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Romania - Serbia



Experience VIA DELIBLATICUM



Cooperation beyond borders



Attractiveness for
sustainable tourism

www.romania-serbia.net



BANAT GREENWAY CORRIDOR
Connecting People to Nature and Culture.
www.banatgreenway.com

About BANAT

The Banat is a geographical and historical region in Central Europe currently divided between three countries:

- **the eastern part** lies in western Romania (the counties of Timiș, Caraș-Severin, Arad south of the Mureș, the western part of Mehedinți),
- **the western part** in northeastern Serbia (the Serbian Banat, mostly included in Vojvodina, except for a small part included in Belgrade Region), and
- **a small northern part** in southeastern Hungary (Csongrád county).



The Banat is a part of the Pannonian Basin bordered by the River Danube to the south, the River Tisa to the west, the River Mureș to the north, and the Southern Carpathian Mountains to the east.

Project

BANAT GREENWAY KORIDOR Connecting People to Nature and Culture

"Banat Greenway Corridor" is a linear green corridor of long-distance with thematic local trails, specific tourism route reserved for non-motorized users, as a new distinct regional tourism product for leisure and cycling tourism, connecting people to nature and culture heritage, with integrated new innovative services and information.



Hidden treasure between the Banat mountains and the Banat plain

The project area is covering the Caras-Severin County and South Banat District of the Romanian-Serbian border area through the linear green corridor that links the Banat Mountains (RO), Danube and Banat - Deliblato Sands (SRB).

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This project is financed EU under the INTERREG IPA CBS program Romania-Serbia. Project includes actions to drive public-private collaboration and the integration of all tourism stakeholders through the innovative and complementary services and information, setting of Banat Greenway cycling friendly service network and certifications according to international standards and promote new, authentic experiences through the use of new (IT) technologies in rural areas along the Banat Greenway Corridor.

4 thematic interactive local trails on the **Banat Greenway** Corridor



1. **Explore - Naive Art trail** - connect UNESCO "World editorial center devoted to naive art", galleries, ethno houses and museums and resting place in Kovacica, Uzdin and Padina villages.



2. **Experience - Via Deliblatum with Deliblato Sands Wine trails** - countryside, nature & testing experience in Deliblato Sands region - "the European Sahara", an UNESCO tentative list of Protected Natural Heritage, Dolovo - West gate of „Deliblato Sands“ and historic viticulture regions, vineyards of Deliblato Sands area.



3. **Discover - Danube in Banat trail** - nature and culture along the left side of Danube in Banat, in Serbia and Romania.



4. **Adventure - Banat's Mountains trails** - connects Cornereva villages, National Park Domogled –Cerna Valley and Baile Herculane, historical sites and rural environment of special natural and cultural value.

Deliblato Sands Trails - Countryside, Nature & Tasting Experience in Deliblato Sands region - "the European Sahara", an UNESCO tentative list of Protected Natural Heritage, Dolovo - **West Gate of "Deliblato Sands"**, gastronomic cultural heritage and historic viticulture region, vineyards of Deliblato Sands area..



It is part of the European cross-border route between Serbia and Romania - the Banat Green Corridor, which connects protected areas, historical sites and rural areas of special natural and cultural value.



EUROPEAN SAHARA - DELIBLATICUM

According to its origin Deliblatska Sands represents a unique phenomenon in Europe. It originated during the Ice Age out of powerful layers of Aeolian silicate-carbonaceous sand. Free sand used to be a great problem, because under powerful wind *košava* it was scattered throughout wide area of the Pannonian basin. Therefore Deliblatska peščara was called "European Sahara" or "the oldest desert in Europe". Afforestation of the sandy terrain begun at the time of Maria Theresa.

The wind *Košava* has formed explicit dune relief with altitudes between 70 and 200 meters. Moderate continental climate, absence of surface watercourses and sandy soil brought about specific environments that were segregated into a separate flora and geographical area - Deliblaticum. Deliblato sands is the greatest European continental sandy terrain and it is situated in South Banat between the Danube and western slopes of the Carpathians, along regional road between Belgrade and Timisoara.

Public Enterprise Vojvodinašume, Forest Estate "Banat" Pančevo manages the Special Nature Reservation (SNR) "Deliblatska peščara".

