

Zelena staza “Biciklom do roda” Pannonian White Stork Greenways

Pannonian White Stork Greenways are a part of ***Via Pacis Pannoniae – Pannonian Peace Trail Greenways*** Network in Vojvodina whose aim is to promote sustainable “green” tourism, protection of biodiversity and improvements in its state and a contribution to the rural development. ***Pannonian White Stork Greenways*** have gathered people from the county and they interconnected nature, cultural heritage and agriculture. The greenways will be taken care of by the local population, tourist organisations, environmental organisations and citizens’ associations. This network of Greenways will give a real chance to the development of the local economy.

Pannonian White Stork Greenways represent a tourist network of a region with interconnected villages and towns of Bačka and Banat region. They enrich both the tourist offer of the villages they go through and improve the tourist offer of Novi Sad, Zrenjanin and Pančevo. The Greenways connect a **Special Nature Reserve Kovilj - Petrovaradin Wetland** (9594 ha, IBA area RS007IBA), **Titel Hill** (14318 ha, RS006IBA), **Central Tamiš Basin** (14507 ha, RS013IBA), **Upper Tamiš Basin** (20087 ha, RS012IBA) with the **Special Nature Reserve “Stari Begej – Carska Bara”** (11570 ha, RS11IBA).

Pannonian White Stork Greenways will focus, above all to the large number of nesting couples of white storks whose population in this region is one fifth of the overall white stork population in the Republic of Serbia. Riding a bike along these ways, you will see a couple of nests in almost every street of every village you go through. Apart from the storks, there are up to 250 species of other birds, most of them are nesting birds (140 sorts). This region is a migratory station of immense value to the large flocks of ducks, geese, cormorants, woodcocks, herons, spoonbills, egrets, turns and gulls. The rarest nesting birds in this area are the white-tailed eagle and the black stork. In 2008, a cattle egret was spotted in a mixed colony.

The region encompassed by the ***Pannonian White Stork Greenways*** is rich with its geographical features as well as with the diversity of plants. The flooding areas of the Danube, Tisa, Tamiš and Begej Rivers are places where the fluctuation of water levels is outstanding and the rivers meander through the plain. The elevation of this region varies from 71 to 87 metres above sea level. The only exception is the Titel Hill which forms a unique loess geomorphic unit with the preserved relict steppe vegetation and whose steep and tall loess slopes can reach 55 metres in height. The Titel Hill which is 143 metres high, with its slopes, narrow valleys, terraces and loess gullies is a wonderful ornament of this region. Actually, it is one of the most valuable objects of geographical heritage not only in Serbia but in Europe, too (ProGeo) and is seen to be a geo-park. In one of Mošorin’s gullies, the Dukatar Gully, one can see a cross section of this loess plateau. The latest research results show that it is one of the most important paleoclimatic and paleoecological archives during the 650000 years on European soil.

This region is characterised by a vast cultural and historical heritage. The galleries of naïve art in Uzdin and Kovačica, Mihailo Pupin’s Museum in Idvor and Uroš Predić’s memorial room in Orlovat are important places of culture in this region. A large number of Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches show how rich the region is with confessions. It is important to mention the Kovilj Monastery, St. Nicholas’ chapel in Mošorin, legacy of Father Svetozar Vlaškalić (designed by Đorđe Tabaković, iconostasis painted by Uroš Predić), then the church of the Holy Mother in Orlovat (Designed by architect Dragiša Brašovan, painted by Uroš Predić), and the church in Uzdin the iconostasis of which was painted by Constantin Danil, one of the most important biodermeier painters of the first half of the 19th century in the history of Vojvodian painting.

This region offers its guests a large number of places to swim, fish and camp. There are weekend-house areas, restaurants with local cuisine, private accommodation and the unique hospitality of the local people (Serbs, Hungarians, Romanians, Slovaks, Germans, Roma, Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrians and Bulgarians). It is this very diversity that makes the civilisation and cultural heritage and specific treasure of this region.



