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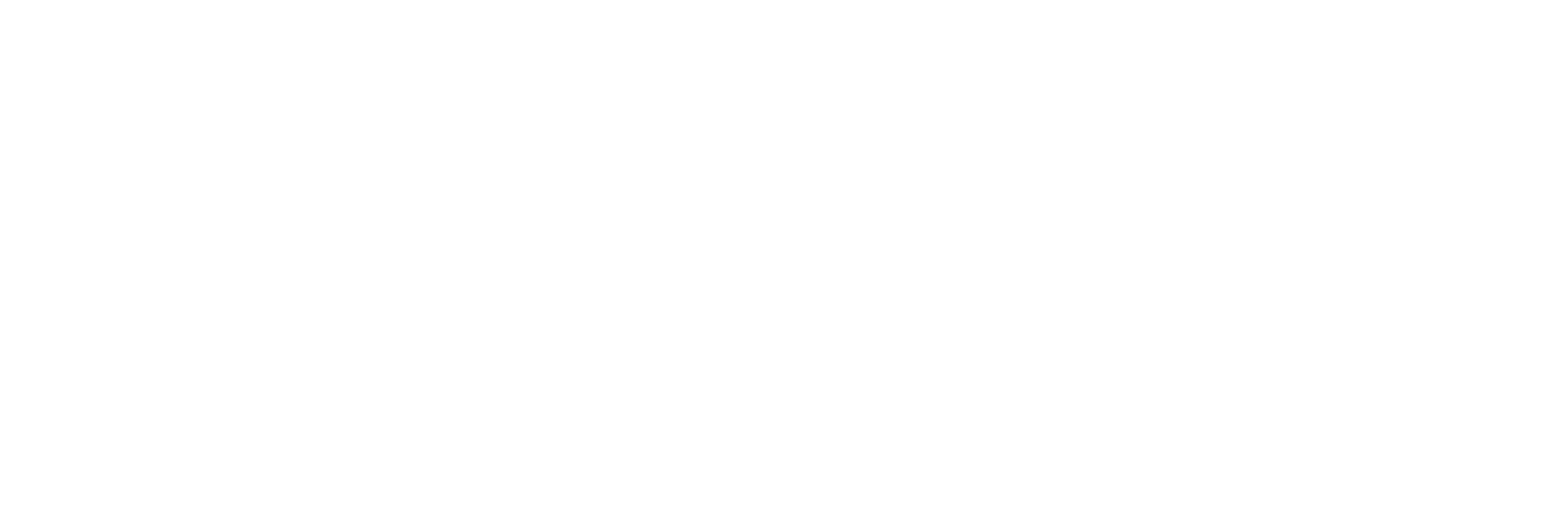












If you need to block the cards for your debit or savings account.Our service centre is available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. \* Call charge from landline is 14 cents per minute. Maximum call charge from a mobile phone is 42 cents per minute. Largest city in Hesse, Germany This article is about the city in Hesse, Germany. For other uses, see Frankfurt (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Frankfort or Frankfurt (Oder). City in Hesse, GermanyFrankfurt am Main Frangford am Maa (Hessian)CityFrankfurt's skyline with Taunus and EuropaturmFrankfurt CathedralEuropean Central BankMesseTurmRömerbergAlte OperOld town in Höchst FlagCoat of armsLocation of Frankfurt am Main within Hesse Frankfurt am Main Show map of GermanyFrankfurt am Main Show map of HesseCoordinates: 50°06′38″N 08°40′56″E﻿ / ﻿50.11056°N 8.68222°E﻿ / 50.11056; 8.68222Country﻿ / GermanyState﻿ / HesseAdmin. region﻿ / Darmstadt DistrictUrban district﻿ / Founded1st centurySubdivisions﻿ / 16 area districts (Ortsbezirke)46 city districts (Stadtteile)﻿ / Governement• Lord Mayor﻿ / Mike Josef11 (SPD)• Governing parties﻿ / Greens / SPD / FDP / VoltArea﻿ / City248.31 km2 (95.87 sq mi)Elevation﻿ / 112 m (367 ft)Population﻿ (2022-12-31)[4]• City﻿ / 773,068 Density﻿ / 3,100/km2 (8,100/sq mi)• Urban﻿ / 2,319,029[3]• Metro﻿ / 5,604,523[2]Time zone﻿ / UTC+01:00 (CET)• Summer (DST)﻿ / UTC+02:00 (CEST)Postal codes﻿ / 60306-60599, 65929-65936Dialling codes﻿ / 069, 06101, 06109Vehicle registration﻿ / Websitefrankfurt.deFrankfurt am Maina (lit. "Frank ford on theb]Main")'s most populous city in the German state of Hesse. Its 773,068 inhabitants as of 2022 make it the fifth-most populous city in Germany.[c] Located in the foreland of the Taunus on its namesake Main, it forms a continuous conurbation with Offenbach am Main. Its urban area has a population of over 2.7 million. The city is the heart of the larger Rhine-Main metropolitan region, which has a population of more than 5.8 million and is Germany's second-largest metropolitan region after the Rhine-Ruhr region and the fourth largest metropolitan region by GDP in the European Union (EU). Frankfurt is one of the *de facto* four main capitals of the European Union (alongside Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg), as it is home to the European Central Bank, one of the institutional seats of the European Union, while Frankfurt's central business district lies about 90 km (56 mi) northwest of the geographic center of the EU at Gadheim in Lower Franconia. Like France and Franconia, the city is named after the Franks. Frankfurt is the largest city in the Rhenish Franconian dialect area, Frankfurt was a city state, the Free City of Frankfurt, for nearly five centuries, and was one of the most important cities of the Holy Roman Empire, as a site of Imperial coronations; it lost its sovereignty upon the collapse of the empire in 1806, regained it in 1815 and then lost it again in 1866, when it was annexed (though neutral) by the Kingdom of Prussia. It has been part of the state of Hesse since 1945. Frankfurt is culturally, ethnically and religiously diverse, with half of its population, and a majority of its young people, having a migrant background. A quarter of the population consists of foreign nationals, including many expatriates. In 2015, Frankfurt was home to 1,909 ultra high-net-worth individuals, the sixth-highest number of any city. As of 2023, Frankfurt is the 13th-wealthiest city in the world and the third-wealthiest city in Europe (after London and Paris).