

Bridge History And Specifications

(By BridgeX)

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Tallest Bridges

(by Structural Height)



Millau Viaduct, France

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 343 meters
3. Total Length: 2,460 meters
4. Main Span: 342 meters
5. Location: Millau, France
6. Construction Date: 2004

Historical Significance

The Millau Viaduct, completed in 2004, is a landmark of modern engineering, spanning France's Tarn River valley. Designed by Norman Foster and Michel Virlogeux, it holds the title of the world's tallest bridge by structural height at 343 meters. Built to alleviate traffic congestion on the Paris-Spain A75 autoroute, it handles 28,000 vehicles daily, slashing travel times. Its seven slender pylons and 2,460-meter length create a futuristic silhouette that harmonizes with the rugged landscape. Constructed for €394 million in three years, it employs advanced materials and aerodynamic design to resist winds and seismic activity. The viaduct has won accolades, including the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering's Outstanding Structure Award, for its technical and aesthetic excellence. A global tourist draw, it underscores France's leadership in bridge innovation, blending functionality with environmental sensitivity and redefining infrastructure as art.



Pingtang Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 332 meters
3. Total Length: 2,135 meters
4. Main Span: 550 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2019

Historical Significance

Opened in 2019, the Pingtang Bridge in Guizhou, China, exemplifies the nation's rapid infrastructure growth. Standing 332 meters tall, it ranks among the world's tallest bridges, spanning the Caodu River to connect remote regions. Part of the Pingtang-Luodian Expressway, it drives economic development by improving access to rural areas, boosting trade and tourism. Its 2,135-meter cable-stayed design, completed in four years for \$210 million, navigates challenging mountainous terrain and seismic risks with precision. The bridge's towering pylons and sleek aesthetic symbolize China's ambition to bridge geographical and economic divides. It has garnered global attention for its engineering scale, enhancing Guizhou's connectivity and showcasing China's dominance in high-altitude bridge construction. By facilitating faster transport and regional integration, the Pingtang Bridge plays a pivotal role in modernizing China's southwest, fostering cultural exchange and economic prosperity.



Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge, Turkey

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Pylon Height: 322 meters
3. Total Length: 2,164 meters
4. Main Span: 1,408 meters
5. Location: Istanbul, Turkey
6. Construction Date: 2016

Historical Significance

Completed in 2016, the Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge in Istanbul, Turkey, is a critical link across the Bosphorus, named after Ottoman Sultan Selim I. At 322 meters, it is one of the tallest suspension bridges globally, easing traffic in a city bridging Europe and Asia. Its 2,164-meter length and 1,408-meter main span support both road and rail, enhancing connectivity. Built for \$3 billion in three years by Turkish and international firms, it withstands seismic risks and heavy loads through innovative hybrid design. The bridge has reduced travel times, spurring economic growth by streamlining trade routes. A symbol of modern Turkey's ambition, it draws tourists and reinforces Istanbul's role as a global hub. By blending historical resonance with cutting-edge engineering, the bridge strengthens Turkey's infrastructure legacy, fostering regional integration and showcasing its engineering prowess on an international stage.



Russky Bridge, Russia

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 320.9 meters
3. Total Length: 3,100 meters
4. Main Span: 1,104 meters
5. Location: Vladivostok, Russia
6. Construction Date: 2012

Historical Significance

The Russky Bridge, opened in 2012, connects Vladivostok to Russky Island across Russia's Eastern Bosphorus, standing 320.9 meters tall. Built for the APEC Summit, its 3,100-meter cable-stayed structure with a 1,104-meter main span showcases Russian engineering. Costing \$1.1 billion and completed in four years, it boosts development in Russia's Far East by linking to educational and economic hubs. Designed to endure harsh winters and seismic activity, its robust pylons and aerodynamic cables ensure resilience. The bridge symbolizes Russia's efforts to modernize remote regions, enhancing trade and tourism. Its striking design has made it a regional icon, drawing visitors and fostering national pride in Russia's engineering capabilities. By improving connectivity in a geopolitically significant area, the Russky Bridge supports Vladivostok's growth as a Pacific Rim city, reinforcing Russia's presence in global infrastructure innovation.



Sutong Yangtze River Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 306 meters
3. Total Length: 8,206 meters
4. Main Span: 1,088 meters
5. Location: Jiangsu, China
6. Construction Date: 2008

Historical Significance

Completed in 2008, the Sutong Yangtze River Bridge in Jiangsu, China, spans the Yangtze River at 306 meters tall. Its 8,206-meter length and 1,088-meter main span made it the world's longest cable-stayed bridge at the time. Costing \$1.7 billion and built in five years, it connects Suzhou and Nantong, driving economic integration in the Yangtze River Delta. The bridge's inverted Y-shaped pylons withstand typhoons, seismic activity, and heavy ship traffic, reflecting advanced engineering. It has slashed travel times, boosting trade and industrial growth in one of China's wealthiest regions. The Sutong Bridge exemplifies China's engineering leadership, earning global awards for its complexity. A symbol of modernization, it supports China's rapid urbanization and attracts admiration for its elegant design, cementing Jiangsu's role in the nation's infrastructure legacy while enhancing regional connectivity and economic prosperity.



Stonecutters Bridge, Hong Kong

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 298 meters
3. Total Length: 1,596 meters
4. Main Span: 1,018 meters
5. Location: Hong Kong
6. Construction Date: 2009

Historical Significance

The Stonecutters Bridge, completed in 2009, spans Hong Kong's Rambler Channel, standing 298 meters tall. Its 1,596-meter cable-stayed design, with a 1,018-meter main span, connects Tsing Yi and Stonecutters Island, easing port traffic. Costing \$460 million, it was built in five years, showcasing Hong Kong's engineering prowess. The bridge's unique, sail-shaped pylons withstand typhoons and heavy loads, blending aesthetics with functionality. It has reduced congestion, enhancing trade efficiency in one of Asia's busiest ports. The bridge won the Supreme Award at the Institution of Structural Engineers' 2010 awards for its innovative design. A symbol of Hong Kong's modernity, it attracts tourists and supports the city's role as a global trade hub. By improving connectivity, the Stonecutters Bridge has bolstered economic growth, reinforcing Hong Kong's reputation for cutting-edge infrastructure and urban development in a competitive region.



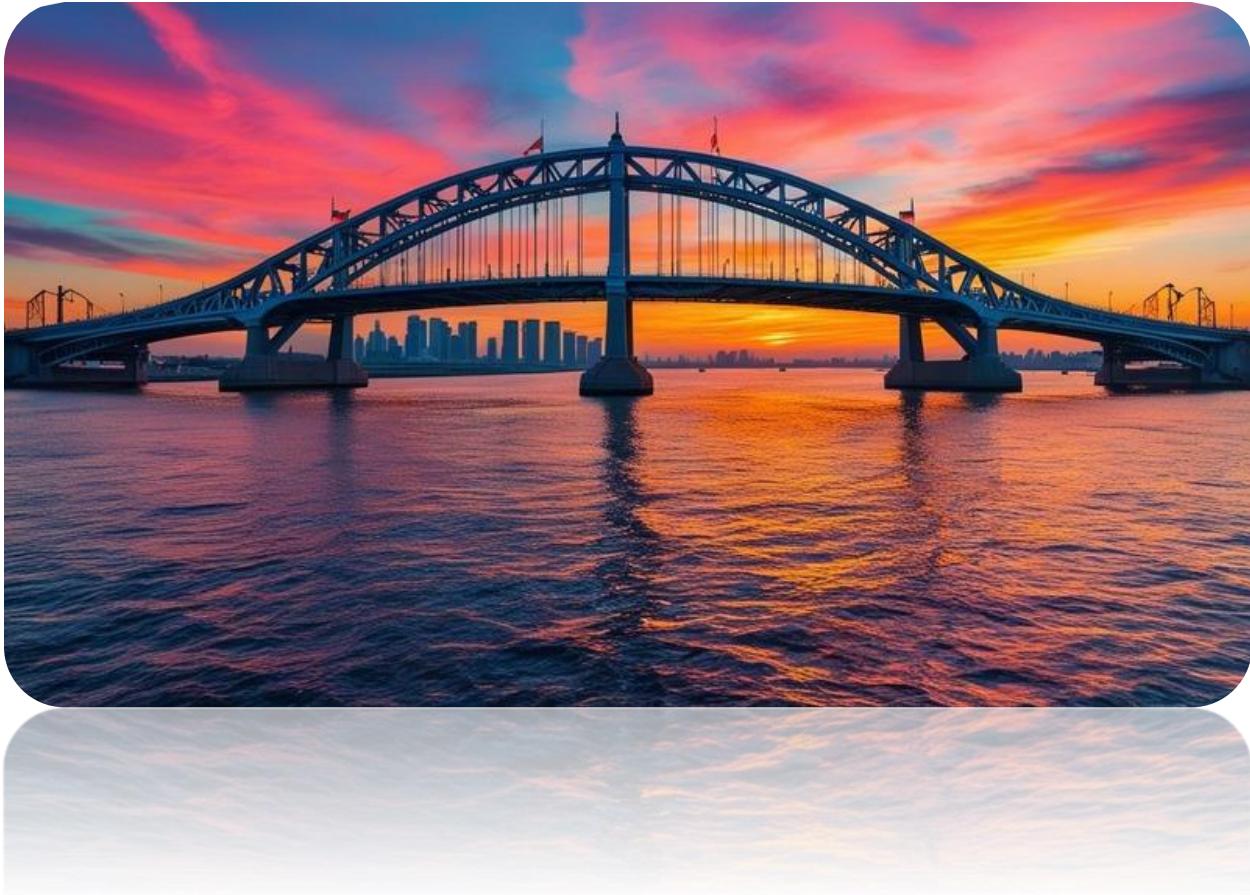
Akashi Kaikyo Bridge, Japan

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Pylon Height: 298 meters
3. Total Length: 3,911 meters
4. Main Span: 1,991 meters
5. Location: Kobe, Japan
6. Construction Date: 1998

