

MONTE NEGRO

WILD BEAUTY DESTINATION MAGAZINE



**MONTE
NEGRO**

Wild Beauty

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WONTEENEGRO





Wild Beauty

National Tourism Organisation of Montenegro
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NAUTICAL DISTANCE

Be - Dubrov	111 NM
Bar - Dubrov / Rijeka (HR)	182 NM
Bar - Vojvoda / Vukovar (H)	267 NM
Anas - Bar	16 NM
Kotor - Dubrovnik (HR)	52 NM
Kotor - Split (HR)	155 NM
Kotor - Vukovar (H)	244 NM

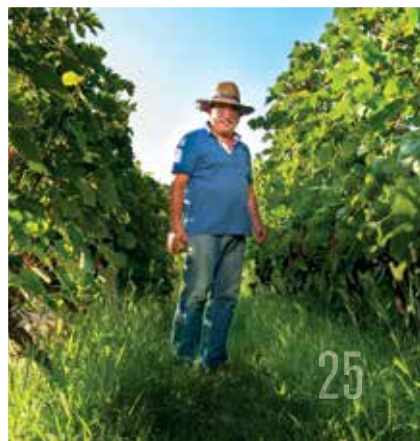
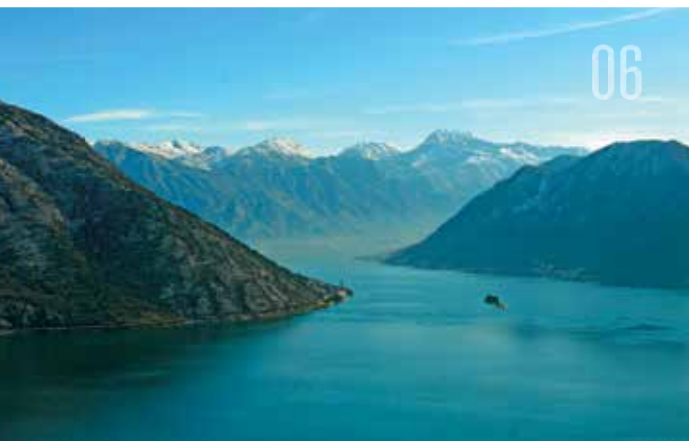
1 nautical mile = 1.852 km

SEA BORDER CROSSINGS

Port of Bar
Port of Budva
Port of Herceg Novi
Port of Tivat
Port of Zelenika

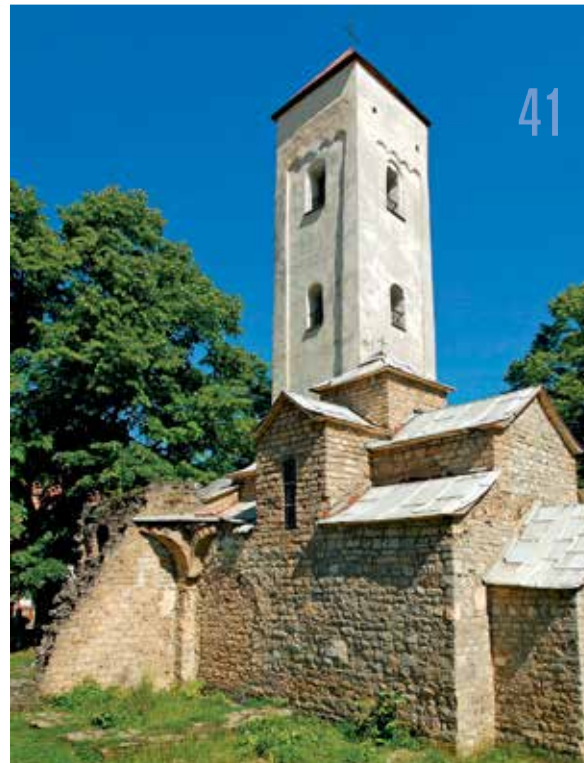
MONTENEGRO TOURIST MAP

CONTENTS >>>



INTRO: MONTENEGRO MAP

- 06 THE BAY OF KOTOR**
The Bay of Kotor - Kotor, Herceg Novi and Tivat
- 14 THE BEACH AND NIGHT LIFE RIVIERA**
Budva, Sveti Stefan and Petrovac
- 20 TWO COASTS**
The Bar Riviera
- 22 THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE WORLD**
The Ulcinj Riviera
- 25 VILLAGES AND RURAL LIFE**
Limljani and Gornja Lastva





46

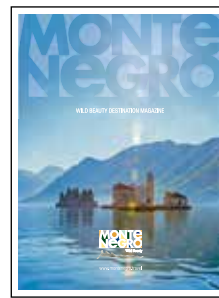


58



66

MONTENEGRO



COVER PAGE
PERAST ISLANDS

The Islands of St George and Our Lady of the Rocks, Perast

Photo:
Radoje Jovanovic

28 THE OLD ROYAL CAPITAL AND THE CAPITAL CITY

Cetinje and Podgorica

34 NATIONAL PARKS

Lovcen, Durmitor, Lake Skadar, Biogradska gora and Prokletije

41 OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

Danilovgrad, Niksic, Pluzine, Savnik, Zabljak, Pljevlja, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bijelo Polje, Rozaje, Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav and Gusinje

46 WINE & DINE

Three Distinct Cuisines in one Tiny Country
The Land of Wine

50 ART

The Great Art of Montenegro

54 CULTURE & HERITAGE

The Three Cultures of Montenegro: Ostrog, Cetinje Monastery, St Tryphon's Cathedral, Moraca Monastery, Husein-Pasha Mosque and Perast

58 ACTIVE HOLIDAYS

Hiking, Rafting, Biking, Kite-surfing, Sailing, Diving, Canyoning...

66 72 HOURS IN MONTENEGRO

A Weekend Break

72 EVENTS CALENDAR

The Most Attractive Events

76 WILD BEAUTY DIRECTORY

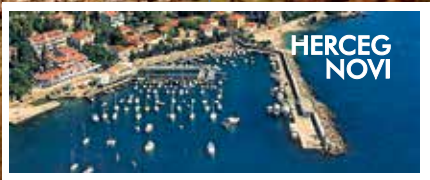
Main Contact Information

78 HOW TO REACH US

By plane, car, bus, ship and train

THE BAY OF KOTOR

The Serenity and Azure of Europe's Southernmost Fjord



They say that when the cruise-ships sail into the Bay of Kotor early in the morning, and the mountainsides of Mount Orjen and the high cliffs of Mount Lovcen appear before the just-awoken tourists standing on the deck, they can't believe their own eyes. When they look at the surreal islands, carelessly scattered across the clear sea, when they notice the stone walls of the palaces in Perast and Dobrota, and the Mediterranean vegetation, recognizable by its unique colours, their admiration is so great that they cannot control their sighs of delight and the instantaneous feeling that all of us

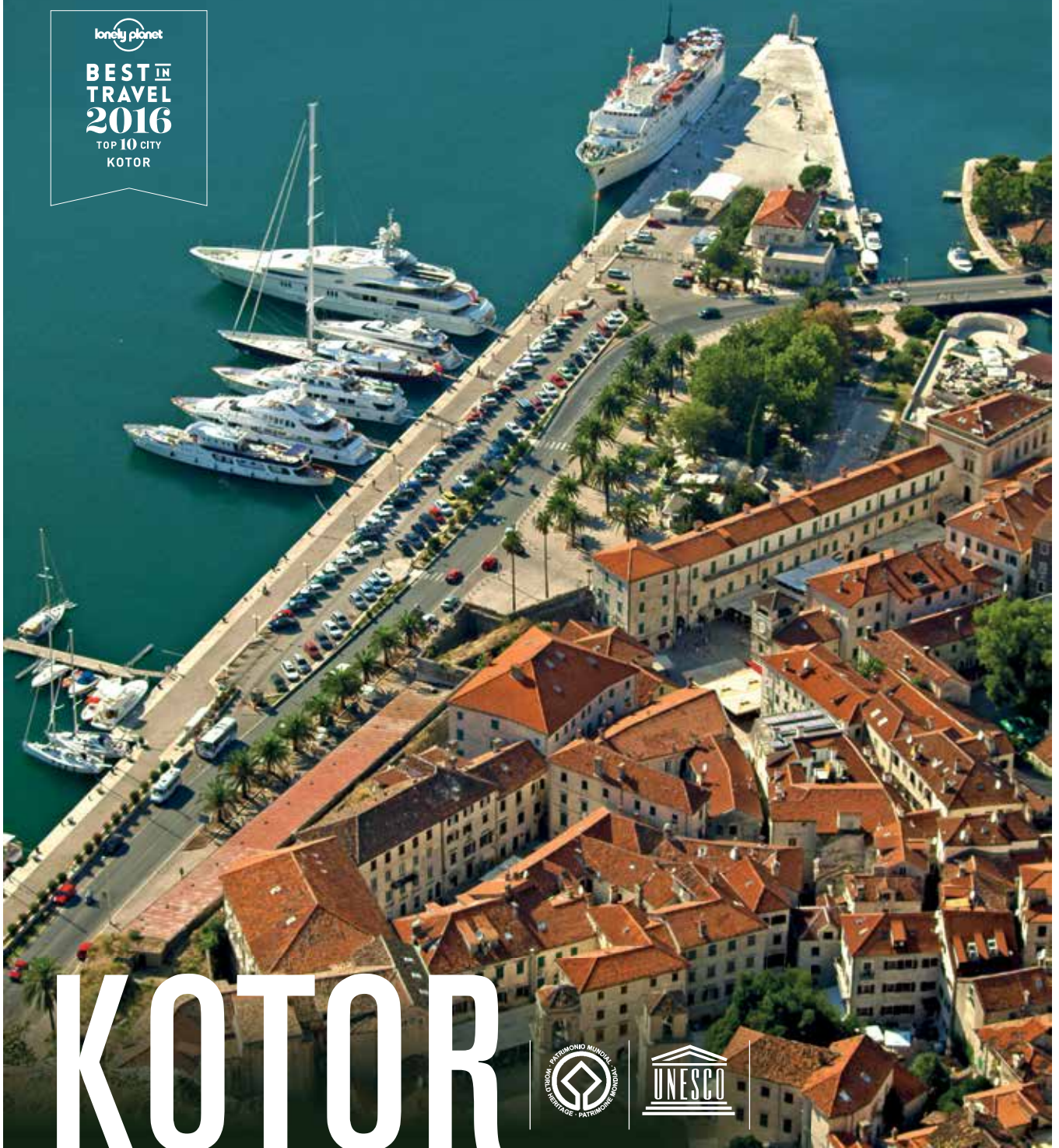
are small in the face of nature and helpless when confronted with such beauty! The Bay of Kotor (Boka kotorska from bocca, Ital. mouth, entrance or bay) is the only fjord in the Mediterranean. The unique natural and historical values of Kotor and Risan Bay lead to their inclusion on the UNESCO list of World Heritage sites.

Like a string of pearls, many towns and villages lined the Bay, the largest being Herceg Novi, Tivat and Kotor. Nine islands adorn the sea, which is a mirror reflecting the beauty of the rocky cliffs.



lonely planet

BEST IN TRAVEL 2016
TOP 10 CITY
KOTOR



The most vivid part of the fjord is certainly the Kotor or Kotor - Risan Bay. The towns of Kotor, Risan, Perast, Prcanj, Stoliv, Morinj, Orahovac and many smaller unspoilt villages nestle comfortably along the naturally diverse coastline.

At the very end of the Bay of Kotor, surrounded by Mount Lovcen, the

■ **The Old Town Kotor**

Natural Park of the Vrmac hill and the sea, there is Kotor. The old town of Kotor, one of the best preserved urban settlements in the Mediterranean, is situated beneath the very steep hill of San Giovanni, which has a 16th century fortress at the top, and is surrounded by impressive town walls, which are 5 km long, up to 20 metres high and 10 metres wide.

Museums, churches, a cathedral, palaces, stone paved streets and squares, and the fine details, such as stairways or decorated gates, seem to lead you through a fairytale, where you could almost expect to see a real Sleeping Beauty behind open green window shutters, enjoying the reflection of the sun on the calm sea. ■

»» KOTOR'S MUST SEES

www.kotor.travel


St Tryphon's Cathedral

The best known historical site is to be found in the old town of Kotor. The current cathedral, erected in the C. 12th on the remains of a C. 9th church, is dedicated to the city's protector. It is the oldest preserved cathedral on the east coast of the Adriatic.



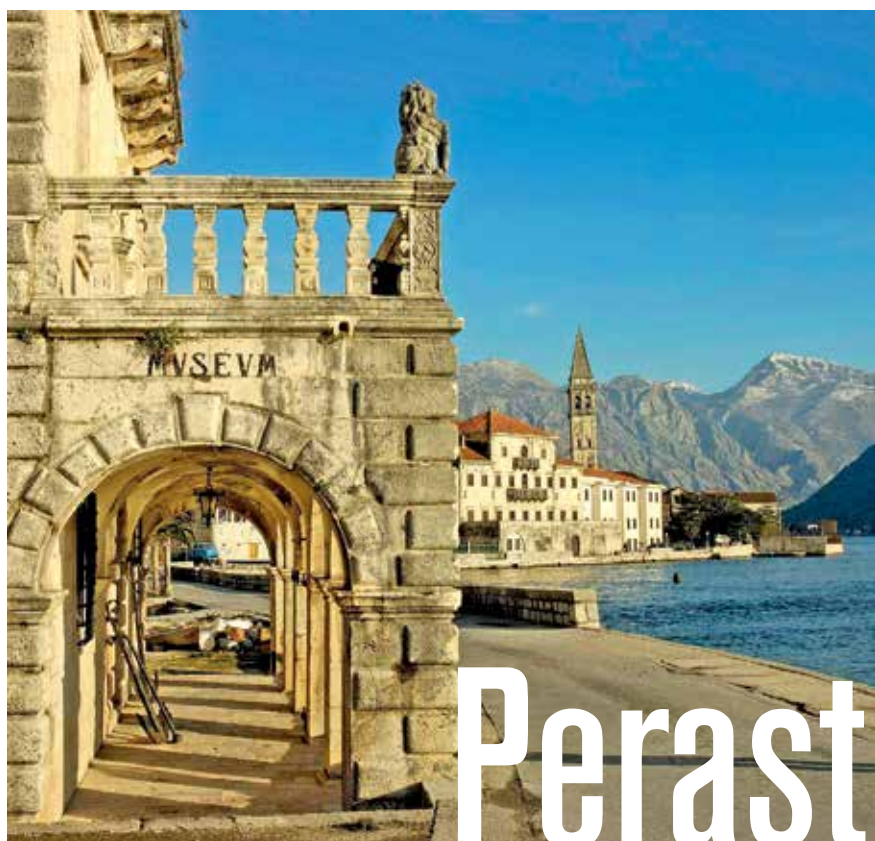
The Fort of San Giovanni

The fort is located above the Old Town walls up a winding trail leading you to an altitude of 280 metres. The climb is difficult but the view that finally appears before your eyes is a fine reward for all your efforts.



The Church of St Luke

This is one of the five sacred Romanesque style buildings that are preserved in Kotor. The Church is home to the remains of fresco paintings, as well as an iconostasis by the Kotor Bay painting school dating to the late C. 12th.



Perast

The Baroque town of Perast is probably the most beautiful little town in the Bay of Kotor. In the late 17th and early 18th centuries, this town of narrow streets and beautiful palaces was home to a fleet of over 200 ships. The trade brought Baroque art here, which is best represented by the famous local painter **Tripo Kokolja**.

Facing the town, there are the natural island of St George with a Benedictine monastery from the 9th century, and the artificial island of Gospa od Skrpjela (Our Lady of the Rocks), made by piling up rocks and sinking old ships around a small reef (skrpjela). ■



■ Roman mosaics, The God Hypnos, 2nd century AD

Risan

One of the oldest towns in the Mediterranean, it was the capital of the Illyrian kingdom during the rule of Queen Teuta (4th century BC).

There are cave drawings of the rising sun, a deer hunt and a sailboat with sails spread, dating back to the Bronze Age which were discovered on a rock in Lipci near Risan and which represent the most complete example of Balkan prehistoric art. Another site of great artistic value in Risan is the series of Roman mosaics, featuring an image of Hypnos, the God of Sleep, discovered in the remains of a Roman *villa urbana* from the 2nd century AD. ■



The Bay, as seen by writers:

“...we were in the Bocca di Cattaro, the Boka Kotorska, the winding natural harbour, of which one has read all one’s life, and like a Norwegian fjord it made an effect that was to an ordinary landscape, as ballet dancing is to walking”

Rebecca West, British-Irish author (1892-1983)

“The Bay looks like a pile of great pearls which cannot be stolen, as they are too big to be picked up”

George Gordon Byron, English poet (1788-1824)



Ivo Vizin – A man from Kotor Bay who sailed around the world

The Bay of Kotor, known for its many brave seafarers became renowned all over the world as early as the 19th century, thanks to Captain Ivo Vizin, born in 1806 in Prcanj. Vizin was the first South Slav to sail around the world in his sailing ship “Splendido,”

and the sixth professional seafarer after Magellan to succeed in completing what was a remarkable accomplishment for that time. After his great adventure, Ivo Vizin returned to his hometown of Prcanj, where he lived until his death in 1868.



www.tivat.travel

TIVAT



Connected to the Bay of Risan and Kotor by the Verige strait, the Bay of Tivat is the largest of all the inners bays of the Kotor Bay and characterized by Solila (salt pans), small inhabited places on the coast and beautiful islands (for example, Miholjska prevlaka or Ostrvo cvijeca, St Marco and Our Lady of Grace). The marshy seabed and sparse flora and fauna make Solila – a deserted saltworks once used by the Romans, Venetians and Turks – a natural reserve, and a site of precious natural heritage that Tivat is very proud of. The habitats of pygmy cormorants and flamingos are reason enough for an exciting photo safari and birdwatching! Situated between the Baroque town of Kotor and medieval Herceg Novi, Tivat has for centuries been the summer destination of rulers, noblemen and poets. The tower of the summer residence of the noble family of Buca from Kotor is still the symbol of Tivat. ■



■ Kotor Bay Navy

Town Park

The Town Park of Tivat is the largest landscaped park in Montenegro. There is a centuries-long tradition that every seafarer from Tivat brings back a tree from their long journeys and plants it in the park.

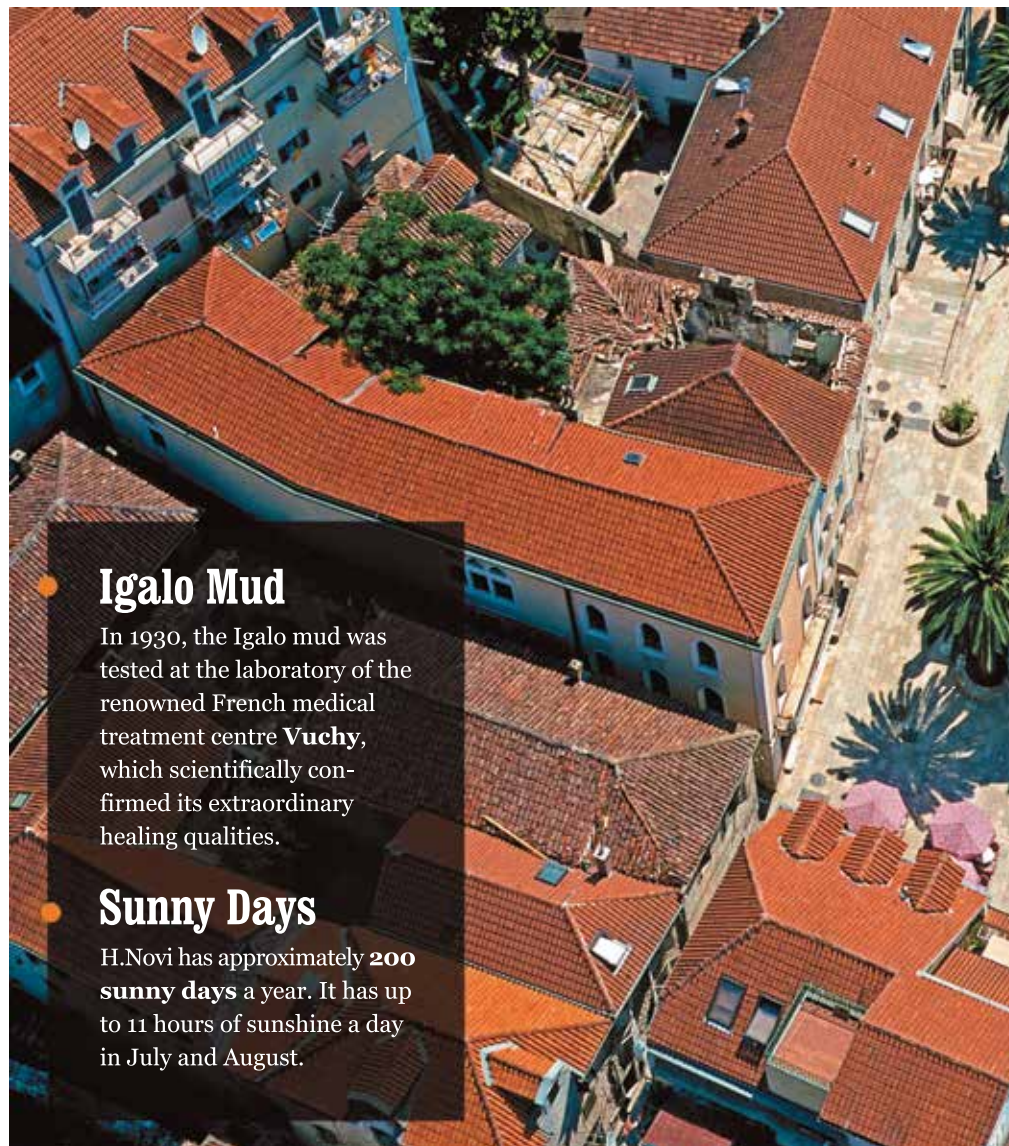
TIVAT



Porto Montenegro

The leading Mediterranean super-yacht marina has completely changed the atmosphere of this peaceful and sleepy town. The luxury residential, hospitality and commercial facilities are entirely in tune with the anchored yachts and sailboats, as well as with the architecture that fully respects its environment. The five-star Hotel Regent, which is part of this complex, complements the image of Tivat as a modern and sophisticated town.

www.portomontenegro.com



Igalo Mud

In 1930, the Igalo mud was tested at the laboratory of the renowned French medical treatment centre **Vuchy**, which scientifically confirmed its extraordinary healing qualities.

