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UNLOCK THE BEAUTIES
OF SUMADIJA & POMORAVLJE
**OTKLJUČAJTE
LEPOTE ŠUMADIJE I
POMORAVLJA**





Razvojni biznis centar Kragujevac
Business Development Center Kragujevac



Трговска турристичка организација
•КРАГУЈЕВАЦ•

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Gružansko jezero
Gružansko lake





Kragujevac 2014.

INTRODUCTION

Publication "Unlock the beauties of Sumadija and central Serbia", you are reading, was made within the project "Fostering rural tourism for sustainable economic development", implemented by Business Development Center Kragujevac, in partnership with City of Kragujevac and City Tourist Organization Kragujevac. It is financed by the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Belgrade. Informal project partner is association Households for rural tourism, whose members are beneficiaries of this project as well.

The project was prepared with the aim to improve current and develop new resources for rural tourism in Sumadija, as a form of small family business. Overall it contributes to local economic development of community. With this project we wanted to improve competitiveness of Sumadija rural tourism at several levels – not only through improvement of capacities of existing households and registering new ones, but through improvement of rural tourism promotion and unique Sumadija touristic offer promotion.

Publication is prepared in collaboration with tourist organizations from: Kragujevac, Knic, Raca, Topola, Despotovac, Rekovac, Batočina and Lapovo, in order to enable tourists and fans of exploration new places, in a simple and easy way to search for new places, to meet and explore unique touristic offer of Sumadija and central Serbia. You can find in brochure what are the most important cultural-historical monuments and natural beauties, where to stay, if you want to spend your vacation in rural households, and what festivals you can visit. We tried within limited space to tackle your attention and offer you concise tourist guide for your new touristic adventures.

UVOD

Brošura "Otključajte lepote Šumadije i centralne Srbije", koju čitate, nastala je u okviru projekta "Podsticanje ruralnog turizma za održivi lokalni ekonomski razvoj", koji sprovodi Razvojni biznis centar Kragujevac, u saradnji sa lokalnim partnerima: Grad Kragujevac i Gradska turistička organizacija Kragujevac, a uz finansijsku podršku Ambasade Kraljevine Norveške u Beogradu. Neformalni partner je Udruženje Domaćini za seoski turizam, čiji članovi su takođe i korisnici projekta.

Projekat je nastao sa ciljem da se unapređuju postojeći i razvijaju novi resursi za bavljenje ruralnim turizmom u Šumadiji, kao vidom malog porodičnog biznisa, čime se dugoročno doprinosi lokalnom ekonomskom razvoju zajednice. Ovim projektom želeli smo da na više nivoa unapredimo konkurentnost ruralnog turizma Šumadije, ne samo kroz podizanje kapaciteta postojećih i registrovanje novih seoskih domaćinstava, već i kroz unapređenje promocije seoskog turizma, odnosno jedinstvene turističke ponude Šumadije.

Brošura je pripremljena u saradnji sa turističkim organizacijama iz: Kragujevca, Knića, Rače, Topole, Despotovca, Rekovca, Batočina i Lapovo, tako da na jednostavan i pregledan način omogući turistima i zaljubljenicima u otkrivanje novih mesta, da upoznaju i istraže jedinstvenu turističku ponudu Šumadije i centralne Srbije. U brošuri možete saznati koje su najvažnije kulturno-istorijske znamenitosti u ovom delu Srbije, koje prirodne lepote postoje, kod koga odsesti, ako želite svoj odmor provesti u nekom od seoskih domaćinstava, kao i koje manifestacije možete posetiti. Pokušali smo na malom prostoru da zagolicamo vašu pažnju i ponudimo vam sažeti turistički vodič vaših novih turističkih avantura.



SUMADIJA & POMORAVLJE – TERRITORY AND HISTORY

Batočina

Batočina is one of the oldest settlements in Šumadija. Even though, most probably, it existed during the rule of Stefan Nemanja, in the field of Lepenica parish, the first written document it was mentioned in, was the first Turkish census from 1476. In the 16th century, it became the production and consumer center of the surrounding villages, and in 1593, it got the status of the provincial town. Batočina village was born on the place of one Turkish settlement, by the intense settling of Serbian people after the First Serbian uprising in 1804. The most important date in its history was September 21st 1872, when Prince Milan named it a small town.

Today, Batočina is a modern small town typical for Šumadija and Pomoravlje, and its territory covers the lower part of the Lepenica basin and the middle stream of Velika Morava. It is located on the corridor 10 and some of the main railways: Belgrade – Niš – Skopje and Lapovo – Kragujevac – Kraljevo. The town includes eleven settlements, which cover the surface of 136 km², and count 13.000 of inhabitants.

Despotovac

Despotovac lies on the river Resava. The first time it was mentioned was in 1381, as the village Vojinci (from vojnik – soldier), in the muniment of Prince Lazar, by which he established the monastery of the Assumption in Ravanica. In the Austrian files from 1783, the village Vojinci (Despotovac) had 30 Christian households. The name Despotovac was given to it in 1882, when it was also named the small town, by Prince Miloš and in the honor of Despot Stefan Visoki.

The Municipality of Despotovac is located in the Eastern Serbia and it covers the three morphological unites. Those are, Beljanica (1339m asl), Kućaj (1158m asl) and Moravska valley. The well-known river valleys are valley of Resava, Canyon of Suvaja, gorge of Čemernica, gorge of Kločanica, and the gorge of Nekudova.

By its archeological age, the valley of Resava can be compared with the oldest parts of the world, because, there are caves which were inhabited during the period of Neolith, or maybe even Paleolithic period. The proof of that are existing caves coated with a thick layer of smoke patina, as well as some remains of tools and weapons, which were used in the above-mentioned periods (stone axes, hammers etc). The members of the Illyrian tribe Skordisci were indigenes in the valley of Resava. Their center was located on the place of today's village Dvorište. The Roman period left significantly visible marks on the place of today's village Medveda.

The essence of the tourist offer of the municipality of Despotovac is the combination of natural rarities, untypical beauty and monuments of Serbian medieval culture, whereby all the locations are at the distance of about 30 km. The most important parts of the tourist offer are monasteries Manasija, Resavska cave, Lisine, Beljanica, Senjski mine and the waterfall Prskalo.

Knić

The Municipality of Knić occupies the central part of Gruža, which is the area that covers the slopes of the mountains Gledići, Kotlenik and Ješevac, a wooded valley, which was unselfishly endowed with beauty by Mother Nature. The central part of Gruža includes 36 picturesque villages, which are recognizable on the tourist map of Serbia by their contribution to the development of the rural tourism. By roads and railways, Gruža is well connected with all parts of Serbia.

Knić is located 142 km from Belgrade, by the road across Topola and 170 km by the highway. This area is very lofty, rich in fertile plains, low hills and nourished orchards, and it is the ideal place for a vacation. There are also numerous historical monuments and cultural heritage. What particularly stand out are: the church in the village Borač from 1350, the old town on the top of the Borački karst, which was built by Despot Stefan Lazarević in the early 15th century, as well as his endowment, the monastery Kamenac in the village Čestin. In the central part of Knić, on the river Gruža, the Gružansko Lake was formed, and it has the ideal conditions for the water sports like rowing and canoeing.

The tourist offer of the Municipality of Knić includes the rural tourism, sports - recreational activities, hunting and fishing. The rural tourism in this area began developing in the 1970s. Today, there are 12 households, which are included in the tourist offer, and they are located in the villages Borač, Žunje, Dragušica, Knić, Čestin and Guberevac. The hosts from Gruža are well known for their local specialties and their heartwarming hospitality.

Kragujevac

Kragujevac is the industrial, cultural, educational and health center of Šumadija. It covers the area of 835 km² and it has around 200.000 citizens. It is located 120 km from Belgrade and it occupies the central part of the country. At the 8th kilometer west of the city, there is a geographical center of Serbia. Kragujevac lies in the Valley of Lepenica River and it is surrounded by mountains Gledići, Crni vrh and Rudnik.

ŠUMADIJA I POMORAVLJE – TERITORIJA I ISTORIJA

Batočina

Batočina je jedno od najstarijih naseljenih mesta u Šumadiji. Iako je, verovatno, postojala i u vreme Stefana Nemanje u oblasti župe Lepenice, prvi put se pominje u pisanom dokumentu 1476. godine, u prvom turskom popisu stanovništva. Od XVI veka postaje proizvodno-potrošački centar okolnih sela, a 1593. godine dobija status palanke. Intenzivnim naseljavanjem srpskim življem posle Prvog srpskog ustanka 1804. godine, na mestu turske palanke nastaje selo Batočina. Najznačajniji datum u njenoj istoriji je 21. septembar 1872. godine, kada je knez Milan Obrenović ukazom proglašava varošicom.



Manastir Manasija (1407–1418), Despotovac
Monastery Manasija, Despotovac



Spomen muzej "21. oktobar", Kragujevac
Memorial Museum. "21 October", Kragujevac



Batočina je danas moderna šumadijsko-pomoravska varoš, a teritorija njene opštine smeštena je u donjem delu sliva reke Lepenice i srednjem toku Velike Morave. Nalazi se na Koridoru X i važnim magistralnim prugama: Beograd–Niš–Skoplje i Lapovo–Kragujevac–Kraljevo. Opština obuhvata 11 naselja u kojima na površini od 136 km² živi 13 hiljada stanovnika.

Despotovac

Despotovac leži na reci Resavi, prvi put se pominje 1381. godine, kao selo Vojinci (Vojnik), u poveli darovnici kneza Lazara, kojom on osniva manastir i vlastelinstvo Svetog Uspenja Gospodnjeg u Ravanici. U austrijskim spisima iz 1783. godine selo Vojnik (Despotovac) ima 30 hrišćanskih kuća. Ime Despotovac dobija 1882. godine, kada je i proglašen varošicom, po odluci kneza Miloša, a u čast Despota Stefana Visokog. Opština Despotovac nalazi se u istočnoj Srbiji i prostire u tri morfološke celine. To su Beljanica (1339 mnv), Kučaj (1158 mnv) i Moravska dolina. Od rečnih dolina poznate su: klisurasta dolina Resave, Kanjon Suvaje, klisura Čemernica, klisura Kločanice, dolina Nekudova.

Po svojoj arheološkoj starosti, dolina Resave se može meriti sa najstarijim delovima sveta, jer u njoj postoje pećine koje su bile nastanjene još u doba neolita, a možda i u doba paleolita. O tome svedoče pećine obložene debelim slojem patine od dima, kao i ostaci oružja i oruđa koje je tada korišćeno (kamene sekire, čekići, kresnice, itd). Starosedeoce doline Resave činilo je Ilirsko pleme Skordisci, čije je sedište bilo smešteno na mestu današnjeg sela Dvorište. Rimска epoha je ostavila znatno vidnije tragove na mestu današnjeg sela Medveđe.

Kragujevac is the city with rich and important history. The most important period in the history of Kragujevac was from 1818 to 1841, during the rule of Prince Miloš Obrenović, when it was the first capital of modern Serbia. During that period numerous state institutions were founded for the first time: the first Court (1820), Grammar school (1833), Lyceum (1838), Theatre (1835), art gallery (1823), pharmacy (1822), the first printed news paper (1834), etc.

It was destroyed many times, and it survived great sufferings during the World War I and II, but it was constantly renewed and embellished, until it became the modern city and the regional center.

Today, Kragujevac offers to its visitors an impression of a lively University City, with rich cultural and historical inheritance, numerous restaurants and bars, rich nightlife and diverse happenings. Who once visits Kragujevac, will most certainly come back.

Rural tourism has the special place in the tourist offer of Kragujevac. Outstanding natures, famous specialties from Šumadija, welcoming hosts and numerous possibilities for the active vacation, are just some of the things, which are the reason of a great number of visitors.

Lapovo

The Municipality of Lapovo is located in the north-west part of Šumadija, and with the surface of about 55 km² it represents its smallest Municipality.

Lapovo is located at the turn of alluvial plain of Velika Morava into the low hillside of the slopes of Mountain Rudnik, at an altitude of 107m. Rivers Lepenica and Rača, which are the left tributaries of the river Velika Morava, run through the territory of the Municipality of Lapovo. Numerous lakes were created in the alluvial planes of Velika Morava and Lepenica, from which the gravel and sand were exploited.

River valleys of Lepenica and Rača define important communication connections in the form of roads and railways. Through the central part of the Municipality of Lapovo, there are highway E-75, second line roads and a railway Belgrade–Niš–Skopje–Athens (1884), with the railway junction in the municipality's centre.

In 1899, the first Agricultural community was founded in Lapovo, and it was one of the first ten that were founded in Serbia. In 1903, the First Serbian joint stock community of silk producers was founded, and in 1929, an electrical central with the water and sawmill was built and it illuminated the whole town.

Rača

Rača was first mentioned in the Turkish census from 1489–1491, as an administrative area called Radca. After the Svištovski peace in 1791, and during the First and Second Serbian uprisings, the area of Rača was included in the liberated Serbian country, which became very attractive for the citizens of non-liberated parts of Serbia and surrounding refugee camps, and in that period all the settlements were founded and they are still on the same locations. Lepenička principality based in Rača, was founded in 1818, and in 1835, with the new administrative division on districts, counties and municipalities, Rača became the head of Lepenica County of the Kragujevac municipality, that is, the most important place in the municipality after Kragujevac. Numerous sites from the Bronze Age were discovered on the municipality's territory, but they still haven't been fully investigated. Based on the remaining of the material culture from the mentioned period, what has been discovered so far is: three urban type settlements (Đurđevo, Borci and Sipić), six rural type settlements, six necropolises, six sites where some items were found by accident and one pantry in Đurđevo.

In 1871, among the first post services in Serbia, Rača got the telegraph, which was very important for the better and faster communication with the world. At the end of the 20th century new public buildings were being built in Rača, as well as nice family houses with the stores in the neo-baroque style, and the clothes and the life of the citizens became more urban which gave the town a modern look in that time.

Across its territory there is a modern transversal road Markovac – Rača – Natalinci – Topola – Arandelovac – Lazarevac, which connects the highway Belgrade – Niš on the east with the Ibarska highway on the west.

Rekovac

Rekovac is located in the central part of Serbia in the southeast part of Šumadija, between Mountains Glediči and Juhor. The territory of the municipality has the surface of 366 km², and it includes 32 settlements. The connection with other municipalities is good, because across its territory go the roads for Kragujevac, Kruševac, Kraljevo, Varvarin and Jagodina. The small town of Rekovac belongs to the Pomoravski County; it is located 30km southwest from Jagodina, on the river Dulenka, in the hilly area known by its historical name Levač.

Levač was mentioned in the Serbian history in the late 12th century, during the rule of Stefan Nemanja, who liberated it from the Byzantines in 1183, along with the Lepenica and Belica. The whole Levač is streaked with small but water bearing rivers and surrounded with mountains

Suština turističke ponude opštine Despotovac je spoj prirodnih retkosti, nespecifične lepote i spomenika srpske srednjevekovne kulture, pri čemu se sve lokacije nalaze na udaljenosti od oko 30 kilometara. Okosnica turističke ponude su manastir Manasija, Resavska pećina, Lisine, Beljanica, Senjski Rudnik i vodopad Prskalo.



Knić

Opština Knić zauzima centralni deo Gruža, predela koji obuhvata obronke Gledičkih planina, Kotlenika i Ješevca, šumovitu dolinu koju je priroda nesebično obdarila lepotom. Centralni deo Gruža čini 36 živopisnih sela, koja su na turističkoj karti Srbije prepoznatljiva po razvoju seoskog turizma. Drumskim i železničkim saobraćajem Gruža je dobro povezana sa svim krajevima Srbije.