Historical Significance

Opened in 1998, the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge in Kobe, Japan, is the world's longest suspension bridge, with a 1,991-meter main span and 3,911-meter total length. Standing 298 meters tall, it connects Kobe to Awaji Island across the Akashi Strait. Costing \$4.3 billion and built over ten years, it withstood the 1995 Kobe earthquake during construction, proving its resilience. Designed to endure typhoons and seismic activity, its robust pylons and flexible cables set engineering benchmarks. The bridge has slashed travel times, boosting tourism and commerce in the Kansai region. A symbol of Japan's technological leadership, it draws global admiration for its scale and precision. The Akashi Kaikyo Bridge supports regional connectivity, facilitating economic growth and cultural exchange. Its elegant design and engineering feats have made it an iconic landmark, reinforcing Japan's reputation in global infrastructure innovation.



Jingyue Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 280 meters
3. Total Length: 816 meters
4. Main Span: 465 meters
5. Location: Hubei, China
6. Construction Date: 2010

Historical Significance

The Jingyue Bridge, completed in 2010, spans the Yangtze River in Hubei, China, standing 280 meters tall. Its 816-meter cable-stayed structure, with a 465-meter main span, connects Wuhan's urban and rural areas, fostering regional integration. Built for \$150 million in four years, it reflects China's rapid infrastructure expansion. The bridge's sleek design and sturdy pylons withstand flooding and seismic risks, showcasing advanced engineering. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and tourism in Hubei's industrial heartland. The Jingyue Bridge symbolizes China's modernization, linking economic hubs and supporting urbanization. Its construction drew international praise for efficiency, enhancing China's reputation in bridge engineering. By improving connectivity, it has spurred economic growth and cultural exchange, making Wuhan a key transportation node. The bridge's elegant form and technical prowess attract visitors, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy and regional development.



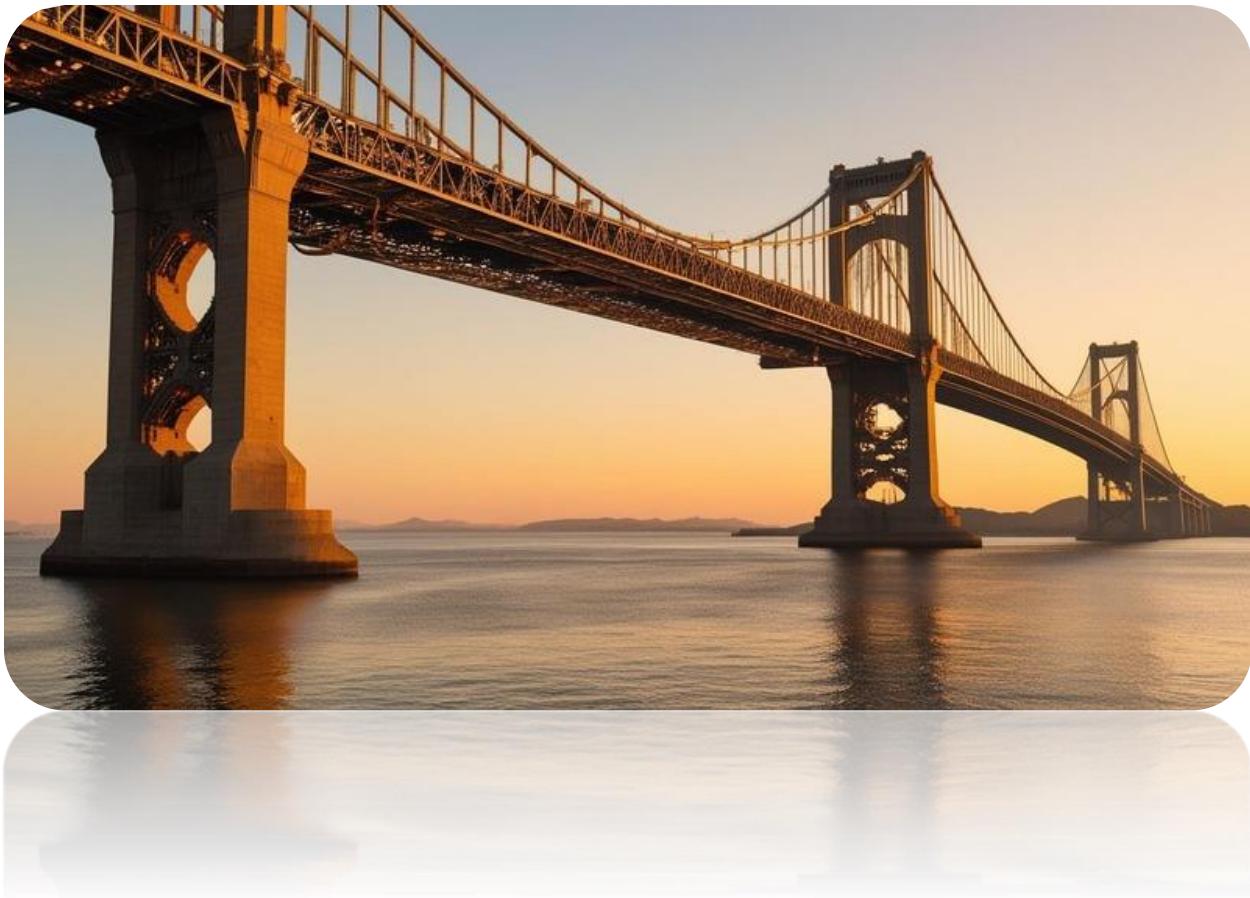
Tatara Bridge, Japan

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Pylon Height: 220 meters
3. Total Length: 1,480 meters
4. Main Span: 890 meters
5. Location: Hiroshima, Japan
6. Construction Date: 1999

Historical Significance

Completed in 1999, the Tatara Bridge in Hiroshima, Japan, spans the Seto Inland Sea, standing 220 meters tall. Its 1,480-meter cable-stayed design, with an 890-meter main span, connects Honshu and Shikoku as part of the Nishiseto Expressway. Costing \$1.3 billion and built over seven years, it showcases Japan's precision engineering. Designed to resist earthquakes and typhoons, its slender pylons and aerodynamic cables set global standards. The bridge has reduced travel times, boosting tourism and commerce in the Chugoku region. A symbol of Japan's post-war recovery, it draws visitors for its sleek design and scenic views. The Tatara Bridge supports regional connectivity, fostering economic growth and cultural ties. Its construction earned international acclaim, reinforcing Japan's leadership in bridge innovation. By linking remote islands, it has transformed transportation, making it a vital component of Japan's infrastructure legacy.



Great Belt East Bridge, Denmark

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Pylon Height: 254 meters
3. Total Length: 6,790 meters
4. Main Span: 1,624 meters
5. Location: Zealand, Denmark
6. Construction Date: 1998

Historical Significance

Opened in 1998, the Great Belt East Bridge in Denmark connects Zealand and Funen, standing 254 meters tall. Its 6,790-meter suspension structure, with a 1,624-meter main span, is part of the Great Belt Fixed Link. Costing \$4 billion and built over ten years, it transformed Denmark's transportation network. Designed to withstand harsh winds and seismic risks, its robust pylons ensure durability. The bridge has slashed travel times, boosting trade and tourism across Denmark's islands. A symbol of Danish engineering, it draws global admiration for its scale and functionality. The Great Belt East Bridge supports national connectivity, fostering economic integration and cultural exchange. Its sleek design and technical prowess earned international awards, reinforcing Denmark's infrastructure legacy. By linking key regions, it has spurred economic growth and made Zealand a vital hub, solidifying its role as a cornerstone of modern Scandinavian transportation.

