

EKONOMSKA REGIJA U SLIVU RIJEKE SAVE – FORUM GOSPODARSKIH KOMORA  
u suradnji s  
MEĐUNARODNOM KOMISIJOM ZA SLIV RIJEKE SAVE

ECONOMIC REGION IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN – THE FORUM OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE  
in cooperation with  
INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION



*Sava*

*nautičko-turistički vodič  
nautical and tourist guide*



# Sava

## nautičko – turistički vodič

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### *nautical and tourist guide*

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# *Sava*

*nautičko – turistički vodič*  
*nautical and tourist guide*

*Zagreb, 2011.*

# Predgovor

Polazeći od teze da je prekogranična suradnja bitan čimbenik regionalnog razvoja svake države, posebice kad su u pitanju prirodni resursi koji mogu pridonijeti općem boljitku, gospodarske komore s područja sliva rijeke Save iz Hrvatske, Slovenije, BiH i Srbije, učinile su 2007. godine korak naprijed i potpisale Protokol o suradnji na projektu „Ekonomska regija u slivu rijeke Save“. Ubrzo se pokazalo da postoji niz zajedničkih interesa i puno dobrih ideja oko održivog gospodarskog razvoja savske regije koja u okviru četiri države obuhvaća područje od 940 kilometara riječnog toka i priobalja, s oko 6,8 milijuna stanovnika i 140 tisuća tvrtki, te s godišnje oko milijun plovila na rijeci Savi. To je respektabilan potencijal koji gradovima, naseljima i svim upravno-teritorijalnim jedinicama savske regije otvara pretpostavke daljnjega gospodarskog razvoja sa statusom poduzetničko privlačnih destinacija za domaće i strane investitore. S hrvatske strane ocijenjeno je pri tome da je takav oblik ekonomskog povezivanja sukladan osnovnim postavkama Europske unije u kojoj je međuregionalna suradnja dignuta na razinu temeljnih ciljeva kohezijske politike, s prioritarnom smjernicom da Europa i njezine regije budu poželjno mjesto za ulaganje i rad, s očuvanjem okoliša, ekonomijom znanja i inovacijama koje potiču rast. Savska regija u budućnosti to i može postati.

Od samog početka potpisnice međukomorskog Protokola o suradnji na projektu „Ekonomska regija u slivu rijeke Save“ iz Hrvatske su Komora Zagreb, kao gospodarski najveća i najjača županijska komora u sustavu Hrvatske gospodarske komore koja svojom djelatnošću pokriva Grad Zagreb i Zagrebačku županiju, te Županijske komore Sisak, Slavonski Brod i Vukovar koje pokrivaju gospodarstva triju hrvatskih županija: Sisačko-moslavačke, Brodsko-posavske i Vukovarsko-srijemske. S ekonomskog gledišta, na području tih pet hrvatskih županija ostvaruje se 44% ukupnog bruto domaćeg proizvoda Republike Hrvatske, od čega 30,6% otpada na Grad Zagreb, te 59,2% ukupnog

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prihoda hrvatskog poduzetništva, s udjelom Grada Zagreba od 52%. U tom pogledu ova regionalna inicijativa može imati učinke i na ravnomjerniji regionalni razvoj unutar Republike Hrvatske, što je i njezino strateško opredjeljenje. Inače, na hrvatskom dijelu savske regije živi 1,6 milijuna stanovnika i posluje oko 32 tisuće tvrtki odnosno 36% hrvatskih poduzetnika.

Gledište hrvatskih županijskih gospodarskih komora bilo je da prekogranična suradnja na razini savske regije, uz korištenje prirodnih resursa rijeke Save, ali i njezino ekološko očuvanje, može pridonijeti poticanju novih investicija, turizma, prometa i bržeg gospodarskog razvoja cijele regije. Sukladno tome podržana je i ideja o pokretanju nautičkog turizma na Savi, a da to nisu samo želje bez pokrića, potvrdilo je i stručno mišljenje Međunarodne komisije za sliv rijeke Save da razvoj nautičkog turizma na slivu Save predstavlja poveznicu dva osnovna polja njezinoga rada – obnove i razvoja plovidbe te uspostavljanja

održivog upravljanja vodama. Slijedom toga podržana je izrada nautičko-turističkog vodiča, a on se temelji i na istraživačkom putovanju iskusnih nautičara koji su 2010. godine plovili Savom od njezinog izvorišta do ušća u Dunav, prikupivši uz to obilje informacija o turističkoj ponudi, poduzetničkim potencijalima, kulturno-povijesnoj baštini i svim destinacijama na području sliva rijeke Sava, među kojima su i glavni gradovi Slovenije, Hrvatske i Srbije – Ljubljana, Zagreb i Beograd, te su pokazali da ta rijeka pruža i velike šanse, između ostalog, i za nautički turizam, ali i za brojne druge poduzetničke inicijative.

„Sava - nautičko-turistički vodič“ je informativno-promidžbena publikacija koja će promovirati nautički turizam, ali i sliv rijeke Save kao turističke destinacije, što je i bio cilj toga projekta. Vjerujemo da će ta publikacija nautičarima biti korisno štivo i putokaz za sigurnu plovidbu, ali isto tako i dobra podloga investitorima koji se odluče za ulaganja na tom području, kako u turizam, tako i prateće proizvodne i uslužne djelatnosti. Njezini autori, prepoznavši Savu kao rijeku velikih gospodarskih i društvenih potencijala, nazvali su je „rijekom gospodarske suradnje“, što je ona doista i postala, a na svima nama je zadaća i nadalje razvijati uspostavljenu međukomorsku suradnju i što više je proširiti na poduzetnički sektor, jer tu su i pretpostavke da se dobre ideje konkretiziraju u korisne projekte od interesa za ukupan razvoj savske regije i njezinih stanovnika.

Komora Zagreb te Županijske komore Sisak, Slavonski Brod i Vukovar zahvalne su autorima, ostalim komorama iz Slovenije, BiH i Srbije, Međunarodnoj komisiji za sliv rijeke Save, kao i svim drugim institucijama i pojedincima koji su svojim aktivnim sudjelovanjem pomogli u realizaciji ovog važnog projekta i izradi „Atlasa rijeke Save za nautički turizam“. Posebno se zahvaljujemo na potpori Hrvatskim vodama, Turističkoj zajednici grada Zagreba, Turističkoj zajednici Zagrebačke županije, Turističkoj zajednici Sisačko-moslavačke županije i Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska.

