

## The map of the city



### The City of Gardens

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In the western part of Kant's Island, there is a park and an open-air museum **Park of Sculptures (location: Kant's Island)**. The park was laid out in 1984. There you can see more than 1030 specimens of trees and shrubs originating from Europe, North and South America, Japan, Mongolia, Afghanistan and the Balkans. The collection of exhibits the Man and the World includes more than 20 sculptures to famous writers, poets and composers. These pieces of art were created by the Russian sculptors.

After leaving Kant's Island and crossing Central Square, you will come to the promenade of **The Low Pond (location: Proletarskaia st.)**. In fact, there are two big picturesque ponds in the city centre – the High and the Lower Ponds. Besides, they are the oldest man-made ponds that have remained since the Prussian times. The Lower Pond was built in 1256, one year after the foundation of Königsberg. Its length is 1200 meters. The area of its surface is about 10 hectares. The citizens of Königsberg decided to have recreation areas around the Castle Pond (the former name) in XIX century. The buildings adjoining the pond were gradually demolished. At the beginning of XX century, the landscape was decorated with walkways.

The construction of the water cascade that was supposed to connect the Low and **The High Pond (location: Proletarskaia st. - Telmana st.)** was completed in 1930. Laid out in 1270, The High Pond stretches for about 900 meters and covers an area of 41.1 hectares. The pond is situated 22 meters above the level of the Pregolya River. It is connected with the city moats that have remained intact near Litovsky Val (Rampart) since the German times. The embankment was built up with the Dona Defensive Tower which houses the Amber Museum and beautiful villas of Maraunenhof, the urban quarter of Königsberg.

The High Pond is located near **Park of Culture and Rest «Youth» (location: Telmana st., 3)**. It was founded after WWII. Now the park is a popular tourist sight which is open all year round. Stretching for 7.1 hectares, it attracts both children and their parents because it looks like a children's town. There you can see swings, spinning rides, mazes, trampolines, an indoor skating rink, a boat station and a pond where kids can feed ducks.

**The Botanical Garden of the Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University (location: Lesnaia st. – Molodeznaia st.)** is located on the territory of the former Königsberg city garden. Its collection includes more than 2500 plants. There you can see greenhouses, a pond and a nursery of woody plants. The blooming period of magnolia and sakura is the most popular time for visiting the Botanical Garden.

The next sight of the tour is **the Kaliningrad Zoo (location: Mira ave., 26)**, the former Königsberg Zoo. Although it is one of the three historical zoological gardens in Russia, it is the only one boasting historical buildings, enclosures, and the whole layout of a typical European zoo. Its history dates to 1896 when its collection comprised 260 species with a total of 900 individual animals. During the storming of the city in April 1945, the buildings and enclosures were destroyed. Almost all the animals were killed except for a fallow deer, a badger, a donkey and a wounded hippo called Hans. Today the Kaliningrad Zoo is famous for its rich collection of animals from all over the world and its dendrological park. There you can see exotic shrubs and trees included in the Red List of Threatened Species, for instance, the Caucasian or bur oaks, red-leaved beeches and red ashes. The average age of the trees is between 90 and 120 years. At the entrance to the Zoo, there is an old ginkgo tree which is one of the most relict tree species in the world.



8 At the beginning of XIX century, **Central Park of Culture and Rest (location: Pobedy ave., 1)** summer residence of Queen Loise of Prussia. She enjoyed spending her free time there. For this reason, in 1901 the citizens of Königsberg built a church in her memory. Now this building houses a puppet theater. To the left from the central alley of the park, there is a hunting lodge which belonged to the German Emperor Wilhelm II. It was transported to the park from the Rominter Heath after WWII. Some of the trees in Central Park were planted 200 years ago. Visitors can also enjoy open-air concerts that take place in the Open Green Theater. Besides, there a lot of amusement rides, playgrounds, and a rope park. There is also the Monument to Vladimir Vysotsky and the Sculpture of Baron Munchausen.

9 **Victory Park (location: Gvardeiskii ave.)** was laid out in 2000 to mark the 55th anniversary of the victory in WWII. There you can walk along alleys that stretch around a small pond with benches on both sides. At the far end of the pond, there is the Chapel of St. George the Victorious erected on the site of the restored Ausfal Gate. In the heart of the park, there is the Memorial to 1200 Guardsmen who Perished during the Storming of Königsberg, the Monument to Tactical Intelligence Soldiers and the Monument to Border Guards.



**The Administration of the City District  
«The city of Kaliningrad»  
Address: Pobedy Square, 1**



<http://klgd.ru>



*Tourist route  
through Kaliningrad*  
**The City of Gardens**



**«The City of Gardens» 11 km**



Kaliningrad is not only the westernmost city of Russia, but also one of the greenest urban areas in the country. There are about 70 square meters of trees such as hornbeams, planes, chestnuts, red maples, or hazels per each resident. If you choose this route, you will see the most beautiful parks and gardens of Kaliningrad.

The starting point is the place that was called the Pearl of Königsberg - **Southern Park (location: Kalinina ave. - Alley Smelykh st., 2)**. Designed by the landscape architect Ernest Schneider, the park was created next to the walled fortifications at the beginning of XX century. Later, trees were planted on the ramparts and the water moat was transformed into 5 ponds surrounded by the alleys. The reconstruction of the park ended with the installation of two memorable signs for the Heroes of the Komsomol Youth Organization Who Perished during the Storming of Königsberg and the Pilots of the Il-2 aircraft. There are also two children's playgrounds and a training ground for practicing parkour. The Friedland Gate and Ravelins of Friedland and Haberberg are located in close proximity to the park.