

The Magnificent Baranja



How to be a part of the miracles and mysteries

'Slama', an international land art festival, on the field of the family farm Fallerovi Dvori Lug, beginning of August.

Croatian Baranja has been inhabited since ancient times. From the times of the Roman Empire, the border crossings and fortifications at the site of today's Batina, Zmajevac, Lug and around the Kopačevo area have been known to us and there are records of a settlement in the Popovac area. In the Middle Ages, Hungarian-Croatian kings established the system of counties, one of the oldest from the beginning of the 11th century being Baranja, initially with its centre in the area of today's Branjin Vrh. Throughout the Middle Ages, the Baranja County extended to the south side of the Drava river, all the way to Našice and Orahovica at the foot of Krndija mountain.

Most of today's settlements in Croatian Baranja have been mentioned since the 13th century, and were mostly in the possession of noble families such as the Čeminački, Biljski, Monoštorski and Lučki families, as well as others, some of them permanently occupying that territory and others with properties found elsewhere. When it comes to church institutions in Baranja, considerable estates were held by two local monasteries. The Benedictine Monastery of St. Michael the Archangel was founded near the old fort in Branjin Vrh, probably in the 12th century, nearby which the village, and later, the town of Beli Manastir developed. In addition, in the early 14th century, the Pauline Monastery of the Holy Saviour was probably founded under the fort of Kisk szeg (today's Batina).

Franciscan Oswald Laskai, one of the prominent preachers and religious writers in Hungary at the end of the Middle Ages, originated from the village of Lug in today's Croatian Baranja, at that time called



Lasko, now the Hungarian name of the village. Among other intellectuals from Baranja working at European universities in the late Middle Ages was Vincent from Topolje (Vincentius de Izsep), a free arts master in Krakow at the end of the 15th century.

In 1553, bishop and statesman Antun Vrančić took a diplomatic trip to Constantinople and while sailing down the Danube, he recorded three of Baranja's settlements from the ship: the demolished fortress of Kőszeg (Batina) and market places Vörösmart (Zmajevac) and Lasko (Lug). The Ottoman traveller Evlija Čelebi described two of Baranja's villages: the strong fortress of Darda and the wooden market town of Baranjavar (Branjin Vrh). In 1542, the famous wandering court singer and poet Sebastijan Tinódi stayed in Branjin Vrh while writing a Hungarian poem about the master of Valpovo, Peter Perény. Significant and extensive literary work in Baranja is associated with the beginning of the Reformation and the names of Mihael Starin (Mihály Sztárai), Stjepan Kiš Segedinac (Szegedi Kis István), Stjepan Beytha (Beythe István), as well as the convert to Catholicism, Mihael Veresmarti (Veresmarti Mihály).

During the reformation of the county system, the Baranja County, centered in Pécs, remained in the Hungarian part of the state, with the river Drava as a border with the Virovitica County, which was part of Croatian-Slavonian countries, and this administrative arrangement lasted until the end of World War I.

Among the thirty villages that belonged to the Baranja estate of Eugene of Savoy, the village of Bilje (Bellye in Hungarian) was elected the seat of government, according to which the manor was called the Belje manor. This property, consisting of the main part of Croatian Baranja, stretched from Batina to Kopačevo in the Danube Valley, and West and North of the Bansko brdo (Petlovac, Beli Manastir, Branjin Vrh, Popovac, Branjina, Duboševica, Topolje etc.). Another great Baranja manor



from the Habsburg era was established around Darda, together with twenty more villages, some of which are still part of Croatian Baranja (Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, Jagodnjak, Bolman, Karanac and a few others).





BARANJSKO PETROVO SELO *The Firecracker*

The village is popularly known as the "Firecracker" and was first mentioned in history books in 1276, under the Hungarian name of Peturd, then in 1332, as Peterd. It got its present name after World War I. The town is the seat of the Parish of St. Lawrence, deacon and martyr, founded in 1903, and the annual church holiday is held on August 10th.



BOLMAN *Surrounded by Fields*

Bolman is located in the west, in the Baranja lowlands microregion. It is situated 8 km northwest of Jagodnjak, the seat of the municipality, 32 km from Osijek and 12 km from Beli Manastir. It lies in a plain which slopes gently from north to south towards the river Drava. The resort is surrounded by fields that stretch all the way to the Drava embankment (benta). Between the embankment and the river is a forested area.



BELI MANASTIR *The Pélov Monastery*

The only city and administrative centre of Baranja, it grew on the western slopes of the Baranja mountain, almost halfway between Osijek in the south and the Hungarian city of Mohač in the north. The name of the city has its roots in the Middle Ages; in 1227, Hungarian Palatine Moys de Daro built a monastery on his farm in Pél, the reason for which this place was later called Pél Monostor (Pél Monastery), interpreted by the Slavic population as "Beli Manastir".



NOVI BEZDAN *The Lamb Tail*

Lamb Tail is the name of the Shepherds Association from Novi Bezdán, located in the western part of Baranja, in the Baranja lowlands microregion. Since the census in 1869, Novi Bezdán has been considered a village. It is situated 6 km southwest of the municipal seat of Petlovac and 12 km southwest of Beli Manastir, and lies at an altitude of 90 m.



ŠUMARINA *Benga*

After the First World War, the Benga village became Šumarina. Slavic populations lived here from 1591 to 1687, after which the village was abandoned. The time of resettlement is unknown, however, it is known that Catholics lived in the village in 1712, and that at the beginning of the 11th century, the Germans began to settle there.



BRANJIN VRH *Baranyavár*

Branjin Vrh, situated on the coast of the river Karašica, is located 3 km north of Beli Manastir, 35 km north of Osijek and 23 km south of Mohač in Hungary (12 km from the border crossing of Duboševica), at an altitude of 92 m. It is mentioned in 1150, then later in 1332 under the name of Castrum Borona, and then Baranyavár.



PETLOVAC *The Flower Village*

The village is situated in the triangle between the Drava and Danube rivers and the Hungarian border, and is a part of the fertile lowland region of Baranja. The village was first named Sent Istvan (Saint Joseph), and later German settlers renamed it into Blumendorf, The Village of Flowers. Old rural courtyards are today's living proof of its floral history.



JAGODNJAK *Amid the Fertile Lands*

The municipal centre of Jagodnjak (Bolman, Novi Bolman and Majške Međe), also called Kačvala or Kačvola, is situated in the middle of a large and fertile land. The parts of today's village are: Bajmok, Bikaš, Brešće, Brod, Brod-Pustara, Čemin, Deonice, Grablje, Karaš, Mali Jagodnjak, Milina, Pjeskovi, Projina Međa, Rit, Staro Selo, Šakarine, Trbičeva Ada and Zornice, some of which still have the characteristics of a hamlet.



KNEŽEVO *The Belje Combine*

Kneževo is a village within the municipality of Popovac, 9 km northeast of Beli Manastir. There are prehistoric and medieval sites in the surroundings, as well as a 19th century park located near the classicist castle dating from 1827. The remains of the valuable archives of the agricultural and industrial combine of Belje, which were unfortunately largely destroyed, are located in the castle. The former administrative building, the Belje manor, which today is abandoned, is also situated in Kneževo.



POPOVAC *A Wonderful Panoramic View*

There are more than 900 households and almost two and a half thousand people living in the municipality of Popovac (Branjina and Kneževo). The villages are situated in the fertile area between the border with Hungary and the Baranja mountain. On nice days, the mountain's northern slopes give a clear view of the Hungarian part of Baranja. At the foot of the mountain there is a chapel and a Way of the Cross dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes. Popovac is especially attractive to fishermen.



KAMENAC *The Stone Hill*

Located on the southern slopes of Baska kosa on the southern foot of the 243 metre high Köhegy Hill (Hungarian), meaning Stone Hill, or Kamenjak in Croatian and Serbian, Kamenac is 3 km northwest of the seat of the municipality of Kneževi Vinogradi, 30 km from Osijek and 15 km from Beli Manastir.



SUZA *The Wine Cellars and Čarda Restaurants*

The town was first mentioned as Chuzza in 1252 in the grant of King Bela IV. From 1698 to 1734, the village was owned by Eugene of Savoy and during the Revolution of 1848-1849 its residents were liberated from serfdom. Today, it is an agricultural village; residents cultivate wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, grapes and fruit. Wine cellars with famous Ljudevit Kolar wine are located on the main street of Suza.



ČEMINAC *The Chess Players*

The village is situated along the main road leading from Osijek across Beli Manastir to the border with Hungary. It is famous for its Roman Catholic Church of The Sacred Heart of Jesus built in 1906. The inhabitants of Čeminac are widely known as very successful chess players.



KOTLINA *Cherries and Plums*

Kotlina is located in a picturesque valley surrounded by vineyards and three more beautiful valleys to its west. The population engages in agriculture, fruit growing (cherries and plums), winegrowing and the production of wine. This mountainous area has abounded with vineyards producing the most exquisite and well sold famous white wines since the times of the Belje manor.



ZMAJEVAC *Surduci*

Zmajevac derived from a Roman colony of Ad Novas. It was mentioned in 1246 under the name of Verusmorth, and remains of the fort were found near the village on the Varhed hill. The Medieval legend of a red-headed girl called Marta, who threw herself into the abyss, is associated with this area. You can enjoy a superb gastronomic offer in the distinctive wine streets called 'surduci', especially at top wine producers Mišika Gerštmajer and Damir Josić.



KARANAC *The Ethno Village*

The village, once belonging to the Darda estate, is widely known as an ethnic village. Today, a little more than a thousand inhabitants live in it. In recent years it has become a magnet for many foreign and domestic tourists, who enjoy its rich gastronomic and tourist offer. A third of the village area is covered with vineyards and forests, and excellent wines are produced by the local villagers, who even today successfully preserve this tradition.



KNEŽEVI VINOGRADI *Suljoš*

During the Roman period, this area was a colony known as Donatium. This makes Suljoš, which is another name for Kneževi Vinogradi, one of the oldest settlements in Baranja. Today the municipality covers the eastern part of the Baranja region, a part of the Kopački rit Nature Park. A municipal eastern border crosses all the way to the left bank of the Danube.



MIRKOVCI *The Pustara Settlement*

Mirkovci, a former "pustara" settlement and a village in the municipality of Kneževi Vinogradi, is an important part of agricultural history. A few years ago, a small chapel was built in the centre of Mirkovci, and is the first Catholic feature built in this settlement since it was founded. The inhabitants of Mirkovci and their guests celebrate the church holiday of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.



DARDA *On the Traders Route*

The Darda village was first mentioned during the times of the Roman Empire, under the name of Tarda. As it was on the way to Mursa (Osijek), it convened the traders coming from the area of today's Russia as well as central and northern Europe. The old Hungarian Esterhazy family castle and a small Church of Saint John the Baptist are located in the centre of the village.



LUG *Laskava grad*

Lug is located in the southern part of Baranja, in the Drava-Danube reed-patch microregion. In 1591 it was named Laskava grad and had 211 Hungarian taxpayers. The village has an archaeological site from Roman times, a Roman fortress located in the spot of today's church. Until the 17th century, the Danube flowed along the village of Lug. Fishing and river trade were highly developed.



DUBOŠEVICA *The Costumes*

A village rich in land and ducats, customs and costumes. A straight road from Beli Manastir going north towards the Hungarian border has a branch road which leads to Duboševica, all the way through the fields. The whole village is situated behind the church, with the main road passing not only through the village but also next to it.



BILJE *The Hunting Castle*

Although situated almost on the outskirts of the Osijek – Baranja County, Bilje is the municipal centre, with all the characteristics of a traditional and peaceful Baranja village. It is known for Prince Eugene of Savoy's hunting castle, built after the victory over the Turks. The castle has one floor with a low tower at the entrance and ground floor wings. The building is surrounded by a protected park-forest.



