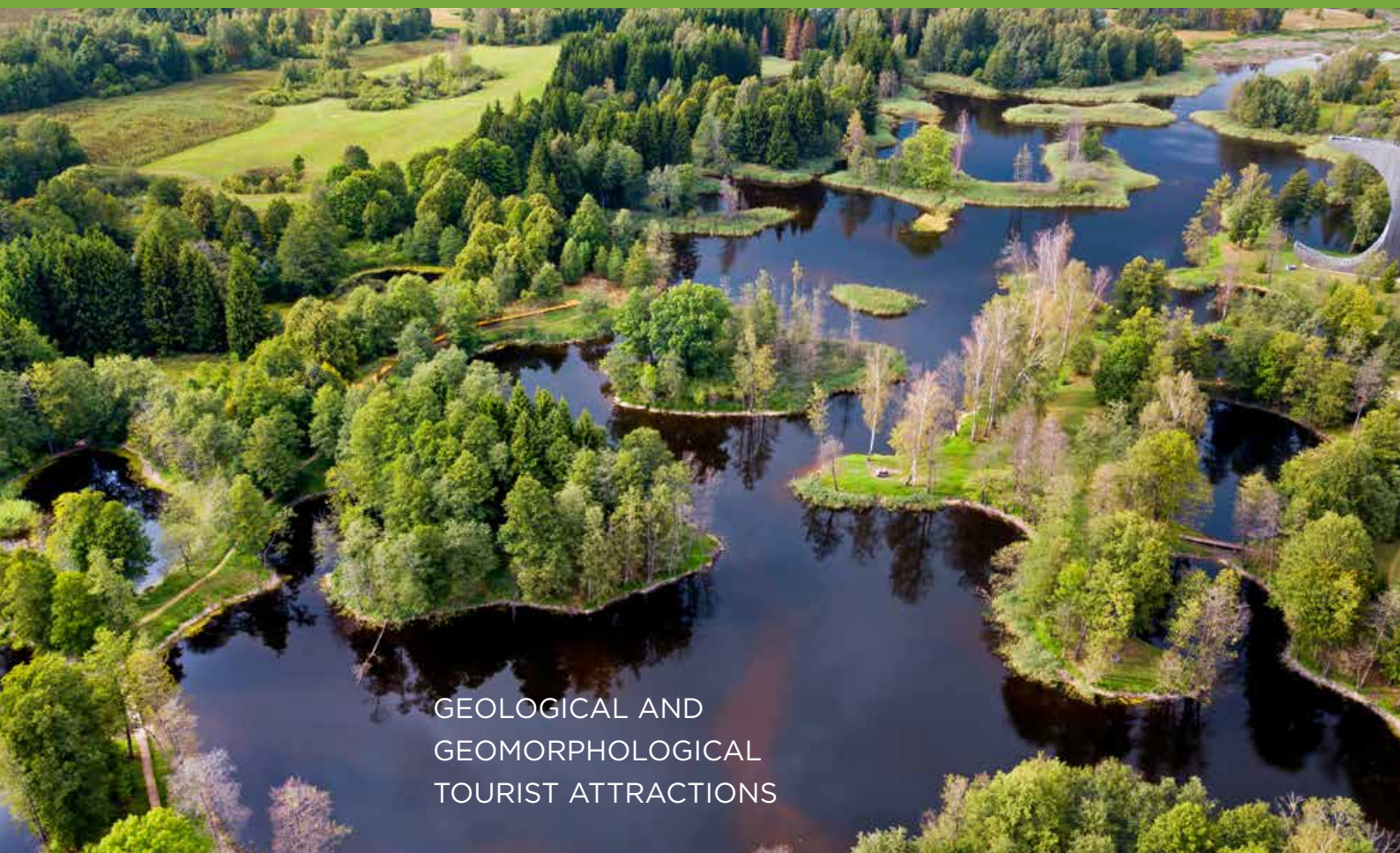


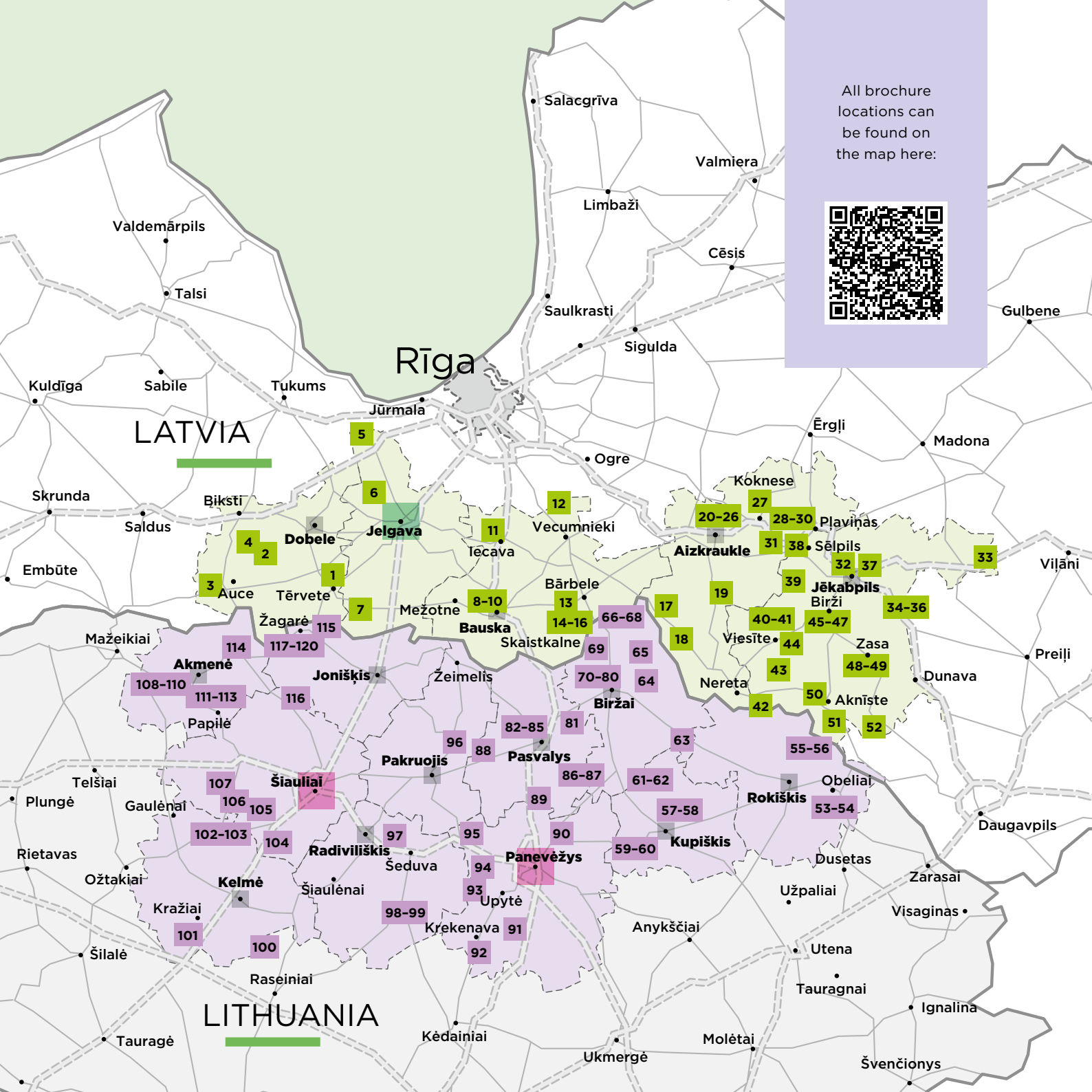
EN

DISCOVER GEO DESTINATIONS

IN ZEMGALE AND NORTHERN LITHUANIA!





GEOLOGICAL AND
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS





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 Address

 Website

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 Nearby cities,
populated areas
to explore


From the spectacular Skaistkalne karst sinkholes in Bauska Municipality and the mythical Staburags rock in Aizkraukle Municipality up to Žagarė esker and the many caves and karst sinkholes near Birži – this side of nature has it all! There are also cliffs, outcrops, springs, secular stones, boulders and even industrial objects that have successfully blended into their surroundings. Peace lovers will find silence, slow walks and lesser-known sights, while thrill-seekers will enjoy the challenges and natural wonders that are harder to reach.


But why go outdoors at all? It seems that no one needs any proof of the health benefits from active exercise and slow walking. Nowadays being outdoors – in the middle of undamaged and unpolluted nature – is an exclusive value that really needs to be noticed and appreciated, as well as cared for and preserved. Furthermore, nature can be so diverse! It is possible to enjoy simply beautiful landscapes as well as recreation and picnic opportunities in well-maintained and specially equipped places. Enjoy nature in a more active way, cycling or boating along various specially marked routes.

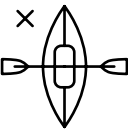
Nature is also a place where one can learn by exploring the world around and gradually gaining a better understanding of its patterns. The main thing to keep in mind is that nature is something to live with, and it has its own rules. So, no matter what scenario you have in mind for your holiday, it is advisable to not only choose the attractions and routes, but also to acquaint yourself with the conditions, dangers, rules of behaviour and warnings of the place before you set off.

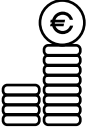
Have a beautiful, safe and pleasant time enjoying nature!
Cherish and appreciate nature's generosity and receptiveness to you by giving back the same!

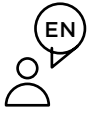
LEGENDS

 Protected
natural
monument

 Protected
nature heritage
object

 Reachable
by boat

 Paid
entrance

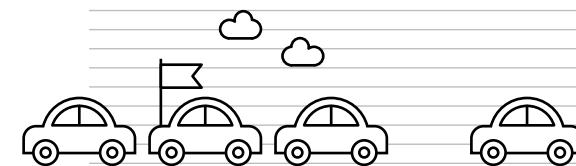
 Languages
available



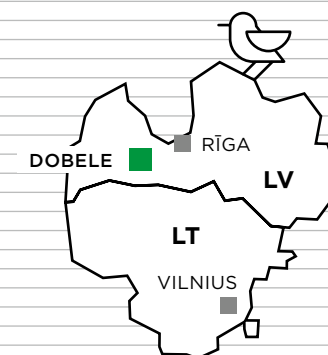
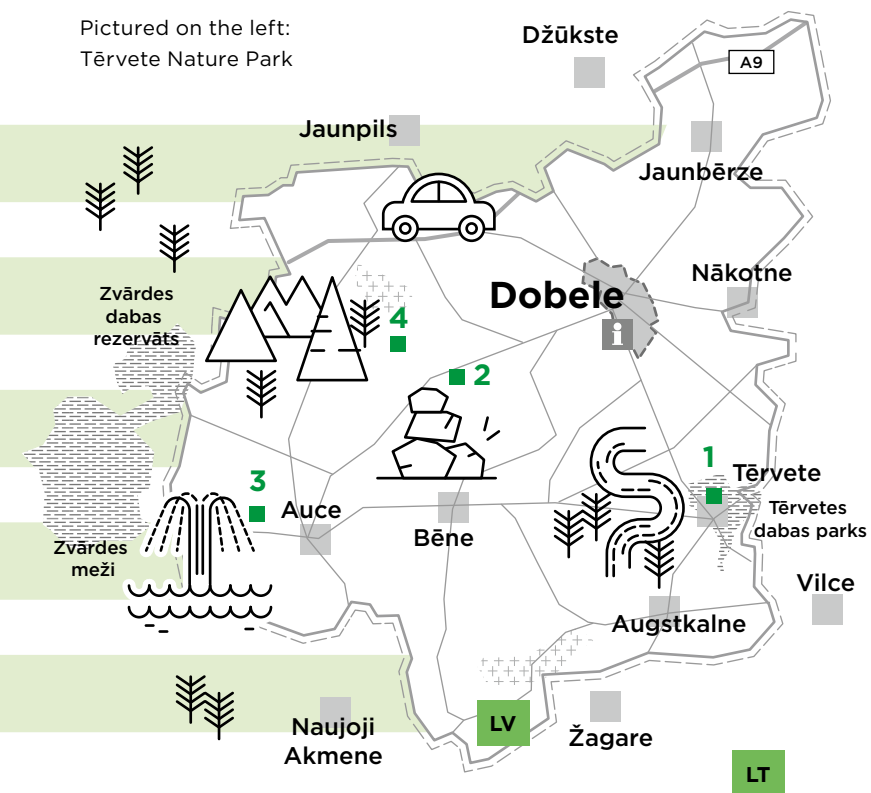
LATVIA

LATVIA
ZEMGALE REGION

DOBELE AND SURROUNDINGS



Pictured on the left:
Tērvete Nature Park



**WHERE TO EAT OR
STAY OVERNIGHT?**

LOOK IN THE NEAREST TOURIST
INFORMATION CENTRE, POINT
WWW.VISITDOBELE.LV



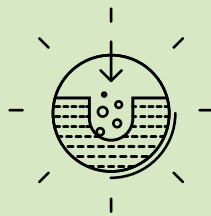
-- WHAT IS GEOLOGY?

