

Background study

From One Bridge To Another - De la Un Pod La Altul - Hídtól Hídig

eMS code: ROHU115

1. Romanian site

- **History Salacea municipality**

Is on the north west side of Romania and the north side of Bihor county. The neighbour county of Salacea is Satu mare county. From the year of 1956 administratively Otomani village is the part of Salacea municipality. The road 191F signed road passes over Otomani village which connects Marghita with Valea lui Mihai. From this road branches the nr. 10 road which leads to Salacea. The municipality built on the left side of Ier brook, which originated from Salaj county. Salacea is straddled by the Ier valley hills which is on the south side of the village. The Ier chanell which is on the north side of the village is also straddled it. The certificates say Salacea was possessed by the Queen. Salacea was the first village on the Ier valley which was mentioned by written proofs. Salacea's name was first mentioned in a certificate about 1067. The most important middle aged document was the Oradea Registrum. In the middle age the salt was very important in Salacea's life. Salacea's name means salt landing place. Salacea was one of the meeting point of salt commercial in North Transilvania. It was mentioned by the Aranybulla which was published in 1222 as the first salt landing place.

- **Traditional house**

Ier valley tourist organization started the renovation of the Salacea's traditional house in 2005. This happened with the work and financial source of Kéri Gáspár and the county counsil also helped the renovation. The traditional house is on the Kisburga street. The initioation ceremony of the house was in 2011. The building from which they created was a dichotomous type of house. It was assimilable with an Ier valley wineryard barn. The traditional house's exhibition brings up the home and the everyday things used by a local peasant family from the second part of XIX century. In the exhibition the small cupboard which is builded in the wall deserves attention. It is called „falitéka.”

- **Four holes bridge**

We have to mention a bridge with four holes. This is situated in the northern part of Salacea. In spite of its name, the bridge is made of bricks. The four holes bridge is sometimes mentioned as the „little brother” of Hortobágyi nine holes bridge. It's length is 29,70 m. About it's history we do not know much but probably there had been a strong wooden bridge here formerly. We do not know when was it built. There is only one fact we know for sure

about it, that in 1840 already existed. We can consider it as a monument of the history of means of transport. This because it is unique in this region and it is the oldest road institution. Until the year of 1968 the Ier brook flew under the bridge. Nowadays it does not functioning as a bridge because there is no more water to flow under it. In 1998 the local authority has begun the reconstruction of the bridge. In 2001 it was declared as a munument by local initiation.

- **Cellars and cellar roads**

The wine cellars represent the most original and the most beautiful ethnical values from the builded inheritances. These add to form the villages' significant face. The cellars are not declared as monumets but they worth to mention. In Salacea and Otomani the cellars were built along the leading out roads or to the hills close to the villages. Nowadays in Salacea there are almost 970 cellars. These form the so-called wine cellar streets. If we look at the numbers of the cellars in the Ier valley the number of cellars in Salacea take the lead. The most cellars are built in XIX century. The oldest of them is from 1803. In Salacea there were as many crofts as cellars. That is why Salacea is called the „one thousand cellars village.”

In Otomani there is the water cellar which is located in the courtyard of Komáromy mansion. This located 80 meters from the main building. This tunnel is scooped out to a hill. It is padded from burned clay bricks. It is 128 meters long. As we go down it grows narrow. It is called water cellar beacause as we go inside we can find in 36 meters a fountain full of water. The water flows from a split from the floor, which last until the end of the cellar. People used the water to drink, wash and cook.

- **Komáromy mansion**

The mansion was built by Komáromy Csipkés Györgyin the last part of the 1600s years, who was chief judge. The walls of the mansion were built from burned clay bricks, with one meter gross. A lot of rooms has round vault and some of them has square vault. Flooring is made by wood. The servant 's wing is an the ist side of the main corp.

The mansion's is attached with a 14 hectar area dendrological park what we could find in the front of the Fortress Hill. The mansion was declared as a monument in 1990s. It was restaured by a HURO cross border project and created an exhibition house in the building. The mansion offers you a historical background of the village. We can learn about the historical part from the bronze age to the 1990s. The mansion present us the past of the

Komáromy family, the Otomani culture, the past of the reformat church, the natural heritage of the Ier valley, the water regularization on the swam areas. The mansion os open from Tuesday to Sunday, from 9 to 17 o clock.

