

VIA DINARICA
Hiking Guidebook
- for cross-border area of Montenegro and Kosovo* -

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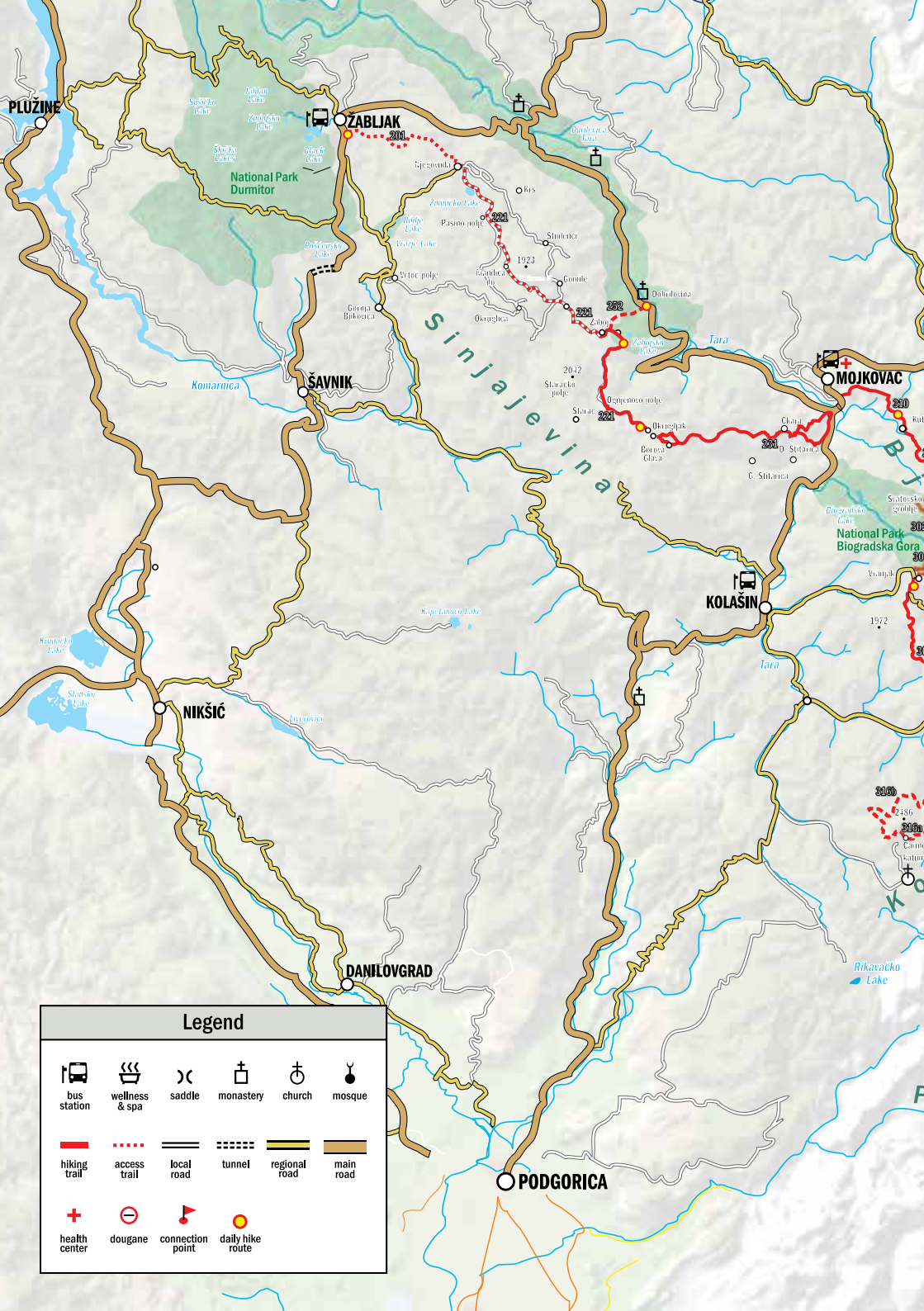
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Legend



bus
station



wellness
& spa



saddle



monastery



church



mosque



hiking
trail



access
trail



local
road



tunnel



regional
road



main
road



health
center



dougane



connection
point



daily hike
route

VIA DINARICA

HIKE TRAIL



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INTRODUCTION TO VIA DINARICA CORRIDOR

Welcome to Via Dinarica - Dinaric Alps' mountain corridor in the heart of the Western Balkans. It is nature lovers' paradise and one of Europe's least explored mountain ranges.

Of late, an emerging mega trail runs through Via Dinarica corridor and passes through seven countries in the Western Balkans. Each country offers a vast range of activities, from adventure to relaxation, on both land and water.

Beside activities such as world-class hiking, cycling, skiing, kayaking, rafting and many more, visitors can experience traditional lifestyles and taste the cuisine of the highlands. Also, there are more and more bed and breakfasts being established in mountain villages as well as small guest houses that offer accommodation, food, and light outdoor activities.

Via Dinarica mega trail was the *Best New Trail* in 2014 according to *Outside* magazine, the best *Paste* magazine's trekking path in 2015, a 2016 must-see by both *Wanderlust* magazine and *The Guardian* and *National Geographic Traveler's* "Best of the World" destination for 2017.

The information provided in this guidebook is intended to give you directions that are enough for individuals to explore beautiful landscapes, culture, cuisine and hospitality of the Via Dinarica section, which connects Montenegro and Kosovo and makes an amazing and memorable lifetime experience.

The journey may begin...

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The first steps of developing the Via Dinarica idea started in 2010, through the cross-border project between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro supported by the European Union.

Since that time, the Via Dinarica idea has continued in developing and creating a unique and diversified tourism offer by connecting the whole region of the Western Balkans.

At this stage, Montenegro and Kosovo are linked by 600 km of uninterrupted Via Dinarica hiking and biking trails through support of the Project „Via Peaks of Dinaric Alps – ViP DINARICA“, which is funded by the European Union within IPA Cross-Border Programme Montenegro – Kosovo*.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on the status, and in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

This 600 km trail passes through three national parks (Durmitor, Biogradska Gora and Prokletije) in Montenegro and extends through the National Park Bjeshkët e Nemuna in Kosovo. Along the trail, numerous small businesses in the field of hospitality, tourism, agriculture and cultural heritage are promoted, while the connection with Bosnia and Herzegovina through National Park Sutjeska is also maintained.

The final goal of Via Dinarica is to link stakeholders within the region for the purpose of jump-starting sustainable economic development.

The project is developed by the Centre for Sustainable Tourism Initiatives (CSTI) and the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro (PSCG) from Montenegro and Community Development Fund – CDF and Orienteering Club “Prishtina” from Kosovo. It will serve as the basis for development of similar smaller and larger-scale projects in the region. Project implementation started in March 2016 and lasts for 18 months.

The Via Dinarica team looks forward to future cooperation with partners from the entire region.

ABOUT THE GUIDEBOOK

This guidebook is prepared for users of the hiking trails which connect Montenegro and Kosovo. It is intended for all hikers, sportsmen and nature lovers who would like to experience the mountains of the Montenegro and Kosovo cross-border area. It is difficult and almost impossible to describe everything you can see, experience and enjoy along the trail. Therefore, this guidebook intends to direct users to explore and enjoy sports and recreation in the beautiful mountain massifs of the northern and eastern part of Montenegro. It should also direct users to successfully and safely reach the connection with the equally beautiful and amazing counterpart on the Kosovo side.

The aim of this guidebook is to provide basic information about the trails, give short advice and rules of conduct in the mountain and nature, what to visit, see, conquer and how to experience unique mountain horizons, lakes known as "mountain eyes", the rich flora and fauna of three national parks in Montenegro and one in Kosovo, cultural and historical attractions and life in *katuns*¹ (summer pastures).

Dear users, do not forget that a mountain loves, honours and respects the healthy, humble and courageous, it is a friend to all who respect and do not disobey its whims, so accept the advice and recommendations given in this guidebook as important and useful in order to stay safe on the trails. Take the guidebook with you, make notes or photograph everything that has impressed you, verify conquering a mountain top, your stay at an attraction, in a mountain hut or shelter or *katun* by a stamp, and all that you consider necessary in order to have lasting memory of your stay in the mountains of both countries.

Descriptions of hiking tours are summarized in daily itineraries (eight days in Montenegro and three days in Kosovo), illustrated by large-scale topographic maps, 3D views, trail profiles, photos, useful information, UTM and GPS coordinates of important points.

In this guidebook, only contacts of a few relevant tourism institutions and mountaineering huts and clubs, which offer services along the trail, are provided. Additional contacts of service providers for accommodation and agro tourism, mountaineering clubs and tourism institutions along the trail, accompanied with transport links, are given in the Via Dinarica hiking map and on the website www.vipdinarica.com. The map and website are additional promotional materials, prepared together with this guidebook through the ViP Dinarica project.

We recommend that you use only developed – marked trails with the help of a professional guide, a guide from the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro or recommended guide from the Destination Management Organization in Kosovo (DMO West), an experienced mountaineer or host on the trail during summer months for your full safety. The trails are not equipped with winter markings. Always keep in mind: **USE TRAILS AT YOUR OWN RISK!**

Maps in the guidebook are enough for your usage and orientation.

Good luck and enjoy!

¹You can find more about *katuns* in the section „BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSVERSAL“ in this Guidebook.

Map Legend

	marked trail
	projected trail
	mountain trails
	educational trails
	trail number in national network
	important point on the trail
	intersection and number of place with signalization
	pole as marking
	obstacles on the trail
	dangerous part
	viewpoint - resting place
	water - source - fountain
	village - katun (inhabited)
	info centre - information board
	resting place – camping, tents
	mountain hut, shelter
	reambulated structures
	border crossing
	connection point

	national park zone boundaries
	roads
	paths in nature
	mandatory direction
	passability
<p>marks for trail difficulty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easy moderate difficult 	
	trigonometric point
	elevation
	control point
	saddle - passage
	monastery church mosque
	bus station
	wellness & spa
	health center
	natural viewpoint
	mountain biking road cycling
	hiking mountaineering

JUST TO REMIND YOU!

For your safety and comfort, we would like to attract your attention to the following when hiking on mountain trails:

- **Always carefully plan** your stay in nature in accordance with your possibilities.
- **Never go alone**, always go with an organised group!
- **Provide** adequate clothing and footwear, means for orientation (map-guide, compass or GPS), protection from bad weather, a flashlight, water and food reserves, first aid and a signalling whistle, regardless of whether you are going on a one-day or multi-day tour with or without a professional guide.
- **You are using trails at your own responsibility and risk!**
- **Gather all necessary information** for your safe hiking – about local weather conditions and specific risks on chosen trail.
- **Assess your possibilities** - fitness, so choose the trail of proper difficulty.
- **Prepare** equipment, clothing and shoes to suite demands of the trail.
- **Before you go, always check** the latest weather forecast and make sure that you have adequate equipment (camera, walking sticks...) with you.
- **Do not forget** to take with you clothing against rain and cold, protection from UVR, your guidebook and personal documents.
- **Start your hike** early in the morning, with planned time for rest, sightseeing and safe arrival to the trail finish point and/or return **during daylight**.
- **Adjust** your walking speed to the group (average 2.5-3.0 km per hour), take frequent breaks and follow the guide's instructions.
- **Always carry with you** enough water and avoid drinking water from unregulated springs.
- **Never separate yourself from the group to go** on your own and always follow marked trails and guides!
- **Use official maps and tracks** and updated guidebooks for a selected trail.
- **Always bring** your mobile phone and backup batteries (of phone, flashlights and GPS device).
- **If you are in any doubt**, especially in complex weather conditions, go back to the nearest shelter after consultations with the guide, never arbitrarily.
- **Do not leave any rubbish behind you** – leave the resting place as you have found it and restrict open fire to the minimum.
- **Do not disturb wildlife**, save and protect flora (make a photo instead).
- **In the case of accident**, give first aid within your possibilities and capabilities then contact 122 in Montenegro and 112 in Montenegro

and Kosovo following the guidelines which will be given to you immediately.

- When **crossing the border**, please have in mind that the border police should be notified in both countries by email and subsequent approval will be rendered by police authorities.

BORDER-CROSSING PROCEDURES

As The Via Dinarica trail leads through the cross-border area where there is **no official border checkpoint**, hikers who plan to cross the border here have to inform the border police in advance about their crossing. The procedure is explained below.

Procedure in Montenegro:

- You have to announce entrance and exit of the hiking group into or from Montenegro to the border police office at: igpplav@com.me. Contact phone is: +382 67 469 710.
- You will receive an application form which you will have to fill out with data about the people in the hiking group and the tour guide.
- For every crossing you will have to pay a 5 Euro tax named to the Police Department's Bank account: 840-00000000000080-82, number of approval: 30204-13-006-100000.
- It is recommended to submit the application form and make the payment **three weeks in advance**, but in some cases a short time notice could be accepted.

Procedure in Kosovo:

- If you are crossing from Montenegro to Kosovo or the other way around, you will have to inform the Kosovo Police Department about that in both cases.
- Inform the police about your crossing at least 10 days in advance by e-mail to the following address: pashuk.papaj@kosovopolice.com. You will receive an application form which needs to be filled out with data about the people in the hiking group and the tour guide.
- A filled out application form, with a signature and stamp, and a scan of the first page of each person's passport should be sent back to the Police Department of Kosovo.
- Contact phone number is: Tel. +381 (0) 390 320 318;
Mob. +377 (0) 44 133 769
- You don't have to pay any fee to the Kosovo Police for crossing the border.



Horses from Katun Okrugljak

MONTE



NEGRO



Plavsko Lake

VIA DINARICA THROUGH MONTENEGRO

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

After establishing the mountain transversal CT-1² "Mountains of Montenegro" (12 years ago), "Peaks of the Balkans" (five years ago) and the first stage of "Via Dinarica" (National Park Sutjeska – National Park Durmitor, six years ago), the next stage of Via Dinarica has been recently developed (in 2016 and 2017) in the cross-border area of Montenegro and Kosovo, due to great interest of users and the need to valorise mountain resources. In Montenegro it passes along the national network of hiking trails from Zabojsko Lake in Sinjajevina Mountain over the mountains of Bjelasica, Komovi, Zeletin, Visitor, part of Prokletije – Bogićevica to Tromeda (Tripoint) and further towards the Kosovo mountains.

When it comes to developing hiking trails and mountain infrastructure at the national level, important economic and social changes happened in the last decade, therefore, interest for connecting the highland area of the Dinaric Arc grew and is now being implemented with the neighbouring countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Kosovo).

The cross-border route of the Via Dinarica "transversal" between Montenegro and Kosovo is implemented in Montenegro in such a way that it principally passes along traditional hiking and vehicular trails with elevations between 1400 up to 2200 meters above sea level, with the possibility of climbing nearby peaks along the route.

With a high degree of passage, it mainly stretches along the beaten trails of CT-1 "Mountains of Montenegro" (from Zabojsko Lake to the Komovi Mountain in North-East Montenegro) and chosen trails of the national network of hiking trails over Zeletin, Visitor, Veliki Hrid and Bogićevica.

Dispersion of terrain, transportation links, accommodation and crossing over river flows, have caused descending into river valleys: river Tara in Mojkovac (805 meters above sea level), river Lim in Andrijevica (758 meters above sea level) and Plavsko Lake (908 meters above sea level) in Plav. By connecting three National Parks: "Durmitor", "Biogradska Gora" and "Prokletije", as well as Regional Park "Komovi" and "Visitor" with similar national parks in the neighbouring countries (Albania and Kosovo), this transversal gained wider importance for mountain tourism and hiking.

² You can find more about CT - 1 in the section „BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSVERSAL" in this Guidebook.

The route, with its difficulty and complexity, has been chosen to satisfy users with average mental strength and physical fitness. It is recommended for smaller organised groups (maximum 10 - 12 persons) of hikers of all categories, mostly in the summer period for now.

Special attractions along the route are the landscape values, glacial lakes, pastures, *katuns*, panoramic viewpoints and rich and endemic flora and fauna.

Access is relatively good from the main roads from Mojkovac, Kolašin, Berane, Andrijevica and Plav, as well as from the railway from Mojkovac and Kolašin. Local Tourism Organizations (LTOs) and mountaineering clubs, which are also hosts of the transversal, are located in these municipalities.

Thru-hike takes minimum eight days in Montenegro, and is organised as such, thus requires fitness and mountaineering equipment for lodging in nature. Daily itineraries are recommended in such a way which allows the user to plan hiking according to one's own choice, capabilities, requirements and available time. Staying in national parks is charged, while staying in the border area and crossing the border must be reported (to border police in Plav and Kosovo). Regardless of how much the trail is developed (markings and signalisation), a professional mountaineering guide is recommended. The trails are open from mid - May until the end of October and closed during winter due to the lack of winter markings and shelters. However, individual segments on the Hajla, Komovi and Bjelasica mountains can be used for organised winter hiking (snow shoeing, cross country skiing and ski touring) in the vicinity of Ski Centre Bjelasica and mountain huts and eco villages, but only with professional guides.

There are accommodation capacities along the transversal or in the vicinity, still insufficient, which provide multi-day lodging in nature, and mountaineering and hiking for smaller groups of hikers (tourists) and accommodation in mountain huts, eco *katuns* and restaurants. Mobile phone signal coverage is good in the higher parts. Mountaineering - hiking through wild areas together with photo safari, trips and spending time in *katuns* represent the highlights of the offer of this transversal at the local and national level, and thus is recommended.

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSVERSAL (MONTENEGRO)

TRAIL START POINT / PORTAL >			
Zabojsko Lake (Sinjajevina)	N= 43° 01´ 28"	E= 19° 23´ 56"	1486 masl
< TRAIL FINISH POINT / GOAL:			
Tromeđa (Tripoint at Bogičevica)	N= 42° 33´ 33"	E= 20° 04´ 44"	2242 masl



ROUTE - ITINERARY:

Zabojsko Lake – Suvi Pečarac – Ognjenovo Polje – **Okrugljak** – Ružica – Katun Borova Glava - Ckara – Mojkovac – Bojna Njiva - **Kutijevac** - Bjelogrivac – Saddle Žuber - Šiško Lake – Svatovsko Groblje - Crna Glava Peak – Saddle Jagančar - **Vranjak** – Saddle Raskrsnica – Krivi Do - Lisa – Saddle Trešnjevik - **Štavna** – Krš – Andrijevića – Bojevići - **Katun Previja** – Luški Katun – Bare – Gropa - Zeletin – Misa – Visitor – Visitorsko Lake – Velika Gropa – Brezojevice – Plav – Treskavica – **Veliki Hrid** – Hridsko Lake – border post Bogičevica – **Tripoint - Ravno Brdo > (Kosovo).**

TOTAL LENGTH = 180 km, altitude difference +6036 m -5441 m, moderate difficulty – demanding, certified guide is recommended

SECTIONS – DAILY ROUTES					
No.	DAILY ROUTES:	Length	Ascent	Descent	Time
1.	(Dobrilovina) Zabojsko Lake - Katun Okrugljak (church Ružica)	12.5 km	+436 m	–298 m	6 h
2.	Katun Okrugljak - Mojkovac* - Kutijevac (Mountain Hut "Džambas")	33 km	+827 m	–998 m	10:30 h
3.	Kutijevac (Mountain Hut "Džambas") - Šiško Lake - Crna Glava - Vranjak	31 km	+1047 m	–711 m	10 h
4.	Katun Vranjak - Kriyi Do - Lisa - Trešnjevnik - Katun Štavna	22.5 km	+526 m	–593 m	8:30 h
5.	Katun Štavna - Veliki Krš - Andrijevića* - Village Bojovići (Previja)	21 km	+497 m	–944 m	9 h
6.	Village Bojovići - Zeletin - Visitor - Visitorsko Lake	27.6 km	+1046 m	–862 m	10:30 h
7.	Visitorsko Lake - Plav* - Hridsko Lake (Babino Polje)	24 km	+1326 m	–961m	10 h
8.	Hridsko Lake - Bogičevica - Tromeđa (Tripoint - Kosovo)	8.4 km	+331 m	–74 m	3 h
legend = *larger settlements and transportation links; (+6.5 km Gornja Dobrilovina - Zaboje, time needed +3:30 hours)					

The Via Dinarica trail mainly overlaps with the CT-1 trail, and the connection has no interruptions, i.e. it is continuous.

CT-1 TRANSVERSAL

CT-1 stands for „Crnogorska Transverzala 1“ meaning the Montenegrin Hiking Transversal number 1. It is part of the Montenegrin national network of hiking trails of around 3,000 kilometres, which are trail blazed with standardised markings and with clear signposting. The transversal is 164 km long and it reaches its highest point at 2487 meters above the sea level. The impressive hiking journey through diverse landscapes of the Montenegrin Mountains, by its number 1 transversal, approximately lasts from 7 to 8 days. The transversal covers Montenegrin massifs with towering mountains of Durmitor, Sinjajevina, Bjelasica and Komovi. Many historic attractions can be found along the routes accompanied with glacial mountain lakes, alpine pastures and forests, snow-covered peaks, diverse flora and fauna and breath-taking mountain rivers of wild beauty.



However, Via Dinarica trails are marked with standard markings (circular, belt, poles, trail ducks) and vertical signalization (signposts and pictograms) in accordance with Montenegrin and Kosovo mountaineering standards.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS

unbold = near the trail, **bolded = on the trail**, masl= metres above sea level,
 KT = Control point, gr.k = border stone

SINJAJEVINA:	
Javorje	1759 masl
Veliki Pečarac	2042 masl
Goveđa Glava	1845 masl
Borova Glava	1854 masl
BJELASICA:	
Bjelogrivac	1970 masl KT
Ogorelice	1986 masl
Crna Glava	2139 masl KT
Zekova Glava	2117 masl
Troglava	2012 masl
Lisa	1878 masl KT
KOMOVI:	
Šanac (Štavna)	1828 masl KT
Kom Vasojevički	2461 masl
Stražnica (Peovi)	1441 masl
ZELETIN:	
Jerinja Glava (Čiperak)	1548 masl
Goleš	2126 masl
Drekina Kosa	2059 masl
Peak Zeletin	2122 masl
VISITOR:	
Kacuber	2101 masl
Peak Somina	2138 masl
Smetni Peak	2198 masl
Visitor (Plana - Bandera - Krivi Smet)	2211 masl
PROKLETIJE (BOGIĆEVICA)	
Veliki Hrid	2038 masl
Hridski Krš	2358 masl
Krš Bogićevica	2374 masl
Maja e spalit	2203 masl gr.k B28
Tromeđa	2366 masl gr.k b28IV (Tripoint border)

SADDLES ON THE ROUTEunbolded = near the trail, **bolded = on the trail**

Škala – Planinica	1724 masl
Ognjenovo Polje - Suvi Pečarac	1847 masl
Čelišta (Borova Glava)	1824 masl
Medeno Guvno	1175 masl
Marinkovac (Mokro Polje)	1893 masl
Žuber	1705 masl
Svatovsko Groblje	1875 masl
Jusin Brijeg	1903 masl
Saddle above Pešića Lake	1921 masl
Jagnjačar	1846 masl
Raskrsnica	1726 masl
Saddle Bačko Brdo	1692 masl
Trešnjevik	1572 masl
Štavna	1762 masl
Velji Krš	1302 masl
Previja	1255 masl
Drekina Kosa	1916 masl
Mala Bogićevica	2142 masl
Ravno Brdo (Tripoint)	2238 masl

LAKES ON THE ROUTEunbold = near the trail, **bolded = on the trail**, * = nearby attraction;
masl = metres above sea level**SINJAJEVINA:**

Zabojsko Lake	1476 masl
Ponds on Sinjajevina on the route	National Trail 221 and 231

BJELASICA:

*Biogradsko Lake	1099 masl
Veliko Šiško	1660 masl
Malo Šiško	1792 masl
*Ševarine	1648 masl
*Ursulovačko Lake	1902 masl
Pešića Lake	1838 masl
Ponds on Bjelasica on the route	National Trail 301

ZELETIN:

Tatarijsko – Beškeća	1925 masl
Ponds on Zeletin on the route	National Trail 555

VISITOR:

Visitorsko Lake	1737 masl
Plavsko Lake	908 masl
Hridsko (Ridsko) Lake	1967 masl
Ponds on Visitor on the route	National Trail 540 and 555

SPRINGS ON THE ROUTE
Zabojsko Lake (spring)
Planinica (drinking fountain Škalje)
Ružica (spring Ponori)
Borova Glava (drinking fountain)
Ckara drinking fountain (spring Zaboј)
Kutijevac (drinking fountain - mountain hut)
Mučnica - Spring Vrioca
Spring near Čadorište
Spring in Katun Šiška
Spring Savine Bare
Spring Jaževi (Biogradska River)
Vranjak near the mountain hut
Spring in Katun Bačko Brdo
Spring in Prisojački Katun
Eco Katun Štavna (Kamenička Voda)
*Štavna Spring Jankova Voda (drinking fountain)
West from Velji Krš (spring)
Bojoviće - Begar (spring)
Katun Previja (spring)
Katun Gropa
Peporan
Spring Visitorsko Lake
Katun Treskavac (Veliki Hrid)

KATUNS
Legend* = near the trail, bolded = on the trail
SINJAJEVINA:
Zaboј
Okrugljak
Martinički Katun
Borova Glava
Ckara
BJELASICA:
Kutijevac
Čadorište
Koјanovac
Šiška
Vranjak
Bačko Brdo (Asanovića Katun)
LISA:
Katun Prisojački
KOMOVI:
Katun Božički
Katun Vulića
Katun Kobil Do
ZELETIN:
Previja
Luški Katun
Bara
VISITOR:
Ravna Beškeća
Peporan
Mramorje
Velika Gropa
VELIKI HRID:
Treskavac (Veliki Hrid)
*Hridski stanovi
BOGIČEVICA:
*Bogičevica, Hridski stanovi, Babino Polje

ABOUT KATUNS

A summer pasture, called a “*katun*”, is a temporary summer settlement in the mountain for stock breeders and their livestock. For centuries such traditional agriculture has been organised in the areas of Montenegrin mountain pastures. In the old times, along the Via Dinarica route thousands of heads of livestock grazed, while nowadays, cattle breeding is an additional source of income for only a small number of families.

In most cases *katuns* were abandoned in the last couple of decades, but there are still some active *katuns* during summer, until late autumn. For stock breeders the benefits from breeding cattle, small stock and horses are multiple - milk, meat, wool, leather and workforce are obtained. During summer forest fruits are also collected. Jam, liquor and juice are made of raspberries, blueberries and strawberries, while simply dried fruits are used for tea. Dried herbs are mainly used for treating the following: thyme as an antiseptic, yarrow for stomach problems and St. John's Wort for skin problems and injuries.

Even today hospitality is cherished in summer pastures. Time spent with hosts will make your stay in the summer pasture unforgettable. Enjoy and truly experience the spirit of this authentic region.

MOUNTAIN HUTS, CABINS, MOUNTAIN SHELTERS			
Location	Coordinates	Type	Phone number
Ckara	N= 42° 56' 52" E= 19° 30' 09"	Mountaineering Club PK "Sinjavina" - Mojkovac	+382 (0) 67 888 866; +382 (0) 67 284 582
Kutijevac	N= 42° 56' 32" E= 19° 38' 30"	Mountaineering Club (PK) "Džambas" - Mojkovac	+382 (0) 67 554 351 +382 (0) 67 878 938
Vranjak	N= 42° 50' 41" E= 19° 38' 58"	Mountaineering Club (PK) "Bjelasica" - Kolašin	+382 (0) 67 289 435
Štavna (huts)	N= 42° 42' 24" E= 19° 40' 43"	private hut - Katun Vulića, Kobil Do - Andrijevića	
Mramorje (huts)	N= 42° 37' 24" E= 19° 53' 00"	private hut - Plav	
Visitorsko Lake	N= 42° 37' 29" E= 19° 52' 52"	shelter "Žižina's Hut" Plav	
Hridski Krš (shelter)	N= 42° 34' 43" E= 29° 01' 17"	Mountain shelter, Mountaineering Club (PK) "Hrid" - Plav	+382 (0) 69 231 388
Babino Polje - important rest point	N= 42° 36' 47" E= 20° 02' 14"	Mountaineering Club (PK) "Hrid" - Plav	+382 (0) 69 231 388
Shelter Bogičevica	N= 42° 33' 46" E= 20° 02' 47"	abandoned border watchtower / border police	+382 (0) 69 231 388



Mountain Hut Ckara



Mountain Hut Džambas



Mountain Hut Bjelasica



Mountain Hut Hrid



Mountain shelter Veliki Hrid



Mountain shelter Žižina's Hut

ECO KATUNS

Location	Coordinates		Municipality	Type	Phone number
Plavsko Lake	N= 42° 36 ' 17"	E= 19° 55 ' 25"	Plav	Eco camp	+382 (0) 67 672 683
Štavna	N= 42° 42 ' 44"	E= 19° 40 ' 58"	Andrijevica	Eco katun	+382 (0) 67 380 532
Trešnjevik	N= 42° 44 ' 11"	E= 19° 41 ' 03"	Andrijevica	Eco hut	+382 (0) 67 400 361
Trešnjevik	N= 42° 44 ' 08"	E= 19° 41 ' 05"	Andrijevica	Eco restaurant	+382 (0) 69 652 940
Vranjak	N= 42° 50 ' 51"	E= 19° 38 ' 47"	Kolašin	Eco katun	+382 (0) 69 400 094



Restaurant Trešnjevik



Eco Katun Štavna



Eco hut and katun Trešnjevik



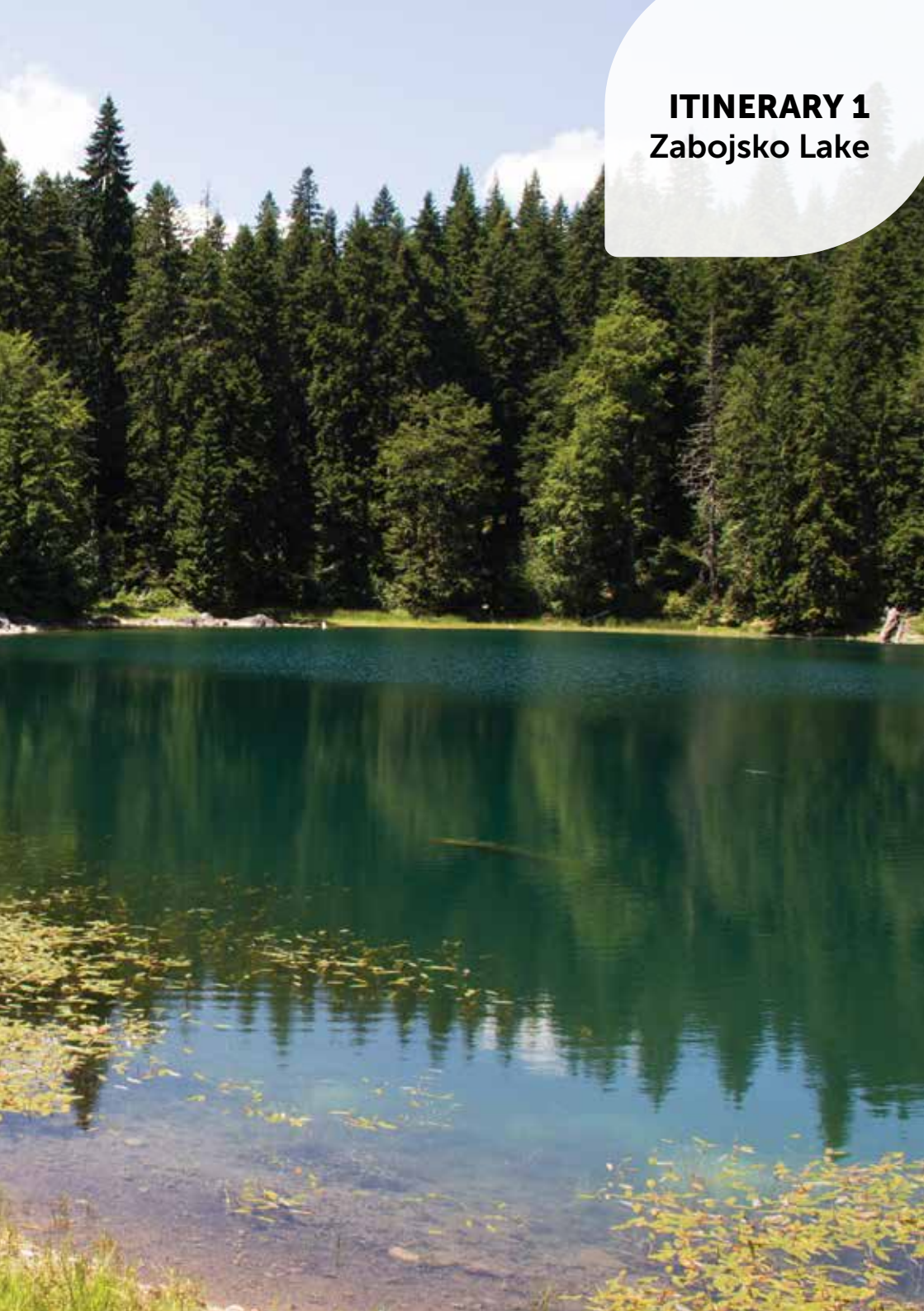
Katun Vranjak



Camp Lakeviews



Mountain Hut Hrid



ITINERARY 1

Zabojsko Lake

FIRST SECTION FIRST DAY

1



KATUN ZABOJ

Zabojsko Lake

N= 43° 01' 28" E= 19° 23' 56"



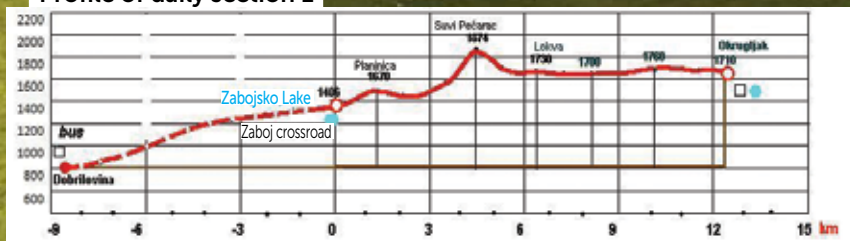
KATUN OKRUGLJAK

N= 42° 57' 18" E= 19° 24' 31"

ZABOJSKO LAKE - KATUN OKRUGLJAK (CHURCH RUŽICA)



Profile of daily section 1



ITINERARY 1

Trail no. 221: Katun Zaboј (1502 masl) resting place - Zaboјsko Lake (1486 masl) - Planinica (1670 masl) - Škalje (1750 masl) - *drinking fountain Škalje (1608 masl)** - Suvi Pečarac Saddle (1847 masl) - Potpečarac Pond (1730 masl) - Ognjenovo Polje (1700 masl) - Pribranci (1760 masl) - **Katun Okrugljak (1710 masl) - (Church Ružica 1721 masl)***

*masl – meters above sea level; * - Nearby attraction*

Start:	Zabojsko Lake (Katun Zaboј)		
Finish:	Katun Okrugljak		
Trail No.:	221 (national network)		
Period of usage:	mid-May until the end of October		
Total length:	12.5 kilometres (+8.7 km access to the trail)		
Highest point:	1847 masl		
Lowest point:	1486 masl		
Altitude difference:	+436 m - 298 m		
Time needed:	6 hours (+3.30 hours)		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	Zabojsko Lake, Katun Okrugljak		
Natural viewpoints:	Saddle Planinica, Prebranci, Church Ružica		
Attractions:	Zabojsko Lake, Puddle Potpečarac, Katun Okrugljak, Church Ružica		
Shelters and accommodation:	Katun Zaboј, Katun Okrugljak, Martinički Katun (near Church Ružica)		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	only at peak elevations		
Electricity:	only in Katun Zaboј		
Dangers:	frequent fog, sinkholes, difficult orientation outside marked trails, the trail is closed in winter		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)		
Trail host:	PK "Sinjavina", Mojkovac		
Markings:	summer standard of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro - PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
Access trails:	1. Trail No. 252 , Dobrilovina (805 masl) - Katun Zaboј (1471 masl) - Zabojsko Lake (1486 masl), gravel road 8.7 km, 3.30 hours of hiking or access by off-road vehicle 2. Trails No. 201, 211 and 221 , CT-1:Žabljak - Njegovuda - Zminica - Mandića Do - V. Kurozeb - Konate - Mramorje - Katun Zaboј		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4764773 369547	Katun Zaboј	N= 43° 00′ 46″	E= 19° 22′ 21″
34T 4763519 367371	resting place Katun Zaboј	N= 43° 00′ 46″	E= 19° 22′ 21″
34T 4764773 369547	Zabojsko Lake	N= 43° 01′ 28″	E= 19° 23′ 56″
34T 4759057 366719	Potpečarac Pond	N= 42° 58′ 21″	E= 19° 21′ 56″
34T 4758702 370745	Ružica Church	N= 42° 58′ 12″	E= 19° 24′ 54″
34T 4868106 372315	Katun Okrugljak	N= 42° 57′ 18″	E= 19° 24′ 31″



In order to start the first section of the route, in Gornja Dobrilovina turn off the main road on a gravel and forest road that separates from the main road Mojkovac – Đurđevića Tara in the direction of west. By ascending several sharp road serpentines, which provide fantastic views of the village Gornja Dobrilovina and Tarska Greda (the beginning of the river Tara Canyon), through mixed forest, you arrive at the rocky edge of the canyon. From the third curve towards the south, the waterfall of the stream that flows from Zabojsko Lake and the forest area of black pine, spruce and fir can be seen. You can take a short break at the first crossroad of forest roads after leaving the canyon. Continue moving by the left road in the southwest direction through a thick conifer forest to a crossroad at which you turn left in the south direction towards the *katun*. At about 500 meters from the crossroad, you will reach an arranged hut – a resting place in Zabojski Katun, which is open for visitors - (**N= 43° 00' 46" E= 19° 22' 21"**).



Katun Zabojski from the road towards the lake



Resting place in Zabojski Katun

From the resting place in Zabojski Katun, you follow the trail southeast another 200 meters and will see CT-1 signalization for turning towards Zabojsko Lake posted on an expansion on the road. Follow the small path to the left, then through a conifer forest to the lake shore. You can walk around the lake, which we recommend, along a circular trail having a photo safari and enjoying this magical lake surrounded with unspoiled nature. From the road which goes straight, the lake is "hidden" from view, but even from this road, after 250m you can reach the southwest shore of the lake. There is a small plateau on the southwest shore of the lake which represents a perfect resting place and here you can find an information board and a bench. Near, at about 30 meters to the north, there is a spring (**the last spring in this section – please refill your reserves**). Camping on the lake is not allowed, only in the *katun*. National Park "Durmitor" charges entry tickets and staying in the zone of the lake through ranger service.

Zabojsko Lake N= 43° 01' 28" E= 19° 23' 56" 1486 masl

Zabojsko Lake is the most famous and most beautiful "mountain eye" on Sinjajevina Mountain. This is a typical mountain lake of glacial origin. It is located at an altitude of 1486 meters above sea level and it is surrounded by thick coniferous forest. The lake is 256 meters long, 105 meters wide and the total length of the shore is 650 meters. Maximum depth of the lake is 15 meters, with the average of 6 meters. There are no surface inflows, so it is "fed" with water from several small, permanent or seasonal springs, which can be found in the zone of its shore. Significant water amounts are received through precipitation, while discharge is performed seasonally through outflow, underground seepage and evaporation. During winter, the lake surface is covered with ice and snow. The water is emerald green, very airy and clean, so during the summer months it is suitable for swimming. The lake is located in the protected zone of National Park "Durmitor" that is rich with flora and fauna, as a strict reserve together with Crna Poda and the river Tara Canyon. It is a habitat for rare bird species (big grouse), chamois and deer.

