ACTIVE HOLIDAYS IN VOJVODINA

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SERBIA
Vojvodina in **Motion**

Tourists and Vojvodina aficionados mostly perceive this Province as a quiet, easy-going and peaceful plain on the north of Serbia. This is partly true. However, Vojvodina has also got its flip side; the one in motion, dynamic and abundant in challenges. This is the side of Vojvodina that offers more to its visitors.

Located on the south of Pannonia Plain and north of Serbia, Vojvodina shelters over 20 protected nature reserves, among which happens to be the first proclaimed national park in the entire country. Eight out of ten recognised Ramsarian areas in Serbia are located in the Province. Three large European rivers meet in Vojvodina – The Danube, Tisa and Sava. Vast flatland space between the rivers offers options for cycling, sports activities, equestrian sports and bird-watching... But, should one climb both of the Vojvodina Mountains, a completely new scenery awaits. All this contributes enough substance for a good quality active holidays in Vojvodina you can share with the loved ones.

This brochure is intended for all who would like and are willing to uncover this other side of Vojvodina. The side that is less known, hidden in its protected areas, on the water, between granges and aligned settlements... This is Vojvodina in motion - with lots of activities, adventures and experiences. If adventure turns out to be more than you are looking for, you can “plain-hike” through the less known flatlands of Bačka and Banat. There you will discover something that, in its overall beauty, can be a true feast for all the senses.
Protected Natural Heritage

It is in the protected areas where the image of the green and natural diversity of Vojvodina can be best observed. Geological and geo-morphological heritage captivates visitors when they least expect it. Vojvodina boasts some especially distinct sites such as views of mountainous outlines in the plain, geological profiles, steep loess stretches, abandoned river meanders and much more. If we add the entire bio diversity (which is not at all insignificant), then it becomes clear why the discovery of protected areas proves to be a pure joy. Recreation, education and enjoyment in nature combine easily in this environment.

There is numerous data to verify the vast biodiversity. Vojvodina is a habitat for protected and rare animal and plant species: 104 flora and 212 fauna, to be precise. Among plant relics are the ones that attract attention among visitors and eco-tourists due to their decorative appearance: European peony, Pheasant’s eye, Spurge-laurel, Kitaibelia vitifolia Willd... Close to 200 bird species are protected as relics of nature, most endangered of them being the Eastern Imperial Eagle, Graet Bustard and European Roller. Apart from decorative plants and birds, large areas unfold their beauty within the protected areas of Vojvodina.

Protected areas represent the most precious gift that nature of Vojvodina has to offer. This less known world is still waiting to be discovered by the tourists. You will see ecologically important forests of Silver poplar along the river banks, thick mountain forests of Fruška gora and Vršac mountains, dunes and vegetation of Deliblato sands and much more. Protected areas along the Danube can be toured with ease due to the well-marked cycling routes that run through them. Whichever means you choose for touring of these pristine oases of Vojvodina, please do not forget that getting to know nature better should encourage us all to protect it better.
1. SNR Slano kopovo – dried lake in summer
2. European peony
   (*Paeonia officinalis sub sp. banatica*)
3. PN Palić – Mediterranean Gulls
   (*Larus melanocephalus*)
4. SNR Obedska bara
5. PN Jegnička
6. SNR Deliblatska peščara
7. PN Ponjavica
8. SNR Gornje Podunavlje – Yellow Iris
   (*Iris pseudacorus*) and Grassweed
   (*Scirpus sp.*) at Monoštor bog
9. SNR Titelski bog – loess profile at Veliki surduk
10. NP Fruška gora – Middle Hill location
11. SNR Bagremara – Winter aconite
    (*Eranthis hyemalis*)
12. SNR Zasavica
13. SNR Karadorđevo
14. PN Kamaraš
15. SNR Gornje Podunavlje – dragonfly
16. SNR Pašnjaci velike droplje – Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)
17. SNR Čarska bara
18. LOF Vršačke planine
Location of important protected natural assets in Vojvodina


Under the Ramsar Auspices

Out of ten Ramsar sites in Serbia, as many as eight are situated in Vojvodina. Vojvodina is a “water-loving” region. Each of the eight Ramsar sites represents a small romantic destination where water determines the basic features of the site. The Ramsar status serves as proof of their ecological and tourist qualities.

