

Serbia

Serbia is a country resulting from the breakup of Yugoslavia, capital city: Belgrade. With Kosovo, it has an area of 88,000km², without 77,000km².

Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in 2008. 23 out of 27 EU countries have recognized it, as well as half of the UN Member States. Without political considerations, we adopt the point of view of international sport associations, like the IOC, FIFA and UCI, to present a Kosovar list separated from Serbia. The IOC, for instance, recognizes Kosovo and 2 Kosovar athletes earned gold medals during the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. In our sport, the UCI recognizes Kosovo per se as well.

The country is bounded by Romania to the north-east and east, Bulgaria to the south-east, North Macedonia and Kosovo to the south, Montenegro to the south-west, Bosnia to the west, Croatia to the north-west and Hungary to the north.

Since the Montenegrin independence in 2006, Serbia has no access to the sea anymore.



Geography of Serbia

1-In the north of Serbia, the **Vojvodina** (21,500km²) is almost uniformly flat, because it belongs to the Pannonian Plain (#1 on the map below), the major part of which is located in Hungary. So, for us the potential area of Serbia is reduced to 56,000km², that means the same as Croatia, how ironical geography can be!

The mountain ranges are numbered in blue on the map below. You'll find the numbers in bold in the following text.



2-The Sava and the Danube form a line from west to east, that is essential in the geography of Serbia. To the north of this line, not much:

-The Danube has a few interesting hillsides between **Novi Sad and Belgrade (21 on the map above)**, like Cara Dušana in Stari Slankamen (005). It becomes more interesting downstream of Belgrade (011-Zaklopača, 082-Gorička in Smederevo, 081-Ram Fortress), especially in the Đerdap National Park (085-Liškovac) and the « Iron Gates » (086-Miroč and 087-Trajan's Table). The 088-Milutinovac allows to see the Danube one last time before it passes through the border with Romania. In the Romanian challenge, you'll find three opportunities to appreciate the Danube from the other bank: ROM034-Sfânta Elena, ROM035-Valea Ponicovei, almost in front of the Trajan's Table, and ROM114-Ghelvegioaia.



The Danube near Stari Slankamen



and at the bottom of the Ram Fortress

-To the south of Novi Sad, the **Fruška gora (22 on the map)** is an « inselberg » (« island mountain »), isolated by the Sava and the Danube. Crveni čot (001, 539m) is its highest point. Iriški venac (002 et BIG) is the second top to reach.

-To the north-east of Belgrade, near the border with Romania, the **Vršac Mountains (23 on the map)** peak at Gudurički vrh (007) at 641m. We can visit the castle above Vršač as well (006).



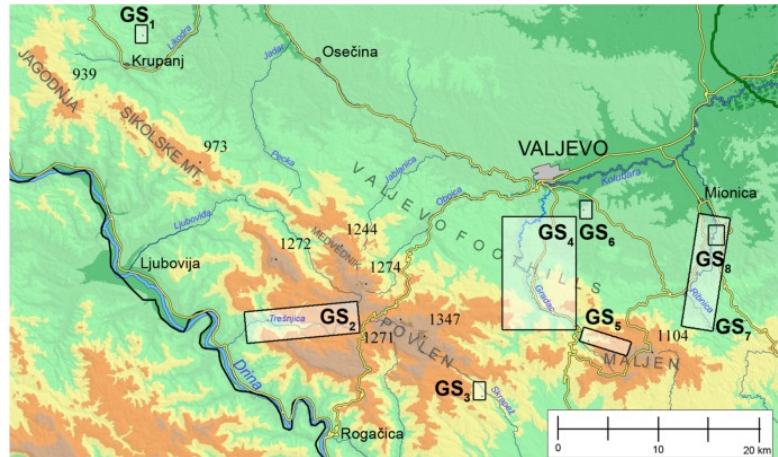
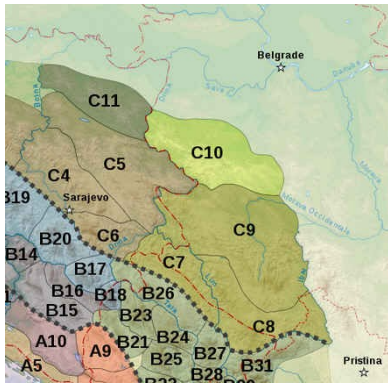
Crveni čot



Vršačka tvrđava

3-To meet the Serbian mountains, we'll have to cross the Sava and the Danube to the south:

3-1 The south-west of Serbia is occupied by the Dinaric Alps (C9 and C10 on the map below to the left):



C10 : The Podrinje-Valjevo Mountains (311 on the map)

Podrinje refers to the Drina River, so they are the Drina Mountains (only the eastern bank). On the map above to the right, to the south of Krupanj, Jagodnja (Košutnja stopa, 939m) and the Sokolske kolibe (Rožanj, 973m). Jagodnja is located between 018-Boranj (Šarena bukva) and 019-Mačkov kamen. We climb near the Sokolska planina towards the 022-Manastir Soko.