Highest Bridges

(by Deck Height Above Ground or Water)



Duge Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Deck Height: 565 meters
3. Total Length: 1,200 meters
4. Main Span: 720 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2016

Historical Significance

Completed in 2016, the Duge Bridge in Guizhou, China, holds the record as the world's highest bridge, with a deck 565 meters above the Beipan River. Its 1,200-meter cable-stayed design, with

a 720-meter main span, connects remote regions, fostering development. Costing \$144 million and built in three years, it reflects China's infrastructure ambition. The bridge's robust pylons withstand seismic risks and harsh terrain, showcasing engineering innovation. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and tourism in Guizhou's rural areas. The Duge Bridge symbolizes China's push to modernize its southwest, earning global recognition for its record-breaking height. By enhancing connectivity, it supports economic growth and cultural exchange, making Guizhou a key transportation node. Its striking design attracts visitors, reinforcing China's dominance in high-altitude bridge construction and cementing its role in the nation's infrastructure legacy.



Sidu River Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Deck Height: 496 meters
3. Total Length: 1,222 meters
4. Main Span: 900 meters
5. Location: Hubei, China
6. Construction Date: 2009

Historical Significance

Opened in 2009, the Sidu River Bridge in Hubei, China, spans a 496-meter-deep valley, making it one of the world's highest bridges. Its 1,222-meter suspension design, with a 900-meter main span, connects remote areas along the G50 highway. Costing \$100 million and built in four years, it exemplifies China's rapid infrastructure growth. The bridge's flexible cables and sturdy pylons withstand seismic activity and winds, reflecting advanced engineering. It has slashed travel times, boosting trade and accessibility in Hubei's rugged terrain. The Sidu Bridge symbolizes China's modernization, earning international praise for its daring design. By linking isolated regions, it supports economic development and cultural exchange. Its record-breaking height and sleek aesthetic attract global attention, reinforcing China's leadership in high-altitude bridge construction. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital component of China's infrastructure legacy.



Puli Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Deck Height: 485 meters
3. Total Length: 628 meters
4. Main Span: 485 meters
5. Location: Yunnan, China
6. Construction Date: 2015

Historical Significance

Completed in 2015, the Puli Bridge in Yunnan, China, spans a 485-meter-deep valley, ranking among the world's highest bridges. Its 628-meter cable-stayed design, with a 485-meter main span, connects rural areas along the G56 highway. Built for \$90 million in three years, it reflects China's infrastructure efficiency. The bridge's sturdy pylons and aerodynamic cables withstand seismic risks and mountainous terrain, showcasing engineering prowess. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and tourism in Yunnan's remote regions. The Puli Bridge symbolizes China's commitment to rural development, earning global recognition for its height and design. By enhancing connectivity, it supports economic growth and cultural ties, making Yunnan a key transportation hub. Its sleek aesthetic and technical innovation attract visitors, reinforcing China's dominance in high-altitude bridge construction and cementing its role in the nation's infrastructure modernization.



Qingshuihe Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Deck Height: 406 meters
3. Total Length: 2,171 meters
4. Main Span: 1,130 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2016

Historical Significance

Opened in 2016, the Qingshuihe Bridge in Guizhou, China, spans a 406-meter-deep valley, ranking among the world's highest bridges. Its 2,171-meter suspension design, with a 1,130-meter main span, connects remote areas along the Guiyang-Bijie highway. Costing \$200 million and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure ambition. The bridge's flexible cables and robust pylons withstand seismic activity and winds, showcasing advanced engineering. It has slashed travel times, boosting trade and accessibility in Guizhou's rural regions. The Qingshuihe Bridge symbolizes China's modernization, earning international acclaim for its height and scale. By linking isolated areas, it supports economic development and cultural exchange. Its striking design and technical prowess attract global attention, reinforcing China's leadership in high-altitude bridge construction. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital component of China's infrastructure legacy.



Baling River Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Deck Height: 370 meters
3. Total Length: 2,237 meters
4. Main Span: 1,088 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2009

Historical Significance

Completed in 2009, the Baling River Bridge in Guizhou, China, spans a 370-meter-deep valley, making it one of the world's highest bridges. Its 2,237-meter suspension design, with a 1,088-meter main span, connects rural areas along the Guiyang-Kunming railway. Built for \$180 million in four years, it exemplifies China's infrastructure efficiency. The bridge's sturdy cables and pylons withstand seismic risks and harsh terrain, reflecting engineering innovation. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and tourism in Guizhou's remote regions. The Baling River Bridge symbolizes China's push to modernize its southwest, earning global praise for its height and design. By enhancing connectivity, it supports economic growth and cultural ties, making Guizhou a transportation hub. Its sleek aesthetic and technical prowess attract visitors, reinforcing China's dominance in high-altitude bridge construction and cementing its role in the nation's infrastructure legacy.



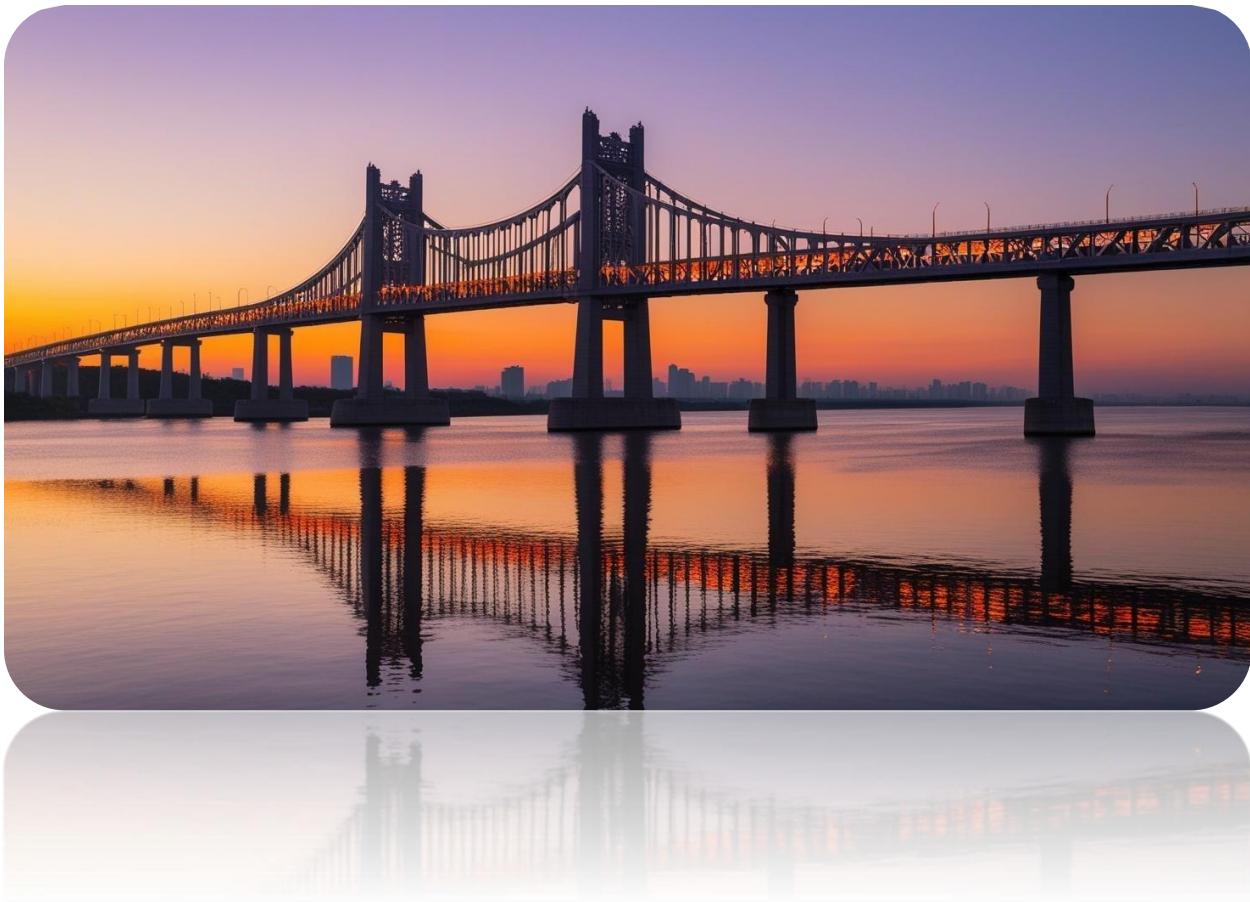
Beipanjiang Bridge (Guanxing Highway), China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Deck Height: 366 meters
3. Total Length: 1,341 meters
4. Main Span: 636 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2003

Historical Significance

Opened in 2003, the Beipanjiang Bridge on the Guanxing Highway in Guizhou, China, spans a 366-meter-deep valley. Its 1,341-meter cable-stayed design, with a 636-meter main span, was a pioneering high-altitude bridge. Costing \$80 million and built in three years, it marked China's early advances in infrastructure. The bridge's robust pylons and aerodynamic cables withstand seismic risks and winds, showcasing engineering prowess. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and accessibility in Guizhou's rural areas. The Beipanjiang Bridge symbolizes China's infrastructure growth, setting a precedent for later high-altitude bridges. By linking remote regions, it supports economic development and cultural exchange. Its innovative design earned international recognition, reinforcing China's emerging leadership in bridge construction. The bridge has transformed transportation, attracting visitors and cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy as a trailblazer in high-altitude engineering.



