N 16°32,54' E

Light's height: 50 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 33 m

Light range: 23 nautical miles (about 42.6 km)

The first lighthouse was built in 1830. From 1838 to the present the look of the lighthouse has not changed. The light for navigation purposes was activated to work in 1946. The disc lens was replaced by a rotating table with 4 panels each containing the halogen bulbs. There is access by car near the lighthouse. The Maritime Office in Słupsk automated the navigation devices in 2007 and made the lighthouse non-supervised in 2010.



Niechorze

Type of light: flashing

Geographical location: 53°05,67' N 15°03,85' E

Light's height: 63 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 45 m

Light range: 20 nautical miles (about 37 km)

The lighthouse was built on the edge of the cliff in 1866. The brick lighthouse is 45m tall. Firstly it was equipped with Fresnel lenses with oil lamps. The type of flashing was due diaphragms. Electricity was introduced in 1924. The lantern room was destroyed near the end of the war in 1945. The modernisation of the optical and light devices was conducted in 1952. Currently 1500 W halogen bulbs are used. The tower is illuminated by colourful lights. In 1992 the gallery was open to the public. Entrance to the lantern room is not allowed. There is access by car near the lighthouse.



Ustka

Type of light: occulting

Geographical location: 54°35,3' N 16°51,3' E

Light's height: 22 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 19 m

Light range: 18 nautical miles (about 33.3 km)

A two-storey pilots' station was built in 1893. The light for navigation purposes was activated in 1946. The stability of the electrical supply was maintained by gas power, which lasted till 1957. Currently there is a cylindrical lens of 1120 mm high and 920 mm in diameter with a 1000 watt halogen bulb. Access by car is limited. The Maritime Office in Słupsk automated the lighthouse in 2007 and made the lighthouse non-supervised in 2010.



Kotłobrzeg

Type of light: flashing

Geographical location: 54°11,18' N 15°33,25' E

Light's height: 36 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 26 m

Light range: 16 nautical miles (about 29.6 km)

The lighthouses are connected with the pilots' stations built on the fort in the mouth of the Parsęta river. After the wooden one was built in 1899, a brick one was erected in 1909. The lighthouse was destroyed during the war in 1945. It was rebuilt in the same year and a red star was fixed at the top. However it did not fulfil the navigational requirements and had to be removed in 1949. During the renovation of the building in 1991 an observation deck was built on the tower and in the lantern, a cylindrical lens was replaced by a rotating table with 10 panels each containing 2 halogen bulbs. In 1992 the gallery was open to the public. There is access by car near the lighthouse. The Maritime Office in Słupsk automated the navigation devices in 2007 and made the lighthouse non-supervised in 2010.



