A utonomous Province of Vojvodina belongs to Central Europe - both by its natural borders and in spirit. It covers the south-eastern and lowest parts of the vast Pannonian Basin, and northern parts of the Republic of Serbia, spreading on 21,506 km², with population slightly exceeding 2 million people. Novi Sad is the capital of the Province. Geographically, it is split into three regions - Srem, Banat and Bačka (represented on the Coat of arms of Vojvodina, as yellow stars on the flag).

This area is mainly lowland and flat, except two low altitude mountain oases, where cascading and mildly wavy relief interchanges with flat plateaus. At first sight, it looks endless and ponderous, yet closer look uncovers all of its vividness and liveliness.

Canvas of the contemporary scenery in Vojvodina has been painted by the symbiosis of intellect and strength of many nations living here. People of Vojvodina have been creating their own “promised land” from swampy, useless and unhealthy soil, with persistent effort, through many generations.

Waters of Vojvodina represent “A Tamed Shrew”, where taming was initiated by Mercantilism (beginning of XVI-II century), when Vojvodina was a large economic and multicultural laboratory. All subsequent generations influenced both its waters and nature – sometimes with a positive, sometimes a negative outcome. Today, Vojvodina has got regulated rivers, and one of the densest canal networks in Europe. The most important place, not only regarding the tourist potential, belongs to the Danube, “the major European thoroughfare”.

Yet, Vojvodina does not only represent an area where man influences and alters nature, but also a space where he defends nature from himself – by preserving the rich and valuable natural heritage. This heritage is characterised by the pronounced ecosystems, species and genetics diversity. In this area are located exceptional natural and regional units, unique in this part of Europe such as Deliblatska peščara /Deliblato Sands/ (largest in Europe), Fruška gora and Vršačke planine /Vršac Mountains/, large flatland rivers (the Danube, Sava, Tisa, Begej, Tarniš) and their vast flood areas.

From demographic point of view, Vojvodina represents a conglomeration of various nations and ethnic groups, and as such it also stands as a conglomeration of different cultures. The process of emergence and preservation of Vojvodina’s ethnographic heritage on the unstable space of south-eastern Europe, stands as a model of commitment which nourishes the spirit of tolerance as the only means for survival and prosperity of civilisation. The mosaic of local cultural heritage is something only Vojvodina can contribute to the European tourist market. There is no other place on the continent that offers such ethnical diversity. Most importantly, this diversity is still active and alive in the villages and towns, thus making the cultural heritage part of the present, neatly woven into all facets of life, not leaving it merely in the past.

Experience the natural and cultural ambience of Vojvodina. Relinquish your feelings to the moments of true experience and start the journey to new challenges...

Allegoric shape of Pannonia was set up in 1872, close to Mali Stapar, in honour of digging the Mali bački kanal. It is a symbol of persistent labour and ingenuity of the enterprise which regulated the waters of Vojvodina in XIX century, benefits of which we enjoy today.
If you are interested in nature and scenery of primordial beauty, then Vojvodina is certainly a place for you. Use the opportunity to visit the National park Fruška gora – a wavering Pannonian mountain safeguards numerous surprises imbued with habitats of precious plants and animals, as well as monasteries of significant historical importance. The largest area under the linden trees in Europe captivates visitors' senses every June. Supporters of eco and geotourism gladly return to Fruška gora, and geologists and researchers emphasize that it is, due to its geological heritage, also known as “a mirror of geological past”.

Climbing down the northern foothills, leads to the banks of the Danube, and other large rivers of Vojvodina. Natural processes of erosion still patiently form marshlands and flooding plains. The most important ones have been placed under protection as Ramsar Sites. Suggestions for your new discoveries are the Special Nature Preserves: Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit, Gornje Podunavlje, Stari Begej-Carska bara, Deliblatska peščara and Obedska bara. Alfred Brehm used to frequent the marshes of “Gornje Podunavlje” preserve, collecting materials for ornithological collection for the Natural History Museum in Vienna. The Stari Begej-Carska bara preserve has a long tradition of ecotourism, and in the southern Banat is located Deliblatska peščara preserve with vast areas under sands. This area was therefore nicknamed the “European Sahara”. Spreading in the southerly direction, very close to the banks of the Danube, the sandy ecosystems gently turns into the wetlands of Labudovo okno. This protected Ramsar Site is one of the more important bird habitats. Obedska bara – “Ornithological Eldorado”, situated at the south of Srem, was

The Green Challenge

1. Special Nature Preserve “Deliblatska peščara”
2. Nature Park “Palić”
3. Special Nature Preserve “Stari Begej - Carska bara”
4. Special Nature Preserve “Zasavica”
5. National Park “Fruška gora”
7. Special Nature Preserve “Gornje Podunavlje”
8. Special Nature Preserve “Obedska bara”
10. Special Nature Preserve “Ludaško jezero”
put under protection immediately after Yellowstone National Park, in 1874.