DRAŽ *Most (The Bridges)*

A picturesque little Baranja village, with the Karašica river meandering through it, reached by seven different bridges. It is located at the foot of a hill rich in fruit and grape vines, alongside the Danube backwater, surrounded by the vast forests of Šarkanj and Vrblje, full of game and dotted with canals abundant in all kinds of different fish. The Old Danube, which is a natural pond, is situated in the north.



GAJIĆ *The Little Grove*

The village is surrounded by woods, streaked in the greenery of fruit trees from the many farmyards and gardens. Gajić is a small village resembling a box, a little grove full of singing birds. There is a football field, a bell tower and a local lodge in the middle of it. The locals are engaged in fruit growing and winegrowing, and in recent times, in tourism also. Rich meals of local cuisine are on offer for guests who, along with visits to wine cellars, can experience the local customs.



VARDARAC *The Corner of the Forest*

In 1591, Vardarac (Vardaroc) was a privileged estate with 80 Hungarian families. In 1713 it is mentioned as a Hungarian village with 12 families living within the duke's estate. At the beginning of the 19th century one or two families lived in the desert of Sarokerdo (The Corner of the Forest), which belonged to Vardarac, and at the end of the 19th century, there were some Catholic and Orthodox families living there, making a total of 49 inhabitants in 1914.



BATINA *The Green Island*

The town and port are located where the BANSKO BRDO (hill) plunges into the Danube, and have been known since Roman times. The most important link to Bačka leads across the bridge over the Danube, where the border crossing is located. Documents on the foundation of the village date back to 1720, while the desert was already mentioned in 1591. The Green Island and the whole Danube panorama as well as the steep loess stretches of the BANSKO BRDO, gallery forests on alluvial planes and the monument by the sculptor Antun Augustinčić are quite impressive.



PODOLJE *Saint Anne's Day*

Podolje is a small village with only a hundred inhabitants, situated at the foot of a hill. Above the village, in the mountain, stands the church surrounded by greenery, and right behind it is a cemetery. Many stairs lead to the church, all the way through a chestnut alley and there is a clear view of the surrounding area from the top. The church is dedicated to Saint Anne and the church holiday is celebrated on 'kirvaj', the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.



ТОПОЛЈЕ *The Bagpipe Players*

Topolje is a small and attractive village in the centre of an agricultural area. The special features of the village are the "šokac" house and the sounds of the bagpipers. There is a straight road with houses on both sides running through the village, and side roads branching north of the main road, linking the houses together.



ЛУЉ *The Gun Brick*

A very old village bordered in the south and west by the small Karašica river, and to the north and east by the Albreht Channel. The village is situated north of the very centre of the municipality of Petlovac. Large hexagonal bricks, probably used as cannon charges, are still today found in the fields on the southwest end of the village.



КОПАЧЕВО *Vicinity of the Wetlands*

Kopačevo is situated on the edge of the Kopački rit Nature Park. The village is rich in fruit and vegetable plantations, yet it is its proximity to the wetlands which makes it so special. Eleven prehistoric decorated vessels and two bronze bracelets were found in the village area. The Romans built a settlement there, probably called Ad Labores. They also built a fort to ward off barbarians. Traces left by the Romans can be seen on old maps from the Belje manor.



ГРАБОВАЦ *Fishing on the canals*

This beautiful and well-maintained small town, adorned by the Catholic Church of St. Martin the Bishop, is the centre of a number of cultural and sports associations, including a hunting and sports fishing organisation. Fishing is done on the Grabovac canals, which stretch from Kopački rit Nature Park all the way to Mirkovci.



ТИКВЕШ *The Breeding of Game*

The village is located in the eastern part of Baranja, 19 kilometres away from the centre of the municipality of Bilje. Its economy is based on agriculture and cattle breeding, hunting and game breeding, under the supervision of the Croatian Forests Company and the Nature Park Kopački rit. At the end of the 19th century, the 'pustara' settlement called Tokos became a part of Vardarac village, and from 1921 until 1931, a hamlet of Lug village.

The Magnificent Baranja

The fantastic Baranja has remained as it always was, and its authentic displays of traditional creation celebrate the life and wisdom of living with nature and surviving from it.





The Magnificent Baranja

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THE MAGIC
NATURE AND MAN
THE HOMETLAND



The Mystical Triangle
It remained special
One for the Other
The Beauty of Our Lives

The Croatian part of the historical Baranja province lies on the left (north) bank of the Drava river, while the greater part of the province belongs to Hungary. The Hungarian part of Baranja forms a separate county, while Croatian Baranja is a part of the Osijek – Baranja County. The Croatian Baranja “triangle” is bounded by the Danube in the east, the Hungarian border in the northwest and the Drava river in the southwest.

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WISHES OF
THE ROMAN EMPERORS
THE BLUE LIGHT RAIL
SUMMER IS A GIFT



Calendar Costumes
The Wine Wisdom

One of the interesting natural features of the Croatian Baranja region is Banska kosa, or Banovo brdo, its only major elevation, where Kamenjak is the highest point (243 m). Its loess land cover benefits the production of wine, hence Baranja’s excellent wines. On the slopes of Banska kosa, low indentations were formed under the influence of water torrents. Locals traditionally make cellars and storages on the sides of the slopes, partially or completely carved in loess.

Golden Hill
Branjin Vrh



Journey Through the Wetlands

The wetland and the woodland called Kopački rit stretches in the corner between the Drava and the Danube rivers and to the North along the Danube. The wetland is maintained by high waters of the big rivers that flow into it every spring. Backwaters and marshes alternate with more elevated parts of the soil, or “beams”, creating a complicated maze in which only local residents and experts seem to find their way.

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JOURNEY THROUGH THE WETLANDS
PHOTOGRAPHING
IDEAL HABITAT
SHALLOW, WARM WATER
298 SPECIES OF BIRDS
THE ENORMOUS TREE

The Wetlands
Kopački rit
Animal Country
99 days, 44 fish species
Bird Life
Eagle’s Nest



The Deer Park
The Roar
Prince Eugene
No Tower
Around Darda

A large part of the Croatian Baranja region for centuries belonged to the estate of Eugene of Savoy, a multiple conqueror over the Turks, who built a Baroque hunting castle surrounded by a garden. In memory of a victorious battle on the northern edge of the Croatian Baranja, he raised a monumental Baroque church. Another great Baranja manor from the Habsburg era is in Darda, and its first owner was another Habsburg general.

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THE GOLDEN STAG
HUNTING RESIDENCE
TOPOLJE
ESTERHÁZY

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JANOSZ HORVAT
IN COMPANY
WHEN THE DEW SHINES
THE SWEET AND TERRIFYING
"BUŠE" MASKS



The Calm Bluish Haze
Old Fisherman from Kopačevo
Old Songs
At Puškaš
Carriage on the Roof

The area closer to the Danube River is lined with old, once mostly Hungarian villages, still significantly inhabited by the Hungarians. The inhabitants traditionally belong to the Calvinistic Reformation Church, established in these parts in the middle of the 16th century. A preacher and writer, Mihovil Starin (Mihály Sztárai), who led a parish in the village of Lug (Hungarian Lasko) in 1550, is responsible for spreading the reformation. The local Calvinist Church, which according to custom has a star-bearing tower, unlike Catholic and Orthodox churches whose towers bear a cross, keeps his memory alive.

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THE FISH STEW
THE VICTORY
KINGS, STATESMEN, LEADERS



The Red Garlands and Ropes
Red Hot Peppers
Batina
The Distinguished Guests

After the First World War the southeastern part of the former Baranja County was annexed to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. As an ally of Germany and Italy, in 1941 Hungary occupied Baranja by force, but in the battle of Batina in 1944, units of the Soviet Red Army and Yugoslav partisans pushed out German and Hungarian occupation forces.

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BILJE, BELYE
COACHMEN, 'PARADOŠI', 'BIROŠI'
FLOUR, MILK, MEAT



In the Middle of the Harvest
Belje
The Pustara Settlements
The Most Fertile of Lands

After 1945, according to the criteria of the relative majority of the Croatian population in Baranja, as well as the infrastructural and economic orientation towards Osijek and Eastern Slavonia, the south-eastern part of the Baranja region became part of the People's Republic of Croatia in new Yugoslavia.

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THE GREAT BARANJA
THE CLOSED WINDOW



Thousands of Small Mirrors
The Untamed Expanse
The Green Mystery

The main city of Croatian Baranja is Beli Manastir. During the break-up of Yugoslavia, the so-called "Republic of Serbian Krajina" was established in the Baranja area, but after the military collapse of the Knin part of this "Republic", peaceful reintegration of Baranja was agreed by the Erdut agreement in November 1995, and it was completed in 1998, when the area was returned to the Croatian Republic.

The Mystical Triangle

Bordered by the Drava and the Danube rivers and divided by the Croatian-Hungarian state border, enchanted by the swamps in the East, protected by backwaters in the South and Southwest, and opened to connect with the wine roads and paths in the North and Northwest - Baranja is still isolated and more mystical than ever before. Dario Topić







THE MAGIC

It Remained Special



Old Tools and Trades At the International Exhibition of Folk Costumes and Folk Heritage, held in Bilje in June, agile craftsmen teach old crafts to the interested audience.

Despite the reconstruction of old bridges and the building of new ones, despite several major international traffic routes passing through it and despite becoming a more and more interesting tourist destination every day - Baranja manages to remain special. Dario Topić

The reason why Baranja remained special until today may lie in the fact that people here jealously guard and remember the stories older than their families, stories of life and survival, love and death, wine, hot peppers, fishing, weddings ... Thanks to this still existing ethno-magic, Baranja stays attractive, but never reveals itself completely.

The important road connecting the major urban centres of Mursa (Osijek) and Sopišana (Latin Sopianae, today's Pécs) led through Baranja. When the Emperor Diocletian reformed the Roman Empire at the end of the 3rd century, the area of present-day Croatian Baranja went to the Second or Sirmian Pannonia (Pannonia Secunda or Pannonia Sirmiensis), which mainly comprised Eastern Slavonia and Srijem.





NATURE AND MAN

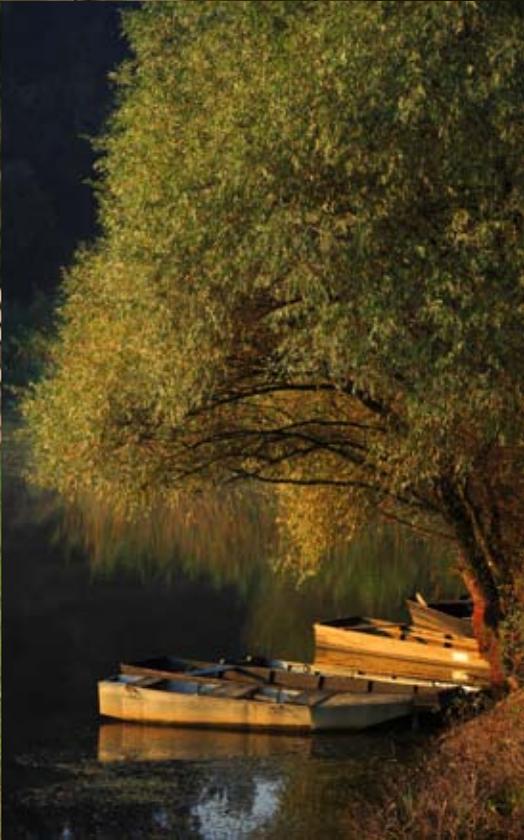
One for the Other



Rowing The Baranja Rowing Club Regatta is held in October in a village called Draž, on the Topoljski dunavac river.