[8] Frankfurt is a global hub for commerce, culture, education, tourism and transportation, and is the site of many global and European corporate headquarters. Due to its central location in the former West Germany, Frankfurt Airport became the busiest in Germany, one of the busiest in the world, the airport with the most direct routes in the world, and the primary hub for Lufthansa, the national airline of Germany and Europe's largest airline. Frankfurt Central Station is Germany's second-busiest railway station after Hamburg Hbf, operated by Deutsche Bahn, the world's largest railway company.[9] whose Frankfurter division DB InfraGO manages the largest railway network in Europe.[10] Frankfurt Kreuz is the most-heavily used interchange in the EU. Frankfurt is one of the major financial centers of the European continent, with the headquarters of the European Central Bank, Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Deutsche Bank, DZ Bank, KfW, Commerzbank, DekaBank, Helaba, several cloud and fintech startups, and other institutes. Automotive, technology and research, services, consulting, media and creative industries complement the economic base. Frankfurt's DE-CIX is the world's largest internet exchange point. Messe Frankfurt is one of the world's largest trade fairs. Major fairs include the Music Fair and the Frankfurt Book Fair, the world's largest book fair. The city also has 93 consulates, among which the largest is the US Consulate General. Frankfurt is home to influential educational institutions, including the Goethe University with the Universitätsklinikum Frankfurt (de) (Hesse's largest hospital), the FUAS, the FUMPA, and graduate schools like the FSfM. The city is one seat of two seats of the German National Library (alongside Leipzig), the largest library in the German-speaking countries and one of the largest in the world. Its renowned cultural venues include the concert hall Alte Oper, continental Europe's largest English theater and many museums, 26 of which line up along the Museumsufer, including the Städel, the Liebieghaus, the German Film Museum [de], the Senckenberg Natural Museum, the Goethe House and the Schirn art venue. Frankfurt's skyline is shaped by some of Europe's tallest skyscrapers, which has led to the term Mainhattan. The city has many notable green areas and parks, including the Wallanlagen, Volkspark Niddatal, Grüneburgpark, the City Forest, two major botanical gardens (the Palmengarten and the Botanical Garden Frankfurt) and the Frankfurt Zoological Garden. Frankfurt is the seat of the German Football Association (Deutscher Fußball-Bund - DFB), is home to the first division association football club Eintracht Frankfurt, the Löwen Frankfurt ice hockey team, and the basketball club Frankfurt Skyliners, and is the venue of the Frankfurt Marathon and the Ironman Germany. Frankfurt is the largest financial hub in continental Europe. It is home to the European Central Bank, Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt Stock Exchange and several large commercial banks. Frankfurt has many high-rise buildings that form its renowned Frankfurt skyline. In fact, it is one of the few cities in the European Union (EU) to have such a skyline. The Frankfurt Stock Exchange is one of the world's largest stock exchanges by market capitalization and accounts for more than 90 percent of the turnover in the German market. In 2010, 63 national and 152 international banks had their registered offices in Frankfurt, including Germany's major banks, notably Deutsche Bank, DZ Bank, KfW, Deka Bank and Commerzbank, as well as 41 representative offices of international banks.[11] Frankfurt has been nicknamed Mainhattan and Bankfurt. The city is also noted for its unique timber-framed old town. The Römer area has been most recently in the Dom-Römer Project and hosts the Frankfurt Christmas Market. The Saalgasse complements the timbered romanticism with postmodern houses by 12 different architectural firms.[12] Frankfurt is considered a global city as listed by the GaWC group's 2012 inventory.