

THE BEGINNER'S
GUIDE TO
**NOVY
SAD**





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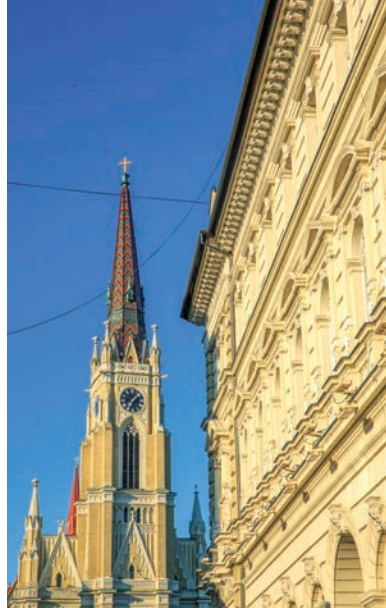
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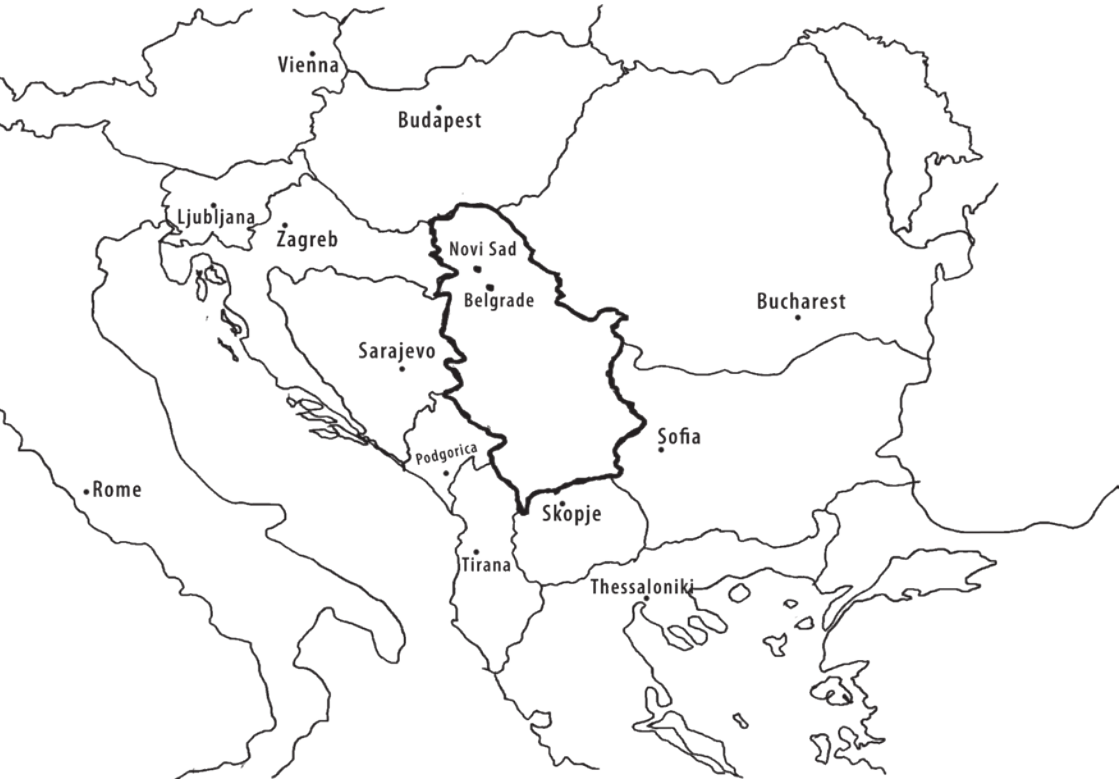
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Novi Sad - Budapest 305 km
Novi Sad - Vienna 545 km
Novi Sad - Prague 831 km
Novi Sad - Timișoara 146 km
Novi Sad - Sofia 483 km
Novi Sad - Thessaloniki 724 km
Novi Sad - Venice 758 km

Novi Sad - Belgrade 75 km
Novi Sad - Ljubljana 516 km
Novi Sad - Zagreb 377 km
Novi Sad - Sarajevo 273 km
Novi Sad - Podgorica 498 km
Novi Sad - Skopje 526 km
Novi Sad - Dubrovnik 495 km



Novi Sad is a city on the Danube, situated in the north of the Republic of Serbia and south of the Pannonian plain.

INTRODUCTION

For three centuries already, namely as long as it has been existing under the names of Novi Sad /Újvidék/ Neusatz, the city has been the space of diverse and rich cultural heritage of many nations living in it. Material and intangible cultural heritage that has been created during the past centuries is the basis serving as the foundation of an interactive network of scientific and institutions of culture, which makes Novi Sad of today the space of active meeting of cultures and diverse identities. Novi Sad was awarded with the titles of European Capital of Culture 2022 and European Youth Capital 2019 thanks to the creative energy inherent to youth groups and organizations that have contributed to an already recognizable traditional cultural platform.

Novi Sad is the city of museums, galleries, and events among which the EXIT Music Festival has acquired international rewards and indisputable recognisability. With its urban core and rural surroundings Novi Sad provides the visitors the agenda of unbelievably rich content. In the vicinity of an urban city core characterized by baroque, neo-renaissance, classicistic, and bauhaus buildings, there are picnic sites, preserved eco-systems and the complex of Serbian Orthodox monasteries within the area of the National Park Fruška Gora. "Salaš" farmsteads, "čarda" taverns and wine trails at the outskirts of Novi Sad provide the visitors the opportunity to experience all the richness of gastronomy and rural traditions. Novi Sad, as a city on the Danube, a city of European history and tradition as well as Balkans endemic hospitality is an experience that you have been missing.

Welcome!

ATTRACTIONS

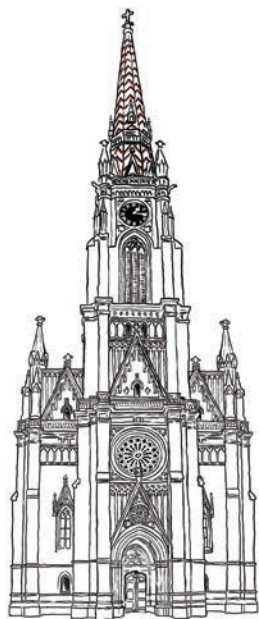


The Clock Tower, as the most recognizable symbol of Petrovaradin Fortress and Novi Sad, was erected in the 18th century. The Clock was nicknamed “Drunken clock” due to its hands set in the wrong positions, namely the big one pointing hours while the small one pointing minutes, as well as due to the fact that it runs fast in summer and runs late in winter. The clock mechanism was wound daily.

The underground military galleries/tunnels, a four-storey communication-defence system that is 16 km long, make a unique attraction of Petrovaradin Fortress constructed at the end of the 18th century. A part of the network of corridors, rooms of different purposes, war lines with loopholes and mine systems that are close to 1 km long, is open to visitors with a professional guide service of the City Museum of Novi Sad.



The tower on the City Hall was used as a fire lookout. A bell called “Matilda”, which was named after its benefactor, is located in the tower. The number of bell blows was a way of showing the location of the fire as the city was divided in quarters.



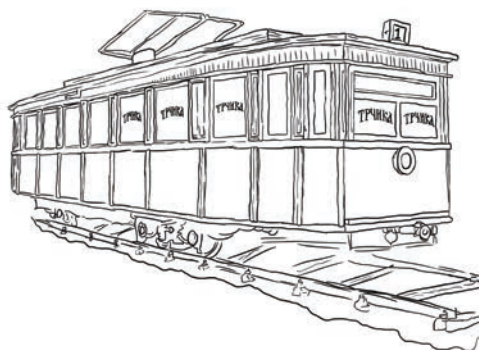
The Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary known among the residents of Novi Sad as the “Cathedral” due to its size, despite the fact that it does not have that function, is located at the central city Liberty Square. The church is considered the highest religious temple in the city with its 72 meters high tower. György Molnar, whose bust can still be seen in a niche under the church choir, designed this church free of charge as his gift to the city.



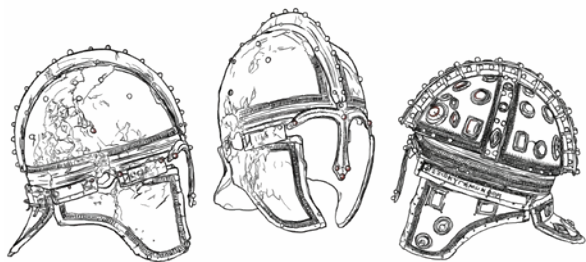
Novi Sad is the city of festivals as well. The city is a host to over 200 different events per year ranging from cultural, sports, musical, film, tourist up to gastronomic ones.



“Letopis Matice Srpske” (“Matica Srpska Chronicle”) is the longest surviving literary magazine in the world that has been issued continuously without major intermissions since 1824.

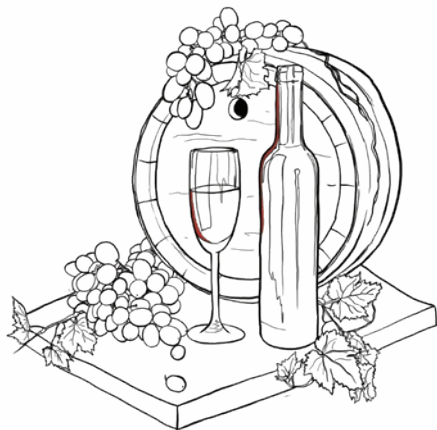


“Trčika” coffee bar’s decor is inspired by the tram traffic that once existed in Novi Sad.



Three late-ancient gilded Roman helmets from the 4th century make a special attraction of permanent exhibition of the Museum of Vojvodina. They are unique examples of their kind, among only around fifteen similar helmets found in the world.

The Institution for Tapestry Manufacture "Atelier 61" at the Petrovaradin Fortress is one of only five similar cultural institutions in Europe. During the 60-year long history, in co-operation with over 300 artists, almost 900 tapestries have been woven. "Atelier 61" has a National Collection of Tapestries, which is considered one of the largest collections in this area.



Viticulture at Fruška Gora is one of the oldest in Europe. The planned planting of grapevine is connected to the 3rd century and the reign of the Roman emperor Probus. After the Karlovci Peace Treaty and the entry into the Austrian Monarchy, viticulture flourished there, especially in the 18th century, when Karlovci wines reached the Viennese court, where, according to tradition, Empress Maria Theresa also loved them. By donating wine, the metropolitans of Karlovci won over important figures in Vienna in the fight for Serbian interests. Today, the following wine centres stand out: Irig, Banoštor, Sremski Karlovci and Šid.

In the cake shop "Vremeplov" in Novi Sad, you can also try a cake dedicated to one of the most famous actresses of the Serbian theatre, Mira Banjac. The recipe was created on the occasion of the celebration of the great jubilee of the famous actress - 80 years of life and 60 years of theatrical work.





Likovni krug (Fine Art Circle) at Petrovaradin Fortress, a kind of “Novi Sad Montparnasse”, is one of the largest informal colonies of artists in the world, which for almost seventy years in over eighty studios brings together about 100 artists, mostly painters, but also sculptors, photographers, and designers.

Laza Kostić, our great poet born in nearby Kovilj, introduced Shakespeare from the stage of the Serbian National Theatre to Serbian culture. It is also interesting to note that in order to drive Lenka Dundeški out of his thoughts, he tried to marry her for his friend Nikola Tesla, as evidenced by the preserved letter in the Nikola Tesla Museum. He brought the idea of rowing as a sport to Novi Sad by founding the “First Association of Fire Fighters, Rowing and Body Building” in 1872, from which the sports club “Danubius 1885”, which is currently the oldest rowing club in the country, would later emerge.



At the site of today's Cultural Station “Svilara” in the Almaš neighbourhood, there used to be a plant for silk dyeing. Silk manufacture in Novi Sad began at the end of the 18th century, and ended in the 1970s. It was especially important in 1884, when the “State Silk Factory” was founded as the first industrial plant in the city and the largest silk factory in what was then Hungary. Only the old chimney keeps the memory of the times when Svilara was the driving engine of economic development of this area.