After visiting the lake and a short break on its shore, you should check and adjust your equipment in order to start your hike by reaching a forest road by a shortcut and following the road to the left towards the south. You should avoid shortcuts that are not marked. You will pass through a thick conifer forest to a clearing and crossroad northwest from peak of Javorje Vrh, at which you should turn right in the direction of southwest and after 1.2 km you will reach saddle Planinica (1720 masl). From here you will have a view of the peak of Pećarac Vrh and eastern plateau of the Sinjajevina Mountain. Towards the southeast you can see the massif of Bjelasica and Komovi. Continue descending lightly for about 50 meters by the marked trail, keeping your height towards the southwest below the rocky slope towards Katun Planinica. From that point Prošćenske Mountain and Bistrica can be seen. Then continue along the marked trail in a mild curve towards Škalja.



Zabojsko Lake from the northeast

Nearby attraction

The shortcut by the Škalja drinking fountain (k. 1608 masl) should be used only with a guide!

At the trail crossroad towards katun Planinica, continue straight to the south towards the saddle between V. Pećarac (2042 masl) and Suvi Pećarac (1846 masl). At this part, the trail is less grassy, gently

wavy with pine shrubs along the trail; therefore you should follow markings (on rocks or trail ducks with poles) along the cattle trail. From the saddle, in the direction of the south and southwest, you will see peaks of Jablanov Vrh (2203 masl), Torna (Bablji Zub 2277 masl) and Veliki Starac (2022 masl). From here to the east peak Kabo (1822 masl) is visible, which is near Katun Okrugljak (Ružica) and Borova Glava. Further from here, the trail is marked along a cattle trail in the southwest direction and you reach a bigger pond by the name Potpećarac after 1.5 kilometre (**N= 42° 58' 21" E= 19° 21' 56"**).



*Kabo Peak (1822 masl)
as an orienteering point*



*Veliki Pećarac (2042 masl)
from the trail towards Pribranci*

Signalization is set up by the pond. Be sure to check the marking and then turn left to the southeast across Ognjenovo Polje (field) for three kilometres by following markings and avoiding many sinkholes. You come to a crossroad 600 meters south from Katun Provalija (small pond), from where you continue along a wavy hiking marked trail (with signposts) to saddle Pribranci (1760 masl). From here you have a panoramic view towards Katun Okrugljak, Church Ružica and peak Borova Glava (1854), which dominates on the eastern side. After 500 m you come to a crossroad with a vehicular road northeast from Debela Glava (1812 masl) and a mountain-bike trail, and then passing by a couple of huts on both sides you come to the centre of Katun Okrugljak (1710 masl) (KT) (**N= 42° 57' 18" E= 19° 24' 31"**).

Nearby attraction

*After 1.3 km in the direction of southeast, you come to Church Ružica (1721 masl) **N= 42° 58' 12" E= 19° 24' 54"**, which is located on a small hill that also offers a beautiful view.*

Near the church, at the beginning of Martinički Katun, there is a convenient place for camping next to the mountain spring Ponori (drinking fountains), while accommodation can also be found in both *katuns* in the period from June until the end of October. The daily route section ends here.

Snow often remains in sinkholes along the route, thus creating more ponds which mostly dry up due to karst terrain. The grassy terrains are excellent pastures which are also used as hay fields for collecting hay for the livestock. The whole area of Sinjajevina is rich in medicinal herbs and endemic plant species.



Katun Okrugljak scenery

Katun Okrugljak is the largest *katun* in Montenegro that is inhabited with cattle breeders from the month of June until the first snow. The *katun* is rich with springs that are arranged as troughs. Church Ružica was built in 1894 by people of the Bjelopavlići region and dedicated it to their patron St. Vasilije Ostroški. Thus they thanked Prince Nikola I Petrović who gave them this part of the mountain for cattle breeding after liberation from the Turks.

The church is the centre of summer gatherings of all those who reside on Sinjajevina, especially on 2nd August - St. Elias' Day (*Ilindan*), when a celebration is organised, followed with a competition in folk shepherd's sports games.



Church Ružica on a hill top



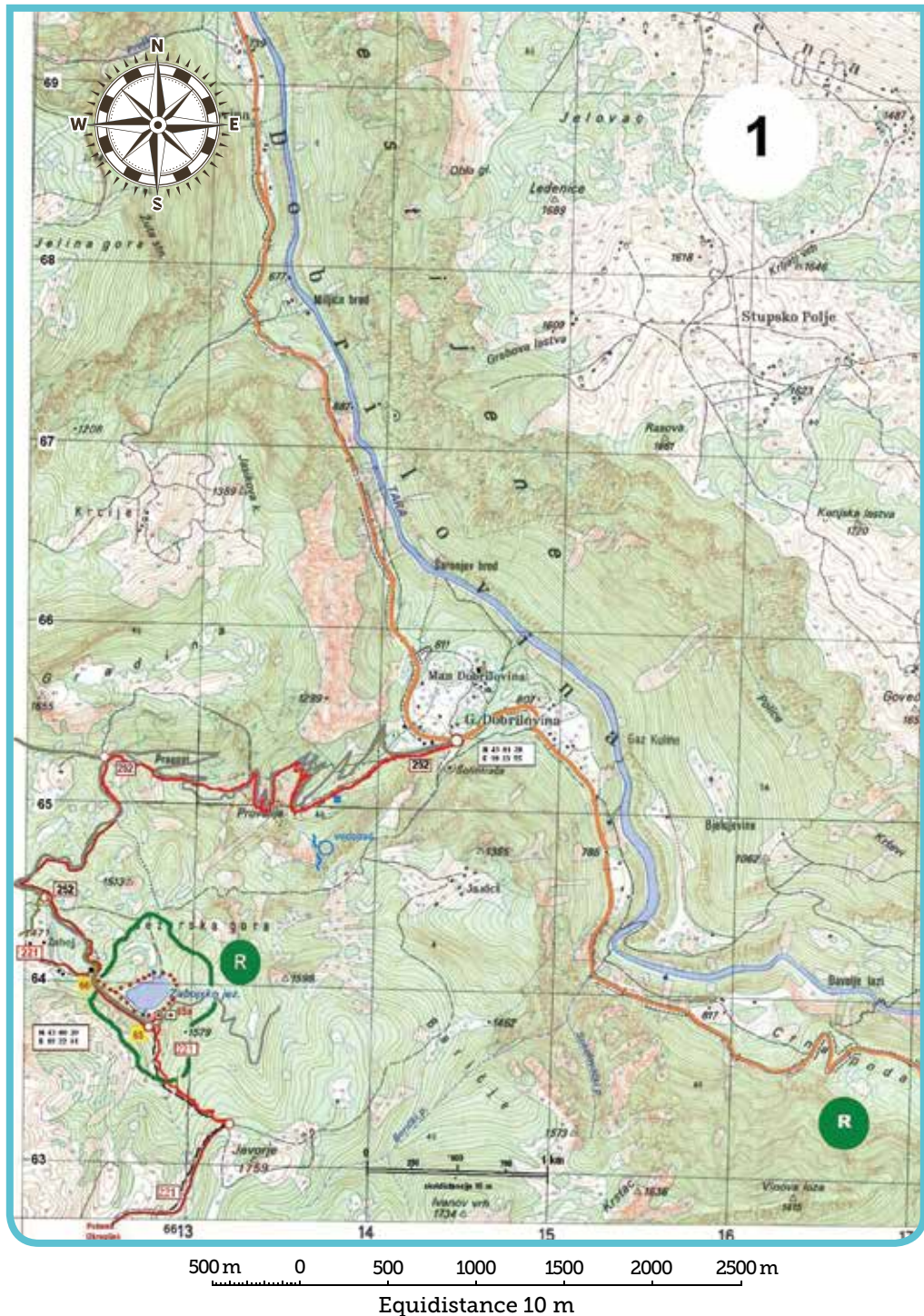
Horses from Katun Okrugljak

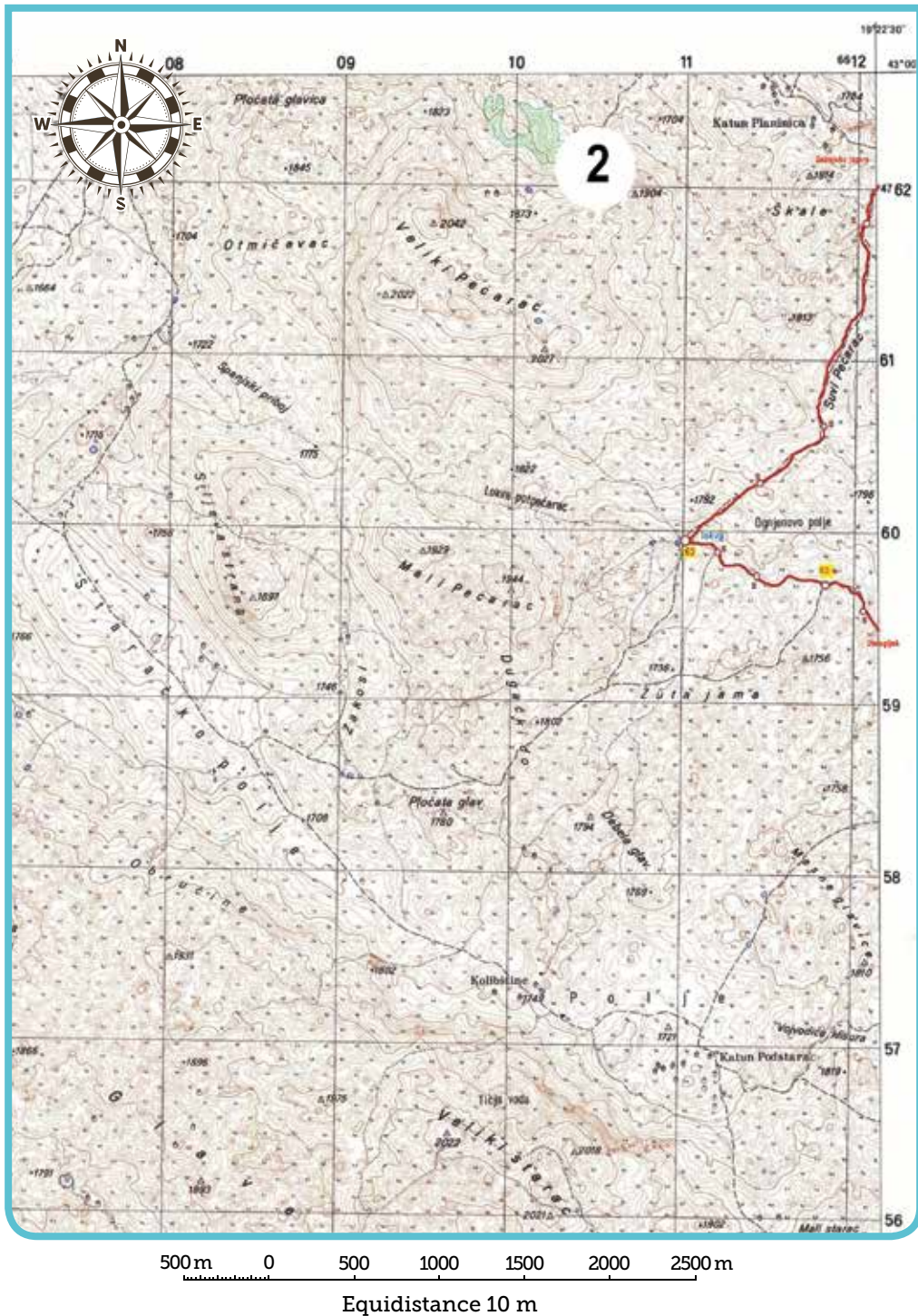


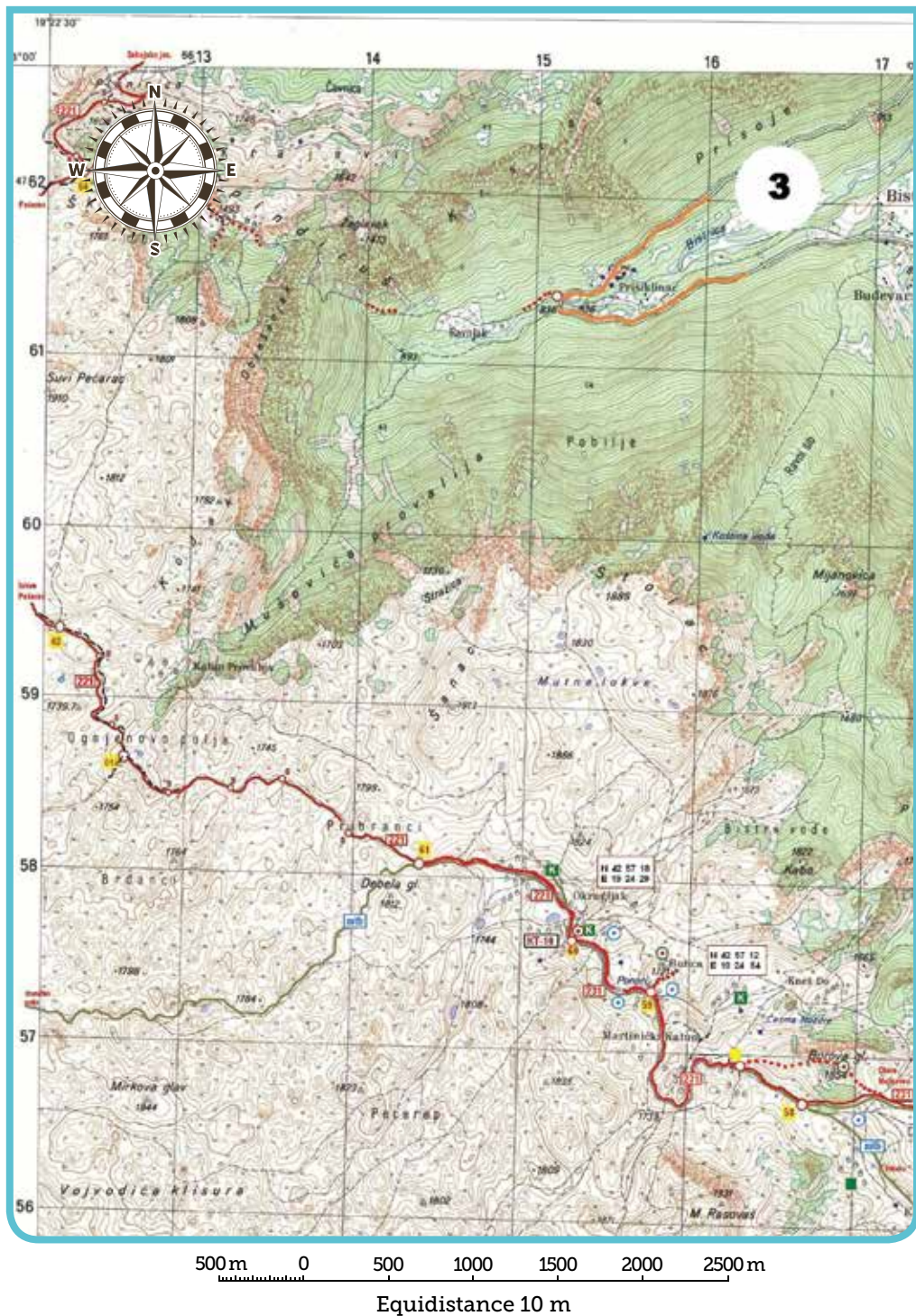
Celebration of St. Elias' Day



Traditional horse racing







ITINERARY 2

Kutijevac Katun



SECOND SECTION SECOND DAY

2



KATUN OKRUGLJAK

N= 42° 57' 18" E= 19° 24' 31"



KUTIJEVAC

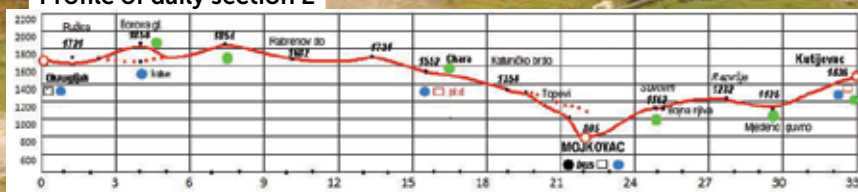
Mountain Hut Džambas

N= 42°56' 32" E= 19°38' 30"

CHURCH RUŽICA - CKARA - MOJKOVAC - KUTIJEVAC (mountain hut)



Profile of daily section 2



ITINERARY 2

Trail no. 231: Katun Okrugljak (1705 masl) - Martinički Katun (1700 masl) - *(Katun Borova Glava drinking fountain (1616 masl) - Čelišta (1720 masl))** - Borova Glava (1854 masl) - Čelišta - Rabrenov Do (1682 masl) - Bregovi (1731 masl) - Ckara Mountain Hut (1552 masl) - Katuničko Brdo (1311 masl) - Večerinovac k.1270 - Topovi - Paljokina Kosa (913 masl) - Mojkovac, river Tara bridges (805 masl) - *(or alternative (trail no. 231A): k.1270 masl - Večerinovac (Rakočević Estate) - Mali Preporan - Podbišće (partisan cemetery) - river Tara bridges)** - Trail no. 310: town centre - Suvovrh 1162 masl - Bojna Njiva monument (1120 masl) - Razvršje (1232 masl) - Medeno Guvno (1125 masl) - Dekovac (1312 masl) - **Mountain Hut "Džambas" in Katun Kutijevac (1436 masl)**

*k. - elevation; masl – meters above sea level; * - Nearby attraction*

Start:	Katun Okrugljak		
Finish:	Mountain Hut Džambas (Katun Kutijevac)		
Trail No.:	231 to Tara river and 310 (national network)		
Period of usage:	from May until October		
Total length:	33 kilometres		
Highest point:	1854 masl		
Lowest point:	805 masl		
Altitude difference:	+827 m -998 m; total denivelation 1825 m		
Time needed:	10.30 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	spring Ponor, drinking fountain Borova Glava, Ckara spring, Katun Zaboј, Mountain Hut "Džambas"		
Natural viewpoints:	Borova Glava (1854 masl), Obješenica (1700 masl), Čuke (1689 masl), Suvovrh (1162 masl), Mountain Hut "Džambas" (Mučnica 1809 masl)		
Attractions:	Katun Borova Glava, Rabrenski Do Ponds, monuments in Mojkovac, Bojna Njiva, Medeno Guvno, old bridge		
Shelters and accommodation:	Katun Borova Glava, Katun Ckara, Večerinovac (Rakočević Estate), Mojkovac (hotels), Mountain Hut "Ckara", Mountain Hut "Džambas"		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	complete coverage		
Electricity:	There is electricity in mountain huts "Ckara" and "Džambas", and in all the <i>katuns</i> , except Katun Borova Glava		
Dangers:	none		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)		
Trail host:	PK "Sinjavina", Mojkovac (trail no. 231) and PK "Džambas" (trail no. 231A, 310)		
Markings:	summer standard of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro - PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4756104 377837	Mountain Hut "Ckara"	N=42° 56' 52"	E=19° 30' 09"
34T 4755293 389180	Mučnica	N=42° 56' 32"	E=19° 38' 30"



Katun Borova Glava and turning from the road to the trail



Start of the second section is near spring Ponori, where you should refill your water reserves. Due to the length of the trail, hiking should start early in the morning. Continue walking along the vehicular gravel road through Martinički Katun along a marked shortcut to a saddle from which you can see huts of the Knez Do Katun, while on the south eastern side you can see Borova Glava Katun. From here the hiking trail separates from the road and you walk 800 meters along a ridge to the east, along grassy slopes towards Borova Glava Peak. Near the very peak you will pass through a sparse pine forest.

Nearby attraction

Borova Glava is a fantastic viewpoint. The descent from the top goes in the direction of southeast 300 meters to the plateau Čelišta (Djevojački Grob).

If you do not want to climb Borova Glava Peak, just continue along the path, which is a mountain bike trail (MTB) as well, to the drinking fountain on the way to Borova Glava Katun. From here the hiking trail is marked in the east direction, across the plain Čelišta, and then along a ridge and grassy waves northeast over Petrova Kosa (1790 masl), along the southern slopes of Goveda Glava (1845 masl) until you reach a gravel road (MTB) at 1801 masl. Markings still lead along a gravel road through Rabrenov Do, beside a pond (1682 masl), in the east direction to a large pond and an intersection of trails (1645 masl), then along the north side of Bregovi (1731 masl) to the viewpoint in Ckara Katun.



Mountain Hut Ckara



Viewpoint Obješenica

After 12 kilometres of hiking, follows refreshing at the drinking fountain and spring Zaboј and arriving at Mountain Hut "Ckara" (**N=42°56'52" E=19°30'09" 1625 masl**) which is hosted by Mountaineering Club "Sinjavina". Here you can take a rest. Near the hut, you can find KT CT-1 where you can find a hiking logbook and a stamp. The mountain hut has electricity and can accommodate larger groups of hikers. Also, you can set up your tent here. Nearby, 450 meters northeast from the hut, is the viewpoint Obješenica from where you can see the river Tara Valley, Mojkovac, Bjelasica and Prošćenske mountains. At this and the neighbouring (southern) peak you will find a paragliding airstrip. Leave the meadows and pastures, descend down a deciduous forest and exit the Sinjajevina massif along a valley between Ckara and Orlja through Ckara Katun and descend further towards Mojkovac. Along a gravel road across Katuničko Hill (1311 masl), you arrive at an intersection where the trail (no. 231) further leads to the right in the direction of the southeast to the next intersection. Further it continues straight on the east, along the ridge near Topovi (1208 masl) (repeater) through a forest towards Paljokina Kosa (1010 masl) and tt. 903 masl and goes down to Tara bridges (805 masl) that are near the Mojковаčka Battle Monument.

Nearby attraction

From the crossroad Večerinovac – Topovi, there is an alternate trail no. 231A which leads by hotel "Rakočević Estate" (Hotel & Resort Gacka) along the northern slope of Mali Prepran (1050 masl) through Feratovo and Gornje Polje (Podbišće) by the partisan cemetery and exits at the bridges. This option is longer and suitable for hikers and pedestrians who have more time available for a longer stay on Via Dinarica".



Mojkovačka Battle Monument
(next to the old bridge on Tara)



Mojkovačka Battle Monument - Bojna Njiva



Old bridge on river Tara is a symbol of Mojkovac together with the Mojkovačka Battle Monument - the last armed operation of the Montenegrin army in World War I which, on the 6th and 7th of January 1916, with superhuman efforts, resisted the attack of Austro-Hungarian troops and thus allowed withdrawal of Serbian allies to Albania.

Hotel Mojkovac is located 100 meters farther from the monument, while the other hotel is situated on the road towards Žabljak on the left bank of the Tara River. The trail further continues along the sidewalk beside a church where you turn right in the street that leads us to the crossroad by a residential building, where you turn left towards the town centre. From the crossroad the road goes straight for the next 1.2 kilometres and reaches the Mojkovac railway station. The bus station can be found on the main road through the town, 200 meters from the centre in the direction of the northwest. Here you can get information and basic necessities. From the square (where the monument to Serdar Janko Vukotić is) along the street northwest towards Juškovića Potok settlement, after 1.2 kilometres turn off the road towards Bojna Njiva on a path which leads from Ravni towards Suvovrh (1162 masl), where there is a viewpoint. From Suvovrh take the path that goes to the east and you will arrive at Bojna Njiva near the monument where KT CT-1 can be found.

MOJKOVAC

Mojkovac (N= 42°57'30" E= 19°34'34" 894 masl) is a town and centre of the municipality of the same name in the river Tara Valley, between mountains Bjelasica in the east and Sinjajevina in the west. It is situated near National Park Biogradska Gora and the river Tara Canyon. It is connected with other Montenegrin towns by the regional highway, the railroad Belgrade – Bar and the regional road to Žabljak and Pljevlja. According to historical sources, it was founded during the reign of King Uroš (1242-1276) as Brskovo Parish in Raška. It became a mining and trade centre with a Consulate of the Dubrovnik Republic and an important caravan station between Kotor and Novo Brdo. Gradually it lost its importance and after the Berlin Congress in 1878, it became a border town of the Ottoman Empire and Montenegro, with the Tara River as the border. During World War I in 1916, this area witnessed the famous Mojковаčka Battle, when Serdar Janko Vukotić with the Montenegrin army resisted the more powerful Austro-Hungarian army. The battle was fought on the ridge of Medeno Guvno – Bojna Njiva – Krstac and the slopes of Lepenac, and with their arms the Montenegrins had secured the retreat of the Serbian army towards Albania. After the end of World War II, by using its natural resources, Mojkovac developed into the mining, wood processing, agricultural, livestock and cultural centre of Potarje. Construction of the highway and railroad have created the preconditions for valorising its natural resources for the development of mountain and rural tourism related to the mountains of Bjelasica and Sinjajevina, the river Tara and production of organic food.



Medeno Guvno



Monument of Serdar Janko Vukotić



You can access Bojna Njiva from Mojkovac by a gravel road as well.

Continue along the vehicular road from the monument on Bojna Njiva in the direction of east through Razvršje (1232 masl), along the ridge to the south and after four kilometres you will get to the saddle Medeno Guvno (memorial cemetery of Mojkovac heroes), and then turn left (east) along shorter road serpentines towards Dekovac (1312 masl). From Dekovac, along a vehicular road and through woods of oak, beech and birch trees, you will reach a glade and Katun Kutijevac (**N= 42°56' 32" E= 19°38' 30" 1436 masl**) at the foot of Mučnica (1809 masl). At Mountain Hut "Džambas", the host of which is Mountaineering Club Džambas from Mojkovac, you end your second day of hiking. The hut provides food and accommodation services as well as camping space and guiding services in the Bjelasica massif. This hut offers panoramic views of Mojkovac and Sinjajevina and is adapted to accommodate larger groups of hikers. From the top of Mučnica (additional 30 minutes required for the ascent), the view reaches Ljubišnja Mountain, the Durmitor Massif, Moračke Mountains, Pešterske Mountains, Mojkovac and Bijelo Polje valleys, as well as Bjelasica peaks, which are worth seeing.



View towards Mučnica and Kutijevac Katun

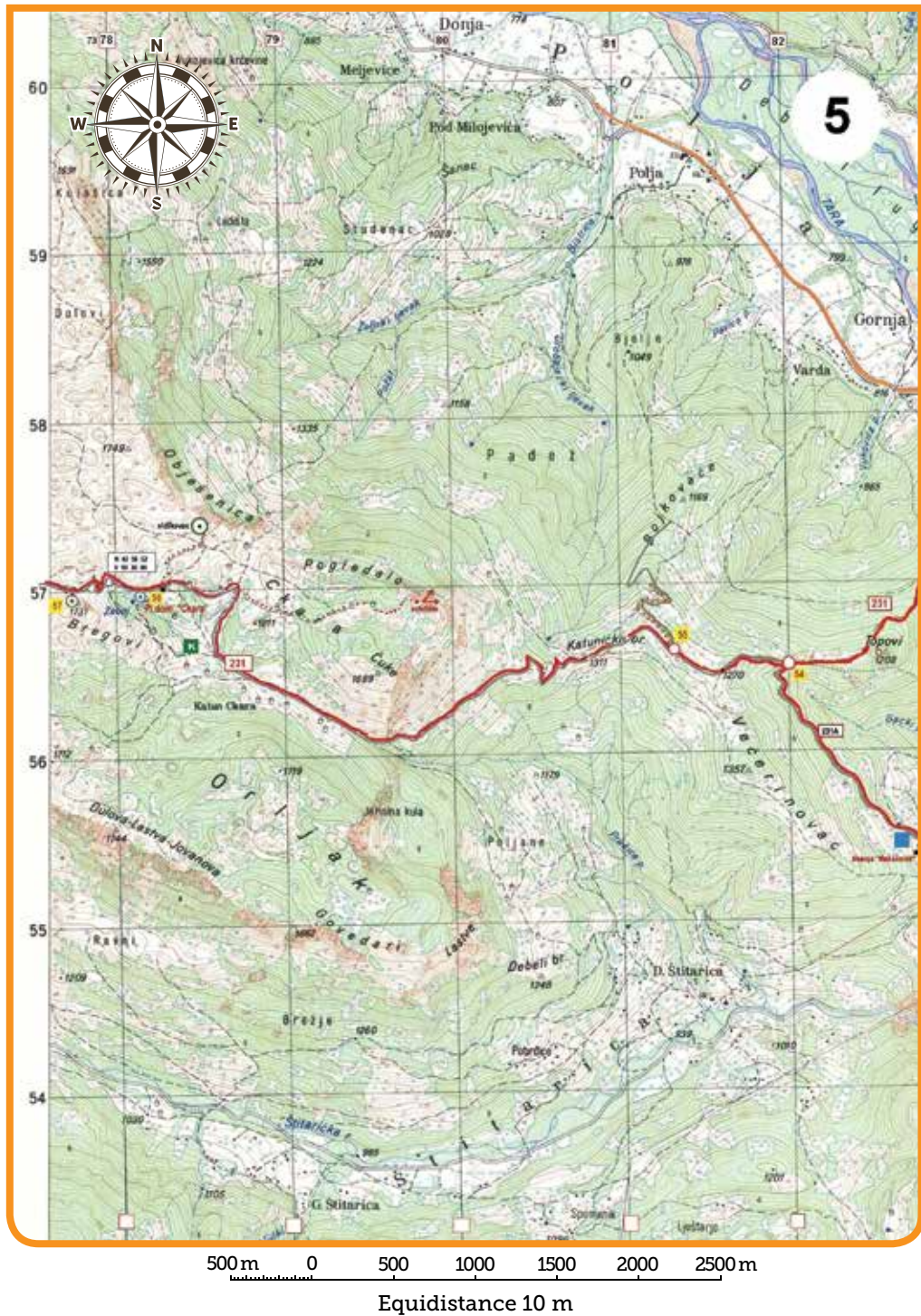
BRSKOVO

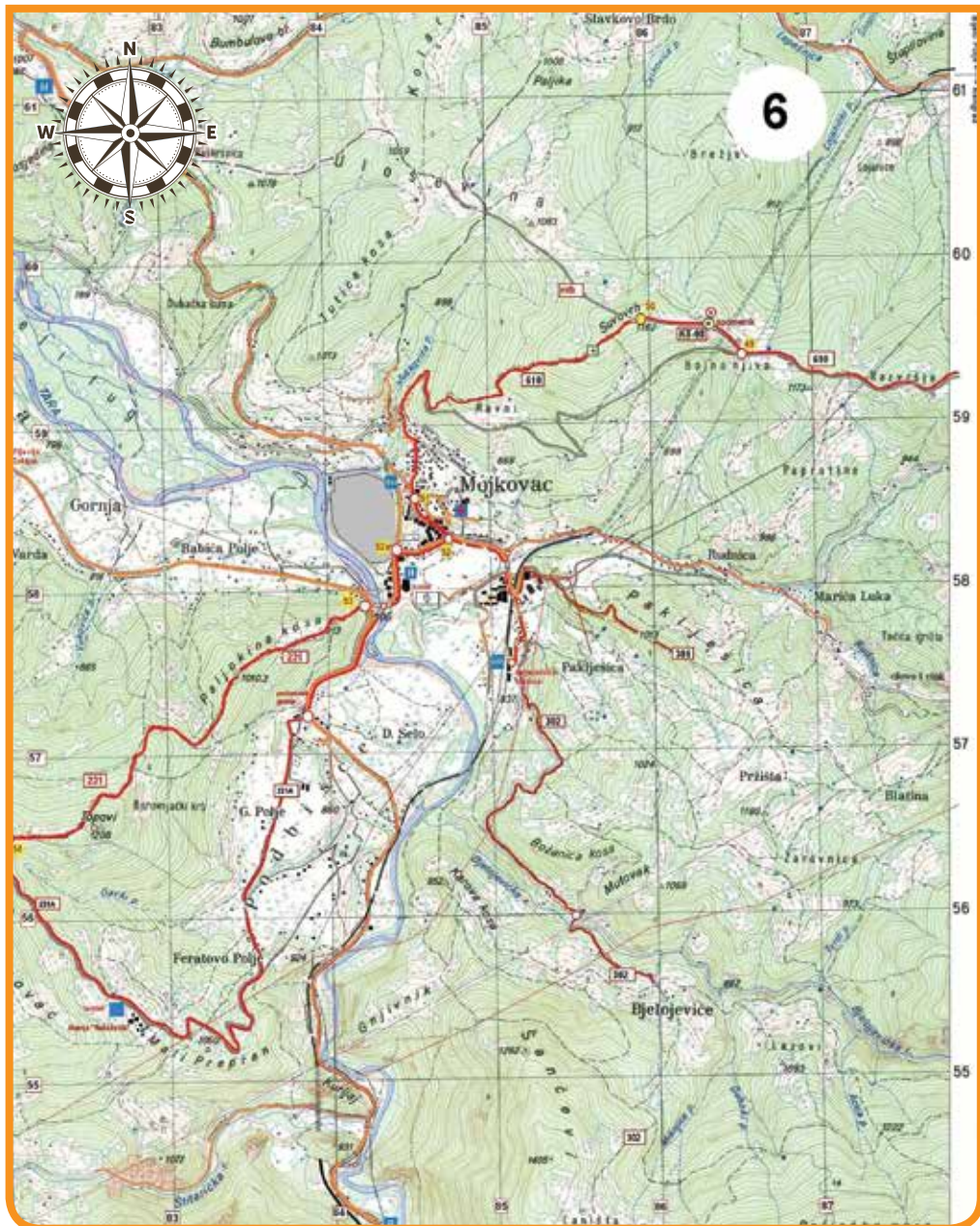
Historical sources mention that Stefan Uroš I Nemanjić allowed German miners called Sasi to settle in this area and extract ore. They established and inhabited Brskovo square, opened mines and exploited silver ore. Dubrovnik merchants had a significant colony in this area. Before 1277, silver coins were minted here, the so-called "Dinar from Brskovo" (lat. Grossi de Brescova). According to legend, King Uroš gave this area the name Mojkovac, as an abbreviation of "moj kovani novac" (my minted money). At the ridge of Brskovo, at Gradina, there was a fortress of Brskovo, which was used for protecting the mine, minting silver coins and as a silver storage.

Exploitation of ore took place in the Middle Ages to the mid-fifteenth century, when the mine faded gradually. Exploitation of lead – zinc ore was renewed after World War II, but it extinguished again during the 90's of the 20th century. Toponyms such as Rudnica, Pržište, Medeno Guvno remind us of the period of mining, in addition to visible traces of open and mining pits.




Mountain Hut Džambas





500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m



ITINERARY 3

Biogradska Gora

THIRD SECTION
THIRD DAY

3



KUTIJEVAC

Mountain Hut Džambas

N= 42°56' 32" E= 19°38' 30"



VRANJAK

Mountain Hut Bjelasica

N= 42°50' 41" E= 19°38' 00"

KUTIJEVAC - BJELOGRIVAC - ČADORIŠTE - ŠIŠKO LAKE - CRNA GLAVA - VRANJAK



Profile of daily section 3



ITINERARY 3

Trail no. 301: Mountain Hut Džambas (1436 masl) – Vrioca Spring – Katun Marinkovac (1704 masl) – **Bjelogrivac Peak** (1959 masl) KT – Mokro Polje – spring in Katun Čadorišta (1850 masl) – Katun Kojanovac – Žuber Saddle (1705 masl) – **Šiško Lake** (1660 masl) (*trail no. 301 further leads to attractions: Ševarine, Ursulovačko Lake and Crna Glava Peak*)* – **Trail no. 312:** Saddle Svatovsko Groblje (1878 masl) – **Trail no. 302:** intersection Jusin Brijeg (1905) – Bjelasička kosa tt. 2079 masl – **Trail no. 301:** Crna Glava Peak (2139 masl) KT – saddle above Pešića Lake (1970 masl) (*trail no 301A separates and leads further via Zekova Glava Peak and Troglava Peak to Jagančar Saddle*)* – Savine Bare, spring (1845 masl) – Jaževi Spring (1800 masl) – Jagančarske Rupe – Velika Čkala (1923 masl) – Jagančar Saddle (1845 masl) – **Katun Vranjak – Mountain Hut “Bjelasica”** (1772 masl)

tt. – trigonometric point, KT – Control Point; * – Nearby attraction

Start:	Mountain Hut Džambas (Katun Kutijevac)		
Finish:	Mountain Hut Bjelasica (Katun Vranjak)		
Trail no.:	301, 312, 302 (301A) – national network		
Period of usage:	mid – May until the end of October		
Total length:	31 kilometres		
Highest point:	2139 masl		
Lowest point:	1436 masl		
Altitude difference:	+1047 m -711 m		
Time needed:	10 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	Vrioca, Katun Čadorište, Jaževi, Mountain Hut “Bjelasica”		
Natural viewpoints:	Bjelogrivac, Svatovsko Groblje tt.1984 masl, Galica (2100 masl), Crna Glava (2139 masl), Saddle Pešića Lake - Velika Čkala (1923 masl) (Zekova Troglava)		
Attractions:	katuns, viewpoints, Veliko Šiško Lake, Ursulovačko and Pešića lakes, blueberry fields		
Shelters and accommodation:	Mountain Hut “Bjelasica”, Eco Katun Vranjak, Katun Šiška		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	complete coverage		
Electricity:	Mountain Hut Džambas in Katun Kutijevac		
Dangers:	fog and thunder in higher parts of the mountain		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag), additional information at the mountain hut		
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Džambas (trail no. 301), Mountaineering Club Berane (trail no. 301), Mountaineering Club Bjelasica (trail no. 301, 301A), Mountaineering Club Trebaljevo (trail no. 302 and 312)		
Markings:	summer standards of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
Access trails:	no.309 Bijelo Polje (Majstorovina), no. 308 (Brzava), no. 302 (Biogradsko Lake), no. 303 (Kolašin)		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4752982 390957	Bjelogrivac Peak	N=42° 55' 18"	E=19° 39' 50"
34T 4750319 391572	Šiško Lake	N=42° 53' 52"	E=19° 40' 19"
34T 4750192 389824	Svatovsko Groblje	N=42° 53' 47"	E=19° 39' 02"
34T 4746800 393651	Crna Glava Peak	N=42° 51' 59"	E=19° 41' 53"
34T 4744477 388324	Mountain Hut Bjelasica	N=42° 50' 41"	E=19° 38' 00"



Staying in the mountain hut should be planned in accordance with available time, possibilities and the weather conditions. Start your hike early in the morning by leaving the mountain hut and Katun Kutijevac, from where you hike along a vehicular road for one kilometre to the intersection where hiking trail no. 310 joins hiking trail no. 301 near the Vrioci Spring. The route further leads along a vehicular road by the stream Prodana, which has a temporary flow, and by *katun* huts in the northeast direction. After 1.2 km turn in the south direction along a path following markings through a beech forest and over meadows to Katun Marinkovac (k. 1704 masl). On the plateau near the *katun* first turn along a ridge, then into a valley through which passes a cattle's path between Mladina and Bjelogrivac to the saddle that is located north from the western peak of Bjelogrivac. Follow markings and turn towards the western peak of Bjelogrivac (1959 masl) for 250 meters, which is grassy and has a characteristic shape and is a natural viewpoint towards Mojkovac and Sinjajevina (**N=42°55'18"E= 19°39'50" 1959 masl**). You can find KT-07 CT-1 at the peak with the stamp and hiker logbook.