[13] Among global cities it was ranked tenth by the Global Power City Index 2011 and 11th by the Global City Competitiveness Index 2012. Among financial hubs, the city was ranked eighth by the International Financial Centers Development Index 2013 and ninth in the 2013 Global Financial Centres Index. Its central location in Germany and Europe makes Frankfurt a major air, rail, and road transport hub. Frankfurt Airport is one of the world's busiest international airports by passenger traffic and the main hub for Germany's flag carrier Lufthansa. Frankfurt Central Station is one of the largest rail stations in Europe and the busiest junction operated by Deutsche Bahn, the German national railway company, with 342 trains a day to domestic and European destinations.[14] Frankfurter Kreuz, also known as the Autobahn interchange and located close to the airport, is the most-heavily used interchange in the EU, used by 320,000 cars daily.[15] In 2011 human-resource-consulting firm Mercer ranked Frankfurt as seventh in its annual 'Quality of Living' survey of cities around the world.[16] According to The Economist cost-of-living survey, Frankfurt is Germany's most expensive city and the world's tenth most expensive.[17] Frankonovurd (in Old High German) or Vadum Francorum (in Latin) were the first names mentioned in written records from 794. It transformed to Frankenfort during the Middle Ages and then to Frankfort and Frankfurth in the modern era. According to historian David Gans, the city was named c. 146 AD by its builder, a Frankish king named Zuna, who ruled over the province then known as Sicambri. He hoped thereby to perpetuate the name of his lineage.[18] This is chronologically incompatible, however, with the archaeologically demonstrated Roman occupation of the area around Nida fortress in modern Hedderheim. The name is derived from the Franconoford of the Germanic tribe of the Franks; Furt (cf. English ford) where the river was shallow enough to be crossed on foot. The legend of the Frankenfurd (ford of the Franks) By the 19th century, the name Frankfurt had been established as the official spelling. The older English spelling of Frankfurt is now rarely seen in reference to Frankfurt am Main, although more than a dozen other towns and cities, mainly in the United States, use this spelling, including Frankfurt, Kentucky, Frankfurt, New York, and Frankfort, Illinois. The New York Times first used the Frankfurt spelling for Frankfurt am Main on 24 October 1953 and last used the Frankfurt spelling on 10 June 1954. The suffix am Main has been used regularly since the 14th century. In English, the city's full name of Frankfurt am Main means "Frankfurt on the Main" (pronounced like English mine or German mein). Frankfurt is located on an ancient ford (German: Furt) on the river Main. As a part of early Franconia, the inhabitants were the early Franks, thus the city's name reveals its legacy as "the ford of the Franks on the Main".[19] Among English speakers, the city is commonly known simply as Frankfurt, but Germans occasionally call it by its full name to distinguish it from the other (significantly smaller) German city of Frankfurt an der Oder in the Land of Brandenburg on the Polish border. The city district Bonames has a name probably dating back to Roman times, thought to be derived from bona me(n)sa (good table). The common abbreviations for the city, primarily used in railway services and on road signs, are Frankfurt (Main), Frankfurt (M), Frankfurt a. M., Frankfurt/Main or Frankfurt/M. The common abbreviation for the name of the city is "FFM". Also in use is "FRA", the IATA code for Frankfurt Airport. Main article: History of Frankfurt am Main For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Frankfurt. Timeline of Frankfurt am Mainhistorical affiliationsRoman Empire, pre 475 Francia, ca. 475–843 East Francia, 843–962 Holy Roman Empire, 962–1806 Free City of Frankfurt, 1372–1806 Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, 1806–1813 Free City of Frankfurt, 1813–1866 Kingdom of Prussia, 1866–1918 German Empire, 1871–1918 Weimar Republic, 1918–1933 German Reich, 1933–1945 American occupation zone, 1945–1949 West Germany, 1949–1990 Germany, 1990–present At the western borders of Frankfurt lies the Kapellenberg as part of the Taunus with one of the 1st Stone Age cities in Europe.