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Sremska Kamenica

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ELABORATION OF TOURISTIC THEMATIC CYCLING ROUTES

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INTRODUCTION

What is cycling tourism?

Cycling, or cyclotourism, can be defined as a daily or multi-day stay outside the place of residence, with recreational cycling as the base purpose.

This type of tourism involves cycling for recreation and tourist visits, which can last from just a few hours to several years, as it takes for tourists who travel around the world by bike.

Statistics show that cycling tourism before the Covid pandemic accounted for 5-10% of total tourism in Europe, with a turnover of 44 billion euros, which is why Western European countries invest significant funds in cycling infrastructure and roads, as well as accommodation for tourists spending their holidays riding bicycles.

Due to the growing awareness of the importance of healthy living, cycling tourism is gaining in importance every day, so cycling tourism is experiencing a dynamic increase worldwide, in parallel with the growing awareness of environmental pollution by motor traffic.

If local authorities, investors, private entrepreneurs and local tourism organizations are aware of this, they are given the opportunity to take advantage of this global trend, which will bring multiple benefits to their communities and the natural environment.

The benefits of cycling tourism include the reduction of environmental pollution, the reduction of local traffic, the economic recovery of the local community and the better general health of the population. Contrary to the benefits, scientific research and literature do not provide data on negative impacts on nature, except in the case of protected nature reserves with endangered plant species that can be mechanically destroyed by trampling.

Cycling tourists are a growing tourist market, especially for rural areas. As it is one of the important types of tourism when it comes to planning sustainable development, the negative impacts are minimized, and the local economy can only take advantage of opportunities: development of hospitality establishments, old crafts, cultural heritage, activation of old and neglected local roads, abandoned railways and trails, devastated monuments, vantage points and overlooks, etc. This type of additional activities will help prolong the stay of tourists and prolong the tourist season.

Attractions and services that attract cycling tourists are:

- Marked bike paths/lanes and streets, wide enough for safe riding,
- Local roads that are not congested with motor traffic,
- Picturesque roads through beautiful landscapes, along coasts/banks and near cultural and historical monuments,
- Music and art festivals, interesting local events,
- Authentic restaurants with local food,
- Accommodation with a rich breakfast that accommodates guests for one night,
- Possibility to use kitchen and washing machine and dryer,
- Bicycle repair services and consumer goods stores,
- Safe places to leave bicycles and equipment during the night,
- Detailed maps and availability of information,
- Ability to use tools for simple repairs,
- Information on the location, working hours and telephone numbers of the nearest mechanics in case of major breakdowns.

There are three types of cycling tourism:

1. **Cycling holidays**, longer or shorter stays, with **recreational riding as their main purpose**, with centrally based accommodation, with everyday tours in different directions or so-called bicycle tours, which involve the use of several different accommodations along the route you ride.
2. **Vacations that include cycling**, where **cycling appears as one of several different activities** that tourists engage in on their vacation (in addition to sightseeing, hiking, rafting, hiking, etc.).
3. **Daily cycling trips**, daily or half-day activities near cities and settlements where cyclists live.

Combining cycling and camping appears as a separate niche market called **bikepacking**. It is basically traveling by bicycle while carrying basic camping equipment. Today, this market segment is experiencing the most dynamic growth in the world, especially in protected parts of nature.

In Germany, where the cycling infrastructure is among the most developed, 25% of the population rides a bicycle during the holidays, which means that every fourth German spends their free time in this way. Cycling is the fastest growing activity in this country.

The 250 km long Danube cycling route in Austria, from Passau to Vienna, attracts 1.5 million tourists a year, and most of the overnight stays in the towns along this route are made up of cyclists. In this country, you can buy special tickets, at a stimulating price, which are valid for a person and a bicycle, and special discounts are granted to families with children, which further motivates the population to go on vacation without a car.

Switzerland generates more income from cyclotourism than from ski tourism, for which it is widely known, and in the Netherlands and Denmark it accounts for 20% of all tourist movements. In the Netherlands, bicycle routes are used in daily migrations in all urban zones, which are also excellently interconnected in a large network, which "covers" most of the country.

Spain has successfully achieved a combination of two types of tourism, cycling and religious. The roads of the most famous Spanish pilgrimage route, El Camino de Santiago - Via Verde, which once served pilgrims, are now popular cycling routes.

In the state of Vermont (USA), bicycle tourism brings twice as much income as their most exported product - maple syrup. In that country, tourists spend an average of \$ 645 per trip, while cyclists spend \$ 971.

Holidays in which cycling is the main activity reach 2% to 4% in most European countries, with forecasts that this percentage will increase to 12%.

In Serbia, through which the Danube river runs at the length of 588 km, cycling tourism is still in its infancy. The banks of the Danube form the eastern part of the international route EuroVelo 6, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, and are also part of the Iron Curtain Trail, which connects places of cultural, historical and natural importance.

Who are cycling tourists?

Research shows that these are mostly former athletes or just nature and active holiday lovers who travel in pairs or very small groups and spend 3-4 nights per trip.

The average age of cyclotourists is 26-55 years, and the most common types of accommodation they use are boarding houses (63%), followed by hostels (16%), camps (11%) and hotels (7%).

The average daily consumption of a cyclotourist in Europe is 53 EUR per day (including accommodation), while a camper cyclist spends 16 EUR per day. As many as 58% of users organize the trip themselves, without the help of agencies and clubs. These are mostly people living alone [or with a partner](#), and 70% are couples whose children have left their parents' home. In addition to being faster at riding compared to larger groups, couples find it easier to stay in the lodge, their tents are small, light and easy to mount and unfold, and require less space.

Cyclotourists have a relatively high income and high or higher education, and the representation of age groups is: 30-45 years. (44%), 46-55y (33%), 56-65y (6%), under 30 (17%). When it comes to gender structure, 58% are men and 42% are women.

On vacation, in addition to cycling, they are also interested in canoeing, camping, hiking, local events, buying souvenirs, visiting museums, water sports, sightseeing, golf, skiing, etc.

THEMATIC ROUTES

The inclusion of local roads and trails in Banat into the network of cycle routes EuroVelo 11 and EuroVelo 13 will contribute to the development of tourism and sports, especially cyclotourism in Vojvodina. Also, the increase in the frequency of cycling traffic can improve the overall economic development of the region, with special emphasis on the development of catering and domestic activities in this, primarily rural area.

Due to the current conditions of daily restrictions of movement of passengers in groups to prevent the spread of the Covid 19 virus, cycling has become more important than ever before, precisely because of the complete safety of riding, alone and outdoors. Therefore, cycling is recognized as an ideal alternative or basic way of moving people which, in addition to having no negative effects, has a very positive effect on health. Bicycle, as a means of transport that has a minimal negative impact on the environment and positively affects the health of people who use it, is one of the main carriers of the development of sustainable urban and rural mobility.

The Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia recognizes key types of tourism in AP Vojvodina, among which cyclotourism, along with event and special interest tourism, is one of the priority activities that deserve the support of local authorities and institutions, but also international projects. Also, the Tourism Development Program in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for the period 2018-2022 classifies cyclotourism, as well as the development of

cycling infrastructure, among the key activities. Due to its lowland relief, the area of Vojvodina is suitable for cycling, so it is necessary to provide a sufficient network of bicycle paths / routes and use it to create priority tourist products.

Banat, as a distinctly lowland area, is one of the most desirable destinations in Europe for two-wheeler travellers. In addition to the ideal geographical predisposition for lowland cycling, Banat is an inexhaustible source of cultural diversity. It is home to more than 20 different nationalities, each of which has its own specifics and has much to offer visitors from the country and the world. Bicycle is ideal for exploring Banat. Cyclists can get to know it slowly and in detail, with an easy ride through endless fields and forests, along the banks of Pannonian rivers, canals and streams, through idyllic villages and charming towns, with the sounds and smells of rural gardens and wheat fields.

All urban units covered by this project have a long cycling tradition. Senta and Zrenjanin, as relatively small and extremely lowland cities, are ideal for two-wheelers, especially in these times of increase in the number of motor vehicles on the streets, traffic jams and lack of parking space. On the other hand, Kikinda is already known as "Serbian Amsterdam", especially because of the omnipresent bicycles that citizens enjoy riding through the town and its surroundings. On the streets of this Banat town with about 40,000 inhabitants, almost as many bicycles travel every day. In addition to the local population, up to 60,000 cyclists pass through the town of pottery and owls every year. When it comes to the territory of AP Vojvodina, and especially Banat, the main characteristic of the road traffic network, from the aspect of bicycle traffic, is the lack of adequately secured and well-lit bicycle paths and lanes, especially in the central parts of settlements and interurban roads. These roads, in addition to the classic ones, are also used by the increasingly popular electric bicycles and scooters, the former of which are an ideal means of transport for longer journeys, and the latter for overcoming shorter distances in urban areas. Cyclists in Banat mostly use dirt roads and sections of asphalt roads intended for motor vehicles, which is not a big problem in periods of relatively low traffic on local roads, but it is not a permanent solution, because the safety of cyclists and locals must come first.

Within this project, five recommended bicycle routes were traced through Banat, which connect three town centres: Senta, Kikinda and Zrenjanin, then, smaller urban and rural settlements, cultural sites and natural attractions of the area. Each of the traced routes combines attractions related to the selected thematic form of tourism, namely: ***leisure, eco, gastro, culture and ethno tourism***.