Travelling through northern Bačka provides easy access to the highest concentration of the protected areas located in one place. Constituent parts of that region consist of two preserves (Ludaško jezero and Selevenjske pustare), one nature park (Palić) and one special nature preserve (Subotička peščara). In this, seemingly monotonous flatland, is located an abundant mosaic of habitats and communities of animal and plant wildlife. If you are devoted to ecotourism, you will certainly cherish all the beauty and significance of nature.

These nature districts provide excellent conditions for active holidays, including mountaineering, educational walks through the valuable and well-preserved wildlife habitats, bicycle rides along some of the marked cycling tracks in Podunavlje, bird watching or photo safaris.
Rivers of Vojvodina provide dynamic charm to its nature. Patiently forming their river beds and immediate surroundings, the rivers attract numerous yachtsmen, fishermen, artists and nature lovers. The Danube, with its tributaries, creates a unique natural ambience, with the outskirts abundant in cultural points of interest, easily accessible from recently completed marina in Apatin. Navigation by the river will be more exciting if you decide to visit the preserves and nature parks situated on its banks, lined from Apatin to Novi Sad (Gornje Podunavlje, Karadjordjevo, Tikvara, Begečka jama, Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit). Look for refreshments in the form of fishermen's specialties in one of many famous Danube czardas.

Tisa is a quiet and elegant meandering river. In one of its meanders one can find relief from the summer heat, or simply enjoy in the colours of the nature. On the banks of Tisa are located quiet little towns rich in cultural heritage – Titel, Bečej, Novi Bečej, Senta, Čoka, Kanjiža and Novi Kneževac. In the early summer days a unique swarming of Tisa mayfly takes place (Palingenia longicauda), better known as the "Blooming of Tisa".

River Sava is similar to the Danube regarding its recreational potential. This river, situated on the south of Srem, is abundant in recreational and nautical activities. Its cut off meander with immediate environment is protected as a Special Nature Preserve "Obedska bara".

Typical flatland rivers have been gaining more significant roles in the tourist offer, offering pleasant and relaxing ambiance - Begej, Tamiš, Krivaja, Jegrička, Bosut, ...

Navigation and sports activities are also offered in the canal network of the Danube – Tisa – Danube hydro system. It all started by digging of the Veliki bački kanal /Great Bačka Canal/, over 200 years ago, and as a convincing testimony of the emergence of this complex system serve hydro technical items - monuments of technical culture of the past (locks at Bezdan and Bečej, Mali Stapar, ...).

Well-known, but also secluded beaches on the Danube, Tisa and Sava rivers, are excellent spots for recreational and sport activities. Should one wish to include entertainment and good company in these activities, then beach Štrand in Novi Sad is the right place for you.

The story on wealth of water becomes complete once lakes – the qui-
et oases – are included. On the north of Bačka is situated lake Palić with tourist tradition that goes back for more than 150 years. Not far from Bela Crkva are located Belocrkvanska jezera (lakes). They present a favourite recreational and tourist location of the local residents. Apart from having fun on one of the numerous beaches, additional entertainment is available in the swimming, snorkelling and sailing summer schools. Lake Zobnatica, situated next to the nature park of the same name, plays an important tourist and recreational role.

Modern lifestyle becomes increasingly fast and stressful; therefore the need for relaxation and health care become a necessity, especially under a watchful eye of an expert in one of the spas with therapeutic mineral water. We will mention but a few: Banja Kanjiža in Kanjiža (rheumatic illnesses and postoperative orthopaedic treatments), Banja Palić (rheumatic illnesses treatment), Banja Junaković near Apatin (rheumatic and gynaecological illnesses treatment), Banja Vrdnik in Vrdnik (rheumatic illnesses treatment and rehabilitation) and Banja Rusanda near Međinci (treatment of central and peripheral nervous system illnesses and lesions).
In this part of Europe, Vojvodina treasures cultural heritage of special importance for your travel itinerary. If you decide to embark on this journey, millennia of cultural symbols will shine upon you...