# Preface

Cross-border cooperation is an essential element of regional development of each country, especially when it comes to natural resources that can contribute to overall benefit and progress. Chambers of commerce in the area of the Sava River Basin, including: Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia have made this a priority and, in the year 2007 took a step forward, signing a protocol of cooperation for the project "Economic Region of the Sava River Basin". It soon turned out that there are many common interests and a lot of good ideas around sustainable economic development of the Sava region. This region, covers four countries and an area of 940 kilometers of river flow and coastal areas, and has around 6.8 million inhabitants, 140 000 companies, and about a million boats a year on the river Sava. This is a respectable base of development, with greater potential, opening perspectives of further economic development to the cities, villages and all the administrative-territorial units of the Sava region as an attractive business destination for both domestic and foreign investors. On the Croatian side, it is also assessed that this kind of economic affiliation is consistent with basic postulates of the European Union in which the inter-regional cooperation is raised to the level of cohesion policy, a principal EU objective. In addition to meeting traditional EU investment opportunities, this region can reach its potential as a place to invest and work, with its natural beauty and preservation of the environment, a knowledge strong economy and already incorporating innovations to encourage healthy, sustainable growth. Sava region is prepared to meet this challenge.

From the very beginning the signatories of the inter-chamber Protocol of cooperation in the project "Economic Region of the Sava River Basin" were from Croatia the Zagreb Chamber, as the largest and economically strongest county chamber within the system of the Croatian Chamber of Economy with its activities covering the City of Zagreb and the Zagreb County, and the County Chambers of Sisak, Slavonski Brod and Vukovar that cover the economy of three Croatian counties:

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Sisak-Moslavina County, Brod-Posavina County and Vukovar-Syrmia County. From an economic point of view, in these five Croatian counties 44% of gross domestic product of Croatia is generated, out of which 30.6% pertains to the City of Zagreb, as well as 59.2% of the total revenue of Croatian entrepreneurship, with the City of Zagreb share of 52%. In this regard, this regional initiative can also have effects on more balanced regional development within the Republic of Croatia, which is also its strategic decision. Within the Croatian part of the Sava region live 1.6 million people and operates a total of around 32 000 companies and 36% of Croatian entrepreneurs.

Standpoint of Croatian county chambers of commerce from the Sava river basin, is that cross-border cooperation at the level of the Sava region, using the natural resources of the Sava River and its ecological conservation can contribute to encouraging new investment, tourism, transport and faster economic development throughout the region. Accordingly, the idea of incentives for further development of nautical tourism on the Sava River was supported. It was confirmed by the expert opinion of the International Sava River Basin Commission that these are not only unrealistic desires, and that development of nautical tourism in the Sava Basin represents

a link to two main fields of its work - the reconstruction and development of navigation and the establishment of sustainable water management. Consequently the creation of nautical and tourist guide of the river Sava was supported and it is based on a discovery voyage of experienced boaters who in the year 2010 sailed from its source to the mouth of the Danube, collecting abundance of information about the tourist industry, entrepreneurial potential, cultural-historical heritage and destinations in the Sava River Basin. Among these destinations are the capitals of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia - Ljubljana, Zagreb and Belgrade, and it turned out that the river offers great opportunities, for nautical tourism, but also for many other entrepreneurial initiatives.

"Sava - nautical and tourist guide" is informative and promotional publication that will promote nautical tourism, and the Sava River Basin as a tourist destination, which was the goal of this project. We believe that this publication will be useful reading for sailors and the guideline for safe navigation, but also a good base for investors who decide to invest in this area, both in tourism and supporting manufacturing and service industries. Its authors called the Sava "River of economic cooperation", which it actually became, and it is a task for all of us to further develop inter-chamber cooperation and expand it on the business sector, because those are prerequisites for good ideas to be realized into useful projects of interest to the overall development of the Sava region and its inhabitants.

Zagreb Chamber and the County Chambers of Sisak, Slavonski Brod and Vukovar are grateful to the authors, other chambers from Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, the International Sava River Basin Commission as well as all other institutions and individuals who through their active participation helped to realize this important project and create "Sava - nautical and tourist guide". Special thankfulness is going to Hrvatske vode, Zagreb Tourist Board, Zagreb County Tourist Board, Sisak-Moslavina Tourist Board and Coca-Cola HBC Croatia.

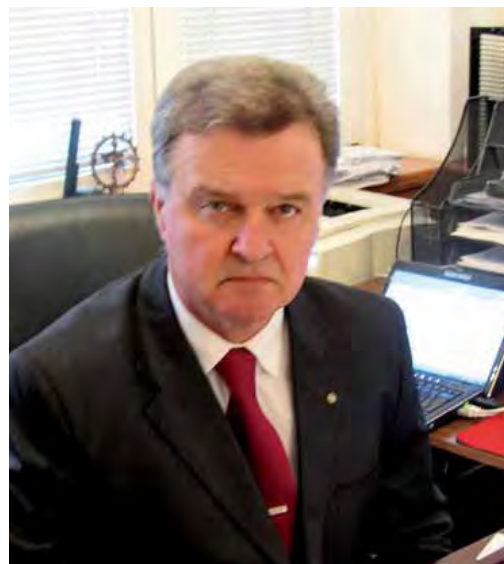
# Sava

## Rijeka gospodarske suradnje

Rijeka Sava stoljećima je spajala razne narode. Savom su plovili i trgovali, a na njezinim obalama nicali su veliki gradovi. Zato i ne čudi što je ova naša rijeka ponijela ime koje označava snagu i sigurnost na koje su se i drevni bogovi oslanjali. I u moderno doba Sava svojom ljepotom i svojom snagom nastavlja povezivati ljude nastanjene na njezinim obalama. Ona ih potiče na okupljanje i udruživanje kako bi od nje dobili najljepše i najkorisnije, ali joj i mnogo toga vratili, čuvajući njezine ljepote.