Prirodne vrednosti:

- ◆ The greatest European area made of layers of Aeolian sand with expressive dune relief-natural phenomenon unique in Europe.
- ◆ The most important steppe region in Europe.
- ◆ Characteristic sandstone, steppe and forest ecosystems with unique mosaic of environment and typical representatives of flora and fauna.
- ◆ Rich flora with more than 900 species, subspecies and varieties of plants – it is abundant in rarities, relicts, endemic and sub-endemic species.
- ◆ Among the flora rarities there should accentuate certain kinds of steppe settlements, and for some of them sandy terrain is the only one or one of a few remaining settlements in Serbia.



Karn, Željko Popov



- ◆ An area next to the Danube is an important meeting place of marshy ornithological fauna and represents the only stable nesting place of a small cormorant in Serbia and nesting place of many species of natural rarities.

- ◆ It is the last and the greatest oasis of sandy-steppe and forest vegetation that dominated the Pannonia plane once upon a time. It is one of the most important European bio diversity centres.
- ◆ About 40 plant species and more than 200 animal species have the status of national rarity.

Special nature reserve DELIBLATO SANDS - Info

The name of protected natural estate: **Deliblatska peščara / Deliblato sandy terrain**

Type: **Special nature reserve**. Category: **I cat., Natural estate of exceptional importance**

Classification IUCN: **IV category**, (Habitat and Species Management Area).

International status: **IBA** (Important Bird Area) region (1989), **The Swan Pithead**.

BIOSPHERE RESERVATION within the scope of UNESCO –MAB (2001) programme.

THE RAMSAR region (2006). Included into the list of Botanical potential important regions in Serbia, and into the list of potential **EMERALD REGIONS**. It is on the preliminary list of **THE WORLD'S INHERITANCE** under the protection of UNESCO.

Protection regime: **Third- degree protection regime**, Position: **Serbia, Vojvodina (South Banat)**

Area: Total protected area: **34,829.32 ha /hectares**, Scope: **135.380km**

Altitude: **between 70 and 200m**

Geographic position - Central point: **44° 53'53"N – 21° 07'35"E**

THE EUROPEAN SAHARA

The Deliblato sands is the largest European continental sandstone





Trails & Locations

VIA DELIBLATICUM

WEST GATE OF DELIBLATO SANDS

The West Gate of "Deliblato Sands" - from the intersection of the road to Dolovo, on the regional road Belgrade - Pančevo - Kovin - Bela Crkva (134) - border crossing Serbia - Romania (Kaludjerovo - Naidas).

The intersection of the road to Dolovo - at a distance about 6km from Pancevo and about 25km from Belgrade. Through Dolovo, it connects with the Deliblato sands.

Section 1

DOLOVO ECO-MUSEUM - Heritage Treasury of Dolovo

Locations:

On entry into West Gate of Deliblato Sands:

1. **Tourist complex "Tamiški konaci"** - Resort, educational center, horse stable, "Stari Tamiš" farm;
2. **Old Oak forest** Dolovo area, Natural Heritage;

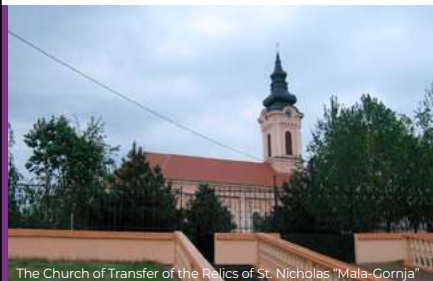
The Entrance to the Village of Dolovo

3. **"Two White Ash Trees"** Dolovo, protected Natural Monument;
4. **Banat House Dolovo**, erected 1913, Cultural Heritage - Eco Museum Interpretive Center Dolovo, (Deliblaticum - Banat Greenway Info Center);
5. **The Church of Transfer of the Relics of St. Nicholas "Mala-Gornja"**, Dolovo - Serbian Orthodox Church built in 1888 on the site of the old church from 1765, a large psalter and the Throne Gospel from 1690. and the iconostasis from 1901. - protected Cultural Monuments of Great Importance;



Two White Ash Trees

6. **The Church of St. Nicholas "Velika-Donja"**, Dolovo - Serbian Orthodox Church was built in 1811; 36 icons in the iconostasis and 2 paintings from the first half of the 19th century - protected Cultural Monument of Great Importance;
7. **Romanian Orthodox Church**, Dolovo, erected 1893;
8. **Vodica of Saint Prophet Elijah**, Dolovo;
9. **St. Basil of Ostrog Serbian Orthodox Church**, Leanka;



The Church of Transfer of the Relics of St. Nicholas "Mala-Gornja"