[20] The Celts had different settlements in the Taunus mountains north of Frankfurt, the biggest one the Heidetränk Oppidum. The first traces of Roman settlements established in the fur of the river Nidda date to the reign of Emperor Vespasian in the years 69 to 79 AD. Nida (modern Hedderheim, Praunheim) was a Roman civitas capital (Civitas Taunensium). Alemanni and Franks lived there, and by 794, Charlemagne presided over an imperial assembly and church synod, at which Franconofurd (alternative spellings end with -urt and -vurd) was first mentioned. It was one of the two capitals of Charlemagne's grandson Louis the German, together with Regensburg. Louis founded the collegiate church, rededicated in 1239 to Bartholomew the Apostle and now Frankfurt Cathedral.[21] Frankfurt was one of the most important cities in the Holy Roman Empire. From 855, the German kings were elected and crowned in Aachen. From 1562, the kings and emperors were crowned and elected in Frankfurt, initiated for Maximilian II. This tradition ended in 1792, when Francis II was elected. His coronation was deliberately held on Bastille Day, 14 July, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. The elections and coronations took place in St. Bartholomäus Cathedral, known as the Kaiserdome (Emperor's Cathedral), or its predecessors. The Frankfurter Messe ('Frankfurt Trade Fair') was first mentioned in 1150. In 1240, Emperor Frederick II granted an imperial privilege to its visitors, meaning they would be protected by the empire. The fair became particularly important when similar fairs in French Beaucaire lost attraction around 1380. Book trade fairs began in 1478. In 1372, Frankfurt became a Reichsstadt (Imperial Free City), i.e., directly subordinate to the Holy Roman Emperor, and not to a regional ruler or a local nobleman. In 1585, Frankfurt traders established a system of exchange rates for the various currencies that were circulating to prevent cheating and extortion. Therein lay the early roots for the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Frankfurt managed to remain neutral during the Thirty Years' War, but suffered from the bubonic plague that refugees brought to the city. After the war, Frankfurt regained its wealth. In the late 1770s the theater principal Abel Seyler was based in Frankfurt, and established the city's theatrical life.[22] Frankfurt in 1612 Frankfurt in 1872 Kaiserplatz, c. 1880 Following the French Revolution, Frankfurt was occupied or bombarded several times by French troops. It remained a Free city until the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire in 1805/6. In 1806, it became part of the principality of Aschaffenburg under the Fürstprimas (Prince-Primate), Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg. This meant that Frankfurt was incorporated into the Confederation of the Rhine. In 1810, Dalberg adopted the title of a Grand Duke of Frankfurt. Napoleon intended to make his adopted son Eugène de Beauharnais, already Prince de Venise ("prince of Venice", a newly established primogeniture in Italy), Grand Duke of Frankfurt after Dalberg's death (since the latter as a Catholic bishop had no legitimate heirs). The Grand Duchy remained a short episode lasting from 1810 to 1813 when the military tide turned in favor of the Anglo-Prussian-led allies that overturned the Napoleonic order. Dalberg abdicated in favor of Eugène de Beauharnais, which of course was only a symbolic action, as the latter effectively never ruled after the ruin of the French armies and Frankfurt's takeover by the allies. After Napoleon's final defeat and abdication, the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) dissolved the grand-duchy and Frankfurt became a fully sovereign