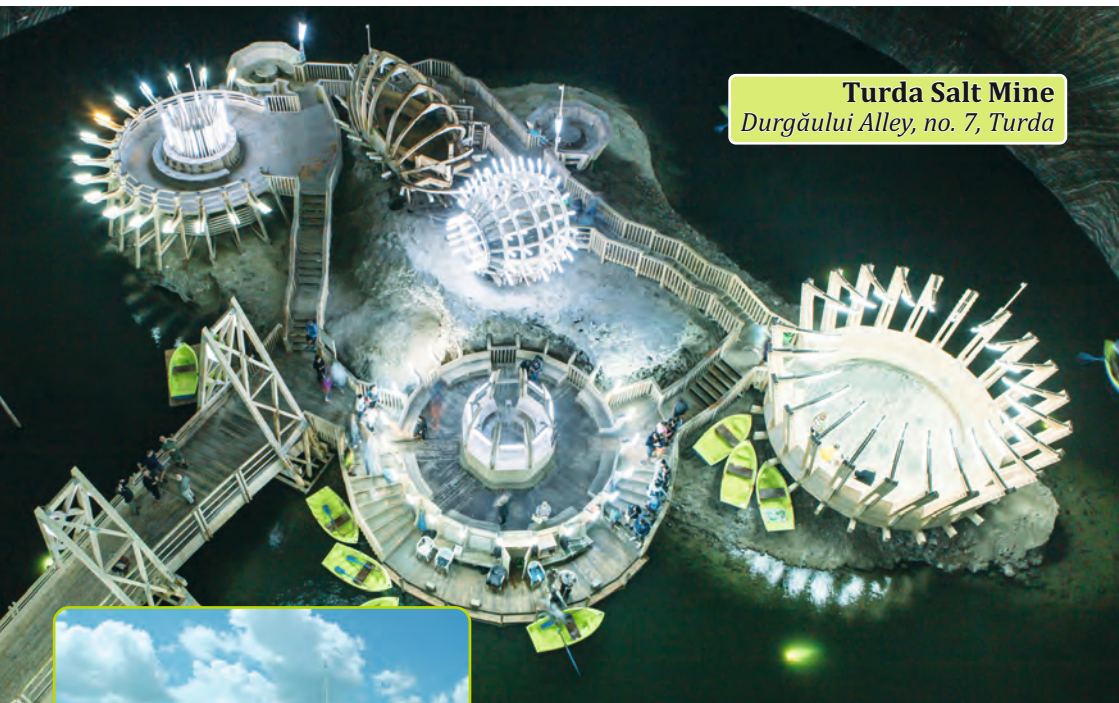


DISCOVER CLUJ COUNTY

Tourist attractions



Turda Salt Mine
Durgăului Alley, no. 7, Turda



Turda Salt Mine is one of the main tourist attractions of Transylvania, representing a real salt mining museum, being a modern recreation facility and, at the same time, a treatment facility.

It is assumed that the first stages of salt exploitation began in the Roman era, but the first evidences of activities related to its extraction date from the 11th century, when a document issued by the chancellery of the Hungarian Kingdom mentions the establishment of a salt customs in Turda.

It is closed since 1932, being used during World War II as air raid shelter. During 1950-1992, it was used as cheese storage and after 1992 it was opened for the touristic circuit.





Currently, Turda Salt Mine has some novel facilities, among which a panoramic elevator, a mini-golf courses, two mini-bowling alleys, a sport court and an amphitheatre which hosts various events. Also, a carousel is operational within the premises, offering a panoramic image over the Rudolf Mine. An underground lake was set up in Terezia Mine, offering possibilities for a boat ride 112 metres inside the salt mountain.



Resorts

Cojocna Baths

Republicii Street, Cojocna commune



There were old salt exploitations in the area of Cojocna Baths and, above the abandoned salt mine pits, multiple saline lakes were formed, their water having therapeutic properties. Two of the lakes were transformed into baths, frequented during summer, and during winter there is an operational covered basin with heated salt water.

Turda salt lakes are located on a salt massif. Currently, there are multiple salt lakes, among which the most important ones would be Roman Lake and Durgău Lake, due to which, around 1840, Turda Salted Baths were established. Besides lakes, close to Roman swimming pool there is a treatment facility, operational during the entire year.



Turda Salt Lakes

Aleea Lacurilor, Turda

*Anamie Hriscau
photography*



Toroc Balneary Park

Albăstrelelor Street, no. 3, Dej

The balneary park has an area of 40.000 sqm. and includes, among others, a salt water lake, outdoor pools with fresh water, wet sauna with chromotherapy or indoor pools for adults and children, operational during the entire year.

Beliş-Fântânele Resort is a climatic resort of local interest, being located at an altitude of 1.050 metres, between Gilău Mountains and Vlădeasa Mountains, on the shore of Fântânele Lake. During the dry summers, when the lake overflow is very low, the ruins of the church in Giurcuța de Jos can be seen.

Beliş-Fântânele Resort
Beliş commune



The resort is located at an altitude between 1200-1400 metres, providing amenities to spend free time both during winter time, through the ski and snowboarding tracks, as well as during the other periods of the year, through activities such as mountain biking or hiking.

Băișorii Mountain Resort
Băișoara commune



Ski Tracks

Băișoara

Băișoara commune



Buscat

Băișoara commune



Mărișel

Mărișel commune

MARISEL
ski & snowboard resort



Feleacu

Feleacu commune



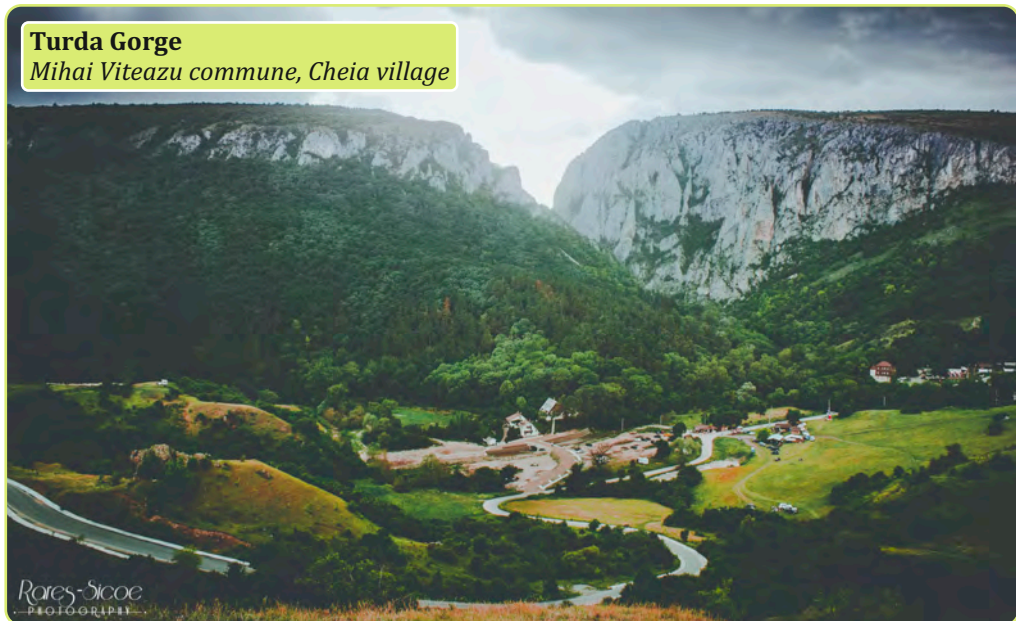
Natural attractions

The Turda Gorge was formed as a result of limestones erosion during the Jurassic period, having a length of approximately 2 km and a vertical expansion of almost 200 meters. The area has a large variety of karst landforms and a flora comprising over 1.000 species.



