FRUŠKA GORA TOUR GUIDE

The Enchanting Pannonian Beauty

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SERBIA
An Island in the Sea of Panonian Grain

Fruška gora is an island-mountain, an island in the sea of Panonian grain. It is situated in Vojvodina, in the north of Serbia. It is immersed in the large plain of the Panonian basin. Once it was splashed by the waves of the Panonian Sea, whereas today, towards its peaks climb regional and local roads that reveal beautiful local stories about nature, ecology, the National Park, monasteries, tame mountain villages and temperamental people.

Owing to these traffic arteries, the mountain is well-connected to both small and large municipalities in the area. Wherever one comes from, familiar and delightful mountainous sights will greet them, but also the less known ones, always offering new surprises. Novi Sad is only 17 km away from Iriški venac location, and it is due to this fact that this city and Fruška gora are frequently perceived as two entities of the unique tourist destination in the heart of Vojvodina.

In the northern Srem, the lonely mountain beauty spreads in the west-east direction for approximately 80 km. Its relatively small width of around 15 km proves advantageous concerning each new experience, since the comparatively small space offers a high concentration of the most important national, natural and cultural assets. As far as tourist offers, the area provides for all kinds of tourists – from unique nature to exceptionally rich cultural heritage. Northern part of the mountain’s slopes binds the river Danube, probably the most important tourist river in Europe.

Busiest roads leading to this mountain are the major National roads: Novi Sad – Beograd and Novi Sad – Iriški Venac – Ruma – Šabac. Most representative assets of Fruška gora are easily accessible from the neighbouring settlements. Following municipalities are located in the vicinity or on the mountain itself: Novi Sad, Petrovaradin, Sremski Karlovci, Irig, Indija, Sremska Mitrovica, Ruma, Šid, Beočin. Access to the mountain ridge from each of these localities where Grebenski road stretches is easy.

Fruška Gora Facts

- It spreads between N45°0’ and N45°15’, and between E16°37’ and E18°01’.
- A mirror of geological past (a significant part of European geological heritage).
- Highest peak – Crveni čot 539 m.
- A habitat to more than 1,500 plant species.
- A habitat to 60 mammal species from 16 families and 42 subspecies.
- Around 200 bird species.
- 16 monasteries built between XV and XVIII centuries.
- First declared national park in Serbia (1960).
1. Picnic spot Letenka
2. Picnic spot Testera
3. Information centre at Iriški venac
4. Educational path at Iriški venac
5. Picnic spot Lipovača
6. Picnic spot Stražilovo
7. Picnic spot Andreļje
8. Eco camp Fruška gora at Stražilovo
ruška gora, a low lying mountain, covered with forests, meadow-steppes, orchards, vineyards and bordering settlements, although beautiful as such, it does not immediately reveal all of its abundant wealth and assets. First impressions may be deceitful. Fruška gora is a true repository of natural and cultural-historical assets due to which it was proclaimed a National park in the distant 1960 – first of its kind in Serbia.

With respect to the inherent assets and purpose, the Park’s space has been divided into three protection zones. In the first protection regime area (3.7% of the total NP’s space), all activities are forbidden, except controlled education and scientific research. These are the most valuable natural areas on Fruška gora, among which stand out Papratski do and Zmajevac, where the forests have been best preserved-most similar to the primeval forests that existed before the first appearance of humans. Apart from the conserved forests, some localities received first rank protection due to the presence of the rare bird species (Kalin potok and Orlovac), rare plant species (Kobila, Podgorac), and even Hoverflies (Ležimir, Rokov potok and Javorski do). Protection of inanimate nature is equally important. Locations worthy of attention are also: Grgeteg, Grgurevačka pećina, Čerevički potok, Orlovac rocks and many others. In the second protection regime area (67% of the total space), utilisation is controlled and limited, along with the stipulated restoration measures. In the third protection regime areas (29.3%), selective utilisation is prescribed, controlled business activities and restricted structure building are allowed.

