

DeTour 1: The Big Banat Experience

(Jimbolia – Foeni – Jaša Tomić – Nova Crnja circle)

- The longest route in the TdB network (160 km) - so our recommendation is to split into two days. (Detour from Itebej to Međa is 20 km long - you can skip it if you want to shorten the tour.)
- There is about 5km long earthen section on the route between Hetin and Vojvoda Stepa. In case of heavy rain, it can be bypassed via Banatsko Karađorđevo and Nova Crnja (this way tour is even 11km shorter, but less interesting).
- Keep in mind that the Romanian time is one hour ahead of Serbian.
- Attention: the border crossing Foeni - Jaša Tomić is open from 7 am to 7 pm in Serbian, or from 8 pm till 8 pm in Romanian time.
- The recommended direction of movement is in a clockwise direction.

LEGEND

- Route
- Intercity Roads
- Local Roads
- Water surfaces
- Border
- Railway

SCAN QR CODE
Official app on the Play Store:
Tour de Banat – cycling Banat





01 Neuhausen Castle
Coordinate GPS: N 45 44.809 E 20 41.923

The castle was built in 1943 to receive high-ranking German occupying forces in the Balkans, i.e. General Neuhausen and his family, whereas in some rumours people say it was built for Herman Goering. The Castle is anachronous in comparison to the architectural style of that time, although it was basically built as Classicist Castle compiling all relevant features such as luxurious materials (pink marble), first-class oak joinery etc. On the estate there are a few auxiliary facilities, and the entire complex is fenced. The Castle is under cultural heritage.



02 House of Djura Jakšić Memorial Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.465 E 20 41.641

The house of Djura Jakšić turned to Museum has, frequently changed owners and functions. After the death of Dionisije Jakšić, it was inherited by the youngest son Venijamin, a priest in Crnja. After his death, the house became state-owned. The first Srpska Crnja library and reading-room were opened in it in 1919. The first decision on setting up of a museum in memory of Djura Jakšić was passed on 05/12/1944, but the decision was not enforced at that time though. The museum was opened on 5 October 1952. Birth house of Djura Jakšić has been protected at the national level since 1956. Exhibition space of the museum consists of three rooms. The exhibits as they are now were arranged by Zrenjanin National Museum in 1981 in such a way to consistently reflect the complex personality of the greatest Serbian painter and poet of Romanticism. Approximately 400 various documentary items: photo-copies, xero-copies and colour reproductions interpret the life and work of Djura Jakšić by way of concise description on labels; the original documents are kept in the archives of Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Požarevac, Svetozarevo - Jagodina, City Museum of Belgrade, while the paintings are in the Gallery of "Matica Srpska" in Novi Sad, National Museum in Belgrade and Zrenjanin.



03 Orthodox Church of St. Vasilije Ostroški
Coordinate GPS: N 45 41.039 E 20 39.403

St. Vasilije Ostroški church was built in 1939 in Vojvoda Stepa village by newcomers (colonists) who actually were Serbian volunteers in first World war coming from the Salonika Front. The church is the gathering place of believers and relevant spot of cultural and religious tourism.



04 Srpska Crnja – Public pool
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.894 E 20 41.595

Outdoor public swimming pool is under the control of Serbian Crnja JKP "August 8". Opening time is from early June to early September. Regular water quality control is carried out by the Public Health Institute.



05 Catholic Church of St. Joseph
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.624 E 20 41.419

The church was constructed by Josef Čekonjić on 1 September 1808 at the time when Crnja was divided to Serbian and German Crnja. The church was actually constructed by German Crnja inhabitants with Count Čekonjić providing for the material. The stone cross and the statues in front were provided by people. On October 18 it was accepted by the priest of the parish, while the bishop Ladislaus Koszeghi von Remete blessed it in honour of St Joseph in 1811. In 1847 the church was robbed and the damage was significant. The interior used to be adorned by the magnificent Main Altar and Maria's Altar. Around the church believers used to gather especially at Christmas and Easter. Nowadays St. Joseph church is in extremely poor condition due to lack of money for its maintenance. Initiative for its renovation has been taken and it is to be expected that it will be fully reconstructed and become again the centre of gathering of worshipers and visitors of the place who come to look for their roots. Because of great interest of foreign tourists, first of all Germans whose predecessors once lived in Crnja, renovation of the church is a must.



06 Church of St. Agota
Coordinate GPS: N 45 40.111 E 20 36.299

The foundation stone of this church was laid on October 3, 1842, initiated by Josip Cekonjic and dedicated to him in 1844, when the bell and organ were first heard. The renovation works began in 2007 with the foundation of the Holy Agota. There is only one Catholic Church in Nova Crnja. During renovation the roof and the floor have been replaced, whereas external and internal walls were renovated last year. The main sponsors of the works are Provincial Investment Fund, Zrenjanin Diocese, the Fund Kirche from Not, Germany, and individual donors.



07 Ljubičin gaj Picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 37.932 E 20 37.562

Ljubičin Gaj in recent years has become a real tourist destination. This is a wonderful place for vacation with family, relaxation, the choice of hunters and fishermen, painters and artists who come here in organized colonies ... As it is attractive to tourists, also many of local population like to come here, thanks to their will and besides this place is really served to May Reveille, when there is always need for more place, it has become an attractive and during the winter months. A Banat plain provides an amazing oasis of peace and quiet.



08 Church of St. Nicholas
Coordinate GPS: N 45 44.689 E 20 47.408

Immediately after the Serbs moved here from Jamtara, the St. Nicholas Church was built of rammed earth, but pulled down in 1838. It was on the same spot as it is today, also dedicated to the same saint. Today's church was constructed in 1941 and consecrated by Timisoara priest Jovan Vasić. The church was built in classical style with one hand and with an altar apse in the semicircle. The bell tower is at the same level as the cross 34.31m. Wood engraving, found in iconostasis, choir booth and thrones, was completed in 1858 by an unknown artist, while frescoes and icons are painted by the then famous painter Nikola Aleksić. In 2001, preservation and restoration was carried out on the front facade and the tower under the supervision of the Provincial Office for Protection of Cultural Monuments from Novi Sad. General adaptation of roof structure was done in 2008 funded by Provincial Secretariat for Administration, Regulations and National Minorities, the Municipality of Nova Crnja and Local Community Radojevo. Its architectural value makes this church a valuable artistic piece and the valuable spot for prayers and pilgrimage.



09 Djura Jakšić Monument
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.546 E 20 41.698

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Đura Jakšić (1832-1982), a large monument was set up in front of the Cultural Club and the Public Library. Created by Aleksandar Zarin, a sculptor born in Srpska Crnja in 1923. This year - the 1982 Djura's Dais Festival - Lipar Nights - lasted for 15 days.



10 The "Buna Vestire" Orthodox Church
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.368 E 20 43.495

The "Buna Vestire" Orthodox Church was built in the Neo-Soviet style, between 1933-1942, according to the plans of the Romanian architect Victor Vlad. This was celebrated in 1942 under the patronage of the "Celebration" celebrations (March 25), and in 2004 with the patronage "The Assumption of the Virgin" (August 15). The worship place has three towers and a cylindrical vault, entirely covered with a tile. Between 1938 and 1941, painter Vasile Hudici performs the mural painting in an unusual style, and between the years 1938-1944 the iconostasis and the interior furniture by the lasi artist Ioan Antonescu are carved in lime wood. The traditional Banana prayer is organized, featuring folk music bands, artisans and folk artists from all over the country under the patronage of the Orthodox Church.



11 Big forest picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 40.943 E 20 42.417

Large forest in Vojvode Stepe represents an ideal place for rest and recreation. Great forest spans at a total area of 186 ha. In abundant flora and fauna precede wood of acacia, black walnut, hackberry, Virginia juniper, American ash, sour wood, red oak and other hardwood.



12 Orthodox Temple of Holy Great Martyr Prokopije
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.407 E 20 41.645

The temple was constructed in 1775 and became known by its iconostasis painted by the most prominent of Serbian Romanticism painters Djura Jakšić who started replacing icons in 1852/53, but did not make it to the end. In the late 19th century, in 1892 this plan of renewing the iconostasis was completed by J. Riger from Timisoara. The temple belongs to the few oldest sacral buildings in Banat. Although these icons were early works demonstrating resemblance to Konstantin Danil's works, they are relevant pieces of Jakšić's few sacral works. In addition to icons, there are 4 old printed books in the temple: Antologion, Dugo polje 1643, Djevanija cerkovnaja, Moskva, 1719, Teatron or pozor istoriceskij, Sanktpeterburg, 1720, Kazanij, Rimnik, 1781. The church is protected at national level.



13 Sever Bocu Press Museum
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It was established on initiative and by contribution of the poet Petar Stojic, and its main purpose is to preserve, present and promote the cultural and historical values of the social, political and economic events, as they were reflected in time by the written press. The museum has several rooms where various collections of old newspapers, almanacs and calendars from the 19th and the 20th centuries are presented.