- **Natural protected areas**

In Salacea municipality there are two Natura 2000 natural protected areas, one of them is Campia Ierului, priority importance habitat, like the bog and the sedge fields, grassland remained lands. Such species as festuca vaginata, pulsatilla pratensis, edemicus, fraxinus angustifolia, cirsium brachycephalum, iris humilis. The Other part responsables to protect 26 bird species. The Campia Nirului-Valea Ierului are special bird protected area. At work level the following species need protection such as falo cherrug, coracias garrulus, falco vespertinus. At Erupean Union level ardea purpurea, botaurus stellaris need protecion. In whole Romania it only can be found one population of the burhinus oedisnemus. We can find here significant population of the white storks (ciconia ciconia). We can find here a special fish species the umbra cameri, which like significantly the swamp areas.

- **Mansion project**

To save the ruined mansion Salacea's municipality won a HURO cross border project with Körösvidéki Vizügyi Környezetvédelmi Igazgatóság. The project was realised in 2007-2013 between Romania and Hungary as a cross border cooperation. The European Union co-financing the project from European regional development found and from the Hungarian and Romanian state central budget. The project got the name of "Exhibition of landscape and water history and educational information house in Crisul-Bereteu and Ier valley-Tájvívház".

The project's leading partner is Közvizig and the project partner is Salacea municipality. The whole fund of the project 960239,65 euro, from which the Hungarian partner part of the amount is 428 039,65 euro. The romanian partner part of the amount is 520 492 euro, here it is an own share. The project places the following: The Komáromy mansion and the Gyulai Landscape water-bath history presentation house. The reason of the project was to protect the environment and safe the cultural inheritance, and popularization, education, orientation in protection of natural values.

- **Ier valley and wine road**

The Hajdúsági Civil center and data storage foundation leading by Köszörüs Zoltán won a project. The project reason was to strengthen the co-operation between Hajdusági and Ier valley civil corporation. This realised by web development, formation of Hungarian memorial place, informational publication and a concrete tourist professional program. In 23rd of Mai 2006 the Hajdúsági civil corporation leaders learned about the Ier valley. This road was the so called "The first Ier wine road". They looked the following villages' spectacles: Galospetreu, Salacea, Tarcea, Olosig, Sentnicolau de Munte.

- **Corynephorus Meadow-Simian protected area**

We can find this protected area in Bihor county within Simian's administrative area in Voivoz. This nature conservation reserve contains 5 hectare. We can meet with a mediterranean grass brand. It is Corynephorus canescene, which is called Ezüstperje. This meadow is one of the most important touristical destination in this area.

- **The Kazincy Ferenc, Fráter Lóránd and Csiha Kálmán memorial museum**

The building of the museum is on of the oldest house in the village. In 2009 the local municipality as conservator gained the operating permit. The museum used all the four rooms of the house. We can see Kazincy's memorial room, the portrait of Kazincy, the memorial room of Csiha Kálmán and the history of Fréter family in different rooms.

- **Dr. Andrásy Ernő local museum in Valea lui Mihai**

Valea lui Mihai is located on the north west side of Bihor county. The life of the municipality was proved by a document from 1270 August 20. The building of the museum originally was built as a peasant house in the second part of the XIX century. The house has five rooms, it contains a hooded oven and an arcade. In the first two rooms in the house we can look memorial rooms. There is room which presents archeological finds. The objects here held from the neolithic period to the Middle Age. The museum has two other rooms which are homes for periodical exhibition.

- **The millenium monument with the turul bird in Săcueni**

The monument is located in the main square of Săcueni in a park center. This is the one monument with the turul bird in Partium and in Transilvania. The granite column was consecrated originally in 11st April 1897 but the bronze statue with the turul bird later bacame

the part of it. It happened maybe between 1912 and 1916. The monument won the final figure at this time. After it was built the monument converted six times.

