



GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTING THE INTERPRETATIVE PROGRAM / Basic information, description of activities, supporting materials /

**Interpretive program
GOURMET AND WINE
intended for adults**



Базова информация за община Любимец, Ивайловград и Орестиада-биологично биоразнообразие, културно-историческо наследство



GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MUNICIPALITY OF LYUBIMETS

Lyubimets municipality is located in the eastern part of Haskovo region. It occupies an area of 335 square kilometers and ranks sixth in the district on this indicator. To the east it borders the municipality of Svilengrad and the Hellenic Republic, to the south - the municipality of Ivaylovgrad and to the west - the municipalities of Madjarovo and Harmanli.

The inhabitants of the municipality number 10,074 people. The average population density is 30 d / sq. km.

Lyubimets Municipality has an extremely good transport and geographical position. The international road E-80 passes through the territory of the municipality and through the town of Lyubimets, which connects Western and Central Europe through Sofia, Plovdiv, Haskovo, Lyubimets and Svilengrad with Istanbul, the Middle East, Asia and North Africa. The Maritsa highway, which has the same direction as the E-80, also passes by Lyubimets. In addition to the road corridor, the railway passes from here. the line from Western and Central Europe through Sofia-Plovdiv-Dimitrovgrad-Lyubimets for Svilengrad, Istanbul and the Middle East. The road connecting the Sakar region with Ivaylovgrad passes through the town and the municipality.

The land of Lyubimets has a long historical life, which is measured in millennia. The first settlements in this area date back to 6,000 years . During the Thracian period - the third, second and first millennium years , this area has a material and cultural rise, which puts it on a par with remarkable Mediterranean culture. At that time it was inhabited by the Thracian tribe Odrisi, which retained the longest

ethnic appearance, created a state organization and high material and spiritual culture.

In the Middle Ages, this area also lived an intense and cultural life, traces of which we find near some of the settlements. During this period, Christianity - driving the cultural and spiritual life in the Middle Ages was introduced in this area earlier than in other parts of Bulgaria.

Five hundred years of Ottoman rule are a period of complete stagnation. Settlements are declining cultural life. Somewhere in the beginning of these centuries the settlement was founded, which today is the town of Lyubimets.

This area came to life at a new pace after the Liberation. It is included within the borders of Bulgaria after the Unification of Bulgaria

Compared to the neighboring territories, the Mediterranean climate influence is stronger here. The water resources of the municipality are formed mainly at the expense of the outflow of the Maritsa River and its tributaries. Of the minerals, non-metallic minerals are the most common. Clay deposits have been discovered along the Maritsa River.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MUNICIPALITY OF IVAYLOVGRAD

Ivaylovgrad is a town in southeastern Bulgaria. It is located in Haskovo District and is the administrative center of Ivaylovgrad Municipality. It is 335 km southeast of the capital Sofia and 117 km in the same direction from Haskovo. Near it are the cities: Krumovgrad (56 km west), Madzharovo (57 km northwest) and Lyubimets and Svilengrad (61 and 69 km north, respectively). Ivaylovgrad is located near the border with the Hellenic Republic - Slaveevo-Kiprinos border checkpoint is only 5 km east.

Ivaylovgrad is located among the extreme eastern hills of the Eastern Rhodopes, in the middle reaches of the Arda River (the river flows about 2 km north of the city) and along its tributaries Byala and Luda River. To the north, west and south it is surrounded by the flat eastern Rhodope hill Sirta, and to the east is the lowland of the river Maritsa. The average altitude of the city is 104 m. Not far to the northeast, for 36 km, the waters of the Arda River fill the longest dam in Bulgaria - "Ivaylovgrad".

The relief of the region has a well-defined low-valley and valley character. The hills are made of gneisses, amphibolites, shales, marbles, granites, andesites, sandstones and limestones. This fact is