GEOLOGY IS A SCIENCE THAT DEALS WITH THE HISTORY OF THE EARTH, ITS FORMATION, HISTORY AND STRUCTURE, AND THE PROCESSES THAT SHAPE THE EARTH.



-- WHAT IS GEOMORPHOLOGY?

GEOMORPHOLOGY IS A SCIENCE THAT STUDIES LANDFORMS AND LANDFORM EVOLUTION ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE. IT IS CLOSELY RELATED TO GEOLOGY AND CAN BE CONSIDERED A PART OF IT.



-- WHAT IS SPELEOLOGY?

SPELEOLOGY IS THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE FORMATION, STRUCTURE, HISTORY, AND PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KARSTS AND CAVES, AND EVERYTHING RELATED TO THEM.



Tērvete Nature Park

1

Tērvete river bluffs

River valley

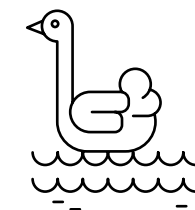
The Tērvete river valley with the Swan (Gulbji) and Writer's (Rakstniece) river banks, connected by a wooden bridge, is particularly scenic. The total length of the bridge is more than 100 metres, and the impressive cliff has more than 150 steps in the bridge's stair spans. Two side platforms allow nature lovers to enjoy a leisurely view of the landscape.



Almost like the artists, the face of Tērvete – the undulating terrain – has been shaped over time by glacial meltwater. The relief is well-defined in the park area, with sediments mainly composed of moraine loams of varying densities. Although

Tērvete Nature Park is located in the Zemgale Plain, it does not have the typical relief of a plain. The landscapes here are formed by the valley of the River Tērvete and its bluffs, as well as three castle mounds and ravines. The river bluffs can be well viewed at the Nature Park's playground and in the free area of the park near Gulbji Bridge, which is closer to Tērvete Reservoir. A small recreation area is also located near the bridge.

The park attractions are located in a "Natura 2000" protected area.



	LVM Nature Park Tērvete, Dobeles Municipality
	www.visitdobeles.lv
	56.496146, 23.397412
	Dobeles – 19 km, Jelgava – 30 km, Žagare – 18 km



2 Pokaiņi forest

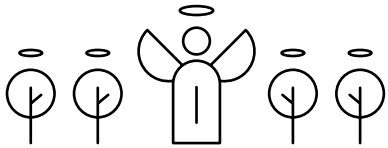
Distinctive landform,
stone piles

A scenically interesting and picturesque place with steep hills, deep valleys and forest stands of varying composition and age. The most unusual thing about this forest is the stone piles of different sizes, in larger and smaller groups, stacks, stone rivers and ripples. Such a concentration of stones of all sizes and shapes in one place looks truly spectacular and creates an extraordinary landscape that



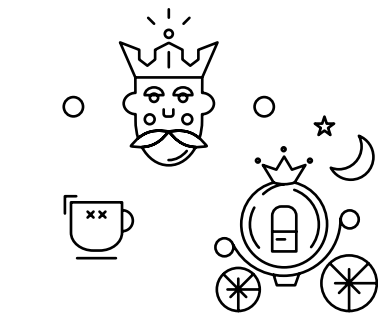
makes many people feel peculiar energy currents: some see visions; others perceive a flow of information. Pokaiņi Forest is also special because of its miraculous stories. The site is suitable for both the peaceful enjoyment of nature and active outdoor pursuits. Several picnic areas and scenic viewpoints with benches are also available.

	Senpokaiņi, Naudīte Rural Territory, Dobele Municipality
	www.visitdobelev.lv
	56.57703, 23.07134
	Dobele - 17 km, Auce - ~22 km



Legends say that there are ancient pyramids here that radiate very strong energy, temperature anomalies have been observed in the forest, and some stones even have healing powers. Nowadays, many spiritual healers consider Pokaiņi Forest a sacred place.





Legend says that during the Great Northern War, Latvian sages used the water from the springs to cure King Charles XII of Sweden, who could not be cured even by the doctors taught at court. Since then, they have been called the King's Springs and the water has been attributed healing qualities.



	Vītiņi Rural Territory, Dobeles Municipality
	www.visitdobeles.lv
	56.48310, 22.82265
	Auce – 6 km, Dobeles (through Īle) – 36 km

3 Ķeķele springs

Spring

Seven springs flow out of the ravine, the banks of which are fortified with boulders, and then merge into a single brook, which flows into the Melderis millpond. The group of springs forming the brook is a natural object with not only geological but also cultural and historical significance. The springs are located in a picturesque area.

The cool and delicious water of the springs can be drunk, and while listening to their relentless and calm flow; everyone has the opportunity to recharge their energy and experience pleasant emotions, combined with a breath of fresh air. Because of this atmosphere, the springs of Ķeķele are popular with both water lovers and lovers of peace and nature. There is a picnic area with a small bridge and swings.

The springs start in a forest cluster, which can be reached by following the signs, and they are also included in the local cycling route “Auce surroundings”, which is marked and easy to navigate.

4 Krievkalni

Specific relief shape

Krievkalni is a long, forested rampart, a unique natural formation in the Zemgale landscape, from which a distant panoramic view of the vastness of Zemgale opens up (on a clear day you can even see the Dobeles mill towers). Its highest point rises 149 metres above sea level, and it is probably an ancient Zemgale sanctuary, a place of worship. The oldest name of the Krievkalni hills may have been “Krīvi hill”, which should be seen in the context of the archaeological complex of Lake Zebrus. There used to be an observation tower on the highest point of Krievkalni, but today only the foundations remain. However, Lake Maiciņi can still be found at the foot of the hill. The Krievkalni are hidden in the forest, so to climb there you have to trust the signage and walk along a fairly steep path. At the top there is a recreation area with tables, benches and a fireplace for those who are tired of walking. This would be the right place for enjoying peaceful nature or for active relaxation in nature, organising hikes.

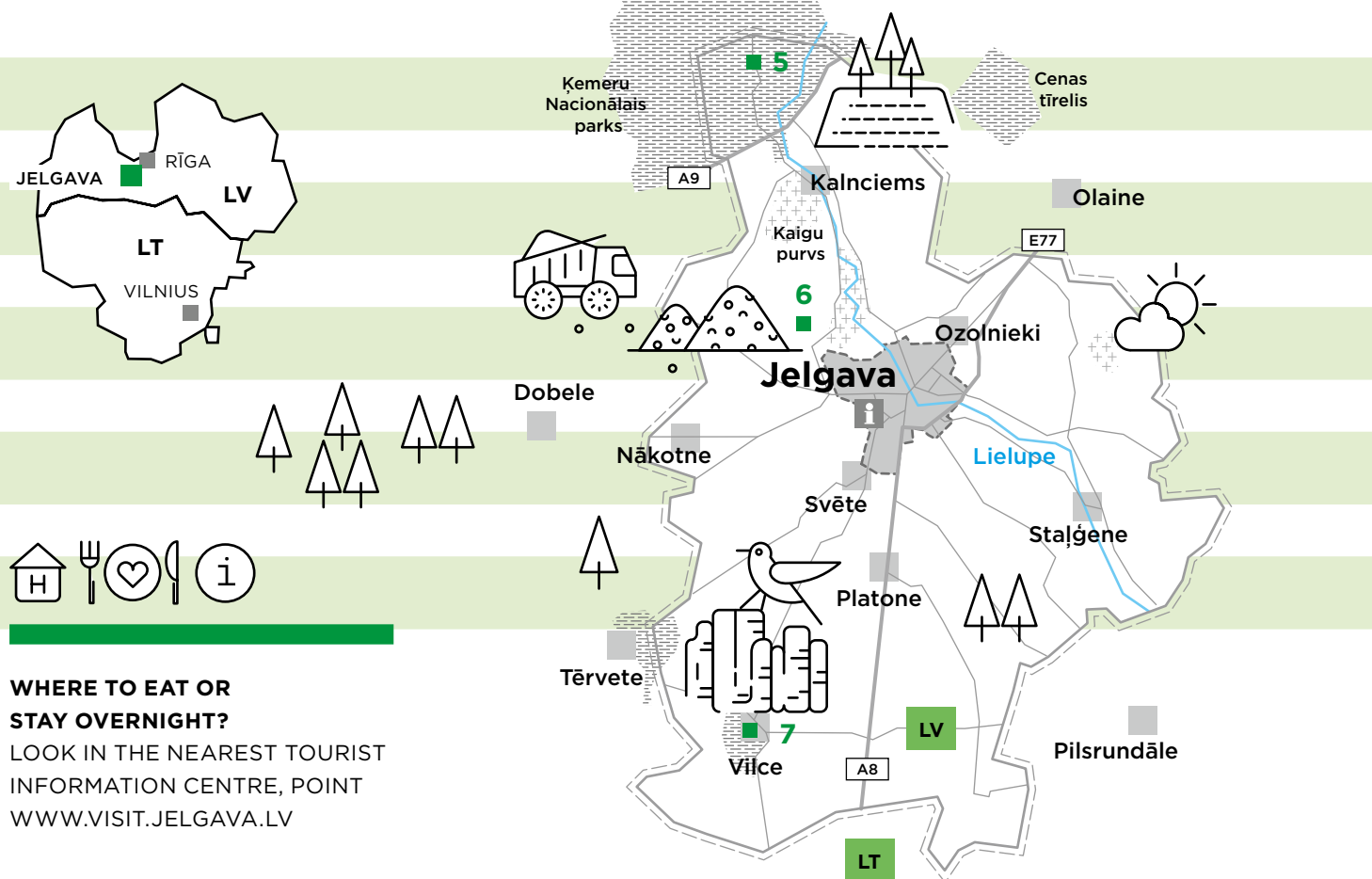


	Zebrēne Rural Territory, Dobeles Municipality
	www.visitdobeles.lv
	56.60123, 23.01562
	Dobeles – 21 km, Auce – 22 km



LATVIA ZEMGALE REGION

JELGAVA AND SURROUNDINGS



5

Krāču Hills

Costal dunes

The Krāču Hills are one of the largest coastal dunes in the Littorina Sea. Its highest part is 29 m above sea level and 26 m above the surrounding plains. The Littorina Sea is the predecessor of the Baltic Sea, which existed around 7000-5000 years ago. The ancient Littorina Sea and its coastline were located to the east of the dune. Wind-blown sand accumulated along the shoreline, both from the beach and inland.

Nowadays, the 78 ha Krāču Hills area has been created to protect the most prominent part of the Littorina coastal dunes. It is the only geological and geomorphological natural monument of national importance in Jelgava County. It is formed by a long and high dune mound with a slightly sickle-shaped curve towards the Great Ķemeri moorland. The protected dune line is 3 km long, 250 to 300 m wide and 18 to 20 m high. Since 1962, the Krāču Hills have been under state protection as a geological formation, and the site is located within Ķemeri National Park.



Great Ķemeri moorland

	Valgunde Rural Territory, Jelgava Municipality, Sala Rural Territory, Babīte Municipality
	www.visit.jelgava.lv
	56.891987, 23.537025
	Jelgava – 34 km, Jūrmala – ~11 km

From the highest points of the dune mound magnificent views open up to Lake Lilija and the Great Ķemeri moorland, and both the dune mound itself (its most significant geological value is evidence of processes in the

ancient seashore zone) and its scenic beauty must be protected. Here it is possible to enjoy a relaxing holiday closer to untamed nature, in a place that is not particularly promoted to the public. This site will be suitable for active lifestyle enthusiasts, adventure seekers and people with at least some hiking experience, as the climb is rated as moderate difficulty (there may be some broken trees or boggy areas along the way). There is also an organised bog shoe hike in the Krāču Hills (more information at www.visit.jelgava.lv).



