



KAUNO MARIŲ
ŽUVYNAS

FISHERMAN'S GUIDE





Kaunas Reservoir

Kaunas Reservoir (Lith. *Kauno marios*) is the greatest artificial body of water in Lithuania, built in 1959 by damming the Neman River. Kaunas Reservoir ranges from 46.7 to 72.5 km² (depending on the water level in the reservoir); the length is 93 km and the coastline is 200 km.

The lower section of the reservoir has a width of 3.3 km, maximum depth of 22 m, and flow rate of 0.05 m/s. Many active, recreational, and educational tourism proponents like the districts which are located around the Kaunas Reservoir because of the convenient geographical location.

Kaunas Reservoir fish

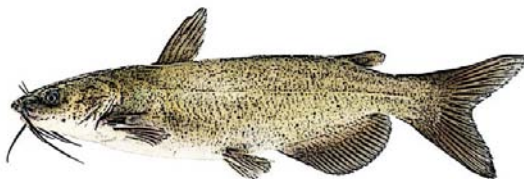
Kaunas Reservoir is home to more than 30 species of fish: bream, carp, pike perch, pike, roach, crucian, wild carp and other valuable fish varieties. Some of the fish here are rare fish in Europe, including the ones named in the 1979 Berne Convention list: Sunfish (Lat. *Leucaspis delineatus*), bitterling (Lat. *Rhodeus sericeus amarus*), asp (Lat. *Aspius aspius*), and catfish (Lat. *Silurus glanis*).

Kaunas Reservoir mainly has roach, silver bream, and bream. The biggest fish caught are catfish. In 2008 amateur fisherman hooked a giant catfish that weighed 83.25 kg, and in 2014 a catfish that was 2.3 m long and weighed 78 kg was captured.

Kaunas Reservoir



Sunfish



Catfish

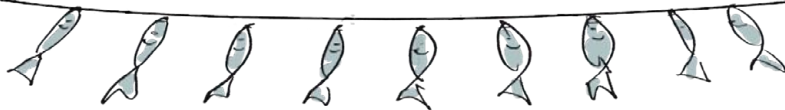


Asp



Bitterling





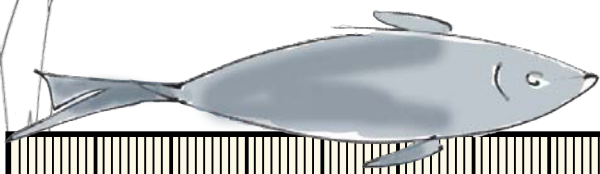
Permitted:

- A fisherman may use up to five fishing-baskets or fishing ladles catching crayfish and four other amateur fishing tools at the same time. While fishing from a water vehicle a fisherman can use no more than two fishing rods at the same time. A fisherman may use up to six hooks at once. Double and triple hooks count as one hook.
- Catch per 24 hour period: 1 catfish, not more than 2 asp or barbel, 3 pike, eel, brown trout, or grayling, not more than 5 burbot, pike perch, chub, or ide (total amount of fish cannot exceed 5), not more than 50 crayfish (except spiny-cheek and signal crayfish; their number and size is not limited). The total weight per day of other allowable fish caught must not exceed 5 kg, unless one fish weighs more than the maximum specified in this point.
- A fisherman may catch bait fish and Chironomus larvae in one mesh scoop with a diameter not exceeding 1 m, mesh holes no larger than 10 mm. A fisherman is allowed to catch a maximum of 30 bream, roach, perch, and other species juvenile fish, except predatory fish.

Fishing Rules

Release the following fish:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • catfish under 75 cm long | • ide under 30 cm long |
| • asp under 55 cm long | • tench under 25 cm long |
| • burbot under 45 cm long | • carp under 40 cm long |
| • barbel under 45 cm long | • grass carp under 40 cm long |
| • pike perch under 45 cm long | • bighead carp under 40 cm long |
| • pike under 45 cm long | • European crayfish under 10 cm long |
| • grayling under 30 cm long | • Danube crayfish under 10 cm long |
| • chub under 30 cm long | |



Measure!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Do not fish for the following:



- pike from 1 February to 20 April
- pike perch from 1 March to 20 May
- asp from 1 April to 15 May
- grayling from 1 March to 15 May
- burbot from 15 December to 15 January
- vimba bream from 15 May to 15 June
- European crayfish and Danube crayfish from 15 October to 15 July

It is forbidden to fish for the following:



Nase



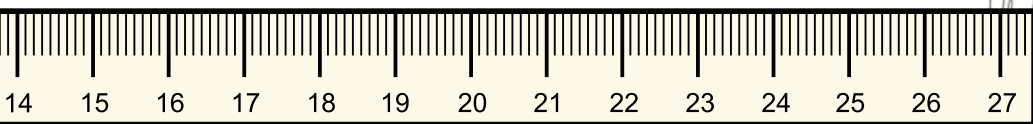
Loach

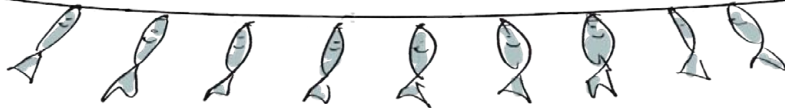


Brook lamprey

The following are forbidden in Ice Fishing:

- fishing on ice that may be dangerous;
- and fishing on ice without the proper rescue equipment: a two flexible connectors connected by pins.





Issue of amateur fisherman's ticket



The **amateur fisherman's ticket** gives you the right to fish in the Kaunas Reservoir and it is valid in all Lithuanian bodies of water that have not been rented out or regulated to limit fishing.

The amateur fisherman's ticket is available for two days, one month, or one year.

The amateur fisherman's ticket can be acquired at the following locations:

- the ALIS system (alis.am.lt), choosing "L09 – užsakyti žvejo mėgėjo bilietą" (L09: order an amateur fisherman's ticket) and paying by bank transfer 24/7
- Perlas lottery terminals, choosing the **101081 service code**
- specialty shops in Kaunas: Salmolita, Jonavos g. 254, and Vienam Gale Kablys, Kovo 11-osios g. 31A

More information about licenses and the rules of amateur fishing in inland waters is on the website of the Ministry of Environment: www.am.lt



It is permitted to fish for FREE:

- 6 July and 15 August in all state waters;
- children under 16;
- people over 62, and disabled people can fish for free.



Forbidden:



- Fishing without an **amateur fisherman's ticket**, except for individuals with the right to fish for free;
- Fishing between 20 April and 20 May in the Dabinta Island zone;
- Fishing with forbidden tools or methods;
- Fishing between the Kaunas HPP up to 500 m below the Kaunas HPP.

Be a friend to Nature!

