

FRUŠKA GORA

The uniqueness of Mt. Fruska Gora lies in its natural growing together with the largest European river - Danube, the Tisa delta and the lower course of the Sava.

In the entire flow of the Danube there is not a single geographical, natural nor cultural area like the Fruska Gora.



Geomorphology of Fruska Gora

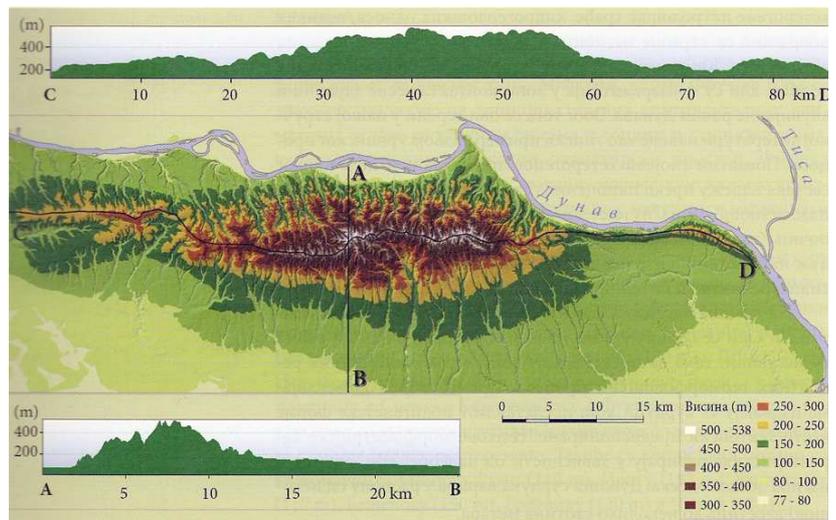
The Fruska Gora is a unique broken up mountain massif. Although its height does not exceed 550 meters, it is a mountain in terms of all its geomorphologic characteristics, in the most varied relief forms, even depressions. The oldest cliffs are from the Paleozoic period, 570 million years old.

A special feature of the Fruska Gora is its striking position, because it is surrounded by the vast Pannonian plain.

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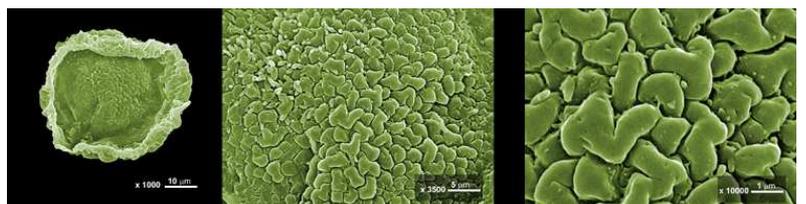
A great ecological wealth of the Fruska Gora lies in a broad network of subterranean water courses and above-ground springs and brooks.

It spreads from the East to the West about 80km, and its width does not exceed 15km.



Paleontology

The Fruska Gora is a treasury of fossil findings and an exceptionally significant natural phenomenon. It is a place of true paleontological biodiversity,



more than 70 million years old, that offers documentary proof of everything that has been happening in the geological past. The history of nature has been preserved in an exemplary way in the geologic structure of the Fruska Gora, and as such, it is widely known in the scientific circles even outside Serbia.

Biodiversity

The Fruska Gora belongs to the deciduous forest zone; it is its natural and optimum condition. The nature of the Fruska Gora is an ecological phenomenon and a highly diversified place with more than 1,400 species. Over thirty kinds of orchid grow on Fruska Gora and it has over 60% of birds registered in Serbia!



Population

People have been living in the area of Fruska Gora since prehistoric times. The value of the Fruska Gora are its several hundred small settlements scattered throughout the territory, creating a complex of outstanding relationships between the natural and social characteristics. The people living in the Fruska Gora are endowed with authentic mentalities and ethnological distinctions.

The region of Srem is divided into the wine, wheat and pig farming regions.



Svetigora

The Fruska Gora is also unique in world terms because of its 38 Orthodox monastery complexes, of which 17 are still active. It has been ascertained that the Fruska Gora monasteries were built in the second half of the 15th and the very beginning of the 16th centuries. There is no other place in the world with so many sacral buildings in such a small area, Athos and Mount Sinai included. The architecture of the monasteries is extraordinary because of its artful combination of two entirely independent styles: the first, dated to the late medieval period of the second half of the 15th century, and the second, 18th century baroque.



Wine Card of Fruska Gora

The Fruska Gora region proved to be a god-given land for vine-growing both in terms of pedology and climate. Mt. Fruska Gora has one of the oldest vine-growing traditions in Europe. In this region vines were being massively planted during the third century reign of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius Probus. There are many records from the Middle Ages praising the wines from the Karlovac. A librarian of King Matthias Corvinus in the first half of the 15th century has recorded that it would have been very difficult to find wines of similar quality anywhere else. The view was also shared by the Prince of Liechtenstein, German traveloguer Wilhelm Taube, baron Adam Herberstein and many others.