Katun Šiška



Pešića Lake



Katun Vranjak



Intersection by Vrioci Spring



View from Bjelogrivac



Trail section from the Mountaineering Hut Džambas

After a short break, continue along the grassy ridge towards the eastern peak of Bjelogrivac (1970 masl) and go down to the saddle between Bjelogrivac and Ogorelica (1986 masl), which connects from the direction of northwest with trail no. 309 in Mokro Polje, where it goes by ponds and leftover snow to Katun Gudžaljine (Turjak). On the northern slopes of Ogorelica leftover snow remains until late summer and it is used as water for livestock. From this crossroad, you follow a cattle path across western slopes of Ogorelica to the south and you will reach a drinking fountain and trough in Katun Čadorište. The trail from Katun Marinkovac to Katun Čadorište is grassy and marked by additional markings – signposts. You can find accommodation and shelter in the *katun* in case of bad weather. Further, in the direction of the south along the forest edge leads a vehicular road across the slope of Lumer across which also passes the marked trail. On the plateau, which is located east from Lumer, you will find your way to a forest path which goes from Katun Kojanovac to Čadorište (1902 masl), where trail no. 308 joins your trail. After road serpentine, the forest path towards Katun Kujanovac separates from the road curve straight ahead, through a forest and by several huts, and descends to the saddle of Žuber (1612 masl) above Šiško Lake. From this saddle, you can see the lake and Katun Šiška where the protected area of National Park Biogradska Gora begins. You can plan a shorter break by the lake and in the case of bad weather you can find shelter in Katun Šiška.

Nearby attraction

Trail no. 301 goes further on towards Katun Šiška, through Ševarina to Ursulovačko Lake and across the northern slopes along a cattle path through dwarf mountain pine towards Crna Glava Peak, at 2139 masl.



Šiško Lake

NATIONAL PARK "BIOGRADSKA GORA"

National Park "Biogradska Gora" occupies the central part of the Bjelasica Mountain massif, between the rivers Tara and Lim. The park surface is 5400 ha and covers areas of the municipalities of Kolašin, Mojkovac and Berane. The most important values of the National Park are **Biogradsko Lake** with Biogradska River and the rainforest reserve **Biogradska Gora**. Protection of these natural values started in 1878, when Kolašin was liberated from Turkish rule and annexed to the Kingdom of Montenegro. In gratitude, the people presented Montenegrin King Nikola I Petrović the forest complex around Biogradsko Lake and named it the "King's preserve" and from that period, this area is preserved in its natural condition. The forest area together with the lake was proclaimed National Park "Biogradska Gora" in 1952. It is considered to be the oldest protected area in wider Europe. There are three zones of protected nature and three regimes of protection in the Park. The largest natural value are the rainforest reserve **Biogradska Gora** and the **lake with Biogradska River**. They are under a strict regime of protection.

BIOGRADSKO LAKE

Biogradsko Lake is of glacial origin and for most part of the year it has a flow character. The main inflow of water in the lake comes from Biogradska River, and excess water outflows with Jezerštica River into Tara. There is an educational walking trail around the lake, an info centre, restaurant and bungalows. In geomorphological terms, the area of the National Park, as well as the entire mountain massif of Bjelasica, has very specific and varied forms. What is characteristic for the Bjelasica Mountain massif is that it is equally made of limestone and volcanic rocks. In hydrological terms, the area is characterized by a large number of mountain springs and particularly valuable mountain lakes of glacial origin. Besides the largest and most important Biogradsko Lake, there are also: Pešića Lake, Veliko (Large) and Malo (Small) Ursulovačko Lake, Ševarina Lake, Veliko and Malo Šiško Lake, as well as a large number of ponds and smaller lakes of seasonal character.



Biogradsko Lake



Source of Biogradska River

Diverse, numerous and well preserved flora and fauna represent the natural treasure of the National Park. According to research, more than 2000 plant species have been registered, among which 20% are Balkan endemic species. The park fauna is also varied and rich. In addition to the known species of wild animals, about 150 species of birds and over 380 insect species have also been registered in the park. Due to its natural values and preservation, National Park "Biogradska Gora" has been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

Due to outstanding natural features and landscape values, through the valorisation of summer pastures (*katuns*) in the vicinity of the protected zone and ski area, the Bjelasica Mountain offers tremendous opportunities for development of summer and winter mountain tourism, in which hiking has a leading role and importance.



View towards Troglava



Mountain Hut Bjelasica, Katun Vranjak

VELIKO ŠIŠKO LAKE N=42°53' 52" E= 19°40' 19" 1660 masl

Veliko Šiško Lake is a glacial lake in a wide and spacious cirque in the central part of Bjelasica, which is called Šiška, surrounded by thick vegetation and a relief of mild forms. The frontal moraine behind which the lake was formed is up to 20 meters high towards Suvodo. The lake is 350 meters long in the direction of east – west, 140 meters wide with a shoreline of 750 meters, while the depth varies during the year from 3.2 m to 5 m. Water is obtained from rainfall and melting snow and temporary streams that filled the lake with erosive material from the west side. The outflow of the lake during extreme rainfall exceeds the shallow bed which is cut into the moraine threshold, which is now a gravel road towards Suvodo. In summer, it is suitable for swimming, while it is frozen in winter. Amphibian Triton (lat. Triturus) can be found in Šiško and Ševarinsko lakes. Katun Šiška can be found on the eastern side of the lake, with several springs and huts, as well as the eutrophicated Ševarina Lake of identical origin, and a smaller pond. You can find shelter in the *katun* in case of bad weather, and buy local products and forest fruits.

You continue from the western shore of the lake (along the slopes of Žuber) along a marked cattle trail (no. 312) and over the waves of Tutića Katun and after a short ascent you reach the saddle and crossroad named Svatovsko Groblje (**N=42°53' 47" E=19°39' 02" 1878 masl**). Here you connect to trail no. 302 which leads from Biogradsko Lake, across viewpoint Bendovac and Katun Dolovi Lalevića towards Crna Glava Peak.



*Biogradsko Lake
from viewpoint Bendovac*

This saddle is also a viewpoint towards Biogradska Gora (Jelenak). Trail no. 302 is an integral part of Via Dinarica, which from Svatovsko Groblje goes along a vehicular road in the southwest direction towards a saddle near Jusin Brijeg and farther along the ridge of Biogradska Gora to the saddle Jagančar and Katun Vranjak.

From Krivi Smet, the trail is marked along a ridge to a viewpoint at k. 1984 masl and across k. 1965 masl to a saddle (1905 masl) east of Jusin Brijeg. At this section pay additional attention while moving along the ridge (rocky cliffs on the north side). In case of fog, just follow the path. From this saddle, you can go back to Šiško Lake by a shorter path and trail no. 301 (see the map). From the saddle, trail no. 302 goes along a mild slope west from Provalija across k. 2079 masl onto a plateau of a nameless peak 2095 masl (pole with signage). From here, the trail descends to the east into a valley through which, keeping the height, you should move along the edge of the pine forest on the southern slope of Galica and out to a mountain pass which has a rocky cliff from the south side. Carefully follow the trail through dwarf mountain pine on the ascent up to the upper part of Crna Glava (**N=42°51' 59" E= 19°41' 53" 2139 masl**). Crna Glava is the highest peak of Bjelasica, at which you will find KT-06 CT-1 with a hiker logbook and the peak stamp.



Veliko Ursulovačko Lake



Pešića Lake, second largest on Bjelasica

From the top you will see Prokletije and Komovi, Pešića and Ursulovačko lakes. When going back to the nameless peak (pole with signage) in the opposite direction (trail no. 301) additional caution must be paid during the descent from the top. The trail is marked with additional markings (poles) on a grassy ridge, and it descends in the direction of the south to a saddle (1965 masl) which can be found northwest from Pešića Lake. Several trails branch off here: trail no. 302 towards Pešića Lake, trail no. 301A towards Zekova Glava and trail no. 301 towards Savine Bare (northwest). From the crossroad, you turn right towards Savine Bare along a forest path for about one kilometre until you get to the road for Jusin Brijeg – Saddle Jagančar – Katun Vranjak. Here, you need to turn left in the direction of the south along a vehicular road above a beech forest, towards the foot of Zekova Glava and the source of the Biogradska River.



Savina Bara



View from saddle Jagančar



View from Crna Glava to Pešića Lake and Zekova Glava

The trail further leads along the foot of Zekova Glava (2117 masl) and Troglava (2072 masl) from *katun* Savina Bara by the source of the Biogradska River (Jaževi Spring) through blackberry fields and across Jagančarska Rupa (1853 masl) and Velika Čkala (1923 masl). On the curve of Velika Čkala, you will come upon a natural viewpoint towards



Zekova Glava from Troglava

Biogradska Gora reserve and northern cliffs and screes of Troglava and Zekova Glava. By following northwest along the slopes of Troglava through blackberry fields, you come to an intersection with the gravel road towards Zekova Glava. The marked trail no. 301A towards Troglava (poles) leads along the left slope with a mild ascent in the direction of the east. You will find signposts at the crossroad. The trail descends down the slope along mild road serpentes to the saddle of Jagančar (1846 masl), where the hiking trail from Kolašin leads across Kordelj. Here you will find the official point of entrance in the National Park from the direction of Kolašin. You continue by gravel road from the saddle to the south and after 1.7 km you come to Mountain Hut "Bjelasica" (**N= 42°50'41" E= 19°38'00" 1772 masl**). The host of the trail is Mountaineering Club Bjelasica from Kolašin. At Katun Vranjak you can also find an eco *katun* with special accommodation offer for tourists and hikers on Bjelasica.

Nearby attraction

Trail no. 301A is marked as a separate shortcut for hiking along the ridge of Zekova Glava and Troglava and it is more demanding. From the crossroad above Pešića Lake, you hike along a narrow ridge towards the telecommunication junction (2117 masl), beside a fence and come to a plateau south from the facility and antenna system. This plateau is suitable for taking a break and as a viewpoint. This section is demanding for average hikers due to the rocky and narrow ridge especially in bad weather conditions and because of slippery grassy parts towards Pešića Lake, where snow leftovers stay for a long time. Further, you go towards the mountain pass between Zekova Glava and Troglava and then along the south slopes and across the ridge of three peaks until you reach the western peak of Troglava (2072 masl). Due to slippery grass slopes and frequent winds (especially fog), you should avoid movement along the ridge near snowdrifts that can be found on the north slopes. From the peak, follow auxiliary markings and along the western slope hike to the saddle Jagančar and further to the mountain hut and/or Eco Katun Vranjak.

BJELASICA MOUNTAIN

Bjelasica is a mountain extremely rich in pastures, flora and fauna as well as endemic, medicinal and spice herbs, forest fruits (blueberries, wild strawberries, and mushrooms) and protected fauna in the National Park reserves. A special value are the mountain lakes and ponds as well as *katun* architecture (huts, milk huts, troughs with springs, pens etc.).

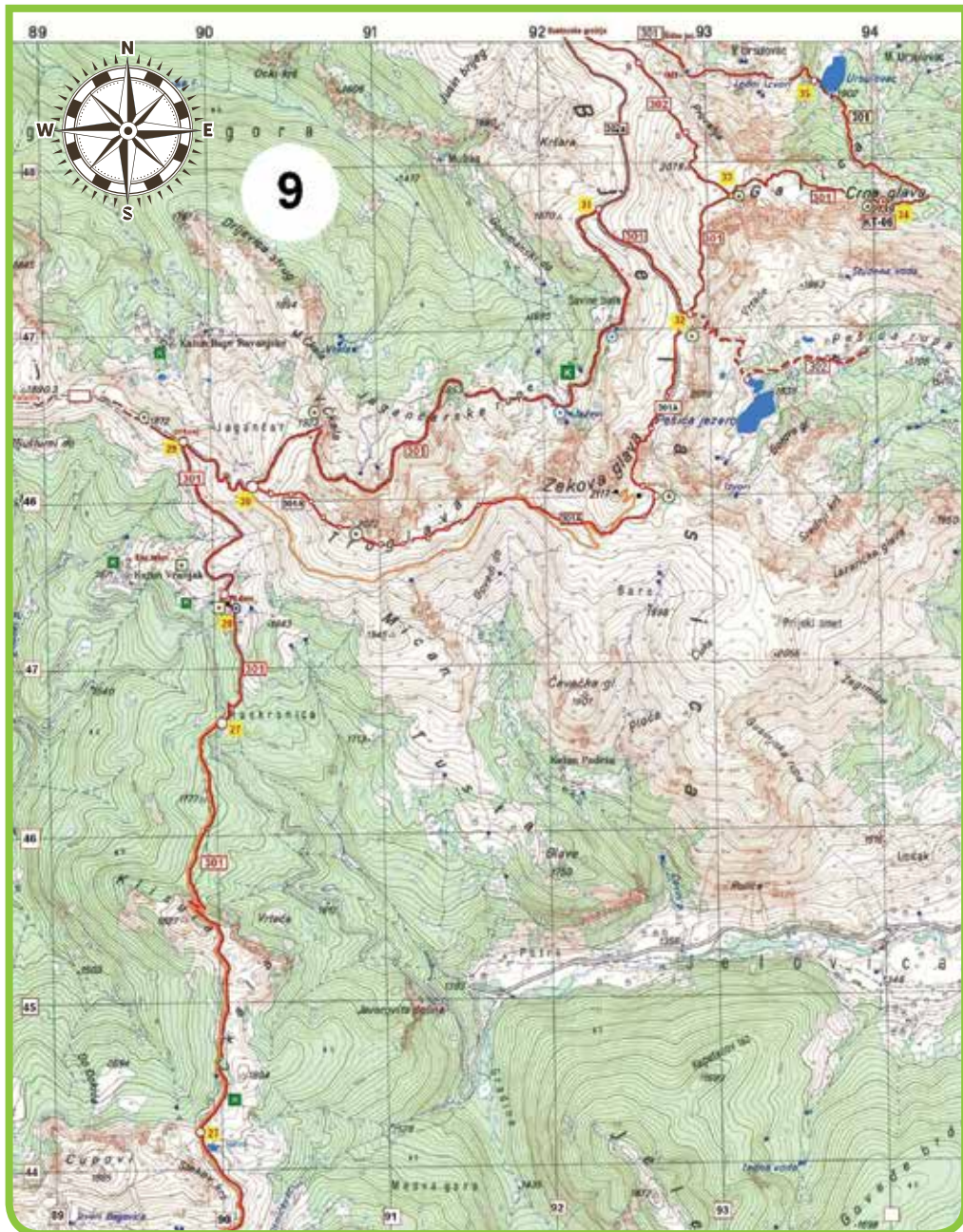


Endemic plants and medicinal herbs

The Via Dinarica route enables you to see the other lakes and ponds, besides Šiško Lake, from the trail, and which cannot be reached easily. Visiting the other lakes is separately planned by a multi-day tour. From the trail, you can see the following lakes: Malo Šiško from viewpoint k. 1984 masl, Ursulovačko Lake from Crna Glava Peak, Pešića Lake from several positions, such as Crna Glava, Zekova Glava and the pond in *katun* Rupe Ravanjske from the saddle Jagančar.



Bjelasica scenery



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m
Equidistance 10 m



ITINERARY 4

Komovi



FOURTH SECTION
FOURTH DAY

4



VRANJAK

Mountain Hut Bjelasica

N = 42°50' 41" E = 19°38' 00"

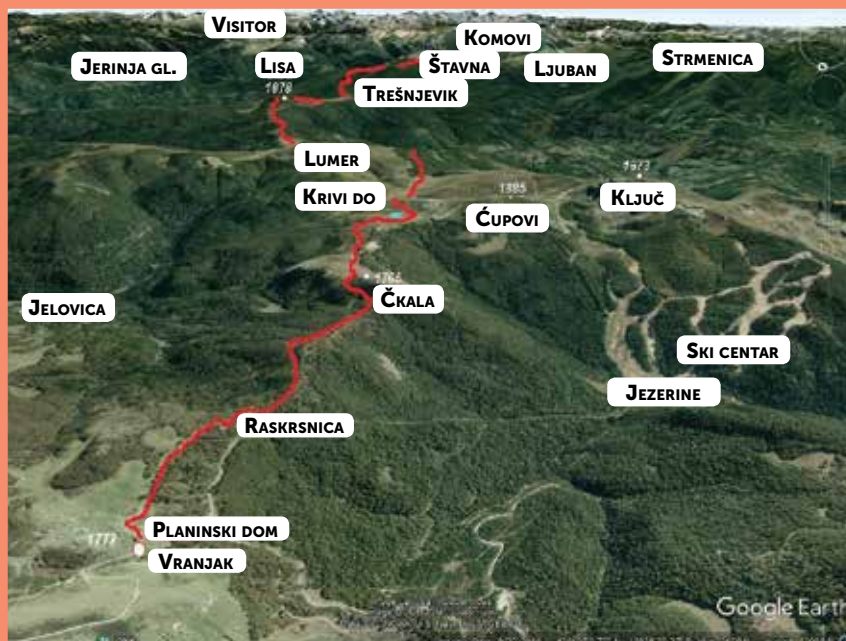


ŠTAVNA

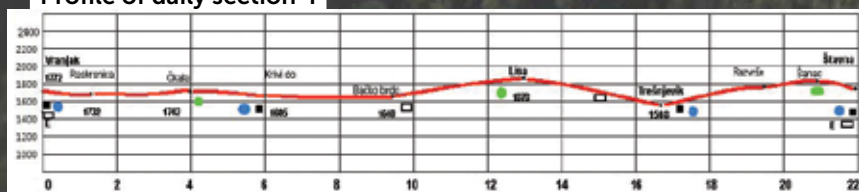
Eco Katun Štavna

N = 42° 42' 44" E = 19° 40' 58"

VRANJAK - KRIVI DO - LISA - TREŠNJEVIK - ŠTAVNA



Profile of daily section 4



ITINERARY 4

Trail no. 310: Vranjak, Mountain Hut "Bjelasica" (1772 masl) – Raskrsnica (1732 masl) – Klisura – Čkala – Stankov Krš – pond (1765 masl) – Krivi Do (1685 masl) – Štirno Brdo – Katun Bačko Brdo (1648 masl) – Zanova – Peak Lisa KT (1878 masl) – resting place Jovanov Grob (1754 masl) – Katun Prisojački – Metalica – Saddle Trešnjevik (1568 masl) – Preslo – Razvršje (1784 masl) – Katun Božički – Šančevi KT (1828 masl) – Štavna (1764 masl) – **Eco Katun "Štavna" (1702 masl)**

Start:	Mountain Hut Bjelasica (Katun Vranjak)		
Finish:	Eco Katun Štavna		
Trail No.:	301 national network		
Period of usage:	mid - May until mid - November		
Total length:	22.5 kilometres		
Highest point:	1878 masl		
Lowest point:	1567 masl		
Altitude difference:	+526 m -593 m		
Time needed:	8.30 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	Krivi Do, Katun Bačko Brdo, Prisojački Katun, Trešnjevik Saddle, Šančevi, Eco Katun Štavna		
Natural viewpoint:	Čkala, Bačko Brdo, Lisa, Šančevi (Štavna)		
Attractions:	katuns, blueberry fields, panoramic viewpoints, climb to Komovi		
Shelters and accommodation:	Krivi Do (mountain hut), Katun Bačko Brdo, resting place Lisa, saddle Trešnjevik, Božički Katun, Katun Kobil Do, Katun Vulića, Eco Katun Štavna		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	complete coverage		
Electricity:	Trešnjevik, Štavna		
Dangers:	none		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag), additional information at the mountain hut		
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Bjelasica 301, Mountaineering Club Kom		
Markings:	summer standard of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4732289 392334	Saddle Trešnjevik	N=42° 44' 08"	E=19° 41' 05"
34T 4729699 392135	Eco Katun Štavna	N=42° 42' 44"	E=19° 40' 58"



After resting in Mountain Hut Bjelasica in Katun Vranjak and refilling your water reserves, you continue your hike along a gravel road to the mountain pass Raskrsnica (1736 masl) in the direction of the south (straight) from the crossroad on the local road Kolašin – Berane. Pay attention not to take the old abandoned forest path. Your trail leads along a ridge through a mixed forest of beech and spruce towards Klisura (1827 masl) and across Čkala (1804 masl) and a *katun* with big blackberry fields, after which you come to a mountain pass with a pond at the crossroad near Stekov Krš. From the crossroad, you need to follow the better trail straight to the south. The forest road from the crossroad leads to the west to Ski Lift Čupovi which belongs to Ski Centre "Jezerine", and pay attention to this. The trail further leads along one road serpentine, along the eastern slopes of Stekov Krš and Goveda Glava, towards Krivi Do. The shortcut reaches the mountain hut in Krivi Do where you can take a short break or find shelter in case of bad weather.



Krivi Do and Lumer

You go further by a forest path and through a *katun* towards the saddle; the trail is marked and goes through a mixed beech and spruce forest along the western slope of Lumer (1863 masl) on Štirno Brdo. At the crossroad, you turn left (to the east) and then straight towards Bačko Hill, *katun* and saddle. Do not turn right down the slope, because that is the road towards Kraljske Bare. From the saddle Bačko Hill, a forest road branches to the left towards Asanovići Katun and further towards the forest of Dragišnica. Continue from the saddle straight to the south along the northern ridge across Šemin Javor and Zanoga through mixed forest to the crossroad of paths which branch to the east and west, the left one is for Rudo Brdo and the right one is for Trešnjevik. The trail is marked along a ridge to the top of mountain Lisa (**N= 42°44' 08" E= 19°41' 05" 1878 masl**) which is a natural viewpoint and KT CT-1. From the top, the trail leads among scarce conifer trees through a blackberry field along a southern grassy ridge towards saddle Jovanov Grob and towards Trešnjevik. At the beginning of the slope there is an equipped resting place and viewpoint in a blackberry field, from which you can see all the details of Komovi from the north and the forests of the eastern and western sides of saddle Trešnjevik.



Hiking towards Komovi



Lisa Mountain with Zekova and Crna Glava

The trail still leads further along a new vehicular road, which descends through *katun* Prisojački along the southern slope of Stražarica (1841 masl), across Metalica and Trešnjevik (1686 masl), towards the saddle of Trešnjevik (**N= 42°44'08" E= 19°41'05" 1572 masl**). At the eco hut you come to an asphalt road and the saddle of Trešnjevik where signposts are placed. At the saddle by the restaurant – cafe, to the right an asphalt road leads to Eco Katun Štavna. The regional road Mateševo – Andrijeвица leads across this saddle, once being the only link between Podgorica and Andrijeвица and further towards Kosovo. At the saddle, there are a restaurant (former mountain hut), a mountain eco hut, an info centre and mountain cottages.

From the restaurant, trail no. 301 CT-1 is marked and goes by holiday homes along an asphalt road to Preslo. On the plateau, the mountain pass to the right is a forest path which leads to the forests of Turirog. The trail branches here from the asphalt road and further leads along a marked slope, by a transmission line, and along a forest path leads to Razvrše (1784 masl), to the crossroad in Katun Božićki and then further along an eastern slope towards Šančevi Peak (1828 masl), where KT 04 CT-1 is located. This peak is also a Štavna viewpoint. From the peak of Šančevi you descend along the southern ridge through flattened juniper and a blackberry field to the crossroad for Katun Kobil Do. You continue further along a vehicular



Prisojački Katun on the slopes of Lisa



Saddle Trešnjevik – cafe

road along the ridge of Štavna to k.1784 masl (unorganised tent camp) on the plains above Vulića Katun. With an unmarked shortcut from the crossroad to Kobil Do towards the northeast after 400 meters you reach Eco Katun Štavna (**N= 42° 42' 44" E= 19° 40' 58" 1702 masl**), which is the goal of the fourth section – day. Besides *katun* Štavna, accommodation is also provided in Katun Kobil Do and Vulića Katun, where two mountain cottages are opened.



Eco Katun Štavna



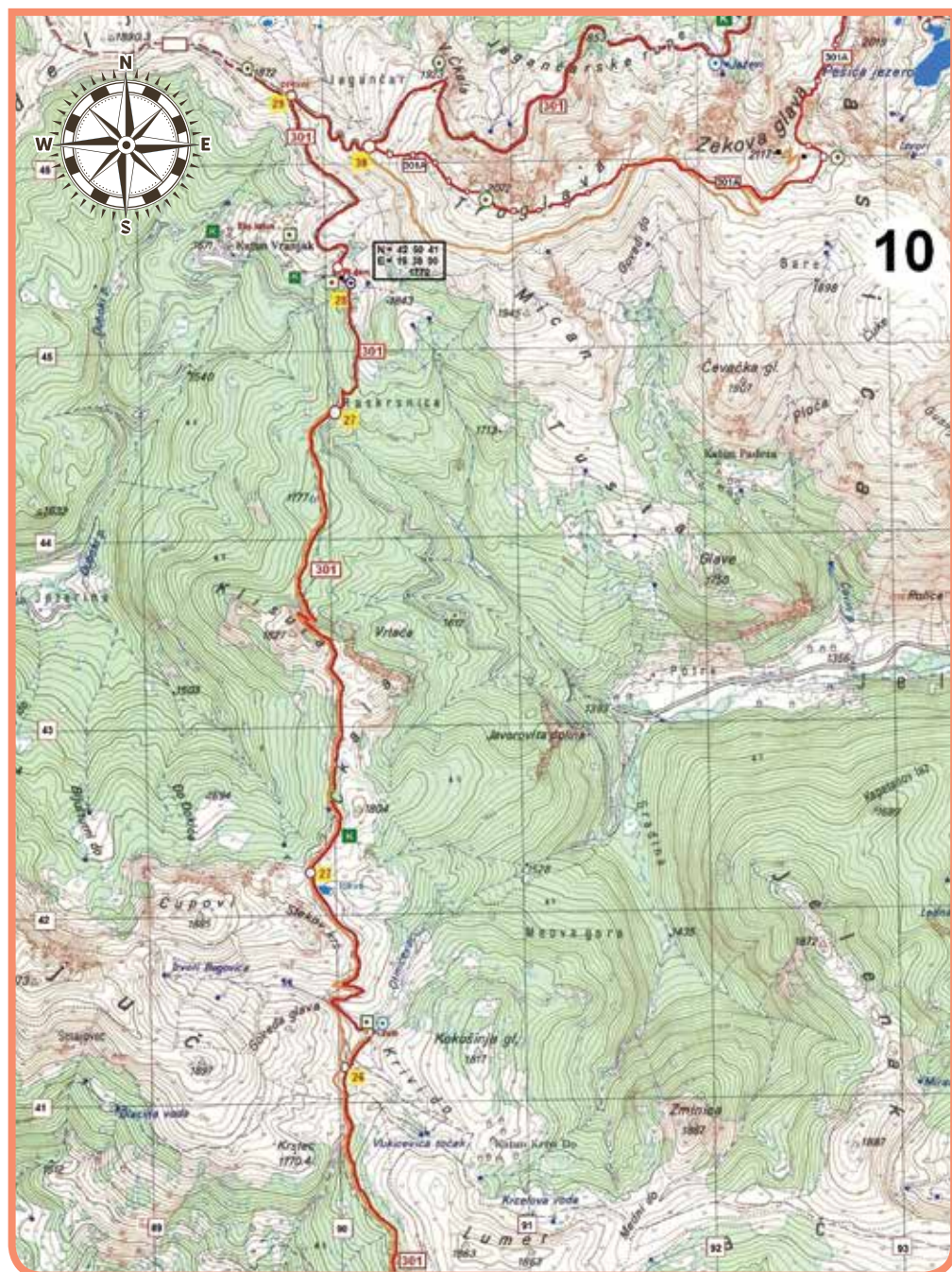
Štavna – tent camp

LISA AND ŠTAVNA

Lisa and Štavna are rich in forest fruits (blueberries, wild strawberries and mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic herbs that can be found along the trail). Štavna with Komovi was declared a Regional Nature Park, which is in the process of being formed and covers territories of the municipalities of Andrijevica, Kolašin and Podgorica. Collecting berries as well as production of eco food is very popular nowadays in *katuns*, which are being revived.

Particularly interesting is the architecture of huts and cottages in the *katuns*, which have a specific wooden structure in this part of Via Dinarica trail. There is electricity on Štavna and there is good access from Trešnjevik, therefore modern holiday homes are being built here. Katuns Bačko Brdo on Lumer, Prisojački Katun on Lisa, Kobil Do, Božićki Katun and Katun Vulića on Štavna, Katun Novovića, Martinovića and Labovića on Ljuban are particularly interesting and well preserved.

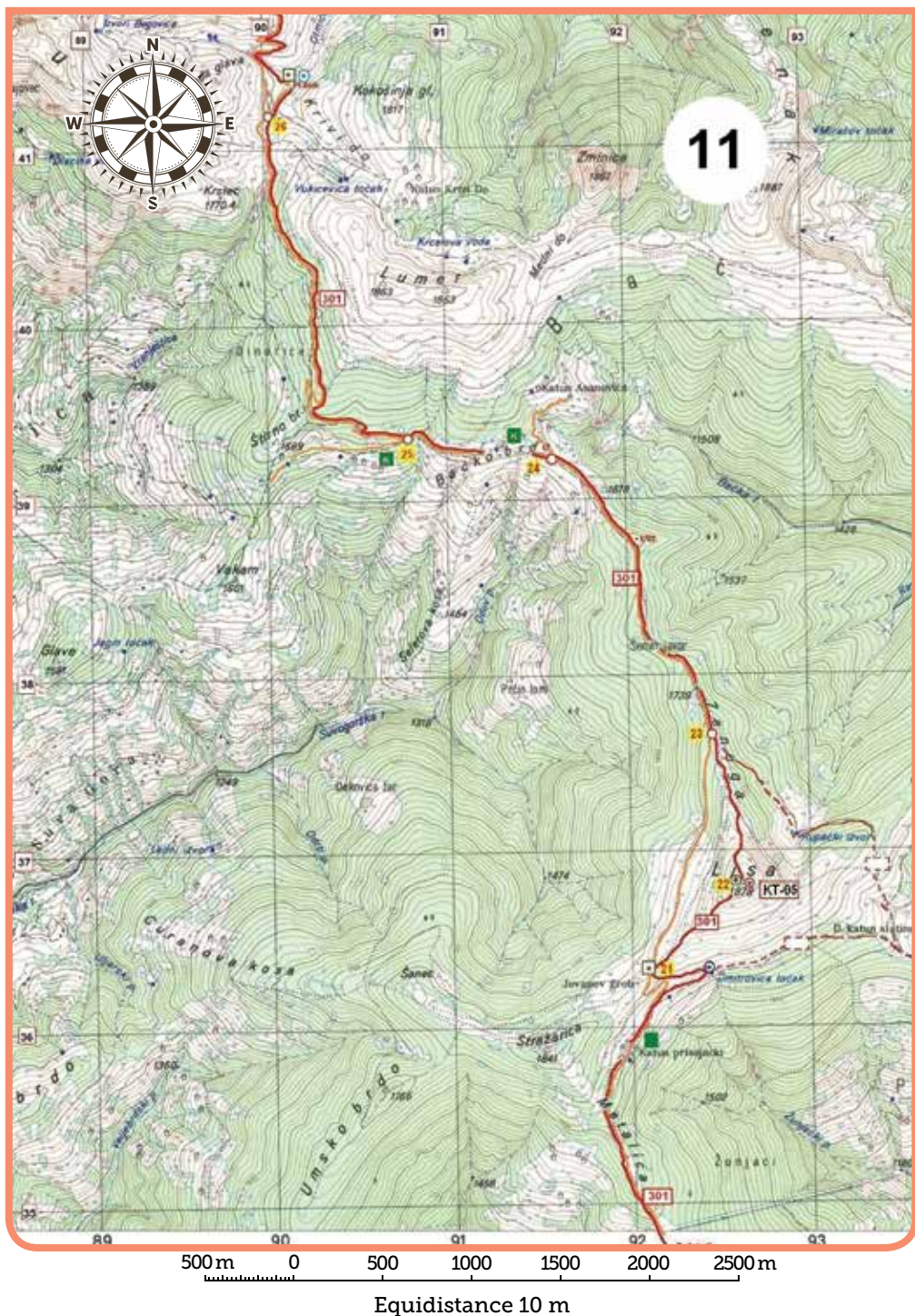
To hikers and other users who have enough time and can spend a couple of days on Via Dinarica, we recommend to climb on Kom Vasojevički Peak (2461 masl) and/or make the circular tour around Komovi. Komovi should especially be visited in August and September.

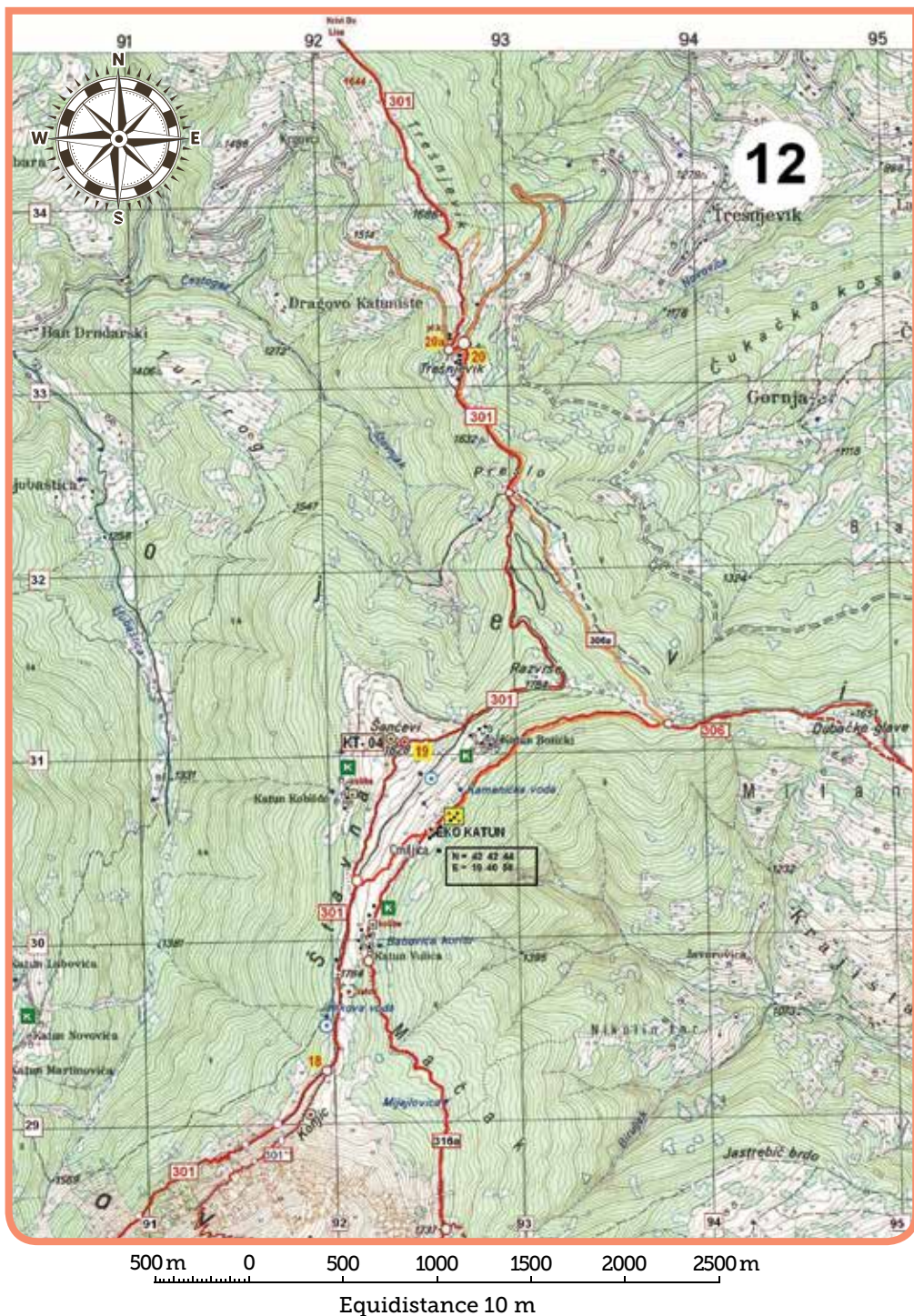


10

500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m







CIRCULAR TOUR AROUND KOMOVI



ŠTAVNA

Eco Katun Štavna

N= 42° 42' 44" E= 19° 40' 58"



ŠTAVNA

Eco Katun Štavna

N= 42° 42' 44" E= 19° 40' 58"

- recommended bonus trail -

KATUN ŠTAVNA - KATUN CARINE - KATUN ŠTAVNA



Profile of circular tour around Komovi



ITINERARY KOMOVI:

Trail no. 316A: Štavna (1784 masl) - Konjic (1812 masl) - Sipar - Međukomlje (crossroad 1790 masl) - Ljuban (1814 masl) - Rogam (2015 masl) - Saddle 2140 masl (Rogamski Peak - Suvovrh) - **Trail no. 316B: Katun Carine** (shelter 1830 masl) - Viewpoint under Bavan - Lakina Kosa - k. 1776 masl - Varda (1782 masl) - k. 1737 masl (crossroad) - Mačak (spring Mijajlovica) - **Katun Vulića (1740 masl) (Štavna)**

Start:	Eco Katun Štavna (Štavna)		
Finish:	Eco Katun Štavna (Štavna)		
Trail No.:	316A and 316-B		
Period of usage:	mid-May until the end of October		
Total length:	21.8 km		
Highest point:	2160 masl		
Lowest point:	1690 masl		
Altitude difference:	+690 m -412 m		
Time needed:	9.30 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	spring Jankova Voda, Ljuban, Katun Carine (shelter)		
Attractions:	katuns, panoramic views from viewpoints, beech and pine forests, blueberry fields		
Shelters and accommodation:	Katun Ljuban, shelter Carine		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	complete coverage		
Electricity:	katuns on Štavna and Trešnjevik		
Dangers:	moving across active scree in Međukomlje (Kom Vasojevički and Kom Ljevoriječki), Rogamski Peak, sudden weather changes, fog, and thunder. The climbs to Kučki and Ljevoriječki Kom is dangerous, the trails are not marked and have no security equipment. The climb is for experienced climbers only!		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)		
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Kom for the trail no. 316A and Mountaineering Club Gorštak for the trail no. 316B		
Markings:	summer standard of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4728290 391499	trail branching	N= 42° 41' 20"	E= 19°39' 29"
34T 4727140 390070	rocks near pine trees	N= 42° 41' 20"	E= 19°39' 29"
34T 4728383 389520	Ljuban	N= 42° 42' 00"	E= 19°39' 04"
34T 4724945 388463	trail CT-1	N= 42° 40' 08"	E= 19°38' 20"

KOMOVI

To come to Štavna and not climb Komovi, which is also known as "King of the mountains", is something no mountaineer and nature lover should miss. Many experienced hikers and climbers spend several days here assessing their skills and at the same time enjoying the ambience of Komovi. Some of them call the circular tour around Komovi the "Three peaks in a day" tour.

There are places on Komovi for everyone who wants to spend time in nature and satisfy ones needs, from beginners to top climbers. For hikers with average fitness and full equipment, we recommend climbing on Kom Vasojevički (2461 masl) and a circular tour around Komovi in three variants.

The mountain transversal "Through the mountains of Montenegro" CT-1 (hiking trail no. 301) goes through Komovi. Štavna is one of the most attractive viewpoints and represents a watershed between basins of the rivers Tara and Lim.



No matter where the base camp on Štavna is, the tour starts from frontal Kom, from the branching of trails (signpost) (**N= 42°41' 20" E= 19°39' 29" 1790 masl**). Replenish your water reserves from spring Jankova Voda. When you come to the signpost (Konjic), take the narrow path through a blueberry field and flattened juniper in the direction of southwest. Be very careful when you walk across active scree. Follow the markings and cautiously descend through a sparse black pine forest. Below the rocks of Vasojevički Kom, you will come to the largest scree on Komovi. By following the trail across the scree (350m) you will reach a grassy area and large rocks near a couple of pines (**N= 42°41' 20" E= 19°39' 29" 1790 masl**). Here you will reach the intersection of the trail to Ljuban and the CT-1 trail, which continues along cirque Međukomlje in the direction of south. From this intersection you turn in the direction of northwest above the forest over a rocky area along hiking trail no 306 b. From this trail you will see the western slope of Vasojevički Kom and the Valley of Drndarska River, which is rich with mixed forests. After 1.5 km the trail reaches Ljuban (the grassy northern ridge of Kučki Kom) (**N= 42°42' 00" E= 19°39' 04" 1812 masl**), near a couple of huts towards two springs on the saddle, which are suitable for a short break, and above which you can see the cliffs of Ljevoriječki Kom (2469 masl).



