



Exploring the city  
beyond the University

*Wrocław*



# About the City



**Population:** 673,531

**Area:** 292.8 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density:**  
2,300.2 people/km<sup>2</sup>

**Elevation:** 105–155  
m above sea level

**Founded:** 10th  
century

Wrocław is **Poland's third-largest city by population** and **the historic capital of Lower Silesia**. **Situated on the River Odra** in south-western Poland, it has been an important political, military, and economic centre since the 10th century. Over the centuries, the city has been shaped by Polish, Czech, Habsburg, Prussian, and German influences, giving it a rich and distinctive cultural character.

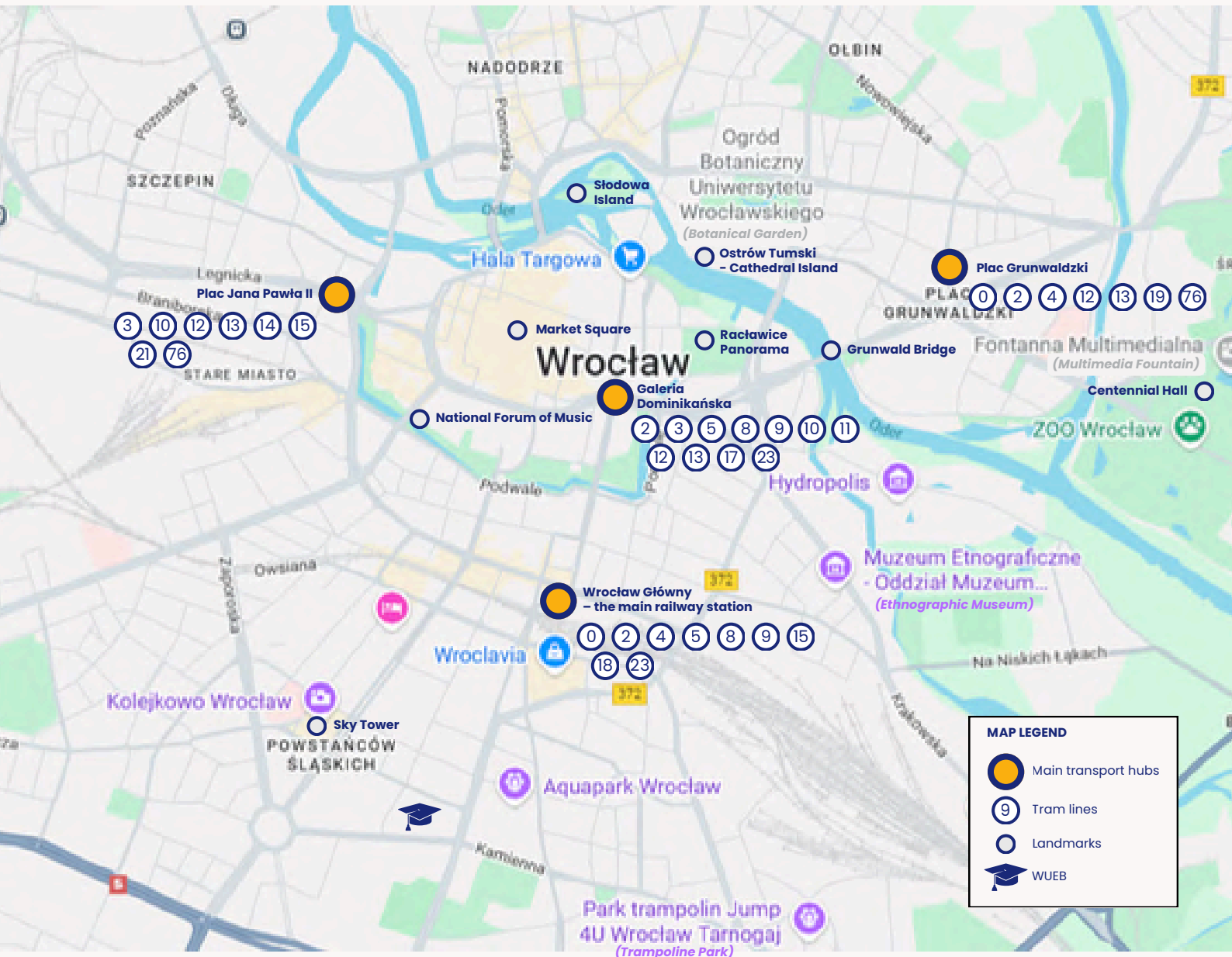
Although heavily damaged during **World War II**, Wrocław has carefully restored many of its architectural treasures. Today, the city offers a unique blend of Gothic churches, Baroque palaces, modernist landmarks, and more than eight thousand historic townhouses.

