

REGULATION OF THE TOURISM CAMPAIGN "DISCOVER THE STRUVE GEODETIC ARC!"

Directorate of Aukštaitija Protected Areas together with the Jekabpils County Municipality in Latvia are implementing Interreg V-A Latvia-Lithuania Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 project No. LLI-477 "Creation of the International Tourist Route "Struve Geodetic Arc" / STRUVE. The project aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the programme area, to help it become an attractive and competitive place to live, work at and visit.

The tourism campaign "Discover the Struve Geodetic Arc!" is intended to introduce scientific achievements of the 19th and 20th centuries. The purpose of this campaign is to create an International Route in order to attract tourists who wish to learn and explore the history of science, expand their knowledge and who are prepared to try and explore unknown places.

Lithuania has a total of 18 points on the Struve Arc, three of which are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, while Latvia has 16 points of the Struve Geodetic Arc, two of which are on this list. Most of the points of Struve Geodetic Arc are not easily accessible, there are no modern, attractive exhibitions, however, some points are suitable for visiting and are worth the attention of visitors.

The tourism campaign "Discover the Struve Geodetic Arc!" will take place from 1st of July 2023 to 31st of August 2023. Visitors will be invited to visit 4 countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland), collect stamps and win special campaign souvenirs.

STRUVE GEODETIC ARC

The Struve Geodetic Arc is a triangulation chain approximately 2,820 km in length, designed to determine and calculate the exact length of the Earth's meridian arc based on the parameters of the ellipsoid that best matches the shape and size of the Earth. The geodetic arc is named after the astronomer-scientist Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve. The triangulation chain consists of a network of triangles, the vertices (points) of which are anchored in the area with geodetic marks. The Struve Geodetic Arc extends from the mouth of the Danube at the Black Sea to Fuglenes (Norway) on the coast of the Arctic Ocean, i.e. from 45°20' to 70°40' north latitude and crosses 10 countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Fragments of the triangulation networks measured in the abovementioned countries were used for the arc of the meridian, which, when connected, resulted in a chain consisting of 12 sections inserted between astronomical points, having 10 measured bases and connecting 259 triangulation points¹.

The oldest measurements were carried out in 1815-1821 in Lithuania, which were organised in Vilnius Governorate by Carl Tenner, an officer of the tsar's army of Estonian origin. The measurement of the triangulation network started in 1822 on the territory of Estonia and Latvia on a private initiative lasted until 1831. In Estonia, the work was organised by Tartu University professor F.G.W. Struve (1793-1864), head of the astronomical observatory of the same university. Struve's and Tenner's triangulation networks were connected in 1829, when the triangulation chain between

¹ Jūratė Sužiedelytė Visockienė, Arūnas Būga, Arimantas Stanionis, Eimuntas Kazimieras Paršeliūnas, Povilas Viskontas "UNESCO pasaulio paveldas: Struvės geodezinis lankas matavimai, analizė, išsaugojimas ir įamžinimas (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University Publishing House Technika, 2019), p. 6;

Pandėlys (Lithuania) and Bristen (Latvia) was measured. In measuring this chain, the most important field work was done by Juozapas Chodzka (1800–1881), a student of Vilnius University.²

The centres of the point of the triangulation chain were anchored with marks made of field stones, reinforced with lime mortar in holes dug in the ground, while a hole was drilled in the stone installed on top, and melted lead was poured into it, marking the surface with a cross. In the northern part of the Struve Geodetic Arc, the centres of the triangulation points were often marked on rocks. Wooden pyramids (triangulation towers) were built at points to measure angles, sometimes reaching up to 50 m in height. The angles between the points were measured with optical devices, the astronomical latitude and the astronomical azimuth of the direction to the neighbouring point were determined based on the lights in the sky, and the lengths of the lines in the bases.³

STRUVE GEODETIC ARC ON UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Ten countries cooperated in preparing materials to get the Struve Geodetic Arc included on the World Heritage List. This project was coordinated by the National Land Survey of Finland. The National Land Surveys of all countries were responsible for the preparation of the material under the guidance of the national cultural heritage organisations.

The International Association of Geodesy (IAG), the International Astronomical Union (IAU), and the Association of European State Mapping and Cadastre Organisations (EuroGeographics) approved the preservation of the Struve Geodetic Arc and its inclusion in the World Heritage List.