- Cars and other motor vehicles may only be parked in designated spots: parking lots if available, otherwise on the roadside. It is prohibited to park on the forest floor, meadows, and closer than 25 meters to a body of water.
- When resting, bring food in reusable containers and bring trash cans or bags for waste.
- Campfires are only allowed in designated spots. If there is no spot for a campfire you may use a collapsible portable campfire; bury the ashes afterwards.

Boats, Yachts, Speed Boats for Rent

Baracuda

M. Gimbutienės g. 35, Kaunas
Tel. +370 37 370 777
www.baracuda.lt

Gabris

K. Dulksnio g. 46, Kaunas
Tel. +370 615 22275
www.gabris.lt

Kauno Motorlaiviai

R. Kalantos g. 130, Kaunas
Tel. +370 675 36749

Fishing Supply Stores

Baltijos Žvynas

Gedimino g. 12A,
Kaišiadorys
Tel: +370 601 19925

Žuklys

V. Krėvės Av. 104J, Kaunas
Tel: +370 601 50655
www.zuklys.lt

Vienam Gale Kablys

Kovo 11-osios g. 31A, Kaunas
Tel: +370 620 60002
www.kibk.lt

Nemo Group

Veiverių g. 55, Kaunas
Tel: +370 675 88389
www.nemogroup.lt

Žvejys LT

Karaliaus Mindaugo Av./
Kaunakiemio g. 5, Kaunas
Tel: +370 698 48338
www.zvejys.lt

Redginta

Vytauto g. 39A, Garliava,
Kaunas district
Tel: +370 672 74773

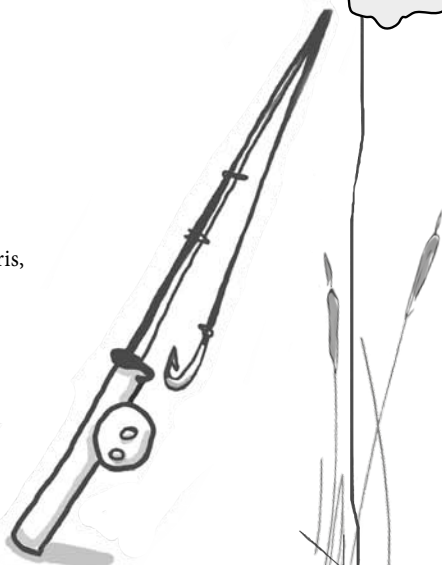
Žvejo Kultas

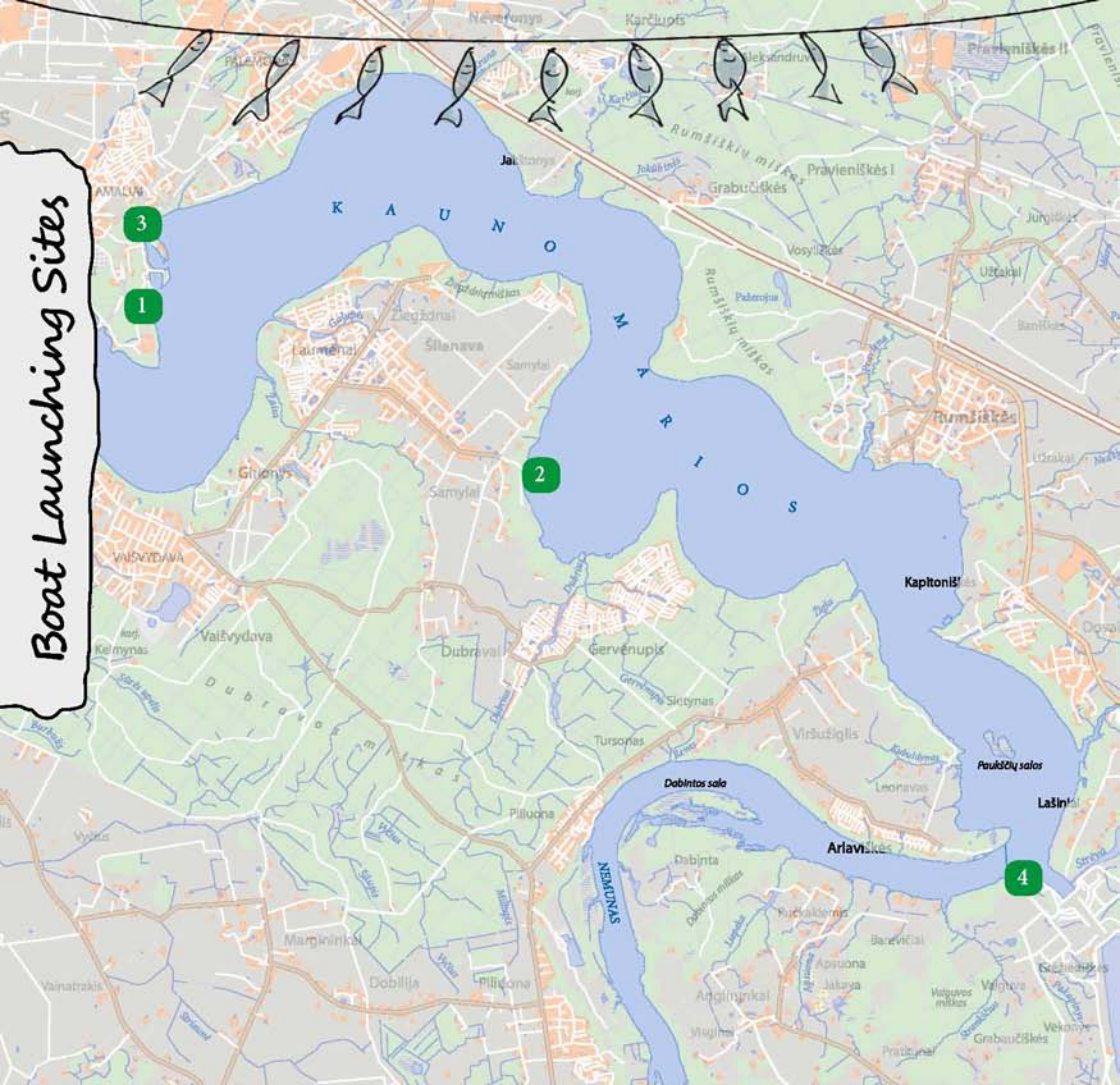
Naujalio g. 20, Raudondvaris,
Kaunas district
Tel: +370 375 49088
www.zvejokultas.lt

Salmolita

Veiverių g. 254, Kaunas
Tel. +370 373 37888
www.salmo.lt

Items Necessary for Fishing





☎ ☎ 1 Kaunas Žalgiris Yacht Club;

2 Samylai;

☎ ☎ 3 VŠĮ Kauno motorlaiviai;

4 Vaiguva.

☎ ☎ – Paid service

Tourism Information

The Kaunas, Kaunas district, and Kaišiadorys tourism information centres and the Kaunas Reservoir regional park visitor centre are perfect advisors on how to best spend your time in Kaunas City or the districts of Kaunas and Kaišiadorys.