Sunny Days

H.Novi has approximately **200 sunny days** a year. It has up to 11 hours of sunshine a day in July and August.

HERCEG NOVI

Separated from the open seas by the ridges of Njivice and the Lustica peninsula, and Mount Orjen in its hinterland, the Herceg Novi Riviera is over 15 kilometres in length, encompassing a series of small tourist destinations of special and particular quality, such as Igalo, Meljine, Zelenika, Kumbor, Baosici, Djenovici, Bijela, Lustica...

Herceg Novi, which was called 'the city of eternal vegetation, sun and stairways' by the famous author, Nobel Prize winner and occasional resident, Ivo Andric, was established in 1382 by the King of Bosnia, Tvrtko I Kotromanic, while it got its present name in the 15th century, during the rule of

Herceg Stjepan. The opening of the "Green Beach Boarding House" in 1902 in Zelenika, owned by the Hungarian nobleman Dr Antal Magyar from Budapest, marked the beginning of the modern hotel business in Montenegro. As early as 1929, the Municipality of Herceg Novi was declared a "maritime swimming resort and climate treatment centre". Herceg Novi is a city of winding promenades and mimosa trees, with bright yellow blossoms, celebrated every year by the well-known annual "Mimosa Festival". It is the venue for prestigious cultural and music events, such as the Herceg Novi Winter Salon, the "Suncane skale" and a Film Festival. ■



- The Old Town
- Mamula Island
- The Old Train Station
- Lunette of the Church of the Archangel Michael
- Monastery Savina
- The Town Tavern

»» HERCEG NOVI'S MUST SEES



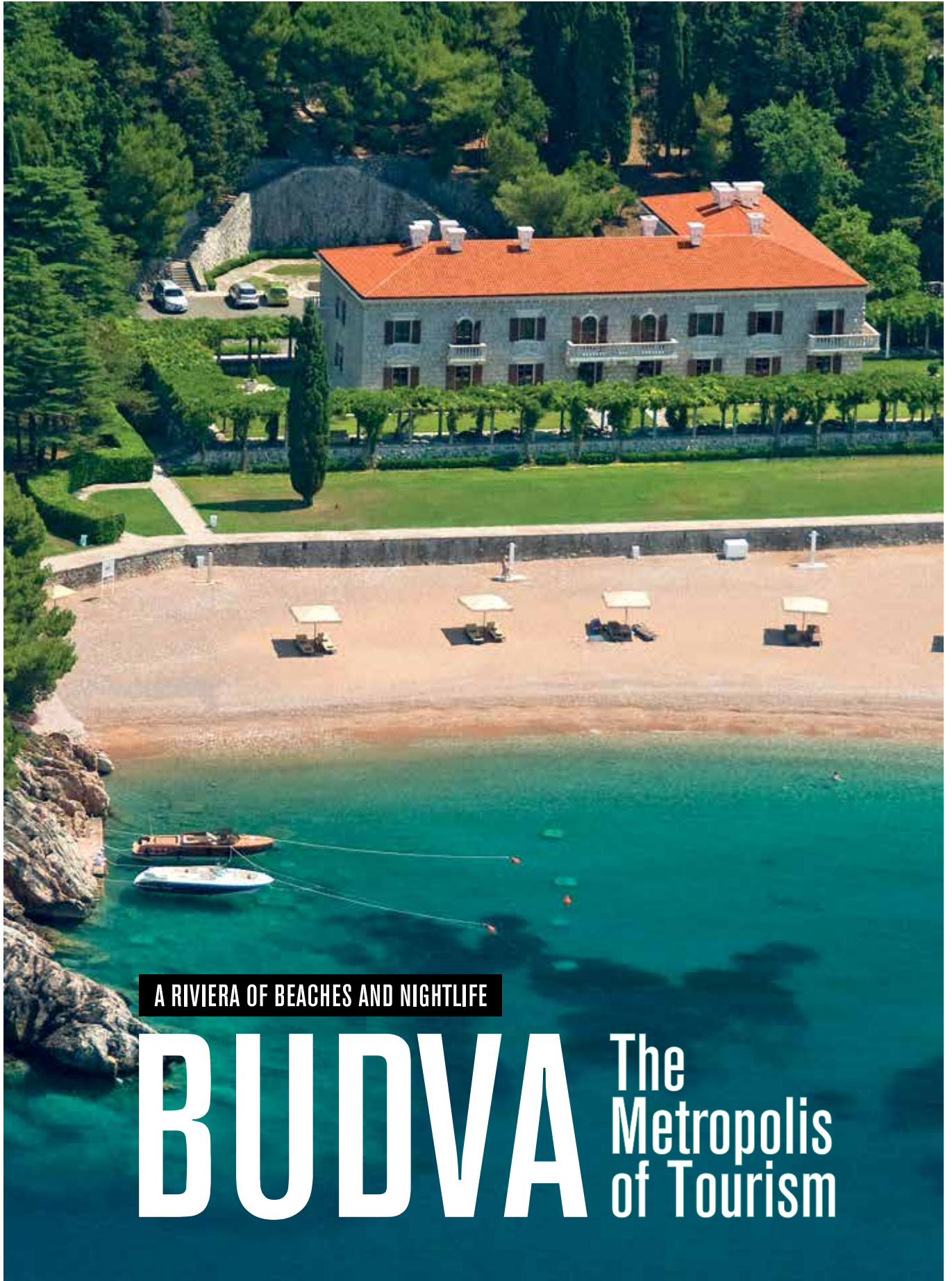
The Old Town

It is a unique architectural whole, located in the middle of the present-day urban core. The Kanli Tower used to be a Turkish prison in the 16th century, and is now the location of one of the most beautiful summer theatres on the Adriatic coast.



The Blue Cave

This attractive cave is located just under 6 nautical miles from Herceg Novi. It owes its name to the unusual blue colour it has on clear days, due to the reflection of the sun's rays from its surface.



A RIVIERA OF BEACHES AND NIGHTLIFE

BUDVA

The Metropolis of Tourism



“ The summer destination of glamour, luxury and splendour, Luxury hotels that play host to *celebrities*, The beach where the Sea Dance Festival takes place, As well as a concert by Rolling Stones...” ”

- Villa Milocer, Milocer, Sveti Stefan
- The Old Town, Budva

If Montenegro is your destination of choice, then it is fairly certain that you will visit Budva. This small town, which has a great significance in terms of history, culture, art and tourism, will enchant you at first sight.

It is not important whether you are mesmerized by its beautiful sandy beaches or the peaceful villages in the hinterland, if you spend a day in the peace and quiet of the Pastrovici Monastery or exploring hidden coves by boat, or if you spend a night at one of Europe's most prestigious discotheques or on the vine-covered terrace of a fish restaurant, because once you are already 'caught' in the net of Budva's magic, all you need to do is let go and enjoy it.

The summer destination of glamour, luxury and splendour, home to hotels that play host to celebrities, the beach where the Sea Dance Festival takes place, as well as concerts by the Rolling Stones, Lenny Kravitz, Madonna, the waves where Formula 1 powerboat races are organized, the fashion

shows of Cavalli and Vivien Westwood, symphony orchestra concerts, theatre plays. Full feel. Budva.

The city is different in the winter, when it is transformed from a fashionable metropolis into a quiet coastal town, which assumes a mystical air that challenges the spirit of exploration and attracts those who know how to enjoy a morning cup of coffee on a terrace overlooking the sea, in a comfortable deck chair on the coast with a glass of wine, strolling through the Old Town without the inconvenience of the crowd, visiting and exploring museums, galleries, town fortresses and many other sites.

The Old Town of Budva is a unique architectural and urban whole, surrounded by medieval walls, featuring a fortress, towers and gates. Narrow streets, small piazzas and squares, cafes, boutiques, restaurants, galleries... Thanks to the many plays, concerts and exhibitions, the Old Town becomes a Theatre City during the summer months, which is the name of the festival that has

↓
IN
FIGURES
38
kilometres is
the length of the
Budva Riviera

enriched this ancient town since 1987, lending it a special tone and charm. The sacred buildings – the old Church of St Maria in Punta (C 19th), the Churches of St John, the Holy Trinity, and St Sava, the remains of an early Christian basilica, Roman pillars, the Town Museum with its archaeological and ethnographic collection, the Modern Gallery and the “S.M. Ljubisa” Memorial House are real delights for the culture, art and history enthusiast.



B U D V A R I V I E R A

NIGHT LIFE

25
metres is the
average
beach width

x10
times more
people are there
during the
summer months

The total area of
all the beaches
in Budva is
280.000 m²

30
larger or smaller
beaches are located
along the Riviera

23
Degrees Centigrade
is the average
summer temperature

Mornings are irresistibly quiet and beautiful in Budva. The sea, still cool from the night, clear and calm, tempts you to start the new day by enjoying its charms. The days are hot, fast and lively, the adrenaline starts to surge, and the temperatures reach their zenith. The evenings are relaxing. Drowsy from the sun and sea, many people are out strolling, after a delicious dinner or a glass of good wine, heading towards their comfortable beds. And then comes the night! The night turns Budva into a centre of entertainment, live music and concerts, crowded cafes, and incredible numbers of people walking along the narrow streets of the Old Town. On such a night, you can feel the blood running, craving excitement, new friends, adventures, love.

One of the choices is Top Hill; a discotheque declared the World’s Best Night Club in 2012 by “The World Finest Clubs” It can accommodate 5,000 people, and is located on Toplis hill, above Budva.

Maybe you will choose Trocadero? It’s a well-known discotheque featuring three levels, located in the city centre; or perhaps Opera at Jaz Beach, Sparta, Ambiente, or many others.

Good old-fashioned rock and roll and the sound of a Harley Davidson will attract you to the Beer & Bike Club. You

can find a little bit of jazz, soul, house or Latino music within the Old Town walls in the Mediterranean atmosphere of Caf  Casper or in any of many cafes, clubs or open air terraces along the promenade.

Perhaps you don’t want to spend your evening like that. You would like to try your luck? The casinos in the Hotel Avala, The Queen of Montenegro, Hotel Splendid or Hotel Maestral are waiting for you. And what if you are not the fan of crazy nightlife in discotheques? Not willing to take your chances in a casino? We recommend any of the dozens of authentic taverns, where you can enjoy the sounds of a guitar and melodies you will be tempted to sing along to, and have a glass of local Vranac wine, and taste cheese

preserved in oil, *Pastrovici* *makarule* and “cracked” olives. You will find friends, old or new, sitting across the table, make a toast to the summer and new encounters in Budva!



FULL.*feel.*



Jaz Beach

The leading tourist guide in the world, **Lonely Planet**, has put Jaz Beach at the top of its list of Europe's ten best beaches that must be visited. Budva was dubbed the destination with the most beautiful beach in Europe, followed by others in Portugal, Corsica, Sardinia, the United Kingdom, Minorca in Spain, Greece and Lithuania.



SVETI STEFAN



■ Princess Margaret

This island, town and hotel first placed Montenegro, in the 1960s and 1970s, among the most prestigious tourist destinations in the world. It is one of the most exclusive summer destinations in the Mediterranean, built more than five centuries ago as a refuge from pirates, which was later transformed into luxury suites and a hotel.

Check out just exactly why Josip Broz Tito, Vaclav Havel, Princess Margaret of England, Sophia Loren, Carlo Ponti, Kirk Douglas, Sylvester Stallone, Monica Vitti, Günter Grass, Alberto Moravia, Jane Birkin, Emir Kusturica, Claudia Schiffer and hundreds of other members of the international elite have opted for Sveti Stefan as their holiday venue! And why the world's best tennis player, Novak Djokovic, chose Sveti Stefan as the perfect location for his wedding!

The world famous luxury brand "Aman-Resorts" has given Sveti Stefan an additional specific sensibility over the last few years. ■



PETROVAC

Only 17 kilometres away from Budva is Petrovac, a small coastal town, ideal for a family vacation. With over 2,000 hours of sunshine a year, beautiful sandy beaches, lush green vegetation and promenades lined with the houses built in an authentic coastal architectural style, Petrovac will win you over at first sight. There is something warm in this little town with its small cafes, hidden terraces, friendly citizens, and local fishermen who sail out to sea early each morning. This is a town with a rich history.

In the 3rd century BC, this area was inhabited by the Romans, which is evident from the Roman mosaics that remain here. The iconic gems of Petrovac,

which was known as Castel Lastva at that time, are the islands of Katic and St. Nedjelja; the latter features a small church on the hilltop, which was built, according to oral tradition, by a sailor who was washed ashore on the island after a shipwreck. In the immediate vicinity of the small marina, there is the old Venetian fortress of Castello, which is an inevitable iconic image for postcards and tourists' photographs. In August and September, this is the venue of the Petrovac Night, Montenegro Sun Reggae and Petrovac Jazz Festivals. ■

Why Petrovac?



Because of its wide promenade, stone houses and narrow streets, pizzerias and fish restaurants



Because it has beautiful beaches, hidden coves and unique islands



Because it is close to Budva, Bar, Ulcinj and Podgorica



Because it is a quiet coastal town, free from the usual summer crowd



Because it is the only place where you can hear the sounds of the best jazz on warm summer nights

www.budva.travel



BAR

TWO COASTS The City of Sea and Lake, Olive Trees and Wine



There are few cities in the world that can boast the sea, a major lake, mountains, Orthodox churches, Catholic churches and mosques right next to each other. That is why Bar is a destination in Montenegro you simply mustn't miss. It is a place tailor made for visiting, and as the inhabitants of this multi-ethnic city like to say, it is just perfect for a peaceful, comfortable and pleasant life.

It takes around forty minutes to reach Bar from Podgorica, via the new tunnel through Sozina, but we recommend the old winding road over **Pas-trovska Gora**, it is interesting because of the surrounding landscapes and the beautiful panoramic view of Lake Skadar, on one side, and the Adriatic Sea,

on the other. This is the biggest Montenegrin port, as well as the town with the most olive growers and wineries in the country, a town of wide boulevards and promenades along the sea, surrounded by a pine forest, sandy beaches and featuring the largest lake in the Balkans, Lake Skadar, in its hinterland.

Only 4 kilometres away from the city centre, on a hill, there is the old town, **Stari Bar**, surrounded by walls from the 11th and 12th centuries, with narrow stone streets and the Oriental atmosphere of an old Turkish settlement. When you visit this part of Bar, you will also have the chance to see an olive tree over two thousand years old, the town gates from the 11th century, as well as the remains of Venetian



■ Stari Bar

culture from the 15th and 16th centuries, including the well-preserved Churches of St Catherine from the C 14th and St Veneranda from the 15th century. Next to the Old Town, there is the only aqueduct in Montenegro, built in the 16th and 17th centuries. Along the rather steep main street leading to these landmarks, there are old style arts and crafts shops, where you can buy the best olive oil and homemade honey. On Friday, which is market day, you can buy the superb local goat cheese, tangerines and olives (the local variety from Bar called 'zutica'), as well as olive oil, lemons, pomegranates, the well-loved wine from Crmnica... all are produced in the villages surrounding Bar.

Stari Bar boasts a special kind of tranquillity. You can hear only the murmuring in the restaurants located in the houses of those families who have transformed them into old-style taverns, where you can taste the traditional specialties of this area, such as *japraci*, *bamije*, *mantije*, *bey's* soup...

“ We recommend the old winding road over **Pastrovska Gora**, it is interesting because of the most beautiful panoramic view of the Lake Skadar, on one side, and the Adriatic Sea, on the other. ”

The popular beaches of the Bar Riviera are **sandy beaches** alongside a turquoise sea; they include among others Kraljicina plaza in Canj, and Veliki pijesak in the idyllic cove of Buzat as well as Utjeha on the way to Ulcinj, where you will find crystal clear seas and freshwater springs, and the rocky beach in Maljevik cove.

Another special beach is the wild Crvena plaza between Sutomore and Bar, which got its name (Red Beach) because of the red colour of the stone pebbles, which cover both the beach and the seabed.

The quickest way to reach **Lake Skadar** from the seaside is through the Sozina tunnel. Once there, you can have a coffee and enjoy the view

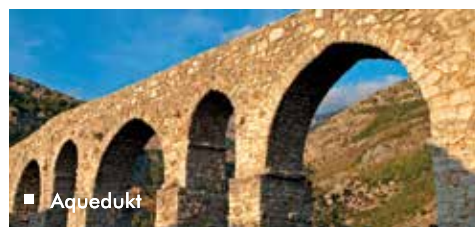
of the lake and Fort Lesendro from the shore. You can cruise across the lake and see the “water lily carpet,” flocks of birds, islets and the remains of ancient buildings emerging from the water. You will see archaeological remains from the prehistoric, ancient and early medieval periods, and a monastery complex comprised of twenty-odd monasteries, which is why the lake basin was named ‘Holy Mountain’; other features include the fortifications that witnessed the wars between the Montenegrins and the Turks: Tophala, Besac, Lesendro, Grmozur, Virska kuli... The must-see stops on the cruise are the village of Murici and the picnic site at Pjesacac, with a small beach ending in a beautiful cove.

Then there is the town of **Virpazar** on the lakeshore, boasting a series of taverns offering gastronomic treats such as eels prepared with rice, dried bleak, carp specialties prepared as smoked carp, with prunes, apples, quince, grilled or marinated, as well as the wine from the **Crmnica** region, whose fifty-odd wine cellars offer the best Montenegrin wine—Crmnica Vranac.

Sweet and savoury, Bar offers the best of both worlds. ■



■ The Castle of King Nikola



■ Aqueduct



■ Virpazar



■ Susanj Beach

www.bar.travel



»» ULGINJ'S MUST SEES

1 Church – Mosque

The Church-Mosque was erected in 1510. After they conquered Ulcinj, the Turks turned it into a mosque. It is home to the Archaeological Museum of Ulcinj today.

2 Pasha's Mosque

Pasha's Mosque was erected in 1719. There is a hammam next to the mosque.

3 Kalimere

Kalimere are attractive old-style fishing devices. They can be seen on the Bojana and in Port Milena.

4 Valdanos

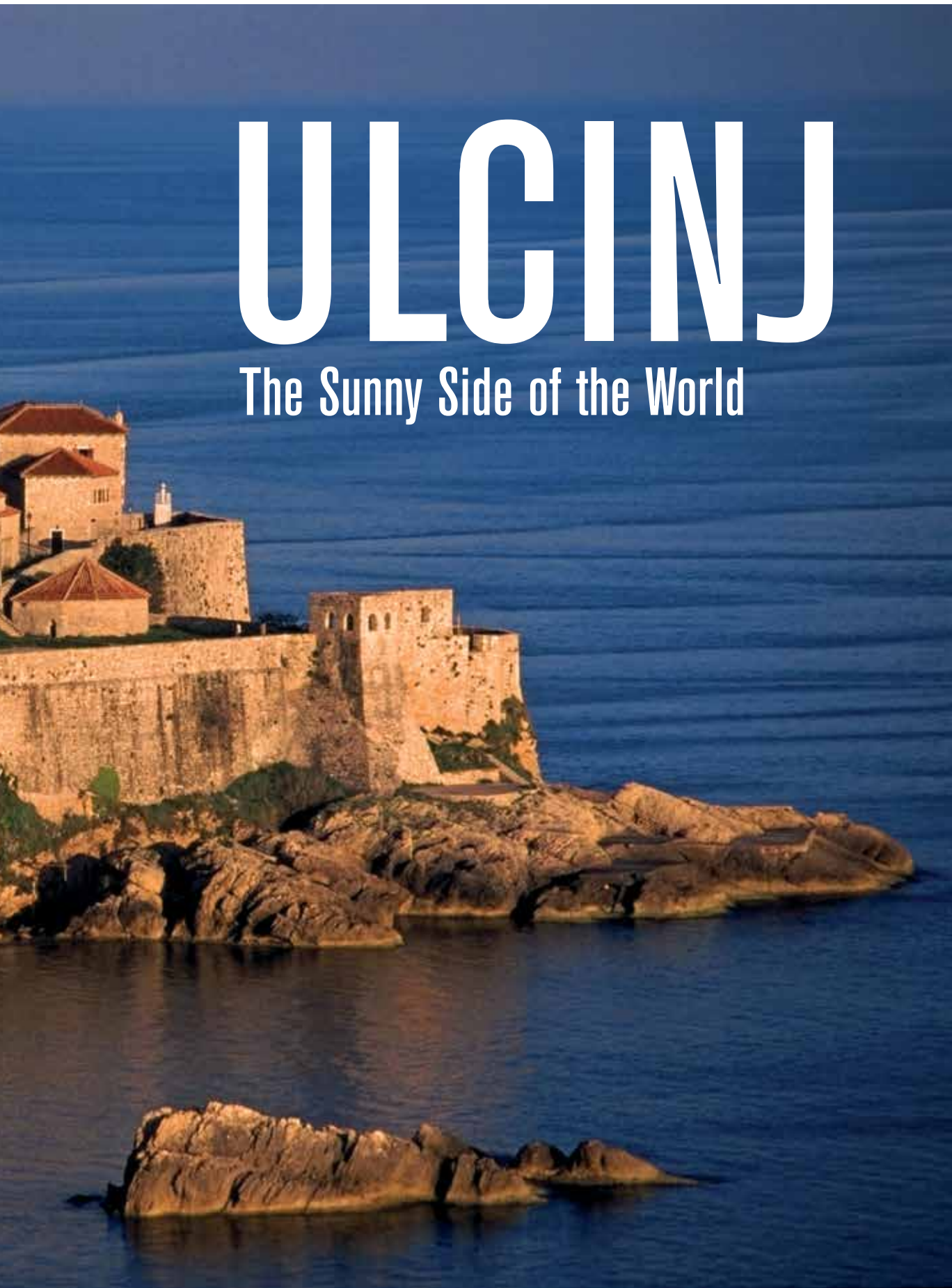
Valdanos, a cove of unique beauty with over 17,000 olive trees, is located 5 kilometres away from the city centre.