Often referred to as the **"Venice of the North"**, Wrocław is crossed by rivers and canals and connected by over 120 bridges. It is also known as the **"City of Dwarfs"**, thanks to the small bronze figures found throughout the streets – a charming symbol that has become part of the city's identity.

Vibrant yet welcoming, Wrocław combines the energy of a major European centre with the atmosphere of a historic university town.



# Getting Around



## Additional Tips

Tickets can be purchased in ticket machines at stops, onboard trams/buses (card payments), or through mobile apps such as Jakdojade or UrbanCard.

Real-time information is available on stop displays and in mobile apps.

City bikes and e-scooters are widely available and can be a convenient option for short distances.

# Places to Visit & Things to Do



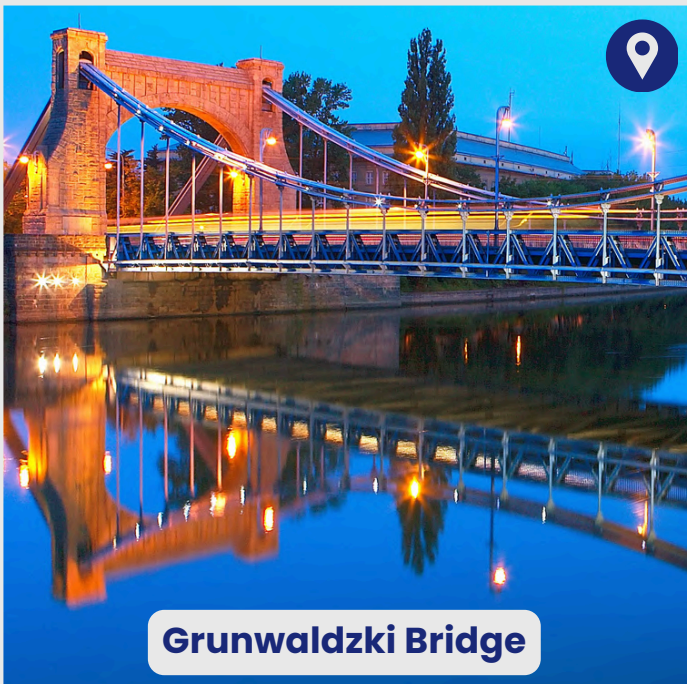
## Historical Landmarks



**Market Square and Town Hall** – the heart of the city, with beautiful townhouses and a Gothic town hall.

**Ostrów Tumski** – the oldest part of Wrocław, featuring the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.

**Grunwaldzki Bridge** – one of the city's symbols, an impressive bridge over the Oder River.



# Culture and Art



**Racławice Panorama**



**National Museum in Wrocław**

**Racławice Panorama** – a monumental panoramic painting depicting the Battle of Racławice.

**National Forum of Music** – a modern concert hall complex.

**National Museum in Wrocław** – Polish and European art collections.

**Ethnographic Museum** – folk culture and traditions of Lower Silesia.



**National Forum of Music**

# Parks & Nature



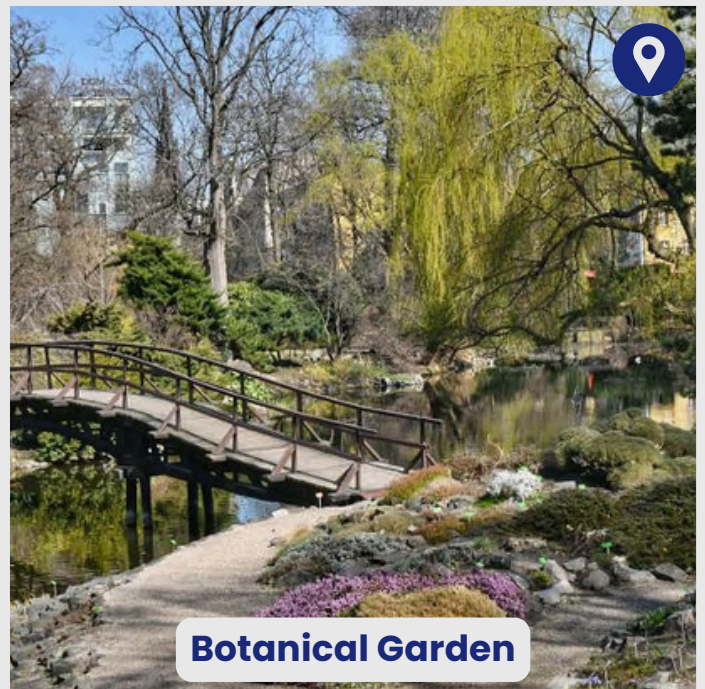
**Botanical Garden of the University of Wrocław** - beautiful plants and greenhouses.