The nomination was submitted to the World Heritage Committee in January 2004. The World Heritage Committee included the Struve Geodetic Arc on the World Heritage List in July 2005, recognising its importance according to the three value criteria established for heritage sites under the protection of UNESCO:

1. These are the first accurate measurements of the long meridian arc, which helped to refine the size and shape of the Earth, revealing an important stage in the development of earth sciences. They are also an exceptional example of the exchange of human values that took place through the cooperation of scientists from different countries. In addition, they show cooperation between different heads of State for the benefit of science;
2. Struve Geodetic Arc is a unique technological object – the triangulation points of the meridian measurements forming it are an immovable and immaterial part of the measurement technology;
3. Arc measurements and results are directly related to humanity's interest in the Earth, its shape and size. The arc is associated with Isaac Newton's theory that the Earth is not a regular sphere.

Struve Geodetic Arc is immortalised and presented to the international community at 34 selected points. Protected points: Norway – 4, Sweden – 4, Finland – 6, Russia – 2, Estonia – 3, Latvia – 2, Lithuania – 3, Belarus – 5, Moldova – 1, Ukraine – 4. All the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc included in the World Heritage List have been immortalised by installing monuments with the

² <https://unesco.lt/kultura/pasaulio-paveldas/pasaulio-paveldas-lietuvoje/struves-geodezinis-lankas?id=206:struves-geodezinio-lanko-istorija&catid=63>

³ <https://www.lb.lt/uploads/documents/files/Moneta%20skirta%20Struves%20geodeziniam%20lankui.pdf>

UNESCO World Heritage logo and descriptions of the object next to them, while educational materials have also been prepared.⁴

ROUTES OF THE TOURISM CAMPAIGN "DISCOVER THE STRUVE GEODETIC ARC!"

Taking into account the location of the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, the following routes are offered to visitors:

2-day route, visiting Lithuania and Latvia: Paliepiukai, Meškonys, Storiai, Gireišiai – Jekabpils, Daborkalns, Sestu-kalns, Nessaule-kalns.

3-day route, visiting Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia: Paliepiukai, Meškonys, Storiai, Gireišiai – Jekabpils, Daborkalns, Sestu-kalns, Nessaule-kalns – Senoji Tartu observatorija, Simuna-Võivere.

5-day route, visiting Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland: Paliepiukai, Meškonys, Storiai, Gireišiai – Jekabpils, Daborkalns, Sestu-kalns, Nessaule-kalns – Senoji Tartu observatorija, Simuna-Võivere – Oravivuori.

DESCRIPTION OF THE POINTS ALONG THE ROUTE OF STRUVE GEODETIC ARC

1. In Lithuania:

PALIEPIUKAI. Paliepiukai Struve geodetic point (*BERESNĀKI*) is located in Paliepiukai village, Vilnius district, Nemėžys eldership, about 5 km east of Nemėžis. The village is surrounded by Akmenynė, Liepiškiai and Juodoji Bala forests. The point was established in 1816-1821. The point was marked with field stones that were tied together and placed in a pit. Polish surveyors re-marked the point with concrete blocks in 1925-1930. The point monument was renovated in 1992 with the installation of a new modern monument.

The Paliepiukai point is currently invisible to the naked eye, as it is hidden under a metal cover. It is also surrounded by a white concrete fence. It was included to the World Heritage List in July 2005.

Address – Paliepiukai village, Nemėžys eldership, Vilnius district, Lithuania. Coordinates – 54.63439, 25.42909. Information – www.vrtic.lt.

MEŠKONYS. The Struve Geodetic Arc point (*MESCHKANZI*) was established in 1816-1821. It was included in the first triangulation network of the Lithuanian region (Vilnius Governorate) created by Carl Tenner and used in the measurements of the Struve Geodetic Arc.⁵ The point was marked with field stones that were tied together and placed in a pit. In 1930, Polish surveyors renewed the marking of this point with concrete blocks.

⁴ <https://www.lb.lt/uploads/documents/files/Moneta%20skirta%20Struves%20geodeziniam%20lankui.pdf>

⁵ Series of video broadcasts-lessons dedicated to the year of UNESCO World Heritage in Lithuania
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5buDw6Zknss&t=1904s>

In Lithuania, as in many countries, activities related to the perpetuation of the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc began in 1994, when Lithuania joined the initiative of the National Land Survey of Finland to find the most historically important and most suitable points for tourists to visit. Under inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, a granite pillar was erected in 2006, surrounded by a concrete fence with an information stand nearby.⁶

Address – Meškonyš, Nemenčinė eldership, Vilnius district, Lithuania. Coordinates – 54.931484, 25.316611. Information – www.vrtic.lt.

