

# PLJEVLJA LJUBIŠNJA

IPA PROJEKAT „Jačanje kapaciteta za upravljanje područjima od izuzetne prirodne vrijednosti“





## LOKACIJA I PEJZAŽ

Ljubišnja je planina u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Crne Gore, smještena između rijeka Tare i Ćehotine. Jedan dio planine se nalazi na teritoriji BIH. Plato sa kog se masiv uzdiže je na prosječnoj visini od oko 1.000 mnv.

Ljubišnja je čudesna planina, prepuna suprotnosti. Obiluje pašnjacima i bogatim četinarskim šumama među kojima rastu mnogobrojne endemične vrste i raznovrsno ljekovito bilje. Udaljena je od Pljevalja 40 km i do nje se može doći putem preko Gradca i Šula, s druge strane preko Bobova, ali i šumskim putem preko Višnjice. Sa Durmitorom i Maglicem čini moćan planinski trougao ispresijecan kanjonima Tare, Drage, Ćehotine i Pive.

Ljubišnja spada u visoke dinarske planine. Sredinom planine, od sjeverozapada prema jugoistoku uzdižu se vrhovi: Šuplja stijena (1.497m), Kobilja glava (1.869m), M. Ljubišnja (2.073m), Dernjačišta (2.238m), Veliki vis (1.805m), Kablovi (1.769m), Goli Lisac (1.768m) i dr. Uporedo sa kanjonom Tare pružaju se visoke kraške zaravni: Glibači, Bobovo, Slatina i Ograđenica. Veći dio ovih zaravni je na istim visinama kao i Jezera drobnjačka i Pivska planina sa druge strane kanjona Tare. Ljubišnja je izgrađena od stijena mlađeg paleozoika, trijasa, jure, tercijara i kvartara. Čine je Velika i Mala Ljubišnja sa najvećim vrhom Dernjačistem (2.238m).

Uz kanjon Tare i Drage koje su dio NP Durmitor, planina Ljubišnja predstavlja veliki turistički potencijal pa je u konceptu prostornog razvoja i zaštite prirode prepoznata je kao budući regionalni park / u okviru cilja C2.9.2-1 Prostornog plana Crne Gore do 2020-te godine.

## LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE

Ljubisnja is a mountain situated in the northwest part of Montenegro, between the Tara and Cehotina rivers. One part of the mountain is on the territory of the BIH. The plateau from which the mountain rises lies on the average 1000m above sea level.

Ljubisnja is a marvelous mountain, full of contrasts. It is abundant in pastures and rich conifer forests in which one can find numerous endemic species and different medicinal plants. It is located 40km away from Pljevlja and can be reached by a road through Gradac and Sula, from the other side through Bobovo, as well as by a forest road through Visnjica. Ljubisnja, Durmitor and Maglic form a powerful mountain triangle intersected by the canyons of the Tara, Draga, Cehotina and Piva rivers.

Ljubisnja is a high Dinaric mountain. In the middle of it, from northwest to southeast, the following peaks rise: Šuplja stijena (1.497m), Kobilja glava (1.869m), M. Ljubisnja (2.073m), Dernjacista (2.238m), Veliki vis (1.805m), Kablovi (1.769m), Goli Lisac (1.768m), etc. In parallel with the Tara Canyon there are several high karst plateaus: Glibaci, Bobovo, Slatina and Ogradjenica. The largest part of these plateaus is at the same altitude as Drobnjak Lakes and Piva Mountain on the other side of the Tara Canyon. Ljubisnja is built of late Paleozoic, Triassic, Jurassic, Tertiary and Quaternary rocks. It consists of Big Ljubisnja and Small Ljubisnja and the highest peak is Dernjaciste (2.238m). Ljubisnja Mountain, together with the canyons of the rivers Tara and Draga which belong to the National Park Durmitor, is a great tourist potential. As such, it has been recognized as a future regional park within the goal C2.9.2-1 of the Spatial Plan of Montenegro until 2020.



## Bioraznolikost

### BIODIVERSITY

Šumsko bogatstvo je najznačajnija prirodna karakteristika planine Ljubišnje. Obrasla jelom, smrčom i borom krivuljom pored kojih rastu bukve razasute po proplancima i bogatim pašnjacima. Šume Ljubišnje odlikuju se interesantnim rijetkostima, tako da su pojedina smrčeva stabla (*Picea abies*) visoka i do 40 metara. Planina obiluje pašnjacima i bogatim četinarskim šumama u kojima se nalaze mnogobrojne endemične i ljekovite biljke.