Turda Gorge

Mihai Viteazu commune, Cheia village



Tureni Gorge

Tureni commune



Tureni Gorge or Turului Gorge, located close to Turda Gorge, has a length of approximately 2 km, with high walls, where can be found numerous rapids and small waterfalls in the river bed, as well as versants with numerous cavities.

Tarnița Lake

between Râșca, Mărișel and Gilău communes

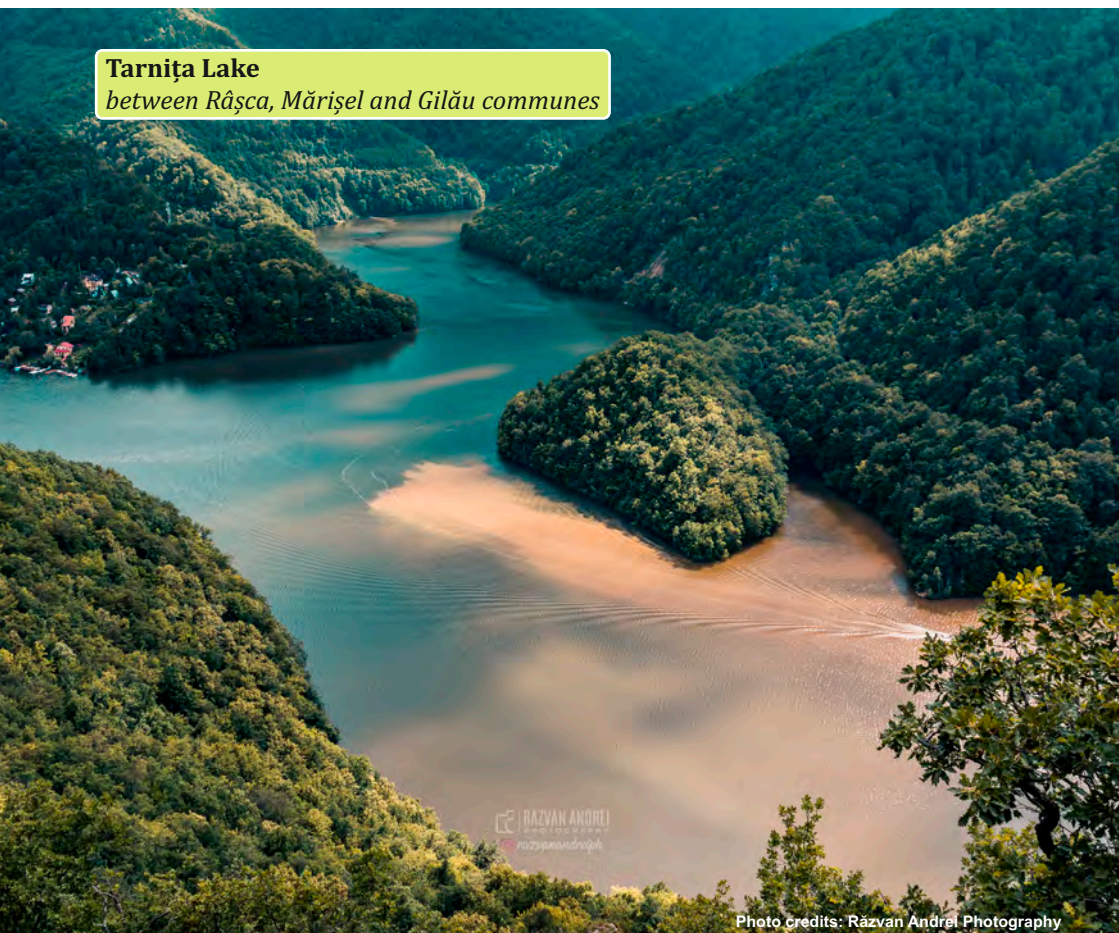


Photo Credits: Răzvan Andrei Photography



Tarnița Lake is an accumulation lake, with an area of over 200 hectares. Sports associations are periodically organizing here various swimming or fishing contests.

Drăgan Lake
Poieni commune



The dam has a height of 120 meters and a crest opening of 442 meters, being the largest opening in Romania. The area has a unique picturesqueness, having accommodation facilities such as tourist pensions and favouring off-road sports activities and mountain-bike.



**„Stufărișurile de la Sic“
(Sic Reed Thickets)
Mixed nature reserve
*Sic commune, Sic village***



Also called the Transylvanian Delta, the Sic reed thickets represents an avifaunistic nature reserve located in Sic village, on the Fizeșului Valley, made of swamps, ponds and water surface area, with reed and bulrush vegetation.

**Vălul Miresei (Bride's Veil) Waterfall
*Mărgău commune, Răchițele village***



Located at an altitude of approximately 1.000 metres and having a total height of 30 metres, the waterfall looks like a white veil, due to water dispersion, this fact determining also its suggestive name. Its name is also connected to a myth, which mentions a bride who is supposed to have fallen from a steep rock, where we can find the waterfall nowadays, and her veil was stuck on the rocks, covering them. It is assumed that the wedding guests gathered where the bride has fell and their tears made the waterfall.

Fortresses

Bologa Fortress was one of the most important fortifications of medieval Transylvania, remarking itself especially by the circular donjon, one of the few that were preserved in Transylvania. The first documentary attestation, from 1304, is mentioning it under the name of Sebuswar, a form which was kept also in the subsequent mentions.



Bologa Fortress

Poieni commune, Bologa village



Liteni Fortress

Săvădisla commune, Liteni village

Liteni Fortress is a medieval fortress with a stormy history, its first documentary attestation dating since 1324. It has an important military role and multiple rulers, among which the most important were Sigismund of Luxemburg, Ladislau II Kan and John Hunyadi (Ioan de Hunedoara). In 1562, during a siege, it was severely damaged due to the explosion of the underground powder storage, being destroyed afterwards, during the liberation battles of kuruc/kurutz lead by prince Francisc II Rákóczi, at the beginning of the 18th century.

Potaissa castrum was built by the Fifth Macedonian Legion (Legio quinta Macedonica), a Roman legion, in Potaissa – near Turda Municipality nowadays – in order to strengthen the North-West defensive of the Roman Dacia. It occupied an area of over 20 hectares and accommodated approximately 5.000 militaries, also representing the largest castrum with long term operation in this Roman province. In 274, the Fifth Macedonian Legion, together with the other Roman troops, drew back from Dacia. Multiple old objects were discovered inside the castrum (architectonic pieces, sculptures, mosaics, rock inscriptions, coins etc.), as well as the tomb of a Gepid princess.

Potaissa Roman Camp
Castrului Roman Street, Turda



Castles

Banffy Castle of Bonțida
Bonțida commune

Photo credits: FTT



The Bánffy Castle of Bonțida is one of the architectural monuments representative for the Transylvanian Baroque, being also known as the “Transylvanian Versailles” for its abundance of elements specific for this architectural style. It was erected by the Bánffy family in Bonțida commune, locality which is approximately 30 km east of Cluj-Napoca. King Sigismund of Luxemburg donates in 1387 the domain of Bonțida to Bánffy family, a manor house being initially built here, and in the 17th century, Dénes (Dionisie) Bánffy reinforces the manor by building a fortified complex. Starting with 1747, the castle is rebuilt in an Austrian Baroque style and afterwards, during József (Iosif) Bánffy, descendant of the family, the western facade is transformed in a neo-Gothic, Romantic style and the park is rearranged in English style. In 1944, the castle was used as a military hospital, afterwards being seriously vandalised and set on fire by the German troops which were retiring.