city-state with a republican form of government. Frankfurt entered the newly founded German Confederation (till 1866) as a free city, becoming the seat of its Bundestag, the confederal parliament where the nominally presiding Habsburg Emperor of Austria was represented by an Austrian "presidential envoy". After the ill-fated revolution of 1848, Frankfurt was the seat of the first democratically elected German parliament, the Frankfurt Parliament, which met in the Frankfurter Paulskirche (St. Paul's Church) and was opened on 18 May 1848. In the year of its existence, the assembly developed a common constitution for a unified Germany, with the Prussian king as its monarch. The institution failed in 1849 when the Prussian king, Frederick William IV, declared that he would not accept "a crown from the gutter". View of Frankfurt am Main, including the Alte Brücke (Old Bridge), by Gustave Courbet (1858) Frankfurt lost its independence following the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, when Prussia annexed several smaller states, including the Free City of Frankfurt. The city was subsequently incorporated into the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. The occupation and annexation were widely regarded in Frankfurt as a grave injustice, yet the city retained its distinctly Western European, urban, and cosmopolitan character. The formerly independent towns of Bornheim and Bockenheim were incorporated in 1890. In 1914, the citizens founded the University of Frankfurt, later named Goethe University Frankfurt. This marked the only civic foundation of a university in Germany; today it is one of Germany's largest. From 6 April to 17 May 1920, following military intervention to put down the Ruhr uprising, Frankfurt was occupied by French troops.[23] The French claimed that Articles 42 to 44 of the peace treaty of Versailles concerning the demilitarization of the Rhineland had been broken.[24] In 1924, Ludwig Landmann became the first Jewish mayor of the city, and led a significant expansion during the following years. During the Nazi era, the synagogues of the city were destroyed and the vast majority of the Jewish population fled or was killed.[25] During World War II, Frankfurt was the location of a Nazi prison for underage girls with several forced labour camps.[26] a camp for Sinti and Romani people (see Romani Holocaust).[27] the Dulag Luft West transit camp for Allied prisoners of war,[28] and a subcamp of the Natzweiler-Struthof concentration camp.[29] Frankfurt was severely bombed in World War II (1939–1945). About 5,500 residents were killed during the raids, and the once-famous medieval city center, by that time one of the largest in Germany, was almost completely destroyed. It became a ground battlefield on 26 March 1945, when the Allied advance into Germany was forced to take the city in contested urban combat that included a river assault. The 5th Infantry Division and the 6th Armored Division of the United States Army captured Frankfurt after several days of intense fighting, and it was declared largely secure on 29 March 1945.[30] Frankfurt consists to over 40% of buildings from before World War II, besides all destruction.[31] After the end of the war, Frankfurt became a part of the newly founded state of Hesse, consisting of the old Hesse-(Darmstadt) and the Prussian Hesse provinces. The city was part of the American Zone of Occupation of Germany. The Military Governor for the United States Zone (1945–1949) and the United States High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) (1949–1952) had their headquarters in the IG Farben Building, intentionally left undamaged by the Allies' wartime bombardment. Frankfurt was the original choice for the provisional capital city of the newly founded state of West Germany in 1949. The city constructed a parliament building that was never used for its intended purpose (it housed the radio studios of Hessischer Rundfunk). In