Zajednica bora krivulja (*Pinetum mughi montenegrinum*) karakteriše vrhove Ljubišnje. Ova zajednica je prema Zakonu o zaštiti prirode Crne Gore svrstana u kategoriju spomenika prirode i tretira se kao zaštićena biljna vrsta.

Forest resources are the most important attribute of Ljubisnja Mountain. It is overgrown by fir, spruce, mountain pine and beech trees on glades and rich pastures. Forests of Ljubisnja are characterized with interesting botanical rarities, such as some of the spruce trees which are even 40m high. The mountain is full of pastures and rich conifer forests in which there are numerous endemic and medicinal plants.

The community of mountain pines (*Pinetum mughi montenegrinum*) is characteristic of the peaks of Ljubisnja. This community is defined by the Law on Nature Protection of Montenegro as a natural monument and is treated as a protected plant species.



Interesantna je vegetacija ovog reona, odnosno vegetativni spratovi, koji se redaju od korita Čehotine, pa sve do vrha Ljubišnje, koji je visok preko 2200 metara. Pored korita Čehotine, sve do podnožja Ljubišnje najviše ima grabovine i bukovine, zatim hrasta, breze i drugih lišćara. U uvalama i potocima ima dosta i četinarara, sve do Šula, Popova Dola, Vrbe, Lokvica i Višnjice. Iznad ovih sela nalaze se ogromni kompleksi četinarara, do ispod glavnog vrha Ljubišnje.

Kada se pažljivo posmatraju smrče od podnožja, tj. Vrbe, lako se uočava koliki uticaj na godišnji rast drveta ima klima, u ovom slučaju jedan njen element – visinska razlika. U donjem dijelu šume se uočava da mladice smrče godišnje rastu i preko 50 cm. Kako se ide u visočije predjele primjećuje se da godišnji rast mladica na vrhu drveta opada, pa kad se dodje do visoravni Jezerac, mladice rastu svega 2 do 3 cm godišnje. Poznato je da sa vrha mladice svakog proljeća niče veći broj grančica. Ta su stabla smrča sve manja pa se stablo ne može ni vidjeti od mnogobrojnih grančica koje svake godine rastu sa vrha kratke mladice. Ispod same visoravni smrče smenjuju klekovi. Zajednica bora krivulja pokriva same vrhove planine na površini od oko 900ha.

Vegetation of this region is very interesting, especially vegetation layers rising from the bed of the River Čehotina to the top of Ljubisnja which is over 2200 meters high. Near the bed of the River Čehotina to the foot of Ljubisnja, the most spread plant species are hornbeam and beech, oak, birch and other deciduous trees. There are a lot of conifers, as well, in valleys and brooks in the area to the villages of Sula, Popov Do, Vrba, Lokvica and Visnjica. Vast complexes of conifers rise above these villages to the main top of Ljubisnja.

When you look at spruce trees on the foot of the mountain in Vrba carefully, you can easily observe how much the climate, or, in this case, one climate factor – difference in altitude, influences the growth of trees. In the lower part of the forest, you can see that young spruce trees grow over 50 cm per year, while that growth decreases as you go up, and when you reach the plateau Jezerac, young trees grow only 2 or 3cm annually. It is known that numerous twigs sprout from the top of a young tree every spring. Those spruce trees are becoming smaller and smaller so the trees cannot be even seen because of twigs growing from the top of a short young tree every year. Beneath the plateau, spruce trees are replaced by juniper trees, while the community of mountain pines covers the very tops of the mountain on the area of around 900ha.



**Veliki tetrijeb**  
Tetrao urogallus



### Divljač

U šumama Ljubišnje je utočište našao bogat životinjski svijet. Među mnogobrojnim vrstama izdvajaju se srneća divljač, medvjed i divlja svinja, vuk, lisica i zec, jazavac, kuna, divokoza, grlica, veliki tetrijeb, jarebica kamejarka i mnoge druge. Posebna interesantnost za masiv Ljubišnje predstavlja mrki medvjed, divlja svinja i srneća divljač za koje postoje svi uslovi kako za prirodni tako i za vještački uzgoj.

### Wild animals

Rich animal world abides in the forests of Ljubisnja. The most numerous species are: roe deer, bear and wild boar, wolf, fox and rabbit, badger, marten, chamois, turtle-dove, wood grouse, partridge and many others. The brown bear, wild boar and roe deer are especially interesting because Ljubisnja massif has all conditions for both natural and artificial breeding.

## Fauna ptica

Medju stotinjak vrsta ptica izdvajaju se jastreb osičar (*Pernis apivorus*), veliki tetrijeb (*Tetrao urogallus*), lještarka (*Tetrastes bonasia*), golub grivnjaš (*Columba palumbus*), veliki šarteni detlič (*Dendrocopus major*), suri orao (*Aquila scrysaetos*) itd. Pojedine vrste su rijetke, prorijeđene ili ugrožene pa im prijete opasnost od istrebljenja.