5 Ulcinj Saltworks

This is a fantastic bird-watching site, boasting 241 registered bird species. During the spring, it is visited by over 40,000 migrating birds a day.

ULCINJ

The Sunny Side of the World



MONTENEGRO



The southernmost city in Montenegro, 25 centuries old, with a huge number of sunny days a year, Ulcinj retains its history of glorious warriors, pirates and prisoners, such as the famous Cervantes, within the Old Town Walls, while lying close to the most beautiful beach anywhere on the Adriatic. During the summer, you can feel the tropical air in your nostrils and on your skin, while the views of the sea makes the spacious horizons infinite, since Ulcinj is located next to the Strait of Otranto, leading out to the wide Mediterranean.

Conquered on many occasions, but never subdued, it is one of the most beautiful and oldest towns in the whole Adriatic. It is believed that ancient Ulcinj was established by the Illyrians in the 5th century AD, while it has attracted the attention of many conquerors throughout its history because of its strategic importance, including the Illyrians, Greeks, Romans, Venetians, Turks, Pirates, Italians...

Ulcinj, which was known as Olcinium in the ancient and Dulcinium in the medieval periods, is a place with a tumultuous past, which is now a peaceful town boasting Roman, Gothic and Oriental architecture.

The **Old Town** of Ulcinj, which is surrounded by the so-called 'Cyclops' walls encompassing an area of 3 hectares, can be entered from the hilly northern or from the southern sea side – from the bay. When entering the old town from the northern side, you first see the Square of Slaves, which in former times used to be a slave market, and which is also known as Cervante's Square. It is a well-known fact that the famous Spanish writer **Miguel de Cervantes** arrived in Ulcinj as a prisoner and he was kept here for five years. He wrote his greatest work, *Don Quixote*, which was inspired in part by his captivity.

In addition to the Square, the Old Town boasts the Balsic Tower dating to the 12th century, a typical example of medieval architecture. It was home to the famous **Talmud Reformer Sabbatai Zevi**, who died there in 1676 as Mahmed Effendi, after he had converted to Islam. Just a few metres from there, the Ethnological Museum boasts a rich collection of exhibits on the cultural heritage of Ulcinj.

The Orthodox Church of St Nicholas was turned into a mosque during Ottoman rule, but was reconsecrated as a church in 1890. There is a Turkish bath next to it.

The southernmost point of the Montenegrin coast is interesting for many reasons, but mainly thanks to its long sandy beaches. Ulcinj also has a town beach, the sandy **Small Beach**, which is 360 metres long and is located under the Old Town walls, as well as the **Ladies Beach**, with mineral water springs that are believed to cure female infertility.

Next to its Long Beach, which stretches for 12 kilometres and is made of the finest sand and Ulcinj remains an intact natural paradise of Montenegro. Fifteen kilometres away from the town, where **Long Beach** ends in the estuary of the River Bojana where it meets the Adriatic Sea, there is the little mysterious island of Ada Bojana, surrounded by the river on two sides and by the sea on the third, and reserved for everybody who wishes to enjoy their privacy and enchanting nature without any interruptions. Ada marks a natural border between Montenegro and Albania, and the high summer the temperatures on Ada and Long Beach are quite pleasant, because of the fresh breeze which blows there every day, attracting hundreds of kite surfers from all over the world. The fantastic images of Ada at sunset have already travelled around the world. ■



1 Church-Mosque



2 Pasha's Mosque



3 Kalimere



4 Valdanos



5 Ulcinj Saltworks



Above Lake Skadar

LIMLJANI – BETWEEN TWO MAGICAL SHORES

The village of Limljani is located in the Municipality of Bar, between two magical shores – the first of Lake Skadar and the other of the Adriatic Sea. It spreads from the Crmnica area, where vines have been grown for centuries, to Mount Sutorman “which has as many springs as there are days in a year”.

Limljani entered the Guinness Book of World Records as a village with five railway



stations and stops on a rail line serviced by a small steam train as early as 1908.

It took two hours out of the four hour journey from Bar to Virpazar just to go through this picturesque village. This **first Montenegrin rail line** has been transformed into a local road and is used as a biking/hiking trail, which leaves those who value unique and rare views breathless.



You can experience spiritual revitalization here, when the slanting **Church of St Thomas** offers you its incredible story. This ancient place of worship survived an earthquake and forty days of rain in 1896, when it was moved around 100 metres and rotated by a landslide, together with the rock it was built on, giving it a new orientation: south-east – northwest, while leaving the Church itself undamaged!

The pleasant shade in the village, the forest brooks and freshwater springs make the summer heat more pleasant, as does the traditional produce from this area. The hardworking locals have been growing the autochthonous variety of the Vranac vine for centuries, which is used to make the famous **Crmnica wine**. Across almost every kilometre of this wine-rich gorge there are the well-known wine cellars of Sjekloca, Klisic, Pejano- vic and others, where you can taste these top-quality wines. A "Wine and Bleak Festival" is held every December in Virpazar to promote both Crmnica wine and other local products.

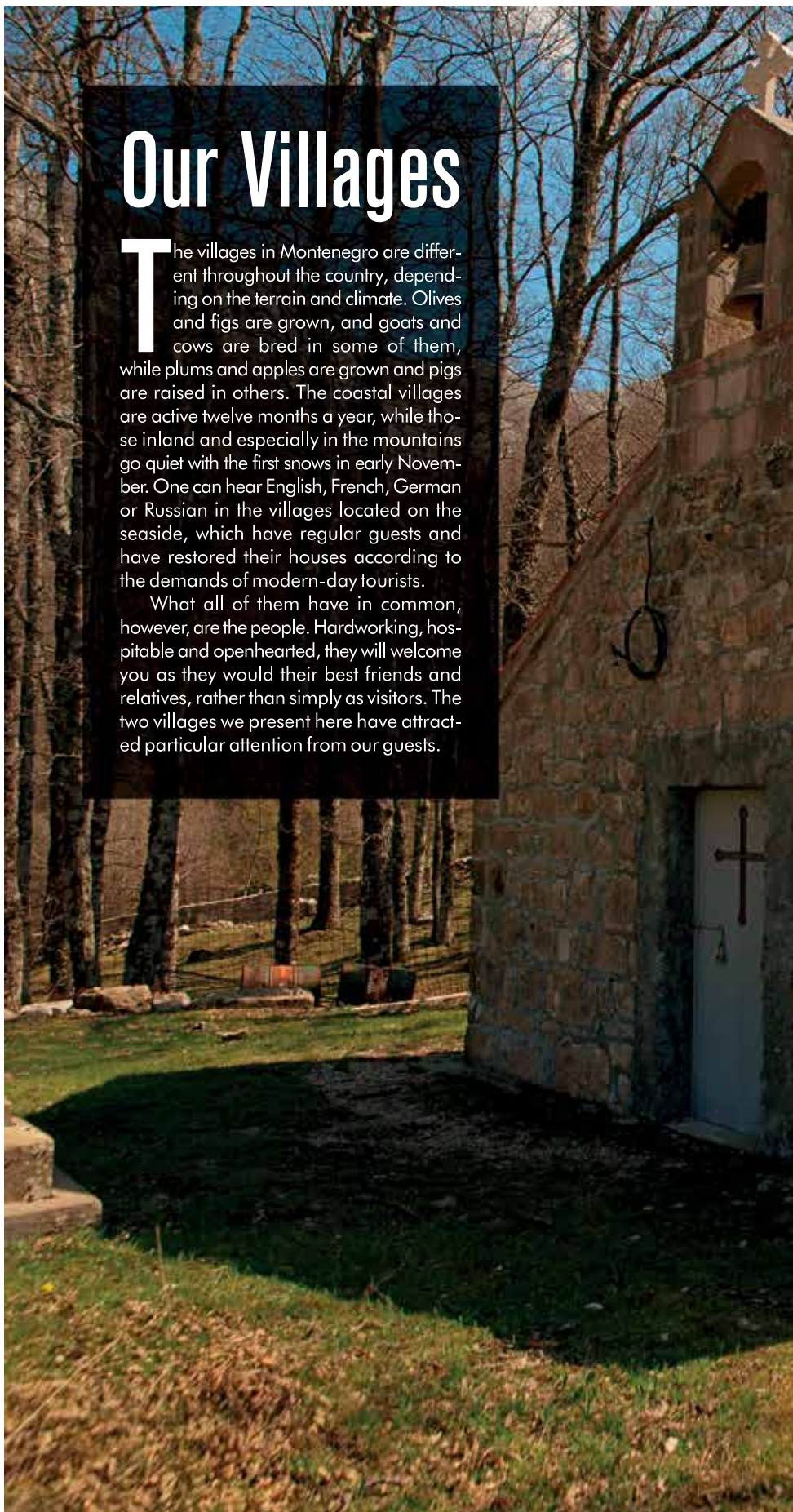
In the immediate vicinity of Limljani, you should visit **Fort Besac**, dating to the Ottoman period, the numerous isles in Lake Skadar which are home to monasteries (Starcevo, Moracnik, Beska) from the 14th and 15th centuries, the monasteries in Gornji Brceli, as well as other unique historical locations: including **Virpazar, Rijeka Crnojevica, Zabljak Crnojevica, and Vranjina**.



Our Villages

The villages in Montenegro are different throughout the country, depending on the terrain and climate. Olives and figs are grown, and goats and cows are bred in some of them, while plums and apples are grown and pigs are raised in others. The coastal villages are active twelve months a year, while those inland and especially in the mountains go quiet with the first snows in early November. One can hear English, French, German or Russian in the villages located on the seaside, which have regular guests and have restored their houses according to the demands of modern-day tourists.

What all of them have in common, however, are the people. Hardworking, hospitable and openhearted, they will welcome you as they would their best friends and relatives, rather than simply as visitors. The two villages we present here have attracted particular attention from our guests.





■ Velji Mikulici,
Bar



■ Gornja Lastva,
Tivat

Gornja Lastva

OVERLOOKING THE OPEN SEA

This small Mediterranean village with a rich history is located at an altitude of 300 metres, on the Vrmac hill which separates the bays of Tivat and Kotor. It is situated 3 km away, along an asphalt road, from the main Adriatic road and Tivat. It is nestled on a sunny hillside offering beautiful views of Tivat Bay and beyond, over the Lustica peninsula, all the way to the open sea.

The locals have managed to preserve the old stone houses reflecting the authenticity of the traditional architecture, with the best preserved houses mainly dating back to the C 19th. There is an old mill in the village from this period that is still powered by hand, where the locals gather together, singing and drinking wine during the grinding process.

Nowadays, Lastva attracts visitors thanks to its traditional architecture, many cultural events, its markets of healthy, organic food, and the summer schools of architecture or workshops on visual arts inspired by the authenticity of this place.

The Lastva Fiesta, a cultural and entertainment event, is traditionally held on the first

Saturday in August. The programme features dancing by the Kotor Bay Navy, a concert by the Musical and Educational Association of Tivat, various exhibitions about the history of Lastva and other entertainment events.

The Night in the Mill is an event featuring a capella bands singing outside the olive mill, where exhibitions by the local artists of Lastva are organized. ■





■ French Embassy

Cetinje

THE MONTENEGRIN CORE OF EXISTENCE

A Sleeping Royal Town

If you would like to get to know Montenegro, to understand its people who are on a first name basis with you after the first handshake, you should first visit Cetinje. There you will understand and feel what the Montenegrin mentality is made of. Cetinje is a treasury of priceless Montenegrin cultural and historical heritage. It is the spiritual capital of Montenegro.

Montenegrin rulers ruled Montenegro from Cetinje for centuries, and all the major decision of historical importance about the existence of the nation and the state were taken in this city. This is where the first book in the Balkans was printed, the first hospital in Montenegro erected, the first car in Montenegro driven, the first hotel built, the first tennis match and the first game of pool played. In previous centuries, the great number of state and cultural institutions made this city a genuine small European capital.

This small city located in a ravine, which smells of lime-trees in the spring-time, boasts a range of fascinating architectural styles and this materialized history draws the attention of its many visitors, because whoever comes to Montenegro visits Cetinje. Traditional Montenegrin stone houses, late Russian Baroque, pure French Secession, Empire, the Cubism of modern architecture – the range of architectural styles found

within a radius of just a few hundred meters is almost unbelievable.

Cetinje is also called the City of Museums. The Palace – the **King Nikola Museum** is an inevitable stop on any Cetinje tour; since its establishment in 1926, it has been visited by numerous statesmen, diplomats, authors, publicists, artists, along with hundreds of thousands of tourists from all over the world. Next comes the **Art Museum** of Montenegro, featuring over 3,000 exhibits; in its Blue Chapel, the icon of Filermosa Virgin is kept, one of the most revered Christian relics. Centuries after its creation, the icon moved from the island of Rhodes, where the image was worshipped as a patron saint, and finally reached the Montenegrin Royal Capital, Cetinje.

In 1838, the greatest spiritual and secular ruler of Montenegro, the poet and philosopher, Petar II Petrovic, built the Biljarda in his residence. **The Njegos Museum Biljarda** was named after the first billiard table brought to Montenegro from Vienna.

www.cetinje.travel



CETINJE, THE MONTENEGRIN CORE OF EXISTENCE

At the foot of Orlov krs, where the Court of Ivan Crnojevic used to stand, there is the **Cetinje Monastery** (built in 1701), which houses some of the greatest Christian relics, such as the hand of St John the Baptist. The Monastery's treasury is rich in the gifts which other civilizations made to the rulers of Montenegro, including those from faraway Arabia. Walking through Cetinje, you will also see the **Vlah Church**, erected for the first time in the 15th century, the Royal Theatre, Zetski dom, the oldest one in Montenegro, established in 1884, which still stages plays and concerts, the National Library of Montenegro "Đurđe Crnojević", and many other important buildings.

The Mausoleum of Prince-Bishop Danilo, on Orlov krs, a hill dominating the south-western part of Cetinje Field, offers perhaps the most beautiful view of Cetinje.

A visit to Cetinje gives you a feeling that you are in the vortex of history, that you are a part of it and that you have gone through a mirror in time and stepped into an ancient epoch.

Near the city, there are also several attractive caves: Lipska, Koronina and Duboki do. Lipska Cave has been adapted for tourist visits and is one of the attractions of the city. It is clear to everybody who visits Cetinje why it is a city that Montenegrins are proud of and why they mention its Mount Lovcen when taking an oath. This sense of pride in the city, and in everything that is Montenegrin, originates from and is complemented by the image of Lovcen with its prominent peaks of Stirovnik (1749 metres above sea level) and Jezerski vrh (1657 metres above sea level) where the Mausoleum of Petar II Petrovic Njegos is located. From the Mausoleum, which can be reached by climbing 461 steps, one can see the birthplace of Njegos—Njegusi, the Bay of Kotor, Katun-ska nahija, and when the weather is nice, some say that it is even possible to see Italy! That is why a visit to Cetinje is not complete without a visit to the **National Park of Lovcen**.

An unforgettable part of Cetinje is **Rijeka Crnojevica**, a picturesque little town, named after the river that runs through it, which is located on the west shore of Lake Skadar, 16 km from the city centre. This small, vivid fishing town used to be a great commercial centre with the largest market in the country. ■



■ Government Building



■ Petar II Petrovic Njegos



■ Zetski dom

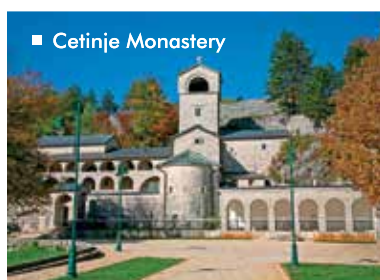
“ All the major decision of historical importance about the existence of the nation and the state were taken in this city ”



■ Lipska Cave



■ The Court of King Nikola



■ Cetinje Monastery



■ Russian Embassy

The Capital city



PODGORICA

A CITY LOVED BY THE SUN

MONTENEGRO





The Capital city. A City of rivers. A City of bridges. A City of sun. A City of wine. A City of diversity. A City of choice. A City of possibilities. A City of the Future.

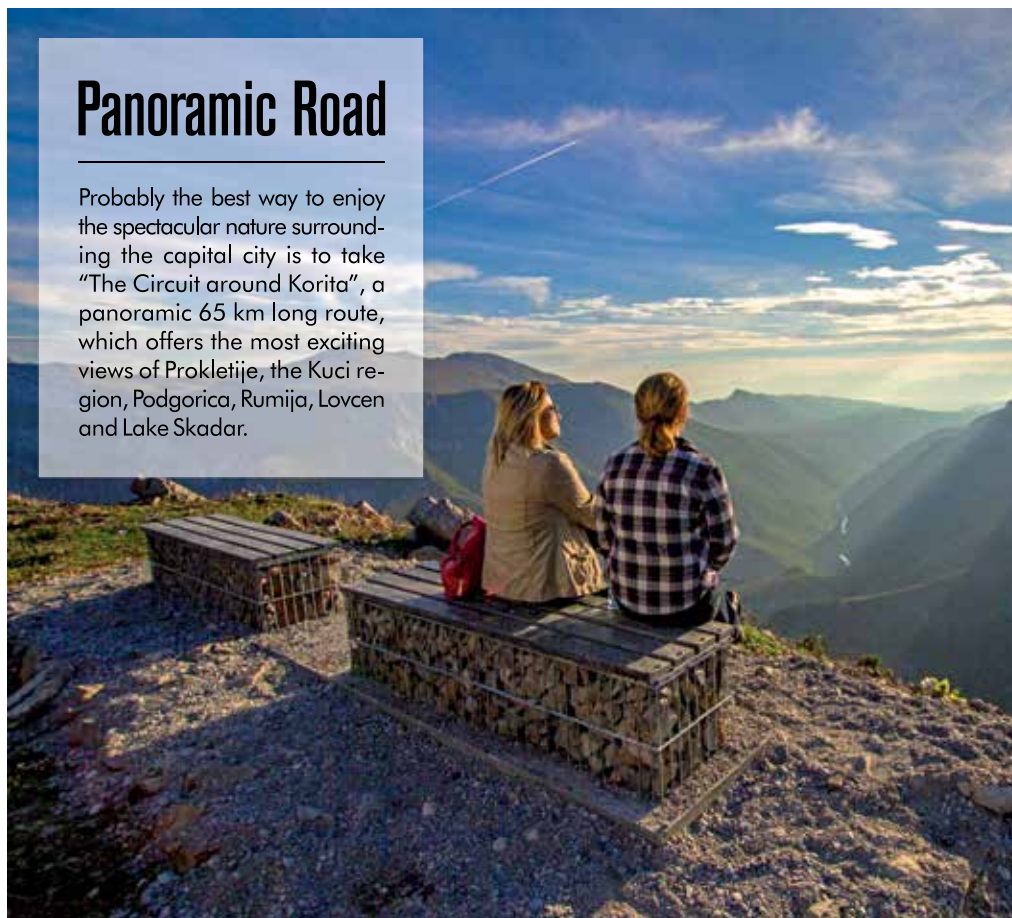
Located on a green plain intersected by six rivers with over 100 bridges, near Lake Skadar, surrounded by the Kuci mountains (2,024 m above sea level), near the sea (40 kilometres), Podgorica seems to have been predetermined by nature to be the capital!

According to the preserved written record, this city of hot summers and mild winters has changed its name five times throughout its history. Despite the fact that it was completely destroyed after seventy days of bombing during World War II, Podgorica has preserved a small part of the town – **Stara Varos** with a Clock Tower dating back to the 17th century and the Ottoman period.

On the outskirts of the city, 4 kilometres away from the centre, are the remains of the ancient town of **Doclea**, which date back to the first decade of the 1st century AD. In the village of Medun, situated 12 kilometres to the north-east of the centre of Podgorica, there are the remains of the Illyrian town of Meteon, as well as the Museum of

Panoramic Road

Probably the best way to enjoy the spectacular nature surrounding the capital city is to take “The Circuit around Korita”, a panoramic 65 km long route, which offers the most exciting views of Prokletije, the Kuci region, Podgorica, Rumija, Lovcen and Lake Skadar.