Człotpino

Type of flashing: group occulting

Geographical location: 54°43,10' N 17°14,47' E

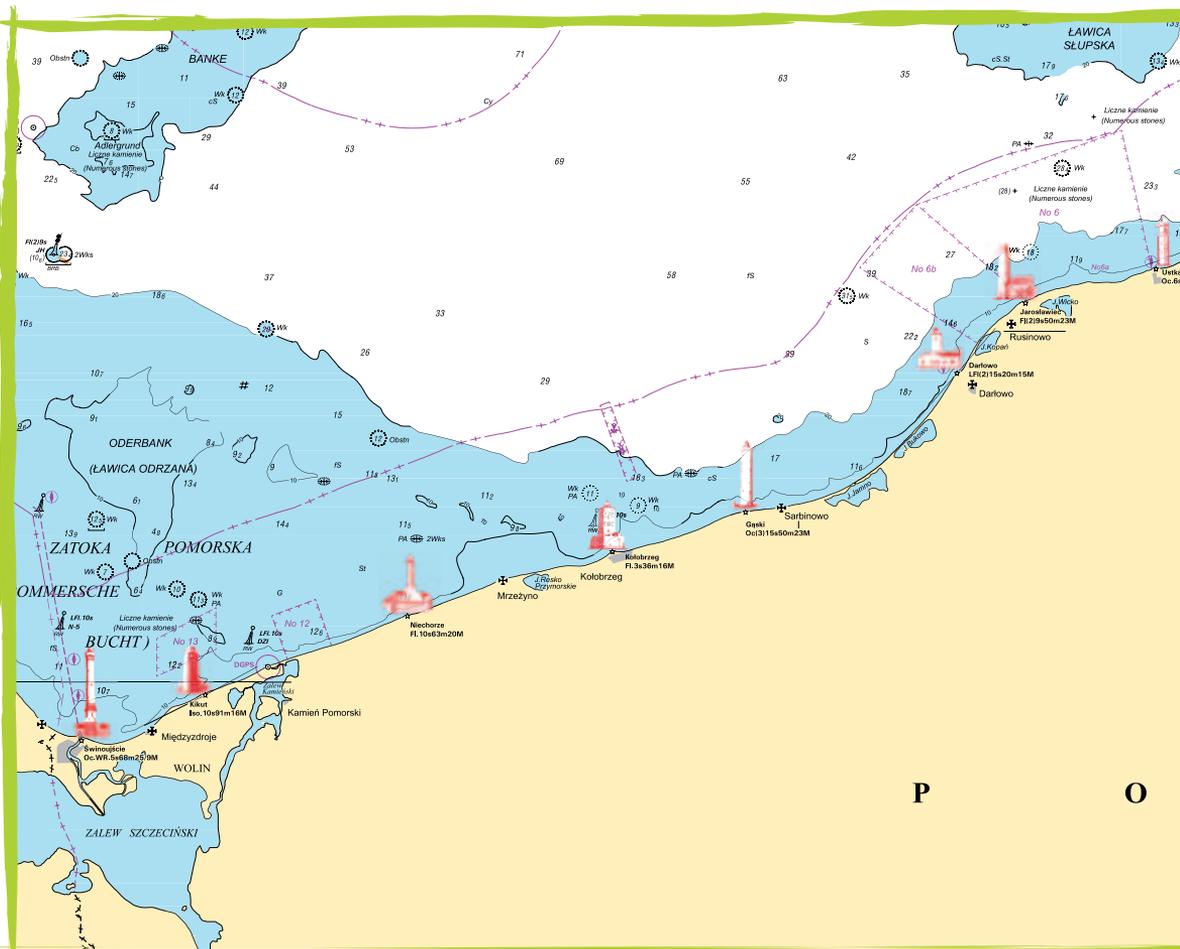
Light's height: 75 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 25 m

Light range: 23 nautical miles (about 42.6 km)

On a dune over 50 m in height, situated 1000 m from the seashore a tower 25 m in height was built, and in 1875 became operational. Currently the optical equipment is a Fresnel lens produced in France in 1926. The source of light is a 1000 watt halogen bulb. In 1993 the gallery up to 16 m above sea level was open to the public. The entrance to the lantern room is closed. The Maritime Office in Słupsk automated the lighthouse in 2007 and made the lighthouse non-supervised in 2010.





P O



Stilo

Type of light: group flashing
 Geographical location: 54°47,2' N 17°44,0' E
 Light's height: 75 m above sea level
 Lighthouse's height: 32.5 m
 Light range: 23 nautical miles (about 42.5 km)



The lighthouse is situated on a 40 m high dune, 1200 m from the seashore. The first lighthouse made completely from metal was activated in 1906. Currently in the lantern room there is a rotating table with 3 panels each containing 8 halogen bulbs. The light has been light activated since 1975. The gallery, which is 27 m above sea level, was open to the public in 1992.



Jastarnia

Type of light: Morse code light, letter A
 Geographical location: 54°42,01' N 18°40,90' E
 Light's height: 22 m above sea level
 Lighthouse's height: 17 m
 Light range: 15 nautical miles (about 27.8 km)



The current lighthouse in Jastarnia is not the first one in this area. The first one, which was built in 1938, lasted only a year. The second lighthouse was built in the place of the pre-war one. It was activated in 1949. In Jastarnia a tower 16.6 m high was built and painted in red and white stripes. Currently there is a cylindrical lens of 500 mm in diameter with 500 watt bulbs. The lighthouse is open to the public.