Liuguanghe Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Beam bridge
2. Deck Height: 297 meters
3. Total Length: 305 meters
4. Main Span: 240 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2001

Historical Significance

Completed in 2001, the Liuguanghe Bridge in Guizhou, China, spans a 297-meter-deep valley, marking an early milestone in China's high-altitude bridge construction. Its 305-meter beam design, with a 240-meter main span, connects rural areas along the Zunyi-Liupanshui highway. Built for \$50 million in three years, it reflects China's growing infrastructure expertise. The bridge's sturdy design withstands seismic risks and harsh terrain, showcasing engineering innovation. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and accessibility in Guizhou's remote regions. The Liuguanghe Bridge symbolizes China's early 21st-century modernization, paving the way for later record-breaking bridges. By linking isolated areas, it supports economic growth and cultural ties. Its pioneering height earned global attention, reinforcing China's emerging dominance in bridge engineering. The bridge has transformed transportation, attracting visitors and cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy as a high-altitude pioneer.



Yachi River Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Deck Height: 306 meters
3. Total Length: 1,452 meters
4. Main Span: 800 meters
5. Location: Guizhou, China
6. Construction Date: 2016

Historical Significance

Opened in 2016, the Yachi River Bridge in Guizhou, China, spans a 306-meter-deep valley, ranking among the world's highest bridges. Its 1,452-meter cable-stayed design, with an 800-meter main span, connects Guiyang and Bijie, enhancing regional connectivity. Costing \$220 million and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure efficiency. The bridge's robust pylons and aerodynamic cables withstand seismic risks and winds, showcasing advanced engineering. It has slashed travel times, boosting trade and tourism in Guizhou's rural areas. The Yachi River Bridge symbolizes China's modernization, earning global praise for its height and design. By linking remote regions, it supports economic development and cultural exchange, making Guizhou a key transportation hub. Its sleek aesthetic and technical prowess attract visitors, reinforcing China's leadership in high-altitude bridge construction and cementing its role in the nation's infrastructure legacy.



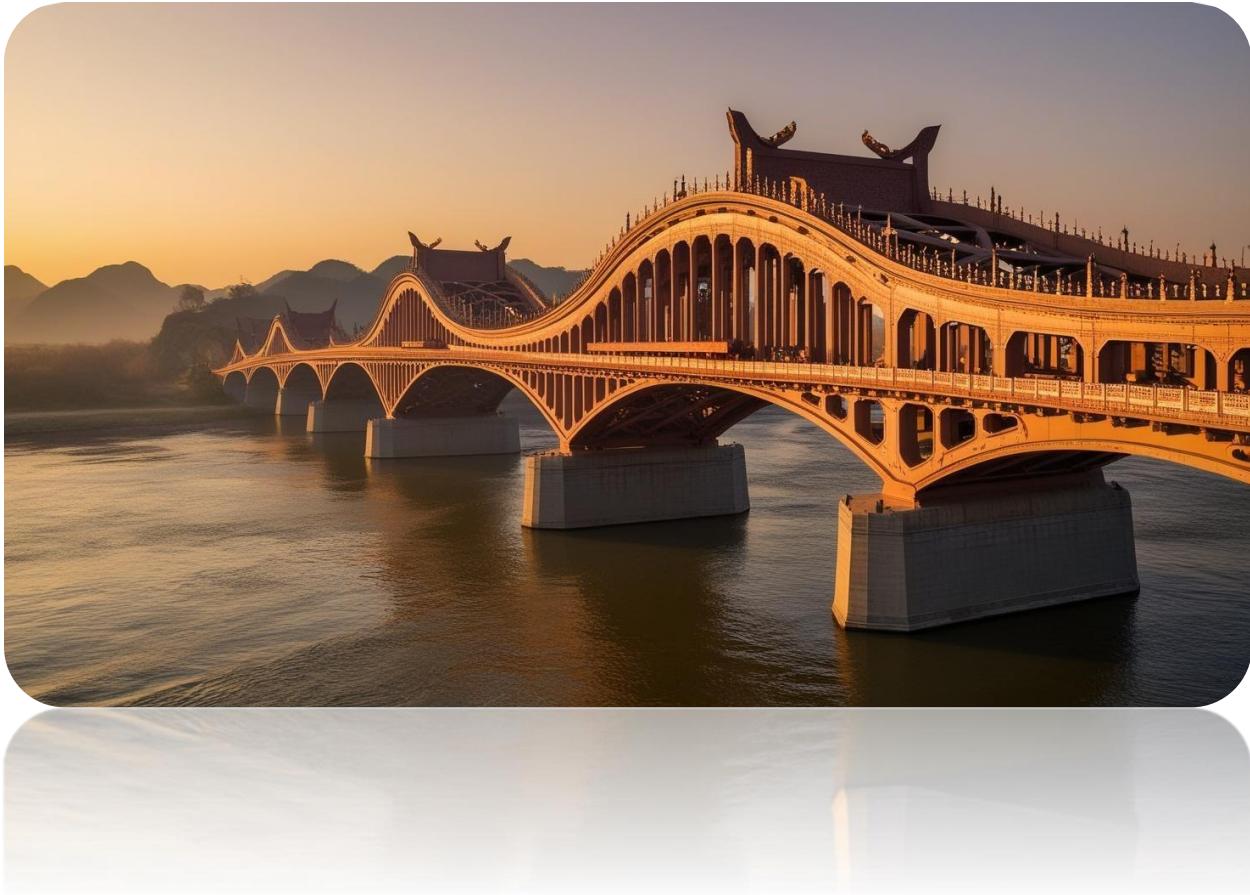
Royal Gorge Bridge, USA

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Suspension bridge
2. Deck Height: 291 meters
3. Total Length: 384 meters
4. Main Span: 268 meters
5. Location: Colorado, USA
6. Construction Date: 1929

Historical Significance

Completed in 1929, the Royal Gorge Bridge in Colorado, USA, spans the Arkansas River at 291 meters, once the world's highest bridge. Its 384-meter suspension design, with a 268-meter main span, was built in six months for \$350,000. Originally a toll bridge, it became a tourist attraction within the Royal Gorge Bridge and Park. The bridge's steel cables and wooden deck withstand winds and heavy loads, reflecting early 20th-century engineering. It has drawn millions of visitors, boosting Colorado's tourism economy. The Royal Gorge Bridge symbolizes American ingenuity, surviving fires and modernization while retaining its historic charm. By linking the gorge's rims, it supports recreational and cultural activities. Its iconic status and daring height earned global recognition, reinforcing the USA's early leadership in bridge construction and cementing its role as a beloved landmark.



Zhijinghe River Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Deck Height: 294 meters
3. Total Length: 430 meters
4. Main Span: 294 meters
5. Location: Hubei, China
6. Construction Date: 2009

Historical Significance

Opened in 2009, the Zhijinghe River Bridge in Hubei, China, spans a 294-meter-deep valley, making it one of the world's highest arch bridges. Its 430-meter design, with a 294-meter main span, connects remote areas along the G50 highway. Built for \$120 million in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure growth. The bridge's sturdy arch withstands seismic risks and harsh terrain, showcasing engineering innovation. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and accessibility in Hubei's rugged regions. The Zhijinghe Bridge symbolizes China's modernization, earning global praise for its height and design. By linking isolated areas, it supports economic development and cultural exchange. Its sleek aesthetic and technical prowess attract visitors, reinforcing China's dominance in high-altitude bridge construction. The bridge has transformed transportation, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy as a high-altitude engineering marvel.

Oldest Bridges

(Still in Use)



Alcantara Bridge, Spain

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 106 AD
3. Total Length: 194 meters
4. Main Span: 28 meters
5. Location: Extremadura, Spain

Historical Significance

Built in 106 AD under Emperor Trajan, the Alcantara Bridge in Extremadura, Spain, spans the Tagus River. Its 194-meter stone arch design, with six 28-meter spans, reflects Roman engineering genius. Constructed by architect Caius Julius Lacer, it was a vital link on the road to Lusitania, supporting military and trade routes. The bridge's robust arches have endured floods and wars, remaining in use for nearly two millennia. A triumphal arch and temple honor its historical significance. The Alcantara Bridge symbolizes Rome's infrastructure legacy, drawing historians and tourists for its preserved condition. By linking regions, it facilitated cultural and economic exchange in ancient Iberia. Its enduring design earned global recognition, reinforcing Spain's Roman heritage. The bridge's resilience and architectural beauty continue to inspire, cementing its role as a timeless marvel of ancient engineering.



Ponte Fabricio, Italy

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 62 BC
3. Total Length: 62 meters
4. Main Span: 24 meters
5. Location: Rome, Italy

Historical Significance

Constructed in 62 BC, the Ponte Fabricio in Rome, Italy, is the city's oldest bridge, spanning the Tiber River. Its 62-meter stone arch design, with two 24-meter spans, was built by Lucius Fabricius to connect the city center to Tiber Island. The bridge's sturdy arches have withstood floods and invasions, remaining in use for over two millennia. Known as the "Pons Judaeorum," it served Rome's Jewish community, facilitating trade and cultural exchange. The Ponte Fabricio symbolizes Roman engineering prowess, drawing tourists and historians for its preserved state. Its inscriptions and robust design highlight ancient construction techniques. By linking key districts, it supported Rome's growth as a global capital. The bridge's enduring functionality and architectural beauty earned global recognition, reinforcing Italy's Roman heritage and cementing its role as a timeless icon of ancient infrastructure.