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ORLOVAT: *Spomen soba Uroša Predića –Trg M. Tita 1.*
UZDIN: *Galerija naivne umetnosti i etno soba u sklopu Doma kulture*, Tudor Vladimiresku 168, tel: 013 673 102
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KOVILJ

Selo administrativno pripada gradu Novom Sadu i nalazi se u neposrednoj blizini *Specijalnog rezervata prirode "Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit"* u kome se gnezdi oko 200 vrsta ptica. Gnezda bele rode su vidljiva u gotovo svim ulicama sela. Prvi pisani pomen Kovilja potiče iz 13. veka i u njemu se pominje naselje pod imenom Kabol. U Habzburškoj monarhiji postojale su dve koviljske opštine – Gornji i Donji Kovilj – koje, od sredine 19. veka imaju svoje zasebne crkve. U centru Kovilja stoji spomen ploča znamenitom srpskom književniku 19. veka Lazi Kostiću, koji je tu rođen. Manastir Kovilj nalazi se na kraju sela. Po predanju osnovao ga je Sveti Sava, a obnovljen je početkom 18. veka.

Kovilj is part of Novi Sad City area. It is very close to the Special Nature Reservation Koviljsko - Petrovaradinski Wetland where 200 varieties of birds nest. White stork nests are visible in almost all of the streets. The first time Kovilj was mentioned was in the 13th century and it was then called Kabol. In the Habsburg monarchy there were two Kovilj Municipalities – Upper and Lower Kovilj which have had their separate churches since mid nineteenth century. In the centre of Kovilj there is a plaque dedicated to a famous 19th century Serbian author, Laza Kostić who was born there. Kovilj Monastery is at the end of the village and was established by Saint Sava, according to a legend. It was renovated at the beginning of the 18th century.

MOŠORIN

Selo se nalazi na severnoj strani Titelskog brega, 29 km od Novog Sada. Pod današnjim imenom prvi put se pominje u 16. veku. Pored Mošorina protiče reka Tisa koja jednom godišnje „procveta” usled razmnožavanja insekata na njenoj površini. Na Titelskom bregu podignuta je kapela koju je projektovao arhitekta Đorđe Tabaković, a ikonostas oslikao Uroš Predić. Mošorin je dao mnoge istaknute ličnosti, kao što su političar Svetozar Miletić (1826-1901) i književnica Isidora Sekulić (1877-1958).

The village is on the northern slope of the Titel Hill 29 kilometres away from Novi Sad. It was first mentioned in the chronicles in the 16th century. The Tisza River flows by which 'flourishes' once a year because of myriads of insects mating on water surface. There is also a chapel on Titel Hill that was designed by architect Đorđe Tabaković and its iconostasis was painted by Uroš Predić. Mošorin has given many famous Serbs, amongst whom Svetozar Miletić, a 19th century politician and Isidora Sekulić, famous novelist (1877-1958).

TITEL

Nalazi se na ušću Begeja u Tisu, na obroncima Titelskog brega sa kojeg se pruža lep pogled. Ovo je veoma stari grad, na čijem području ima tragova i praitorijskih ljudskih naseobina. Najznačajnije doba novije prošlosti Titela bila je „era Šajkaškog bataljona” koja je trajala 110 godina. U ovom razdoblju izgrađeni su svi važniji javni objekti i Titel je postao "stolni grad" Šajkaškog bataljona. Postojeći hramovi rimokatoličke i srpske pravoslavne crkve izgrađeni su 1811. Oba hrama su posvećena Velikoj Gospojini. Interesantno je da je ikonostas i živopis pravoslavnog hrama oslikao August Tirk, a u rimokatoličkoj crkvi su, olatarsku sliku i kompoziciju sa predstavom Sv. Ivana Nepomuka sa vedutom Titela, izradili čuveni slikari Dimitrije Popović i Arsa Teodorović.

Titel lies where The Begej flows into the Tisza under the slopes of the Titel Hill. This is a very old town and excavations of human settlements around it prove its prehistoric attraction. The most important time in recent history of Titel was the era of the Šajksa Battalion, which lasted for 110 years. All of the major public buildings were built during this period and Titel became the "seat town" of the Šajksa battalion. The existing temples of the Roman Catholic and Serbian Orthodox churches were built in 1811. Both temples are dedicated to the Assumption of the Holy Mother. It is interesting to point out that the iconostasis of the Orthodox temple was done by August Tirk, a Catholic and the Roman Catholic church the altar painting and the composition that shows St. Ivan Nepomuk with the Titel veduta was painted by famous painters Dimitrije Popović and Arsa Teodorović.

FARKAŽDIN

Farkaždin (u prevodu sa mađarskog jezika ova reč bi značila Kurjakovac ili Vučje selo) je smešten na granici zrenjaninske lesne terase prema aluvijalnoj ravni Tamiša.