the end, Konrad Adenauer, the first postwar Chancellor, preferred the town of Bonn, for the most part because it was close to his hometown, but also because many other prominent politicians opposed the choice of Frankfurt out of concern that Frankfurt would be accepted as the permanent capital, thereby weakening the West German population's support for a reunification with East Germany and the eventual return of the capital to Berlin. Postwar reconstruction took place in a sometimes simple modern style, thus changing Frankfurt's architectural face. A few landmark buildings were reconstructed historically, albeit in a simplified manner (e.g., Römer, St. Paul's Church, and Goethe House). The collection of historically significant Cairo Genizah documents of the Municipal Library was destroyed by the bombing. According to Arabist and Genizah scholar S.D. Goitein, "not even handlists indicating its contents have survived".[32] The Frankfurt Parliament at St. Paul's Church in 1848Aerial view of the cathedral in May 1945Reconstruction (1981–1984) of six houses at the east side of the Römerberg which were destroyed in World War II The end of the war marked Frankfurt's comeback as Germany's leading financial hub, mainly because Berlin, now a city divided into four sectors, could no longer rival it. In 1948, the Allies founded the Bank deutscher Länder, the forerunner of Deutsche Bundesbank. Following this decision, more financial institutions were re-established, e.g. Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank. In the 1950s, Frankfurt Stock Exchange regained its position as the country's leading stock exchange. Frankfurt also reemerged as Germany's transportation hub and Frankfurt Airport became Europe's second-busiest airport behind London Heathrow Airport in 1961. During the 1970s, the city created one of Europe's most efficient underground transportation systems.[33] That system included a suburban rail system (S-Bahn) linking outlying communities with the city center, and a deep underground light rail system with smaller coaches (U-Bahn) also capable of travelling above ground on rails. In 1998, the European Central Bank was founded in Frankfurt, followed by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority and European Systemic Risk Board in 2011. Frankfurt on the mouth of the Nidda into the Main, which flows into the Rhine between the Rhineland-Palatine capital of Mainz and the Hessian (historically Nassauian) capital of Wiesbaden. Also visible the Taunus suburbs of the districts of High Taunus and Main-Taunus, two of the wealthiest districts in Germany. Frankfurt as seen by the European Space Agency's Sentinel-2A The central Innenstadt district, as seen by a SkySat satellite Frankfurt is the largest city in the state of Hesse in the western part of Germany. Frankfurt is located on both sides of the river Main, south-east of the Taunus mountain range. The southern part of the city contains the Frankfurt City Forest, Germany's largest city forest. The city area is 248.31 km<sup>2</sup> (95.87 sq mi) and extends over 23.4 km (14.54 mi) east to west and 25.3 km (14.48 mi) north to south. Its downtown is north of the river Main in Altstadt district (the historical center) and the surrounding Innenstadt district. The geographical center is in Bockenheim district near Frankfurt West station. Frankfurt at the heart of the densely populated Frankfurt Rhine-Main Metropolitan Region with a population of 5.3 million. Other important cities in the region are Wiesbaden (capital of Hesse), Mainz (capital of Rhineland-Palatinate), Darmstadt, Offenbach am Main, Hanau, Aschaffenburg, Bad Homburg vor der Höhe, Rüsselsheim, Wetzlar and Marburg. The 46 Stadtteile (city districts) of central Frankfurt, 2010 The city is divided into 46 city districts (Stadtteile), which are in turn divided into 121 city boroughs (Stadtbezirke) and 448 electoral districts (Wahlbezirke). The 46 city districts combine into 16 area districts (Ortsbezirke), which each have a district committee and chairperson. The largest city district by population and area is Sachsenhausen, while the smallest is Altstadt, Frankfurt's historical center. Three larger city districts (Sachsenhausen, Westend and Nordend) are divided for administrative purposes into a northern (-Nord) and a southern (-Süd) part, respectively a western (-West) and an eastern (-Ost) part, but are generally considered as one city district (which is why often only 43 city districts are mentioned, even on the city's official website).