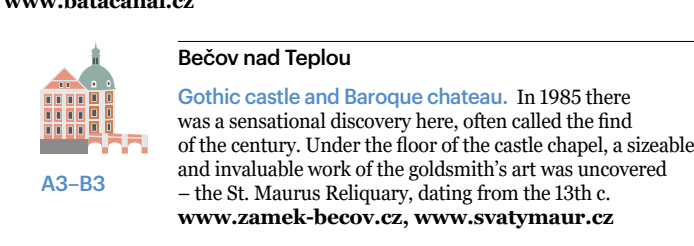


Batův kanál (Bata Canal)

Important water transport route. This 53-km canal (partly artificial and partly leading along the river Morava) was built just before the Second World War as an inexpensive shipping route and also as a source of water for irrigation. Today the canal is a popular summertime tourist attraction.
www.batacanal.cz



Bečov nad Teplou

Gothic castle and Baroque chateau. In 1985 there was a sensational discovery here, often called the find of the century. Under the floor of the castle chapel, a sizeable and invaluable work of the goldsmith's art was uncovered – the St. Maurus Reliquary, dating from the 13th c.
www.zamek-becov.cz, www.svatymaur.cz

Brno – Tugendhat Villa ☺

The villa of Greta and Fritz Tugendhat, built in 1929–1930, was designed by the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. It is the only monument of modern architecture in the Czech Republic to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. You will find it in Brno, the second largest city in the Czech Republic. The dominant features of this city are Spiřberk Castle and the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul.
www.tugendhat.eu

Červená Lhota

The **Renaissance water chateau** Červená Lhota is the only Czech chateau standing in the middle of a lake. According to legend, the characteristic red colour of the castle's facade was supposed to hide the bloody stain from a murder, but each time the stain was painted over it always reappeared. Inside the chateau you can see the original furnishings from the 17th to the 19th c.
www.zamek-cervenalhota.eu

Český Krumlov ☺

Gothic-Renaissance castle. In the Middle Ages, the castle was the ancestral seat of the most powerful Czech noble family, the Rožmberks (Rosenbergs). The castle complex is one of the largest in Europe, with the oldest parts dating to the mid-13th c. Unique in the world is a Baroque theatre, which has been preserved together with costumes, backdrops and technical stage equipment. Of all Czech towns, Český Krumlov has retained more of its original medieval character. Urban conservation area.
www.zamek-ceskykrumlov.eu

Dlouhé stráně

This **pumped-storage hydroelectric power plant** is one of the greatest wonders of the Czech Republic. You can get to the upper reservoir via a 6-seat chairlift, then you can continue on foot, bicycle or by minibus.
www.czechtourism.com



Mariánské Lázně

The **second largest Czech spa** with springs very rich in minerals and ranging in temperature from 7 to 10 °C. The most important spa promenade is the cast-iron colonnade from 1889, where a major attraction is the Singing Fountain. Treated here are vascular, urinary tract, kidney, joint, respiratory and musculoskeletal diseases; metabolic, gynaecological and skin disorders, and cancer.
www.marianskelazne.cz



Moravský kras (Moravian Karst)

Protected landscape area. It is one of the most important karst areas in Central Europe, where there are known to be more than a thousand caves, of which five are open to the public. On a tour you can take a boat ride along the underground river Punkva, which will bring visitors to the bottom of the Macocha abyss – the biggest gorge in the Czech Republic, with a depth of 138 m.
www.moravskykras.net



Ostrava – Dolní Vítkovice (Lower Vítkovice)

European Cultural Heritage monument. Since the early 19th c., the region was marked by the rapid development of industry, inextricably linked to the mining of high-quality bituminous coal and the related metallurgical production. Since the decline of mining, Ostrava is becoming an important centre of industrial culture. On the sites of former mines and blast furnaces, centres for alternative culture and arts are being established. Among the extraordinary industrial monuments is Lower Vítkovice and Landek Park.
www.dolnionblastvitkovice.cz



