



[www.motocamp2010.sk](http://www.motocamp2010.sk)

# EXCURSIONS

**Monday 23rd August 2010:**

**Demänovská dolina / Jasná**

**Price : 50 €**

<http://www.demanovskadolina.sk>

Demänovská dolina (Demänov valley) is the most famous, most beautiful and most visited valley in Low Tatras, which is laying on the northern slopes of the mountains. Low Tatras are a huge system of mountains with a main ridge 82 km long and the highest peak are higher than 2000 m above sea. The most beautiful lowland of Low Tatras is 16 km long. It ranges from the main ridge between Dumbier 2043m , the peaks of Krupova hola 1927 m , Chopok 2024 m, Dereše 2003 m, Polana 1889 m to the north from "Liptovska kotlina". Its protected on the sides by expressive ridges. The lowland is a national reservation sized 837 ha, where besides remarkable scenic and estetic values the most valuable is Demanovsky karst and Vrbické pleso (a lake).

The ideal ski terrains, worldknown caves, a possibility of summer turistic, beautiful fauna and flora completed by good climatic conditions gave this lowland a suggestion for building of a center of the tourism, the town Demanovska Dolina, in the highs ranging from 700 to 2000 m above sea.

A long time, this valley was know only to admires of cave beauties. Demänovské caves became to be known to the whole cultural life after being investigated and described by marking the places which are covered with ice and stalactite in the 18th and at the beginning of the 20th century. The second breakthrough in the history of this valley and today's location Demanovska dolina was the Chopokdecision to build a funicular to a Chopok in 1936. Since that moment the vast majority of visitors has been represented by skiers and the rapid development of tourist activities initiated the building of Alpine winter sports center with international importance. The center provides more than 2000 beds in hotels of various categories. Other accomodation possibilities are in the neighbourhood of the center. Cabin funicular, 5 chair funicular, 17 ski-towns, 25 km of adjusted hills and skiing tracks and moreover, 30km of the recreational skiing grounds are placed at tourists` disposal.



**Tuesday 24th August 2010:**

**KREMNICA**

**Price : 40 €**

<http://www.kremnica.sk/>

Kremnica is also called the "golden town", whose ducats granted the thrones of many monarchs. In this town you can feel the history in every street, house and church. Each building tells a story about a period in time, and from this mosaic a brief picture of our history can be composed. Kremnica belongs to the medieval towns, which, in times of their glory, were attended by monarchs, and other men of note, who had tried to capture the town and possess the rich deposits of gold. It is assumed that gold and silver were minted in Kremnica from the tenth century. However, the real boom came up in the 14th century.

On November 17th 1328, the Hungarian King Charles Robert of Anjou granted the settlement of Cremnychbana with privileges of a free royal minting and mining town. At the same time he established the royal mint, which produced large amounts of golden and silver coins.

Kremnica's ducats - so called Florins belonged to the most valuable coins in Europe. Ever since it's founding in 1328 Kremnica's mint continues to operate which makes it a rarity within the European mints. The town's historical centre together with the castle creates a very unique and individual example of gothic urban planning. Today's visitors are not coming to Kremnica because of the gold, but because of the town history, the well-preserved monuments, the beautiful scenery and the ability to enjoy sports and tourism throughout the year.





Thursday 26th August 2010: **ŠPANIA DOLINA / VLKOLINEC**  
(motorbike/bus)

**included in the entry fee**

**ŠPANIA DOLINA :** <http://www.spaniadolina.sk>



The village „Špania Dolina“ is situated 11 km to the north from Banska Bystrica, not far from Stare Hory, on the borderline of the Low Tatras and the Great Fatra, in 728 m above seal level. It is an ancient mining village rich with history, going back in time to 2000 – 1700 B.C. Gaining a significance of European format was caused in the 15th century, the time when Thurzo-Fugger's - Ungarischer Handel, (copper works) started the company operation from Banska Bystrica. The traditional architecture is until today quite well preserved. The wood houses are often more than 400 years old. The specific activity in this area is lacemaking. The bone laces from Spania Dolina are unique, because they do not respect the basic style. The inhabitants have built an [exquisite](#) open-air museum, which can offer a picturesque mountains, clean air, silence and beautiful perspective. The new attraction is „the Miner's astronomical clock“, which is build from many wood sculptures. You can also find here a typical „Miner's pub“ and the groceries „Jedivo a potrebné“.



**VLKOLINEC :** <http://www.vlkolinec.sk>



Vlkolínec in Slovakia is situated on the inner slopes of the West Carpathians, in the protected landscape area of Greater Fatra (718 m a.s.l.). Vlkolínec is a typical Central-Slovakian settlement with an architecture of wood that can be found in the mountain and foothill regions of the northern part of Central Slovakia. In 1977 Vlkolínec was proclaimed a protected area of folk architecture, and in December 1993, it was added to the List of the World's Heritage of UNESCO.

Friday 27th August 2010: **BANSKÁ BYSTRICA**

**„Parade of Nations“**

<http://eng.banskabystrica.sk/>

The city of Banská Bystrica is the most important historical, cultural and economic centre of the central Slovakia (Slovak Republic). Banská Bystrica is situated at the river Hron in the Zvolenská Lowland, close to the Kremnické Vrchy (Kremnické Mountains), Veľká Fatra (Big Fatra) and the Nízke Tatry (Low Tatras).



The first written reference about the city is from the year 1255, when it was inhabited by German colonists that settled down in this region. The city succeeded in getting a lot of royal privileges and from the 13-th century it had its own coat-of-arms.

After 1380 Banská Bystrica became a leader in a union of mining towns. At the beginning, gold and silver were mined here, but from the 14-th century it was especially copper, quicksilver and lead. After economic decline in the 15-th century the Thurzo-Fugger Company renewed the mining industry and exported copper to the Western European market.

In the 16-th century crafts and trade activities gained on importance. The first manufactures arose in the 18-th century. In the second half of the 19-th century they transformed into industrial factories that produced textile, blueprint, manufactured wood, cereals, beer and spirit. A very important development factor for the city was building a railway Zvolen - Banská Bystrica in 1873 and its enlargement to Podbrezová town in 1884.

Other precious monuments in the city are: Matej's House, Mining bastion, Slovak church, Parish bastion, Church of St. Elisabeth, Town-Hall, gothic and renaissance townsmen houses (Thurzo's house, Benický's house). Moreover, you can find here also a theatre of J. G. Tajovský. During the World War II. on August 29, 1944, partisans liberated Banská Bystrica from the German occupation and the city became the centre of the Slovak National Uprising.