Leisure tourism is a trip for rest and entertainment, where tourists most often visit places and attractions that suit their personal interests, but also the current mood and weather conditions, so stops for visits can be made *ad hoc*. As these interests can vary widely and the number of potential attractions is far higher than other traced routes, the leisure route is the longest and circular in type. The place of departure and end of the route, as well as the number of destinations to visit is left to the choice of the tourists themselves, considering that the tour can be started and finished at any point.

Other routes are formed in a linear manner, in the form of line segments with starting and ending points in town centres to which and from which it is easiest for tourists to organize transport from outbound areas by public transport lines, as well as leaving their own motor vehicles and renting bicycles if not having their own, shopping for travel necessities and the like.

Accordingly, the Gastro Route connects attractions that best reflect the very diverse gastronomic and oenological offer of Banat, i.e., farms, local restaurants, rural households, family wineries, pastry shops, farms, beekeepers, cheese workshops and similar.

The *Eco* route connects protected parts of nature, reserves, forests, lakes, natural rarities and rivers suitable for sport fishing. The *cultural* route connects attractions of distinct architectural, historical and cultural value, such as castles, palaces, museums, cultural and historic urban units, monuments and sacral buildings. The *Ethno* route connects attractions that reflect the unique feature of Banat, which is its multiculturalism, so cyclists can get acquainted with the

culture, customs, music, gastronomy and art of Serbs, Hungarians, Croats, Slovaks, Romanians, Ruthenians, Montenegrins, Roma and Bunjevci in their traditional houses, farms, ethno museums, rural households, local cultural and artistic societies and events.

Each of these routes comes with its recommended starting and ending points, but it's on the cycotourists to choose the destinations and create their own combinations of these routes that match their interests, physical abilities and available time, as well as to choose from the list of recommended accommodation and catering facilities they deem adequate and appropriate.

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The duration of the trip can also be adjusted to match the wishes and capabilities of tourists and it can last from several hours to several days, all depending on personal preference and weather conditions, but also the time of year when the trip can be extended due to a visit to a local event or to observe rare natural phenomena (e.g. 'cvetanje Tise' - the blooming of Tisa).

All recommended accommodation facilities have safe storage for bicycles and equipment and their employees are experienced in meeting the needs and desires of cycotourists, and can provide adequate nutrition, laundry washing and drying services, can refer guests to local bicycle repair services, sales of spare parts and equipment (service and store contacts are also on the list of recommended facilities).

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DESCRIPTION OF BICYCLE ROUTES OF NORTH BANAT

Leisure route

The route starts in **Gornji Breg** on the **Kraljica Voća** (Queen of Fruit) **estate** near Senta. This place was chosen as a starting point because of its interesting geographical position on a loess terrace with a fantastic view of Senta and the surrounding lowland villages, but also of a tamburitsa-shaped lake, a favourite spot of the local fishermen. 'Kraljica Voća' is an ideal place to get acquainted with the surrounding terrain, take a break from the road (it has accommodation facilities and a restaurant) and possibly leave your car, van etc.

The road then leads to **Senta**, a town full of sights and Art Nouveau/Hungarian secession-style buildings, a historically significant place where the famous Battle of Senta took place in 1697. In addition to the monument to the Battle of Senta, the birthplace of Stevan Sremac, the beautiful town park and the quay along the river Tisa, one of the biggest attractions of Senta and, in general, the entire Potisje, is the phenomenon of "Blooming of Tisa". It is actually an example of a so-called "mating flight" of the insect *Palingenia Longicauda*, which after three years spent in the mud of the Tisa river comes to the surface and flies in swarms to prolong the species. This rare natural phenomenon, except on the Tisa River in the first half of June, can only be seen on the Yangtze river in China.

Today, the town has 20,300 inhabitants, of which 81% are Hungarian, 9% are Serbs and 10% are of other nationalities. The Town Day is celebrated on September 11th, as the Memorial Day of the Battle of Senta. The most remarkable landmarks of the town are the Art Nouveau jewel - the Town Hall built in 1914, whose 50-metre-high tower dominates the entire town, with a memorial observation deck/lookout at the very top. As part of the permanent exhibition at the memorial lookout, military equipment from the time of the Battle of Senta is on display, as well as authentic writings, maps and reproductions of paintings. In the same exhibition area you can see the original tower clock mechanism. Interesting attractions of the town are the fire station, numerous palaces, but also the coat of arms of the town with motifs of two keys, fish and wheat ear and the town flag in blue and yellow, which symbolize the position and economic activity - fishing and growing cereals. Numerous great Serbs were born in Senta, Jovan Djordjević, Jovan Muškatirović,

Djula Dudaš, Stevan Sremac and Matija Bećković. The name of Stevan Raičković, also a prominent contemporary poet, is also tied to Senta.

The ideal time to visit Senta is the period of cultural events, among which are, in addition to the Cvetanje Tise (Blooming of Tisa) (in June), the International Competition in Sheep Shearing and Cooking Lamb Perkelt (stew) in April (preservation of rural lifestyle traditions, presentation of indigenous domestic species and preservation of livestock farming traditions) and the '*I love Senta*' festival in August, as well as during the *Christmas Fair*.

Crossing the bridge over the river Tisa, you reach **Čoka**, a town surrounded by the rivers Tisa, Zlatica and Moriša. As in Senta, the majority of the population in Čoka is Hungarian, but there are also Serbs and Roma, which is why these places are excellent examples of multiculturalism and a diverse offer of culture and gastronomy. The biggest attraction of Čoka is the castle of the Jewish family Lederer with its original winery whose wines were being delivered even to the British Royal Court. The road then leads to **Banatski Monoštor**, a village that got its first paved street only in 2016, where less than 100 people live today.

The ride then leads to the village of Mokrin, widely known for the 'Tucanijada' festival, that is, an egg tapping competition with coloured Easter chicken eggs, which has been a long-lasting tradition for many years now. In addition to Tucanijada, Mokrin also hosts the unique Championship in geese fights (in February) and Fijakerijada (horse carriages festival) (in August). This town is also a destination famous for the finest Mokrin cheese.

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After Mokrin, the road leads to Kikinda, a town known for several unusual attractions. It is called the town of ceramics, the town of pumpkins and Serbian Amsterdam, because of the large number of bicycles on the streets, but the largest number of visitors to this town still come during the winter months to observe an extraordinary sight - the whole territory of the town, especially the centre, become a wintering ground for Utina birds (eagle-owls). This is a great place for possible longer breaks and overnight stays. The old town core of Kikinda is an interesting spatial, cultural and historical site designed in the XVIII century, with a central town square surrounded by a church, market, town hall and important buildings in the style of Baroque, Classicism, Romanticism, Eclecticism, Art Nouveau and Modernism, and the surrounding wide streets cross each other at right angles. There is an abundance of greenery, which is best proven by the fact that one of Kikinda's streets, Generala Drapšina Street, has been declared one of the most beautiful in the world. Today, the town has about 40,000 inhabitants and the same number of bicycles, but its biggest attraction is certainly the eagle-owls Utina ('ušara') who choose this place as their wintering ground. In the centre of the town, in the treetops, the number of these birds has varied from 150 to as many as 800 of them during the winter months for decades, which has been registered as a record so far.

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Besides the owls, the symbol of the town is ceramics as well. Thanks to the land rich in clay, the town has one of the most famous factories for making tiles and ceramic tiles, but art also takes a very important place. In December 2017, **the 'Terra' gallery of terracotta sculptures and works of art** was opened in the former building of the Kikinda barracks. In the museum, but also in the town centre, large format sculptures are exhibited, as well as works by famous domestic and foreign sculptors.

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The third symbol of the town are pumpkins, the famous "ludaja". The "Dani ludaje" event (Days of the Ludaja pumpkins) has been organized since 1986, in mid-September. Competitors come from all over the country and from various regions to compete in measuring pumpkin weight and length. Kikinda has had a special relationship with this plant throughout history because the locals used to say: "When you go climb on a Ludaja, you can see the whole of Kikinda". In this way, it was pointed out that the territory on which the town is located is completely flat. The road continues through **Banatsko Veliko Selo**, which was inhabited in the middle of the 18th century by order of Empress Maria Theresa with

French and Germans, emigrants from Lorraine and Alsace, more precisely from the border area between France and Germany. After them, the village has been inhabited by Krajišnici and they have brought their specific customs with them, of which the most attractive is the "Krajiški višboj" (Krajina All—around). This competition includes climbing competition, arm-wrestling, rock tossing and other traditional skills that keep the customs of Serbs from the Bosanska Krajina from oblivion. The road continues to **Rusko Selo**, where the tomb of the Čarnojević family is located, and then to **Srpski Itebej** whose village church helped in the migration of Matica Srpska to Novi Sad. From Srpski Itebej to Klek, there is a trail that is intended exclusively for cyclists (it starts at the Romanian border). This bike path runs along the right side of the river Begej, to the place Torak where you cross the old bridge. The trail continues through Banatski Dvor and Žitište to Klek, on the left side of the river. The road continues along the DTD canal and the Begej river, passing by the famous fishponds, to the town of **Zrenjanin**. This beautiful town on the banks of Begej is ideal for rest and respite, during which you can take a walk through the old town, which consists of attractive buildings erected during the XIX and early XX century. During Austro-Hungary, the town was the centre of Torontal County when the County Court was built, today's Town Hall, which adorns the central square. Most of the buildings in the old town were built by wealthy merchants in the early 20th century, such as the magnificent "Bukovčeva Palata" (Bukovac Palace) from 1905, the Moorish-style Šeherazada (Scheherazade) Palace and the first department store, known today as Bence's house. The centre is dominated by the multi-storey building of the Water Tower, built in 1964.