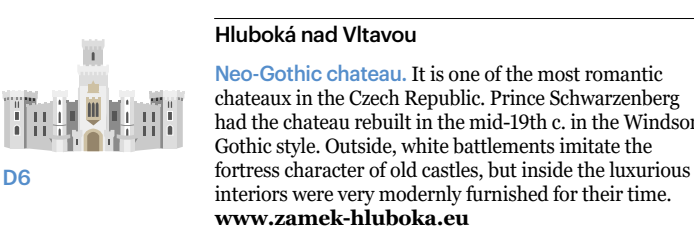
Duchov

Baroque chateau. Major artists were involved in building this residence, and it gained in prestige from stays by famous musicians and writers, including J. S. Bach, W. A. Mozart, J. Haydn, L. van Beethoven, F. Chopin, F. Schiller and J. W. Goethe. In the 20th c., the chateau was tragically marred by coal mining, so the Baroque dome fresco of the hospital had to be transferred to a pavilion in the chateau park. In addition to stately rooms and the Wallenstein family gallery, the servants' quarters are also accessible. There is a museum here dedicated to G. Casanova.
www.czechtourism.com



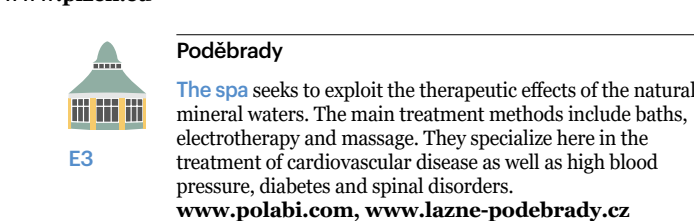
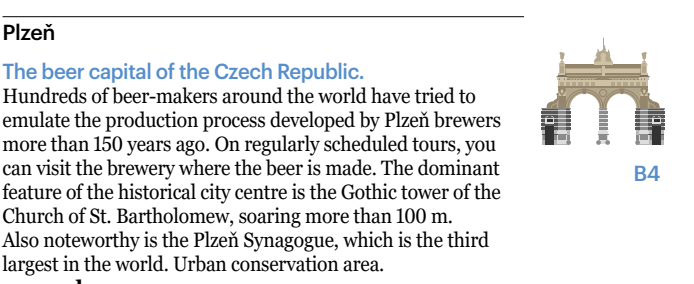
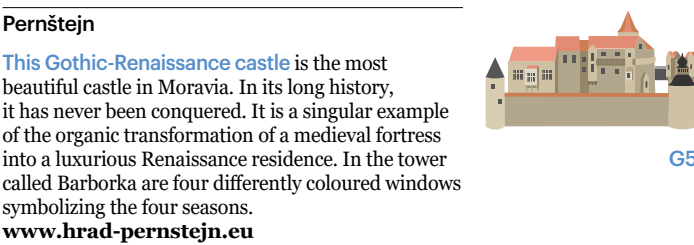
Fřydlant

Renaissance castle and chateau. The castle was opened to tourists as early as 1801, making it the first castle museum in Central Europe. In addition to furniture collections and the castle decor, you can also see collections of weapons and pipes, a chateau gallery, and an exhibition dedicated to the Thirty Years' War.
www.zamekfryd.cz



Holašovice ☺

Village conservation area. Holašovice is a prime example of traditional rural architecture. Surrounding a pond in the middle of the village, a unique set of original farmhouses has been preserved. Their characteristic architectural style is usually called rustic Baroque. A unique feature are wells with wooden piston pumps.
www.holasovice.eu



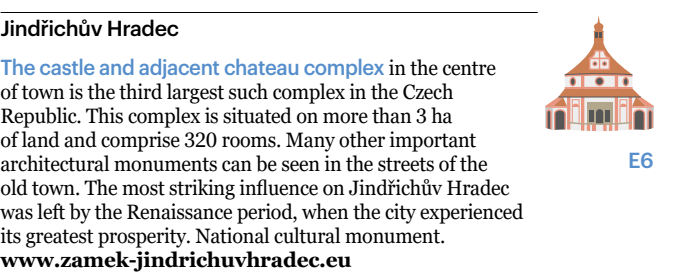
Prague ☺

Prague Castle is the largest castle complex in the world, the seat of the Czech president, and the symbol of continuity of Czech statehood. The Gothic Cathedral of Sts. Vitus, Wenceslas and Adalbert has served for centuries as the coronation place for Czech kings.

