From the editorial staff,

we have the pleasure of presenting to you a map of bicycle trails in our region. Tourist attractions are showcased not only by local governments, but also the enthusiasts of "small homelands" found throughout the region.
Warta, Pilica, Bzura and Rawka, the four rivers that form the natural frame for the region, attract the enthusiasts of water activities. Europe's longest horse trail allows equestrians to travel the region on the saddle or in a chaise. However, these are the fans of two wheels who can enjoy the most attractions.
The bicycle is the healthiest and the most environmentally-friendly sightseeing method. You can ride the bicycle on main roads, as well as on paths and lanes, away from fumes or cars. The Lodzkie region has more than a hundred bicycle trails, including two mains: the East-West trail and the North-South trail. All of them are safe and well-marked. They lead to the most beautiful and interesting sites in the region. The selection is extensive: from the Amber trail, the trail of Palaces and Manors, the St. Adalbert trail, the Boruta Devil's trail, the Miraculous Paintings trail, the Wild Bison trail, Bolimowo Forest trail, and even the Tsar's Hunting trail, as the forests near Spała were the favorite hunting sites for many a Russian Tsar. Every trail features outstanding historical monuments, beautiful landscapes, interesting folklore, regional food and many more attractions.
Traveling by bike, in peace and quiet, is the only way one can really appreciate the qualities of the region, its monuments, its nature reserves and, most importantly, its beautiful sites you are bound to pass by when traveling by car. No wonder the number of cyclists is growing. It has now gone beyond a mere fashion or trend, but has become a conscious choice. A conscious choice of seeing Poland from the saddle. Plus, many sites are simply inaccessible for cars. Motorized traffic is banned in protected areas, in national parks or nature reserves. A car also depends on roads, and so it won't cross a swamp, a sandy road or a boundary strip. These won't however stop a bike! This is a vehicle for true tourists.
Listing the assets of the Lodzkie region is quite an arduous task, but it's nothing compared to the real-life experience. You simply have to get on your bike and see for yourself, how many attractions await the enthusiasts of this sport. Adding an extensive accommodation and gastronomy base, everyone is bound to be satisfied. The map we would like to recommend to you will surely aid you in your bicycle travels. The Lodzkie region is waiting to be discovered. We assure you it's worth it. It's worth to discover all of its trails. All of them!

THE NATURAL WORLD:
- nature reserve;
- park, historical trees;
- other interesting sites;

TOURIST BASE:
- accommodation;
- camping sites;
- agro-tourism;
- swimming pool;
- bar, restaurant;
- horse riding center;

HISTORICAL BUILDING:
- wooden, masonry church;
- cloister complex;
- castle, castle ruins;
- palace, manor;
- municipal buildings;
- stronghold;

CEMETERIES:
- Christian;
- Jewish;
- military;
- tumulus;
- battlefields, event year; 1914-15

Museum, gallery, ethnographic park, museum chamber

THE E-W BICYCLE MAIN (192 km)

