

## ATTRACTIONS ON SITE

In the farm itself, guests can rent bikes or Nordic walking sticks.

An undoubted attraction for children will surely be possibility of stroking and feeding the mare Stokrotka (Daisy) and donkey Tuptuś. Animals can only be fed with carrot or apple (you can buy them in shops in the village or at a small fee already prepared in our house).

Another attraction is the beach with piers and a swimming pool located on the lake about 300m from the house. Directly at the beach there is a small rental of swimming equipment (kayaks, water bikes, fishing boats).



In the village there is a wooden parish church with a bell tower dating back to the 16th century.

It is possible to take part in a kayaking trip on the Drawa River from Stare Osieczno to Krzyż Wielkopolski. Kayaking on this beautiful river provides exceptional experiences (participation in the kayaking is possible after prior notification (the cost with the transportation is about 75 zł / person, the time of the kayaking - up to 5 hours).



The surrounding of Koci Grzbiet is varied:

- In pine forests there are scattered small villages from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with timber-frame buildings (numerous churches and country houses),
- Forests are crossed by rivers and streams often flowing in forest ravines or on picturesque meadows (the closest is Bukówka, a bit further Drawa and Noteć).
- Nearby there are very picturesque moraine hills and pine forests turn into beech-oak mixed forests (around Goraj and Czarnków, Tuczno and Człopa).

This is an excellent area for hiking and biking trips.

**- Meanders of Bókówka river** (distance 4.5 km) - Bukówka picturesque small mountain river with a length of 47 km flowing from Lake Sarcz near Trzcianka and ending with an estuary to the Drawa. On the section from the Trout Breeding Center in Kuźniczka to the forester's lodge Zwieryniec (2.5 km) flows through the meanders through the Bukówka Valley reserve in a deep ravine to 20m. On the banks there are old beech trees and numerous beaver habitats. It is worth seeing.



## ATTRACTIONS WITHIN 30 km OF THE GUESTHOUSE

**Manor house in Dębogóra and the Crazy Grandfather Museum** (distance about 8 km) – an interesting nineteenth-century manor house with a beautiful park. Next to the manor house the owner's father Mr. Janusz Rau created a unique museum where you can see many interesting exhibits from the period of World War II and also a part devoted to the nineteenth century of the village.

**The palace in Goraj** (about 17 km away) is a neo-Renaissance residence built for the German aristocrat Wilhelm Bolek Emanuel von Hohberg between 1910 and 1911. At the palace there is a historic mastery and gardener's house, as well as a lookout park and a farm with wild boars. At present, the palace houses the Forest Schools Complex. Part of the palace is open to the public.



**Sapieha Palace and the church in Wielen** (distance 10 km) - the palace was built from the funds of the great Polish aristocrat Piotr Sapieha, coat of arms Lis in the 1850s. It was supposed to be similar to the family house of Rydzyna. However, the whole palace was never finished. Currently in private hands, it is not available for sightseeing.

**Early Baroque church of the Assumption of Our Lady and St. Michael** founded by Sophie of Hubert Czarnkowska castellany Kaliszka in 1615. Nowadays, the church has a not very interesting plastered body from the outside. However, its very interesting interior deserves attention.



**Ferry crossing in Ciszkowo and a lock on the Noteć River in Pianówka** (distance about 22 km) - an interesting attraction is a ferry crossing on the Noteć River in the village of Ciszkowo near Czarnkowo. The ferry transports people and vehicles free of charge. At the same time, it is worth seeing the historic water lock in the village of Pianówka and visit Czarnków (3 km away) On the market square excellent cakes and ice cream in the confectionery of Mr. Sowa.

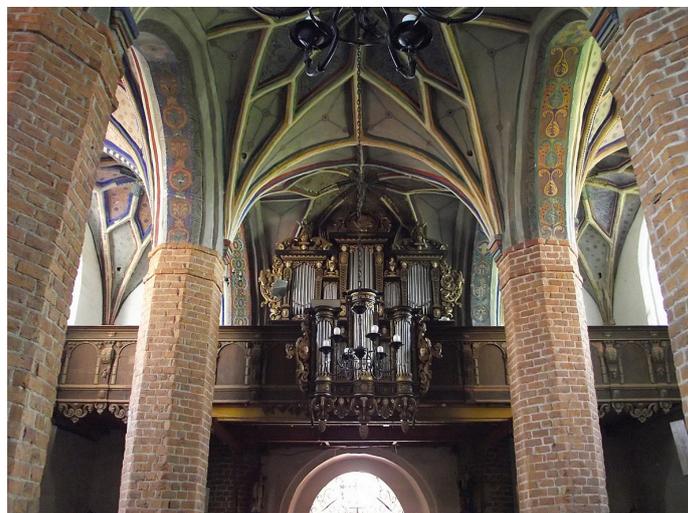


**Castle, church and bunkers of the Pomeranian Wall in Tuczno** (distance 26 km).

The history of Tuczno Castle dates back to 1338 when Ludwik and Lamprecht von Wedel built a Gothic fortified building. In the years 1542-1581 from the foundation of Stanislaw I Wedel-Tuszyński a new building was erected, which also had a defensive character. In 1608-1631, the Poznań Castellan Krzysztof II Wedel Tuszyński added two new wings to