NOVI SAD IN ONE DAY

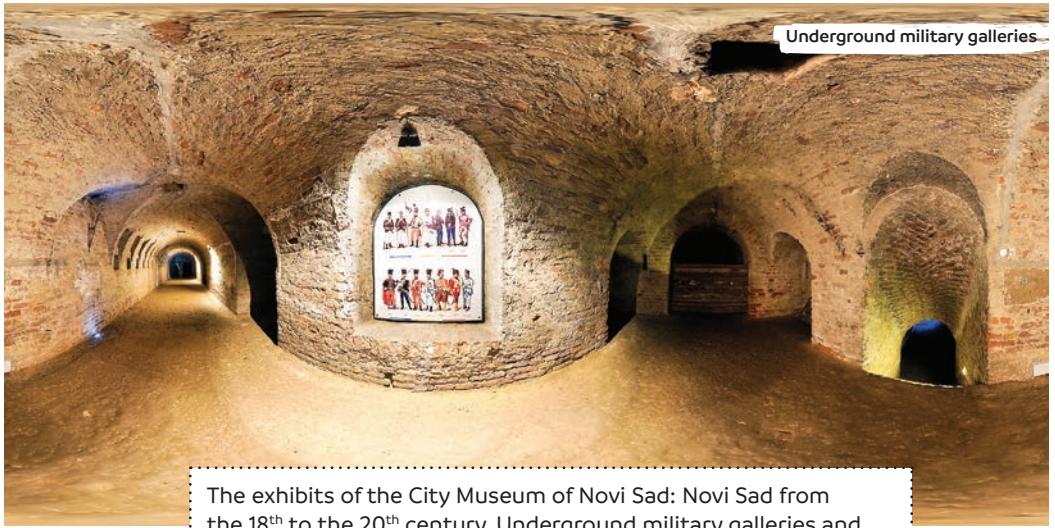
Gibraltar on the Danube

Petrovaradin Fortress - "Gibraltar on the Danube" is the most attractive tourist zone of the city of Novi Sad. It is one of the best preserved fortifications in all of Europe and at the same time a living testimony of marvelous European military architecture. The Fortress was built in the period from 1692 to 1780, spanning across a surface of 120 acres with its 12 gates and 9,000 loopholes and 400 cannon outlets. The Fortress is dominated by the Clock Tower the large hand of which

shows the minutes and the small one the hours reminding us of the fact that it is possible to live one's life in the rhythm of hours rather than minutes. Nowadays, Petrovaradin Fortress represents the venue complemented by numerous art studios, City Museum of Novi Sad, Gallery and Atelier 61, Planetarium, restaurants and cafes. Exit Festival, one of the most significant European music festivals, takes place at Petrovaradin Fortress.

City Museum of Novi Sad





Underground military galleries

The exhibits of the City Museum of Novi Sad: Novi Sad from the 18th to the 20th century, Underground military galleries and Contingency War Well, document the history of the Fortress and marvelous achievements of civic life in Novi Sad.



We recommend you to take a moment and enjoy the view from the terrace of the upper level of the Fortress or one of the restaurants and treat yourselves to one of the specialties prepared in the kitchen of Hotel Fortress Leopold I.

Info: City Museum of Novi Sad + 381 (0)21 6433 145, www.museumns.rs; Atelier 61: +381 (0)21 643 15 19, www.atelje61.org.rs; Planetarium www.adnos.org; Hotel Fortress Leopold I www.leopoldns.com



A Baroque Suburbium – a part of Petrovaradin with a particularly valuable Roman Catholic Church of Saint George with a convent built in the period from 1701 to 1714. In the vicinity of the church there are Belgrade gate (18th century), birth house of the Austro-Hungarian general, Croatian ban Josip Jelačić (1801-1859) and Serbian Orthodox Church of St.Paul (1922).





The stairway leading all the way up to the Clock Tower and Upper Town is located next to the Church of Saint George in the Lower Town. The stairway has 214 stairs made of rock as well as brick. The stairway goes through the Ludwig von Baden Gate named after the general who finally banished the Turks from Petrovaradin in 1691, while immediately at the right side there are a triangular bastion and appealing viewpoint. Upon exiting the circular tunnel the visitors step forward into the Upper Town from where they can enjoy in spectacular panorama of Novi Sad.



NOVI SAD IN THE BAČKA PLAIN



The old urban city core of Novi Sad is made up of an urban area of the Liberty Square, Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska (Danube) Street. The City Hall and the Roman Catholic Church of the Name of Mary dominate the Liberty Square (Trg slobode). The City Hall is a monumental Neo-Renaissance building that was built in 1894, while the Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary was built in Neo-Gothic style in the period from 1893 to 1895. The Liberty Square also accommodates the following buildings: Hotel Vojvodina as the oldest hotel in Novi Sad (1854), building of Vojvodjanska Banka (1892) while buildings of the Roman Catholic Parish Office (1808), Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Mother's Assumption (1776) and the Synagogue (1909) are in the vicinity.



Svetozar Miletić was the most significant political figure and leader of the Serbs in Vojvodina in the 19th century. He was a lawyer, mayor of the City of Novi Sad, member of the Hungarian and Croatian Parliament and founder of the Serbian National Liberal Party. The monument of Svetozar Miletić at the Liberty Square is a work of a renowned sculptor Ivan Meštrović. "At Miletić's" is the most popular place of gathering among the citizens of Novi Sad.





Roman Catholic Parish Church of "The Name of Mary"



Catholic Churchyard is a pleasant, small square, overshadowed by the Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary. The square is dominated by the building of the Cultural Centre of Novi Sad as one of the most important cultural institutions of interdisciplinary character, as well as the baroque-classicist building of the Roman Catholic Parish Office (Plebanija) built in 1808 according to the project of Georg Efinger.



Hotel „Vojvodina”



Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska Street are pedestrian zones intersected with passages that accommodate numerous shops, restaurants, confectioneries and craft shops. The Palace of the Bačka Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church built in 1901 in the Serbian-Byzantine style stands as one of the most monumental and representative buildings of this pedestrian zone. The Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George is positioned adjacent to the Bishop's Palace (1902-1905). The area in front of the Bishop's Palace is occupied by a monument dedicated to a physician and poet Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904).



The spirit of old Novi Sad, dating back to the period when promoters of economy were local traders and craftsmen can still be felt in numerous shops such as "Manual", "Ivković", etc.

Palace of the Bačka Bishop
of the Serbian Orthodox Church



Dunavska Street begins with the building “At the White Lion’s” (built during the first decades of the 18th century) and that of the City Library. The street is a home to the Foreign Art Collection, Museum of Vojvodina and Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina. Dunavski (Danube) Park relies partly on Dunavska Street the regulation and drainage works on which started by the end of the 19th century transforming it into what it is today - a monument of nature and protected natural resort.



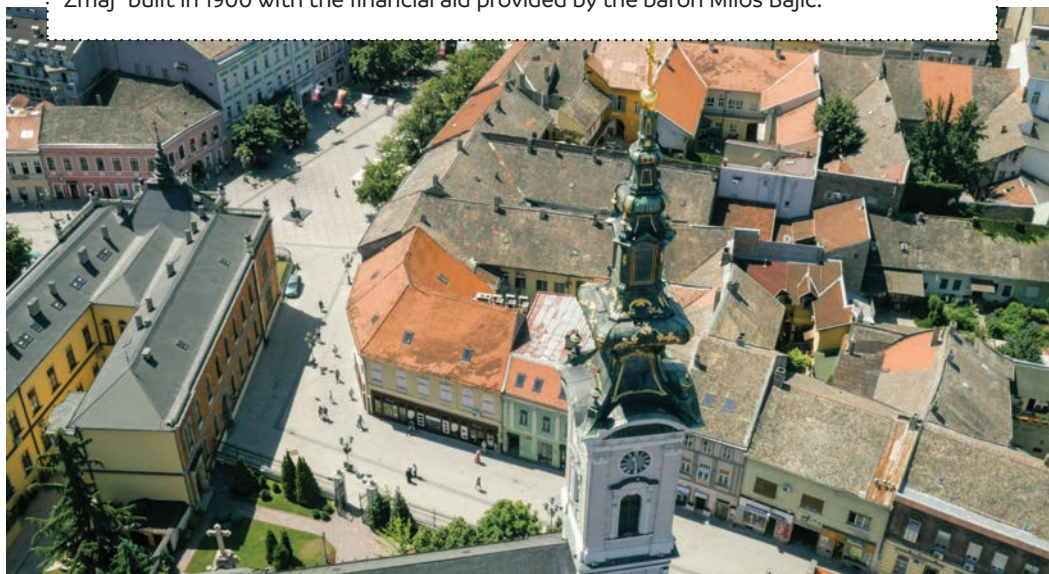
Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina



We recommend you to enrich your sightseeing with gastronomic specialities complemented by an excellent choice of wines. The restaurants serving national and international cuisine as well as numerous cafes are located along the entire stretch from the Liberty Square up to the end of Dunavska Street.
Info: Museum of Vojvodina +381 (0)21 420 566, www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs, Foreign Art Collection +381 (0)21 451 239 www.museumns.rs; Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina +381 (0)21 526 634 www.msuv.org

TWO ADDITIONAL HOURS OF A PLEASANT WALK

If you decide to add two to three more hours to your sightseeing itinerary you will be able to discover the wider city urban core zone bordered by Zlatne Grede, Miletičeva, Grčkoškolska, and Pašičeva Street and Marija Trandafil Square. The building called Platoneum is actually an endowment of the Bishop Platon Atanacković (1786-1861) occupied currently by the seat of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts - Department in Novi Sad. The building was constructed in 1770, while Platon Atanacković carried out extension works to include an additional floor in 1861. The birth house of Marija Trandafil (1814-1883), the biggest benefactor of the Serbian people, is located at the corner of Grčkoškolska and Pašičeva. However, the above-mentioned house is nowadays known as the "House by the Icon". The next in line of buildings is that of the former Serbian Orthodox Grammar School, nowadays known as the Grammar School "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj" built in 1900 with the financial aid provided by the baron Miloš Bajić.





Pašičeva Street was formerly known as “Čurčijski Sokak” and was recognised after its craft shops selling products made of leather. Here you can find souvenir shops, hotels and well-known restaurants serving traditional dishes.



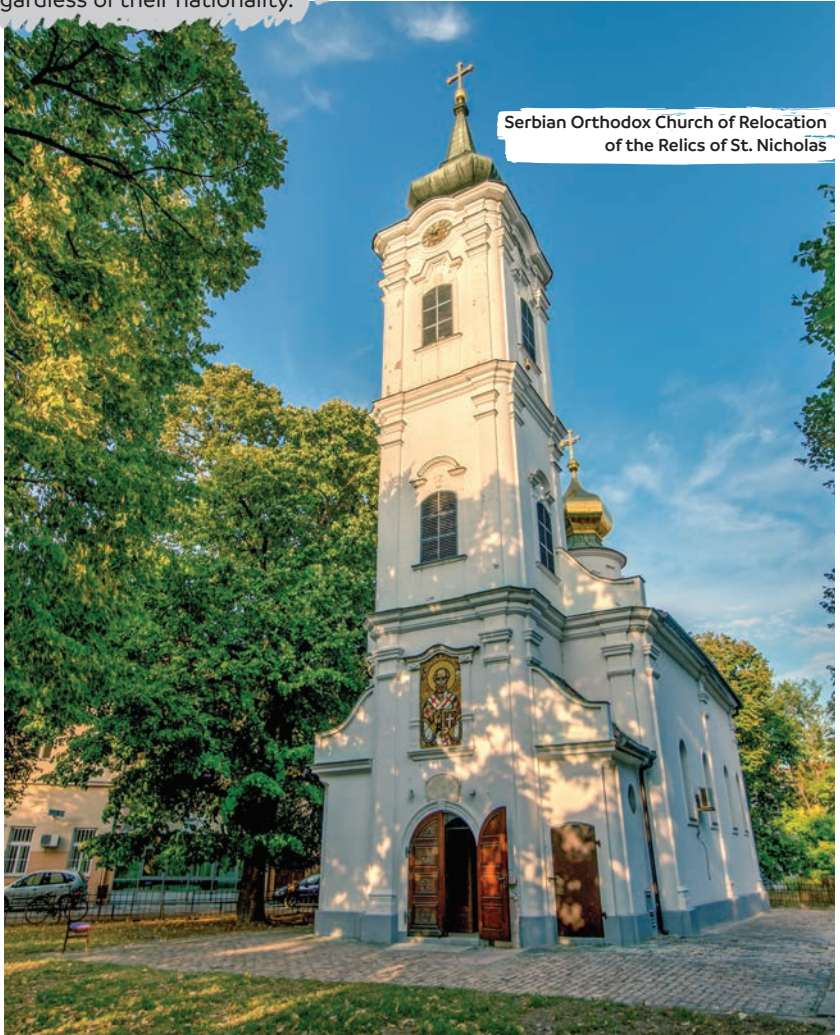


Pašičeva Street ends with Marija Trandafil Square dominated by the head-office of Matica Srpska, the oldest and the most respectable cultural and scientific institution among the Serbs that was founded in Budapest in 1826, and moved to Novi Sad in 1864. The building of Matica Srpska was built in 1912 as the endowment of Marija Trandafil. The Serbian Orthodox Church of Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas – Saint Nicholas' Church as the oldest Orthodox Church constructed in 1730, is located in the immediate vicinity of Matica Srpska. The sons of Albert Einstein and Mileva Marić-Einstein were baptised in this church in 1913. Greek Catholic Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul is located at the very end of Miletićeva Street. The church was built in 1820 in classicist-baroque style and is one of the rare buildings in Novi Sad that had not been destroyed in the bombardment in 1849.