10. **Birth house of Aksentije Maksimović**, built in the first half of the 19th century (A. M. - 1847-1881, famous Serbian composer and conductor at the Serbian National Theater in Novi Sad), protected Cultural Monument;
11. **"Aksentije Maksimović" Elementary School** building, military building erected 1780, protected Cultural Monument;
12. **SDAR Ethno House of Stajic Family**,

erected around 1725., protected Cultural Monument

13. **Archaeological site "Ciglana"** Dolovo;

Wine Oasis Dolovo / Deliblato sands vineyards

14. **Vineyard house "St. Trifun"**, Dolovo
15. **"Čojbašić" Winery**, Dolovo
16. **Vine Cellar "Missura Casa"**, Dolovo



The Church of St. Nicholas "Velika-Donja"



THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS “VELIKA-DONJA”

Dolovo - Serbian Orthodox Church
was built in 1811; 36 icons in the
iconostasis and 2 paintings from
the first half of the 19th century





*“One who has not suffered from beauty,
should come to Dolovo...”*

(Aksentije Maksimović)

Idyll of Banat - Heritage Treasury of Dolovo

Dolovo is situated on a plateau which is divided into several valleys, at the altitude of 111 metres, what makes it special in



relation to other places in Serbian part of Banat. Hilly landscape in the middle of Banat plain. Traces of different cultures reflect in romantic facades, remains of folklore architecture and inheritance of the Serbs and the Romanians.

Lively picture of landscapes is completed by hospitality and tradition. It is famous for fertile soil and abundant crops, its strudels, sheep-milk cheese, good horses and wine. Vine has been raised here and vintage white and red wine have been produced here from the distant past.

Film village Dolovo - many famous domestic and foreign films were shot on locations in and around Dolovo. Dolovo is a treasure of cultural heritage with numerous protected cultural monuments and archaeological sites.



Harvest in Dolovo



History of Dolovo

Dolovo was mentioned as a settlement for the first time in the year 1660 in Pečki Kastig (a manuscript of the monks of Peć Patriarchy) under the name of Dolovi, what was connected to the appearance of fairy-tale landscape in which it originated.

During the rule of Maria Theresa, Dolovo started to develop itself and was inhabited on a large scale from 1745- 1750, from the north of Banat and from the south by migration of the Serbs and from Romania.

The archaeological research, conducted at sites in Dolovo, proves that settlements existed in this place before. At the archeological site of Ciglana, research has shown that in ancient times and in the Middle Ages, there were settlements of Decani, Sarmatians and early Slavs, who lived here as free peoples from the then Roman Empire.

DOLOVO – Informations

Dolovo is situated on western slopes of Deliblatska peščara , on the territory of the city of Pančevo and it is 20km far from the centre of Pančevo and 35km far from Belgrade



Position

State: Serbia
Province: Vojvodina (South Banat)
City: Pančevo
Inhabited place: Dolovo

Geographical data

Geographic coordinates:
44°54'02"N G Longitude
20°52'23"E G Latitude
Time zone Middle European : UTC + 1
Area: 119.8 km², Altitude: 111m

Other data

Post Code: 26227, Dialling code: +381 (0)13
Licence plate: PA

SPECIAL NATURE RESERVE “KRALJEVAC”

Floating isles of watercourse Kraljevac and water shafts which represent habitat of fish fauna and migratory species of swamp birds, as well as habitat for building nests of rare and endangered birds with water habitat.





Section 2

SAND DUNES ROUTE

Dolovo - Deliblato - Čardak - Zagajička Brda

Trail: THREE VODICE – KRALJEVAC LAKE

Trail: KRALJEVAC – DELIBLATO – ČARDAK

Trail: ČARDAK – ŠUŠARA - ZAGAJIČKA BRDA

DELIBLATO ECO DESTINATION

Deliblato is about 13km far from Dolovo - road: Dolovo-Mramorak-Deliblato or road: Kovin-Deliblato. Deliblato is located on the edge of Special nature reservation Deliblatska peščara which is 2km away from northern part of the village, while western edge of the village is determined by the Special Nature Reserve "Kraljevac".