Cena Bog

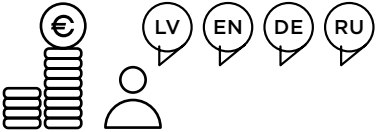
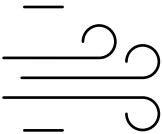


6

Laflora Ltd

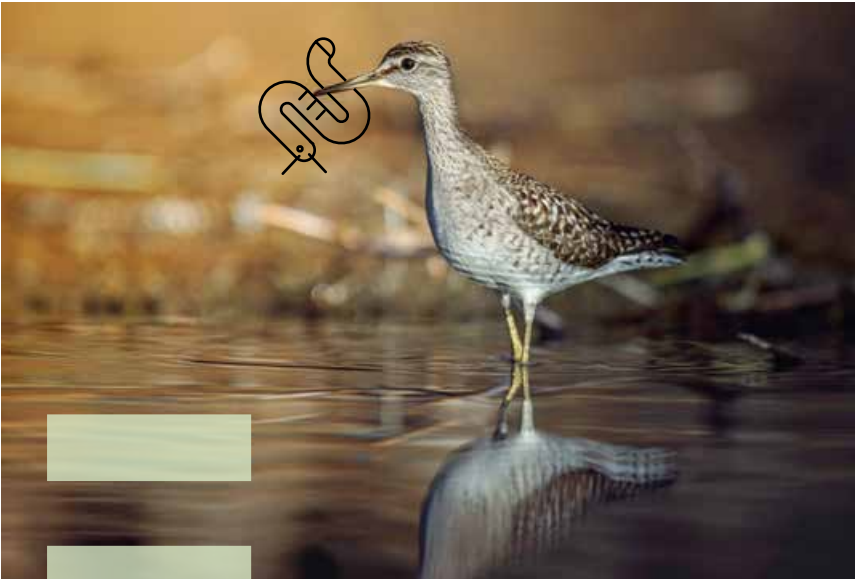
Peat resources

Laflora Ltd is one of the largest peat producers in Latvia and an employer in Jelgava Municipality. Peat from the Kaigas and Drabiņi peat bogs is further processed in the Laflora workshop to produce peat products with high added value for horticultural use. The company has been working in Kaigas bog since 1995, but peat extraction started in the 1960s. The total area of the bog is 1535 ha, with industrial peat extraction taking place on 763 ha, a recultivation programme on 189 ha, together with the establishment of a Natura 2000 site of European importance on 583 ha. Kaigas bog is a good example of how conservation interests and economic activity can coexist.

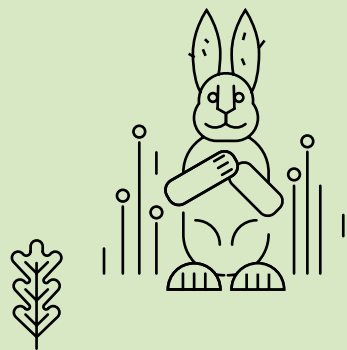


	Kaigas peat bog, Līvberze Rural Territory, Jelgava Municipality
	www.visit.jelgava.lv
	56.707026, 23.601379
	Jelgava - 35 km, Jūrmala - ~26 km

It is an important breeding site for the European Union (EU) Birds Directive species – the wood sandpiper and the European golden plover, one of the few in Zemgale and, apart from Ķemeri moorland, the only one in Dobeles, Jelgava and Bauska. The rare bird species typical of the open raised bogs are well represented here, while the autumn migrations of the bog are spent by the Bean and White-fronted Geese. The attraction offers a wide range of excursions to learn about everything related to both bogs and peat. For example, the Cena Bog Trail explores the interaction between industry and nature, while the Drabiņi Peat Bog tour looks at peat extraction methods and the extraction process.



Wood sandpiper / Tringa glareola



Vilce, Vilce Rural Territory,
Jelgava Municipality

www.visit.jelgava.lv

56.418732, 23.537297

Bauska – 43 km, Dobeles – 31 km, Jelgava – ~36 km



- - WHAT IS AN OUTCROP?

AN OUTCROP OR ROCKY OUTCROP IS A VISIBLE EXPOSURE OF BEDROCK OR OTHER VISIBLE GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS EXPOSED AT THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

7 Rukūze estuary sandstone outcrop in Vilce Nature Park

Sandstone outcrop

At the foot of the Vilce castle mound is a popular place for locals and tourists – Zaķi (Hare) Meadow. It is guarded by a sculpture carved into a tree – the Host Hare, which is a great object for photo-lovers. Three sandstone outcrops of the Devonian system can also be seen on the banks of the rivers Rukūze and Vilce, near Zaķi Meadow.

The sedimentary rocks of the Upper Devonian Famennian are yellowish and rusty, fine-grained and very fine-grained sandstones, both loose and with harder carbonate and clay cements. Vilce Nature Park occupies 144 ha and is one of the most scenically beautiful spots in Zemgale. The rivers Vilce and Rukūze join here through ravines, which diversify the landscape of the flat farmland region, while there are other attractions to see in the large nature park area, including the Vilce watermill, the manor house with its castle and park, a small viewing platform or Love Hill, several noble trees (oak, linden, pine, larch), Lielmāte



spring, Devil's ravine, Vilce castle mound, Zaķi meadow, Devonian sandstone outcrops (Nāriņas (Mermaid) rock), the site of the 1935 Battle of Mūrmuiža. The Swedish monument (Victory Stele), the Stone Bridge with the Devil's Depth and Swedish treasures, the confluence of the rivers Vilce and Svēte, as well as Mūrmuiža Mill.

This place is suitable for families, groups of friends, schoolchildren and those who want to draw on the power of nature. Additionally, there is an opportunity to have a picnic and try a hand at disc golf. A guided tour of Vilce Manor and a walk through the nature park will take approximately 2.5 hours. Meanwhile, for those who want to explore on their own, the mobile app "Tours Across Baltics" has been created, which allows one to learn historical facts about Vilce Manor and the park.



Vilce Nature Park

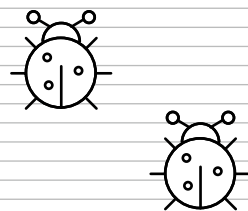
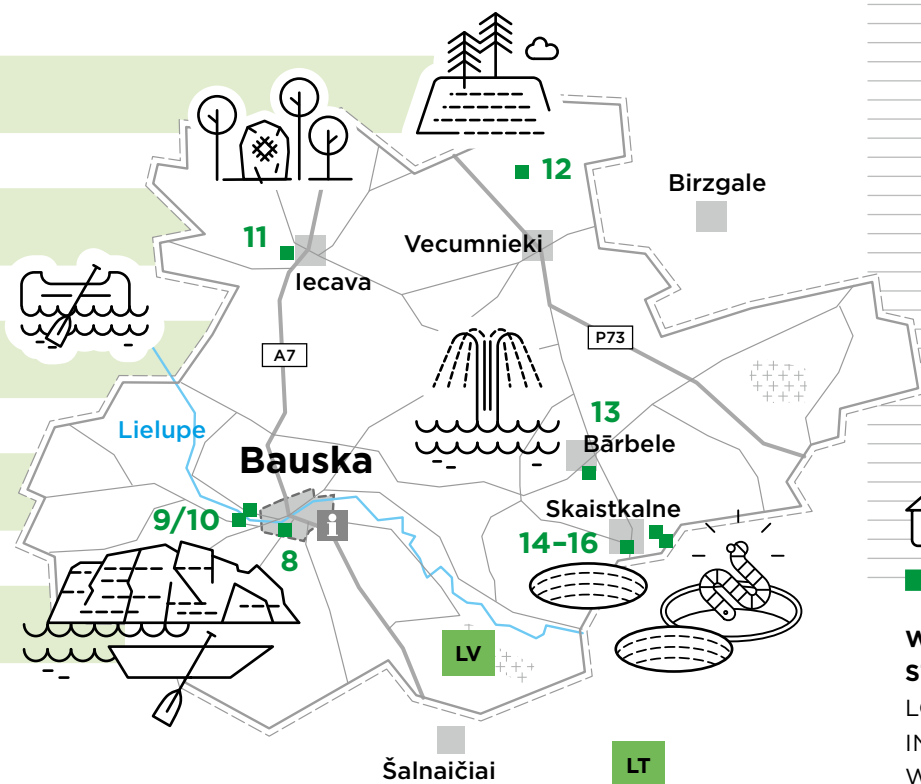
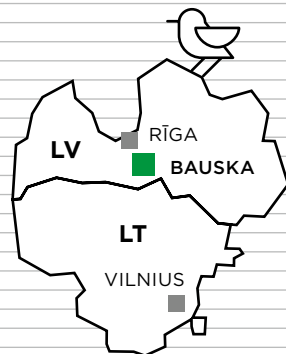
Legend says that since ancient times local people have washed their heads in the Rukūze estuary because it gave them a lot of clarity and sharpness of mind, as well as a good memory. Nowadays, travellers can test the truth of this story by pouring a few drops of water on their heads.



LATVIA
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BAUSKA

AND SURROUNDINGS



WHERE TO EAT OR STAY OVERNIGHT?

LOOK IN THE NEAREST TOURIST
INFORMATION CENTRE, POINT
WWW.VISIT.BAUSKA.LV



Dolomite rock outcrops in Bauska

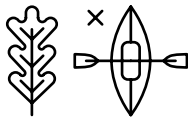
8 Dolomite rock outcrops in Bauska

Outcrop

Limestone or dolomite rock outcrops are specially protected biotopes and geological sites in Latvia and Europe, but they are relatively abundant on both banks of the River Lielupe and at the confluence of the rivers Mūsa and Mēmele. Thus, in the vicinity of Bauska Castle, walking from Ķirbaksala along the Mūsa bank towards the bridge, the 5.5 m high Bauska dolomite outcrops can be seen for up to 600 m.



Dolomite rock outcrops in Bauska



	Bauska, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.402846, 24.174480
	Iecava – 23 km, Jelgava – 50 km

The property is suitable for both peaceful enjoyment of nature and active recreation in nature. After visiting the outcrops, take a walk through Bauska Nature Park, where several scenic viewpoints are available. If taking a boat along the river, the impressive dolomite outcrops can be seen on the route “Bauska-Mežotne”.

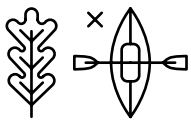
- - **WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO KEEP THE OUTCROPS IN THEIR ORIGINAL STATE?** ROCK OUTCROPS PROVIDE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON ROCK TYPES, THEIR SEDIMENTATION CONDITIONS, AND THEIR PAST PROCESSES. WELL-PRESERVED OUTCROPS ARE KEY TO GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND UNDERSTANDING OF GEOLOGICAL HISTORY. OUTCROPS ARE ALSO VALUABLE HABITATS (EU PROTECTED HABITAT SITES) – A PLACE WITH RARE AND PROTECTED SPECIES OF MOSSES, LICHES, HERBS, AND SPECIFIC ORGANISMS LIVING THERE. THEY MUST BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE, SUCH AS IMPRINTING MESSAGES OR OTHERWISE PHYSICALLY AFFECTING THEM, WITH LASTING CONSEQUENCES. THIS CAN CAUSE VALUABLE AND USEFUL INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH ON THE SITE TO GET LOST.



Zemgale plain on the route “Bauska-Mežotne”. “Ozolaivas”

IMPORTANT: OUTCROPS ARE ALSO DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY VISITORS. THERE ARE A FEW THINGS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT BEFORE VISITING THIS OBJECT. VISITORS WHO SPREAD VEGETATION, CAUSING COLLAPSES (DEFORMATION), ARE ALSO A SIGNIFICANT THREAT TO ROCK OUTCROPS.





	Ziedoņi, Rundāle Rural Territory, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.409194, 24.11145
	Bauska – 7 km, Iecava – 27 km, Jelgava – 50 km

9 Ziedoņi dolomite rock outcrops

Outcrop

The Ziedoņi dolomite rock outcrop is more than 350 metres long and, together with the Jumprava cliffs on the opposite bank, creates a kind of river canyon. It also contains rare plant species, such as several miniature ferns, lichens and mosses. This outcrop is included in the area of Bauska Nature Park, which was created to unite outstanding natural monuments and preserve the cultural landscape of the River Lielupe. The site is suitable for both peaceful enjoyment of nature and active recreation, but it should be noted that these dolomite rock outcrops can be viewed only from the riverside, while boating on the route “Bauska-Mežotne”.



Ziedoņi dolomite rock outcrops



Jumpravmuiža Park

10 Jumprava dolomite rock outcrops

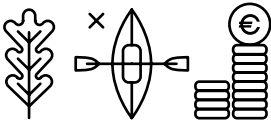
Outcrop

A spectacular and scenic 500 metre long and 5 metre high dolomite rock outcrop on the bank of the River Lielupe, is also known as the Jumprava Rock. In the middle of the outcrop it is split by a ravine, where a 1.5 m high cascade of waterfalls can be found (the waterfall is seasonal – the brook dries up in the summer months).



Jumprava dolomite rock outcrops

This unique natural object is part of Jumpravmuiža Park and is remarkable not only for its scenic view of the river, but also for its ravines, springs, brooks, the already mentioned waterfall and even artificial castle ruins. Due to its landscape, the park is considered as one of the most romantic manor parks in Latvia (its creation began at the end of the 18th century, inspired by the Romantic aesthetics of the time).



	Jumpravas pils 1, Mežotne Rural Territory, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.415710, 24.109085
	Bauska – 7 km, Iecava – 27 km, Jelgava – 50 km

The most beautiful view of the Jumprava dolomite outcrops can be seen while boating from the river side or opposite the shore. The site is suitable for both peaceful enjoyment of nature and active outdoor pursuits. There is also a picnic and rest area in Jumpravmuiža Park.