The jewel among the old buildings is the National Theatre from 1839, one of the oldest theatre buildings in the country, with a preserved baroque hall. One of the town attractions is the "bridge without a river", and for beer lovers Zrenjanin is an ideal destination because it has an authentic old brewery of the landowner and industrialist Lazar Dundjerski, which is open for tourist visits. The town is full of beautiful parks, wide streets, fountains, interesting events and nightlife, and the liveliest atmosphere is before the end of summer, the last week of August, when the 'Dani Piva' (Beer Days) event takes place. During the summer, it is possible to swim by the Peskara beach, which is located just a few kilometres from the town centre, on one of the three lakes created by exploitation of sand. The river Begej flows through Zrenjanin in the length of about 13 kilometers, but the course of the river has been constantly changing throughout history. This was partly done by nature, but to a greater extent by people who were supplied with Begej water, which was distributed around the town by aquifers – "sakadžije". Today, the banks of Begej are connected by as many as 10 bridges.

The next place on the route is **Melenci**, where the "Rusanda" Special Hospital for Rehabilitation is located, on the shores of the largest salt lake in Serbia. Since ancient times, legends have been retold about the healing properties of the Rusanda mud, i.e. peloid, which were first confirmed at the Imperial Academy in Vienna. Near the spa there is a park full of various birds, flower beds and fountains.

Melenci is followed by **Slano Kopovo**, previously a meander of the Tisa River, and today a protected natural area of great importance, as one of the last preserved salt marshes in Serbia, which is threatened with extinction. It has been on the list of Ramsar sites since 2000. The road continues through **Novo Miloševo**, a Banat town which is the birthplace of the famous German intelligence officer Dušan Popov, a patriot, bon vivant and double spy, agent of the British MI6, whose turbulent life and career inspired Ian Fleming for the character of Agent 007. Follow the road through **Padej**, a village at the confluence of the Zlatica and Tisa rivers, and finally you reach **Senta**, as the ending point of the *Leisure* bicycle route.

Eco route

The route with environmental awareness in mind is aimed at people passionate about natural beauty, rare plant and animal species, but also natural phenomena that Banat abounds in. Therefore, as a starting point of the route, the **Special Nature Reserve Carska Bara** was chosen, which includes the remnant of the former upper course of the river Begej, which is now separated from the river course and is a mosaic of marsh, forest, meadow, steppe and salt-spring ecosystems with diverse and rich wildlife and habitats of many endemic, subendemic and relict species of the Pannonian area. This natural complex is inhabited by about 500 plant species, 239 bird species, 20 fish species and 30

rare mammal species. It takes about 2 hours to visit the entire reserve by a tourist boat or the Wellness Trail, but the purchased ticket also gives you a whole day stay, until 20:00.

The attractiveness of the reserve are the fish ponds as well, which are an ideal place for sport fishing. Also, in the immediate vicinity, there are churches of different denominations - Protestant, Catholic and Orthodox. The settlements surrounding the reserve are multinational communities rich in tradition and cultural and historical heritage.

After visiting Carska Bara, the route leads through the village of **Stajićevo**, located on a loess terrace, where, in 1934, the famous Serbian architect Đordje Tabaković designed a monumental temple with three domes in the manner of Serbian medieval architecture. The next point on the route is the **Castle of Ečka**, that is, the castle of the Lazar family, built in the English style, at the opening of which in 1820 Franz Liszt performed in 1820 on the day of the Castle's opening. Today, the castle is a catering facility with accommodation and a restaurant serving national cuisine. The road continues through the town of Zrenjanin, full of parks and greenery, with the river Begej flowing through the city centre and the Peskara beach. After that, we have the town of Elemir where **Okanj marsh (Okanj lake)** is located, a natural asset that has been granted the status of a protected nature reserve since 2013. Thanks to the salt water and soil, Okanj is a specific ecosystem in Pannonia, a habitat of many plants and animals that seek salt habitats. Next on the route is **Taraš**, the "European stork village" in which the largest number of white stork nests in Europe is registered.

The road continues through **Kumane**, a village known for the European oak tree that has been growing by the banks of the Tisa river for 300 years and, according to the Institute for Nature Conservation, is the most beautiful specimen of this species in Vojvodina. The road continues to another conservation area specific to Banat, and that is the **Slano Kopovo Special nature reserve**. The Slano Kopovo lake basin is one of the few saltwater areas preserved to this day in the complex of floodplains of the deepest part of the Pannonian basin - Potisje. The river Tisa has changed its course for centuries and left swampy backwaters alongside, so this is exactly how this fossil meander was created, which is one of the horseshoe-shaped fluvial (riverine) lakes. Today it is the habitat of many protected plant species, but also wetland birds and mammals.

The next larger settlement along the route is **Novi Bečej**, a town which is home to over 20 nationalities living in harmony, nurturing their customs and presenting them to tourists at numerous events and gastronomic festivals. The most attractive events are, of course, the town's Saint patron's day - the Dormition of the Mother of God (August) and the "Cvetanje Tise" (Blooming of Tisa) Festival (June). The place has a beautiful beach suitable for swimming during the summer.

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The route continues through the idyllic landscapes of the Vojvodina plain, which in the warmer part of the year is adorned with beautiful shades of yellow and green of the vast sunflower and corn fields that grow on both sides of the road. The road leads through several interesting towns, **Novo Miloševo**, with the castle of the Karočanji family, the ethnological collection of the Kotarka Museum, the Museum of Traditional Agricultural Machines Žeravica and beautiful chestnut trees that outline the charming Banat streets.

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As the next big settlement - a town, that is - on the route and an ideal place for a break or even spending a night, **Kikinda** offers nature lovers the opportunity to enjoy the shade of city parks and alleys, near the lake in the centre during the warmer part of the year, or to be in the company of eagle-owls (Utina) during the winter.

The road continues through the village of **Mokrin** to the "**Great Bustard Pastures**" **Special Nature Reserve**, the habitat of the heaviest bird in the world, which inhabits the steppe regions of Europe and Asia. Males of this species are more than a meter long, with a wingspan of over two meters and weighing 10-16 kilograms. It is estimated that there are currently only 37,000 individuals of this species in the world. The tour then leads to the village of **Jazovo**, where the

Celaruša lake and the Zlatica fishpond are located - a complex of 12 fishpond lakes, where carp, white and grey silver carp, grass carp, zander and catfish are farmed.

The route ends with a ride to **Čoka** and **Senta**, at a location where a rare natural phenomenon called the **“Blooming of Tisa” takes place**. Nature lovers in Senta can enjoy the shade of city parks, the largest of which is the People's Garden which also contains a swimming pool, and in the immediate vicinity there are beaches on the Tisa River, camps and fish restaurants - famous čarda taverns- all lined along the river.

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Gastro route

Multiculturalism as one of the specific beauties of Banat is also reflected in the field of gastronomy. Banat offers a wide range of gastronomic specialties that are passed down through generations. Therefore, on a Banat table we can see a unique blend of Hungarian, Romanian, German, Austrian, Slovak, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Turkish and Serbian cuisine.

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As focusing on healthy food that is prepared in the traditional way (slow food) is becoming a more and more prominent trend in the world, nutrition, as a component of the tourist experience, is gaining in importance more than ever before. Therefore, destination such as Vojvodina, especially for active people such as cyclists, is an ideal area for combining lowland cycling with enjoying local food, wines and famous brandies. In addition to classic and traditional restaurants that exist in almost every Banat settlement, this region is also well known for its fish čarda taverns, fisherman's and hunter's restaurants which are part of associations of hunting and fishing enthusiasts, but also rural households that gladly host casual travellers as well as organized tourist groups. They offer a look inside the food production process, which always ends with tasting the produced food.

A large number of farming households today welcome tourist visits where tourists can hear and see the course of food production and processing and can participate in some activities of the food preparation, which gives them an authentic experience. Local events dedicated to food and drink have proven to be especially interesting to tourists and, over time, have become a sort of brand of Vojvodina.

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Thus, an increasing number of tourists are present at events such as 'kobasicijada' (sausage festival), 'kulenijada' (spicy sausage festival), 'pasuljijada' (beans festival), 'kuposijada' (cabbage festival), 'štrulijada' (strudel festival) etc. In addition to tasting these delicacies, such events are also an opportunity for foreign guests to get acquainted with the local culture, music, folklore and souvenirs.