The Valjevo Mountains are situated to the south-west of Valjevo and they are bounded by the Drina Valley as well. On the map above to the right, the highest summits are Medvednik (1244m), Povljen (1347m) and Maljen (1104m), more to the east. 026-Taor passes at the bottom of Povljen and 027-Divčibare Ski Resort is at the bottom of Maljen.



The Soko Monastery at the bottom of Rožanj



Maljen

C9 : The **Stari Vlah-Raška Mountains (312 on the map)** are located to the south of Podrinje-Valjevo. They are bounded by Bosnia to the west, Montenegro to the south and the Ibar River to the east. From north to south, the most important mounts are: Tara (Kozji rid, 1591m), Zlatibor (Tornik, 1496m), Zlatar (Krstača-Hum, 1756m), Javor (Vasilin vrh, 1519m), Golija (Jankov kamen, 1833m) and, in the far south, Mokra gora (Pogled, 2156m)



The Stari Vlah-Raška Mountains

The Tara Mts. are very touristic, we'll write about that later. We visit them in 044-Mitrovac na Tari, 046-Zaovine, 045- Kaluđerske Bare and 047-Mečavnik Mokra Gora. The summit Zlatibor-Tornik is accessible, it's the 049. Zlatar is located to the south-west of Nova Varoš, we ride around it in 058-Suvi Bor (Drmanovići). Javor is situated to the east of Zlatar, we climb it to 068-Memorial Major Ilić. The track to Jankov kamen is too rocky, we've chosen the « full asphalt » solution of 071-Golija. The best way to visit the Mokra gora is in Montenegro and Kosovo (MNE027-Prelaz kula).



The Zaovine Lake in the Tara NP



Tornik (Zlatibor)

3-2 In the middle of the south, that means to the south of Belgrade as far as the border with Kosovo, we find, from north to south:

The Šumadija Mountain Range (321 on the map)

They are located south of Belgrade, bounded by rivers: the Sava and the Danube to the north, the Velika Morava to the east, the Zapadna (« Western ») Morava to the south and the Kolubara, the Ljig and the Dičina to the west. In the challenge, we can climb 010-Avala (511m), 014-Kosmaj (626m), 031-Bukulja (696m) above Arandjelovac, 033-Rudnik (1132m) (partly up to 633m) and the Gledić Mountains (922m) up to 036-Bajčetina (682m).

Other important mounts in this range: Kablar (889m) in front of 062-Vrh Ovčara, Juhor (774m), Crni Vrh (Jagodina) (707m) and Kotlenik (749m).



Kosmaj



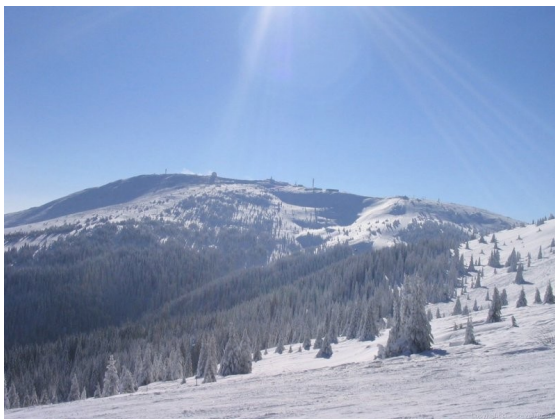
Ovčar-Kablar Gorge

The Kopaonik Mountains (322)

They are located south of the Šumadija Mountain Range. The Pančičev vrh peaks at 2017m. The BIG had already selected the ski resort (073, BIG898). The challenge adds 069-Goč (1175m) and 072-Koznica (1111m) to visit the northern part and 080-Vitoše (1169m) the southern one. One part of Kopaonik lies in Kosovo. There Belo brdo (KOS001) can be climbed.

To the east and south-east of Kopaonik, there are several mountain ranges bounded by the Južna Morava River to the east and Kosovo to the south-east:

The Jastrebac Mountains (323) are located in a triangle formed by the Rasina River (from south-west to north), the Južna Morava (from south-east to north) and the Toplica (in the south of the triangle and from west to east). Near them there are a few cities: Niš, Aleksinac, Kruševac, Blace and Prokuplje. Its highest point, the Veliki Jastrebac (1482m), is not accessible by road bike, but we'll have a foretaste of it climbing the Jastrebački put as far as 078-Buci (480m).



Pančičev vrh (Kopaonik)