Vođena ovim idejama, javila se inicijativa za gospodarsko povezivanje regija koje su prirodno i geografski povezane sa Savom u njezinom cjelokupnom toku, od Slovenije, preko Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine, do Srbije. Gospodarske komore ovih regija pokrenule su projekt regionalne ekonomske suradnje u čijem je središtu, kao okosnica, upravo rijeka Sava. U travnju 2007. godine u Šapcu je potpisan *Protokol o regionalnoj suradnji* između sedamnaest gospodarskih komora koje svojim regionalnim područjima obuhvaćaju Savu. Time je svečano, uz nazočnost brojnih predstavnika veleposlanstava, Europske unije i Međunarodne komisije za sliv rijeke Save, službeno potvrđen nastanak projekta Ekonomska regija u slivu rijeke Save.

Projekt ekonomskog povezivanja regija u slivu Save obuhvaća tržište od oko 6,9 milijuna stanovnika i oko 140.000 poduzeća. Protokol definira opća načela suradnje i povezivanja komora u slivu Save, kao i oblasti u kojima će se surađivati te modele rada i suradnje. Postavljeni su ciljevi razvoja ekonomskih odnosa, infrastrukture, zaštite životne sredine, razvoja turizma te povezivanja znanosti i prakse kako bi se ojačali prekogranična suradnja, održivi razvoj i brža integracija u europske tokove. Rijeka koja spaja, svim svojim potencijalima predstavlja okosnicu suradnje u dostizanju tih ciljeva.



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# Sava

## River of economic cooperation

For centuries, the Sava river has brought people together. The Sava was used for sailing and maritime trade, while its banks saw birth of large cities. Thus it is not surprising that this river of ours bears the name which means strength and safety, and on which even the ancient gods have relied. In the same manner, in the modern times, the Sava continues to bring people that live on its banks together with its beauty and strength. It encourages people to come together to enjoy its most beautiful and useful, but also to give back even more, safeguarding the river's beauties.

Guided by these ideas, an initiative for economic networking of the regions that are naturally and geographically connected to the Sava in its entire course, from Slovenia via Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia, sprung up. Regional chambers of commerce have initiated the project of regional economic cooperation, with the central point being the very Sava river. In April of 2007, in Šabac, seventeen chambers of commerce that are encompassed by the river signed the Protocol for regional cooperation. In doing so, with numerous representatives of the diplomatic core, the European Union and the International Sava River Basin Commission present, the birth of the project Economic region in the Sava river basin officially began. The project of the regional economic networking in the Sava basin comprises a market of about 6.9 million people and approximately 140.000 businesses. The Protocol defines the general principles of cooperation and chambers of commerce networking in the Sava basin, work and cooperation models and the areas of cooperation. The set goals are aimed at the development of economic relations, infrastructure, environmental protection, tourism and merging of science and practice with the ultimate effects of strengthening cross-border cooperation, sustainable development and faster European integration. The river that brings people

Sa zadovoljstvom ističemo kako je uspostavljeno odlično partnerstvo i razrađen veći broj ideja za bolje i potpunije iskorištavanje potencijala rijeke uz podršku Međunarodne komisije za sliv rijeke Save. Projekt je dobio i širu društvenu dimenziju, budući da je javnost u čitavoj regiji potaknuta na razmišljanje o značaju Save kao potencijala koji povezuje regionalno tržište.

Ovim projektom, namijenjenim nautičkom turizmu, oživotvoruje se jedna od prvih ideja predloženih u okviru međunarodne regionalne suradnje gospodarskih komora s područja sliva rijeke Save. To je i temelj za unapređenje iskorištenosti potencijala koje nudi ova veličanstvena rijeka, kako u smislu nautike, tako i u smislu promocije ukupne turističke ponude u cijelom njezinom toku. Na osnovu sporazuma koji su u Beogradu 4. kolovoza 2010. godine potpisali predstavnici komora članica projekta Ekonomska regija u slivu rijeke Save s realizatorom istraživanja, tvrtkom *Vasić Borislav k.d.* iz Beograda, započeto je istraživanje rijeke Save i priprema materijala za tisak Nautičko-turističkog vodiča. Vodič je specijalizirana i jedinstvena publikacija na više jezika, prilagođena kako turistima amaterima u nautici koji žele upoznati ljepote ove rijeke, tako i profesionalcima koji znaju čitati i koristiti nautičke karte i žele se upustiti u ozbiljnu plovidbu.

U prvom dijelu Vodiča može se pronaći obilje informacija o turističkoj ponudi i potencijalima, kulturno-povijesnim spomenicima u cjelokupnom toku Save, od izvorišta Save Bohinjke i Save Dolinke, od kojih Sava nastaje u Sloveniji, preko Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine do Srbije i Beograda, gdje je njezino ušće u Dunav.

Drugim, nautičkim dijelom Vodiča obuhvaćene su nautičke karte cjelokupnog toka Save s informacijama o kilometraži, plovnom putu, smještajnim kapacitetima, restoranima, kapetanijama, lukama, privezištima za čamce.

Može se zaključiti kako je Nautičko-turistički vodič postavio osnove za promociju Save kao turističke i nautičke destinacije, u smislu uspostavljanja regionalnog turističkog tržišta sa širokim asortimanom turističke ponude.

Izražavamo veliku zahvalnost na izvanrednoj suradnji i podršci svim lokalnim samoupravama, turističkim organizacijama, riječnim lučkim kapetanijama, službama riječne policije te drugim službama i organizacijama u realizaciji ovog projekta.

Nadamo se da će čitatelji i korisnici ovog Vodiča u njemu pronaći obilje korisnih informacija, fotografija i podataka. Uvjereni smo i da će Vodič u velikoj mjeri koristiti u turističkim pohodima vodotokom Save ili u plovidbi rijekom, a istodobno, dobrodošlom smatramo i svaku primjedbu ili sugestiju.

together with all of its potentials is the backbone of cooperation aimed at reaching these goals. We are pleased to point out that an excellent partnership and a developed number of ideas for a better and fuller utilization of the river's potential, with the support from the International Sava River Basin Commission, have been established. The project has received a wider social dimension and significance given that the public in the entire region has been encouraged to think on the significance of the Sava as the potential for the linking of the regional market. This project, aimed at nautical tourism, had given life to one of the first ideas the project had in store.

It is the basis for the improvement of utilization of the potential offered by this magnificent river, both in terms of sailing, and promotion of a complete tourist offerings in its entire course. Based on the agreement from 4th of August, 2010, which was signed in Belgrade by representatives of membering chambers of commerce of the Economic region project in the Sava basin, with the executive research firm Vasić Borislav, LPC, from Belgrade, began the river Sava study and the preparation of the publishing material for the nautical and tourist Guide.