Archaeological findings from the '80s of the XX astonished the worldwide audience – in the vicinity of the Danube (Donja Branjevina site), not far away from the village of Deronje, archaeologists excavated, after millennia of darkness, and brought to the light, the statuette of the Red haired goddess. This masterpiece by the early Danube region farmers reflects their dedication to the fertility cult. The statuette is kept in the museum in Odžaci. Exhibits and sites where similar artistic and civilisation related artefacts of the early settlers in this area have been discovered, are spread all over Vojvodina (Ludoš, Doroslovo, Starčevo, Vatin...).

Profile of archaeological locations is complete with the heritage and objects from the Roman period. They are concentrated in the former settlement of Sirmium – one of the four prefectures of the Roman Empire – Sremska Mitrovica of today. Even ten emperors were born either in Sirmium or its vicinity – Herennius Etruscus (251), Hostilian (251), Decius Traian (249-251), Claudius II (268-270), Quintillus (270), Aurelian (270-275), Probus (276-282), Maximianus Herculius (285-310), Constantius II (337-361), Flavius Gratianus - Gratian (367-383).

Meander of the river Mostonga still guards the fortress in Bač – the most important monument of medieval history in the southern parts of the Pannonian plain. Bač was mentioned in XI century as the centre of the county, and the fortress was
renovated in the Renaissance style at the end of XV and beginning of XVI century. Most famous fortress in Vojvodina is located in Novi Sad. Petrovaradinska tvrdjava is one of the significant symbols of culture in this part of Europe. Due to its size and presence of multitude of structures within it, it represents a masterpiece among fortified edifices. Enrich your sightseeing tour with a visit to one of the institutions of culture among which are the City Museum of Novi Sad and numerous art galleries of renown local artists. At the end, after you have completed your tour of the fortress and found refreshments in one of many good restaurants and cafés, do not forget to visit "Podradje" (Downtown part of the fortress). This

1. Bač Fortress
2. Red-haired Goddess
3. Remains of Sirmium in Sremska Mitrovica
4. Coins with images of 10 Roman Emperors born in Sirmium
5. Runner from the hippodrome in Sirmium
6. Basilica Arača from the 13th century
7. Gymnasium of Sremski Karlovci
8. Petrovaradin Fortress
9. Residence of the Patriarch at Sremski Karlovci
10. Tower of Vrsac – Symbol of Vrsca
11. Dundjerski Castle at Kulpin
12. Dundjerski Castle at Čelarevo
13. Castle Fantast
14. Castle Ečka
unique urban unit represents most distinct Baroque architecture in Serbia.

Remnants of a city of Vršac fortification that stands as the most remarkable monument in Banat is certainly Vršačka kula built in XIV century.

Centuries old town of Sremski Karlovci is situated on the contact point of Fruška gora slopes and the Danube banks, in a fertile winegrowing area. This small baroque town represents the most important site regarding Serbian culture and spirituality in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Focus your attention on Patrijaršijski dvor / the Residence of the Patriarch /, Building of the Magistrate (Town Hall) from where Serbian Vojvodina was proclaimed in 1848, Karlovačka gimnazija /First Serbian Grammar school/ and picturesque churches of Sremski Karlovcı. Kapela mira / Chapel of Peace/ is a reminder of signing of the Peace treaty in 1699 between Austria and its allies on one side and Turkey on the other. We recommend a visit to the one-of-a-kind Muzej pčelarstva /Honey Museum/ and a vine-tasting stopover at some of the many old vine cellars. Should you happen to like this town at a glance, have a drink of water from the baroque fountain called „Četiri lava”/Four Lions/, since the saying goes that then, one day, you will return here and get married.

A special chapter in the cultural heritage of Vojvodina belongs to the castles. They show architecturally overemphasized splendour and wealth – an inclination towards cultural and status prosperity of the past generations. Castles that used to belong to the family Dundjerski are of a special interest, since this family has left a significant imprint on the more recent history of Vojvodina (Čelarevo, Fantast, Kulpin, Sokolac, ...). Close to the riverbanks of Begej is located castle of Ečka, turned into a luxury hotel. During the opening ceremony, in 1820, a „wonder child” Franz Liszt performed at the castle.
Conditions of nature in Vojvodina provide ample options for hunting tourism. This allows a large number of hunting grounds on agricultural land, in the forests and fishponds.

Good quality hunting grounds and centuries old hunting tradition in Vojvodina ensure that hunters will have a pleasant stay and good catch. There are 16 hunting areas at their disposal, where hunters can spend a night in the hunting lodges. Diverse and rich game resources have been attracting hunters to Vojvodina for decades.