- **Cicos Lake Nature Reserve – grey heron reserve**

The ROSCI0220 Natura 2000 area includes the Cicos lake reserve, 7 km far from Săcueni. In addition, the Natura 2000 site also features a grey heron reserve in Săcueni's pedunculate oak forest, whose conservation of wildlife is of national significance.

The Cicos lake is a small branch of Bereteu. The protected area next to Săcueni is only 10 hectares of turf bog, and the conservation right of the nature reserve was won for 10 years by the Ecotop Foundation in Oradea.

The name of the lake Cicos comes from the fish (weatherifish – striped fish, Cicos meaning “striped” in Hungarian). Thanks to a successful application, they prepare a study path between the grey heron reserve and the Cicos lake.

The most peculiar and most valuable formations of the marsh world were the quaking bogs, and there were more of them on the Ier valley, but only one of them remained, the Cicos lake. In its unique flora there are many rare species that are not native to this lands, such as marsh fern (*thelypteris palustris*, black alder *alnus glutinosa*), in addition rare species such as the segdes (*carex lasiocarpa*), and typical marsh species such as the - *calamagrostis canescens*, the - *menyanthes trifoliata*, the - *sphagnum aquarosum* and even the Ice Age endodontic plants (relicts), such as - *calamagrostis stricta*, - *carex appropinquata*, and a rare spiderworm (*sphagnum fimbriatum*).

- **Stubenberg Castle**

Stubenberg Castle is a monument in the town of Săcueni, whose history dates back to the 15th century, to the Zólyomi family. In the summer of 2010, the mayor's office in Săcueni concluded a contract with the Szent Ferenc Dévai Foundation, which allowed the foundation to get the Castle for 49 years on condition that it renovates and maintains the building in which children's homes are built.

The freestyle, two closely-edged chambers, form a L-shaped building. In the center of the main facade of the west wing, there is a classicist open lobby: the two pair of columns and pilasters decorated with a central staircase with an open porter with four pairs of columns, with its muzzle in the middle of the tympanum, with its edges enclosed by a parapet guard.

The building is a one-story layout with a vaulted corridor running across the courtyard. The northeast wing has eleven axles.

- **Pongracz Castle**

Cadea - the Hungarian village, which is only a few kilometers from the Hungarian border, belongs to the Árpád-era, administratively belonging to the town of Săcueni. The four-storey, classicist mansion, which was located near the northern edge of the village, was built in 1820 by József Lónyay, an imperial and royal gentleman of the bedchamber with possessions in the village. Vilma's daughter came to Pongrácz Ödön through the marriage of a Hussar colonel, and the estate and the castle came into the hands of the ancient Pongrácz family. Vilmos Pongrácz rebuilt the house in 1895 as a brick palace. At this time the today's historic building was formed. The main façade persist of a simple look, rectangular gabled building has a symmetry axis at the main entrance, over which there are 4 columns resting on the balcony, which can be approached from the upstairs representative floor. Nowadays, the mansion is owned by the Romanian state, which operates a social institution.

- **Ier valley fishing museum**

The exhibition of the former Ier valley memorial, the museum of fishing and wildlife, the work of Dr. Sándor Wilhelm, a local historian. The exhibition presents the instruments of traditional folklore fishing. Visitors can view objects that are not known in the literature, so they are unique tools, used here. The most widespread in the shallow water coinage streams was netting fishing, which was made by a trap made of reptile called a wilderness. Here you can see the boat that was pushed forward with the tug, the less wide stream of water, the stubble, the fishing rod is made of wicker. In addition, the exhibition presents folk wild boar, tools for capturing cane cutters and domestic rodents, pheasant and hamster traps. The exhibition halls were provided by the Săcueni Mayor's Office in the upper part of the former Taxpayer's Tax Office built in 1885.

The museum can be visited after a prior check-in.

- **Sânnicolau de munte thermal bath**

The thermal bath of Sânnicoalu de munte were handed over on May 1, 1971. The spa was built by the local co-operative members on their own, since 1991 the Reformed Parish has

been operating. In terms of its composition: potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, negative ions, chloride, sulphates and contain radon and helium.

Due to the alpha radiation emission, it is suitable for treating good locomotor disorders such as rheumatic inflammation, degenerative post injury, peripheral and central nervous system disorders and chronic gynecological inflammation.