Gornje Podunavlje stretches on 36 km and covers the flooding plain of the Danube, comprising a mosaic of ecosystems and protected plant and animal species. Koviško-petrovaradinski rit is a similar terrain of preserved meanders, marshes, lakes, wet meadows and swamps along the big river (Danube). Labudovo okno is located at the contact point of Deliblatske polja and Danube. Ludaško jezero and Obeska bara have been on the Ramsar list for more than 35 years. They represent exceptional lake-marshland habitats overgrown in reeds where protected bird species nest. Visually, the two lakes reflect a typical image of Vojvodina. Slano Kopovo Lake is the most important bird habitat in Serbia, since their numbers reach 20,000 in some parts of the year. Stari Begej/Carska bara is related to Begej, another Panonian river. Zasavica is the only home to the fish called European mud minnow (Umbraknemer) in the entire Serbia.

Ramsar sites of Vojvodina are ideal destinations for eco-tourist arrangements and programmes. They are localities where a lot can be learnt about exceptional beauty of the local climate while getting in shape by hiking. Organised sailing tours in tourist boats or canoes are provided at Gornje Podunavlje, Carska bara, Obeska bara and Zasavica. Well-marked footpaths and ecological pathways are intended for those who expect something different from the nature. In their vicinity are the well-preserved local community cultural values.
THE RAMSAR CONVENTION

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, of international significance especially as wetland bird habitats, was signed on February 2nd 1971 in the city of Ramsar, on the Iranian coast of the Caspian lake. This trans-national act provides the basis for preservation and prudent use of wet habitats and their resources through local, regional and national activities and international cooperation.

Serbia is one of the 168 signing countries of the Ramsar Convention. The List comprises 2,127 wetland areas of international importance.

Until 2012, on the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance were listed ten areas in Serbia, of which eight in Vojvodina and two in the southern Serbia.
1. Squacco Heron (Ardeola ralloides)
2. Stari Begej
3. Lookout tower at Obedska bara
4. Tourists at Carska bara
5. Babraka, Gornje Podunavlje
6. River bank vegetation of Slano kopovo
7. Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit
8. Slano kopovo, a lesson in nature
9. Carska lada
10. Ludaško jezero bank
11. Zasavica
12. Vegetation zones at Obedska bara
1. Ecological footpath at Obedska bara
2. Visitors’ centre at NP Fruška gora
3. Educational centre Čardak at Deliblatska peščara
4. Visitors’ centre at Ludaško jezero
5. Visitors’ centre at Pađnjaci velike droplje
6. Ecological footpath Štrbac at Čornje Podunavlje
7. Mountain hiking at Fruška gora
8. Ecological footpath Bestrement at G. Podunavlje
Ecological Pathways of Protected Areas

Marked ecological/educational pathways allow visitors to see, being provided with due useful information along the journey, the most important ecological sites, in a short period of time. Visitors will have the opportunity to observe geo-heritage, flora and fauna, or simply enjoy the most valuable stretches of the protected natural heritage.

Modest, yet satisfactory tourist infrastructure, information boards, ecological canopies and a few visitor centres, has proven sufficient to provide new and pleasant experiences. Newly built and furnished visitor centre at Ludaško jezero, Pašnjaci velike droplje, Slano Kopovo, Fruška gora, Deliblatska peščara and Zasavica, shall make one’s stay more pleasant. Taking into account the protection regimes, visits have to be announced in advance to the relevant local authorities.