Komovi from Štavna



In Međukomlje



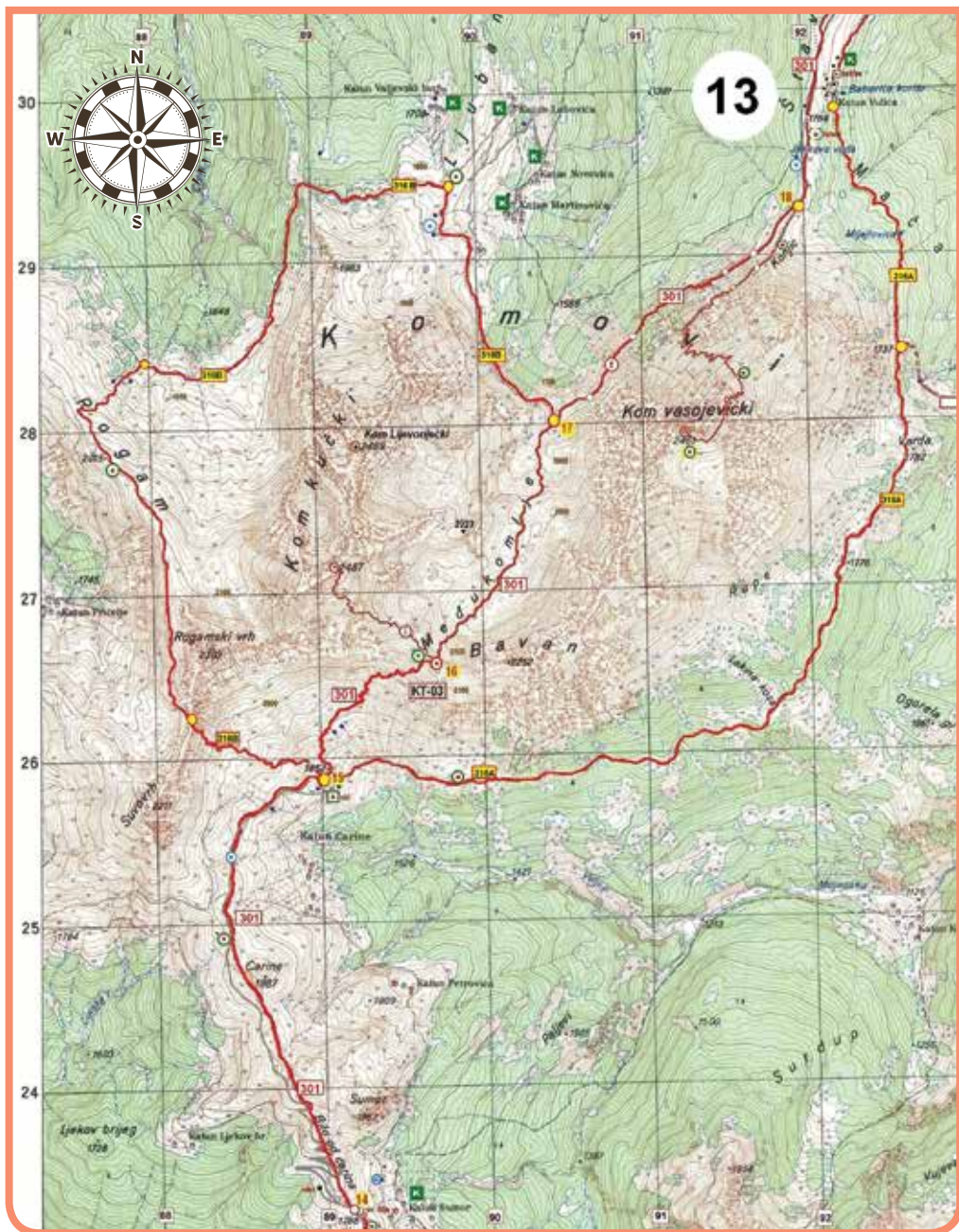
Katuns Martinovići, Novovići and Labovići can be found on the eastern slopes of Ljuban, which are still active (populated) and which can be reached by a forest path from Han Drndarski. Katun Valjevski Laz is on the west side.

From the saddle, the trail is marked 1.2 km to the west towards a steep ridge, from which you will be able to see the river Crnja and a forest which bears the same name. Further to the west you will see the bare hills of Strmenica (1959 masl) and Kukoraj Hill (1965 masl). From the ridge, the trail turns in the direction of south along a cattle path. By maintaining height, you walk below cliffs and screes above a forest and in a gentle curve along a spacious valley to the west until you reach a spring. You will reach Rogam by a shortcut by a forest, then along a grassy slope in the direction of southeast by following a cattle path, then along a western slope under Rogamski Peak (2303 masl), while maintaining the achieved height, and then come to the saddle between Suvovrh (2211 masl) and Rogamski Peak. Follow markings from the saddle in the direction of the east and descend to CT-1 trail (signpost) (**N= 42°40' 08"** **E= 19°38' 20" k. 1852 masl**). Here you will find a mountain hut – shelter and an abandoned *katun* called Carine, to which a vehicular road is built from the saddle Carine (trail CT-1).



View from the trail on Komovi

From this crossroad (from the shelter) leads the marked trail no. 316A. Without losing height, you must cross over several ravines to a plateau under the south cliffs of Vasojevički Kom to a smaller plateau, among rare pines, where the natural viewpoint towards Planinica, Mojan and saddle Carine is. From this place, a marked forest path goes through a pine forest in the direction of east with a slight ascent to Lakima Kosa (2.5 km), where you change direction towards northeast through a mixed forest and reach a section with individual trees and a young forest, maintaining height to the steep slope of Varda (1782 masl). From Varda you can see Mojanska and Bistrica rivers (Konjuhe) and in the direction of southeast Paunova (2163 masl) and Ilina Glava (2165 masl), while further along the ridge is the border with Albania. On the east you will see mountains Zeletin and Balj. After 500 meters awaits an intersection of trails (signpost), from which you need to continue straight. To the right leads a trail to Katun Vara and over Jastrebić Hill you will descend to Jošanica (Japan). From the intersection the trail leads through beech forest Mačak, first downhill and then a slight ascent towards Katun Vulića, from where you continue by following the trail to the eco *katun*. In Katun Vulića you will find a mountain hut, and to the west on the ridge near a holiday home - a place for tents as well. The Circular tour around Komovi ends in Katun Vulića.



500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m



ITINERARY 5

Andrijevica



FIFTH SECTION
FIFTH DAY

5



ŠTAVNA

Eco Katun Štavná

N = 42° 42' 44" E = 19° 40' 58"

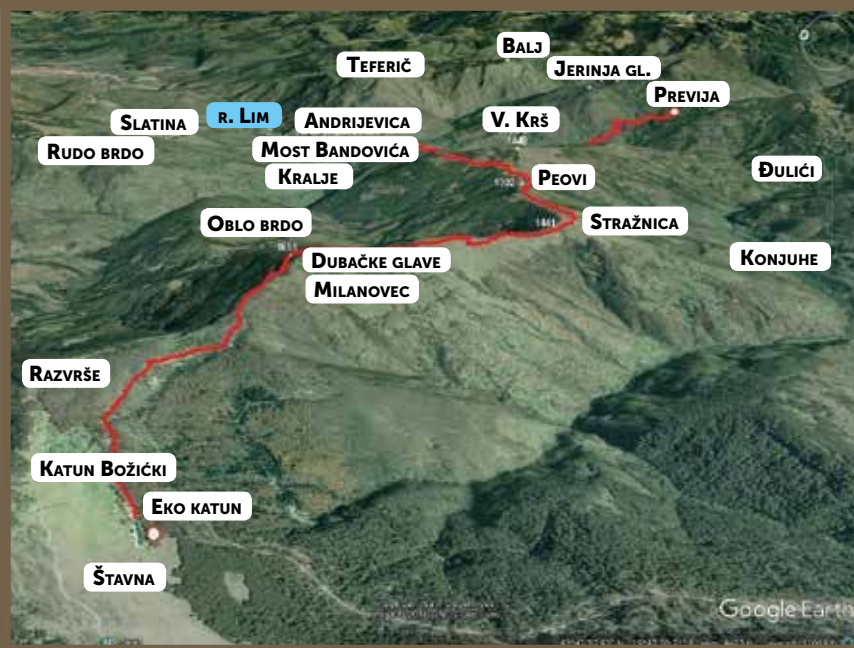


PREVIŽA

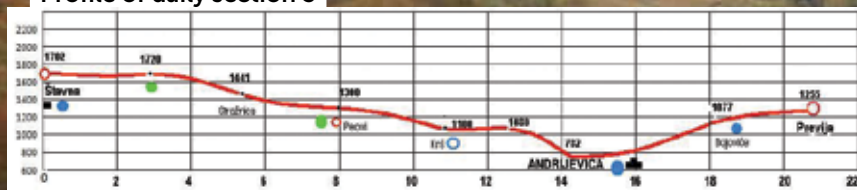
Katun Previža

N = 42° 42' 18" E = 19° 48' 31"

ŠTAVNA - PEOVI - TOVARNICA - ZULEVO BRDO - ANDRIJEVICA - PREVIŽA



Profile of daily section 5



ITINERARY 5

Trail no. 306: Štavna, Eco Katun (1702 masl) - crossroad – Dubačke Glave – Milanovec – Stražnica (1441 masl) – Peovi Monument (1302 masl) – Tovarnica – Mali Krš – Zulevo Brdo (1088 masl) – Gloštice – **Trail no. 555: Andrijevisa town centre** (782 masl) – turn for hospital – bridge across river Zlorečica – turn for Bojovići Village – Bojovići Village (Begar) – k.1077 masl – **Katun Previja (saddle Previja)**

Start:	Eco Katun Štavna (Štavna)		
Finish:	Katun Previja		
Trail No.:	306, 555 (national network)		
Period of usage:	mid – May until the end of October		
Total length:	21 kilometres		
Highest point:	1702 masl		
Lowest point:	758 masl		
Altitude difference:	+497 m -944 m		
Time needed:	9 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	Štavna, Andrijevisa, Katun Previja		
Natural viewpoints:	Stražnica, Peovi Monument, Katun Previja		
Attractions:	panorama of Komovi, Asanac, Zeletin, Lim Valley, cultural and historical monuments in Andrijevisa, Jerinja Glava (flora and fauna), Zlorečica River, <i>katuns</i>		
Shelters and accommodation:	Andrijevisa, Bojovići, Katun Previja		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	complete coverage		
Electricity:	Katun Štavna and village Bojovići		
Dangers:	additional attention should be paid to new forest paths and walking over the ridge of Visitor, fog and thunder are frequent		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag), additional information in Mountaineering Club Kom, Local Tourism Organization of Andrijevisa		
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Kom, Andrijevisa (trail no. 306 and 555)		
Markings:	summer standard of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4729699 392135	Katun Štavna	N=42° 42' 44"	E= 19° 40' 58"
34T 4728744 402428	Katun Previja	N=42° 42' 18"	E= 19° 48' 31"



Trail no. 306 is part of the fifth section of Via Dinarica from Štavna (north entrance to Eco Katun "Štavna"), and is marked along the road towards the saddle of Trešnjevik (asphalt road) through sparse beech forest. After 1.8 kilometres you arrive to a crossroad (1675 masl) and turn right along a forest path (in the direction of the east), over a slope towards Katun Milanovec. Hiking from the north side around Dubačka Glava Peak (1651 masl), you come to a meadow on the southern slopes of Milanovec. Here you will find a natural viewpoint towards Konjuhe, Asanac and Vasojevički Kom. After the *katun*, turn along the forest path, across a slope in the direction of southeast, pass by a forest and pastures to a crossroad on the southern slope of Stražnica (1441 masl), where you need to turn left (northeast) along the southern slopes of Peovi, across the peak of Đevojčina Bukva from which you continue descending towards a saddle (1302 masl) west from Veliki Krš (1449 masl) – at this point you will see a repeater.



Here you will find an intersection where several vehicular trails criss-cross near a monument, where you can take a short break. Continue by turning on a better road towards the north, and then along the western slopes and meadows of Tovarnica. From Tovarnica, you walk along a new forest path and come out of the forest under the rocks of Mali Krš, then in the direction of northeast you descend down a slope to Zulevo Brdo (1088 masl), then again through a forest across a slope above the village of Gloštica towards k. 1000. The road that leads further is of better quality, and descends with serpentine down a wide slope in Andrijevica town centre, where you can find Hotel Komovi, a post office, a bank and Municipality offices.

Depending on the time available, you can visit cultural and historical monuments from World War I and II in park Knjaževac, collect information in the Local Tourism Organization and buy things that are necessary for the next section. From Andrijevica continue by asphalt road, by the hospital, across the bridge over river Zlorečica then turn right (south) and proceed further along a gravel road for about 1.3 km to a crossroad. Here you need to turn left through the village of Bojovići, hamlets Selo and Begar, where you can refill your water reserves for the next section. Follow the village vehicular road for 1.5 km where you will come to the huts in Katun Previja, which are owned by the Bojović family. Smaller groups can take accommodation here or set up their

tents. From Andrijevisa to Previja (**N= 42°42' 18" E= 19°48' 31" 1255 masl**) you need to hike for about 2.5 hours. The trail is marked by standard summer markings and signalization. Pay attention to the turn for Bojovići Village from the road Andrijevisa – Kuti and arrival at the spring in Begar through the village. The fifth section finishes when you enter Katun Previja. For the next section, having a local guide who knows Zeletin and Visitor, is obligatory.



Andrijevisa town centre



Monuments in Krnjaževac

ANDRIJEVICA

Andrijevisa is a small town in the north eastern part of Montenegro, in the valley of the river Lim. It is the seat of the municipality which bears the same name, as well as the cultural and historical seat of Vasojevići. The town centre is a relatively young settlement, as first modern origins date back to the mid-nineteenth century, but that does not mean that there was no human activity earlier. Transport and trade routes towards Kosovo and Peć led through this area. Villages disappeared due to invasion of various conquerors. Archaeological research proves that this area has been active since ancient times. In the village of Božiće, one kilometre southwest from Andrijevisa, on a hill called Grace, traces of a medieval town – fortress can be found. This fortress had a significant position on the crossroad by the rivers Lim and Zlorečica, as an integral part of the main road between old Raška and Zeta.

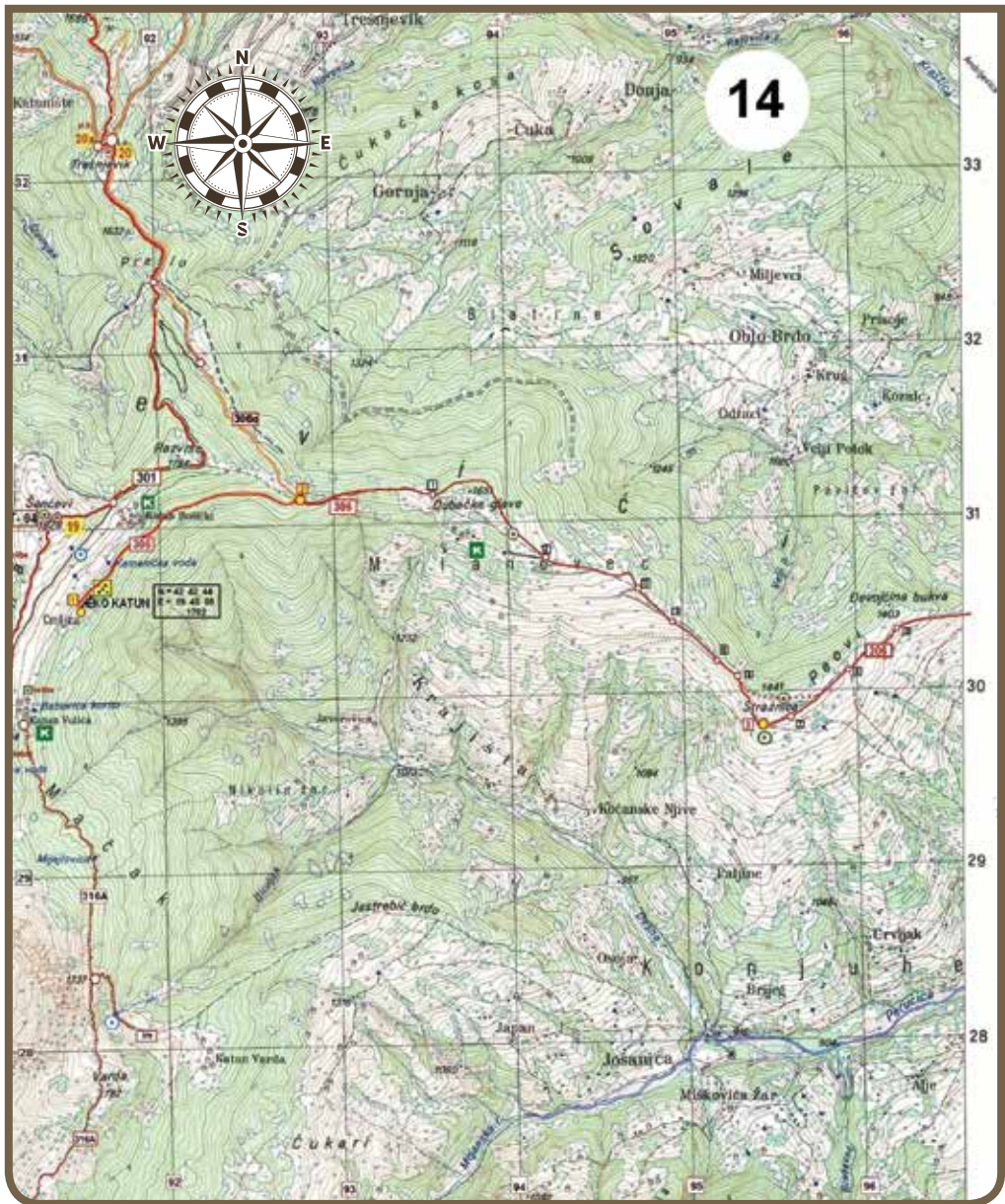
A number of villages have been reported in written documents, which can now be found in the hinterland of Andrijevisa, and are older than the town itself. The Vasojevići tribe began to develop a settlement around the church called Andrijevnica, after which this small town got its name in 1853. It became a part of Montenegro in 1858, thanks to Duke Miljan Vukov.

After 1878, Andrijevica became the political nucleus of northern Montenegro and starts to develop not only in a military sense (the border with the Turkish Empire was near), but also as the administrative, commercial and cultural centre of Vasojevići. Unfortunately, due to the Balkan Wars and World War I, the dynamic development of the town was interrupted. However, the period between the two World Wars was a period of rapid development of the town. After World War II, Andrijevica was first seat of the district (srez), and then of the municipality (opština) until 1960. Andrijevica restored its municipality status in 1991.

The surrounding area of Andrijevica is rich in forest and water resources. The valley of the river Lim is known for its orchards, and Komovi, Asanac, Balj, Zeletin and Turija for livestock. Mountain tourism is developing, as well as production of organic food.

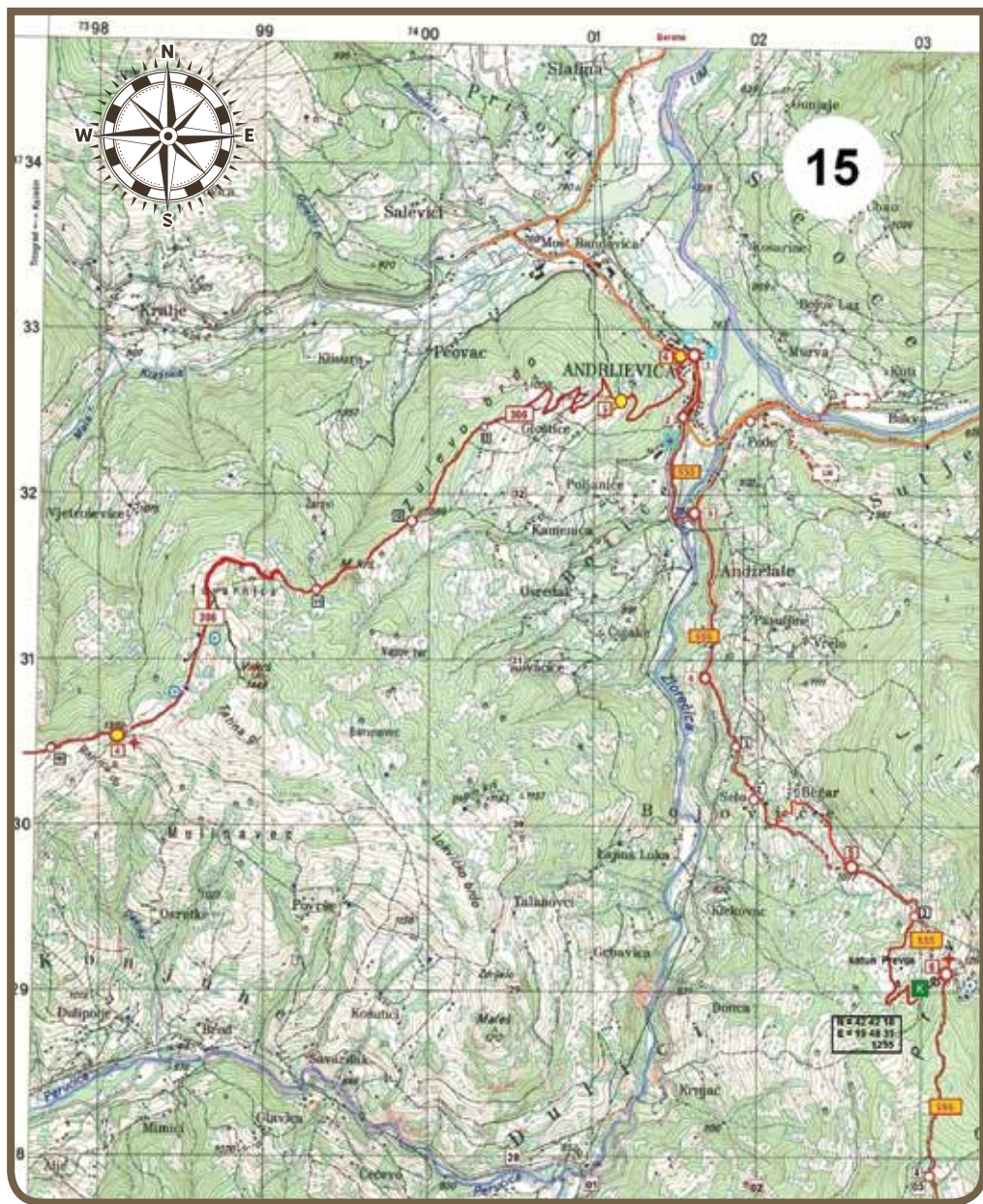
The Memorial park and church in Knjaževac are worth visiting, as well as the old part of Andrijevica towards Plav. Jerinja Glava Hill is a well-known place for exploring flora along with Zeletin.





500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m



500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m

ITINERARY 6

Mramorje



SIXTH SECTION SIXTH DAY

6



PREVIJA

Katun Previjski

N= 42°42' 18" E= 19°48' 31"



KATUN MRAMORJE

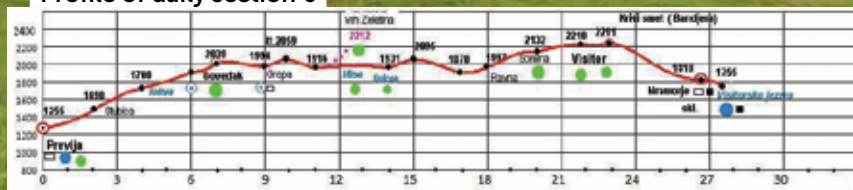
Visitorsko Lake

N= 42°37' 31" E= 19°52' 48"

PREVIJA - STUBICA - GOVEĐAK - GROPA - DREKINA KOSA - MISA - RAVNA - VISITOR



Profile of daily section 6



ITINERARY 6

Trail no. 555: Previja - Stubica (1490 masl) - Luški Katun - pond - Garevine - pond and well in Katun Bare - Govedak viewpoint (2039 masl) - **Rogovi*** - Gropa Saddle (1994 masl) - tt. 2059 - Drekina Kosa (1916 masl) - **Zeletin Peak (2112 masl)*** - pond Misa (1917 masl) - Misa - Mutna Pond (1931 masl) - k. 2095 masl (viewpoint Tatarijsko - Beškeća Lake) - northern slopes of Kacuber - Katun Ravna (1870 masl) - Visitorska Crvena Pond (1997 masl) - Somina Peak (2138 masl) - k. 2182 masl - saddle - southern peak k. 2210 masl - ridge of Visitor - **Trail no. 551: Krivi Smet (Bandera) 2211 masl** - Visitorske meadows - **Mramorje (1810 masl)** - **Visitorsko Lake (1755 masl)**

tt. –trigonometric point; k. – elevation; * - **Nearby attraction**

Start:	Katun Previja
Finish:	Visitorsko Lake, Katun Mramorje
Trail No.:	555, part of 551 (national network)
Period of usage:	end of May until the end of October
Total length:	27.6 kilometres
Highest point:	2211 masl
Lowest point:	1255 masl
Altitude difference:	+1046 m -862 m
Time needed:	10.30 hours
Difficulty:	moderate
Drinking water:	only on Visitorsko Lake
Natural viewpoints:	Govedak, Somina Peak, Krivi Smet (Bandera)
Attractions:	ponds, deciduous and coniferous forests, <i>katuns</i> and meadows, Visitorsko Lake and viewpoint Krivi Smet (orientation board)
Shelters and accommodation:	Katun Bare, Katun Ravna, Mramorje, Žižina's Hut
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	complete coverage
Electricity:	none
Dangers:	frequent weather change, fog and thunder, new forest paths, moving through the forest and along grassy slopes and ridges
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Kom (555), Mountaineering Club Hrid (551)
Markings:	summer standard of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces
Access trails:	Murino – Pepići – Velika Gropa (mountain bike trail) to Visitorsko Lake (553)

UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4725219 402970	pond	N=42° 40' 24"	E=19° 48' 57"
34T 4724632 403144	Katun Bara	N=42° 40' 05"	E=19° 49' 05"
34T 4722495 403684	Govedak Peak	N=42° 38' 56"	E=19° 49' 30"
34T 4722234 404728	Saddle Grope	N=42° 38' 48"	E=19° 50' 16"
34T 4720762 404024	Drekina Kosa	N=42° 38' 00"	E=19° 49' 46"
34T 4719342 404141	Mutna Pond	N=42° 37' 14"	E=19° 49' 52"
34T 4717566 407694	Somina Peak	N=42° 36' 18"	E=19° 52' 29"
34T 4718201 408660	Visitor Peak	N=42° 36' 39"	E=19° 53' 11"
34T 4719749 408248	Katun Mramorje	N=42° 37' 29"	E=19° 52' 52"
34T 4719812 408157	meadow near Visitorsko Lake	N=42° 37' 31"	E=19° 52' 48"



Hiking trails 555 and partly 551 comprise the Via Dinarica route of the sixth section, which is very demanding. From the huts of the Bojović family (where you can set up your tents) you start your hike in a group with an experienced guide in the early morning hours. You hike along a new forest path, which leads to the saddle of Prevoja 1255 masl, from which you need to turn along a forest path in the direction of south through a young beech forest. Markings are round and belt markings on trees. After hiking from the saddle, come across a trail intersection after 1.5 km, where you will also notice the forest path from Luge. Continue straight in the direction of south by following markings on trees then start climbing to k.1490 masl Stubica, to which a forest path from Ulotina leads across meadows on the eastern slopes of Govedak. From Stubica, you will see Ulotina and Balj on the east and Asanac and Komovi on the west. Continue your climb by a ridge through a forest to Luški Katun, where you will reach open karst terrain with rare trees.



Katun Prevoja

The *katun* is abandoned and there are no traces of huts. The trail continues in the same direction, through a narrow valley between two slopes. After 700 meters in the direction of south, you will see a pond which does not dry up (**N= 42°40'24" E= 19°48'57" 1774 masl**). By continuing to the south along a valley and you will see numerous small sinkholes between the slope of Garevina on the west and a nameless slope on the east of the same height (1868 masl). The valley ends with a broad grass sinkhole and plateau with a smaller pond and a well on it. This is a perfect place to make a break and the last place where you can refill your water reserves.



Katun Bara (Gorevina) (N= 42°40'05" E= 19°49'05" 1825 masl) can be found at Trojna Saddle, west from the well between Garevina and the northwest slope of Govedak. It can be used as shelter from bad weather for smaller groups of hikers.

Here, trail 555 branches off in the direction of southeast, approx. 0.7 km along a slope towards the main ridge of Govedak. The slope is covered with conifers on the west side. To the east, it is rocky and steep towards Katun Katunište. There is 2.1 km of hiking left to Govedak Peak (**N= 42°38'56" E= 19°49'30" 2039 masl**) with moderate difficulty. The peak is a fantastic natural viewpoint and resting place.



Valley towards Govedak

From the peak, you continue along a ridge and then along western slopes through sparse forest with a gentle descent over karst terrain. After 1.5 km, this path joins the path from the direction of Rogovi and leads southeast, below cliffs west from Plana Peak (2126 masl), by a spring in the *katun* and then further to the saddle of Gropa (1990) through endemic pine forest. This part of the trail is demanding and you should pay additional attention during movement over karst terrain and grass. Katun Gropa is abandoned, however you can set up a tent near the spring towards the saddle.

Nearby attraction

The climb from saddle Rogovi (2012 masl) to Goleša Peak (2126 masl) is suitable for more experienced hikers, at their own risk, with returning from the peak along a cattle path to Gropa Saddle.



Near saddle Rogovi



Tatarija from Grope Saddle

From the saddle of Grope (**N= 42°38' 48" E= 19°50' 16" 1990 masl**) hiking trail no. 555 is marked and leads along a ridge, through dense coniferous forest, across tt. 2059 masl to a mountain pass on Drekina Kosa (**N= 42°38' 00" E= 19°49' 46" 1916 masl**). Winds and snow drifts are very frequent on this part of the trail. Carefully follow the markings. There are markings further along the trail along ridge Misa, which passes by a larger pond called Misa, and after 500 meters you come to pond Mutna Lokva (**N=42°37' 14" E= 19°49' 52" 1931 masl**). One hundred meters south, the trail branches off along a western slope towards Duljov Katun. Follow the left (east) trail with markings on trees and rocks and at the next intersection carefully follow markings of the hiking trail towards southeast to peak 2095 masl, from which you will see Tatarijsko (Beškeća) Lake. Then, descending down a northern slope in the direction of east, join the forest path which goes along the north slope of Kacuber to Katun Rava (1870 masl), where there are several huts which can provide temporary shelter.

The forest trails branch off on the eastern edge of the clearing of Katun Rava. The left one (trail no. 553) is a shortcut which leads to Visitorsko Lake via Peporani, and the right one, unmarked, leads to a *katun* on the western slope of Somina. Hiking trail no. 555 from this intersection is marked along a western ridge and leads by Crvena Lokva to Somina Peak (**N= 42°36' 18" E= 19°52' 29" 2138 masl**) and further to the east from the peak of Somina (2182 masl), to saddle Maja e Ljugu i Bors and Smetni Peak of Visitor (2198 masl). From this peak you continue across a ridge to the north for one kilometre, when you will reach Visitor Peak (**N= 42°36' 39" E= 19°53' 11" 2211 masl**) (Plana, Krivi Smet or Bandera). The first and only orientation board in Montenegro is set up on this peak. From the Visitor ridge and Krivi Smet Peak, views towards Prokletije, the Plav Valley and Plavsko Lake are especially attractive.



Katun Mramorje

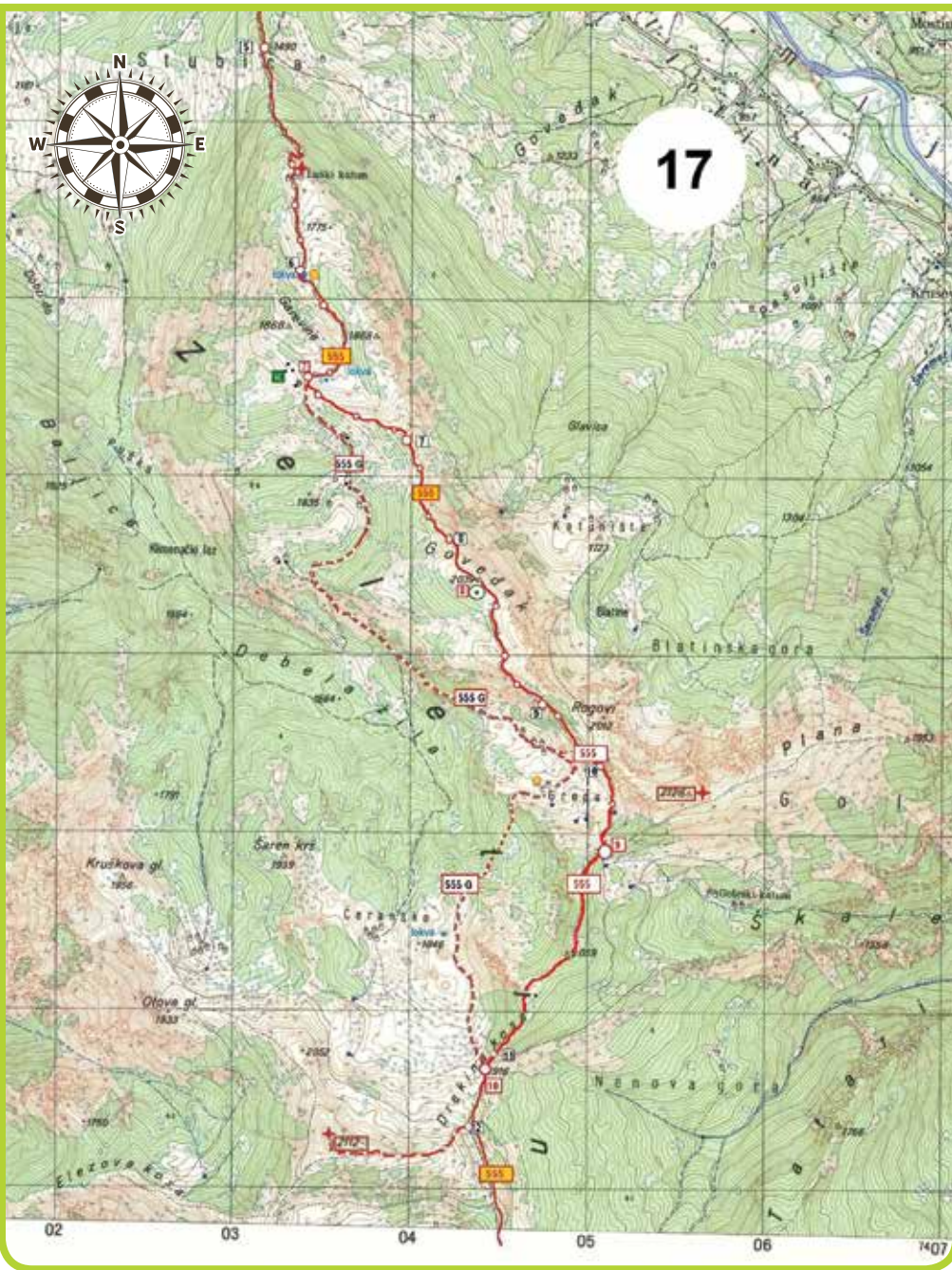


Visitorsko Lake

Descending from the peak goes along a northern ridge, then along an eastern slope of the middle peak and mountain pass near Glava (2015 masl) to Katun Mramorje (**N= 42°37'29" E= 19°52'52" 1810 masl**) and Žižina's Mountain Hut. Visitorsko Lake is located 400 m northwest from Katun Mramorje with two new huts and a plateau, where you can set up your tents (**N= 42°37'31" E= 19°52'48"**). It should be noted that a forest gravel road to the lake is breached from Pepići (Murino), as well as a marked mountain bike trail (MTB). Day six of this demanding Via Dinarica tour ends here. Take a rest in the silence of the coniferous forest near the lake, it will suit all who have mastered this route. There is a small floating island on the lake that, according to legend, served shepherds to protect flocks from beasts.



Mountains Zeletin and Visitor are very rich in flora and fauna, with several endemic and rare plants (pine Molika), and the wider area is still insufficiently explored. The area of Visitorsko Lake is protected as a natural monument within the Prokletije National Park.

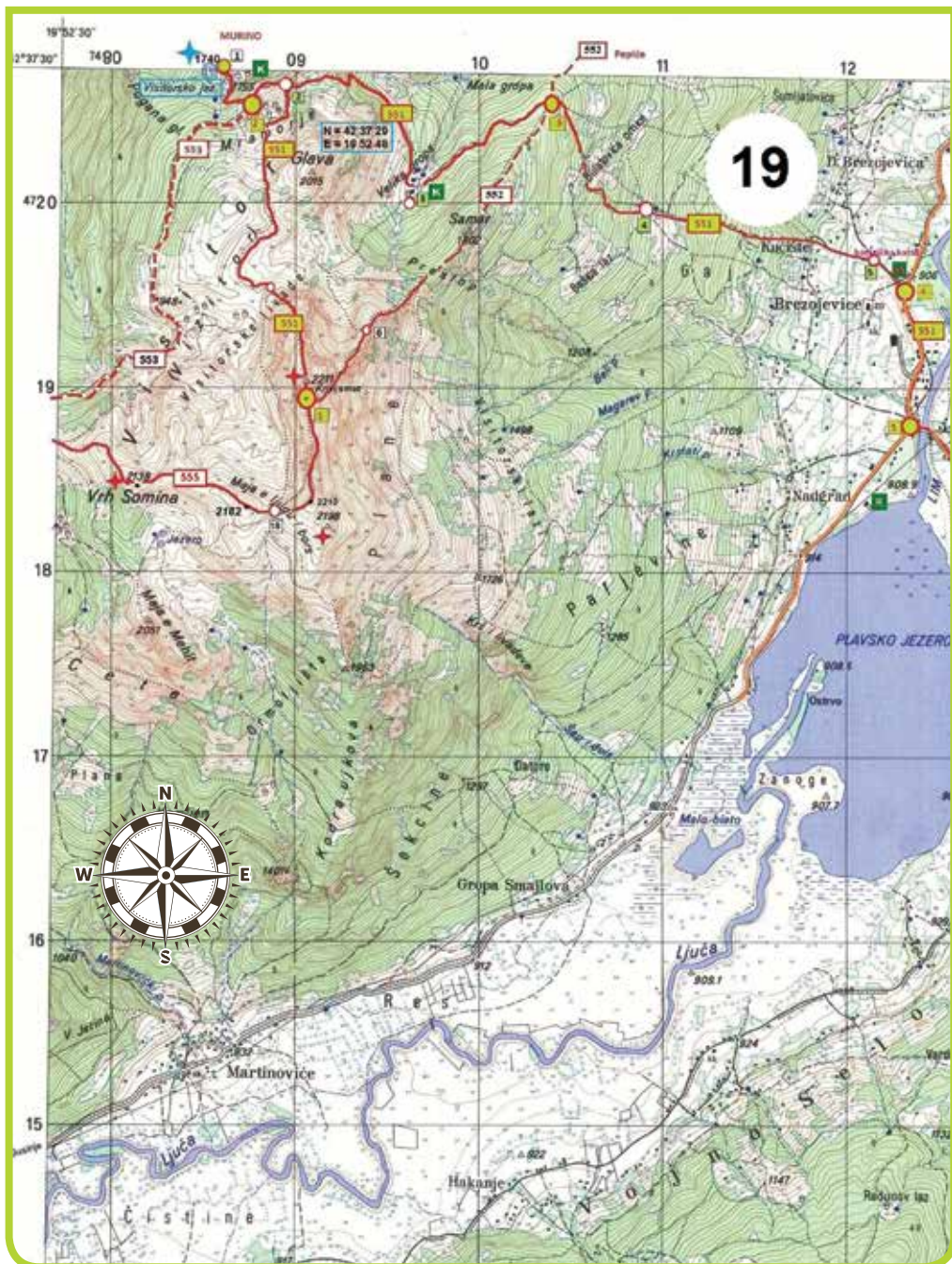


500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m
Equidistance 10 m



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m


Equidistance 10 m



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m



A scenic landscape photograph of Plavsko Lake. The foreground is filled with tall, golden-brown grasses. A calm body of water reflects the surrounding environment. The middle ground features a dense line of trees with autumn foliage in shades of green, yellow, and orange. In the background, misty mountains are visible, with sunlight filtering through the clouds, creating a dramatic, ethereal atmosphere. A white curved shape in the top right corner contains the text.