11 Iecava Dievdārziņš or God’s garden

Trail along the river
with dolomite outcrops

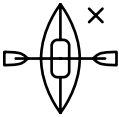


The legendary God’s garden is located on the bank of the River Iecava. It has picturesque views of the opposite bank of the river and the Lutheran Church, and the dolomite rock outcrops are particularly easy to explore, as there are wooden footbridges running for almost 200 metres and a bridge connecting the two banks of the river. Between the outcrops you can see a unique spring, where the water flows towards the sunrise – towards the east.

The well-maintained walking path offers a beautiful view of the Lutheran church across the river.

Legends say that the Dievdārziņš is an ancient place on the banks of the River Iecava – it is believed to be the burial place of Napoleon’s army officers who fell in the battles of the War of 1812 near Iecava.

There are also stories that say that the first church in Iecava was planned to be built here, but the timber was piled on the other side of the river. This happened several times, until the Holy Fathers declared that this was a place possessed by the devil, an abode of the wicked, where the church cannot be built. So the church was built on its current site (on the opposite bank of the river), where it still stands after several reconstructions.



	Pārupes Street 3-4, Iecava, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.596934, 24.188816
	Bauska – 24 km, Jelgava – 35 km

River Iecava



“Ozolaivas”



12

Zvirgzde Dune

Dune

Zvirgzde Dune or White Dune is one of the highest inland dunes in Latvia. The Zvirgzde dune massif is part of the Taurkalne plain parabolic dune distribution area; its height is 4-8 m in the western part and 32.5 m in the Eastern part. The dune formed between the former Zemgale dam Lake and the Baltic ice lake around 11,700 and 14,000 years ago. There is a viewing platform at

the top of the Zvirgzde dune, from which the green forest landscape, as well as the closer and more distant surroundings of Vecumnieki, can be viewed. There is a picnic area and a campfire, and for geocaching enthusiasts there is a hideout in the vicinity of the dune. The property is suitable for both the peaceful enjoyment of nature and active recreation in nature.

Meanwhile, history enthusiasts and local residents gather here every year on 22 September – the Baltic Unity Day – to remember with songs and dances, the legendary Battle of the Sun, where Latvian and Lithuanian soldiers fought.

	Vecumnieki Rural Territory, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.659550, 24.479462
	Bauska – 45 km, Rīga – 50 km, Iecava – 27 km

13

Bārbele Sulphur Spring

Spring

This natural monument is a powerful underground spring of sulphurous water, located 60 m from the bank of the River Iecava. The Bārbele sulphur spring is believed to be one of the first resort places in Latvia – already in around 1650, during the reign of Duke Jacob, a bath house was built near the sulphur spring, called as “the small water sanatorium”, which started the development of the place. In the 18th century the spring was the most powerful mineral water spring in Latvia, and its water was used by the surrounding peasants, landlords and noblemen from near and far. Patients bathed in the spring, covered themselves with mud, used it to make warm baths as well as drank the water.

As the number of visitors grew, a cottage district, a dance floor and a park were built on the site. Unfortunately, after the First World War, the area began to fade away as the resort was destroyed.



	Bārbele Rural Territory, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.434612, 24.591681
	Bauska – 32 km, Iecava – 35km



Although it has been partially restored over time, the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the water decreased and its therapeutic effect was lost. After the Second World War, the resort was destroyed again and was never rebuilt. The site is suitable for both adventurers and those who want to be alone. A small resting and campfire area has been built nearby, as well as a wooden platform from which everyone can reach out, take a dip and taste the refreshing water of the sulphur spring.



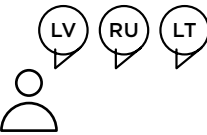
Bārbele Sulphur Spring

14

Skaistkalne Granary

Exposition

An interactive and educational exhibition has been placed in the Skaistkalne Granary to highlight the uniqueness of Skaistkalne and to educate about the geological and geomorphological processes in this area. The aim of the exhibition is to demonstrate with multimedia solutions what the Skaistkalne karst sinkholes are, how they are formed, what happens underground and above ground, and to simply surprise the visitors. The interactive exhibition can be complemented by a hike to the Skaistkalne karst sinkholes in the forest to see these unique natural values with one's own eyes.



	Dzirnavu Street 2A, Skaistkalne, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.379154, 24.651203
	Bauska – 35 km, Iecava – 45 km

15

Skaistkalne karst sinkholes

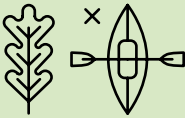
Karst sinkholes, karst process area

Skaistkalne karst sinkholes are the largest geological and geomorphological natural monument of this kind in Latvia, as well as the most distinctive karst relief that is still evolving (more than 100 ha of it is included in the Natura 2000 list of European Protected Areas). Skaistkalne karst sinkholes are considered to be the most magnificent in Latvia! The karst process area includes karst sinkholes of different sizes, the lakes within them or the wet puddles at their bottom. Karst processes are active in this area; even new, small karst sinkholes can be observed closer to the River Mēmele. A karst is an unusual geological process that takes place underground. Water flushes soluble rocks (such as gypsum, dolomite, sandstone or others) and creates underground voids – funnels, wells, channels, caverns or caves – which gradually expand to form as sinkholes. The reason for the karst process specifically in the Skaistkalne area is that there are significant

Mežezers



gypsum layers and the area is surrounded on both sides by two rivers – the Iecava and the Mēmele. The underground water streams that flow through them cause washouts. The well-maintained nature trails offer leisurely strolls, exploring one of the most remarkable sinkholes – Kugurdobe and Liepu dobe, a deep karst lake – Mežezers, as well as other sinkholes. In the territory of Skaistkalne karst sinkhole there are scenic views, a recreation area is set up, and it is also a stop on the “Leišmalīte” boating route. Guided tours are available by appointment and great stories to hear about the formation of the sinkholes. The area is suitable for both the peaceful enjoyment of nature and for active outdoor recreation, for adventurers and those who want to be alone.



	Skaistkalne Rural Territory, Bauska Municipality
	www.visit.bauska.lv
	56.390048 24.689264
	Bauska – 38 km



Kugurdobe

- - WHAT IS A SINKHOLE?
SINKHOLES ARE NEGATIVE SURFACE SHAPES, SUCH AS FUNNELS, PLATES, WELLS, AND BOWLS, CREATED WHEN THE UPPER LAYERS OF THE EARTH FALL INTO UNDERGROUND CAVITIES.



Mežezers



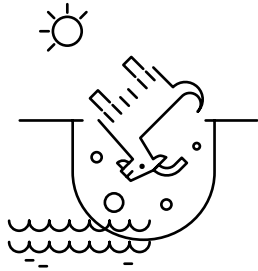
River Mēmele



Barn Sinkhole

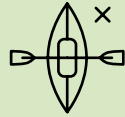


Mežezers



Many inhabitants of Skaistkalne or those living nearby know stories about the earth suddenly opening up, a horse or a goat disappearing or a farmer's cultivated fields suddenly turning into small lakes... No wonder that the karst sinkholes of Skaistkalne have been given appropriate names – Hay Hollow, Goat Hollow, Barn Hollow. They say that as the sinkholes were forming; a goat in one place, a haystack in another, or even a shed suddenly disappeared under the ground!

The Kopeika Sinkhole was probably so named because it naturally resembles the shape of a coin (kapeika in the past), but the Centenary Sinkhole was named in honour of Latvia's centenary, as it was discovered in that year.



Skaistkalne Rural Territory,
Bauska Municipality
www.visit.bauska.lv
56.386538, 24.699753
Bauska – 38 km

16

Gypsum outcrop

Outcrop

The Gypsum outcrop is a unique outcrop of gypsum formed on a small terrain path in the area of the Skaistkalne karst sinkholes. It can be seen opposite the River Mēmele and it is located next to one of the newest - the Centenary sinkhole. The outcrop has formed a rosette shape and is curiously covered with a layer of vegetation, mainly mosses and lichens.

- - **WHAT IS GYPSUM?**
GYPSUM IS A SOFT WHITE OR GREY MINERAL COMPOSED OF CALCIUM SULFATE DIHYDRATE, WITH THE CHEMICAL FORMULA $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.



Gypsum outcrop

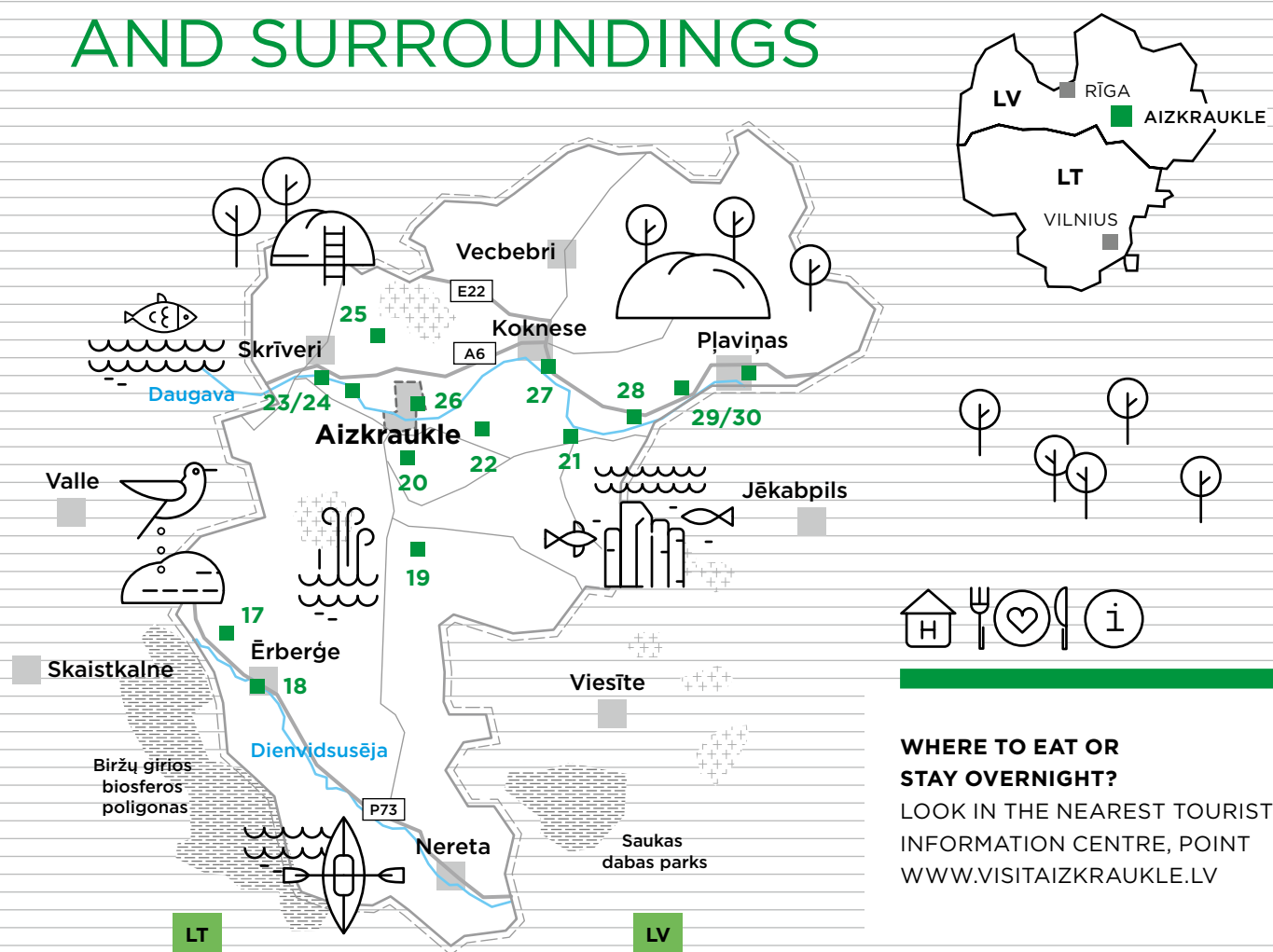


Centenary sinkhole

LATVIA
ZEMGALE REGION

AIZKRAUKLE

AND SURROUNDINGS



WHERE TO EAT OR STAY OVERNIGHT?

LOOK IN THE NEAREST TOURIST
INFORMATION CENTRE, POINT
WWW.VISITAIZKRAUKLE.LV



Confluence place near Koknese of two rivers – the River Daugava and the River Pērse

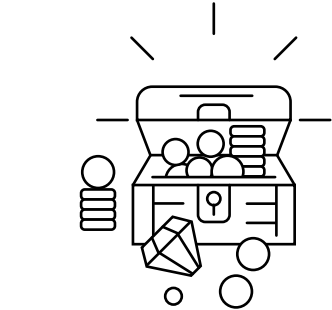
17

Lūli Great Stone

Secular stone

The width of the stone is 3.8 m, length – 4.2 m, height – 1.9 m, circumference – 13.5 m, volume – 11 m³. The secular stone is light grey and pale pink granite with bands of pegmatite. The stone is located in the forest, not far from the Lūli houses, which is the origin of its name – Lūli Stone (also Lūli great stone, Great Lūli stone). It is the largest stone in Mazzalve Rural Territory, probably dating back to the Ice Age, when it was brought here by a glacier and left behind.