STORIAI. The oldest information about the geodetic mark of Storiai (*STWORANZI*) installed on the highest point of Storiai Hill (called Stulpakalnis or Big Hill) dates back to the beginning of the 19th century.

The point was included in the first triangulation network of the Lithuanian region (Vilnius Governorate) compiled by Carl Tenner in 1816-1821 and was used in the measurements of the Struve Geodetic Arc. In 1818, the geodetic coordinates of Storiai point were marked in the catalogues of these measurements, the position was determined according to the Paris meridian, in the H.J. Walbeck ellipsoid: north latitude - 55°29'21.72", east longitude – 22°49'46.10". In 1989, the coordinates of the point were recalculated to the Lithuanian coordinate system: north latitude 55°29'19.16", east longitude 25°08'59.73".

It is known that around 1938, a 35 m high triangulation tower, called "majokas" by local residents, was built at Storiai point. The tower was built on top of the original mark constructed from bricks in the 19th century. The construction of the tower was led by Captain Zigmas Staškus of Lithuanian Armed Forces. Then even the mountain was named Majokalnis. The point, which was redone in the middle of the 20th century, served for the establishment and refinement of the national triangulation network of the territory of Lithuania. Local residents used the "majokas" as a lookout tower, a kind of "light of happiness" from which a wonderful panoramic could be viewed.

Address – Storiai, Anykščiai eldership, Anykščiai district, Lithuania. Coordinates – 55.49166, 25.13404. Information – www.anyksciuparkas.lt.

GIREIŠIAI. The point of the Struve Geodetic Arc is located next to the road Rokiškis–Panevėžys at the 14th kilometre on the hill of the picturesque village of Gireišiai, near the bend of Šetekšna river in the west direction. The point of the Struve Geodetic Arc (*KARISCHKI*) was established in 1816-1821 and the measurement was made by Carl Tenner. The point was marked with a wooden log. Polish surveyors re-marked the point with concrete blocks in 1925-1930. This point is currently one of the most important geodetic points of the second class in the country and district, which are included in the Lithuanian coordinate system of 1994. From it, geodetic measurements have been carried out in the vicinity of Panemunėlis.

⁶ Jūratė Sužiedelytė Visockienė, Arūnas Būga, Arimantas Stanionis, Eimuntas Kazimieras Paršeliūnas, Povilas Viskontas „UNESCO pasaulio paveldas: Struvės geodezinis lankas matavimai, analizė, išsaugojimas ir įamžinimas (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University Publishing House Technika, 2019), p. 97;

Currently, Gireišiai has an arranged recreation infrastructure, the regional community constantly organises promotions for travelers.

Address – Gireišiai village, Rokiškis district, Lithuania. Coordinates – 55.90249, 25.43663.
Information – www.rokiskiotic.lt.

2. In Latvia:

JĒKABPILS (*JACOBSTADT*). One of Struve geodetic arc points included in UNESCO's World Heritage List is located in Jekabpils.

The point is located in Struve Park in Jēkabpils. It was measured between 1822 and 1827. The work was supervised by Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, the first director of the Pulkovo Observatory.

In 2021, Struve Park was renovated and well-equipped: restored pedestrian sidewalks, lights were installed, new benches, garbage urns were installed, and it was possible to try exciting environmental objects created in the form of knowing playhouses (a kaleidoscope, telescope, compass, water game and various interesting mirrors).

Address: Struve Park, Jēkabpils City, Jēkabpils local municipality, Latvia. Coordinates – 56.501024, 25.855491. Information – visit.jekabpils.lv.

DABOR-KALNS. The highest hill at the northern end of the Selonian Hills. Absolute height 157.8 m above sea level.

In Taborkaln there is the point of the Struve geodetic arc "Dabors-kalns" and the 28 m high Taborkalns observation tower. The point was measured and established from 1825 to 1827 by the excellent geodesist Carl Tenner - a colleague of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve. Scientists managed to find the point in nature in 2015.

In the 19th century, in order for Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve and Carl Tenner to make geodetic measurements, they had to build tall wooden towers. Visitors to the Taborkalns observation tower do not have to measure anything, but they can experience the feeling of seeing a wide area from above and understand which way the measuring devices for determining the size and shape of the Earth were pointed two centuries ago.