Knić je udaljen od Beograda 142 km putem preko Topole i 170 km autoputem. Ovaj blagorodni kraj, bogato darivan od prirode plodnim ravnicama, niskim brežuljcima i negovanim voćnjacima, predstavlja idealno mesto za odmor. Takođe obiluje i brojnim istorijskim spomenicima i kulturnom baštinom. Posebno se ističu crkva u selu Borač iz 1350. godine, stari grad na vrhovima Boračkog krša, koji je početkom XV veka podigao despot Stefan Lazarević, kao i njegova zadužbina, manastir Kamenac u selu Čestin. U centralnom delu opštine na reci Gruži formirano je Gružansko jezero, koje poseduje idealne uslove za sportove na vodi - veslanje i kajak.

Turističku ponudu opštine Knić čini seoski turizam, sportsko-rekreativni sadržaji, lov i robolov. Seoski turizam je u ovim krajevima počeo da se razvija sedamdesetih godina prošlog veka. U turističku ponudu je uključeno 12 domaćinstava u selima Borač, Žunje, Dragušica, Knić, Čestin i Guberevac. Gružanski domaćini su nadaleko poznati po pripremanju gružanskih specijaliteta i po svojoj gostoljubivosti.

Kragujevac

Kragujevac je privredni, industrijski, kulturni, prosvetni i zdravstveni centar Šumadije. Prostire se na površini od 835 km² i ima oko 200.000 stanovnika. Od Beograda je udaljen 120 km i zauzima centralni deo zemlje. Na osmom kilometru zapadno od grada nalazi se geografski centar Srbije. Kragujevac leži u kotlini reke Lepenice i ovičen je Gledičkim planinama, Crnim vrhom i Rudnikom.

Kragujevac je grad bogate i značajne istorije. Najznačajniji period u istoriji grada je od 1818–1841. godine, kada je bio prva prestonica moderne srpske države, za vreme vladavine kneza Miloša Obrenovića. U tom periodu su osnovane prve institucije u zemlji: prvi Sud (1820), Gimnazija (1833), Licej (1838), Teatar (1835), galerija slika (1823), apoteka (1822), štampane su prve novine (1834)...

Više puta rušen i paljen, Kragujevac je doživeo velika stradanja tokom Prvog i Drugog svetskog rata, ali je stalno obnavljan i ulepšavan, postao moderan grad i regionalni centar.

Kragujevac danas posetiocima pruža utisak živog univerzitetskog grada, sa bogatom kulturno-istorijskom zaostavštinom, ponudom brojnih restorana i kafića, bogatim noćnim životom i raznovrsnim dešavanjima. Ko jednom poseti Kragujevac, sigurno će se vratiti.

Posebno mesto u turističkoj ponudi ima seoski turizam. Izuzetno prirodno okruženje, nadaleko poznati šumadijski specijaliteti, gostoljubivi domaćini i čitav niz mogućnosti za aktivan odmor na selu razlog su dolaska velikog broja gostiju.



Stari hrast, Rača
The old oak, Raca

Juhor and Gledići. After the World War II it stopped existing as the administrative entity but it kept its historical and geographical importance. There are several interpretations of the origin of the name Levač. One of them refers to the appearance of the area, since Levač, surrounded by mountains and observed from above, looks like a giant funnel (serb. levak), and Levač is a modification of the word levak (eng. Funnel).

Lapovo

Opština Lapovo se nalazi u severozapadnom delu šumadijskog okruga, na površini od oko 55 km² i predstavlja njegovu najmanju opštinu. Lapovo je smešteno na prelazu aluvijalne ravni Velike Morave, u nisko pobrđe krajnjih izdanaka planine Rudnik, na nadmorskoj visini od 107 metara. Kroz teritoriju opštine Lapovo protiču i dve leve pritoke Velike Morave, Lepenica i Rača. U aluvijalnim ravnima Velike Morave i Lepenice u udubljenjima iz kojih su eksplorativni šljunak i pesak nastala su brojna jezera.

Dolinama reka Lepenice i Rače odvajaju se uporedni putevi od velikomoravskog puta, pa ovi prirodni pravci određuju važne komunikacione veze u vidu drumskih i železničkih saobraćajnica. Središnjim delom opštine Lapovo prolaze autoput E-75, putevi II reda i železnička pruga Beograd – Niš – Skoplje – Atina (1884), sa železničkim čvorom na teritoriji opštine.

U Lapovu je 1899. godine osnovana Zemljoradnička zadruga, jedna od prvih deset osnovanih u Srbiji, 1903. godine osnovano je Prvo srpsko akcionarsko svilarsko društvo, a 1929. godine električna centrala sa mlinom i strugarom koja je osvetljivala varošicu.

Rača

Rača se kao posebna administrativna oblast – nahija, prvi put помиње у drugom turskom popisu из 1489 – 1491. godine под називом Radca. Posle Svištovske mira 1791. godine и u doba Prvog i Drugog srpskog ustanka račansko područje ulazi u okvir oslobođene srpske zemlje koja je postala veoma privlačna za stanovnike neoslobodenih srpskih krajeva па i okolnih zbežišta i u tom periodu su formirana sva naselja na današnjim lokacijama. Godine 1818. formirana je lepenička kneževina sa sedištem u Rači, a novom administrativnom podelom na okruge, srezove i opštine 1835. godine Rača postaje sedište lepeničkog sreza kragujevačkog okruga, posle Kragujevca, najznačajnije mesto u Lepečkom srezu. Na teritoriji opštine otkriveni su brojni lokaliteti iz bronzanog doba, ali još nisu u potpunosti ispitani. Na osnovu ostataka materijalne kulture ove epohe do sada su otkrivena 3 naselja gradskog tipa (Đurđeve, Borci i Sipić), 6 naselja seoskog tipa, 6 nekropolja, 6 lokaliteta na kojima je slučajno nađeno nekoliko predmeta i jedna ostava u Đurđevu.

Među prvim poštama u Srbiji 1871. godine Rača dobija telegraf što je imalo značaj za bržu i bolju vezu sa svetom. Krajem prošlog veka u Rači se zidaju nove javne zgrade i lepe porodične kuće sa dućanima u neobaroknom stilu, a odeća i život stanovništva su pravi varoški što Rači daje izgled moderne varošice toga doba.

Preko njene teritorije vodi šumadijski poprečni savremeniji magistralni put Markovac – Rača – Natalinci – Topola – Aranđelovac – Lazarevac koji spaja auto-put Beograd – Niš na istoku, sa Ibarskom magistralom na zapadu.

Rekovac

Rekovac se nalazi u središnjem delu Srbije i jugoistočnom delu Šumadije, između Gledićkih planina na zapadu i Juhora na istoku. Teritorija opštine zauzima površinu od 366 km², a u njenom sastavu su 32 naseljena mesta. Povezanost sa drugim opštinama je dobra, jer preko njene teritorije vode putevi za Kragujevac, Kruševac, Kraljevo, Varvarin i Jagodinu. Varoš Rekovac pripada Pomoravskom okrugu, nalazi se na oko 30 km jugozapadno od Jagodine, na reci Dulenki, u brdovitom kraju koji je poznat pod svojim istorijskim imenom Levač.

Levač se u srpskoj istoriji помиње krajem XII veka, za vreme vladavine Stefana Nemanje koji je 1183. godine od Vizantinaca oslobođio Levač, Lepenicu i Belicu. Ceo Levač je prošaran malim, ali vodonosnim rekama, i oivičen Juhorom i Gledićkim planinama. Posle Drugog svetskog rata prestaje da postoji kao administrativni pojam, a zadržava istorijsko-geografski značaj.

Postoji nekoliko tumačenja naziva Levač. Jedno tumačenje imena poziva se na izgled kraja. Naime, Levač ovičen planinama i posmatran sa visine, liči na veliki levak, a modifikacijom reči levak nastao je Levač.

Topola

Opština Topola je jedna od sedam opština centralne šumadijske regije. Od Beograda je udaljena 80 km, tako da je njen povoljan geografski položaj, na raskršcu puteva, čini nezaobilaznom turističkom destinacijom koja pleni bogatstvom turističke ponude.

Prostire se na 356 km² na kojima živi 23.591 stanovnik. Opština Topola je okrenuta razvoju poljoprivrede i turizma i predstavlja savršen spoj modernog i tradicionalnog, što se ogleda u raznim segmentima života.

Topola kao naselje nastaje kada se Đorđe Petrović – Karađorđe, slavni Vođa Prvog srpskog ustanka i rodonačelnik dinastije Karađorđević, doseljava na desnu stranu reke Kamenice i gradi dom za svoju porodicu. Slava opštine Topola je 21. septembar – dan Rođenja Presvete Bogorodice. Taj dan je i slava Karađorđeve crkve u Topoli.

Topola

The municipality of Topola is one of the seven municipalities of the central Šumadija region. It is located 80km from Belgrade, so its good geographical position, on the junction of the main roads, makes it an inevitable tourist destination, which charms with its vast tourist offer.

It occupies the surface of 356 km² and has 23.591 citizens. The municipality of Topola is oriented towards agricultural development and the development of tourism and it represents a perfect combination of modern and traditional, which can be seen in different segments of its life.

As a settlement, Topola was founded when Žorđe Petrović – Karadorđe, moved to the right riverside of Kamenica and built a house for his family. The patron Saint of Topola is the Virgin Mary and they celebrate the September 21st, the day of the Birth of the Virgin Mary. The Church dedicated to Karadorđe also celebrates that day.

There are two cultural monuments in Topola, which were, back in 1979, named a monumental heritage of extreme importance for Serbia. Those are, the Church of St. George – a mausoleum of the Karađorđević Dynasty and the Town of Karađorđe. On the territory of Topola there are also medieval monasteries Nikolje and Pavlovac, and a special tourist product is the Oplenac wine road – Wine road Šumadija.



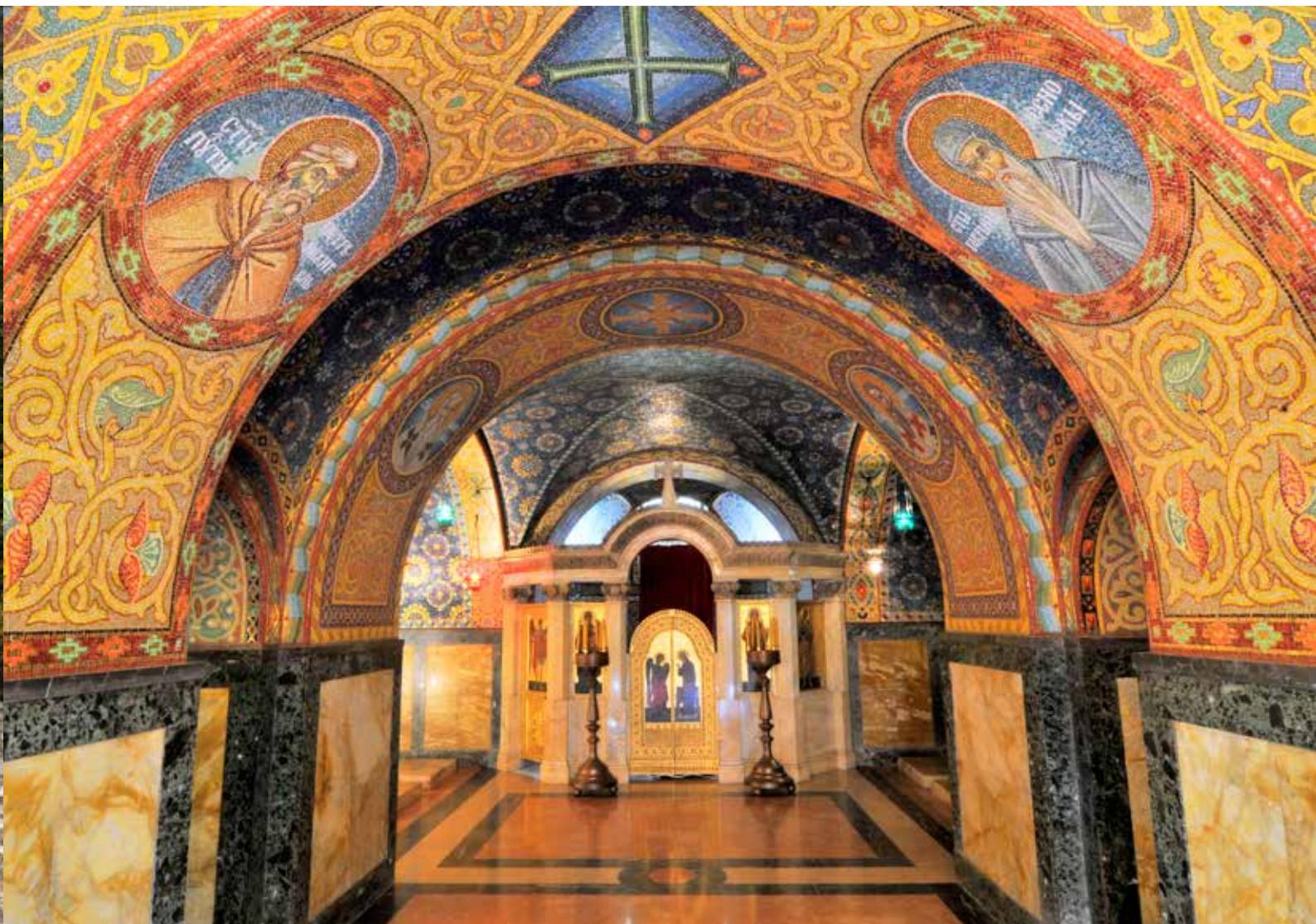
Na prostoru opštine Topola nalaze se dva spomenika kulture koja su još 1979. godine proglašeni za spomeničko nasleđe od izuzetne važnosti za državu Srbiju, Crkva svetog Đorđa – Mauzolej porodice Karađorđevića i Karađorđev grad. Na njenoj teritoriji se nalaze i srednjevekovni manastiri Nikolje i Pavlovac, održavaju Oplenačka berba grožđa i Sabor izvornog narodnog stvaralaštva Srbije, a poseban turistički proizvod opštine Topola je Oplenački put vina – Vinski put Šumadija.



Manastir Ravanica (1376–1381), Despotovac
Monastery Ravanica, Despotovac



Crkva Sv. Đorđa (1910) – Oplenac, Topola
Church of St. George – Oplenac, Topola



CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES

Monastery Grnčarica (14th century) the endowment of King Dragutin Nemanjić, is located on the territory of the municipality of Batočina, in the picturesque area of the village Prnjavor. It had been quite neglected in the 18th century, but then it was restored by three Greek brothers, who were potters (serb. Grnčari) by vocation, and the villagers named it Grnčarica in their honor.

The Log Church in Brzan, covered with shingle, was built in 1822. The founder was Prince Miloš himself. Today, this church is under the State protection, as a cultural and historical monument.

Monastery Manasija is located near Despotovac. It is the endowment of Stefan Lazarević and it represents the largest building among the monuments of the Moravian architectural style group. The Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and it was built somewhere between 1407 and 1418, during the life of Despot Stefan, and it represents his mausoleum. The monastery complex includes the church within the irregular base fortress. From the massive walls of the fortress, 11 towers rise, and the highest of them is Don Žon – the Despot's tower. During the 15th century, the famous Resavska School existed within the monastery, with its transcript workshops. Their work was undisputed role model in the next centuries.