Kalinowa - manor

Szadek - Gothic Assumption of Mary church

Gadka Stara (Rzgów) - World War I cemetery

Inowłódz - St. Giles church

A part of the cross-European bicycle trail intended to connect Germany, Poland and Ukraine. The trail was routed through very attractive locations in the region, and leads through: the Sieradz, Zduńska Wola, Łask, Pabianice, Łódź East, Tomaszów Mazowiecki and Opoczno provinces, as well as numerous important tourist cities, abundant in architectural and natural monuments.
Traveling the main, you have to see the Warta township, established in the Middle Ages, where a Cistercian cloister complex was built in 1465-82, which comprises: a Gothic Assumption of Mary church from 1479-82, rebuilt in 1696-1708 to reflect the Baroque style (the sarcophagus of the Blessed Rafał of Proszna can be found inside), a Gothic cloister built in 1479-82 year rebuilt in 1696 and 1821 to reflect the Baroque style, and a Baroque chapel from 1726. In 1908, a part of the cloister was repurposed for a mental hospital. The most valuable monument of the Szadek Township is the Gothic Assumption of Mary and St. Jacob the church, built in 1333-1335.
Another site worth seeing is Wolbórz, where the highlights are: the former Cuiavian bishop palace (1626, 1768-73), the parish church from the 15th century, and a geometrical Baroque park from the 2nd half of the 18th century.
Other landmarks of the region include: Rzgów, with its preserved medieval urban development, Tuszyn, referred to as the city-garden in the 1820s, as it was built according to a concept developed by E. Howard, enchanting visitors with its exquisite villas and rich factory owner pensions built in the Swiss style. The historical Inowłódz is known for its Romanesque St. Giles church, built on an island on a tall scarp overlooking River Pilica. The church was founded in 1088 by Władysław Herman. What you'll also find in Inowłódz are renovated fragments of a Medieval Castle, built in the 1st half of the 14th century by king Kasimir the Great.
Furthermore, the trail features former magnate, nobility and landed gentry mansions, such as those in Kalinowa, Rzeczyca, Czarnocin, Moszczenica, as well as numerous historical temples (Warta, Szadek, Smardzewice, Inowłódz). Be sure to visit numerous historical post-manor parks (Kalinowa, Moszczenica, Rzeczyca), and nature reserves (Wolbórka, Molęda, Czarny Lug and Konewka).
The main trail leads to historical figures, such as Czarnocin, where writer Władysław Reymont lived, or Wolbórz, where writer Andrzej Frycz-Modrzewski was born and died. Jędrzej Kitowicz, a diarist from the Enlightenment period, worked on his pieces in Wolbórz. One of the biggest attractions of the main is the Spała Landscape Park.
The main connects the region's two largest reservoirs Jeziorsko and Sulejów. They are the local residents' favorite recreational sites. The Jeziorsko ornithological reserve offers a unique bird watching opportunity.

Piotrków Trybunalski - Old Town

Sulejów reservoir

Waszkowszyna - recreation center

Łutomiersk - cloister and remains of a Gothic castle

Warta - Jewish cemetery

Jeziorsko reservoir in the summer

Smardzewice - Wild Bison breeding center

Inowłódz - old synagogue

Gidle - cloister complex

Radomsko - manor

THE N-S BICYCLE MAIN (200 km)

Łutomiersk - cloister and remains of a Gothic castle

Ujazd - Mikrokosmos Park

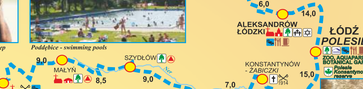
Wolbórz - bishop palace

Waszkowszyna - recreation center

Kamionki - slimestone formations in the Sulejów area

Podklasztorze - portal in the Cistercian abbey

Żarnów - St. Nicolaus church from the 12th century


Radomsko - manor

THE GRUNWALD TRAIL (180 km)

A bicycle trail was routed to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald. The route is a part of a national cultural trail, which marks the historical travel of King Jagiełło's army from Krakow to the battlefield in Grunwald and to Malbork. The King's route also passes a Regional Museum. Apart from it, the region also boasts numerous historical temples (in Siedlec, Parzęczew, Bełków, Kazimierz, Lutomiersk, Zelów, Parzno, Łękińsko, Radomsko, Strzałków and Gidle), as well as wooden churches in Dobrot, Topola Królewska, Kaszewice, as well as magnate, nobility and landed gentry mansions (such as those in Siedlec, Bełków, Strzyżewice, Kluki, Słupia and Strzałków). Following the trail, you will also come across historical rural parks (Porszewice, Strzyżewice), nature reserves (Jasień, Łuszczanowice) and Poland's largest meadow brown snail mire in Rogowiec. On the way, be sure to visit the Łęczyca, Zelów, Radomsko and Gidle museums. Another option is to relax in recreational centers in Stok or Wawrzkowizna.

The Lodzkie part of the trail starts in Żarnów, which boasts its Romanesque St. Nicolaus church from the 12th century. Further on, it leads to Paradyż, where you'll find a Baroque Cistercian cloister complex from the 18th century, which comprises a Transfiguration basilica and cloister buildings, then to Aleksandrow, next to the Saksonek reserve, along the picturesque Pilica river landscape, up to a Cistercian abbey complex in Sulejów, which is one of the best-preserved Romanesque developments in Poland.
King Jagiełło's trail also led through Wolbórz, where we can currently marvel the park and palace complex, which once belonged to the Cuiavian bishops, the St. Nicolaus collegiate church, and market square tenements from the 19th century. From Wolbórz, head out to Ujazd, featuring the St. Adalbert church from the 17th century, with its Rococo altars. Another landmark of the region is the Ostrowsny family palace from 1812, with an old-growth park. Another site on the trail is Lubochnia, with its historical Assumption of Mary church from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, then Wysokienice and Samsice. The last settlement on the trail is the village of Bolimów, with its late-Renaissance St. Trinity church built in 1660-67, the St. Anna church from 1635, a World War I military cemetery, and an artistic ceramics workshop.