	<p>the reason for the production of rock facing and inert materials - gneiss, marble, tuff, limestone.</p> <p>Extensive oak forests grow in the area, which are a prerequisite for the development of forestry. In the municipality of Ivaylovgrad is the largest State Forestry with an area of 50 170 hectares. As part of the Eastern Rhodopes, Ivaylovgrad municipality is rich in biodiversity. The local flora and fauna is represented by over 1335 species of plants, 350 species of butterflies, 21 species of fish, 10 species of amphibians, 26 species of reptiles, 273 species of birds and 59 species of mammals. The primary representative of the flora is the forest vegetation. The largest areas are occupied by oak forests. There are 7 species of oak, which build pure and mixed forests. Here are Mediterranean communities, dominated by evergreen influenza, periwinkle. On the territory of the municipality of Ivaylovgrad are the protected areas: "Meanders of the Byala River", "Hambar Dere", "Likana" and the cave "Dupkata".The area "Meanders of the White River" was declared in order to preserve a unique landscape for Bulgaria with an exceptional diversity of rare and endangered species of plants and animals. It covers the most attractive part of the middle reaches of the White River with a beautiful complex of meanders the villages of Zhelezari and Meden Buk), where some of the few natural forests in our country from the Eastern Red Plane and Lianas included in the National Red Book are preserved. Of the 94 bird species identified, 56 are of European importance, and here are 6 of the 9 biologically restricted species for Bulgaria, typical of the Mediterranean area - Spanish stonecrop, great olive mockingbird, red-breasted nettle, little black-headed nettle, white-fronted magpie and black-headed oatmeal. . The area is a permanent feeding and resting place for the globally endangered black vulture and one of the most important nesting places in the country for the snake eagle, the short-toed hawk, the little eagle, the stuffed animal, the lark, the great olive mocker and the white-headed shrike.</p> <p>The climate in Ivaylovgrad region is transitional-Mediterranean and is characterized by hot summers and mild winters. Rainfall is low, especially in winter. The soils are mostly leached cinnamon forest. Ivaylovgrad emerged in the late sixteenth century near the ruined medieval Bulgarian city and metropolitan center Lutitsa / now Ladja / under the name Ortakoy, meaning Middle Village, so named probably because of its central location on the roads from Lyubimets through Dimotika and Soflu to Alexandroupolis / Alexandroupoli / and from Smolyan and Kardzhali to Edirne. In the XIX century. until</p>
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	<p>1912 The city is a prominent spiritual, cultural and commercial center with about 2000 inhabitants, whose main livelihood is trade, coppersmithing, tinsmithing, sericulture, tailoring, horsemanship. After gaining its independence until 1923. Ortakoy accepts many refugees from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace.</p> <p>During the Ottoman presence and during the Bulgarian Renaissance, information about the region was scarce. For the most part, they relate to the time after the Liberation and clarify the economic, economic and political situation of the Edirne province and especially its important centers Edirne, Dimotika and Soflu. They also mention the Ortakoy kaza as a small and insignificant area in the vast province. Due to the strife in the Ottoman Empire, the Kardzhali raids and in search of a better livelihood in the late eighteenth century. and in the XIX century. mass exodus of the Bulgarian population to Asia Minor begins After the Russo-Turkish War of Liberation, according to the decisions of the Berlin Congress in 1878, the Ivaylovgrad region, along with other regions of White Sea Thrace and Macedonia, remained under the Ottoman Empire. The migrant movements are within the borders of newly liberated Bulgaria. Hundreds of Bulgarian families are heading to Northern Thrace and Dobrudja.</p> <p>In the summer of 1913 in the Gyumri region the so-called Gyumri Autonomous Government chaired by Hafez Sally. The autonomists "effectively" used the period until the restoration of Bulgarian administrative rule in the Aegean regions and on July 29, 1913 arrived in Ivaylovgrad. In September and October, the local Bulgarian population was left to the whims of rabid bashibozouks, Turkish army deserters, Greek and Albanian chauvinists led by Ilyaz Bey. The villages of Kamilski dol, Siv kladenets, Pokrovan, Huhla, Gorno Lukovo, Gornoseltsi, Gugutka, Popsko and Drabishna were set on fire, and the population - 335 men, women, children and the elderly - were slaughtered. Hundreds of houses, churches, schools, community centers were destroyed. Prof. Ljubomir Miletic writes about this unprecedented genocide in his book The Destruction of the Thracian Bulgarians: "Everyone has suffered so much that the Ortakoy district can be said to be the most unhappy of the affected districts of New Bulgaria." To this day, this book is kept as a particularly expensive relic in these settlements, so that future generations will remember those "silent heroes" and their sacrifice in the name of freedom. The complete de-Bulgarianization of the Ivaylovgrad region was prevented after the intervention of the 28th</p>
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	<p>Infantry Regiment and the detachments of the famous Thracian voivodes Dimitar Madjarov and Rusi Slavov. The stories of Bulgarians who survived the events, recorded later, reveal the fate of the thousands of civilians expelled from their native places. After the signing of the peace treaties, a rapid socio-economic and cultural revival of the Ivaylovgrad region began. The institutions, organizations, departments and structures of the Bulgarian statehood are created. In October 1913 the first Bulgarian school was opened in Ivaylovgrad with 354 students, today's Hristo Botev High School, and in 1914 the Chitalishte was established, which still continues to preserve and promote Bulgarian. In 1932 the idea was born to build a monument to those who died in the Ivaylovgrad region during the wars of 1912-1913 and 1915-1918. 1937 The monument is an impressive 18 m obelisk with a bas-relief - the Order of Bravery. An ossuary of those killed in the fighting was built at its foot. To this day, this monument, as well as the dozens of memorial plaques in the municipality of Ivaylovgrad, are reminiscent of the terrible bloody drama that the population of this region is experiencing.</p> <p>In 1996 the Initiative Committee, with the participation of the chairman of STDB, the chairmen of the Thracian societies in Haskovo, Kardzhali and Ivaylovgrad, the mayor of Ivaylovgrad, businessmen and prominent public figures, raised funds from donations and built a memorial complex "Ilieva Niva" near the village. Glumovo, Ivaylovgrad municipality, consisting of a monument to the Thracian children who died in 1913, the chapel "St. Petka "and a Thracian fountain. Every year the National Thracian Youth Festival "Ilieva Niva" is held here, in which thousands of Thracians and descendants of Thracian Bulgarians from all over Bulgaria participate.</p> <p>In 1934 the newly annexed settlements were renamed and Ortakoy was renamed Ivaylovgrad.</p> <p>In recent times in the Ivaylovgrad region gradually began to build a local economy and to develop agriculture and animal husbandry. Schools and community centers are being built, which take their place in the spiritual life of the region. Long-distance roads are being built - a necessary condition for communication, industrial enterprises are growing. Deep changes are taking place in the village, and the last hydroelectric power station of the Arda cascade has been discovered - the Ivaylovgrad hydroelectric power station.</p> <p>GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MUNICIPALITY OF ORESTIADA</p>
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	<p>Orestiada (Ορεστιάδα, Orestiada) is the northernmost city in Greece and the second largest city in the prefecture of Evros. Orestiada is the newest and northernmost city in Greece, located almost at the end of the Evros district, near the border with Turkey. It is located just 2 km in a straight line from the Evros River (Maritsa), which is the natural border between Greece and Turkey, and 64 km from Trietnes (the point where the border between Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria crosses). Its population is about 22,000 inhabitants (according to 2001 data). Orestiada is located 2 km west of the banks of the Maritsa River, which is a natural border between Greece and Turkey. The modern city of Orestiada is about 80 years old. In ancient times there was a small village, which according to legend was founded by Orestes - son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. The ancient Orestiada was located in present-day Turkey.</p> <p>Orestiada is a modern city that is constantly evolving and of course the youngest city in Greece, as it was founded in the early first decade of 1920 by immigrants of the old city, which is located in the Edirne region. Orestiada Square beats the heart of the city around the clock. A large number of cafes and taverns are available, giving the visitor the opportunity to try delicious traditional dishes and with exceptional quality wines and brandies, all from local producers.</p> <p>The city of Orestiada was founded by Greek refugees who were born in the Edirne region and mainly the suburb of Karagats. For this reason it was originally called Nea Karagats or Orestiada is now a modern Greek city, which is a typical sample of a settlement with a simple urban plan, large parallel streets and wide squares, which carries the traditions of the architectural plans of Edirne.</p> <p>Orestiada seeks to play an important commercial and social role in the area. The town has a railway station, a medical center, a philharmonic orchestra and a choir, and outside the village there is a sugar factory that processes sugar beets grown in the region. In the region there are large crops with asparagus, potatoes, tobacco, watermelons and cereals, in animal husbandry the main place is occupied by cattle breeding.</p> <p>In 1999, Orestiada became the fourth city to have departments of the Thracian University "Democritus". The departments at Orestiada are in agriculture and forestry, environmental management and natural resources. Both departments have five-year training courses and about 800 students. A characteristic place, a sign of the history of New Orestiada, is the monument erected by photographer Vassilis Kyriakidis on the site of the first well and the first houses in the city,</p>
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	<p>surrounded by five poplars, which symbolize the decades of the city. Today, Orestiada is a modern Greek city, an important agricultural and commercial center in northeastern Greece, with good railway and road infrastructure. The city is a typical example of a refugee settlement with a simple urban plan and wide straight streets and squares, which carries the tradition and architectural heritage of Adrianople. Unfortunately, however, very few of the old houses have remained with the once special way of construction, and there is almost nothing left that resembles a refugee town. Life in Orestiada is concentrated on both central streets („ Vasileos Constantinu ”and“ Constantinopoleos ”), which intersect in the square, and around them you will find many pedestrian areas that facilitate trade. Among other things, the city is famous for its bustling nightlife, which is a center of attraction for residents of the northern part of the district. In the field of culture, Orestiada has something to show through its annual events, which have become a tradition, as well as the many activities of various cultural institutions in the region. In addition to the Library, the Municipal Center for Cultural Development of Orestiada has the following departments: Conservatory, Theater Company, Dance School, Painting, Department of Fine Arts and Municipal Philharmonic.</p>
<p>Basic information about the objects and points of the route</p>	<p>DAY 1</p> <p>NATIONAL CHITALISHTE "BRATOLYUBIE-1884" TOWN OF LYUBIMETS</p> <p>Bratolyubie-1884 Community Center, Lyubimets, was one of the first community centers built in this region immediately after the Liberation. In fact, the Chitalishte activity began in the late 50s of the 19th century, when in the school of Lyubimets teacher Ivancho introduced Bulgarian books, and his followers created the first school library in the village and staged the first student tales. The teachers are among the most active, initiators for the creation of the community center in Lyubimets. In 1884 Teachers Petar Mitev, Mr. Karagiozov and Alexander Vaptsarov, supported by local merchants, public figures and farmers, founded Chitalishte "Bratolyubie". In 1953 the Chitalishte was renamed into the National Chitalishte "Septemvri", and in 1992. with decision №43, protocol №9 of April 29 of the Municipal Council Lyubimets the old name of the Chitalishte was restored - "Brotherhood". The first chairman of the Chitalishte was Petar Mitev - a teacher and public figure, participant in the Ilinden Uprising. He is the author of two brochures: "History of</p>