Old Town Square – the heart of Prague. The Church of Our Lady Before Týn with its twin towers is one of Prague's biggest churches. The mechanical clock from the 14th c. on the tower of the Gothic Old Town Hall across the square is a unique testament to the technical skills of our predecessors. The Orloj shows not just the time but also the lunar cycle and positions of the planets. Every hour a procession of the Twelve Apostles appears in the windows of the tower.
www.prague.eu

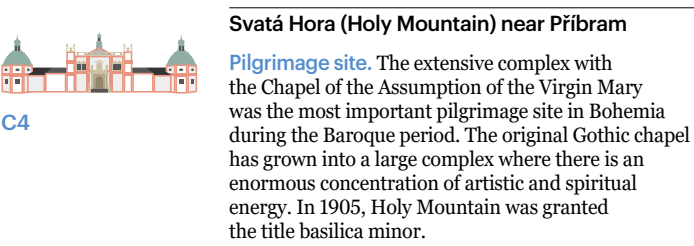
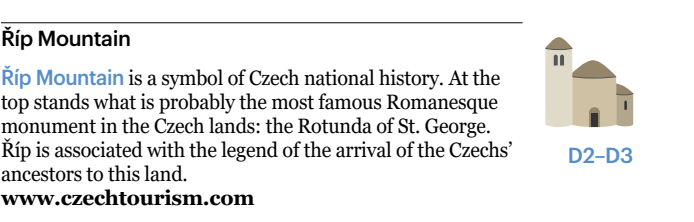
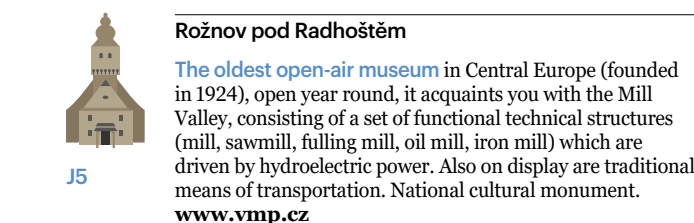
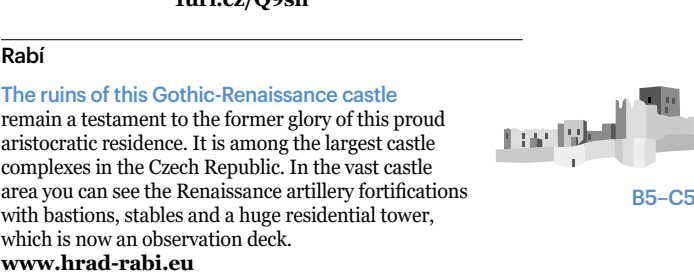
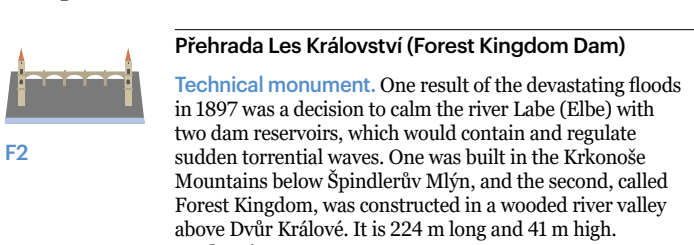
Jáchymov

First radon spa in the world. Standing at the birth of the spa were Pierre and Marie Curie, who isolated the first radioactive elements from Jáchymov uranium ore waste. The healing waters are obtained from the Jáchymov hot spring and have a temperature of 28–36 °C. At present, four springs are used for the treatment of vascular diseases, disorders of the musculoskeletal system, and metabolic, skin and neurological disorders.
www.laznejachymov.cz