There are nicely arranged educational foot paths at NP Fruška gora: Information centre – Grgeteg Monastery; Information centre – Staro and Novo Hopovo monasteries; Information centre – Stražilovo. Along these paths can be viewed some of the most beautiful sceneries of this mountain. In the SNR Ludaško jezero, 5 km of educational pathways have been arranged (Čurgo and Kereš), showing a completely different yet typical lake ecosystem. Ecological pathways in the SNR Gornje Podunavlje have been laid out mostly on the alluvial level of the river, presenting its micro relief, hydrography and the unique world of flora and fauna. Best known locations being: Karapandša, Škrbac and Bestretem. In the SNR Koviljsko - Petrovaradinski rit (bog) two pathways have been marked – Šlajz-Tikvara and Kurjačka greda. In a similar way to Gornje Podunavlje, they display the nature of the alluvial plain of a large river. In the SNR Carska bara have been marked three eco-paths stretching for more than 20 km. SNR Obodskia bara boasts 12 km of eco-paths at Kupinske grede, and along the Potkovica (Horseshoe). SNR Deliblatska peščara offers six pathways, allowing tourists to experience this “European Sahara desert” in a special way. Two popular paths assist in getting to know and experiencing the Vrač Mountain: Slavišina kafana – Lisičja glava – Gudurički vrh and Malo Središte – Gudurički vrh – Vrački vrh.
Green **Energy** of Fruška Gora

Fruška Gora represents a mirror of geological past and an island of precious biodiversity within the sea of Panonian wheat. Therefore, it does not come as a surprise that this mountain range was declared the first National Park in a distant 1960. In the park itself grow 1,000 floral species, while including the protective zone, this number exceeds 1,500. Forests spread over 23,000 ha, most represented species being the Sessile Oak, European Beech, Littleleaf Linden and European hornbeam.

There are a number of excursion-recreational localities at Fruška gora. Tourists represent the most popular type of visitors to this mountain. Most famous locations are Stražilovo and Iriški venac. Their natural surroundings will satisfy even the choosiest visitor. Other locations of importance are: Zmajevac, Popovica, Andrevlje, Brankovac, Testera, Letenka. Apart from this form of tourism there are also: cultural, spa and hunting types of tourism. Eco-tourism has a great potential. Information centre was opened at Iriški Venac, comprising nature exhibition, video projection hall and souvenir shop. Educational foot path covering 850 m has been outlined at Iriški Venac. It is furnished with 11 information boards displaying natural values, pedological profile and the rocks which represent the geological heritage of Fruška gora. Sightseeing of National Park Fruška gora includes bird-watching, involving a visit to the feeding area for predatory birds (along the 3 km long path), as well as bird watching in the company of a guide.

Locations close to the cultural monuments at Fruška gora represent great spots for taking breaks and relaxation, most often those being the monasteries built in the familiar baroque-byzantine style, but also in numerous village settlements, displaying structures of traditional architecture.

1. Excursion site nearby Letenka
2. Excursion site at Pietena anta
3. Centre for Economy and Technology Development of Vojvodina at Andrevlje
4. Eco-camp Fruška gora at Stražilovo, opened in 2013
5. White-tailed eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla) at feeding spot - Srednjé brdo (Middle Hill)
6. Tourists on the Osövje – Orlovac – Crveni Ćot path
7. Novo Hopovo monastery
8. Snowdrops (Galanthus nivalis), heralds of spring at Iriški Venac
Exceptional Abundance of Bird Habitats

In case you didn’t know, Vojvodina happens to be one of the most important bird-watching destinations in Serbia. In this regard, the Province will satisfy even the most demanding visitors in the field of bird-watching tourism. Numerous lakes on salines, sands and loess; rivers, canals, forests, even the wooded city avenues, create some of the most significant bird habitats in these parts of the Pannonia plain. Since the beginning of the last century, up to now, 312 bird species have been recorded in Vojvodina, of which 196 currently nest in the Province.

Lake Ludaš is located in the north of Vojvodina, close to the town of Subotica. It is a water ecosystem, rich in birds that nest in the nearby reeds. In the early spring and summer following species can be found in the area: Great Reed Warbler (Acrocephalus arundinaceus), Marsh Warbler (Acrocephalus palustris), Bluethroat (Luscinia svecica), Savi’s Warbler (Locustella luscinioides). During autumn especially interesting breed in the area the large flocks of Bearded Reedlings (Panurus biarmicus). On the open water, from the observation tower one can see Western Marsh Harrier (Circus aeruginosus), Mediterranean Gull (Larus melanocephalus), Whiskered Tern (Chlidonias hybridus) and Black Tern (Chlidonias niger).