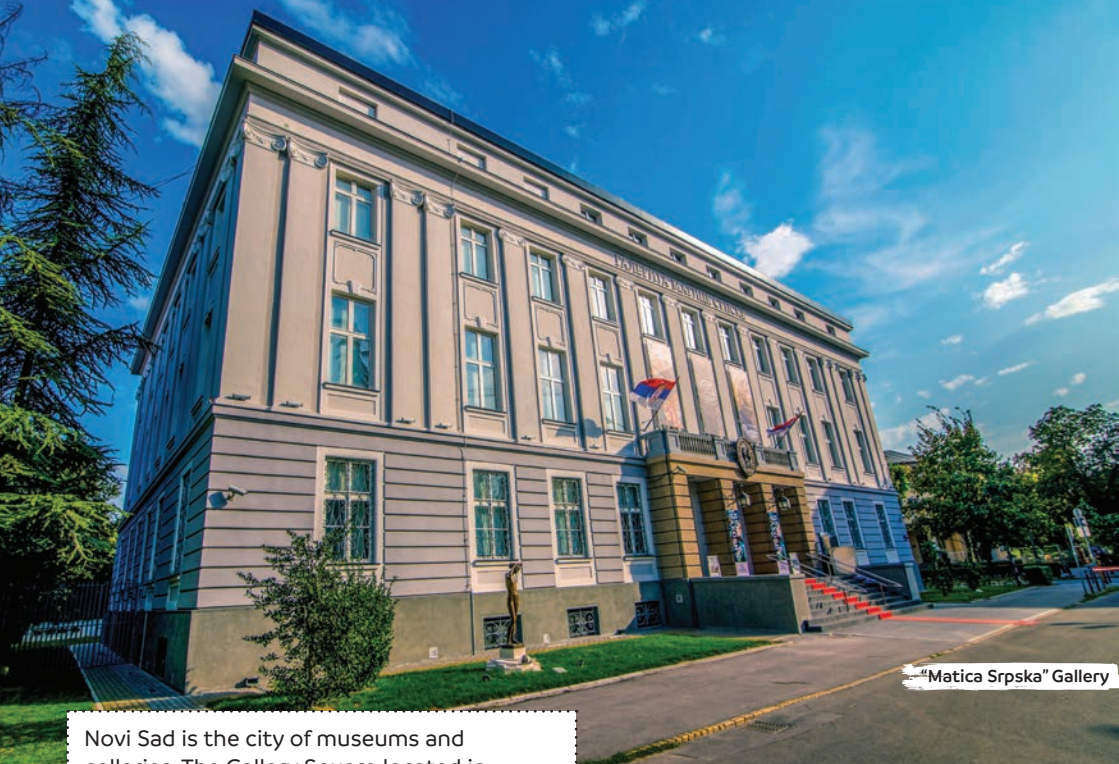
Mileva Marić and Albert Einstein

Marija Trandafil (1816-1886), a notable citizen of Novi Sad, is the greatest benefactor of the Serbian people that donated to the Serbian people and Novi Sad the endowments that have been valued at HUF 1,400,000 in 1913. The most significant one among them is "Zavedenije Marije Trandafil za srpsku pravoslavnu siročad" ("Marija Trandafil's endowment for the Serbian Orthodox Orphans") in Novi Sad that is nowadays a home to the head-office of Matica Srpska and Library of Matica Srpska. The restoration of the Saint Nicholas' Church was financed by Marija Trandafil, with historic records pointing out that during the great famine she used to feed poor residents of Novi Sad regardless of their nationality.



Serbian Orthodox Church of Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas

TWO TO THREE ADDITIONAL HOURS THROUGH THE GALLERIES



Novi Sad is the city of museums and galleries. The Gallery Square located in the very center of the city accommodates representative gallery exhibitions of national significance. The permanent exhibition of the Gallery of Matica Srpska provides its visitors with an insight into the Serbian creative work of the 18th and 19th century. The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection preserves and exhibits the most significant Serbian and Yugoslav pieces of art that were made in the period between the World War I and II. The Fine Art Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić preserves and presents Serbian contemporary fine art after the World War II.





We recommend for the youngest visitors of our city to take some extra time and visit the Natural History Collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina where they can see the skull of Mammuthus Primigenius among other valuable exhibits.

Info: Natural History Collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina +381 (0)21 4896 345 www.pzzp.rs; Gallery of Matica srpska +381 (0)21 48 99 000 www.galerijamaticesrpske.rs; The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection +381 (0)21 472 99 66 www.pavle-beljanski.museum; Fine Art Gallery-Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić +381(0)21 520 223 www.galerijamamuzic.org.rs; Serbian National Theatre + 381 (0)21 520 091 www.snp.org.rs



Gallery of Fine Arts -
Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić

We strongly recommend you to take some time and enjoy yourselves in one of the opera and ballet shows in the Serbian National Theatre





NOVI SAD IN TWO DAYS

Novi Sad on the Danube

During summer, we recommend you to extend and enrich your standard tour of the Petrovaradin Fortress and city centre by discovering the entire City's' beauties on the huge river. The Danube is the main street of the city that has descended onto the river banks not only with its older streets and most representative buildings, but also with the entire city districts, walking areas, beaches, "čardas" i.e. fish restaurants and weekend settlements.

Numerous venues are located on the left side of the Danube:

Štrand is the most popular city beach that celebrated its centennial of existence in 2011. It is equipped with all of the required infrastructure. In summer Štrand is one of the liveliest places in Novi Sad where sports competitions, concerts and festivals are held.





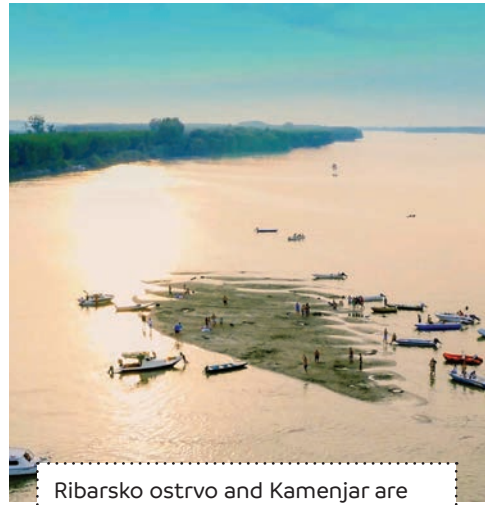
Sremska Kamenica is located on the right side of the Danube. It is a part of the city that lies on the foothill of Fruška Gora.

The Serbian Orthodox Church of Nativity (1758) and a house in which Jovan Jovanović Zmaj used to live from 1875 to 1904 are located in the centre of the settlement.

Other places of special interest are Kamenički park (Kamenica Park) and Marczibányi Karáscony Castle (1836).



A perfect ending to any day is on the Danube in some of "čardas" i.e. fish restaurants and indulgent in traditional dishes, drinks and music played by "tamburica" players. Čarda Aqua Doria is located on the Srem side of the Danube, Kamenički put bb, tel: +381 (0)21 64 30 949 and so is "Tako je suđeno" tavern, Ribnjak, Gornji put 15, tel: +381 (0)21 533 225.



Ribarsko ostrvo and Kamenjar are weekend resorts with numerous "čardas" i.e. fish restaurants, tourist settlement, mooring facilities as well as the place from which you can get onboard on one of the ships that will take you on the Danube cruises and visits to places such as Kamenjar, Mačkov sprud, Rakovački Dunavac, Ljubavno ostrvo (Love Island). As you cruise along the armlets, islands and marshes you will have the opportunity to see various birds (grey heron, small white heron, black-crowned night heron, small-yellow heron) that have decided to call this area their home.





Tourist resort “Ribarsko Ostrvo” presents its visitors with an opportunity to enjoy themselves in a relaxing ambience in the immediate vicinity of the river. You will be able to find a unique sense of inner peace and an ideal location to rest yourselves if you decide to come to a tourist resort located on the very bank of the Danube surrounded by greenery. The resort offers a possibility of organizing various types of celebrations and seminars along with the standard service of providing accommodation and culinary enjoyment.



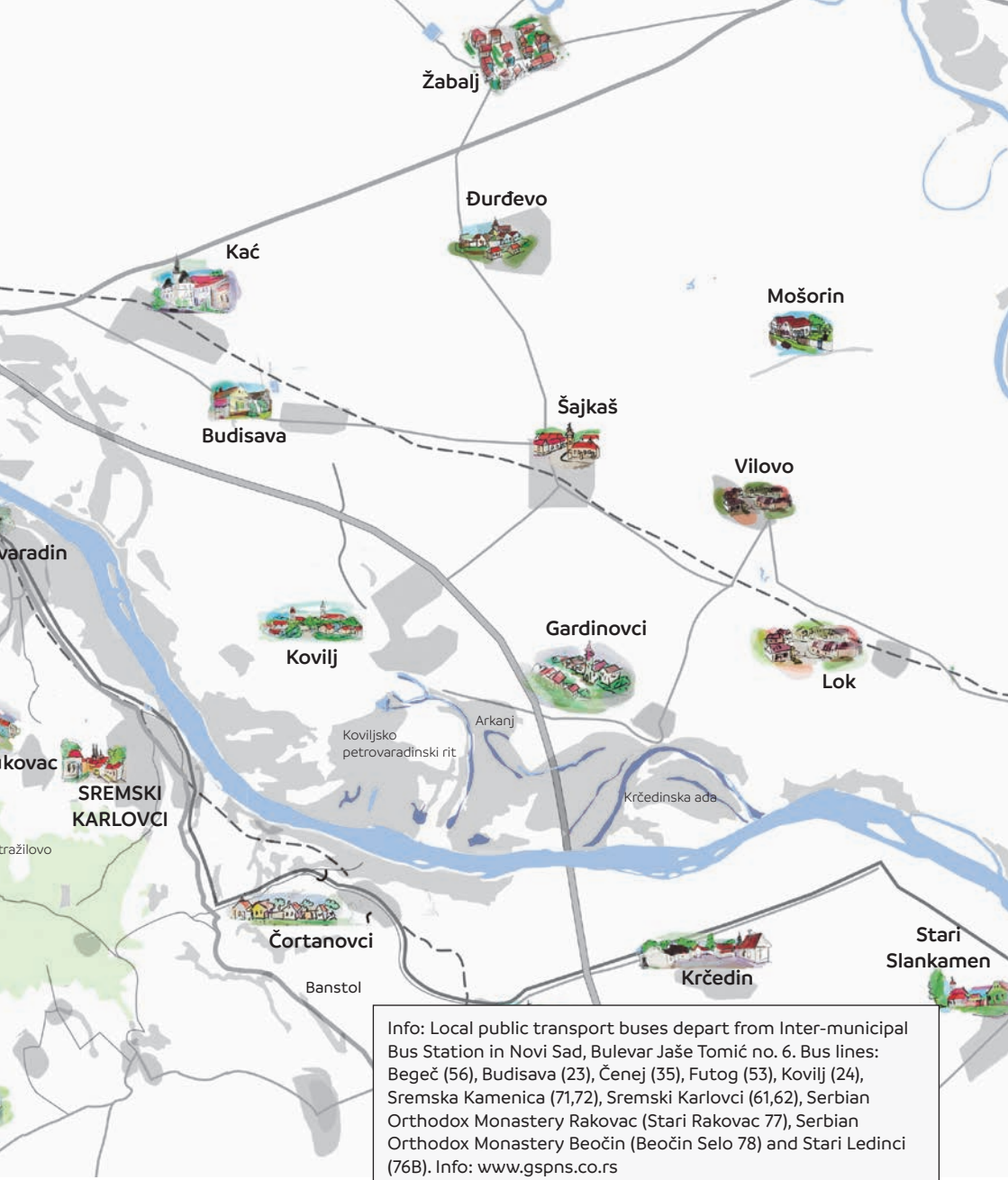
Ribarsko Ostrvo is a Novi Sad weekend resort with the following restaurants and “čardas”: “Kučerak na Ribarcu”, Ribarsko ostrvo bb, www.kucerak.com and “Piknik bar & restaurant”, Ribarsko ostrvo bb, +381 (0)69 174 56 45; Tourist Resort Ribarsko Ostrvo**** www.ribarskoostrvo.rs, under which “Ribarac”, “Alaska barka” and “Alaska terasa” restaurants are operating.