Nature and man live here not only with each other but one for the other.
Dario Topić

The survival of wetlands depends on the specific water regime of the Danube and the Drava rivers. Their water levels rise when snow and ice start to melt in the Alps in spring. The first, shorter wave of water arrives to the mouth of the Danube by the Drava river. In those moments, the Danube river bed is broad enough to accumulate large amounts of water, but when the floods arrive through the Danube, this huge water flows into Kopački rit through the system of channels, crossing the natural barrier of the previous Drava wave and Aljmaš mountain system. The area then appears as the Danube delta, creating a series of channels called 'dunavci', with water coming in and out of Kopački rit, forming a specific relief still scientifically not fully researched.





THE HOMELAND

The Beauty of Our Lives



The Danube - Drava region An international ethnic fair simultaneously takes place in October in four villages: Bilje, Kopačevo, Vardarac and Lug, with sales exhibitions of handicrafts, folk festivals, culinary presentations and workshops of old crafts.

My grandmother Kristina always told me that describing nature is the most difficult thing. I realise she was more than right. My other grandmother, Valeria, often used to say that God always heard the words dedicated to him from somewhere in this field. Delimir Rešicki

With every moment, every aroma, every blade of grass, every field path, every 'surduk', every grapevine full of bunches of sweet grapes, and every snow flake in the brisk winter air, Baranja always reminds me of childhood. Whenever I'm in Baranja, I always live at least two parallel lives – one that is so irretrievably gone, comes back, and the one that is going on right now feels much more intense than my urban everyday life. It is that simultaneous sense of melancholy and epiphany which probably everyone feels in their true homeland.



Calendar Costumes

From the blackness of the Baranja soil to the whiteness of pure white Baranja snow, it is a journey which only a few landscapes could take. Is it the huge stacks of straw lying in the fields after the harvest? Or the stump of maize not fully covered by the snow? Or is it maybe a quail, leaping suddenly from a wheat field? Or a moustache of the same corn, only earlier, when the afternoon swelter wrapped it into an almost dry greenish-gray scarf that knew



dark gold autumn was on its way... And so on and on, into the infinity of the plain which doesn't let you hide from the abundant skies and the melancholy falling onto the ground. Delimir Rešicki





WISHES OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The Wine Wisdom

Pudarina is the custom of guarding ripening grape between the Feast of the Assumption and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (15th August to 8th September) and hides many interesting events, including the courting of maidens by young men. Around the Feast of the Assumption, young girls would go to the cellars, usually escorted by older women. During the day, their songs and shrieks would scare birds and other vermin attacking the ripened grapes, while the rest of their time was spent embroidering clothes. At dusk, the young men would join the maidens, who waited for them the whole day, and amidst bagpipe music, song and wheel dances, new loves were born.

Surduk Festival is an international cultural event held in June, at the turn of spring to summer, where winegrowers and artists offer visitors an unforgettable experience. Beli Manastir, Kneževi Vinogradi, Zmajevac, Suza, Karanac and other towns: exhibitions, concerts, ethno fair, ethno workshops and wine fair. Contact: Baranja Tourist Board. www.surduk.com, +385 (0)31 702 080

It is possible to hear a few wine legends in the cellars and on hidden wine roads even today. Here, wine brings people together and so confirms the exceptional power which has forever been pulsating in it, and because of it. Dario Topić The wines of Baranja permanently remain etched in your memory, with powerful images of wine roads incised into mountains, hidden wine shops, wine cellars and the smiles of the hosts.

The richness and the distinguished characteristics of the flavour of Baranja's wine varieties have been enjoyed since the time Roman legions planted the first vineyards according to the wishes of their emperors. As they age, wines from the cellars of Belje attain noble golden tones, and the young wines become recognisable with their crystal clarity and yellow-green colour. Their flavour is accentuated yet not aggressive, with distinctive sorting characteristics. With an exceptional harmony of alcohol and total acids, they are characterised by a noble fullness of taste.

Baranja's offer starts and ends with wine. It is permanently rounded off by mysterious, mystical, rounded wines with a hidden message, because the sensations which they immediately provide subsequently bring enthusiasm and good mood.





THE BLUE LIGHT RAIL

Golden Hill

Goldberg The Golden Hill is a part of the slopes of the Baranja mountain. Its name dates from ancient times, when the first vineyards in Baranja were cultivated by the Romans.

... and two or three hinds watching peacefully from a safe distance, with their large eyes, as you become just a small amazed point in the yellowish light of the window of a departing light rail. Delimir Rešicki

Baranja was always an important transit location. There have been docks on the river Drava since Roman times. On the Danube border of the Empire, the Romans established a system of fortifications called “limes”, and the link in this chain of defence was the Baranja segment, with its four well-known fortifications: Ad Miliare in place of today’s Batina, Ad Novas in place of Zmajevac, Albanum in place of Lug and Donatiana somewhere around the Kopačevo area.

The ancient sources also record Antianae village in the area of today’s Croatian Baranja, probably on the site of Popovac, as well as a toponym Mons Aureus (Golden Hill), which corresponds to today’s Bansko brdo.





SUMMER IS A GIFT

Branjin Vrh

Sulejman Bridge The bridge, approximately eight kilometres in length, led over the marshland on the Baranja side. It was a colossal building, the largest and most important in the European part of the Ottoman Empire. In the eyes of contemporaries it was considered a world wonder, and they called it Il Ponte famoso d'Essek or Die so berühmte und wunderbahre Essecker Brücke.

Bridge over the Drava Preparations for the construction of a 2.5 kilometre long bridge over the river Drava are in progress, as is the continuation of the highway corridor Vc towards Baranja and the border with Hungary.

Baranja Mountain The plantation vineyards of Belje on the Baranja mountain always held ideal conditions for the cultivation of the well known graševina and riesling wine varieties.

Clay from the Tunnel Baranja potter Daniel Astaloš makes plates, bowls, pots and various ornaments. He wears a traditional potter's hat once worn by potters who used to take out the clay from the tunnel in the Baranja mountain.

... and then for a moment, you close your eyes and after a long time you feel the gift of the Baranja summer, remembering that once upon a time, you collected hot dust in your hand, throwing it in the air and feeling it fall back over your face and hair, and somehow just the thought that this is no metaphysical misfortune is enough, but indeed, a considerable fortune to become exactly the warm, cinnamon powder that once may become a bath for a baby's bare foot. Delimir Rešicki

Baranja's neighbouring Osijek developed into an important city under the Ottoman rule, its role in transport becoming even more important after a critical wooden bridge was built during the reign of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent in 1566. The bridge connected Osijek to Darda through the Drava wetlands, as well as the biggest part of The Ottoman Empire with Hungary.

One hundred years after the construction of the famous bridge, Ottoman traveller Evlija Čelebi travelled through this area, shortly describing two of Baranja's villages in his capital work: the Karašica lake, rich in fish, the strong Darda fortress, and the wooden fort of Baranyavár market-town, situated in the place of today's Branjin Vrh. The Croatian name of Branjin Vrh comes from the Latin "castrum Borona", also connected with the name of Baranja.



Journey Through the Wetlands

The beauty of the wetlands is revealed during a boat trip from the Skadaško to the Kopačko lake, through the Čonakut channel. Here you can see tens of thousands of wild geese in spring, colonies of cormorants in summer and flocks of wild ducks in autumn. Occasionally, a saker will



fly over your head with the speed of an arrow, and the gray and white herons will slowly navigate the sky with their light wing strokes. It is a special pleasure for true bird and nature lovers to observe the thirty different hunting techniques of little white herons, or male ducks fighting to favour females.

It's the beauty of life in the wetlands.





THE RAMSAR AREA

The Wetlands



The Nature Park Kopački rit comprises a total of 228 square kilometres (22,800 ha) and almost a third of the nature park (about 70 km² or 7,000 ha) has the status of special zoological reserve.

The international significance of the Kopački rit Nature Park was confirmed in 1993 when it was included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, in accordance with the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as a residence of wading birds.

Kopački rit, at the contact point of the Danube and Drava rivers, is one of the best preserved flooded areas in Europe and is protected as a nature park. It is characterised by different types of vegetation: forests, grassland and wetland and aquatic plants. The largest area is covered by forests of white willow which, together with black poplar, dominate higher areas, and the highest areas are dominated by oak forests.

Water surfaces within the park are covered in communities of water lilies, pondweed and water lilies. The most common in the occasionally flooded areas are reed-patches and tall sedge communities, providing a characteristic marshland atmosphere. Kopački rit is an important tourist destination and especially interesting as a place for relaxation, sport and recreational activities, attractive cruises on the Kopačko lake and very popular for bird watching and recording. Big cormorants represent a remarkable curiosity because their survival as birds is based solely on the abundance and quality of fish found, with an adult eating a few kilograms of fish a day.





PHOTOGRAPHING

Kopački rit

Yellow onion, white poppy Some plants in and around the area of Kopački rit are very rare in Croatia, and some are only found here. Yellow onion, *Allium flavum*, and the white poppy, *Papaver dubium lecoquii*, bloom on the loess slopes near Batina.



The passengers rushed out of the bus to look for something more hidden, more mysterious and more precious than the most precious of metals. In a few moments the most precious nature reserve in this part of the world would show itself, out of the sedge and reed, under the wings of herons, in the shriek of a cormorant, a goldmine of life. Matko Peić

Kopački rit Nature Park is a complex ecological system consisting of a large number of valuable, rare and endangered plant and animal species, as well as some unique ecological phenomena.

The white-tailed eagle and the rare black stork are the most mentioned among those species but there are many other rarities. It is even less known to the general public that outside Kopački rit, Baranja abounds with a variety of rare species, ecological phenomena and even fossil sites, which together provide a great wealth of natural heritage to the area.





IDEAL HABITAT

The Animal Country



Ideal conditions Vast reed-patches, forests and ponds and the surrounding pastures provide ideal living conditions for many species of mammals: deer (the Belje deer), hind, wild boar, wild cat, badger, squirrel, fox, marten, otter and numerous rodents, including the large dormouse.

A special zoological reserve stretches within the protected area of Kopački rit, over almost 7,000 hectares. When it comes to vertebrates, scientists have recorded as many as 55 species of mammals, 298 species of birds, 10 species of reptiles, 11 species of amphibians and 44 species of fish.

Baranja is an animal country. Not a moment passes by that you are not under the wing of an eagle, by the hoof of a horse, near the fang of a wild boar, or the paw of a wild rabbit, or even face to face with the eyelash of a mole. Matko Peić

More than 2,000 species of animal and plant, many of which rare and endangered at the World and European levels, have been recorded so far in Kopački rit. A new species of shellfish called “kopačevska lisanka“ (Unio tumidus kopaciensis) has been added to the large number of different invertebrates - kolnjaka, shellfish, leeches, spindles, butterflies and others, joining the more than 400 other species. Kopački rit has two water regimes. During the flooding period it is abundant in aquatic organisms, mainly in fish. A large number of birds, especially the fen fowls attracted by the fish, amphibians, reptiles and other organisms nest there during that period.

At the same time, millions of frogs, green frogs, common frogs, red-bellied toads and other species provide a sound background to the natural orchestra of Kopački rit. In late summer the water withdraws and the vegetation begins to flourish, feeding deer and wild boar, and the area becomes a resting or wintering site for many migratory birds.





SHALLOW, WARM WATER

99 days, 44 fish species



On average, floods in Kopački rit last 99 days in a year, a third of the time (32 days) flooding the greater part of Kopački rit. It is an ideal hatchery and breeding ground, with 44 recorded species of fish so far.