Jastrebac

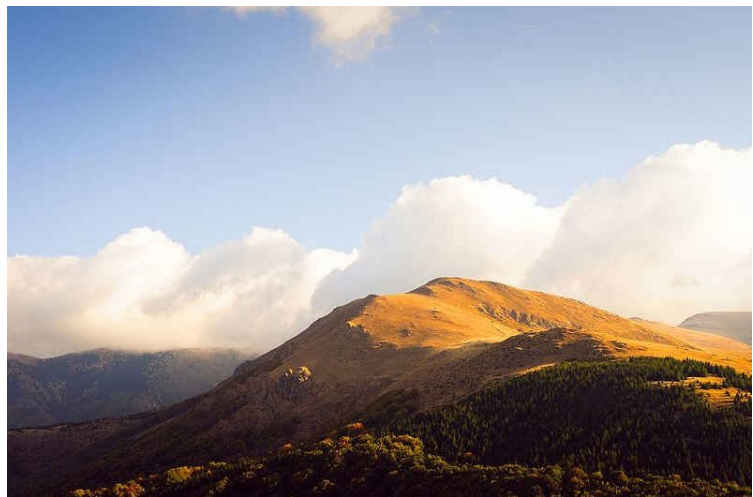
The **Radan Mountains (324)** stand south of Prokuplje. They are bounded by the Toplica to the north, the Jablanica to the south and the Južna Morava to the east. They peak at Šopot (1408m), that we approach at the end of 113-Gornji Gajtan (1114m). Radan is famous for the 112-Devil's Town (Đavolja varoš) and the 114-Ancient City of Justiniana Prima (Caričin grad). Read the chapter about tourism for details. For the sport, we'll climb the winding road to 103-Beli kamen.

The **Goljak Mountains (325)** are located to the south of the Radan Mts., straddling Serbia and Kosovo north-east of Priština. No valuable climb in Serbia, but we can ride close to the highest point, Velja glava (1181m), thanks to Propaštica (1040m, KOS018).

At last, the **Kukavica Mountains (326)** and their summit, Vlajna (1442m), south of Jablanica. We're close to it at the top of 119 (1355m).

3-3 The south-eastern part of Serbia (that means the region located east of the Velika and Južna Morava) is dominated by two large mountain ranges:

The Danube to the north, the Nišava Valley to the south and the border with Bulgaria to the east delimit the Serbian Carpathians and Balkan Mountains (Karpatsko-balkanske planine in Serbian) (331).



Midžor

The mounts on the map just above, from north to south, and their possible presence in the challenge:

Šomrda (803m). The major part lies in the Đerdap National Park (085-Liškovac).

The Miroč Mountain (Štrbac, 768m) are represented by the homonym BIG991 (086). They are located east of Šomrda, where they tower above the Danube.

Homolje (Štubelj, 940m) lies south of Kučevo.

Beljanica (1336m), west of Bor.

Deli Jovan (Crni vrh, 1141m) north of Bor.

Kučaj (Velika Tresta, 1284m). The 091-Kučaj peaks at 999m.

Rtanj (Šiljak, 1570m), the cross isn't accessible.

Tupižnica (Bučanski kamen, 1160m, and Glogovački vrh, 1162m). 098 climbs Bučanski kamen.

Ozren (Leskovik, 1174m). The 099-Vlasina passes at the bottom of the mount, at 946m.

Devica (Čapljinac, 1138m).

Tresibaba (787m). The 100 reaches 722m.

The highest point of Serbia (apart from Kosovo) is Midžor (2169m). It belongs to the Stara planina (aka Balkan Mts.) and lies at the border with Bulgaria. The challenge climbs to the 108-Ski Resort at 1496m. Higher, it's for MTB. In this range, that is a national park, we also find 109-Koprivštica-Zavojsko jezero (BIG992), the 110-Pirot Ski Centre and 111-Mojinci.

The Svrljig Mountains (Svrljiške planine, Zeleni vrh, 1334m).



View from Štrbac (Miroč) to the Danube



Tupižnica

In the far south-east of Serbia, that means south to the Nišava Valley (Niš-Pirot-Dimitrovgrad), east of the Južna Morava, west of Bulgaria and north of North Macedonia, there is a last mountain range that prolongs the Bulgarian Rhodope Mts.: the **Serbian Rhodopes (332)**.

The Suva planina (Trem, 1808m) lies in the north.

In the centre, the Vlasina Plateau, dominated by the Mount Gramada (1719m). We climb it as far as the 121-Lake Vlasina at 1239m (BIG993).

The south is crossed by roads and tracks (122-Ruski put, 123-Dukat and 124-Noví Glog) between 1300 and 1600m high, at the bottom of Besna Kobila (1922m) and Dukat (Crnook, 1871m).



Vlasinsko jezero



Besna Kobila

Tourism in Serbia

Blue tourism

The Danube is an essential element of the Serbian tourism. We'll discover it, for instance, riding through the Đerdap National Park and the Iron Gates (see the chapter Geography of Serbia).

The Drina Valley is another very interesting place to visit. It flows through the west and constitutes the border with Bosnia as far as the confluence with the Sava. The mounts that overhang it in Serbia, above the Lake Perućac, are a national park with the Zaovine Lake as epicentre. The climb up to Mitrovac na Tari (044) makes the connection between the Drina and the national park, and with Zaovine (046) you'll appreciate the banks of the lake.



The Golubac Fortress and the Danube



The Drina downstream of Bajina Bašta

Other climbs start in the Drina Valley: Gučevo (017), Boranja (018), Mačkov kamen (019), Vinčina Voda (025), Kadinjača (043) and Kaluđerske Bare (045), with elevation gains from 550m to 870m.

The same Drina can be visited in Bosnia: Mehmedići (BIH072, 490m elevation gain), the Zvornik Fortress (BIH073, 380m), Obadi (BIH075, 440m), Zlijebac (BIH079, 100m), Gladovići (BIH078, 680m), Pribojevići (BIH077, 770m), Kamenica (BIH085, 620m) and Laze (BIH084, 760m).