SLIKA

The route intended for gourmets, lovers of good snacks and drinks, starts in the romantic Banat village of **Belo Blato**, at the edge of Carska bara, which is surrounded by the Begej and Tisa rivers, as well as reed marshes. The village is inhabited by Slovaks, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Serbs and representatives of other nations. Due to the natural environment and ethnological heritage, this place is an increasingly popular tourist destination, especially for cyclists who enjoy riding along rural tree-lined avenues and alleys. In this village there is a farm of mangulica pigs, the **Lujza salaš** (ranch/farm), where this particularly high quality and healthy meat is processed. The road then leads through **Stajićevo**, to **Zrenjanin**, the Banat capital of beer. Tourists can get acquainted with the work of the famous **brewery of Lazar Dundjerski**, visit the Beer Museum and enjoy tasting in the pleasant ambience of the museum brewery.

If they find themselves in this town at the end of August, tourists can enjoy the cheerful atmosphere of the 'Dani piva' festival (Beer Days festival). Also, Zrenjanin is a town full of quality restaurants and accommodation facilities, so it can be an ideal place for a longer break on the route or for a night.

Along the right bank of the river Begej, the cycling path leads to the village of Torak, goes over a bridge and continues along the left bank of the Begej to Srpski Itebej. The road continues to the village of **Novi Kozarci**, home of the Hubert distillery which is worth a visit and known for its exclusive brandies produced in the traditional way. In the village of **Nakovo**, on the border with Romania, it is possible to visit a unique hazelnut plantation, which produces and offers tasting of unusual and very tasty hazelnut butter made from pure roasted hazelnuts. Here, you can also try and buy cold pressed hazelnut oil and spread made of hazelnuts and honey. The next place worth visiting is **Idoš**, where a small family **winery 'Kepul'** is located, of the origin of which, along with wine tasting, guests will hear an interesting story interwoven with local legends about mythical creatures. The route continues through **Kikinda**, rich in quality food and authentic restaurants, whereas the village of **Mokrin** is an unavoidable stop for all cheese lovers. The route ends in **Senta**, where you should not miss the famous Hungarian paprika stew and fish stew. Visit to the Chocolate Museum, craft breweries and pastry shops with a long family tradition is also recommended.

Culture route

The route intended for lovers of cultural and historical heritage starts in **Zrenjanin**, a town full of architectural pearls, museums, galleries, where you can visit the National Theatre "Toša Jovanović", the oldest theatre in Serbia with a preserved baroque hall from the early XIX century. One of the interesting places in the town is also the old brewery of Lazar Dundjerski, transformed into a Beer Museum with a pub and a restaurant.

The route continues through the villages of **Klek**, **Srpski Itebej** to **Srpska Crnja**, the birthplace of the poet Djura Jakšić, whose birth house today is the home to the Heritage Museum of this great Serbian poet and painter. One of this town's gems is also the "**dvorac Nojhauzen**" (Neuhausen Castle), today a luxury catering facility called '**kaštel Banaterra**' (the Banaterra Castle), by the main road and about half a kilometre from the Romanian border. This is the only castle in the area of Banat that was built during the Second World War, for the needs of a high-ranking officer of the German occupation army. Near the castle, in the buildings that once belonged to its economic/commercial yard, there is the **Regional Centre for Cycling Tourism Development – the Inn/Hostelry for cyclists**, the first facility of its kind in Serbia, as a place where cyclists can service bicycles and spend the night in hostel accommodation.

SLIKA

The next place on the route is **Rusko Selo**, known for the best hunters' goulash prepared by hunters from the local hunting association. The following stop on the route is **Novi Kozarci**, home of the Hubert distillery which is worth a visit and known for its exclusive brandies produced in the traditional way. Next, we have **Banatsko Veliko Selo**, the best place to see a mixture of the autochthonous population of Vojvodina and the Krajišnici – Serbs from Krajina-, who have brought their specific customs with them, of which the most attractive is the "Krajiški višeboj" (Krajina All-around) which includes a climbing competition, arm-wrestling, rock tossing and other traditional skills of the Serbs from Bosanska Krajina. The tour then leads to **Kikinda**, a town full of interesting buildings at its core. It is recommended to visit the **Museum of Ceramics "Terra"** and the **National Museum**, which, among other things, is the home of the skeleton remains of the mammoth Kika. This is also an ideal place for a longer vacation or overnight stay.

The next place on the tour is **Novo Miloševo**. In the area of this town are the ruins of the Basilica of **Arača**, a monument of early Christian art and architecture, as well as of medieval architecture of Vojvodina. The place held great importance for the surrounding area during the 15th century, considering that it was given the status of an "oppidum", which means that it was transforming from a village to a real royal town and had the privilege of holding fairs.

SLIKA

The next places on the route are **Padej** and **Senta**, with an extremely interesting offer of museums, such as the **Homeland/Heritage House of Stevan Sremac**, **the Museum of Old Crafts**, **the ethno house "Magdin Dom"** (Magda's home), **the Chocolate Museum** etc. A must-see site in Senta is the **lookout/observation tower** within the **Town Hall**, which offers a vantage point for a spectacular view of Bačka and Banat, and where you can hear an interesting story about the Battle of Senta and the history of the town.

SLIKA

The route ends in the village of **Gornji Breg**, where the last farming school of Potisje, **Adahatar**, is located, which is one of the jewels of farm life, built in 1883. Classes at the school were held until 2004, when the number of students dropped from over a hundred to less than 10, so it was closed and turned into a museum complex with authentic classrooms, school desks from the 1950s, a professor's apartment and a garden with all the associated items for everyday use.

Ethno route

The ethno route, which focuses on local tradition, multi-ethnic experience, customs and folklore, starts in the village of **Gornji Breg**, on the '**Kraljica voća**' estate (Queen of Fruit) and, from there, leads to the **Adahatar** school and then **Senta**. The Adahatar School is a very unique place where visitors can get acquainted with the way of life in rural Banat. When, due to the white plague and the resettlement of the population, the school was left without students, the residents of the area decided to organize a fundraiser to preserve the building in its original form and condition. The school building still houses a large classroom with desks from the 1950s, an originally equipped professor's apartment and a garden with all the associated items for everyday use.

The road leads further to '**Letkov salaš**' (a ranch typical for the Pannonian region), a very unusual place that can be recognised from afar for its tall chimney that dominates the surroundings.

SLIKA

The place is worth visiting because there you may taste homemade rolled cheese, 'gibanica' (cheese pie), donuts, poppy-seed pie and venison stew, but also because of the old steam-powered water pumping machine produced in 1927, which was used to pump water from the river Zlatica for agricultural purposes, and today represents a tourist attraction.

SLIKA

The village of Mokrin is next on the route, where we recommend visiting the **Ethno House Djeram**, which, in addition to accommodation in traditionally decorated rooms typical for the Vojvodina region, offers homemade food and drinks, but also an opportunity to experience the Banat atmosphere with tamburitza music. The house where the guests are staying was built in 1925 and it's a cob house in a typical rustic style. The ethno complex features a workshop for making objects out of clay, a rakija (brandy) still, a children's playground and a spacious yard.

SLIKA

The road continues to **Kikinda**, a charming town where you must visit **Generala Drapšina Street**, one of the 50 most beautiful streets in the world, as well as the town centre full of greenery and famous buildings. In the very centre of the town, there is also the **National Museum** which is the home of the skeleton remains of the mammoth Kika.

After Kikinda, the road leads through the village of **Novi Kozarci**, to **Rusko Selo**, where the **Torontal ethno complex** is located, which cherishes and nurtures the tradition and culture of the Hungarian population. At the ethno complex it is possible to spend the night, try Hungarian cuisine specialties, and, during the warmer part of the year when children's and youth camps and events are held, it is possible to participate in creative workshops and experience Hungarian folklore.

Next stop on the route is the village of **Vojvoda Stepa**, whose inhabitants, mostly Serbian volunteers from the Thessaloniki front, decided to name the village after their commander, vojvoda (duke) Stepa Stepanović. This place is widely known for the best hunter's goulash (stew) prepared by hunters, members of the local hunting association. The next place on the route is **Nova Crnja**, whose hunting ground Koštanac is one of the oldest hunting grounds in this area, dating back as early as the 18th century. At this location you can visit the **Đura Jakšić Memorial Museum, Kaštel Castle** and **the Church of St. Procopius**, and the atmosphere is most vibrant during cultural events, such as "Liparske večeri – Djurini dani" (Lipar evenings - Djura's days) in June, 'Štrudlijada' (Strudel festival) in September, Sarmijada (Sarma-stuffed pickled cabbage rolls-festival) and Kiflijada (Kifli festival) in April and the Rolling pin festival in March.

Riding along the route we reach **Zrenjanin** and the **Ethno Village Tiganjica**, built in the "Lala" style, the building style of ancient times. This place fully evokes the way of life in Banat and offers accommodation, shepherd's stew and fish soup accompanied with the sounds of the Banat tamburitza, there are stables with thoroughbred horses, riding trails and a mini zoo. The tour ends at the **Lujza salaš** (ranch) in Belo Blato where the hosts raise mangulica pigs for their very high-quality meat.