Kamenjar is a weekend resort with popular restaurants and accommodation facilities: “Čarda Mačak” Restaurant, Kamenjar bb, www.cardamacaknadunavu.com and Ethno restaurant “Bata Pežo”, Kamenjar V br. 21,+381 (0)62 555 311 ; Accommodation is available at “Salaš Drevna u Novome Sadu” – Ethno Resort, Podunavska 6, www.drevna.com; Guesthouse “Kamenjar” Kamenjar I br. 95 and Guesthouse “Panorama Aqualux”, Kamenjar 5/41 www.panoramaaqualux.rs, Villa Palace, Kosmajaska 23 www.villa-palace.com

NOVI SAD IN THREE DAYS PICNIC ROUTES



The wider city area of Novi Sad relies partly on the National Park Fruška Gora with its picnic sites, preserved eco-systems and complex of Serbian Orthodox monasteries. The immediate vicinity of Novi Sad is filled with numerous “salaš” farmsteads, rural and wine areas, which all together contribute to the fact that Novi Sad area disposes with unsurpassable variety of amenities. The visitors can feel themselves free to venture out



Info: Local public transport buses depart from Inter-municipal Bus Station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomić no. 6. Bus lines: Begeč (56), Budisava (23), Čenej (35), Futog (53), Kovilj (24), Sremska Kamenica (71,72), Sremski Karlovci (61,62), Serbian Orthodox Monastery Rakovac (Stari Rakovac 77), Serbian Orthodox Monastery Beočin (Beočin Selo 78) and Stari Ledinci (76B). Info: www.gspns.co.rs

in the direction of one of four picnic routes: Čenej route extending further on towards Fruška Gora route, route around Futog and its surroundings and lastly route around Kovilj and its surroundings. No matter what your choice will be you may use the benefits of local public transport or rent-a-car services, bearing in mind that it will take you one day to complete each of the above-mentioned routes.



Čenej

If you decide to head along the old road to Subotica for ten kilometers of soothing ride you will arrive to a typical rural settlement in Bačka called Čenej, nowadays known after numerous "salaš" farmsteads. "Salaš" farmsteads are rural houses scattered in the sea of Vojvodina flatland. Nowadays, they are the guardians of the spirit of past times, traditional way of living, domestic food and horses that run along the flatland. You will be able to slow the pace of time and give way to enjoyment for a brief moment while emerging yourself in an ambience inherent for Bačka rural household in shades of orchards while treating yourselves to a selection of traditional food and wines.





Standing at your disposal should you decide to treat yourselves with a unique experience (booking required) are: Salašarska bašta/Salaš 137 (restaurant with accommodation 3*), Međunarodni put 137, www.salas137.rs ; Pajin salaš (restaurant), Međunarodni put 325, www.pajinsalas.com ; Brkin salaš (food and accommodation 4*), Međunarodni put 312, www.brkinsalas.rs ; Mitin salaš (restaurant with accommodation 2*), Vuka Karadžića 53, www.novisad.travel ; Equestrian Centre for Rehabilitation, Educational camp Čenej ŠOSO Milan Petrović, Međunarodni put 238 www.smp.edu.rs.



-Auto camp „Farma 47”

The list goes on to include the following accommodation facilities: Camp Farma 47, Međunarodni put bb, www.agrotourism-novisad.com and Restaurant with accommodation "Bulač", Međunarodni put 80, www.pansionbulac.com

TOWARDS FRUŠKA GORA

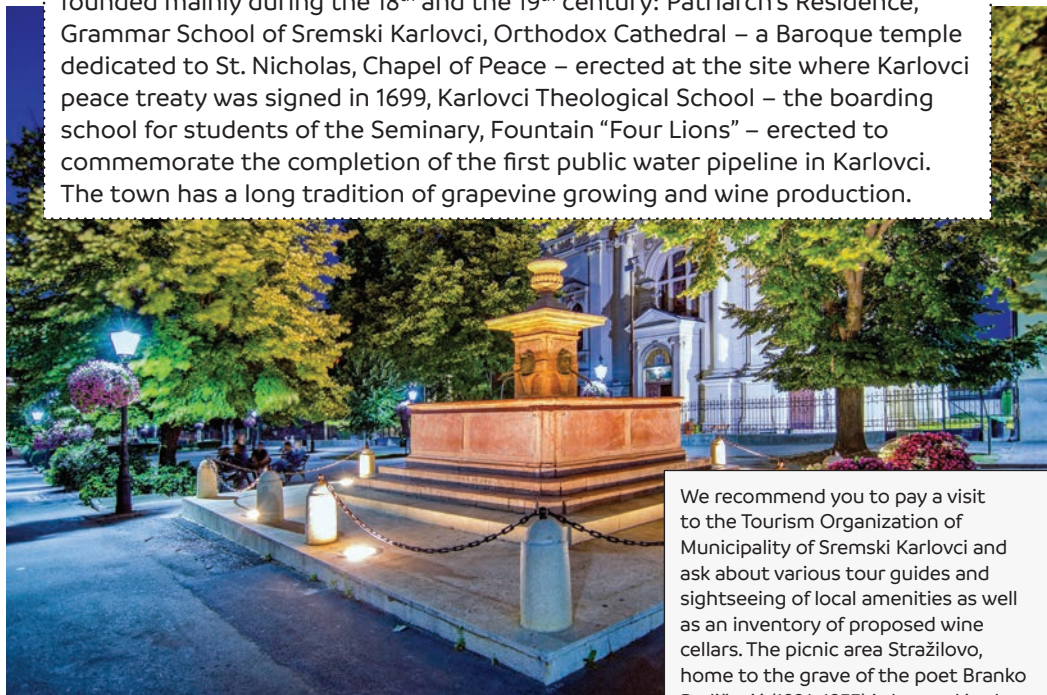
Sremski Karlovci

Our recommendation if you decide to head towards Fruška Gora is to take the road that takes you across Petrovaradin and Tekija as you will be able to enjoy the beauty of the ecumenical sanctuary dominated by the Roman Catholic Church of Mary of the Snow (1881) erected in the memory of the battle at Petrovaradin (1716) and victory of the Christian Army over the Turks.



The Roman Catholic Church of Mary of the Snow at Tekije was built at the site where initially a catholic church stood and later on a mosque during the period of the Turkish rule. The church got its contemporary outlook in 1881 according to the project of Herman Bole. The two massive belfries contribute to the monumental nature of the church. The crescent below the cross on the top of the church dome is one of specific characteristics of the church. The other one is the copy of the icon of Holy Mary of the Snow made after the original from the Roman church of Santa Maria Maggiore that is kept inside the church. According to the legend, the victory of the Christian Army over the Turks in Petrovaradin battle that took place on August 5th, 1716 was attributed to the Holy Mother.

Sremski Karlovci are the next stop on the road, a baroque city that was of great importance for the history of the Serbs as it was the head-office of Karlovci Metropolitanate and Patriarchy. Sremski Karlovci was the founding place of the Seminary, the second one in the Orthodox world, as well as the Grammar School of Sremski Karlovci, the first school of this type among the Serbs. It is known after monuments of culture and institutions that were founded mainly during the 18th and the 19th century: Patriarch's Residence, Grammar School of Sremski Karlovci, Orthodox Cathedral – a Baroque temple dedicated to St. Nicholas, Chapel of Peace – erected at the site where Karlovci peace treaty was signed in 1699, Karlovci Theological School – the boarding school for students of the Seminary, Fountain “Four Lions” – erected to commemorate the completion of the first public water pipeline in Karlovci. The town has a long tradition of grapevine growing and wine production.



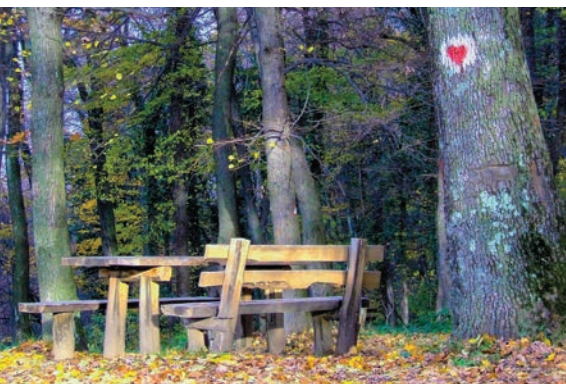
We recommend you to pay a visit to the Tourism Organization of Municipality of Sremski Karlovci and ask about various tour guides and sightseeing of local amenities as well as an inventory of proposed wine cellars. The picnic area Stražilovo, home to the grave of the poet Branko Radičević (1824-1853) is located in the immediate vicinity in the territory of the National park of Fruška Gora. Info: Roman Catholic Church of Mary of the Snow www.tekije.com; Tourism Organization of Municipality of Sremski Karlovci www.karlovci.org.rs



Chapel of Peace is a Roman Catholic religious temple erected at the site where Karlovci peace treaty between the Ottoman Empire on the one side and Austria, Venice, Poland and Russia on the other side was signed on January 26th, 1699, with the mediatory aid of The Netherlands and England. The debate chamber made of wood served as the venue for hosting of 72 day long painstaking negotiations. The chamber had four entry points so that neither side would be given advantage at the moment of entry. The records mention the use of a round table for negotiations, which is probably the first time it was used in the course of official diplomacy.

Picnic sites

Fruška Gora area is a congregation of extraordinary amenities. Fruška Gora with its unique flora, fauna, landscapes, thermal sources-spa, lakes represents the basis for tourism of special interests (hiking, cyclotourism, observing of rare species of plants and birds, as well as hunting and fishing) as well as for recreational and excursion programmes, schools in nature, nautical and medical-spa/wellness tourism. The mountaineering programmes leading hiking fans to the picnic areas are organised on a weekly basis. Some of the sites covered by the hiking programmes include: Stražilovo, Glavica, Popovica, Iriški venac, and TV tower, Zmajevac, Brankovac, Andrevlje, Osovlje, Ležimir, Letenka and Testera.





If you are interested in learning more about organised walking tours we recommend that you visit one of the following websites:
www.psdzeleznicarns.org.rs
www.vilinavodica.org.rs
www.pdnaftas.org.rs
Picnic, wine, educational and gastronomic programmes are offered by tour agencies
www.novisad.travel/vodici-i-agencije/
Info: Banja Vrdnik www.vrdnik.travel Stari Slankamen
www.indijatravel.rs





Wineries





Fruška Gora is an area of good wines, where numerous places - Sremski Karlovci, Sremska Kamenica, Rakovac, Ledinci, Beočin, Čerević, Banoštor, Neštin, Irig, Rivica, Mala Remeta, Novi and Stari Slankamen, Šid and Erdevik have developed as centres of wine tourism. The first grapevine at Fruška Gora was planted by the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius Probus in the 3rd century. Thanks to him, the viticulture of this area is among the oldest in Europe, so Fruška Gora wines have long attracted people of refined taste.