ITINERARY 7

Plavsko Lake

SEVENTH SECTION
SEVENTH DAY

7



KATUN MRAMORJE

Visitorsko Lake

N = 42°37' 31" E = 19°52' 48"

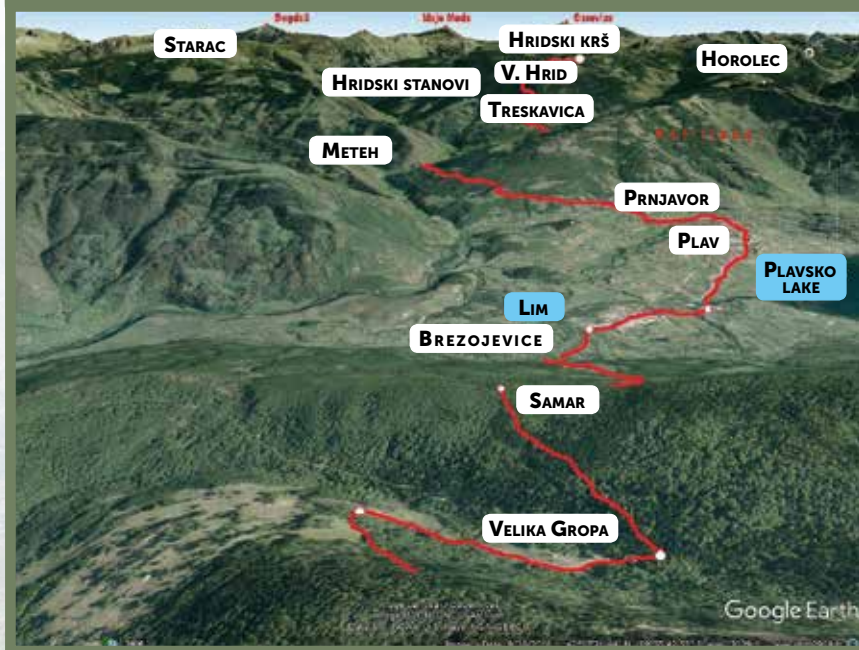


HRIDSKO LAKE

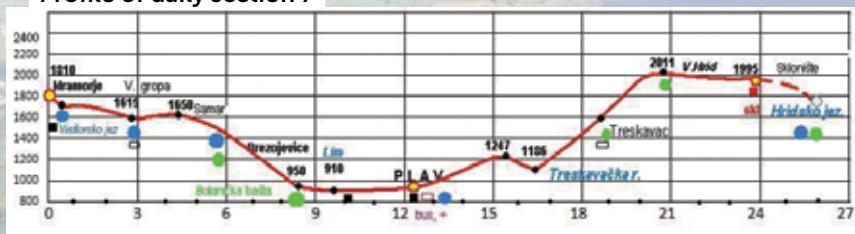
Shelter

N = 42°34' 43" E = 20°01' 17"

VISITORSKO LAKE - BREZOJEVICE - PLAV - KATUN TRESKAVAC - VELIKI HRID - HRIDSKO LAKE



Profile of daily section 7



ITINERARY 7

Trail no. 551: Katun Mramorje (1810 masl) - Velika Gropa (1615 masl) - Samar - Bulatovića Ornica - Gaj - Kučište (950 masl) - Brezojevica - Limski Bridge (910 masl) - **Trail no. 540:** Centre of **Plav** (940 masl) - Prnjavor - Bončova - Polja - Treskavačka River (1186 masl) - Treskavac - Veliki Hrid (2011 masl) - **mountain shelter (1995 masl)** - **Hridsko Lake**

Start:	Visitorsko Lake, Katun Mramorje		
Finish:	Shelter on Hridsko Lake		
Trail No.:	551, 540 (national network)		
Period of usage:	mid-May until the end of October		
Total length:	24 km		
Highest point:	2010 masl		
Lowest point:	910 masl		
Altitude difference:	+1326 m -961 m;		
Time needed:	10 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	Velika Gropa, Brezojevica, Treskavac		
Natural viewpoints:	Visitor Peak, Katun Treskavac, Veliki Hrid		
Attractions:	botanical garden Velemun, cultural and historical monuments in Plav, Katun Treskavac, Plavsko Lake, nature reserve Hridsko Lake, rich flora – blueberry fields		
Shelters and accommodation:	Žižina's Hut, Plav, shelter Veliki Hrid, Mountain Hut Hrid - Babino Polje		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	only in higher areas and in the town of Plav		
Electricity:	Katun Babino Polje and Katun Treskavac		
Dangers:	a large number of new forest paths, frequent weather change and thunder in higher areas of Visitor and Krš Bogičevica		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag), registering at the border police office, all info provided in Plav		
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Hrid - Plav		
Markings:	summers standards of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
Access trails:	540 – Peaks of the Balkans - connection from Hridsko Lake to Plav		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4719749 408248	Žižina's Hut	N= 42° 37' 29"	E= 19° 52' 52"
34T 4720069 409755	Velika Gropa	N= 42° 37' 40"	E= 19° 53' 58"
34T 4718653 411901	botanical garden Velemun	N= 42° 36' 55"	E= 19° 55' 33"
34T 4716598 413357	Đurička River	N= 42° 35' 49"	E= 19° 56' 38"
34T 4716807 416460	Treskavička River	N= 42° 35' 57"	E= 19° 58' 54"
34T 4716190 416452	turn before the bridge	N= 42° 35' 37"	E= 19° 58' 54"
34T 4715077 419288	Veliki Hrid	N= 42° 35' 02"	E= 20° 00' 59"
34T 4714486 419692	Krš Bogičevica (Hridsko Lake)	N= 42° 34' 43"	E= 20° 01' 17"



Plavsko Lake



From Visitor – i.e. Visitorsko Lake or Žizina's Hut (1810 masl) start your hike earlier, in order to reach your destination during daylight. Hiking trail no. 541 to Plav (Plavski bridge 912 masl) is part of Via Dinarica and it is marked with traditional markings though a forest, which requires additional attention.

From Žizina's Hut (**N= 42°37' 29" E= 19°52' 52"**), go to the east and along the northern slope of Glava through a forest. After one kilometre of descending, you will reach a new road to Pepići, and then by road serpentines arrive in Velika Gropa near a hut and a spring (**N= 42°37' 40" E= 19°53' 58" 1630 masl**), where you can take a short break. Go further by road for about 100 meters, and following the markings turn right (northeast) to take the forest path. Through the forest, the trail is flat and you will reach a ridge called Samar. Pay attention to the markings when you come to the intersection of multiple trails. Follow the trail in the direction of southeast and after 500 meters of mild descending you will get to the meadow Bulatovića Ornica.

The meadow is a suitable place for a short break and a viewpoint towards Plav and Veliki Hrid. On the edge of the forest there is a drinking fountain from which, across a meadow and along the edge of a forest, a marked trail passes through beech forest and descends to a larger meadow. Continue descending along the northern edge of the meadow by a forest path, which further leads through the forest Gaj straight to the hamlet Kučište. Here the descent finishes, and you leave the Visitor massif and go down to a peaceful valley called Brezojevice. The trail through Brezojevice is an asphalt road through orchards and farms to the crossroad on the road Murino – Plav. Near the crossroad (**N= 42° 36' 55" E= 19°55' 33" 910 masl**), the botanical garden "Velemun", with mountain flora from Prokletije, can be found, which is worth visiting. Continue further turning right off the road towards the south to the crossroad for Gusinje and Plav. From the crossroad (triangle) turn left, then across a bridge over the Lim River towards Plav town centre, which is about 2.5 km. There you can find the bus station, the information centres of the Local Tourism Organization and National Park Prokletije.

PLAVSKO LAKE (N = 42° 36' 17" E = 19° 55' 25")

Plavsko Lake is the largest glacial lake in Montenegro. It is situated in the spacious valley of Plav and Gusinje, i.e. tectonic depression between Visitor and the Prokletije massif at 908 meters above sea level. It is the lowest glacial lake in Montenegro, formed due to action of the longest glacier in the Pleistocene on the powerful frontal moraine near Plav. It is 2.16 km long, one kilometre wide and 9 to 10 meters deep. The water level averagely varies about 1.5 m. In the summer, the lake is perfect for swimming and water sports. In the winter, the lake is frozen. It is rich in fish and serves as natural spawning ground for the entire Lim River basin. It receives water from the basin of river Ljuča and the debris that fills it is reducing its volume. River Lim is an outflow of Plavsko Lake, which is the largest water flow of northeast Montenegro and the largest tributary of the river Drina.



Plav

PLAV

Plav is a town and seat of the municipality which bears the same name in Montenegro, which was formed in the Middle Ages on a hill between the lake and Đurička River (**N= 42°35' 49" E= 19°56' 38" 960 masl**). Data on settlements in the valley of Plav and Gusinje date back to the Neolithic period. Toponyms indicate the presence of the Illyrians and Greeks, while there are traces of Roman culture as well. Slavic tribes inhabited this area at the beginning of the 7th century. In the early Middle Ages, this area was under the rule of Serbian kings and rulers. Later, in the Middle Ages, the area was named Parish Plav which was a part of Vuk Branković's Despotate. At that time it was property of the monasteries of Peć and Dečani until Turkish conquest in 1455. The trace of this time is Brezojevice Monastery. Plav was built during the Ottoman Empire (16th – 17th century) in order to prevent the influence of Clement. Construction and establishment of the settlement, trade and craft shops (squares), cultural and religious institutions, as well as military fortifications were completed in 1619 (according to some date). Traces from that period today are the old mosque and Redžepagić Tower in the town, and remains of cross-border towers. Plav was finally taken over by the Montenegrin army in October 1912 during the Balkan Wars. Plav later became part of the Kingdom of Montenegro, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and after World War II, a part of SFR Yugoslavia when it developed rapidly and became economically stronger. The perspective of Plav is tourism development, through valorisation of natural resources of National Park Prokletije and Plavsko Lake.



Redžepagića Tower

Arriving to the town centre should be used for purchasing supplies for the rest of the hike, collecting information in the info centres of Local Tourism Organization and National Park Prokletije and applying at the border police office for crossing the state border at a temporary (connection) border crossing. In the main street you can find restaurants and cafes where you can refresh yourself and you can also visit the old mosque and Redžepagića Tower, which can be found nearby. For those who want to spend a couple of days here, accommodation and a guide can be found through the LTO.

Continuation of the hike is along trail no. 540, which is a segment of "Peaks of the Balkans", from the crossroad near the Info centre of National Park Prokletije, then along the main road and across the bridge on Đurička River (the market where you can buy local products is here). Follow the signposts and at the first crossroad near the cemetery (k. 959 masl) turn right towards Prnjavor. After reaching the first crossroad, continue straight along a new forest path towards north, uphill to the curve and last houses above the village of Korita, which is a perfect place for a rest and a viewpoint towards Plav, Plavsko Lake and the valley towards Gusinje. Because of the new roads which lead to the forests of the north ridge of Kofiljača, follow the markings and continue along a new forest path by a spring in Boncova towards Katun Polja (k. 1217 masl). After reaching the east slope, follow the path that branches off to the left towards Treskavička River from the crossroad (**N= 42°35'57" E= 19°58'54" 1240 masl**). From here the trail goes straight ahead to the bridge over a river and onto a gravel road upstream of Treskavička River.



Katun Treskavac

After crossing the river, turn right (upstream) and after 100 meters you will come upon a turn from the gravel road, before a bridge in the direction of southeast (**N= 42°35' 37" E= 19°58' 54" 1185 masl**). After 200 meters of slight ascent, you will come to the meadows of Katun Treskavac where you will turn left at the first crossroad in the direction of north, until exiting the forest and reaching the first cottages in the *katun* (the cottages/huts are called "stanovi" here). There, you should turn in the direction of southeast along a slope for about one kilometre to cottages beneath a forest. There is a nice view towards Kofijača and Meteh from this place. This is where the National Park zone begins. This *katun* is active (populated) during summer until late autumn and here you can find shelter from bad weather and buy domestic products and forest fruits. The trail is further marked across a slope and through a coniferous forest.



Mountain Hut Hrid



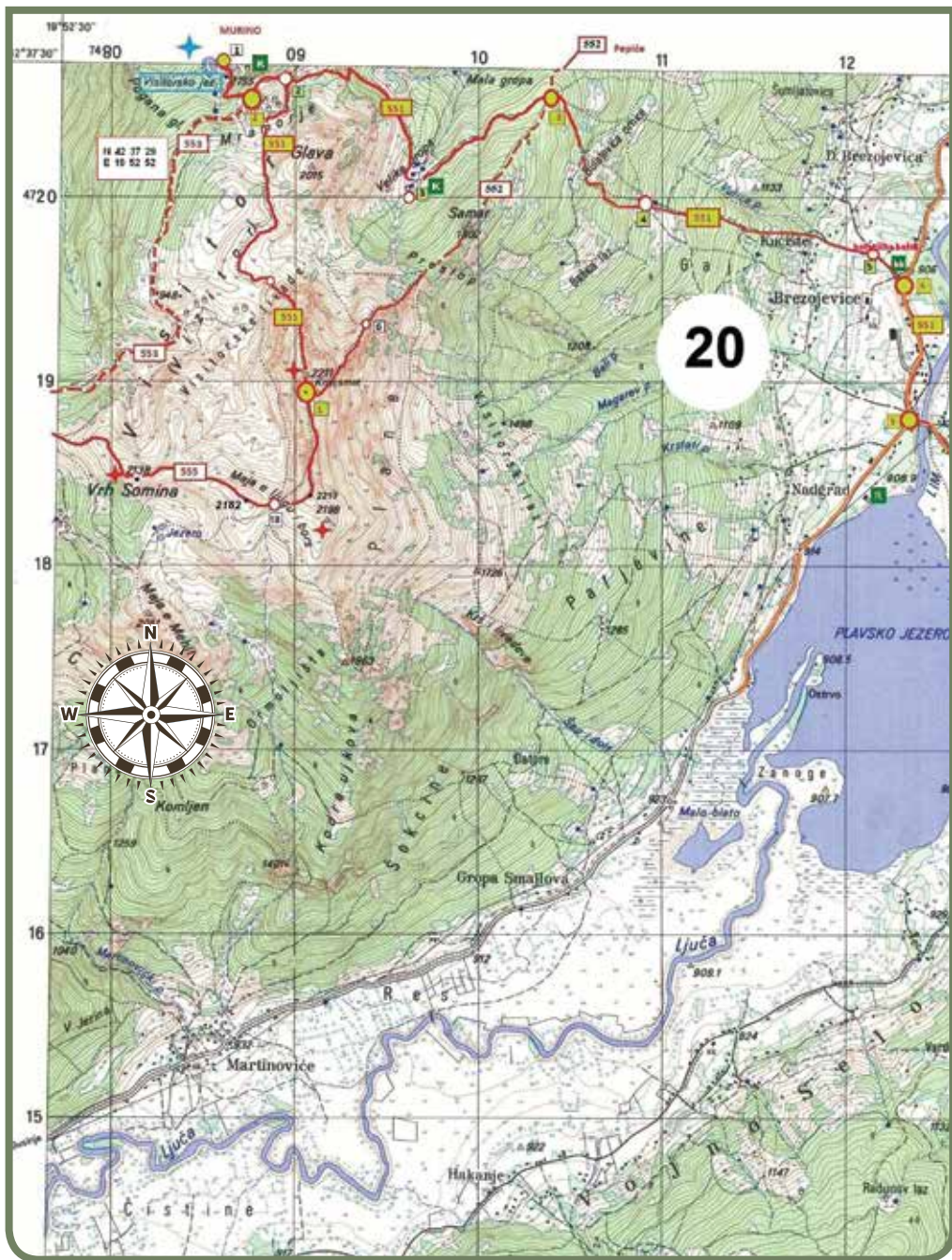
Hridsko Lake

By following markings on trees, after 1.2 km turn from the crossroad in the forest to the right, continue across a meadow and through a valley climbing up a northern slope to the top of Veliki Hrid, with sparse vegetation on the west side (**N= 42°35' 02" E= 20°00' 59" 2011 masl**). The peak is a natural viewpoint towards the east part of the National Park and nature reserve

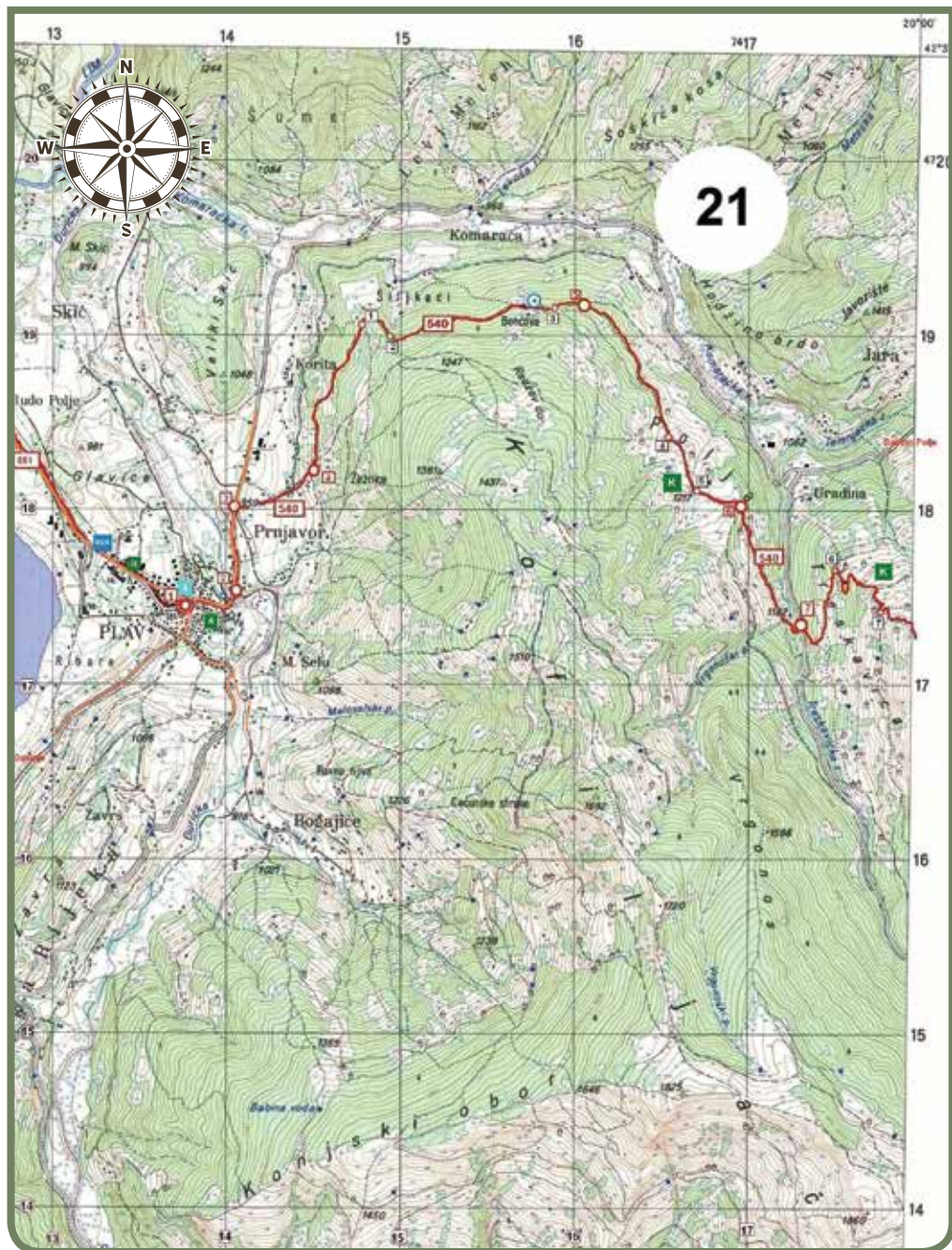
Hridsko Lake. The border zone is near the peak and stretches along the ridge of Veliki Hrid. The trail is further marked through a sparse conifer forest and a blueberry field and after less than a kilometre, you come upon a forest path from Babino Polje that goes by Hrid cottages (7.5 km), which passes by the mountain shelter Krš Bogićevice (**N= 42°34' 43" E= 20°01' 17" 1996 masl**). By arriving at the shelter, the seventh section of Via Dinarica ends. Six to eight hikers can spend the night here in the shelter in sleeping bags and/or set up a tent on the meadow near the shelter. **CAUTION! Lighting a fire is prohibited.**



Hridsko Lake is located 1.3 km southeast from the trail, which is worth visiting and enjoying the rest of the day in the silence and scents of nature. Entrance is charged by ranger service of the National Park.

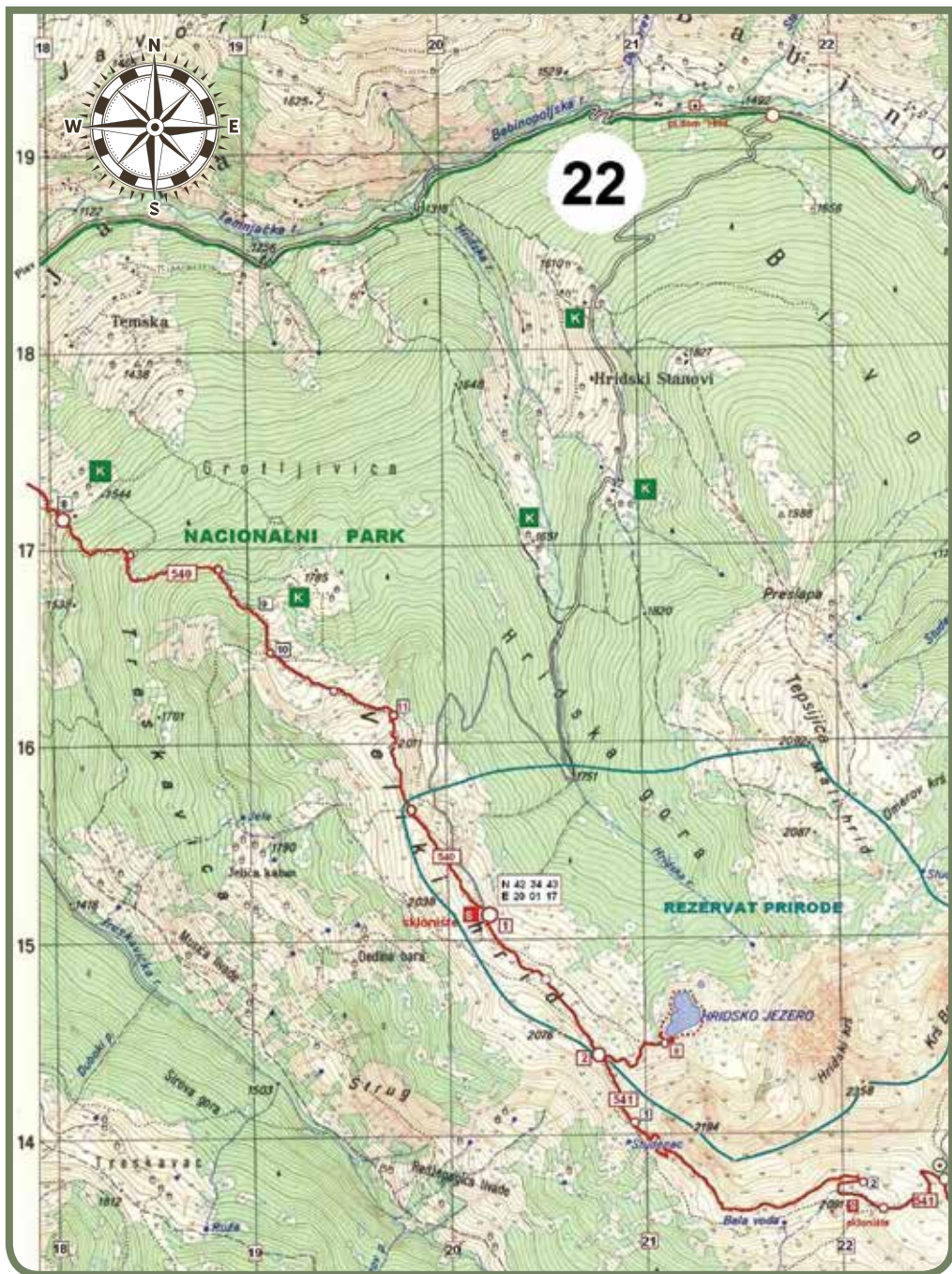


500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m
Equidistance 10 m



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m



500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m



ITINERARY 8

Hridsko Lake



EIGHTH SECTION EIGHTH DAY

8



HRIDSKO LAKE

Shelter

N = 42° 34' 43" E = 20° 01' 17"



KOSOVO - BORDER

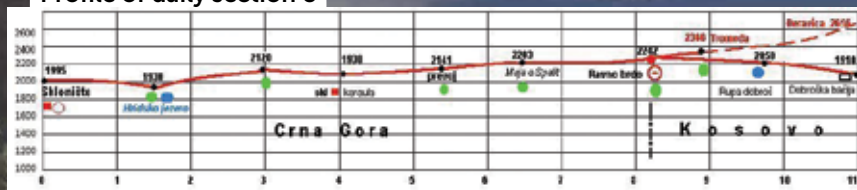
Tromeđa (Trekufiri)

N = 42° 33' 33" E = 20° 04' 44"

HRIDSKO LAKE – KRŠ BOGIĆEVICE – TROMEĐA (TRIPOINT - RAVNO BRDO) – KOSOVO



Profile of daily section 8



ITINERARY 8

Trail no. 542: Shelter (1955 masl) – Hridsko Lake 1936 masl – saddle 2060 masl – border tower and shelter 2091 masl – Saddle Mala Bogičevica 2100 masl – Maja e Spalit 2203 masl – **Tromeđa, Ravno Brdo (Tripoint)** 2242 masl – **Tromeđa Peak 2366 masl** * - **connection with Kosovo - Rupa Dobroš (trail no. 544 starts here and leads further to the intersection towards Čafa Bogičes, as well as the trail "Peaks of the Balkans" in one direction and to the Deravica in the other)***

** - Nearby attraction*

Start:	Shelter on Hridsko Lake		
Finish:	Tromeđa (Trekufiri) - Tripoint border, connection with Kosovo		
Trail No.:	542 (national network)		
Period of usage:	from June until the end of October		
Total length:	8.4 km		
Highest point:	2243 masl		
Lowest point:	1936 masl		
Altitude difference:	+331 m -74 m		
Time needed:	3 hours		
Difficulty:	moderate		
Drinking water:	Hridsko Lake, Bela Voda		
Natural viewpoints:	along the trail, Maja e Spalit, Tromeđa		
Attractions:	Hridsko Lake		
Shelters and accommodation:	abandoned border tower Bogičevica only as a shelter		
Mobile phone signal (067, 068, 069):	only in higher areas of the trail		
Electricity:	none		
Dangers:	frequent weather change, fog, strong winds and thunder		
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag), reporting at the border police office		
Trail host:	Mountaineering Club Hrid (541)		
Markings:	summers standards of the Mountaineering Association of Montenegro – PSCG, trail ducks and pole markers on grassy surfaces		
Access trails:	Peaks of the Balkans, Babino Polje – Hridsko Lake near the shelter and Tromeđa (Tripoint)		
UTM	Important points	GPS	
34T 4714486 419692	Hridsko Lake	N= 42° 34' 15"	E= 20° 02' 02"
34T 4714486 419692	shelter on Veliki Hrid	N= 42° 34' 43"	E= 20° 01' 17"
34T 4712705 421724	abandoned border tower	N= 42° 33' 46"	E= 20° 02' 47"
34T 4712213 424340	Tromeđa (Tripoint)	N= 42° 33' 33"	E= 20° 04' 44"

NATIONAL PARK PROKLETIJE

National Park Prokletije is the fifth and the youngest Montenegrin National Park, which was established in 2009. It covers part of the mountain territories of the municipalities of Plav and Gusinje. Its scope is 16,630 hectares. It stretches along the Gusinje and Plav Prokletije Mountain range, along the border with Albania, with many peaks towering over 2200 m: Trojan, Karanfili, Bjelić, Bor Šćapica, Horolec Tromeda (Tripoint) and Krš Bogićevica, and has two nature reserves - Hridsko Lake and Volušnica. The park also includes two separate protected areas of Plavsko and Visitorsko Lake. Grebaje Valley, Ropojana, Babino Polje and Đurička River are natural accesses to the *katuns* and mountain peaks. The highest peaks of Montenegro, Zla Kolata and Maja Rositare are within the zone of the Park. Significant forest complexes, glacial cirques, cliffs and meadows, rich in protected wild animals and beasts, diverse and endemic flora of the "Southern Alps" (how Prokletije are usually called by botanists) are also in the Park zone. The relief is jagged with numerous peaks, ridges bound into a wreath, steep slopes, river valleys of Alpine type and hydrographic objects. The climate is sub-alpine. Maximum precipitations are characteristic for late autumn and the beginning of winter. The snow cover is present from 90 to 210 days. The Park has established ranger services with info points in Grebaje, Gusinje and Plav. Albania and Kosovo established parks that border with National Park Prokletije, and thus form a geomorphological unit and the basis for international cooperation. Valorisation of Park facilities for tourism and scientific purposes is in process.



View from Horolec towards Kofiljača



Reserve Volušnica, view towards Karanfili

HRIDSKO (RIDSKO) LAKE N=42°34' 43" E=20°01' 17" 1970 masl

Hridsko (Ridsko) Lake is the jewel of mountain lakes in Montenegro and is located in the north eastern part of Prokletije, in the nature reserve of National Park Prokletije. It is located in a wide cirque between Veliki Hrid (2011 masl), Hridski Krš (2358 masl), Krš Bogićevica (2374 masl) and Mali Hrid (2092 masl), surrounded by a coniferous forest. The lake is one of the most beautiful mountain

lakes in Montenegro and it is a glacial lake. The outflows operate at high water level, but the water disappears and sinks quickly. The shore of the lake (especially on the southwest and west side) has a lot of big stones of prismatic shape and with preserved edges. This kind of stone can also be found in the lake water. The scientist Jovan Cvijić (in 1913) claimed that „the glacial relief at the foot of Hridski Krš is the best preserved in our country”. In the summer period the lake is 295 meters long, 175 meters wide and 5.1 meters deep in its deepest north eastern part, while its 920 m long shoreline is jagged. The water is clear, therefore you can see the bottom of the lake, while the lake is frozen in the winter. The lake receives water from rain, melting snow and from several smaller springs from the surrounding area and the bottom of the lake. Due to dense coniferous forest around it, the lake has a special blue colour. The water level oscillation is 1.5 meter during the year. The lake was fish ranched in 1957, but is poor with food for fish and the water heats poorly. Hridsko Lake has an exceptional natural value and has been proclaimed a nature reserve in order to be protected.



Hridsko Lake



The eighth section is a connection with one of the hiking sections on the territory of Kosovo in the directions of Đeravica or Bogdaš Mountains. The beginning of the eighth section starts at the mountain shelter on Veliki Hrid (**N= 42°34' 43" E= 20°01' 17" 1996 masl**), along a vehicular road and trail no. 540 to Veliki Krš (2018 masl) and Hridski Krš (2194 masl) near the signpost. From the signpost turn along a valley between sparse pine and spruce trees and stone blocks for 350 meters to the rocky viewpoint of Hridsko Lake (**N= 42°34' 15" E= 20°02' 02" 1970 masl**). After visiting the lake (30 minutes) go back

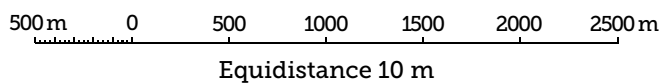
and continue along the vehicular road, along which trail no. 541 is marked and goes across the southwestern slope of Krš to karst terrain with large stone blocks, and in the direction of southeast through sparse coniferous forest. After 1.5 km and two smaller road serpentines in a gentle curve, you reach an open grassy slope where the gravel vehicular road changes the direction towards east with a slight decline.

From the road curve you will be able to see the mountain massif of Đeravica, Tromeđa (Tripoint), Ujkov Krš and Maja Horolac, where the boundary line with Albania is, towards the Albanian Prokletije and the saddle Mala Bogićevica (2141 masl). To the east on a larger plateau, after one kilometre, is an abandoned border tower (**N= 42°33' 46" E= 20°02' 47" 2070 masl**). This border tower can be reached by a trail by the southern slopes of Hridski Krš and can be used as shelter from bad weather. This place is known for thunder and wind, with all the vagaries of the mountain, therefore pay additional attention.

Continue through the valley to the mountain pass which is the crossroad of trails and a vehicular road that continues towards Katun Bogićevica and saddle Čafa Bogićes. Hiking trail no. 451 goes along the narrow slope of Maja e Spalit, which is a border zone, therefore staying and crossing the border must be announced to the border police (Montenegrin in Plav and Kosovo in Peje).

The trail is marked from the border stone along the northern side of the ridge along the border patrol trail with Albania for 1.7 km below Tromeđa - Tripoint (2366masl). The trail from the Albanian Katun Doberdol, which is part of the "Peaks of the Balkans", goes this way. From here, in the direction of southeast, across the southwestern slope, you reach Ravno Brdo between the ridge of Tromeđa - Tripoint (**N= 42°33' 33" E= 20°04' 44" 2242 masl**) on the border with Kosovo as the connection point. The climb to the top of Tromeđa - Tripoint is part of the trail, as a special and exceptional viewpoint, and continuation of the trail towards Đeravica. From the saddle the trail descends towards a spring and crossroad of trails for 600 meters to Rupa Dobroš (towards Čafa Bogićes to the north and Junička Pločica to the south).





ITINERARY

Snowshoeing



SNOWSHOE TRAILS

Snowshoes

Snowshoeing today is an exciting blend of recreation, sports and nature, but not that long ago snowshoes were a part of essential winter gear. Namely, people from the region of Durmitor, Sinjajevina, Bjelasica, Komovi, Prokletije and the Jezerska plateau used them to walk long distance in snow covered areas. Wooden snowshoes, shaped as tennis rackets, prevented sinking into deep snow.

Today, the modern look and materials from which snowshoes are made, make this form of recreation and active winter vacation accessible to all ages and abilities. Snowshoeing is just a bit more demanding than walking, which is why it does not require any particular physical preparation or training.

How to use snowshoes?

Snowshoes, of a standard size, are put on the regular winter footwear, including snowboard boots.

In addition to snowshoes, for easier walking on snow, poles are used as well, which should be adjusted in height so that your elbow is at a right angle.

Please pay attention

- Do not leave the trails and follow the winter markings.
- For safety reasons, it is advisable that you do not walk the trail alone, but in a group of at least three people.
- Use snowshoes only in deep snow; otherwise, take them off in order to prevent damage.
- Be careful when passing through protected areas, as in winter times, wild animals are very sensitive.
- Please keep the nature clean!

Snowshoe rental is available at the Visitor Centre of National Park Prokletije, at ski Centre Kolašin 1450 masl and at the local tourism organisations of Andrijevica, Berane, Mojkovac and Rožaje.

The use of trails is at your own risk!

Contact telephone number in case of an accident:
 112 – Operational Communication Centre (Emergency)
 +382 (0) 40 256 084 Mountain Rescue Service of Montenegro

SNOWSHOE ITINERERIES

Snowshoeing is one of the oldest activities on snow, the popularity of which has been significantly growing nowadays. This recreational activity is particularly suitable for those who do not ski, which means that they can enjoy spending time in snow and walking with snowshoes. There is no need to practice snowshoeing beforehand and snowshoes can be used by all nature and outdoor lovers.

SNOWSHOE TRAIL 1	
Trail No. MK03 in Mojkovac: Mountain Hut Džambas	
Distance:	10.5 km
Time needed:	5 - 7 hours
Total ascent:	616 m
Highest point:	1449 masl
Lowest point:	1034 masl
Best season:	from November to March
Difficulty:	moderate
Markings:	The trail is marked! – Winter markings (temporary)

The trail starts from the village Pržišta (Blatina), which is about 4 km from Mojkovac and has a total length of 10.5 km. The trail leads along a mild ascent to the archaeological site of the medieval town "Brskovo". From this place, you have a beautiful view of the town, the Tara Valley and the Sinjajevina and Moračke Mountains. Excellently visible hiking winter signalization leads you through a pine forest in the direction of "Krckova Fountain", where you can take a rest. From here, you access the glade "Asanovina", from where the peaks Mučnica and Bjelogrivac can be seen. The trail further leads along a plain through a beech forest and reaches Katun Kutijevac, from where the most difficult ascent to Mountain Hut "Džambas" follows. This is the highest point of the trail (1432 masl), which further descends towards the glade "Asanovina" and further to the starting point. Host of the trail is the Local Tourism Organisation (LTO) of Mojkovac.

The use of the trail is at your own risk!

SNOWSHOE TRAIL 2	
Trail No. AN05 in Andrijevica: Trešnjevik - Štavna - Trešnjevik	
Distance:	9.8 km
Time needed:	4.5 hours
Total ascent:	429 m
Highest point:	1816 masl
Lowest point:	1562 masl
Best season:	from November to April
Difficulty:	moderate
Markings:	The trail is marked! – Winter markings (temporary)

SNOWSHOE TRAIL 3**Trail No. AN06 in Andrijevica: Trešnjevik - Lisa - Trešnjevik**

Distance:	9.2 km
Time needed:	3-4 hours
Total ascent:	371 m
Highest point:	1878 masl
Lowest point:	1562 masl
Best season:	from November to April
Difficulty:	moderate
Markings:	The trail is marked! – Winter markings (temporary)

The trail "Trešnjevik – Štavna" begins at the saddle Trešnjevik, located on the main road Mateševo – Andrijevica. It leads to Štavna Katun with amazing views of the Komovi massif and Prokletije Mountains. Snowshoeing trail "Trešnjevik – Lisa" starts at an altitude of 1562 meters above sea level and leads to Prisojački Katun and Lisa Peak. From the top towards the south there is a view of the Komovi massif and its peaks of Vasojevički and Ljevorečki Kom, towards the northwest a view of Bjelasica slopes, the valley of the river Lim and the town of Andrijevica and towards the west a view of peaks above the left bank of river Morača. The return is along the same trail to Trešnjevik. Host of the trail is the Local Tourism Organisation (LTO) of Andrijevica.

The use of the trail is at your own risk!

SNOWSHOE TRAIL 4**Trail No. RO08 in Rožaje: Carine – Grope**

Distance:	18.6 km
Time needed:	6 - 8 hours
Total ascent:	805 m
Highest point:	1911 masl
Lowest point:	1176 masl
Best season:	from November to April
Difficulty:	difficult
Markings:	The trail is marked! –Winter markings (temporary)

The ascent is constant and therefore the trail because of the height difference and its length is a difficult trail which is recommended in combination with an overnight in Mountain Hut Grope. The Mountain Hut is located in the valley below the eastern cliff of Hajla. Mountain Hut Grope does not have a host on duty, so you have to be previously announced to the hosts. The time needed for the ascent is four hours, while the return takes about three hours. The trail starts from the edge of the forest and leads along a wide path through the forest towards the south. The trail is wide and easy for orientation, so it is easy to follow. Host of the trail is the Local Tourism Organisation (LTO) of Rožaje and Mountaineering Ski Club "Hajla".

