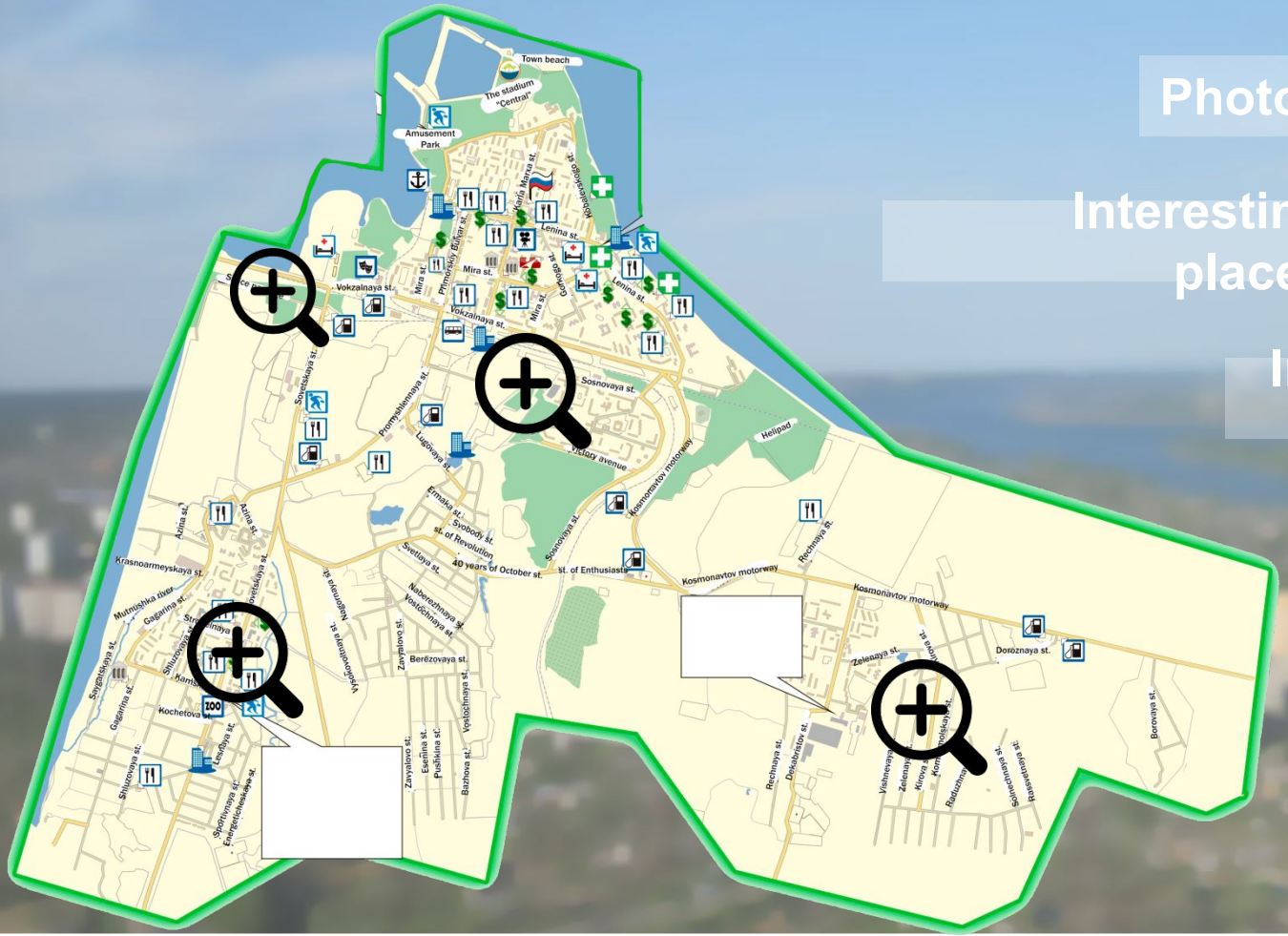
Interactive map of Tchaikovsky town

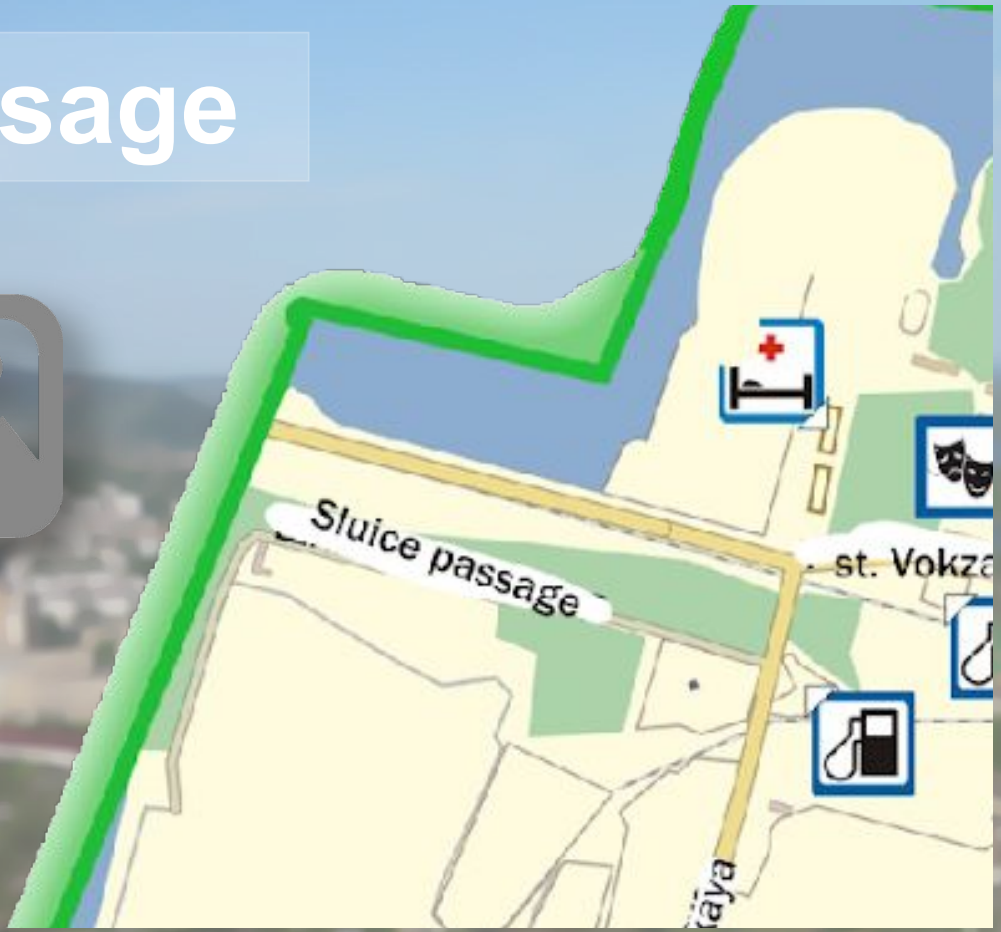


Photos

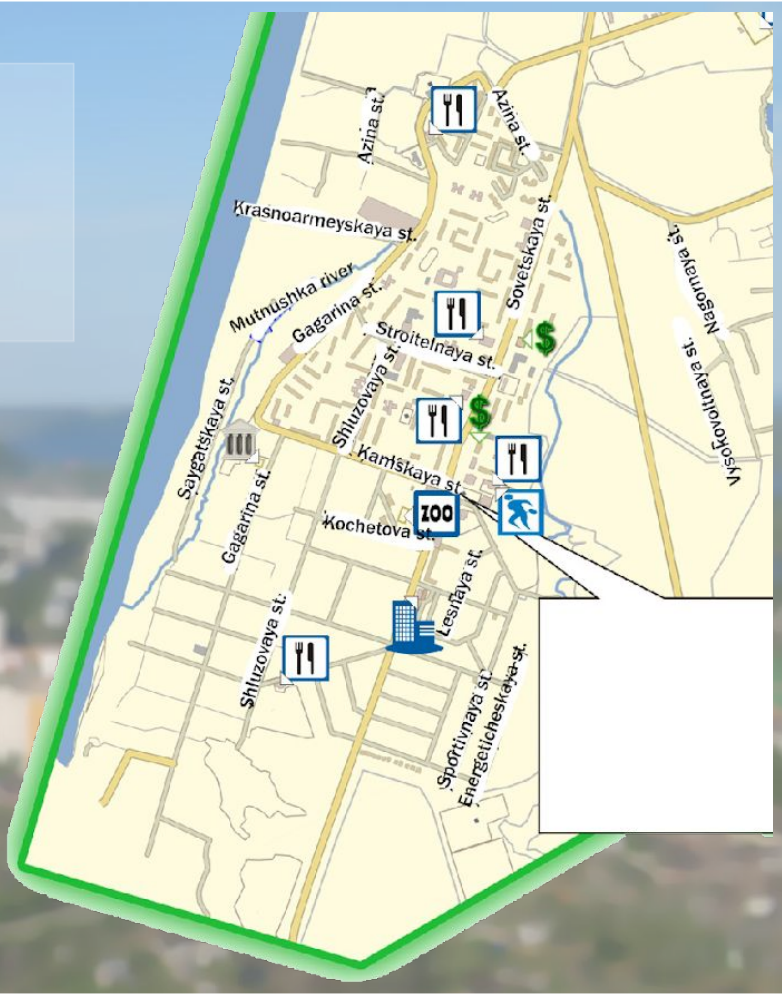
Interesting places

Info

Sluice passage

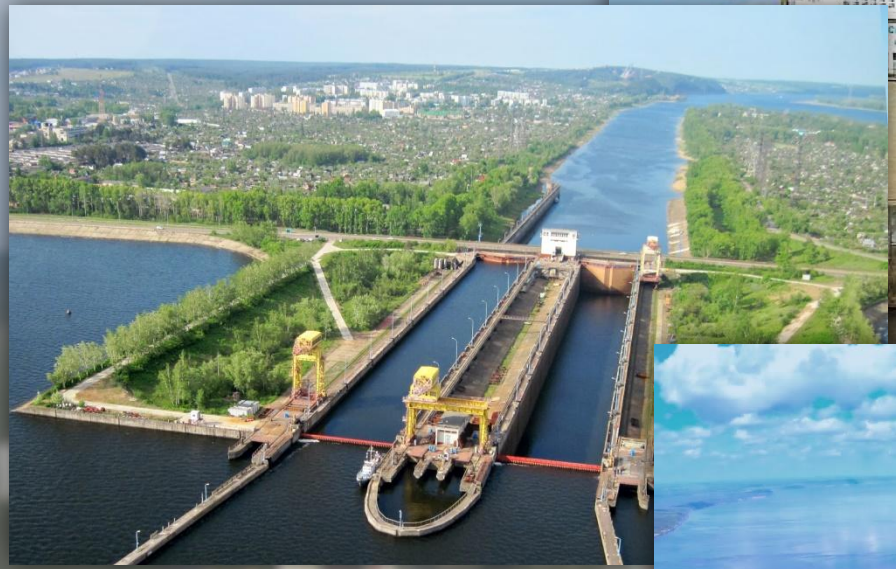


The Uralskaya district



The Central district

The Zarinsky district



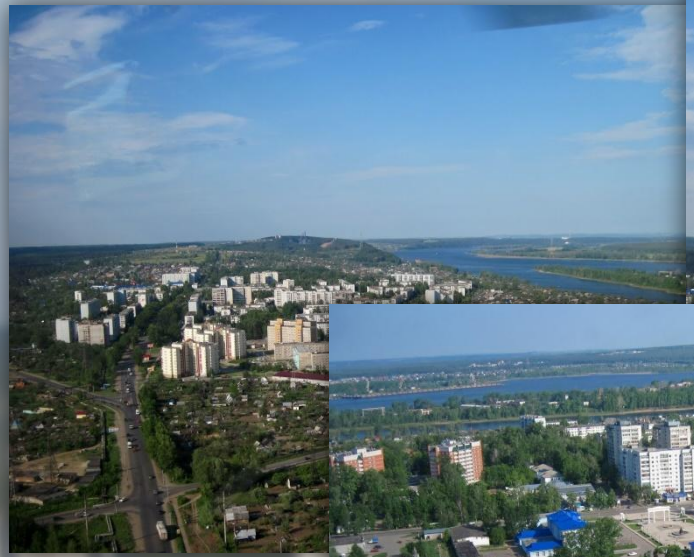
In the 50s, hydroelectric construction began on the Kama and Volga rivers. Votkinsk hydroelectric power station was built in 1955. A village appeared nearby, and later a city of hydro-builders and power engineers. It was named after the composer P. I. Tchaikovsky, the most famous native of these places.

One of the elements of the hydroelectric complex on the Kama river was the Tchaikovsky lock, a single — chamber structure designed to allow ships to pass down the river from the Votkinsk reservoir. As it was customary in Soviet times, the delivery of the object was timed to one of the Soviet holidays — May day in 1962. Hydrobuilders did not have time to complete the work in full on time. It was decided to hand over the left half of the lock first.