Nalazi se uz samu obalu Tamiša a prvi put se pominje još u 14. veku. U selu postoji pravoslavna crkva iz 19. veka posvećena Rođenju Presvete Bogorodice. Meštani se uspešno bave poljoprivredom i stočarstvom, gde imaju velike prinose, a zbog blizine reke Farkaždin je atraktivan i za ribolov.

Farkaždin (literal translation of the name of this village from Hungarian is Wolfston or Wolf’s village) is a village next to the Tamiš River on the border of the Zrenjanin loess plateaus towards the alluvial plain of Tamiš. This old village is right on the bank of the river and it is first mentioned in the 14th century. There is a Serbian Orthodox church dedicated to the Birth of the Holy Mother, in the village. People here work in agriculture and cattle growing and their yield is very good. Farkaždin is attractive for fishing because of the vicinity of the river.

PERLEZ

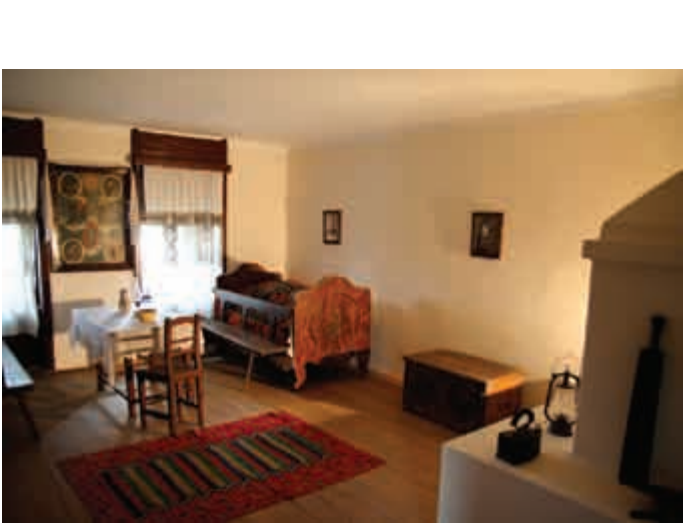
Selo je udaljeno od Zrenjanina 26 km a od opštine Titel samo 7 km. Severnu granicu Perleza čini reka Begej, a jugoistocno od sela nalazi se prostrana bara Petra. Mesto je bogato kulturnim i istorijskim spomenicima kao što su rimokatolička i pravoslavna crkva (ikonostas je slikao Uroš Predić).

Perlez is a village that is 26 kilometres away from Zrenjanin and only seven from Titel. The northern border of Perlez is the Begej River and to the southeast there is a large pond Petra. The village is rich in cultural and historical monuments and RomanCatholic church and the Orthodox church are some of them. The iconostasis of the Orthodox church was painted by Uroš Predić.

IDVOR

Nalazi se u severozapadnom delu opštine Kovačica od koje je udaljen 12 kilometara. Položaj sela pruža dobre uslove za bavljenje ratarskim kulturama, uzgoj stoke, kao i za ribolov. Idvor se, kao malo selo pored Tamiša, pominje još u 17. veku za vreme turske vladavine, a danas se najčešće pominje kao rodno mesto u celom svetu poznatog fizičara Mihajla Pupina (Idvor 1854 – Njujork 1935). Na njega u selu podsećaju Spomen-dom (rodna kuća), Zadušbina i Muzej Mihajla Pupina.

Idvor can be found 12 kilometres north-west of Kovačica. The position of the village is excellent for arable cultures, growing cattle and fishing. Idvor was first mentioned in chronicles as a small village on Ta miš banks in the 17th century during the Ottoman rule and today it is famous for the most part for Mihajlo Pupin, a world-renowned physicist (b. Idvor, 1854 d. New York, 1935). In Idvor you can see Mihajlo Pupin’s childhood home, his Legate building and Museum.



UZDIN

Mesto se nalazi 10 kilometara severno od Kovačice. Sredinom 18. veka ovo naselje se pominje kao pustara Bečkerečkog okruga pod imenom Veliki i Mali Uzdin. Selo je pravougaonog oblika, sa parkom u sredini što je tipično za panonska sela. Ikonostas rumunske pravoslavne crkve oslikao je Konstantin Danil, jedan od najznačajnijih vojvodanskih slikara 19. veka. U Domu kulture, „Doina” čuvena je Galerija rumunskog naivnog slikarstva 20. veka.