Aiming to provide most pleasant and safe stay in the nature in the National Park, a multitude of smaller and several large picnic spots have been arranged along the mountain ridge: Čortanovačka šuma, Stražilovo, Glavica, Popovica, Andrevlje, Ležimir, Lipovača and others. Visitors are advised on their responsibilities and rules of behaviour during their stay in the Park.
A Mirror of Geological Past

**Fruška gora** belongs to the low mountains rank, and as such dominates the flatland space that surrounds it. Yet, do not feel reluctant just because you may think that the mountain height may be equivalent to its geological and relief significance. On the contrary, Fruška gora is a mirror of geological past, and a true vault of geological assets of both Global and European importance.

It is a young rock mountain, its structure comprises rocks of different ages – from ancient Palaeozoic to the loess dust that keeps the secrets of the Ice Age.

Longitudinal view shows that the mountain is split into three sections. Central part, from Đipša in the west, to Banstol in the east, is characterised by the true mountain ridge. It length is around 40 km. True relief features are shaped by deeply carved brook valleys, which, combined with dense forests, create an image of exceptionally pleasant and ecologically valuable landscape. From Banstol in the west, to Slankamen in the east, stretches the eastern wing of Fruška gora. One of the most beautiful sceneries of this section is situated on the tri-border area of Bačka, Banat and Srem. This elevation is situated at Stari Slankamen, above the Danube banks, and it provides the view to the confluence of river Tisa to the Danube. Western wing stretches from Đipša in the east, to the loess section of Telek in the far west. The area boasts rippling yet tame clearings.

Geological diversity of Fruška gora is extraordinarily rich, which one can see by exploring numerous geological profiles, fossil discovery sites, and raw mineral deposit locations. In the "geological classroom" of this mountain, one can extract traces related to the origin of the Panonian basin, formation of the lake, conversion into the sea, and its recession into the vast marshlands. Heated debates on the contemporary climatic changes take completely new course upon learning about equally dynamic, yet natural pulse of the Ice Age climate that was discovered on the worldwide known loess profiles near Stari and Novi Slankamen.

For starters, we suggest that you first learn about the secrets of Fruška gora in the natural collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province.
THE MOST INTERESTING STRUCTURES OF THE GEO-DIVERSITY

- Orlove stene – An impressive complex of barren rocks, a lookout (4).
- Dolina Kozarskog potoka – green serpentinaes originating from depths under the Earth’s crust;
- Petrological location Kozje brdo – a jewel of Fruška gora in every sense;
- Geological location Stražilovo – flysch rocks, traces of ocean basin closure (6);
- Middle hill at Andrevlje – tectonically buckled deep sea sediments, from the period immediately before the dinosaurs extinction (5);
- White mine – thick layers of volcanic ash near Rakovac village (3);
- White rocks – coral reefs of the Panonian sea at Bešenovački Prnjavor (1);
- Paleontological location Grgeteg – traces of Panonian sea coastal life forms;
- Loess profiles near Stari Slankamen – climatic changes during ice Age painted by the loess (2);
- Grgurevčka pećina (cave) near Popov čot – small, yet precious (7).
Springs and streams of Fruška gora come to life mostly during spring and after heavy rains. Roar of the water then penetrates stream valleys and forests. Favourite spots for refreshment and reprieve for the growing number of mountain hikers and tourists are precisely these two hundred plus mountain springs located on Fruška gora.

Among them stand out: Uba-vac springs at Velika Remeta monastery, then Vilina vodica to the southwest from Bukovac, Zvečan in Stari Ledinci, close to Ledinačko jezero, Stražilovski izvor, Hajdučki izvor close to Crveni čot, two springs at Staro Hopovo monastery and others.

Medical properties found in the spring waters on Fruška gora have been in use since the times of the Roman Empire. Apart from the mentioned spring at Staro Hopovo monastery, there are three additional spring locations sprouting mineral water – Banja Vrdnik (spa), Banja Stari Slankamen and Erdevička banja.