[34] Some larger housing areas are often falsely called city districts, even by locals, like Nordweststadt (part of Niederursel, Hedderheim and Praunheim), Goldstein (part of Schwanheim), Riedberg (part of Kalbach-Riedberg) and Europaviertel (part of Gallus). The Bankenviertel (banking district), Frankfurt's financial district, is also not an administrative city district (it covers parts of the western Innenstadt district, the southern Westend district and the eastern Bahnhofsviertel district). Many city districts are incorporated suburbs (Vororte) or were previously independent cities, such as Höchst. Some like Nordend and Westend arose during the rapid growth of the city in the Gründerzeit following the Unification of Germany, while others were formed from territory which previously belonged to other city district(s), such as Dornbusch and Riederwald. Until the year 1877 the city's territory consisted of the present-day inner-city districts of Altstadt, Innenstadt, Bahnhofsviertel, Güttenloviertel, Gallus, Westend, Nordend, Ostend and Sachsenhausen. Bornheim was part of an administrative district called Landkreis Frankfurt, before becoming part of the city on 1 January 1877, followed by Bockenheim on 1 April 1895. Seckbach, Niederrad and Oberrad followed on 1 July 1900. The Landkreis Frankfurt was finally dispersed on 1 April 1910, and therefore Berkersheim, Bonames, Eckenheim, Eschersheim, Ginnheim, Hausen, Hedderheim, Niederursel, Praunheim, Preungesheim and Rödelheim joined the city. In the same year a new city district, Riederwald, was created on territory that had formerly belonged to Seckbach and Ostend. On 1 April 1928 the City of Höchst became part of Frankfurt, as well as its city districts Sindlingen, Unterliederbach and Zeilsheim. Simultaneously the Landkreis Höchst was dispersed with its member cities either joining Frankfurt (Fechenheim, Griesheim, Nied, Schwanheim, Sossenheim) or joining the newly established Landkreis of Main-Taunus-Kreis. Dornbusch became a city district in 1946. It was created on territory that had formerly belonged to Eckenheim and Ginnheim. On 1 August 1972, Hesse's smaller suburbs of Harheim, Kalbach, Nieder-Erlenbach, and Nieder-Eschbach became districts while other neighboring suburbs chose to join the Main-Taunus-Kreis, the Landkreis Offenbach, the Kreis Groß-Gerau, the Hochtaunuskreis, the Main-Kinzig-Kreis or the Wetteraukreis. Bergen-Enkheim was the last suburb to become part of Frankfurt on 1 January 1977. Flughafen became an official city district in 1979. It covers the area of Frankfurt Airport that had belonged to Sachsenhausen and the neighboring city of Mörfelden-Walldorf. Frankfurt's youngest city district is Frankfurter Berg. It was part of Bonames until 1996. Kalbach was officially renamed Kalbach-Riedberg in 2006 because of the large residential housing development in the area known as Riedberg. Frankfurt urban area within Hesse To the west Frankfurt borders the administrative district (Landkreis) of Main-Taunus-Kreis with towns such as Hattersheim am Main, Krieffel, Hofheim am Taunus, Kelkheim, Liederbach am Taunus, Sulzbach, Schwalbach am Taunus and Eschborn; to the northwest the Hochtaunuskreis with Steinbach, Oberursel (Taunus) and Bad Homburg vor der Höhe; to the north the Wetteraukreis with Karben and Bad Vilbel; to the northeast the Main-Kinzig-Kreis with Niederrordfelden and