The stone can be found by following the signs. Until that point, you have to walk along a forest track, which can be wet, so boots will come in handy. This place will appeal to lovers of slow strolls and those enjoying nature during all seasons. Here you can draw on the power of silence and leisure. A spruce and a birch tree close to the stone attract special attention.



Legend says that Swedish gold is hidden under the stone.



	Mazzalve Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.40322, 24.97136
	Ērberģe – 7 km, Nereta – 35 km

- - ACTIVITY IDEA - “STONE HUNTING”

TOGETHER WITH CHILDREN TRY TO FIND:

- MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS
- FOSSIL REMAINS
- A ROCK WITH ONLY ONE COLOUR (IS THIS POSSIBLE?)
- A STRIPY ROCK
- INTERESTING ROCKS – EXPLAIN WHY
- A ROCK WITH WHICH IT WILL BE EASY TO CRACK A NUT
- A ROUGH ROCK
- A ROCK THAT MAKES ONE SMILE
- A SMOOTH ROCK THAT ROLLS
- A SOFT CRUMBLING STONE
- A HARD STONE THAT IS LARGER THAN THE PALM OF A HAND
- A FLAT, GLACIER POLISH STONE
- TWO STONES THAT LOOK SIMILAR

THIS ACTIVITY IS INTENDED FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND CAN BE DONE ANYWHERE IN NATURE. THE LIST MAY BE SHORTENED OR MADE MORE DIFFICULT TO ADAPT TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES, ALSO WHEN GOING TO SEE SPRINGS, OUTCROPS AND OTHER OBJECTS.

18

Dienvidsusēja

River

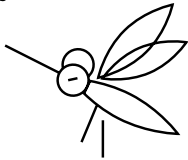
Dienvidsusēja (also called the Susēja, the Great Susēja or the Suseja) is a tributary of the right bank of the Mēmele. It flows out of the Aknīste depression on the west of Subate, crosses the Selonja hillock and the Taurkalne plain, and at Iesalnieki flows into the River Mēmele. The 4.2 km-long Dienvidsusēja is also a border river between Latvia and Lithuania. There are three hydroelectric power plants on the river, which have a definite impact on the flow of the river. The first one is in Nereta, then after Ērberģe, and the last one is just before the mouth of the Mēmele. Because of the last two, the stretch after Ērberģe is not as attractive for boating as before; the river (with a few exceptions) is swollen and wide.

	Dienvidsusēja near the Ērberģe, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.36671, 25.02104
	Nereta – 28 km, Aizkraukle – 51 km



There are interesting cultural and historical sites and attractions on the banks of the Dienvidsusēja – Nereta Mill, R. Gurklis large wooden sculpture garden in Sproģi, Kronīši woodworking, Ērberģe Church and manor. Sproģi also has a sitting area, a fireplace and a gazebo by the river. A campfire is also set up in the Ērberģe Stage Park. The river is accessible by car. Boating on the Dienvidsusēja is a peaceful way to enjoy nature – there are no fast rapids. Remember not to leave any litter on the river while boating and relaxing on its banks.

“Selonian boats”



River Dienvidsusēja



“Selonian boats”
River Dienvidsusēja



19

Ellīte sulphur spring

Sulphur spring

The sulphur spring flows from the Ellīte bog, and the chemical composition of the water has healing qualities. Sulphate water is calcium sulphate-hydrogen carbonate water containing hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), formed from gypsum circulating in Upper Devonian rocks by the action of sulphate-reducing bacteria in areas where a thick layer of peat has been deposited over the gypsum. In ancient times, mud was also taken from the springs for medicinal purposes. The ancient sulphur spring is located on the edge of the Ellīte bog. The bog itself is a mythological natural object, while its sulphur spring is an ancient place of worship that is still revered today. Sulphur water has always been considered healthy and healing – there has always been someone claiming to have been cured by washing or drinking it. Locals also tell stories of explorations and discussions about building a health resort near the shallows during the First

Free State. However, it is not known why the plans were not implemented. This is a great place to relax – there is a gazebo with a wooden bench and table, and an informative stand next to it. Signpost at the nearest land road, bridges over ditches. The water fountain and trail have also been improved.



🏠	Daudzese Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
🌐	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
📍	56.48416, 25.26279
📍	Jaunjelgava – 24 km, Aizkraukle – 18 km, Daudzese – 3 km



Ellīte sulphur spring



20

Korkuļi dry streambed and underground river

The river dry streambed, underground river, dolomite outcrops, ravine



The Korkuļi or Kubuļi brook resembles a small but well-defined river with a sandy bottom. The river flows through a 10-15 m deep primeval ravine; about 300 m downstream of the Korkuļi houses, and starts to disappear into the swallets until it becomes completely dry. The river reappears from underground on the bluff of Lauce, where it has formed a small ravine. This is the largest overflow of river water in Latvia that can be directly observed in nature. At least 10 swallets can be found along a 650 m stretch of the valley – places where, as a result

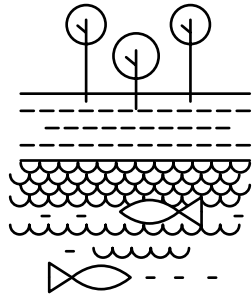


	Sērene Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.56662, 25.24909
	Aizkraukle – 3 km, Jaunjelgava – 13 km

of geological processes, the river disappears underground and continues as a dry streambed. The vanished waters of the River Korkuļi flow from eight locations



River Korkuļi



in the Lauce valley – over 550 m away. One of the largest “springs” discharges into a circular depression – a notch in the slope of the Lauce valley. It has been labelled a “karst sinkhole”. The difference in relief between the River Korkuļi and Lauce is 25 m. Here, water overflows through fractured dolomite layers. The Korkuļi and Lauce valleys have preserved their primitive nature with steep slopes. The slope and ravine forests are home to broad-leaved trees and rare plant species. The site is close to the P 76 road and has parking. However, the Korkuļi dry streambed and the underground river are a special natural object, and although its accessibility is rated as moderately difficult, you will only be able truly grasp its magic if you are not afraid and walk through the whole area.



Sērene karst sinkhole



On the left Korkuļi dry streambed

21

Staburags

Cliff (underwater)

Staburags is a narrow limestone dome of springs, about 18 metres high, connected to the valley slope. Dolomite layers of the Upper Devonian Daugava Suite are exposed at the top of the valley slope. The rock, once popular with tourists, is now covered by the waters of the Pļaviņas reservoir, but the highest part of the outcrop (currently up to 2 m high above the water level) is located in the middle of the nature monument, next to a concrete staircase.

The dolomite outcrops that surround the Daugava valley were formed at the end of the Ice Age, as glacial meltwater eroded into the underlying bedrock. Presumably, the valley did not form as a result of a single glaciation, but began to form several hundred thousand years ago. Before the reservoir was created, erosion from the River Daugava played a role in the regular renewal of the outcrops, but Staburags itself was formed from hard spring water deposited by calcium carbonate material – spring limestone or travertine.

The Staburags Memorial Site opens up an unusual view and a special feeling for those interested. Despite being underwater for more than 50 years, the special aura of the cliff remains to this day. The special feeling is enhanced by a buoy, which has been placed where the Staburags cliff spire with a spring used to be. A memorial site has been created in the Vienība grove, close to the River Staburags, to commemorate



Sculpture “Daina” in Vīgante Park



Sculpture “Daina” in Vīgante Park in the middle of the 20th century

the flooded rock and the natural sites in its vicinity. The Staburags cliff memorial sign “God’s Ear”, the daylilies garden, the Staburags Community Centre and its exhibitions are also nearby. In addition, Vīgante Park offers beautiful walks, and you can visit P. Barisons gazebo, where you can not only listen to the composer’s works, but also learn all about the tradition of the Song Festival. The Staburags Memorial can be enjoyed on an easy, short walk. Guided tours are also available.



The Daylilies Garden

Among the 82 versions of the Staburags tales in the Latvian folklore repository, the most common version tells the story about a girl whose fiancé was a fisherman. Once, when she was waiting for her fisherman on a cliff promontory, a big storm came up and the young man drowned. Seeing this, the girl remained weeping on the high shore until she froze and turned into stone, but her tears did not stop flowing.



	Staburags Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.57425, 25.49706
	Aizkraukle – 25 km, Jēkabpils – 29 km, Jaunjelgava – 30 km



Cliff Staburags in the middle of the 20th century

22

“Bristene” Geodetic arc point with field observatory

Industrial monument

The Strūve Geodetic Arc is a triangulation survey chain, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Bristene point has been used for both geodetic and astronomical measurements and, together with the observatory established in the spring of 1826, has not only scientific, but also cultural, historical and educational importance.

The last excavation work was carried out on 31 August 2011, when the centre of the authentic point was uncovered. In autumn of the same year, the point was covered up for winter to preserve



Geodetic point of the meridian arc of the stream “Bristene”, Sece Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality



www.visitaizkraukle.lv



56.58127, 25.3595



Aizkraukle – 16 km,
Jaunjelgava – 24 km,
Jēkabpils – 40 km



it and to allow for further research work to be carried out promoting the site. The historical point, which is also included on the State List of Protected Cultural Monuments, has now been restored and is hidden under a cupola, while the square has signs pointing to other nearby Strūve points. The point is freely accessible and easy to find for all interested people, following the signs from the P 76 road. There are several campfire and rest areas, sleeping nets and bicycle racks, so that visitors can take their time to learn about the history of the area and enjoy the special aura that surrounds Bristene.



Aizkraukle Castle Mound.
Nature Park of the Daugava Valley

Ceplis (Jaunzemes) dolomite outcrop.
Nature Park of the Daugava Valley



23

Nature park of the Daugava Valley

River valley

The Nature Park covers part of the northern slope of the Daugava valley, where 27 dolomite outcrops, as well as springs and seeps, have been identified (both in the upper and lower part). The majority of them are within the territory of the Ceplis Dolomite Outcrops Natural Monument. The Nature Park was created to protect the most characteristic part of the Daugava valley, which remained unchanged during the construction of Pļaviņas HPP. Its main value lies in the steep slope of the valley’s main bank, up to the mouth of the River Dīvaja, where valuable broad-leaved slope and ravine forests can be found. There are also dolomite outcrops and spring seeps on the bank, closer to Aizkraukle. The Ceplis (Jaunzemes) dolomite outcrop, consisting of two larger and a number of smaller outcrops, both naturally and artificially formed, the valley slope, springs, seeps and limestone deposits from the springs can be seen here. The area contains a wide range of natural, botanically valuable dry

meadows on calcareous soils and moderately wet meadows with rare and protected plant species. Calcareous sandy meadows and eutrophic stands of tall grasses are also observed. The territory of the Nature Park contains several cultural monuments under state protection: Aizkraukle Castle Mound, Lejasžagari burial-ground, Aizkraukle Castle ruins by the River Karikste where it flows into the Daugava and others. It can be reached from both Skrīveri and Aizkraukle – the route can be easily found on a map, but those interested can also use the specially marked Daugava Trail, which runs along the River of Destiny, connecting these two settlements on an exciting journey. The Nature Park is ideal for walking and hiking enthusiasts, history explorers and discoverers of fascinating places – visitors will be amazed by the untouched nature and its uniqueness. But it must be remembered that it is created to take care of environmental values and preserve them for future generations, so in the Daugava valley one must act responsibly towards the environment.



	Nature park “Daugava valley”, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.61092, 25.16388
	Aizkraukle – 3 km, Skrīveri – 2 km



During the spring floods, the River Karikste is a challenge for boating enthusiasts, while the river banks of the Ašķere have a well-maintained Spīdala walking trail with bridges and stairs. The landscape here is breathtaking – especially in spring, when the cascading water rushes down the Daugava. The trail ends at the highest castle mound on the banks of the Daugava – Aizkraukle Castle Mound.

The tale “How the Banks of the River Daugava Originated” is recorded in Sece. It says that in ancient times the Daugava had no banks. Once the devil got angry and wanted to dam up the Daugava – he wanted to throw a big stone into the Daugava so that it would overflow and drown all the people. One night it actually thought to carry such a stone. So he carried it, but because hell was so far away, it took him a long time to carry it. Already carried almost to the Daugava, suddenly – a cock crowed. The devil threw the stone to the ground and fled to hell.



But at that time, a Giant lived with the people. He arranged with the hard-working peasants and went to build ramparts along the Daugava: a smaller one on one side and a bigger one on the other. This is how the banks of the Daugava originated.