Besides the Danube and Drina, we've selected other gorges:

Ovčar-Kablar is the most impressive. It's located on the Zapadna Morava River, north-west of Čačak. About thirty monasteries were built there. We'll appreciate them from the Mounts Kablar and Ovčara (062), they are in front of each other.

The Jerma is a river in the Rhodope Mts. We can follow its canyon in Preseka-SW (116) and we start from it to climb Dragovita (117).



Ovčar-Kablar



Jerma

The Uvac is a very winding river with a few lakes (among which the Zlatarsko jezero, cfr. infra). There are wonderful viewpoints above its meanders, at the top of Gornje Lopize (059), for instance.

The challenge has also selected some lakes (most of them are reservoirs):

- Zlatar, 21km long on the Uvac River, downstream of the famous meanders (cfr. supra), at the bottom of Ojkovica (053).
- Borsko jezero (Čoka Rakita, 090) is a very tourist lake north-west of Bor.
- Zavoj (109) is above Pirot in the Stara Planina Nature Park. It's the BIG992.
- Savat I and II, also called Smilovci Lakes, are located at the entrance of the same nature park, near the border with Bulgaria, in Mojinci (111).
- Vlasina (121) is another BIG (993). It lies in the Serbian Rhodopes.



The Uvac meanders



Zavojsko jezero

Izletište Grza (040) and Jastrebac Lake Resort (078) are much more smaller. They are landscaped and look like oasis.

Lipovica (038) starts from the Krupaj Springs (« Krupasko vrelo » in Serbian).

In Smiljanici (050), we ride along the Gostilje Waterfalls.



Izletište Grza



The Gostilje Waterfalls

Green tourism

Serbia protects its natural resources in different ways: 5 national parks, 10 nature parks, 14 landscape of outstanding features (PIO), 72 nature reserves and 287 natural monuments.

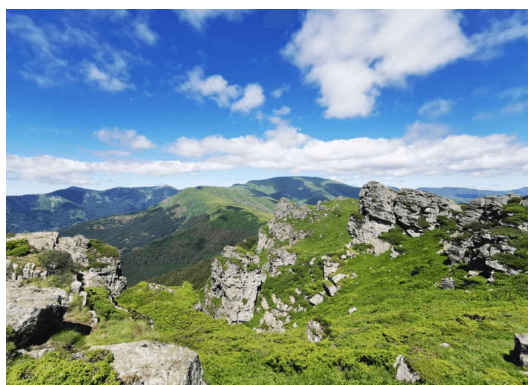
More details on <https://www.panacomp.net/national-parks-and-nature-reserves-of-serbia/> and on https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_protected_natural_resources_in_Serbia

The Đerdap, Fruška gora and Kopaonik National Parks are described in the chapter Geography of Serbia and the Tara NP in Blue Tourism. The fifth, Šar Mts. NP, is located in the south of Kosovo. We can visit it climbing to the BIG Prevalac (KOS043) or to the Brezovica Ski Resort (KOS048).

In the Tara NP and Šargan-Mokra Gora Nature Park, the film maker Emir Kusturica (director of *Underground*, *When Father Was Away on Business*, *Time of the Gypsies*, *Arizona dream* or *Black Cat*, *White Cat* among others) built a wooden ethno village (called « Drvengrad » or « Küstendorf ») for the movie *Life is a Miracle* (2004). It's located at the beginning of Mečavnik Mokra Gora (047).



Küstendorf



Stara planina

The nature parks (park prirode) visited by the challenge:

Zlatibor (049-Tornik)

Mileševka (057-Kaćevo)

Golija (067-Budoželja Dobri Do, 070-Rudno-Bzovik, 071-Golija)

Sićevo Gorge-Sićevačka klisura (106-Ploča)

Stara Planina (108-Ski Centre, 110-Planinarski dom ski staza, 111-Mojinci)



The Mileševka River and its monastery



Golija

The landscapes of outstanding features (Predeo izuzetnih odlika):

Vršacke planine (006-Vršacka kula, 007-Gudurički vrh)

Avala (010)

Kosmaj (014)

Gradac Gorge (near the Čelije monastery, at the bottom of 026-Taor)

Rajac (029)

Zaovine (046)

Ovčar-Kablar (062)

Ras-Sopoćani (074-Glogovik)

Izletište Vlasina-Ozren (099)

The Radan Mts. (112-Đavolja varoš, 113-Gornji Gajtan and 114-Ivanje)



The Čelije Monastery in the Gradac PIO



View from Rajac

Several nature reserves (rezervat prirode):

Titelski breg (004-Vilovo)

Deliblatska peščara (008-Šušara)

Kukavica (119)

The Uvac River (059-Gornje Lopiže)

The Jerma River (116-Prseka, 117-Dragovita)

And some natural monuments (spomenik prirode):

Košutnjak in Belgrade (009)

Krupajsko vrelo (038-Lipovica)

Đavolja varoš (112)



Deliblatska peščara, a desert in the heart of Europe



The Devil's Town

A few scenic roads and belvederes:
The two sides of Crnokosa (042) are winding.