Veliki tetrijeb (*Tetrao urogallus* l.) gluhani se izdvajaju kao ukras Ljubišnje. Pored lovaca i ljubitelja prirode veliki tetrijeb plijeni pažnju umjetnika, kako književnika tako i slikara koji se u jednom slažu: da se radi o jednoj od najtajanstvenijih, najintrigantnijih i najljepših životinjskih vrsta koja nastanjuje šume Ljubišnje.

Inače, na osnovu međunarodnih kriterijuma i standarda, područje masiva Ljubišnje se nalazi na spisku identifikovanih i potencijalnih (IBA) područja značajnih za ptice.

### Bird Fauna

Among a hundred types of birds, the following ones should be mentioned: European honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), wood grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), hazel grouse (*Tetrastes bonasia*), wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*), golden eagle (*Aquila scrysaetos*), etc. Some of the species are rare or endangered and are in danger of extinction.

Wood grouse (*Tetrao urogallus* l.) is distinguished as a decoration of the mountain. Apart from hunters and nature lovers, it attracts the attention of artists, both writers and painters who agree that it is one of the most mysterious, intriguing and beautiful animal species which abides in the forests of Ljubisnja.

Moreover, the area of Ljubisnja massif is on the list of identified and potential areas significant for birds, according to international criteria and standards

## Ljekovito bilje i plodovi

Šume Ljubišnje su bogate vrstama biljaka i gljiva koje su tradicionalno eksploatisane od strane lokalnog stanovništva za direktnu potražnju i upotrebu kao prirodnih lijekova ili kao dodatak ishrani.

Ljekovito i aromatično bilje kao sto su pelin ili žalfija (*Salvia officinalis*), uva (*Arctostaphylos*), kantarion (*Hypericum perforatum*), hajdučka trava (*Achillea millefolium*), šipurak (*Rosa Canina*), glog (*Crataegus monogyna*) je široko rasprostranjeno na Ljubišnji. Vrsta lincure (*Gentiana lutea* L. ssp. Subsp. *Symphyantra*) nastanjena u zoni masiva inače je daleko poznata po svojim ljekovitim svojstvima.

Medju šumskim plodovima zastupljene su borovnice, maline, kupine i divlje jagode.

Od gljiva su prisutni pravi vrganj (*Boletus edulis*), prolečni vrganj (*Boletus reticulatus*), lisičarka (*Cantharellus cibarius*), smrčak (*Morochella esculanta*) i mnoge druge.

### Medicinal herbs and fruits

Forests of Ljubisnja are abundant in different types of plants and mushrooms which have been traditionally exploited by local population for direct demand and use in natural medicines or food supplements.

Medicinal and aromatic herbs, like wormwood or sage (*Salvia officinalis*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos*), St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), wild rose (*Rosa Canina*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), are widely spread on Ljubisnja. The type of yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea* L. ssp. Subsp. *Symphyantra*) growing on the mountain is well-known for its medicinal properties.

The following forest fruits grow in this area: bilberries, raspberries, blackberries and wild strawberries. When it comes to mushrooms there are penny bun, (*Boletus edulis*), summer cep (*Boletus reticulatus*) chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*), yellow morel (*Morochella esculanta*) and many others.

### Smrčak

*Morochella esculanta*



### Lincura

*Gentiana lutea*



## Vode Ljubišnje

Za razliku od većine obližnjih planina koje su bezvodne Ljubišnja obiluje vodom. Na južnoj strani ima čak 77 vrela, a čuveno je vrelo Vojnovac na nadmorskoj visini od skoro 1900m.

Rijeka Draga izvire ispod Ljubišnje, a posle desetak kilometara toka kroz veličanstven kanjon ispod sela Zasade uliva se u Taru. Kod mjesta nazvanog Tijesno, kanjnoj je širok svega desetak, a dubok preko 600m. Ono što Dragu čini posebno zanimljivom je i činjenica da je ona bogatija vodom u svom gornjem toku, nego pri ušću, što se objašnjava krečnjačkim kanjonom bezvodnim u donjem toku. Donji dio kanjona rijeke Drage ulazi u sastav nacionalnog parka Durmitor.

Još jedna prirodna atrakcija na Ljubišnji je i prelijepa planinska zaravan Konjsko polje, koje sa jezerom u sredini, opkoljeno visokim stoljetnim stablima i izvorima djeluje skoro nestvarno.