Density of the stream network at Fruška gora comprises around fifty streams. The streams are mainly short and rapid, most interesting being: Patka bara, Ešikovački potok, Čerevićki potok, Novoselski potok, Čitluk, Tekeniš, Almaš, Potoranj, Lišvar and Neštinski potok. Small waterfalls fed by some of the frisky streams represent a special attraction. Most attractive of them are: Dumbovački (≈ 4 m tall), Šakotinački (≈ 6 m) and Rakovački (≈ 3 m) waterfalls, located on the streams by the same name, followed by Koruški waterfall (≈ 6 m) located on Sviški potok, Gredeljski vodopad (≈ 4 m) located on the tributary of Potoranj stream, and waterfall on Dobri potok (≈ 3 m), the tributary of Čerevički potok.

Lakes of Fruška gora are truly a special gem of the Park (15 of them), scattered on the southern slopes of the mountain. Each of these lakes tells a different story, different and unique. These exceptional lakes include: Sot, Bruje, Moharač, Vranjaš, Kudoš, Borkovac, Medeš, Dobrodol, Šelevrenac, Pavlovačko and Ljukovo.

A Place for Refreshment

1. Kozarski potok (creek) valley
2. Dumbovo waterfall
3. Lake Dobrodol
4. Lake Sot
5. Lake Pavlovačko
6. Lake Vranjaš at Mandelos
7. Lake Moharač at Erdevik
8. Šakotinački waterfall
9. Morintovo creek valley at Vrdnik
Fruška gora is usually considered as a unique space of rich and preserved nature, with exuberant forests, open habitats and colourful flora and fauna. It is mainly a forest area, since most of the trees are located within the Park’s limits. The outskirts of the Park are weaved with meadow-steppes, forest-steppes and arable land located near the numerous settlements.

Fruška gora forests comprise a large number of trees and bushes. Dominant species include Sessile oak, Linden trees, European beech and European hornbeam. There are also other types of oaks (Turkey oak, Italian Oak, European white oak, Downy oak, English oak, Quercus polycarpa (Sessile Oak aggregate) and Dalechamps oak), Small-leaved Lime, Field maple, Sycamore maple, Norway maple, Wild cherry, Chequer tree, Heldreich’s Maple, Ash tree, Willows, Silver poplars.

There are around 1,500 species of higher plants, of which many are rare and protected, such as Pheasant’s eye, Greater Pasque flower, Hardy cloak fern, Feather grass, Turk’s cap lily. Presence of 31 types of orchids growing in the forests and meadow-steppes on the outskirts of the mountain is exceptionally interesting. Many of them have never been seen or recognised by the tourists, but no one can claim that they have not seen the Common snowdrop in spring since there is an abundance of them in that period. Soon after the Common snowdrops, with the coming of true spring, a plethora of colours expands with the blossoming of Irises, Linseed, Breckland thyme, Shasta Daisies, Brown Knapweed, Buttercup, orchids of different colours, sizes and shapes, as well as the multitude of flowers.

Various types of mushrooms usually related to the specific kinds of plants, are also well represented at Fruška gora. Almost 1,000 species have been discovered so far. Naturally, many of them are exceptionally small, some even microscopic, but over 500 are very well known species.

Largest portion of living creatures in the world, and likewise at Fruška gora, belongs to animals, majority of them being invertebrates. Although not completely explored, current data indicate around 100 snail species, around 300 spider species, over 1,000 butterfly species, around 100 locust and cricket species, several thousand bug species.
Birds belong to the most prominent animal group at Fruška gora. Most interesting nesting birds are the Black Woodpecker, the Stock dove, Woodlark and many others. In addition, there is a large population of Black storks that nest deep in the hilly forests, under the treetops of European beech and oaks, while they hunt in the flooding areas of the Danube. Indeed, the place of honour amongst the bird species belongs to the four species of eagles, most important being the Eastern imperial eagle. Fruška gora represents the only stable nesting grounds of this species in Serbia. They hunt for food on the distant meadows, mostly for European ground squirrel.

Mammals are of special interest to humans, but due to their lifestyle are most difficult to find in the nature. Following species live in Fruška gora: Red deer, Roe deer, Wild boar, fox, jackal, European pine marten, Badger, Wildcat, Edible dormouse, Lesser mole rat, European ground squirrel, European polecat, 16 species of bats and many others. Bears do not live on this mountain, and wolves are rarely seen. Wildcat is also a rare visitor, dwelling mostly in the wild and remote areas. European ground squirrel is one of the rarest and, and most valuable mammalian species related to the protection of Fruška gora.
Fruška gora is a true treasure chest of cultural and historic values. Since the days of the distant past, people have lived on the mountain and surrounding areas, leaving material evidence that already attract tourists, or maybe just wait to be discovered by some new visitors. This presents a new challenge—the effect equal to the one related to the discovery of the Park’s natural beauty.