Kopački rit is a flooded area on the right waterside of the Danube, situated in the northeast corner of Croatia, made by the Drava and the Danube rivers. This is one of the largest alluvial plains in Europe. The appearance of this whole area depends on the intensity of floods, so that the parts of Kopački rit, both dry and under water, change their shape and function depending on the amount of water in the river. The largest lake is Kopačko jezero, while the deepest lake is Sakadaško jezero. The lakes are interconnected with the Danube and the Drava rivers by a network of natural channels. During the floods, Kopački rit is the largest fish hatchery and breeding ground of the European Danube region. The most represented types of ichthyofauna are the river carp, bream, common whitebait, white bream, common dace, roach, tench, pike, bass, perch and catfish.





298 SPECIES OF BIRDS

Bird Life



Ornithological field Those who wish to observe the birds are offered daily or longer programmes under the guidance of professionals. On average, daily you can see up to 60 species of bird in Kopački rit, and during their visit to the Park, observers obtain a list to help them identify the species.
www.kopacki-rit.hr
prijemni.centar@kopacki-rit.hr

Black Stork, White Spoonbill In late summer and early autumn, large flocks of spoonbills and black storks congregate in Kopački rit. They fly from Slovakia, Hungary and Vojvodina over Kopački rit, all the way to Levant and then Africa.

The flutter of thousands of white and gray wings above the dark waters of Kopački rit at dusk, when, believe me, the thick, green plants smell nowhere like in Baranja, and you feel that all around you, in the evening chill, in those plants, the invisible, clean, healthy, thick, divine dark oil circulates.

Delimir Rešicki

Birds are what make Kopački rit recognisable. To date, 298 species of birds, 141 of which regularly or occasionally nest in the marsh, have been recorded. Those which nest in large colonies include the heron, common gull, sea swallow and cormorant. The area of Kopački rit is a nesting place for more than 20 pairs of white-tailed eagles, a world endangered species. As for the other European endangered species, 30 pairs of black storks, four to five pairs of saker, 40 pairs of white herons and about 100 pairs of wild geese regularly nest here, as do several hundred pairs of one of the most endangered European species, the Ferruginous Duck.

During the spring and autumn migrations, Kopački rit is an important resting place for many species of fen fowls, with several hundreds of thousands of the birds resting there.





THE ENORMOUS TREE

Eagle's Nest

White Willow, Black Poplar The white and black poplar, which is a kind of relic, grow in higher areas. The south Pannonian endemic species of black hawthorn bush is spread throughout the forests of Kopački rit.



Eagles' nests lie in the highest trees of Baranja's forests. One of these trees is the huge Polish elm (*Ulmus minor*) located in the vicinity of the castle in Kopački rit. It is about three hundred years old and is one of the oldest elms in Europe.

The lowest areas of Kopački rit, where the water retains for a long time are covered in willow forests. Here and there we can find ancient trees six, eight or more metres in circumference. White and black poplar grow in higher areas while oak grows in the highest areas. The black poplar (*Populus nigra*) appears as a kind of relic because it can no longer regenerate; there are only old tall trees, some 30 metres and others even 40 metres high. They top all other trees, with white-tailed eagles nesting in them. There is a black poplar tree 12 metres in circumference in the Hulovo area. It remains unclear whether it is a single tree or more of them grown together.



The Deer Park

Barbara, go to Baranja with me! As from Paris to Versailles, to the deer park towards the pheasant farm to the royal hunting grounds with wild boar and wild rabbit, quail and wild duck - it is best that you take to Baranja from Osijek. Matko Peić







THE GOLDEN STAG

The Roar



Residential hunting centre The castles of Tikveš have always been a favourite meeting place for many statesmen and celebrities. Members of the Habsburg and later the Karađorđević families, and in the time of Yugoslavia, President Josip Broz Tito and his family, used to stay there with their guests.

Hunting ground Podunavlje-Podravlje is situated in a typically Pannonian, extraordinary fertile lowland area, with forests abundant in game, especially deer and wild boar.

+385 (0) 31 750 187, www.hrsume.hr

In the first days of September, Baranja's oak forests echo the loud roar of the deer. It is the mating season. At that time locals avoid meadows and forest clearings where hinds stay and feed and males vigorously fight for them.

Dario Topić

Baranja and Kopački rit are widely known for their numerous deer population (*Cervus elaphus*). Until the Homeland War, the population of these beautiful animals counted up to 6,000 deer, and in spring and during the summer, the number would have grown up to 10,000. Males are known for their large and well developed horns. There are only a few places in the world with such deer with beautiful horns. Although roaring is a very important factor of the animal's mating ritual, it is also a double-edged sword. The deer's position can easily be detected by poachers and predators while it is roaring. At the time of roar, visitors are encouraged to enjoy the power of this natural music at a decent distance.





HUNTING RESIDENCE

Prince Eugene

The hunting Castle in Bilje has not yet been historically and architecturally explored. The name of an Austrian architect, Johann Lucas Hildebrandt, known as the architect of the Vienna Belvedere Castle, is often mentioned as the most probable among other possible authors.

The Queens The songs called "Queens" are sung in the villages of Sokadija: Draž, Gajić, Topolje and Duboševica during the church holiday of Pentecost in early June. This custom is dedicated to the growth of hemp and flax, the basic raw material for the making of Baranja's folk costumes. A group of girls dressed in national costumes stand in a line led by kings (girls also) and a bride with a crown of wild flowers. They visit houses where a maid, a young man or a small child live and sing festive songs with the following lyrics: May your hemp be as soft as silk and your flax as hard as mace! The hosts treat them with drinks and homemade cakes.

After the liberation of the country from the Turks, Emperor Leopold I of Habsburg divided his estates in Baranja between his generals, allies, and other prominent figures.

The largest estate in Baranja belonged to Prince Eugene of Savoy, general and statesman, the supreme commander of the Austrian army since 1697, and later president of the Court War Council in Vienna.

Among twenty villages that belonged to Eugene's Baranja estate, the village of Bilje, or Belje (Hungarian Bellye), was elected the seat of administration. At the beginning of the 18th century, a four-winged castle with moats and a square inner yard was built in an early Baroque style. Most of Croatian Baranja was assembled within the Belje manor, with other settlements in the Danube region from Batina to Kopačevo and those to the west and north of Bansko brdo (Petlovac, Beli Manastir, Branjin Vrh, Popovac, Branjina, Duboševica, Topolje etc.).





TOPOLJE

No tower

Singing in the Church Marian folk singing in the Church of St. Peter and Paul in May.

The Church of St. Peter and Paul Built in 1722 to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene of Savoy over the Turks at the famous Battle of Senta on 11th September 1697.



The monumental Baroque Church of Saint Peter and Paul near Topolje village, near the old Danube riverbed, was erected by Prince Eugene of Savoy after the last in a series of his great victories over the Turks (Senta 1697, Petrovaradin 1716, Belgrade 1718).

Unusual in having no tower, the church of Saint Peter and Paul has encouraged the belief of different legends in people for centuries. After the death of Eugene of Savoy, the Belje manor was under the administration of the Court Chambers until 1780 when it belonged to the Habsburg-Teschén family until the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1918. Although in the second half of the 18th century Bilje was connected to Osijek by the royal road, in 1827 the administration of the estate was relocated to Kneževo, in the North of Baranja, and a representative classicist style castle was built for that purpose. With the help of European experts and above all thanks to the melioration of flooding areas, the Belje manor became one the most advanced real estates in the entire Austrian Empire.





ESTERHÁZY

Around Darda

The Castle of Darda was devastated and pillaged during the Homeland War.

Snow in the Vineyard The new winegrowing year begins on St. Vincent's Day, on 22nd January, with the blessing of the grapevine. Winegrowers go to the vineyards and pray for a fruitful year. They put bunches of sausages on the grapevine: the longer the bunch, the bigger the grapevine. Then they pray to God, cut three branches of the grapevine and put them into the water. Their budding is an indicator of cropping and future harvest. After the ceremony, the winegrowers and their friends sit by a big fire made with grapevines, talk, bake sausages and bacon and drink good Baranja wine.

Baranja Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 702 080;
Municipality of Draž Tourist Board
+385 (0) 31 736 100

The Bluish Haze Far away on the horizon, where the land meets the sky, slowly, silently before the night, clouds and streaks of bluish haze flow out of the grass and water and float over the land, quiescently.

Another great Baranja manor from the Habsburg era was gathered around Darda, and its first owner was yet another general, General Friedrich von Veterani.

Except for Darda, more than twenty villages belonged to that estate, and some of them are still part of Croatian Baranja: Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, Jagodnjak, Bolman, Karanac and some others. The famous noble Esterhazy –Zvolen family bought the manor in 1749 and were the owners until 1842. In 1800, a three-winged classicist castle was built in Darda. In the same period, marked by the Enlightenment and the Revolution, two scholars born in the village of Bilje, brothers József and Lajos Mitterpacher studied and taught at the institutions of higher education in Vienna, Trnava and Budapest. The first brother was a well known mathematician, the other was a scientist and founder of the Hungarian University of Agriculture.



The Calm Bluish Haze

Far away on the horizon, where the land meets the sky, slowly, silently before the night, clouds and streaks of bluish haze flow out of the grass and water and float over the land, quiescently.







JANOSZ HORVAT

Old Fisherman from Kopačevo



The Fishing Days Local fishermen prepare fish dishes that, were it not for them, would soon be forgotten. At the same time an exhibition of traditional fishing tools is held. To live from nature, but not to destroy it- a truth of the Kopačevo fishermen.

Bilje Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 751 480

The Catfish Days Croatian fishing and fish-stew competitions are held in Topolje on the last weekend of July.

Draž Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 736 100

From written documents which have registered events in Kopački rit since 1212, one can conclude that very little has changed in the past eight hundred years.

Up until recently, Janosz Horvat from Kopačevo and his fellow fishermen lived in a specific co-existence with nature, maintaining ancient fishing rituals. Horvat preserved the old and well known fishing tools, now occasionally used by his successors, not to be found in any other area rich in fish, and therefore as priceless as the surviving fishing knowledge. One of the most interesting fishing techniques was fishing with the help of a cane barrier, set up as a labyrinth in the dry parts of Kopački rit. With the arrival of the flood from the Drava and the Danube rivers, the fish would come also, getting caught in the trap. This was a way of fishing that exploited but did not destroy nature, with the traps put in place so as not to damage the riverbed or water vegetation. Every year in September old fishing tools are exposed in Kopačevo, and local fishermen prepare fish dishes that would soon be forgotten, were it not for their culinary skills.





IN COMPANY

Old Songs

Bečarac- The Baranja Dance The June folk festival in the municipality of Draž is the only event which preserves the original customs, songs, dance, handicrafts and traditional foods of our grandparents. It is held every year, alternately in the Draž, Gajić, Topolje and Duboševica villages. Visitors can enjoy the folk customs and culinary specialties, see displays of old crafts, drive carts to wine destinations or even visit them by boat on the beautiful Dunavac. Municipality of Draž Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 736 100, event director Janja Čeliković, +385 (0) 98 777 630.

The life story of a Kopačevo fisherman, his efforts to continue to live in nature and from nature in a way that he served it so that it could serve him - this story is the topos which determines the experience of the magical lands of Kopački rit and Baranja. Dario Topić

Although the Croatian Baranja triangle forms a geographical, administrative and production unit, ethnographers divide Croatian Baranja into the Drava river basin region and the Danube river basin region. With this division, it is easier to classify the details of folk costumes and to monitor distinctive features of the 'pustaraši', the inhabitants of the 'pustare' settlements. From the mid 19th century until the 1970s, the people of Baranja lived in 'pustare', workers' settlements built by planned construction, testimony to early modern agricultural production. The 'pustare' included Brestovac, Zlatna Greda, Mirkovci, Jasenovac, Šebešir, Sokolovac and Kozjak in the Danube region and Širine, Sudaraš, Zeleno Polje and Malo Kneževo in the Drava region of Baranja.