Karlštejn

In the **Middle Ages, Karlštejn was the most important royal castle.** Czech King and Roman Emperor Charles IV had it built as an impregnable fortress to safeguard the imperial crown jewels and holy relics. Unique in the world is the preserved Gothic Chapel of the Holy Cross, whose ceiling and walls are decorated with gold and semiprecious stones. The most valuable treasure is a set of around 130 Gothic panel paintings by Master Theodoric. Except in Italy, there is nowhere else in Europe with such an extensive collection of paintings from the 14th c.
www.hradkarlstejn.cz



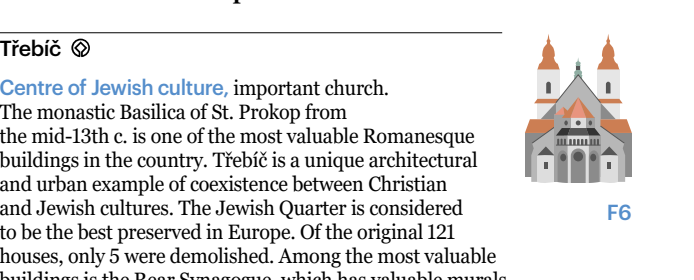
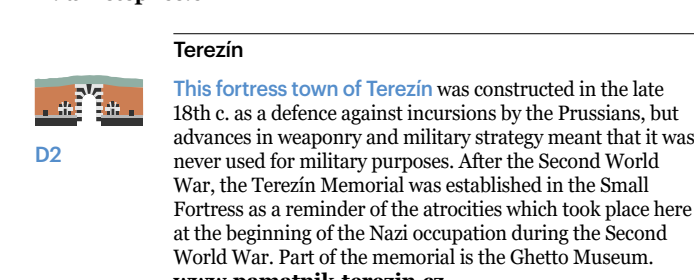
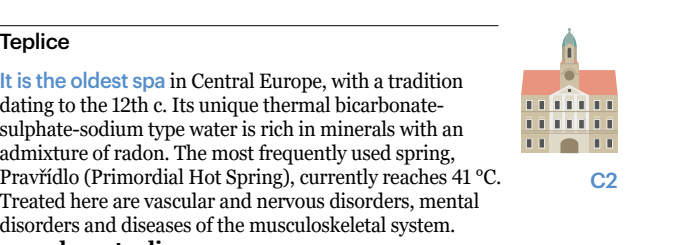
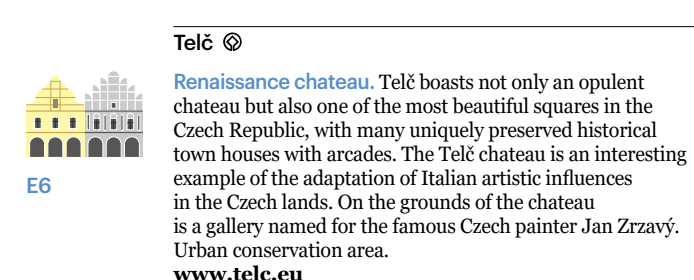
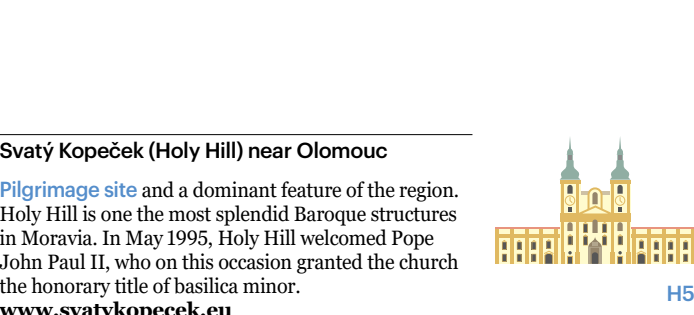
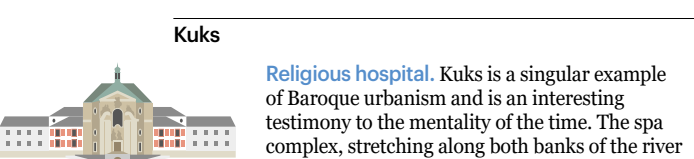
Kladruby