BICYCLE ROUTES NORTH BANAT - ATTRACTIONS

The attractions identified in this document form an extremely heterogeneous set of different places and phenomena that may be of interest to domestic and foreign cyclotourists. The most interesting attractions include specific spatial and ambient units, such as an authentic town centre with a larger number of attractions, but also independent phenomena, such as of sulphur water springs or special nature reserves. Also, some attractions are of seasonal character and are popular only in the summer season (e.g. beaches and swimming areas), some are available only during a specific time interval (e.g. "blooming" of the Tisa in June or the Ušara owls which are present in Kikinda only during winter months), while most of the attractions are available to tourists throughout the year. Also, some attractions include the purchase of tickets (special nature reserves, visitor centres, etc.), while a large number of attractions are located in public spaces and are not subject to certain working hours and / or ticket purchase. The predefined cycling routes do not necessarily include all of the identified attractions, but the idea is for the cyclo-tourists to choose by themselves from the list of offered attractions the ones that best suit their interests, desires, capabilities and available time. For most attractions, in addition to location data, there is a website where you can find more detailed information about the attraction itself, but also up-to-date information on opening hours, ticket purchase if necessary and such. It is important to emphasize that in the *Services* section you can find items/entities that can rightly fall under *Attractions* as well, because, in addition to primary accommodation and catering activities, they may have some other aspects of attraction (e.g. the Kaštel castle, Golf Centre in Žabalj, etc.)

SLIKA pa tekst pored

1. Memorial – lookout/observation tower of the Battle of Senta

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93126292426016, 20.088731684655404

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The memorial lookout tower to the Battle of Senta is a valuable landmark of the town. Visitors can see a model diorama depicting the Battle of Senta (2x2m in size, with 200 figures) and a large detailed historical topographic map displayed on the wall along with the names of prominent heroes. As part of the exhibition, military equipment from the time of the Battle of Senta is on display, as well as authentic writings, geographical maps and reproductions of art paintings, as well as three modern works of art. In the room at the very top of the tower, the visitor can get acquainted with the

appearance of Senta from the last century. In the same exhibition area, you can see the original clock mechanism of the tower.

Slika

2. Turzo Lajoš school building

Address: Senta, Vasut šor 44

GPS location: 45.92287662047423, 20.076411784655402

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

Turzo Lajoš School is located in a renovated building, more than 100 years old.

Slika

3. Memorial Park

Address: Senta, Tisin cvet Quay

GPS location: 45.93225482572632, 20.092696560325617

Web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

As part of a project called "Sentaism" on the banks of the Tisa in Senta, a memorial park has been arranged with busts of Stevan Sremac, writer and academic, and Stevan Raičković, poet and translator. In that way, the people of Senta paid tribute to two great names of Serbian literature, former fellow citizens.

Slika

4. Building of the Institute for Hungarian Culture in Vojvodina

Address: Senta, Poštanska 18.

GPS location: 45.92913161669265, 20.08589493372557

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

Cultural monument of great importance - architecture and construction.

Slika

5. The Fire department barracks

Address: Senta, Poštanska 12

GPS location: 45.92967182729445, 20.086545615344598

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

It was built between 1903-1904. years based on the plans by Bela Lajt (Leitersdorfer). The barracks is a masterpiece of a mixture of folk architecture and Hungarian Art Nouveau/Secession, with detailed and fine workmanship of the decorative elements, which makes it one of the most distinct buildings built in the Art Nouveau style.

Slika

6. "Magdin Dom" Ethno house (Magda's home)

Address: Tornjoš, Doža Đerđa 27

GPS location: 45.8772242330558, 19.83544255283955

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

Rich ethno collection near Senta.

Slika

7. Mala Sveta Tereza (Memorial Church of Little Saint Teresa)

Address: Senta, Jožef Atila 48

GPS location: 45.920262063959996, 20.07410516931081

Web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The cornerstone of the church was laid on September 11, 1996, on "Town Day", on the 'Trg Slobode' (Liberty Square) in the suburbs on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Senta and the 100th anniversary of the death of Little Saint Teresa of Lisije. The designer was Vilmos Toth, an architect. The church tower symbolizes the commemorative pillar of the Battle of Senta, and the dome, which consists of 12 parts, symbolizes flowers sprouting from the ground.

Slika

8. Church of the Heart of Jesus

Address: Senta, Madač Imrea 3

GPS location: 45.925567319563655, 20.084925053966217

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

It was built between 1893 and 1896 in the neo-Gothic following the plans of an architect from Budapest, Janoš Siladji. The church interior is magnificent and the vault row is exceptionally beautiful. In terms of dimensions, it is one of the most important churches in the municipality of Senta.

Slika

9. The Church of St. Anthony of Padua

Address: Senta, Karadjordjeva 18

GPS location: 45.92642162333563, 20.091739530689186

Web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

A church of unique architecture in the neo-Gothic style was built in between 1909 and 1910 following the design of Domonkoš Berzeneci. The church is a masterpiece example of a brick built structure.

Slika

10. Town Park

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93126292426016, 20.088731684655404

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The town park has rare species of trees and shrubs such as ginkgo, yew, mahogany, Japanese quince, rose and golden tree. It is a green oasis in the centre of the town, but also a place for a large number of events throughout the year.

Slika

11. Serbian Orthodox Church of the Saint Archangel Michael

Address: Senta, Vuka Karadžića BB

GPS location: 45.93172147586724, 20.09254933068919

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The oldest building in the town was built before 1762. Based on its design, the church has a Baroque-style nave (the beginning of construction dates back to 1751). The original iconostasis of the church, painted by Jovan Isajlović in 1782, was almost completely destroyed during the Revolution of 1848-49. The new iconostasis was painted between 1859 and 1862 by Pavle Simić, the most important art representative of the Serbian romantic movement.

Slika

12. Monument to the Battle of Senta

Address: Senta, Kej Dr. Zorana Đinđića

GPS location: 45.9261950936878, 20.098047849717915

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The modest original monument made for the occasion of the visit of St. Franz Joseph I in 1895, who visited the town for the military parade held on the banks of the Tisa River, namely the site of the Battle of Senta, which took place in 1697. The monument was made in the famous sculptor's workshop of Janos Fischer and Sons. The elements of the monument disappeared after a few years, and in 1942 the original memorial plaque was changed and the current one was installed. The monument was erected in 1992 on the place where it stands today, on the Tisa Quay. For the 200th anniversary of

the battle (1897), the statue of Eugene of Savoy on horseback was made by the sculptor Jozsef Ron. Due to the high price, the statue was not delivered to Senta so today it remains in Budapest, and it was placed in front of the fortress in Buda where it still stands today. On the 300th anniversary of the battle, following the plans of architect Zoltan Valkai, a bell tower and a boat-like element were added to the monument.

13. Statue of St. John

Address: Senta, Trg Joce Vujića

GPS location: 45.932508367707904, 20.088752534096347

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: The statue of St. John of Nepomuk, the work of the sculptor Ištvan Tot, was placed in 1914 at its present location, near the Senta bridge end.

14. The Ferryman statue

Address: Senta, Jovana Đorđevića

GPS location: 45.93255413249322, 20.09274761229557

web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The statue depicting a whole figure is named 'Skeledžija' (Ferryman) (the work of Sandor Dudas) and is located on the quay on the banks of the Tisa river.

15. Kereksek

Address: Gornji Breg, Orompart, Đevi road

GPS location: 45.89194598584267, 20.0383078198724

Website: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: Sulphur mineral spring - "burning water".

16. The Tisa River and Tisa Quay

Address: Senta, Tisin Cvet Quay

GPS location: 45.9294055356729, 20.0960878225014

Web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

The Tisa quay was built between 1906 and 1908 and as such was the only one along the entire length of the Tisa River. The promenade on the quay, almost a kilometre long, is decorated with a chestnut tree avenue with white and red flowers, which has become a symbol of Senta as a town in developing and urbanization. The magnificent appearance of

the quay is the pride of the people of Senta and it helped shape the "real" image of the town. The quay was reconstructed in the period between 1983-84. There are also busts of Stevan Sremac and Jovan Djordjevic on the quay promenade.

Slika

17. People's Garden

GPS location: 45.937693102601195, 20.087905648366284

website <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

Nature and recreational oasis of the city - sports indoors, sports fields, swimming pools, a football and track-and-field stadium, children's playground, etc.

Slika

18. Reel - Chocolate Museum

Address: Senta, Glavni trg 1

GPS location: 45.93112789738882, 20.088913108504112

web address <https://www.reelchocolate.com/>

Description:

A place where tourists can get acquainted with and taste handmade chocolate and ice cream.

Slika

19. House of Old Crafts

Address: Senta, Zmaj Jove Jovanovića 16/B

GPS location: 45.92746467472184, 20.088171684655407

Web address: <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description:

Just like in a real collector's temple, the House of Old Crafts in Senta preserves an unusual world of lost times. And all thanks to the passionate collector Pece Arpad. For more than three decades, the Pece family has managed to collect an exceptional collection of over 10,000 items, and the tradition continues.

Slika

20. 'Forma' Pottery Workshop

Address: Senta, Svetozara Miletića 20

GPS location: 45.926737610478256, 20.08427006931123

web address: <https://www.panforma.rs/>

Description:

Appreciating the skills of the old masters and the beauty of their [pottery](#), the artists at Forma have decided to do everything by hand. The products are made on a potter's wheel from quality clay with subsequent finishing and decoration.

Slika

21. 'Manufaktura' (hand made production)

Address: Senta, Glavni trg 18.

GPS location: 45.93084722690806, 20.086245369310813

web address <https://manufaktura-shop.rs/>

Description: 'Manufaktura' deals in handmade cosmetics from carefully selected natural ingredients with eco-friendly packaging.