14 The "Classic" Restaurant Hotel
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.512 E 20 43.177

The "Classic" Restaurant Hotel (Tudor Vladimirescu Street) – It provides a modern and relaxing atmosphere; the place contains an indoor terrace and offers meals of Swabian cuisine. It represents a good occasion to remind on the German characteristics that Jimbolia has been preserving for centuries. The hotel can host 30 people and it has two types of apartments: doubles (living room, bedroom, bathroom with shower cabin) and singles (bedroom, corridor, bathroom with shower cabin). Each apartment is equipped with refrigerators and TV sets.



15 The "Florian" Museum of Firefighters
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.642 E 20 43.004

The "Florian" Museum of Firefighters – It was established in 1993, upon initiative of the "Florian" Civilian Firefighters Association in Jimbolia, with the support of the Town Hall employees and of the "Banatul" Museum in Timisoara, in order to honor the activity of firefighting of the volunteer firefighters. The museum exhibits objects and specific equipment for the volunteer firefighter teams in the Banat, dating back to the period 1880 – 1970, which belonged to the firefighters in Jimbolia, paintings, photographs, diplomas and trophies obtained by the volunteer firefighters in professional competitions.



16 The Lakes of Jimbolia
Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.338 E 20 42.488

The lakes of Jimbolia – They are located at the exit from town, on the road leading to the locality of Comlosul Mare. They are actually anthropic origin lakes, resulted from the excavations performed by the former Ceramica (Pottery) factory in search of the clay necessary for the construction of bricks. They have areas of up to 7 hectares, and depths of up to 25-30 meters. They represent the favorite place of the fishing lovers (the ponds are populated by various species of carp, pickerel, and catfish) and an ideal recreation spot during the hot summer days.



17 The Memorial House "Dr. Karl Diel"
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.201 E 20 43.072

It was inaugurated in 2000, through the mutual effort of Mrs. Pia Brânzeu, the great grand-daughter of the reputed surgeon, of the town hospital and of the Jimbolia Town-Hall employees.



18 The Museum of Stefan Jäger
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.506 E 20 42.996

The Museum of Stefan Jäger – It is dedicated to the life and work of the painter Stefan Jäger (1877 - 1962). It was opened in 1996 and built with the support of the German land of Bavaria; it comprises the former memorial house, devoted to the painter (opened in 1969) and also a new building. The construction includes: an ethnography section, an archeology section, a room destined for the personalities of Jimbolia, a meeting room, a traditional Swabian room and a space meant for exhibitions. The painter's workshop has remained unchanged and it comprises, beside objects which belonged to the artist, eleven oil paintings, water color creations and sketches.



19 The Open Space Thermal Swimming Pool Compound
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.024 E 20 42.890

The Open Space Thermal Swimming Pool Compound – It represents an actual alternative to the heat during the summers. It consists of three swimming pools, one of them is Olympic game sizes and another one has thermal water; the pools are accompanied by volley-ball and basketball fields, food shops and a space predicted for picnics. As for the thermal waters, they are useful because of their beneficial effects on the following illnesses: spondylosis, osteoarthritis of the hip, gonarthrosis, chronic articular rheumatism, slipped discs, low back pains, sciatic nerve condition, polyarthritits, intercostal neuralgia, circulatory failure, osteoporosis, gynecological conditions. The traditional Banana prayer is organized, featuring folk music bands, artisans and folk artists from all over the country under the patronage of the Orthodox Church.



20 The Orthodox Church The Annunciation
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.372 E 20 43.086

The Orthodox Church "The Annunciation" – The cornerstone of the present church was installed in 1933. The church was finished by 1942, when it was consecrated to the holy celebration of the Annunciation (March 25th).



21 The Railways Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.055 E 20 42.991

The Railways Museum – located near the railway station, it was inaugurated on November 15th, 1997, on celebration of 150 years from the opening of the Jimbolia Timisoara railroad. The museum offers an exhibition of postcards, illustrating the history of locomotives, from those working on steam to the modern ones, a numismatics series, comprising various types of coins, which circulated in this area, as well as a collection of ancient train tickets. Numerous old objects can also be seen here, which are specific to the railroad transport: sealing presses for the railcars, tail lamps, signaling devices, suitcases, a railway repair tricycle, more than 100 years old etc.

22 The "Riviera" Restaurant
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.354 E 20 43.110

The "Riviera" Restaurant – It is an ideal place to meet friends, to have lunch or dinner with your family or to hold business meetings. The calm and friendly atmosphere, the elegant furniture, as well as the quality of the served dishes, creating an unforgettable ambience.

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In case of any complaints, contact: romania-serbia@mdrap.ro



23 The Roman Catholic Church in Futok District
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.974 E 20 42.029

The impressive edifice was built between 1928 and 1929 with Bohn family funds for the commemoration of Michael and Jakob Bohn. The materials used for building the church were brought from the renowned Bohn factory. The plans of the construction were drawn by the architect Hans Jänner, born in Jimbolia, who planned a Neo Gothic church. There are some paintings of great value inside the church: the painting in the altar depicting Saint Archangel Mihail, the patron of the church, and also the two paintings made by the renowned painter Stefan Jäger(1877-1962).



24 The Roman Catholic Church "St. Vendelin"
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.485 E 20 43.134

The Roman Catholic Church "St. Vendelin" - The first Roman Catholic establishment dates back to 1766 and it was built at the same time with the settlement of the Swabian colonists in the towns of Hatzfeld and Landestreu. In 1876, it was enhanced and fully redecorated. In 1911, church tower was raised from 39 m to 53.5 m, and it has remained to this day the highest building of the town. Inside, the main altar is overshadowed by an oil painting created in 1877, on canvas (300x180), a reproduction of Rafael's "Sistine Madonna", dedicated to St. Vendelin, the patron of the church. The original painting (belonging to the painter Pálkik Béla, from Budapest) is located in Dresden, Germany.

25 The "Santa Maria" Hotel
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.561 E 20 43.132

The "Santa Maria" Hotel (three stars) - It is located in the center of the town, in a historical building, built in a classical architectonic style, which has been preserved to this day. It offers rooms with a modern ambience and spaces especially equipped for offices.



26 The statue of St. Florian
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.506 E 20 43.102

The statue of St. Florian – It was created before the year 1866, which is carved in the pedestal, in honor of St. Florian, patron of the town and saint of the Catholic Church, a guardian against fires and floods – catastrophes that affected the town countless times, after the colonization of the Swabians.

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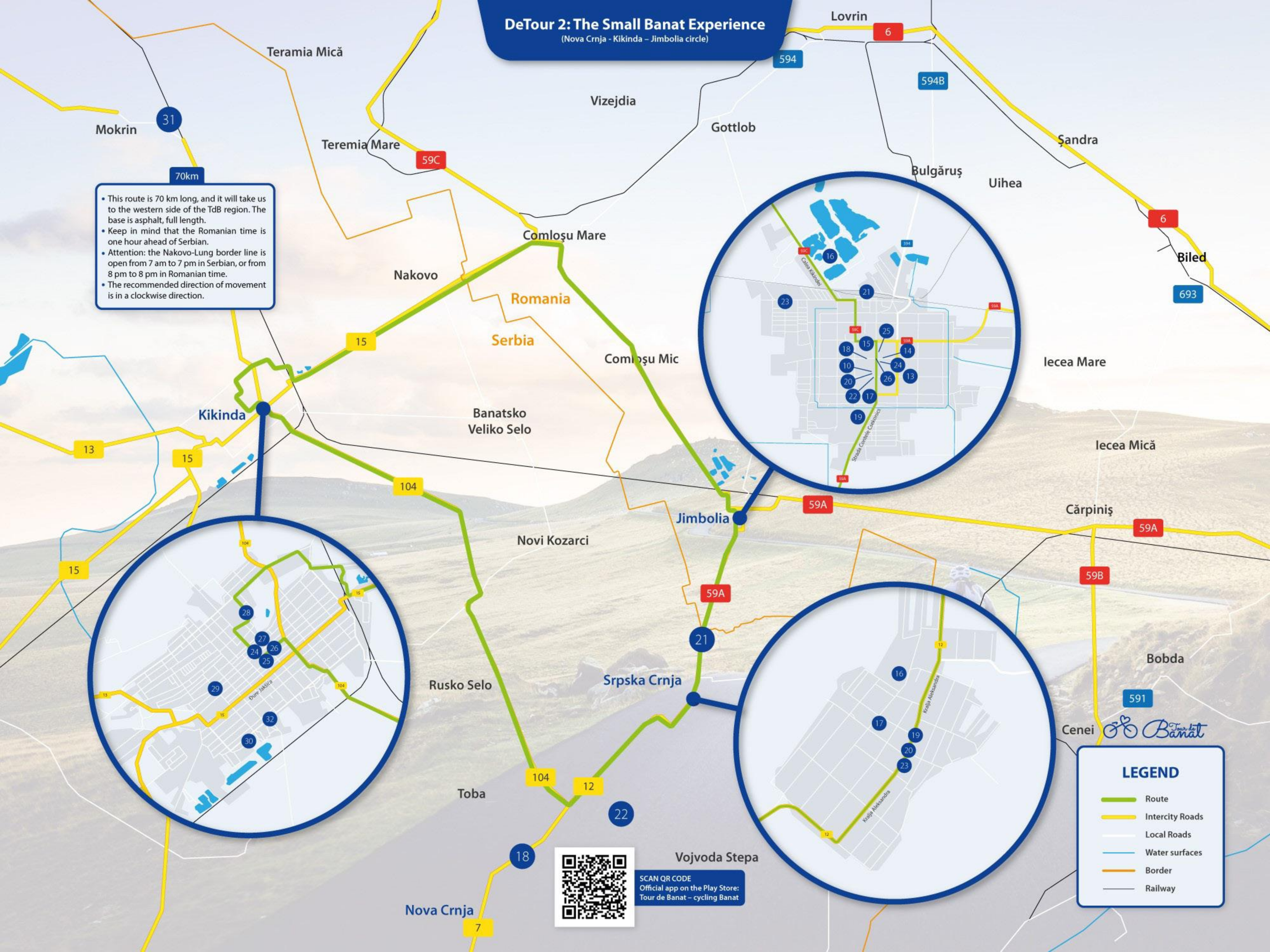