Thick forests of Podunavlje hide some of the most famous hunting grounds in Vojvodina. Some of suggestions relate to the hunting grounds Kozara, Apatinski rit, Kamar̆ište, Ristovača, Plavna, Karadjordjevo and Koviljski rit. In the forests of Srem are located the renowned hunting grounds of Morović, Kućine, Borsutsko šume, Karakuša and Kupinik, whereas in the southern Banat there are Donje Podunavlje, Deliblatska peščara and Vršačke planine, and in the northern Bačka is located Subotičke šume.

Abundance of surface water in Vojvodina provides for an exceptional potential in terms of fishing tourism. Most famous fishing areas are situated on the largest rivers: the Danube, Tisa, Sava, and Tamiš. Good catch is also guaranteed on many lakes. If the reason for visiting happens to be also socialising with fellow fishermen, then the good spot would be the International Fishing Festival in Kanjiža.

1. Stag Fight
2. Male pheasant in the mating period
3. Fish preserves (fishponds) in Vojvodina are abundant in fish
4. Gigantic Catfish Caught on the Danube
Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, Evangelistic, Greek Orthodox... Serbian, German, Hungarian, Slovakian, Šokac, Romanian, Ruthenian... Vojvodina is a rocking cradle of many nationalities, therefore a cradle of different churches. These very differences teach us that we are all children of one mother – humankind.

Thick forests of Fruška gora are only out topped by the bell towers of orthodox monasteries. The monasteries were built in an unusual combination of Byzantine and Baroque styles. These monasteries were being built from medieval times with the role of lighthouses in the first orthodox colonies northern of rivers Sava and Danube. Out of the original 35 monasteries recorded in XVI and XVII centuries, in the wider zone of Fruška gora, only 15 have remained (Beočin, Velika Remeta, Vrdnik – Ravanica, Grgeteg, Divša, Novi Jazak, Krušedol, Kuveždin, Mala Remeta, Novo Hopovo, Petkovica, Privina Glava, Rakovac, Staro Hopovo and Šišatovac). Fruška gora monasteries are an unavoidable attraction during a visit to the mountain due to their historical, artistic and scenic values. Those interested in culture and art will certainly notice the architecture and paintings in these sacred structures, those being some of their utmost values. Two other monasteries worthwhile mentioning are Bodjani, near Bač, built in the Baroque style, with impressive iconostasis by Hristifor Žefarović, and Mesić monastery, located at the foot of Vršačke planine.

Spirituality of Roman Catholic tradition in the history of Vojvodina can...
be experienced in one of the convents. Complex of the Franciscan monastery at Bač dates back from XII century. In conformity with its past, the monastery is very picturesque, with especially prominent details of Gothic, Baroque and those from the times of the Ottoman Empire rule. Apart from the icon painted by Dima in 1687, the monastery contains an impressive library of handwritten and printed books. Franciscan monastery in Subotica shelters remains of the old Fortress of Subotica, and as such has become an inseparable part of the town history.

Prominent symbols of landscape in Vojvodina are baroque style built churches with flowery bell towers. Rippling the skies over Vojvodina, they have been preserving the province’s multiculturalism for centuries. When in an Orthodox Church, carefully view and research paintings by the Serbian Baroque artists such as Teodor Kračun, Jakov Orfelin or Teodor Ilić Ćešljar. Ask a local priest in one of the catholic churches to hear the impressive sounds of the organs, since they also form the inevitable part of cultural heritage.

The tradition and spirituality of the Jewish community can be experienced in the Synagogues in Novi Sad and Subotica. They were both erected at the beginning of XX century, and represent magnificent examples of the Secession architecture.
Residents of the Vojvodina plain living in villages have been the main force of development for centuries. Their mentality, attitude and persistence have been patiently moulding the social scenery of the plain. Multiculturalism in Vojvodina is emphasized today as its major trademark. There is almost no other place in Europe where one could come across so many different cultures and nationalities on a regular tourist journey. This detail gives the main tone of recognition to the Vojvodina flatlands and its villages. This unique heritage can be experienced in one of the ethno-houses, or by spending time in a rural household.

Granges offer a specific experience of traditional lifestyle in the plain. Vojvodina without granges, even if only in stories, would become somewhat impoverished. Granges are source of the local mentality, and at the same time, home of the hardworking, persistent, thrifty, energetic, reserved, restrained and, above all – hospitable people. There is no other place on this planet that is as widely open as granges are towards heaven. Being both on earth and in heaven granges symbolise open houses of this planet.