Detailed information on the best accommodation and places to eat, the most popular attractions and shopping areas, museums, cultural events, entertainment and excursions is available here:



Kaunas Tourism Information Centre and Convention Bureau

Laisvės al. 36, Kaunas
Tel. +370 37 323 436
E-mail: info@kaunastic.lt
visit.kaunas.lt



Kaišiadorys Tourism and Business Information Centre

Gedimino g. 48, Kaišiadorys
Tel. +370 672 48327
E-mail: turizmas@kaišiadorys.lt
turizmas.kaišiadorys.lt



Kaunas District Tourism and Business Information Centre

Pilies Takas 1, Raudondvaris, Kaunas district
Tel. +370 37 548 118
E-mail: info@turizmo-info.lt
www.turizmo-info.lt



Kaunas Reservoir Regional Park Visitor Centre

Miškininkų g. 2, Vaišvydava village, Kaunas district
Tel. +370 37 383 071
E-mail: info@kaunomarios.lt
www.kaunomarios.lt

Tourism

Public Transportation Information

Kaunas Airport

Oro uosto g. 4, Karmėlava, Kaunas district
Tel. +370 612 44442
E-mail: info@kun.lt
www.kaunas-airport.lt

AIRPORT BUS

The #29 bus goes regularly from Kaunas airport to the Kaunas City centre and back. Every day the last bus from the airport to Kaunas City leaves only after the arrival of the last plane.

Kaunas bus station and bus tickets

Tel. +370 37 409 060
E-mail: autobusustotis@kautra.lt
www.autobusubilietai.lt

Lithuanian Railways

Tel. +370 700 55111
E-mail: passenger@litrail.lt
www.litrail.lt

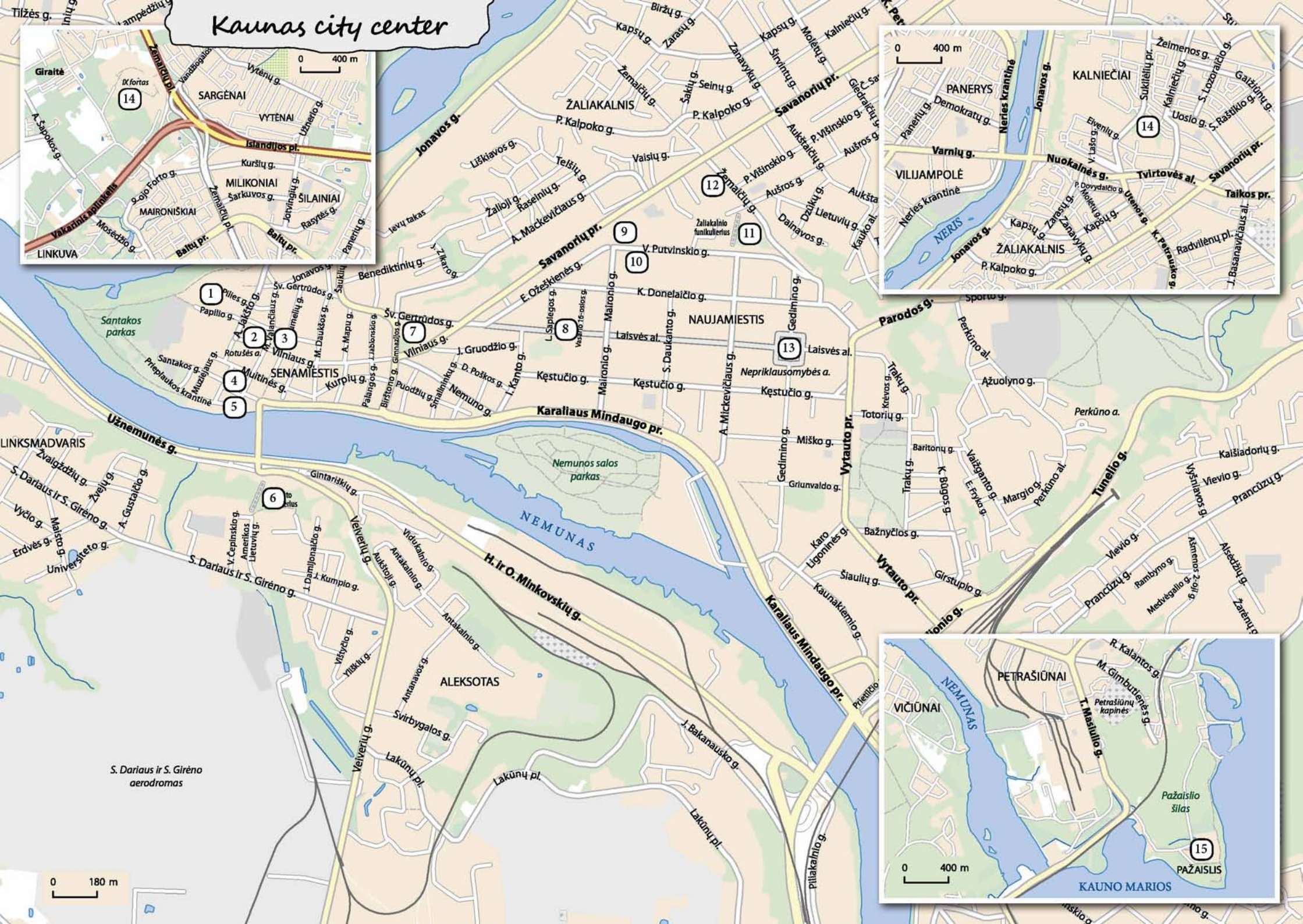
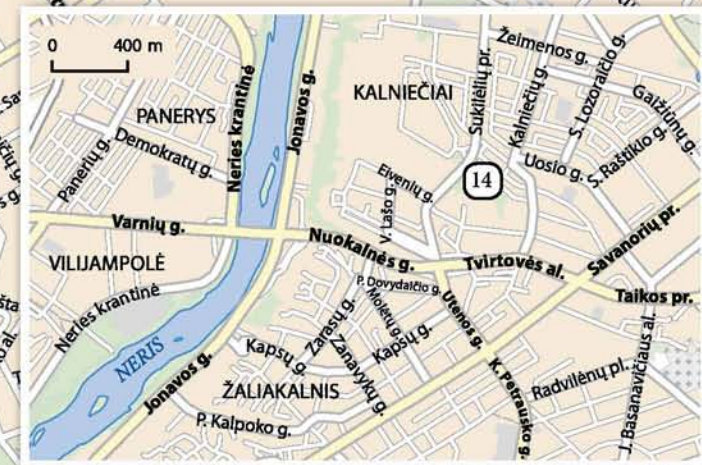
Kaunas Public Transportation