The Guide is an unique and specialized publication published in several languages, adapted to, both, nautical amateur tourists who want to learn about the beauties of this river, and to professionals who are knowledgeable in reading and using nautical maps and who want to indulge themselves into serious sailing.

The first part of the Guide contains plentiful information about tourist offerings and potentials, cultural and historical monuments along the river's entire course, from the Sava Bohinjka and Sava Dolinka springs, from which the Sava originates in Slovenia, via Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, to Serbia, and Belgrade, where its confluence with the Danube is located. The second part of the Guide includes nautical maps of the river's entire course containing information such as mileage, navigable course, accommodations, restaurants, port authorities, ports, and mooring docks for boats.

It is safe to conclude that the nautical and tourist Guide has laid the basis for the promotion of the Sava as a tourist destination, in terms of establishing regional tourist market with wide selection of tourist offering. We express great gratitude for the exceptional cooperation and support from all local self-governing entities, tourist organizations, river port authorities, river police and other services and organizations in making of this project. We hope the readers and users of this Guide will find plenty of information, photographs and facts. We are convinced that the Guide will to a large extent be useful in tourist endeavors and sailing on the Sava river, at the same time, we welcome any remarks or suggestions.



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# Sava

*rijeka koja nas spaja*



S tari su narodi Savu smatrali dijelom toka Dunava. Tek su Grci u antičko doba, izučavajući zemljopisni prostor Balkana, shvatili da je Sava zasebna rijeka, razdvojili Savu od Dunava i povjerali joj mitsku ulogu da bogu Zeusu (Dunavu) dolijeva nektar i hrani ga ambrozijom kako bi bio besmrtni i nadnaravan. Prema jednom tumačenju legende o *zlatnom runu*, prvi Argonauti drevne Europe, Jazon i posada broda Argo, Dunavom su, preko Save i njezinih pritoka, dospjeli u Jadransko more. Rimljani su Savu nazvali *Savus*, a Dunav – *Danubius*, pa se pod tim nazivima ove rijeke mogu naći na prvim kartama Balkana.

Poznato nam je još iz udžbenika zemljopisa da rijeka Sava nastaje od dviju manjih rijeka – Save Dolinke i Save Bohinjke. Sava je duga oko 950 kilometara, a površina njezina sliva iznosi 95.720 četvornih kilometara. Od izvora do Ljubljane, Sava protječe kroz Kranjsku i Ljubljansku kotlinu, te u ovom dijelu svoga toka ima karakteristike brze planinske rijeke. Zatim se, na putu do Zagreba, pad naglo smanjuje i Sava postaje ravničarska rijeka. Kod Brežica, Sava ulazi u Panonsku nizinu, čijim južnim obodom teče do ušća u Dunav. Sava je druga po dužini pritoka Dunava; od nje je duža Tisa, ali je Sava najbogatija vodom.

Mnoge su generacije učile kako je *Sava naša najduža rijeka*, što je ona svakako i bila u staroj Jugoslaviji. Danas, međutim, Sava protječe kroz čak četiri države: Sloveniju, Hrvatsku, Bosnu i Hercegovinu i Srbiju, povezujući tri glavna grada – Ljubljanu, Beograd i Zagreb, kao i niz manjih gradova u ove četiri države – Kranj, Radeče, Krško, Brežice, Sisak, Gradišku, Slavonski Brod, Brod, Šamac, Županju, Brčko, Sremsku Mitrovicu i Šabac. Duž obale Save smješteno je na stotine sela i nekoliko desetaka gradića; svako od ovih naselja ima svoje draži, a Sava je idealna vodena veza između njih.

## Plovidba Savom

Savom se plovilo još u antičko doba, a osobit značaj imala je u vrijeme Rimskoga carstva. Sve do XIX. stoljeća smjenjivali su se različiti tipovi brodova s veslima ili jedrima, a prvi *paroplov* pojavio se na Savi 26. kolovoza 1838. godine. Bio je to austrijski brod *Sofia* koji je plovio u floti Prvoga dunavskog parobrodskeg društva (DDSG). Uskoro je plovidba Savom postala unosan posao za parobrodska društva, pa tako i Francuska šalje parobrod *Lione* želeći ispitati kakvi su uvjeti za plovidbu od Beograda do Siska. Zbog niskog vodostaja parobrod je stigao samo do Slavonskog Broda, da bi se nakon mjesec dana čekanja vratio u Beograd.

Nekada su bili plovni i dijelovi toka Save u Sloveniji, pa je u XVIII. i XIX. stoljeću Krško bilo važno lučko pristanište, s velikim skladištem. Riječnu plovidbu u Sloveniji 1862. godine potiskuje gradnja željezničke pruge do Zagreba. U Hrvatskoj je 1843. godine osnovano Carsko-kraljevsko povlašteno savsko i kupsko društvo parobrođenja koje kupuje parobrod *Florisdorf* i mijenja mu ime u *Sloga*. Brod *Sloga* je redovito plovio između Siska i Zemuna, dva put mjesečno oko godinu dana, dok nije potonuo od posljedica havarije. Od sredine XIX. stoljeća parobrod *Drina* plovi na liniji Beograd – Šabac – Sremska Mitrovica, a 1859. godine kompanija DDSG povezuje parobrodom Zemun i Sisak, s pristaništima u Beogradu, Paležu, Šapcu, Mačvanskoj Mitrovici, Rači i Brčkom. Prvo Srpsko parobrodske društvo (SPD) osniva se 1890. godine. Ono kupuje od države brod *Deligrad*

koji je mogao prevesti 700 putnika i šest vagona robe. Na redovitoj liniji od Beograda do Šapca, otvorenoj 10. kolovoza 1893. godine, plovio je brod *Mačva*, brzinom od 16 km/h uzvodno i 20 km/h nizvodno, prevozeći 500 putnika i tri vagona robe. Ekspanziju riječnog prometa na Savi prekida najprije Carinski rat između Austro-Ugarske i Srbije (1906.–1911.), a potom i Prvi svjetski rat. Poslije Prvog svjetskog rata Sava postaje najduža jugoslavenska rijeka, primarno značajna zbog prijevoza robe i povezivanja industrijskih postrojenja i luka od Siska do Beograda. S razvojem željeznice i autobusnih linija, značaj riječnog prometa opada, a sedamdesetih godina XX. stoljeća sasvim je obustavljen.