the school in the village of Lyubimets-1924." and "From Harmanli to Bulair" - 1924. In parallel with the educational work that is developing in the newly formed Chitalishte, from the very beginning of the Chitalishte activity the first theatrical collective is created. For a very long period of time theatrical amateur activity occupies a paramount place in the work of the Chitalishte. The theater of Chitalishte "Bratolyubie" becomes the glory and pride of Lyubimets. The theater team has won dozens of awards and prizes, is a winner of numerous festivals, he has performed on many stages in neighboring towns and villages, as well as in Sofia and Plovdiv. The great Bulgarian actors Stoycho Magzalov and Prof. Ventseslav Kisov began their career on the stage of the Chitalishte amateur theater. Among the most important directors of the theater are Atanas Vrabchev, Dr. Hristo Bozaliev, Stoycho Mazgalov, Lyuben Karaboikov and others. The names of the actors remain forever in the annals of the Chitalishte amateur theater: Veneta Stefanova, Lyuba Poryazova, Mr. Karkalichev, Kalina Stariradeva, Tinka Kraycheva, Mariyka Popova, Maria Mangarova, Petar Marmarov, Georgi Ivanov, Naiden Ovcharov, Ya many and Alexander Blagoev . Along with the theatrical work in the Chitalishte, the art of dance, choral singing and music schools developed over time. The first independent chitalishte building was opened in 1935, and the current building of Chitalishte "Bratolyubie" was built in 1972. The Chitalishte library has existed since the establishment of the Chitalishte "Bratolyubie-1884". and has over 25,000 volumes. During the years of the Community Center "Brotherhood-1884". established itself as a spiritual center and a true cultural center in the municipality of Lyubimets. It is safe to say that today the community center is among the most dynamically developing local communities, a real school of art, a place to meet the cultural needs of the people of Lyubimets. Numerous amateur ensembles and groups and their diverse activities in concerts, tours, participation in national and international reviews and festivals are proof that the curious spark of awakening and spirituality continues to shine.

NATIONAL FOLKLORE FESTIVAL AMBER GRAPES VILLAGE LOZEN

The National Folklore Festival "Amber Bunch" is a project of the National Chitalishte Prosveta-1925 in the village of Lozen, district Haskovo, starting as the National Festival of Authentic Folklore "Amber Bunch". The first two editions of the festival are held in 2010 and 2011 in the village of Lozen, municipality. Pet. The third edition of the festival, in 2012, took place among the impressive remains of

one of the best preserved Roman fortresses in our lands - Neutzikon Fortress above the village of Mezek, municipality. Svilengrad. At a later stage, in 2013 the festival changed its status from an authentic folklore festival to a folklore festival, thus giving a field of expression, in addition to ensembles representing original folklore and those that present and process. Since 2013, the host of the National Folklore Festival "Amber Bunch" is the town of Harmanli. The festival is a social project aimed at creating conditions for building an active dialogue between amateur ensembles and individual performers from the country, through their participation in festival publications, seminars, exhibitions and craft workshops held during the festival days. Every year on the stage of the festival, which is held annually, the three festival days are attended by over 2,000 people - dance ensembles and clubs, ensembles, singing groups, individual performers, groups representing folk customs, legends and traditions, folk choirs and orchestras. The festival is competitive in nature and aims to preserve and promote the original, authentic folklore of Bulgaria. To present the diversity of Bulgarian folk art and thus preserve and transmit the living intangible cultural heritage of the Bulgarians, participating in the construction of our identity. To establish the presence of folk dance, verbal and musical - song and instrumental art in modern life and to provide an opportunity for numerous groups for public recognition. Promoting the continuity of the young generation.

THE VILLAGE OF PLEVUN

Plevun is a village in southern Bulgaria. It is located in Ivaylovgrad Municipality, Haskovo District.

The real name of the village is Pelevun. It is the second largest village in the municipality of Ivaylovgrad. The name is of Greek origin and means "Old Forest"; the village is very old, a bright feature on its appearance have left the Greek inhabitants, and to this day are preserved many old houses from this period. At the northwestern end of the village there is a preserved Greek cemetery. It is inhabited by Bulgarians, descendants of refugees from Eastern Thrace and Asia Minor. The population of the village is Christian. The Church of St. Panteleimon and Helena is one of the largest in the municipality and is of historical significance. During the Russo-Turkish war of liberation, it was from her that Captain Petko Voivoda shot and killed the leaders of the besieged bashibozuk with only a few members of

his detachment, thus saving the population of the village from a brutal massacre. There is a small chapel on the top of St. Elijah above the village.