Ponte di Tiberio, Italy

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 20 AD
3. Total Length: 70 meters
4. Main Span: 10 meters
5. Location: Rimini, Italy

Historical Significance

Completed in 20 AD under Emperor Tiberius, the Ponte di Tiberio in Rimini, Italy, spans the Marecchia River. Its 70-meter stone arch design, with five 10-meter spans, reflects Roman engineering excellence. Built to connect Rimini to the Via Emilia, it supported trade and military campaigns in northern Italy. The bridge's sturdy arches have endured floods and wars, remaining in use for two millennia. Its elegant design and inscriptions highlight Roman architectural skill. The Ponte di Tiberio symbolizes Rome's infrastructure legacy, drawing tourists and historians for its preserved condition. By linking regions, it facilitated economic and cultural exchange in the Roman Empire. Its resilience and aesthetic beauty earned global recognition, reinforcing Italy's Roman heritage. The bridge continues to serve Rimini's traffic, blending ancient functionality with modern utility, cementing its role as a timeless marvel of Roman engineering.



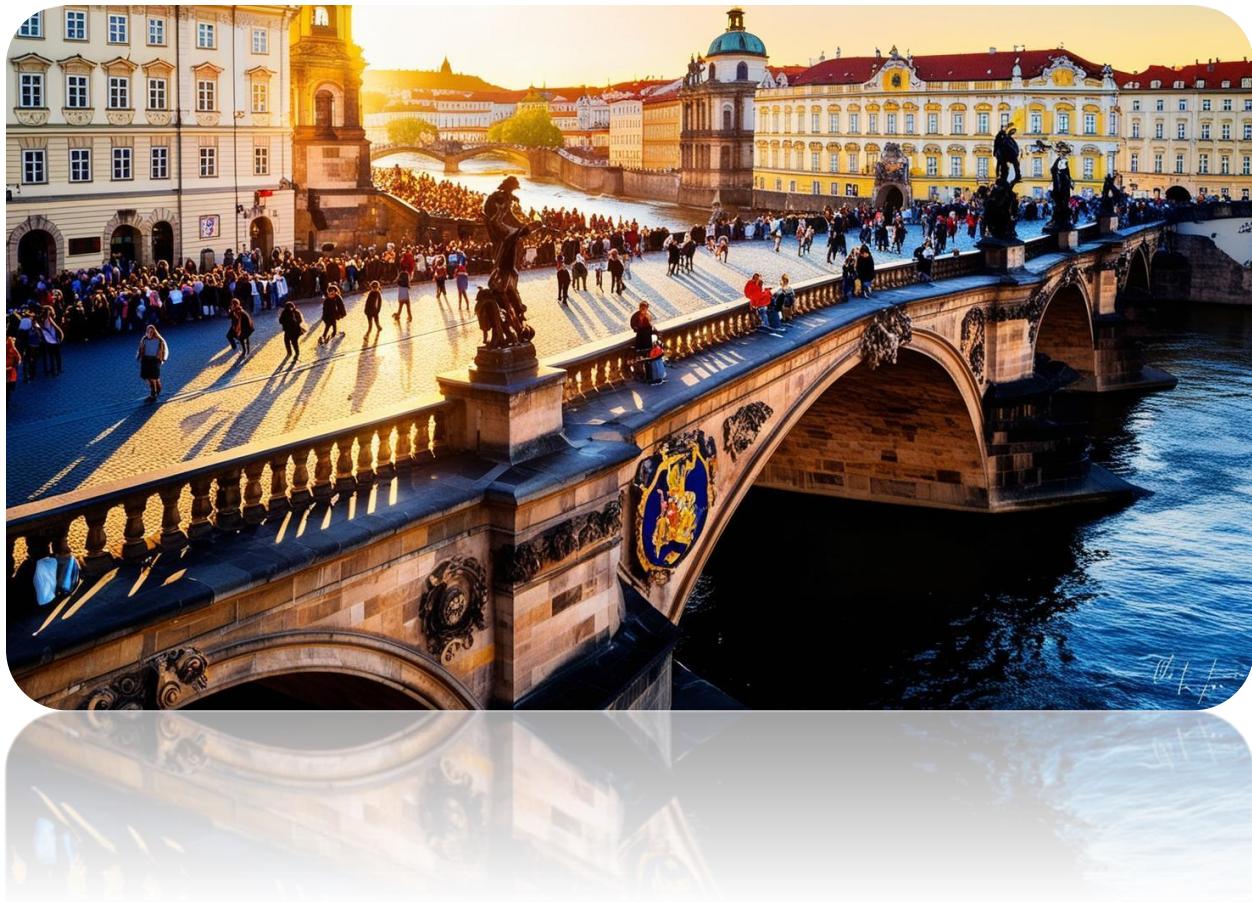
Ponte Vecchio, Italy

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 1345
3. Total Length: 84 meters
4. Main Span: 30 meters
5. Location: Florence, Italy

Historical Significance

Built in 1345, the Ponte Vecchio in Florence, Italy, spans the Arno River, replacing a flood-destroyed predecessor. Its 84-meter stone arch design, with three 30-meter spans, supports shops and homes, a medieval innovation. Attributed to Taddeo Gaddi, it became a bustling trade hub, hosting jewelers and merchants. The bridge's resilience against floods and World War II bombings highlights its robust construction. The Ponte Vecchio symbolizes Florence's Renaissance prosperity, drawing millions of tourists for its historic charm. By linking the city's districts, it fostered economic and cultural exchange, supporting Florence's growth as an artistic center. Its unique shop-lined design earned global recognition, reinforcing Italy's medieval heritage. The bridge's enduring functionality and picturesque aesthetic continue to inspire, blending commerce with architectural beauty. The Ponte Vecchio remains a vital Florence landmark, cementing its role as a timeless icon of medieval engineering.



Charles Bridge, Czech Republic

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 1402
3. Total Length: 621 meters
4. Main Span: 30 meters
5. Location: Prague, Czech Republic

Historical Significance

Completed in 1402, the Charles Bridge in Prague, Czech Republic, spans the Vltava River, commissioned by Emperor Charles IV. Its 621-meter stone arch design, with 16 30-meter spans, replaced a flood-damaged bridge, strengthening Prague's trade routes. Designed by Peter Parler, it features 30 statues, making it a cultural landmark. The bridge's robust arches have withstood floods and wars, remaining a vital crossing. The Charles Bridge symbolizes Prague's medieval grandeur, drawing millions of tourists for its historic and artistic value. By linking Prague's Old Town and Lesser Town, it fostered economic and cultural exchange, supporting the city's growth. Its Gothic design and statues earned global recognition, reinforcing the Czech Republic's heritage. The bridge's enduring functionality and aesthetic beauty continue to inspire, blending history with modern utility, cementing its role as a timeless icon of medieval engineering.



Rialto Bridge, Italy

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 1591
3. Total Length: 48 meters
4. Main Span: 28 meters
5. Location: Venice, Italy

Historical Significance

Completed in 1591, the Rialto Bridge in Venice, Italy, spans the Grand Canal, replacing a wooden structure. Its 48-meter stone arch design, with a 28-meter main span, was designed by Antonio da Ponte to support shops and heavy traffic. A marvel of Renaissance engineering, it became Venice's commercial heart, hosting merchants and traders. The bridge's single arch withstands tides and crowds, reflecting innovative construction. The Rialto Bridge symbolizes Venice's maritime prosperity, drawing millions of tourists for its historic charm. By linking key districts, it fostered economic and cultural exchange, supporting Venice's global trade dominance. Its elegant design and shop-lined structure earned global recognition, reinforcing Italy's Renaissance heritage. The bridge's enduring functionality and picturesque aesthetic continue to inspire, blending commerce with architectural beauty, cementing its role as a timeless icon of Venetian engineering.



Ponte delle Torri, Italy

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Aqueduct bridge
2. Built: 1350
3. Total Length: 230 meters
4. Main Span: 20 meters
5. Location: Spoleto, Italy

Historical Significance

Built around 1350, the Ponte delle Torri in Spoleto, Italy, spans a valley as a medieval aqueduct and footbridge. Its 230-meter stone arch design, with ten 20-meter spans, supplied water to Spoleto and connected fortified areas. Attributed to local engineers, it reflects Gothic engineering resilience, withstanding earthquakes and wars. The bridge's towering arches and strategic design made it a defensive asset during medieval conflicts. The Ponte delle Torri symbolizes Spoleto's medieval ingenuity, drawing tourists and historians for its preserved state. By linking the city to water sources, it supported economic and cultural stability. Its dramatic height and Gothic aesthetic earned global recognition, reinforcing Italy's medieval heritage. The bridge's enduring functionality as a footpath and its architectural beauty continue to inspire, blending utility with historical significance, cementing its role as a timeless marvel of medieval engineering.