Slika

22. Town beach

Address: Senta, Tiski kej

GPS location: 45.93551130279525, 20.0909980338139

web address <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: Town public beach - sandy beach on the banks of the Tisa river.

23. School in Adahatar

Address: Gornji Breg, Adahatar

GPS location: 45.847652139164076, 19.96519040581694

web address <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: Adahatar belongs to Senta municipality, the village of Gornji Breg, which at the beginning of the last century had more than 1000 inhabitants. Over time, people emigrated to surrounding villages and towns, and farms were abandoned and were left obsolete. Today, there are about 50 farms left in the area with about a hundred inhabitants. The school in Adahatar is one of the last jewels of farm life, it was built in 1883, and classes were held until 2004. After that, the last farm school was abandoned for several years and began to collapse, so the residents of the area decided to raise funds and renovate the school.

24. Old shop

Address: Gornji Breg, Adahatar

GPS location: 45.847652139164076, 19.96519040581694

web address <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: There was a shop and a tavern in Adahatar, which, in addition to local residents, was also used by nearby travellers. The inn operated until the 1970s, and the store until the 1990s. In 2016, they were renovated, with the idea of bringing them back to life.

25. 'Senčanska gimnazija' (The Senta Grammar School)

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93126292426016, 20.088731684655404

web address <http://www.senta.info>

Description: The gymnasium/grammar school building was built in 1884, and renovated in 1906, when it was expanded. The Hungarian Art Nouveau façade is 75 meters long and overlooks the Main Square. The Grammar school construction project was done by Berzencei Domokoš, who received a Gold Diploma for the design at the exhibition in Paris in 1909. In addition to the grammar school, this building houses the facilities of two more secondary schools: the School of Economics and Trade and the Medical High School. During 2018, the building was completely renovated.

26. Town Hall

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93126292426016, 20.088731684655404

web address <http://www.senta.info>

Description: After the old Town Hall and the St. Stephen's church had been damaged in a fire on April 16, 1911 in the central square, a new modern town hall was built. Possible reason for this decision perhaps was the wish for Senta to compete with the Town Hall buildings in Subotica and Kanjiža that were being built at the time. 15 proposals were included in the contest, and the first prize went to the work of Friđeš Kovač, an architect from Budapest under the motto "the 20th century". The building, built in the Secession/Art Nouveau style, overlooks the Main Square and is one of the main landmarks of the town. It is also the most remarkable structure in Senta. The massive tower dominates the town landscape with ornaments in the Art Nouveau style. The gallery of the unique, beautifully made decorative staircase, as well as the ornaments in the hallway and the assembly hall of the Town Hall remarkable architectural examples of Art Nouveau. From the top floor of the little-under-50-metre-tall tower one can enjoy the magnificent view of the town and its surroundings. The museum of the Battle of Senta is also there.

Slika

27. Town Museum

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93194267585513, 20.090256399781406

Web address <http://www.senta.info>

Description:

Artifacts in the field of palaeontology, archaeology and local history can be seen in the exhibition hall of the museum. The museum possesses a heritage collection which has twelve thousand exhibits. On the first floor, guests can see a permanent ethnographic exhibition.

28. The Parish Palace

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93194267585513, 20.090256399781406

web address <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: The Parish palace was built between 1907 and 1909 in the Neo-Baroque and Neo-Renaissance style. The architecture of the building is a recognizable part of the main square.

29. House of Culture and Theatre

Address: Senta, Glavni trg

GPS location: 45.93126292426016, 20.088731684655404

web address <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: The House of Culture has been a part of the "Turzo Lajoš" Cultural and Educational Centre since 1977, the most important cultural institution in the municipality of Senta. At the beginning of December 2007, the renovation works on the House of Culture began, and on September 11, 2009, on the Town Day, it was opened at the ceremony.

30. Monument to the fallen Polish pilots

Address: Senta, Narodna Bašta (National Garden)

GPS location: 45.937693102601195, 20.087905648366284

web address <http://www.sentainfo.org>

Description: The monument is dedicated to the pilots who died in Senta during the weapons and ammunition transport mission to the insurgents in the occupied Warsaw, in September 1944.

31. Kikinda National Museum

Address: Kikinda, Trg Srpskih Dobrovoljaca 21

GPS location: 45.830451081839, 20.464987354932006

web address: <http://www.muzejkikinda.org.rs/>

Description: The National Museum of Kikinda is located in the building of the former Magistrate Building of the Great Kikinda District (Curia). The museum includes six departments: archaeology, ethnology, history, natural sciences, art and pedagogy departments. Since 2006, the museum has been the home to the original remains of one of the best-preserved mammoth skeleton in Europe. Opening hours: 10 am to 8 pm from Tuesday to Saturday.

32. Railway station and locomotive the 'Kraljica Banata' (the Queen of Banat)

Address: Kikinda, Oslobođenja 11

GPS location: 45.83803805110507, 20.488636408904014

web address: <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description: The railway station was built between 1854 and 1857, and the famous Orient Express also passed through here. Kikinda was connected to Budapest, Szeged and Timisoara by this railway during the 19th century.

Slika

33. Central Town Square:

Serbian Orthodox Church, Church of the Holy Father Nikolaj, Great Kikinda District Building, Kikinda Curia building and the National Museum, Kikinda Town Hall, Budišin Palace, the Draxler's Palace, the "Porodice" (Families) sculpture in the fountain, Steiner Palace, Vincahidi's Villa, Varadjanin House

Address: Kikinda, Trg Srpskih dobrovoljaca

GPS location: 45.82927485513027, 20.46470935181642

web address: <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description: The central town square in Kikinda is one of the most beautiful in Serbia and a trademark of the town. The beautifully decorated pedestrian zone is enriched by the facades of old buildings, designed in different styles, which is why this square is irresistibly reminiscent of those in the cities of Central Europe. Among them, some of the most beautiful ones are the so-called Slanika's Palace (No. 1), Varadjanin Villa (No. 30), Budišin Palace (No. 6), then the Pentz's House (No. 43), the Draxler's Palace (No. 14), Štajner's House (No. 17), the National Theatre buildings (No. 28) and the Cultural Centre (No. 23), the so-called Curia or building of the National Museum (No. 21), and the Orthodox Church dedicated to St. Father Nikolaj from the second half of the 18th century and the Roman Catholic Church.

The beautiful ambience of the square is completed by numerous flower alleys, as well as tall maple, linden and conifer trees, the branches of which become a meeting place to a large number of owls in the winter months - one of the symbols of Kikinda. The iconostasis of the Orthodox Church is the work of the Marković woodcarving workshop of Novi Sad from the 1770s. The icons are the work of Jakov Orfelin from 1773, and the wall paintings are the work of Teodor Ilić Češljar from 1790/91 and Ljubomir Aleksandrović from the second half of the 19th century. The special treasure of this temple are oil-on-canvas paintings: "The Last Supper" and "The Ascension of Christ", works by Teodor Ilić Češljar.

The building of the Serbian Privileged Great Kikinda District - Curia, was erected between 1836-39 for the needs of administrative services. The building was once the seat of the municipal court and prison, and today this building houses the National Museum and the Historical Archive. The building was built in the 'classicism' spirit. The permanent exhibition of the museum displays the history of Kikinda since the founding of the town in the middle of the XVIII century, the shaping of a civil society, development and construction, through turning points in history, with special focus on traditional segments of life, emphasizing the influence of multiculturalism.

The most attractive exhibit of the museum is certainly the Kikinda mammoth – The female mammoth Kika, which died in the coastal part of the swamp, in the area of today's clay pit tile factory. It was excavated at a depth of 21 meters in 1996. The assembled skeleton belongs to the mammothus trogontheri species, or "steppe elephant". 4.7 m in height, about 7 m in length, of which the tusks are about 3.5 meters. It is believed that she was covered with reddish-brown hair, and that she weighed approximately 7 tons. In front of the museum stands the sculpture "Family" in the fountain, which is the work of sculptor Slobodan Kojic from 1980. Budišin Palace was built in 1928, in the town centre. The first owner was Aleksandar Budišin, a landowner from Kikinda, who built it for his own housing needs.

One of the most beautiful buildings in the heart of Kikinda is the Draxler's Palace. It is located at the square, next to the Town Hall. This magnificent palace was built by Leopold Draxler the Younger, who was one of the richest people in Kikinda of the time.

Vincahidi villa was built by the Vincahidi family at the end of the 19th century, for housing. The count's son, Deže Vincahidi, had inherited the villa and later sold it to Mrs. Ana Kastori, who was a descendant of a rich German family. The villa faces Main and Dositejeva streets. Since 1946, it has been the seat of the National Library of Kikinda.

Varađanin villa was built at the beginning of the 20th century. It was built by Đurica Varađanin for his daughter Desanka and Marko Bogdan, a rich merchant from Kikinda. The villa was repurposed for public office after the Second World War.

Steiner's palace was built at the end of the 19th century and belonged to the Steiner family. After the Second World War, the owners of this palace were Dušan and Draga Knezević and Milivoj Bogdan.