www.tourdebanat.com

DeTour 2: The Small Banat Experience

(Nova Crnja - Kikinda - Jimbolia circle)

- This route is 70 km long, and it will take us to the western side of the TdB region. The base is asphalt, full length.
- Keep in mind that the Romanian time is one hour ahead of Serbian.
- Attention: the Nakovo-Lung border line is open from 7 am to 7 pm in Serbian, or from 8 pm to 8 pm in Romanian time.
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24 Kurija
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.825 E 20 27.898

Kikinda National Museum was founded on 7th November 1946 as a museum of a complex type. It is situated in the building of former Greater-Kikinda District's Magistrat, on 2080m². The museum has six departments: archaeological, ethnological, historical, natural and arts department with a gallery and has in total 25.000 exhibits. The activity of the Museum is restricted to the territory of the municipalities of Kikinda, Čoka and Ada. One of the best preserved original skeletons of a mammoth in Europe has been kept here since 2006. There is the first ever Serbian 3D cinema within the museum, the Club of Museum friends, a concert hall and a souvenir shop. Kurija (lat. Court room) is a monumental structure dominating the central square, once the seat of Great Kikinda District, Royal Court Table, constructed in the period 1835 – 1839 and has ever since witnessed historical, political and cultural activities in Kikinda, among which the national uprising of 1848, court process against Jovan Popović and a group of young poets in 1930, fascist shooting of hostages in 1942, imprisonment of famous public figures of the region, but also the reception for Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef and Serbian king-regent Aleksandar.



25 Orthodox Church of Holy Father Nicholas
Coordinate GPS: N 45 41.039 E 20 39.403

According to the legend, at the spot of an old church a Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas was constructed in 1774 at the time when Kikinda was given the privileged status of the Great Kikinda District seat. Icons The Last Supper on the north side and Ascension of God at the south were painted by Teodor Ilić Česljar in 1790. Compositions in the naos Resurrection and Transfiguration as well as Jesus and Samaritan at the Well and the Wedding at Cana Galilee were painted by Ljubomir Aleksandrovic in 1879. Iconostasis of 1773 is the work of the then young Teodor Ilić Česljar or Jakov Orfelin.

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In case of any complaints, contact: romania-serbia@mrdap.ro



26 Public Theatre
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.812 E 20 28.027

Established as a National Amateur Theatre in 1950 and since 1992 professionally called the National Theatre - Kikinda. Activity is preparation and execution performance. National Theatre prepares 4-5 premieres out of about 100 performances per a season. Regular terms are Tuesday and Saturday, but we schedule shows and as needed, especially for children and youth. By the genre we are diverse Theater and we "cover" all variants of theatrical expression except experimental theater.



27 Roman Catholic Church
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.862 E 20 28.062

Roman Catholic Church was built in the period 1808-1811 with support of Austrian Tsar Franz I, whereas the construction of the chapel with walls made of clay in the church yard started already in 1760. The chapel was dedicated to St. Anthony. Since the first spiritual people in the church were Franciscans, next to June 1812. Four church bells (in Es major) were set in 1925. White altar was made of marble from Arandjelovac, and specific charm that the church has is attributed to its organ. Four paintings depicting the events from the Gospel are the work of Keri Laszlo and sons.



28 SC Jezero
Coordinate GPS: N 45 50.277 E 20 27.650

Sports Center „The lake” is located in the north-eastern part of the city and offers great opportunities for those who need recreation and relaxation, it is ideal for the preparation and training of sports teams, young people or those who feel and like sports, recreation, walking and relaxation.



29 Suvača Mill
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.449 E 20 27.189

*See the description of point in other maps.



31 Terra Panonica
Coordinate GPS: N 45 56.041 E 20 25.345

The property on the flat hill Terra Panonika in Mokrin is a unique example of a combination of traditional and modern functional concept in the field of architecture and design. Tis complex consist of five unified objects of vojvodnas yards and represents materialized version of socia engaged investor Branimir Brkljača and a group of young architects gathered in a group called Authors. The property on the flat hill is a specific creative and inspiring oasis for meeting of artists, scholars, innovators, educators, sharing ideas, knowledge and the development of a new view of the possible constructs village and town meetings through local and global communities.



32 Trinity Monastery
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.118 E 20 28.043

The monastery and the residential annex dedicated to Trinity was erected in 1887, in Baroque style, as endowment of Melanija Nikolić born Gajčić (1829-1912), who was also buried in the monastery. She was a rich heiress who had the temple, a chapel and a monastery with residence built after her grandson had died. It was on the spot of today's primary school Djura Jakšić. The monastery was activated in 1887 as men's sanctuary, and by a decree of the Bishop, Trinity was turned to women's monastery.

DeTour 2: The Small Banat Experience

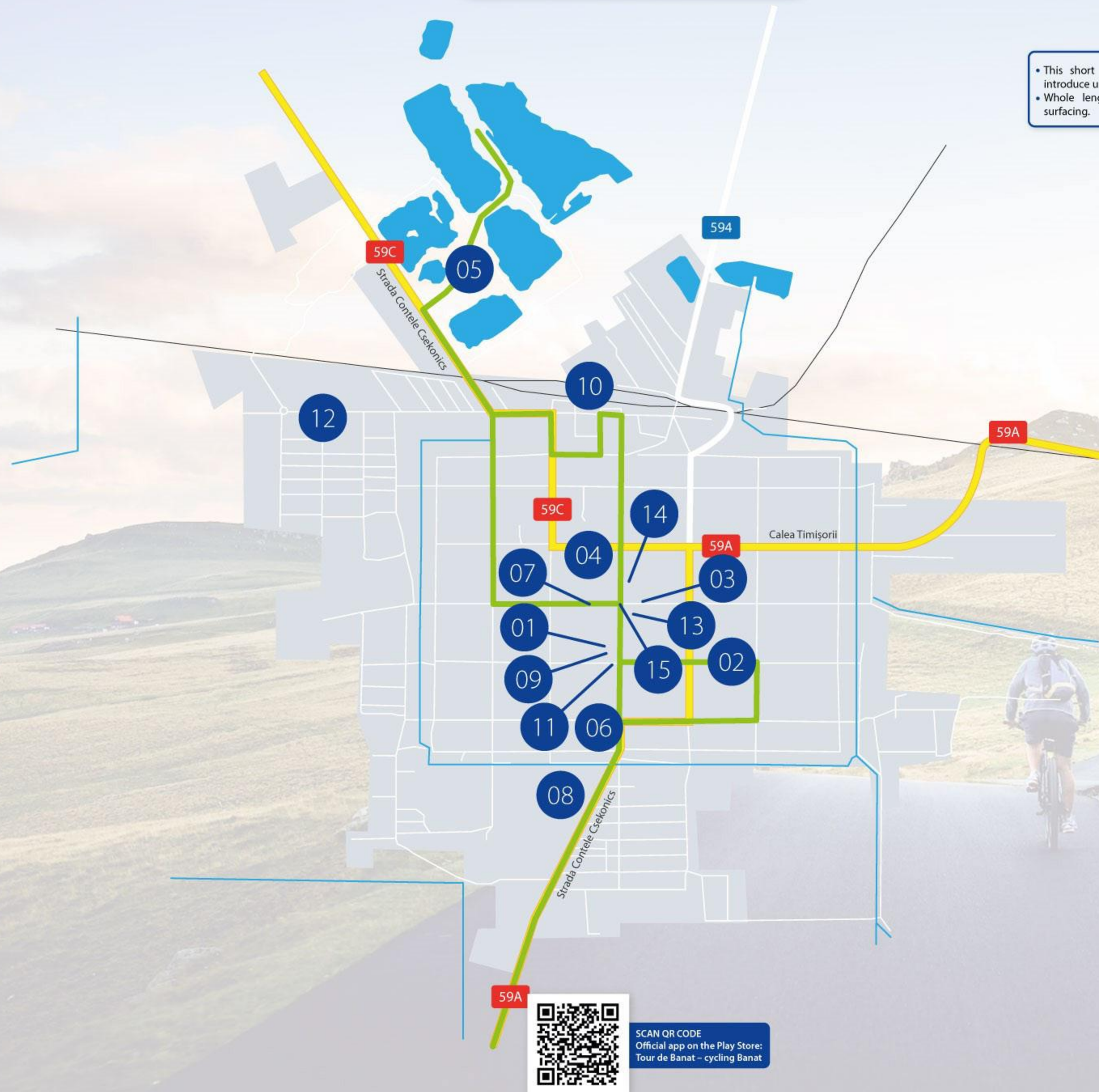
(Nova Crnja - Kikinda – Jimbolia circle)



DeTour 3: Jimbolia sightseeing

11km

- This short (11km) and very pleasant tour will introduce us to Jimbolia.
- Whole lenght of road is paved with asphalt surfacing.