Fruška gora has its share of old country houses and castles: Castle with park „Marcibanji – Karčonji“ (Sremska Kamenica), Castle „Špicer“ (Beočin), Country house „Fišerov salaš“ (Ruma), Country house „Višnjevac“ (Veliki Radinci), Castle „Ilion“, Castle „Patrijaršija“ (Sremski Karlovci) and „Ruski“ dvor (Šid).

Numerous ethnical groups marked the culture of Fruška gora—ethnities who still live there today: Serbs, Hungarians, Croats and others. These groups today also truly represent the beauty of their colourful folklore. Witnesses to the joint life of people in Vojvodina are Museum in the open „Neštin“ with the house from XVIII century, a house at Ljuba from the second half of XIX century, a house in Sremska Kamenica from the end of the XVIII century, and Perkov salaš—where visitors can go back to the past times, listening to the stories of welcoming hosts, accompanied by the excellent gastronomical offer from the rich cuisine of Vojvodina. Guests will also enjoy the stories drinking the vine from Fruška gora, and after a hearty meal, they can go for a walk and visit Sremski Karlovci or the village of Lug, which represent am-
1. Staro Hopovo monastery
2. Acumincum fortress at Stari Slankamen
3. Lug – Architectural harmony in blue
4. Spicer castle in Beocin
5. Museum in the open at Nestin—the right place for lessons on ethnographic heritage
6. Marcibanji – Karaconji castle in Sremska Kamenica
7. A monument to Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja in Ravanica monastery
8. Perkov salas – an unforgettable experience
9. Vila Ravne – A hidden gem
10. Grgeteg monastery
11. Novo Hopovo monastery
12. Monument Sloboda (Freedom) at Iriski venac
13. Krusedol monastery
14. Monument of famous poet, Branko Radičević, at Stražilovo
15. Vrdnicka kula (Vrdnik tower) – An inspiration without boundaries
16. Petrovaradin fortress – A Gibraltar on the Danube
17. Velika Remeta monastery – Orthodox tradition and baroque architecture
18. A Monument to Jovan Jovanović Zmaj in Novi Sad
bient units of exceptional importance, protected by the State.

Fruška gora is also known as the Serbian Holy Mountain, and as such, pious and loving, gladly welcomes the believers and tourists alike in its monasteries. Out of 35 monasteries recorded during XVI and XVII centuries, there are only 15 left in the wider area of Fruška gora (Beočin, Velika Remeta, Vrdnik – Ravnača, Grgeteg, Divša (Đipša), Novi Jazak, Krušedol, Kuveždin, Mala Remeta, Novo Hopovo, Petkovića, Privišna Glava, Rakovac, Staro Hopovo and Šišatovac). Even those in a hurry should visit monastery Krušedol, endowment of royal family Branković from XVI century, boasting the richest treasure among the Fruška gora monasteries, and Novo Hopovo, which, architecturally represents the most important sacral structure of its time in the area. After that, we recommend a visit to monastery Grgeteg from XV century, its iconostas painted by the famous painter Uroš Predić, and it is also the place where the miraculous icon “Three-handed Virgin Mary with Christ” is located, and also Velika Remeta with its four-sided monastery quarters.

Petrovaradinska tvrđava, fortress Morović, Vrdnička kula, Acuminum – a fortification from the period of Ottoman Empire at Stari Slankamen, guard Fruška gora almost like soldiers. They serve as a testimony that many wanted to have this mountain for themselves. Monuments from the WWII also testify to this effect: a monumental memorial at Iriški venac, area of Rohalj baza and memorial complex „Sremski front“ at Adaševci, stand as witnesses to the liberation struggle in Srem against fascism.