Włocławek - Museum of Education

Łódź - Botanical Garden

Podklasztorze - portal in the Cistercian abbey

Łódź - AQUAPARK FALA

Łódź - ZOO

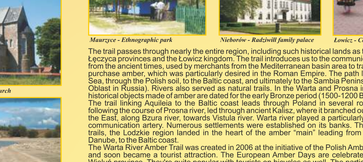
Łutomiersk - Salesian cloister

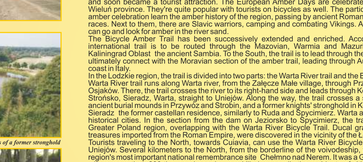
Malyń - old water mill in Ner

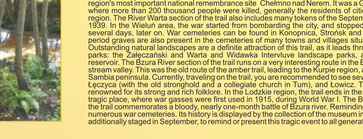
Konstantynów Łódzki

THE AMBER TRAIL (250 km)

Maurzyce - Ethnographic park


Nieborów - Radziwiłł family palace


Łowicz - Corpus Christi


Tum - Romanesque arch-collegiate church

Jeziorsko - the Sieradz sea

Konopnica - panorama from the remains of a former stronghold

Kochlew - St. Florian karst springs

Góra Kamieńska

Zelów

Brown coal mine

Kleszczów - SOLPARK: swimming pools and SPA

The trail passes through nearly the entire region, including such historical lands as the Wieluń, Sieradz, Łęczyca provinces and the Lowicz kingdom. The trail introduces us to the communication routes known from the ancient times, used by merchants from the Mediterranean basin area to travel north in order to purchase amber, which was particularly desired in the Roman Empire. The path led from the Adriatic Sea, through the Polish soil, to the Baltic coast, and ultimately to the Sambia Peninsula (the Kaliningrad Oblast in Russia). Rivers also served as natural trails. In the Warta and Pilica interfluve, the oldest historical objects made of amber are dated for the early Bronze period (1500-1200 B.C.).
The trail linking Aquileia to the Baltic coast leads through Poland in several routes. One of them, following the course of Prosna river, led through ancient Kalisz, where it branched out to the North and to the East, along Bzura river, towards Vistula river. Warta river played a particularly important role of a communication artery. Numerous settlements were established on its banks. Thanks to all of these trails, the Lodzkie region landed in the heart of the amber "main" leading from Rome, through the Danube, to the Baltic coast.
The Warta River Amber Trail was created in 2006 at the initiative of the Polish Amber Trail Association, and soon became a tourist attraction. The European Amber Day are celebrated every year in the Wieluń province. They're quite popular with tourists on bicycles as well. The participants of the official amber celebration learn the amber history of the region, passed by ancient Romans, observing charioteers. Next to them, there are Slavic warriors, camping and combating Vikings. Amateur prospectors can go and look for amber in the river sand.
The Bicycle Amber Trail has been successively extended and enriched. According to plans, an international trail is to be routed through the Mazovian, Warmia and Mazurian regions, to the Kaliningrad Oblast' the ancient Sambia. To the South, the trail is to lead through the Opolskie region, to ultimately connect with the Moravian section of the amber trail, leading through Austria to the Adriatic coast in Italy.
In the Lodzkie region, the trail is divided into two parts: the Warta River trail and the Bzura River trail. The Warta River trail runs along Warta river, from the Załęcze Małe village, through Przywóz, Krzeczów, to Osjaków. There, the trail crosses the river to its right-hand side and leads through Konopnica, Burzenin, Stronsko, Sieradz, Warta, straight to Unieżyn. Along the way, the trail crosses a stronghold in Ruda, ancient burial mounds in Przywóz and Strobin, and a former knights' stronghold in Konopnica, as well as Sieradz the former castellan residence, similarly to Ruda and Śpycimierz. Warta and Unieżyn are also historical cities. In the section from the dam on Jeziorsko to Śpycimierz, the trail leads though the Greater Poland region, overlapping with the Warta River Bicycle Trail. Ducal parks with extensive treasures imported from the Roman Empire, were discovered in the vicinity of the Łęg Piekarski village.
Tourists traveling to the North, towards Cuiavia, can use the Warta River Bicycle trail departing from Unieżyn. Several kilometers to the North, from the borderline of the voivodeship, the trail crosses the region's most important national remembrance site Chełmno nad Nerem. It was a German death camp, where more than 200 thousand people were killed, generally the residents of cities from the Lodzkie region. The River Warta section of the trail also includes many tokens of the September Campaign from 1939. In the Wieluń area, the war started from bombarding the city, and stopped on River Warta for several days later. War cemeteries can be found in Konopnica, Stronsk and Glinna. Single wars-period graves are also present in the cemeteries of many towns and villages situated on Warta river. Outstanding natural landscapes are a definite attraction of this trail, as it leads through two landscape parks: the Załęczański and Warta and Widawka Interfluve landscape parks, along the Jeziorsko reservoir. The Bzura River section of the trail runs on a very interesting route in the Bzura-Ner proglacial stream valley. This was the old route of the amber trail, leading to the Kurpie region, and farther on, to the Sambia peninsula. Currently, traveling on the trail, you are recommended to see several historical cities: Łęczyca (with the old stronghold and a collegiate church in Tum), and Lowicz. The Lowicz region is renowned for its strong and rich folklore. In the Lodzkie region, the trail ends in the Bolimów area. It's a tragic place, where war passes were first used in 1915, during World War I. The Bzura river section of the trail commemorates a bloody, nearly one-month battle of Bzura river. Reminding us of the battle are numerous war cemeteries. Its history is displayed by the collection of the museum in Kiernozia. The battle is additionally staged in September, to remind or present this tragic event to all generations.