Currently, the castle is in process of restoration and valorisation of the potential of the Bonțida domain, numerous educational and cultural-artistic activities being organized here, attracting a large number of visitors.







Banffy Castle of Răscruci
Bonțida commune, Răscruci village

Răscruci locality was the property of Bánffy family, being part of the Bonțida domain. The castle was built in an Eclectic Neoclassical style, surrounded by a park of large extent, with the domain being used as a summer residence of Banffy family. A very attractive architectural element is the salon, made in Renaissance style, with walls dressed in wood and ceiling with bays.

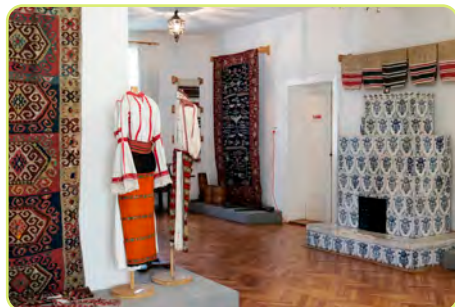


Museums



„Octavian Goga“ Museum of Ciucea
Principală Street, no. 4, Ciucea commune

The “Octavian Goga” Memorial Museum was established in 1967 and invokes the life and activity of the great Romanian poet through some documents, books and pictures, but especially by exhibiting a considerable number of his personal belongings, such as a German chest from the 18th century, a Florentine case made in 16th century in Transylvania, two armchairs dressed in Cordoba leather dating from the 17th century, as well as the Bidermazer armchairs and sofas.





Turda History Museum
B.P. Haşdeu Street, no. 2, Turda

The Turda History Museum was opened in 1943, its heritage gathering approximately 30.000 objects representative for all historical periods. An attractive object is the large size painting (3/4m), painted in 1898 by the Hungarian painter Körösfői Krisch Aladar, having in the centre the figure of the reformer David Francisc. The painting represents the scene of proclaiming the freedom of religious cults in Transylvania within the Diet of Turda in 1568, held in the Roman-Catholic Church.

Designed for the salt customs in Turda, the building served also as a temporary residence of Transylvanian princes during their visits in the area, reason for which it was also called a Princely House or Voivodal Palace.





Gherla History Museum

Mihai Viteazu Street, no. 6, Gherla



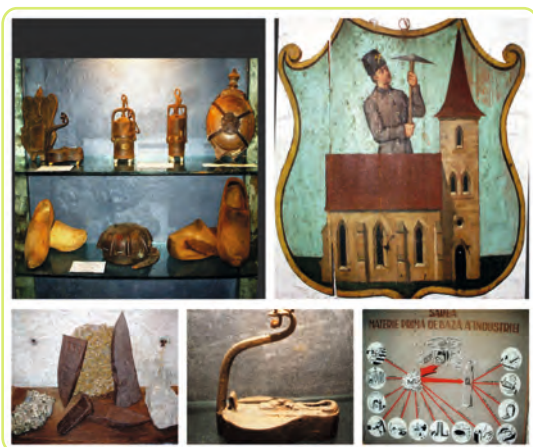
The collection of Dej Municipal Museum is made of pieces representing Roman inscriptions, ethnography and folklore objects, architectural fragments, ceramic tubes for water adductions, rush lights, weapons or coins. An interesting discovery is the monetary treasure, discovered in Nireș, made of 30 silver coins.

The salt mine (Dej Salt Mine) in Dej locality had a contribution to the development of the science and technical collection by some exploitation specific tools, such as: an old salt weighing scale, a wooden wheelbarrow for salt transport, a pulley for lifting the salt at the surface or mock-ups of some contemporary machinery.

The Gherla History Museum has a large heritage, being distinguishable here the relics discovered in the perimeter of the Roman castrum in Gherla (coins, weapons, sculptures, a military diploma dating since 123 AD) and a series of documents attesting the settlement of Armenians in this city. The permanent exhibition shows, through the archaeological and documentary materials, the human evolution since the Palaeolithic until the 18th century.

Dej Municipal Museum

1 Mai Street, no. 3, Dej



The Water Museum of Florești

Avram Iancu Street, Florești commune



The Cluj Water Museum was opened in 1992 and is the only Museum of Water in Romania. Its 2 sections certify the history of water supply and sewage of Cluj city.

Religious edifices

„Assumption of Virgin Mary” Monastery of Nicula
Fîzeșu Gherlii commune, Nicula village



Nicula Monastery is known as one of the most important monachal centres of Transylvania, which hosts every year the largest pilgrimage in Transylvania, on 15th of August.

The first documentary attestation indicates the existence of a wooden church in Maramureșan style, which was destroyed by a fire in 1973, being replaced with a wooden church from the 17th century. The first church with masonry wall was erected between 1875-1879-1905, representing a large size building with two towers above the pronaos. Also, around the area of Nicula Monastery, a glass painting iconographic centre is developing, technique which was imported from Bohemia, Austria and Bavaria.

Currently, besides the wooden and stone churches, there are also a monumental church in Brâncovenian [*brâncovenesc] style and an architectural

complex meant to become a centre of patristic studies and a creation workshop in order to continue the tradition of Nicula school of glass painting.

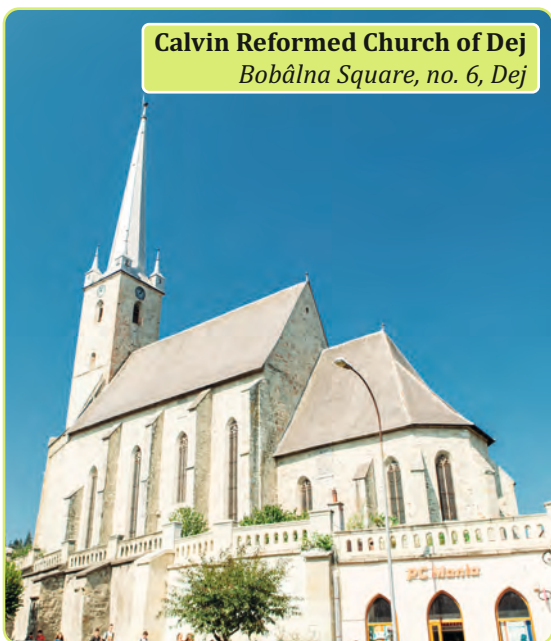
Nicula Monastery also has a museum with a rich collection of glass icons, as well as wooden icons dating from the 16th – 18th centuries. Also, the museum has a collection of church books, wooden and root sculptures, ceramics, textiles, towels.





The monumental building is stylistically classified within the Gothic churches built in the Transylvanian cities, being a nave-shaped church, with a tower in the western side and buttresses. Inside we can find a Gothic arch dating since 1500 and the ceiling with bays, the third in the church history, is dating since 1779.

Calvin Reformed Church of Dej
Bobâlna Square, no. 6, Dej



Dej Synagogue

Ștefan cel Mare Square, no. 1, Dej



Between 1907-1909, the Jewish community in Dej erects the synagogue in the city, synagogue which was to become one of the most beautiful ones in Transylvania.