Cultural milieu complete Villa „Ravne“ and Villa „Stanković“, and for those who would like to get acquainted with industrial heritage may find interesting the workers’ colonies (Central, Donji Šakotinac and Filijala), structures used in the cement production at Beočin, as well as the mining colonies at Vrdnik (Old and New).

Many celebrities of the region enjoyed this mountain beauty. A house in Vrdnik used to be home to Milica Stojadinović Šrpkinja (1836–1878), a self-taught poet, who spent most of her life writing in it. She is an important person in Serbian literary romanticism, celebrated as the first Serb female who dedicated her life to literature.

A House at Sremska Kamenica is also situated on this unique mountain (J.J. Zmaj’s Museum), built in the second half of XIX century. One of the most famous and fruitful Serbian lyrists of romanticism and writer for children, but also a medical doctor, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833–1904) lived there periodically since 1875, and saw his last days in it. In his honour, each February since 1953, Matica srpska awards “Zmajeva nagrada” for poetry in Serbian language.
Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Equitius Probus, who was born on a country estate not far from Sirmium, planted in the year 276 first grapevines at Glavica hill near the settlement of Šuljam. That was the beginning of the story about long wine growing tradition of Fruška gora, presented along the Wine route on the mountain. Along with other seven vine routes in Serbia, Fruška gora vineyards and wine cellars present a valuable offer in the wine tourism of the country.

Fruška gora vineyards grow on the mountain’s fertile slopes. Grape wine of this area has been an inspiration for the people for centuries, and nowadays wine growers are ready to share their experience with tourists. Jewel of this wine-growing region are the vineyards of Sremski Karlovci. Wine lists in best restaurants include wine from this area. Vines from the area used to be consumed all over Europe – from Viennese Court to English inns. Vine-growing tradition of Sremski Karlovci owes its fame to the two special types of wine: Bermet, which contains over 20 kinds of herbs and spices, and Ausbruch, a dessert wine squeezed from dried grapes, of which the legend has it that it was on the wine list of the RMS Titanic. The event called Wine Harvesting Festival of Karlovci offers a unique experience regarding wine-growing tradition.

Good quality wine of this region can be sampled in one of the many vine cellars. This is an experience one should not miss, since besides wine, while talking to the kind hosts, good food from the cuisines of Srem and Vojvodina can be tasted. Locally made ham, kulen sausage, cheese and sweet pies best complement local vines. Other towns offering good wine in the wine cellars are Čerević, Neštin, Banoštór, Erdevik and Irig.

Famous Vines of Fruška gora

1. Karlovački vinoqradi (Vineyards of Karlovci) – A jewel of Fruska gora vineyards
2. A taste to remember – Vines of Fruška gora
3. A special aromatic wine - Bermet
4. A special dessert wine - Ausbruch
5. A sign post for vine connoisseurs
6. Wine tastes best in a vine-cellar
7. First vines were planted at Glavica hill
8. Grapes and vines for every taste
9. Chardonnay
10. Cabernet
People of Srem prefer to eat with a kind of a pen-knife—a special type of long and thin folding knife. This utensil is gladly offered to tourists. Most famous dishes of the flat (pig-growing) Srem and relevant areas of Fruška gora are spicy sausages, kulen sausage, ham, bacon, švargla (stuffed pig’s stomach) and liver sausage. These products are made from good quality pork meat.

Stews and soups form a standard part of the menu in this region: chicken soup, pheasant soup, veal stew or vegetable stew. Fish stew is also famous, the dish offered in czardas on the Danube. Menus at the foot of the mountain offer a variety of sweet water fish: zander, carp, catfish, pike and bream – fried or grilled.

Adjective sremski also goes with čevapi (grilled minced meat dumplings) pork chops baked in onion, spiced with ground red sweet and hot paprika, and pork ragout/paprikas/. Pudarski ragout, named after the vineyard guardsmen, is made from chicken meat. Other specialties include pork ribs in honey, and various steaks. Grilled vegetables are offered in summer, along with stuffed squashes and peppers and đuveč (similar to ratatouille), whereas winter dishes include sarma (stuffed sauerkraut leaves) with smoked meat.