In the vicinity of this lake, only ten kilometres away, are located two exceptionally interesting heath-forest habitats - Selevenjske pustare and Subotička pelčara. They are home to the growing population of the delightful, globally endangered, European Roller (Coracias garrulus), nesting in the area (over one hundred pairs), and best time to see them is during middle May to the end of August.

Unavoidable area for every birdwatcher should also be Gornje Podunavlje, located in the north-west of Vojvodina. Flooded oak tree forests are
especially valuable since this is the very area where Black Woodpecker (Dryocopus martius) nests, along with Black Stork (Ciconia nigra) and White-tailed Eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla). Flocks of Eurasian Spoonbill (Platalea leucorodia) can be seen on the flooded meadows.

One of the most interesting occurrences is the winter gathering of owls, small Long-eared Owls (Asio otus), into large flocks. World record holder regarding the number of these birds in one place is the town of Kikinda, in Banat. On the trees, in the town centre, can be seen over three hundred birds.

Thirty kilometres towards southwest, at Novi Bečej, is located the most significant saline – Slano Kopovo. This special nature reserve is known for its huge flocks of Common Cranes (Grus grus) which makes this area one of the most important stopovers during their spring and autumn migrations. During the autumn migration it is not unusual to see five to six thousands of these birds landing in the shallow, salty lake for the night rest. During this period, from the two tall observation towers can be observed vast flocks of Graylag Geese (Anser anser) and various ducks, including the endangered Ferruginous Duck (Aythya nyroca). During spring, this area also welcomes for nesting a very attractive Black-winged
Stilts (Himantopus himantopus) and Pied Avocets (Recurvirostra avosetta).

A bit more to the south, next to the village of Melenci, Banja Rusanda spa is located. Park next to the spa serves as the nesting grounds of the largest colony of the Red-footed Falcon (Falco vespertinus) in Vojvodina. From the beginning of May until the end of June, it also welcomes Long-eared Owl (Asio otus), Common Kestrel (Falco tinnunculus). In the early spring may also be observed the attractive Collared Flycatchers (Ficedula albicollis).

SNR Carska bara, situated some fifteen kilometres away from the town of Zrenjanin, is one of the most renowned water habitats both in Vojvodina and Serbia. Tourists can take one-hour boat trips within the area. The trips serve as an ideal opportunity to see, from a small distance and in a short period of time, a large number of marshland birds, primarily from the heron/egret family: Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea), Little Egret (Egretta garzetta), Great Egret (Egretta alba), Purple Heron (Ardea purpurea) and Squacco Heron (Ardea ralloides). Carska bara is also an ideal place for observation of the rare Pygmy Cormorant (Phalacrocorax pygmeus).

Twenty kilometres eastwards from Novi Sad is situated the village of Kovelj that boasts over thirty nests of White Storks (Ciconia ciconia) distributed on the nearby houses. SNR Koveljisko – Petrovaradinski rit surrounds this village. Black Storks (Ciconia nigra) nest in the flooded forests, and they can be seen in large flocks during the late summer. In that part of the year, meadows turn into the gathering areas for Eurasian Spoonbills (Platalea leucorodia), and nearby trees welcome Black-crowned Night Herons (Nycticorax nycticorax).

The only National Park in Vojvodina, Fruska gora, is situated to the south of the capital – the City of Novi Sad. The oldest eagle feeding spot in Serbia is located at Andrejvice, and in winter it attracts a large number of White-tailed Eagles (Haliaeetus albicilla), Common Raven (Corvus corax) and a very rare Eastern Imperial Eagle (Aquila heliaca). This rare bird nests on Fruska gora, hunting on its grassy slopes.