FARM OF THE HUSKOVI FAMILY IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEVUN

The Way of the Cheese "starts from the sheep farm of the Huskovi family in the village of Plevun. The Cheese Route is a tourist attraction developed and funded by the New Thracian Gold Project to attract more visitors to demonstrate traditional agricultural techniques and taste home-made produce, leaving revenue in the local economy, improving living conditions. standard of the local population. When visiting the farm, guests have the opportunity to walk around the farm and taste various dairy products. They will be able to see in real time how sheep are milked, how milk is fermented and cheese is made. The idea is for anyone who wants to follow the path that milk takes to turn into yogurt, butter or cheese. The visit ends with a tasting of dairy products.

PREPARATION AND TASTING OF HOME TRAHANA IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEVUN

Trahana, made according to an ancient recipe from Asia Minor, is made in the village of Plevun. Trahanata is prepared by the agricultural producer Temenuzhka Mateva from the village of Pelevun. She herself prepares the fuck according to the unique recipe, which has no analogue on the modern market. People know it from their grandmothers and great-grandmothers, who are Bulgarian refugees from Anatolia and returned here in 1914. Nothing else is added to this trahana as a spice except merud. This is a grass that consists of the green part of fenugreek and its ground seeds - barley. She used to send men to war with her, she added. The unique crumbs consist of boiled bulgur, einkorn flour and hop yeast. They are dried on linen sheets in the sun.

Temenuzhka Mateva is a bio-gardener and mainly cultivates the lands bequeathed by her husband's grandparents, inherited from his grandparents, who were landed after returning home. She explained that she knew the secret of gardening without chemicals, mainly from her mother-in-law Lilyana, who inherited them from hers. Violet sells its vegetables and products mainly online.

TAKHANDZHIYNITSA IN IVAYLOVGRAD

Dark, dense, slightly bitter like natural chocolate, sesame tahini, as they say in tahini in Ivaylovgrad region, flows warm along the gutter between two stones. It is ready for consumption. The thick mash is obtained after the small sesame seeds are ground in a large stone mill "chromel". As a hundred years ago, so now the small seeds are immersed in a barrel of salted water, cleaned of sand that has fallen to the bottom, washed in another vessel, dried, baked on low heat in a wood oven. "In fact, the heat treatment of the seeds is minimal, and the craftsmanship is in the thin line between drying and roasting sesame seeds. This determines the taste of tahini," said Dimo Karakehayov, third generation tahini. His workshop is small, located on the outskirts of the city, and the aroma of roasted sesame will pull you off the street at the big old furnace.

YAMANTIEVI WINERY

The winery is located in Ivaylovgrad, which is located in the extreme parts of the Eastern Rhodopes, Southern Bulgaria. The Mediterranean or White Sea is only 70 km away. and bears the so-called "White wind", which has an extremely beneficial effect on the aromatic characteristics of grapes. The area is semi-hilly, with cinnamon-forest soils. The vineyards are entirely own plantations of about 20 years, located on the outskirts of Ivaylovgrad. They plant provocative vineyards of the following varieties: Syrah, Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Traminer, Viognier, Alicante Boucher and Muscato Bianco. With the traditional Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon, the palette is complete and contagious to even the most discerning connoisseurs.

2 DAYS

MUNICIPAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM-IVAYLOVGRAD

The Municipal History Museum is housed in the building of the former city bath, which is a picturesque white building, restored by the municipality of Ivaylovgrad in 2009. Now it houses the collections dedicated to the archaeological, cultural and historical heritage of Ivaylovgrad. The old name of the town is Ortakoy, which means "village in the middle". The heritage of Ivaylovgrad is represented by

many valuable finds from antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Ottoman period, the Russo-Turkish War of Liberation, as well as icons, old photos and maps and preserved objects from the life of the Rhodopes.

ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM "PASKALEVA KASHTA" -IVAYLOVGRAD

Pascal's house is a typical silkworm's house from the end of the 19th century. It is an architectural monument of culture. It is made of adobe, welded clay, plastered on the outside with lime. The ground floor has been turned into a silkworm's hall, at the southern corners of which are wooden wooden siders. The salon exhibits folk costumes, tools, technology for breeding beetles, silk threads and products. The south facade is complete with windows with wooden shutters. On the walls under the windows are wooden mattresses with mattresses and pillows, covered with home-woven mattresses and white tablecloths trimmed with lace. This room has a deep built-in closet for bedding and carpets. Here is the small table on which the bowls for fig jam and the coffee tray are placed. Above it is the iconostasis, decorated with carvings. Next to the door is a small semicircular niche, where a lamp with colored glass and paintings, bought from Edirne - the dignity of every wealthy family.

VILLA ARMIRA

One of the most interesting monuments from the era of the Roman Empire - Villa "Armira" is located in southern Bulgaria, 4 km southwest of Ivaylovgrad. In 1964, during the construction of a dam, the builders accidentally came across traces of an ancient building. Subsequent archeological excavations have uncovered the remains of a suburban villa from the period of Roman rule in our lands. It became popular under the name Villa "Armira", after the name of the small river, a tributary of the river Arda, on the banks of which it was built. The villa is luxurious, with a remarkable layout, lavish marble decoration and original floor mosaics . It is one of the earliest and most accurately dated villa complexes from Roman times, studied so far in Bulgaria, and the richest private palace from this period, discovered in today's Bulgarian lands. It was built in the second half of the 1st century AD. by a prominent Thracian aristocrat as the center of a large landed estate in the valley of the Armira River. On an area of 3600 square meters, among a beautiful garden

	<p>for walks, stood an impressive two-storey residential building with a panoramic terrace and a significant number of different rooms, enclosing in the form of the letter "P" outdoor pool in the middle. There were 22 rooms on the first floor alone. Over time, the villa became narrow for its owners and at the beginning of the III century was expanded to the east with the construction of a spacious guest room - triclinium, and service rooms to it. In part of the building there was a Roman heating system - hypocaust, traces of which can be seen today.</p> <p>As early as the first half of the 2nd century, a studio for artistic processing of white marble mined in the vicinity of Villa Armira was established. school in the world. Thanks to them, the villa gradually acquires the splendor and splendor of a real palace of the Roman Empire. The entire first floor was lined with perfectly made marble slabs and panels. They covered the walls of the corridors and all the representative rooms from floor to ceiling, as well as the pool itself, around which there was a wall colonnade and a beautiful fence. During the excavations almost 3000 fragments of marble were found in very good condition.</p> <p>In terms of volume, variety and quality of marble decoration, Villa Armira remains the only such monument not only in today's Bulgarian lands, but also within the former Roman provinces of the Balkans, and its wall decoration makes it a unique monument of ancient architecture and art.</p> <p>The floors of all rooms and corridors were covered with highly artistic mosaics with traditional motifs for ancient painting. Especially valuable is the mosaic from the master bedroom, at the northern end of which is a portrait of the owner from the first half of the II century with his two children - the only portraits on a mosaic from the Roman era found so far in Bulgaria. Of particular interest is the later mosaic of the triclinium (early III century), with an image of Medusa Gorgon - a symbol that is repeated many times in the decoration of the villa. This is the largest mosaic find in Bulgaria in terms of quantity and variety, exceeding in volume all other mosaics discovered in today's Bulgarian lands.</p> <p>After nearly 300 years of prosperity, in the second half of the IV century Villa "Armira" was burned and looted. Its destruction is associated with the great devastation of the vicinity of Adrianople in 378, when the Roman army under the command of Emperor Valens (364-378) was defeated by the Goths.</p> <p>The villa has been declared an architectural monument in issue 67 of</p>
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the State Gazette of 1968.