“ Podgorica is close to everything. This ease of living is known best to its citizens, and admired by its visitors ”

- Ancient Doclea
- The Court of the Petrovics
- Monument to Marko Miljanov

Marko Miljanov, a renowned Montenegrin hero and writer, who lived and wrote in the Ottoman period. Even though he became literate as late as in his fifties, his book “Examples of Humanity and Bravery” is still considered to be a moral code by the Montenegrins.

Podgorica is a melting pot of different cultures, religions and nations, which is evident from the Orthodox, Catholic, Islamic and Jewish places of worship: the Orthodox Church of St George (11th century), the Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ (the largest Orthodox cathedral in Montenegro), the monasteries of Dajbabe, Celija Piperska and Duga, the mosques of Osmanagic (18th century) and Skender Causeva-Starodoganijska (15th century), the Roman Catholic Church in Konik and the Church of St Anthony in Tuzi, and the Synagogue.

Podgorica is close to everything. This ease of living is known best to its citizens, and admired by its visitors, since half an hour is not enough to go from one end of the city to the other, and the citizens of Podgorica can choose to drive to the **Adriatic coast** (40 km from the city centre) or the **mountain centre of Kolasin** (65 km). They ski in the wintertime and enjoy the high mountain villages in the summer. They can also “swing by” **Lake Skadar**, visit a tavern there had have a glass of good Crmnica wine and fish specialties, go for a cruise on a restaurant-boat and swim from one of the sandy beaches on the lake.



The marvellous lakes **Bukumirsko and Rikavacko** are also nearby. Rijeka Crnojevica is close too (30 km away), while less than an hour’s drive takes you to the fascinating **Mount Lovcen** and Montenegro’s Old Royal Capital City, Cetinje.

Podgorica belongs to the group of European cities with the most vegetation and it has a lot of areas for outdoor sports in the city. The beautiful city park of Krusevac, the former winter court of King Nikola I, is also a venue of concerts and galleries.

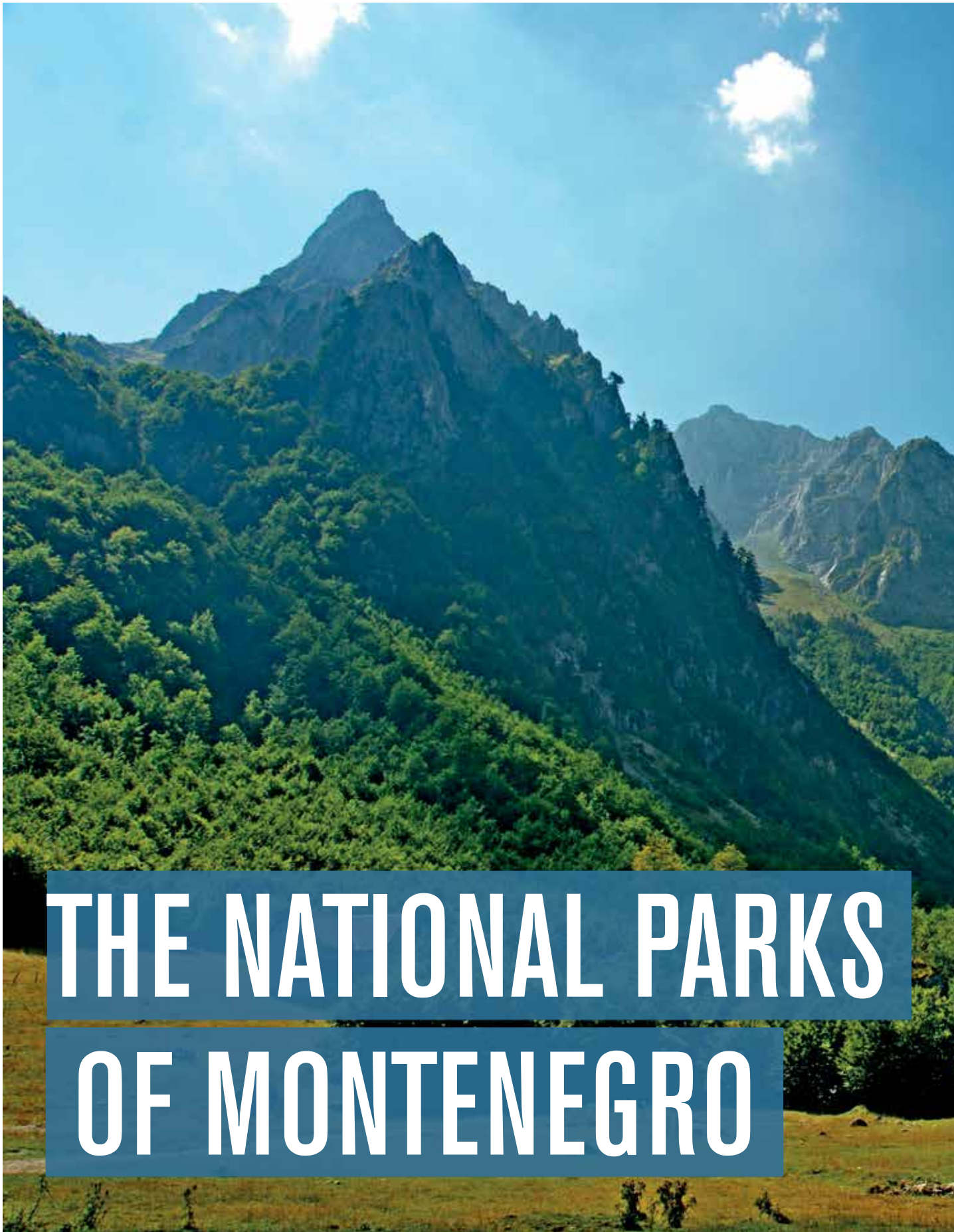
The main **entertainment street**, Bokeska, which is full of clubs, pubs and cafes, is located in the heart of the city. The fast growth of the city has boosted modern architecture in the city, as is reflected in the architectural style of the residential blocks of flats, shopping malls such as Delta City and the residential and business centre The Capital Plaza, which is home to the only **Hard Rock Cafe** in the region. ■



The Largest Vineyard and Wine Cellar in Europe

In Podgorica, there is Europe’s largest single-location vineyard at Cemovsko polje, which covers an area of 2,350 hectares. It is owned by the company Plantaze AD, which is also the brand of the famous superb red wine, available everywhere in the country. A vine leaf is part of the city crest. Plantaze also has the most interesting wine cellar in Europe – Sipcanik, formerly used as an airplane hangar, located around 30 metres underground, which has the shape of a 356 metre long tunnel, covering an area of 7,000 square metres.

www.podgorica.travel



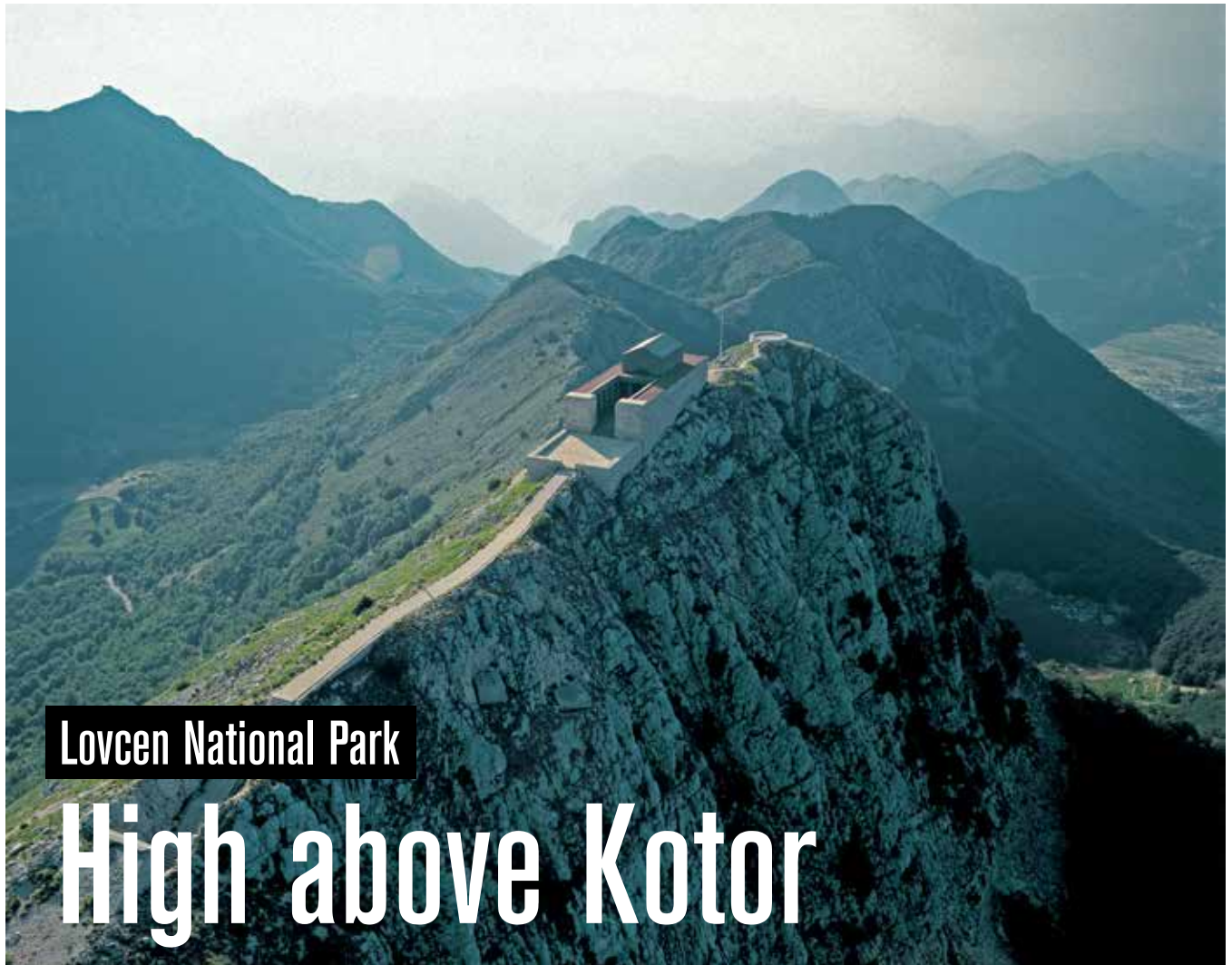
THE NATIONAL PARKS OF MONTENEGRO

Stately mountain ranges, sky-scraping peaks, fascinating lakes and impressive rivers, breath-taking canyons, viewpoints offering unique views of the mountainous Balkans and the azure Adriatic Sea – Montenegro has a lot to show to the world. Its National Parks “Durmitor”, “Lake Skadar”, “Lovcen”, “Biogradska gora”, and “Prokletije” cover eight per cent of the total territory of the country, and a visit to any of them is a unique experience.

The National Park of Durmitor, with the canyon of the River Tara is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, while the River Tara has the status of a Biosphere Reserve (MAB).

www.montenegro.travel

www.nparkovi.me



Lovcen National Park

High above Kotor

High above Kotor, proudly situated overlooking Cetinje, only occasionally visible from Budva, Mount Lovcen stands proudly in its beauty as a Montenegrin symbol of freedom and respect. The National Park which shares the same name, with its interchanging Mediterranean and continental climates, is rich in flora & fauna with over 2,000 plant species.

Forests cover 70 per cent of the National Park's territory, and its many plants include endemic species, medicinal and aromatic herbs, decorative and honey plants.

The particular value of this National Park lies in its cultural and historical heritage. The well-known serpentine road leading from Kotor to Njegosui and Lovcen, will inspire awe on certain bends, but when you reach the picturesque village of Njegosui, taste the mead and the famous local prosciutto and cheese, you will forget all about your fatigue and feel excitement.

The climax of your visit to this National Park comes when you climb the 461st step and visit the Mausoleum where the famous Montenegrin poet and Prince-Bishop Petar II Petrovic Njegos is buried. A plateau next to the Mausoleum offers a view of the «stone sea» of Katunska nahija and the Adriatic Sea, extending all the way to Italy on a sunny day. ■

Facts

Surface area: 6,220 ha
Altitude: from 939 to 1,749 metres above sea level
The highest peak: Stirovnik – 1,749 metres above sea level
Status: A National Park since 1952
Territory of Municipalities: Cetinje and Budva



Mausoleum

The original **chapel on the mountaintop of Jezerski vrh**, where Njegos was buried in accordance with his own wishes, was destroyed in 1916 shelling by Austrian shelling. A new one was erected in 1925, in response to the prevailing desire to build a monument to the Montenegrin Prince-Bishop, ruler and South-Slavic literary giant. Designed by the well-known sculptor Ivan Mestrovic, after decades of preparation and construction, the present-day Mausoleum was finally opened in 1974.



“ Among the mountain giants of the South-Slavic countries, the most powerful and most magnificent is Durmitor. ”

*Kurt Hassert,
German geographer*

Durmitor National Park

Tara Rafting

If you want a different type of vacation, and you are full of adrenaline and physically fit, you should ride the falls and rapids of the River Tara. It is one of Europe's cleanest and longest rivers (150 km), dubbed "The Teardrop of Europe" and will leave you breathless. Its quieter sections will allow you to enjoy the lush vegetation, hidden little beaches, waterfalls and fairy-tale scenery.

Facts

Surface area: 39,000 ha
Altitude: from 500 to 2,523 metres ASL
The highest peak: Bobotov kuk
Status: A NP since 1952 UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1980
Territory of Municipalities: Zabljak, Savnik, Pluzine, Pljevlja and Mojkovac

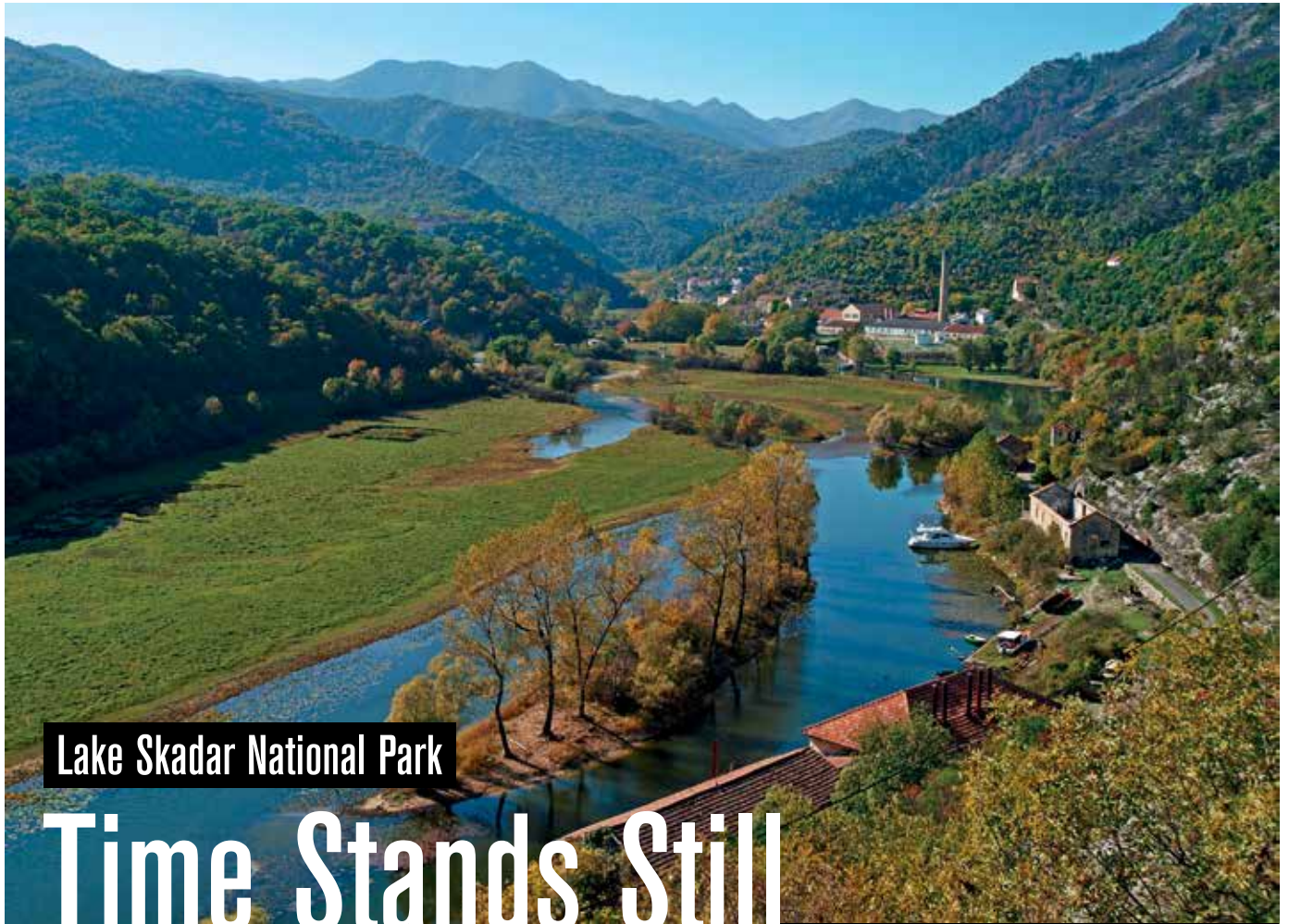
World Heritage

On a spacious mountain plateau in north-western Montenegro, bordered by the Tara and Piva rivers, with 48 gigantic mountain-tops exceeding 2,000 m, and the deepest canyon in Europe, there is Durmitor National Park (*from Ital. Dormire – to sleep, sleeping mountain, or Celtic dru/mi/tor – mountain water*).

Eighteen glacier lakes, the so-called 'mountain eyes', located at an altitude of over 1,500 m, lend special charm to the extraordinary beauty of this 'mountain giant'. The largest and most beautiful is the Black Lake, with the peak of Medjed rising above it, surrounded by rich forest. It can be reached by walking along a two kilometre long pedestrian path from **Zabljak**, the best known winter tourist

centre in Montenegro. The winters are long and cold but the summer is short and fresh, which is why Zabljak and Durmitor attract an increasing number of tourists trying to escape the fierce heat of the high summer.

The National Park also boasts clear, fast flowing rivers, the main one being the Tara, whose canyon is considered to be the second deepest in the world, after the Grand Canyon in Colorado. There are as many as 1,500 different types of plants and 130 bird species in the canyon, whose height exceeds 1,300 m ARL at some points. Since 1980, both the Park and the Tara canyon have been protected by UNESCO, while the canyon became part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 1977. ■



Lake Skadar National Park

Time Stands Still

This National Park is a paradise for fishermen, nature lovers and devotees of culture and historical monuments, yachtsmen and swimmers, hikers and bikers, scientists and archaeologists, wine connoisseurs and the finest gastronomes. It is the largest lake in the Balkan Peninsula and is an oasis of intact nature, the habitat of 270 bird species (including the *Dalmatian Pelican*), and home to the fish used to prepare national culinary specialties (dried carp, smoked bleak), as well as to the best Montenegrin wine – Crmnica Vranac.

Around fifty islands and peninsulas with rich archaeological sites, medieval fortresses, churches and monasteries (from C 5th to 15th), and the traditional architecture of villages and hamlets (Godinje, Poseljani, Karuc, Dodosi) make this lake and Park a cultural destination.

The rugged shoreline of Lake Skadar, from Vranjina to Scutari, has a large number of sandy beaches,

capes, hidden bays, marshland vegetation, peninsulas and ancient, still inhabited, fishing villages. The River Bojana connects the lake with the Adriatic Sea and due to the high inflow rate it exchanges its entire volume of water six times over during the year. It is located 20 kilometres both from the sea and Podgorica.

The former capital of Montenegro and the then largest commercial centre, the famous **Rijeka Crnojevica**, is a town of great beauty with a glorious history, which attracts those lovers of extraordinary scenery, lake cuisine and good photography.

To enjoy the vivid environment and the specialties of lake cuisine, you should visit the “capital” of Lake Skadar, **Virpazar**. It is a small town with many taverns, where you will find all the lake specialties, taste the best Crmnica wines, buy locally made products, attend the traditional Wine and Bleak Festival or simply enjoy the clear lake air and its unique atmosphere. ■

The Ancient Capital

The ancient remains and the atmosphere of the place are evidence of the glorious history of Rijeka Crnojevica, which used to be the main commercial centre in the country, which was developed by Ivan Crnjevic, also known as Ivan Bey. Fearing that the Turks would conquer Zabljak, Ivan Crnojevica moved first his capital and then the Metropolitanate in the second half of the 15th century from Vranjina to Obod, the hill above Rijeka. This is where the first Cyrillic book of the Slavic south was printed in 1494.

The first pharmacy in Montenegro was opened in this small town, as well as the first gunsmith shop, while the “Marica” factory used to produce pearls from fish scales.

Facts

Surface area: 40,000 ha

Shoreline: 168 km; 110,5 km in Montenegro

Alt: 5 m asl, **Depth:** average 5 m/max. 8,3 m

Status: A National Park since 1983

Municipalities: Podgorica, Bar, Cetinje



Biogradska gora National Park

The Last Virgin Forest in Europe

In north-eastern Montenegro, between the Rivers Tara and Lim, in the middle of the Mount Bjelasic region, there is the Biogradska gora National Park. Surrounded by mountaintops, and intersected by brooks and recesses boasting small ponds, centuries-old forests and wild meadows, it is a magnificent gift of nature.