The spa can be reached from Hungary via Létavértesi border crossing through Săcueni and through the Nyírábrányi border crossing to Valea lui Mihai -Săcueni route.

In a quiet environment, surrounded by trees, the spa is open all year round for those who like hot water outdoor swimming. It offers its guests dining, guest rooms accommodation, tent and camping.

- **Hungarian Country House in Galospetreu**

The Hungarian country house in Ier valley, located in the center of Galosperteu, opened its doors in 2002 in front of the visitors. Founder and managing director dr. Gáspár Kéri. To almost his own efforts Balassa M. István, the folk researcher at the Open Air Museum of Santandrei and the professor of ethnography at the University of Cluj Napoca, Balassa M. received the financial help from the Bihor County Self-Government. The uniqueness of the country house is due to the fact that it is not only the authentic restoration and furnishing of the house built in 1870, but also the economic buildings of the middle family of the age (the turn of the 19th and the 20th centuries). In the farm buildings, we can get to know the main tools of the farms of the era, and nowadays, traditional means of fencing are a real rarity.

The vineyard and the cellar reveal to us some of the most important instruments of the famous coin-cellar winery. The three-storey residential building and the newly built chambers are still reed-roofed, vert free buildings with a curved veranda. In 2010, in the former cooking hall of the farm, a commemorative room was temporarily restored to the Count of Ier valley 1956, martyr, Kálmán Sass. The memorial room briefly introduces the other 1956 martyrs of Ier valley known as the "Mihályfalva csoport".

- **Ier valley Ecological Museum (Ecomuseum) in Diosig**

The largest noble property in Bihor Ier valley was the Zichy Castle, built, between 1701 and 1703, when Jan Frans Gronsveld was Bronckhorst en Batenburg, Austrian Colonel of Dutch origin, after which the castle was repeatedly reprocessed and enlarged. Until 1925 it was a nobleman's castle.

From 2010, the Zichy family did not claim the property. It is registered as a category B category. There is a former Roman Catholic chapel. Its built-in area is 1789 m², below it with a very unique 1535 m² wine cellar on the Ier valley. Under the wings of the castle, a 5000-acre cellar (now only left under the southwestern wing) and a dungeon. The dungeon was converted into nuns rooms in 1856, and the cellar was extended to two levels (up to 1873 and 1888) in T and 15,000 acions, probably at the expense of the former basement cellar. The renovation of the mansion was a successful HU-RO CBC-funded project (Marsh Land fantasy name), whereby the Diosig Local Government of Mayor Attila Mados renovated the 483 m², Southwestern wing and the entire roof of the building in 2014. The Ecological Museum of Ier valley was created in this wing. In the half-renovated northwestern wing of the own source, the school library was located.

The material of the exhibition is interactive and trilingual, exceptionally high quality computer graphics and dr. The material collected by József Szabó is made up of the history of the Zichy Castle, the stratified, primordial, earthquake, geothermal and cartographical aspects of the Ier valley, as well as its protected animals can be studied in the corridor screen. In the larger exhibition hall traditional fishery and wine utensils, village dwellings, animal-plant biotopes (biotopes) and life-style settings (diorama) of stuffed animals illustrate the ecological richness of our country, the former harmony of man and nature. The interior showroom is the most spectacular. The 18-meter long panoramic view (cyclorama) and the terrain-shaped swamps - supported sound effects - provide a perfect experience for the visitor.

2. Hungarian site

The largest puszta of Hungary is the Hortobágy, the most widespread, plain landscape of Central Europe, that has been ordained to stock-raising and herding by nature. The natural conditions favoured the development and perpetuance of such a stock-breeding culture that can be regarded as unique until the middle of the 20th century.

- **Hortobágy national park**

The Hortobágy National Park Hungary's first and largest national park. Nowadays include more than 82 thousand ha protected area. The Hortobágy National Park has been inscribed to the World Heritage List by UNESCO on the 1st of december 1999.

Considering the natural and cultural values of Hortobágy the Hortobágy is the largest uninterrupted occurrence of alkaline grasslands in Europe, where the mosaic-like system of the most variable types of solonetz and solonchak soils can be found on hard and half-hard infusion loess soil and floodland sediments.