Tel. +370 37 200 009
E-mail: kvt@kaunas.lt
www.kvt.lt

Kaišiadorys bus station

Gedimino g. 133, Kaišiadorys
Tel. +370 346 60133
E-mail: paslaugos@kaišiadorys.lt
www.kaišiadoriupaslaugos.remo.lt

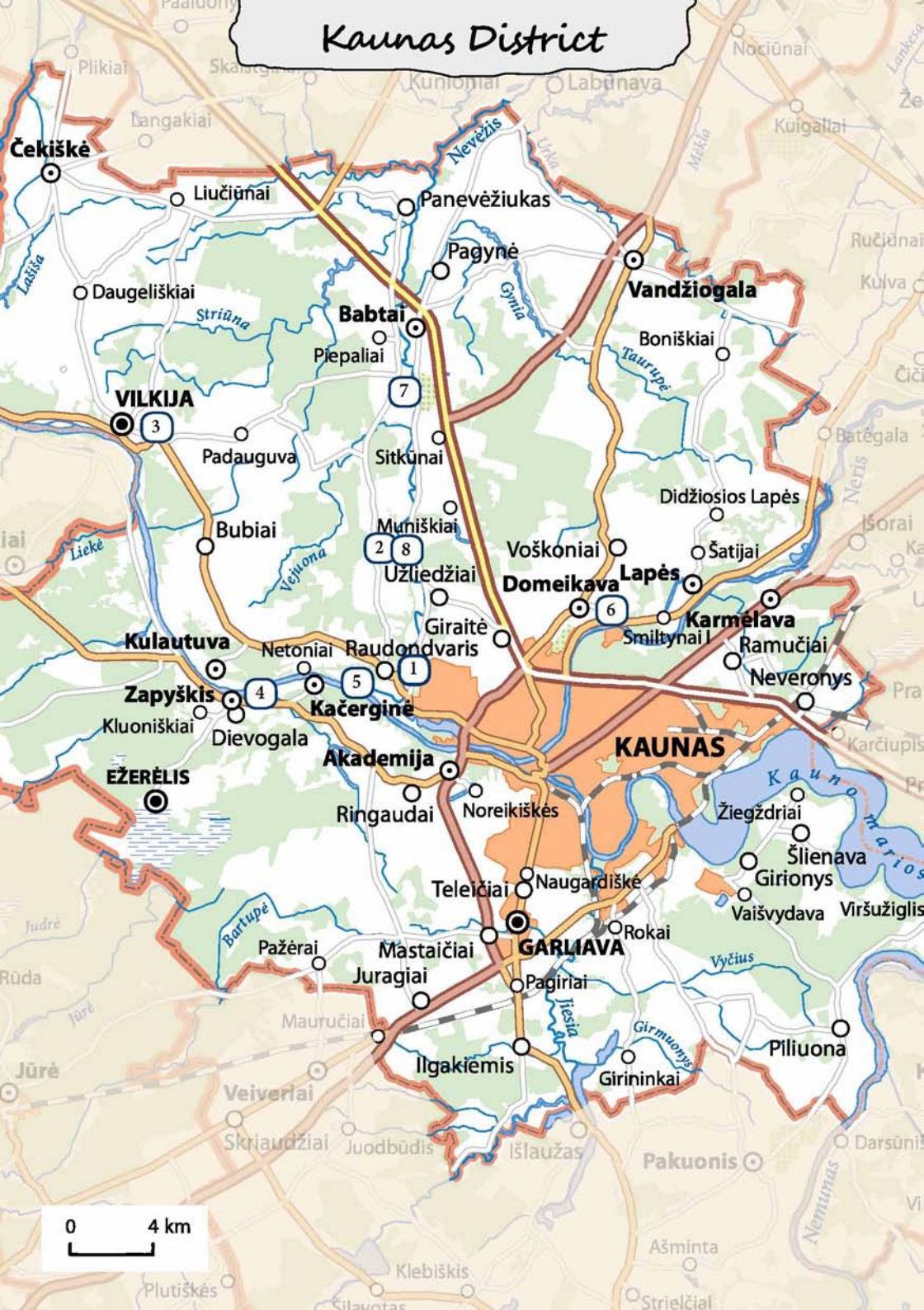
Kaunas city center



1. **Kaunas Castle** (*Pilies g. 17, Kaunas*): the oldest stone castle in Lithuania, first mentioned in written sources in 1361. In the sixteenth century the castle housed a prison, and in the first half of the nineteenth century Kaunas castle was used by the Russian army. Alongside Kaunas Castle you can take a walk in Confluence Park, where you can see how the Neman and the Neris rivers converge. There are plenty of attractions: the altar where pagan rituals were carried out, Pope's Hill, the John Paul II statue, as well as the St. George church with the Bernardine monastery ensemble.
2. **Kaunas Town Hall** (*Rotušės a. 15*), also called *the White Swan*. Its construction was started in 1542. There are elements of three styles, Gothic, Baroque and early Classicism, which dominate the architecture of the Town Hall. At different times the purpose of the Town Hall differed: the main town markets, fairs and courts took place here; there were nine wax melting furnaces functioning, a prison and storerooms of goods under the paving of the Town Hall building. At present wedding ceremonies and official events take place in the Town Hall.
3. **Kaunas Parochial Archcathedral Basilica of St. Peter and Paul** (*Vilniaus g. 1*) was established on duke Vytautas the Great's initiative in approximately 1413. It was one of the first and oldest stone buildings in Kaunas. Gothic and Renaissance styles dominate the architecture of Kaunas Archcathedral Basilica, whereas the interior is special for a Baroque layer with historicism (Neo-gothic, Neo-baroque) and supplements of 20-21st centuries.
4. **Perkūnas House (Thunder House)** (*Aleksoto g. 6*) is considered to be the only trading headquarters in Lithuania which belonged to Hansa merchants. It is an old, original Gothic monument built in the late 15th century. Legend has it that pagan priestesses guarded the eternal flame here and a statue of pagan God Perkūnas (Thunder) was found in the wall of the building. Supposedly, the name Perkūnas was given in order to honour traditions of paganism, the old Lithuanian faith.
5. **Kaunas Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary's Assumption** (or otherwise Vytautas the Great Church) (*Aleksoto g. 3*) is the oldest church in Kaunas, built approximately in 1400, it is the only Gothic church in Lithuania which has a plan of the cross. According to historians, the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas was defeated in the battle with the Tartars by the Vorskla River and almost drowned. Being thankful for saving his life, Vytautas promised the Virgin Mary to build a church on the bank of the river.
6. **Aleksotas Funicular with panoramic viewpoint** (*Amerikos Lietuvių g. 6*) is considered to be one of the oldest funiculars in Europe which has been operating since 1935. You may go up by the Aleksotas Funicular to the panoramic viewpoint where you can admire the outstanding beauty of the panorama of the Kaunas Old Town.
7. **Historical Presidential Palace of Lithuania** (*Vilniaus g. 33*). When Kaunas became the temporary capital, all political, economic and cultural life moved here. All three contemporary presidents of the Republic of Lithuania worked and lived in the Presidential Palace: Antanas Smetona, Aleksandras Stulginskis and Kazys Grinius. You can see the sculptures of the presidents of the Republic of Lithuania who worked there in the yard of the Palace. At present there is a museum in the Palace.
8. **Laisvės avenue** (*Laisvės al.*). When visiting Kaunas it is necessary to walk along the most important street of Kaunas in the New Town, which is one of the longest pedestrian streets in Europe. The length of the street is almost 1.7 kilometres and its layout clearly shows directions to the west and east. While walking along Kaunas Laisvės avenue, you can see Vytautas the