**Japanese Garden** - a peaceful place with water features and typical Japanese plants.

**Ślódowa Island** - a popular riverside meeting place.



**Japanese Garden**



**Botanical Garden**



**Ślódowa Island**

# Fun & Entertainment

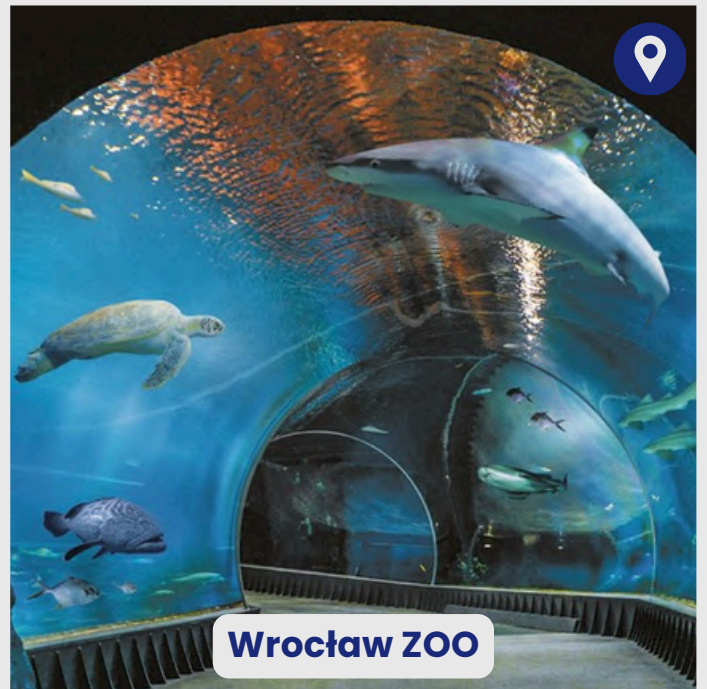


**Kolejkowo**

**Wrocław Zoo with Afrykarium** – one of the most beautiful zoos in Europe, with a special African-themed Afrykarium.

**Kolejkowo** – Poland’s largest model railway and miniature city.

**Trampoline Parks (Gojump)** – for active visitors.



**Wrocław ZOO**



**Climbing wall**

# Modern & Interactive



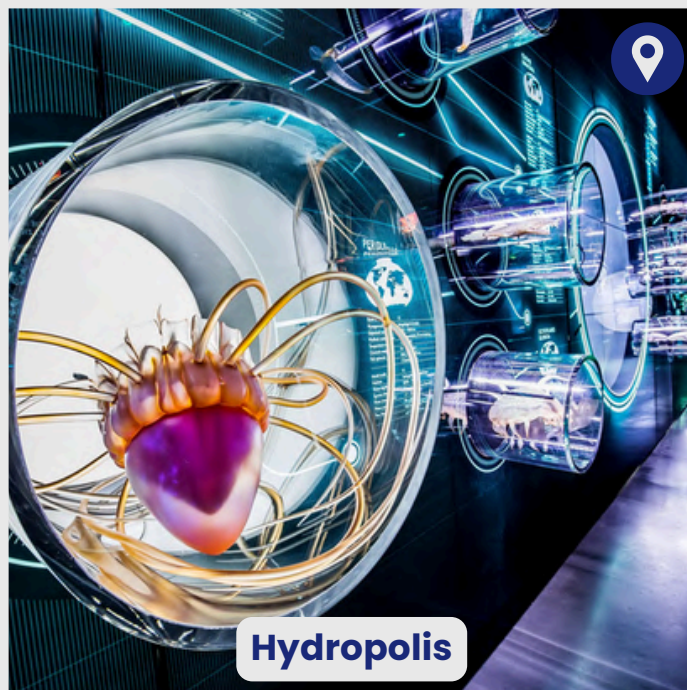
**Centennial Hall and  
Multimedia Fountain**

**Centennial Hall (Hala Stulecia)** - a UNESCO modernist landmark with surrounding grounds.

**Multimedia Fountain** - spectacular water, light, and music shows.

**Sky Tower** - observation deck with panoramic views of Wrocław.

**Hydropolis** - the interactive water knowledge centre / museum.



**Hydropolis**



**Sky Tower**

# Beyond the City

**Lower Silesia** (Dolny Śląsk) is one of Poland's most diverse and historically rich regions, offering mountains, castles, spas, and UNESCO heritage sites – all within easy reach of Wrocław.