Savom su u vrijeme stare Jugoslavije plovili brodovi od ušća rijeke Kupe (591+800 km) do Beograda, a čamcima i manjim jahtama moglo se stići do mjesta Rugvica, koje se nalazi tridesetak kilometara nizvodno od Zagreba. Još od tridesetih godina XX. stoljeća na Savi se pojavljuju prvi sportski čamci, što predstavlja početak razvoja sportskog veslanja i jedrenja na ovoj rijeci.

Hrvatski novinar Marino Zurl u svom putopisu *Splavom od Zagreba do Crnog mora*, iz 1976. godine, u izdanju zagrebačke Mladosti, prvi nagovještava predstojeći značaj Save za razvoj riječnog turizma i jačanje kulturnih veza među zemljama njezina sliva. O tome govori i inženjer Miloš Džonić u svom priručniku za plovidbu malim plovnim objektima koji se pod nazivom *Plovimo našim rekama* 1978. godine pojavio u izdanju Geokarte. Ovi pionirski koraci u pravcu oživljavanja nautičkog turizma na Savi ostat će bez šire podrške. Iako Beograd već osamdesetih godina izrasta u veliki nautički centar, Savom se rijetko plovi dalje od Obrenovca. Raspad Jugoslavije i ratna zbivanja u Posavini, utjecali su da se plovidba Savom u posljednjem desetljeću XX. stoljeća sasvim obustavi.

◀ Putnički brod *Victor Hugo* kod Siska  
Tourist boat *Victor Hugo* near Sisak



Zanimanje za plovni put na Savi obnavlja se od 2001. godine, kada se, zahvaljujući nekolicini projekata i podršci Europske unije, opet uspostavlja suradnja među državama u Posavini. Najznačajniji korak za budućnost rijeke Save predstavlja formiranje Međunarodne komisije za sliv rijeke Save – Savske komisije. Komisija je formirana na osnovu Okvirnog sporazuma o slivu rijeke Save koji su potpisale Republika Slovenija, Republika Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina i Republika Srbija, u Kranjskoj Gori 3. prosinca 2002. godine, poslije uspješno završenih pregovora koji su se vodili pod pokroviteljstvom Pakta za stabilnost u Jugoistočnoj Europi. Sporazum je stupio na snagu 29. prosinca 2004. godine, a na osnovu njega je, u Zagrebu, od 27. do 29. lipnja 2005. godine održana konstituirajuća sjednica Savske komisije.

Zadaća Komisije je realizacija zajedničkih ciljeva zemalja u Posavini:

1. uspostavljanje međunarodnog režima plovidbe rijekom Savom i njezinim plovnim pritokama;
2. reguliranje i održavanje upravljanja vodama;
3. poduzimanje neophodnih mjera za sprečavanje ili ograničavanje opasnosti, kao i uklanjanje štetnih posljedica poplava, leda, suša i nesreća izazvanih tvarima opasnim za vode.

Rijeka Sava ima veliku ulogu kada je u pitanju razvoj riječnog prometa, kao i razvoj nautičkog turizma, eko-turizma, te lova i ribolova u budućnosti. Ekonomsko povezivanje i suradnja na svim područjima motivirali su gospodarske komore četiri posavske države za formiranje "Ekonomске regije u slivu rijeke Save" (ERUSRS). Istraživanje Save u oblasti nautičkog turizma 2010. godine te izrada turističko-nautičkog vodiča koji je pred vama, predstavljaju prvu konkretniju aktivnost Ekonomске regije u slivu rijeke Save.

Prijevoz tereta Savom ►  
*Cargo transport on the Sava river*

Savom se sve češće plovi rekreativno, radi uživanja, sporta, rasonode, upoznavanja novih ljudi i krajolika. Njezine su vode bogate kvalitetnom riječnom ribom, a priobalje gustim šumama koje kriju obilje divljači. Upečatljiv dojam tijekom plovidbe Savom ostavlja zelenilo njezinih obala, a susreti s novim ljudima i naseljima obogaćuju vaše iskustvo, čineći plovidbu nezaboravnom.

U ovom izdanju nudimo vam pregršt fotografija i korisnih informacija do kojih smo došli istražujući najprije riječni tok Save u Sloveniji, a zatim i ploveći od Zagreba do Beograda. Zabilježili smo sve ono što može biti izazov i motivacija za ljubitelje rijeke, plovidbe, ribolova i boravka u prirodi. Ovo naizgled jednostavno putovanje od izvora rijeke ka njezinom ušću zapravo je plovidba najznačajnijom balkanskom rijekom – Savom – u susret najznačajnijoj europskoj rijeci – Dunavu.

Cilj nam je ovim izdanjem potaknuti interes za turizam u Posavini i plovidbu Savom, prije svega čamcima i jahtama, ali i turističkim brodovima. Naše iskustvo s plovidbe kroz Sloveniju, na dionicama za sportske čamce, kao i putovanje Savom od Beograda do Zagreba, trebalo bi motivirati nove putnike da krenu u plovidbu rijekom. Očekujemo sve intenzivniji turistički promet na potezu od Beograda do Siska, a pri povoljnom vodostaju i do Zagreba. Da ovo ne bi bila nautička avantura, na Savi treba izgraditi niz pristaništa za čamce i jahte te olakšati proceduru pri prelasku granice na rijeci. Turistička ponuda koju naselja duž toka Save imaju i sve ono što Sava kao rijeka pruža, predstavlja ogroman potencijal za razvoj nautičkog turizma. U usporedbi s prirodnim bogatstvom koje ova rijeka nudi, mali je napor koji treba učiniti kako bi Sava postala dostupna i sigurna rijeka za sve one koji žele njome ploviti.