These lonely houses amidst endless fields of grain preserve rural tradition of Vojvodina and rise to the level of symbols. There are more granges that gain new life embodied in the tourist development. Silence along dusty cart roads, shade in the porches and colourful objects of ethno-

**Rural Wealth of the Plain**

1. “Didin salaš” – Dida’s Grange near Sombor
2. Rural Awaking
3. “Kuća Aćanski” – Aćanski House at Mali Stapar
4. Household items of ethno house at Belo Blato
5. “Rokin salaš” – Roka’s grange near Lake Ludaš
6. Poppy seed Strudel – most famous cake of Vojvodina
7. Pride of tables in Vojvodina
8. “Perkov salaš” – Perko’s Grange near Neradin
graphic heritage offer new inspirations and motivation. Nicely decorated rooms, some still furnished with Alte Deutsche pieces of furniture, clearly reaffirm the mentality of the generations of local farmers. Families pay visits to granges more often. Children can safely play there and learn about life in the countryside.

If you happen to be a gastronome, and are looking for splendid tastes of the local cuisine, then villages are the right place for you. This cuisine was created by diversity of cultures where during one meal can be tasted influences of Hungarian, German, and Slovakian, Šokac or Serbian cooking. Gastronomy of Vojvodina is a result of complex life conditions, and natural and social characteristics of this area.
Developing in the past centuries, towns in Vojvodina have grown into harmonious urban units. Nicely arranged streets, parks, green avenues, colourful architectural styles (baroque, secession, moderna), uncover a completely new and different image of Vojvodina and the civil society which has been developing here. Have your cameras handy since you will probably take here one of the best photos on your itinerary.

On the Danube banks, at the foothill of Fruška gora, where three regions of Vojvodina come closest to one another, the city of Novi Sad - the capital of Vojvodina - has been growing for centuries. If you cross the river and climb to Petrovaradin fortress, you will have on of the nicest views of the city and the surrounding plain. From the river banks, through the protected area of Dunavski Park, one can quickly reach the old town core. Each of the old buildings keeps one or two historically and architecturally important tales. In that sense, Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska streets stand above the rest. In the end, make sure that you write down in your travel journal that this is the city where ingenious Albert Einstein once used to live.

There is a whole series of towns worth while visiting. Elegant Subotica is dressed entirely in the Secession attire. Thankful residents of Subotica built a monument to the worthy architects Marcell Komor and Dezső Jakab next to the gorgeous City Hall which they designed. Tour of Sombor can be started from Fijaker plac where one can still hire an old cab for sightseeing of this old and graceful town. While sightseeing splendid palaces immersed in the alleys of brachny bodjoš trees /Common hackberry/, one will realise why Sombor stands as the greenest town in Serbia. Zrenjanin is the largest town in Banat, inseparably connected to the river Begej. Use the opportunity to take a picture in front of the Town Hall, since it is one of the most beautiful Baroque buildings in Vojvodina. Travelling to the south will take traveller to Pančevo and Vršac. Numerous cultural monuments testify to the interesting history
of Pančevo. Most of the structures in the town centre are under protection, where Uspenska crkva /church/ with two bell towers stands out as a special point of interest. Rich architectural heritage of Vršac puts this town among the most beautiful ones. Such portrait of an urban settlement has been patiently built due to the harmonious life of the Serbian and German people. Apart from the famous Sirmium, Sremska Mitrovica is also known for its Baroque architecture.

At this point, however, do not stop the sightseeing of urban heritage, since some smaller towns (Kikinda, Ruma, Senja, Apatin...), also have a lot to offer regarding development of urban tourism.
Grape vine has lived in a loving relationship with Vojvodina for almost two millennia. This story began in year 276 when Roman Emperor Probus planted the first vines on the Glavica hill near Šuljam settlement.

Vojvodina is divided into three vineyard regions: Srem with Fruška gora vineyards, Subotica – Horgoš region, with Palić and Horgoš vineyards and Banat, with two sub regions – Južni Banat (Vršac, Bela Crkva and Deliblato vineyards) and Severni Banat (Banat – Potisje and Kikinda vineyards).

Fruška gora vineyards have developed on the fertile slopes of this mountain. Grape vine of this region has been an inspiration to the people for many centuries, and nowadays, wine-makers are willing to share their experiences with tourists. Jewel of this region represent vineyards of Sremski Karlovci, and wine produced here has been decanted all around Europe – from Vienna Court to the inns of England. Glory of Sremski Karlovci was brought about due to two special vines: Bermet, where more than 20 herbs and spice are blended in, and Ausbruh, a dessert vine squeezed from raisins - the legend has it that it was on the vine list on the “Titanic”. We recommend visit to Sremski Karlovci during the famous Vine Festival in October.