Puente Romano, Spain

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 1st century AD
3. Total Length: 790 meters
4. Main Span: 30 meters
5. Location: Mérida, Spain

Historical Significance

Constructed in the 1st century AD, the Puente Romano in Mérida, Spain, spans the Guadiana River, built under Roman rule. Its 790-meter stone arch design, with 60 30-meter spans, was a vital link on the Via de la Plata, supporting trade and military campaigns. The bridge's robust arches have endured floods and wars, remaining in use for two millennia. Restored in the Middle Ages, it reflects Roman engineering genius. The Puente Romano symbolizes Rome's infrastructure legacy, drawing tourists and historians for its preserved condition. By linking Lusitania's capital, it facilitated economic and cultural exchange in ancient Iberia. Its elegant design and resilience earned global recognition, reinforcing Spain's Roman heritage. The bridge's enduring functionality as a pedestrian crossing and its architectural beauty continue to inspire, cementing its role as a timeless marvel of ancient engineering.



Anji Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Arch bridge
2. Built: 605 AD
3. Total Length: 64 meters
4. Main Span: 37 meters
5. Location: Hebei, China

Historical Significance

Completed in 605 AD, the Anji Bridge in Hebei, China, spans the Xiao River, built under the Sui Dynasty by engineer Li Chun. Its 64-meter stone arch design, with a 37-meter main span, introduced the open-spandrel arch, a global engineering milestone. The bridge's single arch has withstood floods, earthquakes, and wars, remaining in use for over 1,400 years. Known as the Zhaozhou Bridge, it supported trade and travel along ancient routes. The Anji Bridge symbolizes China's early engineering prowess, drawing historians and tourists for its preserved state. By linking rural regions, it fostered economic and cultural exchange in the Sui era. Its innovative design earned global recognition, influencing bridge construction worldwide. The bridge's enduring functionality and elegant aesthetic continue to inspire, reinforcing China's historical engineering legacy and cementing its role as a timeless architectural marvel.



Hyde Hall Bridge, USA

Technical Specifications

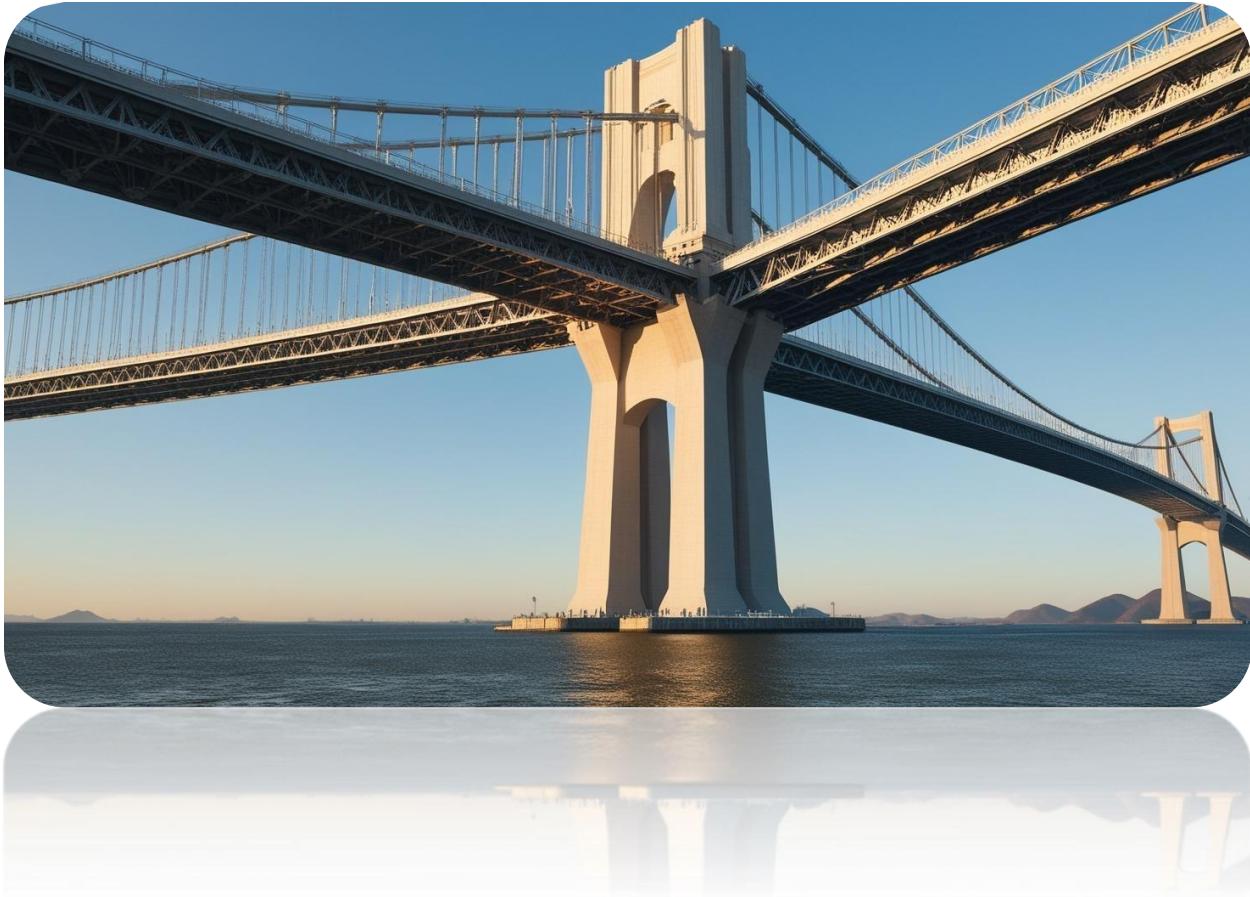
1. Type: Covered bridge
2. Built: 1825
3. Total Length: 16 meters
4. Main Span: 16 meters
5. Location: New York, USA

Historical Significance

Built in 1825, the Hyde Hall Bridge in New York, USA, spans Shadow Brook near Glimmerglass State Park. Its 16-meter covered wooden design, with a single 16-meter span, was constructed by Cyrenus Wheeler to serve local traffic. One of America's oldest covered bridges, it reflects early 19th-century engineering and rural life. The bridge's sturdy frame has withstood weathering, preserved through restoration efforts. The Hyde Hall Bridge symbolizes America's pioneer spirit, drawing tourists and historians for its historical charm. By linking rural communities, it supported economic and social exchange in early New York. Its simple yet durable design earned recognition as a National Historic Landmark, reinforcing the USA's early infrastructure heritage. The bridge's enduring functionality as a pedestrian crossing and its rustic aesthetic continue to inspire, cementing its role as a cherished relic of American engineering.

Longest Bridges

(by Total Length)



Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 164.8 km
3. Main Span: 80 meters
4. Location: Jiangsu, China
5. Construction Date: 2010

Historical Significance

Completed in 2010, the Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge in Jiangsu, China, is the world's longest bridge, stretching 164.8 km. Part of the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway, its viaduct design with 80-meter spans supports trains at 300 km/h. Costing \$8.5 billion and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure ambition. The bridge's robust design withstands seismic risks and heavy loads, showcasing engineering prowess. It has slashed travel times, boosting economic integration between China's major cities. The Danyang-Kunshan Bridge symbolizes China's high-speed rail revolution, earning global recognition for its scale. By linking industrial hubs, it supports trade and cultural exchange, reinforcing China's economic dominance. Its technical innovation and sheer length attract international attention, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in China's rapid urbanization and global connectivity.



Changhua-Kaohsiung Viaduct, Taiwan

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 157.3 km
3. Main Span: 60 meters
4. Location: Taiwan
5. Construction Date: 2004

Historical Significance

Opened in 2004, the Changhua-Kaohsiung Viaduct in Taiwan is the world's second-longest bridge, stretching 157.3 km. Part of the Taiwan High-Speed Rail, its viaduct design with 60-meter spans supports trains at 300 km/h. Costing \$7 billion and built in six years, it reflects Taiwan's infrastructure ambition. The bridge's seismic-resistant design withstands earthquakes, showcasing engineering innovation. It has slashed travel times, boosting economic and cultural ties between Taiwan's western cities. The Changhua-Kaohsiung Viaduct symbolizes Taiwan's high-speed rail era, earning global praise for its scale and precision. By linking urban centers, it supports trade and tourism, reinforcing Taiwan's economic competitiveness. Its technical prowess and length attract international attention, cementing its role in Taiwan's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in Taiwan's modernization and regional connectivity, fostering growth in a densely populated corridor.