The Ruski put is a 60km road (and track) through the Rhodopes. It's possible to make a circuit, adding Dukat (123) and Novi Glog (124).

Bučanski kamen (Tupižnica, 098) has a nice 700m elevation gain.

Bukulja (031) towers 400m above Arandjelovac.

Hisar (Prokuplje, 102), and its 80m e.g., has a more modest viewpoint, but there are ruins of a medieval fortress.



Arandjelovac from Bukulja



Vidikovac Sokolica

Vidikovci

A « vidikovac » is a viewpoint, a panorama, a belvedere. We can find them anywhere in the Balkans, but the Serbian authorities develop them, make them accessible, in order to create new places of interest. The western region (Zapadna Srbija), for instance, developed ten of them, as explained in this article (<https://pasaz.rs/gradi-se-deset-vidikovaca-u-zapadnoj-srbiji/>). In the challenge we've selected Sokolica (055), above Prijepolje. They are numerous in the Tara NP, but most of them aren't accessible by road bike. In the north-east, in Kučevo, the access to the Jelena stena vidikovac (084) has recently (in 2021) been asphalted.

Where to go skiing?

Divčibare (027)

Tornik (049)

Kopaonik (073)

Rajkovo, near Liškovac (Đerdap NP) (085)

Stara planina (108)

Pirot (110)

Cultural tourism

A lot of monuments commemorate the Serbian history:

Čegar (105)

Near Niš, it commemorates the Battle of Čegar (1809), during the first Serbian uprising against the Ottoman Empire.

Mt. Javor - Spomenik Majoru Iliću (068)

It's another tragic chapter of the Serbian history, the Serbian-Ottoman Wars (1876-1878). The Major Mihailo Ilić was killed during the battle on the Mt. Javor and buried on the spot. The site is made of a cemetery (« groblje » in Serbian) and a stele.

Planina Cer (016)

A mausoleum and an ossuary remember the Battle of Cer, that took place from 16 to 20 August 1914 between the Serbian and Austro-Hungarian armies.

Mačkov kamen (019)

The memorial (and ossuary) commemorates the Battle of the Drina (September 1914) between the same Serbian and Austro-Hungarian armies.

Gučevo (017)

Monument erected in memory of the soldiers died during the First World War.

Kosmaj (014)

Two monuments were erected at the top, one in the memory of the soldiers fallen in the First World War and another for the partisans died during the Second World War.



Gučevo



Kosmaj

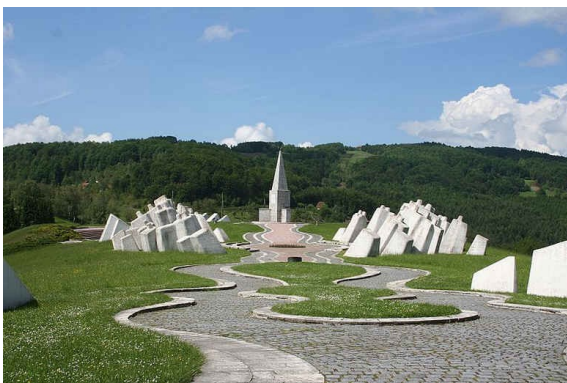
Ravna gora (028)

The monument honours the memory of Draža Mihailović, leader of a resistance movement (the Chetniks) against the occupying German forces during the Second World War. The Mihailović's headquarters were located at Ravna gora.

Kadinjača (043)

The memorial commemorates a battle that took place in November 1941 between the Yugoslav Partisans led by Tito and the Germans who wanted to destroy the Republic of Užice. The Yugoslav battalion was beaten during the Battle of Kadinjača, the 29 November 1941.

The original monument is a pyramid, and a crypt houses the bodies of the soldiers killed during the battle. A gigantic sculpture was added, it is made of monoliths of different sizes (the highest are 14m high) inclined in various angles, in order to represent the impact of a huge bullet hole. A museum completes the memorial complex.



Kadinjača Pyramid and Monoliths



Three Fists Monument in Bujanj

Bubanj (104)

Above Niš, the Bubanj Memorial Park honours the memory of more than 10,000 executed people. The site includes two major monuments:

-A relief made of five compositions that symbolize the "killing machine": execution and firing squads, civil revolts, surrender of the German invaders and final victory over the oppressors.

-Three concrete obelisks that symbolize raised hands with clenched fists. Each of the three fists are different sizes, depicting men's, women's and children's hands that defy the enemy, symbolic of the fact entire families were killed at Bubanj.

A glass chapel was added.

Two fortresses:

Vršac (006) towers 300m above the town and the northern plains.

Ram (081) is 20m above the Danube. It was built on a cliff to control the river at the entrance into a narrower passage.

10 monasteries are in the challenge:

2 are at the top of a climb: Rajinovac (012) and Soko (022).

4 are located at the bottom: Ćelije (026-Taor), Studenica (067-Budoželja Dobri Do), Poganovo (117-Dragovita) and Prohor Pčinjski (125-Starac-S).

4 are in the climb or just near: Ravanica (in 039-Ravna Reka), Mileševa (in 057-Kaćevo), Sopoćani (in 074-Glogovik) and Bukovo (093).