Slika

34. General Drapšin Street

Address: Kikinda, Generala Drapšina

GPS location: 45.83438360719174, 20.474831326096535

web address: <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description: A walk through the green tunnels of the town creates a special experience. General Drapšin Street is the 22nd on the list of the most beautiful streets in the world, especially because of the high canopy of 389 trees of American nettle, linden, American silver ash and mulberry. Elm and chestnut avenues in Karadjordjeva and Miloš Veliki streets are green oases of peace as well.

35. Suvača (Dryer/Horse mill)

Address: Kikinda, Nemanjina 118

GPS location: 45.82426682689386, 20.45316302609605

web address: <http://www.kikindskimlin.rs/mlinnekad-suvaca.htm>

Description: At the corner of Nemanjina and Moravska streets in Kikinda lies the only surviving Dryer (horse mill) in Vojvodina. It was built in 1899, when farmers, united in a 'zadruga' (cooperative farming organization), installed a mechanism purchased in Padej into the newly built facility. The milling building consists of three parts, two of which, the dryer and the mill part, were used for grinding, and the third was the miller's accommodation. The roof of the mill is in the shape of a multi-sided pyramid, covered with flat roof tiles. The roof structure rests on 14 low, chunky, brick pillars, with wooden fence in-between and a door through which horses are introduced. Inside, there is a mechanism that, in addition to the horse's driving force, drives the milling stones. Cereals and paprika were mainly ground in the Dryer, but also pepper and cinnamon. It was operational until 1945. As an ethnographic object typical for these parts, Suvača was placed under protection in 1951.

36. "Števančeva bara" Staro jezero

Address: Kikinda, Town Park

GPS location: 45.837767810665824, 20.466480501232653

web address: <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description:

Just a few minutes' walk from the centre of Kikinda is everyone's favourite Kikinda resort of 'Staro Jezero' (Old lake). The aquatic complex on over five hectares in area, with dense deciduous forest that surrounds it, flower alleys, hiking and

biking trails, benches, a bridge and a pontoon in the middle of the lake, is a unique ambient of Kikinda. On hot summer days, the Staro Jezero is a real natural oasis for rest and recreation (although swimming is not recommended), while in winter the frozen water surface sometimes turns into a large ice rink.

37. Owl wintering ground

Address: primarily the town centre, the territory of the entire town

GPS location: 45.830451081839, 20.464987354932006

web address: <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description:

Kikinda is one of the largest gathering places for owls in the winter. In December 2009, as many as 734 individuals were registered in the town centre, and monitoring is performed on annual basis. At the beginning of 2015, 528 individual birds were recorded in the town centre zone.

38. "Pašnjaci velike droplje" (Great bustard pastures)

Address: Mokrin GPS location: 45.9331636947906, 20.31332367774475

web address: <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/zastitaprirode/zasticenapodrucja/rezervati-prirodespecijalni-i-strogi/item/1006-srp-pasnjaci-velike-droplje.html>

Description:

Description: Great Bustard pastures are a special nature reserve, which is a mosaic of steppe, salt-spring, meadow, wetland and arable ecosystems, with rare plant and animal species, among which the great bustard certainly stands out. This area is the only habitat of this bird in Serbia and one of the few habitats in Europe and the world.

Slika

39. Terra Museum

Address: Kikinda, Stevana Sremca

GPS location: 45.8305927791497, 20.487573470030352

web address: <https://terra.rs/en/>

Description: The exhibition of the Terra Museum is dominated by sculptures of monumental formats. The museum's exhibition of a rich collection of terracotta sculptures directly portrays its history by occupying the wonderful space of the old manége (riding hall).

40. "Rizenfelderova palata" (Riesenfelder Palace)

Address: Kikinda, Kralja Petra I 106

GPS location: 45.83584617853727, 20.476055110753855

web address <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description:

The owner of Riesenfelder palace was a German named Riesenfelder. The villa was built by master builders from Romania at the end of the 19th century. The villa contains a preserved family coat of arms.

41. Lepadatova palata (Lepadat Palace)

Address: Kikinda, Kralja Petra I 41

GPS location: 45.83373635832787, 20.47082602424664

web address <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description:

The construction of the Lepadat Palace began in 1908 and was completed in 1911. The palace was named after its owner Dušan Lepadat. He built it with the money he acquired from selling silver mines in Romania. It is located on the corner of Semlačka and Kralja Petra I streets.

42. Bogomolja "Vodica" (Place of prayer/worship Vodica)

Address: Kikinda, Road to the port

GPS location: 45.80487, 20.41416

web address <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description:

The place of worship Vodica is a cult place for the people of Kikinda - it is a small church built during the middle of the 19th century, on a high plateau along with four wells. The wells are connected to the pump in the church. The locals noticed that the water from the well has special, healing properties. Those who washed their eyes with this water felt better. Next to the wells, they began to read prayers for healing or protection from illness. Soon, many patients from other parts and other believers started to visit this place. They call the water "holy water", and the whole complex was declared an immovable cultural property of great importance.

43. Holy Trinity Monastery

Address: Kikinda, Topolski put

GPS location: 45.818910774225316, 20.467775766574515

web address <https://www.kikinda-turizam.rs/>

Description: Built in 1887 on the foundations of the former cemetery chapel, the Holy Trinity Monastery in Kikinda is the endowment of Melanija Gajčić, one of the most humane and important women from Kikinda at the turn of the century, who was buried with her family by the monastery church. For the last 40 years, the monastery has been run by a sisterhood of four nuns.

44. Jezero Laguna (Laguna Lake) - Banatsko Veliko selo

Address: Banatsko Veliko Selo, Sime Šolaje

GPS location: 45.81826134536581, 20.600556053966216

web address <https://www.facebook.com/laguna.lake.3>

Description: Laguna lake (Jezero Laguna) is a green oasis, an ideal place for rest, recreation, enjoying nature and fishing. It used to be an ordinary landfill, but the people of Veliko Selo united in their goal, arranged the area, filled it with fish stock and turned it into a very nice enjoyable spot.

Slika

45. Church of St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel in Iđoš

Address: Iđoš, Đure Jakšića 51

GPS location: 45.829066972533624, 20.316092939589176

web address <https://www.facebook.com/laguna.lake.3>

Description: The Church of the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel in Iđoš, a town in the municipality of Kikinda, is a protected immovable cultural property as a cultural monument of great importance.

46. Carska bara Special Nature Reserve

Address: Perlez

GPS location: 45.25985164049489, 20.404325712188754

web address: <http://www.pzzp.rs/rs/sr/zastita-prirode/podrucja-od-medunarodnog-znacaja/srp-carska-bara.html>

Description: Remnant of the former main area along the upper course of the river Begej, with preserved and diverse orographic and hydrographic marsh landscapes and phenomena. Today, it is a protected complex - a mosaic of marsh, forest, meadow, steppe and salt-spring ecosystems with diverse and rich wildlife and habitats of many endemic, subendemic, relict species of the Pannonian area. The Natural Reserve is highly valued due to the existence of about 500 plant species, 239 bird species, 20 fish species, as well as 30 mammal species rarely found in this area, and fishpond lakes located between two entities of the protected area are of special importance.

47. Kralja Aleksandra I Karadjordjevića Street - Cultural Monuments:

Bukovac Palace, First Croatian Savings Bank Building, 'Bence and Son' Furniture Department Store, The building of the goldsmith Karl Helmbold ('Šeherezada'), Panji Palace, the House of Živko Vukov.

Address: Zrenjanin, Kralja Aleksandra I Karadjordjevića

GPS location: 45.380591858747266, 20.391608757667854

web address: www.zrenjaninheritage.com

Description: Cultural monuments of great importance - architecture and construction.

48. Žarko Zrenjanin monument

Žarko Zrenjanin monument: Zrenjanin, Kralja Petra I 8

GPS location: 45.382137118448235, 20.3905852094748

web address: <https://volimzrenjanin.com/spomenici-i-kulturna-desavanja-zrenjanin/nggallery/spomenici-i-kultura/spomenik-zarku-zrenjaninu>

Description:

A monument to the national hero Zarko Zrenjanin was set up on Trg Slobode (Freedom Square) in 1952, and was unveiled by the President of the SFRY, Josip Broz Tito. The monument is the work of Belgrade sculptor Rade Stanković. It is 3 meters tall and placed on a 60 cm high pedestal. Due to the reconstruction works at the square, the monument was moved to a new location in Kralja Petra Street in 1964, where it is still stands today.

Slika

49. Karadjordjev park / Aleja velikana (Alley of the Greats)

Address: Zrenjanin, Karadjordjev trg

GPS location: 45.38569058814515, 20.39702553115928

web address: <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/archives/19098>

Description: In 1954, the former fairground was turned into a pleasant green oasis near the town centre. The Alley of the Greats in Karađorđev Park is a unique monument complex with busts of 15 deserving citizens of Zrenjanin and greats. In the park, there is also a monument to fallen soldiers in the Second World War.

50. National Museum of Zrenjanin

Address: Zrenjanin, Subotićeva 1

GPS location: 45.37981089602587, 20.38982839999696

web address: www.muzejzrenjanin.org.rs

Description:

The museum preserves and promotes the rich cultural, historical and natural heritage of Central Banat.