DASIU SQUARE WITH IMPRESSIVE TRAILS AND TECHNOLOGICAL ELEMENT "SUN TREE"

The center of public life in the city is its central square. On one side it is decorated with the bust of George Statatos, a fighter against national resistance, and in its center rises the impressive statue of Ecumenical Patriarch Cyril VI, who was hanged in 1821 in Adrianople. Recently, the restoration of the square, which initially provoked strong reactions from both professionals and some residents, has finally been completed, and the new square is now colorful, with an impressive fountain, although some say it is a bit ugly.

**FROM DAY
ORESTIADA HISTORICAL AND FOLK MUSEUM**

The museum has exhibited historical and folklore materials from Eastern Thrace, Eastern Rumelia and Western Thrace, from the period 1800-1950, mainly authentic rural and urban traditional Thracian costumes, church vessels, agricultural and professional instruments, musical instruments and household items. The most important exhibits are the traditional Thracian costumes and the most important activities of the Society are periodic exhibitions, cultural events and the implementation of educational programs. The purpose of the museum is for visitors, locals and foreigners to learn more about the history of the region, their eradication from unforgettable homeland, the way of life of the first refugees in the new Orestiada, local tradition and the means used to defend the difficulties of their first relocation. The museum exhibits historical and folklore material from Eastern Thrace, Eastern Rome and Western Thrace from the period 1800-1950. In particular, the museum has authentic rural and urban traditional costumes of the Thracians, church utensils, agricultural and professional instruments, musical instruments and household items. The most important exhibits of the museum are the traditional Thracian costumes, and the most important activities of the Museum Association are periodic exhibitions, cultural events and the functioning of educational programs. The purpose of the museum is to help local and foreign visitors learn about the history of the area, the way of life of the first refugees from Nova Orestiada, the traditions of the area and the means they used.

	<p>GAME FARM IN PENTAPHOLUS</p> <p>Eurothirama is a private farm where deer, wild boar and pheasants breed freely in large quantities. The complex has a restaurant, guest houses and a summer cafe by the pool.</p> <p>Most of the farm is a wide open space that allows visitors to observe the animals in their natural environment and enjoy the warm hospitality as well as many local traditional foods and beverages. In the complex you can try fresh traditional venison stews, wild boar barbecue dishes and pheasant dishes, along with home-made wine or brandy. In the cold months, food can be tasted by the fireplace, and in the warmer months in the outdoor garden or by the pool. Only local organic ingredients are used for food preparation. The farm was opened in 1997 as a game breeding station.</p>
<p>Tasting of local dishes and wines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tasting of local dishes and wines in the village of Lozen at the Amber Grape Festival. / During the other days of the year, lunch and wine tasting are held in a local restaurant in Lyubimets / -Visit to the farm of the Huskovi family in the village of Plevun with a tasting of homemade food - Visit to the farm of the Huskovi family in the village of Plevun, with a tasting of homemade food -Visit to the home of Temenuzhka Mateva in the village of Plevun, which produces homemade trakhana -Visit to a tahini shop in Ivaylovgrad -Wine tasting in Yamantiev winery -Visit to a Greek confectionery in Orestiada for tasting Greek pastries and coffee -Tasting of traditional Greek food and drinks in a Greek restaurant;
<p>Participation in holidays and festivals</p>	<p>Participation in events from the holiday calendar of Lyubimets municipality and Ivaylovgrad municipality</p> <p>Participation in the folklore festival Amber Bunch, which is held in the village of Lozen.</p>
<p>Old recipes</p>	<p>CRIME BREAD</p> <p>It is best for the mother to prepare the cake for the crime herself, in order to invest all her energy, love and wishes for her child. The bread is kneaded early in the morning from white wheat flour, sifted three times. Apart from the mother, the cake can be prepared by another close person, who must have two living parents. According</p>

to popular belief, this is the only way a child can be protected from "evil forces". The one who kneads the bread conveys part of his destiny and strength in it, so it is important to be a close person who really loves the child. The cake has no decoration so as not to fall apart as it rolls. In some parts of the country, it is imprinted on the child's feet and then baked.

NECESSARY PRODUCTS:

- * 1 kg of flour;
- * 125 g butter;
- * 2 eggs (one yolk to spread on the bread);
- * 1 tsp sugar;
- * 1 tsp salt;
- * 1 cube of yeast;
- * 300 ml of water (if the dough is very hard, you can add more);

METHOD OF PREPARATION:

Sift the flour. He added salt to it. Heat the water and add the sugar and yeast. Pour the resulting mixture into the flour. Finally add the eggs, keeping one yolk to spread on top of the bread. Knead a soft and smooth dough. Divide it into six balls. Roll each ball into a circle 1-2 cm thick and grease it with melted butter. The circle is rolled up and placed in an oiled pan. Do the same with the other five balls of dough. Leave the bread to rise for 30 minutes in the heat. Finally, spread it with the remaining yolk mixed with a little water. The bread is baked in a preheated oven at 180 degrees for about 40 minutes.

HOMEMADE TRAHANA

- r - 3 kg
- milk - 1 liter
- cottage cheese - 500 g
- salt - 1 tbsp.
- May - 1 pile

FOR TASTING

- salt - about 200 g approximately
- ground black pepper - 20 g
- fenugreek - 10 g
- hot red pepper - 2 pcs.
- green pepper - 6 pcs. cute
- hot pepper - 5 g if desired, ground
- allspice - 5 g ground.

