



THE ROUTE

This route is appropriate for active tourists who are interested in coastal landscapes and the culture of the Liv people. The old forest road passes through five Liv villages: Mazirbe, Košrags, Pitrags, Saunags and Vaide. Some trace of the old days and fishermen lifestyle is still found here. From Košrags the route takes the "Apakšceļš" – a lonely old forest road between Košrags and Dūmele passsing the Bažu bog. After Dūmele the route returns to Kolka by paved road.

Season: May-September

Distance: ~50 km – one day or two days, spending the night at tourism facilities

Duration: ~1-2 days

Type of bicycle: Mountain bike

Difficulty: Medium

Route: Kolka-Vaide-Saunags-Pitrags-Košrags-Dūmele-Ezermuiža-Melnsils-Kolka

Road cover: Forest roads along approximately 2/3 of the way, paved roads

Beginning: Kolka (car park or other

End: Kolka (car park or other location)

Markings: The "Apakšcelš" part is color marked. The Kolka – Košrags part is marked by areen signs with cycling symbol.

Alternatives: You can ride the route in any direction, or start at Košrags or Melnsils, because it is a circular route.

Distance from Rīga: 150 km

Logistics: A circular route which ends where it started

Note: The forest roads, particularly between Košrags and Dūmele, can be a mess, particularly after spring rains. There are a few sandy areas which will be more difficult to

The Slitere National Park features several other hikes, as well as bike, water and auto routes. Look for a list of routes on **www.countryholidays.lv** and for markings out in nature

Emergency services: Ring 112

TOURIST SERVICES

Nurvziedi 63200179, 29395624

Jauntilmači 29412974

Krūmini 29452512

Resting place: In Kolka, at the Vaide pond

Dining: At the Pītagi guest house in Košrags (only for groups, by prior arrangement) and

Bicycle rentals: At the Ūši, Pītagi, Mazirbes Kalēji and Jaunlīdumi guesthouses

www.kolkasrags.lv 29149105;

www.livones.lv

Nearby accommodations:

▲ Pītagi 29372728, www.pitagi.lv

L Uši 63276507, 29475692, www.kolka.info

Shops: In Kolka, Mazirbe and Melnsils in Kolka (only during the season)

Information: www.talsurajons.lv 63224165;

www.ziemelkurzeme.lv 63232293, 29444395; www.countryholidays.lv 67617600;

The Slītere National Park

(established in 1999 as a

strict nature reserve) is

known, with good reason,

as an open-air museum

development of the Baltic

Sea. Nowadays evidence of

geological events is seen in

the Blue Hills of Slītere,

which stand 20 to 30 metres

high above what was the

shore of the Baltic lake of

formed Europe's largest set

hollows between those

ramparts. This occurred

climate of Northern

baccata) and Baltic Ivy

(Hedera helix var. baltica).

Of certain value in the

military machine, which has

left behind army bases and

other military objects in the

of what is now the Slītere

National Park remained

largely undisturbed for 50

years. The park includes one

of the most popular tourist

destinations in Latvia – the

Cape of Kolka, which is

visited by more than 50,000

travellers each year. During

the spring migration of

birds, tens of thousands of

birds fly over the cape

within one hour. Along the

shore of the Baltic Sea is the

so-called Livonian coast,

which stretches from Kolka

to Sīkrags and Ovīši. Fishing

villages and other cultural

objects established by the

world's smallest ethnic

minority, the Livonians, can

be found here. Tourists will

enjoy interesting four

nature trails, bicycling

routes, viewing tower, and

the Šlītere lighthouse which

is open for visitors.

■ The Kolkasrags Visitor Centre. Here you can have some hot coffee or tea, buy souvenirs, and obtain valuable information about historical events in the region. Information stands are there to provide that information.

2 Kolkasrags is the most distinct horn along the Latvian seashore, and it is the place where the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Rīga come together. The horn extends under the sea for another five kilometres and up to the Kolka lighthouse. The sun rises and sets in the sea at Kolkasrags, and those are some really fantastic views. Swimming is not recommended here because of shifting currents and sand. A monument by the sculptor Girts Burvis, "Those Taken by the Sea," has been installed in the dunes at Kolkasrags. The monument represents a gate through which the Kolka lighthouse can be seen. Other points of interest include a wrecked ship, a rock marking the centre of Europe, information stands dedicated to the founder of Latvia's maritime industry, Krišjānis Valdemārs, and a former Soviet military base which is used today by the Latvian Coast Guard and which can be viewed only from the outside. During spring migration, there are lots of birds at Kolkasrags, and this is of interest to bird watchers. There is a convenient car park, benches with tables, a visitor centre, and, during the summer season, a small café where you can have a delicious meal.