Meadows and hayfields surrounded by forests give us a spectacular scenery all year round. In spring and early summer, flowers of the Common Comfrey, species of Loosestrife family Purple Loosestrife and the other sister species, *Lythrum salicaria*, Yellow Iris and Hungarian Horse-radish, Blue Clematis while at the end of summer Tansy (*Chrysanthemum serotinum*) bloom.

The most characteristic landscape of Hortobágy is the continuous grassland. During the water regulation the alkaline grasslands have been extended to such extent that the landscape nowadays mainly determined by the alkaline "puszta". That is, the anthropogen impact has influenced the extension of the alkaline grasslands not the species composition. Due to the soil conditions, the vegetation is mosaic like. Higher and drier levels are covered by *Achilleo-Festucetum pseudovinae*, where characteristic species of loess grasslands and of typical alkaline grasslands are mixed. The yellow-flowered Viper's grass, the Sneezwort (*Achillea setacea*), the Dwarf Clover species (*Trifolium* sp.) are characteristic, and some typical halophytic plants: Hungarian Sea-Lavender, Sea Plantain, one of the Mouse-ear species (*Cerastium dubium*), and Buttercup species (*Ranunculus pedatus*), as well as representatives of meadow species: Common Bird's-foot-trefoil, Inulas (*Inula britannica*), Wormwood species (*Artemisia pontica*) can be found here.

- **Hajdúság Landscape Protection Area**

Nyírség is the second largest wind-blown area of sand in our country, the remains of the 120-300 m thick alluvial cone which was piled up by the rivers coming down from the North-Eastern Carpathians and the western part of Transylvania, flowing through this area in the Pleistocene age. In the last ice-age the rivers began to flow in other direction owing to the sinking of the Plainland in the Szatmár-Bereg and the Bodrog area, so the wind assumed the main role in shaping the surface from this time. The north winds of the last ice-age have formed the surface we can see now and built the characteristic, so called parabola-shaped and marginal sand-dunes with truncated westwards in about 0,5-1,5 km length and 18-20 m in height. Between them dips, valleys heading in the direction of North-East and South-West have been formed by the activities of ancient rivers, then they were partially deepened by the wind. These wet, plashy, low-lying marshy areas of birch forests without an outlet could have been formed in the final stage of the ice-age or in the next cool and wet period and they served as a refuge for the wildlife of this former age during the following drier and warmer periods as well, until the "regulation" of rivers started.

The one of carefully preserved rarity is the protected "egyhajúvirág". It blooming early spring.

Districts of Landscape Protected Areas in Hajdú - Bihar Country:

In spite of the changes, the landscape has preserved a lot from its ancient features and as a result of the recent measures of environmental protection, original nature has shrivelled up to island-like relic patches. This is why the landscape protectional area is scattered and mosaic-like.

The 28 areas under protection can be found at the boundaries of the following settlements: Álmosd, Bagamér, Debrecen, Fülöp, Hajdúbagos, Hajdúsámson, Hosszúpályi, Kokad, Létavétres, Monostorpályi, Nyirábrány, Nyiracsád, Újléta and Vámospércs.

- **The nine - arch bridge**

The bridge finished in 1833 is the longest and the most beautiful stone-bridge of Hungary. Its full length is 167.3 meters, the body of the bridge is 92.13 meters long. The stones were brought from Tokaj to Tiszacsege on the Tisza and from there it was transported by wagons to the location. The 400,000 bricks necessary to the bridge were burnt by wood brought from the Oak-wood of Ohat.

The most important road between Transylvania and Pest-Buda, that had been an important commercial road from the Middle Ages, crossed the river Hortobágy here. The development of Debrecen increased the importance of this road in salt-transportation and cattle-trading. A wooden bridge had always been here before, where toll was also taken. Documents refer to it from 14th century. The totally renovated bridge in 1702 was made of wood. The council of Debrecen decided to build a stone-bridge in 1827, which was finished 6 years after.

Today this area is waterless, and the bridge is standing on a dry land.