On May 8, 1962, the first ship passed the unfinished facility, and construction work continued in its right-hand chamber. Thus, on this day, on the eve of Victory day, the Tchaikovsky lock was put into operation, through which two ships were being prepared to launch – the dry cargo ship Kriushi and the passenger ship Dmitry Furmanov. It seemed that there were no signs of the tragedy. But it happened…

Fifteen minutes later, the wall began to move, and then collapsed, with 110 meters of it falling into the inter-chamber space.

"We have trouble!" – there was shouted from the "Dmitry Furmanov" and the connection with it was cut off.



At the moment, the territory of the Uralskaya district is being actively developed: a new school, an alley, and roads are being built.

Also, do not forget about the past. Next to the district there is a significant place for the city – ***the old believer's hut.***

It is a historical attraction that points to the development of the land of our city, to the life of people who lived here before us.

Monument To P. I. Tchaikovsky

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky is a legendary composer who gave the world many operas, ballets and symphonies that remain in demand to this day. The genius's birthplace was a village Votkinsk, located near modern Tchaikovsky. It is because of this neighborhood that the young town got its name and as a result became a monument to the famous musician.

Cultural and sports center

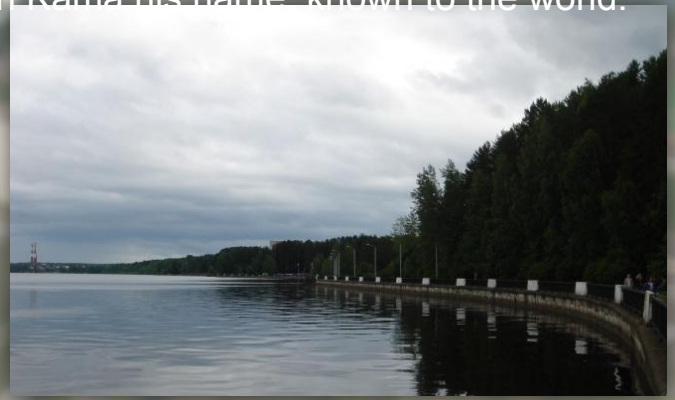
The cultural and sports center is located on Tchaikovsky square. It is located in a stone building of a typical Soviet construction. Various cultural events, such as exhibitions and theatrical productions, are organized on its territory. But the main repertoire of the establishment is sports competitions in track and field athletics, football, volleyball and basketball.

ТЕАТР
Драмы и Комедии

The area is filled with cultural attractions, one of them – **“Monument to the first builders of Tchaikovsky".**

Resembling a sailboat, it also got its place at the intersection of Primorsky Boulevard, in close proximity to the man-made sea created by hydrobuilders. The role of the sail is played by a bas-relief, which reflects the stages of development of the city. It reflects the musical and sports development trends of the area, and the youth as the future of the city and, of course, the composer who gave the city on Kama his name, known to the world.

Tchaikovsky embankment is a real attraction of the city. On the other hand, its calmness and ordinariness make it such a cozy place where you can stay for other 10...30 minutes…



One of the most interesting places in the area is ***the historical and art Museum.***

The gallery's collection includes about 5,000 works of Russian art of the XVIII–XX centuries, including "Portrait of a girl" by Vasily Tropinin, landscapes by Aivazovsky and Makovsky.

One of the Museum's expositions is dedicated to space, more precisely, the landing of the dog Zvezdochka near Tchaikovsky in 1961.
The animal was in space and returned. The successful launch allowed a little later to send a man into space — Yuri Gagarin.

МИКРОРАЙОН
ЗАРИНСКИЙ
Пос. Заря основан в 1925 г.

In 1925, 16 households in the village of Saigatka settled on the Sukolda river, naming their village Zarya. During the Second World War, the Zarya collective farm was one of the strongest advanced households in the region, which supplied agricultural products. By the beginning of construction of the Votkinsk hydroelectric power station, more than 600 people lived there(1955).

— Guys, we've moved closer to the morning dawn, let's give name ***«Zarya»*** to our village

The ISU-152 was a Soviet heavy self-propelled artillery unit during the great Patriotic war. The slang name of ISU-152 is "Zveroboy". In the Wehrmacht, it was called "Dosenöffner" (German. «opener»).

The monument was opened on May 8, 2000. In May-June 2001, large-scale works were carried out to improve the square. *On June 22, 2001, Ural tankers square was officially opened.*