Venison represents a specific part of culinary offer in the region. Wild boar, red deer and roe deer are the most prestigious large game trophies for domestic and foreign hunters, and apart from these, the menu also offers rabbit, pheasant and quale dishes. Roe and red deer medallions are part of the special offer.

Fruška gora still cherishes the several centuries old tradition of kuglof making, inherited three centuries ago from the local Germans. Following confectionery items are also part of the culinary offer: bundevara (sweet Serbian phyllo pie with pumpkin), strudels made with poppy seed, walnuts and sour cherries, pancakes with jam and assorted small cakes.

1. Famous Kulen sausage
2. Sremska ham
3. Catfish heads baked in sace (a dish)
4. Fish stew
5. Home-made soup with noodles
6. Pheasant soup
7. Strudels and small cakes
8. Fallow deer paprikasz (stew)
9. A centuries long tradition of kuglof
10. Đuveč with bacon
Fruška gora is unrivalled for mountain climbers in Serbia. It would be still unrivalled even if there were more than two mountains in Vojvodina. Fruška gora is not afraid of competition. There are not too many mountains in Serbia where one can overcome the climb of over 1,200 m on the route of twenty kilometres - by selecting only the moderately difficult paths.

However, pay attention – once you have felt the joy of mountain hiking on Fruška gora for the first time, you will become addicted. You will start counting the days until the next walk, feverishly planning the paths you will take, stop paying attention to whether it is going to be too warm, or rainy, you will start convincing your friends to try something that has become your need, and begin preparing the shoes and start packing your backpack a day early. Just go. Put a sandwich and a bottle of water in your backpack. You will not be stopping after this.

Probably the best way to become familiar with Fruška gora would be to begin hiking with some of the mountain climbing groups. Each week the following mountain-climbing associations cruise along Fruška gora: PSD “Železnika”, PD “Vilina vodica”, PD “Naftaš” and “Šipak” A.D. Details on tours can be obtained on their websites and FB pages.

Bicycle rides on Fruška gora are a unique experience. One of the participants in the traditional MTB marathon wrote “Fruška gora marathon is the most brutal officially organised thing I have ever experienced. There are 15-16% climbs on the dirt surface – it is strictly a mountain climbing route, such that even the mountain hikers will hold onto the thin air with their teeth to climb certain sections. The marathon is designed not for rid-
### TRADITIONAL HIKING TOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Organising Body</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JANUARY, third weekend, PSD “Postar”, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Ignjat Pavlas Memorial</td>
<td>Beočin selo–Osovlje–Crveni čot–Pavlasov čot–Isin čot–Brankovac–Monastery Beočin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY, prvi vikend, PSD “Poštarn”, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Svetosavski izlet</td>
<td>Sremski Karlovci–Stražilovo–Popovica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY, the full moon weekend, PSD “Stražilovo”, Sr. Karlovci</td>
<td>Ultra fresh</td>
<td>Extreme night hike on the eastern slopes of Fruska gora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH, first weekend, PSD “Zmajevac”, Vrdnik</td>
<td>The 8 March meeting of mountaineers</td>
<td>Two most common paths – short and medium, vicinity of Vrdnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL, first weekend, PSD “dr Laza Marković”, Irig</td>
<td>Following Dositej’s trails</td>
<td>Two tours - short and medium, departing from Iriski venac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIL, last weekend, PSD “Zelezničar”, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Fruska gora mountain hiking marathon</td>
<td>The largest event, 17 paths of various length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY, third weekend, PSD “Stražilovo”, Sr. Karlovci</td>
<td>“Radivoj Kovačević” Memorial</td>
<td>“Radivoj Kovačević” Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNE, first weekend, PD “GSP”, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Picnic at Laza’s vir (whirl)</td>
<td>Picnic at Laza’s vir (whirl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER, second weekend, PD “Vilina vodica”, Bukovac</td>
<td>Bukovac marathon</td>
<td>Four paths, from 7 to 47 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER, first weekend, PSD “Poštarn”, Novi Sad</td>
<td>Night (partisan) march</td>
<td>33 years of tradition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ing but for a mere survival!”, but he also wrote, “This is a MTB marathon that I will certainly come back to.”

