



The Salt Eco-Trail

The "Salt Road" is a network of educational trails and paths with a total length of 2.8 km, designed to highlight the main attractions around Bear Lake. Thus, along the 6 thematic paths you can admire the Salt Mountain, the freshwater lakes and the smaller salt lakes, the Belvedere Tower, the flora and fauna, as well as the special arboretum of the "Bear Lake" nature reserve.



Géra Spring

The Géra Salt Spring was built to commemorate the former salt spring, which provided water for the first salt baths in the Lower Resort. The treatments at Géra Baths were extremely effective, treating 21 different diseases. At the present, Géra spring is located on the street corner opposite the former Géra Baths and its waters are as effective today as they were in the past.



The Historical Villas

After the construction of the first public baths, Sovata developed quickly and attracted the attention of the small aristocracy, who started to build their summer residences in the resort. Beautiful villas appeared, many of which still exist today: Villa Sava, Villa Maria and Villa Doina (Hotel Pacsirta), Villa St. Joseph (Hotel Muresul), Villa Szoke, Villa Muskatli or The Magistrates' House, built for officials of the Ministry of Justice. After the First World War, even Queen Mary of Romania frequented Sovata together with King Ferdinand and Prince Carol II.



The Bear Lake

It is the only heliothermic lake in Europe and the largest in the world. It was created on May 27, 1875, following a cloud break and took its present form in 1881. It was named as Bear Lake by the locals, because of its shape resembling a stretched-out bear's fur. After the discovery of the curative properties of the salt water and the sapropelic mud, the area around the lake developed quickly, becoming the famous resort we all know today. In addition to the Bear Lake, several other treatment centres and spas can be found in the resort today, which have placed Sovata among the top tourist destinations in the country.



Campu Cetatii

The village is hidden in the narrow valley of Niraj, in a wonderful natural setting and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Mures County. Not only does Campu Cetatii offer a feast for the taste buds when eating the traditional breaded trout served with garlic sauce, but also hiking or biking trails in the nearby forests, the steam train ride from Sovata or the Mini-Niraj visitor centre offer many memories for every member of the family.



The Alder Lake in Campu Cetatii

The Alder Lake is located behind the Fortress Hill and can be easily accessed from two directions by following the red dot marking. The lake has a surprising appearance, with tree stumps emerging from it. The trees here are alder trees, growing out of the water and the wild beauty of the scenery is enhanced by the extremely varied wildlife in the vicinity.



The Limes at Calugareni

The Roman archeological site in Calugareni is part of the vast defensive system of the Roman Empire known as the limes and played a strategic role in the defense of the Niraj Valley and the province of Dacia. The military unit stationed here was an auxiliary infantry troop, and within the castrum there was a command building, baths and civilian housing. The archaeological park at Calugareni covers an area of 5 ha and is administered by the Roman Limes Research Centre of the Mures County Museum.



The Franciscan Monastery in Calugareni

The Franciscan monastery was built in the 17th century by the monks of the Order of St. Francis, who settled here during the time of the Protestant princes of Transylvania. The inscription on the western gable of the church dedicated to King St. Stephen - 1678 - represents the year of completion. The complex represents a synthesis of Renaissance and Baroque stylistic elements, with the original altars (early Baroque) preserved in the church.



Rhédey Castle -
Sângeorgiu de Pădure

Built in neo-baroque style, with its present form dating from 1807-1809, it is the birthplace and childhood home of Countess Claudia Rhédey, wife of Duke Alexander von Württemberg and great-great-grandmother of King Charles III of the United Kingdom. The castle is now restored and houses the exhibition "Mysteria Residentiae Rhédey" on the first floor, which presents the tragic fate of Countess Claudia. On the ground floor is the Tourist Information Centre and the painting exhibition of Victor Datu, one of the promoters of Cubism in Romania. Upstairs there is also a commemorative exhibition dedicated to the flooded village of Bezidu Nou.



Bezid Reservoir and
Bezidu Nou Memorial Park

Bezid reservoir was formed between 1975 and 1990, following the construction of the reservoir dam on the site of the village of Bezidu Nou, to attenuate the floods on Cuşmed stream and to supply the area with drinking water and industrial water. The deviation from the original plans, however, resulted in the complete flooding of the village of Bezidul Nou, and consequently, the displacement of most of the villagers. Today, the lake is one of the favorite weekend destinations for the locals, with the ruins of the former church's tower sometimes appearing on the surface of the water in the summer.

At the end of the lake, on the road to Crişeni, there is a Memorial Park in memory of Bezidu Nou village, with a mourning wall, pictures of the past, a bell tower and funerary wooden sculptures, each sculpture symbolizing a lost house of the old village.



Dear visitor,

Welcome to Sovata, in the heart of Transylvania! A legendary land of forests and healing salt waters, where you can reconnect with nature. There is much more to say about Sovata, but an even better idea would be to discover at your own pace all that this beautiful resort has to offer, ready to welcome you in every season!

In other words, you will discover the magic inside Transylvania!

Sovata

and the surroundings



Beheci Peak

Beheci is part of the southern range of Gurghiu Mountains. The old fortification and the chapel at the top were destroyed in the 18th century. In memory of this, the surrounding communities built an ecumenical chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross in 2011. Reaching the summit (1080 m), the traveler will be treated to an extraordinary panorama, with a great diversity of vegetation and fauna, beech and oak forests and meadows unique to the area.