Rozewie

Type of light: flashing
 Geographical location: 54°49,8' N 18°20,2' E
 Light's height: 83 m above sea level
 Lighthouse's height: 33 m
 Light range: 26 nautical miles (about 48.1 km)



It is the most northerly lighthouse in Poland, activated in 1822. The bottom part of the tower was erected from field stones and the upper part was heightened twice with the use of metal elements in 1910 and 1978. Inside the tower there is an out-of-use disc lens and a light device which is still in use. It was open to the public in the interwar era and since 1933 it has been called after the famous Polish writer Stefan Żeromski. Since 1963 expositions and exhibitions connected with lighthouse topics have been presented in the tower and the adopted buildings. The tower and most of the technical buildings are open to the public and there is a car park 300 m from the lighthouse.



Hel

Type of light: isophase
 Geographical location: 54°36,00' N 18°48,75' E
 Light's height: 41.5 m above sea level
 Lighthouse's height: 41 m
 Light range: 17 nautical miles (about 31.5 km)



The first brick lighthouse was activated in 1827 but the structure was knocked down in 1939. Its history is presented in the Fishing Museum in Hel, which is a branch of the Central Sea Museum. The current lighthouse was built in 1942. The optical device is a cylindrical lens 117 cm in height and 80 cm in diameter with a 1000 watt bulb. It was installed after erecting the lighthouse and is still in use. The lighthouse has been open to the public since 1993. Access by car is limited.



L S K A

Gdańsk Nowy Port

Type of light: switched off since 1984

Geographical location: 54°24'28" N 18°39'50" E

Light's height: 37 m above sea level

The predecessors of this lighthouse were Twierdza Wisłoujście and another one in Blizowska street that no longer exists. The current lighthouse was finished in 1894 based upon the lighthouse in Cleveland (USA). An octagonal body 27.3 m high (with masts up to 46.86 m) built with red brick and finished with the lantern at the top. On the 1st of September 1939 Germany started World War II with shots from this lighthouse and from the battleship 'Schleswig-Holstein' aimed at Polish Westerplatte. In June 1984 the lighthouse was turned off and since 2004 it has been open to the public. Additionally in 2008 a 'globe of time' was reconstructed at its top. Visitors can admire the historic optical devices from the XX century as well as exhibitions about the lighthouses of the world. There is access by car near the lighthouse.



Krynica Morska

Type of light: group flashing

Geographical location: 54°23,12' N 19°27,05' E

Light's height: 53 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 27 m

Light range: 18 nautical miles (about 33.3 km)

The original lighthouse, built in 1895, was destroyed in 1945 after being destroyed by retreating German forces. A new lighthouse, which was built in 1951, is now open to the public. In the lantern room a cylindrical lens of 1000 mm in diameter with 1000 watt bulbs was installed. From the lantern, if the weather is good, one can see the open spaces of Gdańska Bay on the one side and the Vistula Lagoon all the way from the cathedral in Frombork, through Tolkmicko to the hills of Elbląska Upland on the other side. The lights of Hel's lighthouse are visible at night. There is access by car near the lighthouse.



Gdańsk Port Północny

Type of light: group flashing

Geographical location: 54°36,00' N 18°48,75' E

Light's height: 61 m above sea level

Lighthouse's height: 71 m

Light range: 25 nautical miles (about 46.3 km)

The lighthouse is on the top of the Harbour Office in Gdańsk Port Północny (North Port).

The lighthouse was included in the system of navigation codes as soon as it was activated on the 23rd of June 1984. Currently in the lighthouse there is a rotating table with 3 panels each containing 20 halogen bulbs. The lighthouse is not open to the public.



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