Vine tradition of Subotica – Horgoš region is centuries old. Sandy soil, mild climate and good quality vines result in very drinkable products, popularly called - Sand
Vines. There are numerous festivals in honouring vine: Grape picking days at Palić and Hajdukovo, Sveti Vince...

Vršac vineyards spread over sunny slopes of the Vršac Mountains, on the south of Banat. At the foot of the mountains is situated Vršac, town of rich and turbulent past. Legend has it that vine farming and making in this area date back to the times of the Dacians. Wavy space under vineyards covers the southern and northern slopes of the mountain. In XIX century this used to be the largest winegrowing area in Hungary, and one of the largest in Europe, stretching on around 10,000 hectares. Village of Gudurica is located at the foot of the mountain, one of the currently more important centres of vine tourism in Vojvodina.

Banat–Potišje region with Čoka, together with the island of Hvar, were the sunniest spots in ex-Yugoslavia. This region is particularly good for winegrowing. Industrial development dates back to the end of XIX century, when Lederer family bought an estate with the vineyards of today. Vine tourism is related in this area to aristocracy but also the mocking and teasing charm of the past times. In the legendary cask with the volume of 67,000 litres, card games, accompanied by the Gypsy music, would last for days. Vicinity of the river Tisa, and top works of art by the painters from Vienna in the Roman Catholic church, highlight tourist offer of the region.
Vojvodina represents a unique wealth of different cultures, nationalities and religions which reflects in the multitude of events and festivals. Some of these have been taking place for more than a century; some have become part of prestigious tourist programmes. Just like in other parts of the world, most of the events are dedicated to celebration of the fruits of agriculture – food, vine and cultural motives.

International Agricultural Fair began in Novi Sad in 1931, and it stands as the largest fair event in Serbia, and one of the largest in Europe, in the field of agriculture. It became a trademark of Novosadski sajam /Novi Sad Fair/ and Novi Sad as well, as a prestigious event for presentation and development of agrobusiness. Novosadski sajam organises annually 20 fairs with a long tradition.

For a whole decade, during the first half of July, at one of the most representative spaces regarding history and scenery – the Petrovaradin fortress – EXIT Festival has been taking place. It was founded as support to the popular musical culture, and it sends out almost every year an important message related to the current social problems to the young people. Fun at EXIT Festival is unique and offers an exceptionally good time to the young people from Europe and all over the world. Many famous musicians have been guests at the festival so far. To name but a few: Billy Idol, David Morales, Franz Ferdinand, Garbage, Goldfrapp, Kosheen, Massive Attack, Moloko, Patti Smith, Primal Scream, Robert Plant, The Cult, The White Stripes...

Tamburica Fest has a completely different approach. Tamburitza music is traditional in Vojvodina, and its people...
nourished it foe centuries, regardless of their nationality, religion or origin. Village of Deronje is renowned for its tamburitza players who have proudly spread the glory of this instrument around the world. The melodies have returned to their homeland, representing the music of Vojvodina and its soul in this very village. This festival began in 2008 and attracts around 100,000 people. Festival programme is much broader than only enjoyment in music – it includes lectures on tambura (the instrument), a regatta, various exhibitions, and culinary competitions. So far, many orchestras from Russia, USA, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and other countries performed at the festival.

Comprehensive list of events (around 1,000) is difficult to present briefly. Kindly enquire at a local tourist office and Tourist organization of Vojvodina on events. This would be the best way to get to know and understand the culture and feel how it feels to be a citizen of Vojvodina.

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Some statements on EXIT Festival

“I haven’t even dreamed that the hospitality of these easy-going people will make me stay in Novi Sad longer than I have expected. And so far I haven’t stayed after any gig anyway...”

_Dave Rose, Moloko_

“It was an honour and a privilege to play such an important festival especially on its 10th anniversary. The crowd and the location were stunning. We hope we will be invited back.”

_Manic Street Preachers_

“Bringing together a very diverse crowd from across the world and under a unified banner of truly innovative music from a dizzying array of genres, Exit is already on course to rival some of the top music festivals of the world.”

_Dubfire (Deep Dish)_

“It was my first time in Serbia and didn’t know what to expect, but the EXIT audience was amazing!”

_Lily Allen_