The varieties such as Riesling, Frankovka, Merlot, Game, Vranac, Portuguiser, Ausbruch... as well as Bermet - authentic dessert wine are famous. This drink is made exclusively from grapes grown at the vineyards from the slopes of Fruška Gora, which is enriched with 24 to 26 types of aromatic herbs, and was allegedly served on the famous ship "Titanic".

Fruška Gora is dominated by family wineries that combine a multi-generational tradition of wine production with new technologies in such a way that each family wine story has a recognizable note and aroma.

For more information about the 6 wine tours we have created see www.novisad.travel/vinarije/



Vrdnik



Vrdnik, a renowned spa resort is located some twenty kilometres away from Novi Sad on Fruška Gora. Thermal water with temperatures of around 32 °C is used for treatment of numerous diseases. Special hospital for rehabilitation "Termal" with outdoor and indoor pools, congress hall, restaurants, different types of accommodation together with its team of experts offers primarily excellent conditions for rehabilitation as well as ideal conditions for exercising of recreational sports making it an ideal place for preparation of athletes. Vrdnik is also home to a modern hotel "Premier Aqua" that can satisfy the needs of the most choosy guest with its abundance of different amenities. The above-mentioned hotel has a modern spa centre, congress hall, restaurant and richly equipped rooms and suites.



Ethno Complex "Vrdnička Kula"

Vrdnik and Slankamen spas actively work on developing wellness and anti-stress programmes for wider target groups along with providing therapy programmes.



Another tourist resort located in the vicinity of Vrdnik is Ethno Complex "Vrdnička kula" lying on the foothills of Fruška Gora. The resort has at its disposal an ethno restaurant with terrace, wine cellar, bungalows for accommodation, church, children playground and numerous other amenities.

Mövenpick Resort&Spa "Fruške Terme" is the first luxury hotel complex in Serbia that includes eight thermal pools, 11 state-of-the-art conference halls, Wellness & Spa Center, restaurant and bars. This unique thermal spa complex is located next to the Ethno complex Vrdnička kula. The monastery Vrdnik (Vrdnik Ravanica) is located in the very centre of the settlement. The church itself is mentioned for the first time in written records from the end of the 16th century, while its current monastery building dedicated to the Christ's Ascension was constructed in the 19th century. The monks that fled from the monastery Ravanica (at Čuprija) at the end of the 17th century brought with themselves the relics of the Serbian lord Lazar murdered during the battle of Kosovo polje 1389. The bust of a poet Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja (1828-1878) is located in the courtyard of the monastery.



Vrdnička kula (Vrdnik Tower) is located at a highpoint at approximately 400 meters and dominates over its surroundings. It represents a remainder of the medieval settlement Castellum Rednek dating back to the 14th century. Vrdnička tvrđava (Vrdnik Fortress) constructed on a strategic location was a part of the defense system of the former Hungarian Kingdom. It is assumed that the area surrounding Vrdnička kula was inhabited during the Roman period as well, when the Roman Emperor Probus planted the first grapevine on Fruška Gora. The area below the tower is reserved for the tourist resort and ethno complex that offer numerous amenities.







Monasteries

As many as thirty monasteries have been constructed throughout the history on Fruška Gora, which is why it has been given the name “Sacred Fruška Gora”. The unique cultural heritage of Fruška Gora is personified in its most important representatives, namely 16 monasteries that have been preserved till today. All of the monasteries were created during the period from the 15th till 18th century and are predominantly connected with the construction activities carried out by the Branković dynasty and resistance directed against the Turkish invaders. The monasteries of Fruška Gora have stood for centuries as one of the most important harbours of spiritual life of the Serbs, as they used to be the epicentre of Serbian literacy, literary creativity and arts.

Info: www.novisad.travel/en/manastiri

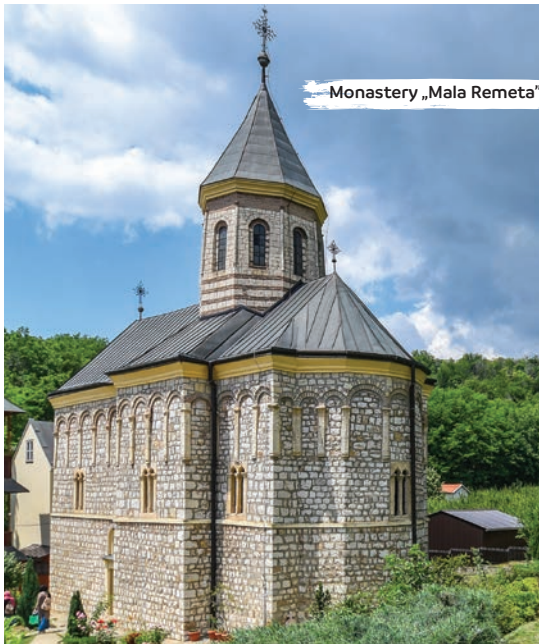




Monastery "Staro Hopovo"



Monastery „Jazak“



Monastery „Mala Remeta“



Monastery „Dipša“



Stari ledinci

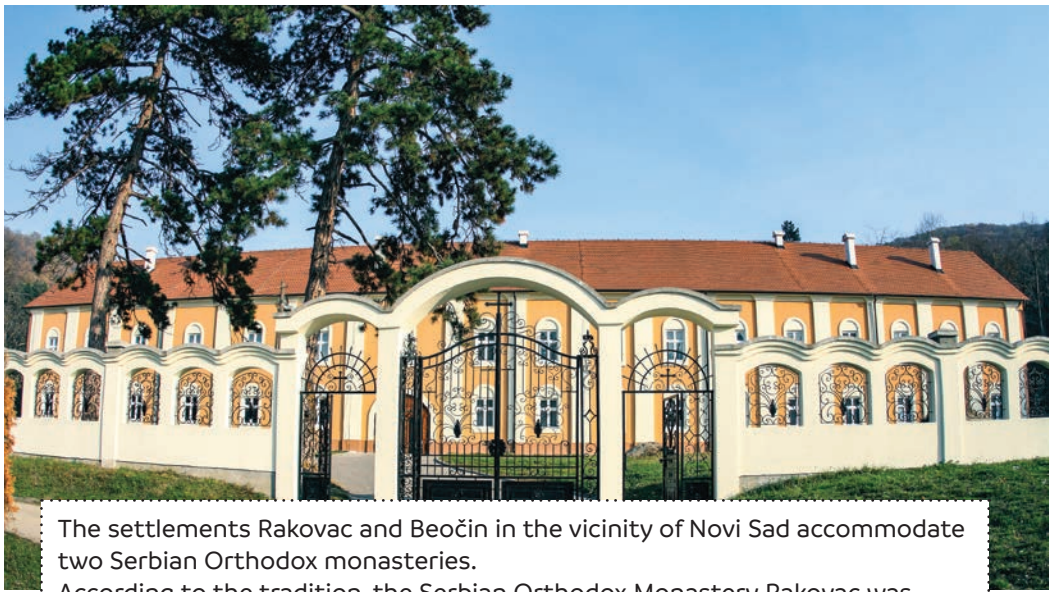
Stari Ledinci is the place located on the slopes of Fruška Gora, near Novi Sad. This is where one can find the estate of the Miljević family, which is famous for its wine production. In addition to the local cuisine and wines, such as the famous Burgundy and Traminac the visitors are offered the accommodation in local households and rural tourist household (3*).

Podrum Miljević (Miljević Wine Cellar) (3*), Sime Šolaje 41, www.podrum-miljevic.co.rs
 In Stari Ledinci, there is also “Šumska štala” (Forest Stable), which offers field horse riding in nature along the trails of Fruška Gora, riding lessons, as well as a summer equestrian camp for children.

Šumska štala, Stari Ledinci, Jovana Dučića Street; Announcement is required.
www.sumskastala.rs

We recommend you to visit two family wineries and taste excellent wines on your way to Stari Ledinci. Prior announcements are required. Info: SZR Podrum Šukac, Sremska Kamenica, Karađorđeva 4, Phone: +381 (0) 21 475 51 32 and Family Winery Antonijević, Novi Ledinci, Fruškogorska 1 Phone: + 381 (0) 21 298 63 27. On the road to Stari Ledinci there is also the Restaurant Vidikovac, Samarski put www.vidikovac.rs





The settlements Rakovac and Beočin in the vicinity of Novi Sad accommodate two Serbian Orthodox monasteries.

According to the tradition, the Serbian Orthodox Monastery Rakovac was built by Raka Milošević, a Grand Chamberlain of despot Jovan Branković. The monastery is mentioned for the first time in written records dating back to 1545. It was restored at the end of the 17th century. The church of the monastery is dedicated to Saint Cosmas and Damian.

Rakovac and Beočin



The first written records on the Serbian Orthodox Monastery Beočin date back to the 16th century. The present monastery church, dedicated to Christ's Ascension dates back to the 18th century. The iconostasis is of great value and it is the work of Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, Janko Halkozović and Dimitrije Bačević. The park surrounding the monastery is the protected example of landscape and garden architecture.



Čerević and Banoštor

Upon leaving Beočin and embarking on a road along the Danube, you will be arriving to the settlements of Čerević and Banoštor. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph constructed in the 18th century dominates over the centre of an old settlement Čerević. Arsa Teodorović (1817) and Konstantin Pantelić (1835), two renowned Serbian painters, were hired to paint the iconostas for this church. The literary sources of the time say that a Roman epitaph was built in the walls of the Catholic church. The baroque style building of the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava constructed in the 18th century is located in the vicinity. Čerević has a National Museum that preserves the legacy left behind the painter Milenko Šerban and sculptor Jovan Soldatović. The settlement itself is also renowned for numerous wine shops and wine cellars: Belo Brdo, Verkat and Žabić.

Rural estate "Seoska Priča"

Ferries: We suggest that you plan your field trip during the summer period. Ferry Futog-Beočin commutes once per hour, while the ferry Banoštor –Begeč as needed. Additional info: www.novisad.travel
Local public buses depart from Inter-municipal bus station in Novi Sad Bulevar Jaše Tomić no. 6. Lines: Čerević (79), Banoštor (81).
Additional info on schedule of departures: www.gspns.co.rs





Banoštor is an old settlement. Banoštor is also called by its inhabitants a “village with two suns” because of the reflection coming from the mighty river of Danube considering that it is located at a meeting point between the Danube and slopes of Fruška Gora. The remains of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rudolph that was constructed in 1913 by the count Rudolph Kotek from Futog dominate nowadays over the settlement. The visitors are highly recommended to visit the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George constructed in 1682 at the time of Great Migrations of the Serbs lead by Arsenije Čarnojević. The church bells were donated by Mihajlo Pupin in 1925. Banoštor is a settlement of wine makers and wine growers, as well as home to some of the renowned wineries and wine cellars such as: Akademia Modele, Ačanski, Fruškogorski vinogradi, Stojković, Šijački, Urošević and Vinarium. The Women Association “Majkina radionica” dealing with manufacture of souvenirs is also located in Banoštor. Banoštor can be reached by ferry departing from Begeč, while the other ferry line connects Futog with the nearby Beočin. Crossing the Danube with a ferry is an interesting and pleasant occasion, while we recommend that you do it in summer or beginning of autumn.



PICNIC ROUTES

FUTOG AND ITS SURROUNDINGS



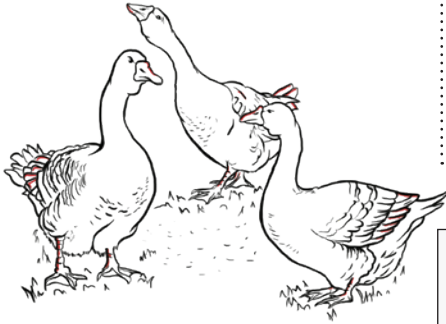
Futog is an old settlement that has nowadays been incorporated into the city of Novi Sad. The Roman Catholic Church of Jesus' Heart with the Parish can be seen in its centre. The original church building was constructed by count Hadik in 1776. At the site of the old church, the Countess Chotek built a new one dedicated to Jesus' Heart. Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Cosmas and Damian was built in Futog in 1776. The iconostasis was painted by Arsenije Teodorović, and wall painting is attributed to Janko Halkozović.



Futog is particularly renowned for its production of cabbage, dating back to the 16th century according to the written records. The specific variety of cabbage is protected as a product with geographical origin. "Futoška kupusijada (Futog cabbage festival)" is organised every year at the beginning of November as a way of paying tribute to cabbage. The above-mentioned event is a place of gathering for the cabbage producers, organising of competitions in preparing dishes made out of cabbage and choosing of the heaviest cabbage complemented by a rich cultural-entertaining programme.