Monastery Kamenac is the endowment of Stefan Lazarević and it was built at the same time as the Monastery Kalenić. The Monastery church was built from 1416 to 1426. Kamenac was painted at the same time as the church in Borač, in 1533, but the Turks painted over those frescoes. Dimitrije Posniković made the new iconostasis and the woodcarvings in the 19th century.

The Church in Borač was built in 1350, under the Borački karst and it was dedicated to the Saint Archangel Michael. It was built as one nave stone building in the lime mortar with the low dome, which was hallowed in the apex and covered by the system of arches. On the walls in the interior of the church, there is a preserved fresco painting, which dates from 1533. It is especially significant as one of the rare ones from the first half of the 16th century.

Cultural – historical complex “Milošev venac” includes the part of the central city area in which there are the most important facilities built during the period when Kragujevac was the first capital of modern Serbia (1818 – 1841). It got its name by Prince Miloš Obrenović, who named Kragujevac the capital of the liberated Serbia. The most important sites are located on the left and right sides of Lepenica. The Court complex has not been preserved. Milošev konak (Prince's quarters) was demolished in 1941, during the bombing, and long before that, the Ljubičin konak (Princess's quarters) and military barracks, had been burned in a fire. However, some buildings from the period from 1818 to 1841, and from the late 19th and early 20th century, are still preserved.

Amidžin konak is the only building from the court complex of Prince Miloš that has been preserved. It was named after the court administrator, Sima Milosavljević – Paštrmac, who was called Amidža (Turkish for uncle). It was built in 1818 and it represents the Balkan – oriental style. It served as an accommodation for Serbian soldiers in the prince's escort and for the other prominent visitors during their staying in Kragujevac.

Old (Court's church) was built in 1818. Its founder was Prince Miloš Obrenović. It is dedicated to the Descent of the Holy Spirit onto the disciples. In the year 1829, the church bells rang for the first time. The old church was the first metropolitan, cathedral and court church in the liberated Serbia. Almost all important decisions for Serbian people, like constitutions and edicts, were proclaimed in its port. The Sretenje assembly was held there in 1835, and that was when the First Serbian Constitution was passed.

Old Town Hall building is located next to the Old church. It was built in 1859. In the Old Town Hall, the provisions of the Berlin contract, which gave Serbia its independency, were red in 1878.

Quarters of Prince Mihailo was built in 1860, within the old court complex. In the late 19th century, there was an Officer's home. Today, in that building, there is the administration of the National museum as well as the Museum library.

Grammar school was built in 1887, and it is one of the most monumental school buildings in Serbia from the second half of 19th century. When it was built, the First grammar school in Serbia, founded in 1833, finally got its own building. From its classrooms, on October 21st 1941, the German soldiers took and shot a great number of pupils and teachers.

The Theatre building was built in 1928, for the needs of the first Serbian theatre. On the initiative of Prince Miloš, Joakim Vujić (1772-1847) came to Kragujevac and organized it and became the director of Serbian court theatre in 1835/1836. The facility was built between two World Wars. In front of it, there is a monument dedicated to Joakim Vujić.

KULTURNO-ISTORIJSKE ZNAMENITOSTI

Manastir Grnčarica (XVI vek) zadužbina kralja Dragutina Nemanjića, nalazi se na teritoriji opštine Batočina, u živopisnom predelu naselja Prnjavor. U vreme Kočine krajine manastir biva zapušten, a obnovila su ga tri brata Crka, koji su po zanimanju bili grnčari, pa je narod iz zahvalnosti njihovu zadužbinu prozvao Grnčarica.

Crkva brvnara pokrivena šindrom u Brzanu podignuta je 1822. godine. Ktitor je bio knjaz Miloš lično. Ova crkva je danas, kao kulturno-istorijski spomenik, pod zaštitom države.

Manastir Manasija se nalazi nadomak Despotovca, zadužbina je despota Stefana Lazarevića i predstavlja najveću građevinu među spomenicima moravske arhitektonske stilske grupe. Crkva je posvećena Svetoj Trojici i izgrađena je između 1407. i 1418. godine, za života despota Stefana i predstavlja njegov mauzolej. Manastirski kompleks se sastoji od crkve unutar tvrđave nepravilne osnove. Sa masivnih zidova tvrđave diže se 11 kula od kojih je najviša Don Žon – Despotova kula. U manastiru Manasija je tokom XV veka delovala čuvena Resavska škola, sa prepisivačkom radionicom, čija su dela bila nepričuvljivo vrijedni uzori u potonjim vekovima.

Manastir Kamenac, zadužbina despota Stefana Lazarevića, je nastala u vreme gradnje manastira Kalenić. Manastirska crkva zidana je od 1416. do 1426. godine. Kamenac je živopisan kada i crkva u Borču, 1533. godine, ali su Turci te freske premalterisali. Novi ikonostas i rezbariju je uradio Dimitrije Posniković u XIX veku.



Amidžin konak (1819–1824), Kragujevac
Amidža Konak, Kragujevac





Crkva Sv. Arhangela Gavrila (1350), Knić
Church of St. Archangel Gavril, Knic

Crkva u Borču je podignuta 1350. godine ispod samog Boračkog krša i posvećena je Svetom Arhanđelu Mihailu. Zidana je kao jednobrodna građevina od kamena u krečnom malteru sa niskim kubetom, koje je u temenu izdubljeno, obuhvaćeno sistemom lukova. Na zidovima u unutrašnjosti crkve je sačuvan živopis koji datira iz 1533. godine. Živopis je posebno značajan jer je jedan od retkih iz prve polovine XVI veka.

Kulturno–istorijski kompleks "Milošev venac" obuhvata deo centralnog gradskog područja u kojem se nalaze najznačajniji objekti izgrađeni u vreme kada je Kragujevac bio prva prestonica moderne srpske države (1818 – 1841). Ime je dobio po Knezu Milošu Obrenoviću koji je Kragujevac proglašio za glavni grad tek oslobođene Srbije. Najznačajnije znamenitosti su skoncentrisane na levoj i desnoj strani Lepenice. Dvorski kompleks nije sačuvan. Milošev konak je srušen 1941. godine tokom bombardovanja, a mnogo pre njega izgoreo je i Ljubičin konak (Šareni konak) i srušene su vojne barake. Međutim, i danas su očuvani pojedini objekti izgrađeni u periodu od 1818. do 1841. godine, u drugoj polovini XIX i do početka XX veka.

Amidžin konak je jedina do danas sačuvana zgrada iz kompleksa Miloševog dvora. Ime je dobila po upravniku kneževog dvora, Simi Milosavljeviću – Paštrmuču, zvanom Amidža (stric). Sagrađen je 1818. godine i reprezent je balkansko – orientalnog stila. Konak je služio za smeštaj momaka koji su sačinjavali kneževu pratnju, kao i za prihvatanje nahijskih knezova i drugih viđenijih namernika prilikom njihovog dolaska kod kneza u Kragujevac.

Stara (Pridvorna crkva) podignuta je 1818. godine, njen ktitor je bio Knez Miloš Obrenović. Posvećena je Silasku Svetog Duha na apostole. Godine 1829. prvi put su zazvonila zvona sa ove crkve. Stara crkva je bila prva mitropolitanska, katedralna i dvorska crkva u oslobođenoj Srbiji. U njenoj porti su proglašene gotovo sve važne odluke za srpski narod, hatišerifi, ustavi. Tu je održana Sretenjska skupština 1835. godine na kojoj je donet prvi ustav moderne Srbije.

Zgrada Stare skupštine se nalazi kraj Stare crkve. Skupštinska zgrada, koja je do danas sačuvana, podignuta je 1859. godine. Ovde su 1878. godine pročitane odredbe Berlinskog ugovora, koji je Srbiji doneo nezavisnost.

Konak kneza Mihaila sagrađen je 1860. godine. Krajem XIX veka u njemu se nalazio Oficirski dom. Danas su u njoj uprava Narodnog muzeja i muzejska biblioteka.

Zgrada Gimnazije jedna je od najmonumentalnijih školskih zgrada podignutih u Srbiji u XIX veku. Sagrađena je 1887. godine i tada je prva gimnazija u Srbiji, osnovana 1833. dobila svoju zgradu. Iz njenih učionica su 21. oktobra 1941. godine Nemački vojnici izveli na streljanje veliki broj đaka i profesora.

Zgrada Teatra je izgrađena 1928. godine, za potrebe prvog pozorišta u Srbiji. Na poziv Kneza Miloša u jesen 1834. godine u Kragujevac dolazi Joakim Vujić, koji 1835. godine osniva Knjažesko serbski teatar. Zgrada pozorišta izgrađena je između dva rata. Ispred zgrade se nalazi spomenik Joakimu Vujiću.

Zgrada gradske tržnice je sagrađena 1928/29. godine kao najlepša pijачna hala u Srbiji, a jedna je od prvih pokrivenih u tadašnjoj Evropi. Zgrada do danas nije promenila namenu.

Spomenik palim Šumadincima se nalazi u Malom parku, kod gradske Tržnice. Ovaj spomenik postavljen je 1932. godine i delo je poznatog vajara Antuna Augustinčića. Posvećen je borcima palim u ratovima za oslobođenje od 1804. do 1918. godine.

Zgrada Stare Livnice je jedan od najstarijih industrijskih objekata na ovim prostorima. Kada je 1851. godine Topolivnica premeštena iz Beograda u Kragujevac, počela je izgradnja industrijskog objekta. Sadašnja zgrada Livnice je iz osamdesetih godina XIX veka i sagrađena je delimično na temeljima nekadašnje Topolivnice. Građena je po ugledu na slične industrijske objekte ove vrste u Nemačkoj i Francuskoj. Danas se u njoj nalazi Muzej "Stara Livnica".

Spomen park "Kragujevački oktobar" nalazi se na prostoru na kom su nemački vojnici 21. oktobra 1941. godine streljali nekoliko hiljada Kragujevčana, muškaraca, žena i dece. U spomen na žrtve streljanja, čitav prostor Šumarica je pretvoren u Spomen park, koji se prostire na 352 hektara. Spomen park "Kragujevački oktobar" osnovan je 1953. godine i u njemu se, kraj Spomenika streljanim đacima i profesorima, svake godine održava manifestacija "Veliki školski čas".

City market was built in 1828/29, as the most beautiful market hall in Serbia, and one of the first ones in Europe that was covered. The building still has not changed its purpose.

The monument to soldiers of Šumadija is located in the Small Park, next to the City Market. This monument was set in 1932, and it is the work of the famous sculptor Antun Augustinić. It is dedicated to fallen soldiers in the liberation wars (1804-1918).

The building of the Old Foundry is one of the oldest industrial buildings in the region. When in 1851, the Foundering factory was moved from Belgrade to Kragujevac, the construction of the industrial building started. Today's building dates from the 1980s and it was built partially on the foundations of the original Foundry. It was built by the model of these kinds of buildings in Germany and France. Today, in that building, there is a Museum "Stara Livnica" (Old Foundry).

The Memorial park "Kragujevački Oktobar" is situated in the area in which German soldiers on October 21st 1941, shot a few thousands of citizens of Kragujevac, men, women and children. In memory of these victims, the whole area of Šumarice was turned into the memorial park, on more than 352 acres. The Memorial park "Kragujevački oktobar" was founded in 1953, and in it, by the monument to shot students and teachers, the manifestation "Veliki školski čas" is being organized every year.

A seven kilometers long circular road goes through this Memorial complex. The visitors can see locations of more than 30 mass graves and mounds, ten of which are artistically shaped in monuments. At the entrance to the park there is an impressive building - Museum "October 21st", whose architecture accents the symbolism of the city's tragedy. On the territory of the Memorial park „Kragujevački Oktobar“ there are also some monuments dedicated to the fallen victims of the World War One and other wars fought on the territory of Kragujevac.

Monastery Blagoveštenje Rudničko in Stragari, was founded in the late 14th century, during the rule of Prince Lazar. It is situated at the bottom of mountain Rudnik, by the river Srebrnica. The founder is unknown. The original wall paintings were created at the turn of the 14th and 15th century, and the oldest one is "The judgment day". It was destroyed and rebuilt more than once during centuries, only to be completely restored in 20th century. Karadorde stayed in it on many occasions, along with Joakim Vujić, Feliks Kanic and many others.

Monastery Voljavča is located on the east slope of mountain Rudnik, not far away from Stragari. The church dedicated to the Archangel Michel was built in the early 15th century. The Turks destroyed it and burned it several times. It was restored for the first time in 1590, but got its final appearance in 1838, when the bell tower was built. There are two very old living quarters and a boundary wall. The first Praviteljstvujući Soviet led by archpriest Matija Nenadović held there its first session in 1805, and there is still a memorial room dedicated to this event.

Monastery Drača is located 10km west from Kragujevac. The church is dedicated to Saint Nicolas. The monastery was built in 1734, while the mural dates from 1735. However, during one research, traces of an older layer of wall paintings were found in church, so it was assumed that there had been an older church on the same place, founded in the second half of the 16th century. During 18th and 19th century monastery was very important cultural and spiritual center of this part of Serbia.

Monastery Denkovac is located in the valley of the river Dulenska, near Velike Pčelice. The date of its foundation is not familiar, but the legend says that it was the period of King Dragutin (late 13th and early 14th century).

The legend also says that the founders of monasteries Raletinac, Sarinac and Denkovac, were three sisters, Rala, Sara and Dena. They escaped from the Turks in the late 14th century and founded these three monasteries on the place far away from the main roads.

Karađorđev Dom in Rača was built in 1932, modeled on medieval monumental castles. It is a two-storey building with five towers and disintegrated façade, which charms with its beauty and as such, it is the unique in Serbia. This memorial building, in whose construction even the Queen Marija Karađorđević was involved, was meant to be a shelter for poor children from the former Danube duchy.

The Temple of St. Apostles Peter and Paul in Rača is a monumental church, built in the middle of 19th century in the baroque style. It is a one-nave building, 27m long, 11m wide and over 33m high. The iconostasis was made in rich woodcarving and plated with gold.

Ethno complex „Petrovi dvori“ (Court of Peter) with the monument to Karađorđe in Viševac, was built in 2004, on a bicentenary of the First Serbian uprising. Complex includes wooden buildings, authentic for the period of the early 19th century. Within the complex, there is also a monument to Đorđe Petrović – Karađorđe, made of bronze, according to the statue of the academic sculptor Stanimir Pavlović from Belgrade.

Kroz Memorijalni kompleks vodi kružni put dug sedam kilometara. Posetioци mogu da vide lokacije na kojima se nalazi 30 masovnih grobnica, od kojih je deset humki umetnički oblikovano u spomenike. Na ulazu u Spomen park podignuta je impozantna zgrada - Muzej "21. oktobar" u čijoj je arhitekturi naglašena simbolika kragujevačke tragedije. Na teritoriji Spomen parka "Kragujevački oktobar" nalaze se i spomenici stradalima u Prvom svetskom, balkanskim i drugim ratovima na području Kragujevca.

Manastir Blagoveštenje Rudničko, u Stragarima, osnovan je krajem XIV veka, u vreme kneza Lazara. Nalazi se u podnožju planine Rudnik, kraj reke Srebrnice. Ktitor je nepoznat. Prvobitne freske su nastale na prelazu iz XIV u XV vek, a najstarija je „Strašni sud“. Rušen je i obnavljan tokom vekova, da bi potpuno bio obnovljen u XX veku. U njemu su boravili Karađorđe, Joakim Vujić, Feliks Kanic i drugi.