WHEN THE DEW SHINES

At Puškaš



The Old Drava The total water area of the old Drava flow is 56 hectares. Today the river is divided by a bridge and a dam into two lakes. The left lake is overgrown in reed and is dominated by large pike. Wild Danube carp is also domesticated there, while larger catfish can be caught along the entire length of the left lake. To the west, in the Vodar area, Crucian carp, Prussian carp, bream, rudd, roach, carp, amur and pike are most numerous.

A sudden flash of small fish while sitting on an improvised pontoon bridge made of empty metal barrels at Karolj and Maja's on the Puškaš, in the early morning when the dew shines in the spider webs above the spring waters.

Delimir Rešicki

Topoljski dunavac or Puškaš, as it is mistakenly referred to, because Puškaš is the name of the estate alongside a part of Topoljski dunavac, is about 10 km long. It was founded 150 years ago, when the Austro-Hungarian government decided to regulate the flow of the Danube. The shores are covered with cane, sedge and aquatic plants, making it an ideal nesting place for wading birds, and a hatchery for many types of fish which find ideal conditions for growth and reproduction here. Throughout the whole course of the Topoljski dunavac, beautiful pieces of tench and perch can be caught. Carp is also a good catch, especially in the evenings, as is the catfish. In the past, golden Crucian carp could also be found here, but the Prussian carp pushed out some of the original species from this fishing oasis.





THE SWEET AND THE TERRIFY- ING “BUŠE” MASKS

The Carnival Games In February, Carnival Games with “buše” masks are held on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday in Draž, Topolje, Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, Gajić and Duboševica.

Baranja Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 702 080;
Municipality of Draž Tourist Board,
+385 (0) 31 736 100 Cultural and artistic as-
sociation “The Unity of Peasants”, Baranjsko
Petrovo Selo, Pavo Franjin, +385 (0) 31 748 203

The “Kakasutes” Mystical tradition of girls competing in the “sedation” of the rooster (Hungarian kakasütés) held in Vardarac in September.

The Ethno Fair in Karanac Horse carriage rides, homemade ajvar and jam.
Denis Sklepić, Karanac, +385 (0) 31 720 271

The Ethno Fair in Bilje Annual exhibition of folk costumes and folk heritage.
Bilje Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 751 480

Carriage on the Roof

On Carnival Sunday, the “buše” masks move around the streets and villages of Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, Gajić and Duboševica. Monday is reserved for childrens’ “buše”, while the adults rest after a tiring Sunday. On Tuesday, the “buše” masks occupy the streets of Topolje and on the same day the final party takes place in Draž.

The old Carnival traditions of masked groups called “buše” passing through villages and visiting houses is preserved up to this day in the villages of the Danube valley and the Drava valley of Šokadija. Typically the most beautiful “buše” masks come from Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, the so-called “petaračke buše”. The “buše” are still chased in Duboševica, Topolje and Gajić, and the final party takes place in Draž.

There are the sweet and the terrible “buše”, and the houses in which girls and boys live appeal to them most. If the gates are closed, “buše” tend to be unpleasant; if they feel like it, they will completely disassemble a carriage and then re-assemble it on the roof top, or take off the gates of the house and then leave them hanging in a tree. They may even plough through the courtyard.



The Red Garlands and Ropes

Nowhere as in Baranja do red peppers hang in such unrealistically long garlands and ropes from the porches of houses in the Šokač and Hungarian villages.

Delimir Rešicki







FISH STEW

Red Hot Peppers

Fish Stew Competition A competition in preparing fish stew is held in Lug in August and in Beli Manastir and Gajić in September. Baranja Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 702 080, Draž Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 736 100



The relationship of the people of Baranja with the cultivation, drying and grinding of special red hot peppers, intended to breathe in soul to the fish stew, is simply touching.

Distinctive gastronomy goes hand in hand with distinctive fishing. Red hot peppers are alleged to have many medicinal effects and are indispensable in preparing fish stew. The best fish stew in the world, according to the people of Baranja, is prepared with the flood waters of the Danube and Drava rivers. It also has to be prepared with many kinds of fish and the old fishermen believe that without pike, it's no good at all. Fish dishes are traditionally prepared in the open and include specialties such as carp on a fork, pike covered during preparation, fish fried in 'tanjurača' (a metal plate shaped like a part of a tractor), fish stew, and the famed pike stew, prepared with a little bacon. For another specialty, fish is salted, then smoked and dried.





THE VICTORY

Batina

The Memorial Home Batina Restaurant, tour of the vineyards and views of the Danube.
Contact: +385 (0)91 1655 556



The Victory, the work of sculptor Antun Augustinčić, dating from 1947, is a reminder of the Battle of Batina in 1944. In this battle, Soviet Red Army troops and Tito's army liberated Baranja from German occupation. The Monument and the memorial complex mark the place of the great battle that took place from 11th - 30th November 1944, when the Soviet Red Army and the Yugoslav National Liberation Army troops crossed the Danube, established bridgeheads and pushed the German occupation forces together with the remaining parts of the Hungarian army out of Baranja. At the site of the fiercest battle, the so-called "Hill No.169", a monument to the fallen soldiers of the Red Army was erected, a monumental obelisk 27 metres high, with an eight metre high bronze sculpture of Victory on the top. A mass burial grave of 1,297 members of the Red Army is a distinctive feature of the monument.

The Peace Regatta On a Friday in July, boats sail down the Danube to Aljmaš from Zelenci Otok and then to Batina. On Saturday, they sail to Erdut and then to the heroic town of Vukovar, severely damaged during the attacks of the Yugoslav Army and Chetniks in 1991. On Sunday, they sail to Šarengrad and finally, Ilok, where the final fish stew competition

takes place. During the three day journey to Ilok, vessels sail about 120 kilometres.
Contact: +385 (0) 91 7965 880, 031 735 241 and Draž Municipality Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 736 100





KINGS, STATESMEN, LEADERS

The Distinguished Guests



The Elite in Hunting Houses International guests, including Hollywood actors, used to enjoy the benefits of Kopački rit, and this habit of elitist hunting tourism has remained to the present day.

The Charms of the intact nature of Kopački rit were noticed by members of the political elite long ago, at the same time giving the opportunity to ordinary people to poach some fish for themselves.

The Tikveš castle, built in the spirit of Romantic Historicism in the second half of the 19th century, is connected with the hunting countryside villa by a promenade. A number of noblemen, including the Habsburgs, the Karađorđević family and many others stayed in this hunting resort. Part of this history is preserved through the photos of Isabela von Habsburg, Friedrich von Habsburg's wife, the owner of the Tikveš estate. After World War II, the castle became one of the residences of the Yugoslav President, Tito. Today, this complex serves a new purpose as the European Centre for the Environment.



In the Middle of the Harvest

... In the hot summer noon, in the middle of the harvest, the swelter was flickering, and when the combines near Pjeskara forest calmed down, the clouds of dust stood as curtains on the horizon. Hot summer chords flooded the plain. Near those two huge trees on the plane, I saw a hawk yawning, high on the tree top... And a frog remained chained in the shadow of a water lily leaf. Mirko Hunjadi







BILJE, BELLYE

Belje



The Belje estate has a good climate, good location (along the river Danube waterway), good soil for almost all types of crops and grains, growing fruits, stock breeding, fishery, forestry, hunting and more. Description of the senior official of the Belje estate, 1824.

After the death of the first owner, Prince Eugene of Savoy, the estate belonged to the imperial family. Archduke Charles Louis moved the seat of the estate from Bilje (Hungarian Bellye) to Kneževo. The Habsburg management of the estate was highly advanced. Today the Belje wine cellars on the southern slopes of Banovo brdo have almost 600 hectares of vineyards. Mainly white grape varieties are grown: Graševina, Rhine Riesling, Chardonnay, Pinot gris, Pinot blanc and Muscat Ottonel. Red wine sorts include Pinot noir, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Frankovka. The newly renovated wine cellar, opportunities for wine tasting, and a 7.5 kilometre long wine road with a view of the beautiful Baranja landscapes make for a fantastic experience.





COACHMEN, 'PARADOŠI', 'BIROŠI'

The Pustara Settlements

Zlatna Greda The Tikveš Forestry and Eco-Centre Zlatna Greda manage the Hunting House, situated in a former pustara settlement. The estate comprises a park, playground, gazebo for 50 people, wine cellar, reception centre and training grounds for workshops.

Summer welcome party by the pool in Kneževi Vinogradi in May.

Autumn welcome party Traditional costumes and customs show, carriage rides and antiques fair in Kneževi Vinogradi in September.

Autumn in Baranja An economic and cultural tourist event in Beli Manastir. Exhibitions of paintings and folk handicrafts, concerts, theatrical performances, selection of food, folklore show, craftsmen fair, the first weekend of September.

Baranja Tourist Board, +385 (0)31 702 080

Today the remains of the pustara settlements testify to the once great success of the Agricultural Industrial Combine of Belje, and somewhere halfway between the shabby pustara homes and first country houses, it is still possible to hear stories of folk traditions and legends about the birth, life and slow death of the Baranja way.

There was a time when living in pustara settlements was the culmination of the workers' living standards in the agricultural sector. The settlements had administration buildings, apartments for workers, with associated pigsties, farm buildings and barracks for seasonal workers. More than 50 families used to live in the larger pustara settlements. In a period of a little more than a hundred years, the differences in the ways of life in the villages and the surrounding pustara settlements have stimulated one another in the preservation of Baranja's distinguished features. The inhabitants of pustara settlements and the villagers did not only learn from each other but became each other's lasting inspiration.





FLOUR, MILK, MEAT

The Most Fertile of Lands



Cracklings fest Karanac, December.
Baranja Tourist Board, +385 (0) 31 702 080
www.tzbaranje.hr

Baranja is our most fertile land. Flour, milk, meat, lard, sunflower oil ...
Matko Peić

After World War II, Belje became the first major agro-industrial company in Yugoslavia, strongly developing the production of field crops, milk, meat, sugar, agricultural machinery, etc. An irrigation system was established and a narrow-gauge railway connected all the villages on the estate. After the independence of Croatia and the reintegration of Baranja, Agrokor, the largest food producer in this part of Europe, took over Belje, recently orienting itself towards the production of healthy food.



Thousands of Small Mirrors

At any moment you may slip into a sense close to primal sorrow, not because you will one day no longer be here, but because you will then be denied the chance to observe such beauty. Yet the next moment you may be overwhelmed by an even deeper and more truthful radiant joy, just because you have once again seen a poplar leaf flickering in the warm summer air, illuminated by the



midday light, returning a ray of sun right back into your eyes, as if someone had scattered thousands of tiny mirrors among the tall trees. Delimir Rešicki





THE GREAT BARANJA

The Untamed Expanse



Baranja Adventure Team Driving off-road cars through the natural wilderness
 Š. Petefija 35, Bilje,
 +385 (0) 91 2101 212, +385 (0) 31 211 511
www.baranja-adventure.com

The Motor Show Batina, August.
 Takač family, +385 (0) 91 7965 880,
 +385 (0) 31 735 241

Eco-estate "Orlov put" (Eagle's path)
 31327 Bilje, +385 (0) 91 2255 886
na.orlovom.putu@os.t-com.hr

Here I inhaled in opulent aromas the spring enchantment of the earth. In yellow, brown and red leaves, I trod through the autumn. Baranja is a land so strong that with too warm an eruption of summer, it provokes in the soul so glacial a winter, that with the vegetation's ripened juices, transports into a worn, deflated, late autumn, with a single example: the destiny of a leaf.