Tour de Banat

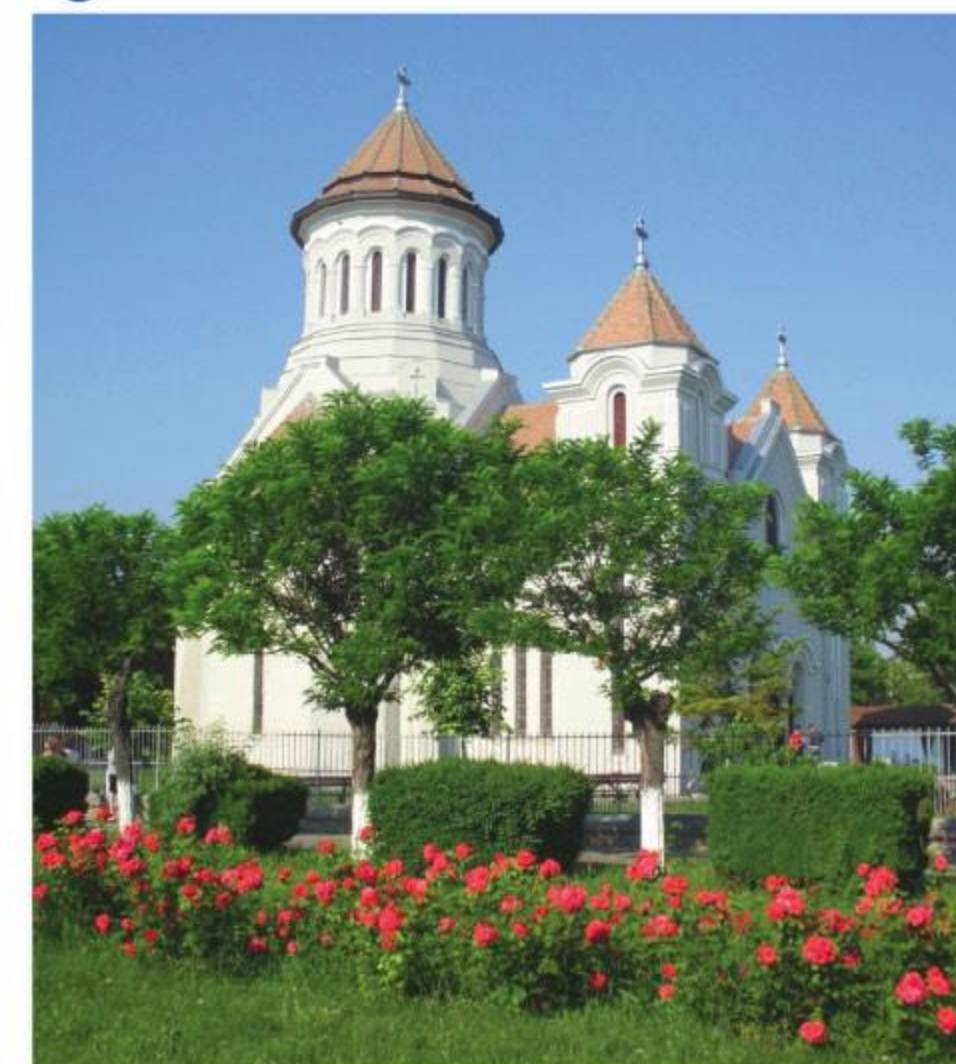
LEGEND

- Route
- Intercity Roads
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SCAN QR CODE
Official app on the Play Store:
Tour de Banat – cycling Banat

09 The Orthodox Church The Annunciation



DeTour 3: Jimbolia sightseeing

08 The Open Space Thermal Swimming Pool Compound



01 The "Buna Vestire" Orthodox Church



12 The Roman Catholic Church in Futok District



15 The statue of St. Florian



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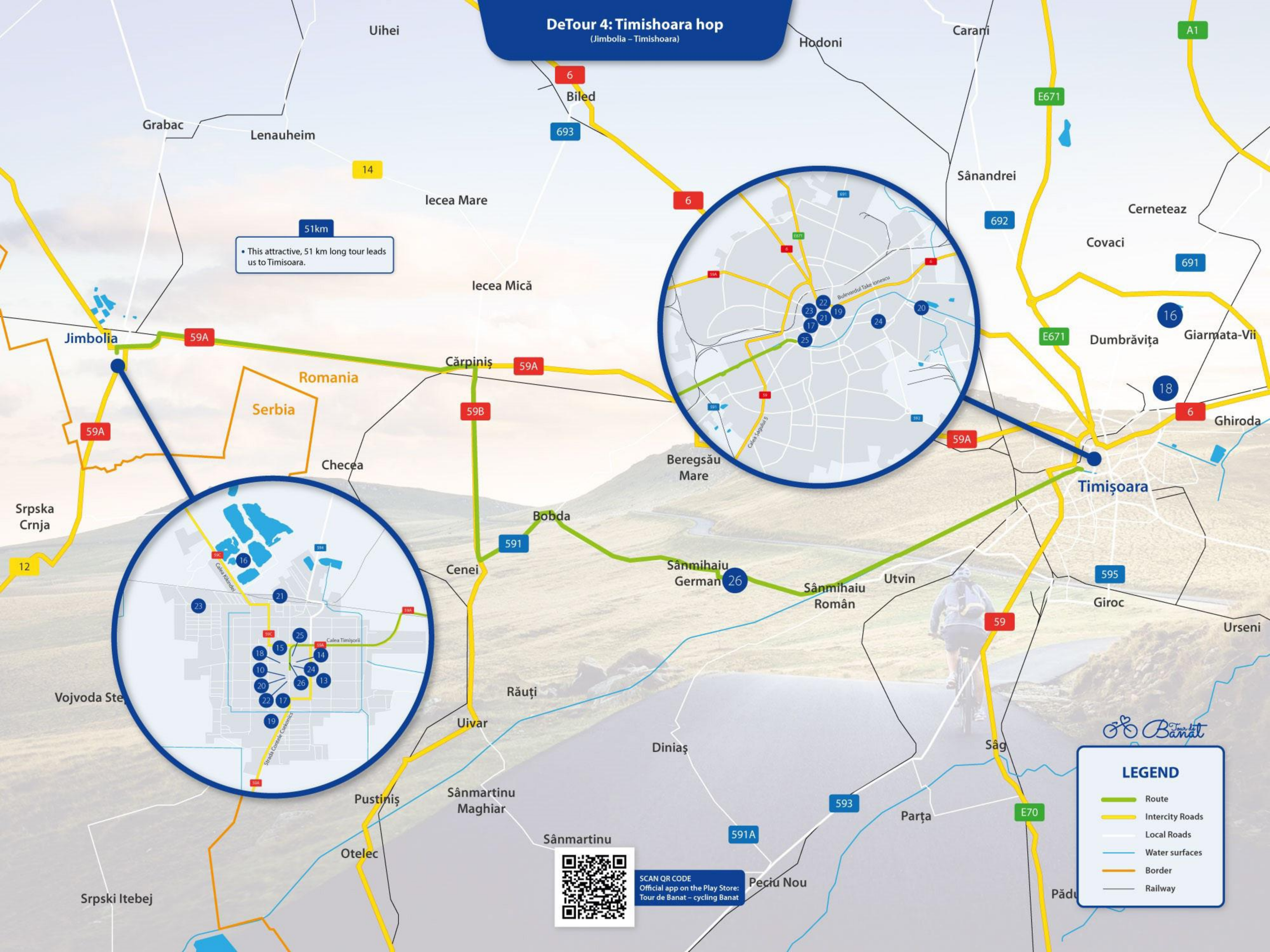


DeTour 3: Jimbolia sightseeing



www.tourdebanat.com

DeTour 4: Timișoara hop (Jimbolia – Timișoara)





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24 The Beer Factory
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.290 E 21 14.944

Considered the first beer factory in Romania, the factory in Timisoara was built in 1718 at the direct order of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The reasons behind his idea were connected to the needs of the Austrian troops and to supplying the city with beer as there was little drinking water. After the fire in 1890, most part of the building was destroyed, but it was reconstructed at the highest standards of those times and it became one of the most modern beer factories in Europe. Between 1900 and 1920 the investment in the factory brought about two projects: the increase of the beer production to reach 100.000hl/year and the improvement of its quality. The beer produced there became more and more popular, and after 1981, the Beer Factory was declared the official supplier of The Royal Romanian House. Even though the factory has been functioning for almost 300 years in the same building and it has been modernized several times, The Beer Factory remains a traditional building combined with modern technology; its XVIIIth century architecture is still preserved.