## Savom kroz Sloveniju

Istraživanje predjela u kojem izvire rijeka Sava u Sloveniji ravno je pravoj avanturi, u kojoj se prepliću elementi alpinizma i ekstremnih sportova na vodi. Savica, od koje nastaje Sava Bohinjka, izvire ispod planine Komarča (*Dolina sedam triglavskih jezera*), u okviru Triglavskog narodnog parka. Na svom toku rijeka formira slap Savicu, koji predstavlja jednu

◀ *Slapovi Savice*  
*Savica waterfalls*

▼ *Triglavski narodni park*  
*National Park Triglav*





▲ *Bohinjsko jezero*  
*Lake Bohinj*

od turističkih atrakcija ovog dijela Slovenije. Veći slap je visok 78 metara, a manji 25 metara. Podnožje slapa nalazi se na nadmorskoj visini od 894 metra, a do nje ga vodi uređena staza s vidikovcem. Slap Savica vezan je za niz povijesnih događaja i ličnosti, a opjevao ga je najveći slovenski pjesnik France Prešern u spjevu *Krštenje na Savici*.

Pod slapom je smještena hidroelektrana *Savica*, izgrađena 1947. godine.

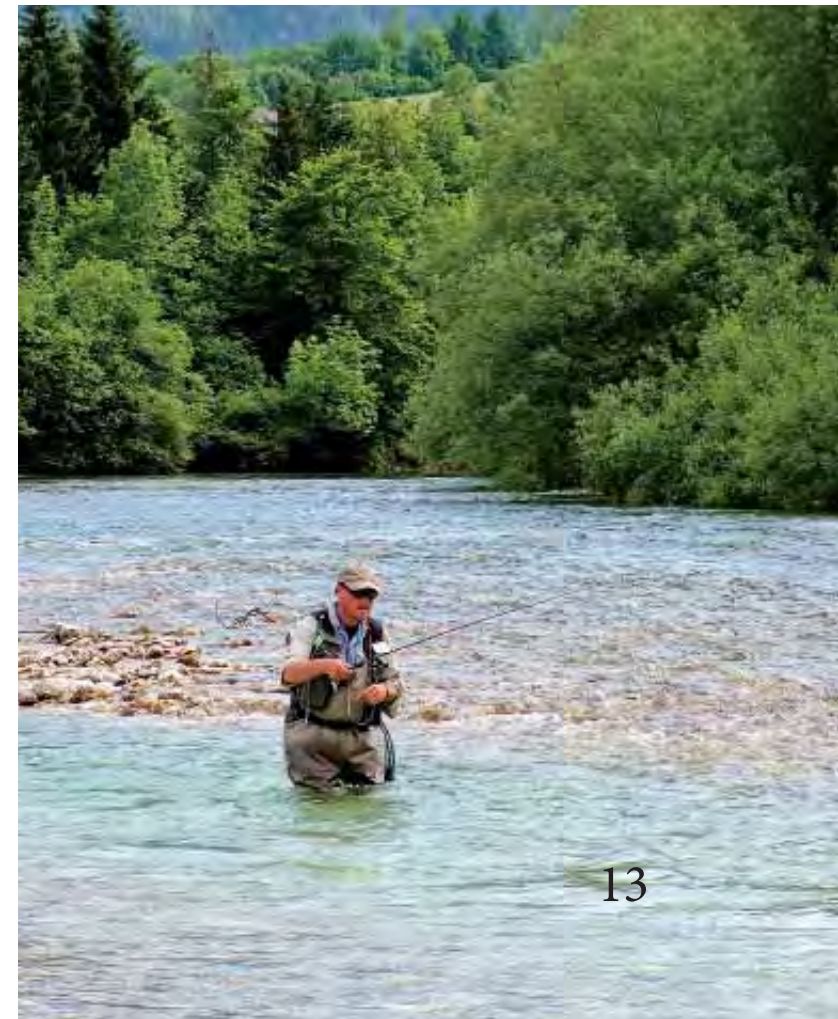
### *Triglavski narodni park*

**T**riglavski narodni park (TNP) jedini je nacionalni park u Sloveniji. Dobio je ime po Triglavu, najvišem vrhu u zemlji (2864 m). U vrijeme poganstva smatrali su ga središtem bogova, a danas se nalazi na grbu i zastavi Slovenije, kao jedan od najznačajnijih nacionalnih simbola. Park obuhvaća 839 četvornih kilometara istočnih Julijskih Alpa, što predstavlja četiri postotka ukupne površine Slovenije. Ovo je jedan od najstarijih nacionalnih parkova u Europi, a

*Mušičarenje* ►  
*Fly fishing*

prvi je put zaštićen davne 1924. godine. Na teritoriju parka živi oko 2350 stanovnika, koji se uglavnom bave turizmom, industrijom, proizvodnjom sira i predmeta od drveta i vune. Tijekom godine Triglavski nacionalni park posjeti u prosjeku 1,6 milijuna turista.

Do Bohinjskog jezera Savica teče kao brza i bistra planinska rijeka. Približavajući se jezeru, brzina riječnog toka opada i rijeka formira malenu deltu. Iz Bohinjskog jezera ponovo izvire ispod mosta u podnožju crkve Svetog Ivana, u naselju Laz i odatle





◀ *Sava Bohinjka – kajak*  
*Sava Bohinjka – kayak*

## Bledsko jezero

**S**ava Bohinjka protječe nedaleko od Bledskog jezera – još jednog od turističkih bisera Slovenije. Jezero je okruženo planinskim masivima, a na njegovoj sredini smješten je otok Bled, s kojeg se uzdižu zvonik i crkva. Sve to čini nezaboravan prizor, koji turiste nikada ne ostavlja ravnodušnima. Jezero je dugo 2120, široko 1380, a maksimalna dubina iznosi 30,6 metara. Legenda kaže da je na otoku Bledu bilo svetište slovenske božice života, Žive.

Jednobrodna gotička crkva, posvećena Djevici Mariji, izgrađena je 1465. godine, kada je prvi ljubljanski biskup, Sigmund Lamberg, posvetio novi oltar. Samostojeći zvonik visok je čak 52 metra i pokazuje utjecaj venecijanske škole u arhitekturi. Osobitu

atrakciju crkve predstavlja zvono želja, koje privlači mnoge turiste, a izrađeno je u Padovi 1534. godine. Vjeruje se da će onome tko zazvoni na ovom zvonu u čast Djevice Marije biti ispunjena želja koju u tom trenutku poželi. Od podnožja otoka do crkve koja se nalazi na platou, na samom vrhu otoka, vodi monumentalno stubište, koje, poput ostalih zgrada i zidina na platou, potiče iz XVII. stoljeća. Bledski grad prvi put se spominje 1004. godine, kao poklon njemačkog cara Henrika II. biskupu Albinu od Briksena. Dvorac je građen u nekoliko etapa – od ranog srednjeg vijeka do vremena baroka.

