



Slovinski National Park

Water, wind and sand is our passion





Slovinski National Park

Contrary to appearances, it is not mountain streams and avalanches that change the landscape of the Polish lands the most but the work of sea waves and wind which seem to be unnoticed but persistent. They can destroy, but they can also build. The most visible effect of these forces of nature can be seen on the Łebska Spit, built of sand brought by the sea. The dunes are made up of sand grains which are constantly blown away by the wind, causing the movement of non-afforested barchans and barchan-arch dunes at a speed of 3 to 10 m/year. Moving dunes, which reach heights of up to 40 meters, even cover up forests when they move. Years later, after their passage, the wind reveals the stumps of dead tree trunks from under the sand. Pioneering species of grasses are the first to try to settle on the sand. When the substrate is firmly established. lichens, other herbaceous plants, shrubs and tree

seedlings appear, and finally a seaside pine forest grows. In the Słowiński National Park we can see all stages of this process. An important element of nature of the Park are lakes, including the third largest lake in Poland – Łebsko, and the eighth lake – Gardno. Due to the presence of important marine mammals, the Baltic Sea is an equally valuable environment.





Our logo

The logo of the Park shows the European herring gull – a species of waterfowl which has been nesting in Poland since the 1960s. The first European herring gull colony has just appeared in the Słowiński National Park on Lake Łebsko at the longitude of Żarnowski Peninsula.

In Poland, this species of gull settles on various types of islands, lakes, breeding ponds and dam reservoirs as well as on sandbanks in the river current. Currently, it nests in colonies on the roofs of buildings and other port facilities, in many cities on the coast.

Interestingly, the plumage colour of the gull depends on its age; young birds are brown, and in the next four years of life they gradually acquire brighter and brighter colours with a characteristic ashen top of the body. In Poland, the European herring gull is partially protected.



3 km Slovinski National Park Boundary of the park Forest within the park Provincial road Forest outside the park Other roads Marsh and peatbog Unpaved road, path Dunes Morze Balty Ścieżka Wydma Czołpińska WC P Przybynir an. Gardno-Lebsko J. Dołgie Wielkie Smołdziński J. Dolgie Ścieżka "Row Łokciowe Małe Kan. Lupawa Lebsko 1 **Poligon** Rowy Smołdzino PA Smordzino Ścieżka Gardnieńskie Legi" Brodna Iezioro Gardno Żelazo Ścieżk Rowokó Gardna Wielka Wierzchocino Retowo Wysoka Park Administration Church Museum (SPN Roofing; shed section of Office Cemetery **Ecological Educational** Rocket lau **(** Look-on platform, tower 魚 Centre Open-air Lighthouse Ticket office Water equipment rental Countrysi P Fossil oaks

Sliping point

Campsite

Car park





What is worth visiting?



Muzeum of the Park

- © Czołpino 34, 76-214 Smołdzino
- Open all year*

- (i) +48 585 008 507
- Ġ Yes
- paid admission*



Branch of the Park Museum

- (a) ul. Parkowa 1, 76-212 Rowy
- Open all year*

- (i) +48 59 811 72 04
- ட்⊾ Yes
- paid admission*



Branch of the Park Museum (registered educational groups)

- © Rąbka 3, 84-360 Łeba
- ⊙ open all year*

- (i) +48 59 811 72 04
- Ġ. Yes
- paid admission*



Lighthouse in Człopino

- © Czołpino
- Open all year*

- (i) +48 59 811 72 04
- Ġ No
- paid admission*



^{*}Up-to-date information on opening hours and fees is available on the Park's website.



Czołpińska Loop







Parts of the red and blue trails in Czołpino form a loop of about 8 km. It is one of more interesting routes of the Słowiński National Park. It is best to start the hike along the blue trail in Czołpino towards the lighthouse. It is worth making stop at the Museum of the Słowiński National Park located in the historic "Osada Latarników" (Lighthouse keepers' settlement) from 1871. On the route, there are educational boards describing the plant communities of the coastal pine forest. Another attraction of the trail is the highest forested dune in the Park with a lighthouse at the top. Built of red brick, it is the most distant (from settlements) building of this type in Poland. The gallery of the lighthouse offers a panoramic view of the Czołpińska Dune, the Baltic Sea, Lakes Łebsko, Gardno and Dołgie

Wielkie and the Rowokół hill. From the top of the Leśna Dune, go to the beach and then towards the moving dune complex. The next stage of the route is a winding path through the dwarf mountain pine, reaching the Czołpińska Dune complex. The trail runs through its most interesting parts, presenting various aeolian forms. This is one of more difficult sections of the route as it passes through a sandy, shadowless area with numerous steep ascents. After descending the dune, it is worth resting in the shade of trees, using the existing infrastructure. The last stage of the hike leads to the forest car park where the Czołpińska Loop begins.

Tourist trails:

Walking- 19 trails - 130.5 km Biking – 19 trails – 130.5 km

Water - 2 trails - 9.5 km

Educational trails:

7 trails - 43,5 km







ul. Bohaterów Warszawy 1A 76-214 Smołdzino phone +48 59 811 72 04 fax. +48 59 811 75 09 e-mail: sekretariat@slowinskipn.pl slowinski.ppn.gov.pl

Museum of the Park in Czołpino

Czołpino 34 76-214 Smołdzino phone +48 58 500 85 07 wew. 142 - Punkt Obsługi Zwiedzających wew. 143 - Dział Edukacji

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National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management