The Nature Park “Begečka Jama”, a significant habitat for nesting birds’ borders with the settlement Begeč. The above-mentioned park is a home to fishing grounds, beach, weekend resort and restaurants.



In Futog there are: SUR Gostiona Splav-Dunavac, 000, Dunavska Street, www.splavdunavac.com and Plavi Dunav, 21, Ribarska Street.

In Begeč there are: Čarda kod Braše, 56, Begečka jama Street, +381 (0)21 899-111; Čarda na jami, bb, Begečka jama Street, as well as Vinarija Vojnović, 76, Partizanska Street, +381 (0)69 226 00 26

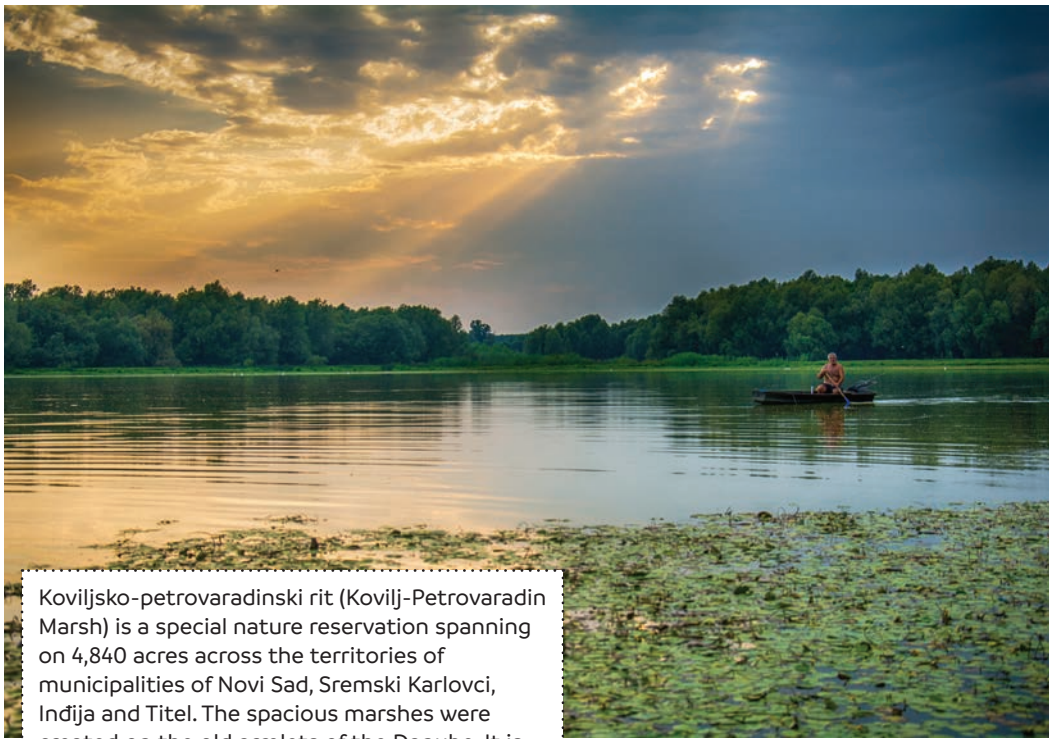
Vinarija Vojnović is a small, family winery founded in 2016. It has a tasting room with a capacity of up to ten people, as well as a small sample vineyard within the winery that can host up to fifteen people. The program for tourists includes a tour of the winery with a presentation of the wine, tasting and shopping, training on the basics of tasting and snacks to separate the wines (a selection of cheeses and cured meats) or a kettle. Reservation is mandatory. Info: Rimokatolička Crkva Srca Isusovog, www.suboticka-biskupija.info; Srpska pravoslavna Crkva Svetih Vrača Kozme i Damjana, www.eparhija-backa.rs



KOVI LJ AND ITS SURROUNDINGS



Kovilj is an old settlement in Bačka located at the edge of Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit (Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh). Its name was mentioned in the records for the first time in the 13th century. The settlement has two churches and a monastery. Serbian Orthodox Monastery Kovilj with the church dedicated to St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel was founded by St. Sava. Its name was mentioned in the records for the first time in the 17th century. The monastery has had its current outlook since the middle of the 18th century. The iconostasis was painted by Akseptije Marodić, while wood carved pieces were made by Jovan Kistner. Serbian Orthodox Church of Christ's Ascension (Upper Kovilj Church) was built in 1829. Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Thomas the Apostle (Lower Kovilj Church) was built in 1845 at the site of an older church. The birth house of Laza Kostić (1841- 1910), a painter, poet, and interpreter is located next to the Upper Kovilj Church.



Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit (Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh) is a special nature reservation spanning on 4,840 acres across the territories of municipalities of Novi Sad, Sremski Karlovci, Indija and Titel. The spacious marshes were created on the old armlets of the Danube. It is a habitat for rare species of birds and as such registered as IBA area. Arkanj is a well known fishing resort.

Info: Monastery Kovilj + 381 (0)21 298 8020; e-mail: kovilj@eunet.rs (group visits need to be announced ahead); Agricultural holding of Sava Graorac +381 (0)21 298 8558, www.mangulice.com (necessary to call ahead); Winery "Do kraja sveta" +381 (0)21 298 9966; www.dokrajasveta.com







Kovilj-Petrovaradin marsh

The settlements of Budisava and Kać are located in the vicinity of Kovilj. Budisava is a suburban settlement of Novi Sad. The centre of Budisava is dominated by the Roman Catholic Church of Assumption (the Holy Virgin Mary) constructed in neo-Gothic style in 1908. The tower of the church is 45 meters high with three bells. The ethno house built thanks to great effort of Mr. Tibor Milanović is located in the immediate vicinity of the church (first street to the right). The above-mentioned house is a home to the exhibition showing what was the interior and exterior like of the houses inhabited by the residents of Budisava at the crossing from the 19th to the 20th century. A collection of agricultural tools, devices that were used for tillage, an old well as well as a series of photographs depicting a social life of local people during the period between the two World Wars are located in the courtyard of the ethno house.



Roman Catholic Church





Kać is 8 kilometres away from Novi Sad. The Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas constructed during the period from 1840 to 1844 is located in the centre of the settlement. The newly founded monastery of the Serbian Orthodox Church dedicated to Christ's Ascension is also located in the immediate vicinity. Passionate fishermen can enjoy themselves in arranged fishing ground –Crni vir.



Info: Ethno House Budisava Cara Dušana street no. 110; it is necessary to call ahead: +381 (0)21 719 235 (9-14h); Rajšili Laslo, e-mail: budiszava.petefi@gmail.com; Serbian Orthodox Monastery of Christ's Ascension Kać, Sunčani breg; open for visits during the summer period from 6 a.m. till 19 p.m. and in winter from 6 a.m. till 18 p.m. Applications for group visits: +381 (0)21 621 33 12, manastirvaskrsenja@gmail.com

HIDDEN NOVI SAD



Almaš neighbourhood is a part of the city full of curved streets that radiate from the head-office of Matica srpska. The above-mentioned part of the city was formed during the first half of 18th century by migration of inhabitants from the nearby Almaš. The biggest Orthodox Church in Novi Sad, Three Holy Hierarchs, locally known as Almaška Church, built in classicist style during the period from 1797 to 1808 at the site of an older church is located in Almaška Street. The Church is a monument of culture of exceptional significance. The iconostasis closure was wood carved by Aksentije Marković, and the icons were painted by Arsenije Teodorović (1768-1826), one of the most significant and most influential Serbian painters by the end of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century. The wall paintings and those on the church nave ceiling were also painted by Arsenije Teodorović while the parts of the altar space were decorated with paintings of the Ukrainian painter Andrey Shaltisti. Famous Serbian painter Uroš Predić (1857-1953) painted the icon of Virgin Mary on the throne. The art historians consider the icons painted by Arsenije Teodorović some of his best works.

*Almaš
neighbourhood*





Info: You may visit the church if the church service is not in progress or if some other ritual is not taking place. If you are interested in making a group visit you have to call ahead +381 (0)21 551 774

The new Cultural Station set to enrich the cultural offer of the city as the European Capital of Culture 2022 is located in former factory for colouring of silk alongside the old factory funnel.



Cultural station "Svilara"



Jevrejska Street in Novi Sad is a part of former Jewish quarter that was formed in 1748. A part of contemporary Futoška Street formerly known as "Osečka" was declared a ghetto following a decision made by the Magistrate of what used to be a free royal city of Novi Sad. The street was in harmony with the development of the city, as well with the sufferings to which it was exposed to, particularly the one that took place during the rebellion when the city was bombarded with cannons from Petrovaradin Fortress in 1849. The restored Jevrejska Street from 19th century was a street filled with large and small shops, craft shops, doctor's offices, textiles and family houses of notable citizens of Novi Sad. Nowadays, Jevrejska Street is a busy main street of the city dominated by the Novi Sad Synagogue. Along with the building of the former Jewish School and the building that accommodated Jewish community officials (Jewish Community Centre), Novi Sad Synagogue represents a spatial cultural-historical unit that was built in 1909 according to the design of Lipot Baumhorn. This monumental complex is one of the largest in this part of Europe.



Lipot Baumhorn (1860-1932) was a Pest born architect whose construction undertakings, among which the most dominant were the synagogues, are nowadays considered as one of the most representatives examples of architectural, secession heritage of numerous central European cities. Baumhorn constructed 25 synagogues in Austria-Hungary since 1880, two of which were constructed in Vojvodina- in Zrenjanin and Novi Sad. The central city zone of Novi Sad is home to following representatives of secessionist construction skills of Lipot Baumhorn: Synagogue complex made of the temple itself along with the Jewish School and Jewish Community Centre, Building of the Savings Bank-nowadays Vojvodanska bank (1904), Menrat's palace (1908) and Palace belonging to lawyer Tomin (1909).



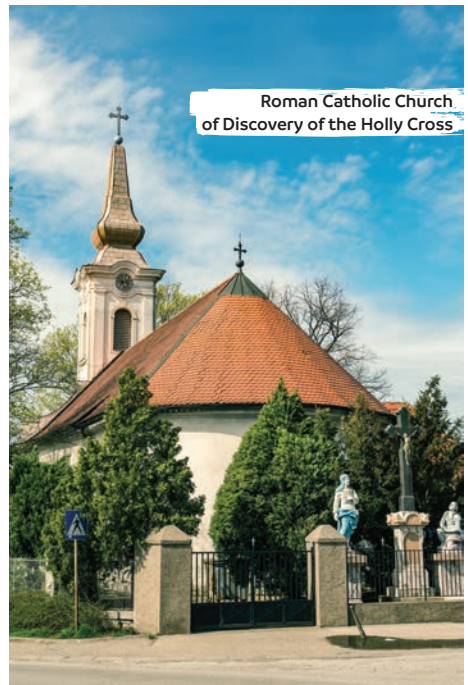
Info: group visits to the Synagogue should be announced at least 24 hours ahead to the Jewish Community Centre +381 (0)21 423 882 (8-14h working days).

Sremska Kamenica



Sremska Kamenica is a part of the city located at the foothills of Fruška Gora. It is renowned for its specific micro-climate making it ideal for rehabilitation. The centre of the settlement is dominated by churches and monument dedicated to Jovan Jovanović Zmaj. The Nativity of Virgin Mary Serbian Orthodox Church is a baroque building built in 1758 at the site of an old church. Stefan Gavrilović painted the iconostasis in 1802. The Roman Catholic Church of Discovery of the Holly Cross at Zmaj square was built in 1811. The following monuments and institutions of culture are located in Sremska Kamenica:

Marczibányi Karáscony Castle is located in Kamenički Park. The contemporary outlook of the castle dates back to 1836. Kamenički Park is a spacious arranged park originally built around the castle. The monument dedicated to Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904), a poet, physician and a member of the Serbian Royal Academy, reminds us of the fact that this particular individual is our most read and most favourite author of children poetry for entire generations. The house where the famous poet and physician Jovan Jovanović Zmaj used to live from 1875 to 1904 has been turned into Zmaj museum.