Studenica



Sopoćani

UNESCO

In 2021, 5 sites belong to the UNESCO Official List, 4 are in the challenge, among which one in Kosovo:

-Sopoćani (074-Glogovik) and Studenica (at the bottom of 067-Budoželja Dobri Do) monasteries.

-Medieval tombstone graveyards (stećci) exist in Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. In the challenge, we can visit Hrta at the top 056 (Hrta Grčko groblje, that means « Hrta Greek Cemetery »).

Kosovo is not a UNESCO member state (as the two-thirds quota hasn't been reached). However, 4 Serbian Orthodox churches and monasteries are protected under the label « Medieval Monuments in Kosovo ». Two of them are in the challenge:

-Visoki Dečani is a monastery. Its cathedral is the largest medieval church in the Balkans and it contains thousand Byzantine frescoes. It is located in the first part of Bjeshkët e Belegut (031).

-Gračanica monastery was founded in the XIVth century. It's the starting point of Shashkoc / Šaškovac (022).

Other sites are in the UNESCO Tentative List:

- the Đerdap National Park (Danube Gorge),
- the Deliblatska peščara Special Nature Reserve, a large sand area (300km²),
- the Tara NP and the Drina Canyon,
- Đavolja varoš (the Devil's Town, 112), natural monument, rock formation consisting of about 200 earth pyramids or "towers",
- Rajačke Pivnice (095), 270 wine cellars in an ancient and desert village (Rajac),
- the Smederevo Fortress (082-Gorička), ancient walled city built in the 14th century,
- Iustiniana Prima (« Caričin grad » means « Empress's City »), ancient Byzantine city founded in 535 AD by Emperor Justinian I and destroyed in 615 by the Avars,
- the Šar Mts. NP is located in Kosovo.



The Hrta ancient Greek cemetery



The Rajac Wine Cellars



The Smederevo Fortress



Iustiniana Prima (Caričin grad)

Sport in Serbia – The hardest climbs

The Top10 in altitude:

They exceed 1300m:

Kopaonik (1805m),

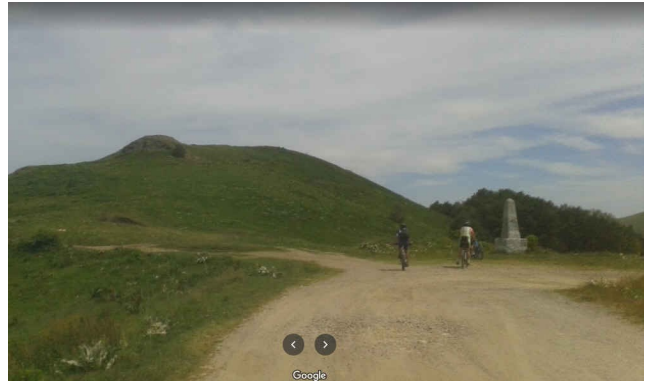
Ruski put (1622),

Dukat (1518),

Stara planina (1496), Tornik Zlatibor (1472), Višnjeva (1413), Naboje (1402), Javor (1388), Novi Glog (1362), Obradovce and Kukavica (1355).



Kopaonik



The top of Ruski put

The Top 10 in europoints:

Kopaonik 1233,

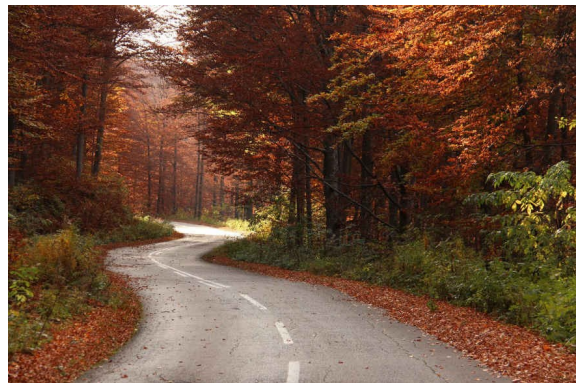
Golija 1047,

Zlatibor Tornik 987,

Obradovce 911, Stara Planina ski centar 852, Vrh Ovčara 784, Višnjeva 781, Kukavica 776, Goč (069) 745, Suvi Bor (Drmanovići) 742.



The road to Tornik



and to Goč

The Top10 in bomb:

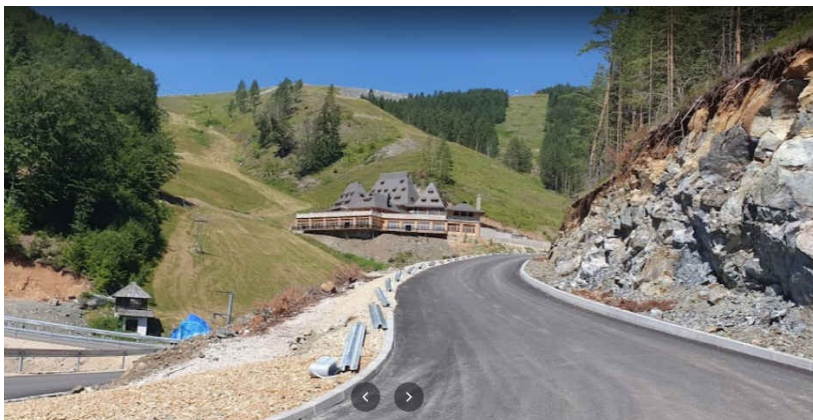
Vidikovac Sokolica 35,

Gudurički vrh 34,

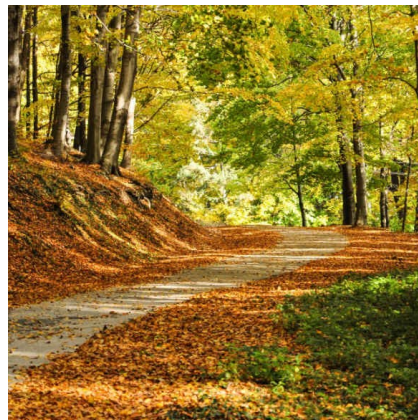
Vrh Ovčara 32,

Kopaonik 31,

Bukulja and Bučanski kamen 28, Gučevo, Stara Planina ski centar, Budoželja and Goč (Vranje) 26.



Mećavnik Mokra Gora



The road to Bukulja

The top10 in elevation gain:

Kopaonik (1433m),

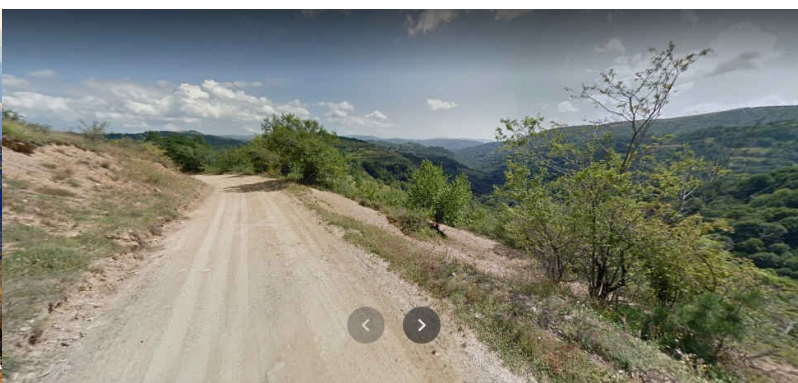
Golija (1345),

Ruski put (Besna Kobila) (1252),

Stara Planina ski centar (1083), Kukavica (1077), Zlatibor Tornik and Obradovce (1056), Goč (995), Novi Glog (982) and Suvi Bor (Drmanovići) (969).



Hairpin in Golija



Novi Glog

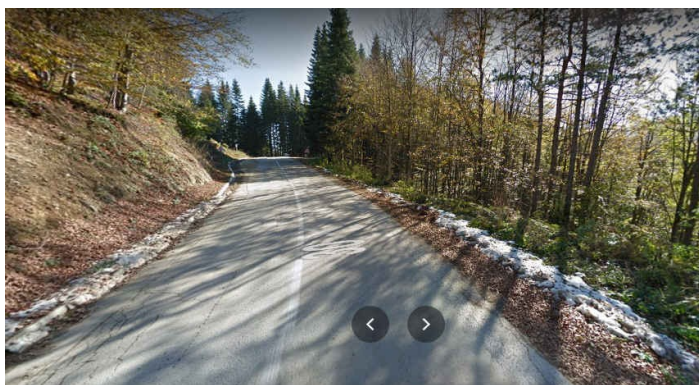
The Top10 in distance:

Golija 43km,

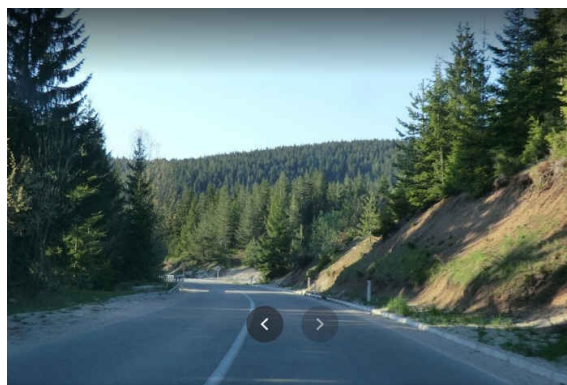
Zlatibor Tornik 39,

Kopaonik 38,

Ruski put (Besna Kobila) 37, Budoželja Dobri Do 30, Obradovce, Taor, Suvi Bor (Drmanovići), Dukat and Goč 28.



The top of Budoželja Dobri Do



Drmanovići

NATSRB Media

The **Tour de Serbie** was created in 1939, and cancelled from 1941 to 1962. Unlike other stage races 2.2, the list of winners is very international (Japanese, Greek, Argentinian or Bulgarian). One known winner, the German Stefan Schumacher in 2012. In 1994 the winner was Pavel Sivakov's father, Alexei.



Two uphill finishes: Kopaonik (in 2002 and 2005) and Avala (2014, 2017 and 2018).