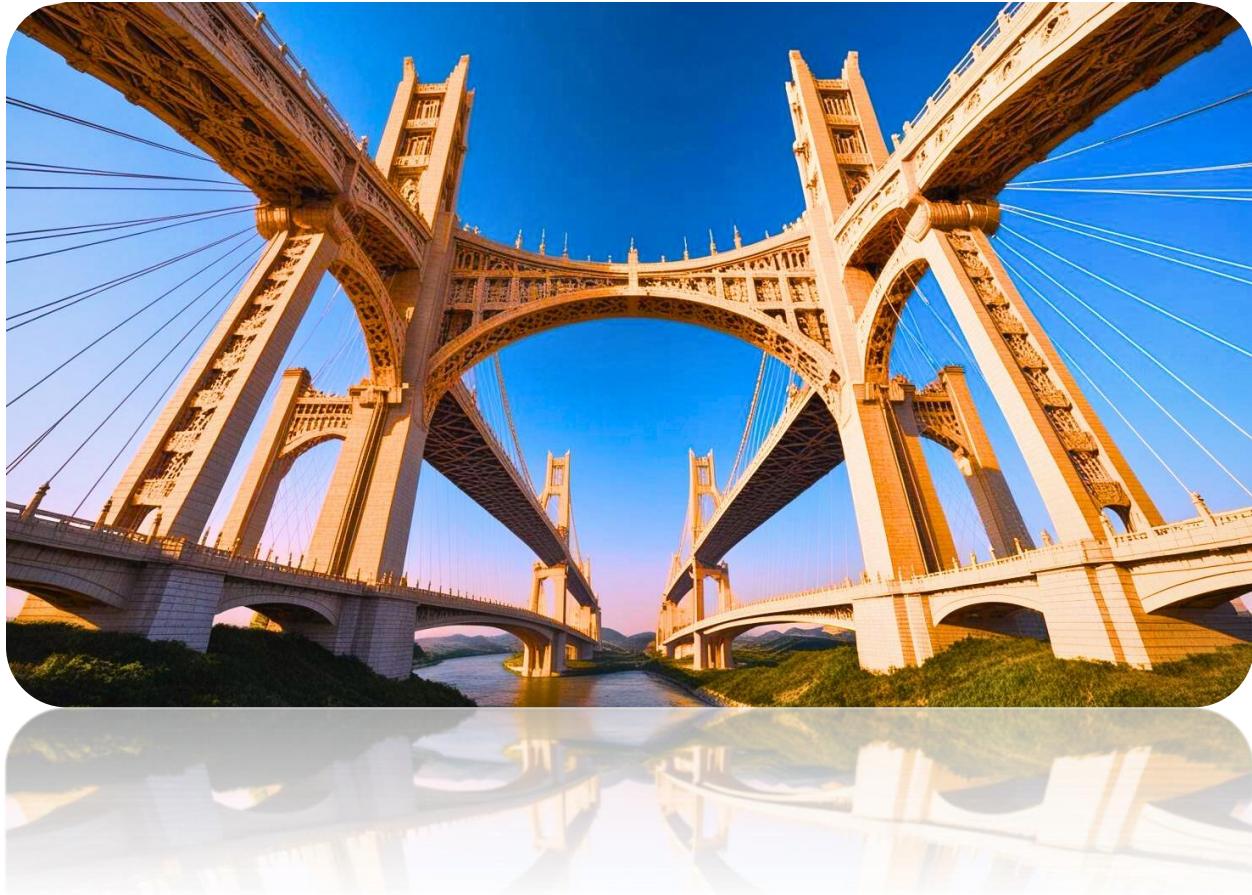
Tianjin Grand Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 113.7 km
3. Main Span: 80 meters
4. Location: Tianjin, China
5. Construction Date: 2010

Historical Significance

Completed in 2010, the Tianjin Grand Bridge in Tianjin, China, spans 113.7 km, making it one of the world's longest bridges. Part of the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway, its viaduct design with 80-meter spans supports trains at 300 km/h. Costing \$6 billion and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure prowess. The bridge's robust design withstands seismic risks and heavy loads, showcasing engineering excellence. It has reduced travel times, boosting economic integration in northern China. The Tianjin Grand Bridge symbolizes China's high-speed rail revolution, earning global recognition for its scale. By linking industrial hubs, it supports trade and cultural exchange, reinforcing China's economic dominance. Its technical innovation and length attract international attention, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital component of China's rapid urbanization and global connectivity.



Cangde Grand Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 105.8 km
3. Main Span: 80 meters
4. Location: Hebei, China
5. Construction Date: 2010

Historical Significance

Opened in 2010, the Cangde Grand Bridge in Hebei, China, stretches 105.8 km, ranking among the world's longest bridges. Part of the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway, its viaduct design with 80-meter spans supports trains at 300 km/h. Costing \$5.5 billion and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure efficiency. The bridge's seismic-resistant design withstands earthquakes, showcasing engineering innovation. It has slashed travel times, boosting economic ties in northern China. The Cangde Grand Bridge symbolizes China's high-speed rail era, earning global praise for its scale and precision. By linking industrial regions, it supports trade and cultural exchange, reinforcing China's economic dominance. Its technical prowess and length attract international attention, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in China's rapid urbanization and regional connectivity, fostering growth in a key corridor.



Weinan Weihe Grand Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 79.7 km
3. Main Span: 80 meters
4. Location: Shaanxi, China
5. Construction Date: 2008

Historical Significance

Completed in 2008, the Weinan Weihe Grand Bridge in Shaanxi, China, spans 79.7 km, one of the world's longest bridges. Part of the Zhengzhou-Xi'an High-Speed Railway, its viaduct design with 80-meter spans supports trains at 350 km/h. Costing \$4 billion and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure ambition. The bridge's robust design withstands seismic risks and flooding, showcasing engineering prowess. It has reduced travel times, boosting economic integration in central China. The Weinan Weihe Bridge symbolizes China's high-speed rail revolution, earning global recognition for its scale. By linking industrial hubs, it supports trade and cultural exchange, reinforcing China's economic dominance. Its technical innovation and length attract international attention, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital component of China's rapid urbanization and regional connectivity.



Bang Na Expressway, Thailand

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 54 km
3. Main Span: 60 meters
4. Location: Bangkok, Thailand
4. Construction Date: 2000

Historical Significance

Opened in 2000, the Bang Na Expressway in Bangkok, Thailand, is a 54-km elevated viaduct, one of the world's longest bridges. Its 60-meter span design supports six lanes of traffic, easing Bangkok's notorious congestion. Costing \$1 billion and built in five years, it reflects Thailand's urban modernization. The viaduct's robust structure withstands heavy loads and tropical weather, showcasing engineering innovation. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and commuting efficiency in Bangkok's metropolitan area. The Bang Na Expressway symbolizes Thailand's infrastructure growth, earning global recognition for its scale. By linking urban districts, it supports economic development and cultural exchange, reinforcing Bangkok's role as a regional hub. Its technical prowess and length attract international attention, cementing its role in Thailand's infrastructure legacy. The viaduct has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in Bangkok's rapid urbanization and economic expansion.



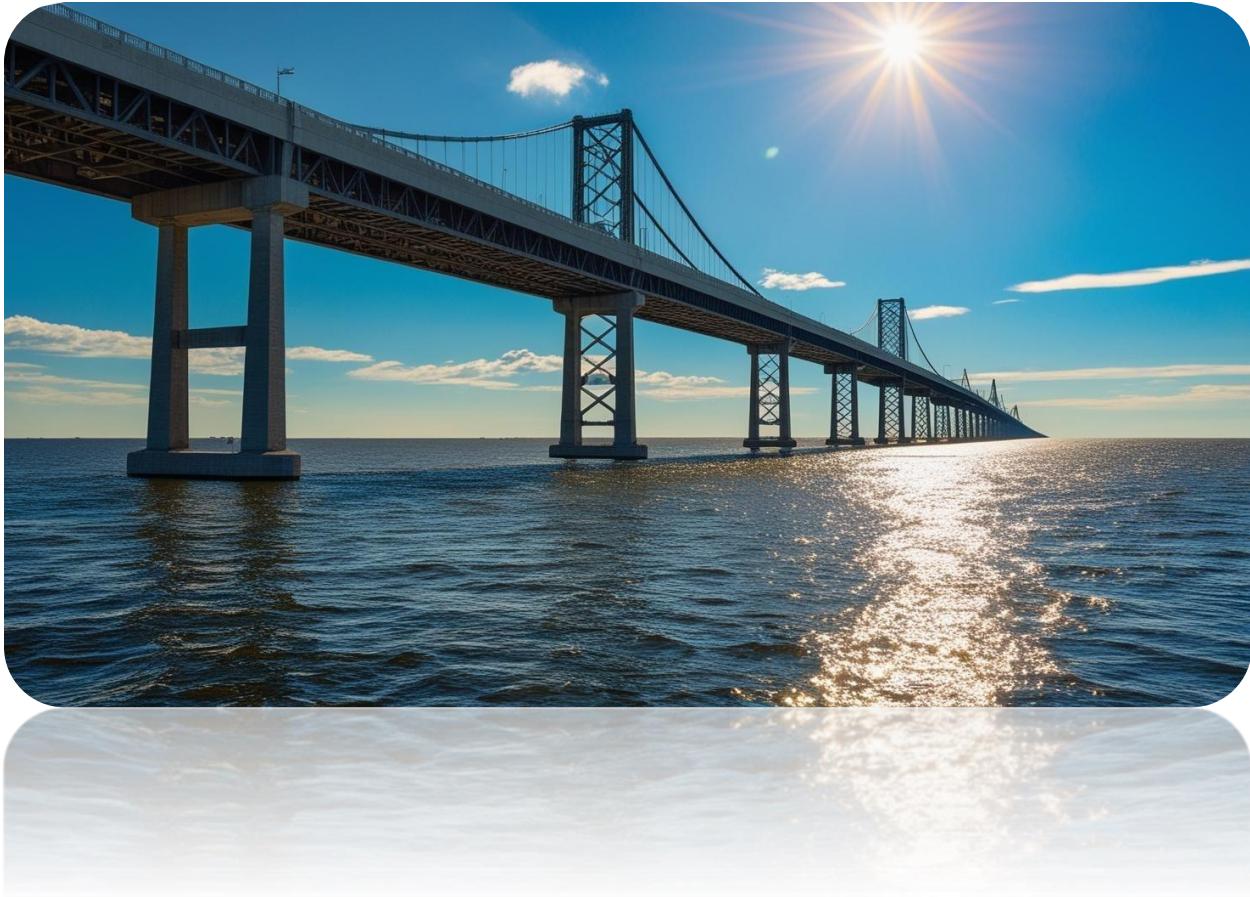
Beijing Grand Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 48.2 km
3. Main Span: 80 meters
4. Location: Beijing, China
5. Construction Date: 2010