Maintal; to the southeast the city of Offenbach am Main; to the south the Kreis Offenbach with Neu-Isenburg and to the southwest the Kreis Groß-Gerau with Mörfelden-Walldorf, Rüsselsheim and Kelsterbach. Together with these towns (and some larger nearby towns, e.g., Hanau, Rodgau, Dreieich, Langen) Frankfurt forms a contiguous built-up urban area called Stadtreigion Frankfurt which is not an official administrative district. The urban area had an estimated population of 2.3 million in 2010, and is the 13th-largest urban area in the EU. Frankfurt has a temperate-oceanic climate (Köppen: Cfb). Its climate features cool winters with frequent rain showers and overcast skies, and warm to hot summers. The average annual temperature is 11.4 °C (52.5 °F), with monthly mean temperatures ranging from 2.7 °C (36.9 °F) in January to 20.8 °C (69.4 °F) in July. The city is one of the warmest of Germany in winter.[35] The growing season is longer when compared to the rest of Germany, thus resulting in an early arrival of springtime in the region, with trees typically leafing out already toward the end of March. Winters in Frankfurt are generally mild or at least not freezing with a small possibility of snow, especially in January and February but dark and often overcast. Frankfurt is, on average, covered with snow only for around 10 to 20 days per year.[36] The temperature falls below 0 °C on about 64 days and the daily maximum stays below freezing for about 10 days on average per year. Because of the mild climate in the region, there are some well-known wine regions in the vicinity such as Rhenish Hesse, Rheingau, Franconia (wine region) and Bergstraße (route). There is also a microclimate on the northern bank of the river Main which allows palms, fig trees, lemon trees and southern European plants to grow in that area. The area is called the "Nizza" (the German word for the southern French town Nice) and is one of the biggest parks with Mediterraneanan vegetation north of the Alps.[37] Climate data for Frankfurt Airport 1991–2020, extremes 1949–present Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 16.2(61.2) 19.1(66.4) 24.7(76.5) 30.3(86.5) 33.2(91.8) 39.3(102.7) 40.2(104.4) 38.7(101.7) 32.8(91.0) 28.0(82.4) 19.1(66.4) 16.3(61.3) 40.2(104.4) Mean maximum °C (°F) 12.1(53.8) 13.8(56.8) 19.0(66.2) 24.8(76.6) 28.9(84.0) 32.5(90.5) 34.1(93.4) 33.5(92.3) 27.8(82.0) 22.0(71.6) 16.6(61.9) 12.5(54.5) 35.6(96.1) Mean daily maximum °C (°F) 4.9(40.8) 6.6(43.9) 11.4(52.5) 16.5(61.7) 20.4(68.7) 23.9(75.0) 26.1(79.0) 25.7(78.3) 20.8(69.4) 14.8(58.6) 8.9(48.0) 5.5(41.9) 15.5(59.8) Daily mean °C (°F) 2.7(36.9) 3.5(38.3) 7.2(45.0) 11.5(52.7) 15.5(59.9) 18.9(66.0) 20.8(69.4) 20.5(68.9) 15.7(60.3) 10.8(51.4) 6.5(43.7) 3.4(38.1) 11.4(52.6) Mean daily minimum °C (°F) −0.5(31.1) −0.4(31.3) 2.2(36.0) 5.4(41.7) 9.3(48.7) 12.8(55.0) 14.8(58.6) 14.4(57.9) 10.6(51.1) 6.7(44.1) 3.2(37.8) 0.4(32.7) 7.0(44.6) Mean minimum °C (°F) −7.2(19.0) −4.2(24.4) −1.4(29.5) 2.2(36.0) 7.0(44.6) 9.5(49.1) 8.7(47.7) 5.1(41.2) −0.1(31.8) −3.2(26.2) −7.7(18.1) −11.2(11.8) Record low °C (°F) −21.6(−6.9) −19.6(−3.3) −13.0(8.6) −7.1(19.2) −2.8(27.0) 0.1(32.2) 2.8(37.0) 2.5(36.5) −0.3(31.5) −6.3(20.7) −11.5(11.3) −17.0(1.4) −21.6(−6.9) Average precipitation mm (inches) 44.0(1.7) 38.6(1.52) 38.7(1.52) 36.6(1.44) 60.4(2.38) 55.4(2.18) 63.5(2.50) 61.4(2.42) 47.7(1.88) 50.4(1.98) 47.3(1.86) 54.5(2.15) 598.5(23.56) Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm) 15.2 13.5 13.5 12.3 13.5 12.3 13.9 12.8 11.6 14.2 15 16.4 164.2 Average snowy days (≥ 1.0 cm) 4.9 3.3 3.1 0.1 0 0 0 0 0 0.6 3.3 13.2 Mean monthly sunshine hours 52 79 136 192 219 227 235 225 165 104 51 40 1,725 Source 1: Deutscher Wetterdienst[38] Source 2: NCEI (daily max and min, precipitation days and snow days).[39] Infoclimat[40] Climate data for Frankfurt Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean No. of days with Maximum temperature ⇒ 30.0 °C (86.0 °F) 0 0 0 0 0.5 3.3 6.5 5.4 0.7 0 0 0