24

Kraukļi (Raven’s) stone

Secular stone

The Kraukļi Stone is a 40-tonne, pale pink, Rapakivi granite, 3.9 m long, 3.8 m wide, 2 m high and approximately 15 m³ in volume. This is the only stone of its type in Latvia that does not correspond to the classical sacrificial stones with trough, or to other sacred stones. The stone is carved with a deep V-shaped groove and a hole, and has the shape of an axe rather than the oval shape characteristic of glacier-bearing stones. The stone is located in a depression, next to the River Kraukļupīte. Suitable for those who want to enjoy some solitude. It is an ideal attraction for peaceful nature lovers travelling by bike, on foot or by car.

	Skrīveri Rural Territory, near Rīga-Daugavpils highway (turning to Purapuķe Street), Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.62783, 25.12126
	Skrīveri – 1 km, Aizkraukle – 13 km, Koknese – 21 km



- - **SOLVE THE RIDDLE:**
NEVER BORN, NEVER GROWS, NEVER DIES, BUT IS.

/ANSWER - STONE/

Legends say that a pot of money is hidden under the Kraukļi stone and that the devil wanted to fill up the Daugava with this stone. The name of the secular stone is explained in the legends as follows: people were once sacrificed at the Kraukļi (Raven’s) stone, and their bodies were abandoned there, which is why ravens gathered around them. This is how the stone got its name.



25

Meļķitāri Trough stone

Secular stone

Also known as the Stone of Sacrifice and the Devil’s Stone. Excavations and folk tales show that the Meļķitāri Trough stone was used as a place of worship until the 19th century. The water accumulated at the mound was believed to heal. People have thrown small coins in the trough for treatment. The stone is made of Rapakivi granite, 4.9 m long, 3.7 m wide and 25 m³ in volume and 14.9 m in circumference. The shape of the secular stone is partly rounded, but there is a cavity at the top, which is 1.95 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.18 m deep. It is probably the largest carving of its kind in Latvia, but most researchers believe that the cavity is natural. The stone is located in the middle of a private field, but is easily accessible from the adjacent road.

	Aizkraukle Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.66019, 25.202777
	Aizkraukle – ~10 km, Skrīveri – ~11 km



26

Aizkraukle multifunctional bicycle park

Industrial attraction

The modern and attractive multifunctional bike park is located opposite the Aizkraukle Sports Centre – in a scenically beautiful location, and is suitable for a very wide audience. The square has a paved cycle track and a skate park. The cycling track is suitable for riders of all ages and fitness levels and for anything that rolls – bikes, scooters, skateboards, rollerblade. Meanwhile, the skatepark offers riders a chance to get a little more extreme. The cycling park on the river bank depicts the geomorphological pattern of the Daugava reservoir and allows you to enjoy its former relief, which was artificially created exactly as it was before the river was flooded. It is a geomorphological model of the Daugava reservoir and demonstrates how natural processes have been influenced by both the geological period of glacial activity and modern economic processes, creating the largest hydroelectric power plant in Latvia.



	Vecmaurēni-1, Aizkraukle, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.59933, 25.26276
	Koknese – 15 km, Skrīveri – 13 km

The construction of the dam changed the shape of the river. Now, taking advantage of the rough topography of the multi-purpose bicycle park, you can see the deepest part of the Daugava reservoir, the ancient river bed, and the ancient hills that have now become islands. The bravest riders will also notice the highest point of the track – “Heart Island”, while its grey base symbolises the basic dolomite of the Daugava – it was thanks to its hardness that Aizkraukle was chosen for the construction of the HPP.

27

Pastmuiža devil stone

Secular stone

The Pastmuiža devil stone is one of the most widely known mythological stones in Latvia. It consists of two parts: the longer part is 3.5 m long, the wider part is 3.1 m wide and the higher part is 0.9 to 1.9 m high. Although traditionally this site is referred to in the singular, it is actually two different stones, which tradition considers as one. The distance between the largest and smallest stone is 3.15 m. The smallest stone surface is completely flat and even (2.6 m longest, 1.7 m widest). Meanwhile, the surface of the large stone is sloping, flat, a maximum of 3 x 3.4 m, much more uneven and jagged than the smaller stone. In composition, both stones are similar – greyish, medium crystalline-fine crystalline granites.

The stones show no signs of human hammering or splitting. The secular stone is thought to have split during glacial retreat. Both stones are almost entirely (95%) above ground, easy to see and very scenic.



A beautiful view opens from the stone to the River Daugava flowing beside it. Looking into the river, the Koknese Castle ruins also can be seen in the distance. A manor house with a rich history – Pastmuiža – once stood near the stone.

	Koknese Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.627123, 25.453154
	Koknese – 3 km, Pļaviņas – 21 km, Aizkraukle – 15 km

There are various tales related to this stone with a rather similar story – the devil carried the stone to dam the Daugava, but a cock crowed and the stone was broken in two.

One story says that the devil threw a stone on top of a witch’s hut, but Thunder, chasing the devil, smashed the stone. However, researchers have not been able to find any “devil’s fingerprints” on the stones.



28

Klintaine dry streambeds and karst sinkholes

River dry streambeds and karst sinkholes

Karst processes are gradually causing the disappearance of the River Klintaine in the Pļaviņas area, leaving behind only a dry bed. The river has a distinct ravine at its most pronounced part, but water only flows through it in very rainy summers. Before the Daugava valley was flooded, the River Klintaine reappeared above ground as a spring on the banks of the Daugava. Now it is a protected natural object at the national level, and its territory is partly located in the Klintaine Nature Reserve, as well as in the Daugava valley – the place where the hill-valley macro-forms separate the Central Latvian lowland from the East Latvian lowland. The nature monument consists of the valley of the Klintaine or Buda Mill Stream with the sinkholes in the riverbed – swallets and a stretch of dry streambeds. In the upper part of the riverbed, on its sides, there are small dolomite outcrops.



Klintaine dry streambeds and karst sinkholes

The bed has several swallets, but the largest is located in the middle of the bed and receives almost all the river runoff during low-water periods. At present, karstic processes in the area of the natural monument are reflected in the functioning of the swallets and the dry streambeds, which do not cause geological changes in a short period of time. However, this complex of natural formations is important on a national scale as one of the most distinctive and easily accessible sites for the expression of swallet life. The site is located in Klintaine rural territory, close to the “A 6” or Riga-Daugavpils highway and is freely accessible to all interested persons.



In the surrounding area, some of the meadows have not been ploughed or regularly cultivated and are therefore typical examples of natural meadows, and they contain specially protected plant species. Here you can enjoy peaceful nature, and there is an information stand at the site, where you can also find details of hiking and cycling routes in the surrounding area.



Cycling routes in the county



- Klintaines saugultne, Klintaine Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
- www.visitaizkraukle.lv
- 56.58336, 25.59012
- Pļaviņas - 10 km, Koknese - 13 km



29

Boundary-mark or Stukmaņu Peter's stone

Secular stone

The stone is one of the four boundary-marks of Lokstene. It is the oldest dated boundary stone in Latvia, carved with the coats of arms of the Archbishop of Riga and his vassal Vrangelis (the Archbishop's sign of ownership – the bishop's cross and crosier – is still clearly visible). Also known as the Swedish Stone and the Great Stone, it has been a well-known cultural and historical site for centuries. It is 2.6 m long, 2 m wide, 1.9 m high and 8 m in circumference.

The stone has an interesting history. A document from 1437, describing the boundary of the Lokstene castle district, mentions four stones with carved crosses and the coat of arms of Vrangelis. The match between these boundary-marks and the plan drawn by Fr. Kruze in 1839, where one of the four boundary stones is definitely identifiable as the modern Stukmaņu Peter's Stone, makes it possible to believe that the shield-shaped mark carved into it is indeed an early coat of



arms of the Vrangelis nobility. It is considered that Heinrich Vrangelis had received a grant from the Archbishop in 1277 and administered the lands around Pļaviņas (Lokstene castle district). Meanwhile, in the 40s of the 14th century Voldemārs Vrangelis was the Archbishop's Vogt in Koknese. Thus, the demarcation of the lands with these stones could have taken place between the 70s of the 13th century to the 40s of the 14th century

The attraction is easily accessible and has a seating area with benches.

	Klintaine Rural Territory, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.60185, 25.66632
	Pļaviņas – 1,5 km, Koknese – 24 km, Aizkraukle – 40 km, Jēkabpils – 20 km

Stories say that during Napoleon's campaign in 1812, French soldiers had lunch at the stone and carved images of a knife and fork in the stone to commemorate the event...

However, it should be pointed out that the large carvings do not resemble the mentioned objects at all, and already in 1794 the cartographer Ludwig August Mellin, visiting the stone, saw a representation of a shield and a sword carved into it. Local people call it the Peter the Great Stone, because another story says that during the Great Northern War, the Russian Tsar left a silver knife and fork under the stone after eating lunch. If anyone can, they can pick up a stone and see if it is true!



30

Skanstupīte waterfall

Waterfall

The three-tiered waterfall of Skanstupīte is formed by dolomites of the Daugava Suite. It is approximately 1.5 m high and 4 to 6 m wide. The waterfall can be seen all along the width of the river, often in winter. Currently, however, the lower spit is noticeably clogged, so it can only be fully viewed when

the water level in the Pļaviņas reservoir is lowered. This is one of the few waterfalls of the Daugava tributaries that are not flooded. This waterfall has various names in the folklore: the Skanstupīte cascade, the Skanstnieki river waterfall, the Skanstnieki Maiļupīte waterfall.

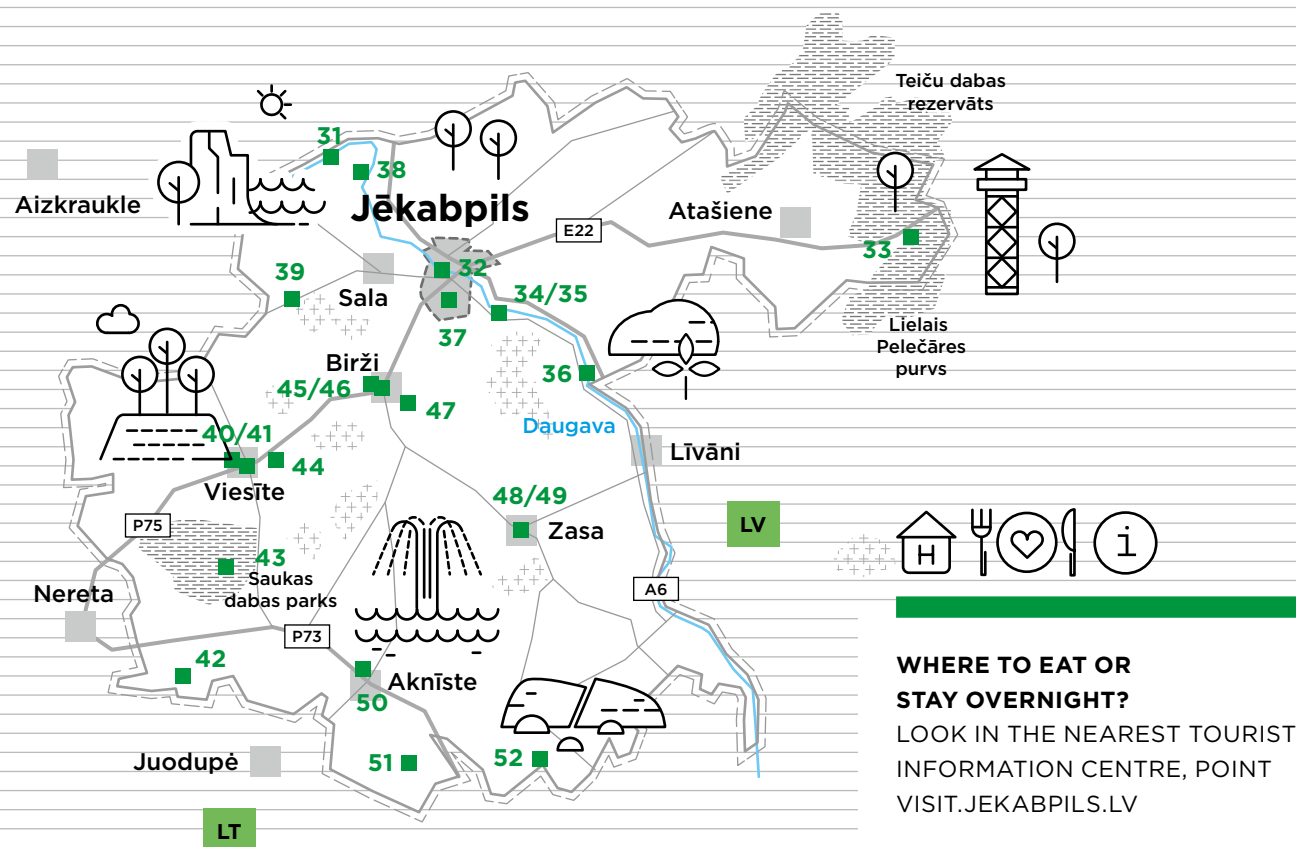
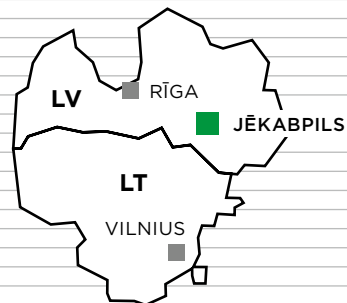
It is located on the right side of Draudzības Park, with a viewing platform and benches next to the waterfall, the Swedish scone where you can take a walk, and a memorial stone to J. Jaunsudrabiņš.

