

Batův kanál (Baťa 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 Špilberk 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**



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**

Mikulov

Pilgrimage site. It is located in the protected landscape area of Pálava, which is a renowned winemaking region. The dominant feature of the town is Holy Hill (Svatý kopeček), a pilgrimage site where you'll find the oldest Stations of the Cross in the Czech lands. Among the unmissable landmarks are the Baroque chateau, the Dietrichstein tomb, the Church of St. John the Baptist, the Church of St. Wenceslas and the Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas. **www.mikulov.cz**

Moravský kras (Moravian Karst)

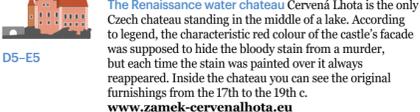
Protected landscape area. It is one of the most important karst areas in Central Europe, where there are known to be more than a thousand caves, of which five are open to the public. On a tour you can take a boat ride along the underground river Punkva, which will bring visitors to the bottom of the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

Olomouc ☉

The conservation area here is the second largest in the Czech Republic. From the Early Middle Ages, Olomouc was the cultural and administrative centre of Moravia. The face of the city was most strongly influenced by the Baroque period. The Holy Trinity Column on the main square in Olomouc is the largest and most spectacular monument of its kind in the world and is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Urban conservation area. **www.tourism.olomouc.eu**

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.dolniovitkovice.cz**



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.

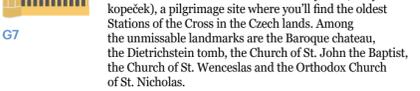


Old Town Square – the heart of Prague. The Church of Our Lady Before Týn with its twin towers is one of Prague's biggest churches. The mechanical clock from the 14th c. on the tower of the Gothic Old Town Hall across the square is a unique testament to the technical skills of our predecessors. The Orloj 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**



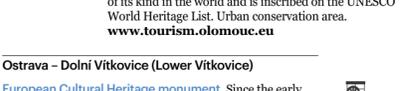
Rožnov pod Radhoštěm

The oldest open-air museum in Central Europe (founded in 1924), open year round, it acquaints you with the Mill Valley, consisting of a set of functional technical structures (mill, sawmill, filling mill, oil mill, iron mill) which are driven by hydroelectric power. Also on display are traditional means of transportation. National cultural monument. **www.vmp.cz**



Rip Mountain

Rip Mountain is a symbol of Czech national history. At the top stands what is probably the most famous Romanesque monument in the Czech lands: the Rotunda of St. George. Rip is associated with the legend of the arrival of the Czechs' ancestors to this land. **www.czechtourism.com**



Svatá Hora (Holy Mountain) near Příbram

Pilgrimage site. The extensive complex with the Chapel of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was the most important pilgrimage site in Bohemia during the Baroque period. The original Gothic chapel has grown into a large complex where there is an enormous concentration of artistic and spiritual energy. In 1905, Holy Mountain was granted the title basilica minor. **www.svata-hora.cz**



Třebíč ☉

Centre of Jewish culture, important church. The monastic Basilica of St. Prokop from the mid-13th c. is one of the most valuable Romanesque buildings in the country. Třebíč is a unique architectural and urban example of coexistence between Christian and Jewish cultures. The Jewish Quarter is considered to be the best preserved in Europe. Of the original 121 houses, only 5 were demolished. Among the most valuable buildings is the Rear Synagogue, which has valuable murals. **www.trebic.cz/unesco**

Velehrad

Pilgrimage site. The basilica in Velehrad is dedicated to Sts. Cyril and Methodius, the brothers from Thessaloniki who came in 863 to Great Moravia to preach Christianity and who are venerated as patrons of the country and co-patrons of Europe. In 1985 Pope John Paul II granted the Golden Rose to the basilica, and in April 1990 he visited in person. **www.slovacko.cz**

Zátec

Temple of Hops and Beer. The museum will acquaint you with the development of hop cultivation from the Middle Ages to the present. The main attractions are a hop astronomical clock and a lighthouse offering beautiful views. **www.chcnp.cz**

Ještěd

The highest mountain of the Ještěd ridge. Ještěd (1,012 m) is the symbol of the city of Liberec and the entire North Bohemia region. In 1963 the architect Karel Hubáček built a modern television tower on the site of the old hotel. On the lower floors you'll find a hotel and restaurant. The building, which combines technical sophistication with elegance and completes the silhouette of the mountain ridge in a unique way, was deservedly awarded the prestigious Auguste Perret European architecture prize in 1969. **www.jested.cz**