25 Orthodox Metropolitan Cathedral
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.043 E 21 13.456

Also known under the name „Saints Three Hierarchs” Orthodox Cathedral, the church was built during 1936-1946, according to the plans of architect Ion Traianescu. Because of the swampy soil, the foundation is supported by 1000 pillars made of reinforced concrete and stuck at a depth of 20 meters. Even though the church was inaugurated in 1946, with the presence of King Mihai I, the finishing work of the interior and exterior paintings by painter Atanasie Demian were done only in 1956 – a delay caused by the second world war. The construction is a combination of two architectural styles, the Romanian style with Moldavian influences and the Byzantine style. Due to its dimensions of 63 meters long and 32 meters wide (11 towers – the highest of 83,7 meters), the church is one of the highest churches in Romania. The seven bells of the cathedral are very impressive. They are made of an alloy of metals brought from Indonesia and they weigh over 7 tones. The acoustic harmonization of the bells was made by the well known composer, Sabin Dragoi. Their unique sound can be heard in the whole town. On the basement of the cathedral, there is The Museum Collection of Old Ecclesiastical Art of The Metropolitan of Banat. The impressive collection has 3000 ecclesiastical books, over 800 icons on glass and wood and over 130 ecclesiastical objects. The part of the basement oriented towards the altar hosts the necropolis of the Metropolitans of Banat.



26 Thermal Swimming Pool Compound Sănmihaiu Roman
Coordinate GPS: N 45 42.602 E 21 02.339

The Thermal Swimming Pool Compound Sănmihaiu Roman – it offers services of accommodations, restaurant, massage, camping place, thermal water swimming pools, with water at 36 degrees, which can be visited in any season.



16 Dumbrăvița Accumulation
Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.364 E 21 15.946

Dumbravița Accumulation Lake is approximately 7 km away from Timisoara, at the exit of Dumbravița, on the right side of the road, close to Padurea Verde. The lake stretches over approximately 13 ha. It was set up again in 2009. The access to the lake is by the 691 county road, Timisoara – Lipova; at the exit of Dumbravița, at the roundabout one takes the right and after approximately 500 meters one reaches the lake. Fishing is allowed both with permit or without it (25 lei fee/person) with maximum four rods. Night fishing is also allowed.



17 Huniade Castle (Banat Museum)
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.192 E 21 13.620

The Huniade Castle (Banat Museum) is the oldest building in Timisoara, as it was built between 1443 and 1447 by Ioan of Hunedoara, on the ruins of an ancient castle, from the 14th century. In the inside courtyard, the foundations of the stonework and of the walled tower were discovered, which are assumed to date back to 1307-1314...



18 The Banat Village Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 46.772 E 21 15.823

Designed as a traditional Banat village, the Reserve of Ethnographic Outdoor Architecture in Green Forest includes household of various national minorities from Banat (Romanians, Slovaks, Swabians, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Serbs, etc.), buildings with a social function in a traditional village (municipality, church), technical installations and workshops. One example is the traditional house of Căpâlnaș (the 19th century), the potter's house and workshop of Bata, oil making appliances, the mill bucket of Toplet, water mills, the wooden church of Topala (the 18th century). The museum has received a wealthy collection of traditional art (12,000 objects) previously belonging the permanent exhibition of the Banat Museum in the Bastion building, which closed in 2007. In the near future a permanent exhibition will be opened in a new building to be set within the open air museum.



19 Maria Theresia Bastion
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.435 E 21 14.038

It was built between 1730 and 1735, being part of the defensive wall of the old city of Timisoara. It is the only bastion of the nine that has not been destroyed over time. It has the appearance of a fortified bastion that has a protective ditch and high walls on the outside. The interior of the bastion is used as a cultural space.



20 Muzeul Hidrocentralei
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.480 E 21 15.828

The Timișoara administration began the construction of a new Begej canal, at the beginning of 1907, between the entrance to the city and Neptun Palace in Fabric. Due to the fact that the water level difference between the mentioned points is more than 4 meters, in 1909, the City Hall decided to build a hydroelectric power plant on the Begej Canal, according to the plans of the architect Székely László. In 1910, the hydroelectric plant was put into operation and is still being used. The central building of the hydropower plant is made up of a rectangular body. Stavais form the second largest component of the lens, above which a wooden walkway is built. The electricity produced here was used for tram and public lighting.



21 Palatul Baroc
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.441 E 21 13.762

Also known as the Old Prefect's Palace, the building was built between 1752-1754, when it became the residence of the governor of the Banat region of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1779, it became the House of the County, and between 1848-1860 it was the seat of the. From 1861 to 1918, the Timiș County headquarters is re-established, and after World War I, the Prefecture of Timiș-Torontal County is housed. Nowadays, the Art Museum is inaugurated in 2006, after a long restoration process started in 1979 by architects Șerban and Doina Sturza. From an architectural point of view, the palace is one of the most representative monuments in the Austrian Baroque style, and features some Rococo details. The exterior decorative elements and construction look similar to the Kinsky Palace in Vienna.



22 Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. George
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.488 E 21 13.797

The construction lasted over 20 years, respectively between 1736 and 1774. The architectural specific style is baroque. Inside there are nine altars decorated baroque and rococo style, and the organ is in Louis the XVth style. The abode has a main entrance and two on both sides.



23 The Stronghold Synagogue
Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.388 E 21 13.558

The synagogue was built on the built on the initiative by Rabbi Maurice Hirschfeld I designed by the Viennese architect Igatz Schuhmann. It was built between 1863-1865 for the Spanish Jewish community in the city. The place of worship is also known for the fact that Rabbi David Opelheim is buried here. Construction in the historicist eclectic style typical in the second half of the 19th century, with ornaments inspired by the Moorish architecture of the Byzantine and Roman influences. The facade of the building is covered with ceramic tiles and ceramic tiles. At the same time, there are two towers and an outer dome. Since 2001, the Synagogue was entrusted to the Banat Philharmonic Orchestra from Timisoara.



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DeTour 4: Timishoara hop
(Jimbolia – Timishoara)

DeTour 5: Banat village route

(Srpska Crnja – Zitiste - Srpski Itebej circle)

- 92.5km
- The route is intended for all those for whom the "Great Banat Experience" route is too long. DeTour from Itebej to Medja is 20km long and you can bypass it if you want to shorten the tour.
 - Part of the route is driven by regional road M7, and the asphalt is of good quality and the road is marked with traffic signals, but special attention needs to be paid.
 - Part of the route from Zitiste to Itebej is taken by a newly built two-way bicycle path, which follows the course of the Begej Canal in the length of 15 km.
 - Sensitive part of the route is earthen section between Hetin and Vojvoda Stepa (less than 5 km long) and it will not be passable in case of heavy rain.
 - The recommended direction of movement is counterclockwise.



LEGEND

- Route
- Intercity Roads
- Local Roads
- Water surfaces
- Border
- Railway



SCAN QR CODE
Official app on the Play Store:
Tour de Banat – cycling Banat



01 Neuhausen Castle
Coordinate GPS: N 45 44.809 E 20 41.923

The castle was built in 1943 to receive high-ranking German occupying forces in the Balkans, i.e. General Neuhausen and his family, whereas in some rumours people say it was built for Herman Goering. The Castle is anachronous in comparison to the architectural style of that time, although it was basically built as Classicist Castle compiling all relevant features such as luxurious materials (pink marble), first-class oak joinery etc. On the estate there are a few auxiliary facilities, and the entire complex is fenced. The Castle is under cultural heritage.



02 Srpska Crnja – Public pool
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.894 E 20 41.595

Outdoor public swimming pool is under the control of Serbian Crnja JKP "August 8". Opening time is from early June to early September. Regular water quality control is carried out by the Public Health Institute.