The greatest natural treasure of this area is, without any doubt, the **virgin forest** of Biogradska gora, which covers an area of 1,600 ha and is one of the last three virgin forests in Europe. In 1878, it was bestowed as a gift on the then ruler of Montenegro, the Sovereign Prince Nikola, and it has been known as the "Prince's preserve" and kept under state protection ever since.

The park boasts 26 plant communities and around 2,000 species and sub-species. Out of over 200 bird

species, the presence of the imperial eagle is especially important. Deer, chamois, wolves, wild boars, foxes, rabbits and over 350 different species of insects have found their habitat here.

At an altitude of 1,094 metres, in the heart of the virgin forest, there is **Lake Biogradsko**, the largest and best known glacial lake within the territory of the National Park.

The area of the National Park and Lake Biogradsko is known for its archaeological sites, sacred monuments and folk architecture – cottages, towers, and mills. A night spent in the cottages at Vranjak **Katun**, at an altitude of 1,777 metres, with the smell of wood, an open fire, the thin air and the fascinating environment will bring you back to the times when life had other values and a different rhythm. ■

Lake Biogradsko

Lake Biogradsko is a popular picnic spot, which has a Visitor Centre, a restaurant, a few bungalows, illuminated footpaths, a car park and a camping area.

Facts

Surface Area: 5,650 ha

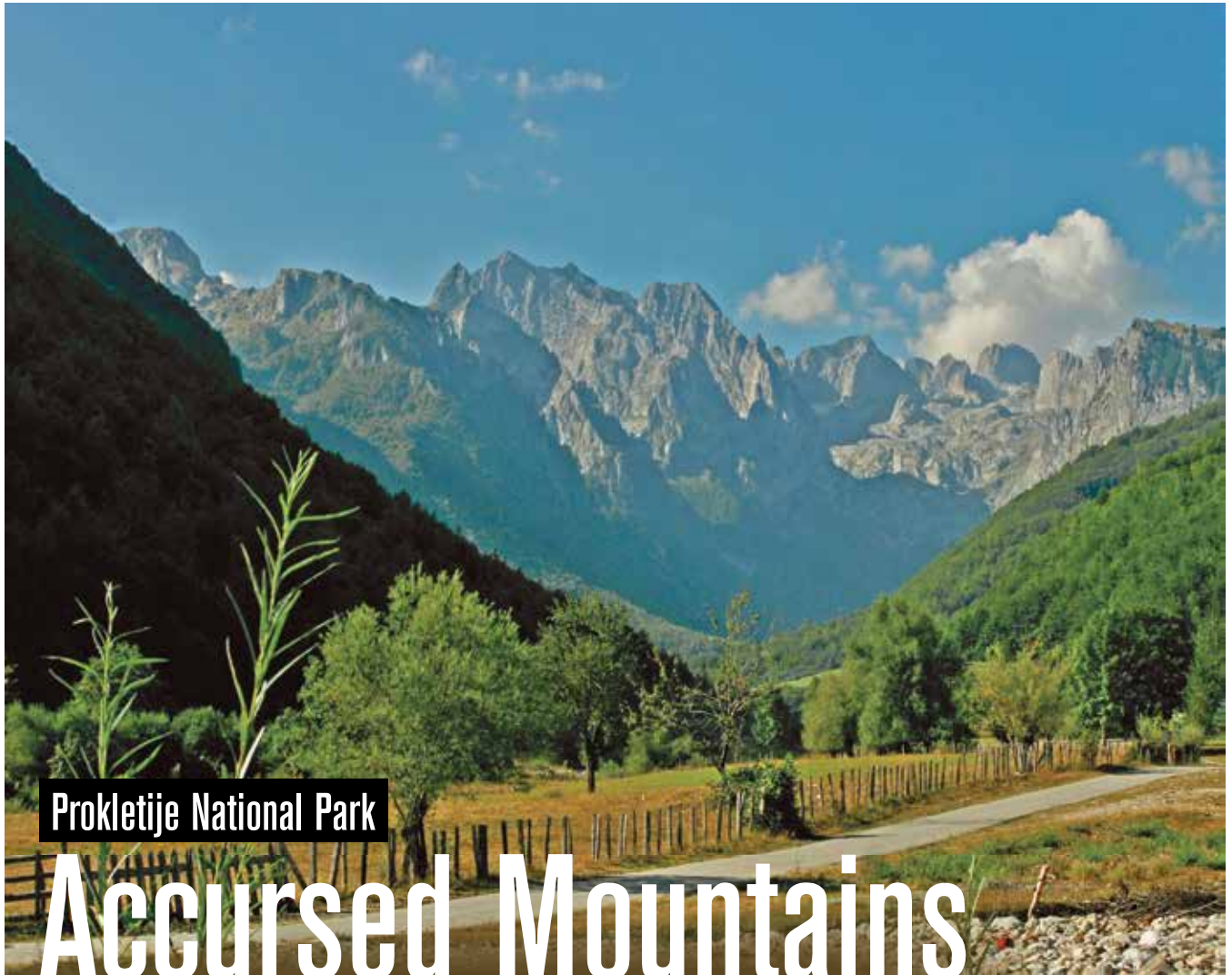
Old growth reservation: 1,600 ha

Altitude: from 832 to 2,139 metres above sea level

The highest peak: Crna glava 2,139 m

Status: A National Park since 1952

Territory of Municipalities: Kolasin, Mojkovac, Berane, Andrijevica



Prokletije National Park

Accursed Mountains

The mountain range extending from Lake Skadar in the south to Kosovo in the north is one of the harshest and least explored parts of Europe, whose beauty is breathtaking.

Hardly accessible, rocky and wild, called accursed or forbidden by the local people, these mountains have remained unknown and sparsely populated for centuries, which has kept its nature the same as it has always been. The French travel writer and geologist *Ami Boue* described these magnificent peaks as “the majestic Southern Alps of Europe”!

The real jewel of the Montenegrin Prokletije is **Grbaja**, a narrow, ten-kilometre long glacial valley extending to the southwest from Gusinje. Nowadays, the valley of Grbaja (Grebaja) is the centre for mountaineering and climbing for the whole region, primarily thanks to the Karanfil range, where ten peaks higher than 2,000m are concentrated within 4 kilometres.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with Grbaja, but wilder and less accessible, there is **Ropjana**, another beautiful glacial valley

which a caravan route used to go through, connecting Gusinje with the Valbona valley in northern Albania. It has a karst spring called Skakavica or Savino oko and a 20 metres high waterfall named Grlja at the entrance to the canyon sharing the same name.

The best starting points for visiting Prokletije are **Plav** and Gusinje. Situated on the shore of Lake Plav, close to the source of the River Lim, Plav is characterized by beautiful views of the Lake and Mount Visitor, as well as by its rich cultural heritage. One should not miss a visit to the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brezoevice, the Redzepagic Tower, the Old Mosque, and the Sultana Mosque.

Gusinje is located at the foot of the mountains, at the place where the roads coming from three glacial valleys meet. Because of its position, it used to be an important commercial centre, while it is now a picturesque small town where you can enjoy the famous *burek*, *baklava* and *boza*. ■

Ali Pasha's Springs

Springs and wells can be found almost everywhere on Mt. Prokletije, the best-known and most abundant being Ali Pasha's Springs. During the driest months, 1.5 cubic m. of water springs every second out across an area of over 300 square metres.

Facts

Surface area: 16,630 ha

Reservation area: 1,052 ha

Altitude: 925 up to 2,534 metres above sea level

The highest peak: Maja Kolata 2,534 metres above sea level

Status: A National Park since 2009

Territory of Municipalities: Plav and Gusinje

Unlimited Beauty

Off the Beaten Track

Montenegro certainly has something to offer to people of an inquisitive spirit, in addition to the exciting old coastal towns, mesmerizing sandy beaches and provocative National Parks.

It makes no difference whether you go to Pluzine, Savnik, Zabljak, Pljevlja, Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bijelo Polje, Rozaje, Berane, Petnjica, Andrijevica, Plav or Gusinje, you will be welcomed by good hosts, dramatic scenery, exciting canyons, beautiful lakes, rivers perfect for fly-fishing, old churches, monasteries and mosques, the products of traditional arts and crafts, and the most delicious products of this area – Piva cream, Pljevlja cheese, *kacamak*, *cicvara*...

The Monastery of the Holy Trinity, Pljevlja

Unlimited Beauty

OFF THE
BEATEN
TRACK

Quiet and peaceful **Danilovgrad**, a hidden gem of Montenegro, is a place that attracts all those looking for sources of spirituality. For more than four decades, the Art Colony of this centre of statue sculpture of Montenegro, nestled in the most beautiful part of the Bjelopavlička Plain, has been attracting sculptors and sculpture lovers from all continents. What defines it, however, is Ostrog Monastery (17th century), erected inside a cliff, the most famous sanctuary in the Balkans visited every year by hundreds of thousands of members of all religions.

Niksic, the second largest city in Montenegro, the home of the famous Niksic beer, is a city of bridges, lakes, parks and numerous festivals. Niksic is the city you must pass through on your way to Pluzine, Savnik and Zabljak, but take your time!

The Palace of King Nikola is an important part of the most valuable cultural heritage of this city and Montenegro and is nowadays home to the Homeland Museum, the City Library, a gallery and the Archive. During the winter, surrounded by the park, it becomes a 'fairytale palace'. In the summertime, Lake Krupac, with its beaches, promenades and the 'Lake Fest' rock and roll festival, attracts tens of thousands of young people. The recreational ski runs of the Vucje ski centre, located 30 kilometres from the city centre, round off what this city has to offer to tourists.

Located in a gorgeous valley surrounded by high mountains and intersected by the canyons of the Rivers Komarnica and Piva, **Pluzine** is the centre of the Piva Regional Nature Park, rich in mountain peaks, dales, rivers, picturesque pastures, meadows and lakes. The largest lake is Lake Piva, which is 42 kilometres long, while the least accessible ones are the glacial lakes located under the high mountain peaks of Maglic, Volujak and Bioc–Trnovacko (1,517 metres above sea level) and Stabljanska (1,319).

More than 10 percent of the territory of the Pluzine municipality belongs to the Durmitor National Park, the most beautiful areas being the Susica canyon and a lake that periodically appears and disappears, Lake Skrcko (1,700 metres above sea level). There is the Pisce plateau on the mountainside of Durmitor, where the well-known Piva cream is produced, as well as local cheese made from skimmed milk, the popular "prljo", yoghurt and *grusavina* or *jardum*. The section of the River Tara between Brstanovica and Scepan Polje is the most attractive for rafting. It is situated in Pluzine area and forms the border between Montenegro and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Piva Monastery (16th century) is Montenegro's largest 'gallery of paintings', with over 1,250 square metres of frescos, and it absolutely must be visited!

The Nevidio canyon alone is perhaps sufficient reason for you to decide to stay in **Savnik** (840 m above sea level), a small town located in the high rocky mountain area on the Niksic-Zabljak road, where three rivers, the Bukovica, the Bijela and the Savnik, meet.

The last canyon to be explored in Europe, Nevidio, is on the River Mala Komarnica. Its name originates from the word *nevidj/bog*, meaning that it has not been seen by the local population for centuries. The canyon, which was first explored in 1965, is 4.5 km long, and its first 1.5 kilometres is a wonder of nature with rocks that are up to 35 metres high, while it is only 2 to 3 metres wide most of the way and as narrow as 50 centimetres in places.

There are two monasteries near the town – Podmalinsko Monastery, erected in the 13th century and Bijela Monastery, located in the Bijela canyon, from the 17th century.

Kolasin, a quiet and peaceful little town located at an altitude of 954 metres and only 70 kilometres away from Podgorica, is famed for its clean air and is the leading ski centre in Montenegro. It is a perfect place for one-day visits from the seaside, several-day stays in the mountain hotels of "Bianca" and "Lipka" for example, or to enjoy skiing. The walks around the town, visits to the high mountain villages on Bjelasica and Sinjajevina, fishing or kayaking on the River Tara, enjoying the best dishes of the mountain cuisine, the inevitable *kacamak* at the restaurant "Vodenica" or "Savardak", a visit to the nearby Biogradska gora National Park or Moraca Monastery are some of the delights offered by this town.



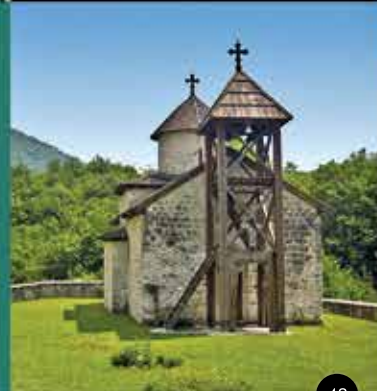
- Black Lake, Mount Durmitor
- The Church of St Peter, Bijelo Polje
- The Church of St Vasilije Ostroski, Niksic
- Djurdjevi stupovi Monastery, Berane
- Art Colony, Danilovgrad



www.danilovgrad.travel
www.niksic.travel
www.pluzine.travel
www.savnik.travel
www.kolasin.travel
www.mojkovac.travel
www.zabljak.travel
www.pljevlja.travel
www.bijelopolje.travel
www.berane.travel
www.rozaje.travel
www.andrijevisa.travel
www.plav.travel



- Lake Skrcko, Mount Durmitor
- Hotel Bianca, Kolasin
- The River Tara
- Dobrilovina Monastery, Mojkovac





Mount Komovi, Andrijevica

At the foot of the Bjelasica, Sinjajevina and Proscenske mountains, within the territories of the Durmitor and Biogradska gora National Parks, there is **Mojkovac**, a town whose life is inspired by the River Tara, and characterized by two virgin forests. One of them is in Biogradska gora National Park, while the other, the black pine virgin forest, Crna Poda, is located in the Tara Canyon, between Bistrica and Dobrilovina. Crna Poda covers an area of 20 hectares, and the average age of the 45 metre high pine trees is 400 years old. Several kilometres away from the virgin forest, there is the Monastery of St George in Dobrilovina, which was built in the late C 16th. Mojkovac is the place to be for the lovers of nature and active holidaying: hiking, mountaineering, fishing, rafting, kayaking, the increasingly popular river cruising, and paragliding.

The most splendid mountain centre in Montenegro, **Zabljak**, is the town at the highest altitude (1,453 metres above sea level) in the Balkan Peninsula, and the centre of the Durmitor National Park, which attracts guests in the summer and wintertime equally. During the summer, the spacious plateau, thick forests, many lakes, gigantic mountain peaks, the canyon of the River Tara and well-preserved nature attract people who love walking, trekking, hiking, mountain climbing, cycling, off-road driving, horseriding, rafting and fishing, to name but a few activities. In the wintertime, Zabljak becomes a fairytale little town visited by lovers of Alpine and Nordic skiing, snowboarding, snow-kiting and snowshoeing.

If active holidaying is not your cup of tea, the best alternative for you are quiet walks or relaxing at one of the hotel saunas or

Turkish baths. The great range of mountain hotels, traditional restaurants and cafes give this town the air of an elite mountain centre.

The northernmost city in Montenegro, **Pljevlja**, is a melting pot of Christianity and Islam, and boasts some of the greatest cultural and tourist sites in Montenegro: a considerable part of the magnificent Tara canyon, the Djurdjevica Tara Bridge, the Monastery of the Holy Trinity (16th century), and the Husein-Pasha Mosque from the 16th century. Finally, if you are not inspired by nature or spirituality, the tambura players of Pljevlja and the local cheese will make your stay in this town unforgettable!

In the valley of the River Lim, close to the border with Serbia, there is **Bijelo Polje**, a vivid city of festivals, rich culture and history, surrounded by lush pastures, springs and vast forests. The famous Miroslav's Gospel, a Cyrillic manuscript of great artistic value, written on parchment and richly decorated by inscribed initials in colour and gold, was made in the Church of St Peter (12th century) and can be found in the centre of the town.

Apart from the Lim, a river visited by fishermen from all over the world and loved by kayakers, the beauty of this area is amplified by the mineral water springs of Banje selo and Kisele vode.

At the side of the Pesterska plateau, there is Djalovica Cave, the largest and longest in the Balkans, which is still awaiting its most glorious moments! Only 16 kilometres of this underground world of several metre high stalactites and stalagmites, great lakes and caverns the size of football pitches have been explored so far.



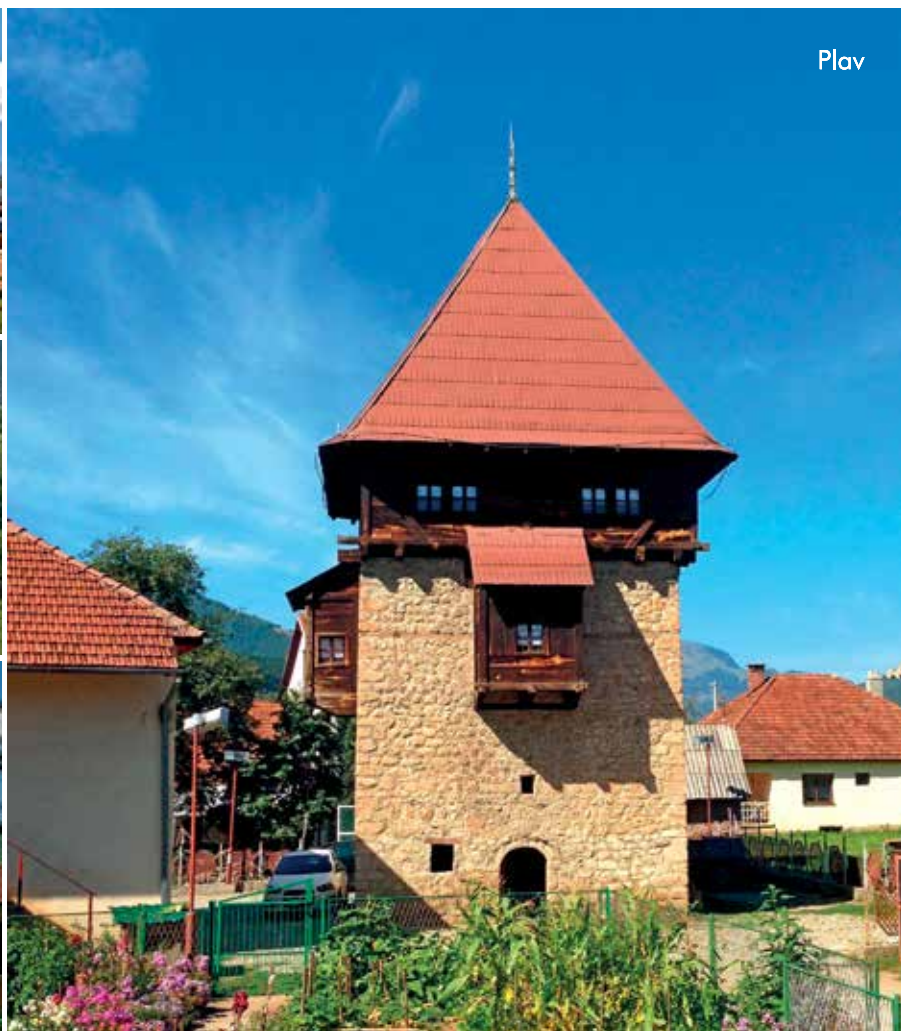
Rozaje



Petnjica



Gusinje



Plav

Hidden in the valley of the Lim, the best river for fly-fishing, Berane and Andrijevica are the best stops for everybody going towards the 'majestic Southern Alps of Europe' – the mountain range of Prokletije. **Berane** shares the magnificent Mount Bjelasica with Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bijelo Polje and Andrijevica, while the Monastery of Djurdjevi stupovi dating to the 13th century is one of the most beautiful monuments of medieval architecture in Montenegro.

One of the reasons to visit the small and idyllic town of **Petnjica**, located 18 kilometres from Berane, is the only three-storey mosque in the region. One of the largest mosques in the Balkans it features unique architecture, with wooden engraved pillars from the 16th century, and can accommodate up to 1,200 worshippers.

Rozaje, a town in a ravine, located in north-eastern Montenegro, is surrounded by high wooded mountains of great beauty, intersected by the River Ibar, and springs and brooks rich in fish. Mount Hajla has one of the highest peaks in the Prokletije range, with the Hajla peak at 2,403 m above sea level. The Ganic Tower, one of the oldest buildings in Rozaje, erected in 1797, was still used as a residential building until around thirty years ago.

In Montenegro, it is the easiest and cheapest for you to find the most beautiful works of folk art – rugs, woven and embroidered scarves, cradles, *gusle*, distaffs, spindles and chests, in Rozaje.

Andrijevica, a small town with a military history, is the point of departure for those planning to conquer Komovi, a mountain

with three peaks higher than 2,400 metres, the most beautiful mountain villages, and the Church of St Elijah at Carine, located at an altitude of 1,800 metres, which has never been locked. The view from the saddle of Tresnjevik alone, on the Kolasin-Andrijevica road, is worth the trip!

On the lakeshore and the source of the River Lim, at the foot of high mountains, there is **Plav** (945 m above sea level), a small town with less than four thousand citizens. The beautiful views of the lake, Mt Visitor and the Prokletije range, as well as its rich cultural heritage, make Plav an increasingly popular tourist destination. The Monastery of the Holy Trinity in Brezjevice (C 13th), Redzepagic Tower (C 15th), the Old Mosque (C 15th), the Sultana Mosque, and the Velemun Botanical Gardens are the must see sites here.

At the foot of Prokletije, a range of high and inaccessible mountains, on the border with Albania, there is **Gusinje**, a small town with two thousand citizens.