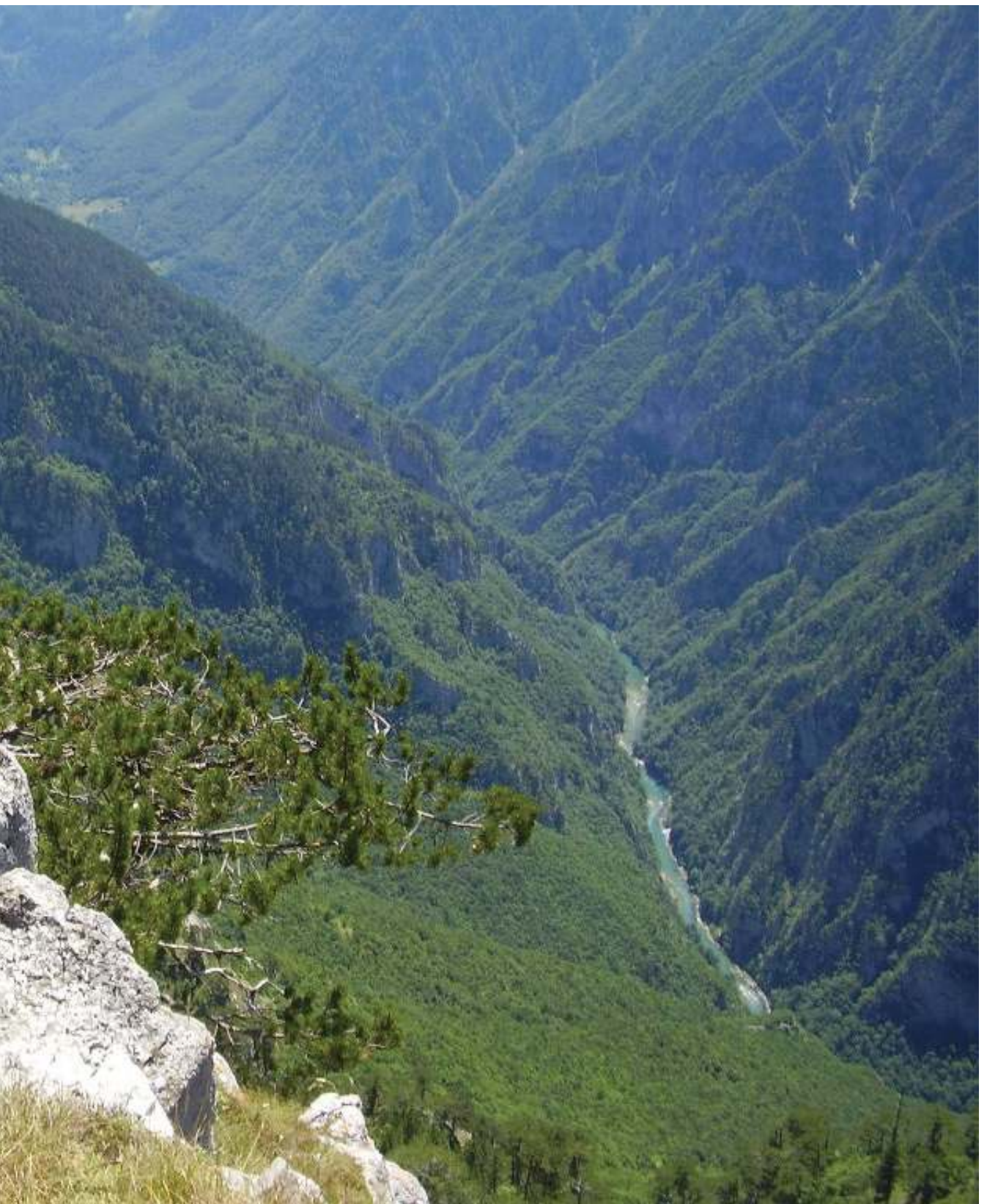
### Waters of Ljubisnja

In contrast to most of the neighbouring mountains which are mostly waterless, Ljubisnja is abundant in waters. There are even 77 springs on the south side, and the most renowned is Vojnovac spring at almost 1900m of altitude.

The River Draga springs under Ljubisnja, and after a dozen kilometres of flowing through a magnificent canyon beneath the village of Zasade it flows into the Tara River. Near the location called Tijesno, the canyon is only around 10 metres wide while its depth is over 600m. The fact that the River Draga has more water in its upper course than near its mouth makes it especially interesting, which is explained by the waterless calcareous canyon in the lower course. The lower part of the canyon of the River Draga is a part of the National Park Durmitor.