The use of the trail is at your own risk!

TOURISM ORGANISATIONS ALONG VIA DINARICA HIKING TRAIL IN MONTENEGRO

Name:	Local Tourism Organisation – Municipality of Mojkovac
Address:	Serdara Janka Vukotića bb, Mojkovac
Phone:	+382 (0) 50 472 428
E-mail:	tomojkovac@t-com.me
Website:	www.mojkovac.travel
<p>The Local Tourism Organisation of Mojkovac provides information to all nature lovers who would like to experience the Tara River Canyon, mountains of Sinjajevina and Bjelasica, Biogradska Gora National Park and other natural attractions that are within the Municipality of Mojkovac. Besides that, the tourism organisation can provide additional information about accommodation and other activities for all guests.</p>	

Name:	National Park Biogradska Gora
Address:	Kolašin
Phone:	+382 (0) 20 865 625; +382 (0) 68 898 303
E-mail:	np.biogradskagora@t-com.me
Website:	http://www.nparkovi.me/sajt/np-biogradska-gora
<p>National Park Biogradska Gora is located in the central part of the Bjelasica mountain range. The largest part of the Park consists of the rainforest reserve and is one of the oldest protected areas. The National Park consists of a tourist resort with a total of 12 double and triple bungalows and a campsite, which is located nearby. Here you can rent bike equipment, boats, kayaks and hiking sticks, and for all your questions and concerns, rangers of the National Park are always at your disposal.</p>	

Name:	Local Tourism Organisation – Municipality of Andrijevica
Address:	Andrijeva
Phone:	+382 (0) 69 343 374
E-mail:	toandrijeva@gmail.com
Website:	www.toandrijeva.me
<p>The Local Tourism Organisation of Andrijeva promotes and provides all elements of a tourism product, such as accommodation, transport, natural, historical and cultural attractions and various local events and will provide all necessary information for your stay in the Municipality of Andrijeva.</p>	

Name:	Local Tourism Organisation – Municipality of Plav
Address:	Racina bb, Plav
Phone:	+382 (0) 51 250 151
E-mail:	toplav@t-com.me
Website:	www.toplav.me
<p>The Local Tourism Organisation of Plav provides all information related to active holiday, accommodation, local events, as well as village tourism. Here, you can find all the information about natural, cultural and historical attractions of the area, as well as the National Park Prokletije which can be found nearby.</p>	

Name:	National Park Prokletije
Address:	Plav
Phone:	
E-mail:	
Website:	http://www.nparkovi.me/sajt/np-prokletije
The youngest Montenegrin National Park represents the centre of high-mountain biodiversity of the Balkans, which is of European and world importance. It boasts with numerous flora and fauna species, glacial lakes, extraordinary peaks and coniferous forests. Visit the Tourism Organisation of Plav for more information and guidance.	

Mountaineering Clubs (PK) – hosts of Via Dinarica hiking trails:

Name:	PK “Sinjavina” – Mountaineering Club
Address:	Polja bb, Mojkovac
Phone:	+382 (0) 50 470 112, +382 (0) 68 012 157
E-mail:	pkstinjavina@gmail.com
Website:	/

Name:	PK “Džambas” – Mountaineering Club
Address:	Mojkovac
Phone:	+382 (0) 69 023 697
E-mail:	vilinavoda@t-com.me
Website:	/

Name:	PK “Bjelasica” – Mountaineering Club
Address:	Kolašin
Phone:	+382 (0) 69 028 477
E-mail:	psk.bjelasica@gmail.com
Website:	/

Name:	PSK “Trebiljevo” – Mountaineering Ski Club
Address:	Kolašin
Phone:	+382 (0) 67 364 223, +382 (0) 67 9174 053
E-mail:	acobulatovic555@gmail.com
Website:	/

Name:	PK “Kom” – Mountaineering Club
Address:	Andrijevića
Phone:	+382 (0) 51 243 426, +382 (0) 69 343 374
E-mail:	psdkom@gmail.com
Website:	/

Name:	PSK “Hrid” – Mountaineering Ski Club
Address:	Plav
Phone:	+382 (0) 69 424 984, +382 (0) 69 516 892, +382 (0) 67 824 689
E-mail:	pskhrid@t-com.me
Website:	/



1. Ljubljana (100 km)
2. Zavrta vrhova (20 km)
3. Slovenska Krasna
4. Slovenska Krasna

5. Slovenska Krasna
6. Slovenska Krasna

7. Slovenska Krasna
8. Slovenska Krasna



PROKLETJE - BOŠNJEVICA
HRIDSKO JEZERO
1904 m.n.m.

Hridsko Lake

KOS



ovo



Dobrosh Mountain

VIA DINARICA THROUGH KOSOVO

BASIC INFORMATION

The Via Dinarica trails in Kosovo are a network of mountain trails, which includes a traditional network between different *katuns* stretching through the Prokletije Mountains (Bjeshkët e Nemuna)*. They are a continuation of the “Peaks of the Balkans” trails that enter Kosovo from Montenegro and Albania, in the western territories of the country, stretching along the municipalities of Pejë/Peć, Deçan/Dečani and Juniku/Junik.

A Via Dinarica trails in the territory of Kosovo connect naturally to the local natural and cultural resources, starting from passages and accesses that connect to the territories of Montenegro and Albania.

Suitable passages that are a connection to the Montenegrin network (starting from the north-western points of the mountain range) are the following passes: Žljeb - Rusolia (Rusolija) – Ahmicës (Ahmica), Hajles (Hajla) – Dermandol (Dermando), Qafa e Dasmorëve (passage Murgas), Qafa e Kronit (passage Velika Podina), Çakorr (Čakor), Qafa e Drerit (Jelenak), Qafa e Zavojit të Plavës (passage Zavoj), Qafa e Belegut (passage Beleg) and Qafa e Bogiqes (passage Bogičevica). Passages that connect Kosovo with the Albanian network of trails (starting from the Tripoint of Montenegro – Kosovo – Albania, along western points of the range) are the following passes: Qafa e Doberdolit (passage Dobri Do) and Qafa e Sylbices (passage Silbice). The official passages for hikers are: passage Hajla, Qafe e Prushit (passage Prušit) and Qafe e Morines (Čafa Morina). Thus, there are many suitable points for interaction between the three countries.

The trails, due to their nature, are organised in such a way that enables daily planning of hiking which ensures safe logic of movement. The hike in Kosovo takes minimum three days, with an alternative route of the first day, and is organised according to user's choice of the recommended daily itineraries. Hiking should be based on rational organisation recommended in this guidebook. Trails can be hiked in both directions.

Along the trail you will come across natural and cultural heritage sights, people, tradition and unrepeatable natural landscapes with views on the horizons of Kosovo, Montenegro and Albania.

The mountainous and rural areas of Pejë/Peć, Deçan/Dečani and Juniku/

* “Bjeshkët e Nemuna” Mountains in Kosovo is part of the same mountain named “Prokletije” in Montenegro. The names are different in the languages of the two countries. The English translation of its name would be “Accursed Mountains”.

Junik, which are starting points of the Via Dinarica trails, comprise the major routes of the National Park Prokletije (Bjeshkët e Nemuna), which covers 90% of trails. Established by the Kosovo Assembly in December 2012, it is the largest protected area in Kosovo. It also has international significance as a natural heritage, which is rich with flora and fauna with around 1000 species, with beautiful landscape that consists of 63,028 hectares of forests, pastures and settlements with historical and cultural values. However, in the territory of the National Park Prokletije (Bjeshkët e Nemuna) and the entire Prokletije massif of all three countries, the protected and endangered species of the beautiful Balkan lynx can be found. Entrance into the National Park is free of charge.



*Balkan lynx
(protected and endangered species)*

The region represents the most important tourism region in Kosovo which has great potential for mountain tourism development. This region is also home to the massif of the Bjeshkët e Nemuna (Prokletije Mountains), which covers an area of 1,000 km². It is known for the amazing nature of its high mountains with peaks that are reaching altitudes up to 2,656 m. Gjeravica (Đeravica) is the highest peak in region and in Kosovo, which is only 38 m lower than the roof of the Prokletije – Maja Jezerce (Jezerski Peak) in Albania.

However, the National Park incorporates older protected areas of lower protection categories, such as natural monuments of the Complex of Buimi i Drinit të

Bardhë (Bijeli Drim), its waterfall and the Radaci Cave, also known as the „Sleeping Beauty” (Bukuroshja e Fjetur in village Radavc), located at the foot of the northern part of the park; the Rugova Gorge (Gryka e Rugovës) in the Municipality of Pejë (Peć), as well as other categories of protected areas, such as the Natural Reserve Kožnjari (referred as Koznjari (Kozhnjer)) and Decani Pine Trees, among others.

The major cultural heritage within the park is its people with their legends, tradition, rituals, dress and hospitality. The cultural heritage mosaic of the park also includes UNESCO protected sites and buildings of religious significance, such as: Peja Orthodox Patriarchate (Patriarkana

e Pejës) with a protected Mulberry Tree within its yard and the Decani Orthodox Monastery (Manastiri i Deçanit), which are both located at the foot of the Prokletije (Bjeshkët e Nemuna), and by which a river and roads pass, and thus are the main entrances of the national park. In the park there are also Old Catholic cemeteries, ruins of a catholic church, a Church in Kuqishte (Kućište), a village in Rugova (Rugova) where the hiking trail starts, and in the neighbouring village Drelaj (Drelje) there is a mosque. Further down in the park in the Lipa village there is another catholic church.

Rugova is an area in the northern part of the National Park territory. It is the most populated area which has 13 villages. There are summer settlements in the mountains of Deçan (Dečani), Juniku (Junik) and Gjakova (Đakovica). All settlements, as well as natural and cultural sites, are connected with a network of trails and forest roads and routes, a number of which though formal and informal border passing points link the area with neighbouring Albania and Montenegro. However, before crossing the border bear in mind that you have to inform the border police in both countries in advance about your crossing via mail, and the police will render crossing approval afterwards.

The area is also full of attractive and interesting tourism resources and it has numerous springs of drinking water, beautiful nature with canyons, waterfalls and walking routes.

All of these natural attractions are linked with a network of hiking routes and driving roads. Access to the trails is good, and the main connection points are in Pejë (Peć), Deçan (Dečani) and Junik.

The trails are open from mid-May until the end of October and closed during winter due to lack of winter markings and shelters, although individual segments in Kuqishte (Kućište), Bjeshkët e Junikut (Juničke Planine Mountains), Pllacica in Voksh (Vokšanske Pločice) and Bogiqe (Bogićevica) can be used for organised winter hiking (snow shoeing, cross country skiing and ski touring, and winter expeditions to the Gjeravica Peak (Đeravica Peak)), but only with professional guides.

Mobile phone coverage is limited to the very peaks of mountains and ridges.

¹ Detailed explanation about border crossing procedures can be found on the **"JUST TO REMIND YOU!"** section of this guidebook.

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSVERSAL (KOSOVO)

TRAIL START POINT PORTAL >			
Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte)	N= 42° 48' 58"	E= 20° 05' 01"	1490 masl
< TRAIL FINISH POINT/GOAL			
Junički stanovi (Gropa e Erenikut)	N= 42° 31' 12"	E= 20° 10' 02"	1670 masl



ROUTE - ITINERARY:

Trail no 01: Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl - Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake) 1850 masl - Liqeni i Drejlajve (Dreljsko Lake) 1796 masl - k. 1938 - Qafa e Kronit (saddle Kronit) 2268 masl - Rrafshina (Podina) e Madhe (Velika podina) - Qafa Drerit (saddle Jelenak) 2100 masl - **Stanet e Zllanopojës (Katun Slano Polje) 1690 masl (Lojza 1670 masl);**

Trail no 01A: Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl - Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake) 1850 masl - Liqeni i Drejlajve (Dreljsko Lake) 1796 masl - k. 1938 masl - **Maja e Leqinat 2472 masl*** - **Guri i Kuq (Žuti Kamen)*** - Kërshat e Koritës (saddle near Koritski krševi) 2240 masl - Lugu i Lukës 2060 masl - **(Lugu i Lukës 2060 masl - saddle near Liqeni i Kuq 2105 masl)*** - saddle Miliševski krševi (Kërshat e Mileshevcit) 2112 masl - Miliševac (Milishevc) - saddle near Maja e Bilbilit 1775 masl - monuments k. 1781 masl - **Stanet e Zllanopojës (Katun Slano Polje) 1690 masl (Lojza 1670 masl)**

Trail no 02: Lojza 1670 masl - intersection to Dečan (Dečani) 1566 masl - Stanet e Roshkodol (Katun Raški Do) 1607 masl - Lugina e Roshkodolit (Raška Valley) - k. 1637 masl - k. 1808 masl - Burimi i Lumbardhit ë Deçanit (Dečanska Bistrica spring) - Gropa e Roshkodolit 2160 masl - Shkalla e Hajnave (Škat e hajnave) 2200 masl - **(Maja e Marjashit (peak Bogdaš) 2533 masl)*** - Qafa e Belegut 2200 masl - Kroni i Pashës (Paša s spring) 2002 masl - Qafa e Bogiqes (saddle Bogičevica) 2132 masl - Kroni i Qershisë (Trešnja (Cherry) spring) - Gropa e Dobroshit (Rupa Dobroš) 2050 masl >> **connection with Ravno brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët) 2240 masl - Tomeda (Trekufiri) 2366 masl << Stanet e Dobroshit (Katun Dobërška Bačija) 1910 masl;**

Trail no 03: Katun Dobërška Bačija (Stanet e Dobroshit) 1910 masl - Gropa e Dobroshit (Rupa Dobroš) 2140 masl >> **connection with Ravno brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët) 2240 masl - Tomeda (Trekufiri) 2366 masl << - Maja e Trekufirit (Tomeda Peak)*** - Liqeni i Tropojës (Tropojško Lake) 2232 masl - Pllaqica e Junikut (Juničke Pločice) 2200 masl - Qafa Dobërdolit (Cafa Dobri Do) 2252 masl - Pllaqica e Vokshit (Vokšanske Pločice) 2230 masl - Liqeni Zemer (Veliko Lake) 2282 masl - Qafa e Gusanit (Saddle Gusan) 2452 masl - **Maja e Gjeravices (Gjeravica Peak) 2656 masl*** - Liqeni i Gjeravices (Gjeravica Lake - in the shape of „tooth“) 2309 masl - k. 2188 masl - Qafa e Sylbices (Cafa e Silbic) 2143 masl - **Stanet e Gacaferrve (Gacaferski Katun) 1670 masl** - Gropa e Junikut (Rupa Junik) - (within 500 m there are Stanet e Gacaferrve (Gacaferra katuns) 1800 masl, **Gropa e Erenikut (Rupe Erenika) 1690 masl** and Stanet e Kuçve (Katuns Kuč) 1670 masl).

TOTAL LENGTH = 66 km, altitude difference + 3390 m; - 3490 m, moderate difficulty – demanding, certified guide is recommended

SECTIONS – DAILY ROUTES

No.	DAILY ROUTES	Length	Ascent	Descent	Time
1.	1. (Kuqishte*) Kučiški Nećinat - saddle Qafa Drerit - Zllanopojës (Lojza)	12,5 km	+832 m	–662 m	8:00 h
2.	1A. (Kuqishte*) Kučiški Nećinat - Maja e Leqinat - Lugu i Lukës - Zllanopojës (Lojza)	15,5 km	+1088 m	–918 m	8:30 h
3.	2. Zllanopojës (Lojza) - Roshkodol - Stanet e Dobroshit - (Trekufiri / Tromeda - Ravno brdo / Kodra e Rrafshët)	16 km	+944 m	–644 m	8:00 h
4.	3. Stanet e Dobroshit - (Trekufiri / Tromeda) - Gjeravice - Gropa e Junikut (Gropa e Erenikit)	22 km	+1126 m	–1266 m	10:30 h

*access trails and transportation links; (+ 2,5 km Kučišta – Kučiški Nećinat trail access);



However, Via Dinarica trails are marked with standard markings (circular, belt, poles, trail ducks) and vertical signalization (signposts and pictograms) in accordance with Montenegrin and Kosovo mountaineering standards.

TRANSPORTATION LINKS:

Pejë - Rugovska Gorge - Kuqishte	26 km
Pejë - Third kilometer - Milishevc - Roshkodol (Raški Do)	16 km
Deçan - HPP Kožnjari - Roshkodol (Raški Do)	30 km
Deçan - Grope e Erenikit	33 km
Junik - Grope e Erenikit	19 km

MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Legend: * = near the trail, **bolded** = on the trail, masl = metres above sea level, KT = control point

PROKLETJE MOUNTAIN MASSIF (Bjeshkët e Nemuna)	
Mountains: Ljumbardska Mountain i Malji Nećinat	
Maja e Liqenit	2339 masl
Podina e Madhe	2424 masl
Maja e Bajrakut	2078masl
Kershat e Rashkolit	2142 masl
Guri i Kuq	2522 masl
Kersh i Koritës	2378 masl
Maja e Krushkit	1908 masl
Maja e Bilbilit	1900 masl
Rudina	2064 masl
Guri i Butë	2131 masl
Maja e Vogel	2284 masl
Shkalla e Hajnave	2286 masl

Mountain: Bogiqes (Bogićevica)	
Maja e Qenit	2405 masl
Maja e Madhe	2372 masl
Maja e Marjashit (Bogdaš Peak)	2533 masl
Maja e Belegut	2245 masl
Maja e Ropsit	2501 masl
Maja e Kodrës së Rrafshët (Ravno brdo Peak)	2204 masl
Maja e Trekufirit	2366 masl
Maja e Bogiqes	2404 masl
Mountain: Gjeravice (Đeravica)	
Maja e Gatë	2225 masl
Kersh i Zi	2259 masl
Maja e Ramë Aruçit	2358 masl
Maja e Bardhë	2425 masl
Maja e Gusanit	2539 masl
Maja e Gjeravicës	2656masl
Maja e Podeve	2340 masl
Rrasa e Zogit	2305 masl
Gjeravica e Vogël (Mala Đeravica)	2298 masl

SADDLES ON THE ROUTE

unbolded = near the trail, **bolded** = on the trail

Qafa e Kronit	2268 masl
Qafa e Drenit	2043 masl
Qafa e Zavojit	2167 mnv
Qafa e Shkallës së Hajnave	2150 masl
Qafa e Belegut	2120 masl
Qafa e Bogiqes	2240 masl
Qafa e Dobërdolit	2252 masl
Qafa e Gusanit	2395 masl
Qafa e Sylbices	2143 masl

LAKES ON THE ROUTE

Unbolded = near the trail, **bolded** = on the trail, masl = metres above sea level

- Mountain: Bjeshkët e Nemuna

Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake)	1850 masl
Liqeni i Drelajve (Dreljsko Lake)	1796 masl
Pusi i Gucisë	2140 masl
Pusi i Plaves	2035 masl
Liqeni i Tropojës (Tropojско Lake)	2232 masl
Liqeni Zemër (Veliko Lake)	2282 masl
Liqeni i Gjeravicës (Gjeravica Lake „tooth“)	2309 masl

SPRINGS ON THE ROUTE

Kroni i Drelajve

Kroni i Lugit të Shkodres

Kroni i Qafës së Drenit
(spring on the saddle Jelenak)

Kroni i Zllanopojës

Kroni i Roshkodolit

Kroni i Burimit të Lumbardhit

Kroni i Pashës

Kroni i Qershisë

Kroni i Dobroshit

Kroni i Liqenit Zemer

Kroni i Gjeravicës

Kroni i Gacaferreve

Kroni i Gropës së Junikut

KATUNS

Legend * = near the trail,
bolded = on the trail

Stanet e Zllanopojës

Stanet e Milishevcit

Stanet e Roshkodolit

Stanet e Belegut

Stanet e Dobroshit

Plloqica e Vokshit

Pllaqica e Tropojës

Pllaqicae Junikut

Stanet e Qershizës

Stanet e Gacaferreve

Stanet e Gropës së Junikut

MOUNTAIN HUTS, CABINS, MOUNTAIN SHELTERS

Location	Coordinates		Type	Phone number
Kuqishte	N=42°41' 03"	E=20°04' 55"	Motel Guri Kuq	+386 (0) 49 150 551
Lojza	N=42°38' 11"	E=20°08' 14"	Guesthouse	+386 (0) 49 850 857
Gropa e Junikut	N=42°31' 18"	E=20°10' 07"	Motel Gjeravica	+377 (0) 44 568 622
Gropa e Junikut	N=42°31' 75"	E=20°09' 48"	Hut	+377 (0) 44 386 909



Guri Kuq



Lojza



Motel Gjeravica



Gropa e Junikut





ITINERARY 1

Pusi i Gucisë



FIRST SECTION FIRST DAY

1



KUĆIŠKI NEĆINAT
Tourism complex Kuqishte
N = 42° 48' 58" E = 20° 05' 01"

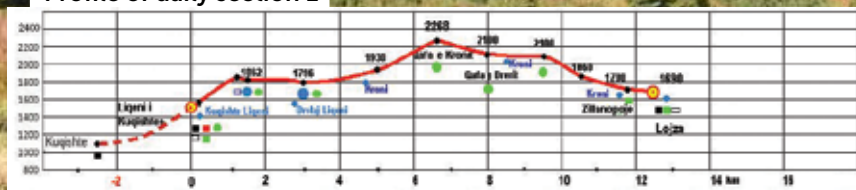


ZLLANOPOJË
Lojza
N = 42° 38' 17" E = 20° 08' 08"

KUQISHTË* - KUĆIŠKI NEĆINAT (TOURISM COMPLEX KUQISHTË) - LIQENI I KUQISHTËS - QAFA E DRERIT - ZLLANOPOJË



Profile of daily section 1



ITINERARY 1

Trail no. 01: Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl - Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake) 1850 masl - Liqeni i Drelajve (Dreljsko Lake) 1796 masl - k. 1938 - Qafa e Kronit (saddle Kronit) 2268 masl - Rrafshina (Podina) e Madhe (Velika podina) - Qafa Drerit (saddle Jelenak) 2100 masl - Stanet e Zllanopojës (Katun Slano Polje) 1690 masl (Lojza 1670 masl)

masl – meters above sea level; k. - elevation

Start:	Tourism complex Kuqishte (Kučiški Nećinat)
Finish:	Lojza (Stanet (<i>katun</i>) e Zllanopojës)
Trail No.:	Via Dinarica HK-01
Period of usage:	mid-May until the end of October
Total length:	12.5 kilometres (+2,7* km access to the trail from Kučište (Kuqishte))
Highest point:	2268 masl
Lowest point:	1490 masl
Altitude difference:	1494 (+ 832 m; - 662 m)
Time needed:	8 hours (+1:30 h sat access to the trail)
Difficulty:	moderate, demanding in terms of fitness, carrying camp equipment, protection equipment and food reserves, full mountaineering equipment is compulsory
Drinking water:	Kroni i Drelajve (Dreljsko Spring), Qafa e Kronit (saddle Kronit), Kroni i Qafës së Drenit (spring on Jelenak Saddle)
Natural viewpoints:	Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake), Qafa e Kronit (saddle Kronit) 2268 masl, Qafa e Drerit (saddle Jelenak) 2140 masl
Attractions:	Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake), Liqeni i Drelajve (Dreljsko Lake), Stanet e Zllanopojës (<i>katun</i> Slano Polje), flora with a lot of endemic species and relict flora and fauna
Shelters and accommodation:	Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl, Stanet e Zllanopojës (<i>katun</i> Slano Polje) 1690 masl
Mobile phone signal (044, 049 045):	only at peak elevations - Qafa e Drerit dhe Qafa e Zavojit (saddle Jelenak i saddle Zavoj)
Electricity:	Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl and Stanet e Zllanopojës- generator (<i>katun</i> Slano Polje) 1690 masl
Dangers:	sudden weather changes, frequent fog occurrence, difficult orientation outside marked trails (forest paths that are not mapped), screes, rocky cliffs, possibility of avalanches. The trail has no winter markings – closed in the winter period
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)
Trail host:	Municipality of Pejë (Peć)
Markings:	summer, standard of the Mountaineering Association of Kosovo, trail ducks on grassy surfaces
Access trails:	<p>1. Pejë (Peć) - Gryka e Rugovës (Rugova Gorge) - Drelaj (Drelje) - Kuqishte (Kučište) - Devukaj - Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte)</p> <p>2. Pejë (Peć) - (Third kilometer) turning towards Milishevc - Miliševski <i>katuns</i> - Zllanopojë (Slano Polje) - Roshkodol (Raški Do)</p>

UTM	Important points	GPS	
N4726623 E423974	Kuqishte (turning towards Çakorr)	N= 42° 41' 18"	E= 20° 04' 19"
N4740802 E425084	Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte)	N= 42° 48' 58"	E= 20° 05' 01"
N4724417 E4724417	Kučiško Lake (Liqeni i Kuqishtes)	N= 42° 40' 07"	E= 20° 05' 24"
N4724317 E426180	Dreljsko Lake (Liqeni i Drelajve)	N= 42° 40' 04"	E= 20° 05' 57"
N4722002 E426247	Previja Jelenak (Qafa e Drerit)	N= 42° 38' 49"	E= 20° 06' 01"
N4721387 E429110	Slano Polje (Zllanopojë)	N= 42° 38' 30"	E= 20° 08' 07"
N4720985 E429129	Lojza	N= 42° 38' 17"	E= 20° 08' 08"



ACCESS TO THE TRAIL NO 1

Pejë (Peć) – Gryka e Rugovës (Rugova Gorge) – Drelaj (Drelje) – Kuqishte (Kučište) – Devukaj – Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte)

The early bird catches the worm – is the old saying. In order to seize the beauties of the landscapes through which you will be passing, you need to start each trail section as early as possible. This will enable you to reach your destination before dark, without any haste, evenly combining effort and enjoying the benefits of nature, and thus avoiding any discomfort.

The beginning of the first section is in the village of Kučište (Kuqishta), to which 26 km of travel - by bike or car, choose by yourself - from Peć (Pejë) awaits you. And it is not just any kind of travel - you will pass through Rugovska Gorge (Gryka e Rugovës), a kind of architectural monument of nature, that is, the waters of the Pečka Bistrica River (Lumbardhi and Pejës).

Basic information - that it is 25 kilometres long, up to 1000 meters deep, that it stretches from Peć (Pejë) to Čakor (Çakorr), and that it was declared a protected area in 1985 - you will find on Wikipedia. Dr Dragan Čukić described it in more detail in the book "Kosovo: Sights and Beauties" (1971): *"Here the Pećka Bistrica River, breaking through Triassic limestone, built a gorge up to 1000 meters deep and 23 kilometres long. For its river bed the river used the waves of the Peć Glacier. Rugova Gorge is unique in its beauty. On its tall, steep sides there are huge blocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks surrounded by the greenery of Bosnian and Macedonian pines, while at its bottom the blue and white waters of Pećka Bistrica flow."* However, as always in similar instances, words retract before the impressiveness of nature, which has on this part of the earth shown its power and a sculptural gift. There is also human effort that has been added to nature - several hotels, resorts, facilities offering private accommodation were built through the Rugovska Gorge, and a mineral water plant has also been built. On the 3rd kilometre of the road, the first and only alpinist ferrata has been made, a zip-line as well, and another tourist infrastructure has been created for enjoying an active vacation. And before you reach your destination, you will be surprised by one of the many waterfalls, which falls from 30 meters into the clear river. You will also pass (maybe even stop), by several valuable cultural and historical monuments. There is no doubt that in the beauty of the Rugovska Gorge, which is breathless, you can spend and enjoy hours and hours ... However, here's a warning: because of the complexity of the coming tour, you will have to shorten the time spent in it.

The starting point of the first section is at the crossroad in **Kučište (Kuqishta) (N =42°41'18" E=20°04'19" 1120 masl)**. At the crossroad you will choose the road to Čakor (Çakorr), still following the flow of Pećka Bistrica (Lumbardhi and Pejës). Follows 1.2 kilometres of a warming-up walk before you continue along a local road near the village of Devukaj. It is time to cross for the first time on the right side of Pećka Bistrica - after the bridge, and a new forest road will lead you south-east (S/E) towards **Kučiški Nećinat** (Liqeni i Kuqishtes). At the first intersection, choose the southern, trail to the right and the mountain configuration of the terrain and the mixed forest of beech, birch and spruce will be telling you that you are on the right track. The ascent gets stronger and more demanding; a couple of serpentine will bring you to the plateau of Nećinat i Drešajt (Liqeni i Drelajve), which will open panoramic views to the north. Based on the tradition of former *katuns*, several facilities for accommodation and lodging (motels, weekend houses and tourist complexes) have been built along the forest edge. In addition, a mountain hut is being built nearby, which will soon be used by mountaineers. Beside the possibility of trusting the local tourism workers and choosing to spend the night in a bungalow, in Nećinat i Drešajt (Liqeni i Drelajve), above which Kučiški Nećinat rises, you can also set up your own tent. It's up to you to choose how many days you want to stay here, in the cool and intoxicating mountain air, and enjoy the magic of the organic, healthy, homemade "eco" cuisine.



START: Start the hike in the early morning hours so that, with rational use of time, you reach your goal before dark. The beginning of the trail is marked by a signpost at the edge of the forest, near the motel "Guri i Kuq". Move towards the southwest (S/W) to the water spring, which is the right place to get your supply of necessary drinking water, but also to adjust the equipment. There is a pretty demanding climb waiting for you. It will be easy to follow the trail as it is blazed by recognizable markings on trees of a spruce and fir forest and on rocks. Then follows a hike across a mild valley in the same direction up to k.1607 masl and an unmarked short cut. The trail from here changes its direction towards southeast (S/E), across an eastern slope through a scarce evergreen forest. To the south you can see high cliffs, suitable for mountain climbing, while the cliff Çetat (Çetat) stands out in the west. Upon leaving the forest, you come upon a pedestrian path that leads beneath a rocky cliff to the ridge Malji Nećinat. But don't relax yet, but pay attention to the markings. Continue your hike to the south-east direction (S/E) through a wide valley and a blueberry field towards a central cirque with a smaller plateau. Soon you will reach the western edge of Kućiško Lake (Liqeni and Kuqishtes) (**N=42°40' 07" E=20°05' 24" 1850 masl**). Do not miss the perfect opportunity for a break and camping. Due to high altitude difference to the lake, you need to hike 2.5h from Kućiški Nećinat. The landscape, the outlines of which reflect in the water, won't leave you indifferent, so this is the right time to use your camera. With a little luck, in the rocks of Malji Nećinat you will be able to see rare species of wild game (chamois, lynx) and birds (eagles).

KUĆIŠKO LAKE (LIQENI I KUQISHTES) (N=42°40' 07" E=20°05' 24" 1850 masl)



Kućiško Lake (Liqeni and Kuqishtes) is a "Mountain Eye" on the Malji Nećinat Mountain, which the local population calls the Lake Mountain. This typical mountain lake of glacial origin is 1850 meters above sea level, on the north side of a rocky ridge, tucked away in a thick coniferous forest of fir and spruce. Its length is 60 meters, its width is 25 meters, and the shore line is about 200 meters long at the end of the summer. Geographers will, using professional terms, tell you that it has the shape of a kidney. When they find themselves on one of the elevations above the lake, the more romantic ones will notice that its shore line draws - a great heart. Both will agree that in this place, where landscape is reflected in the clear waters of the lake, you will ask why the mountainous area in which you are now bears the name - accursed. As, the surrounding area feels like a blessing of nature ... The lake is "fed" with water from several smaller seasonal sources,

which can be found in its shore belt. Significant amounts of water are obtained by atmospheric precipitation, while discharge is performed through the seasonal outflow Sehu Nećinat, underground seepage and evaporation. During the winter, the surface of the lake is covered with ice and snow. The water is emerald green, very airy and clean, so during the summer months it is suitable for swimming. So, if you need refreshment, do not hesitate. The lake is located in the protected zone of National Park "Prokletije" (Park Nacional Bjeshkëve të Nemuna). It is a habitat for rare species of birds, chamois, deer wild game and lynx.

After visiting and/or a short break at the lake, do not let its beauty and the fresh mountain air intoxicate you: check and adjust your equipment. The hike continues by passing the lake along its northern side. In a mild curve, bypass the rocky part and you will reach the steep slope of Ljugi and Škodres (Lugi i Shkodres), from which there is a view of Rugova and the slopes of Hajla (2403 masl). Along the edge of the forest, keeping your height, you will reach a spring at about 200 meters northwest (N/W) from the Dreljsko Lake (Liqeni i Drelajve) (**N=42°40' 04" E=20°05' 57" 1796 masl**), which is also of glacial origin, on the moraine threshold of the waves of Velika Podina (Rafashna e Madhe). This is another short opportunity to capture another mountain pearl with your camera.



Dreljsko Lake (Liqeni i Drelajve)

From the lake the trail is further marked along the existing shepherd's path across grassy waves in the direction of the southeast (S/E), by a spring and forest of dwarf mountain pine to a sinkhole. You will come across a signpost, where you will select the southern (S) trail. After a steep climb along a vale and by a ravine you will reach the mountain pass between Velika Podina and Malji Nećinat (Qafa e Kronit k. 2268 masl). On this mountain pass there is an intersection with a trail that leads along the ridge of Malji Nećinat.



The passage - to which you, if everything went according to plan, hiked for 4 hours - is also a natural viewpoint and the highest point on this part of the trail.

At about 2.5 km from the passage, in the direction of the northeast (N/E), is the peak Žuti Kamen (Maja e Gurit të Kuq) which is 2522 meters above sea level, with a characteristic pyramidal peak, visible over the Jezerska Mountain (Maja e Liqenit). From the passage the trail gently descends down the western slope of Velika Podina above a pond (ravine) and reaches the southwestern (S/W) ridge along which leads a better cattle's path along a watershed. After reaching the crossroad on the passage Jelenak (Qafa Drerit) (**N= 42°38'49" E=20°06'01" 2100 masl**), there is a signpost with directions. From here the trail continues straight across a ridge in the direction of southwest (S/W) and along a part of the "Peaks of the Balkans" trail, which leads to passage Zavoj at 2243 masl, on the border with Montenegro.

From this place, turn left and take the beaten trail in the direction of the east (E), maintaining your height, by a spring towards a plateau at k. 2074 masl, which is also a good viewpoint. Then continue the hike by the pond "Pusi i Plaves" across grassy terrain of the southern slope of Velika Podina. There is an unforgettable view of Bogdaš (Maja e Marjashit) 2533 masl, Raški Do (Roshkodol), Miliševac (Milishevc) and the valley of Dečanska Bistrica (Lumbardhi and Deçanit) form the trail. At this place, you will understand a description given in a geographic study: "Unprecedented mountain spaces, incredible dissection in relief, enormous energy in the chaos of peaks raising among clouds and in the eternal half-darkness of depths of the cut in canyons and gorges - these are the Prokletije (Accursed Mountains)." It is up to you to absorb that energy and channel it in a desired way.

Along a slope in the direction of the south-east (S/E) you will descend to Slano Polje (Zllanopojë) and reach a new macadam road leading from Peć (the third kilometre) through the valley between Ljumbardska Mountain (Bjeshka e Lumbardhit) and Koritnik across Miliševac (Milishevc) to Raški Do (Roshkodol). The trail is further marked as a mountain bike trail (MTB) and overlaps with the "Peaks of the Balkans" trail, leading from Raški Do (Roshkodol) to Deçani (Deçan). Continue the hike through Katun Slano Polje (Stanet e Zllanopojës) until you reach the place Lojza (**N = 42 ° 38'17" E = 20 ° 08'08" 1679 masl**), where there is a boarding house for which you need to reserve accommodation in advance. This is where the first section ends and time for a well-deserved rest. This trail is compatible with trail 1A and together with it it makes a circular trail to the starting point in Kučiški Nećinat.



Lojza



Slano Polje (Zllanopojë)

PROKLETIJE (BJESHKËT E NEMUNA) IN KOSOVO

Spreading in the area of three countries – in the western part of Kosovo, northern Albania and north-eastern Montenegro – the Prokletije Mountains (Bjeshkët e Nemuna), "grey and dark, full of hidden and yet unknown beauties and viewpoints", represent the southernmost and most colossus wreath of the Dinaric mountains. The impressive system of steep, high peaks (152 are more than 2,000 meters high), which often inspired and inspires awe of both residents and visitors due to its inaccessible cliffs, rocky ridges that go into the clouds, dark canyons of restless rivers, unpredictable climatic conditions, is among "The most wild" mountainous regions in Europe. That's exactly what its name says.

The routes that trail these magnificent mountains carry thousands of years of history, with stories and traditions that take you back into the past, trails connecting deep canyons, unexplored caves, crystal-clear rivers, mountain peaks, dark blue "mountain eyes" and charming panoramic pastures - parts of a unique and striking mosaic. Via Dinarica in this area combines the diversity and rich ethnic and cultural traditions of the region, which can be especially felt in guesthouses, mountain villages, as well as in small towns along the trail. Some of the facilities on the routes are under the protection of UNESCO.

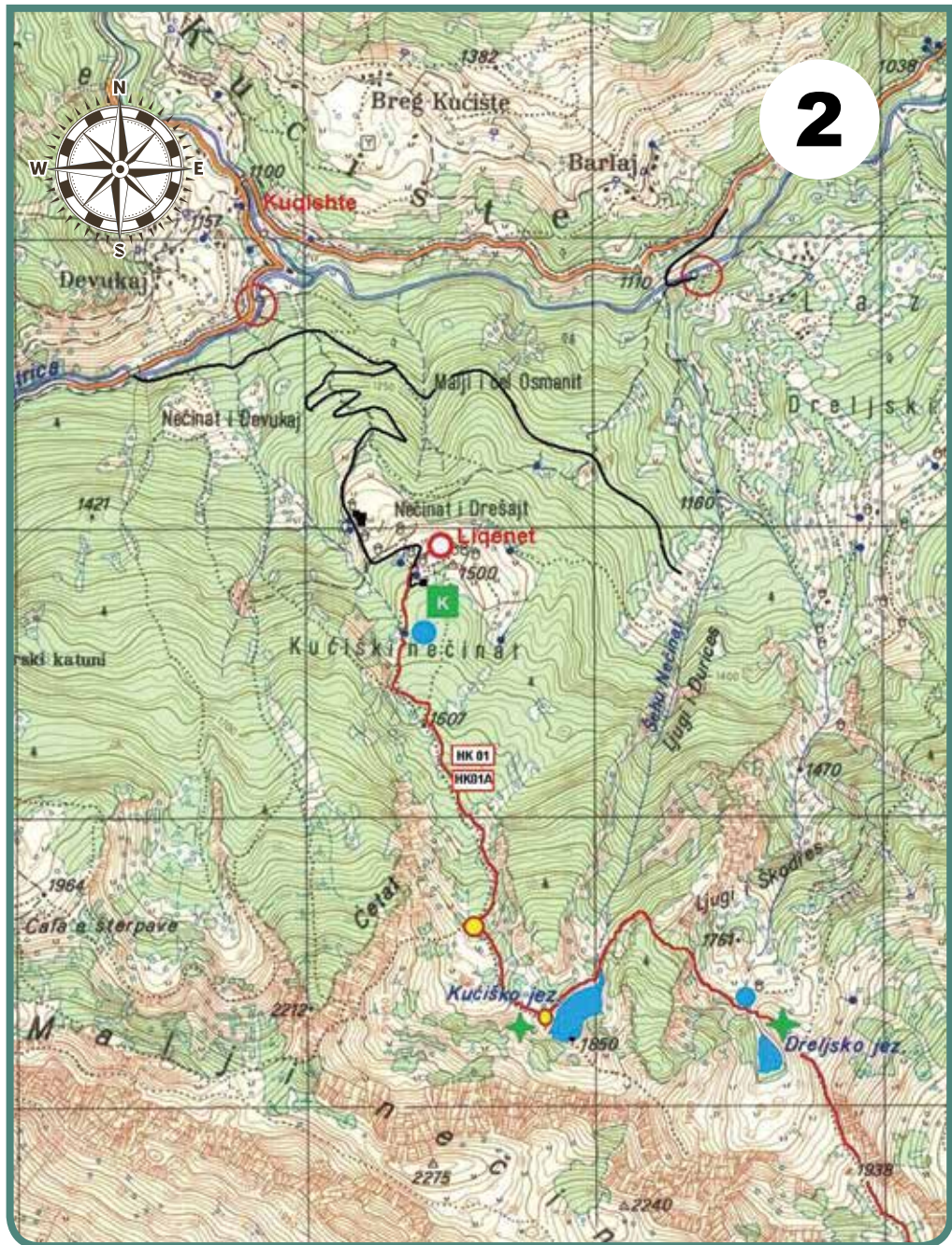
While hiking along these trails, beside the unspoilt nature, you will be enchanted by the ethnic and cultural heritage of the local highlanders, which has been passed on to generations and kept through songs, tradition and legend.

