

Moszna Castle.

Opolskie, the smallest region of Poland, is abundant in historical sites from different eras – from Gothic fortified castles to Baroque palaces and 19th-century eclectic mansions. It also has three beautiful landscape parks and more than 30 nature reserves!









Gorges near Kazimierz Dolny.

Lubelskie is a well preserved, natural region crossed by the Bug, a wild and twisting river. It attracts visitors with its charming towns like the pearl of the Renaissance – Zamość and a special offer for active tourists – the Green Velo cycling trail.









Stawa Młyny lighthouse in Świnoujście.

The Zachodniopomorskie region offers maritime landscapes - golden beaches sheltered by massive, sharp cliffs and fishing boats with seagulls soaring over them. The lake district with its hundred post-glacial lakes is a wonderful place for yachtsmen, kayakers and cyclists.









Śnieżka, the highest peak in the Sudety Mountains.

Dolny Śląsk (Lower Silesia) is a region brimful of cycling routes and walking trails leading through breathtaking views from hills to mountains, full of castles and palaces. The region offers great ski resorts and the biggest number of spa centres in Poland.









Bieszczady Mountains.

Podkarpackie is one of the greenest regions of Poland, with pristine meadows and forests. Over one third of the region's natural area is protected. The Wooden Architecture Trail takes you to unique places listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.









Tatra Mountains National Park.

The Małopolska region is extremely rich in natural works of art and mountain ranges. Its varied landscape offers 1,000 km of unforgettable cycling trails along the paths of Velo Małopolska. On the way, there are five UNESCO World Heritage Sites to visit!









Modlin Fortress, the longest building in Europe.

The citadel is made up of fortifications located at the confluence of the Vistula and Narew rivers in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw. The Mazowsze (Mazovia) region, covered with forests, orchards and fields and cut by a grid of gentle rivers, is perfect for kayaking and cycling.









Elblag Canal, a unique hydro-technological site with inclined planes. The Warmińsko-Mazurskie region is highly appreciated for its beautiful landscape created by 3,000 lakes, thick forests and winding paths. The region provides cycling and sailing enthusiasts with perfect conditions to practise their favourite form of recreation.









Biebrza River.

The Podlaskie region is like a mosaic, composed of Poles, Belarusians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Russians, Tatars and Jews, each one enriching the culture with its own history. The region is mostly known for its rich nature which can be discovered while visiting national parks and endless waterways – refuge of many bird species.









Ogrodzieniec Castle.

Śląsk (Silesia), despite its industrial past, is a treasure house full of historical and natural riches. The Trail of the Eagles' Nests from the 14th century is a route between several dozen medieval fortresses which are turned into backdrops for festivals, shows and concerts.









Lake Góreckie in Wielkopolska National Park.

A thousand years ago, the history of Poland as a country began in Wielkopolska. The landscape of the region is composed of golden fields, lakes, meandering rivers and forested areas spreading to the horizon. The Great Waterway Loop of Wielkopolska is a water trail covering a distance of 687 kilometres.









Green Velo Cycling Trail in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains.

In the Świętokrzyskie region you can walk in the oldest mountains in Europe – the Pepper Mountains, discover karst caves and touch dinosaur prints. Tourist trails lead along unique slopes covered with disintegrating rocks and ancient mines of unique stone – striped flint.









Post-glacial lakes around Łagów.

Lubuskie is Poland's most densely forested province, rich in natural attractions, with two national parks. In and around Drawa National Park is an excellent area for hiking and cycling trips leading through beech and pine forests, along rivers and 20 lakes.









Vistula Valley near Bydgoszcz.

Kujawsko-Pomorskie is the land of Nicolaus Copernicus, who was born in the Gothic town of Toruń. Adventure lovers can explore Bory Tucholskie (Tuchola Forest), one of the oldest Polish nature reserves, and relax near the unique saline graduation towers in Ciechocinek.









Dunes in Słowiński National Park.

Pomorskie offers over 300 km of coast with wide sandy beaches, majestic cliffs and fields adorned with medieval castles. The attractions of the region are not limited to the coast. Inland, there is a land of lakes and woods called, for its beauty, the Kashubian Switzerland.









Oporów Castle.

Łódzkie, located in the heart of Poland, is a land where four cultures – Polish, Jewish, Russian and German – mingled over the centuries. The region has great textile industry traditions, a unique thermal spa centre and the longest equestrian trail in Europe – the Major "Hubal" Trail.