Armenian Catholic Cathedral of Gherla
Libertății Square, Gherla

The city of Gherla was known in the Medieval era as Armenopolis, being one of the most important centres of the Armenian community in the Central and South East Europe. A prosper community of merchants decides to erect a cathedral in 1748, an edifice built in Transylvanian baroque style. Inside the church there is a painting - "The Descent of Jesus from the Cross" - which is assumed to be the work of Rubens, given by the emperor Francis I as appreciation for the important donations for the imperial treasurer.



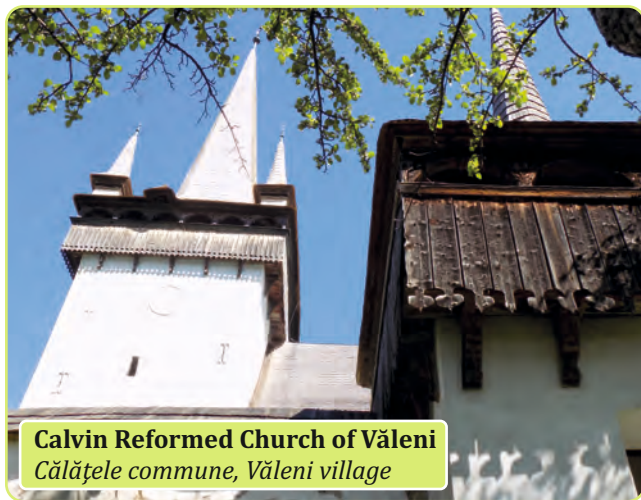
Calvin Reformed Church of Sic
Sic commune

The Calvin Reformed Church of Sic is dating since the 13th century, being erected with the help of the king Matthias Corvinus. In 1555, a synod of the reformed churches was held in this church, where Francisc David, the founder of Unitarian confession, also attended. Inside we can find fragments of a mural painting dating since the 14th century, a ceiling with bays, an organ and bells dating since the 18th century.

Calvin Reformed Church of Sâncraiu
Sâncraiu commune



The church dates in its actual form since the 18th Century, the 220 bays of the ceiling were redone in 1994, being painted with motifs specific to the area. In the church courtyard there is a bell since the times of Matthias Corvinus (1481).



Calvin Reformed Church of Văleni
Călățele commune, Văleni village



In Văleni village, the Franciscans erect a church in the 18th century, in Roman style. It has a ceiling with bays, painted with motifs specific to the area. Also, in the defence wall of the church we can see a funerary relief from the Roman era and a carved Tartar head.

The Calvin church of Mănăstireni was built in the 13th century and is a hall-type church in Roman style. The furniture, pulpit and ceiling with bays are dating since the 18th and 19th century. Two elements worth noticing are a solar clock and two reliefs from the Roman era: Saint Michael the Archangel slaying a dragon and Melusine – the virgin breastfeeding two snakes – this representation being a one of a kind in Transylvania.



Calvin Reformed Church of Mănăstireni
Mănăstireni commune



Church of „Saint Paraschiva” of Feleacu
Feleacu commune



The archbishop church of Feleac was built around 1488. In the age of the ruler Ștefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great), it was gifted with manuscripts which, in those times, represented important values, such as a Slavonic Liturgikon (Liturghier) dated based on the calendar in 1481.

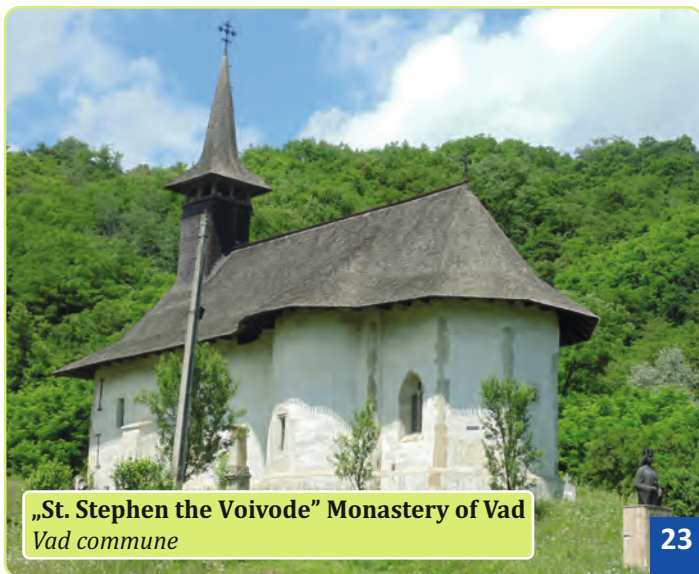




The “St. Mary” Roman-Catholic church was erected at the end of the 15th century and was built in Gothic style. Here, in 1568, the first religious edict of tolerance in Europe was adopted and the establishment of the Unitarian Church was proclaimed.



Between 16th – 17th centuries, an orthodox episcopacy and a monastery were here, supported by the voivod of Moldova, Ștefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great) (1433-1504) and his son, Petru Rareș.

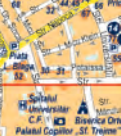


Traditions in Cluj County

It is said that the Romanian traditions and customs are the most beautiful elements of our culture. We are welcoming you in our county to discover the local gastronomy, life at the sheep farm, to enjoy the songs, dance and cheerfulness, to listen to peoples stories and legends and, last but not least, to get to know the cultural and spiritual values of former days!









Hartă turistică - Tourist Map



www.clujtourism.ro



Obiective turistice numerotate • Numbered sights	
30. Turnul Căminilor (C3)	55. Centrul Cultural German (D3)
31. Zidurile Cetății (C3)	56. Centrul Cultural Italian (D3)
32. Biserica greco-catolică Bob (C3)	57. Palatul Teleki (D3)
33. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei (C2)	58. Statuia Sf. Gheorghe (D3)
34. Obeliscul Carolinei (C2)	59. Statuia Baba Novac (D3)
35. Consiliul General al Ungariei (C2)	60. Instanța Prefecturală Județului Cluj (D2)
36. Consiliul Onorific al Republicii Franceze (D3)	61. Centrul Național de Informare și Promovare Turistică Cluj (C3)
37. Biserica Mănăstirii Franciscane (C2)	62. Centrul de Informare Turistică (D3)
38. Casa Hentz (C3)	63. Casa Hentz (C3)
39. Biserica Evanghelică (C2)	64. Casa Wass (C3)
40. Turnul Pompierilor (D2)	65. Casa Parohiei Romano-Catolică (C3)
41. Palatul Sărbătorii (C2)	66. Palatul Sărbătorii (C2)
42. Clădirea în Optimizare (C2)	67. Clădirea fostului Hotel Continental (C2)
43. Ansamblul Statuar Mărei Corvine (C3)	68. Palatul Rodica (C3)
44. Palatul Rădăuș (C2)	69. Grupul statuar „Școala Ardeleană” (D3)
45. Palatul Josika (C3)	70. Statuia Lupu Caplănoiu (D3)
46. Oficiul Județean de Poștă Cluj (C2)	71. Statuia lui Mihai Eminescu (D3)
47. Sora Shopping Center (C2)	72. Statuia lui Lucian Blaga (D3)
48. Teatrul de Păpuși „Puccini” (D3)	73. Monumentul „Glorie Ostașului Român” (D3)
49. Catedrala greco-catolică „Schimbarea la Față” (D3)	74. Monumentul dedicat martirilor evenimntelor din anul 1889 (C3)
50. Colegiul Academic-Casa Universitarilor (D2)	75. Monumentul rezistenței anticomuniste (C2)
51. Academia de Muzică „Gheorghe Dima” (D3)	76. Centrul Cultural Brazilian (D3)
52. Casa de Cultură a Studenților (C3)	77. Institutul de Turismologie și Studii Central-Asiatice (C3)
53. Palatul Teatrală-Korte (D3)	78. Universitatea de Artă și Design Cluj Napoca (C3)
54. Institutul Cultural Francez (D3)	79. Universitatea Sapientia (C2)