- **Debrecen "Big Forest"**

The Big Forest is located in Debrecen city. The area of the forest was 1360 ha at the beginning of the 20th century but its area increased by about 1287 ha in 1934. Firstly the forest was protected in 1939. But a great part of the forest disappeared during the Second World War. The Environmental Minister extended the protection to the whole body of the forest in 1992. Today the area of the forest is 1000 ha.

The Big Forest area lives particular protected plants and animals. It has been named about the 100-200 years old trees.

The protected natural area of national importance is part of the NATURA 2000 network. The purpose of the protection is to preserve the old oak and the surrounding forests for the posterity in Hungary. In addition, you can find the botanical garden here and Lake Békás in favor of nature lovers.

- **Hajdúbajos Lesser Mole Rat Reservat**

A pastureland full of sand-dunes can be found to the north of Hajdúbajos. This sandy pasture of about 265.4 ha, called Nagynyomás, is one of the most important habitats for Lesser Mole Rats in Hungary. It was placed under protection in 1976. The main purpose is to protect the population and the habitat of lesser mole-rats. These rodent animals are protected. The protected area is situated in the southern part of Nyírség. It belongs to the drainage area of Berettyó but directly to Derecskei-Kálló. Its height above sea level is 105m in the average and three parabolic sand-hills and dip give variety to its surface. This dip is seasonally full of water and it is called "Nyomás". Its soil is blackearth (chernozem) in the western parts but elsewhere humous-soil and loess-soil can be found.

The area is mainly grass but there is a forest (33.7 ha) consisting of indigenous species (Pedunculate Oak) and species which are not characteristic (Scot's Pine, Locust-tree, Red Oak, Poplar species).

Mainly the sandy grass, used for extensive grazing, characterizes the landscape of this protected area.

The Lesser Mole Rat is a tubby rodent and its body is about 18-24 cm long. The Lesser Mole Rat's eyes are vestigial and its headskin covers them completely. Its head is wide and flat and its skull is thick. Its face is obtuse wedge-shaped and its incisors are strong and chisel-like. The Lesser Mole Rat's forelegs are suitable for gripping. This animal has two horny digging bulbs on its palm. Its short tail is totally covered with.

The protected area is the last extensive pastureland in the sandy Nyírség and the flora is prominent here. The most significant plant associations are the endangered pasque-flower-sandy-steppe-grass (*Pulsatilla hungaricae*-*Festucetum rupicola*) and the sandy-pastureland of Nyírség (*Potentilla arenariae*-*Festucetum pseudovinae*) which is endangered, too. 5000 stems of Hungarian Meadow Pasque Flowers can be found here and they make one of the most valuable plant patches of the Hungarian flora.

The protected area is located in the border of Hajdúbágyos. Visitable only with permit and attendant. The Hajdúbágyos lesser mole rat reserve attends the Hortobágy National Park Directorate.

- **Pusztai Animal Park**

The Pusztai Zoo was founded in 1997 by the Hortobágy Nature Conservation and Gene-preserving Nonprofit Kft. It has created on the one hand to present our old Hungarian pets and on the other hand, the maintenance and promotion of these varieties in our country.

Whoever sets foot in here, can familiarize themselves with the Transsylvanian baldneck fowl, the Hungarian grey cattle, donkeys, sheep, swine, hucul horses, wallowing buffalos, goats and other domestic animals. Visitors can also contribute to the breeding programs of these creatures. The animals are kept in traditional paddocks and animal houses.

In the patting pen, kids can make friends with kidlings, lambkins, donkeys, foals and feed them by hand.

- **Mátai Ménes**

The Mátai Ménes has a history of about 300 years, one of Europe's traditional stud farms. The Mátai Ménes is one of Hungary's major horse breeding centers, a state stud farm in the management of Hortobágy Nature Conservation and Gene-preserving Nonprofit Kft. It's most important task is the preservation of the genus "noniusz" and the breeding of a Hungarian sports horse based on the Holstein breed that meets today's needs. The most popular program is the bush carriage, where guests can roam the wreck in a wagon and meet native animals in their natural surroundings.