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THE BICYCLE TRAIL IN THE HEART OF POLAND (300 km)

Kutno - Aquapark

Oporów - Oporowski family castle

Bezdeźmy - castle ruins

Piątek - "In the Heart of Poland" bicycle race

Łęczyca - royal castle

Głogowiec - place of birth of St. Faustina

Las Gostnicki - Reform cemetery in Tłaczewska Góra

Zgierz - the City of Weavers

Łagiewniki - Franciscan cloister

Łagiewniki - St. Roch and St. Anthony chapels

The Trail in the Heart of Poland is marked blue and is more than 300 kilometers long. The trail crosses the following provinces: Kutno, Łęczyca, Zgierz and the city of Łódź. The trail owes its name to the geometrical "heart" of Poland, which is marked with a symbolic monument in Piątek. On the route, the recommended sites include Oporów, with a Gothic castle on an island, one of the most precious monuments in the country. Today, the castle houses a very interesting Museum of Stylish Interiors. Another recommended site is the Order of St. Paul cloister complex. Many more temples can be found on the trail (such as in Modlna, Pęczałowice, Lęki Kościelne, Piątek, Orłów, Zychlin, Grochów, Mnich, Bedlno, Głogowiec and Parzęczew). The region's tourist pearl is Łęczyca, with its castle built by King Kasimir the Great, as well as the nearby Tum, with its Romanesque arch-collegiate church from the 12th century. Several hundred meters from the temple, you'll find a stronghold from the King Bolesław Krzywousty period. Recent archeological surveys have indicated that the stronghold served an important defensive-trade role, and due to perfectly preserved fortification elements, the stronghold can be of comparable tourist value to Biskupin. Another local tourist attraction is the Peasant Farmstead Ethnographic Park, which displays the 19th/20th century rural development, typical for the Łęczyca region. Traveling on the trail, be sure to visit the preserved magnate, nobility and landed gentry mansions, such as those in: Sokolniki, Kłery, Młogoszyn, Krośniewice, Siemianów, Łaniety, Milonice and Zbylczyce. Next to historical buildings, you'll usually find preserved rural parks (such as those in Skotniki and Siemianice). Nature reserves are a definite attraction on the trail (Dąbrowa Świetlista, Dąbrowa Grotnicka, the Łagiewniki Forest, the Linda River Valley, the Moszczenica River Valley). The Łagiewniki Forest is particularly noteworthy, as it is one of the largest urban forests (as it is situated within Lodz city limits). Tourists traveling on the Trail in the Heart of Poland will surely appreciate museums in Kutno, Krośniewice, Oporów, or Zgierz. Krośniewice is also the main station of the Krośniewice Access Rail Europe's longest narrow-gauge railway line (more than 130 km), built in 1915 by the German army, for the purposes of the frontline. The line is out of order, but the rolling stock and the preserved station buildings are open for sightseeing. When in Zgierz, make sure to visit the 19th century weaver settlements, presenting the origins of the textile industry in the region (the first workshops were established in Zgierz and Ozorków).