The former **Benedictine monastery** in Kladruby is among the oldest in the country. The original Romanesque basilica was rebuilt by Jan Santini-Eichl in the unique Baroque-Gothic style. The monastery church is the second largest in the Czech Republic after St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague. Guided tours present the history and architecture of the monastery complex and the history of the Benedictine order.
www.klaster-kladruby.cz



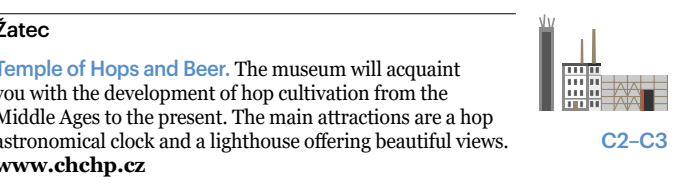
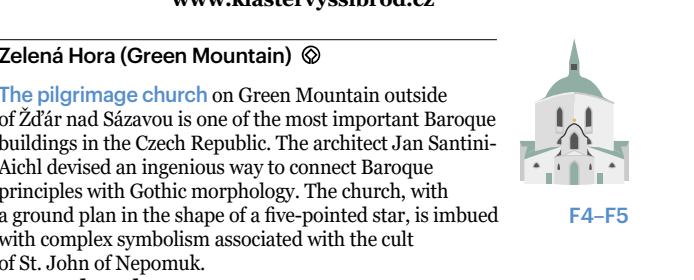
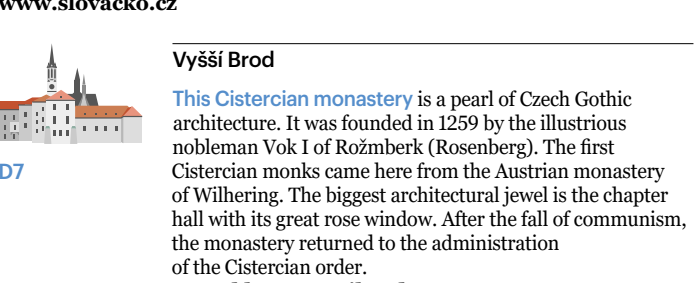
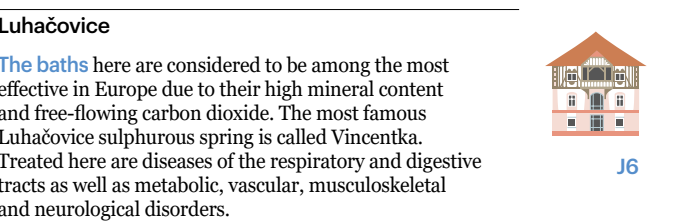
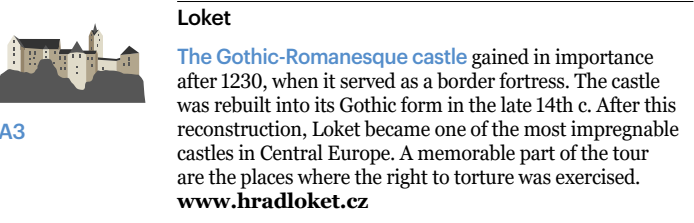
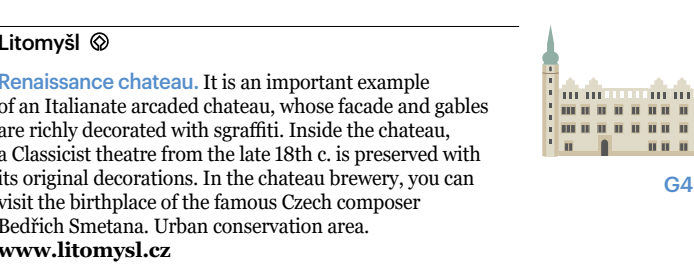
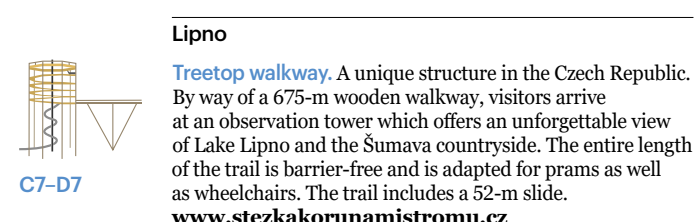
Kroměříž ☺