In 2021, a steel construction observation tower, a pedestrian path, a car parking lot and a wooden bridge with a decorative wooden fence were built. A memorial stone has been installed on Dabors-kalns, the connecting point of the Baltic and Lithuanian parts of the Struve Geodetic Arc.

Address: Daborkalns, Selpils Parish, Jekabpils local municipality, Latvia. Coordinates – 56.584220, 25.689651. Information – visit.jekabpils.lv.

SESTUKALNS (*SESTU-KALNS*). The Struve Geodetic Arc measurement point "Sestu-kalns" (Ziestu hill) was measured in 1824. The works were led by F. G. V. Struve. In 1904, the Russian

military geodesists renewed the point, creating a new connection of the 1st order triangulation network with the former Struve network line Sestukalns-Gaiziņkalns. Nowadays geodetic measurements are made by global positioning. The point is located on the right side of the road P79 Koknese - Ērgļi, 100 m from the road sign indicating 31 km of the distance travelled, on the right of the sign “Struve Meridian Arc geodezic survey point Sestukalns, along the forest road about 300 m, on the top of the hill.

From the points of the Struve geodetic arc located in the territory of Latvia, the point located in Ziestukalns is also included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Location: Sausnēja rural territory, on the top of a moraine hill 216.5 m above sea level. This moraine hill is now called Ziestu Hill.

Address: Ziestu hill, Sausnējas Parish, Madonas district, Latvia. Coordinates – 56.842236, 25.644318. Information – www.visitmadona.lv.

NESSAULE-KALNS. The point is located in the Vidzeme Upland, in the nature reserve “Nesaules kalns”. The point surveys in 1824 were led by F.G.V. Struve. In 2017, the point was included in the list of state protected cultural monuments as an industrial monument of national significance.

How to reach: Look for a tourist sign in Kārzdaba, Cesvaine rural territory, on road V840. Stay on the road for another 3 km until the next sign. Then leave your car on the roadside and go on a hike along a forest road. After 600 m look on your left for the next sign, this is where you will have to go about 500 m uphill along a forest trail until the top of Nesaules Hill.

Nesaules Hill. Height: 284.2 m above sea. The eighth highest hill in Latvia; only Gaiziņkalns (311.94 m above sea), Sirdskalns, Abrienas Hill, Ķelēnu Hill, Lielais Liepukalns, Āriņu Hill, and Dzierkaļu Hill are higher.

Address: Nesaules hill, Aronas Parish, Madonas district, Latvia. Coordinates – 56.960235, 26.184837. Information – www.visitmadona.lv.

3. In Estonia:

TARTU OLD OBSERVATORY. The Struve Geodetic Arc point (*DORPAT*) is established in the observatory in the city of Tartu. The University of Tartu Old Observatory was founded in 1810, and several decades later the most important instruments of that era could be found here. The telescopes in the observatory were installed by the astronomer himself, Professor Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve. Here the professor made all the observations related to the arc. A point was chosen in the centre of the observatory dome, which was not preserved. During the restoration of the Tartu Observatory in 2002, the point was also restored, a monument was erected with a 12 mm bronze

marker and an inscription on the floor surrounding it. F.G.V. Struve's sketches and observation data were used for this.⁷

Today, the Tartu Old Observatory is not only an object protected by UNESCO, but also a museum where it is possible to explore astronomy and the exposition presenting the universe, admire the telescopes, discover the constellations and the secrets of the observatory.

Address – Uppsala 8, Tartu, Estonia. Coordinates – 58.37885, 26.72013. Information – www.muuseum.ut.ee/et/tahetorn.

SIMUNA-VÕIVERE. The Struve Geodetic Arc point base (*KATKO-BAVOIBIFER*) is established in the town of Võivere in the Veike-Märja county, West Viru County, north-east Estonia. The base points are close to each other. The length of the base is 4.5 km, the difference in altitude between the starting and ending points is 6.3 m. The end of the base at Simuna point is marked by a 1.90 m high granite monument with the year 1849 engraved on it.⁸

The end point of the base at Võivere was believed to have been destroyed, but in 2001, with the help of GPS measurements, it was found on a 204×204 cm limestone slab, on which a large round granite stone with a hole drilled into it, marking the centre, was found. In 2011, the centre of Võivere (*WOIBIFER*) was covered with a glass pyramid.⁹

Address (Simuna) – Lai 25, Simuna, 46401 Lääne-Viru County, Estonia. Coordinates – 59.04841, 26.41426. Information – <https://muuseum.v-maarja.eu/>.