the building. In the eighteenth century, the residence fell into severe decline. During World War II, the destruction deepened. In the years 1966-1976 the castle was rebuilt in Renaissance-Baroque forms. At present, it is the place of work of the Association of Polish Architects.

**The parish church in Tuczno** - was built in the years 1522-1528 in the late Gothic style. The interior of the church was later decorated in the Baroque style. The church is very interesting and in its crypts rest representatives of the Wedel-Tuszyński family.



**Bunkers ( the Fortified Group Wisielcza Góra )** in Strzalinie near Tuczno were built in 1935-1938 together with a concrete road leading from Tuczno to Strzalinie. It is the most powerful fortified group of the whole Pomeranian Wall and one of the largest objects of this type. After the war the bunkers were blown up, but the network of underground corridors was untouched. Currently, the section of the corridors is open to visitors for 1 km. It can only be visited with a guide. The tour lasts about 1.5 hours.

**Wild Farmstead** (Jabłonowo 42 78-650 Mirosławiec) distance of about 30 km Wild Farmstead is run by the West Pomeranian Natural Society. In the homestead, on specially prepared runs, you can see the largest Polish land mammals - bison. The herd consists of 10 individuals. On the enclosure, besides the bison, you can also see another extremely rare, endangered species - lynxes. Opening hours: 10:00-18:00 - guided tour.



**Miaskowski Palace and Sanctuary in Lubasz** - distance 30 km. The classicistic (partly neo-classical) palace was built in 1756 in the place of the wooden manor house of the Kalisz voivode Wojciech Miaskowski. Above the entrance to the palace there is a plaque with the history of the building. At the palace XVIII in the landscape park adjacent to the lake.

Late Baroque parish church (1750-1761) on the plan of a cross with two towers. The interior is richly decorated in rococo style (stylish stalls, carved pulpit, baptismal font and choir). Near the church there is an interesting bell tower built in 1856 in the form of a quadrilateral tower with motifs of stylized English Baroque.



**Windmill in Dębe** – distance: 30 km.

An interesting object characteristic of the Polish village is a windmill from the first half of the 19th century, which stands on a small hill by the road from Lubasz to Czarnków (driving from Lubasz on the left). The windmill was moved from Oporów near Wronki in the mid-19th century where it belonged to the Szczepański miller's family. It can be visited after agreement with the Municipal Cultural Centre in Lubasz tel. 6725 57 317



**Sanctuary in Skrzatosz** - distance 46 km.

The Sanctuary in Skrzatosz is a bit more distant from the Koci Grzbiet and an interesting architectural monument. The history of the Sanctuary dates back to the seventeenth century when, existing in this place since the sixteenth century wooden church in 1680 visited John III Sobieski asking the Mother of God for victory over the Turks.

The king also obliged the then governor of Nowe Miasto and the voivode of Wielkopolska, Wojciech Konstancy Breza, to erect a new brick church. The church was built between 1687 and 1694 as a vote of thanks for Vienna Victory. It is a very interesting example of a single-nave hall temple in

the Italian Baroque style. The interior of the church has preserved its rich Baroque furnishings. It is really worth seeing.



**Museum of the Drawa and Notec Forests and the Park of World Cultures in Drezdenko** – distance 23 km.

The Franciszek Graś Museum of Drawsko and Notecka Forests in Drezdenko was founded in 1985. The museum collects exhibits on the history of the town and its surroundings, hunting, agriculture, domestic economy and beekeeping. The museum is located in the building of the former armoury built at the beginning of the 17th century. In the middle of the 18th century, the building was sold to a merchant from Poznań and adapted for use as a warehouse. In the immediate vicinity of the building there is a historic fortress gate of the former fortress.

**The 3.5 ha Park of World Cultures** was opened in 2012 at the site of the former Jordanian garden. In the park located on the Stara Notec River there are miniatures of famous buildings from all over the world. There is a large playground for children and a climbing wall near the park.



**AGROTURYSTYKA**