Mirko Hunjadi

The heart and the soul are full of satisfaction; full are the eye, the palm and ear; full are the lungs and nostrils. From a low branch, two or three small grey herons take off, just awoken. In front of a boat, a duck hurriedly drives its ducklings into the sedge. A grebe wants to play hide and seek, while pheasants fly from bank to bank without obvious reason. At very close distance, a capital deer can be seen gobbling water. Wild boar swim across the canal at dusk; a fox ably circles a hare, and roebuck battle rivals with their horns. An otter can be seen hauling a fish from under the ice, then greasing its whiskers on the shore. The nocturnal caterwauls of wild cats mating can be heard from the top of an old willow tree; Baranja's vagabond, the old boar, can be seen with binoculars, while in the summer dusk, a young fox on the concrete fence of the bridge laves under the headlights of cars, and a frightened herd of deer fumbles on the frozen brown ground, not wanting to cross the canal through the cold water.





THE CLOSED WINDOW

The Green Mystery

Triathlon Baranja Bilje Lake (Stara Drava)
Bilje Tourist Board, +385 (0) 98 751 480

I knew and felt that I was close to home when I saw thick layers of dust on tiny leaves of acacia everywhere around me. And then, somewhere before Osijek I lowered the window of the train, deeply inhaled that green living mystery and an hour later, while dreaming, I blew the dust off that tiny leaf clearly saying who I am, where I come from and where I am heading to. Delimir Rešicki

Travelling by night train from Osijek to Beli Manastir and back, looking through the window and not seeing any landscape, only his own face and the faces of the evening passengers, a man from Baranja feels that behind that train, behind him, somewhere in the summer moonlight, the sunflower fields still remain. What the sunflower saw while the sun travelled from east to west every day, what it knows in its every grain that is silently to fall to that same soil in a day or two, and what was in its eyes, that is what no one could ever take away from it again. Every misfortune, even death itself, always comes too late for that very moment, that one unique and sufficient moment. To share it with Baranja means to be part of both a mystery and its wonders.



Only once

By train, by bus or by car, the easiest time to reach Baranja is in the morning. The most difficult, is in the evening, and you will never want to leave her again! You will take her along with you: the green in her eyes, the intense smell of her mud, oak and fish, and the mild sound of music from her foggy land at night. You can reach Baranja by vehicle whenever you please, but visit for the first time and your heart can reach it for a lifetime! Mirko Hunjadi





Seven Gates

You can reach Baranja from Slavonia, Osijek and Belišće, over five bridges across the Drava river, and from Serbia, over the Batina bridge across the Danube. If you travel from Hungary, the border guards and customs officers will let you through at the Udvar - Kneževo and Beremend - Baranjsko Petrovo selo border crossing. Mirko Hunjadi

TRAFFIC

Pan-European road

The Trans-European highway of the European traffic corridor V / c passes through Baranja (Budapest - Osijek - Sarajevo - Ploče). The construction of this highway has included Slavonia and Baranja in the main European traffic flows and the global European economic system.

Arrival by bus: Osijek - Beli Manastir

Railway

With the modernisation of railways MP 13A, routing Osijek - Beli Manastir, the Beli Manastir state border will create the conditions for increasing passenger traffic as well.

Arrival by train: Osijek – Beli Manastir

River boat

The Drava and Danube rivers are a major road up to Central Europe and the East towards the Black Sea. The river Drava has the status of international waterway for 23 km of its flow, from the mouth of the river to the town of Osijek.

Arrival by boat: Danube, Port Vukovar and Ilok; Drava, Port Osijek

Airports

Osijek airport (Klis), located 20 km from the city of Osijek, can land cargo planes, small aircraft for business trips and, currently only in the summer months, passenger aircraft. The Business and Sport Airport Osijek, located between Osijek and Čepin, can host small aircraft as well.

Arrival by aeroplane from Zagreb and Split (from June 24th to August 26th) and from Frankfurt (from May 6th)
www.osijek-airport.hr

NATURE PARKS

Public Institution of Nature Park Kopački rit

Titov dvorac 1, 31328 Lug +385 (0) 31 285 370, fax: +385 (0) 31 285 380
Visitors centre, +385 (0) 31 752 320, +385 (0) 31 752 321
www.kopacki-rit.hr;
prijamni.centar@kopacki-rit.hr

BIRD WATCHING, LISTENING TO THE FROGS

Large colonies. Herons (*Ardea cinerea*, *Ardea purpurea*), Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*), Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

Endangered species. White-tailed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), an endangered species on a global scale, Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) and Wild Goose (*Anser Anser*), the endangered European species; Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*), one of Europe's most endangered species

Amphibians. Red-bellied Toad (*Bombina Bombina*), with red and yellow spots on the bottom of its belly, which is rarely seen, Yellow-bellied Toad (*Bombina variegata*), with yellow and black dots on its belly

PHOTOGRAPHING FLOWERS AND BUTTERFLIES

Siberian Iris (*Iris sibirica*), in early June, large surface areas, sometimes up to several acres, are covered with beautiful blue flowers of this iris

White Water Lily (*Nymphaea alba*) when flowering, covers acres of ponds

Iris Pallada, known as Dalmatian Iris (*Iris variegata*)

Yellow Onion, White Poppy (*Allium flavum*, *Papaver dubium lecoquii*) bloom in the slopes of loess near the village of Batina

Endemic species and relics. White Willow and Black Poplar, a kind of relic, grow in the higher areas, while the Black Hawthorn Bush, endemic of South Pannonia, grows in the forests of Kopački rit

The rest of the steppe. about 140 species of plant, many of which are rare, are located near the cemetery in Bilje

Butterflies. 35 species of diurnal butterflies, more than 60 species of nocturnal butterflies

Dragonflies (*Anisoptera*), many of the 40 species found are very beautiful and intense in colour

Turtles and beetles. the stag beetle (*Lucanus Cervus*) and European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) are usually found next to the dunes and in ponds outside the flooding areas

HERITAGE AND COLLECTIONS

Polish Elm (*Ulmus minor*) one of the great trees of Baranja forests, about three hundred years old

Bunarić dol, a spring of drinking water of Our Lady of Lourdes, Gajić, +385 (0) 98 721 799, the Eucharistic celebration in January

Memorial home Batina, +385 (0) 91 1655 556, view of the Danube

Sokac House, with an ethnographic collection in Topolje, holds approximately 1,600 items on display, +385 (0) 31 737 220, +385 (0) 98 17 39 972, bobanduric@gmail.com, www.zbirka-draz.net

Zoological Museum of Baranja, Kopačevo, Kralja Zvonimira 1b, 31327 town of Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 027, +385 (0) 31 750 057

CASTLES

The Castle of Kneževo, a two-storey modestly classicist building (1828); west facade facing the village, east facade facing the 19th century park, while the central, two-story part of the castle rises from its base.

The Castle of Tikveš, from the second half of the 19th century; the castle park and promenade are associated with the rustic hunting villa; today: the European Centre for the Environment.

The Castle of Darda, built in the second half of the 18th century; a two-storey building with land spanning an area of 1,700 m², unites the Baroque layout concept. In the middle of the main front facade there is a glazed wooden porch, and farm buildings in the yard.

The Castle of Bilje, 18th century castle with a park spanning an area of about 8 hectares; with a royal chapel in the building (1720), renewed in 1974; the premises of a department of the Croatian Forests, and the Department of Public Institution Kopački rit Nature Park, gallery space Eugene of Savoy in the basement.

FISHING

Puškaš, 10 kilometres long, built 150 years ago, beautiful specimens of Tench and Perch, Carp and Catfish

Stara Drava, 56 hectare area, divided by a bridge and a dam system in two lakes: the right lake and the left lake (overgrown with reed, dominant species are the Capital Pike; Danubian Wild Carp, Giant and Dwarf Catfish)

The Barbara Channel, runs parallel with the river Drava from the Croatian-Hungarian border, and is divided into the Old Barbara (27 km) and Barbara Channel (7 km)

Vodar, channel and marsh, the extension of the Barbara Channel; rich in Pike, Prussian Carp, Rudd fish, Common Roach, Wild Carp

Lanka, average depth of 1.5 m, rich in Pike, Wild Carp

Lake Đola, situated in the centre of Darda, sandy bottom, the coast is partly covered by reed, lake is rich in large specimens of Common Carp, Wild Carp, Cyprinus Carpio (*Linnaeus*), Asp, Pike, Perch, Prussian Carp, Bream, Brown Bullhead Carp

Mala Đola, continues to Velika Đola lake; Pike, Cyprinus Carpio (*Linnaeus*), Grass Carp, Prussian Carp, Bream, Roach, Brown Bullhead Carp

Čokaš, connected upstream with the Lanka Lake by the Barbara channel, and by Serečin Channel with the Đola Lake; Pike and Asp, Wild Carp, Prussian Carp, Perch, Roach, Brown Bullhead Carp and Bream

Gmajna, there are two natural springs, with an approximate length of 6 km and an average depth of 2 m; Carp, Grass Carp, Pike and Perch

Halasica, close to the Old Drava embankment, built in 1827; rich in Pike, Carp and Prussian Carp

Boroš, along the border with Hungary, in the forest area Medrović, linked to the river Drava by a medium length channel

Mrtvaja, close to the Drava Embankment; Pike, Wild Carp, Tench and Catfish
Other fishing waters: lake Bučka with channel Bučka, Šečeransko Jezero, Novi Čeminac and Stari Čeminac (New and Old Čeminac), Grabovački, Mirkovački and Luški channels, Dravica, Farkaš Topolje, Karoca, Šiblje, Bodonja, Gakovac, Marinkova Bara, Luska Bara, Lerencova Bara, Tatina Bara, Vir Bara, Bara Janči Rit, Bara Ajzekan, Bajer Mladičnjak kod Draža and Marinkova Bara

HUNTING LODGE

Monjoroš, exclusive hunting ground, +385 (0) 31 750 187, +385 (0) 98 439 810, usosi@hr.sume.hr, www.hrsune.hr; bogland forests rich with big game, especially deer and boar

Zlatna Greda, in the hunting ground Podunavlje-Podravlje, +385 (0) 98 447 090; annex - Čošak Šuma hunting lodge, www.zlatna-greda.org, comfortable restaurant, coach rides, sightseeing and photo safari hunting, hunting lunch in the countryside

Židopustara, +385 (0) 31 746 222, www.fermopromet.hr, in the heart of the hunting ground, surrounded by century old plane-tree alley, situated next to the lake, with the option for recreational fishing; the hunting ground is one of the best deer habitats, with about 700 heads

WINE ROADS

The vineyards of Baranja are located around Banska kosa in north Baranja. These plains are ideal for growing vines. There are a few wine cellars in the area, built into the layers of loess. Most organised wine cellars are currently located within Zmajevac, between Kneževi Vinogradi and Batina, in the south of Banska kosa, although more wine cellars can be found in other parts of the wine region, both in the north and south.