Consiliul Județean Cluj - Cluj County Council

Centrul Național de Informare și Promovare Turistică Cluj
Cluj National Centre for Tourism Information and Promotion

Adresa/ Address: Str. Memorandumului, nr. 21, Cluj - Napoca

Telefon/ Telephone/ Fax: (004) 0264 - 450.410

Email: contact@cnitpcluj.ro

Web: www.clujtourism.ro

ROMÂNIA

Județul Cluj

E5

1

E4

B4

D4



Cheile Turzii - Turda Gorge



Cheile Turenilor - Turenilor Gorge



Cascada Vălii Miresei
The Bride's Veil Waterfall



Lacul Glău - Glău Lake

E/F2

22



Parcul Balnear Toroc
Toroc Balnear Park

F3

21



Rezervația naturală "Stufărișurile de la Sic"
The mixed natural reserve "Reed Thickets from Sic"

E4

20



Salina Turda - Turda Salt Mine

E4

19



Băile Sărute Turda
Salty Bays from Turda

E4

18



Băile Cojocna - Cojocna Bays

E5

17



Biserica Romano - Catolică "St. Maria"
Roman - Catholic Church from Gherța

F2

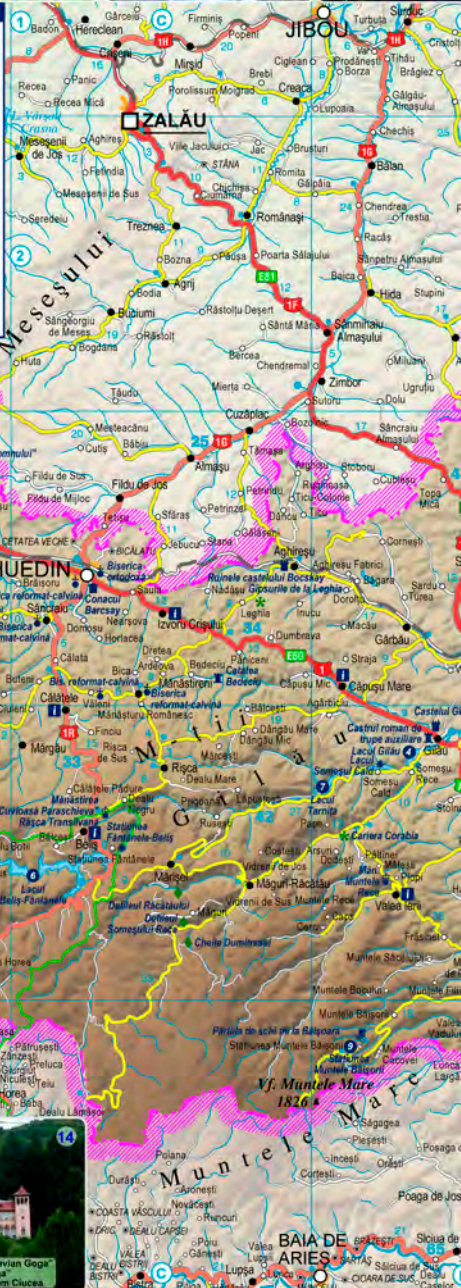
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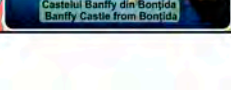
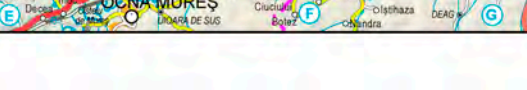
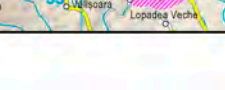
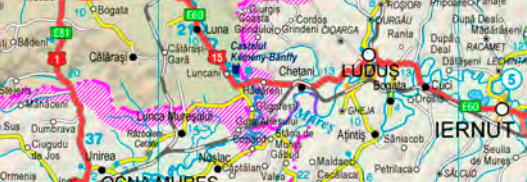
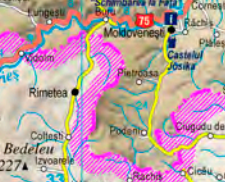
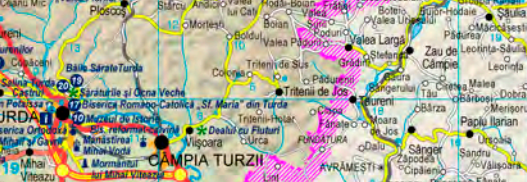
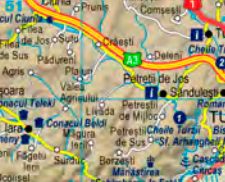
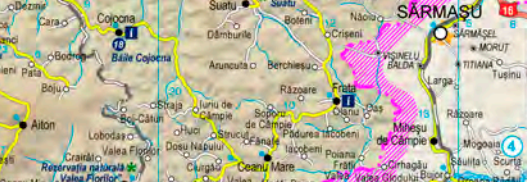
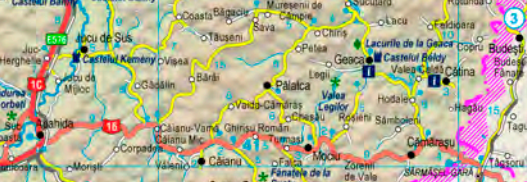
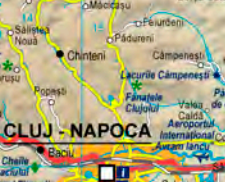
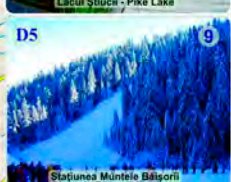
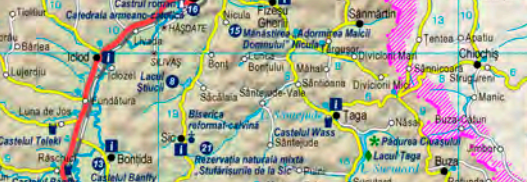
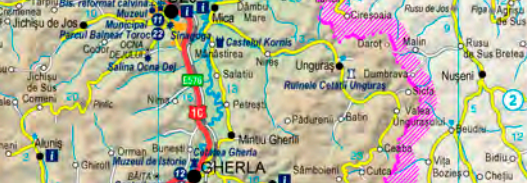
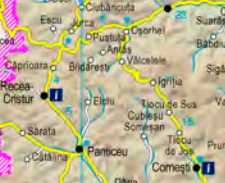
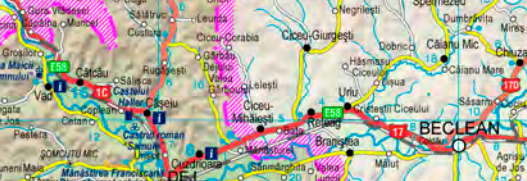
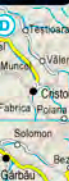