- **Hortobágy National Park Visitor Centre and Hortobágy Craftsmen's Yard**

In the Visitor Centre, visitors and tourists can get information and advice on what to see and what to do on the Hortobágy and can also learn about the natural and cultural assets of the national park: its flora and fauna, the different natural phenomena, herdsmen's traditions, craftsmen's skills and local breeds. Admission is free to the Exhibition of Natural History and to the Craftsmen's Yard, where more than 30 craftsmen can be seen at work.

Sustainable land use made it possible that nature and the ancient Hungarian livestock provided an almost inexhaustible source of raw materials for the craftsmen of the nearby settlements.

The aim of the Craftsmen's Yard is to gather craftsmen and folk artists from the Hortobágy and nearby historical villages, and to present local ethnographic and cultural values. The Craftsmen's Yard provides a demonstration opportunity for masters of 11 local traditional crafts in 12 workshops.

Address: H-4071 Hortobágy, Petőfi tér 9.

GPS: (47°34'56.20"N; 21°9'4.18"E)

Phone number: +3652/589-000, +3652/589-321, +3652/369-140

E-mail: info@hnp.hu, hortobagy@tourinform.hu

Source: <http://www.hnp.hu/hu/szervezeti-egyseg/turizmus/hortobagy-i-kezmuvesudvar>

- **Hortobágy Wild Animal Park**

The Hortobágy wild animal park is located at Hortobágy-Malomháza. The Hortobágy Wild Animal Park is situated among the natural conditions of the Hortobágy National Park. This is

a perfect place for the demonstration of the ancient wildlife of the Hungarian Pusztá. The Hortobágy Wild Animal Park presents some of the animals that lived here before the appearance of man, but were driven to extinction by the spread of civilization, eg. wolves, jackals, Przewalski's Horses, vultures and pelicans. Visitors can also see other wild animals still living in the protected areas such as wildcats, foxes, polecats, white-tailed eagles, common cranes and great white egrets.

The large grazing animals can be observed closely during an extra safari program. Visitors can book a trip with a land rover with expert guidance to the wild horses and auroxes.

Source: <http://www.hnp.hu/en/szervezeti-egyseg/tourism/oldal/hortobagy-wild-animal-park>

- **Hortobágy Great Fishponds and Narrow Gauge Railway**

The establishment of Hortobágy Great Fishponds started in 1916. The fishpond system has been a nature reserve since the foundation of Hortobágy National Park in 1973. Its birdlife, including breeding and migrating species, is particularly valuable. In the last 35 years, nearly 300 species have been observed here, which makes the area one of the most important bird habitats in Central Europe.

This is the only narrow gauge railway in Hungary that runs among fishponds. This is the only narrow gauge railway in Hungary that runs among fishponds. The fishpond system is nearly a hundred years old, its water system, ponds and industrial heritage is unique. The train runs approximately 5 kilometres along the main dyke. At the terminal, visitors can walk on a 460-metre long boardwalk, and can take a look into the wildlife of the ponds from the hides along the path and from the watch tower.

The narrow gauge railway was laid down in the 1920s.

- **Herdsmen Museum at Hortobágy Körszín craftsmen's work exhibition**

The former cart shed, which used to belong to the Hortobágy Great Inn, operates today as the Shepherds' Museum. The building used to be an important shelter for travelers and for the traders of the Bridge Fair to protect and store their animals, carriages and goods. At the exhibition you can get a great insight into the lives of the shepherds and you can see their handmade clothing, tools and beautifully decorated items of personal use on display.

The Körszín craftsmen's work exhibition located next to the Herdsmen museum.

This circular barn accommodates a unique exhibition of different types of craftsmen's artwork typical of this region. You can see true-to-life replica workshops of different craftsmen such as a harness maker, a potter, a shoemaker, a blacksmith, a wood carver, a weaver, a felt and sheepskin coat maker, a basket maker and a bulrush weaver etc. from the turn of the 19th - 20th centuries.

Address: H-4071 Hortobágy, Petőfi tér 1.

GPS: (GPS: 47°34'54.12"N; 21°8'58.09"E)

Phone number: Tel: +3652/369-040

E-mail: info@hnp.hu

- **Csillagda**

There are thousands of stars on the cloud free sky at nights in the Hortobágyi silver certified Csillagosegbold-park, The beauty of the glittering sky of Hortobágy, free from light pollution, will be open to visitors from the lookout tower of the summer of 2015.