Manastir Voljavča se nalazi se na istočnim obroncima Rudnika, nedaleko od Stragara. Crkva posvećena Arhangelu Mihailu sagrađena je početkom XV veka. Turci su u više navrata rušili i palili ovaj manastir, a konačni izgled dobio je 1838. godine podizanjem kule zvonare. Ima dva, veoma stara konaka i ogradni zid. U manastiru je održano prvo zasedanje Praviteljstvujućeg sovjeta 1805. godine na čelu sa protom Matejom Nenadovićem i u njemu danas postoji spomen – soba posvećena tom događaju.

Manastir Drača se nalazi deset kilometara zapadno od Kragujevca. Crkva je posvećena Svetom Nikoli. Manastir je podignut 1734. godine, dok je živopis iz 1735. godine. Međutim, prilikom istraživanja u crkvi su nađeni tragovi starijeg sloja fresaka, pa se prepostavlja da je na tom mestu postojala starija crkva, zasnovana u drugoj polovini XVI veka. Tokom XVIII i XIX veka manastir je bio značajan kulturni i duhovni centar ovog dela Srbije.

Spomen park "Kragujevački oktobar", Kragujevac
Memorial Park "Kragujevac October", Kragujevac



Monastery Kalenić was built in the early 15th century (1407-1413), during the rule of Stefan Lazarević. The fresco paintings of this monastery have a special value and an important place in the medieval Serbian painting. By its beauty, two of them stand out, „Wedding at Cana“ and „Holy warriors“. In the monastery's yard, there is a memorial fountain built in 1937, and dedicated to the King Aleksandar and all the inhabitants of Levač who died in the liberation wars from 1912 to 1918.



Manastir Kalenić (1413 –1420), Rekovac
Monastery Kalenac, Rekovac

Manastir Denkovac se nalazi u blizini Velikih Pčelica. Crkva je posvećena Uspenju Presvete Bogorodice i građena je u duhu moravske škole. Nije poznato vreme utemeljenja, a prema narodnom predanju to je doba kralja Dragutina. Po predanju, ktorike manastira Raletinac, Sarinac i Denkovac su bile tri sestre, Rala, Dena i Sara, koje su krajem XIV veka izbegle od Turaka i zasnovale ova tri manastira na mestu udaljenom od puteva.

Karađordev Dom u Rači je sagrađen 1932. godine, po uzoru na srednjevekovne monumentalne dvorce. Dvospratna građevina sa pet zupčastih kula i razuđenom fasadom pleni svojom lepotom i kao takva je jedinstvena u Srbiji. Ova memorijalna građevina, u čijoj izgradnji je učestvovala i kraljica Marija Karađorđević, bila je namenjena za smeštaj sirote dece nekadašnje Dunavske banovine.

Hram Svetih Apostola Petra i Pavla u Rači je monumentalna crkva, sagrađena sredinom XIX veka u baroknom stilu. To je jednobrodna građevina dužine oko 27 metara, širine 11 metara i visine preko 33 metra. Ikonostas je rađen u bogatom duborezu sa pozlatom.

Etno kompleks „Petrovi dvori“ spomenikom Karađordu u Viševcu sagrađen 2004. godine na dvestogošnjicu Prvog srpskog ustanka. Kompleks sačinjavaju drvene građevine, autentične za period početka XIX veka. U okviru kompleksa nalazi se i spomenik Đorđu Petroviću – Karađordu, napravljen od bronce prema skulpturi akademskog vajara Stanimira Pavlovića iz Beograda.

Manastir Kalenić je podignut početkom XV veka (1407-1413), za vreme vladavine despota Stefana Lazarevića. Freske ovog manastira imaju posebnu vrednost i zauzimaju zavidno mesto u srednjovekovnom srpskom slikarstvu. Svojom lepotom se posebno ističu „Svadba u Kani“ i „Sveti ratnici“. U manastirskoj porti se nalazi spomen-česma koja je izgrađena 1937. godine, a posvećena je kralju Aleksandru i svim poginulim Levčanima u ratovima za oslobođenje od 1912. do 1918. godine.

Manastir Preradovac se nalazi na 12 km udaljenosti od manastira Kalenić i jedan je od najstarijih kulturno-istorijskih spomenika na teritoriji Levča. Posvećen je Stefanu Prvovenčanom, prepodobnom Simonu monahu.

Manastir Raletinac je u blizini sela Velike Pčelice, posvećen Svetim apostolima Petru i Pavlu. Po predanju Raletinac je osnovan kao isposnica manastira Denkovac. Danas je samostalan. Crkva je jednobrodna sa zasvedenim svodom, dok je priprata dekorativnija. Unutrašnjost crkve je jednostavno ukrašena.

Manastirak

Ne postoje pouzdani podaci kada je u mestu Velika Kruševica, nekoliko kilometara od Rekovca, podignut Manastirak ili Mali manastir, ali prema tradiciji, građevina je nastala početkom XV veka u vreme despota Stefana Lazarevića. Po svom obliku, načinu gradnje i dekoraciji pripada moravskoj školi. Vreme nastanka manastira određuje i vojnička kaciga iz vremena kneza Lazara, nađena prilikom zamene poda crkve.

Stari grad - Županjevac je jedna od najznačajnijih građevina rimskog doba i srednjeg veka. Grad je postojao još u doba Rimljana i bio je značajno vojno utvrđenje. Stari grad Županjevac, prestonica kneza Lazara, je građevina od velikog kulturnog značaja.

Kod naselja Županjevac nalaze se ostaci tri utvrđenja - grada. Jedan je bio na brdu Straževica, drugi u samom mestu, a treći nešto južnije kod sela Prevešt. Sve ovo su bili antički gradovi koji su obnovljeni u srednjem veku.

Crkva u Opariću je jedina crkva posvećena Svetom caru Konstantinu i Svetoj carici Jeleni u levačkom kraju i zadužbina je kralja Aleksandra Ujedinitelja. U crkvi se nalazi i spomen kosturnica izginulim ratnicima za oslobođenje Srbije levačkog i kragujevačkog okruga.

Crkva svetog Đorda – Mauzolej porodice Karadorđevića, građen je u periodu od 1910. do 1930. godine u kombinaciji srpsko-vizantijskog stila. U Mauzoleju danas počivaju svih 5 vladara dinastije Karadorđević, kao i 24 člana naruže porodice. Izuzetnu osobenost oplenačkog hrama čini mozaička dekoracija koja se prostire na 3.570 m². Neverovatnih 15.000 nijansi boja i pozlata četrnaest i dvadeset karatnog zlata na preko 40 miliona mozaičkih kockica, Mauzolej na Oplencu svrstava u vrh svetskih kulturnih vrednosti.

Naspram Crkve na Oplencu, nalazi se letnja rezidencija kralja Petra, danas poznata kao *Petrova kuća*, potpuno sačuvane građevinske autentičnosti. U galeriji Petrove kuće prezentuju se tematske postavke vezane za dinastiju Karađorđević. Na ulazu u memorijalni park Oplenac, *Vinogradareva kuća – galerija*, dočekuje goste izložbom slika Nikole Graovca.

Monastery Kalenić was built in the early 15th century (1407-1413), during the rule of Stefan Lazarević. The fresco paintings of this monastery have a special value and an important place in the medieval Serbian painting. By its beauty, two of them stand out, „Wedding at Cana“ and „Holy warriors“. In the monastery's yard, there is a memorial fountain built in 1937, and dedicated to the King Aleksandar and all the inhabitants of Levač who died in the liberation wars from 1912 to 1918.

Monastery Preradovac is located 12km from the monastery Kalenić and it is one of the oldest cultural – historical monuments on the territory of Levač. It is dedicated to Stefan Nemanjić, the First-crowned, who later in his life became a monk Simon.

Monastery Raletinac is situated near the village Velike Pčelice and territorially it belongs to Rekovac. It is dedicated to apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. The tradition says that Raletinac was founded as an anchoress of the monastery Denkovac. Today, the monastery Raletinac is independent. The church has a single nave with arched sealing and the narthex is more decorative. The interior of the church is simply decorated.

Manastirak (Little monastery)

There are no reliable data about the date of the foundation of this monastery, in Velika Kruševica, few kilometers from Rekovac, but according to the tradition, it was built in the early 15th century during the rule of Stefan Lazarević.

By its shape, construction and decoration, it is an example of a Moravian school. During the reconstruction of the church's floor, a military helmet from the period of Prince Lazar was found, which also suggests the date of the monastery's foundation.

Old town - Županjevac is one of the most important buildings from the medieval and Roman period. The town existed in the Roman period and it was an important military fortification. The Old town Županjevac, the capital of Prince Lazar, is a building of a great cultural importance. Near the village Županjevac there are remains of three fortifications – towns. One was on the Straževica hill, the second in the village itself, and the third a bit south, near the village Prevešt. These were all antique towns, which were restored in the medieval ages.

The Church in Oparić is the only church dedicated to St. Constantine and St. Helena, and it is an endowment of King Aleksandar. Inside the church there is a memorial mausoleum dedicated to the warriors killed in the battles for liberation of Levač and Kragujevac County.

Saint George's Church – Mausoleum of the Karađorđević Dynasty was built in the period from 1910 to 1930, in combination of Serbian and Byzantine style. Today, in the mausoleum, five rulers from the Dynasty are buried, as well as 24 members of their family. What makes this temple on Oplenac really exceptional, is its mosaic that covers the surface of 3.570 m². The incredible 15.000 of colors and shades, as well as the 14 and 24-karat gold plating on over 40 million mosaic squares, put the Mausoleum on Oplenac on the top of the world cultural values.

Opposite to the church, there is a summer residence of King Peter, today known as Peter's house, which is completely and authentically preserved. In the gallery of Peter's house there are themed sets related to the Karađorđević dynasty. At the entrance to the memorial park Oplenac, there is a winegrower's house – gallery, which welcomes the visitors with the exhibition of paintings of Nikola Graovac.

Town of Karađorđe makes the core of the old Topola. It was built by Karađorđe himself, and finished in 1811. Today, there is a house which is opened for the tourists and in it there is a constant memorial exhibition dedicated to Karađorđe, which tells the stories from the period of First Serbian uprising and about Karađorđe as well. On the territory of Topola municipality, there are two medieval monasteries, Nikolje and Pavlovac, the true pearls of medieval architecture.



Karađorđev grad (1811–1813) – Oplenac, Topola
The Karadjordje city (1811- 1813) - Oplenac, Topola



Karađorđev grad čini jezgro stare Topole. Građen rukom Vožda Karađorđa, utvrđeni grad je završen 1811. godine. Danas je za turiste otvorena sačuvana kuća pod čijim se krovom nalazi stalna memorijalna izložba „Vožd Karađorđe“, koja govori o vremenu Prvog srpskog ustanka i samom Karađorđu. Na prostoru opštine Topola sačuvani su manastiri iz srednjeg veka, Nikolje i Pavlovac, biseri srednjevekovne arhitekture.

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS

CAVES

Resavska cave is one of the oldest caves in the country. It is located 20km from Despotovac, in the limestone hill called Babina glava, on the banks of the karst field Divljakovac. It is 4,5 km long, and only 2.830 m were explored, while around 800m are arranged for the tourists. The inside of the cave is decorated with galleries, canals, halls, columns and cave jewelry, which is estimated to be 45 million years old.

In the surroundings of Despotovac, there are over 220 registered smaller caves, while in Levač two caves stand out, and those are Sibnička and Lomnička caves.

MOUNTAINS

Rudnik is the highest mountain in Šumadija. It has eight peaks over 1000m and the highest is Cvijićev peak with 1132m. Rudnik is also a hydrographic junction of Šumadija and the source of the largest rivers in Šumadija. It is covered with thick beech and oak forests and it has excellent climatic conditions because of which it was named a health spa back in 1922. It also offers a lot of possibilities for sports activities, like, hunting, fishing, mountaineering and paragliding.

Borački krš is most certainly the most famous natural attraction in the municipality of Knić. Its height is 513 m, and different external influences (water, wind, heat) created the most diverse micro denudation relief shapes, on the surface of 52 acres. Borački krš attracts numerous tourists, and most often is visited by the mountaineers.

Beljanica, is the mountain whose highest peak has 1339 m. It is rich in groundwater and rivers, caves, karst sinkholes, pits, canyons, forests, etc. Overall, it is a true beauty among mountains. It also offers a large number of possibilities for sports activities, like hiking, mountaineering, trekking, cycling etc.

MINES

Senjski Mine / The settlement and mine complex Senjski Rudnik, was founded in 1853, and it represents the oldest active mine of brown coal, and also the oldest preserved industrial area with the Museum of coal mining. Today, within the complex, there is only one active mineshaft cave, built in 1898.

WATERFALLS AND FOUNTS

Lisine and waterfall "Veliki Buk"

The fount Veliko vrelo and the waterfall Veliki Buk, which are located at the foot of mountain Beljanica, are protected as a natural monument called Lisine. Veliko vrelo stands out as an exceptional example of gravitational sources, while the waterfall represents the unique phenomenon among accumulative travertine waterfalls in Serbia. The source of the water stream and waterfall make a geo-morphological and hydrological complex of picturesque beauty, which represents a natural resource of national rank. On the Kruševički stream, which is a tributary of the river Dulenka in Levač, there are two attractive waterfalls: Mali and Veliki buk.

Stream Dubočac in Donja Sabanta has the most waterfalls in Šumadija. Along the 1,5 kilometers of stream, there are 20 small waterfalls and 18 waterfalls over 2,5 m high. The highest one has over 6 m.

Waterfall "Buk" (15 m) is the highest one in Šumadija and it consists of Duboki stream, which descends from the slopes of mountain Žeželj. A wooden platform was built at the waterfall, and it allows the visitors to enjoy in its beauty, while they can find refreshment on the Čosićki fount, which is very near the waterfall. Waterfall Kamidžor (10 m) represents the natural rarity because it lies on the ground of eruptive diabase.

WHIRLS

The deepest whirl in Šumadija is located in the village Velika Sugubina on the mountain Bešnjaja. It was formed beneath the waterfall "Zelenac" which is 3m high.

PRIRODNE ZNAMENITOSTI

PEĆINE

Resavska pećina, jedna od najstarijih u zemlji nalazi se na 20 km od Despotovca, u krečnjačkom brdu zvanom Babina glava na obali kraškog polja Divljakovca. Duga je 4,5 km, od čega je ispitano 2.830 m a za posete uređeno svega oko 800 m. Unutrašnjost pećine krase galerije, kanali, dvorane, stubovi i nikit koji se procenjuje na 45 miliona godina starosti.

U okolini Despotovca ima i preko 220 manjih registrovanih pećina, dok se u levačkom kraju izdvajaju **Sibnička** i **Lomnička pećina**.

PLANINE

Rudnik je najviša planina Šumadije. Ima osam vrhova preko 1000 m dok je najviši Cvijićev vrh sa 1132 m n.v. Rudnik je hidrografska čvor Šumadije i izvorište najvećih šumadijskih reka. Obrastao je gustim šumama bukve, hrasta i ima izvanredne klimatske uslove zbog kojih je još 1922. proglašen vazdušnom banjom, ali nudi i mogućnost za sportske aktivnosti, lov, ribolov, planinarenje i paraglajding.

Svakako najpoznatija prirodna retkost u opštini Knić jeste **Borački krš**, čija visina iznosi 513 m, gde su razne spoljašnje sile (voda, veter i toplota) stvorile najraznovrsnije mikro denudacione oblike reljefa na površini od 52 ha. Borački krš privlači brojne turiste, najčešće ga posećuju planinari.