As an inexhaustible treasury of colours, shapes and processes, the National Park "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" (Prokletije) represents one of the most valuable natural resources whose biodiversity and landscape values extend beyond the borders of Kosovo. The high mountains, the relief and geomorphological structure, the climate and the organic world are similar to the Western European Alps. It will offer the visitor a picture of original nature dominated by the highest peak Gjeravica, 2656 masl.

The area of the National Park is known for its rare forest ecosystems and important habitats for about 1000 species. With its hydrological, geomorphological and landscape characteristics it is of great scientific, educational and tourist-recreational importance.

It has been scientifically processed and proven that there are 11 endemic plant species in the National Park of Kosovo Prokletije. The number of endemic Balkan species is 18. According to the Red Book of the Vascular Flora of the Republic of Kosovo, 126 species are endangered with extinction, while 6 species are on the UNESCO European Red List (New York, 1991).

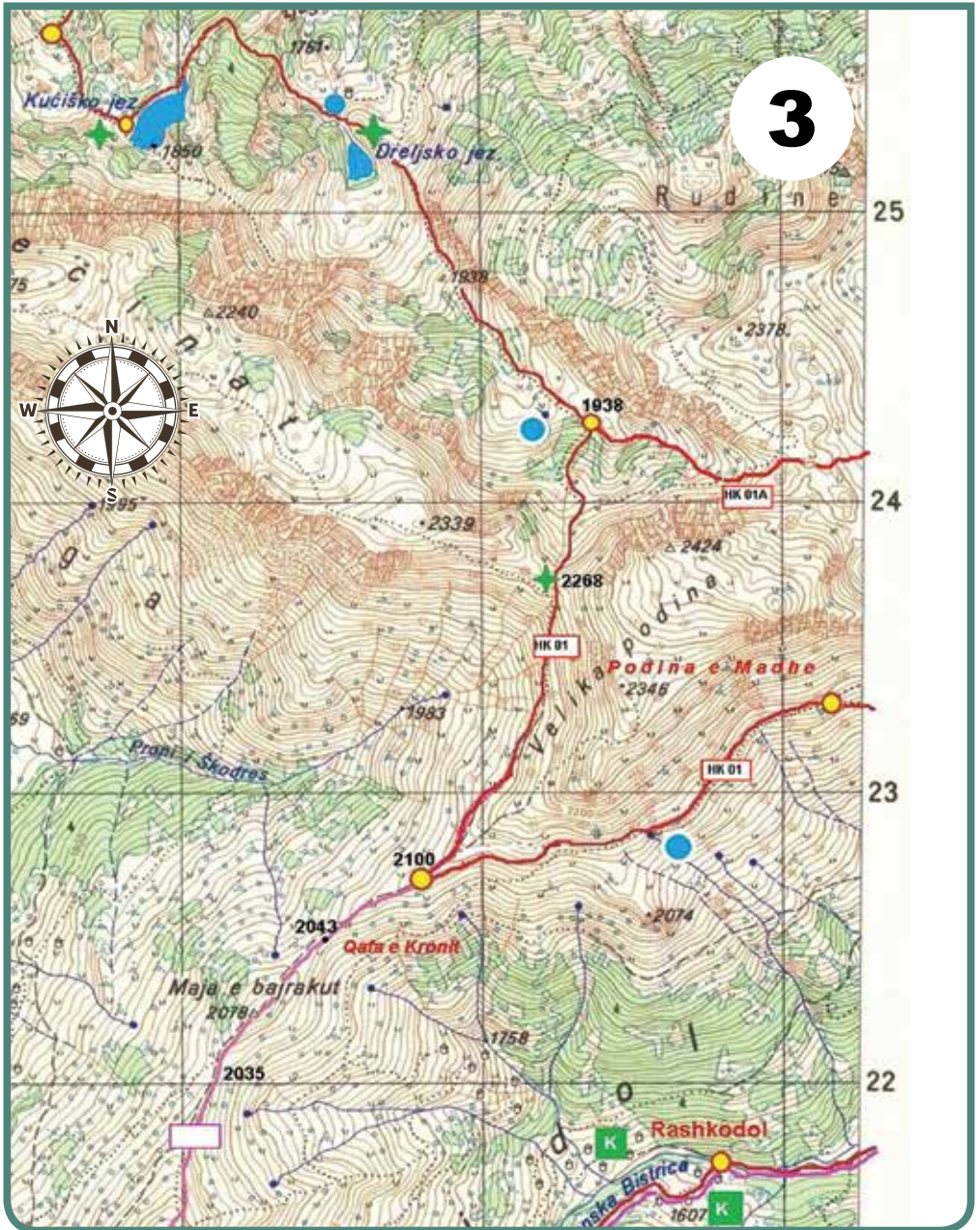
The National Park includes the entire territory of Kosovo's Prokletije and with the national parks of Montenegro and Albania make a unique geomorphological whole.



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m

3



500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m





ITINERARY 1A

Kućiški Nećinat

FIRST SECTION
FIRST DAY

1A



KUĆIŠKI NEĆINAT

Tourism complex Kuqishte

N = 42° 48' 58" E = 20° 05' 01"



ZLLANOPOJË

Lojza

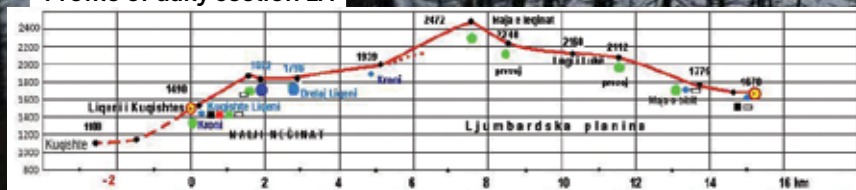
N = 42° 38' 17" E = 20° 08' 08"

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE OF THE FIRST SECTION - OPTION 1A -

KUQISHTË* - KUĆIŠKI NEĆINAT (TOURISM COMPLEX KUQISHTË) -
LIQENI I DREJLAJVE - KËRSHAT E MILESHEVCIT - ZLLANOPOJË



Profile of daily section 1A



ITINERARY 1A	
Trail no. 01A: Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl - Liqeni i Kuqishtes (Kučiško Lake) 1850 masl - Liqeni i Drejlajve (Dreljsko Lake) 1796 masl - k. 1938 masl - Maja e Leqinat 2472 masl* - Guri i Kuq (Žuti Kamen)* - Kërshat e Koritës (saddle near Koritski Krševi) 2240 masl - Lugu i Lukës 2060 masl - (Lugu i Lukës 2060 masl - saddle near Liqeni i Kuq 2105 masl)* - saddle Miliševski Krševi (Kërshat e Mileshevcit) 2112 masl - Miliševac (Milishevc) - saddle near Maja e Bilbilit 1775 masl - monuments k. 1781 masl - Stanet e Zllanopojës (Katun Slano Polje) 1690 masl (Lojza 1670 masl)	
<i>masl – meters above sea level; k. – elevation; * - nearby attractions</i>	
Start:	Tourism complex Kuqishte (Kučiški Nećinat)
Finish:	Lojza (Stanet/katun e Zllanopojës)
Trail No.:	Via Dinarica HK 01A
Period of usage:	Mid-May until the end of October
Total length:	15,5 km
Highest point:	2472 masl
Lowest point:	1490 masl
Altitude difference:	2006 (+ 1088, - 918)
Time needed:	8:30h
Difficulty:	moderate, demanding in terms of fitness, carrying camp equipment, protection equipment and food reserves, full mountaineering equipment is compulsory
Drinking water:	Kroni i Drelajve (Dreljski spring), Qafa e Kronit (saddle Kronit), springs on Milishevc (Miliševac), Kroni e Zllanopojë
Natural viewpoints:	Maja e Leqinat, Kërshat e Korites (saddle Koritski Krševi) 2248 masl (Liqeni i Kuq – nearby attraction), Kërshat e Milishevcit (Miliševski Krševi) 2112 masl, Zllanopojë
Attractions:	Viewpoints and lakes, blueberry fields, flora and fauna
Shelters and accommodation:	Lojza, Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte), shelter Slano Polje - cottages (Stanet e Zllanopojës)
Mobile phone signal (044, 049, 045):	Only at elevations to Guri i Kuq (Žuti Kamen)
Electricity:	Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl and on Stanet e Zllanopojës (katun Slano Polje) - generator
Dangers:	Danger from thunder, sudden weather changes, hiking over rocky cliffs outside marked trails
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)
Trail host:	Municipality of Pejë (Peć)
Markings:	summer, standard of the Mountaineering Association of Kosovo, trail ducks on grassy surfaces
Access trails:	1. Pejë (Peć) - Rugovska Gorge - Drelaj - Kuqishte - Devukaj - Kučiški Nećinat (Tourism complex Kuqishte) 1490 masl 2. Pejë (Peć) - (Third kilometer) turning towards Milishevc - Stanet e Milishevc (Miliševski katuns) - Zllanopojë (Slano Polje) - Roshkodol (Raški Do)

UTM	Important points	GPS
N4726623 E423974	Kuqishte (turning towards Çakorr)*	N= 42° 41' 18" E= 20° 04' 19"
N4740802 E425084	Leqinat Kuqishte	N= 42° 48' 58" E= 20° 05' 01"
N4724417 E425430	Liçeni i Kuqishtes	N= 42° 40' 07" E= 20° 05' 24"
N4724317 E426180	Liçeni i Drelajve	N= 42° 40' 04" E= 20° 05' 57"
N4723353 E426921	Elevation - intersection of trails	N= 42° 39' 33" E= 20° 06' 30"
N4723399 E428311	Maja e Liçenit	N= 42° 39' 35" E= 20° 07' 21"
N4722715 E428849	Saddle Koritski krševi (Kërshat e Korites)	N= 42° 39' 13" E= 20° 07' 55"
N4722176 E430370	Miliševski krševi (Kërshat e Milishevcit)	N= 42° 38' 56" E= 20° 09' 02"
N4721260 E429427	Saddle Maja e Bilbilit - monuments	N= 42° 38' 26" E= 20° 08' 21"
N4720985 E429129	Lojza	N= 42° 38' 17" E= 20° 08' 08"



Kučiški Nećinat



Slano Polje (Zllanopojë)



START: Start the hike in the early morning hours so that, with rational use of time, you reach your goal before dark. The beginning of the trail is marked by a signpost at the edge of the forest, near the motel "Guri i Kuq". Move towards the southwest (S/W) to the water spring, which is the right place to get your supply of necessary drinking water, but also to adjust the equipment. There is a pretty demanding climb waiting for you. It will be easy to follow the trail as it is blazed by recognizable markings on trees of a spruce and fir forest and on rocks. Then follows a hike across a mild valley in the same direction up to k. 1607 masl and an unmarked short cut. The trail from here changes its direction towards southeast (S/E), across an eastern slope through a scarce evergreen forest. To the south you can see high cliffs, suitable for mountain climbing, while the cliff Çetat (Çetat) stands out in the west. Upon leaving the forest, you come upon a pedestrian path that leads beneath a rocky cliff to the ridge Malji Nećinat. But don't relax yet, but pay attention to the markings. Continue your hike to the south-east direction (S/E) through a wide valley and a blueberry field towards a central cirque with a smaller plateau. Soon you will reach the western edge of Kučiško Lake (Liçeni and Kuqishtes) (**N=42°40' 07" E=20°05' 24" 1850 masl**). Do not miss the perfect opportunity for a break and camping. Due to high altitude difference to the lake, you need to hike 2.5h from **Kučiški Nećinat**. The landscape, the outlines of which reflect in the water, won't leave you indifferent, so this is the right time to use your camera. With a little luck, in the rocks of Malji Nećinat

you will be able to see rare species of wild game (chamois, lynx) and birds (eagles).

After visiting and/or a short break at the lake, do not let its beauty and the fresh mountain air intoxicate you: check and adjust your equipment. The hike continues by passing the lake along its northern side. In a mild curve, bypass the rocky part and you will reach the steep slope of Ljugi and Škodres (Lugi i Shkodres), from which there is a view of Rugova and the slopes of Hajla (2403 masl). Along the edge of the forest, keeping your height, you will reach a spring at about 200 meters northwest (N/W) from the Dreljsko Lake (Liqeni i Drelajve, **N=42°40' 04" E=20°05' 57" 1796 masl**), which is also of glacial origin, on the moraine threshold of the waves of Velika Podina (Rafashna e Madhe). This is another short opportunity to capture another mountain pearl with your camera.

Continue the hike towards the east (E) along a vale with sparse trees and following the ravine you will gradually conquer Jezerska Mountain (Maja e Leqinat).

Nearby attractions

Its northern top (2472 masl) is also a viewpoint and a perfect place to rest on a grassy plateau. From this place in the direction of the southeast (S/E) across a cirque at a distance of about 1.4 km you will notice the grassy top of the Žuti Kamen (Guri and Kuq) 2522 meters high, which dominates the whole surrounding area. The climb to this peak is recommended only to experienced mountaineers as a separate tour and with the variant of returning back into the cirque, that is, in a narrow vale with sinkholes towards Koritski Krševi (Kërshat e Korites).

From the summit of Jezerska Mountain (Maja e Leqinit), across the grassy southwestern (S/W) slope, descend to the passage between Jezerska Mountain (Maja e Leqinit) and Koritski Krševi (Kërshat e Korites) (2248 masl). The passage is also a crossroads of trails and a viewpoint towards Bogdaš (Marjashi) and Raški Do (Roshkodol), as well as the valley of Deçanska Bistrica (Lumbardi and Deçanit).



Žuti kamen (Guri i Kuq)



Jezerska Mountain Peak (Maja e Leqinit)

Surrounded and squeezed by powerful mountain peaks, following the traces of great glaciers that existed in this area during the ice age, the restless Deçanska Bistrica (Lumbardi and Deçanit) can be understood as a metaphor of life...

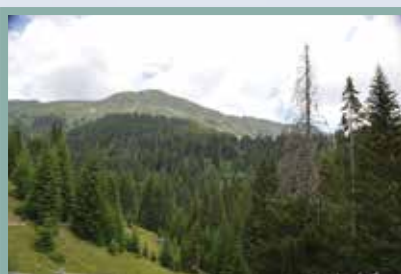
Continue this hiking section by descending from the passage in the direction of the northeast (N/E), by a forest of dwarf mountain pine, down a narrow vale along which you will hike the next 2 km along a better horse path towards the east (E) and reach the wide valley of Lug and Lukes (k.2060 masl). From this point, continue your hike along the eastern (E) slope of the Koritski Krševi (Kërshat e Korites) below a stony ridge for about 1 km in the direction of the south (S). Through a forest of dwarf mountain pine you will reach the passage of Miliševski Krševi (Kërshat e Milishevcit) (2112 masl), which is also a viewpoint.

Nearby attractions

Experienced mountaineers are recommended to climb the ridge at k. 2119 masl (south for about 300m from Liqeni i Kuq Lake) from the valley of Lugu and Luka. After a short descent and climb along the trail - for which you need an extra hour of hiking - you will reach the passage of Miliševski Krševi (Kërshat e Milishevcit).

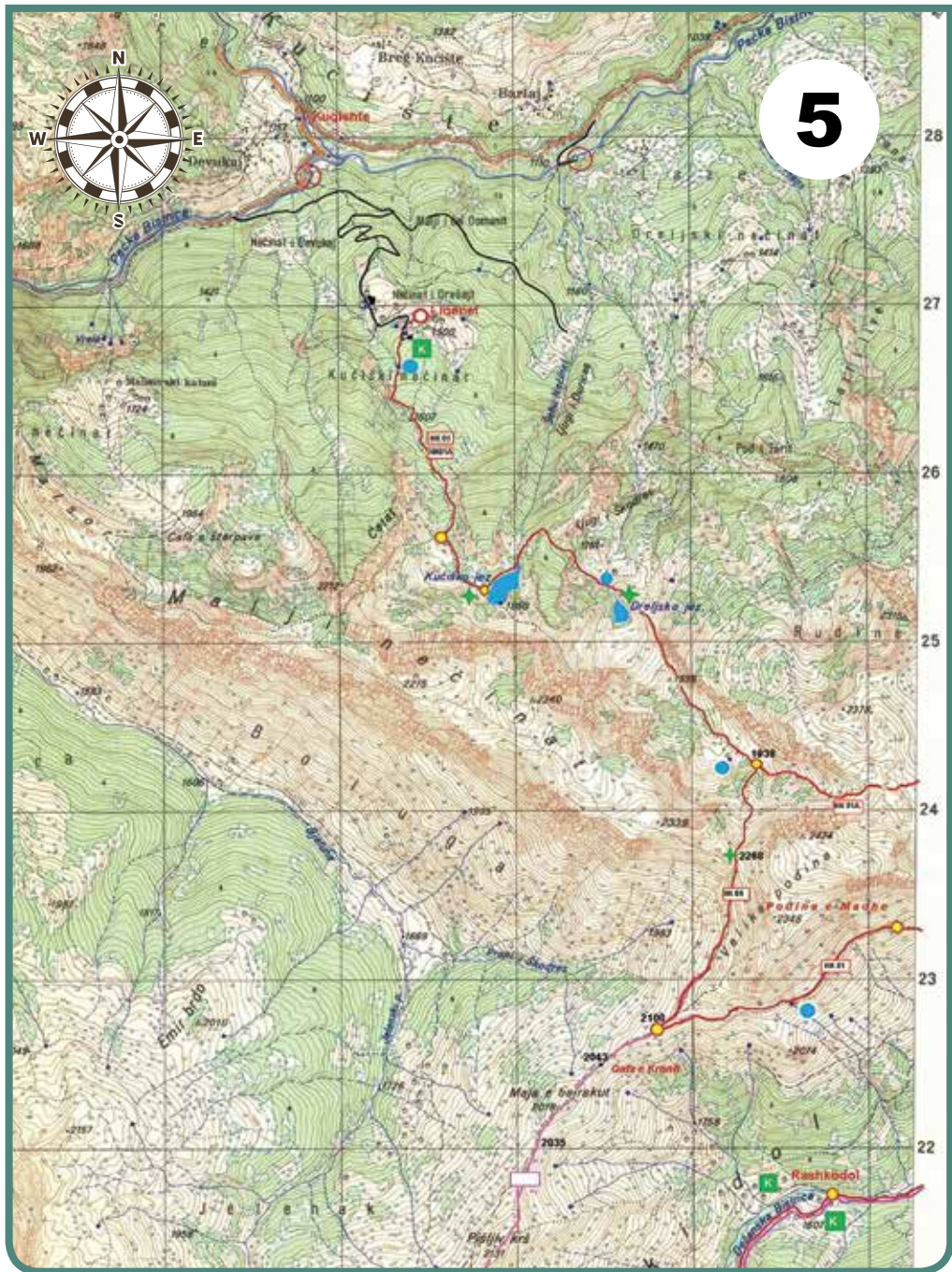


Liqeni i Kuq Lake



*View from Kërshat e Milishevcit on
Kërshat e Korites*

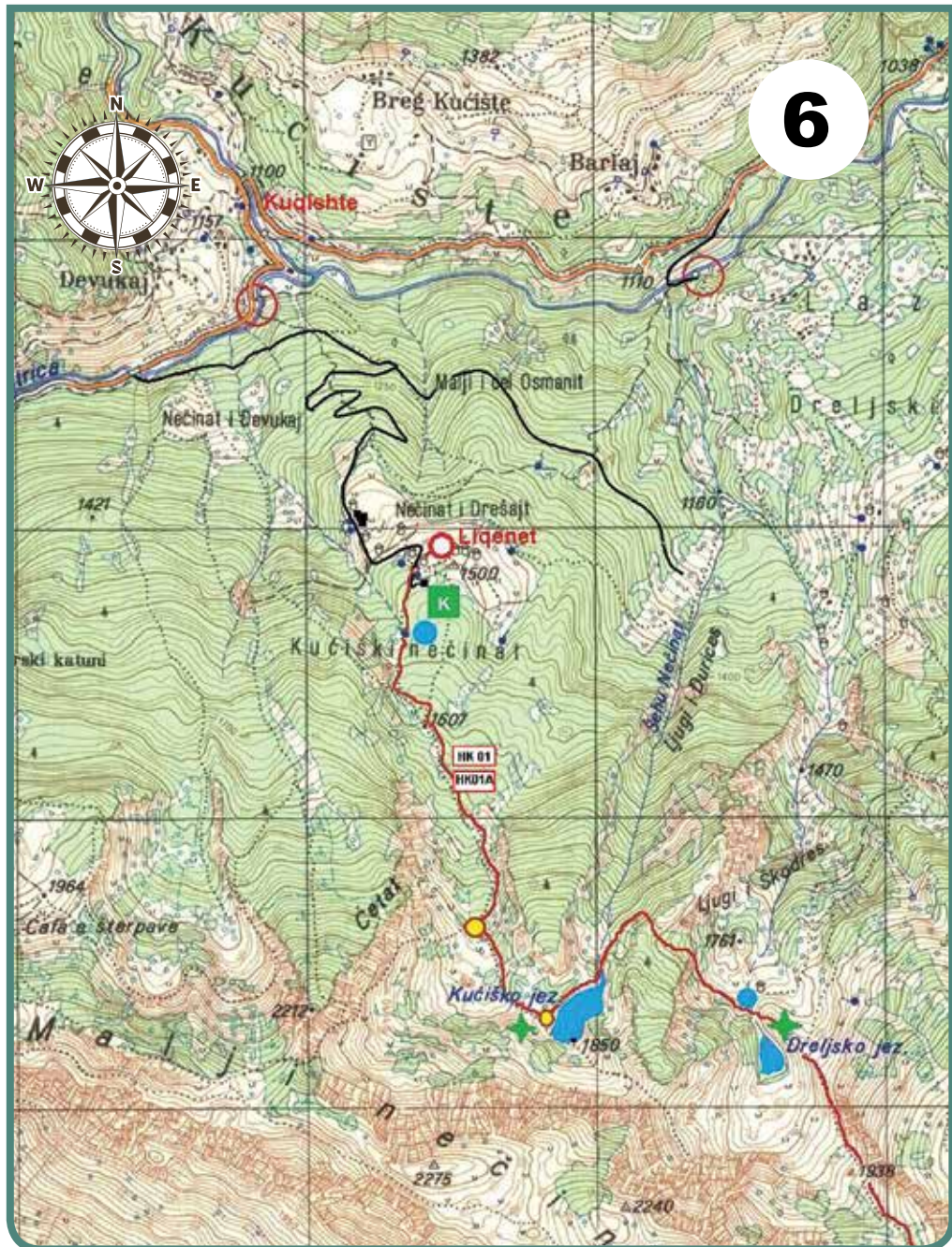
From the passage, in the direction of south-west (S/W) descend along the slope of Miliševac (Milishevc) towards elevation 1757 masl, avoiding stone ridges and ravines. Following a spring you will reach a passage (1775 masl) at Maja e Bilbilit and arrive on the road Miliševac - Slano Polje (Milishevc - Zllanopojë). On the passage, next to the monument, there is a crossroad of several new roads. Continue your hike in the direction of west (W) through Katun Slano Polje (Zllanopojë), where you can find shelter in case of bad weather. A little more effort and you will across a meadow reach a spring and the accommodation of Bujtina Zeka in Lojza (1670 masl), which is the goal of this section. You need to book your accommodation in advance. If you do not find accommodation, do not despair, because you can always find a place to put up your tent and camp.



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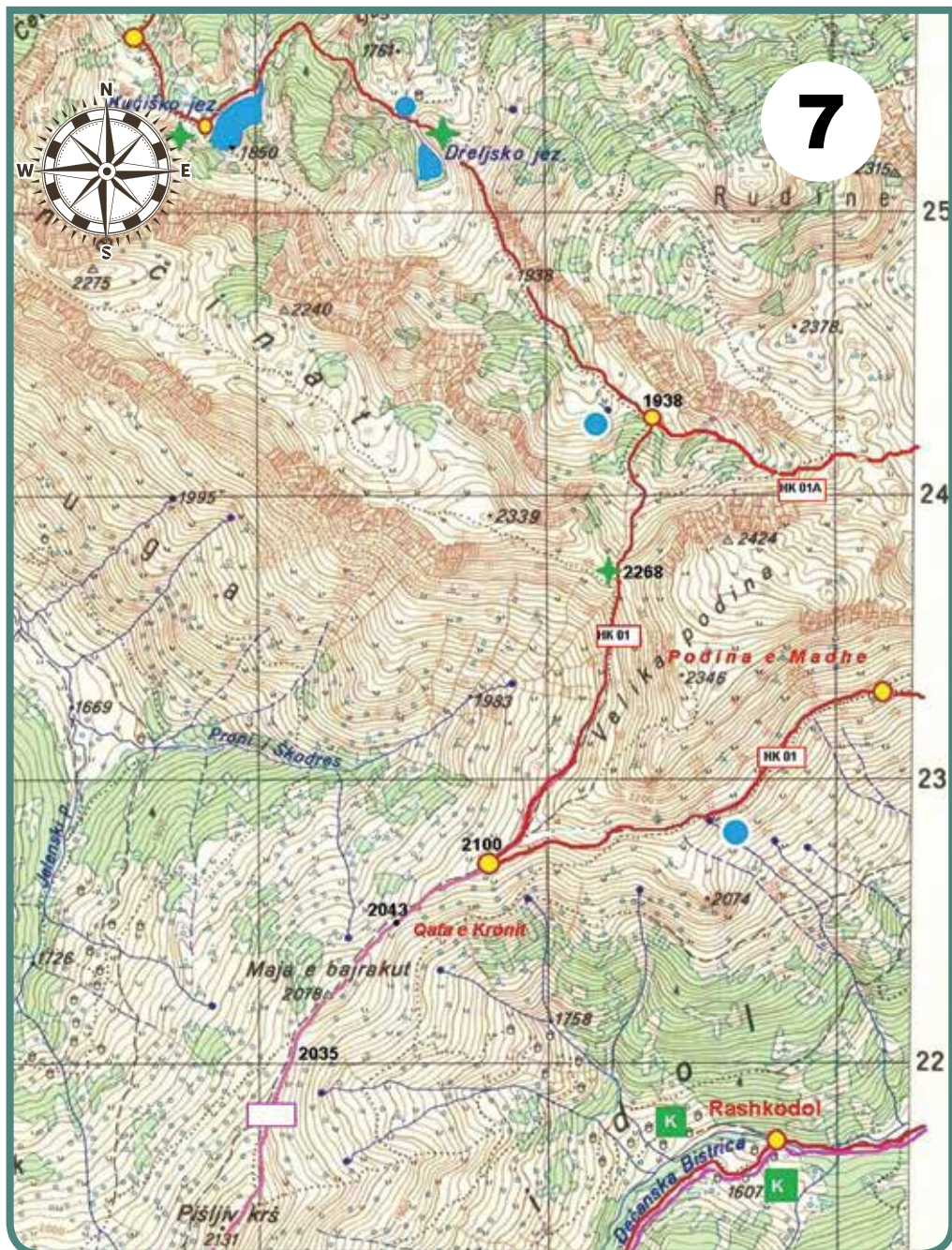
Equidistance 10 m

6



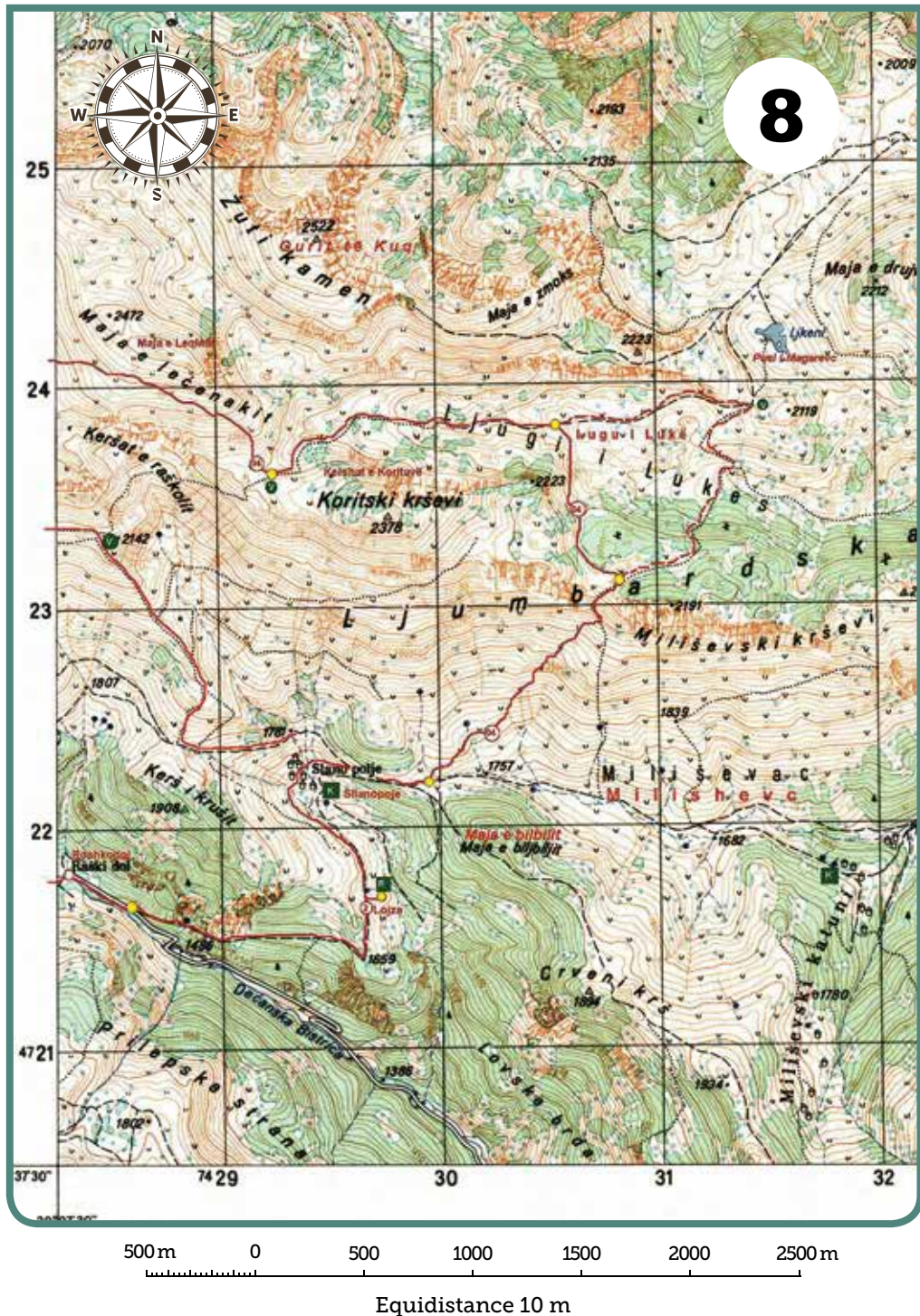
500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m



ITINERARY 2

Ropsi Creek



SECOND SECTION SECOND DAY

2



ZLLANOPOJË

Lojza

N = 42° 38' 17" E = 20° 08' 08"



DOBROSH

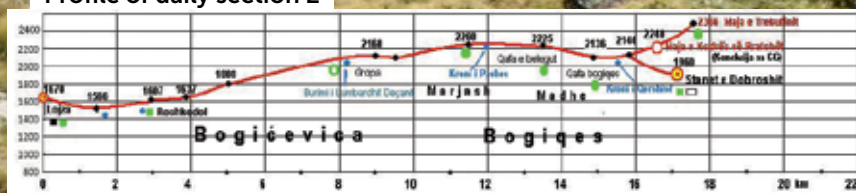
Stanet e Dobroshit

N=42°34'02" E=20°05'46"

ZLLANOPOJË - ROSHKODOL - QAFA E BELEGUT - QAFA E BELEGUT - QAFA E BOGIQES - GROPA E DOBROSHIT - TROMEĐA - (STANET E DOBROSHIT)



Profile of daily section 2



ITINERARY 2

Trail no. 02: Lojza 1670 masl - intersection to Dečan (Dečani) 1566 masl - Stanet e Roshkodol (*katun* Raški Do) 1607 masl - Lugina e Roshkodolit (Raška Valley) - k. 1637 masl - k. 1808 masl - Burimi i Lumbardhit ë Deçanit (Dečanska Bistrica spring) - Gropa e Roshkodolit 2160 masl - Shkalla e Hajnave (Škat e hajnave) 2200 masl - **(Maja e Marjashit (peak Bogdaš) 2530 masl)*** - Qafa e Belegut 2200 masl - Kroni i Pashës (Paša's spring) 2002 masl - Qafa e Bogiqes (saddle Bogićevica) 2132 masl - Kroni i Qershisë (Trešnja (Cherry) spring) - Gropa e Dobroshit (Rupa dobroš) 2050 masl >> **connection with Ravno brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët) 2240 masl (Montenegro) - Tromeda (Trekufiri) 2366 masl << - Stanet e Dobroshit (Katun Dobrška Bačija) 1910 masl**

*masl – meters above sea level; k. – elevation; * - nearby attractions*

Start:	Lojza (Stanet/katun e Zllanopojës)
Finish:	Stanet e Dobroshit (<i>katun</i> Dobrška Bačija)
Trail No.:	Via Dinarica HK-02
Period of usage:	mid-May until the end of October
Total length:	16 kilometers
Highest point:	2253 masl
Lowest point:	1566 masl
Altitude difference:	1588 (+ 944 m - 644 m)
Time needed:	8:00 hours
Difficulty:	moderate, demanding in terms of fitness, carrying camp equipment, protection equipment and food reserves, full mountaineering equipment is compulsory
Drinking water:	Zllanopojë (Slano Polje), Stanet e Roshkodolit (<i>katun</i> Raški Do), Kroni i Lumbardhit të Deçanit (Dečanska Bistrica spring), Kroni i Pashës (Pašina voda), Kroni i Qershisë (Trešnja (Cherry) spring), Kroni i Trekufirit (spring near Tromeda), (Gropa e Dobroshit (Rupa dobroš))
Natural viewpoints:	Zllanopojë (Slano Polje), Shkalla e Hajnave (Škat e hajnave), Qafa e Belegut (saddle Belegut) - Marjashi (Bogdaš), Qafa e Bogiqes (Čafa bogićes), Trekufiri (Tromeda)
Attractions:	Lugina e Roshkodolit (Valley Raški Do), Burimi i Lumbardhit të Deçanit (Dečanska Bistrica spring), Maja e Marjashit (Bogdaš Peak)
Shelters and accommodation:	Stanet e Zllanopojës (<i>katun</i> Slano Polje), Stanet e Belegut (<i>katun</i> Belegut), Stanet e Dobroshit (<i>katun</i> Dobroš)
Mobile phone signal (044, 049 045):	only at peak elevations
Electricity:	Stanet e Zllanopojës (<i>katun</i> Slano Polje) - generator
Dangers:	sudden weather changes, frequent fog occurrence, difficult orientation outside marked trails (forest paths that are not mapped), screes, rocky cliffs, possibility of avalanches. The trail has no winter markings – closed in the winter period.
Recommendation:	hiking in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, reporting to the border police (if you cross to Montenegro), water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag)
Trail host:	Municipality of Pejë (Peć) and Municipality of Dečan (Dečani)
Markings:	summer, standard of the Mountaineering Association of Kosovo, trail ducks on grassy surfaces
Access trails:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pejë (Peć) - (Third Kilometer) turn towards Milishevc - Stanet e Milishevcit (Miliševski <i>katuns</i>) - Zllanopojë (Slano Polje) - (Roshkodol (Raški Do)) 2. Dečani (Dečani) - HPP Kozhnjer - Roshkodol 3. Connection with trail 541 (in Montenegro) Hridsko Lake (Liqeni i Hridit) - Tromeda (Trekufiri) - (Ravno Brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët)) 4. Connection with trail 544 (in Montenegro) Babino Polje - Katun Bogićevica (Montenegro) - Čafa Bogićes (Qafa e Bogiqes)

UTM	Important points	GPS
N4721387 E429110	Slano Polje (Žllanopojë)	N= 42° 38' 30" E= 20° 08' 07"
N4720985 E429129	Lojza	N= 42° 38' 17" E= 20° 08' 08"
N4721220 E427286	Raški Do (<i>katun</i>) (Roshkodol) 500m west from the intersection	N= 42° 38' 24" E= 20° 06' 47"
N4717336 E424123	Gropa e Roshkodolit (Dečanska Bistrica springs (Burimi i Lumbardhit))	N= 42° 36' 17" E= 20° 04' 30"
N4715473 E425311	Čafa e Belegut (Qafa e Belegut)	N= 42° 35' 17" E= 20° 05' 23"
N4713778 E425064	Čafa Bogičes (Qafa e Bogičes)	N= 42° 34' 22" E= 20° 05' 13"
N4713153 E425810	Dobraška Bačija (Stanet e Dobroshit)	N= 42° 34' 02" E= 20° 05' 46"
N4712791 E425077	Rupa Dobroš (Gropa e Dobroshit)	N= 42° 33' 50" E= 20° 05' 14"
N4712798 E424393	Tromeda (Ravno brdo) (Trekufiri - Kodra e Rrafshët) connection	N= 42° 33' 33" E= 20° 04' 44"



Katun Raški Do (Roshkodolit)



Bogdaš Peak (Marjash)



START: Another early rising is awaiting you: start your hike in the early morning hours and calculate to arrive at the goal (connection), for your own safety, and for the comfort of hiking, at least two hours before sunset. The beginning of the trail is marked by a signpost in front of the boarding house in Lojza. Follow the vehicle/forest path which after 200 m enters a coniferous forest. The trail through the forest is marked across a southern slope beneath the cliffs of Kerš i Krušit (Kërshi i Krushkit) to the intersection (k. 1566 masl) with a macadam road leading by the river Dečanska Bistrica (Llumbardhi i Deçanit), by the HPP (Hydroelectric Power Plant) Kožnjar to Dečani. From here leads the mountain bike trail Via Dinarica to Dečani (second day of the cycling trail). At the crossroad there is a signpost with directions, from where you need to continue in the direction of the west (W), and after 300 m, turn left up a slope across a meadow to Katun Raški Do (Roshkodol). From the intersection (curve), continue along a forest path to the west end of the *katun*.

KATUN RAŠKI DO (ROSHKODOL)

Katun Raški Do (Roshkodol), one of the larger and restored *katuns* in this area, is located in a large cirque, a mild valley which is on the south side closed by the mountain of Bogdaš (Marjash) 2533 masl. The slightly rolling and grassy valley is rich in pastures and blueberry fields, and the slopes of Bogdaš (Marjash) - a unique example of traces of the last phase of the Ice Age – rich with forests as well, which convert into forests of dwarf mountain pine. The exciting contrast of the wildness and beauty of nature, as well as its link with human effort, will inspire you and energize you to continue hiking.