Baroque chateau. The Kroměříž Chateau served as the summer residence of the bishops of Olomouc. Adjacent to the chateau is a magnificent park and the Baroque Flower Garden. The Archbishop's Picture Gallery has one of the most valuable collections in the Czech Republic. Here you can see paintings by Titian, Cranach, Brueghel and van Dyck. Urban conservation area.
www.zamek-kromeriz.cz



Lednice ☺

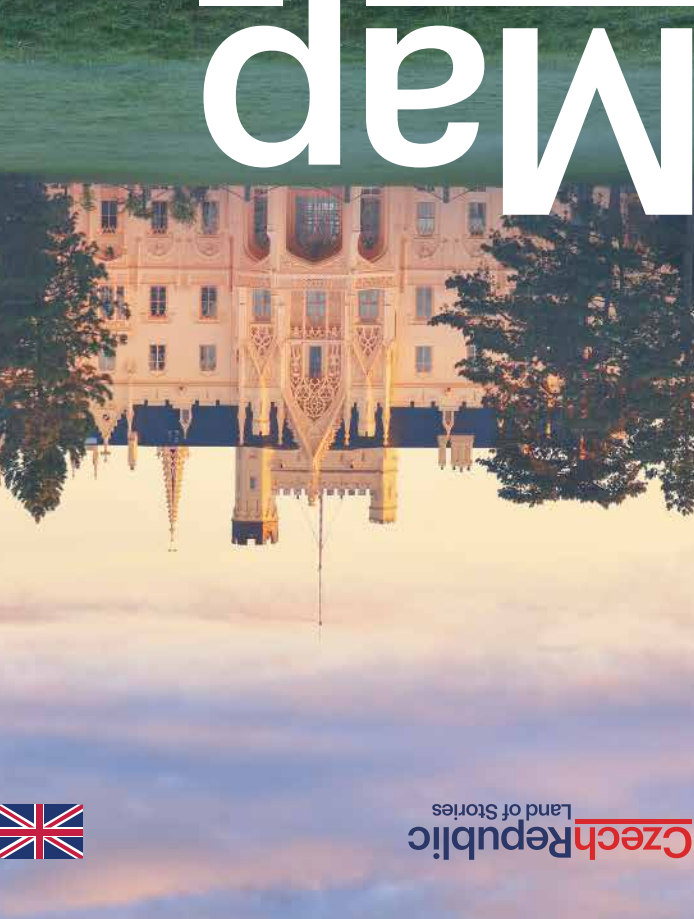
Neo-Gothic chateau and nature complex. The chateau is a remarkable testament to the aristocratic culture of the Romantic era. The originally Baroque chateau was rebuilt into a luxurious Neo-Gothic residence in the early 19th c. In the vicinity of the chateau are a cast-iron greenhouse, the remains of a Roman aqueduct, a Turkish minaret, the ruins of a medieval castle and other romantic structures. The extensive landscaped complex is ideal for cycling trips.
www.zamek-lednice.com



Attractions

Map of Cultural & Natural Attractions

Map



Map of Cultural & Natural Attractions

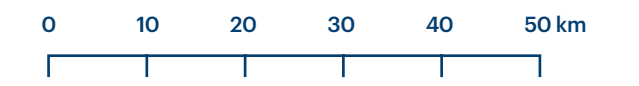
Map of Cultural & Natural Attractions

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- Legend**
- hiking
 - downhill skiing
 - bike path
 - golf
 - racecourse
 - airport
 - UNESCO monument
 - spa
 - cave
 - lookout tower
 - religious monument
 - summit
 - national park
- Place** ↗ see opposite for more

This map does not reflect the precise location of the shown objects. It is not a cartographic work, but rather an illustrated schematic map of the main tourist attractions.