In the end we should also mention the SNR Zasavica, a river habitat surrounded by the mosaic of marshes, located in the vicinity of Sremski Mitrovica. Boat rides accompanied by a tour guide are a part of the rich tourist offer. The rides provide great opportunity for observation of a large number of birds: Grey Heron (Ardea cinerea), Little Egret (Egretta garzetta), Great Egret (Egretta alba), Purple Heron (Ardea purpurea), Squacco Heron (Ardea ralloides) and Eurasian Coot (Fulica atra).
1. Owing to Paličko jezero (Lake), Palič is the best-known tourist resort in Vojvodina.
2. Numerous water sports competitions are organised at Paličko jezero...
3. ... which also take place in winter on the frozen lake.
4. PetroLand aqua park in Bački Petrovac is the most contemporary in the ex-Yugoslavia region.
5. Relaxing ride at Jegrička river.
Diffused Water Wealth – A Reason for Action

Water tourism has got a very good perspective in Vojvodina. Its rivers, canals, lakes and marshes present the essential potential for numerous activities such as sailing, rowing, kayaking, boat sailing. Unlike in Ramsarian areas where due to protection water actions have been banned, the rest of the water surfaces offer a variety of recreational activities. Maybe the best way to experience the active Vojvodina is through the diffused wealth of water.

As one of the most important European river, the Danube has proven as ideal for sailing and water sports. The Danube beaches in Apatin, Bačka Palanka and Novi Sad are very popular among the respective local communities. When seeking relaxation, make sure that you visit one of the traditionally renowned “Csardas” (riverside restaurants) along the banks of this river. The remaining rivers on which numerous activities, competitions and boat races are organised are rivers Tisa, Sava, Tamiš and Begej. Finally, there are those less known, but not least important rivers. Our recommendations are in favour of Jegrička, canalled Mostonga, Bosur, Karaš... Taking into consideration the well branched Danube-Tisa-Danube canal network, the story on water sports potential utilisation becomes more complete.

The best known tourist resort in Vojvodina relies on the water potential. We are certainly talking about Palicko jezero (Lake Palic). Many rowing and sailing competitions are organised each year, and the water sports tradition is over a century old. Bela Crkva lakes are located in the southern Banat – another destination known for recreation, sports and swimming-related activities. Best known lake (out of seven) is Glavno jezero (Main Lake) boasting a water polo court and other sports areas.
Hunting and Fishing as Tradition

Vojvodina is traditionally recognised as the hunting tourism destination. Members of European royal families, representatives of political establishment and diplomats have enjoyed hunting in the area over a long period of time. Today, the hunting grounds are available and accessible to numerous tourists. Many of them return, since, apart from very good hunting conditions, these grounds are also famous for the warm welcomes by the hosts and wholehearted hospitality.

Forests along river banks of large rivers are especially attractive for hunters. The habitat layout, defined by the low-lying alluvial and flooding terrains, represents the favourite breeding grounds for a variety of game. A large number of hunting grounds are fenced for breeding of the following animals: deer, wild boar, fallow deer and mouflon. Roe deer is the ancillary breed in the open-type hunting areas. Hunting grounds in Vojvodina are also home to small game such as: rabbits, pheasants, wild ducks and geese, quails...

Some of the most renowned areas are: Subotičke šume, Kozara, Apatinski rit, Kamaršte, Ristovača, Plavna, Karadordevo, Bosutski šume, Karakuša, Vračké planine, Deliblatska peščara. Each mentioned area has its own hunting lodges since they are part of the overall tourist infrastructure. In the end, we recommend that you embark on a photo-hunting expedition, in line with the nature protection and principles of eco-travelling. Such programmes are already in place in the protected areas of Vojvodina.

Fishing tradition in Vojvodina is also long. In the middle centuries, entire villages on the banks of the Danube depended on this activity. This could be one of the reasons as to why Vojvodina residents remain passionate fishermen even today. However, this hobby and sport requires good natural conditions. It is almost impossible to find a part of Vojvodina where an aquatic body - a river, meander, canal or a marsh is not at the same time a small fishing destination. Ideal lakeside fishing destinations are on the following lakes: Mohorčić, Kudloš, Šatircini, Dobrođol, Peskara, Tresetište. They are mostly famous for carp and zander/pike perch fishing, whereas the rivers (Dunav (Apatin, Susek), Sava (estuaries of Drina, Bosut) and Tisa) offer zander/pike perch and catfish.
In the Saddle of the Plain

Vojvodina has always had a deep affection for horse-breeding and love for dealing with them. Several important structures, horse-farms and granges have been put in charge of acquainting the visitors and tourists with equestrian culture dating back in history for several centuries. When we add the fact that horseback riding and spending time with horses is deemed as one of the most pleasing hobbies, and that these activities are best for relaxation and escape from the everyday life stress, we get a perfect combination well worthwhile experiencing.