51. 'Muzej piva' (Beer Museum)

Address: Zrenjanin, Vojvode Petra Bojovića 4

GPS location: 45.377845984345804, 20.396309196408215

web address: <http://visitzrenjanin.com/muzej-piva-u-zrenjaninu/>

Description: A part of the brewery that was built after the Second World War, more specifically after the old construction of the Dundjerski buildings, was turned into a beer museum, and that part is called the 'variona' or beer kitchen. This plant was built for the needs of the post-war Zrenjanin Brewery in 1958, to carry out key procedures in the beer production process: hopping, mashing, saccharification, boiling and wort sparging.

52. Memorial Park on Bagljaš

Address: Zrenjanin, 9 Januara Street

GPS location: 45.38433421134914, 20.364199858969954

web address: <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/archives/19101>

Description: The memorial park is located in the part of the town called Bagljaš. It consists of a memorial ossuary to Red Army fighters and a monument to the victims of fascist terror.

Slika

53. Trg slobode (Freedom Square):

monument to Peter I Karadjordjevic, Roman Catholic Church of St. John of Nepomuk, Town Hall (old County Building), Town Public Library, "Prelja" sculpture, stained glass (Wisdom, Justice and Power), Baroque Hall and clocks in the Town Hall

Address: Zrenjanin, Trg slobode

GPS location: 45.38076525661211, 20.389161942329004

web address: <http://visitzrenjanin.com/>

Description: The monument to King Peter I Karadjordjevic on Freedom Square was erected for the first time in 1926 and was the work of Zagreb sculptor Rudolf Valdec. The fascists removed it in 1941, and only the king's head has survived from the demolished monument, which is today kept in the Zrenjanin Museum. The monument was renovated in 2005, the replica was made by the academic sculptor Zoran Jezdimirović, and in 2006 it was ceremoniously unveiled by the prince Aleksandar Karađorđević, the great-grandson of King Peter.

A cultural monument of great importance, the Town Hall in Zrenjanin (also known as the County Palace), is located on Freedom Square. Today, the town administration is in it. In addition to stained glass, the Town Hall is decorated with clocks of great value, as well as the ceremonial Baroque hall. The stained-glass windows are the work of a nineteenth century stained glass window artist, Eduard Kracman.

The "Prelja" sculpture (The Weaver), created in the art colony Ečka, was placed at the Square as a tribute to the hard-working Banat woman and the pillar of the family. The plaster model lay in the darkness of the depot for more than five decades, until it was finally cast in bronze.

54. Dundžerski Palace

Address: Zrenjanin, Žitni trg bb

GPS location: 45.378648257165125, 20.39731225815717

web address: <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/kulturna-dobra/spomenici-kulture/palata-dundjerski>

Description: Cultural monument of great importance for architecture and construction.

55. Palace of Justice

Address: Zrenjanin, Kej 2. Oktobra 1

GPS location: 45.378838972213465, 20.3887880153446

web address: <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/kulturna-dobra/spomenici-kulture/zrenjanin-palata-pravde>

Description: Cultural monument of great importance for architecture and construction.

56. Monastery of St. Melanija

Address: Zrenjanin, Šumice bb

GPS location: 45.393900095429466, 20.415502169310813

web address: <https://www.eparhijabanatska.rs/manastiri/svete-melanije/>

Description: "The Monastery of St. Melania the Roman" is a Serbian Orthodox nunnery in Zrenjanin. The monastery was founded by the Bishop of Banat, Dr. Georgije Letić, in 1935, in the northeastern part of Zrenjanin on the site of the old monastery of Drenovac.

Slika

57. Reformed Church

Address: Zrenjanin, Narodne omladine 2/1

GPS location: 45.37847246837284, 20.38908241293594

web address: <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/kulturna-dobra/spomenici-kulture/zrenjanin-reformatska-crkva>

Description: A recognizable religious building, close to the town centre, was built in 1891 in the Neo-Gothic style, according to the plans of architect Ferenc Zaborecki from Budapest. Its first owner was the Reformed Church Municipality of Veliki Bečkerek.

58. Plank's Garden, bust of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, Rotunda to the Fallen Red Army Soldiers

Address: Zrenjanin, Zmaj Jovina 6

GPS location: 45.37691020764981, 20.390002707765642

web address <http://visitzrenjanin.com/>

Description: Plank's Garden is the oldest park in Zrenjanin. It was built in 1834, when the town pharmacist, Franjo Plank, made his estate, which contains a garden, open to the public and allowed the people of the town to use it, namely "for the enjoyment of people". In the park there is a bust of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, as well as a rotunda monument to the Fallen Red Army Soldiers, which was built in 1947.

59. Slovak Evangelical Church

Address: Zrenjanin, corner of Cara Dušana and Česloslovačke streets

GPS location: 45.38430192924684, 20.390923900000004

web address <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/slovacka-evangelicka-crkva-i-parohijski-dom>

Description: It was built in 1837. The Slovak (Tot) Church is an architectural ensemble with Baroque and Classicist elements. The single-nave church with a flat ceiling has a narthex on the west side with a gallery with an organ and a semi-circular altar area on the east.

60. Church of the Saint Archangel Michael - Russian Church

Address: Zrenjanin, Dr Miroslava Tirša 4

GPS location: 45.38130718535759, 20.38871

web address <http://visitzrenjanin.com/>

Description: The temple dates from 1922, when the Russians came to Zrenjanin, after the October Revolution. They asked the authorities of the time for permission to build a place of worship and they were granted permission. The Russians left Zrenjanin in the 1940s, but the church remained the property of the Russian Orthodox Church until 1970. Since 1971, the church, by the will of the Russian Orthodox Church, has become the property of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

61. Piarist / Gymnasium (Grammar Highschool) Church

Address: Zrenjanin, the corner of Gimnazijska and Skerlićeva streets

GPS location: 45.379647564245694, 20.391309497110466

web address <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/kulturna-dobra/grad-zrenjanin/zgrada-gimnazije-i-pijaristicke-gimnazijska-crkva>

Description: Cultural monument.

62. Traktor bara (Tractor marsh)

Address: Zrenjanin/environs, edge of the Special Protected Nature Reserve "Stari Begej - Carska bara"

GPS location: 45.283273408455706, 20.4243028208469

web address: <http://visitzrenjanin.com/>

Description: A recreational fishing spot.

Slika

63. Peskara Beach

Address: Zrenjanin, Jožefa Atila

GPS location: 45.35060859477163, 20.38446816206156

web address: <https://www.facebook.com/peskara.zrenjanin/>

Description: Five lakes, created as a result of long-term exploitation of sand, called Peskara are located five kilometres from the centre of Zrenjanin. Due to the naturally clean water and attractive location, for many years the citizens have been using them for swimming and recreation. In 2007, activities began on physical planning of the area surrounding the largest lake and with the aim of utilizing it into a town bathing area.

64. The Tisa picnic area

Address: Elemir, near Žabaljski most (Žabalj bridge)

GPS location: 45.39138686968999, 20.207145846014818

web address: <https://www.facebook.com/Izletiste-Tisa-712308272141173/>

Description: In addition to the swimming area with a pool and a children's pool, the picnic area includes a camping site, basketball, volleyball and beach volleyball courts, a children's playground, as well as several restaurants active mostly during the summer season.

65. Serbian Orthodox Church of the Assumption (Saint Sava Church)

Address: Zrenjanin, Svetosavska 13

GPS location: 45.380308113562165, 20.395565254693295

web address: <http://www.zrenjaninheritage.com/kulturna-dobra/spomenici-kulture/crkva-uspenja-bogorodice>

Description: The Church of the Assumption of the Mother of God is one of the few preserved baroque churches from the first half of the 18th century in Vojvodina. The church was built in 1746, in the time of Maria Theresa, and is one of the oldest sacral buildings in Banat, built of solid material. The church was changed and extended in 1783, as evidenced by the record of the year on the south door sill.

66. Gradska bašta (Town garden)

Address: Zrenjanin, Trg slobode, behind the Town Hall

GPS location: 45.38076525661211, 20.389161942329004

web address <https://visitzrenjanin.com/gradska-kuca-i-basta/>

Description: The town garden is located behind the County House. It is adorned with manicured lawns, flower beds, a fountain, a wild chestnut tree and a number of works of art: the sculptures titled 'Small Sketch of a Horse', 'Composition', 'The Boy and the Fawn', 'The Lion' sculpture, and the mural 'The Bečkerek Fortress'. It is a real cosy meeting place of peace and greenery in the town centre.

BICYCLE ROUTES NORTH BANAT - SERVICES

The service database includes several categories of service activities that may be necessary for cyclotourists when travelling. Accommodation services have been identified in all major settlements and almost all smaller settlements along the cycle routes.

Accommodation capacities of different types and categories have been identified, so each cyclist can find something according to their own needs. When identifying accommodation capacities, care was taken to meet the specific needs of cyclists (especially the accommodation of bicycles during the night, the possibility of washing clothes, etc.).

Catering facilities have been chosen to meet the different needs and requirements of tourists (vegetarian, vegan diet, local cuisine, etc.). In addition to catering and accommodation services, there are also facilities that deal with the sale of fishing licenses, but also the sale and service of bicycle parts, which is extremely important for cyclotourists. A GPS address is provided for all facilities in order to facilitate access to the facility itself, and most facilities also have email

addresses, as well as web pages, which are also listed in the document itself. The database of services is in the attachment.

Cooperation beyond borders.

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