WINE CELLARS

Ivan Gregurek, Glavna 50, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 929

Kovacs Istvan, Šandora Petefija 13, Suza, +385 (0) 31 733 182, +385 (0) 98 9070 113

Nada Rikert, 1. svibnja 18, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 560

Family Cellar Kolar, Suza, +385 (0) 31 733 081, +385 (0) 31 733 006, +385 (0) 91 5218 623

Adam Cellar, Glavna 145, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 91 5505 067

Wine Gallery Gerštmajer, Maršala Tita 152, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 91 3515 586

Wine Cellar Bonet Istvan, Lajoša Košuta 44, Suza, +385 (0) 98 338 943

Wine Cellar Cibok, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 98 9203 289

Wine Cellar Čočić, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 31 212 973, +385 (0) 91 1104 942, +385 (0) 91 1200 569

Wine Cellar Dionis, Maršala Tita 139, Suza, +385 (0) 31 733 182, +385 (0) 98 9070 113

Wine Cellar Ferenc Vargo, Šandora Petefija 9, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 98 9195 942

Wine Cellars Belje d.d., Šandora Petefija 2, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 922

Wine Cellar Josić, Planina 194, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 98 252 657, www.josic.hr

Wine Cellar Marinčić, Šandora Petefija bb, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 91 3730 020

Association of Winegrowers, Fruit Growers and Butlers "Trojnaš", Draž, +385 (0) 31 736 517

The Association of Winegrowers and Winemakers of the County Draž Martinovo Brdo, Gajić, +385 (0) 98 777 630
wine degustation, home gourmet food, genuine customs

Slavko Kalazić, Batina, +385 (0) 98 223 765

The Association of Winegrowers and Winemakers of the Town of Beli Manastir Sv. Martin, +385 (0) 98 253 354, wine degustation, homemade gourmet food

The Association of Winegrowers and Winemakers of Baranja, +385 (0) 91 8942 323, wine degustation, homemade gourmet food

COUNTRY HOUSEHOLDS

Baranjski dvori, Šandora Petefija 61, Zmajevac, +385 (0) 31 734 055, +385 (0) 91 9540 533, +385 (0) 91 2100 885, www.baranjski-dvori.hr

Čokot Čarda, Zmajevac, Vinko Medić, +385 (0) 31 505 126, +385 (0) 91 2201 110; traditional cuisine, homemade wine and rakija (brandy)

Golf and Countryside Club Zmajevac, +385 (0) 98 253 656, www.golfklub-zmajevac.hr, home gourmet and enogastronomic specialties, golf and team building

Ivica i Marica, Ive Lole Ribara 8a, Karanac,

Nada and Marko Piljić, +385 (0) 91 1373 793, +385 (0) 98 252 674, www.ivica-marica.com; home specialties, horseback riding, coach and carriage (fiacre), cycling, Nordic walking

Kukuriku, a Pannonian countryside house from 1897, Kolodvorska 18, Karanac, Nino Mlinaček, +385 (0) 98 252 179, +385 (0) 98 547 585; ethno-style rooms, cycling, children's playgrounds in the countryside

Ljudevit Kolar, Maršala Tita 96e, Suza, +385 (0) 31 733 081, +385 (0) 31 733 006, +385 (0) 91 5218 623; traditional cuisine, homemade wine and rakija (brandy), wine cellar, fishing, accommodation

Piroš čizma, Maršala Tita 101, Suza, +385 (0) 31 733 806, +385 (0) 98 372 480; traditional Baranja cuisine

Richard Apel, I. L. Ribara 27, Karanac, +385 (0) 91 2101 212, www.baranya-adventure.com; active holiday, adventure tourism, home gourmet and enogastronomic specialties

Salaš Ipsa, Franjin dvor 2, Čeminac, +385 (0) 91 5619 868, www.salas-ipsa.hr; traditional Baranja cuisine, horseback riding, cycling, trekking

Country Household Vaš, Ribarska 82, Kopačevo, +385 (0) 31 752 179, +385 (0) 98 244 285; www.kopacevo.pondi.hr; tibor.vas@os.t-com.hr; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, fishing, canoeing, cycling

Countryside Family Tourist Farm Sklepić, Pannonian house from 1910, countryside farm from 1897, Kolodvorska 58, Karanac, +385 (0) 31 720 271, +385 (0) 98 739 159, www.sklepici.hr; ethnographic collection, carriage (fiacre), horseback riding, domestic animals, homemade food

Seoski turizam Lacković, Vinogradska 5, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 850, fax: +385 (0) 31 751 329, +385 (0) 98 650 006; andjelko.lackovic@os.htnet.hr; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

FAMILY ACCOMMODATION

Aleksander, Hrv. vojske 3, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 689, +385 (0) 98 1707799 www.aleksander.bilje.info; aleksander@bilje.info; traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, fishing, cycling

Anica Đeri, Mihajla Klajna 11, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 813, anica.djeri@os.t-com.hr; free-os.t-com.hr/adjeri; swimming pool nearby, fishing, wine road, cycling

Apartmani Vrata Baranje, Vinogradska 15, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 057, fax: +385 (0) 31 751 456, +385 (0) 98 630 030; www.vrata-baranje.hr; info@vrata-baranje.hr; traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Apartman Katarina, Baranjska 17, Beli Manastir, +385 (0) 31 701 001, 098 476 293, katica.nicin1@os.t-com.hr, fishing, wine road, cycling

Apartman Racing, Petra Dobrovića 9, Beli Manastir, +385 (0) 31 702 633, +385 (0) 98 338 147, traditional cuisine, fishing, wine road

Baranjska oaza, Petefi Šandora 63, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 751 007, +385 (0) 91 2299 220; puktalovic.katica@kbo.hr; traditional cuisine, hunting, fishing, cycling

Bijeli lopoč, Ulica bijelog lopoča 21, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 640, +385 (0) 91 7998 085; www.bijeli-lopoc.hr; barica.beric@os.t-com.hr; traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Biljana Grković, Republike Hrvatske 16, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 691

Biljski krokodil, Blatna 104, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 711, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 711, +385 (0) 91 7982 220; www.biljski-krokodil.hr; biljski.krokodil@os.t-com.hr; traditional cuisine, fishing, cycling

Bogomir Papež, Glavna 123, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 825

Capistro, Vinogradska bb, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 351 893, fax: +385 (0) 31 351 893, 091 7932 558; www.capistro.hr; capistro.bilje@gmail.com; restaurant, cafe-bar, traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, horses/horse riding, hunting, fishing, horse-drawn carriage, cycling

Corina, Tina Ujevića 11, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 322 106, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 949, +385 (0) 95 9075 420; www.corina-apartments.com; pansion.corina@email.t-com.hr; traditional cuisine, hunting, fishing, cycling

Crvendac, Biljske satnije ZNG RH 5, Bilje, tel/fax: +385 (0) 31 750 264, +385 (0) 91 2017 879, +385 (0) 91 5515 711; www.crvendac.com; pansion@crvendac.com; traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Čingi lingi, Tina Ujevića 17, Bilje, 031 750 962, fax: +385 (0) 31 206 644, +385 (0) 91 1558 702; www.cingilingi.odmor.org; cingilingi@gmail.com; traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Domaćinstvo Grladinović, Ritska 11, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 682 196, +385 (0) 91 5074 141; domacinstvo@grladinovic.hr; traditional cuisine, farm animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Efirmov, Hrvatskih branitelja 56, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 827, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 827, +385 (0) 91 2030 701; barusa007@net.hr; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Franjo Antić, Šandora Petefija 10, Karanac, +385 (0) 31 720 491

Irena Šipec, Mihajla Klajna 12, Kneževi Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 238, +385 (0) 99 6784 649, www.irena-sobe.com; in vicinity of pool, wine road, traditional cuisine, fishing

Jasna Lovrenčić, Šandora Petefija 1p, Karanac, +385 (0) 31 720 088

Jelić, Tina Ujevića 13, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 535, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 081, +385 (0) 98 138 2151; jelicbogdan@gmail.com; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, fishing, cycling

Kostolić, I. Vencela 2, Draž, Gajić, accommodation, +385 (0) 31 736 071, homemade food, fishing on traditional old Danube boat, boat rides

Rest House Kovačević, Crkvena 4, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 123, +385 (0) 91 1359 413; kovacevic4@net.hr, hunting, fishing, cycling

Rest House Marina Zagrajski, Kralja Petra Krešimira IV 27, Beli Manastir, +385 (0) 91 5661 213, +385 (0) 91 7986 886, +385 (0) 31 703 236; marina.zagrajski@gmail.com; hunting, fishing, in vicinity of pool, wine road

Rest House Melita Lesić, Karanačka 30, Beli Manastir, +385 (0) 31 701 690, +385 (0) 92 1197 732; melitalesic@gmail.com; in vicinity of pool, hunting, fishing, wine road

Mala kuća, Ritska 1, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 393, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 393, +385 (0) 98 762 706; www.malakuca.com; ivana.pralija@gmail.com; traditional cuisine, fishing, cycling

Mazur – Ptičji Raj (Bird Heaven), Kneza Branimira 2, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 294, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 294, +385 (0) 98 826 115; www.mazur.hr; info@mazur.hr; traditional cuisine, hunting, fishing, cycling

Milena Lakić, Šandora Petefija 44, Karanac, +385 (0) 31 720 399

Family Farm Barbara Blagus, Petra Dobrovića 27, Beli Manastir, +385 (0) 31 702 157, +385 (0) 98 533 541; home specialties, fishing, wine road

Family Farm Lutra, Tina Ujevića 2, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 960, +385 (0) 98 357 134; www.lutra.com; sinisa.bagaric@os.t-com.hr; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, cycling

Family Farm Sabo, Kneza Branimira 23, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 163, +385 (0) 91 501 9535; sabo.adela@gmail.com; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, cycling

Family Farm Toma, Tina Ujevića 14, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 530, +385 (0) 91 5420 836; www.opg-toma.com; toma.bilje@yahoo.com; traditional cuisine, domestic animals, vegetable garden, hunting, fishing, cycling

Private Accommodation Bakho, Ljudevita Posavskog 4, Branjin Vrh, +385 (0) 31 727 308, +385 (0) 98 1698 143, zoran.banac@os.t-com.hr; home cuisine, hunting, fishing, wine road, cycling

Private Accommodation Bakho Plus,
Miroslava Krleže 25, Šećerana,
+385 (0) 91 5056 460,
zoran.banac@os.t-com.hr; home cuisine,
hunting, fishing, wine road, cycling

Private Accommodation Margita Deanović,
Osječka 115, Beli Manastir,
+385 (0) 31 702 043, +385 (0) 98 9946 768,
hunting, fishing, wine road, cycling

Country Household Vrata Baranje, Vinograd-
ska 17, Bilje +385 (0) 31 750 057,
+385 (0) 31 751 450, fax: +385 (0) 31 751 456,
+385 (0) 98 523 855, www.vrata-baranje.hr;
info@vrata-baranje.hr; traditional cuisine,
domestic animals, hunting, fishing, cycling

Slavica Škvorc, Glavna 41, Kneževi
Vinogradi, +385 (0) 31 730 004,
+385 (0) 91 5528 493

Rental Rooms Martinov, Hrvatske vojske 32,
Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 327,
+385 (0) 91 5847 438;
www.agroturizam-bilje.com; traditional cui-
sine, domestic animals, vegetable garden,
hunting, fishing, cycling

Rental Rooms Vašarević, Petefi Šandora 152,
Lug, +385 (0) 31 701 901, fax:
+385 (0) 31 701 901, +385 (0) 91 9306 039,
www.dovolena-chorvatsko.cz, zoran-
bm_hr@net.hr; traditional cuisine, hunting,
fishing, cycling

Stjepan Čizmar, Šandora Petefija 66, Kara-
nac, +385 (0) 31 720 254

Takač Batina, Takač Marija, Draž, Apart-
mani Zelene Otok 99, Batina,
+385 (0) 91 7965 880; fishing, boat rides
on the river Danube

Teteši, Kralja Zvonimira 17, Bilje,
+385 (0) 31 750 155, +385 (0) 99 2148 804,
sinisa.veber@inet.hr; traditional cuisine,
domestic animals, vegetable garden,
cycling