Jindřichův Hradec

The castle and adjacent chateau complex in the centre of town is the third largest such complex in the Czech Republic. This complex is situated on more than 3 ha of land and comprise 320 rooms. Many other important architectural monuments can be seen in the streets of the old town. The most striking influence on Jindřichův Hradec was left by the Renaissance period, when the city experienced its greatest prosperity. National cultural monument. **www.zamek-jindrichuvhradec.eu**

Karlovy Vary

The largest spa in the Czech Republic. Most of the architectural monuments date from the 18th and 19th c. Today, it offers 14 springs, 13 warm and one cold, ranging in temperature from 13 ° to 73 °C. The springs are located at seven colonnades (Market, Mill, Park, Castle, Hot Spring, Freedom Spring Arbour and Alois Klein's Arbour). The warmest spring is Vřídlo (meaning Hot Spring), which gushes to a height of up to 15 m. Treated here are disorders of the digestive, metabolic and musculoskeletal systems, diabetes, gout, liver and gallbladder ailments, and cancer. **www.karlovyvary.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 Theodorik. Except in Italy, there is nowhere else in Europe with such an extensive collection of paintings from the 14th c. **www.hradkarlstejn.cz**

Kladruby

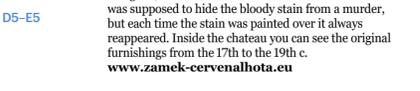
The former Benedictine monastery in Kladruby is among the oldest in the country. The original Romanesque basilica was rebuilt by Jan Santini-Eichl in the unique Baroque-Gothic style. The monastery church is the second largest in the Czech Republic after St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague. Guided tours present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

Kost

Kost Castle is one of the best preserved medieval castles in the Czech Republic. Built on a huge rock mass in the middle of a valley with several ponds, the castle's dominant feature is a multi-storey residential tower – called the White Tower. **www.kinskycastles.com**

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**



Kuks

Religious hospital. Kuks is a singular example of Baroque urbanism and is an interesting testimony to the mentality of the time. The spa complex, stretching along both banks of the river Labs (Elbe), was built in the early 18th c. by Count František Antonín Špork. The count entrusted the sculptural decoration to the most important Czech Baroque sculptor, Matthias Bernard Braun, who created his best works here. In the nearby forest, you can see a fascinating group of his sculptures installed freely in nature or carved directly into the local sandstone rock. **www.hospital-kuks.cz**



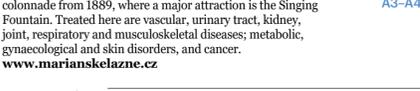
Kutná Hora ☉

In the Middle Ages, this mining town was called the silver treasury of the Bohemian Kingdom. During the heyday of silver extraction in the late 14th c., construction began on the monumental cathedral dedicated to the patron saint of miners, St. Barbara. Even though the cathedral was not built to the originally intended size, it is one of the largest and most beautiful in the Czech Republic. On the outskirts of Kutná Hora is the Sedlec Monastery with a monumental Gothic-Baroque church and a unique cemetery chapel, whose interior is decorated with thousands of human skulls and bones. Urban conservation area. **www.kutnahora.cz**



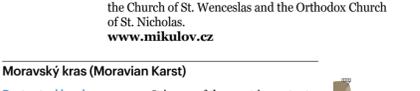
Ladnice ☉

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**



Litomyšl ☉

Renaissance chateau. It is an important example of an Italianate arcaded chateau, whose facade and gables are richly decorated with sgraffiti. Inside the chateau, a Classicist theatre from the late 18th c. is preserved with its original decorations. In the chateau brewery, you can visit the birthplace of the famous Czech composer Bedřich Smetana. Urban conservation area. **www.litomysl.cz**



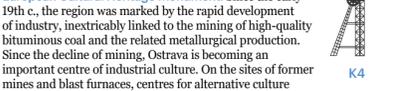
Loket

The Gothic-Romanesque castle gained in importance after 1230, when it served as a border fortress. The castle was rebuilt into its Gothic form in the late 14th c. After this reconstruction, Loket became one of the most impregnable castles in Central Europe. A memorable part of the tour are the places where the right to torture was exercised. **www.hradloket.cz**



Luháčovice

The baths here are considered to be among the most effective in Europe due to their high mineral content and free-flowing carbon dioxide. The most famous Luháčovice sulphurous spring is called Vincentka. Treated here are diseases of the respiratory and digestive tracts as well as metabolic, vascular, musculoskeletal and neurological disorders. **www.luhacovice.cz**



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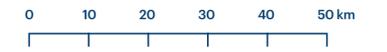
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- Legend**
- hiking
 - downhill skiing
 - bike path
 - golf
 - racecourse
 - airport
 - UNESCO monument
 - spa
 - cave
 - lookout tower
 - religious monument
 - summit
 - national park
- Place** ↗ see opposite for more

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.