	Gostiņu parks, Pļaviņas, Aizkraukle Municipality
	www.visitaizkraukle.lv
	56.6174, 25.7614
	Pļaviņas – 2 km, Jēkabpils – 19 km



LATVIA
ZEMGALE REGION

JĒKABPILS AND SURROUNDINGS



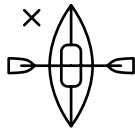
**WHERE TO EAT OR
STAY OVERNIGHT?**
LOOK IN THE NEAREST TOURIST
INFORMATION CENTRE, POINT
VISIT.JEKABPILS.LV



Zvejnieklīcis, Sēlpils



View of Krusta bay in 20th century 1930s



	Approximately 100 m from Zvejnieklis, Sēlpils Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.582509, 25.625397
	Jēkabpils – 22 km, Aizkraukle – 32 km

31

Krustalīcis cliffs

Cliff

They are the longest cliffs in Latvia and run for more than 2.5 km along the River Daugava. Height above water level – several metres. In this stretch of the Daugava, there is a reservoir from the Pļaviņas hydroelectric power plant (HPP), and the cliffs of the former (up to 40 m deep) canyon now enclose the river as inaccessible walls 2-4 m high. The cliffs are formed from ancient Devonian marine sedimentary rocks – both platy and cavernous dolomites, containing fossil remains and interesting mineral formations. Vertical cliffs are unusual and exceptionally scenic in today’s Latvian landscape. It is dangerous to climb, and can almost only be seen from the river – by boat or in winter from the ice of the reservoir. Excursions include water transport to the cliffs. The attraction is a 2022 Geo-location and is suitable for those who like to relax on the water; you can go on an expedition with one of the small watercraft – boat, SUP board, canoe – or explore the cliffs by boat.



River Daugava near Sēlpils hillfort



Boat “Mežmalas viking”

32

Strūve geodetic arc point “Jakobstadt” or “Jēkabpils”

Industrial monument

This point completes the part of the Tērbata-Krustpils triangulation surveyed by Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve between 1822 and 1827. Jēkabpils point was surveyed and established in June 1826. Curiously, this point might not have existed at all if the tower of Krustpils Castle had been able to house all the necessary astronomical instruments (two Repsold pendulum clocks were brought from the Tartu (Tērbata) Observatory, as well as an Ertel vertical circle, a Reichenbach universal instrument and an eight-foot Dollond transit instrument).

Due to the unsuitability of the tower, Struve found a convenient location on the opposite bank of the Daugava, from where the necessary triangulation points could be seen. The Jēkabpils point is located in a small park named after Struve.



This point is easily accessible and located in the town of Jēkabpils. Visitors can explore the unusual Struve Point, learn about its history at the information stand, and try out the fascinating environmental objects in the form of educational play equipment (kaleidoscope, telescope, compass, water game and various interesting mirrors).

	Strūves parks, Jēkabpils, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.501024, 25.855491
	Pļaviņas – 19 km, Viesīte – 32 km



In 1931 for observation purposes a 42 m high triangulation wooden tower was built above the Struve point. For several summers, the teaching staff and students of the University of Latvia conducted astronomical and geodetic research and measurements

33

Kristakrūga viewing tower

Nature Reserve

Although it is only possible to walk through the Teiči Nature Reserve on a few occasions and with a guide, it is also possible to see the natural values and beautiful landscape of the area from a distance. A 27-metre-high observation tower has been specially built for this purpose in Kristakrūga. This gives you a view of the Teiči bog from its southern edge. Teiči Nature Reserve is the largest nature reserve in Latvia and one of the largest intact moss swamps in the Baltics. The reserve is important for the preservation of specific and rare bird species, as a feeding and resting place for migratory waterbirds, for the preservation of plant species and habitats characteristic of wetlands, and for the existence of many invertebrate species. The majority of the total area, or 69%, is covered by moss bog. It was formed between 10 000 and 12 000 years ago and is a so-called high bog, with many dome-shaped elevations rising up to seven metres above the rest of the area.



The bog has 18 lakes larger than a hectare. They are mostly located on the slopes of domes. Since its establishment, the reserve area has been free of economic activity and restricted to visitors; many rare and protected species can be found here.



Teiči Nature Reserve



	Atašiene Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.539718, 26.566149
	Jēkabpils – 45 km, Atašiene – 12 km



Long-eared owl baby

34

Rogāļi ravine

Ravine

A well-maintained path leads through the ravine, which is guarded by the peacefully snoozing wood carved Latvian deities from the Rogāļi ravine creation myth. This place is popular with lovers starting their lives together, as the Love Spring flows here. You can also walk the scenic walking trail and see the Rogāļi boulder. The path leads all the way to the bank of the River Daugava, which opens up to a magnificent view of the river of destiny. In wet weather, however, the path can be slippery. The surrounding area is equipped with waste bins and benches. It will appeal to both those who enjoy peaceful nature and those who like an active pastime.



Islands of Daugava River



Kūkas Rural Territory,
Jēkabpils Municipality



visit.jekabpils.lv



56.472283, 25.943945



Jēkabpils – 6 km

The Rogāļi ravines can be also explored started from the Daugava by looking for the sign “Water Tourism Route”.



The legend says that the Rogāļi ravine is the result of the wrath of Thunder – it was formed from a spray of water created by Thunder. The spring is another witness to the fight between the Devil and Thunder for the love of Laima, but it is not created by either of them – it is the spring of the tears of the dear, good Laima.

35

Rogāļi stone

Secular stone

Although the Rogāļi stone is not in the top ten of Latvia’s secular stones, it is quite impressive. The stone has travelled from the Karelian Isthmus to the Kūkas rural area. It is 6.5 metres long, 4.6 metres wide and 3.7 metres high, complemented by a 4 metre-long fragment right next to it. It has a girth of almost 19 metres and a volume of 40 m³. The stone has a distinct relief and is made of pale pink granite. Such stones, the composition of which makes it possible to determine their place of origin, are called erratic blocks. To see the stone, follow the signs along the River Rogāļi on a specially created scenic hiking route. There are six more wonders to see on the way. It will appeal to both those who enjoy peaceful nature and those who like an active pastime. To take a breather after the walk, there is a small bench on the Rogāļi stone, and if you are expecting a thunderstorm, you should remember the folk wisdom saying that the water accumulated in the hollow on the surface of the stone during a thunderstorm helps you to get rid of the fear of thunder.



Kūkas Rural Territory,
Jēkabpils Municipality



visit.jekabpils.lv



56.471952, 25.944167



Jēkabpils – 6 km



Thunder and Laima were happy about the clean water of the Daugava, but the devil was picking up boulders and throwing them over the lovers. One time, Thunder got angry and plunged into the depths of the Daugava, accompanied by lightning bolts. The Daugava fell silent, all was calm. However, after a while, the devil noticed the furious face of the enraged Thunder. In his large hands, Thunder made one big stone out of the many stones found in the deep and threw it to the devil...

36

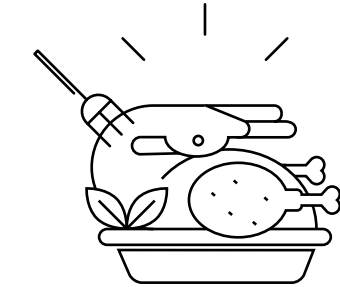
Vaiķi stone

Secular stone

Vaiķi stone is one of the 15 largest stones in Latvia. The magnificent secular stone (7.5 x 5.7 x 2.6 m; volume 45 m³) is red-brown Rapakivi granite and the large crystals it contains sparkle in the sun.



It is clearly visible from the Riga-Daugavpils motorway, where it can be seen in all its glory about 50 m from the road. The impressive foot of the stone sometimes shimmers in the water, but even in rainy weather, when the stone surface can be slippery, the flat surface of the stone can be reached thanks to the wooden ladders near the stone. In 2008 Latvijas Pasts also issued a stamp dedicated to the Vaiķi secular stone. For those who enjoy peaceful nature.



The top of the stone resembles a table, and legend says it was brought here by none other than the devil himself. Whether it is true or not, can no longer be proven, but people say that warlords such as Peter the Great and Napoleon dined on this stone table as they passed by on their conquests. Peter the Great is said to have left his silver spoon under it.



	Vīpe Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.4254, 26.0759
	Jēkabpils – 16,5 km



River Daugava near Vīpe, resting place and boat rental “Daugmales”

- - HOW TO MEASURE A STONE?
WHAT WILL BE NEEDED:
A MEASURING TAPE (10-20 M)
AND TWO CARDS TO BE
HELD OR INSERTED INTO THE
GROUND NEXT TO THE STONE.

WHAT TO DO: THE FIRST
APPROXIMATION OF THE
SIZE OF THE STONE CAN BE
OBTAINED BY MEASURING:
THE LENGTH OF THE STONE -
THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE
FARTHEST OPPOSITE SIDES
OF THE STONE; THE WIDTH OF

THE STONE, MEASURED AT ITS
WIDEST POINT PERPENDICULAR
TO THE LENGTH, AND THE
STONE HEIGHT - THE HIGHEST
POINT OF THE STONE ABOVE
GROUND LEVEL.

WORTH KNOWING: MOST OF
THE STONES ARE IRREGULAR IN
SHAPE, THEREFORE, ACCURATE
MEASUREMENT IS DIFFICULT.

- - HOW TO MEASURE THE
VOLUME OF THE STONE:
IF THE STONE HAS A BREAD

LOAF SHAPE:
LENGTH X WIDTH X HEIGHT / 2.
IF THE STONE HAS A
PYRAMIDAL SHAPE:
LENGTH X WIDTH X HEIGHT / 3.
NOTE THAT THE CALCULATION
WILL BE ONLY THE SURFACE
(VISIBLE PART) VOLUME,
HOWEVER, THIS PARAMETER
IS MOST OFTEN USED TO
COMPARE STONE SIZES. TO
DETERMINE THE WEIGHT
OF THE STONE IN TONNES,
MULTIPLY ITS VOLUME IN CUBIC
METERS BY 2.5.

37

Radži stone

Secular stone



The Radži stone, or Brodi quarry stone, is the largest secular stone in Zemgale and the second largest in Latvia. It has a girth of 19 m, a length of 6.5 m, a width of 6.1 m, a height of 4.0 m (2.4 m above the water) and a volume of over 85 m³. The weight of the stone is estimated at 200 tonnes. Large crystalline Rapakivi granite with ovoids (4 cm), and some areas without them. The stone was



discovered in the second half of the 1970s, in a dolomite quarry, when the overlying moraine was excavated. It is located in a reservoir, about 40-70 metres from the shore.

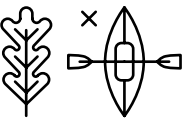
The largest Zemgale’s secular stone is located in the Radži water reservoir in the territory of Jēkabpils Mežaparks – a former dolomite quarry. Since the quarry was flooded, it has become a favourite recreational spot for citizens and visitors of Jēkabpils in all seasons.

The secular stone is visible from the shore and accessible by one of the water transport options. There is an asphalted road along one section of the Radži reservoir, but in order to see the rock from the shore, it is necessary to go through a meadow to one of the peninsulas. Mežaparks also has various environmental objects, information stands and a wide range of active recreation services.

The main beach of the Radži reservoir is granted the Blue Flag bathing beach quality certificate every year. Boat, catamaran and SUP board rentals are available here. Nearby are the Radži campsite, the X3M paintball club and veikparks.lv, that offers wakeboarding. Mežaparks, located next to the reservoir, offers well-maintained walking paths, sports fields, an all-season tubing track, the Lūša ķepa disc golf park and other activities.



Radži Water reservoir



	Radžu ūdenskrātuve, Jēkabpils, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.4796, 25.8645
	Pļaviņas – 19 km, Viesīte – 32 km



38

Struve geodetic arc point Dabors-kalns

Industrial monument

The point was surveyed and laid out between 1825 and 1827 by the eminent geodesist Carl Friedrich Tenner, an associate of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve. Scientists found it in the environment in 2015. The geodetic survey point is located at the top of Taborkalns hill, about 158 m above sea level. The 28-metre-high Taborkalns observation tower is nearby.