Horse-farm at Zobnatica receives 35,000 visits annually. Thoroughbred horse-breeding tradition is over 200 years old. Zobnatica still highlights importance of these noble animals in a manner difficult to find in other places in Vojvodina. The estate offers horseback riding for tourists, riding school and cab rides. Karadordevo horse-farm also has a long tradition. Owing to the terrain that is favourable for development of horses’ leg muscles, and after forest clearing, the farm was built in 1880, on the same location where the current estate still stands.

Many granges in Vojvodina offer horseback riding as part of their tourist offer. They frequently organise riding schools. Granges that attract most tourists are: Salaš 137 close to Novi Sad, Majkin salaš close to Pakšt, Kelebija close to Subotica. It is worth mentioning the “Magnifico” riding school located close to Sombor, and the equestrian centre “Furioso” close to Subotica.

Pijakerijada (Horse drawn carriage show) is an unavoidable traditional cultural/sports event which promotes tandem equestrian sport in several settlements in Vojvodina. Apart from the official show (parade), this event also comprises sports part in which participants compete in several categories.
Versatility of Cycling Tours

Riding a bicycle in Vojvodina means respecting the tradition, travelling slowly, getting to know the nature and people. Our entire country does not have as many cyclists as Vojvodina alone, and due to this fact people will not look at you strangely when you ride your two-wheeler through a village, camp with it on the river bank or race down the Fruška gora slopes. There are countless routes – one for every person. Different natural environments allow you to ride on the sand of Subotička or Banatska Sands, ride the shady forests along the large flatland rivers, to conquer the steep climbs of Fruška gora or Vršačke planine, and then enjoy the exciting downhill rides.

Fruška Gora – All tar roads cutting through this mountain are suitable for trekking rides. However, it is advisable to have tyres less prone to punctures, and you will also find the front suspension more comfortable – there may be a few potholes here and there. Traffic density on the Novi Sad – Čerjević route is rather high, but the ride from Čerjević to Susek and Croatian border is much more pleasant. Thick traffic is also on the route Sremska Kamenica – Ruma.

Naturally, there are other routes to reach the ridge of Fruška gora. For those in good shape the routes from Rakovac to the ridge, from Beodin to Črveni Ćot, and from Bešenovce to Crveni Ćot will prove true delicacies. Routes from Koruška via Svišto towards Ležimiru and Mandelosu or from Neštini to Divodi are far less demanding. Routes through the NP Fruška gora lead through forests, so the rides will be pleasant even during the hot summer days.

An especially interesting route, “Dunavsko biciklističke rute” (Danube cycling routes), goes to the furthest branches of Fruška gora. There are several fabulous lookout points on this route. Once you reach Novi Slankamen, you can turn left towards Star Slankamen and ride down the deep ravine to the Danube, past the best traces of Ice Age in the Pannonia Plain – the loess deposits.

MTB – You can travel around Fruška Gora also off the tarred roads. Good tyres with spikes and good front suspension are required, though. The Great Fruška gora marathon route is 78 km long, including 2,550 metres of climbing stretches. There are also quite a few other routes one can try mostly for off-road cycling. Beginners should be cautious due to the nature of the routes, surface and obstacles which will almost never be in the same place as in the previous runs.

Vršačke planine – Trekking bicycles can be used to move about the foot of Vršačke planine – from Vršac towards Međimurje, or in the opposite direction-towards Malo Središte, Gudurica and Markovac. You can climb to Vršačka kula (Vršac Tower) and view from the spot the town of Vršac, the Banat Plain, the Deliblata pešteră (Deliblato Sands) outline and hilly right bank of the Danube. For the experienced, we recommend the route called Vršački izazov” (“The Vršac Challenge”) stretching on 69 km.