This village is 10 kilometres to the north of Kovačica. By the mid-eighteenth century this place was mentioned as a desolate land of the Becskerek County known as Little and Big Uzdin. The village is of a rectangular shape with a park in the centre, typical of Pannonian villages. The iconostasis of the Romanian Orthodox church was painted by Constantin Danil, one of the most important Vojvodian painters of the 19th century. In “Doina” Culture Centre, there is a famous gallery of 20th century Romanian naïve painting.

TOMAŠEVAC

Selo se pod imenom Tomaševac pominje još u 16. veku. Poznato je po kapetanu Georgiju Radiovojeviću koji je 1788. sa svojih 300 vojnika izgubio život zbog špijuna koji je Turcima odao položaj kapetana i vojnika. Na tom mestu, u centru sela, danas se nalazi spomenik i spomen ploča, kao i spomenik Stevanu Kničaninu. Selo ima hram iz 1773, posvećen Sv. Nikoli, čiji ikonostas je spaljen 1848. a obnovljen 1870. (slikar Jovan Popović je započeo a Karel Guč završio slikanje ikonostas). Pored sela postoje dva vikend naselja i kamp-prostor, koji leti služi kao izletište.

The chronicles first mention this village as Tomaševac in the 16th century. It is famous for captain Georgije Radiovojević who lost his life together with his 300 soldiers in 1788 when a spy gave away their position to Turks. There are a monument and a plaque that commemorate this event in the village centre, and there is also Stevan Kničanin’s monument. The village has a temple dedicated to St Nicholas which dates from 1773 and the iconostasis of which burnt in 1848. It was repaired in 1870 (painter Jovan Popović started painting the iconostasis and Karel Guč finished it). There are settlements with weekend-houses by the village and a camping ground.

BOTOŠ

Smešten je pored tri vodotoka. Reka Tamiš se na periferiji sela spaja sa Kanalom DTD obrazujuči široku deltu, dok od Botoša ka Dunavu teče reka Brzava. Staro naselje, pod imenom Vodoš, prvi put se spominje u srednjem veku, verovatno zbog obilja vode koja ga okružuje a kasnije selo dobija ime Botoš. Meštani se bave pretežno poljoprivredom i stočarstvom kao i ribolovom. Mala pravoslavna crkva u selu, posvećena Rođenju sv. Jovana Preteče, datira iz srednjeg veka i poznata je pod imenom „Namasitr”.

This village is snuggled among three water flows – the Tamiš River which joins the Danube-Tisza-Danube Canal and forms a wide delta. From Botoš towards the Danube there is the river Brzava. The old name of the village Vodoš is mentioned for the first time in the Middle Ages probably due to the abundance of water that surrounds it. The inhabitants deal for the most part in agriculture and cattle growing as well as in fishing. The small Orthodox church in the village is dedicated to the Birth of St. John the Baptist, which dates from the Middle Ages is known under the name of “Namasitr”.



BELO BLATO

Nalazi se u neposrednoj blizini Ramsarskog područja „Stari Begej-Carska bara”. Ovo multinacionalno selo prvobitno je bilo naseljeno Nemcima. Nešto kasnije naseljavaju ga Slovaci, Mađari i Bugari. Danas, zbog nacionalne raznolikosti, postoje dve crkve: evangelistička (slovačka) i rimokatolička. Odskora u selu postoji „Etno-kuća” sa malom etnološkom izložbenom postavkom.

This village is in the vicinity of the Ramsar area Stari Begej – Carska Bara. The first settlers of this village with multinational population were Germans. Some time later, Slovaks move in along with Hungarians and Bulgarians, due to the national diversity there are two churches in the village a Slovak (Evangelist) and a Roman Catholic church. For a couple of years there has been an Ethno-house with a small ethnological exhibition in it.

ORLOVAT



Selo smešteno uz reku Tamiš na povoljnom geografskom položaju. Zemljište je na potezu «Umka», apsolutne visine 99m i najviši je vrh srednjeg Banata. Tu se nalazi jedinstvena geodetska piramida podignuta početkom 20. veka. Po lepom danu sa nje se vidi Vršacki Breg, Fruška gora i Avala. Spomen soba Uroša Predića, našeg velikog slikara, otvorena je povodom obeležavanja 150 godina od rođenja umetnika. U centru sela u velikom parku, uzdiže se pravoslavna crkva Vavedanja Presvete Bogorodice. Građena je između 1923 i 1927. godine (arhitekta Dragiša Brašovan) na temeljima stare crkve. Ikonostas je oslikao Uroš Predić a sačuvane su i dve ikone (rad Dimitrija Popovića) iz porušene crkve iz 18. veka.