The point is located in the Selonja hills, in the glacier margin formation zone. Small hills of domed hills are common in the surrounding area, which are most likely to be kame. They form in the thaw holes and crevasses in the glacier, where meltwater deposits mainly sandy material. To be able to carry out geodetic surveys in the 19th century, Friedrich Georg Struve and Carl Friedrich Tenner had to build tall wooden towers.

Visitors to the new observation tower don't have to measure anything, but they can experience the feeling of looking out over a vast area from above, and understand where the instruments for measuring the size and shape of the Earth were pointing two centuries ago. Access to the attraction is easy, and there are enough parking spaces for a bus. There are toilets, an information board, and the trail itself has been well maintained, with benches to rest on as you walk up the hill.



	Taborkalns, Sēlpils Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.584220, 25.689651
	Jēkabpils – 20 km

39

Struve geodetic arc point Arbidāni

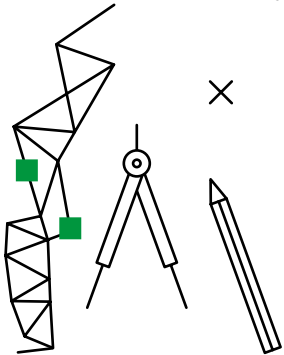
Industrial monument

This is one of the four authentic Struve geodetic arc points found in Latvia. The point was surveyed and laid out between 1825 and 1827 by the eminent geodesist Karl Tenner, an associate of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve. Scientists found it in the environment in 2008. The point is located in the Selonja hills, in the glacier margin formation zone. Once destroyed, it has now been reconstructed and restored, finishing the work by casting the sign in lead. The Struve geodetic arc points are evidence of the longest and most accurate geodetic survey system of the 19th century, carried out by Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve and Karl Tenner. The measurements allowed us to determine the size and shape of our planet, and confirmed Isaac Newton's theory that the Earth is not exactly spherical, but flattened poleward.



“Arbidāni” is located in the forest; the road to this point will be suitable for real adventurers. The GPS on your smart device is a must, as there are no road signs in nature. The point is located in a depression (a pit lined with stones) at the top of a steep hill.

	Arbidāni, Sēlpils Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.483282, 25.628598
	Jēkabpils – 19 km, Viesīte – 20km



40

Valeskalniņš

Swell-like esker

Also known as the Back of the Buck and the Giant’s Grave, Valeskalniņš is located in the town of Viesīte. It is a long hill covered with pine trees, formed in around the 2nd century. It is notable as the only esker of the Selonia mound – a distinctive geographical formation included on the list of nature conservation sites.

Narrow steep mound (height 8 m), about 140 m long. According to the geological situation, it was formed by meltwater depositing sand and gravel material into a glacial crevasse or tunnel. The water under the glacier has been discharging in a south-easterly direction. After the ice melted, the deposited material remained as a wavy shape in the relief. Valeskalniņš is the only geological monument in Viesīte and its surroundings. The top of the hill and the Viesīte Evangelical Lutheran or Freedom Church can be accessed by stairs from Viesīte Secondary School or Kaļķu Street (Stadion side).



	Vaļņu Street 14, Viesīte, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.345703, 25.550916
	Jēkabpils – 32 km, Nereta – 25 km



Valeskalniņš is located in a historically interesting place, with a view of the town, the historic Station square in the distance and the magnificent building of the culture centre “Sēlija” behind it. For nature and history explorers and lovers.

The story says that two giants once fought here. The giant who lost his life in battle is buried there. Therefore, the giant’s tomb is Valeskalniņš itself.

41

Love Path

Boggy depression

The Love Path is a landscaped footbridge in a swamp forest with rest areas and a children’s playground. The path starts with three outdoor games on the pavement and leads to a well-equipped recreation and campfire area at Lake Mazais in Viesīte. It is a small lake in the Selonia hills. It was formed by the melting of glaciers in a boggy depression that runs through the centre of the town. Here you can watch birds, and two “islands” rise off the coast, with sandy bottoms and different flora, in contrast to the rich peat soil of the lower areas. Further on, the path continues as a wooden footbridge through the mudflat, passing through the children’s playground at Draudzība Hill (a nice place for families with children!), all the way to the town’s stage on Love Island. The path is one-way, approximately 600 m long. This path is a great place for active recreation, walks and environmental education. The path can be enjoyed by starting the walk from two places – from

the historical centre of the town at Brīvības Street 2 or Love island. Well-maintained recreation areas, a campfire, a children’s playground, bird-watching and sightseeing opportunities in Viesīte town centre.



	Brīvības Street 2, Viesīte, Jēkabpils Municipality (from the other side the beginning of the path at the stage parking area)
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.348698, 25.554939
	Jēkabpils – 32 km, Nereta – 25 km



42

Great Stupeļi stone

Secular stone

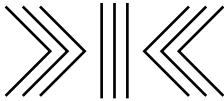
Reddish granite, large crystalline, with a volume of about 40 m³ and dimensions of 6.80 x 4.90 x 2.75 m. The otherwise flat surface of 25 m² contains several gently sloping depressions, which seem particularly interesting because of the gently sloping ditch found in the deeper soil layers in close proximity to the stone. A small path leads from Stupeļi castle mounds to the Great Stupeļi stone.

Depending on the season, the surrounding area may be overgrown, in which case access is difficult.

The mythical potential of the site had already been discovered by the ancient inhabitants of the area, as artefacts, pottery shards and even bones dating from the 10th-13th centuries have been found in the vicinity of the great stone at Stupeļi castle mound. In the 1980s, archaeologists studied it and suggested that it might be an ancient cult stone. The shape of the stone itself is a bit like an inverted pyramid, formed from a special type of granite – wiborgite.



Great Stupeļi stone



Stupeļu pilskalns,
Rīte Rural Territory,
Jēkabpils Municipality



visit.jekabpils.lv

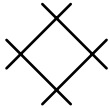


56.169892, 25.464335

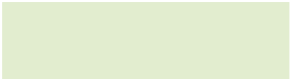


Nereta – ~15 km,
Aknīste – 21 km

The stone is very large and eye-catching. It will appeal to those who appreciate history and nature and want to be alone.



Stupeļi Hillfort



43

Selsonia mound

Landform, moraine mound

The Selsonia mound is part of the highlands of Upper Latvia and its landforms were formed around 14 000 years ago during the maximum uplift of the peripheral cover of the southern sector of the Scandinavian glacier shield, over an area of 79 000 ha.



Ormaņkalns Viewing Tower

The 10 km wide mound is located in the southern part of Latvia, rising north from Pļaviņas and stretching north-south to the southern border of Latvia at Rīte Rural Territory. To the west, it borders the Taurkalne plain, and

to the east the Aknīste depression, and is surrounded on both sides by boggy valleys. The Selsonia mound was formed at the end of the Last Glacial Period. The meltwaters flowed eastwards, mainly under subglacial conditions, forming subglacial deposits and eskers. The subglacial sedimentary deposits currently contain lakes Viesīte and Sauka as well as a section of the Daugava valley, through which the rivers Daugava, Viesīte and Dienvidsusēja currently flow westwards. The ridge is rich in ancient Baltic castle mounds. Its absolute altitude ranges from 105 to 165 m above sea level. The highest points of the mound are Ormaņkalns 167 m and Taborkalns 158 m. The top and steep slopes of Ormaņkalns are mostly bare, offering a wide landscape of the Sauka Nature Park and Lake Sauka. The current name of the hill comes from the house named “Ormaņi” located near the nearby Līgo hill.



Lake Viesite

There is a recreation area on Ormaņkalns, and a viewing tower on nearby Borīši Hill, commonly called Ormaņkalns Viewing Tower. It offers a wide and scenic view of the Sauka Nature Park and Lake Sauka. This is a traditional place for celebrating Līgo. In the past, Ormaņkalns (Urmen) was the location of one of the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc. The surroundings will appeal to those who enjoy peaceful nature, while those who are more active will enjoy the path to the top of the viewing tower.



Lake Sauka

	Borīši, Elkšņi Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.260522, 25.532377
	Viesīte – 15 km

44

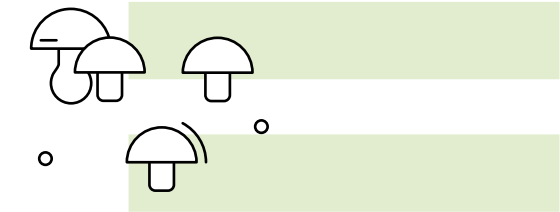
Lake Viesīte

Subglacial valley

The lake is located in a subglacial furrow and has the narrow, long shape, steep banks and great depth – the deepest point reaches 24 metres. It was formed at the end of the Last Glacial Period when melting ice broke the moraine (the Selonja mound) and formed the subglacial trough where the current lake is located. Its area is 214.9 ha, depth up to 24 m, average depth 5.9 m, length 7.5 km, width 0.5 km. The name of the eastern end of Lake Viesīte is Melnezers The River Viesīte flows out of it, carrying its waters to the



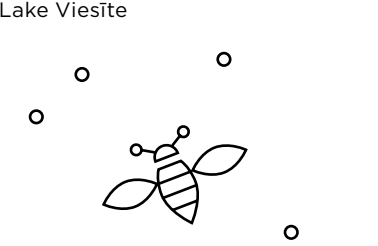
rivers Mēmele and Lielupe. Rivers Laudīte, Roņupīte, a ditch from a summerhouse and four springs flow into the lake. This would be a good place to enjoy peaceful nature; there is also fishing, and skilled anglers can make good catches. Lake Viesīte is home to pike, bream, roach, rudd, tench, golden carp, chub, sunbleak, gudgeon, perch, ruff and stone loach. For a more active holiday, there is a well-maintained swimming and recreation area. There is also a children’s playground and a footbridge.



In the olden days, Lake Viesīte was a round lake. The devil didn’t like it, so he wanted to take it to Birži Rural Territory. One night the devil got the lake by the edges, but could not bear it, and dragged it along the ground. He dragged it until the rooster crowed and everything had to be abandoned. He didn’t make it all the way – he only completed about 7 kilometres. As a result, the lake is no longer round, but elongated.



	Lake Viesīte, Viesīte Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.345573, 25.604963 (public swimming area)
	Jēkabpils – 32 km, Nereta – 25 km



- - **IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER:**

THE APPEARANCE AND SMELL OF SPRING WATER CAN BE MISLEADING; THEREFORE, IT IS NOT ADVISED TO USE OR TASTE IT WITHOUT PRIOR TESTING.

- - **WORTH KNOWING:**

THE COMPOSITION OF SPRING WATER IS MOST DIRECTLY INFLUENCED BY THE ROCKS THROUGH WHICH IT FLOWS AND THE PLACE WHERE THE WATER CAME FROM.

- - **HOW TO TAKE CARE OF WATER QUALITY?**

WATER QUALITY IS AFFECTED NOT ONLY BY WHERE AND THROUGH WHICH SOURCE IT IS FLOODED, BUT ALSO BY HOW CLEAN THE ENVIRONMENT IS AROUND THE SOURCE. TAKE CARE OF NATURE. THE QUALITY OF SPRING WATER IS SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY BOTH - THE UNWANTED WASTE IN ITS PATH AND THE WASTE LEFT DIRECTLY AT THE SOURCE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO PREVENT SUCH POLLUTION.

45

The Sun spring

Spring

The Sun spring does not freeze, even in the severest winter frosts. Access is easy and pleasant, with paths, stairs, a dredged area and a water point. Locals go to the spring for drinking water, which has historically been considered sacred and healing.

The spring is located in a historic and scenic area, on the former Birži water mill site. The ancient watermill sluice is about 300 metres from the spring, and the spring itself is in the centre of the Ūdensdzirnas recreation complex. Entry and stay in the complex are free of charge. History and peaceful nature lovers will enjoy it. There is also a possibility to go for a walk around the complex.



	Podvāze river bank, Birži, Sala Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
	visit.jekabpils.lv
	56.415535, 25.772851
	Jēkabpils - 14 km



The story says that in ancient times, girls who desired a particular beauty would go to the Sun spring to wash their mouths. People say that a girl, who washes her mouth in the water of the Sun spring when the sun rises, becomes not only beautiful in her face, but also sweet and lovely in her heart. For this reason, virgins often go to the spring when they are looking for a suitor.

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Biržu Zeltene spring

Spring

The Biržu Zeltene Spring is located on the banks of the River Podvāze. To reach the spring, follow the access road past the territory of the recreation complex “Ūdensdzirnas” and the former 20th-century building Mežs school. The access is easy, with stairs. The source of the spring is marked with stones. Historically, the spring has been considered a healing and sacred place. History and peaceful nature lovers will enjoy it. It is possible to go for a walk in the landscaped territory of the recreation complex; there are paths and bridges.

	Podvāze river bank, Birži, Sala Rural Territory, Jēkabpils Municipality
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	56.415535, 25.77504
	Jēkabpils - 14 km