03 Orthodox Temple of Holy Great Martyr Prokopije
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.407 E 20 41.645

The temple was constructed in 1775 and became known by its iconostasis painted by the most prominent of Serbian Romanticism painters Djura Jakšić who started replacing icons in 1852/53, but did not make it to the end. In the late 19th century, in 1892 this plan of renewing the iconostasis was completed by J. Riger from Timisoara. The temple belongs to the few oldest sacral buildings in Banat. Although these icons were early works demonstrating resemblance to Konstantin Danil's works, they are relevant pieces of Jakšić's few sacral works. In addition to icons, there are 4 old printed books in the temple: Antologion, Dugo polje 1643, Djejanija cerkovnaja, Moskva, 1719, Teatron or pozor istoriceskij, Sanktpeterburg, 1720, Kazanij, Rimnik, 1781. The church is protected at national level.



04 Catholic Church of St. Joseph
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.624 E 20 41.419

The church was constructed by Josef Čekonjić on 1 September 1808 at the time when Crnja was divided to Serbian and German Crnja. The church was actually constructed by German Crnja inhabitants with Count Čekonjić providing for the material. The stone cross and the statues in front were provided by people. On October 18 it was accepted by the priest of the parish, while the bishop Ladislaus Koszeghi von Remete blessed it in honour of St Joseph in 1811. In 1847 the church was robbed and the damage was significant. The interior used to be adorned by the magnificent Main Altar and Maria's Altar. Around the church believers used to gather especially at Christmas and Easter. Nowadays St. Joseph church is in extremely poor condition due to lack of money for its maintenance. Initiative for its renovation has been taken and it is to be expected that it will be fully reconstructed and become again the centre of gathering of worshipers and visitors of the place who come to look for their roots. Because of great interest of foreign tourists, first of all Germans whose predecessors once lived in Crnja, renovation of the church is a must.



05 Djura Jakšić Monument
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.465 E 20 41.641

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Đura Jakšić (1832-1982), a large monument was set up in front of the Cultural Club and the Public Library. Created by Aleksandar Zarin, a sculptor born in Srpska Crnja in 1923. This year - the 1982 Djura's Dais Festival - Lipar Nights - lasted for 15 days.



06 House of Djura Jakšić Memorial Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.546 E 20 41.698

The house of Djura Jakšić turned to Museum has, frequently changed owners and functions. After the death of Dionisije Jakšić, it was inherited by the youngest son Venijamin, a priest in Crnja. After his death, the house became state-owned. The first Srpska Crnja library and reading-room were opened in it in 1919. The first decision on setting up of a museum in memory of Djura Jakšić was passed on 05/12/1944, but the decision was not enforced at that time though. The museum was opened on 5 October 1952. Birth house of Djura Jakšić has been protected at the national level since 1956. Exhibition space of the museum consists of three rooms. The exhibits as they are now were arranged by Zrenjanin National Museum in 1981 in such a way to consistently reflect the complex personality of the greatest Serbian painter and poet of Romanticism. Approximately 400 various documentary items: photo-copies, xero-copies and colour reproductions interpret the life and work of Djura Jakšić by way of concise description on labels; the original documents are kept in the archives of Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Požarevac, Svetozarevo - Jagodina, City Museum of Belgrade, while the paintings are in the Gallery of "Matica Srpska" in Novi Sad, National Museum in Belgrade and Zrenjanin.



07 Church of St. Agota
Coordinate GPS: N 45 40.111 E 20 36.299

The foundation stone of this church was laid on October 3, 1842, initiated by Josip Čekonjić and dedicated to him in 1844, when the bell and organ were first heard. The renovation works began in 2007 with the foundation of the Holy Agota. There is only one Catholic Church in Nova Crnja. During renovation the roof and the floor have been replaced, whereas external and internal walls were renovated last year. The main sponsors of the works are Provincial Investment Fund, Zrenjanin Diocese, the Fund Kirche from Not, Germany, and individual donors.



08 Ljubičin gaj Picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 37.932 E 20 37.562

Ljubičin Gaj in recent years has become a real tourist destination. This is a wonderful place for vacation with family, relaxation, the choice of hunters and fishermen, painters and artists who come here in organized colonies ... As it is attractive to tourists, also many of local population like to come here, thanks to their will and besides this place is really served to May Reveille, when there is always need for more place, it has become an attractive and during the winter months. A Banat plain provides an amazing oasis of peace and quiet.



09 Volunteer Gate
Coordinate GPS: N 45 38.241, E 20 35.404

At the "Volunteer Gate" sign in the village of Aleksandrovo, almost all the locals will show you on a list of 340 names of at least one from the family. Aleksandrovo, along with other volunteer settlements, was created as a result of agrarian reform and colonization after the First World War. The village is like a ruler, the streets intersect at right angles, and in the center is a monument with three Orthodox arches and bas-reliefs of Serbian soldiers and volunteers, Banatians and mountaineers. This is a kind of memorial complex, there is also a bust of the king and a memorial plaque to fallen soldiers in the Second World War. Since some of the Serbian volunteers also had American citizenship at that time, the representatives of the embassy of this country visit the memorial and on the occasion of important dates pay tribute to the heroes who indebted both countries.



10 Lake Jamura
Coordinate GPS: N 45 35.732 E 20 33.999

About 30 km from Zrenjanin, in Banatsko Karadjordjevo, there is Lake Jamura. This lake is an ideal place for nature trips, relaxation, socializing and sport fishing. The lake is rich in carp, grass carp, pike, catfish and perch. Electricity was brought to the lake, summer houses were set up, afforested with 750 seedlings - ash, willow, acacia, mourning elm, birch, catalpa.



11 Church of St. Ilija
Coordinate GPS: N 45 33.733 E 20 31.881

The idea of building a temple in Chestereg dates back to 1990, and the construction of the foundations began in June 2007. Bishop of Banat G.G. Nicanor consecrated the foundations of the temple dedicated to the holy prophet Elijah on August 2, 2007. The temple is designed in the Serbian-Byzantine style, with a dome in front of the central part of the nave and a tower above the narthex. The side apses and the altar form a trefoil.



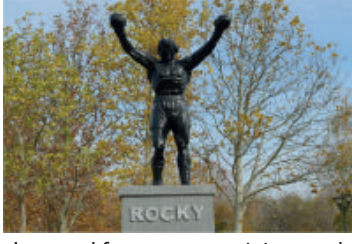
12 Rogendorf Castle
Coordinate GPS: N 45 31.347 E 20 31.042

Rogendorf Castle is named after its builder Robert Rogedorf, which was built in the middle of the 19th century, and was located in the area of today's Banatski Dvor, in the settlement of Rogendorf, today's Dušanovac. The former castle was a ground floor building of the Classicist style, with a fairly simple decoration, where the monotony of the walls was broken by windows and the family coat of arms on the gable. In 1898, the castle became the property of Count Sandor Čekonjić and his family. It was expanded over time, to be added a whole new part, as a supplement to the old part of the castle in the Empire style, with features of the Neo-Renaissance. The old part of the castle was destroyed at the beginning of the 20th century, only the new part was left, which still exists today, but is not in function. The entire property currently has no function and has prior protection status.



13 The temple of the Venerable Mother
Coordinate GPS: N 45 31.404 E 20 30.731

The temple of the Venerable Mother Paraskeva in Banatski Dvor was built in 2000 with the blessing of the then Bishop of Banat, Chrysostom, who consecrated it in the same year. The founder of the temple, who fully financed the construction, is Mr. Mirko Vučurević, a resident of Banatski Dvor with his family. The temple is designed according to the type of single-nave churches of the Raska group with three domes - the central one above the nave and two smaller ones above the narthexes. The bell tower is independent, located on the northwest side next to the church.



14 Rocky Balboa Statue
Coordinate GPS: N 45 28.991 E 20 33.136

The statue dedicated to the film boxer, Rocky Balboa, is probably one of the most famous statues in Serbia, which the whole world has heard about. The idea of erecting the statue arose as an interesting marketing move by several young people from Zitiste, with the desire to promote their place in this way and point out the need for greater activism and decision-making of young people in society. The goal was, above all, to hear in Serbia and the surrounding area about the initiative to erect a statue of Rocky Balboa as a recognizable symbol of perseverance and the desire to achieve success. However, the making and unveiling of the statue aroused unprecedented interest not only from domestic but also numerous foreign media from around the world, and the numbers of 70,000 published websites, 140 accredited media and 12,000 people at the unveiling of the statue as part of the "Chicken Fest" event were enough, says the idea has achieved a global resonance. Built using the technique of modeled concrete and over three meters high, the statue of Rocky Balboa with victoriously raised hands reminds how a group of young people decided to influence their environment and their lives in a completely different and unusual way. Decorating the center of Zitiste, the statue welcomes curious passengers who decide to stop the car for a moment and take a photo in front of the statue, imitating Roki himself - his hands raised victoriously high.