Predlažemo vam plovidbu jezerom u tradicionalnoj pletni – drvenom čamcu na vesla, koji se može unajmiti, a možete pak i razgledati jezero i okolicu s nekog od brojnih turističkih brodića.

teče pod imenom Sava Bohinjka. Dio toka oko Bohinjske Bistrice pogodan je za tzv. *mušičarenje* (*fly fishing*) – atraktivan način lova riječne pastrve pomoću umjetne mušice, što privlači velik broj turista. Sava Bohinjka ubraja se u salmonidne rijeke pa je najbrojnija riblja populacija lipljen, slijede populacije potočne i kalifornijske pastrve. Tijekom zime nudi uzbudljiv ribolov na kraljevske primjerke mladice. Tereni za ribolov su uglavnom lako dostupni, ali ima i mjesta koja zahtijevaju pozornost. Na području Ukanca izgrađena je hidroelektrana.

Sava Bohinjka slovi za jednu od najčistijih rijeka u Europi.

Na određenim dionicama riječnog toka Save Bohinjke organiziraju se atraktivne rafting ture i vožnje kajakom, namijenjene ljubiteljima veslanja na divljim vodama.





#### ◀ *Sava Dolinka – rafting*

##### *Sava Dolinka – rafting*

Kot i Krma, u samom srcu Julijskih Alpa do najvišeg Triglava. Na ulazu u Vrata postavljena je muzejska kolekcija s predmetima, fotografijama i dokumentima o povijesti planinarenja od prvog prilaska Triglavu do danas. Asfaltiranom biciklističkom stazom možete se provozati do Radeča. Kranjska Gora je među najvećim zimskim centrima u Europi s brojnim skijaškim stazama. Idilična sela su raj za sve one koji žele uživati u svježem planinskom zraku.

Sava Dolinka zatim, praveći pjenušave slapove, protječe kroz grad Jesenice, koji je industrijsko središte. Ispod Jesenica, kod mjesta Žirovnica, izgrađena je hidroelektrana *Moste* (22,5 MW), pa rijeka ovdje formira umjetno jezero. Ispod brane protječe kroz kotlinu Brje. Dio toka u blizini Bleda i gradića Vrba bogat je slapovima. Ribarsko društvo iz Je-

senica organizira u ovom dijelu riječnog toka ribolov mušičarenjem, koji privlači velik broj turista, a na nekim dionicama organizira se spuštanje niz rijeku čamcima za rafting i kajacima za brze vode.

## Radovljica

**K**od sela Spodnje Lancovo, Sava Dolinka utječe u Savu Bohinjku te formiraju rijeku Savu. Sava je na mjestu svoga nastanka čista i bistra rijeka. Mjesto koje je najbliže ušću ovih dviju planinskih rijeka je gradić Radovljica, udaljen tri kilometra od ušća, i svakako zaslužuje spominjanje u ovoj priči. Gradić krasi gradski trg koji datira iz doba renesanse. Na njemu je smješteno nekoliko značajnih zdanja: rodna kuća Antona Tomaža Linharta, Vidičeva kuća

Na jezeru je zabranjena uporaba motora s unutarnjim sagorijevanjem, pa se rabe isključivo elektromotori i čamci s pogonom na vesla i jedra. U blizini najstarijeg golf igrališta nalazi se i najljepši slovenski autokamp Šobec.

Sava Dolinka izvire kao Nadiža u dolini Tamar, koja je prirodni rezervat na granici Slovenije, Italije i Austrije, na nadmorskoj visini od 1222 metra. Nakon prvih 300 metara površinskog toka, Sava Dolinka slijedećih pet kilometara teče kao rijeka ponornica, da bi se na površini pojavila u blizini Kranjske Gore (vrela Zelenci), na nadmorskoj visini od 842 metra. Dolina kroz koju prolazi Sava Dolinka, smještena između Karavanki i Julijskih Alpa, poznata je po prirodnim ljepotama, romantičnim planinskim selima i gostoljubivosti lokalnog stanovništva. Selo Mojstrana je polazište u tri divne doline – Vrata,

*Panorama Radovljice ▶  
Radovljica panorama*







◀ *Gradski trg u Radovljici*  
*Town square in Radovljica*

## Kranj

**N**izvodno od Radovljice, Sava se, pored sela Globoko, Otoče, Posavac i Okroglo, spušta ka Kranju, centru Gorenjske, u kome su očuvane brojne srednjovjekovne i barokne građevine. Stari grad Kranj smješten je na uzvisinama između rijeka Save i Kokre. Naselje su izgradili Kelti, nakon čega ga zauzimaju Rimljani, a u VII. stoljeću dolaze slavenski doseljenici. U srednjem vijeku Kranj postaje središte trgovine i zanatstva, sa strateški važnom utvrdom. Stari grad ima tipičan srednjovjekovni izgled piramide, s kulama crkvenih zvonika na vrhu. Tlocrt grada sas-

toji se od uskih prostora između dviju rijeka, s dvije dolazne ceste – jedna vodi na glavna gradska vrata (današnji Maistrov trg), a druga izlazi na Donji grad. crkva Svetog Kancijana iz XIV. stoljeća najveća je crkva u Kranju i predstavlja središte župe. Pored crkve se prostire Glavni trg, na kojem se nalazi niz značajnih građevina. Obavezno prošetajte Prešernovom ulicom i posjetite neki od restorana.

Dvorac Brdo kod Kranja sagrađen je početkom XVI. stoljeća i imao je niz vlasnika, a 1935. godine kupio ga je knez Pavle Karađorđević. Poslije II. svjetskog rata ovaj dvorac postaje jedna od omiljenih rezidencija Josipa Broza Tita.

iz 1634. godine, Lectarjeva kuća (u kojoj je stara gostionica), Sivčeva kuća, ukrašena freskom iz XVII. stoljeća, zgrada Radovljičkog dvorca s Muzičkom školom i Muzejom pčelarstva, a na kraju ovog niza znamenitosti nalazi se ulaz u arkadno dvorište župne crkve Sv. Petra. S gradskih terasa i platoa pruža se prekrasan pogled na rijeku Savu.

U svom slapovitom toku ka Kranju Sava još uvijek pokazuje karakter alpskih rijeka s relativno obilnom populacijom *potočne pastrve*, *kalifornijske pastrve*, *lipljena* i *mladice*.