For those who would like to try a very demanding ride, both physically and technically, the route of the Grand Fruška gora MTB marathon, length of 78 km, with 2,550 m of total ascend, would be the right choice. There are less challenging, yet equally interesting courses – recommended for the beginners in mountain biking.

All three MTB marathon courses are marked as one-way routes, so the set directions have to be respected for safety and security reasons. During the off-road rides, outside the marked routes, every cyclist must sound a signal announcing his/her arrival, especially on the steep downhill sections.

Fruška gora can be explored also riding the trekking or racing bicycles. All tar roads crossing the mountain are suitable for these kinds of rides, regardless of the few potholes one is bound to come across. If you would like to avoid the motorised traffic, best option is to stay away from the routes from Sremski Karlovaci towards Indija, or the one going over Iriški venac. For those physically fit, sharp climbs from Rakovac towards Zmajevac, or from Bešenovo towards Crveni čot would be most appealing. Roads leading to the ridge are mostly surrounded by forests, so the rides will be pleasant even during the hot summer days.

“Danube Cycle Route”, an exceptionally interesting international path, stretches along southern slopes of Fruška gora.

Nikola Radosavljev, a cyclist and mountain climber from A.D. „Šipak”, is a proud record owner of the Fruška gora transversal. He is the only person who managed to cross 160 km of the path in less than three consecutive days. From 25 to 27 May 2000, Nikola completed the route in 57 hours, of which he walked for 31 hours and 45 minutes. He only allowed himself a bit over four hours of rest on the path and two overnights.

An excellent result indeed? What words should then be used to describe Reza Karimi’s achievement (PSD Železnica, Novi Sad)? In June 2004, he crossed the same path in 36 hours of almost non-stop walking-without overnight rest. Will his record ever be broken?
Visiting the mountain will be complete only once you have visited the towns in its vicinity that have been developing for centuries. Each of these settlements embraces Fruška gora as a precious tourist gem with their unique tourist programmes and packages. These additional activities will help in getting to know the nature and culture of the wider area neighbouring Fruška gora in the areas of Srem and Južna Bačka.

Novi Sad skyline can be observed from the northern slopes and roads of the mountain. City’s roofs and church bell-towers look their best from Petrovaradin fortress. This distinctive fortification structure was built based on the French fortification building system established by the famous architect Vauban. Podgrade (downtown part) of Petrovaradin fortress represents the best-preserved baroque cultural and historic complex in Serbia. EXIT, a music festival, takes place in this historical compound annually. Main streets of Novi Sad – Zmaj Jovina, Dunavska, Laze Telečkog and others, replicate European charm through architecture, but also the spirit of youth that, in this important university centre, has a lot to offer.

The road from Novi Sad, that follows the rim of Petrovaradin bog land, leads to the most important centre of Serbian spirituality and culture of in the days of Habsburg Monarchy. Town of Sremski Karlovci is special in many
ways. It is harmoniously located in the precious area where Danube bogs meet the vineyard-covered slopes of Fruška gora. The town core of Sremski Karlovci was formed around Branko Radičević square, where, among others, are situated the oldest Serbian Grammar school – Karlovčka (1792), Magistrate, where patriarch Josif Rajačić proclaimed foundation of Serbian Vojvodina (1848) and Patriarch’s Palace. Four Lions fountain is located in the midst of the square, built in 1799. Sremski Karlovci with the Chapel of Peace, preserve memory on one of the important events (Karlovci Peace Treaty) related to the relationship between the European countries and Ottoman Empire.

Town of Sremska Mitrovica is located on the area where Roman settlement of Sirmium used to be. Sirmium blossomed at the end of III and the beginning of IV century, when it was referred to as one of the capitals of the Roman Empire. Since the foundation of the colony, until IV century, Sirmium used to be a temporary residence of Roman emperors. In the town and surrounding areas were born even five emperors: Trajan Decius, Lucius Domitius Aurelian, Marcus Valerius Probus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus and Flavius Gratianus. Excavations of the royal palace where the Visitor’s Centre is located today, serve as formidable evidence of its glorious antique past. The Royal Palace functioned as the official space for conduct of imperial duties, but it also contained residential space. Museum of Srem in Sremska Mitrovica, is an ideal place to learn about the town’s history, and the history of entire Srem.