Rawa Mazowiecka - Mazovian Duke castle

Łowicz - the City of Weavers

Łowicz - Tourist Information Center

Oszkowice area

THE RAWA AREA BICYCLE TRAIL (250 km)

Nagawki - Live Folklore Ethnographic Park

Kołacinek - Dinosperk

Lipce Reymontowskie - museum chamber

Chojnata - manor

Rawka Springs

Rawa Mazowiecka - Mazovian Duke castle

Sierzchowy

Sadkowice

The Rawa Area Bicycle Trail is marked blue and comprises two sections: the Rawa Area Trail of 140 km in length, and the Rawka Trail, of 106 km. In Wiączyń Dolny, you'll find one of the largest military cemeteries in the region. It was founded in 1914 by the family of factory owner Karol Scheibler. A "Living Ethnographic Park" is located in Nagawki, near Dinosin. It is a unique project, which aims not only to preserve the old settlements, manors and churches, but also to use them as a school of dying professions: blacksmiths, etc. The Dino Park and Jacek Claus Land in Kołacinek attract children from the entire region. Maria Rodziewiczówna, the author of popular novels from the 19th and 20th century, lived in Koluszki (in the lesnych lustach) died in Zelazna in 1944. When visiting Tworzyjanki, be sure to see the villa under number 12, and the villa park from the beginning of the 20th century. The Koluszki, Brzeziny and Rogów area is incorporated in the "Museum in Space", which showcases World War I battlegrounds. Traveling on the trail, visit Gałkowek and the forest that stretches among Justynów, Borowa and Zielona Góra. This was the site of the decisive "Battle of Łódź", which took place in November 1914. The forest is filled with well-preserved Russian entrenchments, and features the Benedictus Grove 300 pines that grew out of seeds which were blessed by the Pope. The Grove commemorates 20 thousand soldiers who died in the forest on November 23, 1914. The Leokadia Marciniak Museum Chamber in Gałków Duży showcases items that were found on the battlegrounds: bayonets, rifles, soldiers' equipment elements, as well as archival photographs and documents. In Rawa Mazowiecka, mentioned in chronicles 75 years before Warsaw, be sure to see a Gothic castle from the end of the 14th century. In Babsk, an interesting attraction is the grave of Konstancja Gładkowska, the adolescent love of Frederic Chopin (the parish cemetery and the tsarist military cemetery from the beginning of the 20th century). The trail leads though numerous villages and towns, connecting sacral, palace and manor monuments, as well as unique attractions and inanimate nature monuments. To make the journey more interesting, see the Rogów Narrow-Gauge Railway line, built in 1915 by German residents, for the purposes of the frontline, which was situated on Rawka river for half a year.

THE HOT SPRINGS BICYCLE TRAIL (195 km)

Uniejów - The Mill Settlement

Bronisław - Museum of Education

Łódź - Botanical Garden

Uniejów - hot spring baths

Poddębice - palace

Aleksandrów Łódzki

Popów - Jeziorsko reservoir

Zoo Safari - Cameroon sheep

Łódź - ZOO

Jeziorsko Reserve

Poddębice - swimming pools

Szydłów - Renaissance Synagogue

Łowicz - Cathedral basilica

Rawka reserve

Arkadia - park

Bolimów Landscape Park - the Sticks Meadow

Nieborów - museum

Borów - Grabski family manor

The Lowicz area bicycle trail system comprises three trails. The longest of them (123 km) is marked green and leads through the northwestern part of the Lowicz province. The trail passes by many a historical building, both by and sacral, were the most numerous examples of British architecture and its development throughout the ages. The most attractive tourist sites are: Boczki the place of birth of the renowned painter, Józef Chełmoński, and the St. Jacob the Apostle church (1332-1335). Maków, with its Classicist palace, built by Napoleon's aide-de-camp (Władysław Reymont himself stayed there), Warta (numerous churches and cloister complexes of extensive history), Marzenin (church from 1372) and Łask (collegiate church from 1325). The Warta Bzura and Widawka Interfluve Landscape Park is an additional attraction, along with the Jeziorsko reservoir, one of two major reservoirs in the Lodzkie region. Starting with Łask, you can trace the Polish Brethren's Settlement trail to Kleszczów and discover an interesting chapter in the history of the region. In the beginning of the 19th century, members of the Christian Czech Brothers community settled in Zelów, then moved to Botanical Garden and finally to Rozdzienie, Kucow and Faustynow. They were the descendants of the followers of Jan Hus, persecuted in the past for their faith. Settling in the region, they settled the place of the former castle. In Zygry, you'll find a television tower and a Classicist church. A chapel is was built near Byki to mark the original location of an insurrectionist grave from 1863, which commemorated all those who died in wars and insurrections. In Zadzim, you'll notice the church and the post-manor park. The Jeziorsko reservoir is the favorite recreational site for leisure and water sports. When traveling nearby, be sure to visit the dam that contains the waters of the reservoir, observe birds in the bird reserve, and look at the cliffs that stretch out on the Brodnia and Popów area, or visit the church in Siedlątków, known for its Virgin Mary painting that's said to have been miraculous. When in Bronów, visit the Maria Konopnicka museum. The poet lived in her husband's manor (the manor was not preserved, and a new one was built in its place in 1902). In the Poddębice area, she is nowadays the patron of the pedagogical-cultural institute. Poddębice is famous for its Romanesque development its palace and its Great Martyr St. Catherine church. Both buildings originate in the 17th century (their construction was commenced in 1610) and are considered architectural pearls.

