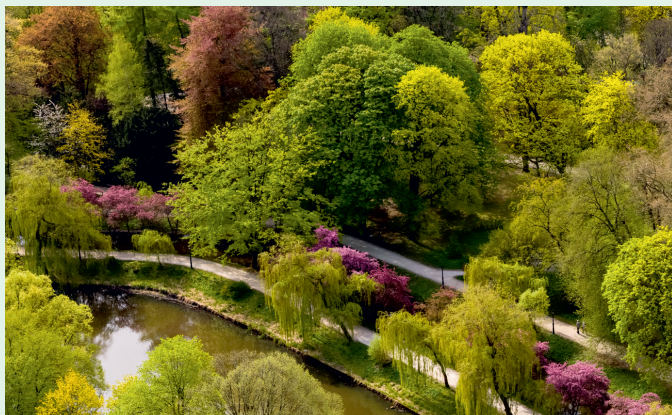




Green Koszalin



Dendrological Park - formerly the City Park by the Dzierżęcinka River was established in the early 1960s and occupies an area of 7.74 ha. Part of the site (from the side of Młyńska Street and Batalionów Chłopskich Street), there are the Mill Boulevards and multiple interesting tree species, including Japanese maple, leatherleaf viburnum, and many varieties of spruce and deciduous trees.



the Lubiawskie Lake Reserve is partly situated within the city limits and covers 300 ha of water and 70 ha of marshlands. It was established as early as 1956. The lake and the adjacent areas are characterised by a species richness of flora and fauna. Thirty-five bird species nest there and 48 visit the lake during migration. It is possible to encounter the mute swan, great crested grebe, lapwing and common snipe, among others. The area features a large number of diverse habitats and supports the vegetation of over 374 plant species.

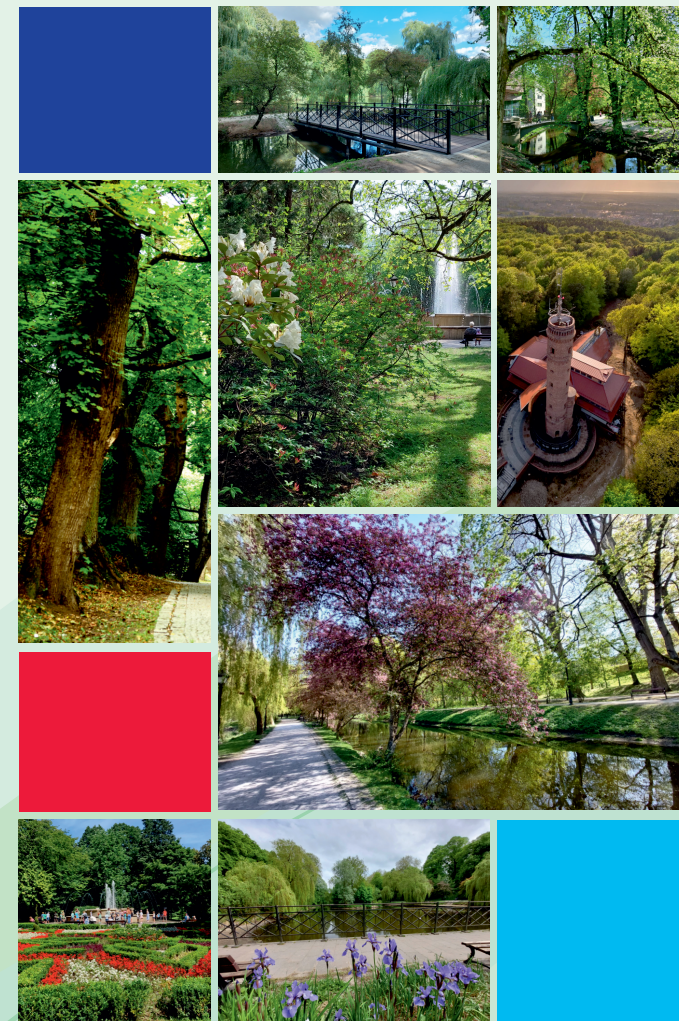


Park of the Pomeranian Dukes 'B' covers an area of 3.65 ha and forms the southernmost part of a dense greenway running through the city from Rzečna Street to Kutrzeby Street. The park features 91 species and varieties of trees and shrubs, which include interesting and rare specimens, such as the pedunculate oak of the conical variety, the Amur cork tree, the Babylonian willow and the black walnut - one of many natural monuments.