	<p>In a basin put yeast milk, salt, as much as flour and cottage cheese, knead the dough, which is transferred to a bucket with a lid. Stir the dough every day, which swells to fall in the morning and evening. After about 3 days the dough no longer swells and this means that it is ready for seasoning with spices. Transfer the dough from the bucket to a large pan, sprinkle with salt and mix well, after eating the salt, the dough becomes a little thinner, then add the finely chopped peppers and other vegetables / pumpkin, tomatoes or other / all spices, and can reduce or increase their weight according to personal taste. Knead the dough, which is distributed in several trays and left in a cool place without direct sunlight, after a few days the water begins to evaporate and dry. After about 3 days, break the dried dough into pieces and leave it to dry again. After about 5 days it has dried well and the pieces are crushed into powder. It is stored in jars with lids and can last all year.</p>
<p>Studying folk songs, dances, customs</p>	<p>OLD BULGARIAN CUSTOM, WHICH GUESSS WHAT THE CHILD'S FUTURE PROFESSION WILL BE</p> <p>This is a custom that is still performed by many Bulgarian families. This is one of the few customs that have survived over time and are recreated today.</p> <p>To do this, the child must now walk steadily without holding his hand, and almost not fall. Most often this happens between the first and second year.</p> <p>The crime has existed since time immemorial among the Bulgarian traditions and customs related to children and families. It helps parents understand what their child's profession will be in order to steer him in the right direction. In different parts of Bulgaria this custom is known by different names. In the area of Gotse Delchev, Haskovo and Kyustendil it is known as a "crime", in the Smolyan region - "transitional", in Pleven it is called a "tramp", in Pazardzhik "prostapalnik", in Montana - "walker", and in Sliven - "attacker". However, all these names hide the same ritual actions and symbolism.</p> <p>If the child can walk alone, then the time has come for the crime. The best days for performing the ritual, according to the church, are: Monday, Wednesday (so that the child does not sit, but agile) and Sunday.</p> <p>Grandparents, close relatives and friends are invited to the crime. In</p>

	<p>some parts of Bulgaria the progenitor resembles the cake, which is made on the 40th day after birth and is attended only by women and children. The table should be rich and it should contain mostly sweet foods - sweet pie, Turkish delight, biscuits, cookies, etc .. This is done in order to make the child's life sweet and cheerful. The most important thing on the table, however, is the white flour cake, which is served with honey. She is also a major participant in the ritual itself.</p> <p>The idea of the whole ritual is for the child to choose one of the objects placed in front of him. They symbolize different professions. Whichever subject the child touches, such will be his future profession. To do this, choose a few subjects that you and your father can decide which profession to correspond to.</p> <p>Here are some ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Book - writer, scientist, teacher * Chemical - journalist * Scoop - chef, restaurateur * Stethoscope - doctor * Tape measure - builder * Line - architect * Mirror - hairdresser, make-up artist * Passport - diplomat, traveler * Computer mouse - IT specialist * Purse - banker, financier * Calculator - accountant * Drawing feature - artist * Musical instrument - musician * Ball - athlete * Airplane - pilot <p>When the bread was ready and cooled, lay a white sheet on the ground. The selected items are placed at the end of the sheet. The cake rolls over the objects and invites the child to follow it. If it rolls smoothly and easily, the child will be agile and his life will be easy. The objects can be arranged directly on the ground or on a table, cupboard, but they must be at such a height that the child can see them well and easily pick up the one who caught his attention. According to an old belief, if the child stumbles a lot and falls often after the forerunner, the mother must bring a broom to the church to consecrate it. Then you have to sweep it in front of the child so that it does not fall anymore. It is as if he is symbolically clearing the way in front of him from obstacles.</p>
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	<p>The first piece of bread for the crime is given to the child to grow healthy and strong. The mother must then distribute the remaining pieces as she runs and jumps so that her child can be agile and alive. If there are children at the party, they must be treated first. Anyone who takes a piece of bread should dip it in honey and go around the table three times, they can run and jump. It is believed that in this way everyone gives their strength to grow the child alive, cheerful and agile.</p> <p>Everyone who receives a piece must say: "Let him walk fast and grow big!", "Wherever he goes, always bring good"! and "Wherever you go, don't go empty!" Guests can make other heartfelt calls to paint a good future for the child!</p>
<p>Description of the route</p>	<p>DAY 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit to the community center in Lyubimets - recreating a traditional custom from the past "Crime", which will include participants in the route; 2. Visit to the folklore festival "Amber Bunch" in the village of Lozen, Lyubimets municipality. The festival is held on June 11 and 12, 2022. / During the other days of the year instead of visiting the festival you can visit and observe events from the holiday calendar of Lyubimets municipality / 3. Lunch with tasting of local dishes and wines in the village of Lozen at the Amber Grape Festival. / During the other days of the year, lunch and wine tasting are held in a local restaurant in Lyubimets / 4. Departure for the village of Plevun - visit to the farm of the Huskovi family with tasting of home-made food 5. Visit to the home of Temenuzhka Mateva in the village of Plevun, which produces hand-made homemade trakhana 6. Departure for Ivaylovgrad 7. Visit to a tahini shop in Ivaylovgrad 8. Wine tasting in Yamantiev winery 9. Overnight and dinner in Ivaylovgrad <p>DAY 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit to the Municipal Historical Museum - Ivaylovgrad; 2. Visit to the Paskalev House in Ivaylovgrad; 3. Visit to Villa Armira; 4. Lunch in a restaurant in Ivaylovgrad; 5. Departure for Greece 6. Visit to the colorful Dasio Square, with the impressive fountain technological element "Sun Tree";

	<p>7. Visit to a Greek confectionery in Orestiada for tasting Greek pastries and coffee</p> <p>8. Accommodation in a hotel in Orestiada;</p> <p>9. Dinner at a Greek fish restaurant;</p> <p>DAY 3</p> <p>1. Visit to the historical and folklore museum of Orestiada;</p> <p>2. Visit to the Evrothirama game farm in Pentalofos - 3. Lunch at the game farm;</p> <p>4. Departure to Bulgaria;</p>
Age of participants Over 18 years	Age of participants Over 18 years
Recommended number of participants: About 30	Recommended number of participants: About 30
Recommended time: / duration /	<p>Three-day route with 2 nights in Ivaylovgrad and in the area of Orestiada:</p> <p>1 day- Lyubimetz Duration-about 5 hours</p> <p>Day 2- Ivaylovgrad Duration - about 5 hours</p> <p>Day 3- Orestiada Duration - about 3 hours</p>
Objectives:	<p>-Creating interest in food, drink and history in the region</p> <p>-Provided an opportunity for expression and inclusion of each participant in activities such as tasting, etc.</p>
Tasks	<p>DAY 1</p> <p>1. In an equipped room in the community center in Lyubimets is provided information about the custom Crime. Recreation of a traditional custom from the past "Crime", which includes participants in the route. The ritual kneading of bread is demonstrated</p> <p>2. Presentation of information about the folklore festival "Amber Bunch" in the village of Lozen, Lyubimets municipality. Folk songs and dances are presented on which customs and traditional games are recreated. The festival is held on June 11 and 12, 2022. / During the other days of the year instead of visiting the festival you can visit and observe events from the holiday calendar of Lyubimets municipality /</p> <p>3. Providing lunch with tasting of local dishes and wines in the village of Lozen at the Amber Grape Festival. / During the other days of the</p>