Kopaonik



Avala

9 other climbs of the challenge were KOM:

- Iriški venac (002) in 2003, 2014 and 2017.
- Vinčina voda (025) in 2005.
- Rudnik (033) in 2018 and 2021.
- Kadinjača (043) in 2005.
- Kaluderske Bare (called Andračka kosa) (045) in 2012 (2x) and in 2016.
- Ojkovica (named Jasenovo) (053) in 2021.
- Suvi Bor (058) in 2016.
- Gaglovo (named Kaonik) (077) in 2012 and 2016.
- Vlasinsko jezero (121) in 2002 and 2003.



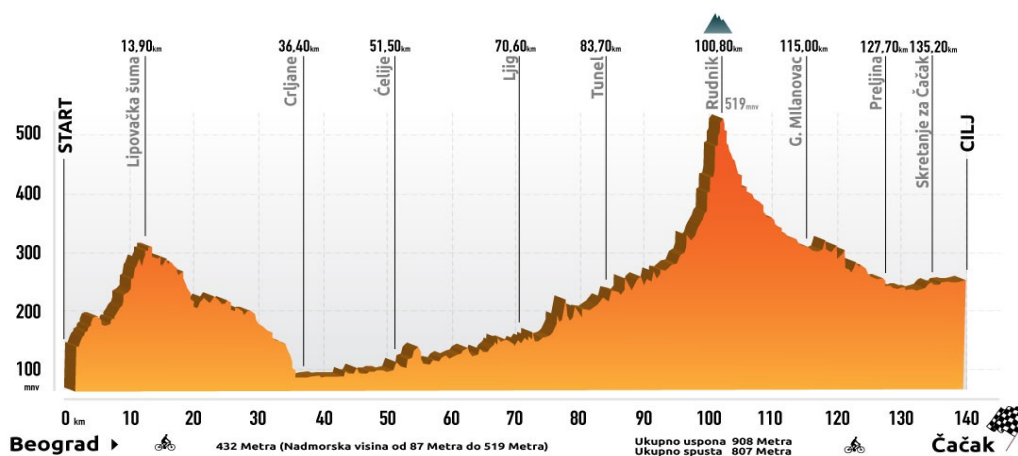
Iriški venac



Vlasinsko jezero

Belgrade-Čačak

Rudnik (033) is the deciding KOM 40km from the finish:



A Tour of Vojvodina existed from 2006 to 2012. The region isn't suited to our sport, but the little climb in Villovo (003) has already been KOM:



Tour de Kop (<https://tourdekop.rs/en/home/>)

Kop for Kopaonik, of course. In 2022, the route will be a double circuit around the resort (200km and 5000m elevation gain in two days). The first day, the riders will climb Ploća (that we name Koznica, 072) and the northern side of Kopaonik (Jošanićka Banja). The second circuit uses the SW side (from Rudnica) and one of the two NE sides (via Kriva Reka), considered as the « wild side ».

As a bonus, they suggest Golija (071) and its 1400m elevation gain.



Auto hill climbs (brdska trka)

In 2018, there were six races:

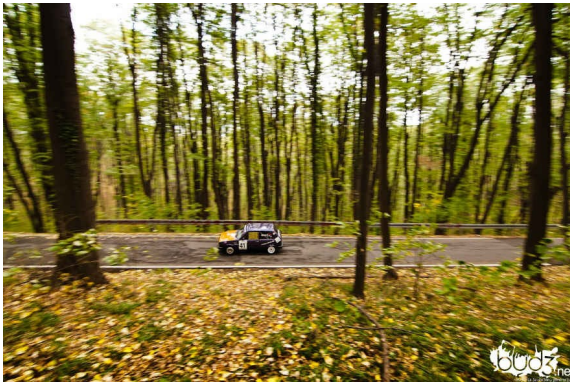
<http://www.rallycross-photo.com/heuvelklim2/calendar-serbian-hillclimb-championship-2018/>

Avala (010) is inescapable.

Vrška Čuka, from Zaječar, is in the challenge (096).

Tara is the winding part of Kaluđerske Bare (045).

Košutnjak (009) is a nice park on a hill in Belgrade.



Avala



Košutnjak

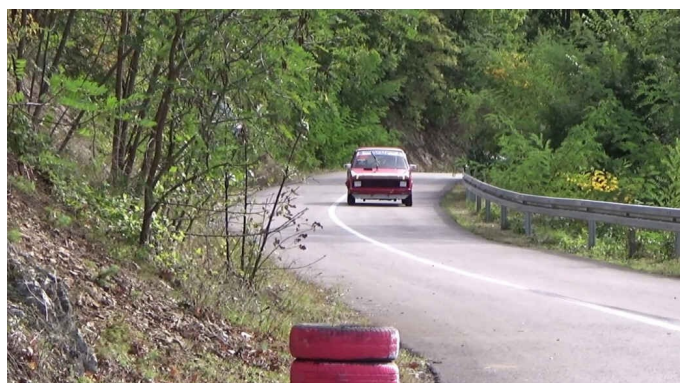
Negotin is located at the bottom of the Bukovo Monastery (093).

Sopot uses the last part of Kosmaj-NW (014).

The BIG Miroč has its brdska trka as well (2,1km and 170m e.g.).



Negotin-Bukovo



Miroč