- **Bird park in Hortobágy**

A bird rescue exhibition, an exhibition hospital and open air fly to show the dangers to birds and the veterinary care, hospital care and rehabilitation of injured and sick individuals.

- **Aquaticum Debrecen**

The Aquaticum Debrecen Spa is located in the heart of the Big Forest in the northern part of the city, where there is an adventure bath, a thermal bath, a health spa and a sauna world. In the summer season there is a beach bath. The Aquaticum mediterranean waterpark is located in a cupola hall measuring 66 meters in diameter. Thanks to its rich tropical vegetation and many experience elements this specialty delivers summer to the heart of every bathing world lover every day of the year. The water paradise is a full-day recreation, entertainment for every generation, from 0 to 99 years of age.

In the pool hall of the thermal bath, one can select from pools with thermal water of 33, 35 and 38 °C. There are comfortable benches in all pools contributing to the recreation and the relaxation.

H-4032 Debrecen, Nagyerdei park 1.

Tel.: +36 52 514 174

E-mail: spa@aquaticum.hu

Web: www.aquaticum.hu

Source: <http://spa.aquaticum.hu/hu/>

- **Hortobágy Inn**

The Hortobágy Inn, built along the „salt road” in 1699, was rebuilt and extended several times and eventually gained its present form at the beginning of the 19th century. In an authentic environment can we tasted the traditional foods. The inns and shepherds last century's world we can see in the exhibition room of inn.

- **Thematic route - Let's go along the "highway of history" on the “Csardak útja”**

The thematic route of the "Csárdák útja" leads the visitors through the old Debrecen, Budapest and Sóút, a commercial and postal route, presenting the world of Csardak around Hortobágy and the shepherds settling down the wilderness. Throughout the Hortobágy National Park, there are many other attractions along the thematic route to the west as well, such as the Szálkahalmi Educational Trail, the Hortobágy Visitor Center and Crafts Hall, and the Hortobágyi Canteen, the Nine Hole Bridge, the Shepherd's Museum and the Körmű Handicraft Exhibition and Gift Shop. Crossing the bridge, along the Hortobágy River, you can reach the Puszta Safari Park in Malomháza. On another day, you could go on a new adventure with the Hortobágy-fishpond small railway which is going through one of the most important waterfowl habitats in Europe, and then you can visit the Meggyes Inn and the Gore Bird Repatriation Station next to the Egyek-Pusztakocsi marshes.

- **Round forest experience park**

Nearly 30,000 square feet of parks are waiting for outdoor and indoor programs with families and friends. Adventure elements: talking tree, flintstones paddle boat, reticulated adventure fleece, mesh adventure, Leonardo da Vinci interactive show, wire rope, trampoline, pony riding, codex renaissance panoptic show, water dodgem, playground plenty of tune scenes, bungee trampoline, 5D cinema and labyrinth.

4002 Debrecen, Olimpia fasor 23.

GPS: 47.535921, 21.694624

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- **Déri museum**

The successor of the Municipal Museum of Debrecen, the Déri Museum has been preserving the cultural heritage of Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County, and world cultural history. Figyes Déri donated his significant collection to the museum in 1920, and the original collection was enriched by numerous other donations in the past decades. Today the Déri Museum has one of the most complex collections in the country, and historically, geographically connects the farthest points of the world. This complexity defines the collecting strategy of the museum. The Déri Museum is the most important and the most significant scene of the local communal remembrance. The ultimate mission of the museum is to collect, conserve, protect, process, and exhibit rich relics of local history. The Déri Museum is one of the most popular tourist destinations of Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar County and the region. Our municipal institution operates as a county museum, a service centre of the county. The museum carries out conservation tasks in the county, and supports professional development of museum pedagogy programmes.

4026 Debrecen, Déri tér 1. | Tel.: +36 (52) 322-207 | E-mail: deri@derimuzeum.hu

Source : <http://www.derimuzeum.hu/>

Elaborated by tourism expert of LP1

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