Subotička peščara – You can experience an extraordinary feeling while riding on one of the beaten sand routes: Ethno-historical (difficult, 52 km long), Lake Tour (easy, 20.5 km long), Eco Tour (medium, 28.5 km long), Photo Safari Tour (medium, 36.9 km long), Ethno-Gastro Tour (medium, 32.4 km long).

Useful links
- http://www.dunavskastategija.rs/sz7?m=74
- http://www.nbfnatnic.org
Paragliding –
What Does Boredom Mean?

A view of the plain from the peaks of Fruška gora and Vršačke planine is beautiful and inspiring. If we add a bit of adrenaline, i.e. if you choose paragliding, then the adventure experience will definitely be what you will get. It is the right moment to realise the primeval man’s dream of flying. Let this take place in one of the best and most renowned take-off points in Serbia.

Vršačke planine are the most attractive paragliding location in Vojvodina. Take-off area is situated above town of Vrsac, at the well-known mid-century tower. Flights are executed in the winds blowing no more than 5 m/s. If the wind direction does not allow take-off, there is an alternative spot close to the village of Kuštaj. While flying on one side you can view the slopes of Vršačke planine, and on the other the endless horizon of the plain. This combination, mixing the experience of both mountain and the plain in one aero sports activity, provides a feeling of endless freedom. The flights are executed at the altitude of 100 m. The organisers of this extreme sport offer the tandem flying option. If you are insecure, you can fly with an experienced pilot.
Eco-holidays - A Cultural Delight

After visiting the protected areas, and setting aside your bicycle or sports shoes, it does not have to mean that another day of your active holidays has come to an end. In the vicinity of the protected areas live many ethnic communities. This diversity of Vojvodina that reflects in tradition, ethnic clothes and culinary heritage, seems endless. Maybe some of them are not the part of the tourist offer, but only a few would miss the opportunity to present themselves in a good light within this cultural mosaic. Visiting these communities provides a good opportunity to join a circular county dance, dance traditional dances in pairs, and maybe even learn how to cook well – the Vojvodina way!

Apart from socialising with the locals, there are also a large number of cultural monuments. Here are some suggestions that may complete your stay in the area. We recommend climbing the Vršačka kula after sightseeing the Vrsac Mountains and experience the breath-taking view of the Banat plain. After Karadordevo sightseeing, visit the settlement of Bač where one can learn about the dependence of the middle ages society on natural resources - this time the river Mostonja on whose meander the Bač fortification is situated. Obedska bara, one of the oldest protected areas in the world, is related to Kupinik - one of the significant fortifications whose foundations are still visible. At Fruška gora, after visiting the monasteries, climb the Vrdnik kula from where you can enjoy the beauty of the mountain scenery.

In the end, check the tourist event calendar. If your stay coincides with some of the events, you will have a special opportunity to experience the genuine culture of Vojvodina in another pleasant manner. Some of the events are particularly related to the preservation of nature, and we would like to mention the Rodrog festival in Bački Monostor – the idea of this very festival was created based on the idea for protection of the SNR Gornje Podunavlje.

USEFUL CONTACTS

Protected Areas and Ramsar Sites
NP Fruška Gora
JP “Nacionalni park Fruška gora”
Zmajev trg 1, 21208 Šumski Kamenica
Phone: +381 21 463 667
natpg@eunet.rs

SNR Gornje Podunavlje
JP “Vojvodinašume”, ŠG “Sombor”
Apatinski put 11, 25000 Sombor
Phone: +381 21 451 344, 025 463 114
ivana.vasic@vojvodinašume.rs

SNR Ludaško jezero, SNR Selevenjske putare
JP “Palic-Ludaš”, Kanjijski put 17a, Palic
Phone: +381 24 753 121
offices@palic-ludas.rs

SNR Slano kopovo
Lovočko adruženje “Novi Becej”
Sonje Marinković 29, Novi Becej
Phone: +381 23 772 320
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