- Great's Monument and the sculpture of Danielius Dolskis, the originator of interwar Lithuanian variety music (pop songs) next to the fountain. There are plenty of cafés, bars, restaurants and cosy little shops on Laisvės avenue. It is a favourite place for walking and meeting.
9. **Devils' Museum** (*V. Putvinskio g. 64*) The only devils museum in the world is in Kaunas. The museum contains a collection of more than 3000 devils. The collection includes the exhibits from Armenia, Yakutia, Mexico, Cuba, the Ukraine, Japan and other states.
 10. **Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis National Art Museum** (*V. Putvinskio g. 55*). Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis is a globally well-known Lithuanian painter and composer. Although his creation period lasted only slightly longer than a decade, he created more than 400 musical works and painted more than 300 pictures. Čiurlionis' creation includes ideas of Neo-romanticism, symbolism and Art Nouveau artistic ideas. You may see the most famous Čiurlionis' paintings and enjoy listening to his created music in the museum.
 11. **Žaliakalnis Funicular** (*Aušros g. 6*) is a short railway line with a funicular rod mounted on a steep hill slope in the Žaliakalnis district. The funicular has been functioning since 1931; its speed is 2 m/s, the duration of the ride is 1 min 38 s and 36 passengers may ride it at a time. You may go up by the Žaliakalnis Funicular from the city centre to Monumental Christ's Resurrection Church.
 12. **Monumental Christ's Resurrection Church** (*Žemaičių g. 31B*). After Lithuania regained independence, in 1922 the idea to build a church as a symbol of thank-you to God for freedom regained in the temporary capital Kaunas emerged. Christ's Resurrection Church is of impressive size and has a rooftop terrace where you can enjoy the panorama of Kaunas.
 13. **St. Michael the Archangel (Garrison) Church called Kaunas Sobor** (*Nepriklausomybės a. 14*). In 1895 the Russian Orthodox Cathedral was build by the order of the Tsar of Russia Alexander III as the representative fortress, expressing luxury and an official atmosphere. In 1991 St. Michael the Archangel (Garrison) Church was returned to Kaunas Archdiocese Curia. There is a Museum for the Blind in the basements of the church.
 14. **Kaunas forts** (*The IX fort adress: Žemaičių pl. 73, The VII fort adress: Archyvo g. 61*). On the threshold of World War I the town of Kaunas was surrounded by nine forts, batteries among them and other defensive equipment. Kaunas fortress reflects engineering decisions and construction possibilities of those times. The ninth and seventh forts are adjusted to visiting; there is a museum where you can learn about the history of fortification. Distance from the city centre 7 km.
 15. **Ensemble of Pažaislis Church and Monastery** (*T. Masiulio g. 31*), also called Baroque pearl, is one of the most wonderful masterpieces of late Baroque architecture in North Eastern Europe. About 140 frescoes of various sizes survived in the buildings of the monastery ensemble. You can see a famous painting the Mother of Fair Love in the monastery, which was presented to Kristupas Zigmantas Pacas, the founder of Pažaislis Church, by Pope Alexander VII in 1661. There is a museum in Pažaislis Monastery and next to it, a unique Hospitality complex "Monte Pacis" where one may taste historical dishes of nuns with modern interpretations. Distance from the city centre 10 km.

Kaunas District

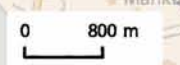
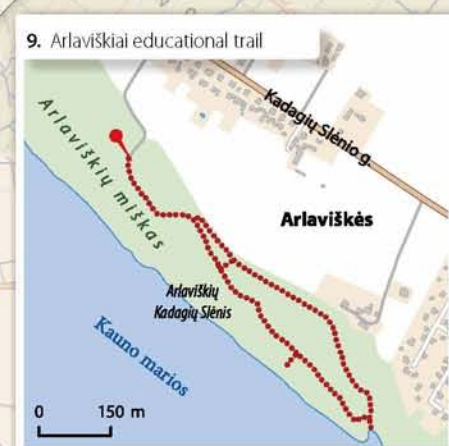
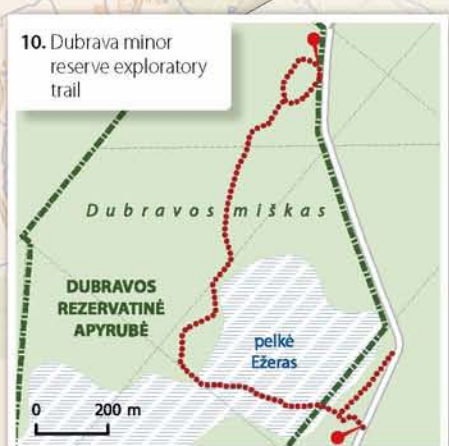
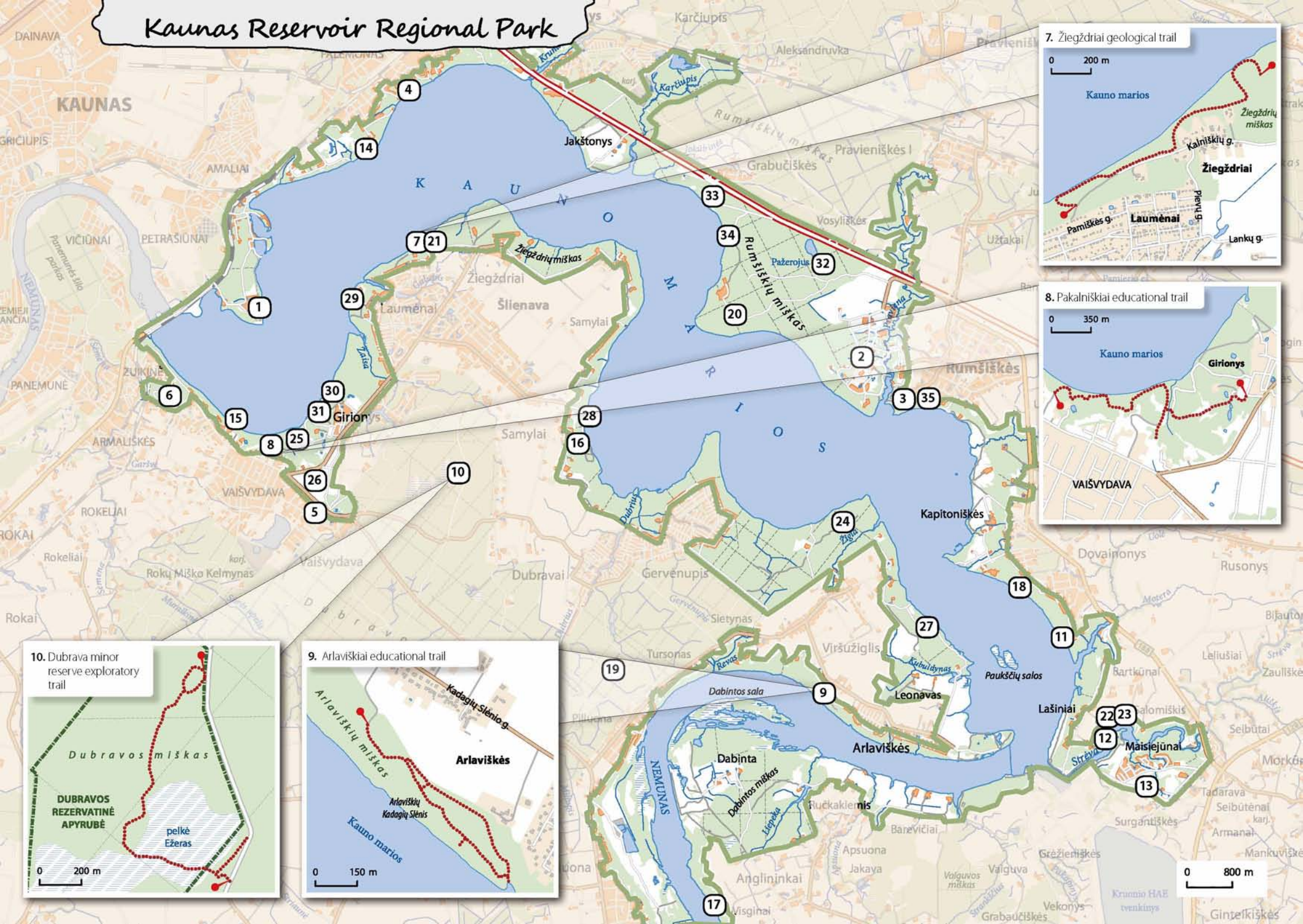