This village leans on the Tamiš River bank and is at an excellent geographical position. Umka, a stretch of land which is 99 metres above the sea level is the highest point of Central Banat. There is a unique geodetic pyramid erected at the beginning of the 20th century. On a clear day, one can see Vršacki Breg, Fruška Gora and Avala mountains.

The Uroš Predić memorial room was designated to commemorate 150 years of the artist's birth. In the village centre, in a big park you can find a Serbian Orthodox church of Holy Mother. It was built between 1923 and 1927 (architect Dragiša Brašovan) on the fundaments of the old church that used to stand there. Uroš Predić painted the iconostasis. There are also two icons (painted by Dimitrije Popović) from the previous church that date from the 18th century.



SPECIJALNI REZERVAT PRIRODE “STARI BEGEJ-CARSKA BARA”

Rezervat predstavlja ostatak nekadašnjeg plavnog područja donjeg toka Begeja. To je izuzetan mozaik ribnjaka, močvara, bara, šuma, livada i stepa koje su ispresecane rekama, kanalima i odbrambenim nasipima, te je tu karakteristična slatinska, bogata vodena i stepska vegetacija. Velika raznolikost staništa uslovlja je i veliku raznolikost vrsta koje uključuju retke, ugrožene i ranjive biljke, ribe, vodozemce, gmizavce, ptice i sisare. Od 1996. rezervat ima međunarodni status kao Ramsarsko područje (značajno stanište ptica močvarica), a od 1989. ima status IBA područja (značajno stanište za ptice Evrope). Ptice, kojih ovde ima 250 vrsta, daju ovom rezervatu glavno obeležje. Neke od ptica gnezdarica su: mali gnjurac, mali vranac, vodeni bik, čapljica , gak, mala bela čaplja, velika bela čaplja, crvena čaplja, bela roda, crna roda, kašikara, ridozlava patka, patka njorka, orao belorepan, orao klinktaš, eja močvarica, osičar, jastreb, lastavičar, barski petičić, sivi barski petlič, barska strnadica, velika strnadica. Carska bara predstavlja jedan od najvećih rezervata čapљи u Evropi. Osim ptica, ovaj relativno mali vodeni proctor, bogat je i mnogim vrstama ribe: šaran, štuka, som, bandar, sverglan, smud, tostolobik, amur, kečiga. Unutar granica ovog kompleksa moguće je sportski ribolov, ali samo na određenim prostorima. Vodene površine, za sportski ribolov, nalaze se u sklopu Ribolovačkog gazdinstva – Ečka.

SPECIAL NATURE RESERVE “STARI BEGEJ-CARSKA BARA”

The Reserve is the remnant of a formerly inundated area of the lower flow of the Begej River. This is an exceptional mosaic of fisheries, marshlands, ponds, forests, meadows and steppes that are cross-crossed with rivers, canals and defence dykes. Here you can find vegetation that grows on saline soils, in water and steppe vegetation. The great diversity of habitats is a cause for a great diversity of species that include rare, endangered and sensitive species, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Since 1996 it has had a status of the international Ramsar area (important habitat for wetland birds), and since 1989 it has had an international status of an IBA area (important habitat for European birds). The birds are the main feature of this reservation and there are 250 varieties here. Some of the birds that nest here are: Little Grebe, Pigmy Cormorant, Water Bull, Little Bittern, Night Heron, Little Egret, Great Egret, Purple Heron, White Stork, Black Stork, Spoonbill, Pochard Duck, Ferruginous Duck, White-tailed Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Marsh Harrier, Honey Buzzard, Hawk, Hobby, Spotted Crane, Grey Spotted Crane, Corn Bunting, Marsh Bunting. Carska Bara is one of the greatest reservations of herons and egrets in Europe. Besides birds, this relatively small water space is rich with many species of fish, Carp, Pike, Catfish, Perch, Pikeperch, Silver Carp, Amur Pike and Sterlet. It is possible to go fishing within this complex but only in designated areas. The aquatic space for sports fishing is within the Ečka Fisheries.