## REGIONAL TRANSPORT

- **Regional Trains - Polregio & Koleje Dolnośląskie (KD)**

The fastest and most convenient way to visit cities and attractions in the region. Frequent departures from Wrocław Główny. Direct trains to major destinations such as: Wałbrzych, Jelenia Góra, Legnica, Kłodzko.



- **Long-Distance Trains - PKP Intercity**

Useful for reaching destinations beyond Lower Silesia, including Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań, or Berlin.



- **Regional & Intercity Buses**

Depart from Wrocław Bus Station and smaller hubs across the city. Bus routes reach many places not connected by rail, such as small towns, mountain resorts, and popular hiking areas.



- **Car Rental & Car-Sharing**

Ideal for exploring remote mountain trails, castles, or national parks. Available at Wrocław Airport and in the city centre.



# Beyond the City

## Selected attractions



# Food & Local Specialities

**Polish cuisine** is hearty, comforting, and deeply rooted in tradition, and Wrocław offers a great opportunity to explore both classic dishes and modern interpretations.

- Pierogi – Traditional Polish dumplings filled with potatoes and cheese / meat / cabbage / mushrooms / sweet fruit fillings.
- Żurek – A sour rye soup, usually served with sausage and a boiled egg.
- Barszcz – Beetroot soup, often enjoyed with small dumplings (uszka).
- Rosół – Classic Polish chicken broth, typically served with noodles.
- Schabowy – Breaded pork cutlet, a classic Polish comfort dish.
- Bigos – Traditional hunter's stew made with sauerkraut and various meats.
- Gołąbki – Cabbage rolls stuffed with rice and meat, baked in tomato sauce.
- Sernik – Polish-style cheesecake, rich and creamy.
- Szarlotka – Apple pie with cinnamon, often served warm.



# Practical Information



## 1. Store Hours and “Trading Sundays”

- Most stores are open from 8:00 AM to 9:00 PM on weekdays.
- In Poland, there are restrictions on Sunday shopping. Only a few Sundays each month are “trading”, when shops are open; on other Sundays, most stores are closed.
- Supermarkets and small local shops may have different hours or be open on Sundays.

## 2. Transportation

- Public transport – buses and trams; tickets can be purchased from ticket machines at the stop or directly on the bus or tram.
- Trains and regional rail – fast connections between cities: PKP Intercity, Koleje Dolnośląskie.
- Taxis and ride-hailing apps – popular apps: Bolt, Uber.

## 3. Currency and Payments

- Currency: Polish Zloty (PLN)
- Most places accept credit/debit cards, but it’s good to have some cash for smaller shops, markets, and local transport.

## 4. Healthcare

- In emergencies, dial 112 – the universal emergency number in the EU.
- Pharmacies are marked “Apteka”; many are open during the day, with night pharmacies on duty.

## 5. Tipping

- In restaurants, it is customary to leave around 10% of the bill if service is good.

## 6. Electricity and Plugs

- Standard in Poland: 230 V, plug types C and E (two round pins).

## 7. Internet and Mobile

- Wi-Fi is common in cafés, hotels, and museums.
- Polish SIM cards are available in mobile stores (Orange, T-Mobile, Play, Plus).

# Public Holidays in Poland 2027

Date	Event
March 28 - 29	<b>Easter</b>
May 1	<b>Labour Day</b>
May 3	<b>Constitution Day</b>
May 16	<b>Pentecost (Whit Sunday)</b>
Maty 27	<b>Corpus Christi</b>
August 15	<b>Assumption Day (Assumption of Mary)</b>
November 1	<b>All Saints' Day</b>
November 11	<b>Independence Day</b>
December 24 - 26	<b>Christmas</b>



**Public holidays in Poland are non-working days. On these days, most shops are closed or operate with reduced or changed opening hours.**



*Study, discover,  
and feel at home  
in Wrocław*



Wrocław  
UNIVERSITY  
OF ECONOMICS  
AND BUSINESS