THE SIERADZ AREA BICYCLE TRAILS (318 km)

Sieradz - Market Square

Zduńska Wola - the Weaver House, the place of birth of St. Maksymilian Kolbe

Łask - the Assumption of Mary collegiate church

Pabianice - the place of christening of St. Maksymilian Kolbe

The Łódź panorama from Radzka Góra

Brzeziny - Museum of Leather Industry

Bełchatów - Brown Coal Mine

Kleszczów - SOLPARK: swimming pools and SPA

The Sieradz Area Trails comprise four sections, all marked blue. The first one of them the St. Maksymilian Kolbe Trail is more than 62 km long and starts in Łódź. Ruda, leading through Pabianice (the saint's place of residence), Łask and Zduńska Wola (the place of his birth and christening). In Zduńska Wola begins the Sieradz Area Treasure Trail, with such highlights as: Szadek, with its Gothic Assumption of Mary church and the St. Jacob the Apostle church (1332-1335), Malków, with its Classicist palace, built by Napoleon's aide-de-camp (Władysław Reymont himself stayed there), Warta (numerous churches and cloister complexes of extensive history), Marzenin (church from 1372) and Łask (collegiate church from 1325). The Warta Bzura and Widawka Interfluve Landscape Park is an additional attraction, along with the Jeziorsko reservoir, one of two major reservoirs in the Lodzkie region. Starting with Łask, you can trace the Polish Brethren's Settlement trail to Kleszczów and discover an interesting chapter in the history of the region. In the beginning of the 19th century, members of the Christian Czech Brothers community settled in Zelów, then moved to Botanical Garden and finally to Rozdzienie, Kucow and Faustynow. They were the descendants of the followers of Jan Hus, persecuted in the past for their faith. Settling in the region, they settled the place of the former castle. In Zygry, you'll find a television tower and a Classicist church. A chapel is was built near Byki to mark the original location of an insurrectionist grave from 1863, which commemorated all those who died in wars and insurrections. In Zadzim, you'll notice the church and the post-manor park. The Jeziorsko reservoir is the favorite recreational site for leisure and water sports. When traveling nearby, be sure to visit the dam that contains the waters of the reservoir, observe birds in the bird reserve, and look at the cliffs that stretch out on the Brodnia and Popów area, or visit the church in Siedlątków, known for its Virgin Mary painting that's said to have been miraculous. When in Bronów, visit the Maria Konopnicka museum. The poet lived in her husband's manor (the manor was not preserved, and a new one was built in its place in 1902). In the Poddębice area, she is nowadays the patron of the pedagogical-cultural institute. Poddębice is famous for its Romanesque development its palace and its Great Martyr St. Catherine church. Both buildings originate in the 17th century (their construction was commenced in 1610) and are considered architectural pearls.

ŁOWICZ AREA BICYCLE TRAILS

Kiernozia - Łęczycki family palace

Sobota - Zawiszа family palace

Walewice - Stud farm

Bolimów Landscape Park - the Sticks Meadow

Łowicz - Tourist Information Center

Oszkowice area

ACCOMMODATION ON TRAILS:
ŁĘCZYCA, Hotel ŁĘCZYCA 58, Zajazd PELIKAN, tel. 42764446, www.pelikan.info.pl
BEŁCHATÓW, ul. Mielczarskiego 35c, Hotel SANTIN**, tel. 44600100, www.santin.com.pl
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