Address (Võivere) – Võivere, 46233 Lääne-Viru County, Estonia. Coordinates – 59.05781, 26.33779. Information – +372 566 88178, voiveretulleveski@gmail.com.

4. In Finland:

ORAVIVUORI. The point of the Struve Geodetic Arc (*PUOLAKKA*) was established in the central part of Finland, on the peak of Oravivuori in 1834. The point is marked by drilling a hole in the rock. This point was one of the main base points for measuring the geodetic arc in Finland. In 1930, the Geodetic Institute measured a first-class triangular point on the same rock, just 43 centimetres from the point of the Struve chain. An observation tower was built on this site, which was used for triangulation measurements until the 1980s when GPS (Global Positioning System) appeared.

In order to perpetuate traditional triangulation methods, the National Land Survey of Finland and the Finnish Geodetic Institute built a wooden triangulation tower on top of the hill in 1998. The astronomical triangulation station of the Finnish Geodetic Institute was located on the same hill from 1969 to 1987. There is a marked path leading from the road to the station. An information stand has

⁷ <http://struvearc.wikidot.com/estonia>

⁸ Jūratė Sužiedelytė Visockienė, Arūnas Būga, Arimantas Stanionis, Eimuntas Kazimieras Paršeliūnas, Povilas Viskontas „UNESCO pasaulio paveldas: Struvės geodezinis lankas matavimai, analizė, išsaugojimas ir įamžinimas (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University Publishing House Technika, 2019), p. 86;

⁹ <https://lt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veiver%C4%97>



been set up at this location, which explains the history of the arc, as well as provides detailed descriptions of modern methods of triangulation and mapping.

Address – Vanhanpääntie 65, 41800 Jyväskylä, Finland. Coordinates – 61.92913, 25.52416.
Information – www.visitjyvaskyla.fi.

RULES OF THE TOURISM CAMPAIGN "DISCOVER THE STRUVE GEODETIC ARC!"

1. General Provisions

1.1. The tourism campaign "Discover the Struve Geodetic Arc!" is intended to visit the international route based on the scientific achievements of the 19th and 20th centuries, by visiting the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc. The campaign will take place in 4 countries: Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland.

1.2. The organiser of the campaign is the Directorate of Aukštaitija Protected Areas.

1.3. Campaign period: 01/07/2023 – 31/08/2023.

1.4. During the period of this campaign, participants are offered to visit at least 2 points of the Struve Geodetic Arc in different countries included in the route, take a photograph at the point and collect the stamp at the indicated places.

1.5. Before travelling, participants must check the information about the business hours and availability of the service providers on the route.

2. Purpose of the Campaign

2.1. To promote the development of international tourism in the regions of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland.

2.2. To popularise Struve Geodetic Arc, encourage research into the history of science.

3. Participants of the Campaign

3.1. Anyone at least 7 years old may participate in the campaign.

3.2. Participants of the campaign aged 7-17 must also indicate their parents' (guardians') telephone number or e-mail address on the traveler's card, so that the promotion organiser may contact them about the prize if they win.

4. Points of interest

4.1. You can find the objects of the campaign in this link and in the campaign leaflet by scanning the QR code.

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1loig9VD3ZfEpgwp464n6tIqajkrrSp0&ll=60.21409106201169%2C25.224099049999978&z=5>

5. Terms of the Campaign

5.1. In order to participate in the lottery, campaign participants must have a leaflet/traveller's card, which they can pick up at the institution specified in point 6.2:

5.2. The last sheet of the leaflet is the traveler's card.

5.3. Campaign participants who wish to take part in the lottery in order to win prizes must visit at least 2 points of the Struve Geodetic Arc included in the route, in different countries, take a photograph at the point and sign off on the traveler's card.

5.4. The photograph must be taken during the campaign period. The campaign stamp can be obtained by submitting photographs (on a telephone or camera) in which the campaign participant and the object of the campaign must be visible.

5.5. The participant must submit the completed traveler's card with at least 2 visited check points in different countries till 17th of September 2023 in a convenient way:

- send by e-mail: lajutakas@saugoma.lt (scanned or clearly photographed);
- leave it at the at the place of stamping (see point 6.2.).

5.6. One participant may present only one traveler's card.

6. Progress of the Campaign

6.1. From 01/07/2023 to 31/08/2023, we invite you to become a participant of the campaign and travel around Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, visit the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc on the route of the tourism promotion, take a picture at the object (or take a selfie) and put a stamp on the traveler's card.

