





**Punia mound** is situated in the confluence of Nemunas and Punele. Wonderful panorama opens from its top: Nemunas river and lovely pinewood of Punia. Every month of July, the “Onines” is organized in **Punia church**.

The old part of **Butrimonys village** was founded in the 17th century; today it is an official monument of the urbanism of Lithuania. There are many highly valuable paintings and folk fine arts of the first part of the XIX century in the **St. Savior church**. Further north one can visit **Geruliai mound**, so called Zamkus mound.

**Raiziai village**, since the times of the Duke Gediminas, is the capital of Lithuanian Tatars. The wooden **mosque of Raiziai** was built in 1889. Tatars’ national cake “simalapis” is very well known in Dukija region.

**Pivasiunai** village is known for its feast of the Assumption, which is called Zoline in Lithuania. It is celebrated one week in August in the wooden church of **St. Mary’s Accepting to the Heaven**. The church altar is famous by the painting of St. Mary, decorated with silver and the crown offered by Holy Father John Paul II. It bears the title of Upset Consolation of the Mother of God. By its life, painting and magical healing power, this painting matches the painting of Madonna in Dawn Gates in Vilnius. There is a **Pivasiunai mound** in the north-west of the village.

**Poteronys mound**, called Giant mound by locals, is surrounded by the river Alove from the south and west. People tell that a priestess wearing white clothes used to ghost in there.

**Alytus mound** is situated on the right bank of Nemunas, where the stream Alytupis flows into Nemunas. Actually, Alytus was called after the stream Alytupis. The food of the mound is decorated by the sculptures exposition “Ancestry of Alytus Mound”.

**Radziunai mound**, called “castle” is situated on the left bank of Nemunas, near the wonderful slopes of the stream Kirmija, in the heart of the botanical reservation of Vidzgiris. There is an ecological training pedestrian path, leading to the mound.

**Zilvia mound** is situated in Pupasodis village. After the legend, this mound bears 70 soldiers of the former fortress, cursed because of their cowardice, and coming out turned into hares on St. John’s night.

The park **Legend of Dainava** welcomes its visitors with the wooden sculptures of the dukes Margiris and Sarunas; the whole park was founded after the stories of V. Kreve.

One of the most beautiful views to the largest lakes of Dzūkija unfolds from the **Papčiai mound**, underlying between Obelija and Metelys lakes.

Further north to Miroslavas, on the left bank of the stream Perseke, there is a **Kaukai mound**.

Worth seeing **Simnas village**, situated near Simnas and Giluitis lakes, famous by its old (more than 500 years old) church of **St. Mary’s Accepting to the Heaven**.

Further on there is **Azuoliniai mound**, otherwise called the Oak Horn.

In **Zuvintas Reservation** one can see the largest complex of swamps and forest values in Lithuania. Zuvintas enters the Ramsar Convention List of the Wetlands of International Importance.

**Rumbonys mound** after the legend, there used to be a cave joining Rumbonys and Punia mounds underneath Nemunas. **St. Trinity church** is a typical example of sacramental classics, a wooden replication of Vilnius Cathedral.

**Punia pinewood** is surrounded by Nemunas loop. The tallest pine in Lithuania grows in Punia pinewood. It is interesting to take a walk in the Oak Avenue, where some impressive trees bear the names of Great Dukes of Lithuania; close by there is a bunker of partisan staff. Administration building of Punia offers excursions, horse riding, a carriage and pair, sledge ride in wintertime, commercial hunting.

**Daugai village** is surrounded by one of the largest lakes of Dzūkija- Dizdiulis Lake. The biggest part of the village is situated in the peninsula, called the Isle.