3 The old Kolkasrags lighthouse is just a set of ruins right now. The lighthouse at the tip of the horn was built in the 16th century and renovated several times. The ruins are slowly decaying because of storms and ice during the winter. They had been standing well away from the shoreline once, but now are slowly disappearing under water.

4 The Kolka lighthouse is on an artificial island which was created between 1872 and 1875. The original lighthouse was made of wood, and its light was first lit in June 1987. As the island settled into the sea, the current tower was built. It began operations on July 1, 1884. Today the lighthouse is six kilometres from Kolkasrags at the end of its sandy shallows (back when it was built, it was just five kilometres away). The island still has the building for the lighthouse supervisor, as well as several outhouses. The metal lighthouse which is there now was built in St Petersburg. It has been an automated lighthouse since 1979.

5 The Kolkasrags Pines trail is made up of wooden pathways along which you will view an interesting pine forest that at one time was partly covered by sand from the dunes. There is a massive pine tree that is partly covered by sand, as well.

6 A shooting range which isn't really there anymore, but it was once used for training purposes by the Soviet military. Right now you will see an overgrown area of land which stretches from the seashore to the Kolka-Ventspils road. That's where the shooting range was located.

7 Vaide – a village in the middle of the forest known for a Horn collection - Museum at the Purvziedi homestead, as well as the Vaide Pond. There is a beautiful and massive oak tree in Vaide, as well.

8 Saunags is an extensive fishing village with many buildings for travellers, both old and new. The name Saunags was first mentioned in documents in the 14th century. The **Niglinas linden tree** is very impressive in size.

Pitrags is a former fishing village with many legends about sea pirates and sunken ships. The **Pitrags Baptist Church** is at the centre of the village – built in 1902.

10 Košrags is the most interesting of the Liv villages in terms of architecture, the cultural landscape, and accessibility. The names and history of the various buildings are posted on outer walls, and there is a central information stand as well

11 The Apakšcels road – a lonely, forested and ancient road between Košrags and Dūmele, with lots of interesting stories about the old Pitragupe windmill, which never did grind any grain (the foundations are still there), and about the boiler of a wrecked ship which a local baron used to produce tar. This used to be a horse path which crossed the Bažas swamp. The great rock of Dūmele is impressive, indeed.

12 The Bažas swamp is the largest swamp in the Slītere National Park and is entirely off limits to visitors.

13 The Dūmele lake meadows – a legendary location which is said to have been the site of a lake which, in 1838, was poured into the sea. When the water was gone, remnants of ancient tree stumps and ships were found at the bottom of the lake.

Melnsils is an ancient Liv village where ships were built at one time. There is a legend about Trommel, the robber.

15 The Ēvaži shoreline. The 0,3km long trail leads to the steep bank which is 8-15m high. It's worth it – the view of the Gulf of R $\bar{\text{g}}$ a is magnificent here. 16 Ūši – a campsite and guesthouse in Kolka where, if you apply in advance,

you can see how the traditional carrot buns known as "sklandu rauši" are baked.

17 Kolka is the only Liv village in which intensive fish processing and other business activities were preserved even after the imposition of the Soviet regime in Latvia. The population of Kolka increased even as the population of other local villages decreased.

18 The churches of Kolka – Lutheran (built in 1886), Orthodox (built in 1890 and used as a graveyard chapel in Soviet times before returning to its status as a proper church), and Catholic (built in 1997).



The Kolkasrags Visitor Centre



The ruins of the old Kolkasrags lighthouse



The Kolka lighthouse



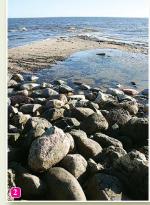


The forest road between Liv village



The Ēvaži shoreline







The Kolkasrags Pines trail





The Dūmele lake meadows





The Kolka Orthodox Church











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