1. **Raudondvaris Manor** (*Pilies takas 1, Raudondvaris, Kaunas district*): a monument to early seventeenth century Renaissance architecture: a palace with a tower in the park, a conservatory, stables, an ice cream parlour, and two servants quarters. A museum, restaurant, and tourist and business centre operate in the buildings equipped for festivals, concerts, and various celebrations.
2. **Traditional Craftsman Centre** (*Raguvos g. 66, Biliūnai village, Raudondvaris eldership, Kaunas district*): nineteenth and twentieth century technical heritage and ethnic culture outdoor exhibition. Most of the equipment is repaired, restored, and works perfectly. An ancient forge with a furnace, leather bellows, and more than 50 authentic blacksmith tools will allow you to get a feel for this endangered craft.
3. **Antanas and Jonas Juškos Ethnic Culture Museum** (*Kauno Mažoji g. 2, Vilkija, Kaunas district*): Vilkija is an exceptional urban heritage site; once it was the first Lithuanian customs authorities at the Neman River. After you visit the Antanas and Jonas Juškos Ethnic Culture Museum you can take the Vilkynė ferry across the Neman and continue your trip on the other shore.
4. **St. John the Baptist of Zapyškis Church** (*Bažnyčios g. 13, Kluoniškiai village, Zapyškis eldership, Kaunas district*): one of the oldest, Gothic architecture brick buildings in Lithuania dating back to 1578. Music, cinema, theatre, and other cultural festivals take place at the church in the summer. Every spring the traditional Aitvarai Žemei ir Dangui (Kites on the Ground and in the Sky) takes place filling the sky around the church with hundreds of kites.
5. **Kačerginė** (*Kaunas district*): the Šaltiniai (Sources) trail is perfect for walking, and you can comfortably spend your holiday at the near-by Apuokynė and Barsukynė campsites. The Pranas Mašiotas Fairy Tale Park and Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas backyard date back to the heyday of the town.
6. **AB Underground Printing House** (*Saliai village, Domeikava eldership, Kaunas district*): a true legend, Vytautas Andziulis founded it in 1979. Ethnic, religious, and political literature was printed under a greenhouse in the equipped hideout. It was the only underground printing house in Lithuania that was not detected by Soviet security. The first book published in the printing house was Bishop Casimir Paltarokas's *Tikybos Pirmamokslis* (The Primer of Religion). At the underground printing house-museum you can see letterpress printing equipment, anti-Nazi and anti-Soviet movement copies of the underground press, and photos of resistance participants.
7. **Žemaitkiemis Manor** (*Babtnas) (Žemaitkiemis village, Babtai eldership, Kaunas district*): the right bank of Nevėžis 2 km southwest of Babtai. The sixteenth century manor founded by Šiukšta. In 2009 the manor turned 500 years old. Elite art events take place here, e.g. Pažaislis Music Festival concerts and plein airs. The manor is famous for its collections of old transport technology.
8. **Kačiūniškė Manor** (*Kačiūniškė village, Raudondvaris eldership, Kaunas district*): since 1864 Kačiūniškė was at the disposal the Benedictine Sisters of Kaunas. Kačiūniškė Manor amounted to 2 yards, a garden, cemetery, and 10 cottages; the sisters' dwelling house, which is a three-story mansion, was built in 1929. The ground floor was a kitchen and warehouses, the second a chapel, and the third rooms and bathrooms. The mansion, servants' quarters, and barn exist to this day.