Locations:

1. Special Nature Reserve "Kraljevac"
2. Serbian Orthodox Church "Prenos moštiju Sv. Nikolaja"
3. Romanian Orthodox Church "Sv. Trojice"

All data about this settlement date from the year 1660. Deliblato was built in 1689, with the school and church made of tree trunks and wood. By Maria Theresa's decision from 1770 it was located within Military borderland, and

then a great number of Serbian border guards and the Romanians settled in. In the year 1773 it was annexed to Illyrian - Banat, and two years later to German - Banat regiment. Military trivial school with German teaching language was open in 1780. Serbian Orthodox church was built up of solid material in the vicinity of the old one that was pulled down in the year 1778. Romanian Orthodox church was built up in the year 1925.



Romanian Orthodox church



Special Nature Reserve "KRALJEVAC"

The localities of SNR "Kraljevac": Obzovik, Spasovina and Kraljevac Lake.

- Protected natural estate of exceptional importance of the I category.

- It comprises the area of 264ha and 30a.
- Protection regimes of the I, II and III degree.

- Geomorphological, hydrogeological and biological values on three regional entities with different eco systems: Obzovik, Spasovina and a part of watercourse Kraljevac.

Relict plant communities of marsh fern and swamp common willow. Natural rarities, especially ground squirrel and mole rat. Floating isles of watercourse Kraljevac and water shafts which represent habitat of fish fauna and migratory species of swamp birds, as well as habitat for building nests of rare and endangered birds with water habitat.

The guardian SNR "Kraljevac": The Association of Sport's Fishermens "Deliblatsko jezero", Deliblato.



Kraljevac

"ČARDAK" – Special Nature Reserve "Deliblato Sands"

Educational Centre "Čardak" - It represents the destination of pupils and students' excursions, a place of workshops and explorers of Deliblatska peščara.

The capacity of the Centre consists of: 3 low-rise houses with total area of 400m², reception office, two conference halls with the capacity of 20 and 30 seats, toilet block, kitchen and wine cellar, and the rooms with the capacity of 18 beds in total in the attic.

There are two eaves with the capacity of 100 persons, botanical garden with a museum exhibition of tools in foundation, in the courtyard area of 40 ares. The Centre in woodland is surrounded by educative paths on which rest-areas and watch towers are situated.

School and Recreational Centre "Čardak"

- It encloses the central building where the classroom and smaller sport hall are located, a restaurant with the capacity of 400 persons and 7 pavilions out of which two are included in tourist offer.



SRC "Čardak"



The pavilions “Nera” and “Brzava” with the capacity of 130 beds are intended for pupils’ and sports and recreational tourism. There are open sports grounds for soccer, basketball, handball and volleyball around the building, as well as the paths equipped with information boards.

The programme of staying includes: **hiking tours through the forest, getting to know flora and fauna, eco-workshops, sporting events, cultural and entertaining events ,etc. During the winter period, the dune relief provides ideal conditions for sledding and games in the snow.**



SRC “Čardak”

ŠUŠARA ECO DESTINATION

Šušara is located in the south-east border of Special reservation Deliblatska peščara, surrounded by orchards and vineyards. The settlement Šušara dates from the year 1810 (in German: Schuschara Sanddorf, in Hungarian: Szusara Puszta).

This place got its name after yellow sand that was dispersed by the wind when, in 1808, the work about linking sand with the ground in this region started by the order of Austrian Empire and in command of archduke Ludwig, and it was almost over in 1909.

In distant year 1887, more than 180 wine-growers settled here, aiming to raise vineyards and raise vine resistant to phylloxera.

Location:

1. **Sanctuary St. Ladisava** and pastoral center of the Diocese
2. **Windmill**
3. **Old Šušara**, remains of the former village



Educational Centre “Čardak”



The History of the Windmill

The Windmill was constructed in 1900. Shortage of water was eliminated by drilling artesian wells on October 15th, 1893 and one water borehole 168 metres deep.

In 1900, more than 10km of water pipeline for the village were built. There was a pipeline in Šušara one year before it was built in Paris. This Windmill was constructed by donation of Austrian Empire. The complete Windmill was ordered in Dresden ,and its parts were made in the Eiffel workshop in Paris, for newly arisen Šušara settlement.

The Windmill was driven by wind power, and as the wind blew only periodically, demands for water were greater, so they changed to a diesel engine to fulfil the needs for water consumption.

Since the year 1962, when the village got electricity, it has been set in motion by electric power. The pumps draw water from water boreholes from the depth of 168m.

This structure is of great importance, it has been renovated and brought back into its original appearance of the Windmill in the year 1900.

It has been the Museum of Technology since the year 2010.

ZAGAJICA HILLS - DUMAČA

Zagajjička brda - Dumača, area of 641.75 ha - a unique area of very interesting and unusual relief located on the northeastern edge of Deliblatska peščara (Deliblato Sands).