	<p>year, lunch and wine tasting are held in a local restaurant in Lyubimets /</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provision of information and tasting of home-made food on a farm of the Huskovi family in the village of Plevun 5.. Providing information and tasting of hand-made homemade trahana in the home of Temenuzhka Mateva in the village of Plevun 6. Providing information and tasting of tahini from tahini in Ivaylovgrad 9. Providing information about Yamantiev winery and wine tasting 10. Providing dinner in Ivaylovgrad <p>DAY 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing information about the municipal historical museum- Ivaylovgrad 2. Providing information about Paskalev's house in Ivaylovgrad 3. Providing information about Villa Armira; 4. Providing lunch in a restaurant in Ivaylovgrad; 5. Departure for Greece 6. Providing information about the colorful Dasio Square, with the impressive fountain technological element "Sun Tree"; 7. Providing a visit to a Greek confectionery in Orestiada for tasting Greek pastries and coffee 8. Accommodation in a hotel in Orestiada; 9. Providing dinner in a Greek fish restaurant; <p>DAY 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing information about the historical and folklore museum of Orestiada 2. Provision of information on the Evrothirama game farm in Pentalofos 3. Providing lunch at the game farm; 4. Departure to Bulgaria
<p>Activities of the interpreter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduces the group and presents the program; ➤ Presents the rules for movement and safety of the participants; ➤ Provides basic information about 	<p>Activities of the participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Observe the order and safety rules established by the interpreter; ➤ Participate in the activities proposed by the interpreter; ➤ Discuss and give suggestions for the

<p>the municipalities included in the route and what they observe and is the subject of current activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organizes the activities - gives instructions and guides them; ➤ Guides the participants along the route and is responsible for their behavior and safety. 	<p>course and pace of movement and the possible enrichment of activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appropriately evaluate the program in terms of attractiveness, usefulness, feasibility, adequacy of the age group of participants.
<p>Conclusion / summary: The guide repeats with the participants some of the new words, information provided, comments on the games to get feedback on the way of perception and the degree of interest of the participants. Encourages them to express their opinion and to bring their own element to the games. / At the discretion and availability of time /</p>	
<p>Expected effect / result: Educational: The participants get acquainted with facts and images from the history and present of the region and the territory of the three municipalities. Having fun, they learn new knowledge and skills. Educational: Spending time outdoors and collective activities create teamwork and mutual assistance skills.</p>	

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE GOURMET AND WINE ROUTE designed for adults

Given the international epidemic situation related to COVID-19, not all border crossings are open for crossing. Since the beginning of the epidemic, for most of the year, the Kiprinos-Slaveevo border checkpoint has been closed to both sides of the border. An option for traveling to Greece is through the KP Voyvoda checkpoint - Ormenion border checkpoint.

2 variants of the Synergy route have been developed, depending on which border checkpoint will be passed.

OPTION 1 - passing through the Kiprinos-Slaveevo border checkpoint

The start of the first day of the route is scheduled to begin at 10:00. The assembly point is on the square in front of the community center.

Information about the custom Crime is provided in the Community Center "Bratolyubie-1884" Lyubimets. A traditional custom from the past "Crime" is recreated, which includes the participants in the route. The ritual kneading of bread is demonstrated

The leader of the group provides information about the Community Center "Bratolyubie-1884" Lyubimets, about their activities to preserve and promote Bulgarian folklore and traditions. For the fact

that the community center promotes many customs, as well as the custom Crime, which will now be recreated with the participation of all present.

General information about the custom is given. A demonstration of kneading and grinding bread is performed. The participants are also involved in the kneading and grinding.

The duration of the activity is about 40 minutes and is expected to end at about 10:40.

At 11:00 with organized transport the group departs from Lyubimets / from the parking lot to the municipality / to the village of Lozen. The distance from the town of Lyubimets to the village of Lozen is 6 km. Getting there takes about 10 minutes. At 10:50 the participants are in the village of Lozen and the Amber Grape Festival.

Participants receive information about the festival and have the opportunity to watch the program until 12:30.

The end of the activity is expected around 12:30. After the end of the route there is a lunch with local food and drinks at the festival.

Participants will receive information about keeping nature clean and caring for it. After lunch, they clean the place and put up signs with the message "Please love nature. Garbage in the bag."

Lunch ends at 13:30 and follows departure for the village of Plevun, Ivaylovgrad municipality. The distance to it is 86 km. Getting there takes about 1 hour and 30 minutes or until 15:00. It is possible to take a break in the middle of the trip at the dam wall of the Arda River.

Arrive in the village of Plevun at 15:00. The village is visited until 15:30. Basic information is provided.

At 15:30 a visit to the farm of the Huskovi family in the village of Plevun, followed by a talk and tasting of homemade food. The activity lasts until 16:00

At 16:00 we visit the home of Temenuzhka Mateva in the village of Plevun, followed by a talk and tasting of home-made trahana. The activity lasts until 16:30

Departure for Ivaylovgrad follows. The distance is 22 km and takes 30 minutes. Until 17:00.

At 17:00 there is a taekwondo shop in Ivaylovgrad, where a talk and tasting will follow. The activity lasts until 17:30

At 5:30 pm, the Yamantiev winery is visited, where a talk and tasting follow. The activity lasts until 18:00

Followed by hotel accommodation and free time to explore the city.

Dinner is provided at a local restaurant at 19:00.

The second day begins with breakfast provided for all participants.

At 10:00 a visit to the Municipal History Museum-Ivaylovgrad is planned, in which the participants, in addition to the basic information from the guide, will also receive a talk and visit the museum. This activity will end around 10:30 p.m.

At 10:30 the participants visit the ethnographic museum "Paskalev House" in Ivaylovgrad. Apart from the basic information from the guide, the participants will also receive a talk and a tour of the house. This activity will end around 11:00.

At 11:00 the participants visit Villa Armira. Apart from the basic information from the guide, the participants will also receive a talk and a tour of the villa. This activity will end around 11:30.