The Park by the Amphitheatre with an area of 8.12 ha occupies a moraine hill on the eastern side of the Dzierżęcinka River valley. The park's current landscaping sites date back to the first half of the 19th century. The park features 72 species and varieties of trees, including lime trees, ash trees, beech trees, dogwoods, oak trees, savin junipers, western cedar trees, and berberis shrubs. The most impressive oak, with a 405 cm trunk circumference, grows next to the amphitheatre and is declared a natural monument.

Tadeusz Kościuszko Park - the history of the uprising dates back to the early 19th century. The park occupies an area of 7.51 ha and forms the north-eastern section of a large, compact urban greenway. Two linden avenues and 72 species and varieties of trees and shrubs stand out in the park's tree cover, in addition to "Aleja Dębów Pamięci" (Avenue of the Oaks of Remembrance) created in 2006, consisting of 25 young oak trees solemnly planted by the mayors of the city who held power in Koszalin from 1973 onward.



KOSZALIN
Centrum Pomorza

Koszalin is among the greenest and most ecologically clean cities in Poland. Nearly 40% of the city's total area is covered by beautiful parks, green squares and mixed forests, rich in beech, common yew, European larch, sessile oak, wild service tree, low birch, common ivy, and the Polish liana – the Pomeranian honeysuckle.



Particularly popular is the forest surrounding the **Góra Chełmska** (EN- Chelm Hill) - its summit is 137 m above sea level. This site is a natural recreation and leisure area with numerous walking paths, an educational and nature trail, and numerous bicycle and hiking trails. At the foot of Góra Chełmska is a rope park and at the top - an observation tower (31.5 m tall), which offers a magnificent panorama of Koszalin and the surrounding area, all the way to the Baltic Sea.

In the most valuable natural areas around Koszalin, a Protected Landscape Area has been established around Koszalin, named the **Kosalinski Pas Nadmorski** (En- Koszalin Coastal Belt).



From the north, the city is surrounded by the shores of **Jamno Lake** (the ninth largest lake in Poland). In the wetlands, near the south-western and southern shores of Lake Jamno, in an area known as Wielki Łęg (En- the Great Meadow), there are woods and swamp forests with a grouping featuring the Myrica gale, a rare species in Pomerania. Near the Jamno lake, there fully and partially protected habitats flora and fauna, including birds, e.g. white-tailed eagle and grey heron, as well as amphibians (laughing frog), and plants - e.g. broad-leaved helleborine, sorrel - broad-leaved marsh orchid, Pomeranian honeysuckle, guelder-rose or bulbous lily.

The city features nine strolling and recreational parks (approx. 30 ha in area), numerous green squares (approx. 77 ha) and two nature reserves.



Park of the Pomeranian Dukes' A' with an area of 6.70 ha (including a pond and the Dzierżęcinka river with an area of 1.50 ha) is part of a dense greenway running through the city from Rieczna Street to Kutrzeby Street. The time of its establishment is estimated to be between 1602 and 1816. Completion of the site's development dates to 1933-1934.

The park features some of Koszalin's most beautiful and oldest trees, including numerous species of foreign origin such as the Amur cork tree and Koszalin's sole specimen of the blue magnolia tree. Unique to the city are the swamp cypress and the ginkgo biloba, as well as an avenue of London planetrees. In total, there are 124 tree and shrub species and varieties.



The '**Bielica**' soil reserve with an area of 1.30 ha is located at the foot of the north-western slope of Góra Chełmska. The reserve protects podsolic soils, formed without groundwater, from light gravelly sandy sediments and situated on deep clay. It is host to a pine forest. The podsolic soil is a remnant of the natural glacial soils of Pomerania and a strictly protected reserve.

www.koszalin.pl/pl/page/koszalin-miastem-zielonym-0



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