The hills are ancient sand dunes, partly wooded and partly overgrown with steppe vegetation, they are a unique relic of the primitive landscape of the Pannonian Plain.

The highest hill is 256m above sea level, at the top there is a monument in the shape of a pyramid, from which there is a panoramic view of the Danube and the slopes of the southern Carpathians, while in the north you can see Vršac’s Mountains.



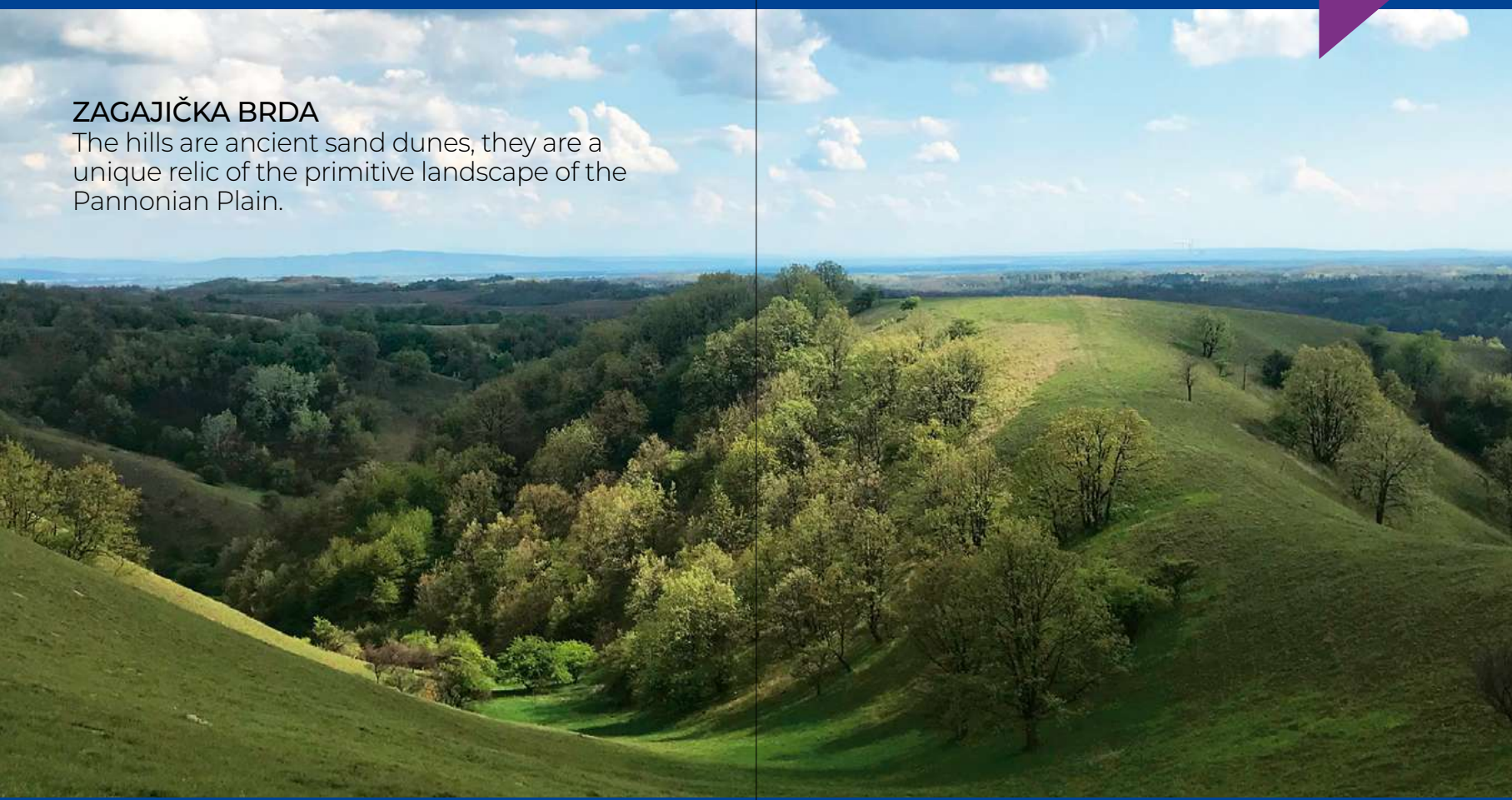
Windmill



Zagajjička brda

ZAGAJIČKA BRDA

The hills are ancient sand dunes, they are a unique relic of the primitive landscape of the Pannonian Plain.