Once an important commercial centre, it is now a quiet and picturesque small town where one can enjoy *burek*, *baklava* and *boza*, and buy the best dairy products on market days, including goat cheese and cream. The fact that a single street in Gusinje features the Vizier's Mosque, the Orthodox Church of St George and the Catholic Church of St Anthony says enough about the peaceful cohabitation of these three faiths in this area.

This region is well-known for being rich in water and springs, the most beautiful of which are considered to be the Ali-Pasha Springs. ■

Montenegrin National Cuisine

Three cuisines in one tiny country

A place where one still lives and eats at leisure

As soon as a Montenegrin opens his eyes, he sees mountains. These mountains may be bare or covered with woodlands, steep karst slopes or on a plateau, abundant with waters or arid, fertile or barren. If you know where a Montenegrin lives, you will easily guess his diet. His cuisine takes what it can from the land and utilizes what is offered by nature.

Montenegrin cuisine sums up the gifts of the Mediterranean, Lake Skadar and the treasures of the northern mountains in the best possible way. It is faithful to tradition, but open to experimentation. Due to the fact that global trends have been slow to reach the area, Montenegrin cuisine has been preserved in an almost entirely traditional form, but anyone who wishes to try something else can also find Mexican, Italian, Japanese or Chinese cuisine.

One thing that hasn't changed in most Montenegrin households is the fact that people still live and eat slowly.

Mediterranean dishes and seafood prepared with olive oil are staples at the **seaside**. Typical dishes include grilled fish, stew made of grouper, moray, cuttlefish or other fish. Swiss chard, polenta and salad are typical side dishes.

Do not miss a chance to try amberjack, leer-fish, or tuna steak, oven baked mackerel with potatoes, boiled dentex or John Dory, squid prepared in a myriad of ways, octopus salad, mussels, clams, black risotto...

Apart from the traditional foods of the **mountain** and continental region, *kacamak* and *cicvara*, one cannot go wrong when ordering lamb and potatoes roasted under a bell (*ispod saca*). Njegusi, the village at the foot of Mount Lovcen, is the best place to try prosciutto, cheese, dried mutton, and sausages – and all this is thanks to the marine and continental air meeting at this spot, as well as to the traditional method of drying.





“ Montenegrin cuisine sums up the gifts of the Mediterranean, Lake Skadar and the treasures of the northern mountains in the best possible way ”



Veal under the bell
(ispod saca)



Montenegrin kacamak

Put 1 kg of peeled potatoes cut in quarters in water, add salt and boil. When the potatoes are half boiled, add ½ kg of corn or wheat flour and let it simmer for another 10 minutes. Make a hole in the middle of the flour with a wooden spoon and let it simmer for another 20 minutes. When the potatoes are boiled, pour out the surplus liquid and remove from the stove. Mix everything together until well combined using a wooden pestle, returning it to the stove occasionally. At the end, add around 700 grams of young cheese and 300 grams of cream, mix everything well and serve while warm. It combines very well with yoghurt.

Traditional starters include Njegusi prosciutto, dried mutton, beef, or carp, along with cheese from Njegusi, Pljevlja, Kuci, or Crmnica, followed by Durmitor kajmak, Piva cream, or Bar olives. This is accompanied by a glass of grape brandy, which one pours slowly, but drinks in one gulp – no exceptions.

In the mountains, the main treats are lamb cooked under the bell, boiled lamb, lamb in milk, grilled trout, sour milk trout, *kacamak*, potatoes with yoghurt, cheese or cream, rolls, bean soup with smoked sausages, pilaff, and fritters.

If you are visiting the area of **Lake Skadar**, the must try foods include *fried carp*, made with prunes, plums, apple and quince, an carp baked in onions, eel with rice or an eel skewer. The smoked carp is especially highly valued, and one will long remember the taste of dried bleak, quick fried or even boiled and served as a salad.

The rich Montenegrin meal is made complete by the wide choice of desserts. Low calorie fresh or dried fruits are there, but there are also more complex



Njegusi prosciutto

and calorific treats: fritters with cheese, jam or honey, donuts and pancakes, *baklava*, *tulumba*, cream pie, egg foam pie and strudels.

Another must try are typical Montenegrin alcoholic drinks: every culinary feast starts and ends with a drink: plum brandy is served in the north, and **grape brandy** in the central and southern regions of the country.

Niksic beer – with an inevitable discussion about what the secrets of its supreme quality are – unites the northern and southern regions of Montenegro.

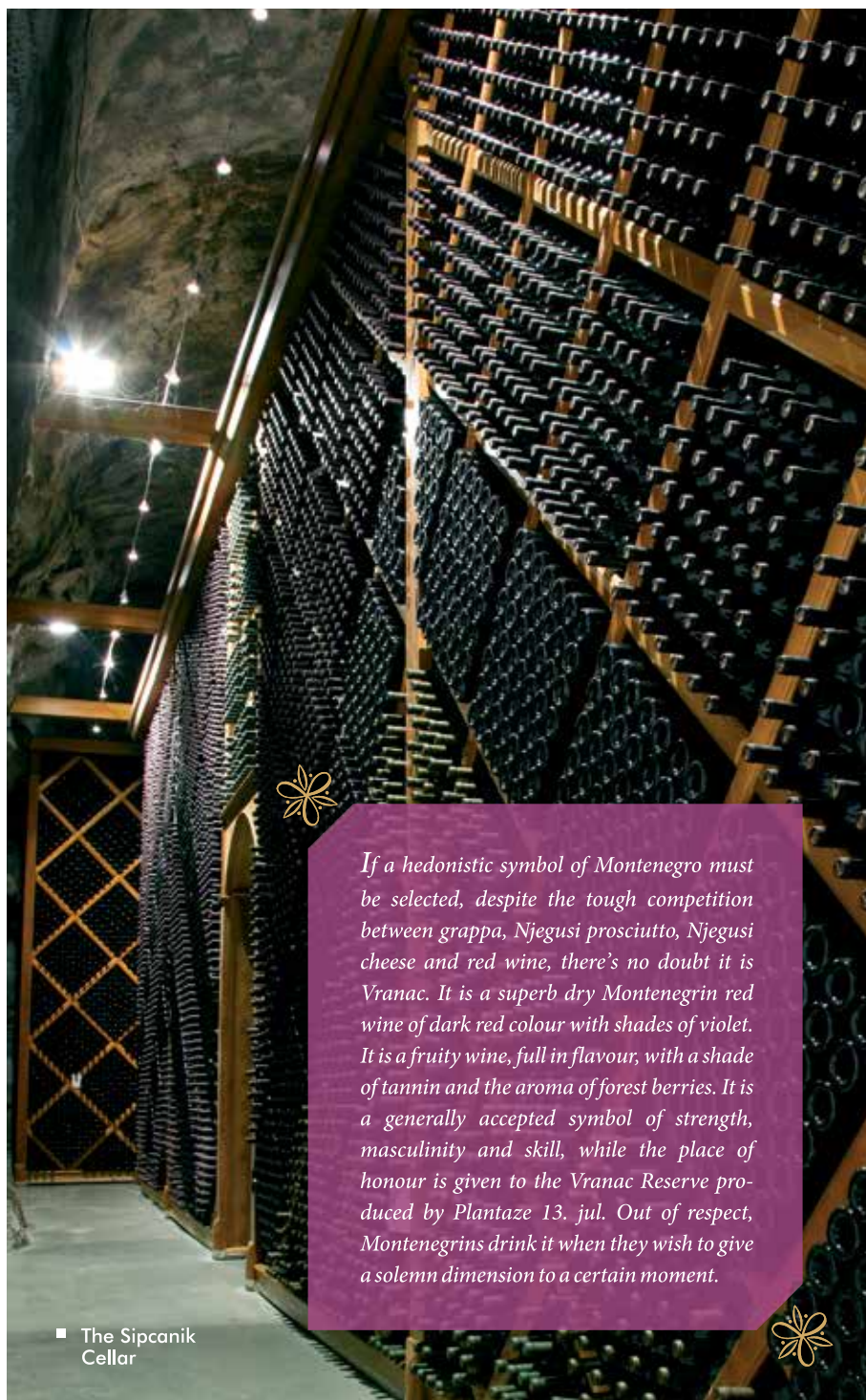
Montenegrin wines are dry and rich in tannins. The superb Montenegrin wine Vranac is comparable with the Italian Chianti. Especially popular is Crmnica Vranac, which is the result of the *coupage* of the Vranac and Kratosija varieties. It is produced by many winemakers. White wines are on a par with the red ones, and Krstac, an autochthonous Montenegrin variety, is at the top of the list of many white wine enthusiasts.

Last, but not the least, try the **mead**, the national drink of the ancient Slavs. It is made by the alcoholic fermentation of natural honey, in a process much the same as with wine production. The end product can be both an alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverage. Most frequently, mead is found in the cafes of Njegusi and Cetinje. ■

Montenegro's Wine Scene

The Land of Wine

A Country of Slow Drinkers



If a hedonistic symbol of Montenegro must be selected, despite the tough competition between grappa, Njegusi prosciutto, Njegusi cheese and red wine, there's no doubt it is Vranac. It is a superb dry Montenegrin red wine of dark red colour with shades of violet. It is a fruity wine, full in flavour, with a shade of tannin and the aroma of forest berries. It is a generally accepted symbol of strength, masculinity and skill, while the place of honour is given to the Vranac Reserve produced by Plantaze 13. jul. Out of respect, Montenegrins drink it when they wish to give a solemn dimension to a certain moment.

■ The Sipcanik Cellar

In **Ulcinj**, the southernmost city of Montenegro, which has plenty of light and heat, vines are reclaiming their position as the most prestigious plant to cultivate among small producers (for example, Milovic or Cetkovic), and their wine is the product in greatest demand among the many tourists.

The Bay of Kotor is among the most beautiful gulfs in Europe and, at the same time, a unique vine-growing area in Montenegro. In addition to other producers in the Bay of Kotor, there is a notable vineyard and wine cellar in Ljesevici, near **Tivat**, which is owned by Petar Giljaca. Giljaca's red wines have an intense dark violet shade, which glistens at the same time; its aroma is dominated by blackberries, and almost overripe plums; soft tannins can be felt on the palate, its soft body is based on the Vranac grape, while Merlot makes the greatest contribution to its satiny elegance.

If you head inland from the Adriatic Sea, after passing through the Sozina tunnel, you will be in the middle of the best known Montenegrin vine-growing region – **Crmnica**. This large area of land is comprised of a mosaic of 25 villages which gave birth, thanks to the warmth of Lake Skadar, the fertile land and many terraces with stone supporting walls, to the best-known variety of vine – Vranac. The grape of this variety is used in the taverns of every Crmnica household to make, with minor additions of the local Kratosija, and sometimes the Lisicina and Sijerovina varieties, this marvellous wine of blood red colour which features a Mediterranean fullness, a slight flavour of tannin, and refreshing acidity.

The taverns kept by the old (Sjekloca, Lekovic, Djurovic and Kojicic) and new generations of producers (Djurisic, Kapa, Masanovic, Dobrkovic and Ilickovic) in Crmnica are full of barrels of this wine, which is still produced according to the traditional method. The wine combines the aromas of blackberry, pomegranate, plum and fig.



The local population of Crmnica proves its loyalty to the vine during the **Wine & Bleak Festival**, which is traditionally held every December in Virpazar.

If you wish to continue your Montenegrin wine adventure after "Crmnica Vranac", you should head towards Podgorica. In the semi-desert of the spacious **Cemovsko fields**, which extend south from the capital city, the leading Montenegrin Company "Plantaze" has cultivated 2,300 hectares of the latest-generation vineyards. In the wine cellars, where ideal conditions have been created for storing wine and forming their special bouquet, something which is recognizable even beyond Montenegro's borders. In addition to the standard wines, one can taste the new products from the new 'selection' (Old Cellar, Old Cellar Gold Vintage), 'premium' (Pro Anima Chardonnay - Sauvignon, Pro Anima Pinot Blanc, Luca, Vladika, Vranac Barrique, and so on), and 'ultra-premium' (Vranac Reserve, Premijer).

One leg of the main road forks in Podgorica and goes southwest. It heads towards Cetinje, winding through the

rocky areas of **Ljesanska, Rijecka and Katunska nahija**. The other one goes towards **Bjelopavlici**. It is up to the visitor to choose. Both options are good.

In the heart of this infinite rocky sea of the old Montenegro, there are a large number of small wine cellars. In the small village of Meterizi, in **Rijecka nahija**, near the main road in Kokosice, there is the winery called "Excellent", with a cellar capacity of 3,000 litres and three labels: *Vranac barrique*, *Vranac*, and *Bijelo vino* (white wine). The red wines are made from the varieties of Vranac and Kratsija grapes, cultivated in the local soil rich in lime.

A little further south, in the village of Bobija, located at an altitude of around one hundred metres, not far away from Gornje blato, you can visit the wine cellar called "Patrimonio", owned by Radosav Brnovic. Here you can taste the excellent wines *Patrimonio Vranac* and *Patrimonio Vranac barrique*, which have soft notes of rose leaf, pomegranate flower and fig fruit.

- A Traditional tavern
- A Vineyard in Limljani
- The Sipcanik Cellar



Plantaze

www.plantaze.com

Even though **Katunska nahija** is an area located mainly at higher altitudes, when you head towards Niksic, along the main road, as well as in other vine-growing areas of Montenegro, there are hidden oases, whose favourable microclimate offers the conditions to grow vines and produce wine of excellent quality.

The vineyards and wine cellar called "Rupice" is located in Komani. In addition to the opportunity to drink the excellent Di Vine, they offer an aesthetic experience as well. When you first taste it, the wine has an intense note of cranberry, and it will enchant you with its pastel colour. A herbal note dominates its aroma, with a shade of fresh plum jam. It is dry, while the dynamic acids give it freshness. It is mild, well rounded, soft in tannins, and although it is strong in alcohol, its elegant body make it generally well balanced.

There are many more wineries in Montenegro and to wine connoisseurs and sommeliers we recommend what must be considered the Montenegrin wine encyclopaedia – a book written by the wine expert Dr Svetozar Savic entitled "111 Wines from Montenegrin Family Wineries".



Montenegro and its Artists

The climate gives birth to artists. Our Montenegrin climate is special in many ways, which of course means that our artists are unique as well, a bit peculiar, eccentric, and unusual. Here, at the meeting point of eastern and western civilizations, where it took centuries to harmonize different traditions, where even nature tends to unexpectedly play tricks on the human mind and perception, by swift and drastic changes of its shape, from “stern karst” to “docile coast”, right here, in tiny Montenegro, great artists have been born.

Throughout history, people from this area had the ambition and yearning to be “up-to-date”, and to find, despite the difficult living conditions, their expression and leave their trace, and the arts have always been the best medium for this. Three great Montenegrin artists: Vojo Stanic, Marina Abramovic and Dado Djuric are the ones that have made this small country famous throughout the world of art.

Most visual artists face many trials in their formative years and education, many live their lives on the brink of poverty, but the specific “Montenegrin madness” Vojo Stanic talks about, has pushed them towards their creative expression, without compromise.



www.dado.me

DADO DJURIC

A Painter of Fantasticality



Thomas More
1958-1959.
oil on canvas
162 × 130 cm



Triptych Pali-Kao, 1972, oil on canvas 195 × 450 cm

Just before he died in Paris on 27 November 2010, the famous Montenegrin painter Dado Djuric expressed his wish to be buried in his native village of Koscele near Cetinje. The funeral was held with full state honours, and “our painter of international glory” was buried, according to his own wishes, dressed in Montenegrin national costume in a casket made of Montenegrin oak.

Miodrag Dado Djuric was born on 4 October 1933 in Cetinje. Like many other important Montenegrin visual artists, he went to the Art High School in Herceg Novi, and the Academy of Arts in Belgrade. His first exhibition was with French painters in Rijeka in 1958. After the mid-1950s, he lived in a small town near Paris.

Dado was one of the most prominent representatives of figurative art in the C 20th. He used to say that his paintings were his life’s philosophy. “Do not try to tell me that I am a Dadaist, abstract or surrealist painter.

I am a painter of fantasticality. I paint and that is all there is to it!” – Dado used to say.

Dado was a painter who created his own world, a world that irritates, does not leave anyone indifferent, including creative chaos, apocalypses, inflated babies, giants, monsters, skulls and other strange motifs.

To be able to feel and understand his world, you have to enter it, without fear, simply, in just the same way as Dado, this sharp and witty man from Cetinje, lived until his last breath.

His works are held in many museums, art galleries and private collections all over the world.

After Salvador Dali and Mark Chagall, Miodrag Dado Djuric is considered one of the artists who had the greatest influence on surrealism in painting.

MONTE
NEGRO

“ Dado’s art is one of serenity beyond despair. I am surprised when I hear his works criticized as morbid. Do they not reveal the reality surrounding us which we do not dare look at, ashamed as we are of our health, comfort and indifference? ”

“ With Dado, we are far from aesthetics; we are in the centre of a humanity that bleeds, without verbiage, uncompromising. His images are so upsetting (in the strongest sense – that is they lodge in the memory), that long after having gazed on them, we carry them in our hearts, like something remorseful ”

*Daniel Cordier,
French gallery owner
and art critic*

MARINA ABRAMOVIC

The Artist is Omnipresent



www.moma.org/calendar/exhibitions/964?locale=en
www.artsy.net/artist/marina-abramovic-1

“ Artists have to be warriors, to conquer not just new territories, but themselves and their own weaknesses ”

In 2010, Marina held a retrospective exhibition at the famous Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York. The exhibition consisted of two parts: on one floor, young artists recreated her most famous performances, and on another, she sat motionless six days a week for three months, while thousands of visitors took shifts sitting in front of her and looking her straight in the eye. Photos of all the visitors seated in front of Marina are preserved in a monograph “Portraits in the Presence of Marina Abramovic: 716 hours, 3,000 eyes”.

The world renowned performance artist is Montenegrin according to Montenegrins, because of her father's origins; Serbian according to Serbs, since she was born, studied and taught in Serbia; she herself prefers to abstain from defining herself inside any borders. She lives and works in New York, and teaches at many important institutions throughout Europe.

She seldom speaks of her childhood, and the strict moral and ethical norms her parents (both partisans) had instilled into her before she decided to leave home. Her mother was especially strict with her. Reaching out for freedom was a performance for this artist.

She graduated in painting in Belgrade, and went on to refine her

skills in Zagreb, while teaching in Novi Sad, only to replace all that with body art, movement, mime, gesture, but also pain, something which would become the basic concept of her performances.

During her “performances” Marina explores her physical and mental limits, danger, and fear, whilst searching for transformation, both spiritual and emotional.

Performances including knives, fire, acute schizophrenia treatment pills; challenging injuries; her performance in breaking up with a long term partner, after walking 2,000 kilometres along the Great Wall of China, intrigued the world art scene, both alternative and traditional.

Undoubtedly, everyone agrees on one thing only: if the purpose of art is to extend boundaries, then this “performance goddess” is doing precisely that.

VOJO STANIC



Cosmos in a View from the Attic



We would say that he is from Herceg Novi, whereas he says he is from Niksic but living in Herceg Novi; Vojo Stanic was born in 1924 in Podgorica. He graduated in sculpture from the Art Academy in Belgrade in 1951, and even though successful as a sculptor, was drawn to painting, with total dedication to the town he chose to live in – Herceg Novi. Inspired by Van Gogh, and his “explosions on canvasses”, he created his first oil painting in 1954.

With his wife Nada, a prominent sculptor, he created a home out of a former Austro-Hungarian customs office. His art studio is in the attic, because he can see the open sea from its window. “I have a feeling that I can catch a glimpse of the cosmos that way” – he frequently notes in his interviews.

Ever since 1965, he has been a freelance artist. He has been to Norway, France and Italy. In 1985, he became a regular member of the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Entirely different and unusual, this artist combines the real and the irrational, taking frequent steps into the realm of the fantastic, flirting with the techniques of old masters and national tradition, Stanic puts the everyday life of “everyman” on canvas, tells us local, maritime stories, but also manages to capture spaces much larger than Montenegrin, Yugoslav or European. He listens to his gut feeling, follows his sub-consciousness, loves life and hopes to end up in hell one day, since it is “much more interesting” there.

He has won numerous prizes, and exhibited individually or with groups, in New York and Moscow, as well as representing Montenegro at the Venice Biennale in 1996. He became a member of the Doclean Academy of Sciences and Arts in 1999. ■



“The first impression, based on the sub-consciousness, is what matters. The sub-consciousness is our true consciousness, because it is spontaneous. Of course, consciousness is important, too, but, since it is the product of experience and education, I never relied on it too much. In painting and in the arts in general, all that is valuable comes from sub-consciousness. I always listened to my gut feeling. Art is intuition. Naivety is a feature of a child and, luckily, there are people too serious to allow themselves to lose that naivety.

Vojo Stanic

”

THREE CULTURES

— *A Harmonious Environment Rich in Diversity* —



DIVERSITIES THAT MATCH

For centuries, Montenegro has been strategically the most important region in the Balkans; many conquerors fought for this piece of land—pirates and world rulers alike. Every era, and every conqueror left their own traces in time and space, but even after the foreign armies left, many of them stayed to live here, in Montenegro. While touring the country, you will be able to see that people of different religions live here, having the towers of Orthodox churches and monasteries, Roman Catholic cathedrals and minarets interchanging before your eyes in every city. The majority of Montenegrin citizens are Orthodox Christians, but they have been living in peace and harmony for centuries now alongside people of all confessions and none.