Roman Catholic Church
of Discovery of the Holly Cross



"Marcibany-Karacsony" Castle



The main street in the pedestrian zone of Novi Sad, as well as the oldest grammar school in the city carry the name of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj. Zmajeve dečje igre (Zmaj's games for children) are organised every year in Novi Sad, as one of the largest children festivals in Serbia.

Info: Zmaj Museum + 381 (0)21 462-810 www.museumns.rs
 Accommodation is possible at: Guesthouse "Vila Evandjelina" www.vilaevandjelina.com Guesthouse "Zmajevo gnezdo" www.zmajevognezdo.rs Guesthouse "Ilidža"
 tel: +381(0)21 462 860

Čarda Association of fishermen and aficionados of the Danube "Sremac" is located on the Danube bank, Karađorđeva 16, +381 (0)21 462-267, (0)64 660-9707.

GREEN Novi Sad

Futoški Park

Futoški Park positioned in the wider city centre represents a green garden of Novi Sad that has somehow managed to remain hidden in between two noisy streets: Hajduk Veljkova and Futoška Street. Futoški Park is almost cryptographically separated from its noise packed surrounding thanks to its floristic, dendro flora and trees that grow in the park. The construction of Novi Sad's Jodna banja (Iodine Spa) is connected with the beginning of the works on arrangement of the park. Imre Francek, an architect from Budapest, was hired to design the lacy secession style building of Varoško jedno kupatilo (City Iodine Bath) in 1910. The park with a design inherent to that of similar European parks from the beginning of the 20th century was constructed around the attractive secessionist form that manages to capture the visitors' attention even today. The name of the renowned Hungarian landscape architect is most frequently connected with the story on origins of Futoški Park.





Dunavski (Danube) Park

Dunavski (Danube) Park relies partly on Dunavska Street after which it was named. Dunavski Park is the monument of nature and protected natural resort today. The park houses the busts of the poets Branko Radičević, and Miroslav Antić, and a poet and painter Djura Jakšić, the figure of the Nymph holding an antler of abundance and a monument to the Venerable Sergey Radonezhsky. There are 750 trees in the park among which is one English oak tree that is under the protection regime. Dunavski Park is the venue of most diverse events such as concerts, performances, while during the winter festivities the amusement park Ledena šuma (Icy forest) is housed in it.



The Liberty Square-Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska Street border with the Dunavski Park. The above-mentioned streets are traffic free and filled with multitude of restaurants, cafes, confectioneries and shops. We recommend you to visit the nearby Riblja (Fish) market where you can find fruits, vegetables, craft and similar products sold on the open, as well as numerous "burek" shops, bakeries, bars and cafes.



Djura Jakšić was a famous poet and a painter. Its sculpture adorns the Dunavski Park

Limanski Park



Limanski Park is a city park conceived in a modern manner that fully suits the needs of the inhabitants of new city districts that descend towards the Danube. The central promenade, children playgrounds, skate park and space for dogs are integrated within the massive examples of greenery as well as groups of high and low deciduous trees which provide a puzzle like outlook of the park making it an ideal place to rest, relax or indulge in leisure activities.

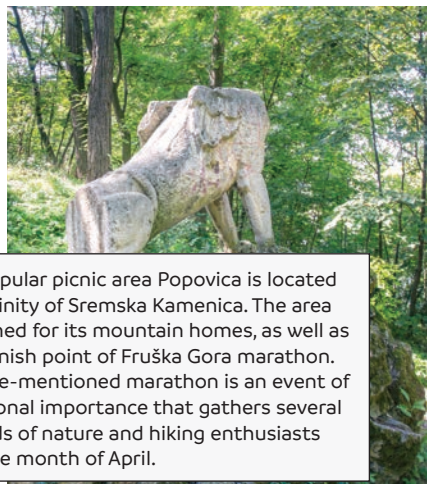
If you happen to visit our city during the summer half of the year we strongly recommend you to visit the best arranged Novi Sad beach Štrand that is located in the immediate vicinity of Limanski Park. During the summer months Štrand becomes one of the most vivid areas in Novi Sad and home to various concerts, festivals, sport competitions and other attractive events. More information available at: www.zelenilo.com



Kamenički Park




Kamenički Park is the biggest and the oldest park of Novi Sad. It has spawned around the Marczibányi Karáscony Castle whose contemporary outlook dates back to 1836. The park is dominated by forests among which are the most present domestic types of linden tree, oak and maple, as well as some rare examples of black and white pine. The park is specific by the fact that it houses some very interesting sculptures among which is Pet glava (Five Heads), namely five figures the meaning of which is still being a thing of ongoing debate. For many citizens of Novi Sad Kamenički Park is still the synonym for the Labour Day celebration.



A very popular picnic area Popovica is located in the vicinity of Sremska Kamenica. The area is renowned for its mountain homes, as well as a start/finish point of Fruška Gora marathon. The above-mentioned marathon is an event of international importance that gathers several thousands of nature and hiking enthusiasts during the month of April.

NOVI SAD BY BICYCLE



The European bicycle route EuroVelo 6 runs through Novi Sad mostly along the embankment on the left side of the Danube all up to Varadinska Duga Bridge, from where the route crosses onto the right, Srem side of the Danube along its way to Belgrade.

The dense network of bicycle pathways covers the city urban area, especially those parts of the city that were constructed after the World War II such as Liman and Novo naselje. Bicycle stops are arranged and available throughout the city, with the addition that the ones at Uspenska Church and Štrand are under video surveillance.





Info: Bike share system – NS Bike (1.04-1.11) +381 (0)21 472 4140
www.nsbike.rs ; Maintenance, selling and bike rental Fanatic
bicycle shop Dalmatinska 1 (entrance from Bulevar Evropa) and
Železnička 56 (corner of Bulevar Oslobođenja and Maksima
Gorkog) <https://fanatic.rs/rent-a-bike>

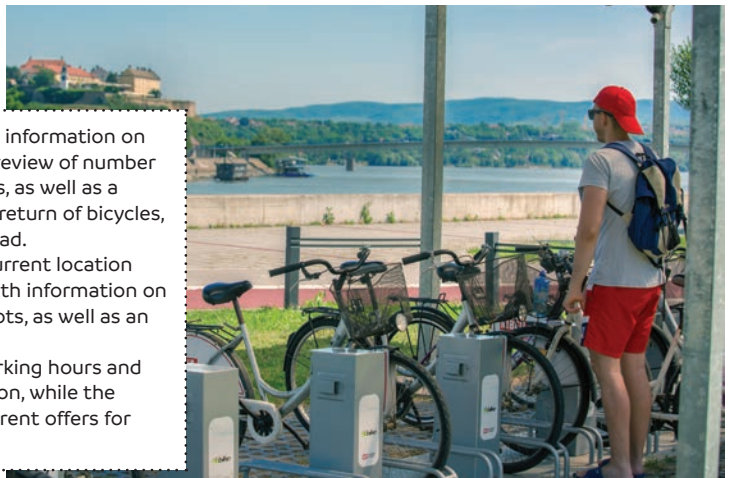
nsbike



NS BIKE application contains information on locations of rental stations, review of number of currently available bicycles, as well as a number of free locations for return of bicycles, for each of stations in Novi Sad.

If you allow access to your current location (GPS), you will be provided with information on the nearest bicycle share spots, as well as an optional navigation to it.

The app contains info on working hours and locations for users registration, while the PROMO section contains current offers for system users.



NOVI SAD FOR CHILDREN AGED 3 TO 12

Novi Sad is a city rich of creative amenities, a city that offers to its youngest visitors a multitude of activities, educational and cultural amenities.

The Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province is there for all those interested in learning something new about the rich natural heritage of Vojvodina. We can also recommend “Zemlja čuda” adrenaline park where children can beat their fear and experience an exciting adventure on climbers, obstacle courses and through team sports. If you are looking for a more active vacation for your children you will love the amenities offered during summer and winter season at the city beach – Štrand (competitions, talent shows, bathing in summer and ice skating in winter) and at SPENS (swimming pool during summer and ice skating during winter), or outdoor pools at Sajmište and SPENS. Zmajeve dečje igre (Zmaj’s Games for Children) as one of the oldest children festivals in south - eastern Europe and Novosadsko dečje leto (Novi Sad Summer for Children) that traditionally offers a multitude of creative-educational and sports-educational programmes are there for all those who wish to get amused with cultural programmes. We strongly recommend you not to miss out one of the theatre shows from carefully selected repertoire for children staged by Pozorište mladih (Youth Theatre) as the first puppet theatre in Vojvodina.





Info: The Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province + 381 (0) 21 4896 345 www.pzpp.rs;
Štrand (May-November) +381 (0)21 455 719 www.zelenilo.com/strand/;
SPENS +381 (0)21 48 82 311 www.spens.rs
Zmajevе dečje igre (June) www.zmajevdedejeigre.org.rs ;
Novosadsko dečje leto www.decinadar.org;
Pozorište mladih +381 (0)21 521 826 www.pozoristemladih.co.rs;
Adrenaline park "Zemlja čuda" +381(0)69 5043070 www.adrelinapark.rs



NOVI SAD ON A HORSE

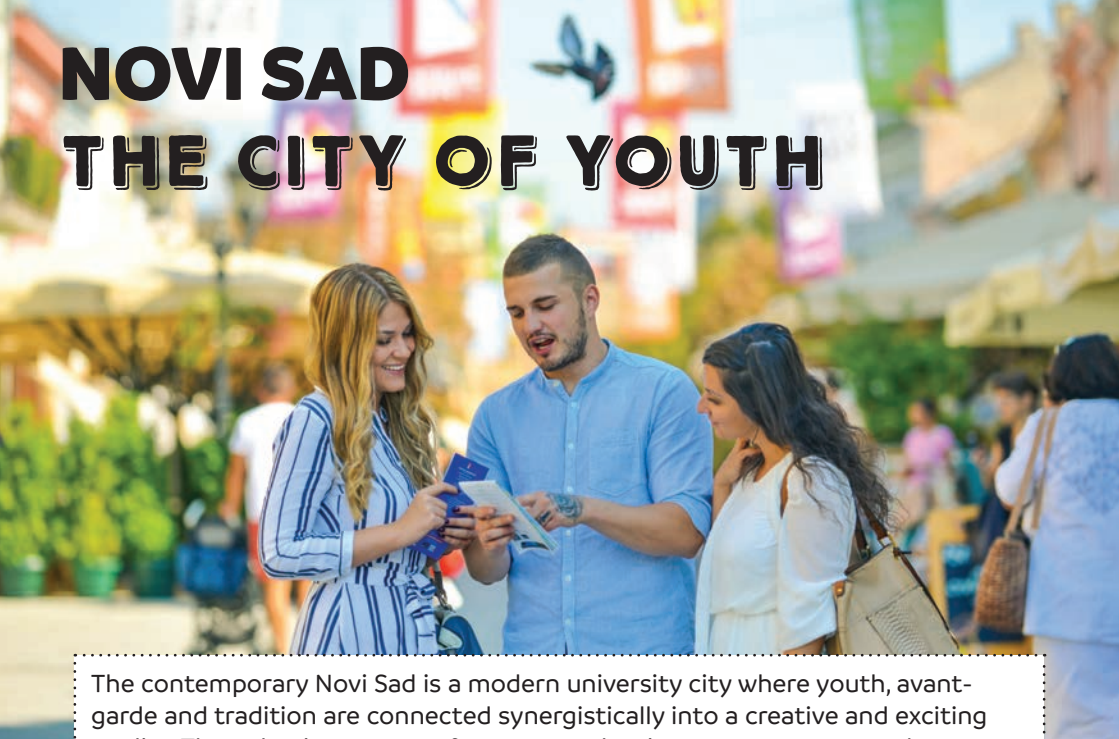
"Konji vrani po livadi razigrani" (Black horses running playfully in the meadows) were not just important to Vasa Ladački mentioned in the song by Đorđe Balašević, but are also very important even nowadays to a large number of Novi Sad citizens. This is why we can find them on various locations in the city and its surroundings. The horses were perceived as a backbone of humanity throughout the centuries as well as a source of inspiration for artists, while nowadays they represent an alternative to exploring the surroundings of Novi Sad or a way of spending some quality time with the family. Sport and therapeutical riding, riding school, riding for the youngest are only some of the programmes that visitors can exercise in case that they are true aficionados of this noble animal and advocates of active stay in nature.