1. **Inkilų alėja** (Birdhouse Alley) (*Edge of Girelė Wood, Kaišiadorys*): a place for not only birds, but also people's eyes to feast. Every year, during the Bird day festival, the alley is enriched with new, artistic, diversely shaped and coloured birdhouses.
2. **Curia of the Kaišiadorys Diocese** (*Kęstučio g. 44, Kaišiadorys*): the diocese itself was founded in 1926; in 1935, construction was completed on the Diocese Chambers, one of the most stylish buildings in the city, which was designed in 1931 by architect Vaclovas Michnevičius.
3. **Kaišiadorys Christ's Transfiguration Cathedral** (*T. Brazio g. 6, Kaišiadorys*): one of the seven cathedrals in Lithuania, it was built in 1932, designed by A. Aleksandravičius. The Neo-Gothic cathedral was consecrated by Joseph Kukta who, as Archbishop Teofilis Matulionis, remains resting in the catacombs. The Cathedral is the protector of 16 monuments. In front of the cathedral gate you can see monuments dedicated to the Archbishop Matulionis and Cardinal Sladkevičius.
4. **Brazauskas House/Museum** (*J. Biliūno g. 26, Kaišiadorys*): a house built in 1960 by the very hands of the first president of the reestablished Republic of Lithuania. This is where his parents lived. The museum has Brazauskas family items and photos.
5. **The water tower and the railway station** (*Kaišiadorys*): in 1919 the first train departed from Kaišiadorys to Radviliškis. The city began to grow in the nineteenth century, having established itself as an important railway hub. The water tower, built in 1883, dates back to the times when trains was steam-powered.
6. **Railway overpass** (*the Gudiena-Kiemeliai section of the Vilnius-Kaunas railway*): it was constructed building the Warsaw-Virbalis railway in 1860. This is one of the oldest overpasses in Lithuania, an especially good example of construction.
7. **Old Gegužinė Farm** (*Beržės g. 4, Gegužinė village, Kaišiadorys district*): one of the farmsteads in Gegužinė village with a long and beautiful story, first mentioned in written sources in the fifteenth century. Founded in the old part of Gegužinė village, in place of a manor, known until now as the Old Gegužinė. These lands and mansions of the mid-fourteenth century belonged to the Mardosa landed gentry, and in later times to various other landowner families. The homestead hosts a variety of events for the fostering and promotion of national identity and the dissemination of professional art.
8. **Kruonis Pumped Storage Plant (the KPSP)** (*Kruonis, Kaišiadorys district*): the only pumped storage plant in the Baltics; it operates within the Lithuanian energetics system. It is a complicated hydro-technical engineering complex containing two water repositories, upper and lower pools. When the energy system load is low and there is plenty of cheap surplus energy, KPSP assemblies pump water from the lower reservoir of water – Kaunas Reservoir – to the upper reservoir of water – an artificial reservoir located 100 m above the reservoir water level, thus accumulating kinetic energy.
9. **Jonas Aistis Museum** (*J. Aisčio g. 1, Rumšiškės, Kaišiadorys district*): material, narrative, and visual material about the poet John Aistis (1904-1973), his relatives, friends, acquaintances, and Rumšiškės are kept here. The exposition of Aistis' life in and work and life in Rumšiškės, education at Kaunas Aušra High School, studies at Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas, the period before the Second World War, the wartime era, life in the United States, and Aistis' works in Lithuania and other countries.
10. **Open Air Museum of Lithuania** (*J. Aisčio g. 2, Rumšiškės, Kaišiadorys district*): open-air museum displaying residential houses, auxiliary premises, technical monuments brought from all areas of Lithuania: Žemaitija, Dzūkija, Aukštaitija, and Suvalkija, and re-built over 175 ha. Some buildings are more than 200 years old; 140 buildings are grouped into homesteads and villages. The homesteads have fences, wells, gardens, and flower nurseries. Things inside the buildings have been restored to one or another period's furniture, tools, and kitchen furnishings. Exhibitions and expositions include pottery making, weaving, carving, etc.

Kaunas Reservoir Regional Park



Museums

- 1. Pažaislis Monastery:** the Pažaislis church and monastery ensemble is one of the best late Baroque architectural masterpieces in Northeastern Europe. Kristupas Žygimantas Pacas (1621–1684), the chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, built this sanctuary for the Camaldolese monks in the seventeenth century. The ensemble was designed by Italian architect Giovanni Battista Frediani and decorated with mouldings of Lombardy's craftsmen and frescos of Florentine painter Mikielios Arkangelo Palonio. The ensemble's identity is determined by the unique architecture. A concave plane on the facade of the church was used for the first time in Europe; it is quite a rare hexagonal plan with axial symmetry of the total composition of the monastery.

T. Masiulio g. 31, Kaunas
Tel. +370 374 58868
www.pazaislis.org
- 2. Open Air Museum of Lithuania:** one of the largest and most predominantly ethnographic museums with exhibits in Europe under an open sky.

J. Aisčio g. 2, Rumšiškės, Kaišiadorys district
Tel. +370 346 47392
www.llbm.lt
- 3. St. Michael Archangel church of Rumšiškės:** after the construction of the hydroelectric power station, located in the lowland town of Rumšiškės, St. Michael Archangel church ended up in a flood area. The church was dismantled, transported, and re-assembled on the upper terrace of the Neman. The archaism of the church is marked by two old thick square posts with high pedestals and decorative grass-snake's heads that are indicative of the old paganism. There is an unknown creator's Romantic organ there characterized by a nice and clean sound that is valuable.

Pajūrio g. 2, Rumšiškės, Kaišiadorys district
Tel. +370 620 82230
www.kaunoarkivyskupija.lt
- 4. Salomėja Nėris Memorial Museum:** the poet lived here with her family in 1937–1941 in the spacious hall of the former Bernardas Bučas's sculpture workshop, equipped with a literary exposition, where Salomėja Nėris' life and works can be viewed.

S. Nėries g. 7, Kaunas
Tel. +370 37 373 606
www.maironiomuziejus.lt
- 5. Kaunas Reservoir Regional Park Interior Exposition:** the Neman flowing into the reservoir is the main theme of the exposition, which combines a rich and dramatic history of moving the villages and the most significant changes in the landscape of twentieth century Lithuania. The main highlight of the exhibition is the layout, which is a projected image that, like a time machine, takes you into the distant past: as the last glaciers retreated they formed the Neman and its valley which became Kaunas Reservoir.

Miškininkų g. 2, Vaišvydava, Kaunas district
Tel. +370 37 383071
www.kaunomarios.lt
- 6. Kaunas Fortress Fifth Fort (Alksnių g. 2, Kaunas):** next to the Kaunas Reservoir there are two unique Eastern Europe's fortification architecture and military history of the monument Kaunas fortress ring objects: the **Fifth Fort reminiscent of tsarist Russia**, two Vaišvydava bunkers and WWI **Railway (Palemonas) Fort** remains together with a bunker circuit. Its layout is distinguished by a pentagonal asymmetrical shape adapted to the environment of the Fifth Fort in 1889. On 5 August 1915, during the First World War, the fort, as well as the entire Kaunas Fortress, was occupied by the German army until 1941; once it fell under Soviet jurisdiction in 1944, the army established a technical PVO (Anti-Air Defense) division there. The fort area plantations and Soviet era surface to air missile bases shape the territory's landscape. At present, the fort successfully promoted by the Legionas paintball club.