Montenegro is a country of diversities that match. This is the country inhabited by Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholics, Muslims and Jews. The migrations and mixture of populations, cultures, religions, and nations have resulted in a harmonious environment rich in diversity, since every nation brought something of their own that was authentic, making it over time a distinctive characteristic of this area.

OSTROG MONASTERY

The Most Visited Sanctuary in the Balkans

The Orthodox monastery of Ostrog, is the most visited Montenegrin sanctuary, and is a destination for pilgrims of all religions from all over the world, which owes its popularity to its special location and the power attributed to it. The monastery is located on the territory of the Danilovgrad Municipality, some twenty kilometres from the town, in a cliff high above the Bjelopavlici valley, visible from the main road. The location itself is just fascinating – fastened by some invisible thread, it looks as though it is hanging from the sky! The monastery consists of two units: the Upper and Lower Monastery. It was established in the second half of the 17th century by Vasilije Jovanovic, the Metropolitan of the Zahumlje-Herceg Novi region, who was beatified after his death. It is believed that his relics, kept in the monastery, have a miraculous and healing power. The second church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is built into a cliff in the Upper section of the Ostrog Monastery. The monastic residence buildings surround the church. All tourism agencies offer excursions to Ostrog Monastery.

www.danilovgrad.travel

www.manastirostrog.com



www.cetinje.travel

CETINJE MONASTERY

The Historical Centre of Montenegrin Spirituality

Cetinje Monastery was erected in the first years of the 18th century (1701-1704) on the foundations of the Crnojevic Monastery, which was destroyed in 1692 by the Turks, and dedicated to the birth of the Mother of God. It was restored by the Prince Bishop Danilo and, on that occasion, stones from the old monastery were built into the new one, while a stone plaque with the coat of arms of the Crnojevic dynasty and an inscription by Ivan Crnojevic was transferred there. In 1714, the Monastery was burnt down, and it was restored in c. 1743 by the Montenegrin Metropolitan Sava Ivanovic Njegos. It is home to the shrine (a chest with the saint's remains) of St Petar Cetinjski, one of the most prominent figures in Montenegrin history, and under the influence of whose cult this monastery is often associated with his name. Cetinje Monastery is the historical and spiritual centre of the Montenegrin people. The Monastery houses many sacred Christian relics: the hand of St John the Baptist, a part of the cross Jesus was crucified on, and the remains of St Petar Cetinjski.



St. TRYPHON'S CATHEDRAL

Kotor's Unique Ornament

St Tryphon's Cathedral (in the Old Town of Kotor, a UNESCO World Heritage Site) is one of the most beautiful examples of Romanesque architecture in the Adriatic. It is named after St Tryphon, the miracle-worker, who performed healing miracles in Asia Minor. It remains unknown how he ended up in Kotor, though he became known as the town's patron saint after his remains were transferred here from Constantinople in 809. The cathedral dedicated to St. Tryphon was built in 1166. It boasts an edifice older than many famous European cathedrals such as Notre Dame de Paris, the Cathedral of the Assumption in Moscow, St Peter's Basilica in Rome and St Paul's Cathedral in London. It has changed its appearance several times, depending on the predominant architectural style at the time of each addition. It has two bell towers connected by an arch. It boasts an extremely rich treasury—reliquary. The interior is sumptuous, with precious furniture, Renaissance paintings, and fresco paintings from the C 14th. St Tryphon's relics are kept in a silver-lined casket.

www.kotor.travel
www.kotorskabiskupija.net

MORACA MONASTERY

Multiple Centuries of Spirituality

Moraca Monastery, first built in 1252, is nestled by the Podgorica-Kolasin intercity road, at an altitude of 300 meters, on the banks of the Moraca, the river it was named after. Surrounded by high stone walls, it hosts a monastic residence in its yard. Stefan Vukanovic Nemanjic, the ruler of medieval Zeta, the state that used to exist in the territory of present day Montenegro, is thought to be its founder. The monastery had a rather turbulent history. During their conquest of the Balkans at the beginning of the 16th century, the Turks burnt it to the ground. It rose from the ashes and was rebuilt at the beginning of the 17th century. Its interior is richly decorated with frescoes. The main church is home to some of the finest pieces of Byzantine art such as "A Raven Feeds Prophet Elijah" dating back to the 13th century, which is by far the most famous fresco created in this monastery. Some of the icons from the original iconostasis have also been preserved, having escaped the great fire. The Svetigora waterfall flows into the River Moraca next to the monastery, and this natural beauty lends a special charm to the monastery.

www.kolasin.travel



THE HUSSEIN-PASHA MOSCQUE

An Endowment for All Time

The Hussein-Pasha Mosque in Pljevlja, with its 42 meter tall minaret, is one of the most important examples of Islamic architecture in Montenegro. The mosque, an edifice of extraordinary beauty, was built from finely hewn stone in the second part of the 16th century, as an endowment of the Vizier Hussein-Pasha Boljanic. A renowned builder, Hajrudin was in charge of its construction; his other works include the famous Old Bridge in Mostar. In 1952, the mosque was placed under state protection, and the latest conservation works were carried out in 2006. The interior of the mosque boasts rich colourful ornaments with oriental motifs as well as quotes from the Quran. The mosque owns an important collection of old manuscripts and books in Arabic and Turkish, as well as a 16th century Quran manuscript, richly decorated with gilded miniatures.

www.pljevlja.travel



PERAST A Baroque Treasure

This charming little Mediterranean town, located at the foot of the Sveti Ilija hill (873 metres above sea level), facing the Verige strait, with the Baroque palaces of the former local noblemen, church bell towers, aromatic Mediterranean vegetation, and a narrow street along the sea with the fishing boats anchored in the marina, is a peaceful oasis nestled between Kotor and Herceg Novi. Perast is a town of renowned seafarers, historical figures who marked different epochs and life in this region, one of them being the Baroque painter Tripo Kokolja (1661-1713). Kokolja painted the interior of the Church of Our Lady of the Rocks (1630), which is located on the island of the same name facing the town of Perast; together with the neighbouring island of St George it is one of the greatest tourist attractions in Montenegro. The most beautiful island in Montenegro – the island of Gospa od Skrpjela (Our Lady of the Rocks) was formed by piling up rocks on top of a submerged reef. According to the historical records, an icon of the Mother of God with baby Jesus was found on the reef - *skrpjela* in 1452, which was seen as a 'sign from God' by the citizens of Perast and a reason to build a church there. Commemorating this event, a procession of decorated boats full of rocks has sailed to the island every 22 July, for the last 500 years. *Fasinada*, the ritual throwing of the rocks around the island, is one of the greatest traditional events in this region. Traditionally, only men participate in this event. Nineteen palaces from the Golden Age of the 17th and 18th century are witnesses of the former glory, wealth and greatness of Perast. The Town Museum of Perast is located in the Bujovic Palace, which is one of the best-known monuments of secular architecture of the 17th century.

www.kotor.travel, www.perast.com



Active Holidays

All five National Parks are a real paradise for hikers, mountaineers, and cyclists. Passing through these areas of intact nature and authentic rural settlements, the katuns, is an exciting adventure that stimulates your curiosity and encourages further exploration of the country's beauties.



Hiking – On Intimate Terms with Nature

You will really enjoy walking through Montenegro, as you will rarely have such a chance anywhere else in Europe. Whether you prefer light strolls or more demanding routes, there is a great choice of paths for you along the sea, lakes, and rivers and across the mountain offering a direct experience of the wild beauty of this country. The walking paths, historical commercial roads and hiking trails have become part of a national network of 3,000 km of mountain paths, and all tourist attractions and sites are intersected by these marked and landscaped paths.

MONTENEGRIN HIKING TRANSVERSAL – CTI

This route starts from Lake Bukumirsko (around 40 km from Podgorica) and leads across the Black Mountains, Komovi, and Sinjajevina all the way to Zabljak and Mt Durmitor. It is 164 km long, takes 7 to 8 days to complete, and its highest and lowest points are at 2,487 m and 812 metres ASL respectively.

COASTAL HIKING TRANSVERSAL – PPT

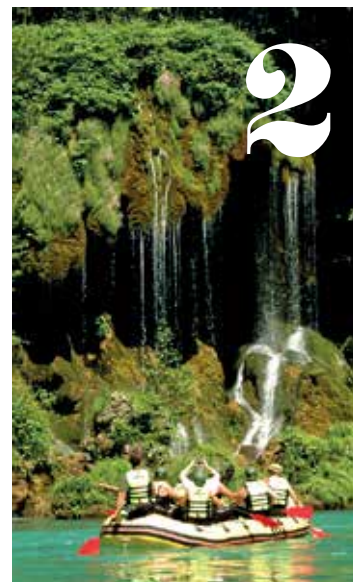
This panoramic tour across the coastal mountains starts from Herceg Novi, leads through Mount Orjen and the mountains around the Bay of Kotor

and Risan, then past Mount Lovcen, Pastrovska gora and Mount Rumija and ends in Bar. It is 182 km long, takes 8 to 9 days to complete, and its highest and lowest points are 1,893 m and 595 m above sea level respectively.

“BALKAN PEAKS”

„Balkans Peaks“ is a popular route that encompasses 192 kilometres of hiking trails in three countries (Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo).

www.montenegro.travel
www.pscg.me
www.peaksofthebalkans.com



Tara Rafting The Deepest Canyon

The Teardrop of Europe, with clear and drinkable water, tame and wild, passionate and gentle, the mistress of the second deepest canyon in the world

— this is the River Tara. Rafting down the River Tara on rubber boats is offered by many agencies and camps along the river, while an exclusive offer includes a descent down the river on wooden rafts. The trip length varies between 15 and 90 km. The rafting experience can take one, two or three days. Depending on the water level, the rafting season starts in May and can last until the end of September.

More experienced rafters are active in April and October as well. One-day rafting from the camp at Brstanovica to Scepan polje, a distance of around 18 kilometres, takes two to three hours. This shortest and most exciting part of the canyon, with the greatest altitude difference between departure and arrival, features 21 rapids out of 50 the Tara has in total.



3



Biking – Through Montenegro on Two Wheels

Montenegro offers excellent geographical and morphological diversity in a small area which makes for challenging biking holidays. Over 3,000 kilometres of biking trails, offering fascinating images of nature, cultural and historical monuments, which interchange like movie scenes, are waiting for you. The top five trails, with

a total length of 1,972 kilometres at altitudes ranging between 2 and 2,162 metres above sea level are described in detail in five publications that can be downloaded from the website of the National Tourism Organization (www.montenegro.travel), while around 1,700 kilometres of trails, are documented in a unique travel book

“Wilderness Biking Montenegro”. Many tourist and hospitality facilities, bungalows, mountain apartments, restaurants, and hotels are available to get some well-earned rest and refreshment. Individual mountain biking tours through Montenegro are a special treat for those looking for the challenges of the wilderness in the Montenegrin Mountains.



Kite-surfing

Catch the Wind on the Long Beach

The Long Beach in Ulcinj and Ada Bojana are the Adriatic "capital" of kite-surfing and one of the leading centres of the sport in Europe.

The kite-surfing season lasts from the beginning of May to the end of October. Along the

12-km sandy Long Beach, where the wind blows every day, kite-surf clubs are lined up one after the other: Dolcinium Kite Surf Club, the pioneer club in this sport in Montenegro, Pasha, Sand-box, Kiteloop,

Dragon... All the clubs have their own beaches, equipment rental, training schools, camping areas by the sea, cafes, bars, restaurants and car parks. There are parties organized every day on the clubs' beaches.

4



Sailing

A Good Wind in your Sails

Montenegro offers the sea with winds that fill the sails, a rugged 293 km long coastline, great restaurants in the many coves suitable for mooring, and modern marinas, including the most beautiful one in the Adriatic – Porto Montenegro. Within seven days, you can sail around the Montenegrin coast, or you can spend seven days cruising through the Bay of Kotor.

The following five towns have marinas offering all the basic services: Tivat (Porto Montenegro, Kalimanj), Budva, Kotor, Herceg Novi and Bar. Attractive mooring sites include Traste cove, the coves of Kruce, Oblatno, Maljevik and Bigova as well as the island of St Mark. The winds blowing in this part of the Adriatic are balanced, with a predominant southern wind, as well as the mistral in the summer months.

www.montenegro.travel
www.cgjs.me

6



Diving

Hold Your Breath

In the last decade, major new archaeological treasures were discovered on three occasions off the shores of Montenegro, which intrigued the international public and divers from all over the world – two ships from the Roman period in the Bay of Kotor; and in Bar, as well as 4,600 metal coins and part of the treasure of the Illyrian King Ballaios from Risan!

The rich Montenegrin seabed, a climate favourable for diving throughout the year, the many diving sites, the sea clarity which allows for deep diving and excellent instructors make Montenegro a perfect place to learn to dive, and for experienced divers to dive attractive sites and the wrecks of ships that sank a long time ago in this part of the Adriatic.

Diving is allowed with a valid diving ID issued in Montenegro for a period of 12 months. In addition to having this ID, it is obligatory to dive in the company of authorized instructors and diving organizers. All necessary information is available from any of the twenty-odd diving clubs in Montenegro.

www.montenegro.travel

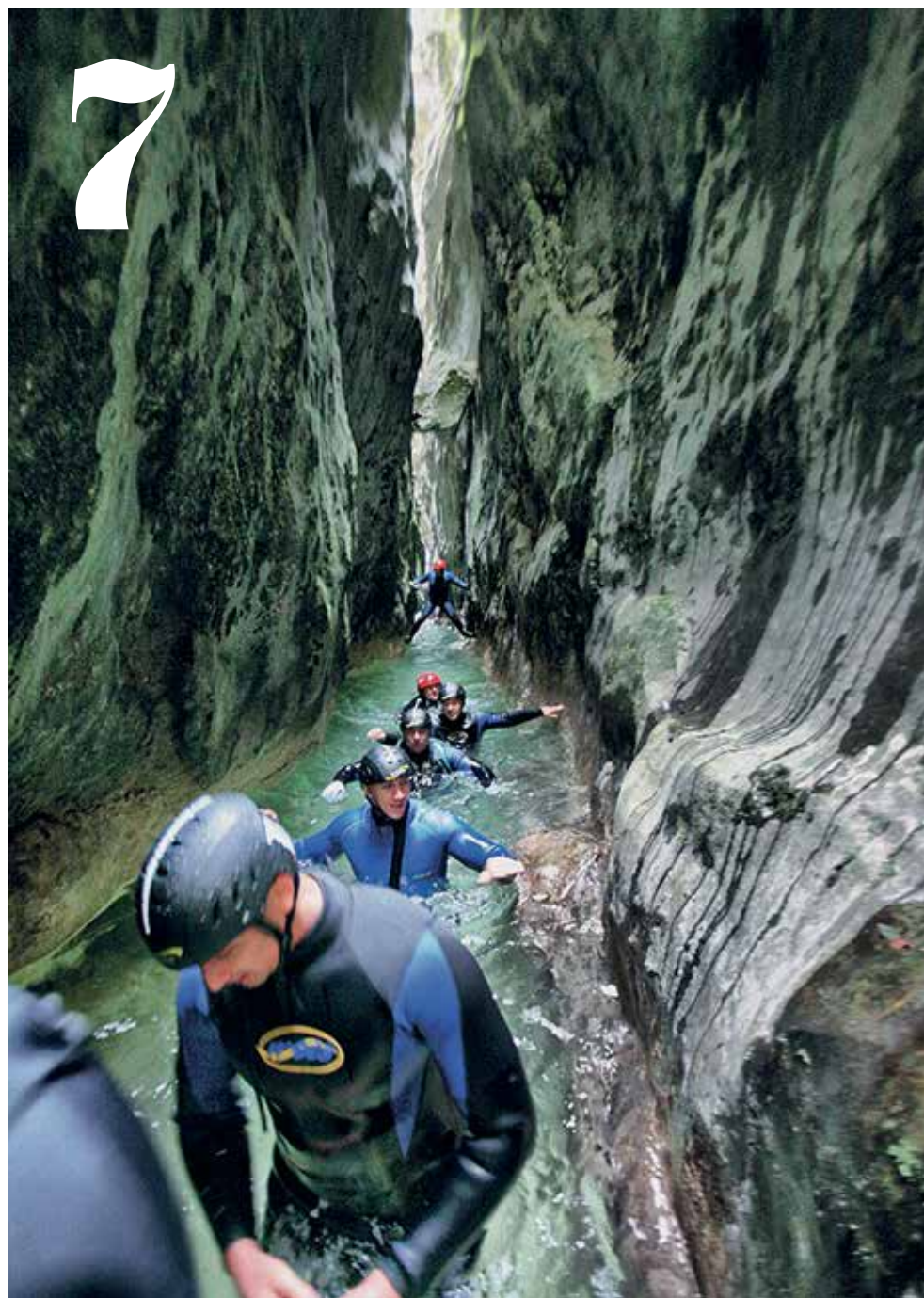
Canyoning – For Those Who Want More

For the brave and the fit! The most attractive canyoning location in Montenegro is the Nevidio canyon on the River Komarnica. It is one of the most recently explored canyons in Europe. The first trip through this canyon was organized in 1965 by a group of climbers

from the "Javorak" mountaineering association based in Niksic. Nowadays, going through this canyon is one of the most demanding adventures in Montenegro. The canyon is more than 400 m deep and 4 km long, while its width is only 50 cm in some places. The demanding

enterprise of going through the canyon, complete with climbing, abseiling down a rope, jumping meters into the water, and diving, all make it obligatory to have experienced guides from the specialized clubs with you, as well as the necessary protective equipment.

7





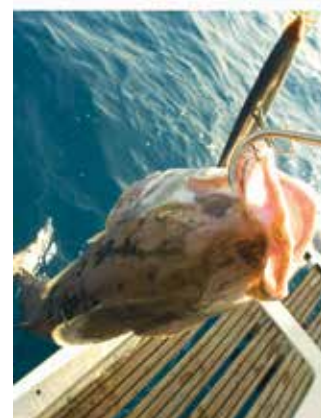
Skiing

DURMITOR The Adrenaline Mountain

Durmitor is a mountain that has had its fans from all over the world for decades. Caring for nothing else than the beauty of the mountain and the winds that often blow there, its old friends keep returning and new tourists keep coming, including 21st century adrenaline junkies – skiers and snow-boarders - and all those who like unmarked and blizzard-coated slopes. Zabljak (1,453 metres ASL), a small town at the foot of Mt Durmitor, has more than 15 km of snow for 120 days a year. It has the ski slopes of Savin kuk (the length of the ski run is around 3,500 m), Javorovaca (the ski run at the entrance to the town, at a length of around 400 m), and Stuoc, whose length is 1,780 m. Those who prefer “quieter” activities will opt for snowshoeing along the 6 km path which forms the circuit Black Lake – Savin kuk Ski Centre – Black Lake. For those who are more inclined to comfort, we suggest a visit to the local plateau on a snowmobile. The distance from Podgorica Airport is 130 km, while it is 160 km from Tivat Airport.

KOLASIN A Fairy-tale Mountain Idyll

Only a little more than an hour's drive away from Podgorica, along a road through the many tunnels and gorges of the canyon with the strange and wonderful name of Platije, there is the ski centre of Kolasin. Surrounded by the mountain peaks of Sinjajevina (2,203), Bjelasica (2,116) and Komovi, near Biogradska gora National Park, Kolasin is an excellent choice for skiers of all ages, as well as for family winter vacations with children. The "Kolasin 1450" Ski Centre has all types of ski runs, from those for children to ones for experienced skiers. The capacity of the ski lifts and cableways is 6,300 skiers an hour. A modern six-seat cableway “Vilina voda” enables guests to reach the top of the ski run in 4 minutes, while the two-seater cableway takes guests to the peak at Cupovi, at an altitude of nearly 2,000 metres, in less than 20 minutes. In addition to alpine skiing down the 30 kilometres of well-prepared ski runs, 4.5 km of tracks for Nordic skiing are available, as well as snowmobile visits to Mount Bjelasica.



Big game fishing A Great Game

If you would like to experience a true adrenaline rush, feel the spirit of the sea and fight with very large fish in the open water, you should opt for *big game* fishing in the Montenegrin part of the Adriatic. The crews of experienced and sea-toughened men and women are waiting for you to join them. Big game fishing is offered by a large number of agencies and boat owners, and to find them it is sufficient to take a walk to the town port or marina. Sports fishing licences are issued by all local sports fishing clubs, whose details are available on the website of the Sea Sports Fishing Association of Montenegro.

www.ssrn-cg.com



Adventure Parks

Lovcen Adventure Park – NP Lovcen

The Lovcen Adventure Park, located at Ivanova korita within the National Park, consists of a series of zip-lines, featuring different challenges, intended for visitors between the ages of 5 and 70. Each challenge takes 30 to 50 minutes to complete. Six zip-lines are waiting for you to test your courage and endurance, starting from the Yellow Line, which is planned for the visitors aged 5 and over, which is 1.5 metres above ground level. Paintball, archery and mountain biking are all on offer as well.

Black Lake Adventure Park – NP Durmitor

Next to the Black Lake, in Zabljak, there is an Adventure Park with separate parks for adults and children. The park for adults consists of nine zip-lines and 11 obstacles at 2.20 metres and 7.50 metres above ground level, and is intended for all participants regardless of their age. The children's adventure park consists of seven zip-lines and 10 obstacles, and the youngest adventurer who finished the course was only one year and seven months old. Both parks have qualified and licensed instructors for all zip-lines.