Info: Equestrian Club "Petras" Petrovaradinska tvrđava (therapeutical, sports, recreational horse riding, pony corner) www.petras.org.rs/live/O_nama/kontakt, "Šumska štala" (Forest stable) (horse riding school and field riding) www.sumskastala.rs Equestrian Club "Graničar" (horse riding school, sports and recreational horse riding, field riding) www.konjickiklubgranicar.com

NOVI SAD THE CITY OF YOUTH



The contemporary Novi Sad is a modern university city where youth, avant-garde and tradition are connected synergistically into a creative and exciting quality. The pulsating energy of young people wins over new areas and activities and thus reshapes the urban life to generate new points for staging of meetings, leisure and exchange of creative ideas. Novi Sad is a city of young ideas that influence the forming of living area and lifestyle: inhabitation, journey, architecture, design, gastronomy as well as leisure time amenities have an inherent Novi Sad foretold. The University and Creative District, Beogradski kej, Students' Cultural Centre, CK13, Museum of Contemporary Art, Music Youth of Novi Sad, Youth Creative Centre OKCe, Youth Club and Pozorište Promena are just some of the venues and points where different energies and identities meet.

Rectorate of the University of Novi Sad





Info: European Youth Capital 2019 www.opens2019.rs Students' Cultural Centre www.skcn.org CK13 www.ck13.org Museum of Contemporary Art www.msuv.org Music Youth of Novi Sad www.muzickaomladina.org Pozorište Promena www.pozoristepromena.com

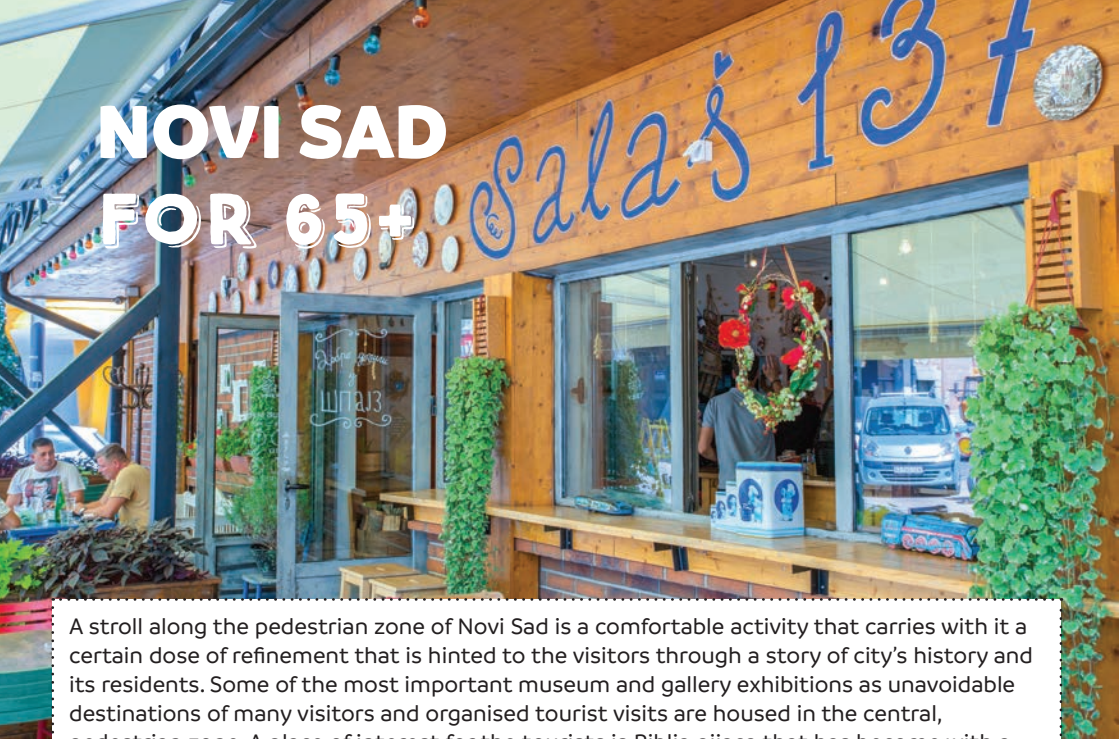




EXIT



NOVI SAD FOR 65+



A stroll along the pedestrian zone of Novi Sad is a comfortable activity that carries with it a certain dose of refinement that is hinted to the visitors through a story of city's history and its residents. Some of the most important museum and gallery exhibitions as unavoidable destinations of many visitors and organised tourist visits are housed in the central, pedestrian zone. A place of interest for the tourists is Riblja pijaca that has become with a renovated and arranged Republic Square, the venue of diverse events celebrating food and wine.

It is always a good thing to shortly interrupt a tour of the city for the sake of culinary enjoyment provided by numerous restaurants in the central urban core, "čardas" along the Danube or nearby "salaš" farmstead. You can spend the remainder of your day in one of the renowned confectioneries of Novi Sad such as Vremeplov, Carigrad, City, Mocart...

If you are a true fan of opera, ballet or drama repertoire, we strongly recommend you to pay a visit to the Serbian National Theatre. You may also choose some of the shows from the repertoire of Novosadsko pozorište (Újvidéki Színház).





Info: Gallery of Matica Srpska +381 (0)21 48 99 000 www.galerijamaticesrpske.rs; The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection +381 (0)21 472-99-66 www.pavle-beljanski.museum; Museum of Vojvodina +381 (0)21 420-566, www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs, Foreign Art Collection +381 (0)21 451-239 www.museumns.rs; Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodine +381 (0)21 526 634 www.msuv.org ; Serbian National Theatre + 381 (0)21 520 091 www.snp.org.rs Novosadsko pozorište (Újvidéki Színház) +381 (0) 21 525 552 www.uvszinhaz.com Confectionery Vremeplov, Bul oslobođenja 96; Confectionery Carigrad, Mihajla Pupina 11; Confectionery City, Pozorišni trg 6; Kafe Confectionery, Mozart Riblja market; Confectionery Evropa, Dunavska 6.

Museum of Vojvodina



NOVI SAD BETWEEN TWO CHRISTMASSES



Novi Sad is a city whose residents traditionally celebrate two Christmases and two New Year's Eves by adhering to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. It seems as if Novi Sad is occupied by spirit of joy, happy moments, gift giving and receiving during the period in-between two Christmases as well as between Gregorian and Julian New Year's Eve. The squares and streets of Novi Sad transform into concert venues and halls, places of universal messages, love, happiness, gifts giving as well as a place with a heart open to everyone during the winter festivities. Novi Sad's Christmas street, music and dancing, satisfaction and mutuality, unconventionality and openness, tolerance and acceptance, creativity and new experiences will place Novi Sad in your hearts forever.





Info: Christmas-New Year's Eve concerts www.muzickaomladina.org , New Year's Eve and Orthodox New Year's eve festivities www.novisad.travel Ledena šuma (Icy Forest) [www.ledenasuma.rs](http://www ledenasuma.rs)





Travel agencies and guides



You can experience Novi Sad and its surroundings, as well as all of beauties Vojvodina has to offer through a set of predetermined programmes or those tailored to your interests organised by the following tourist agencies from Novi Sad:

ASTRA TOURS

Petra Drapšina 55

Tel: +381 (0)21 6350 960, +381 065 5350 960

office@astratours.rs, www.astratours.rs

AUTOTURIST

Mite Ružiča 2

Tel: +381 (0)21 523 863, +381 (0)21 451 156

autoturist.ns@gmail.com, www.autoturist-ns.com

BON VOYAGE

Narodnog Fronta 10

Tel: +381 (0)21 6621 244, +381 (0)21 6611 944

office@bonvoyage.co.rs, www.bonvoyage.co.rs

GO2 TRAVELING – LOVE SERBIA

Kralja Aleksandra 12 (Pariski magazin)

Tel: +381 (0) 061 138 81 38

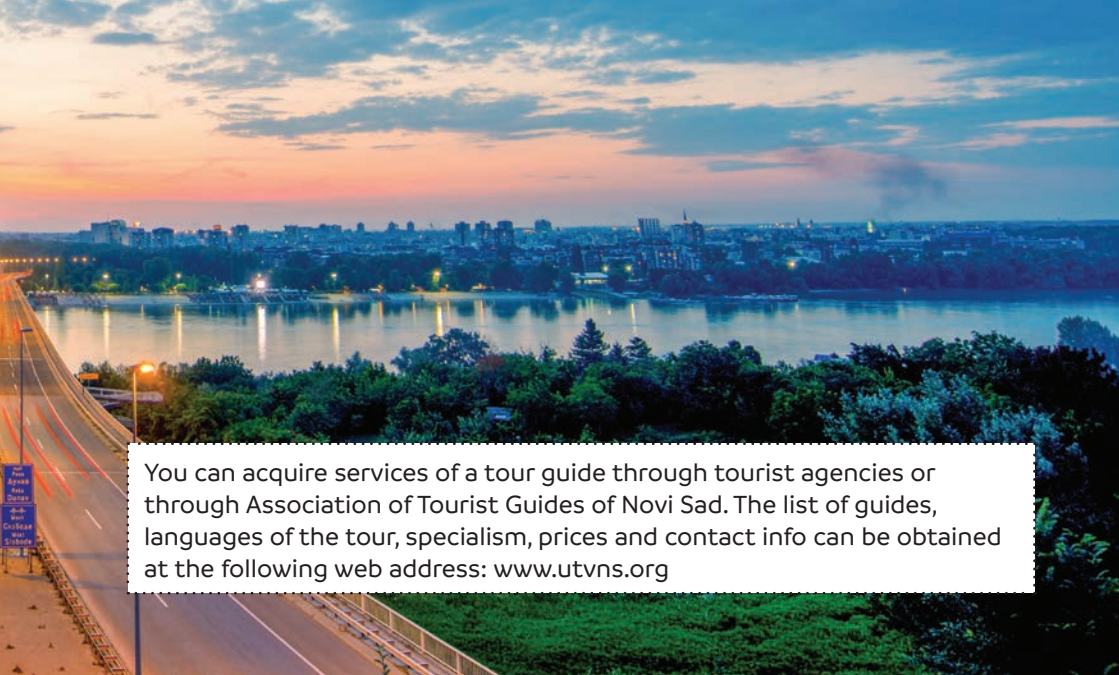
office@loveserbia.rs, www.loveserbia.rs

ELNOS TOURS

Maksima Gorkog 10

Tel: +381 (0)21 528 244

elnostours@elnostours.rs, www.elnostours.rs



You can acquire services of a tour guide through tourist agencies or through Association of Tourist Guides of Novi Sad. The list of guides, languages of the tour, specialism, prices and contact info can be obtained at the following web address: www.utvns.org

MAGELAN TRAVEL

Nikole Pašića 7

Tel: +381 (0)21 420 680, +381 065 624 35 26
office@magelan.rs, www.magelantravel.rs

MARKET TOURS

Bulevar Cara Lazara 55

Tel: +381 (0)21 468 409, +381 (0)21 6367 612
market.tours.ns@gmail.com, www.markettoursns.com

PANACOMP ZEMLJA ČUDA

Bulevar Cara Lazara 96

Tel: +381 (0)21 466 075, +381 (0)21 466 076
info@panacomp.net, www.panacomp.net

PUTOKAZ 021

Zmaj Jovina 18

Tel: +381 (0)21 643 1111
office@putokaz021.rs , www.putokaz021.rs

OLIMPIA

Stražilovska 15

Tel: +381 (0)21 6613 995
office@olimpia.rs, www.olimpia.rs

STEPHANY WORLD TRAVEL

Jovana Subotića 17

Tel: +381 (0)21 424-144, +381 060 424 14 40
agencija@stephanytravel.com, www.stephany.rs



Tourist info centres

Trg slobode 3

Opening hours:

Monday - Friday: 08.00 a.m - 06.00 p.m.

Saturday: 09.00 a.m - 05.00 p.m.

Telephone:

+381 21 66 17 343; +381 21 66 17 344

Railway Station - Blvd. Jaše Tomića 4

Opening hours:

Tuesday-Saturday: 08.00 a.m - 04.00 p.m.

tons@novisad.travel

www.novisad.travel

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Zmaj Jovina Street

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Туристички
информантар
Tourist Office

KIOSK

KOKIČE