15 Johnny Weissmiller's birthplace
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.407 E 20 41.645

Johnny Weissmiller was born in 1904 in Medja, and with his parents he emigrated to America in his earliest childhood, where he first achieved sporting success as a top swimmer, and then as a film actor who gained a world reputation for his role as Tarzan. The Weissmiller house, where the famous interpreter Tarzan was born, still exists, and its current owner is a descendant of that family, Tereza Stojanović, whose last name was Weissmiller until her marriage. Several close relatives of Johnny Weissmiller are buried in the local cemetery. Teresa lives in Belgrade, and she comes to the Weissmiller house in Medja occasionally.



16 Restaurant Mrksicevi salasi
Coordinate GPS: N 45 33.667 E 20 42.560

At a distance of 36 km from Zrenjanin, at the entrance to Srpski Itebej, there is a tourist complex "Mrkšicevi salaši" where you can find your quiet place for vacation and for organizing various family and business events and celebrations. Within the complex there are: a restaurant with a capacity of up to 100 seats, an exclusive ceremonial hall suitable for organizing celebrations with a capacity of up to 300 seats and business meetings for up to 200 people, a conference hall for organizing business meetings for up to 90 people with all necessary accompanying technology the same. Guests have at their disposal modern rooms with a total of 26 accommodation units as well as M Salon which offers professional make-up, massage, body treatments, beauty and hairdressing services.



17 Big forest picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 40.943 E 20 42.417

Large forest in Vojvode Stepe represents an ideal place for rest and recreation. Great forest spans at a total area of 186 ha. In abundant flora and fauna precede wood of acacia, black walnut, hackberry, Virginia juniper, American ash, sour wood, red oak and other hardwood.



18 Orthodox Church of St. Vasilije Ostroški
Coordinate GPS: N 45 41.039 E 20 39.403

St. Vasilije Ostroški church was built in 1939 in Vojvoda Stepa village by newcomers (colonists) who actually were Serbian volunteers in first World war coming from the Salonika Front. The church is the gathering place of believers and relevant spot of cultural and religious tourism.

01 Neuhausen Castle



06 House of Djura Jakšić Memorial Museum



09 Volunteer Gate



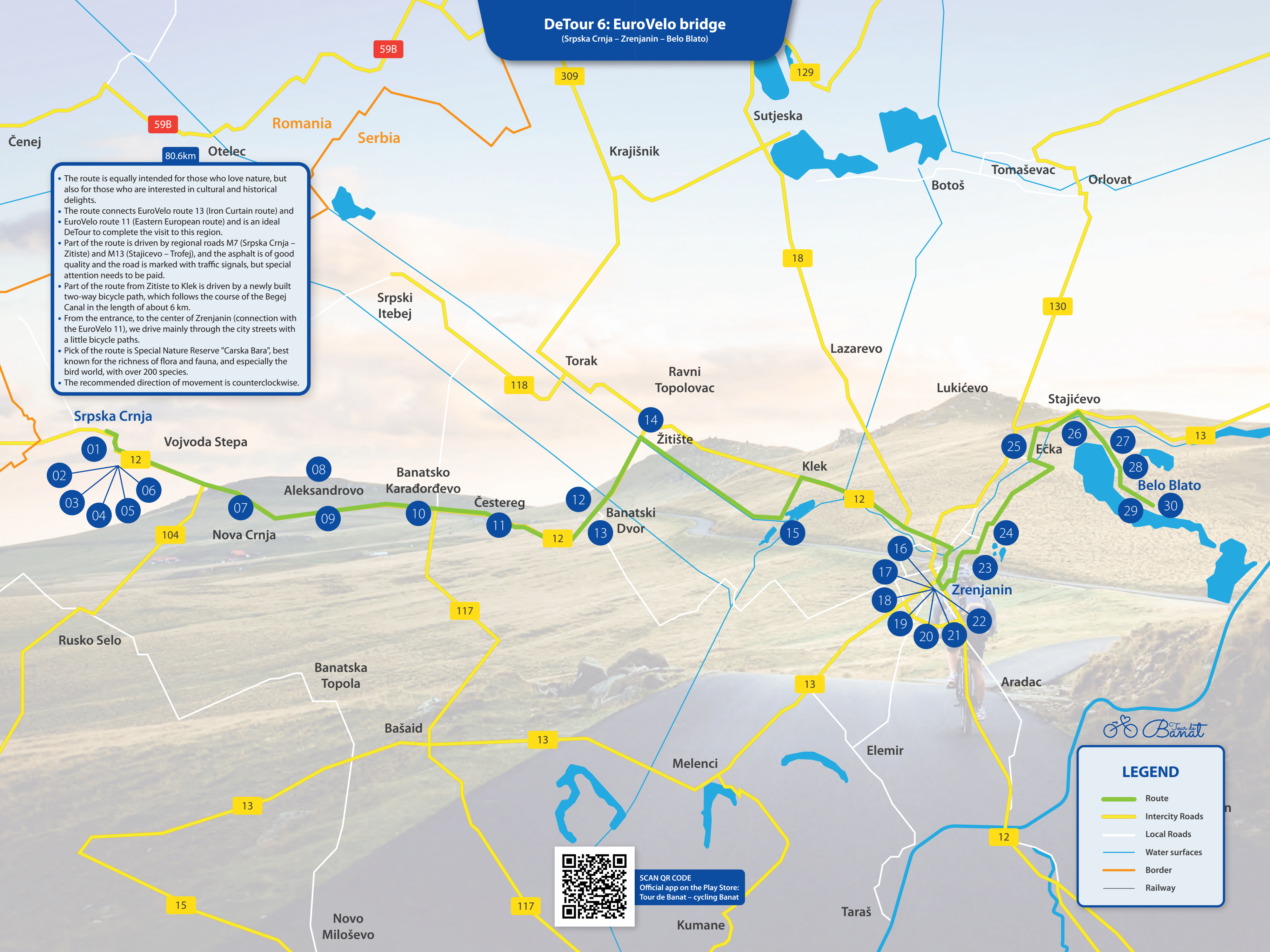
DeTour 5: Banat village route
(Srpska Crnja – Zitiste - Srpski Itebej circle)



DeTour 6: EuroVelo bridge

(Srpska Crnja – Zrenjanin – Belo Blato)

- The route is equally intended for those who love nature, but also for those who are interested in cultural and historical delights.
- The route connects EuroVelo route 13 (Iron Curtain route) and
- EuroVelo route 11 (Eastern European route) and is an ideal DeTour to complete the visit to this region.
- Part of the route is driven by regional roads M7 (Srpska Crnja – Zitiste) and M13 (Stajicevo – Trofej), and the asphalt is of good quality and the road is marked with traffic signals, but special attention needs to be paid.
- Part of the route from Zitiste to Klek is driven by a newly built two-way bicycle path, which follows the course of the Begej Canal in the length of about 6 km.
- From the entrance, to the center of Zrenjanin (connection with the EuroVelo 11), we drive mainly through the city streets with a little bicycle paths.
- Pick of the route is Special Nature Reserve "Carska Bara", best known for the richness of flora and fauna, and especially the bird world, with over 200 species.
- The recommended direction of movement is counterclockwise.





01

Neuhausen Castle
Coordinate GPS: N 45 44.809 E 20 41.923

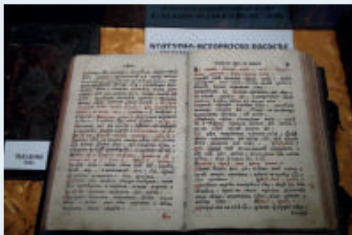
The castle was built in 1943 to receive high-ranking German occupying forces in the Balkans, i.e. General Neuhausen and his family, whereas in some rumours people say it was built for Herman Goering. The Castle is anachronous in comparison to the architectural style of that time, although it was basically built as Classicist Castle compiling all relevant features such as luxurious materials (pink marble), first-class oak joinery etc. On the estate there are a few auxiliary facilities, and the entire complex is fenced. The Castle is under cultural heritage.



02

Srpska Crnja – Public pool
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.894 E 20 41.595

*See the description of point in other maps.



03

Orthodox Temple of Holy Great Martyr Prokopije
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Djura Jakšić Monument
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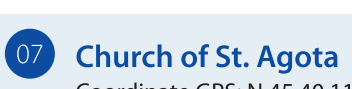
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*See the description of point in other maps.



07

Church of St. Agota
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*See the description of point in other maps.



08

Ljubičin gaj Picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 37.932 E 20 37.562

*See the description of point in other maps.



09

Volunteer Gate
Coordinate GPS: N 45 38.241, E 20 35.404

*See the description of point in other maps.



10

Lake Jamura
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14

Rocky Balboa Statue
Coordinate GPS: N 45 28.991 E 20 33.136

*See the description of point in other maps.



15

Sluice and marina Klek
Coordinate GPS: N 45 26.459 E 20 27.548

The complex is located 2 km from the village of Klek and consists of sluice and a marina on the Begej Canal. The sluice is almost 100 years old (the oldest constitution on the hydraulic system of the DTD channel) and is in pretty good condition. There has been some deterioration due to age and insufficient maintenance since navigation was suspended in the 1960s, but the basic parts of the construction of the locks and the constitution are such that they can be repaired / revitalized. Although the plant is not currently in operation, the whole complex is extremely interesting and pleasant to stay.



