

---

## Worth seeing - Attractions

Galkowo - Masuria  
Ferensteins'

Stud

and "Knajpa u Targowiczan"

Galkowo - Ferensteins' Stud

Alexander

Potocki

Galkowo 45

12-210 Ukta

tel. +48 87 42 57 073 or

tel./fax: (+48) 87 42 40 865

email:stadnina@galkowo.ibi.pl

or

renate@post.pl

---

Galkowo is situated in the Masurian Scenic Park between Piecki and Ruciane-Nida. It takes 20 minutes on horseback along a forest path to the nearest lake.

The stud offers:

- 
- saddle horses
  - an instructor, a square for trainings, horse rides in the fields, a hall for horse riding
  - for children ponies
  - horse rides
  - chaises, sleighs
  - sports trainings
  - a guesthouse for horses
  - breeding services

---

## Galkowo - "Knajpa u Targowiczan" Inn

### "Knajpa u Targowiczan" Inn

Our inn is situated in an old rebuilt stable in the garden of the Ferensteins' stud situated near the edge of the beautiful Pisz Forest - 2 km from the Krutynia River and the village of Krutyn.

We are famous for tasty home-cooked meals, good service and nice atmosphere. Everyone can find something for themselves in our menu. Our guests are horse lovers, dog lovers and lovers of the beautiful nature of Masuria.

On special request we organise:

Dinners, suppers and barbecues for sightseeing groups coming by coach

Banquets on special occasions (birthdays, jubilees, etc.)

Catering services for horse rides, canoeing or bicycle trips

In season "Knajpa u Targowiczan" Inn is open every day from 9.00 a.m. until the last guest goes out. Outside season, please visit us at weekends.

---

"Knajpa u

Targowiczan" offers:

- food, drink, good fun
- service of horse rides
- billiards
- special orders outside.

<http://www.galkowo.pl/>

{mospagebreak title=The Park

Wild Animals Park in Kadzidlowo}

Kadzidlowo  
safari in

Masuria

---

The best way to get to Kadzidlowo is from

Ruciane-Nida to Mikolajki.

The Wild Animals Park Kadzidlowo is in the area of the Pisz Forest. The aim of the Park is to help the visitors to get to know the local species. The Park is located in forest meadows and this allows the animals to live in conditions similar to their natural habitats. Due to the large area of the Kadzidlowo Park, sightseeing only takes place in the presence of guides who talk about each animal, their biology, habits and the need to protect them. This mainly applies to the rare endangered species such as lynx, wolf, eagle owl, black grouse, woodgrouse or hazel grouse.

Kadzidlowo - wild boars

A big success is that they reproduce in the area of the Park, which proves that their living conditions are appropriate.

In the Kadzidlowo Park, there is work done to protect and reintroduce the species which are endangered or on the brink of extinction such as galliformes and lowland lynx. The patron of the Kadzidlowo Park is a famous naturalist and patriot Benedykt Dybowski who, when sent into exile to Siberia, studied the nature of this part of the world. Therefore, there is also a group of animals from Siberia and the Far East in Kadzidlowo.

The founder of the park is Dr. Andrzej Krzywinski

There, you can

see:

---

-

buffaloes

-

wolves

-

cranes

-

bisons

-

Cervus

nippon hortulorum

-

plenty of

forest birds

The Park

is maintained by  
feed the animals.

the vistors. You can

---

The Park

currently covers the area of 10,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Wild Animals Park Kadzidlowo

12-220 Ruciane Nida

tel. (0 87) 425 73 65

e-mail: [park@kadzidlowo.pl](mailto:park@kadzidlowo.pl)

Kadzidlowo - Bisons

THE PARK IS OPEN ALL YEAR FROM 9.00 A.M. TILL THE DARK

{mospagebreak title=Nature path - Reserve - "Zakret"}

Krutynia - Nature path

Reserve - "Zakret"

The "Zakret" Reserve was created in 1957 on request of Prof. Wladyslaw Szafer, a famous botanist and conservationist. Initially, it covered two forest lakes with a boggy conifer forest around and a wet-ground forest with the area of 37.8 ha. In 1982, on request of Tadeusz Góralski, the inspector of the National Forests, the reserve included another lake and a part of a boggy conifer forest with the area of up to 105.3 ha.

The "Zakret" Reserve is situated about 1 km  
Lake Mokre.

west of Krutyn, near the road to

---

The length of the nature path - 3 km

Duration of the trip - okolo 1.5 hrs.

The path leading through the "Zakret" Reserve begins and ends in Krutyn. Behind the bridge on the Krutynia River we walk straight towards the forest. On the right we pass a former wooden forester's lodge and then along a path through a mixed forest with prevailing pines, hornbeams and spruces. At the barrier, we pass a monumental English oak called the Krutyn Oak ( it grows on the left about 50 m from the barrier).

After we have covered 500 m through the forest, we can see a path to the reserve on the left. Here we can see a noticeboard with the path and the description of flora and fauna of the reserve. Opposite the fork of the roads grows another nature monument A Couple in Love. It is an over one-hundred-year-old oak embracing a pine with its branches like lovers do.

- In the reserve

We walk along a path and at the fork we turn right. On the left we pass a boggy trough overgrown with drying birches - (too much water). Farther the birch forest turns into a boggy forest.

- Dystrophic lakes

When we come to the first lake on the left, we come across a pier that leads to the open water. Here you can admire the lake and typical peat bog plants.

The lakes fill several hundred deep pits with impermeable beds and only supplied with rain water. They are surrounded by morainal hills.

Here you can observe the lake being overgrown with peat bog plants. The lakes become overgrown from the shores towards the centres. This occurs as a result of the expansion of the coat of moss mainly consisting of peat bog moss and flowering plants. The coat sometimes gets torn as a result of frosts and winds and the coat scraps are moved across the water surface and look like island - see photo.

- Flora of the reserve

You can find here typical peat bog plant species. In the central part of the lakes, near the edge of the peat bog coat, you can notice a white beak-sedge. Farther towards the centre of the peat bog you can see other species, e.g. a round-leaved sundew, a shore sedge and a rannoch rush. Of the heath family abounding in the peat bog, you can see a bog rosemary with lengthened coriaceous leaves and whitish underside, a bog cranberry with edible red fruit, a wild rosemary resembling fallen pine twigs with a typical smell, a bog billberry with

---

berries with a thick coating, called "a lush" due to the content of a substance which causes giddiness and a cowberry occurring in external parts of the bog forest.

The bog forest is characterised by over one-hundred-year-old pines, growing low, with a small diameter, often twisted in the internal part facing the lake.

Walking farther, behind the pier on the left,  
the lake.

we slowly go around

- Fauna of the reserve

Here

we will see a bird of the crow family - an Eurasian jay. These birds contributed to such a big number of young oaks. Eurasian jays, in other more fertile parts of the reserve where there are we-ground forests with splendid oaks, take out the acorns and carry them towards the peat bogs where they store them under the moss. In the reserve, there are also a few dozen other species of birds. The most interesting are: goldeneye, hazel grouse, eagle owl hunting over the lakes and green sandpiper.

There are also some mammals in the reserve. We can meet deer, wild boars, squirrels, raccoon dogs and bats - common pipistrelle and Nathusius's pipistrelle. In the lake you can catch perch and small catfish.

After we go around the lake, along the pier along the marshy dyke and farther near the Masurian Bartny's Oak - a nature monument, we come back to Krutyn.