Historical Significance

Completed in 2010, the Beijing Grand Bridge in Beijing, China, spans 48.2 km, ranking among the world's longest bridges. Part of the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway, its viaduct design with 80-meter spans supports trains at 300 km/h. Costing \$3 billion and built in four years, it reflects China's infrastructure efficiency. The bridge's seismic-resistant design withstands earthquakes, showcasing engineering excellence. It has slashed travel times, boosting economic ties in northern China. The Beijing Grand Bridge symbolizes China's high-speed rail revolution, earning global praise for its scale and precision. By linking industrial hubs, it supports trade and cultural exchange, reinforcing China's economic dominance. Its technical innovation and length attract international attention, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in China's rapid urbanization and regional connectivity, fostering growth in a key corridor.



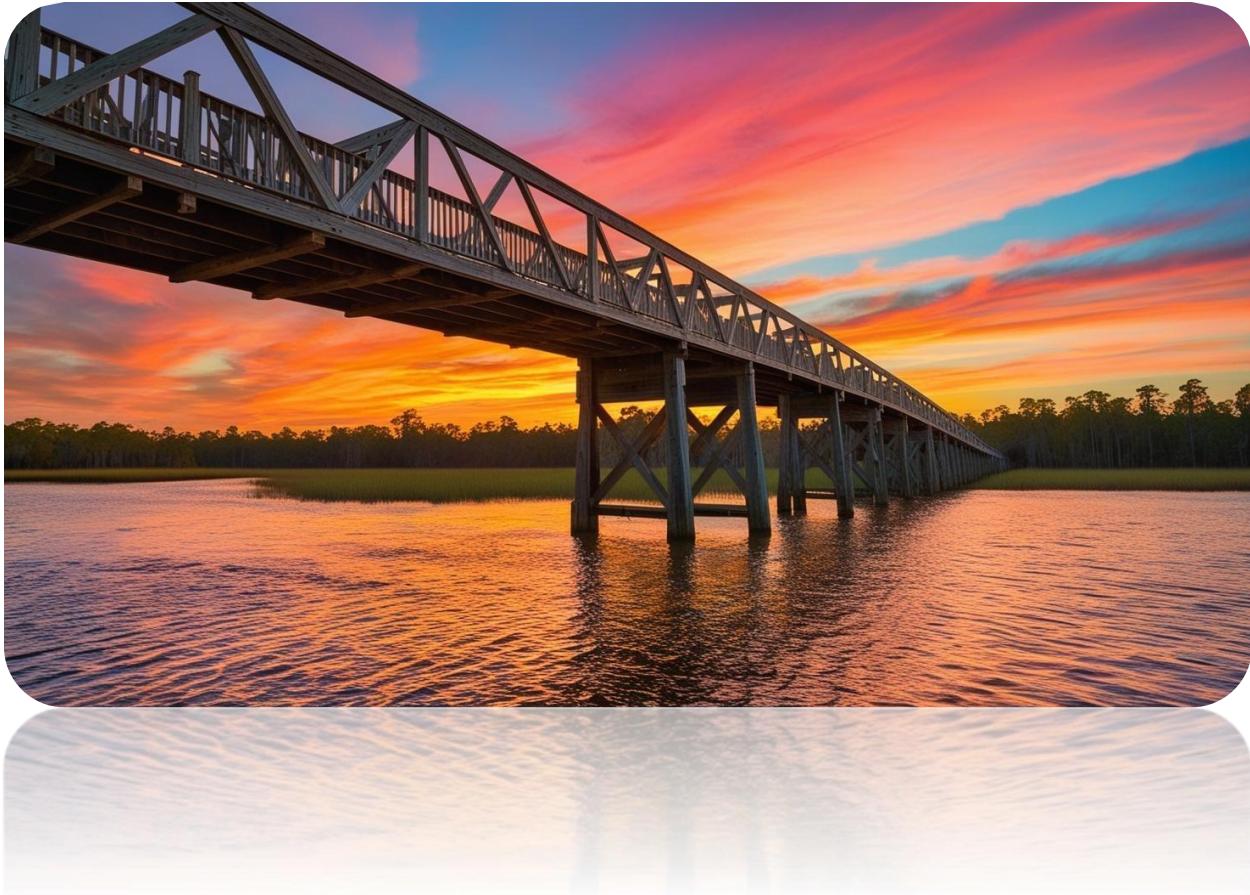
Lake Pontchartrain Causeway, USA

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Causeway
2. Total Length: 38.4 km
3. Main Span: 46 meters
4. Location: Louisiana, USA
5. Construction Date: 1956

Historical Significance

Opened in 1956, the Lake Pontchartrain Causeway in Louisiana, USA, stretches 38.4 km across Lake Pontchartrain, one of the world's longest bridges. Its twin causeway design with 46-meter spans connects Metairie to Mandeville, easing New Orleans' traffic. Costing \$46 million and built in 14 months, it reflects mid-20th-century engineering. The causeway's sturdy piles withstand hurricanes and heavy loads, showcasing resilience. It has reduced travel times, boosting commerce and tourism in Louisiana. The Lake Pontchartrain Causeway symbolizes America's post-war infrastructure boom, earning global recognition for its length. By linking suburban and urban areas, it supports economic growth and cultural exchange, reinforcing New Orleans' regional role. Its technical innovation and scale attract visitors, cementing its role in the USA's infrastructure legacy. The causeway has transformed transportation, remaining a vital artery in Louisiana's connectivity and economic development.



Manchac Swamp Bridge, USA

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Viaduct
2. Total Length: 36.7 km
3. Main Span: 40 meters
4. Location: Louisiana, USA
5. Construction Date: 1979

Historical Significance

Completed in 1979, the Manchac Swamp Bridge in Louisiana, USA, spans 36.7 km across the Manchac Swamp, one of the world's longest bridges. Its viaduct design with 40-meter spans supports Interstate 55, connecting New Orleans to Hammond. Costing \$320 million and built in four years, it reflects modern American engineering. The bridge's pile-supported structure withstands swampy terrain and hurricanes, showcasing resilience. It has reduced travel times, boosting trade and accessibility in Louisiana's wetlands. The Manchac Swamp Bridge symbolizes America's infrastructure innovation, earning global recognition for its length and environmental adaptation. By linking rural and urban areas, it supports economic growth and cultural exchange, reinforcing Louisiana's regional connectivity. Its technical prowess and scale attract attention, cementing its role in the USA's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in Louisiana's economic and social development.



Hangzhou Bay Bridge, China

Technical Specifications

1. Type: Cable-stayed bridge
2. Total Length: 35.7 km
3. Main Span: 448 meters
4. Location: Zhejiang, China
5. Construction Date: 2008

Historical Significance

Opened in 2008, the Hangzhou Bay Bridge in Zhejiang, China, spans 35.7 km across Hangzhou Bay, connecting Ningbo and Jiaxing. Its cable-stayed design, with a 448-meter main span, supports six lanes of traffic. Costing \$1.7 billion and built in five years, it reflects China's infrastructure ambition. The bridge's robust design withstands typhoons and seismic risks, showcasing engineering excellence. It has slashed travel times, boosting trade and tourism in the Yangtze River Delta. The Hangzhou Bay Bridge symbolizes China's economic rise, earning global praise for its scale and innovation. By linking industrial hubs, it supports economic integration and cultural exchange, reinforcing China's global trade dominance. Its technical prowess and length attract international attention, cementing its role in China's infrastructure legacy. The bridge has transformed transportation, making it a vital artery in China's rapid urbanization and regional connectivity.