Šid is a small town in western Srem, and it is closely related to the life and artwork of the famous painter Sava Šumanović. “Sava Šumanović” Gallery was founded when the painter’s mother, in 1952, donated his paintings to the town, with an explicit wish that they remain in it. Memorial house of Sava Šumanović is situated near the Gallery, in the street named after the famous painter.
Game breeding and hunting have been a part of life for centuries at Fruška gora, and there are written testimonies to this effect from the days of the noble Counts of Odescalchi, Kotek and Pallavicini, who hunted in the area, but also took good care of the game. There were always opponents to hunting on one side, and those who loved to hunt on the other. A lot of effort and assets were put into the setup of the profuse and well-organised hunting grounds, in order to protect and preserve the game, but also satisfy the human need for hunting.

NP Fruška hunting grounds stretch on 22,500 ha, consisting of the closed part (Vorovo) and the open section. Complex and species abundant fauna characterise the area, corresponding to the general climatic and orographic terrain conditions, including the versatile and floristically rich vegetation.

Hunting area is hilly, and apart from autochthonous (Red deer, Wild boar, Roe deer and others), there are also allochthonous animal species (Mouflon, Fallow deer), both of which are bred in the closed section. Hunting in the Park, both in closed and open sections, presents a true challenge for every hunter, due to the trophy value of tall game that is bred in this space, and due to the ambiance in the protected nature resort.

Fruška gora offers a lot to anglers. A large number of lakes on the slopes of Fruška gora keep the rich fish resources. Those who prefer predatory species will have the opportunity to try their luck luring or using some other fishing technique on the lakes Dobrodol, Moharač, Šelevrenac, Medeš or Šatrinci, where they will find very smart opponents in fishing Zander, Northern pike, Wels catfish or European perch. Contemporary carp fishing is allowed at the mentioned lakes, but also on the lakes Bruje, Sot and Borkovac. All lakes have good access facilities; the shorelines are low and pleasant for anglers. There is an abundance of white fish as well, and float fishing may erase the difference between an ordinary fishing day and a angler's dream.

1. Ravne – A successful reintroduction of Red Deer
2. An allochthonous species – Mouflon
3. Fallow Deer
4. Jackal – A predator of Fruška gora
5. A long tradition of jackal hunting
6. An autochthonous species – Wild Boar
7. Wild Boar piglets
8. Fishing with a view – Šatrinci Lake
10. Anglers’ heaven – Šelevrenac Lake
11. Carp fishing on lakes
Visit to Fruška gora should end in one of the villages, where the temperament of their inhabitants can be perceived, discover another valuable cultural monument, or simply taste the local cuisine. Around 120,000 people live in Fruška gora region, in settlements of different sizes – from several dozen to several thousand inhabitants.

As in other parts of Vojvodina, multiculturalism is one of the basic qualities of the mountain and its surroundings. Tradition and culture can be experienced in the local villages in a wide array of examples – from the local architecture, traditional clothing and customs to food.

Northern bank of the Danube hosts many settlements, among which stand out Neštin and Čerević. The Village house in Neštin happens to be one of the most representative structures of folk building, specific to the XVIII century. Decorations of the wooden porch pillars are exceptionally valuable. On the way to the popular tourist spots such as Testera and Andrevlje, one should simply stop at Čerević. Bell towers of three churches grace the outline of Erdevik village, situated in the western part of Fruška gora, as yet another example of joint life among different ethnicities, as it has been the case here for centuries.

There are other interesting mountain villages: Neradin, Lug, Jazak, Berkasovo, Sot, Maradik, Stari Slankamen... Tourist brochures will not tell you much about these places. Apparently, tourist industry does not recognise them as especially important locations. However, maybe this is precisely what makes them special, with a lot of honesty in the villagers’ attitudes towards travellers. This type of experience will be undoubtedly unique.

Probably the best time for travelling to meet lots of people is during the events that are organised in all parts of the mountain. These events are dedicated to sport, historical events, prominent persons, agriculture and food.
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