Beljanica, sa najvišim vrhom od 1339 m, bogatim podzemnim i površinskim tokovima, pećinama, vrtačama, jamama, kanjonima, kao i bukovim i hrastovim šumama, koje su povremeno i prašumskog tipa predstavlja pravu lepoticu među planinama. Nudi veliki broj mogućnosti za sportske aktivnosti, sportsko penjanje, alpinizam, planinarenje, trekking, hajking i biciklizam.

RUDNICI

Senjski Rudnik / Naselje i rudarski kompleks Senjski Rudnik, osnovano je 1853. godine, i predstavlja najstariji aktivni rudnik mrkog uglja u Srbiji ali i najstariju očuvanu industrijsku oblast sa Muzejem ugljarstva. U sastavu rudarskog kompleksa je i danas aktivno rudarsko okno jame "Senjski Rudnik", izgrađeno 1898. godine.

VODOPADI I IZVORI

Lisine vodopad "Veliki Buk"

Izvor Veliko vrelo i vodopad Veliki Buk koji se nalaze u podnožju planine Beljanice zaštićeni su kao spomenik prirode Lisine. Veliko vrelo se ističe kao izuzetan primer gravitacionih vrela, dok vodopad predstavlja jedinstvenu pojavu među akumulativnim bigrenim vodopadima Srbije. Izvorište sa vodotokom i vodopadom predstavlja geomorfološki-hidrološki kompleks živopisne lepote i predstavlja prirodno dobro nacionalnog ranga. Na Kruševičkom potoku, pritoci reke Dulenke u Levču su dva atraktivna vodopada: Mali i Veliki buk.

Potok Dubočac u Donjoj Sabanti ima najviše vodopada u Šumadiji. Dužinom od 1,5 kilometra na potoku je raspoređeno 20 malih i 18 vodopada preko 2,5 m visine. Najviši je 6 m.

Vodopad "Buk" (15 m) najviši je u Šumadiji i gradi ga Duboki potok spuštajući se sa padina Žeželja. Kod vodopada je postavljena drvena platforma, koja omogućuje namernicima da uživaju u njegovoj lepoti, dok osveženje mogu da pronađu na Čosićkom izvoru, koji je u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini. Vodopad Kamidžor (10 m) predstavlja prirodnu retkost pošto se nalazi na eruptivnom terenu od dijabaza.

VIROVI

Najdublji vir u Šumadiji je u selu Velika Sugubina na Bešnjaji. Formiran je ispod vodopada "Zelenac" visine 3m.

IZVORI

Izvori mineralne vode u Miraševcu (Miraševačka Banja)

U selu Miraševac nalaze se izvori lekovite mineralne vode koja je pogodna za lečenje reumatskih bolesti, vida i astme. Pripada sulfatno-manganovitim vodama, sa procentom mangana među najvećim u Evropi.

FOUNTS

Mineral water founts in Miraševac (Miraševačka Spa)

In the village Miraševac, there are founts of the curative mineral water, which helps with rheumatism, asthma and problems with eyesight. It belongs to manganese sulfate waters, with the highest percentage of manganese in Europe.

Voljavča Spa is located 3km from Stragari, near the monastery Voljavča, at an altitude of 360m, and it is surrounded with the beech forests. According to the average water temperature of 24°C, the waters in Voljavča are categorized as sub-thermal (20-37 °C), and from the therapeutic point of view as a hypothermal (20-34 °C), and they are suitable for treatment of rheumatism.

LAKES

Gružansko Lake was formed on the river Gruža. It is located in the central part of the municipality of Knić and with the protective area, it covers the surface of 1.200 km². The main purpose of this lake is water supply of Kragujevac and it represents the largest artificial accumulation of its kind in the country. Therefore, all the activities on the lake are restricted. The activities that are allowed include fishing and water sports (rowing and kayaking). The most common fish are catfish, carp, pike, bandar, perch, bream and chub, and that enables a development of fishing tourism.



Borački krš (515 m), Knić
Boracki karst, Knic



Resavska pećina, Despotovac
Resava Cave, Despotovac

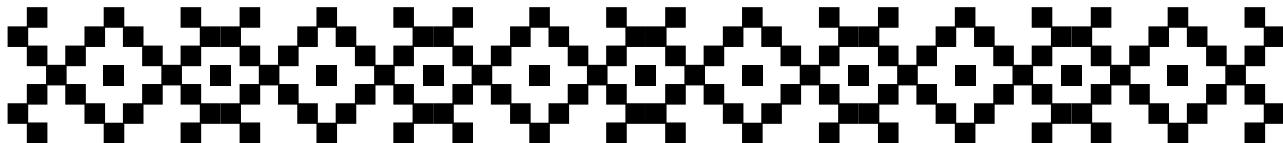


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Banja Voljavča nalazi se na 3 km od Stragara i nadomak manastira Voljavča, na nadmorskoj visini od 360 m, okružena gustim bukovim šumama. Prema prosečnoj temperaturi od 24°C, vode Banje Voljavče su subtermalne (20-37 °C), a sa terapeutskog gledišta pripadaju hipotermama (20-34 °C) i pogodne su za lečenje reumatizma.



JEZERA

Gružansko jezero je formirano na reci Gruži, nalazi se u centralnom delu opštine Knić i sa zaštitnim pojasom zauzima površinu od 1.200 km². Osnovna namena ovog jezera jeste vodosnabdevanje Kragujevca i predstavlja najveću veštačku akumulaciju te vrste u zemlji, pa su na njemu i u zaštitnom pojaku ograničene aktivnosti. U dozvoljene aktivnosti ubrajaju se ribolov i sportovi na vodi (veslanje i kajak). Najzastupljenije ribe su som, šaran, štuka, babuška, bandar, tolstolobik, bodorka, smuđ, beovica, deverika, klen što omogućuje razvoj ribolovnog turizma.

Na teritoriji Grada Kragujevca su zastupljena dva jezera: Bubanj i Šumarice.

Bubanj je u urbanoj zoni grada, površine 3,55 ha. Najdominantnije ribe u jezeru su štuka, bodorka, šaran, karaš, som, amur, američko somče.

Jezero Šumarice nalazi se u kompleksu Spomen parka i površine je 22 ha. Najzastupljenije ribe su som, bas, šaran, babuška, deverika, tolstolobik, klen, linjak, bodorka, američko somče. Do jezera se dolazi magistralnim putem Kragujevac – Gornji Milanovac.

Šumadija je bogato lovno područje

Površina lovišta na teritoriji opštine Rača je 20.463 ha i veoma je bogato divljači, pre svega srnećom divljači. Još su zastupljeni i zec, fazan, jarebica, kao i predatori lisica, kuna i šakal.

Lovište Rogot koje se prostire na 365 hektara pruža idealne uslove za razvoj lovног turizma. U Rogotu se najčešće love srndač-kapitalac, fazan, zec, jarebica... Pored Lepenice i Velike Morave gnezdi se veliki broj barskih ptica što lovište čini bogatijim i privlačnijim.

Lovišta Kragujevca zauzimaju centralni deo Srbije. Priroda je raskošne lepote sa brojnim šumama, livadama, pašnjacima, njivama, vinogradima, voćnjacima, rekama i potocima. Reljef je ravničarski, pobrđe i planine (ogranci Gledićkih planina i Crnog vrha), sa najvišom planinom Šumadije Rudnikom.

Na tako lepom terenu, u zavisnosti od nadmorske visine, staništa je našla mnogobrojna divljač od kojih je najzastupljenija srneća divljač, divlja svinja, jelen lopatar, muflon, fazan, zec, prepelica, poljska jarebica, grlica, gugutka, golub grivnaš, divlje patke, divlje guske. Od predatora, tu su lisica, vuk i šakal.

Voljavča Spa is located 3km from Stragari, near the monastery Voljavča, at an altitude of 360m, and it is surrounded with the beech forests. According to the average water temperature of 24°C, the waters in Voljavča are categorized as sub-thermal (20-37°C), and from the therapeutic point of view as a hypothermal (20-34 °C), and they are suitable for treatment of rheumatism.

LAKES

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There are two lakes on the territory of Kragujevac: **Bubanj Lake** and **lake in Šumarice**.

Bubanj lake is in the urban zone of the city, it covers the surface of 3,55 acres. The most common fish are pike, roach, carp, crucian carp and catfish.

Lake in Šumarice is located in the complex of Memorial park and it covers the surface of 22 acres. The most common fish are catfish, brass, carp, bream chub and tench. The lake can be reached by the main road Kragujevac – Gornji Milanovac.

Šumadija is rich hunting ground

The surface of the hunting ground on the territory of Rača is 20.463 acres and it is very rich in game, especially road deer. There are also hares, pheasants, grouses, as well as the predators like foxes, martens, jackals etc.

Hunting ground Rogot covers the surface of 365 acres and it gives the ideal conditions for the development of hunting tourism. In Rogot, the most commonly hunted species are buck-dandy, pheasant, rabbit, partridge etc. At Lepenica and Velika Morava a large number of waterfowl nest, and that makes it richer and more attractive for hunters.

Hunting grounds of Kragujevac occupy the central part of Serbia. The abundant and beautiful nature is rich in forests, meadows, fields, vineyards, orchards, rivers and streams. The relief is plain with hills and mountains (branches of mountains Gledići and Crni vrh), with Rudnik as the highest mountain in Šumadija.

On such a beautiful terrain, depending on the altitude, a lot of game found its habitat. The most common are deer, wild boars, fallow deer, pheasants, rabbits, quails, turtledoves, pigeons, wild ducks, wild geese, etc. From predators, there are foxes, wolves and jackals.

Jezero Bubanj, Kragujevac
Lake Bubanj, Kragujevac





RURAL TOURISM

Šumadija has excellent conditions for the development of the rural tourism. This region is abundant in natural attractions, cultural and historical monuments. Untouched nature, healthy food prepared in traditional way and the hospitality of the rural household hosts who welcome the tourists in their authentic houses, are the reason of the increasing number of visitors.

RURAL TOURISM - KNIĆ

Rural tourist household / *Mladen Spasojević, village Žunje, Knić*

★★

The household is located 2,5 km from the exit from the main road. It is on the shore of the lake in Gruža. It offers three double bedrooms, one triple bedroom and two bathrooms. It only provides the accommodation.

Rural tourist household / *Damjan Tanasijević, village Žunje, Knić*

★★★

The household is located 3,5 km from the exit from the main road and 150 m from the lake in Gruža. It offers three triple bedrooms, and one double bedroom. Each room has its own bathroom. This household provides the guests with the opportunity of preparing their own food, and there is also a possibility of organized lunches for the groups of up to 20 persons.

Rural tourist household / *Bratislav Marković, village Žunje, Knić*

★★

The household is located 2,5 km from the exit from the main road and 150 m from the lake in Gruža. It offers two double bedrooms, two triple bedrooms and three bathrooms. The guests can prepare their own food.



Etno selo, Knić
Ethno village, Knić



SEOSKI TURIZAM

Šumadija ima odlične uslove za razvoj seoskog turizma. Ovo podneblje obiluje prirodnim znamenitostima i kulturno istorijskim spomenicima. Netaknuta priroda, zdrava hrana pripremljena na tradicionalan način i ljubaznost domaćina koji u autentičnim seoskim, šumadijskim kućama dočekuju turiste, razlog su dolaska sve većeg broja gostiju.

SEOSKI TURIZAM – KNIĆ

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Mladena Spasojevića, selo Žunje, Knić*

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 2,5 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta. Nalazi se na samoj obali Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su tri dvokrevetne, jedna trokrevetna soba i dva kupatila. Pruža samo usluge smeštaja.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Damljana Tanasijevića, selo Žunje, Knić*

★★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 3,5 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta. 150 m je udaljeno od Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su tri trokrevetne i jedna dvokrevetna soba. Svaka soba ima kupatilo. Ovo domaćinstvo pruža mogućnost turistima da sami pripremaju hrani i zimnicu koju domaćini sami proizvode. Postoji mogućnost organizovanja ručkova za grupe do 20 osoba

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Bratislava Markovića, selo Žunje, Knić*

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 2,5 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta i 150 m od Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne, dve trokrevetne sobe i tri kupatila. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Tradicionalna srpska jela – Sabor, Rekovac
Traditional Serbian food – Sabor, Rekovac



Rural tourist household / *Vladan Janković, village Žunje, Knić*

★★

The household is located 2,5 km from the exit from the main road and 300 m from the lake in Gruža. It offers one double bedroom, one four beds bedroom and one bathroom.

Rural tourist household / *Miloš Milošković, village Žunje, Knić*

★★

The household is located 4 km from the exit from the main road and 1,2 km from the lake in Gruža. It offers one single bedroom, two double bedrooms, and one bathroom. The guests can prepare their own food.

Rural tourist household / *Mirjana Petrović, village Žunje, Knić*

★★

The household is located 3 km from the exit from the main road and 950 m from the lake in Gruža. It offers two double bedrooms and one bathroom. The guests can prepare their own food.

Rural tourist household / *Malina Nešković, village Žunje, Knić*

★★

The household is located 4 km from the exit from the main road and 1 km from the lake in Gruža. It offers one singlebed room, two double bedrooms and one bathroom. The guests can prepare their own food.

Rural tourist household / *Radenko Milošević, village Borač, Knić*

★★

The household is located in the center of the village, below the Borački karst. Near the household, there is church from the 15th century. It offers seven single bedrooms, three double bedrooms, one triple bedroom, one four beds bedroom, and three bathrooms. This household provides the guests with the opportunity of preparing their own food, and there is also a possibility of organized lunches for the groups of up to 60 persons.

Rural tourist household / *Zoran Aleksić, village Dragušica, Knić*

★★★

The household is located in the center of the village. It offers three double bedrooms, and two bathrooms. This household provides the guests with the opportunity of preparing their own food, and there is also a possibility of organized lunches for the groups of up to 30 persons.

Rural tourist household / *Vladanka Aleksić, village Guberevac, Knić*

★★★

The household is located 3 km from the exit from the main road. Household owns a brandy distillery (brandy tasting). It offers five double bedrooms, and two bathrooms. This household provides the guests with the opportunity of preparing their own food, and there is also a possibility of organized lunches for the groups of up to 50 persons.

Rural tourist household / *Verica Thorsteinsson, village Guberevac, Knić*

★

The household is located 4 km from the exit from the main road. It offers two double bedrooms and one bathroom. This household provides the guests with the opportunity of preparing their own food, and there is also a possibility of organized lunches for the groups of up to 50 persons.

Rural tourist household / *Nada Janković, village Čestin, Knić*

★★

The household is located in the center of the village, near the monastery Kamenac (14th century). It offers two double bedrooms and one bathroom. The guests can prepare their own food.

Rural tourist household / *Gradimir Obradović, Knić*

★★

The household is located 1 km from the centre of Knić. It offers two double bedrooms, one triple bedroom and one bathroom. The guests can prepare their own food.

Rural tourist household / *Mirjana Mirković, Knić*

★★

The household is located 1 km from the centre of Knić. It offers one single bedroom, one double bedroom and one bathroom. It only provides the accommodation.