Exploratory Trails

7. **Žiegždriai geological trail:** starting near Žiegždriai village, stretching 1.6 km. For those interested in geology, we have a great opportunity to learn how to read the land's depths of history, recorded in its crust layers. This exploratory trail is distinguished by a striped clay landslide and conglomerate outcrop and grottos.
8. **Pakalniškiai educational trail:** for those interested in forest flora, fauna, and birds. Travel time is about 2 hours; the path length is about 3 km. The start is marked by a stand on Piliunos Street.
9. **Arlaviškiai educational trail:** with information stands and wooden benches, the slope edge stretches 1.3 km. The path overlooks not only a Juniper Valley but also the Kaunas Reservoir curlicue and Dabinta Island within it.
10. **Dubrava minor reserve exploratory trail:** the whole Dubrava Reserve covers 120 hectares, home to pines that a man can hardly fitting get his arms around, their tops raised high, as high as 33 m. About a quarter of Dubrava Reserve territory is occupied by slender birch and small pines covered with moss and tussock furrowed bog. A 1.9 km long educational trail winds through all the most interesting places in Dubrava Reserve with eight information stands set out along the way acquainting the visitors to the area's flora and fauna.
11. **Mergakalnis Observation Deck:** Mergakalnis is the highest outcrop of Kaunas Reservoir. Legend has it that in ancient times women of loose moral character were put in sacks and tossed over the edge. Now there is a rustic resort here open to the beautiful landscape. Next to it is Dovainonys barrows, which according to findings date back to the 9th-12th century.

Mounds

12. **Lašiniai Mound:** Strėva historic castle and the location that Strėva battle took place in 1348.
13. **Maisiejūnai Mound:** a rectangular elongated hill. A monument was built at Maisiejūnai mound in 2008 commemorating the Battle of Strėva. Baltic cultural holidays, St. John's Day (Midsummer), etc. are held near the mound.
14. **Vieškūnai Mound:** one of the best-preserved mounds in Lithuania, since it was so recently discovered. The mound was built as a brick castle in Kaunas covering the southeast side of a wooden castle that belonged to the outer defensive ring.
15. **Pakalniškiai Mound:** a jetty reinforced at the southwest with a bowl shaped outwork 25 meters in diameter, part of the fortification complex. To the north and the west of the mound were makeshift settlements, where moulded and the wheel-thrown pottery and animal bone remains have been found.
16. **Samylai Mound:** on the left bank of the Kaunas Reservoir, at Samylai Bay, about 150 m away from the coast. The mound is surrounded by highlands, from which it is separated by a 100 m sunken land area. Steep slopes of the mound are about 20 m high. There is a settlement in the northern and eastern foothills. It is said that there was a pagan temple on the mound in ancient times.
17. **Visginai mound** – built on the high bank of the Neman Cape. The north-west and south-east of the mound are protected by deep ravines descending into the Kaunas Reservoir, just north-east of the adjacent hill. It is believed that it had been populated at the beginning of the I-II millennia.
18. **Dovainonys Mound (or Kapitoniskės Mound):** a hill cape formed by the flow of the Seilupis tributary to the Neman. To the west of the mound, on the other side of a ditch, there is a lower ward. Miniature-type

defensive fortification mounds were usually set up in the community's senior homesteads or hideouts. Unfortunately, from the end of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century, the Neman washed away a significant part of the mound.

Natural Objects

19. **Dubrava Twins:** two tree trunks grown together, a common oak and Scots pine. The pine's height is 33 m, the oak is 27 m, and the two of them are 360 cm around.
20. **Rumšiškės Forest Pine** (the thickest pine in Lithuania): botanical and natural heritage, a monument to nature. Their dimensions and appearance significantly distinguish them from other trees. The pine's age is about 200 years and it has a trunk 1.3 m around.
21. **Žiegdžiai lime:** an incredibly tall and thick tree. That is the thickest tree on the left bank of the Kaunas Reservoir. The Žiegdžiai lime is 25 m tall, 1.37 m around, and over 100 years old.
22. **Lašiniai conglomerates outcrop:** a geological natural heritage object in Kaunas Reservoir Regional Park in the Strėva Landscape Reserve. There is an outcrop in the ravine on the right bank of the Strėva River in Lašiniai village, Rumšiškės eldership, Kaišiadorys district. The huge Lašiniai Rock stands on the outcropping, 200 m south on the Strėva shore where the river opens up at the Strėva outcropping, where geologists have found the remains of amber.
23. **Stone of Lašiniai** is the biggest stone in Rumšiškės surroundings, based in Kaunas Lagoon Regional Park, national nature heritage object. Length of the stone is almost 4 meters, it is located in mixed forest, 200 meters North from Strėva, on the microterrace at Lašiniai pudding-stone exposure. There is a similar terrace formed due to pebble layer leaching at the same height in Strėva exposure located 100 meters away. It is presumable that during the leaching of slope a layer of pebble which covered the stone was leached and the lesser part of the boulder remained protruded. The greater part of the boulder is locked in the moraine. Boulder is almost entirely

moss-grown, has splinters from two sides and clear cracks of splitting on top.

24. **Žigla larch:** the tallest tree in the park on the bank of the Žigla brook. It is 32 m tall and 1 m around, making it one of the largest larches in Lithuania.

Parks

25. **Girionys Park:** near the city of Kaunas, on the Neman river valley's left bank, a landscape-style park and Raguoliai pine forest cover nearly 250 hectares. It is one of Lithuania's largest in terms of area and the richest in plant species. The park is decorated with a number of monumental trees planted in remembrance of events and eminent foresters.
26. **Dubrava Arboretum:** currently the only arboretum in Lithuania. An arboretum is a botanical garden cultivated mainly with woody plants. The arboretum began to be set up in 1958 in Dubrava forest research station near Kaunas in Vaišvydava village. Over 1,000 taxonomic units (botanical species, subspecies, forms, and cultivars) of woody plants have been accumulated and analysed here.

Campsites and Rustic Resorts

27. **Duobakalnis Campsite** (*Viršužiglis, Taurakiemis eldership, Kaunas district*)
28. **Samylai Rustic Resort** (*Samylai, Samylai eldership, Kaunas district*)
29. **Laumėnai Rustic Resort** (*Laumėnai, Samylai eldership, Kaunas district*)
30. **Girionys Rustic Resort** (*Girionys, Samylai eldership, Kaunas district*)
31. **Berželis Rustic Resort** (*Girionys, Samylai eldership, Kaunas district*)
32. **Paežerėjus Rustic Resort** (*Rumšiškės, Rumšiškės eldership, Kaišiadorys district*)
33. **Grabučiskės Rustic Resort** (*by km marker 271 of the Vilnius-Klaipėda highway, Rumšiškės eldership, Kaišiadorys district*)
34. **Gastilionys Rustic Resort** (*Grabučiskės, Rumšiškės eldership, Kaišiadorys district*)
35. **Rumšiškės Resort** (*Rumšiškės, Rumšiškės eldership, Kaišiadorys district*)