6.2. The leaflet/traveler's card can be collected at any of the establishments specified in this point. After visiting the points of the Struve Geodetic Arc in each country, stamps can only be obtained at the listed institutions of that country:

6.2.1. In Lithuania:

- Vilnius District Tourism Information Centre, www.vrtic.lt
Address – V. Sirokomlės g. 5, Bareikiškių k., LT-13176 Vilnius district.
Opening hours: III-V – 11.00-17.00, VI-VII – 11.00-14.00.
- Directorate of Aukštaitija Protected Areas, Anykščiai Regional Park Group Visitor Centre, www.anyksciuparkas.lt
Address – J. Biliūno g. 55, LT-29110 Anykščiai.
Opening hours: II-V – 9.00-18.00, VI – 9.00-16.45, lunch break – 12.00-12.45, VII – 10.00-15.00.
- Treetop Walking Path, www.anyksciuparkas.lt
Address – Dvaronių k. 5, LT-29168 Anykščiai.
Opening hours: I-VII – 9.30-20.00.
- Rokiškis Tourism and Business Information Centre, www.rokiskiotic.lt
Address – Nepriklausomybės a. 8, LT-42115 Rokiškis.
Opening hours: I-V – 8.00-17.00.

6.2.2. In Latvia:

- Jēkabpils County Tourism Information Centre, visit.jekabpils.lv
Address – Rīgas iela 150, Jēkabpils, LV-5202.
Opening hours: I-V – 8.30-17.00.
- Krustpils Castle Visitor Centre, www.jekabpilsmuzejs.lv/lv/krustpils-pils/
Address – Rīgas iela 216B, Jēkabpils, LV-5202.
Opening hours: I-V – 9.00-18.00, VI-VII – 10.00-17.00.

6.2.3. In Estonia:

- Tartu Old Observatory, www.muuseum.ut.ee/et/tahetorn
Address – Uppsala 8, 51003 Tartu.
Opening hours: III-VII – 12.00-18.00.
- Väike-Maarja Museum, <https://muuseum.v-maarja.eu/>
Address – Pikk 3, Väike-Maarja, 46202 Lääne-Viru County.
Opening hours: I-V – 10.00-17.00.

6.2.4. In Finland:

- Jyväskylä Region Tourist Office, www.visitjyvaskyla.fi
Address – Asemakatu 7, 40100 Jyväskylä.
Opening hours: I-V – 10.00-17.00, VI – 10.00-15.00.

6.3. In order to participate in the lottery, the participant must present the completed traveler's card in one of the ways listed in point 5.5.

6.4. At the end of the campaign, winners of the main prize shall be determined from among all participants of the campaign who have submitted valid participant cards that comply with point 5.

7. Prize Fund

7.1. The first participants who visit the point of the Storiai Struve Geodetic Arc and go to register their traveler's card at the Visitor Centre of Anykščiai Regional Park (J. Biliūno g. 55, LT-29110 Anykščiai) or the Tree Top Walking Path (Dvaronių k. 5, LT-29168 Anykščiai) shall receive sun hats.

7.2. The main prizes of the campaign are binoculars.

8. Determination of Winners:

8.1. All participants of the campaign, who submit traveler's cards that comply with the regulation, shall participate in a common lottery to win the main prizes of the campaign.

8.2. The winners shall be determined until 30th of September 2023.

8.3. One recipient shall be determined for each prize.

8.4. The organisers of the campaign shall contact the winners personally and coordinate the collection of the prize.

8.5. If, for some reason, the winner cannot come in person to collect the prize, he/she must delegate a representative in writing.

8.6. If the declared recipient of the prize does not come to collect his/her winnings by the end of October 2023, the organisers of the campaign shall have the right to use it for another campaign, contest or other activity.

9. Processing of Personal Data

9.1. Personal data obtained during the campaign period shall be used in the project reports and to determine the winners. Personal data shall be destroyed after confirming the suitability of the project activities.

This regulation was prepared during the implementation of the Interreg V-A Latvia-Lithuania Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 project No. LLI-477 "Creation of the International Tourist Route "Struve Geodetic Arc" / STRUVE, the aim of which is to strengthen the development of educational tourism, increase the number of visitors and extend the duration of their visit in the regions by providing a variety of tourism opportunities.

This regulation was developed with the financial support of the European Union. Total financing of the project: EUR 850,5 thousand (including ERDF financing – EUR 723 thousand).

The contents of this regulation are the sole responsibility of Directorate of Aukštaitija Protected Areas and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.