House for rent / *Dragan Arsenijević, Knić*

★★

The household is located 500 m from the centre of Knić. It offers two double bedrooms and one bathroom. It only provides the accommodation.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Vladana Jankovića, selo Žunje, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 2,5 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta i 300m od Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su jedna dvokrevetna, jedna četvorokrevetna soba i jedno kupatilo.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Miloša Miloškovića, selo Žunje, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 4 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta i 1,2 km od Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su jedna jednokrevetna, dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedno kupatilo. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Mirjane Petrović, selo Žunje, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 3 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta i 950 m od Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedno kupatilo. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Maline Nešković, selo Žunje, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 4 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta i 1 km od Gružanskog jezera. U ponudi su jedna jednokrevetna, dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedno kupatilo. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Radenka Miloševića, selo Borač, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi u centru sela, ispod Boračkog krša. U blizini domaćinstva se nalazi Boračka crkva iz XV veka. U ponudi su sedam jednokrevetnih, tri dvokrevetne, jedna trokrevetna, jedna četvorokrevetna soba i tri kupatila. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje. Postoji mogućnost organizovanja ručkova za grupe do 60 osoba.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Zorana Aleksića, selo Dragušica, Knić

★★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi u centru sela. U ponudi su tri dvokrevetne sobe i dva kupatila. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje. Postoji mogućnost organizovanja ručkova za grupe do 30 osoba.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Vladanke Aleksić, selo Guberevac, Knić

★★★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi 3 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta. Domaćinstva poseduje destileriju rakije (degustacija rakije). U ponudi je pet dvokrevetnih soba i dva kupatila. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje. Organizovanje ručkova za grupe do 50 osoba.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Verice Thorsteinsson, selo Guberevac, Knić

★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi 4 km od skretanja sa magistralnog puta. U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedno kupatilo. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice. Organizovanje ručkova za grupe do 50 osoba.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Nade Janković, selo Čestin, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi u centru sela, u neposrednoj blizini manastira Kamenac (XIV vek). U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedno kupatilo. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Gradimira Obradovića, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi na 1 km od centra opštine. U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne i jedna trokrevetna soba i jedno kupatilo. Pruža mogućnost samostalne pripreme hrane i zimnice iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Mirjane Mirković, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo je udaljeno 1 km od centra opštine. U ponudi su jedna jednokrevetna, jedna dvokrevetna soba i jedno kupatilo. Pruža samo usluge smeštaja.

Kuća za izdavanje / Dragana Arsenijević, Knić

★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi 500 m od centra opštine. U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedno kupatilo. Pruža samo usluge smeštaja.

RURAL TOURISM – KRAGUJEVAC

Rural tourist household / "Kuća Čolovića" owned by Mihajlo Čurčić, is located in the village Mala Vrbica, 23 km from Kragujevac.

★★★

The house is modernly equipped with combined old quality furniture and modern technology. Each room has a TV set, telephone and an internet connection. Next to the renting facility, there is an old house built in 1840. It is converted into the ethno museum and it is under the protection of cultural monuments. There is one single bedroom, two double bedrooms and one four beds bedroom. Each room has its own bathroom. The backyard is spacious and beautiful, with the swimming pool that has a hydro massager, counter-current swimming and it is illuminated for the night swimming. The household also has a sauna and a gym.

Rural tourist household / „Šumadijska šarenica“, Vera Jakovljević, village Novi Milanovac, 13 km from Kragujevac.

★★★

There are two double bedrooms. The backyard is spacious and arranged in traditional style of Šumadija, with lots of flowers and extraordinary natural ambient, which enables a complete relaxation. The household also offers gastronomical specialties from Šumadija.

Rural tourist household / Mališa Rajić, Stragari, 36 km from Kragujevac

★★★

There is a suite for renting, with a living room, kitchen with the dining room, and three double bedrooms and a bathroom.

This house is located in Voljavča Spa, so there is a possibility of using the spa water as well as organizing a tour around the village and its vicinity, where monasteries Voljavča, Petkovica and Blagoveštenje Rudničko are situated.

Rural tourist household / Miroslav Cicić, Stragari, 36 km from Kragujevac

★★★

The suite has one double bedroom, a bathroom, and a kitchen with the dining room. Within the household, there is an old mill, which has a reception room.

Rural tourist household / Janin raj (Jana's paradise), Svetlana Cvetković, village Petrovac, 4 km from Kragujevac

★★★

It has one double bedroom. The household is equipped in the traditional ethno style of Šumadija. It has a spacious and beautifully arranged backyard with the summerhouse and ethno restaurant.

Rural tourist household / Siniša Dimović, village Velike Pčelice, 15 km from Kragujevac

★★★

It has six rooms with fourteen beds, one single bedroom, three double bedrooms, one triple and one four beds bedroom. The household is equipped in the traditional ethno style of Šumadija. It has a spacious and beautifully arranged backyard with the ethno restaurant with the capacity of 50 seats, and an ethno museum with many exhibited objects.

Rural tourist household / Milomir Cicić, Stragari, 34 km from Kragujevac

★★★

There is a suite with two double bedrooms, kitchen, dining room and a bathroom. The guests can use the beautiful swimming pool in the natural surroundings and authentically equipped facilities, which depict the life in the villages of Šumadija. The activities are adjusted for families with children. And it is also specialized for the reception of hunters.

Rural tourist household / „House of truffles“, Radoslav Čatić, village Maslošovo, 40 km from Kragujevac

★★★

The house has a separate entrance, a living room, a kitchen with dining room, one single, two double, two triple and one four-bed bedrooms (total of 15 beds), as well as two bathrooms. The backyard is spacious and beautiful; it has a large opened swimming pool and a small one for the children. Within the household, in one old house, there's a special cellar furnished in authentic ethno style, which is being used for presentations, educations and seminars. The hosts are engaged in the production of truffles.

Rural tourist household / „Markov konak“, Dragoš Pavlović, village Vlakča, 32 km from Kragujevac

★★★

The house has a separate entrance, a living room, one single bedroom and two double bedrooms, a bathroom and a kitchen with the dining room. The backyard is spacious and beautiful and it has facilities, which are important for the life in the countryside. The household is also specialized for the reception of hunters.

Rural tourist household / Radoje Vasiljević, village Kutlovo, 15 km from Kragujevac

★★★

The house has a separate entrance, it is well furnished, and it has a living room, kitchen with the dining room, one single and two double bedrooms with bathrooms. The backyard is spacious and beautiful; it has a prefabricated swimming pool, a mini playground for kids, and a modern stable. All guests, whether they stay in the household or just visit it, can rent horses of different breeds, from ponies to carriages, and also go to horse riding school with professional instructor. There is a program for beginners, as well as for the more experienced riders that do not need the instructor's help.

SEOSKI TURIZAM – KRAGUJEVAC

★★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / "Kuća Čolovića" Mihajla Ćurčića, nalazi se u selu Mala Vrbica, 23 km od Kragujevca

Kuća je moderno opremljena, kombinovanjem starog kvalitetnog nameštaja i moderne tehnologije. Svaka soba ima televizor, telefon i pristup internetu. Pored kuće za izdavanje u dvorištu se nalaze stara kuća iz 1806. godine, koja je pretvorena u etno muzej, moderna galerija i suvenirnica. Gostima su na raspolaganju jedna jednokrevetna, četiri dvokrevetne i jedna četvorokrevetna soba sa zasebnim kupatilima. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo sa bazenom koji poseduje hidromasažer i osvetljen je za noćno kupanje. Domaćinstvo ima saunu i teretanu.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / „Šumadijska šarenica“, Vera Jakovljević, selo Novi Milanovac, 13 km od Kragujevca

U ponudi su dve dvokrevetne sobe, ukupno četiri kreveta. Dvorište je prostrano i uređeno u tradicionalnom šumadijskom stilu sa puno cveća i izuzetnim prirodnim ambijentom koji omogućava potpun odmor i relaksaciju. U ponudi su poznati gastronomski specijaliteti iz Šumadije.

★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Mališa Rajić, mesto Stragari, 36 km od Kragujevca

U sastavu apartmana se nalaze dnevni boravak, trpezarija sa kuhinjom, tri dvokrevetne sobe i kupatilo.

S obzirom da se objekat nalazi u Banji Voljavča postoji mogućnost korišćenja banjske vode, ali i mogućnost organizovanja šetnje po okolini u kojoj se nalaze manastiri Voljavča, Petkovica i Blagoveštenje.

★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Miroslav Cikić, mesto Stragari, 36 km od Kragujevca

Gostima su na raspolaganju jedna dvokrevetna soba sa francuskim ležajem, dnevni boravak, kuhinja i zajedničko kupatilo. U sklopu domaćinstva postoji sačuvana stara vodenica, koja ima sobu za prijem i odmor gostiju.

★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Janin raj, Svetlana Cvetković, selo Petrovac, 4 km od Kragujevca

U ponudi je jedna dvokrevetna soba. Domaćinstvo je opremljeno u tradicionalnom šumadijskom etno stilu. Prostrano i lepo sređeno dvorište upotpunjuju letnjikovac i etno restoran.

★★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Siniša Dimović, selo Velike Pčelice, 15 km od Kragujevca

U ponudi je šest soba sa četraest ležajeva, od kojih je jedna jednokrevetna, tri su dvokrevetne, jedna trokrevetna i jedna četvorokrevetna soba. Domaćinstvo je opremljeno u tradicionalnom šumadijskom etno stilu. Prostorno i lepo sređeno dvorište upotpunjuje etno restoran sa pedeset mesta, kao i etno muzej sa velikim brojem eksponata.

★★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Milomir Cikić, mesto Stragari, 34 km od Kragujevca

U sastavu apartmana se nalaze dve dvokrevetne sobe, kuhinja, trpezarija i kupatilo. Gostima je na raspolaganju bazen u prelepom prirodnom okruženju i autentično opremljenim objektima koji dočaravaju život u šumadijskim selima. Sadržaji su prilagođeni za boravak porodica sa malom decom. Specijalizanovo i za prijem lovaca.

★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / „Kuća tartufa“, Radoslav Čatić, selo Masloševo, 40 km od Kragujevca

Kuća ima zaseban ulaz, dnevni boravak, kuhinju sa trpezarijom, jednu jednokrevetnu, dve dvokrevetne, dve trokrevetne i jednu četvorokrevetu sobu (ukupno 15 ležajeva), kao i dva kupatila. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo, ima veliki otvoreni bazen i mali bazen za decu. U okviru domaćinstva, u staroj kući, opremljena je posebna podrumska prostorija u autentičnom etno stilu, za prezentacije, obuke i seminare. Domaćini se bave proizvodnjom tartufa.

★★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / „Markov konak“, Dragoš Pavlović, selo Vlakča, 32 km od Kragujevca

Kuća ima zasebni ulaz, dnevni boravak, jednu jednokrevetnu i dve dvokrevetne sobe, sa ukupno pet kreveta, kupatilo i kuhinju sa trpezarijom. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo i u njegovom sastavu su svi objekti od vitalnog značaja za život na selu. Domaćinstvo je specijalizovano za prijem lovaca.

★★★

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Radoje Vasiljević, selo Kutlovo, 15 km od Kragujevca

Kuća sa zasebnim ulazom moderno opremljena, ima dnevni boravak, kuhinju sa trpezarijom, jednu jednokrevetnu, dve dvokrevetne sobe i kupatilo, sa ukupno 5 kreveta. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo, ima montažni bazen za decu i mini igralište za decu, kao i modernu ergelu konja. Svi posetnici koji borave u ovom domaćinstvu ili dolaze u posetu mogu da iznajmaju konje, fijakere i čeze. Organizovana je škola jahanja uz pomoć instruktora koji je uvek prisutan u ergeli.

★★★★

Rural tourist household / *Miodrag Nedeljković, village Veliki Šenj, 27 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

There are three double bedrooms, one single bedroom, a living room, dining room and two bathrooms. The hosts are very kind and friendly and they welcome their guest with music and traditional specialties.

Rural tourist household / *House of Čolović, owned by Mihajlo Čurčić, located at the village Mala Vrbica, 23 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

The house is modernly equipped. It combines the old quality furniture and modern technology. Each room has a TV set, telephone and internet access. Next to the house, in the yard, there is an old house from 1806, which was transformed into ethno museum. There is also a modern gallery and a souvenir shop. The house has one single bedroom, four double bedrooms and one four-bed bedroom. Each room has its own bathroom. The backyard is spacious and beautiful. It has a swimming pool with the hydro massage, which is lightened for the night swimming. There are also sauna and a gym.

Rural tourist household / *Radoslav Čatić, Masloševo village, 40 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

The house has a separate entrance, living room, kitchen with the dining room, one single bedroom, two double bedrooms, one four-bed bedroom, (15 beds in total) and two bathrooms. The back yard is spacious and beautiful and it has two open swimming pools, one of which is for the children. In the old house, which is within the household, there is a special cellar in the authentic ethno style, for presentations, workshops and seminars. The owners are in the business of production of truffles.

Rural tourist household / *Svetlana Cvetković, Petrovac village, 4 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

The household has one double bedroom and it is designed in the traditional ethno style of Šumadija. The summerhouse and ethno restaurant complete the spacious and beautiful back yard, which was named the most beautiful park-yard in Central Serbia.

Rural tourist household / *Radoje Vasiljević, Kutlovo village, 15 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

The house with the separate entrance is modernly equipped. It has a living room, kitchen with the dining room, one single bedroom, two double bedrooms and a bathroom. The back yard is spacious and beautiful; it has a prefabricated swimming pool and a mini playground, as well as the horse stable. All the visitors can rent horses, carriages and gigs. The horse riding school is organized and an instructor is always present at the stable.

Rural tourist household / *Ivan Dimitrijević, Drača village, 8 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

It has one single bedroom and one triple bedroom, spacious back yard with two ethno restaurants, open summer stage, gym, playhouse for children and other facilities typical for Šumadija. It also has its own winery, wine cellar and its own wine brand. The geographical center of Serbia, and monasteries Drača and Divostin are near this household.

Rural tourist household / *Milomir Cicić, Stragari, 34 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

Within the suits, there are two double bedrooms, kitchen, dining room and a bathroom. Guests can also use the swimming pool in the beautiful surrounding. The yard has authentically equipped facilities, which depict the life in the villages in Šumadija. It is also suitable for the children. The household is also specialized for the accommodation of hunters.

Rural tourist household / *Miroslav Cicić, Stragari, 36 km from Kragujevac*

★★★★

It has one double bedroom, living room, kitchen and a bathroom. Within the household there is an old watermill, which has a reception room. From 68 watermills that once existed on the river Srebrnica in the period of Prince Miloš, this is the only watermill preserved.

Rural tourist household / *Mališa Rajić, Stragari, 36 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It has a living room, dining room with the kitchen, three triple bedrooms and a bathroom. Since it is located in the Voljavča Spa, there is a possibility of using the spa water, and organizing the visits of the surroundings and monasteries Voljavča, Petkovica and Blagoveštenje.