Catedrala Armiano - Catolică din Gherța
Armenian - Catholic Cathedral from Gherța

Legendă • Legend

	Autostradă	Motorway
	Drum european; Drum național	European road; National road
	Drum județean	County road
	Drum comunal (forestier sau alte)	Rural road (forest road or other roads)
	Cale ferată	Railway
	Limită de județ	County boundary
	Limita Parcului Natural Apuseni	Apuseni National Park boundary
	Cetate; Ruină de cetate	Fortress; Fortress ruins
	Castel; Conac	Castle; Mansion
	Biserică; Mănăstire	Church; Abbey
	Muzeu; Monument	Museum; Monument
	Parie de schi; Cascadă	Ski; Waterfall
	Arie naturală protejată; Obiective turistice naturale	Protected natural area; Natural sights
	Centre de Informare Turistică; Alte obiective turistice	Tourist Information Centres; Other sights





DISCOVER CLUJ-NAPOCA

Museums

Ethnographic Museum of Transylvania

Memorandumului Street, no. 21, Cluj-Napoca



The Ethnographic Museum of Transylvania was opened in 1922. An open air museum was added in 1929 to the exhibition in the pavilion, the first of its kind in Romania, called "Romulus Vuia" Ethnographic National Park. The current permanent exhibition is called "The popular culture in Transylvania - 18th - 20th centuries", opened in 2006, which approaches the main areas of the material and spiritual culture of rural Transylvania, illustrated by representative exhibits, selected out of the 40.000 and more artefacts existing in the museum collections.

„Romulus Vuia” Ethnographic National Park
Tăietura Turcului Street, Cluj-Napoca

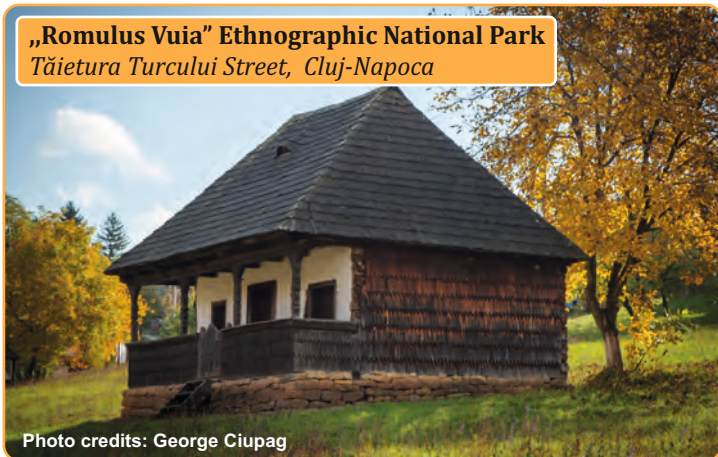


Photo credits: George Ciupag

The “Romulus Vuia” Ethnographic National Park is an open air museum, opened in 1929. The first sector includes technical installations and rustic workshops from the 18th -20th centuries, whereas the second sector contains traditional rural houses representative for different ethnographic areas of Transylvania. Three of the most beautiful wooden churches in Transylvania are preserved in the “Romulus Vuia” Ethnographic National Park: the church of Cizer, built in 1773, the church of Chiraleș – 17th century – and the church of Petrindu, dated 1612.



Photo credits: George Ciupag

Cluj-Napoca Art Museum
Unirii Square, no. 30, Cluj-Napoca



The museum is located inside the Banffy palace, built during 1774-1785 as private residence of count Gheorghe Bánffy, governor of Transylvania, by the German architect Johann Eberhard Blumann. The heritage of Cluj-Napoca Art Museum includes over 13.000 extremely valuable pieces of Romanian and universal art (15th – 21st centuries), being made of paintings, sculptures, graphical art pieces, decorative art pieces and documentary holdings.

Pharmacy History Collection
Unirii Square, no. 28, Cluj-Napoca



The Pharmacy History Collection is located in the oldest pharmacy in Cluj, dating since the 16th century. The museum was opened for the public in 1954 and remakes the atmosphere and structure of the former pharmacies, containing a large variety of exhibits: furniture pieces from the 17th – 19th centuries, old pharmaceutical equipment, pharmaceutical treaties, prescriptions and diplomas, the famous mummy dust, sold for its weight in gold, as a panacea, but also strange animal products or small hand-painted bottles in which the Love Potion was sold. The Baroque painting on the ceiling is one of the few examples of laic paintings preserved in Transylvania.

National Museum of Transylvanian History
Constantin Daicoviciu Street, no. 2, Cluj-Napoca



The valuable heritage of the Museum includes over 450.000 objects illustrating the Transylvanian history and civilisation from prehistoric ages until our times. It is organised in 9 representative collections, among which: "The Egyptian Collection" (which enjoys a great interest due to its central piece, a mummy from the Ptolemaic age), "The Dacian history collection" which exhibits tools, weapons and artefacts made in pre-Roman Dacia, but also numerous import pieces or "The Roman history collection", which illustrates the daily, religious, artistic life and the funerary customs of Roman Dacia. "The Medieval and Modern History Collection" shows the history and civilisation of the multi-ethnic and multi-confessional area of Transylvania from the 9th century until the early decades of the 20th century, "The contemporary history collection" reflects the dramatic moments which the society in Ardeal went through in the 20th century and "The numismatic cabinet" includes over 100.000 pieces (more than 80% are classified as treasury items).



Photo credits: MNIT Cluj



Photo credits: MNIT Cluj

Cluj Mitropoly Museum

Avram Iancu Square, no. 18, Cluj-Napoca



The beginnings of the museum are dating since 1924, during the bishop Nicolae Ivan, the ktetor (founder) of the Orthodox Cathedral of Cluj-Napoca. It is currently located at the basement of the Orthodox Cathedral and was reorganised during 2011. One of the valuable icons displayed is that of Virgin Mary with Child Jesus, painted around 1699 by the famous icons painter Luca of Iclod.

„Babeş-Bolyai” University Museum

Mihail Kogălniceanu Street, no. 4, Cluj-Napoca



The Cluj University Museum was set up in 2001, its collections amounting over 750 original pieces and facsimiles (student report cards, university handbooks, various scientific equipment, medals etc.). They are helping rebuild the history and activity of colleges, faculties and universities in Cluj-Napoca, since the 16th century until our times. The museum also hosts a mini technical collection containing old equipment from the Faculties of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, used in the course of time for the applied research in Cluj.

Among the over 6.000 exhibits, there is also the collection of palm tree seeds of approximately 180 species, remarkable among them being the “champion seed” of the seeds world, having a weight of 16 kg. Among the most valuable and rich collections in the country of the botanical museum there is also the dendrological collection, containing approximately 450 samples.



Botanical Museum
Republicii Street, no. 42, Cluj-Napoca



Mineralogy Museum
*Mihail Kogălniceanu Street,
no. 1, Cluj-Napoca*

The gems collection (approximately 230 fine gems) is one of the museum attractions and is on exhibition in the original display from the 19th century. One of the rare items collections is the meteorites collection, the only one of its kind in Romania and has over 200 exhibits from all over the world.



The types collection is the most valuable collection and includes over 200 species of fossil plants and animals, among which 118 are included in the National Heritage.



Paleontology and Stratigraphy Museum
Mihail Kogălniceanu Street, no. 1, Cluj-Napoca

Vivarium

Clinicilor Street, no. 5-7, Cluj-Napoca



A miniature zoo, with specially arranged spaces to breed some small animals in their natural environment, the Vivarium displays around 60 species of reptiles, fish, micromammals and birds.