Deonica 3

BANAT GREENWAY TO THE HEART OF DELIBLATO SANDS

Trail: **BANAT GREENWAY 340a**

THE OLD RAILWAY - "Who's Singin' Over There?"

Trail: **WINE OASIS**

Wine Oasis Dolovo - Deliblato Sands vineyards
Dolovo - Devojački bunar - Banatski karlovac

GREENWAY OF STEPPE AND FOREST VEGETATION

Locations:

1. Volovska paša
2. Tilva
3. Orlovac - Korn
4. Rošijana and Crni vrh
5. Flamunda

KORN, with an area of 389.38ha - a steppe area, where the "Orlovac" feeding ground is located in order to preserve endangered species of birds of prey.

Specific feature of Deliblatska peščara is its forest and steppe vegetation, arranged in a mosaic way across expressive dune relief, which is unique in the Pannonian basin.

Forest vegetation

The most important localities of central Deliblatska peščara, Rošijana and Black peak, were protected in 1912 as Natural Estates.

They represent regional entireties of preserved primordial characteristic

elements of succession of Deliblatska peščara vegetation. Forest communities Rhamno- Quercetum virgiliana, on drier residence, Quercus virgiliana - virgilian oak tree with Tilia tomentosa - linden and groups of Populus sp.- poplar, in a mosaic arrangement with formations of mixed undergrowth: Cotinus coggygria - sumac, Crataegus monogyna - hawthorn and Juniper communis - juniper and grass families Chrysopogenetum pannonicum and Festuceto - Potentilletum arenarie - fescue, represent the last remainders of autochthonous vegetation of the Pannonia plane. The most important plant species are protected natural rarities: Fritillaria degeniana, Anemone silvestris, as well as all kinds of orchids Orchis sp., Geranium sanguineum - geranium is an exceptional species of communities on the forest borders.

Steppe vegetation

In the middle of former pastures of Deliblatska peščara, between Devojački bunar / Girls' Well/ and

Rošljana, there is situated Korn locality. The steppe vegetation of this region, that originated and is maintained by pasture and mowing, is represented by the community of Festuceto - Potentilletum arenarie - fescue. The protected species inhabit it : Pulsatilla vulgaris subsp. grandis - big anemone "Paeonia tenuifolia - steppe peony, Rindera umbellata and Colchicum arenarium- meadow saffron. One micro residence of Paeonia officinalis ssp. banatica - the Banat peony is Serbia in the vicinity.



Клека



Korn



Tilva



Flamunda



Banatski Božur

Trail: TRACE OF THE BANAT PEONY - through the Banat Steppe
Dolovo - Volovska paša - Devojački bunar - Korn

Trail: STEPPE TRAIL TO THE SANDS DUNES
Korn - Šušara - Zagajička brda - Dumača

Trail: SANDS DUNES TRAIL TO THE SWAN'S NEST
Zagajička brda - Labudovo okno in the Danube floodplain

The trail from Zagajica Hills leads to the village of Grebenac, towards the village of Kajtasovo to the intersection of the Pančevo-Kovin-Bela Crkva road, where it joins the Banat Danube Trails. From the intersection, go to the right towards the "Labudovo okno" area.

To the left from the intersection, the road leads over the "Devil's Bridge" towards Bela Crkva and the border crossing to Romania.

LABUDOVO OKNO

The „Labudovo okno" area is mostly located within the boundaries of the Special Nature Reserve "Deliblatska peščara" and consists of the 20-kilometer-long course of the Danube, from Ada Žilova near Dubovac to the mouth

of the Nera River. It has become recognizable as one of the most important migratory stations and wintering grounds for waterfowl from Europe.

"Labudovo okno" is an internationally important area for birds (Important Bird Area - IBA), a significant area for plants (IPA) and diurnal butterflies (PBA), and since 2006 an internationally important wetland habitat under the Ramsar Convention.

Marking the southern margin of the Pannonian Plain, "Labudovo okno" covers an area of 3,733ha, the site encompasses an important stretch of the Danube and adjacent areas as well as the Nera River to the border with Romania.

Coordinates: 44° 48'N 021° 18'E.



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Project Partners: Municipality of Kovačica (SRB)
Assoc."Friends of Pancevo" (SRB)
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Cooperation beyond borders

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Attractiveness for
sustainable tourism

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