Rural tourist household / *Siniša Dimović, Velike Pčelice village, 15 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It has one single bedroom, one triple bedroom and one four-bed bedroom. The household is equipped in the traditional ethno style of Šumadija. Spacious and beautiful back yard has also an ethno restaurant with the capacity of 50 seats, as well as ethno museum with a great number of showpieces.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Miodrag Nedeljković, selo Veliki Šenj, 27 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Turistima su na raspolaganju tri dvokrevetne i jedna jednokrevetna soba, dnevni boravak, trpezarija i dva kupatila. Ljubazni domaćini uz muziku, pesmu i tradicionalne šumadijske specijalitete uvek rado dočekuju goste.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Kuća Čolovića, vlasnika Mihajla Čurčića, nalazi se u selu Mala Vrbica, 23 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

Kuća je moderno opremljena, kombinovanjem starog kvalitetnog nameštaja i moderne tehnologije. Svaka soba ima televizor, telefon i pristup internetu. Pored kuće za izdavanje u dvorištu se nalaze stara kuća iz 1806. godine, koja je pretvorena u etno muzej, moderna galerija i suvenirnica. Gostima su na raspolaganju jedna jednokrevetna, četiri dvokrevetne i jedna četvorokrevetna soba sa zasebnim kupatilima. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo sa bazenom koji poseduje hidromasažer i osvetljen je za noćno kupanje. Domaćinstvo ima saunu i teretanu.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Radoslav Čatić, selo Masloševac, 40 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

Kuća ima zaseban ulaz, dnevni boravak, kuhinju sa trpezarijom, jednu jednokrevetnu, dve dvokrevetne sobe, dve trokrevetne i jednu četvorokrevetnu sobu, (ukupno 15 kreveta), kao i dva kupatila. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo, ima veliki otvoreni bazen i mali bazen za decu. U okviru domaćinstva, u staroj kući, opremljena je posebna podrumска prostorija u autentičnom etno stilu, za prezentacije, obuke i seminare. Bave se proizvodnjom tartufa.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Svetlana Cvetković, selo Petrovac, 4 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

U ponudi je jedna dvokrevetna soba. Domaćinstvo je opremljeno u tradicionalnom šumadijskom etno stilu. Prostrano i lepo sređeno dvorište upotpunjaju letnjikovac i etno restoran. Dvorište porodice Cvetković proglašeno je za najlepše park dvorište u Centralnoj Srbiji.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Radoje Vasiljević, selo Kutlovo, 15 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

Kuća sa zasebnim ulazom moderno opremljena, ima dnevni boravak, kuhinju sa trpezarijom, jednu jednokrevetnu i dve dvokrevetne sobe i kupatilo, sa ukupno 5 kreveta. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo, ima montažni bazen i mini igraalište za decu, kao i modernu ergelu konja. Svi posetioci koji borave u ovom domaćinstvu ili dolaze u posetu mogu da iznajmiju konje, fijakere i čeze. Organizovana je škola jahanja uz pomoć instruktora koji je uvek prisutan na ergeli.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Ivan Dimitrijević, selo Drača, 8 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

U ponudi su jedna dvokrevetna i jedna trokrevetna soba. Domaćinstvo ima prostrano dvorište sa dva etno restorana, otvorenom letnjom binom, sportskim terenom, igraonicom za decu i pratećim objektima autentičnim za šumadijsko podneblje. Poseduje vinariju sa izložbenim vinskim podrumom i sopstvenim brendom vina. U neposrednoj blizini su Geografski centar Srbije i manastiri Drača i Divostin.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Milomir Cicić, mesto Stragari, 34 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

U sastavu apartmana se nalaze dve dvokrevetne sobe, kuhinja, trpezarija i kupatilo. Gostima su na raspolaganju bazen u prelepom prirodnom okruženju i dvorište sa autentično opremljenim objektima koji dočaravaju život u šumadijskim selima. Sadržaji su prilagođeni za boravak male dece. Domaćinstvo je specijalizovano i za prijem lovaca.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Miroslav Cicić, mesto Stragari, 36 km od Kragujevca*

★★★★

Gostima je na raspolaganju jedna dvokrevetna soba sa francuskim ležajem, dnevni boravak, kuhinja i zajedničko kupatilo. U sklopu domaćinstva postoji sačuvana stara vodenica, koja ima sobu za prijem i odmor gostiju. To je jedina sačuvana vodenica iz doba Kneza Miloša, od 68, koliko ih je bilo na rečici Srebrnici.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Mališa Rabić, mesto Stragari, 36 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

U sastavu apartmana se nalazi dnevni boravak, trpezarija sa kuhinjom, tri dvokrevetne sobe i kupatilo. S obzirom da se objekat nalazi u Banji Voljavča postoji mogućnost korišćenja banjske vode, ali i mogućnost organizovanja šetnje po okolini u kojoj se nalaze manastiri Voljavča, Petkovica i Blagoveštenje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Siniša Dimović, selo Velike Pčelice, 15 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

U ponudi je jedna jednokrevetna soba, tri dvokrevetne, jedna trokrevetna i jedna četvorokrevetna soba, ukupno šest soba sa četrnaest ležaja. Domaćinstvo je opremljeno u tradicionalnom šumadijskom etno stilu. Prostorno i lepo sređeno dvorište upotpunjuje etno restoran sa pedeset mesta, kao i etno muzej sa velikim brojem eksponata.

Rural tourist household / *Mirko Mladenović, Grošnica village, 12 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It has two double bedrooms and a reception room for 50 guests. Near by, there is Grošničko Lake, which provides water to Kragujevac, and its surrounding is intact. There is also a church from 1857, dedicated to St. Peter and Paul.

Rural tourist household / *Miodrag Nedeljković, Veliki Šenj village, 27 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It has three double bedrooms, one single bedroom, living room, dining room and two bathrooms. The kind hosts welcome their guests with music and traditional specialties and offer visits to tourist sites in the vicinity.

Rural tourist household / *Zoran Radovanović, Gornja Sabanta village, 12 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

The household is extremely beautiful, designed in ethno style and it has one double bedroom and a reception room for 50 guests. Nearby, there are monasteries Lipar, Sarinac, Denkovac and Raletinac, as well as the waterfall Dubočac.

Rural tourist household / *Dragoš Pavlović, Vlakča village, 32 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It is a house with the separate entrance, a living room, one single bedroom and two double bedrooms, a kitchen with the dining room and a bathroom. The yard is spacious and beautiful and it has facilities that are essential for the life in the countryside. The household is specialized for the reception of hunters.

Rural tourist household / *Vlastimir Vulović, Dragobraća village, 10 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It has two double bedrooms and one triple bedroom. The household also has a facility for the reception of around 50 guests and organizing birthday celebrations for children. The view from the back yard overlooks the Gledičke Mountains, Žeželj and Crni vrh. Nearby there is Grošničko Lake.

Rural tourist household / *Vera Jakovljević, Novi Milanovac village, 13 km from Kragujevac*

★★★

It has two double bedrooms. The backyard is spacious and it is arranged in the traditional style of Šumadija, with lots of flowers and remarkable natural ambiance, which enables complete relaxation. It offers also some famous gastronomic specialties from Šumadija.

RURAL TOURISM – TOPOLA

Rural tourist household / *Kapetanovi vinogradi (Captain's vineyards), old road to Aranđelovac*

★★★★

This household spreads over 4 acres in the beautiful ambient of landscape of Šumadija. It has a restaurant with the capacity of 40 seats and a summer garden with 60 seats. There are also three double bedroom bungalows, billiard hall and a souvenir shop, and it provides the opportunities for an active vacation.

Rural tourist household / *Family Lukić, village Ovsije, Topola*

★★★

In the village Ovsije, about 10km from Topola, there is a household owned by family Lukić. It is located about 15 minutes walk from the outdoor swimming pools "Sunčev breg". The ideal conditions for a vacation are complemented with the traditional hospitality of people from Šumadija and home made food.

Rural tourist household / *Predrag Jovanović, village Lipovac*

★★

The household is located in the center of the village, near the monastery Venčac. It has one double bedroom and guests can prepare their own food from the organic groceries produced by the hosts.

Rural tourist household / *Đorđević Željka, village Lipovac*

★★

The household is located in the center of the village, and it was built in the style of Serbian countryside households, with the plot from 19th century. It has two double bedrooms and guests can prepare their own food from the organic groceries produced by the hosts.

Rural tourist household / *Milovan Radovanović, Vinča village*

★★★

The household has four double bedrooms for accommodation of tourists. Vinča village is famous for its superb grapes and wines, and it is a great place for a vacation with the tasting of wines in the wine cellars Aleksandrović and Arsenijević. The vicinity of the mountain Rudnik, gives opportunities for an active vacation and a visit to medieval monasteries.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Mirko Mladenović, selo Grošnica, 12 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Domaćinstvo ima u ponudi dve dvokrevetne sobe i prostoriju za prijem 50 gostiju. U neposrednoj blizini se nalazi Grošničko jezero koje snabdeva Kragujevac i okolinu vodom okruženo netaknutom prirodom i očuvana crkva iz 1857. godine posvećena Svetom Petru i Pavlu.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Miodrag Nedeljković, selo Veliki Šenj, 27 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Turistima su na raspolaganju tri dvokrevetne sobe, jedna jednokrevetna soba, dnevni boravak, trpezarija i dva kupatila. Ljubazni domaćini uz muziku, pesmu i tradicionalne šumadijske specijalitete dočekuju goste i nude mogućnost posete turističkim lokalitetima u neposrednom okruženju.

Seosko trističko domaćinstvo / *Zoran Radovanović, selo Gornja Sabanta, 12 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Domaćinstvo je izuzetno lepo sređeno u etno stilu i u ponudi ima jednu dvokrevetnu sobu i prostoriju za prijem 50 gostiju. U neposrednoj blizini nalaze se manastiri Lipar, Sarinac, Denkovac i Raletinac, kao i vodopad Dubočac.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Dragoš Pavlović, selo Vlakča, 32 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Kuća sa zasebnim ulazom, dnevni boravak, jedna jednokrevetna i dve dvokrevetne sobe, sa ukupno pet kreveta, kuhinja sa trpezarijom i kupatilom. Dvorište je prostrano i lepo i u njegovom sastavu su svi objekti od vitalnog značaja za život na selu. Domaćinstvo je specijalizovano za prijem lovaca.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Vlastimir Vulović, selo Dragobraća, 10 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Na raspolaganju su dve dvokrevetne sobe i jedna trokrevetna. Domaćinstvo poseduje i zaseban objekat za prijem 50 gostiju i organizovanje dečjih rođendana. Iz dvorišta se pruža izuzetan pogled na obronke Gledičkih planina, Žeželja I Crnog vrha. U neposrednoj blizini se nalazi Grošničko jezero.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Vera Jakovljević, selo Novi Milanovac, 13 km od Kragujevca*

★★★

Gostima su na raspolaganju dve dvokrevetne sobe, ukupno četiri kreveta. Dvorište je prostrano i uređeno u tradicionalnom šumadijskom stilu sa puno cveća i izuzetnim prirodnim ambijentom koji omogućava potpun odmor i relaksaciju. U ponudi su poznati gastronomski specijaliteti iz Šumadije.

SEOSKI TURIZAM – TOPOLA

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Kapetanovi vinogradi, Stari put za Aranđelovac*

★★★★

Kapetanovi vinogradi se prostiru na 4 ha u prelepom ambijentu šumadijskog krajolika. Restoran raspolaže sa 40 mesta i letnjom baštom sa 60 mesta, ima 3 dvokrevetna bungalova, bilijar salu i suvenirnicu, i pruža mogućnost aktivnog odmora.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Porodice Lukić, Selo Ovsije, Topola*

★★★

U selu Ovsije, na deset kilometara od Topole, smešteno je domaćinstvo porodice Lukić. Nalazi se na petnaest minuta hoda od otvorenih bazena "Sunčev breg". Idealne uslove za odmor upotpunjaju tradicionalno šumadijsko gostoprivrstvo i domaća hrana.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Predraga Jovanovića, Selo Lipovac*

★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi u centru sela, u blizini manastira Venčac. Raspolaže sa jednom dvokrevetnom sobom i nudi mogućnost pripreme zdrave organske hrane iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Đorđević Željka, Selo Lipovac*

★★

Domaćinstvo se nalazi u centru sela, izgrađeno je u stilu srpskih seoskih domaćinstava sa okućnicom iz XIX veka, raspolaže sa dve dvokrevetne sobe, i pruža mogućnost pripreme organske hrane iz sopstvene proizvodnje.

Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / *Milovan Radovanović, selo Vinča*

★★★

Domaćinstvo raspolaže sa četiri dvokrevetne sobe za smeštaj turista. Selo Vinča, nadaleko poznato po vrhunskom grožđu i vinu, pravo je mesto za odmor uz vinsku degustaciju u podrumima vina Aleksandrović i Arsenijević. Blizina planine Rudnik pruža mogućnost za rekreativni odmor i posetu srednjovekovnim rudničkim manastirima.



Etno selo, Knić
Ethno village, Knić

Rural tourist household / Miloš Radisavljević, Lipovac village

★★

The household is located in the center of the village and it has two double bedrooms, with the possibility of providing food and beverage to the guests. At this village, which is the part of the wine road of Šumadija, there is a winery "Rogan", which is available for visits of tourist with the previous appointment.



Stara parna mašina, Lapovo
Old steam engine, Lapovo



Seosko turističko domaćinstvo / Miloš Radisavljević, selo Lipovac

Domaćinstvo se nalazi u centru sela i raspolaže sa dve dvokrevetne sobe, uz mogućnost pružanja usluge ishrane i pića turistima. U selu Lipovac, kao deo vinskog puta Šumadije, radi vinarija "Rogan", koju zainteresovani gosti mogu da posete uz najavu.

MANIFESTATIONS

Theatre Day, February 15th, Serbian court theatre, Kragujevac

Assigning annual awards and Joakim statue, theater, literature, music and film shows, cultural festivals, holidays and anniversaries.

Manifestation "Days of wine", from February 10th to February 14th, Lapovo

It is organized in cooperation with the Association of fruit growers and winegrowers called "Crveni breg". There is also a competition for the best winery and wine cellars from Lapovo.

Theatre festival of Serbian Grammar schools students, second half of April, Kragujevac,

This festival promotes the creativity of young high school students from all over Serbia, in the field of dramatic art forms. The hosts are the students of the First Grammar school in Kragujevac and their parents.

„Tucijada“, Easter, Kragujevac

The manifestation is being held every year on Easter at the Eco park „Ilina voda“, where there is a competition for the strongest and most beautiful Easter egg.

Manifestation "Prvomajski uranak" from April 30th to May 1st, Rača

It is being held on the hill Gradište, and there is entertaining and musical program for the young people.

Manifestation "Flower fair", first Friday in May, center of Rača

Children's carnival, May 6th, Kragujevac

This carnival is a part of the celebration of the Day of the city. The carnival parade of preschool and school-aged children, dance schools and sports societies is moving through the central city streets towards the main stage where they perform a rich theatrical program.

"Days of St. George at Oplenac" beginning of May, Topola

The organizers are the Association of fruit growers and winegrowers from Topola, whose members are registered wine and brandy producers, and the Women's association „Oplenac“.

"Festival of folk creativity of children from Šumadija and Pomoravlje", May, Rekovac,

Children from this area, which are centered on the idea of preserving our traditional dances, customs and culture, take part of this event.

"The amateur theatre festival", middle of May, Despotovac

This manifestation is being held in the village Plažano near Despotovac and it gathers amateur theatres from all over Serbia.

„Zlatna iskra“(golden spark), mid May, Kragujevac

It is the International Puppet Festival, which represents a unique puppet festival in Serbia, well known even in Europe. It is held on the stage of the Children's theatre, in the mid May, and it lasts seven days. The organizer is the children's theatre.

Ethno fair „Bela crkva“, last weekend of May, village Beljak, Despotovac

Art colony „Resava“, mid June, Despotovac

Art Colony gathers artists from the country and abroad. Each year, for special merits in the field of literary creativity, the festival assigns two awards: The feather of Resavska School and Crown of Despot Stefan Lazarević.

Arsenal fest, second half of June, Kragujevac

This festival is held every year in the mid June and it combines modern music styles (reggae, dub, funk, alter rock, electro, indie, acid-jazz, world music etc), with many accompanying events, like books promotions, debates, film and video projections, club gigs, exhibitions etc. It's organized within the „Knežev arsenal“.