Zoological Museum

Clinicilor Street, no. 5-7, Cluj-Napoca



The museum is divided in 3 exhibition categories: the actual exhibition, which includes a large number of vertebrates and invertebrates, displayed so that they reproduce a natural environment; the scientific collections, which include over 300.000 specimens of animals, and the museum reserve, which biological material is displayed in temporary exhibitions. Rare animals or extinct species are also displayed in the main exhibition.

Religious edifices



„Saint Michael” Roman-Catholic Church
Unirii Square, Cluj-Napoca

„Saint Michael” Church, which dominates one of the central squares of the city – Unirii Square – is an important Gothic style building erected in Transylvania. The church building dates from 1316, during King Charles I of Hungary (also known as Charles Robert of Anjou). In 1400, Pope Boniface IX issues a document which advises all church worshipers in Europe to support the erection of Saint Michael church, which was to be finished in 1442. One of the most important decorations of the church, the sacristy door case, dates from 1528 and is made in the style Late Renaissance.



„Assumption of Virgin Mary” Orthodox Cathedral
Avram Iancu Square, Cluj-Napoca



Between 1923-1933, upon the initiative of bishop Nicolae Ivan and with the support of the Royal House of Romania, the cathedral is erected in Avram Iancu Square – a Byzantine style monument with defining elements for the Brâncovenian [*brâncovenesc] style. Currently, at the basement of the cathedral there is a museum displaying the history of orthodox eparchies in Cluj area, the iconographic art starting with the 14th century and the hierarchs crypt.



Calvaria Roman-Catholic Church
Mănăştur Neighbourhood, Cluj-Napoca



In Mănăştur neighbourhood, on a hill which dominated the western entrance into the city during the Medieval era, we can find what was left from one of the most important institutions of Medieval Transylvania, the Benedictine abbey of Cluj-Mănăştur. The archaeological research carried out in this area prove the existence of a fortification dating since the 9th century.



Calvin Cathedral

Mihail Kogălniceanu Street, no. 21, Cluj-Napoca

The church is a hall-type Gothic building, with a system of star-shaped Gothic arches, the most important work of art of the cathedral being the pulpit, which dates since the 17th century.



It is a hall-type church which still keeps some traces of Gothic elements. In the central part of the altar there is a religious painting made in 1730, an exact replica of a painting that can be found in Rome, in the Santa Maria Maggiore Church. Count Sigismund Kornis, governor of Transylvania during 1713-1731, brought here a crucifix of impressive size, considered the most important work of art inside the church.

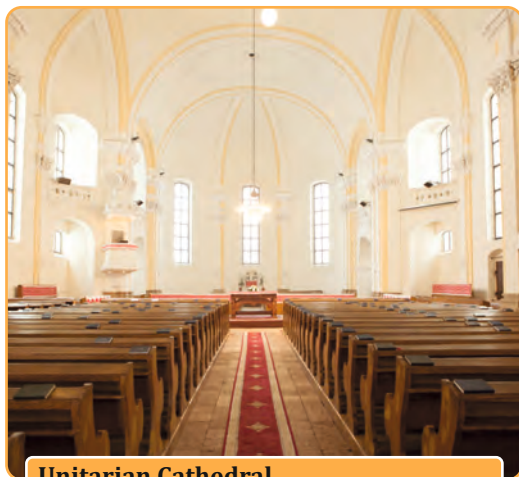


Franciscan Church

Muzeului Square, Cluj-Napoca



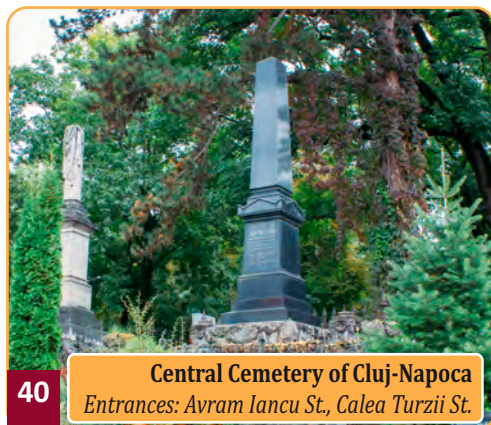
**"Transfiguration"
Greek-Catholic Church**
Bld. Eroilor, no. 10, Cluj-Napoca



Unitarian Cathedral
Bld. 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 9, Cluj-Napoca



Evangelical Church
Bld. 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 1, Cluj-Napoca



Central Cemetery of Cluj-Napoca
Entrances: Avram Iancu St., Calea Turzii St.



Piarist Church
Universității Street, no. 5, Cluj-Napoca

Gardens and parks

„Alexandru Borza” Botanical Garden
Republicii Street, no. 42, Cluj-Napoca



The Botanical Garden of Cluj-Napoca occupies an area of 14 hectares, having various collections of plants counting approximately 10.000 species. Inside the Botanical Garden we can also find the Botanical Institute, the Botanical Museum and the University Herbarium, which hosts 655.000 sheets of herbarium with plants from all over the world.

„Simion Bărnuțiu” Central Park



Photo credits: Visit Cluj

The Central Park, publicly called also the Grand Park, is opened since 1830. The Casino building and the lake are the main attractions and everyone stepping over its doorstep can enjoy the various recreational possibilities it offers.



Photo credits: Visit Cluj

„Cetățuia” (Fortress) Park

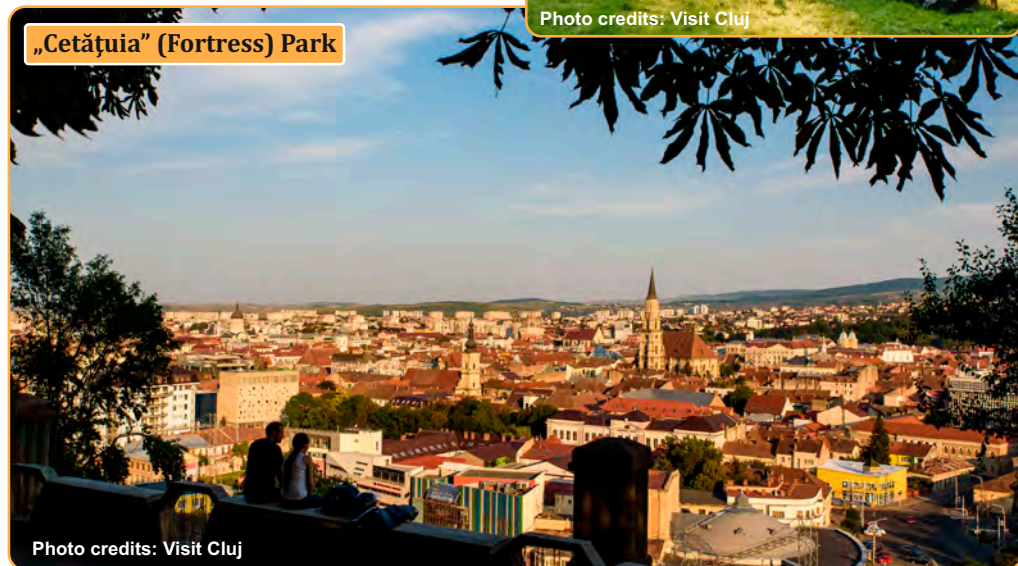


Photo credits: Visit Cluj

The Fortress is the place with the most beautiful panorama of Cluj-Napoca and an important belvedere tourist point. Located at an altitude of 405 metres, it has a platform-like aspect on which the first Vauban-type fortification in Transylvania was built by the Hapsburgs in the 18th century.