Villa Sandrina, J. J. Strossmayera 4b, Bilje,
+385 (0) 31 751 326, fax: +385 (0) 31 751 326,
+385 (0) 98 468 936, www.villa-sandrina.
com; vila-sandrina@inet.hr; traditional
cuisine, hunting, fishing, cycling

Rooms for rent "Martinov", Hrvatske vojske
32, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 327, 091 5847 438,
www.agroturizam-bilje.com; traditional
cuisine, cattle, vegetable garden, hunting,
fishing, cycling

RESTAURANTS AND INNS

Ambient, Glavna 8, Kneževi Vinogradi,
+385 (0) 31 730 103, +385 (0) 98 438 019;
www.restoran-ambient.com

Baranjska kuća, Kolodvorska 99, Karanac,
+385 (0) 31 720 180, +385 (0) 98 652 900;
www.baranjskakuca.cjb.net

Bistro Capistro, Vinogradska bb, Bilje,
+385 (0) 31 351 893, fax: +385 (0) 31 351 893,
091 7932 558; www.capistro.hr; capistro.
bilje@gmail.com

Bistro Kod Kaje, Osječka bb, Beli Manastir,
+385 (0) 31 703 060

Bistro Tena, Osječka 190, Beli Manastir,
+385 (0) 31 703 324, +385 (0) 91 5322 220

Dunav čarda, Zelene otok 1, Batina,
+385 (0) 98 666 661

Kovač čarda, Maršala Tita 215, Suza,
+385 (0) 31 733 101, +385 (0) 98 372 070

Krčma Centar, Petefi Šandora 1, Bilje,
+385 (0) 31 750 799, fax: +385 (0) 31 750 799,
+385 (0) 98 9113 771

Panon, Moše Pijade bb, Kneževi Vinogradi,
+385 (0) 31 730 901, fax: +385 (0) 31 732 113

Restoran Citadela, Lajoša Košuta 85, Vard-
arac, +385 (0) 31 753 184,
fax: +385 (0) 31 753 183, 091 5044 267;
www.citadela.com.hr; citadela@os.t-com.hr

Restoran Kod Varge, Kralja Zvonimira 37a,
Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 031,
fax: +385 (0) 31 750 120, +385 (0) 98 214
300; www.kod-varge.hr

Restoran Kormoran, Podunavlje bb, Bilje,
+385 (0) 31 753 099, fax:
+385 (0) 31 753 099, +385 (0) 91 1753 099;
www.belje.hr

Restoran Piroš čizma, Maršala Tita 101, Suza,
+385 (0) 31 733 806,
+385 (0) 98 372 480

Restoran Tikveš, Titov dvorac 4, Tikveš,
+385 (0) 31 752 905, +385 (0) 91 504 4267;
www.citadela.com.hr;
citadela@os.t-com.hr

Restoran Zelena žaba, Ribarska 3, Kopačevo,
+385 (0) 31 752 212, +385 (0) 98 1647 396;
www.zelena-zaba.hr

Restoran Batina, as part of the memo-
rial home, +385 (0) 1655 556, homemade
specialties, routes along the vineyard, view
of the Danube

Vinarija Josić, Planina 194, Zmajevac,
+385 (0) 31 734 410, +385 (0) 98 252 657

HOTELS, TOURIST AGENCIES

Tourist Agency Galactica Net,
Lavoslava Ružičke 7, Šećerana, 31300 Beli
Manastir, +385 (0) 31 725 065, fax:
+385 (0) 31 725 065, +385 (0) 91 1790 103,
galacticanet@os.t-com.hr;
www.galacticanet.hr

Tourist Agency Zora, Grabovac, Zagorska 52,
+385 (0) 31 504 000, +385 (0) 31 505 000,
+385 (0) 91 1353 605,
e-mail: info@zora-turizam.hr;
www.zora-turizam.hr

Hotel Patria, Osječka bb, 31300 Beli Manas-
tir, +385 (0) 31 710 710; www.hotelpatria.hr

Zlatna greda, Sjenjak 48, 31000 Osijek, tel
031 565 180, 091 4211 424, fax 031 565 182,
info@zlatna-greda.org,
www.zlatna-greda.org

Belje dd, PC Turizam i ugostiteljstvo
Šandora Petefija 2, Kneževi Vinogradi
031 790 127, 031 790 235, turizam@belje.hr,
www.belje.hr

SOUVENIRS

Art – decor, Branislav and Danijela Pendić,
Kralja Tomislava 86, Bilje, +385 (0) 95
9220 921; souvenirs made with ceramics
and wood, ethnic motifs, painted objects,
replicas of traditional life.

Creative Association Kreativa, Sandra
Vranješ-Brković, A. Stepinca 33, Darda,
+385 (0) 31 740 361, +385 (0) 91 795 5621,
+385 (0) 98 1903 579; eco jewellery, practi-
cal souvenirs made with natural materials.

Family Farm Blagus, Beli Manastir,
Karanačka 30, +385 (0) 92 1197 732;
painted glass bottles, ethnic and nature
motifs.

Ceramics Workshop Asztalos, Beli Manastir,
Franje Tuđmana 4, +385 (0) 31 705 367,
since 2000, traditional and modern art
ceramics, unique items, made on pottery
wheel.

Suza, Old mill, +385 (0) 98 9455 990
Souvenirs Farma, Karanac, I. L. Ribara 57,
+385 (0) 92 1002 940; handmade ethnic
souvenirs made of wood, clay, moss, deer
horn, replicas from traditional village life.

Škrinjica sraće, Robert Perčić, Rade Končara
68, Petlovac, +385 (0) 99 7023 474;
souvenirs with traditional and religious
motifs, floral arrangements, painted glass
and bottles.

Association Zlatne ruke, Kneza Zvonimira
55A, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 751 117,
+385 (0) 99 5052 051; golden embroidery
workshops, weaving workshop and other
crafts.

Women's Association Biljanke, Kralja Zvon-
imira 2, Bilje, +385 (0) 31 750 217,
+385 (0) 31 750 719; preservation of cul-
tural heritage, traditional embroidery and
customs, herbal embroidered glass, herbal
embroidered pieces for walls and tables,
gold embroidered pictures, bottle caps.

Verum, Ante Starčevića 7, Beli Manastir,
+385 (0) 31 701 122, +385 (0) 91 170 1122;
ethnic souvenirs, traditional clothes made
on authentic weaver, needlework, knitting,
sowing Baranja šokac motifs, handbags,
men's and women's socks, cushions, belts
and etui for glasses, key rings.

HRVATSKA TURISTIČKA ZAJEDNICA
Iblerov trg 10/IV, p.p. 251
10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska
Tel: +385 1 46 99 333
Fax: +385 1 455 7827
E-mail: info@htz.hr
Web: www.hrvatska.hr

KROATISCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS,
1010 Wien, Am Hof 13, Österreich,
Tel: +43 1 585 38 84
Fax: +43 1 585 38 84 20
E-mail: office@kroatien.at

KROATISCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS,
60313 Frankfurt/M, Hochstrasse 43,
Deutschland
Tel: +49 69 23 85 350
Fax: +49 69 23 85 35 20
E-mail: info@visitkroatien.de

KROATISCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS,
80469 München, Rumfordstrasse 7,
Deutschland
Tel: +49 89 22 33 44
Fax: +49 89 22 33 77
E-mail: kroatien-tourismus@t-online.de

ENTE NAZIONALE CROATO PER IL TURIS-
SMO, 20122 Milano, Piazzetta Pattari 1/3,
Italia
Tel: +39 02 86 45 44 97
Fax: +39 02 86 45 45 74
E-mail: info@enteturismocroato.it

ENTE NAZIONALE CROATO PER IL TURIS-
SMO, 00186 Roma, Via dell' Oca 48, Italia
Tel: +39 06 32 11 0396
Fax: +39 06 32 11 1462
E-mail: officeroma@enteturismocroato.it

CHORVATSKÉ TURISTICKÉ SDRUŽENÍ, 110
00 Praha 1, Krakovská 25, Česká Republika
Tel: +420 2 2221 1812
Fax: +420 2 2221 0793
E-mail: infohtz@iol.cz, info@htz.cz

CHORVÁTSKE TURISTICKÉ ZDRUŽENIE, 821
09 Bratislava, Trenčianska 5, Slovenská
Republika,
Tel: +421 2 55 562 054,
+421 2 55 415 415
Fax: +421 2 55 422 619
E-mail: infohtz@chello.sk

HORVÁT IDEGENFORGALMI KÖZÖSSÉG,
1054 Budapest, Akademia u. 1,
Magyarország
Tel.: +36 1 267 55 88
Fax: +36 1 267 55 99
E-mail: info@htz.hu

OFFICE NATIONAL CROATE DE TOURISME,
75116 Paris, 48, avenue Victor Hugo, France
Tel: +33 1 45 00 99 55,
+33 1 45 00 99 57
Fax: +33 1 45 00 99 56
E-mail: infos.croatie@wanadoo.fr

CROATIAN NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE,
London W6 9ER, 2 Lanchesters, 162-164
Fulham Palace Road, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 208 563 79 79
Fax: +44 208 563 26 16
E-mail: info@croatia-london.co.uk

CROATIAN NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE,
New York 10118, 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite
4003, U.S.A.
Tel: +1 212 279 8672
Fax: +1 212 279 8683
E-mail: cntony@earthlink.net

NARODOWY OŚRODEK INFORMACJI
TURYSTYCZNEJ REPUBLIKI CHORWACJI,
00-675 Warszawa, IPC Business Center, ul.
Koszykowa 54, Polska
Tel: +48 22 828 51 93
Fax: +48 22 828 51 90
E-mail: info@chorwacja.home.pl

KROATISKA TURISTBYRÅN,
11135 Stockholm, Kungsgatan 24, Sverige
Tel: +46 8 53 482 080
Fax: +46 8 20 24 60
E-mail: croinfo@telia.com

KROATISCH NATIONAAL BUREAU VOOR
TOERISME,
1081 CG Amsterdam, Nijenburg 2F,
Netherlands
Tel: +31 20 661 64 22
Fax: +31 20 661 64 27
E-mail: kroatie-info@planet.nl

OFFICE NATIONAL CROATE DU TOURISME,
1000 Bruxelles, Vieille Halle aux Blés 38,
Belgique
Tel: +32 2 55 018 88
Fax: +32 2 51 381 60
E-mail: info-croatia@scarlet.be

ХОРВАТСКОЕ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЕ
СООБЩЕСТВО,
123610 Moscow, Krasnopresnenskaya nab.
12, office 1502, Russia
Tel: +7 495 258 15 07
Fax: +7 495 258 15 07
E-mail: HTZ@wtt.ru

HRVAŠKA TURISTIČNA SKUPNOST,
1000 Ljubljana, Gosposvetska 2, Slovenija
Tel: 386 1 23 07 400
Fax: 386 1 23 07 404
E-mail: hrinfo@siol.net

KROATISCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS,
8004 Zürich, Badenerstr. 332, Switzerland
Tel: +41 43 336 2030
Fax: +41 43 336 2039,
E-mail: info@kroatien-tourismus.ch

OFICINA DE TURISMO DE CROACIA, 28001
Madrid, Calle Claudio Coello 22, esc.B,1°C,
España
Tel: +3491 781 5514
Fax: +3491 431 8443
E-mail: info@visitacroacia.es

KROATIENS TURISTKONTOR,
Bjørnholms Allé 20; 8260 Viby J; Danmark
Tel: +45 70 266 860
Fax: +45 70 239 500
E-mail: info@altomkroatien.dk

クオアチア政府観光局
Ark Hills Executive Tower N613, Akasaka
1-14-5, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0052
Tel: +81 03 6234 0711
Fax: +81 03 6234 0712
E-mail: info@visitcroatia.jp