The trail is marked along an old cattle's path to the source area of Dečanska Bistrica (Lumbardhi and Deçanit), which is referred to as Gropa (**N=42°36' 17" E=20°04' 30" 2160 masl**), all the way to the crossroad north from Pasji Peak (Maja e Qenit) 2405 masl. It then changes direction towards the southeast (S/E). After a mild climb across a blueberry field you reach the passage of Čafa Beleg (Qafa e Belegut) (**N=42°35' 17" E=20°05' 23" 2253 masl**), which is the highest point of the daily tour and a good natural viewpoint towards Raški Do (Roshkodol) and Beleški Stream (Bjeshka e Belegut). From the passage towards the southeast (S/E) stretches the rocky ridge of Bogdaš (Marijash) with it 2533 meters high peak, which is a special challenge for mountaineers (2 km from the passage). At these altitudes, in the tranquillity of Prokletije, "the world of distant peaks, dark deep-valleys and breathable, clear blue skies", you will feel the breath of the unknown, the charm of discovery, an experience that has always inspired people to explore, something that even today leads a man to leave the comfort of city life and connect with nature...



Rupa Dobroš (Gropa e Dobroshit)

After a short break continue your hike along a vehicular road across the northern (N) slope of Maja e Male (Maja e Madhe), by Pašin Spring (Kroni i Pashës) on Čafa Beleg (Qafa e Belegut). This is where you will reach the watershed of the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea basin, which is a special experience. The trail further leads you along a vehicular road to the passage of Čafa Bogiçes (Qafa e Bogiqes) (**N= 42°34' 22" E= 20°05' 13" 2132 masl**), which is also the crossroad of several trails and the road Babino Polje-Beška Belegut (Bjeshka e Belegut), which leads to Deçani

(Dečan). There is a signpost with directions on the passage. From here in the direction of the south (S), across the eastern slope of Ravno Brdo, the trail keeps its direction and height continuing by the spring of Trešnja (Kroni and Qershisë). After 300 m you will arrive at a new intersection and the turn to Dobroška Bačija (Stanet e Dobroshit) (**N=42°34'02"** **E=20°05'46"** **1910 masl**). There is another 1.5 km of walking from the intersection to the *katun* cottages, and then you can take a break and relax: you have reached the goal of the second day.



If you decide to head for the connection with trail no. 541 on Ravno Brdo (in Montenegro), you should continue in the same direction to the crossroad of trails in Rupa Dobroš (intersection Ravno Brdo - Dobroška Bačija). Here you need to turn westward towards the passage on Ravno Brdo, where there is a signpost with directions (connection point with the trail in Montenegro, the daily goal of which is Hridsko Lake or shelter from bad weather in the abandoned border watchtower Bogičevica). The trail is also the route of the "Peaks of the Balkans", which leads from Kosovo to Albania. The climb to Tromeda (Tripoint) is recommended due to its exceptional views of the massif (in Kosovo, Montenegro and Albania).



Trail towards Tromeda (Trekufiri)

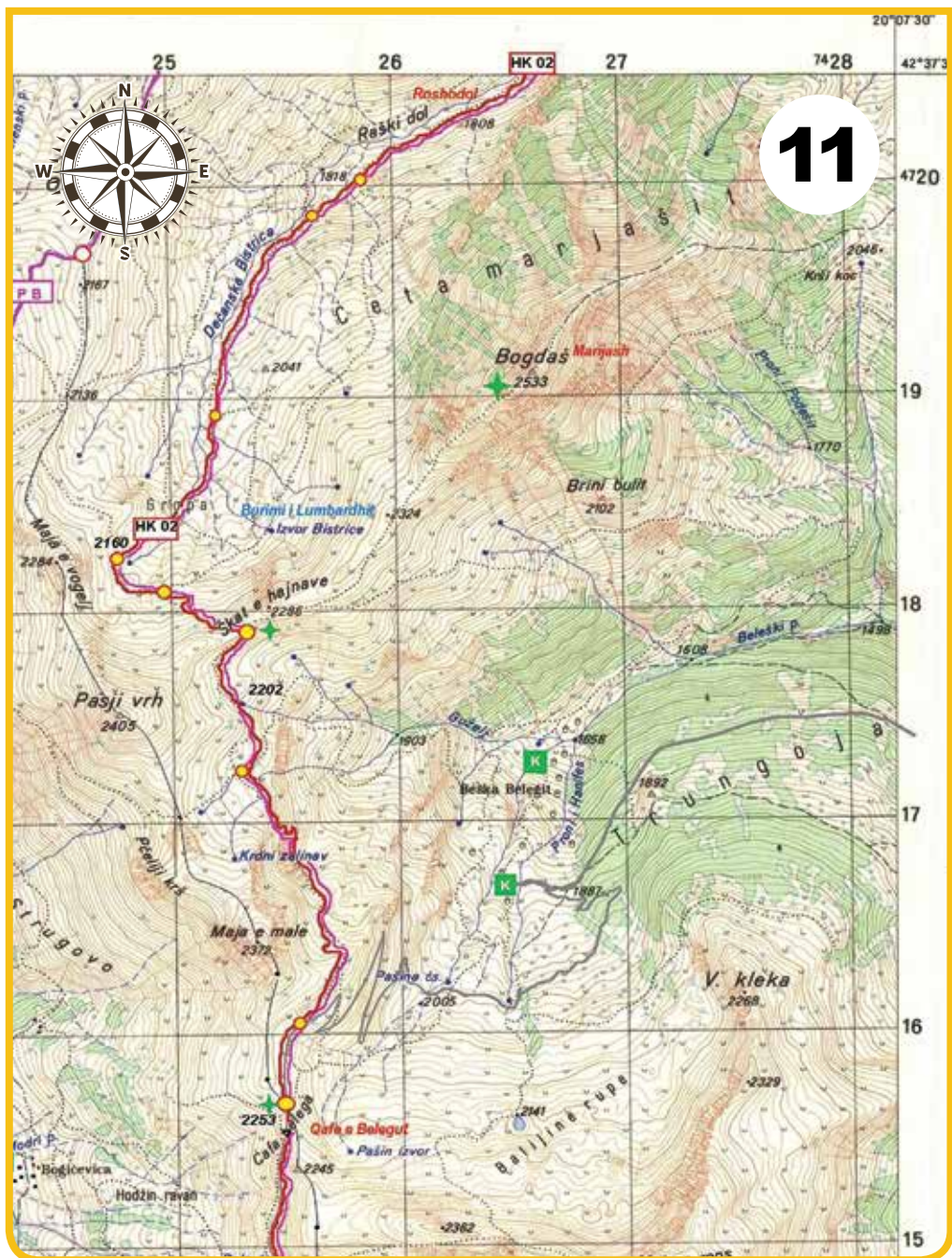


10



500 m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 m

Equidistance 10 m



Equidistance 10 m



500m 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500m

Equidistance 10 m



ITINERARY 3

Gjeravicë Lake



THIRD SECTION THIRD DAY

3



DOBROSH

Stanet e Dobroshit

N=42° 34' 02" E=20° 05' 46"



GROPA E JUNIKUT

Gropa Erenikut

N= 42° 31' 18" E= 20° 10' 07"

STANET E DOBROSHIT - (TREKUFIRI) - GROPA E DOBROSHIT - LIQENI I TROPOJES - PLLAQICA E JUNIKUT - QAFA DOBËRDOLIT - PLLAQICA E VOKSHIT - LIQENI ZEMER - QAFA E GUSANIT - LIQENI I GJERAVICES - K. 2188 - QAFA E SYLBICES - GROPA E JUNIKUT (GACAFER, GROPA ERENIKIT, STANET E KUÇVE)



Profile of daily section 3



ITINERARY 3

Trail no. 03: Katun Dobërška Bačija (Stanet e Dobroshhit) 1910masl - Gropa e Dobroshhit (Rupa dobroš) 2140 masl >> **connection with Ravno brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët) 2240 masl - Tomeda (Trekufiri) 2366 masl << - Maja e Trekufirit (Tomeda Peak)*** - Liqeni i Tropojes (Tropojansko Lake) 2232 masl - Pllaqica e Junikut (Junićke Pločice) 2200 masl - Qafa Dobërdolit (Cafa dobi do) 2252 masl - Pllaqica e Vokshhit (Vokšanske Pločice) 2230 masl - Liqeni Zemer (Veliko Lake) 2282 masl - Qafa e Gusanit (Saddle Gusani) 2452 masl - **Maja e Gjeravices (Gjeravica Peak) 2656 masl*** - Liqeni i Gjeravices (Gjeravica Lake - in the shape of „tooth“) 2309 masl - k. 2188 masl - Qafa e Sylbices (Cafa e silbic) 2143 masl - **Stanet e Gacaferrve (Gacaferski Katun) 1670 masl** - Gropa e Junikut (Rupa Junik) - (within 500 m there are Stanet e Gacaferrve (Gacaferski katuns), **Gropa e Erenikut (Rupe Erenika)** and Stanet e Kuçve (katuns Kuç)).

*masl – meters above sea level; k. – elevation; * - nearby attractions*

Start:	Stanet e Dobroshhit (katun Dobërška Bačija)
Finish:	Gropa e Erenikut (Stanet e Junikut)
Trail No.:	Via Dinarica HK-03
Period of usage:	Mid-May to the end of October (in winter only Alpine expeditions)
Total length:	22 kilometers (+ 19 km from Junik or 33 km from Dečan (Dečani))
Highest point:	2656 masl
Lowest point:	1670 masl
Altitude difference:	2392 (+ 1126 m - 1266m)
Time needed:	10:30 hours
Difficulty:	moderate, demanding in terms of fitness, carrying camp equipment, protection equipment and food reserves, full mountaineering equipment is compulsory
Drinking water:	Gropa e Dobroshhit (Rupa dobroš), Liqeni i Tropojes (Tropojansko Lake), Liqeni Zemer (Veliko Lake), Kroni i Gjeravices (Gjeravica spring), spring of Erenik
Natural viewpoints:	Trekufiri (Tromeda), the entire route is uninterrupted panoramic viewpoint
Attractions:	viewpoints, lakes (Liqeni i Tropojes (Tropojansko Lake), Liqeni i Madh dhe Liqeni i Vogel i Gjeravices (Large and small Gjeravica Lake), katun Gropa Erenikit, ponds and snow drifts, alpine flora and fauna
Shelters and accommodation:	Stanet e Dobroshhit (cottages in Dobërška Bačija), Gropa e Junikut i Gropa e Erenikit (Motel Gjeravica, Junikut Hut, Gropa e Junikut Hut)
Mobile phone signal (044 and Albania):	only at peak elevations - Only Qafa e Sylbices and northern part of Gjeravica! There is no mobile phone coverage from Maja e Gjeravices (Gjeravica Peak) until the top of Gropa e Junikut!
Electricity:	Gropa e Junikut (only a generator)
Dangers:	sudden weather changes, thunder, frequent fog occurrence, difficult orientation outside marked trails, scree, rocky cliffs, possibility of avalanches. The trail has no winter markings – it is closed in the winter period.
Recommendation:	hiking organised in small groups along marked trails, local or certified guide is obligatory, reporting to the border police, water reserve and protective clothing (tent and sleeping bag, staying in nature).
Trail host:	Municipality of Junik
Markings:	summer, standard of the Mountaineering Association of Kosovo, mainly along a border patrol trail route, trail ducks on grassy surfaces
Access trails:	1. Dečan (Dečani) - HE Kožnjari (HPP Kozhner) - Roshkodol (Raški Do (Dečan)); 2. Connection with trail 541 (in Montenegro) Hridsko Lake (Liqeni i Hridit) - Tromeda (Trekufiri) - (Ravno Brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët)) 3. Connection with trail 544 (in Montenegro) Babino Polje - Katun Bogićevica (Montenegro) - Cafa Bogićes (Qafa e Bogićes) 4. Junik via Gropa e Junikut or Gacaferr.

UTM		Important points	GPS	
N4713153	E425810	Dobroška Bačija (Stanet e Dobroshit)	N= 42° 34' 02"	E= 20° 05' 46"
N4712791	E425077	Rupa Dobroš (Gropa e Dobroshit)	N= 42° 33' 50"	E= 20° 05' 14"
N4712274	E424387	Ravno Brdo (Kodra e Rrafshet)	N= 42° 33' 33"	E= 20° 04' 44"
N4711874	E424383	Tromeđa (Qafa e Bogiqes) (Trekufiri (Qafa e Bogiqes))	N= 42° 33' 20"	E= 20° 04' 44"
N4710842	E425557	Tropojско Lake (Liqeni i Tropojës)	N= 42° 32' 47"	E= 20° 05' 36"
N4710068	E425845	Čafa Dobri Do (Qafa e Dobërdolit)	N= 42° 32' 22"	E= 20° 05' 49"
N4710842	E425557	Veliko Lake (Liqeni Zemer)	N= 42° 32' 47"	E= 20° 05' 36"
N4709056	E428299	Saddle Gusan (Qafa e Gusanit)	N= 42° 31' 50"	E= 20° 07' 37"
N4709291	E429420	Gjeravica Peak (Maja e Gjeravices)	N= 42° 31' 58"	E= 20° 08' 26"
N4709079	E428984	Gjeravica Lake (Liqeni i Gjeravices)	N= 42° 31' 51"	E= 20° 08' 07"
N4712274	E424387	Čafa Silbic (Qafa e Sylbices)	N= 42° 33' 33"	E= 20° 04' 44"
N4708034	E431711	Gropa e Erenikut (Grand Gjeravica Motel)	N= 42° 31' 18"	E= 20° 10' 07"
N4707779	E432439	Gropa e Junikut (info table)	N= 42° 31' 10"	E= 20° 10' 39"



START: When in nature, our inner biological clock aligns with its phases. So we assume that another early waking will not be too difficult for you. Start your hike in the early morning hours and calculate to arrive at the goal (connection) at least two hours before sunset. The starting point is Katun Dobroška Bačija (Stanet e Dobroshit, Kosovo) or trail no. 541 on Ravno Brdo in Montenegro. At the intersection in Rupa Dobroš (Gropa e Dobroshit) (**N=42°33'50" E=20°05'14" 2100 masl**), from where you will start hiking, there is no signpost, so pay attention to the markings.

You will turn your back to the rising Sun and in the direction of the west (W) set out towards the passage Ravno Brdo (Kodra e Rrafshët), which is the connecting line with Montenegro and Albania (Peak of the Balkans) and is defined as the occasional border crossing (**N=42°33'33" E=20°04'44" 2240 masl**). There is a signpost with directions here.

Nearby attractions

Then follows a climb along the northern ridge to the peak of Tromeđa (Trekufiri) (**N=42°33'20" E=20°04'44" 2366 masl**), beside the visible remains of a border watchtower.

By keeping company with clouds, you will have the entire valley of Babino Polje (Montenegro), Tropojске Pločice (Pllaçica e Tropojës, Kosovo), Doberdol with lakes (Albania) and the more significant peaks of Prokletije (Bjeshkët e Nemuna) as on the palm of your hand. This is the place for your first break and making photos, but also for visual and spiritual empowerment. It's not hard to recall the tact of the "Enjoy in silence" song as the musical background of the gorgeous landscape that surrounds you. Or, better, in line with the recommendation from it, just give up to the peace that the mountain offers...



Panorama of Tromeđa (Trekufiri)



Tromeđa (Trekufiri)

When at the top of Tromeda (Trekfiri) you have absorbed the beauty of Prokletije, continue further. You do not need to return to the crossroad in Rupa Dobroš (Gropa e Dobroshit), but continue along the military road, across the ridge towards Maja Bogičaj (Maja e Bogiqes) 2404 masl, with its characteristic rocky peak. Descend from the grassy passage towards the east (E) down a steep and elongated slope along a marked trail which separates Tropojске Pločice (Pllaçica e Tropojës) and Rupa Dobroš (Gropa e Dobroshit). From the slope take the trail to the south (S), keeping your height, across mild grassy waves - pastures, and you will reach Tropojско Lake (Liqeni and Tropojës) (**N=42°32'47" E=20°05'36" 2225 masl**). The lake of a heart shape is located on a small plateau below the peaks of Maja e Ram Aruçit 2358 masl. Its surrounding area is a grassy plateau suitable for resting and setting up a tent. The water is clear, but for safety reasons, we would not recommend it for drinking. The lake has an occasional outflow and has an elongated shape – and if glacial lakes are said to be "mountain eyes", then this is a mountain tear before you, a tear of joy in the midst of wild beauty. Let us add that Tropojско Lake is a habitat of triton (Triturus), a species of amphibian that has the ability to regenerate lost and damaged parts of its body, such as a leg and tail. Does that not remind you of the power of renewal of nature?

After a short break, continue with a mild climb along the beaten trail to the slope Krši i Zi (Kërshi i Zi) (2259 masl), which separates the Tropojске and Juničke Pločice (Pllaçica e Tropojës and Pllaçica e Junikut). From the slope in the direction of the south (S) at a distance of about a kilometre is the famous passage Çafa Dobri Do (Qafa e Dobërdolit) (**N=42°32'22" E=20°05'49" 2223 masl**), which is a natural passage to Albania (cattle and caravan trail). Maintaining your height in a curve, along the north-east (N/E) side pass by the characteristic pyramidal peak of Maja e Bardhë (2425 masl). Then across northern slopes and mild waves, where there are some lonely rocks (spike-like), across wavy terrain after 3 km of hiking from Tropojско Lake (Liqeni and Tropojës), you will reach the north-western slopes of Gusan Mountain (2539 masl). Here in a wide karst sinkhole and amphitheatre is the Veliko Lake (Liqeni Zemër) (**N=42°32'47" E=20°05'36" 2282 masl**). With its specific shape, with two occasional outflows, it is a true "mountain eye", where the water mirrors the cliffs of Gusan Mountain. Due to the emerald colour of its water, some call it the "Emerald Lake". The vale is grassy with crashed large rock blocks. The lake shore is rocky, especially on the west side. Near the lake, in the direction of the southwest (S/W), there is a small lake and a pond, which occasionally feed the Veliko Lake with water. The surrounding area is rich in pastures of various alpine flora. On the cliffs of Gusan and Gjeravica, it is possible to encounter chamois, eagles and lynx (species: Balkan lynx), the largest cat family member that you can find in Europe. On the slopes of Gusan and the north-western cliffs of Gjeravica snow stays for a long time, so that is also a special experience.



Tropojsko Lake



Veliko Lake (Liqeni Zemër)

Up to this point hiking is without special effort across mild grassy terrain and with small altitude differences. What follows will speed up your pulse: a demanding ascent, with a steeper climb and rocky ledges, so it is advisable to prepare your equipment and add up to your water reserves during your break on the northern shore of the lake. After a break, continue your hike by passing the lake by its east side. Using the rocky ledges, along an arranged trail between stone boulders, conquer (app.) 200 meters of altitude difference and reach the grassy passage "Gusan" (Qafa e Gusanit), which is the intersection of trails. A cirque with lakes and a grassy amphitheatre towards the highest peak of Gjeravica are visible from the passage. Turn north (N), that is left, and continue along a marked trail below k. 2494 masl in the direction of the northeast (N/E) and move towards the passage between the two dominating peaks. The east one is also the main peak of Gjeravica.

Nearby attraction

From this passage continue along the exposed part of the ridge and go up to the concrete pyramid, which is the goal of the climb to the top of Gjeravica Peak (Maja e Gjeravicës) (**N=42°31'58" E=20°08'26" 2656 masl**). "Who on the mountain height doth take his stand, Sees more than he who stays upon the plain" is a verse from the famous "The Mountain Wreath" by the Montenegrin bishop, ruler and poet Peter II Petrović Njegoš. From Gjeravica (Maja e Gjeravicës), the highest peak of Kosovo, there is a magnificent view of the heights of Prokletije (Bjeshkët e Nemuna), the plain of western Kosovo, Paštrik (Pashtrik), the Šar Mountain (Malet e Sharrit)... And you will see that, no matter what you previously heard or read about them - that they are dangerous, ominous, gloomy, inaccessible – The Prokletije (Bjeshkët e Nemuna) also know how to be both tame and mild. At the top of Gjeravica (Maja e Gjeravicë) there is still no register box with seal. The very top is rocky and is characterized by large basalt rocks covered by specific lichen. The slippery terrain requires careful movement.



Gjeravica Peak (Maja e Gjeravicës)



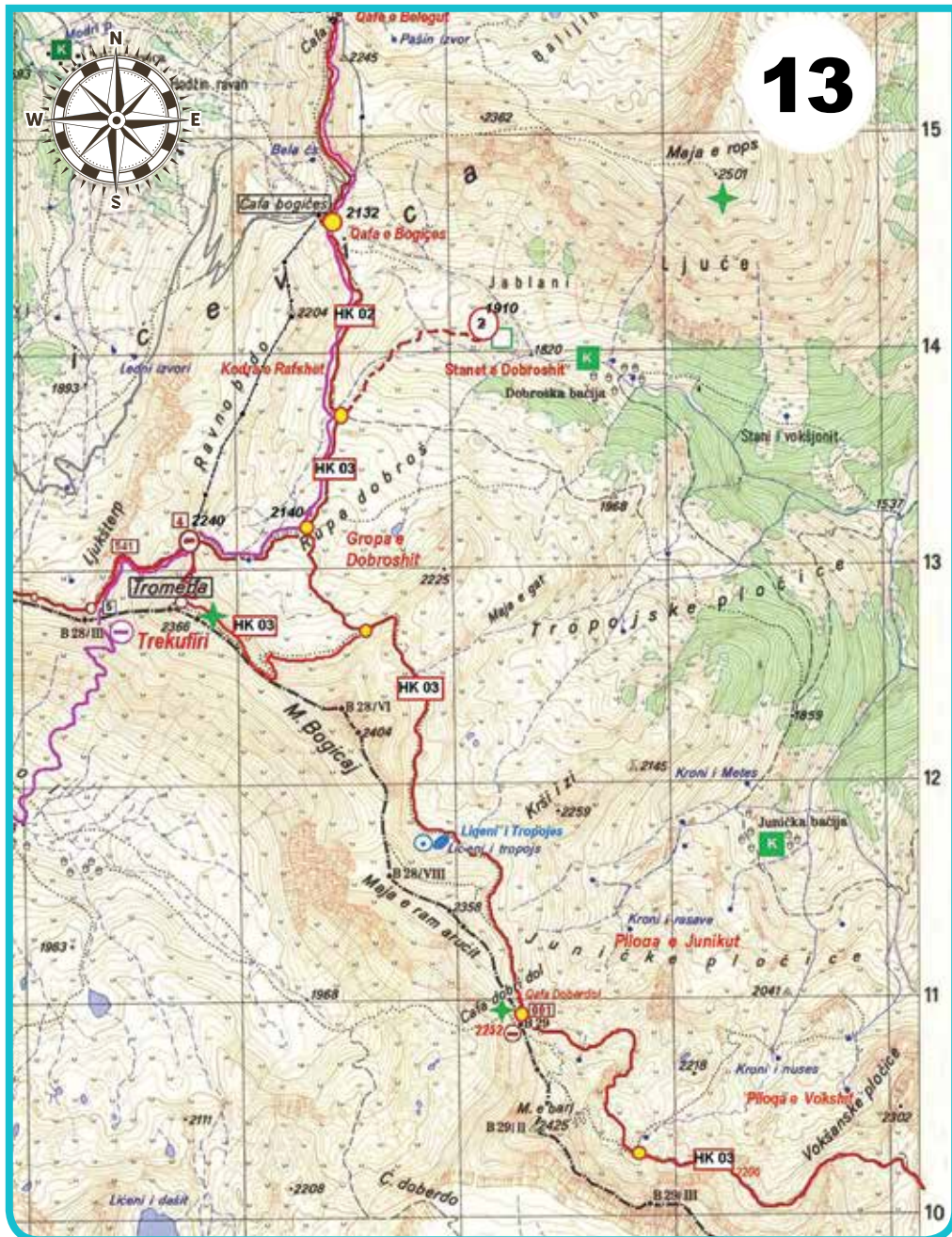
Gjeravica Lake (Liqeni i Gjeravicës)

If you have used the chance to climb to the highest peak of Kosovo, Gjeravicë (Gjeravica), then continue to descend along the same trail to k. 2494 masl, where, by moving carefully, you can enjoy the view of the Gjeravica Lake. Here, take the southeast trail (S/E) and descend between large cliffs on the west shore of the Gjeravica Lake (Liqeni and Gjeravicës) (**N=42°31'51" E=20°08'07" 2309 masl**), another pearl memory of the ice Age in this area. Even from the trail, during the ascent and descent, you can notice the characteristic shape that resembles a tooth. The north and east sides of the lake are on the edge of scree and it is surrounded by stone boulders, which are visible in its centre as well. This "mountain eye" on its south side has an outflow that forms the source of the Erenik River, the tributary of Bijeli Drim (Drini i Bardhë). West at about 300 m and at a 60 m higher elevation is a small lake of a heart-like shape, which also has an occasional outflow.

Below Gjeravica Lake (Liqeni and Gjeravicës) on the plain (moraine) there is a crossroad. The trail which leads to the east (E) along a slope is not marked and leads to the peaks of Mala Gjeravica (Gjeravica e Vogël) 2343 masl, therefore pay special attention not to go astray. Our trail leads south (S), to the right, along a beaten border patrol trail, which descends by the outflow and along serpentine across rocky ledges. After about 120 m of altitude difference you reach k. 2188 masl, and then across ravines and later across pastures and blueberry fields, towards the southeast (S/E), you reach the spring near Čafa e Silbic (Qafa e Sylbicës) (the spring is 500 m northwest (N/W) from the passage). Do not go towards the passage from the spring, but turn left to the east (E) across pastures and watercourses, south of Gropa Erenikit ("Gropa Junikut" as the locals call it) to Gacafer. Walking through the *katun* you will quickly find yourself in front of Motel "Grand Gjeravica". That is the goal of the third day of hiking through Kosovo's Prokletije and a place where you can revise your impressions.

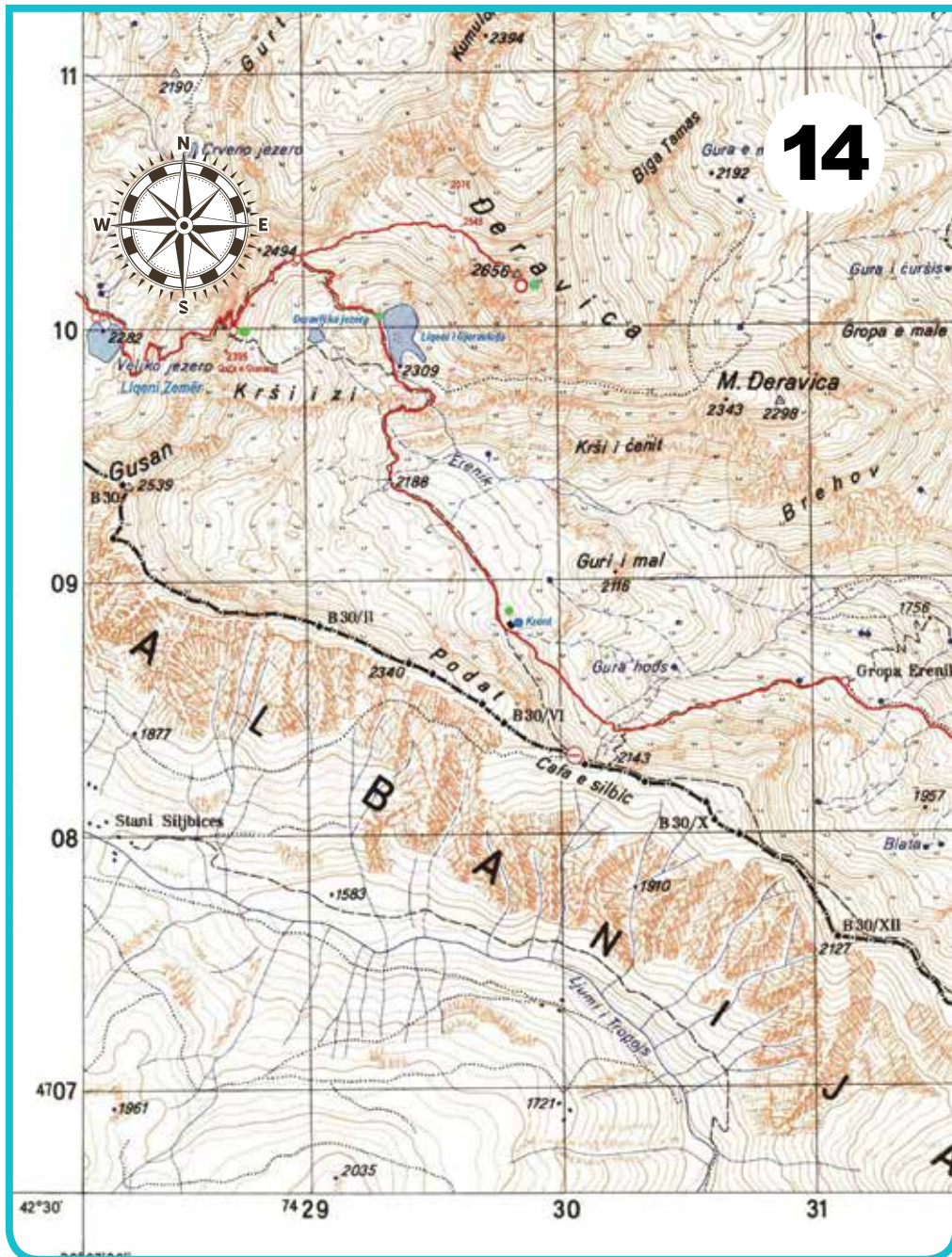


Katun Erenikut – end of the third section (start in reverse direction)



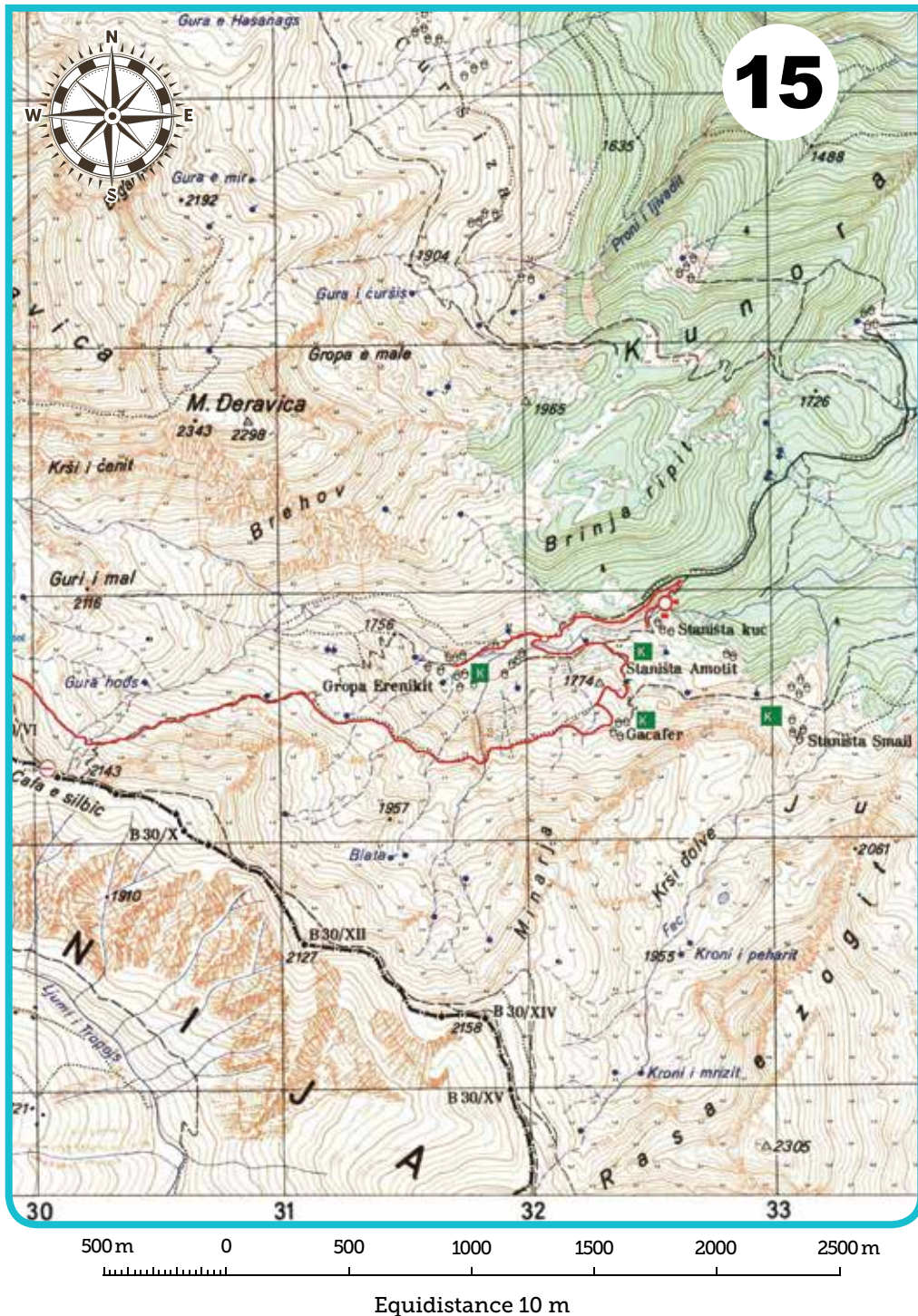
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TOURISM OPERATORS PROFILE ALONG THE HIKING TRAILS IN PEJË

CITY OF PEJË

The history, culture, tradition, natural wealth, its position, preserved environment, fertile land and much more, are some of the elements that identify the Town of Pejë as a tourism place to be visited by tourists from all around the world in all seasons of the year. The city has a great history and it is identified in Kosovo as a tourism destination. Pejë has vast natural wealth that surrounds the town on the north-western part, about 1 kilometre from the town centre. Most of its natural wealth and beauty is in the mountain region of the Rugova Mountains, which is a part of the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna". Some of the features to be mentioned are the Rugova Gorge, River Lumbardhi, the lakes at 1860 meters above sea level, countless caves (some of them are still being discovered and researched), rich flora and fauna micro-systems, mountain peaks above 2000 meters, and more, which are an offer to tourists from around the world. One of the great attractions of Pejë is the Drini Waterfalls, which are 30 meters high, and are visited by many tourists year-round.

There are 74 tourism entities identified in the mountain and rural areas of the Pejë Municipality covering Rugova, the Drini i Bardhë tourist area and the outskirts of the town of Pejë. Out of this number 52 belong to the hospitality services (18 hotels/motels/villas with restaurants, 12 restaurants, 5 villas, 2 mountain huts and 15 guest houses. Additionally, there are 9 hiking clubs, 3 tour operators and 10 guides operating, as well as a Tourist Information Office and a Visitor Centre established in 2012 on the road to Rugova.

REGIONAL TOURISM ORGANISATIONS

Name:	The Regional Ethnological Museum
Address:	Sheshi Haxhi Zeka
Phone:	+383 (0) 39 431 976
E-mail:	pejatourism@yahoo.com
Website:	www.pejatourism.org

Name:	Destination Management Organization – West (DMO-West)
Address:	Culture House, Str. Enver Hadri, Pejë
Phone:	+381 (0) 49 639 520; +381 (0) 44 566 227
E-mail:	info@dmo-ks.org

Name:	"SEE YOU IN DUKAGJINI" - Regional Tourism Centre
Address:	Junik
Phone:	+377 (0) 44 655 191 ; +377 (0) 44 188 126
E-mail:	info@seeyouindukagjin.com

Name:	Promotion of Heritage Management
Address:	Haxhi Zeka Mill, Pejë
Phone:	+381 (0) 39 421 165
E-mail:	nermin.kastrati@phm-west.org

Name:	Tourist Information Centre – Pejë/Pec Municipality
Address:	Town Centre of Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+382 (0) 39 423 949
E-mail:	pejatourism@yahoo.com; pejatourism@hotmail.com
Website:	www.pejatourism.org

Name:	Visitor Centre
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+381 (0) 49 100 245
E-mail:	pejatourism@hotmail.com
Website:	www.pejatourism.org

Name:	Shoqata e bjeshkatarëve "Mariashi"
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+377 (0) 44 251 258
E-mail:	drbujargashi@hotmail.com;

Name:	Shoqata e Bjeshkatarëve "Gjeravica"
Address:	Rr. Mbretresha Teute, Pejë
Phone:	+377 (0) 44 497 715; +377 (0) 44 221 365
E-mail:	shbgjeravica@hotmail.com

Name:	Environmentally Responsible Action group (ERA)
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+386 (0) 49204421
E-mail:	fatoslajqi@gmail.com

Name:	Shoqata e Alpinistëve "Marimangat e Pejës"
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+386 (0) 49 661 105
E-mail:	marimangat@gmail.com

Name:	Shijo edhe Ti
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+377 (0) 44 142 938
E-mail:	visar_gjickolli@hotmail.com

Name:	Kosova Outdoor
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+377 (0) 44 350 511
E-mail:	kosovaoutdoor@gmail.com

Name:	Rugova Hiking
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+386 (0) 49 126 443
E-mail:	bujar.zeka@rugovahiking.com

Name:	Klubi Alpin, Prishtina
Address:	Prishtine / Prishtina
Phone:	+377 (0) 44 312 744
E-mail:	nazmihasanramaj@yahoo.com

Name:	Balkan Nature Adventure
Address:	Pejë / Peć
Phone:	+377 (0) 45 505 261; +386 (0) 49 661 105
E-mail:	virtyt@bnadventure.com

Some NGOs from Pejë and Gjakova, such as mountaineering clubs and others, operate in the Deçan and Junik mountain area. In Deçan some guides have been identified, who are active in Deçan and other areas of the Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mountains, and whose contact details and experience are given on www.vipdinarica.com.

Gjeravica Mountaineering Association is active in the entire Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mountains including Deçan and Junik.

SOURCES

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- Brochure: National Parks of Montenegro, JPNP CG, 2016;
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- Signalization plan „Via Dinarica II" 2016/2017, Pavle S. Bandović, CSTI, 2016;
- Materials on the National Park "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" (Prokletije) in Kosovo, Municipality of Peja/Peć, Deçan/Dečani and Junik in 2016;
- Book: "Kosovo: Sights and Beauties" (Kosovo: Znamenitosti i lepote), Dragan Ćukić, 1971.

CARTOGRAPHY

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- Traffic tourist map of Montenegro, 1: 450,000, Edition "Geokarta", 2005;
- Mountaineering tourist map "Prokletije", 1: 50,000, GTZ and the Municipality of Plav, Jovan Eraković and Pavle S. Bandović, 2008;
- Relief map Google Montenegro and Kosovo, re-ambulated for the guide, Pavle S. Bandović, design Anastasija Kovačević, 2017;
- Map 1: 50,000 Peaks of the Balkans - Vrhovi Baklana, GIZ project Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo;
- Trail tracks recorded with GPS receiver Garmin, WGS 84, geographic coordinates, and geodetic date 2016, converted to UTM rectangles;
- Satellite images in 3D format, Image © 2017 CNES/Airbus; C 2017 Google, geographic coordinates of WGS 84 google;

Other sources: Data of CSTI and CDF and data from the terrain collected from the Local Tourism Organisations (LTOs), providers, National Parks of Montenegro (JPNP CG) and National Park "Bjeshkët e Nemuna", the municipalities of Pejë/Peć, Deçan/Dečani and Junik, Mountaineering Association of Montenegro (PSCG) register.

Since the conditions for usage of trails (providers, markings, maintenance and signaling) are subject to changes in the field: use the TRAILS at your own risk! Please follow the instructions given in the Guidebook for your safety.