Another natural attraction on Ljubisnja is a beautiful mountain plateau Konjsko polje which, with a lake in the middle surrounded by high centennial trees, looks almost unreal.







## Turizam

### TOURISM

Ljubišnja je u okviru Lokalnog akcionog plana za biodiverzitet opštine Pljevlja izdvojena kao zasebna cjelina – planinska turistička zona Ljubišnja - sa velikim potencijalima za razvoj eko i etno turizma, zimskog skijaškog ali i ljetnjeg rekreativnog turizma.

Ljubišnja je interesantna planinska destinacija i u tom pogledu je u cjelosti markirana za planinarenje i planinski biciklizam. Staze su kategorisane, sistematizovane prema namjeni, obilježene standardizovanom signalizacijom i uređene. Za sada se ne preporučuje korišćenje staza zimi sem u rejonu Kosanice za nordijsko skijanje i hodanje na krpljama.

Stazama po Ljubišnji posjetilac se može baviti gotovo svim sadržajima planinarenja, od najlakših šetnji kroz sela i katune, preko dnevnih i višednevnih planinarskih tura sa usponima na planinske vrhove i grebene i do, na kraju, vrlo popularnih pješačkih tura kroz kanjon.



Ljubisnja is by Local Action Plan for Biodiversity of Pljevlja Municipality defined as a separate whole – Mountain Tourist Area Ljubisnja with great potentials for development of eco and ethno tourism, winter ski tourism and summer recreational tourism.

Ljubisnja is an interesting mountain destination and the whole mountain is marked for hiking and mountain biking. The trails are categorised, systematised according to the purpose, marked by a standard signalisation and arranged. For now, It is not recommended to use the trails in winter, except the trails for Nordic skiing and snow shoe hiking in the Kosanica region.

Visitors can do almost all types of mountaineering on the trails of Ljubisnja, from the easiest walks in villages and hamlets, through one-day or multiple-day mountain tours with ascents to mountain tops and crests, to very popular hiking canyon tours.

**Ukrasni tanjiri**  
Decorative plates



**Žito sa padina Ljubisnje**  
Grain from the slopes of Ljubisnja Mountain



**Suvenirni rađeni u drvetu**  
Souvenirs made of wood





**COOR**  
centar za okolišno  
održivi razvoj

Kancelarija projekta u BiH:  
Stjepana Tomića 1a  
71 000 Sarajevo,  
Bosna i Hercegovina  
Tel./fax: +387 33 207 949  
coorsa@bih.net.ba  
www.coor.ba



Kancelarija projekta u Hrvatskoj:  
143. domobranske pukovnije 5  
47 304 Plaški,  
Republika Hrvatska  
Tel.: +385 91 942 02 07  
fax: +385 47 573 138  
kzmd.plaski@gmail.com  
http://www.kzmd-plaski.hr/



**FORS**  
MONTENEGRO  
Fundacija za razvoj sjevera  
Crne Gore

Kancelarija projekta u Crnoj Gori:  
1. Decembra bb  
84210 Pljevlja,  
Crna Gora  
Tel./fax: +382 52 356 016t  
nbajovic@forsmontenegro.org  
www.forsmontenegro.org

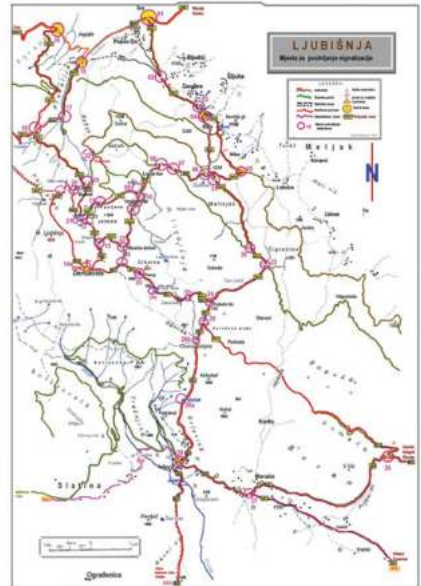


Kancelarija projekta u Sloveniji:  
Logarska Dolina 9  
3335 Solčava,  
Slovenija  
Tel.: +386 03 838 90 04  
fax: +386 03 838 90 03  
info@logarska.si  
www.logarska-dolina.si



**Informacije za posjetioce**  
Turistička Organizacija Pljevlja  
Kralja Petra 43  
Tel: +382 (0)52 300 148  
Info@pljevlja.travel  
www.pljevlja.travel

**Information for visitors**  
Tourism Organisation Pljevlja  
Kralja Petra 43  
Tel: +382 (0)52 300 148  
Info@pljevlja.travel  
www.pljevlja.travel



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