From 11:30 to 12:00 the center of Ivaylovgrad is visited

From 12:00 to 13:00 lunch is scheduled at a local restaurant in Ivaylovgrad.

At 13:00 the participants with organized transportation will go to the neighborhood "Slaveevo" located about 5 km from the city center. There is a checkpoint through which they will pass to Cyprus in Cyprus. The distance from Ivaylovgrad to Orestiada is 45 km and takes about 50 minutes. Arrival in Orestiada is expected to arrive around 14:00.

At 14:00, participants will visit and explore the colorful Dasio Square, with the impressive fountain and the technological element "Sun Tree". They will receive basic information about the square, the city and its sights. This activity will end around 2:30 p.m.

At 14:30 there will be a visit to a Greek confectionery in Orestiada for tasting Greek pastries and coffee

Followed by hotel accommodation and free time to explore the city.

Dinner is provided at a Greek fish restaurant at 19:00.

The third day begins with breakfast provided for all participants.

At 10:00 a visit to the Historical and Folklore Museum of Orestiada is planned, in which the participants, in addition to the basic information from the guide, will also receive a talk and visit the museum. This activity will end around 11:00.

At 11:00 we leave for Pentalofos, where we will visit the Evrothirama game farm, which is 48 km away. Arrival at 11:40. It is planned to inspect the farm until 13:00

From 13:00 until 14:00, lunch is provided at the Evrothirama game farm

At 14:00 departs for Bulgaria through the checkpoint Ormenion-Checkpoint KP Voyvoda, located about 22 km and takes about 25 minutes or to the checkpoint Kiprinos-Checkpoint Slaveevo, which is about 20 km and takes about 20 minutes. / Given the KOVID situation, not all border checkpoints are open for crossing /

OPTION 2-with passing through the checkpoint KP Voyvoda - Border checkpoint Ormenion

The beginning of the first day of the route is scheduled to start at 10:00 am from the town of Ivaylovgrad

At 10:00 a visit to the Municipal History Museum-Ivaylovgrad is planned, in which the participants, in addition to the basic information from the guide, will also receive a talk and visit the museum. This activity will end around 10:30 p.m.

At 10:30 the participants visit the ethnographic museum "Paskalev House" in Ivaylovgrad. Apart from the basic information from the guide, the participants will also receive a talk and a tour of the house. This activity will end around 11:00.

At 11:00 the participants visit Villa Armira. Apart from the basic information from the guide, the participants will also receive a talk and a tour of the villa. This activity will end around 12:00.

From 12:00 to 13:00 lunch is scheduled at a local restaurant in Ivaylovgrad.

Lunch ends at 13:00 and follows departure for the village of Plevun, Ivaylovgrad municipality. The distance to it is 24 km. Getting there takes about 30 minutes or 13:30. It is possible to take a break in the middle of the trip at the dam wall of the Arda River.

At 13:30 we arrive in the village of Plevun. Until 14:00 the village is explored. Basic information is provided.

At 14:00 a visit to the farm of the Huskovi family in the village of Plevun, followed by a talk and tasting of homemade food. The activity lasts until 15:00

At 15:00 we visit the home of Temenuzhka Mateva in the village of Plevun, followed by a talk and tasting of home-made trahana. The activity lasts until 16:00

Departure for Ivaylovgrad follows. The distance is 22 km and takes 30 minutes. Until 16:30.

At 4.30 pm there is a tavern in Ivaylovgrad, where a talk and tasting will follow. The activity lasts until 17:00

At 17:00 the Yamantiev winery is visited, where a talk and tasting follow. The activity lasts until 17:30

Followed by hotel accommodation and free time to explore the city.

Dinner is provided at a local restaurant at 19:00.

The second day begins with breakfast provided for all participants.

After breakfast we left for the municipality of Lyubimets.

At 10:00 the group leaves Ivaylovgrad for the village of Lozen, Ivaylovgrad municipality, with organized transportation. The distance from the town of Ivaylovgrad to the village of Lozen is 50 km. Getting there takes about 1 hour. At 11:00 the participants are at the festival in the village of Lozen.

Amber Cluster Festival.

Participants receive information about the festival and have the opportunity to watch the program until 12:30.

The end of the activity is expected around 12:30. After the end of the route there is a lunch with local food and drinks at the festival.

Participants will receive information about keeping nature clean and caring for it. After lunch, they clean the place and put up signs with the message "Please love nature. Garbage in the bag."

Lunch ends at 13:30 and leaves for Lyubimets. The distance from the village of Lozen to the town of Lyubimets is 6 km. Getting there takes about 10 minutes. At 13:40 we arrive at the Bratolyubie-1884 Community Center in the town of Lyubimets.

Information about the custom Crime is provided in the Community Center "Bratolyubie-1884" Lyubimets. A traditional custom from the past "Crime" is recreated, which includes the participants in the route. The ritual kneading of bread is demonstrated

The leader of the group provides information about the Community Center "Bratolyubie-1884" Lyubimets, about their activities to preserve and promote Bulgarian folklore and traditions. The fact that the community center promotes many customs, as well as the custom Crime, is recreated with the participation of all present.

General information about the custom is given. A demonstration of kneading and grinding bread is performed. The participants are also involved in the kneading and grinding.

The duration of the activity is about 1 hour and is expected to end around 15:00.

Accommodation in a hotel in Lyubimets follows.

Free time to explore the city follows.

Dinner is provided at a local restaurant at 19:00

The third day begins with breakfast provided for all participants.

After breakfast he left for the municipality of Greece.

At 10:00 with organized transport the group departs from Lyubimets through the checkpoint KP Voyvoda - Ormenion border checkpoint for Orestiada, Greece.

The distance from Lyubimets to Orestiada is 70 km and takes about 1 hour and 20 minutes. It is planned to arrive in Orestiada around 11:10.

At 11:10 a visit to the Historical and Folklore Museum of Orestiada is planned, in which the participants, in addition to the basic information from the guide, will also receive a talk and visit the museum. This activity will end around 12:00.

At 12:00 the participants will visit and explore the colorful Dasio Square, with the impressive fountain and the technological element "Sun Tree". They will receive basic information about the square, the city and its sights. There will also be a walk in the center of Orestiada. This activity will end around 12:30 p.m.

Lunch is available in a Greek restaurant from 12:30 until 13:30.

From 13:30 to 14:30 there is free time to explore the city

From 14:30 to 15:00 visit to a Greek confectionery in Orestiada for tasting Greek pastries and coffee

At 15:00 we leave for Bulgaria through the Ormenion border checkpoint - KP Voyvoda checkpoint in the direction of Lyubimets and Ivaylovgrad.