16

Zrenjanin – City Hall
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.844 E 20 23.385

It is one of the most recognizable buildings, since under its roof almost two centuries make important decisions related to the functioning of the city and the region. Palace has being built on the foundation of former Beckserek fortress that has existed in this region from 1528 till 1701. At the site of the former fortress, the county building was built, much more modest than today, which was in 1807 burned in the great fire that devastated the city, and a number of buildings in the center of town Beckserek. The new county building was built from 1816 till 1820. in the classical style, according to the designs of József Fischer, a famous architect of the Budapest.



17

Hotel Vojvodina
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.796 E 20 23.467

Located in the center of Zrenjanin, hotel Vojvodina has always represented a tourist symbol as of this beautiful city, as well as the entire Central Banat. Its rich history began in 1886 when a small taverna on the Zrenjanin King Peter square, Mr. Franjo Roza built a hotel with the same name Roza. In 1921 David Kon takes hotel and called it Grand Hotel Vojvodina.



18

Building of National Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.798 E 20 23.389

Today's National museum has been founded in 1906 as an Museum of Torontal County, decorated with a free sculpture, a figure symbolic of industry, agriculture, science and art. Since 1966 the building is located in the former Financial Palace, built in 1894, and the area of today's Liberty Square, in the town center. Museum presents a complex institution, native character and his research work covers the Middle Banat. Within five collections department of the Museum over 33,000 museum objects is placed. Since 2005. The National Museum of Zrenjanin has three exhibition space on the ground floor of the building in which thematic exhibitions are presented: Salon, small lounge and lobby of the museum.



19

Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John of Nepomuk
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.837 E 20 23.437

The construction took place in the period from 1864 to 1868. on the central city square, on the spot where former Catholic church used to be. Roman Catholic Cathedral is dedicated to St. John of Nepomuk, patron saint of all bridges and rivers. It is a three-aisle structure in Neo-Romanic style, the work of architect Stevan Djordjević. It was tailor-made for the city itself and its citizens: the sound of its bells could reach the remote parts of Beckerek. Interior was created by Jožef Gojner a local artist, using Biblical motifs as well as ready/made models done by French artist Gustave Doré. The cathedral has original organ of 1905.



20

National Theatre "Toša Jovanović"
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.799 E 20 23.416

Its Baroque interior is extremely beautiful, functional and acoustic, although basically it is a chamber-type building. Today's appearance was obtained through a thorough reconstruction and adaptation in 1985. Owing to preserved original design and plans, the interior was authentically restored. For about one hundred years there was not permanent theatre staff (only guest troops - Hungarian, German or Serbian came), whereas since 1946 the theatre has had its ensemble on three scenes: drama, chamber and in 1956 professional puppet theatre was formed.



21

Palace of Justice
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.743 E 20 23.297

Within the space of cultural and historical sites of the old center of Zrenjanin, is the Palace of Justice (courthouse and jail), built in the period between 1906 and 1908. Within call for proposals by the Ministry of Justice in Budapest, the first prize, for the design of the building of the county court and the prison, took the Budapest architect Sandor Ajgner. With it's purpose and size, the building testifies to the increasing role of the Great Beckerek as administrative management and the regional headquarters of Torontal County. Palace of Justice in Zrenjanin was placed under the protection of the law of the Republic of Serbia and was declared a cultural monument in the year of 1972.



22

The Reformed Church
Coordinate GPS: N 45 22.711 E 20 23.339

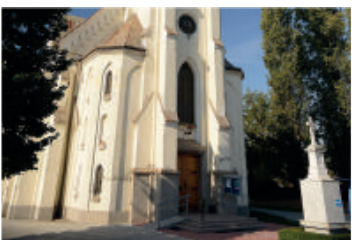
The church was built in 1891 as a piece of art of architect Zaborecki. The Reformed Church is a single-aisle structure with a large double-floor bell tower. In it, among other things, there is preservation of organ of the synagogue, which was destroyed by the German occupation forces in 1941.



23

Pescara lakes
Coordinate GPS: N 45 21.086 E 20 23.093

Three lakes called "Pescara" are located five kilometers from the center of Zrenjanin, caused by long-term exploitation of sand. Due to the naturally clean water and attractive location, for many years citizens have been using them for swimming and recreation.



24

Catholic Church the Name of Mary
Coordinate GPS: N 45 20.568 E 20 24.432

The church is located in the settlement of Mužlja, founded in 1888, and it was inhabited by 400 Hungarian families. The church was built in 1902, from the treasury. The organ originates from the church in Jabuke. The Salesians have been running the parish since 1965, and a dormitory for high school boys has been built in the parish area. The home was blessed on June 8, 2002.



25

Kaštel Castle
Coordinate GPS: N 45 19.219 E 20 26.308

Only 7 km from Zrenjanin in the place of Ečka there is a castle named "Kaštel", erected in English style in the period 1816 to 1829. The castle was constructed by the Lazar family, and on 29 August 1820 at the opening ceremony famous Franz Liszt was invited to play the piano.

Nowadays this formidable old building is completely renovated and turned into a venue offering its visitors unforgettable holiday in authentic ambiance inspired by aristocratic past.



26

Trofej Restaurant
Coordinate GPS: N 45 16.991 E 20 26.550

Restaurant "Trofej" is located within the Banat ethnic villages "Tiganjica" and provides you with a multitude of diverse content such as mini zoo, accommodation in rooms decorated in ethnic style, playground, mini pony paddock and large thoroughbred horses, and more much more. This pleasant oasis is located 10 kilometers from Zrenjanin and 60 kilometers from Belgrade, at the gates of the Carska Bara, and therefore makes this place ideal for rest, relaxation and enjoyment in Banat and all its charms.



27

Hotel Sibila
Coordinate GPS: N 45 17.435 E 20 25.082

Near Zrenjanin, only forty minutes' drive from Belgrade is a hotel Sibila. Flawless harmony untouched nature reserve "Carska Bara" to which lands up to 250 different species of birds, Banat atmosphere of the spirit of small villages that are imbued with many different cultures, cannot leave you indifferent. Boat trips and bird watching, photo safaris, walking the path of health, sport fishing and hunting different types of wild animals and even for amateurs accompanied by experienced guides are just some of the many activities that you can experience in the beautiful Banat plain. Give yourself a unique holiday.



28

Nature reserve Carska bara
Coordinate GPS: N 45 16.938 E 20 24.996

The special nature reserve "Stari Begej - Carska bara" is located 17 km south of Zrenjanin and about 2 km from the main road Zrenjanin-Belgrade, and covers an area of about 1600 hectares. The Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne and the victim of the Sarajevo assassination, Ferdinand, gladly hunted in the area of this pond, hence the name "Imperial". The special natural value of the complex of Carska bara and the abandoned course of the river Begej is given by the mosaic, aquatic, grassy and forest vegetation, as well as the diversity of animal species, within which the richness of the bird world - ornithofauna - occupies a central place. More than 200 bird species have been recorded in the area of Carska bara, among which are real rarities - specimens of endangered species of herons, cormorants, grebes, ducks Wetland vegetation of the area consists of interesting plant species, today rare and endangered, such as white and yellow water lilies or swamp orchids, while the area around the pond is overgrown with long-standing willow and poplar plantations. The Imperial Pond was placed under protection as a natural scientific research area. Hunting and fishing tourism is developed in the vicinity of the pond. The tourist offer of Carska bara also includes renting a boat to see the pond and its picturesque shores (capacity 50 seats), and the pond itself is surrounded by several kilometers of forest trails, intended for nature lovers.

Officially, the village originates from 1868 by the name of Eliesenheim, when the settlers were mainly Germans. The expansion and specific multiethnic composition occurs in the period 1882 – 1887 when Slovaks, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Romanians came to stay. Ethno House in Belo Blato is an authentic Banat house of 19th century, in the very heart of Banat, attracting ever more visitors. The village itself is known by its straw producers, the first and the largest in Serbia, and it attracts tourists by its tranquillity and versatility.



29

Ethno House Belo Blato
Coordinate GPS: N 45 16.683 E 20 22.324

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30

Farm Lujza
Coordinate GPS: N 45 16.420 E 20 22.026

Only 60 km away from Novi Sad and Belgrade, on the edge of Carska bara, within the agricultural farm of the Toshkov family in Beli Blato, there is a small green paradise farm "Lujza", named after the eldest daughter of Count Lazar Lukac, who owned property near Beli Blato. The farm offers opportunities for tourists to enjoy the natural surroundings of the village yard and the traditional gastronomic offer. A place where time stood still. A place where magic still lives. A place where dreams are not sold, but a dream is lived.



DeTour 6: EuroVelo bridge

(Srpska Crnja – Zrenjanin – Belo Blato)