STRATEGIC PARTNERS OF TOURISM OF MONTENEGRO



A Montenegro Break

72 Hours in Montenegro

Unpredictable nature, images interchanging as you walk just like in a movie, such a great diversity in a small area, and the proximity of the sea and the mountains are challenges for everybody who visits Montenegro; this invites visitors to get to know and explore the country for at least three days.

DAY 1

SCENE ONE

Tivat – Kotor – Cetinje – Budva (83 km)

If you come to Montenegro for 72 hours by airplane and land, for example, in Tivat, we suggest you immediately start 'hunting' for attractions. Let your first route be Tivat – Kotor – Cetinje – Budva. From the airport, drive to **Tivat**, walk along the coast down the Pine promenade to the small marina of Kalimanj with fishing boats, feel the spirit of an authentic Mediterranean place, have breakfast at one of the luxury restaurants in the most beautiful marina in the Adriatic – Porto Montenegro. You will be able to rest your gaze on magnificent private yachts from all over the world. Rent a car, which is widely and cheaply available, and continue your trip towards the Old Town of **Kotor**, located 10 kilometres away from Tivat. You will experience a different kind of reality there, walking around the centuries-old piazzas and squares. The narrow streets of this town, which are under UNESCO protection, will lead you past restaurants and boutiques towards churches and museums, while you will be able to see the famous walls above them, the trademark of the town. You can walk along the walls, which will take around one hour depending on your physical fitness, offering you an unforgettable view. From Kotor, head towards Cetinje around noon. Take the "road less travelled" – the old road with over 25 serpentine bends, offering a breathtaking view of the Bay of Kotor. That is a real adventure! The road connecting Kotor and Cetinje was built in 1884, and it was Montenegro's main link to the rest of the world.

From a seaside environment, you will arrive in a mountainous one, at the village of **Njegos**, where the sea and mountain climates mix, the birthplace of the most important person in Montenegrin history, the ruler and Prince-Bishop of Montenegro, Petar II Petrovic Njegos (1813-1851). In Njegos, visit a family restaurant with a century-long tradition, "Kod Pera na Bukovicu" and taste its Njegos prosciutto and cheese, and homemade wine and mead. If you are physically fit, you can climb Mount Lovcen, where the Njegos Museum is located at an altitude of 1,660 m, which can be reached by climbing its 461 steps. Continue your journey merrily towards **Cetinje**, the capital of Montenegrin spirituality and statehood (Montenegro was declared an independent country at the Congress of Berlin in 1878); a city of museums, monasteries, old embassies and consulates, and home to a Royal Castle.

Taking the new road, you can reach **Budva** from Cetinje in 35 minutes. Take a rest in a nice hotel in Budva, and experience the nightlife of this city. Apart from its beautiful beaches, Budva is famous for its excellent restaurants and rich nightlife – it is the city offering the best entertainment in the Adriatic.

SCENE TWO

Budva – Bar – Ulcinj – Ostros – Podgorica (165 km)

After you have your first morning coffee on the seashore in **Budva**, at a restaurant in the marina or around the Old Town, head towards the unique island-hotel – **Sveti Stefan**. When you see this place, which has accommodated world-famous celebrities such as Sophia Loren and many other members of the international jet set, where the number-one tennis player in the world, Novak Djokovic, got married, you will understand why the rich and famous decided to come here. Your trip continues towards Bar, the largest coastal town in Montenegro and the largest port. Walk along the shore, take a rest and look at the palm trees, the open sea and the ships arriving and leaving. After leaving the town, there is a turn towards the Old Town of **Bar**. You should take the time to visit this place that preserves the spirit of old Turkish towns, paved with stone, with many traditional and authentic restaurants, and the oldest olive tree in Europe.

Continue your journey to the south, towards Ulcinj, the city of long sandy beaches. Go down to the Town Beach, located next to the Old Town of **Ulcinj**. Take a walk around the Old Town and listen to the guide's story about the pirates and Cervantes, a prisoner of the dungeon you are looking at. Continue towards Ada Bojana, the place where the River Bojana meets the sea. Visit one of the restaurants located along the river and you will remember that gastronomic experience. If it is summer, take a swim and enjoy the warm sand, at least for a short while.

After that, take another old road, by way of the picturesque **Ostros**, to Podgorica. Drive along the shore of Lake Skadar, the largest lake in the Balkans and, when you descend to lake level, visit the scenic little town of **Virpazar**. Walk across the old bridge, look at the lake with a glass of the local wine from one of the fine taverns or, if you did not have time in Ulcinj, have lunch and taste the lake cuisine – specialities include smoked, marinated or “drunk” carp, dried bleak, fish soup...

You will be in **Podgorica** in the evening. Get acquainted with the capital of Montenegro by talking a walk through the centre, cross the River Moraca by one of the pedestrian bridges, and relax in one of the fine restaurants or pubs, which can be found on every corner.

DAY 2



A Montenegro Break
72 Hours *in*
Montenegro



Ulcinj

Virpazar

Podgorica

A Montenegro Break
72 Hours *in*
Montenegro

www.tivat.travel
www.kotor.travel
www.cetinje.travel
www.budva.travel
www.bar.travel
www.ulcinj.travel
www.podgorica.travel
www.zabljak.travel
www.kolasin.travel
www.nparkovi.me
www.niksic.travel



DAY 3

SCENE THREE

Podgorica – Biogradska Gora – Durmitor – Niksic – Podgorica (289 km)

Let your morning start early, at least at 7:30, as you have a long tour ahead of you today. You are about to experience an incredible adventure. From Podgorica, head towards Kolasin. The mountains are waiting for you. Going through the dramatic canyon of the River Moraca – Platiije, you will get tired of counting the small tunnels and the view on your right side to the rocky canyon and the roaring river will give you an adrenaline rush. Forty-five kilometres away from Podgorica, on the road to Kolasin, there is the **Moraca Monastery**, which will tell you a story of centuries past. After that, visit **Kolasin**, talk a walk along the main street, to feel the ambience of this small mountain town. Enjoy mountain luxury in the comfortable foyer of the Hotel Bianca Resort & SPA, and be sure to try the local tea. Further on your road leads you towards **Biogradska gora**, one of the last three virgin forests in Europe. This natural reserve has been protected since 1878, when it was bestowed as a gift to the then King Nikola and became the King's Reserve. In the very heart of the virgin forest, at an altitude of 1,094 metres, Lake Biogradsko is hidden.

From Biogradska gora, your journey continues towards Durmitor. You will go through **Mojkovac**, a city located in the valley, and then through the black pine forest "Crna Poda", past Dobrilovina Monastery, and then a miracle of human engineering, the fascinating construction of the **Djurdjevic Tara Bridge** will appear before you. Built between 1938 and 1940, it was the largest and most beautiful road bridge ever made of reinforced concrete in Europe. It has a strong, five-arc construction, with the main arc spanning across 116 m, rising more than 150 m above the deep canyon. If you are brave enough, you can "zip line" yourself across the River Tara. That is an adrenaline bomb even for the bravest of us.

From the bridge, your road goes upwards towards **Zabljak** and Durmitor, the most popular mountain in Montenegro and the largest mountain tourism and ski centre. The town is small, which makes it easy for you to find your way around it. What you must do is take a walk along the path leading to the Black Lake. If you plan a longer stay, there is Mount **Durmitor** with its peaks above the town, and the most popular tour is the one to Bobotov kuk (2,523 m. above sea level). Savin kuk is the largest of the several available ski slopes. You can get all the necessary instructions, maps and advice on the mountain visits from the Tourism Organization of Zabljak, whose office is located in the centre of the town near Hotel Zabljak.

Taking the new road, you will reach Podgorica from Zabljak in around two hours. Stop off in **Niksic**, to take a rest in a restaurant on the shore of Lake Krupac; well it is on your way. Three hundred miracles are enough for three days, even though we know that there are still so many left to see.

However, when you get back home and start going through the photographs and video clips you took, it will take more than the 72 hours you spent this time to relive the experience of your 3 days in Montenegro.

EVENTS

01 ESCAPE TO THE SNOW

Location: Niksic, Kolasin, Zabljak
 Period: January – March
www.montenegro.travel



07 GASTRO EVENINGS "THE SUMMER OF GOOD TASTE"

Location: Tivat
 Period: June - August
www.tivat.travel



04 SNOW DANCE

Location: Ski Centre Vucje, Niksic
 Period: February
www.vucje.me



02 TRADITIONAL WINTER CARNEVAL

Location: Kotor
 Period: February
www.kotor.travel



08 SOUTHERN SOUL FESTIVAL

Location: Kite Club Dolcinium, Long Beach, Ulcinj
 Period: End of June, beginning of July
www.southernsoulfestival.me



05 THE INTERNATIONAL CARNIVAL

Location: In front of Budva Old Town
 Period: May
www.budva.travel



03 THE MIMOSA FESTIVAL

Location: Herceg Novi
 Period: February/March
www.hercegnovi.travel

06 LIM REGATTA

Location: Andrijev., Berane, B. Polje, Plav
 Period: End of May – Beginning of June;
www.andrijevicatravel.com
www.berane.travel
www.bijelopolje.travel
www.plav.travel

09 SPRING BREAK MONTENEGRO

Location: Kamenovo Beach, Budva
 Period: June
www.springbreakmontenegro.me

EVENTS CALENDAR



13 SEA DANCE FESTIVAL

Location: Jaz Beach, Budva
Period: July
www.seadancefestival.me



16 SEA ROCK FESTIVAL

Location: Kotor Old Town
Period: July
www.searock.me

10 KOTOR ART

Location: Kotor
Period: June-August
www.kotorart.me



11 SUMMER WITH THE STARS

Location: Bar
Period: July - August
www.bar.travel

14 RIJEKA NIGHT

Location: Rijeka Crnojevica, Cetinje
Period: July
www.cetinje.travel



17 THEATRE CITY

Location: The Old Town of Budva
Period: July - August
www.gradteatar.com



12 BLUEBERRY DAYS

Location: Plav
Period: July
www.plav.travel

15 AFTER BEACH PARTIES

Location: Beach bars along the coast of Montenegro
Period: July - August
www.event.its.me

18 SUNCANE SKALE

Location: Kanli Kula, Herceg Novi
Period: July
www.suncaneskale.org

EVENTS

19 INTERNATIONAL FASHION SHOW

Location: Kotor

Period: July

www.kotor.travel

25 PETROVAC NIGHT

Location: Petrovac promenade

Period: August

www.budva.travel

22 ADVENTURE RACE „NORTHERN CHALLENGE“

Location: Mojkovac

Period: August

www.mojkovac.travel

26 BOKA NIGHT

Location: Kotor

Period: August

www.kotor.travel

20 MNE MOUNTAIN SUMMER TANGO CAMP

Location: Kolasin

Period: July - August

www.summertangocamp.com

27 DURMITOR ART ECO FESTIVAL

Location: Zabljak

Period: August

www.zabljak.travel

23 REFRESH FESTIVAL

Location: Maximus Discotheque, Kotor

Period: August

www.refreshfestival.me

28 BEDEM FEST

Location: Fortress walls, Niksic

Period: September

www.facebook.com/BedemFestNiksic/

21 KOTOR INTERNATIONAL SUMMER CARNIVAL

Location: Kotor

Period: August

www.kotor.travel

24 LAKE FEST

Location: The Krupac Lake, Niksic

Period: August

www.lakefest.me

29 THE WINE AND BLEAK FESTIVAL

Location: Virpazar, Bar

Period: December

www.bar.travel



DIRECTORY



Institutions

The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism - www.mrt.gov.me
 The Nat. Tourism Organization of Montenegro - info@montenegro.travel, www.montenegro.travel
 Montenegro Tourism Association (CTU) - ctu@t-com.me, www.ctu-montenegro.org
 The Nat. Parks of Montenegro, +382 (0)20 601 015, npcg@nparkovi.me, www.nparkovi.me
 Tourist Service (tel. service for information, complains and commendations) – 080001300

Local Tourism Organizations

Andrijevica: +382 (0)51 243 113, www.andrijevica.travel
 Bar: +382 (0)30 311 633, www.bar.travel
 Berane: +382 (0)51 236 664, www.berane.travel
 Bijelo Polje: +382 (0)50 484 795, www.bijelopolje.travel
 Budva: +382 (0)33 402 814, www.budva.travel
 Cetinje: +382 (0)41 230 250, www.cetinje.travel
 Danilovgrad: +382 (0)20 816 015, www.danilovgrad.travel
 Herceg Novi: +382 (0)31 350 820, www.hercegnovi.travel
 Kolasin: +382 (0)20 864 254, www.kolasin.travel
 Kotor: +382 (0)32 322 886, www.kotor.travel
 Mojkovac: +382 (0)50 472 428, www.mojkovac.travel
 Niksic: +382 (0)40 213 262, www.niksic.travel
 Plav: +382 (0)51 250 151, www.plav.travel
 Pljevlja: +382 (0)52 300 148, www.pljevlja.travel
 Podgorica: +382 (0)20 667 536, www.podgorica.travel
 Rozaje: +382 (0)51 270 069, www.rozaje.travel
 Tivat: +382 (0)32 671 324, www.tivat.travel
 Ulcinj: +382 (0)30 412 333, www.ulcinj.travel
 Zabljak: +382 (0)52 361 802, www.zabljak.travel

Important phone numbers

Emergency - 112
 Consular Affairs - +382 (0)20 225 954, 225 650
 Police - 122
 Fire Department - 123
 Ambulance Service - 124
 Road assistance (AMSCG): 19807
 +382 (0)20 234 999, www.amscg.org

Airports

Podgorica (TGD): +382 (0)20 444 240, 444 242, www.montenegroairports.com
 Tivat (TIV): +382 (0)32 670 975, www.montenegroairports.com
 Dubrovnik (DBV): +385 (0)20 773 100, www.airport-dubrovnik.hr

National Airline

Montenegro Airlines: 19804
www.montenegroairlines.com

Railway Stations

Montenegro Railway Transport AD, www.zcg-prevoz.me
 Podgorica Railway Station +382 (0)20 441 211; 441 212
 Sutomore Railway Station +382 (0)30 301 692
 Bar Railway Station +382 (0)30 301 615
 Bijelo Polje Railway Station +382 (0)50 478 560
 Niksic Railway Station +382 (0)40 214 480

Maritime Transport

Barska plovidba AD: +382 (0)30 303 469, 311 164
www.montenegrolines.net

Bus Transport

Bus Station Podgorica: +382 (0)20 620 430
www.busterminal.me
www.busticket4.me

Taxi

Podgorica: 19700, 19704, 19714, 19711
 Budva: 19555, 19717, 19715, 19666
 Kotor: 19729, 19777
 H. Novi: 19730, 19767
 Bar: 19701, 19744
 Ulcinj: 19766, 19745

Mobile telephony providers

T-Mobile (067) - 1500
 Telenor (069) - 1188
 M:tel (068) - 1600

WiFi Free Montenegro

www.mid.gov.me/rubrike/Free_WiFi



How to Reach Us?

Airplane

A flight from most European metropolises, takes around two hours. There are two modern airports, one in Podgorica (12 kilometres away from the city) and the other in Tivat (4 km away from the city centre).



Airlines with regular services to Montenegro

Montenegro Airlines	www.montenegroairlines.com
Air Serbia	www.airserbia.com
Turkish Airlines	www.turkishairlines.com
Austrian Airways	www.aua.com
Alitalia	www.alitalia.com
Adria Airways	www.adria.si
EasyJet	www.easyjet.com
Ryanair	www.ryanair.com
Wizz Air	www.wizzair.com

Flight Duration

Podgorica - Belgrade	45 min
Podgorica - Wien	1hr 35 min
Podgorica - Brüssel	2hr 30 min
Podgorica - Zürich	2hr
Podgorica - Kopenhagen	2hr 45 min
Podgorica - Düsseldorf	2hr 30 min
Podgorica - Frankfurt	2hr 10 min
Podgorica - Istanbul	1hr 45 min
Podgorica - Ljubljana	1hr 05 min
Podgorica - London	2hr 50 min
Podgorica - Moskau	3hr 10 min
Podgorica - Paris	2hr 40 min
Podgorica - Rom	1hr 20 min

During the summer months, many charter airlines have regular connections with Montenegro.

Car

The roads are solid, the seaside and high mountains are connected by the Adriatic road and the new Risan-Zabljak road. The fastest way from Podgorica to the seaside is though the Sozina tunnel. The total length of roads in Montenegro is 5,277 km. A motorway towards Belgrade is under construction, while a series of intercity roads have sections with three lanes. Montenegro is characterized by a large number of canyons, tunnels and bridges.

AMSCG - Automobilverband Montenegro +382 (0)20 234 999, +382 19807, www.amscg.org

PRICE LIST-Sozina Tunnel PG-BR

Motorcycles	- €1.00
Passenger vehicles	- €2.50
Passenger vehicles + trailer	- €5.00
Buses	- €12.00

Bus

Check the timetable, book or simply buy a ticket using the services www.BusTicket4.me and www.BalkanViator.com.

Podgorica Bus Station

+382 (0)20 620 430
www.busterminal.me

Ship

Passenger ferries sail regularly between Bar and Bari. The ports of Bar, Budva, Kotor and Herceg Novi have the status of international ports. The largest marina is Porto Montenegro in Tivat, which has berths for yachts up to 150 metres in length

Barska plovidba AD
+382 (0)30 303 469, 311 164
www.montenegrolines.net

Ports

Marina Budva	www.dukleymarina.com
Bar	www.lukabar.me
Kotor	www.luckauprava.me
Porto M.,	www.portomontenegro.com

Train

The total length of the rail network in Montenegro is 335.46 kilometres. This network connects Montenegro with Serbia and Albania, while the major rail line is Bar-Belgrade.

Railway Transport of Montenegro AD

www.zcg-prevoz.me

Distances

Podgorica																							
158	Andrijevica																						
52	210	Bar																					
142	16	194	Berane																				
121	48	173	32	Bijelo Polje																			
66	224	40	208	187	Budva																		
23	181	75	165	144	89	Danilovgrad																	
125	137	177	121	100	191	102	Žabljak																
72	86	124	70	49	138	95	93	Kolašin															
89	247	63	231	210	23	112	167	161	Kotor														
93	65	145	49	28	159	116	72	21	182	Mojkovac													
55	213	107	197	170	121	32	70	127	97	142	Nikšić												
143	32	194	18	34	207	155	120	73	235	51	189	Petnjica											
183	25	235	41	73	249	206	162	111	272	90	232	57	Plav										
114	234	166	218	197	180	91	97	186	156	169	59	168	259	Plužine									
179	151	231	135	114	245	166	64	107	231	86	134	105	176	161	Pljevlja								
173	47	225	31	63	239	196	152	101	262	80	222	43	72	249	166	Rožaje							
89	247	63	231	210	23	112	176	161	9	182	106	237	272	165	240	262	Tivat						
9	121	53	152	128	73	31	127	79	93	100	63	150	146	119	182	180	95	Tuzi					
78	236	26	220	199	66	101	203	150	89	171	133	220	261	192	257	251	89	79	Ulcinj				
133	291	107	275	254	67	125	163	205	44	226	93	256	316	152	227	306	53	114	133	Herceg Novi			
36	194	70	178	157	30	59	161	108	53	129	91	179	219	150	215	209	53	46	96	97	Cetinje		
100	162	152	146	125	166	77	25	118	142	97	45	145	187	72	89	177	151	107	178	138	136	Šavnik	

The Coast of Montenegro



QUICK FACTS

Area: 13,812 km²
 Population: 620,000
 Border length: 614 km
 Capital: Podgorica 186,000 citizens – administrative and business centre
 Old Royal Capital: Cetinje 16,000 citizens – historical and cultural centre
 Language: Montenegrin
 Currency: Euro
 Coastline length: 293 km
 Number of beaches: 117
 Beach length: 73 km
 Longest beach: Long Beach, Ulcinj – 13,000 m
 Highest mountain peaks: Maja Kolata (Kolac), Prokletije – 2,534 m
 Bobotov kuk, Durmitor – 2,523 m
 Largest lake: Lake Skadar - 391 km²
 Largest bay: Bay of Kotor

Deepest canyon: Tara Canyon - 1,300 m
 National Parks: Biogradska gora 5,650 ha
 Durmitor 39,000 ha
 Lovcen 6,220 ha
 Prokletije 16,630 ha
 Lake Skadar 40,000 ha

Time zone: GMT+1
 Electrical system: 220V/50Hz
 Climate: Mediterranean
 Average air temperature: summer 27.4°C
 Maximum sea temperature: 27.1°C
 Average number of sunny days a year: 240
 Swimming season: 180 days
 Sea: Dark blue
 Sea transparency: from 38 to 56 m

Port of Montenegro



MONTENEGRO

Nautical Distances

Maritime Border Crossings

- Bar - Bari (I) 114 NM
- Bar - Corfu / Kerkira (GR) 162 NM
- Bar - Venice / Venice (I) 367 NM

- Kotor - Bar 46 NM
- Kotor - Dubrovnik (HR) 42 NM
- Kotor - Split (HR) 155 NM
- Kotor - Venice (I) 354 NM

1 nautical mile = 1.852 km

- Port of Bar
- Port of Budva
- Port of Kotor
- Port of Tivat
- Port of Zelenika



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www.montenegro.travel



**National Tourism
Organisation of Montenegro**
Slobode 2
81000 Podgorica, Montenegro
Tel: +382 (0)77 100 001
Fax: +382 (0)77 100 009
info@montenegro.travel
www.montenegro.travel