MANIFESTACIJE

Dan Teatra, 15. februar, Knjaževsko-srpski teatar, Kragujevac

Dodeljivanje godišnjih nagrada i statue Joakim, pozorišne, literarne, muzičke i filmske predstave, kulturni festivali, praznici i jubileji.

Manifestacija "Dani vina", od 10. do 14. februara, Lapovo

Organizuje se u saradnji sa Udruženjem voćara i vinogradara "Crveni breg", takmičenje najboljih vinara i vinskih podruma Lapova.

Pozorišni susreti učenika gimnazija Srbije, druga polovina aprila, Kragujevac

Festival afirmiše stvaralaštvo mladih gimnazijalaca iz oblasti dramskih umetnosti iz cele Srbije. Domaćini su učenici Prve kragujevačke gimnazije i njihovi roditelji.

"Tucijada", Vaskrs, Kragujevac

Manifestacija se održava svake godine na Vaskrs u Eko parku „Ilina voda“, gde se organizuje takmičenje za najjače i najlepše jaje Šumadije.

Manifestacija "Prvomajski uranak" od 30. aprila do 1. maja, Rača

Održava se na brdu Gradištu, zabavno- muzički program za mlade.

Manifestacija "Sajam cveća", prvi petak u maju, centar Rače

"Đurđevdanski dečji karneval", 6. maj, Kragujevac

Održava se u okviru majske svečanosti povodom proslave Dana grada. Karnevalska povorka dece predškolskog i školskog uzrasta, plesnih škola, sportskih društava se kreće centralnim gradskim ulicama do pozornice na kojoj se izvodi bogat scenski program.

"Đurđevdanski dani na Oplencu" početkom maja u vreme prvomajskih praznika, Topola

Organizatori su Udruženje vinara i vinogradara opštine Topola, čije članove čine registrovani proizvođači vina i rakija, zajedno sa Udruženjem žena „Oplenac“.

"Smotra narodnog stvaralaštva dece Šumadije i Pomoravlja" maj, Rekovac

Na manifestaciji učestvuju deca sa ovog prostora, koja su okupljena oko ideje očuvanja naših narodnih igara, običaja i kulture.

"Majske amaterske pozorišne svečanosti - MAPS", sredina maja, Despotovac

Manifestacija se održava u selu Plažanu kod Despotovca i okuplja amaterska pozorišta iz čitave Srbije.

"Zlatna iskra", sredina maja, Kragujevac

Međunarodni lutkarski festival na kojem iz godine u godinu učestvuju sve veći broj vodećih svetskih pozorišta. Održava se na pozornici Pozorišta za decu.

Etno sajam „Bela crkva“, poslednji vikend maja, selo Beljajka, Despotovac

Likovna kolonija „Resava“, sredina juna, Despotovac

Likovna kolonija okuplja stvaraoce iz zemlje i inostranstva. Za posebne zasluge u oblasti književnog stvaralaštva festival dodeljuje svake godine dve nagrade: Pero resavske škole i Krunu Despota Stefana Lazarevića.

Arsenal fest, druga polovina juna, Kragujevac

Festival spaja moderne muzičke pravce (reggae, dub, funky, alter rock, electro, indie, acid-jazz, world music...), uz brojne prateće sadržaje poput književnih promocija, debata, filmskih i video projekcija, klupske svirke, izložbi itd. Organizuje se u ambijentalnoj celini „Knežev arsenal“.

„Fića fest“, druga polovina juna, Kragujevac

Predstavlja tradicionalno okupljanje vlasnika i ljubitelja fića. Održava se od 2005. godine.



Sabor „Sveti prorok Ilija“ - Brzan, Batočina

Sabor "Saint Prophet Ilija" - Brzan, Batocina

„Fića fest“ second half of June, Kragujevac

This is a traditional gathering of the owners and fans of Fiat 550 from all over the former Yugoslavia. It has been held since 2005.

Ethno festival “Dani moravskih šarenica”, last Saturday in June, Lapovo

In cooperation with the Women's association the festival „Moravske šarenice“, which is the festival of old crafts, food and beverages, is organized every year.



Arsenal fest, Kragujevac
Arsenal fest, Kragujevac

Etno festival "Dani moravskih šarenica", poslednja subota u junu, Lapovo

U saradnji sa Udruženjem žena „Moravske šarenice“ organizuje se festival starih zanata, rukotvorina, hrane i pića.

"Dani otvorenih dvorišta Šumadije", početak jula

Izbor najlepših seoskih dvorišta u regionu, u kojem učestvuju pobednici prethodno organizovanih lokalnih takmičenja. Biraju se pobednici u 4 kategorije: najlepše dvorište, najlepše etno dvorište, najlepši detalj i najlepše park dvorište. Takmiče se domaćini iz sela na teritoriji Kragujevca, Knića, Despotovca, Rače, Rekovca, Lapova, Batočine i Topole.

"Days of opened patios of Sumadija", beginning of July

During this manifestation the most beautiful patios are being selected in following categories: the most beautiful park-backyard, the most beautiful ethno garden, the most beautiful garden in Sumadija and the most beautiful courtyard detail. The contestants are from the territory of Kragujevac, Knić, Despotovac, Rača, Rekovac, Lapovo, Batočina and Topola.

International accordion festival, first half of July, Kragujevac

This is a manifestation with a long tradition, since 1989. It is held every year, in the period from June 4th till June 14th, in the hall of the First grammar school. The participants of this event are the winners of the largest and most prestigious world competitions in the accordion.

"Days of Karađorđe", from the end of July to the mid November, Rača

This is a program that lasts for a few months and it is dedicated to Karađorđe. The manifestations includes fairs of traditional songs and dances, theatre plays, concerts of classical music, book promotions, art exhibitions, sports and hunting competitions etc. The accompanying manifestations are „U pohode crkvi pod zapisom“, held in the village Sepci on August 8th, and „Pod orahom“, held in the village Vučić on August 19th.

Manifestation "Prođoh Levač, prođoh Sumadiju", beginning of August, monastery Kalenić, Rekovac

This is a tourist, cultural and ethno manifestation with the goal of preservation and affirmation of folklore and tradition. There is usually a great number of performers and cultural associations from Serbia and abroad. During this manifestation, which last for seven days, there are numerous accompanying events.

Meeting „Sveti prorok Ilija“, August 2nd, village Brzan

This manifestation is being held in the churchyard of the church in Brzan. It gathers cultural and art societies and folklore ensembles from all over Serbia, which nourish the traditional folk creativity. During this manifestation, there are also an art colony, exhibitions and different kinds of contests. Besides in Brzan, the same manifestation is being organized every year in Badnjevac on day of St. Peter, July 12th.

"Days of Serbian spiritual Transfiguration", from August 19th to August 28th, Despotovac

The manifestation is traditionally being held between two important Christian celebrations, Transfiguration and Assumption.

The goal of the manifestation is to present the most important achievements in the field of music, drama, visual arts, literature and science. Various exhibitions, ethno, jazz and classical music concerts, theatrical performances, literary meetings and scientific conferences are also being organized as a part of the festival.

"Sumadija fest", end of August, Kragujevac

Šumadija fest is a musical festival, which besides the music program includes numerous sports events, plays, exhibitions, art workshops and charity actions.

Art colony „Gružanska jesen“, first half of September, Knić

The colony was founded in 1996, and ever since then, every September, it has been gathering artists in one of the villages in Gruža. The participants of this art colony are painters, sculptors, iconographers and poets.

International exhibition „Lapovo, city museum of railway“, September 14th, Lapovo

This is the international competition of artists in three categories, sculpture, painting and statuary.

Manifestation „Obredni hlebovi“, first Saturday of October, Batočina

It is held on the square of Karađorđe, in organization of Cultural-tourist centre „Dositej Obradović“ and the Society „Zlatne ruke Batočine“. Its goal is preservation of tradition in making ritual breads, old dishes and craftwork. Besides bread exhibition, which historically follows the customs of the Serbs, there are also exhibitions of handicrafts and traditional Serbian dishes, and a rich cultural program accompanies the whole event.

"Oplenac grape harvest", second weekend of October, Topola

This is a three days long industrial and tourist manifestation, during which thousands of visitors and tourists from all over the world come to Topola, to celebrate the grape harvest and taste some of the most famous wines from Oplenac. The following manifestation "Sabor izvornog narodnog stvaralaštva Srbije" dedicated to the folklore and tradition of Serbia, gives the harvest a memorable touch.

Internacionalni festival harmonike, prva polovina jula, Kragujevac

Manifestacija sa dugom tradicijom, od 1989. godine, održava se svake godine u sali Prve kragujevačke gimnazije. Učesnici ove manifestacije su pobednici najvećih i najprestižnijih svetskih takmičenja u harmonici.

"Karađorđevi dani", od kraja jula do polovine novembra, Rača

Višemesecni program posvećen liku i delu Đorđa Petrovića – Karađorđa. Sastavni deo manifestacije čini sabor narodnih igara i izvornih pesama, pozorišne predstave, koncert klasične muzike, promocije knjiga, likovne izložbe, sportska i lovačka takmičenja. U okviru ove manifestacije se organizuju prateće manifestacije „U pohode crkvi pod zapisom“, u selu Sepci 8. avgusta i „Pod orahom“, u selu Vučiću 19. avgusta.

Manifestacija "Prođoh Levač, prođoh Šumadiju", početak avgusta, manastir Kalenić, Rekovac

Turističko-kulturna i etnološka manifestacija koja ima za cilj negovanje, oživljavanje i afirmaciju narodnog stvaralaštva i tradicije. Na saboru nastupa veliki broj kulturno-umetničkih društava iz Srbije i inostranstva. U okviru sedmodnevног trajanja sabora organizuju se mnoge prateće manifestacije i događaji.

Sabor „Sveti prorok Ilija“, 2. avgust, selo Brzana

Održava se svake godine u porti brzanske crkve. Okuplja kulturno-umetnička društva i folklorne ansamble iz čitave Srbije koji neguju izvorno narodno stvaralaštvo. Sabor prate likovna kolonija, izložbe slika, ručnih radova i različita takmičenja. Osim u Brzani, Sabor se svake godine organizuje i u Badnjevcu na Petrovdan, 12. jula.

"Dani Srpskog Duhovnog Preobraženja", od 19. do 28. avgusta, Despotovac

Manifestacija se tradicionalno održava između dva značajna hrišćanska praznika, Preobraženja Gospodnjeg i Velike Gospojine. Ime za cilj da predstavi najznačajnija ostvarenja iz oblasti muzičkog, dramskog, likovnog stvaralaštva, književnosti i nauke. Za vreme festivala priređuju se izložbe, koncerti etno, džezi i klasične muzike, pozorišne predstave, književni susreti i naučni skupovi.

"Šumadija fest", kraj avgusta, Kragujevac

Šumadija fest je muzički festival koji pored muzičkog dela programa čine i brojna sportska dešavanja, predstave, izložbe, umetničke radionice i humanitarne akcije.

Likovna kolonija „Gružanska jesen“, prva polovina septembra, Knić

Kolonija je osnovana 1996. godine i od tada svakog septembra okuplja umetnike u nekom od gružanskih sela. Učesnici ove kulturne manifestacije su slikari, vajari, ikonopisci i pesnici.

Međunarodna izložba „Grad muzej železnice Lapovo“, 14. septembar, Lapovo

Međunarodno takmičenje umetnika u tri kategorije, skulptura, slikarstvo i vajarstvo.

Manifestacija „Obredni hlebovi“, prva subota oktobra, Batočina

Održava se na Karađorđevom trgu, u organizaciji Kulturno-turističkog centra „Dositej Obradović“ i Udruženja „Zlatne ruke Batočine“. Njen cilj je očuvanje tradicije u izradi obrednih hlebova, starih jela i ručnih radova. Pored hlebova koji kroz istoriju prate običaje Srba, izlažu se ručni radovi i stara srpska jela, a čitav događaj prati i bogat kulturno-umetnički program.

"Oplenačka berba grožđa", drugi vikend oktobra, Topola

Priredno-turistička manifestacija, tokom koje se u Topolu sa svih strana „sliva“ hiljade turista i posetilaca, koji tri dana slave berbu grožđa i degustiraju nadaleko čuvena oplenačka vina. Prateća manifestacija „Sabor izvornog narodnog stvaralaštva Srbije“ nastupima izvornih igračkih i pеваčkih grupa, sa oko 500 učesnika, Oplenačkoj berbi daje nezaboravan pečat.

Festival zdrave hrane, održava se u oktobru, Rekovac

Predstavlja manifestaciju koja doprinosi izgradnji svesti dece školskog uzrasta o očuvanju životne sredine i korišćenju zdrave hrane u ishrani.

„OKTOH“, oktobar, Kragujevac

Tradicionalne kamerne muzičke svečanosti posvećene kragujevačkom oktobru. Mladi umetnici iz zemlje i inostranstva izvode dela uglednih kompozitora. Održavaju se u sali Prve kragujevačke gimnazije i traju više nedelja.

Festival of healthy food is being held in October in Rekovac.

This festival represents an event that contributes to increasing awareness of schoolchildren about environmental conservation and use of healthy foods in the diet.

„OKTOH”, October, Kragujevac

This is a traditional chamber music festival dedicated to the October of Kragujevac, held since 1975. Young local and foreign artists perform some works of prominent composers. The festival is held during October in the hall of the First grammar school and it lasts for several weeks.

„Veliki školski čas”, October 21st, Kragujevac

This manifestation is held on October 21st to commemorate the execution of an innocent population of Kragujevac and its vicinity in 1941. Commemorative ceremony is held since 1971, next to the Monument to shot students and teachers.

„KRAF”, October, Kragujevac

Kraf is a festival of anti war film, which promotes peace messages and European values. The right to participate have al the film academy students from Serbia and abroad. The screenings are held in several locations in the city.

„Joakim Inter Fest”, first half of October, Kragujevac

„Joakim Inter Fest” is an International Small Scene Theatre Festival, the youngest one in Kragujevac. It was founded in 2006.

International tourism and rural tourism fair, end of November, Kragujevac

The fair has the goal to promote the potentials of Serbia and the countries in the region. The manifestation is specialized for promotion of rural tourism. Besides numerous professional and entertaining programs, there is a fair of winter food.



„Veliki školski čas”, 21. oktobar, Kragujevac

Komemorativna manifestacija koja se održava 21. oktobra u spomen na streljanje nevinog stanovništva Kragujevca i okoline 1941. godine. Komemorativna svečanost se održava od 1971. godine pokraj Spomenika streljanim đacima i profesorima.

„KRAF” oktobar, Kragujevac

Kraf je revija antiratnog i angažovanog filma koja promoviše mirovne poruke i evropske vrednosti. Pravo učešća imaju studenti filmskih akademija u zemlji i inostranstvu. Projekcije se održavaju na nekoliko lokacija u gradu.

„Joakim Inter Fest”, prva polovina oktobra, Kragujevac

„Joakim Inter Fest” je međunarodni pozorišni festival malih scena. Najmlađi je pozorišni festival u gradu, osnovan 2006. godine.

Međunarodni sajam turizma i seoskog turizma, kraj novembra, Kragujevac

Sajam ima za cilj da promoviše turističke potencijale kako Srbije, tako i zemalja u regionu. Manifestacija je specijalizovana za promociju ponude seoskog turizma. Osim brojnih stručnih i zabavnih sadržaja organizovan je i Sajam zimnice.



Oplenačka berba grožđa, Topola
Oplenac grape harvest, Topola



Sajam cveća, Rača
Fair flowers, Raca



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