Other tourist attractions

Matei Corvin (Matthias Corvinus) House

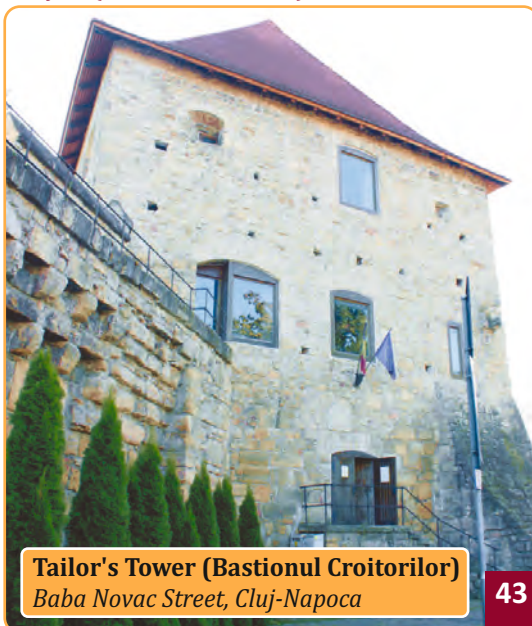
Matei Corvin Street, no. 6, Cluj-Napoca



The Matthias Corvinus House is the only building in the 15th century that can still be seen in its initial shape, being a Gothic building that was built by the merger of three houses. According to tradition, Matthias, King of Hungary, the youngest son of John Hunyadi (Iancu de Hunedoara), was born in this house.



Tailors' Tower or Bastion is part of the second system of walls and re-enforcements of the city, erected during the 15th – 17th centuries. The first documentary attestation dates since the 15th century, during Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. The tower got its name after the fellowship of tailors, which had the obligation to maintain it and to guard the city from that point, being the only bastion of the citadel that was fully preserved.



Tailor's Tower (Bastionul Croitorilor)

Baba Novac Street, Cluj-Napoca

Foto: Cristi Vescan



Cluj Arena Stadium
Stadionului Alley, no. 2, Cluj-Napoca

Cluj Arena Stadium was inaugurated in 2011 and is classified as an UEFA Elite stadium, having a capacity of approximately 30.000 seats.



BT Arena Polyvalent Hall
Uzinei Electric Street, Cluj-Napoca

With a total area of 38.410 square metres and a capacity of up to 10.000 seats, the BT Arena is hosting sports events, cultural and corporate events, as well as conferences, concerts, job fairs, university fairs and vacation fairs. It is developed on 5 levels, having a video cube unique in the country, with four large size screens displaying full HD images, even during event.

MAJOR EVENTS

Let yourself be conquered by a multicultural and effervescent place where there is always something happening! You will definitely find an event of your taste in Cluj County to attend to!



AUGUST - Untold Festival, Cluj-Napoca



AUGUST - Smida Jazz Festival, Smida



AUGUST - Hungarian Cultural Days of Cluj-Napoca



JULY - Street Food Festival, Cluj-Napoca



JUNE - Transilvania International Film Festival TIFF, Cluj-Napoca

JULY - Electric Castle Festival, Bonțida



USEFUL INFORMATION



Emergency numbers

- Police, Fire-fighters, Ambulance, Cluj Mountain Rescue **112**
- Vlădeasa Mountain Rescue **(004) 0725-826.668**



24 hours pharmacies

- **Cynara**
Calea Florești Street, no. 75, Cluj-Napoca
- **Ecofarmacia**
Timotei Cipariu Square, no. 15, Cluj-Napoca
- **Farmadon**
Bld. 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 5, Sora Shopping Center, Cluj-Napoca
- **Remedium**
Bld. 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 131, Cluj-Napoca
- **Viafarm**
Mihai Viteazul Square, Cluj-Napoca



Medical emergency admission unit

- **Cluj County Emergency Clinical Hospital**
Clinicilor Street, no. 3-5, Cluj-Napoca



Shopping Centres

- **Iulius Mall**
Alexandru Vaida Voevod Street, no. 53-55, Cluj-Napoca
- **Vivo! Cluj-Napoca**
Avram Iancu Street, no. 492-500, Florești
- **Central**
Regele Ferdinand Street, no. 22-26, Cluj-Napoca
- **Platinia Shopping Center**
Calea Mănăștur, no. 2-6, Cluj-Napoca
- **Sora Shopping Center**
Bld. 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 5, Cluj-Napoca
- **Sigma Shopping Center**
Observatorului Street, no. 109, Cluj-Napoca



Parkings

- City Hall Parking – Lucian Blaga Square, Cluj-Napoca
- Unirii Square Parking – Unirii Square, Cluj-Napoca
- Cipariu Square Parking – Cipariu Square, Cluj-Napoca
- Măraști Parking – Dorobanților Street, no. 105, Cluj-Napoca
- Leul Multiplex Parking – Mihai Viteazu Square, Cluj-Napoca
- Parking Cluj Arena – Aleea Stadionului, no. 2, Cluj-Napoca
- Parking BT Arena – Str. Uzinei Electrice, Cluj-Napoca

TRANSPORT



„Avram Iancu” International Airport Cluj

- Traian Vuia Street, no. 149, Cluj-Napoca
(004) 0264-307.500
www.airportcluj.ro



Cluj-Napoca Train Station

- Gării Square, no. 1-3, Cluj-Napoca
(004) 0264-433.647
www.cfrcalatori.ro



„Fany” Coach Station

- Giordano Bruno Street, no. 1-3, Cluj-Napoca
(004) 0264-435.278
www.fany.ro



Beta Coach Station

- Giordano Bruno Street, no. 1-3, Cluj-Napoca
(004) 0264-455.249
www.autogarabeta-cluj.ro



Sens-Vest Coach Station

- Căii Ferate Street, Cluj-Napoca
(004) 0748-402.831



Cluj-Napoca Public Transport Company

- Bld. 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 128-130, Cluj-Napoca
(004) 0264-430.917
www.ctpcj.ro



Taxi

- Cluj-Napoca, Nova Taxi
(004) 0264-949
- Cluj-Napoca, Napoca Taxi
(004) 0264-953
- Cluj-Napoca, Diesel Taxi
(004) 0264-946
- Cluj-Napoca, Daniel Taxi
(004) 0264-947
- Cluj-Napoca, Pritax Taxi
(004) 0264-942
- Cluj-Napoca, Terra&Fan Taxi
(004) 0264-944
- Cluj-Napoca, Pro Rapid Taxi
(004) 0264-948
- Cluj-Napoca, Clima&Confort Taxi
(004) 0264-943
- Cluj-Napoca, Good Cab Taxi
(004) 0264-914
- Turda, Cantatur Taxi
(004) 0264-945
- Turda, Radio Taxi
(004) 0264-966
- Câmpia Turzii, Patri Taxi
(004) 0752-135.465
- Câmpia Turzii, Uțu Taxi
(004) 0752-135.465
- Câmpia Turzii, Radio Taxi
(004) 0752-101.888
- Dej, Taxi Marovi
(004) 0264-206.000
- Gherla, Travel Taxi
(004) 0264-215.666
- Florești, Plus Taxi
(004) 0756-609.060