◀ *Sava kod mjesta Breg ob Savi*  
*River Sava near the town of Breg ob Savi*

Napuštajući Kranj, Sava protječe kraj sela Hrastje i Breg ob Savi, a kod mjesta Trboje formira Trbojsko jezero. Ovaj dio toka pogodan je za ribolov na mjestima gdje rijeka ima blaži pad. Ploveći dalje Savom, ka Ljubljani, nailazi se na Zbiljsko jezero, umjetno jezero koje rijeka Sava stvara kod naselja Zbilje. Čamac možete privezati na uređenom pontonskom pristaništu i provesti ugodan dan na Zbiljskom jezeru. Ovdje se okušajte u jedrenju na dasci ili sportskoj jedrilici te u skijanju na vodi. Mjesto je također pogodno za ribolov, a možete se opustiti i u šetnji uz jezero. Sava u ovoj i sličnim akumulacijama dobiva jezerske karakteristike i kada je riječ o ribljoj populaciji, pa se na jezerima najčešće love štika i smuč.

Ovo je područje poznato po starom dvorcu Smlednik, čije se ruševine nalaze na brdu iznad istoimenog sela. S obližnjih se planinskih vrhova ka Savi spuštaju ljubitelji letenja paraglajderima i zmajevima, a u obližnjem golf klubu ponudit će vam odabrane gastronomske specijalitete.

Gradić Medvode je smješten na ušću rijeke Sore u Savu, pa je otuda i dobio ime Medvode, što znači „između voda“. U gradu možete posjetiti različite etnološke spomenike, dva dvorca (Goričane i Lazarni) i desetak crkava. Okoliš rijeke Save u ovom dijelu toka idealan je za rekreaciju i sport, a time i za razvoj turizma.

Dvorac leži nedaleko od glavne slovenske zračne luke, danas je u protokolarnoj funkciji Vlade Slovenije i u njemu se održavaju najvažniji međunarodni skupovi i primaju inozemni državnici. Pored originalne arhitekture s četiri kule, unutrašnjost dvorca je prava riznica umjetničkih slika i skulptura. Okoliš dvorca čini veliki zeleni prostor od 496 hektara, s ribnjakom, parkom i šumom, dok je hotel za zahtjevnije goste opremljen wellness centrom, restoranom, press centrom, konjičkim centrom, golf terenom i kućicom u šumarku.

*Trbojsko jezero ▶*  
*Lake Trbojsko*



Spomenik znamenitom gradonačelniku Ljubljane Ivanu Hribaru ►  
*Ivan Hribar monument, Ljubljana's notable mayor*

## Ljubljana

Rijeka Sava ulazi u prostor glavnoga grada Slovenije podno Šmarne Gore. Na čvrstim stjenovitim pragovima stvara brzace, dio njezinih voda je kanalima proveden do male hidroelektrane i kajakaške staze, gdje se priređuju međunarodna natjecanja. Put nastavlja do Zaloga, gdje joj se pridružuje više pritoka, među njima je najveća Ljubljanica, na kojoj leži glavni grad – Ljubljana.

Rijeka Ljubljanica je pružala zaradu mnogim splavarima i brodarima, koji su prevozili različitu robu po pretežno mirnoj, sporoj ravničarskoj rijeci ili preko Barja do starodavnih, nekad sojeničkih zaselaka, ili rimskog *Nauportusa* (današnje Vrhnike), te plemeniti vapnenac iz kamenoloma u blizini, natrag u grad. Samo Barje, nekad jezero, a poslije najjužnija europska visoka močvara, danas je jedna od većih mokrih livada u srednjoj Europi i životni prostor za mnoge vrste ugroženih

životinja, osobito ptica i vodozemaca. Zaštićeno je kao pejzažni park.

Ljubljana je drevni grad koji se vezuje za legendu o zlatnom runu. Argonauti su, predvođeni Jazonom, bježeći sa zlatnim runom iz Crnog mora uplovili u Dunav, zatim u Savu, a iz nje u Ljubljanicu. Tu su se sukobili sa zmajem koji je, iako je poražen, postao simbol Ljubljane. Povijest pak kaže kako su naselje na ovom prostoru osnovali Kelti. U periodu do nove ere smjenjivali su se po epohama razni narodi, da bi konačno Rimljani na lijevoj obali Ljubljanice izgradili, na mjestu današnje Ljubljane, naselje *Emonu*. Ime Ljubljana prvi put se spominje 1144. godine, kao slovenski grad kojim vladaju Habsburzi. Iz srednjeg vijeka datira gradska utvrda, koja je obnovljena poslije razornog potresa 1511. godine. Stara gradska jezgra je još jednom uništena u potresu 1895. godine i iznova obnovljena. Centralni dio grada nalazi se na rijeci Ljubljanici, na kojoj je izgrađeno nekoliko znamenitih mostova: Tromostovje (trostruki most), Zmajski most



iz 1901. godine te Čevljarški most, koji je projektirao poznati arhitekt Jože Plečnik 1930. godine.

Nedavno su im se pridružila još dva: Mesarski most u produžetku ljubljanske tržnice i Žitni most. Istovremeno je gradsko središte i obala rijeke Ljubljanice pješačka zona, namijenjena pješacima i biciklistima. Nastavlja se do poznatog Plečnikovog riječnog kazališta, gdje „žalosne“ vrbe stvaraju elegičnu i nježnu kulisu stanarima iz okoline te posjetiteljima željnim mira i ljepote.

Brojni kafići i restorani uz obalu Ljubljanice čine život u strogom središtu grada vrlo dinamičnim i atraktivnim za turiste. Kod Tromostovja se nalazi polazna stanica jednog od nekoliko brodića koji krstare ispod gradskih mostova, a samo krstarenje nalikuje sličnoj turističkoj atrakciji u Amsterdamu. Arheološka

◀ *Kajakaški centar Tacen na Savi kod Ljubljane*  
*Kayak Centre Tacen on the Sava river near Ljubljana*

istraživanja pokazuju da je ljubljanski Stari grad bio naseljen još od 1200. godine prije Krista. Dvorac se prvi put spominje 1144. godine kao Dom Spanheim – sjedište kneževa Koruške. Nekada je bio opasan zidinama i kulama s pokretnim mostom na Ljubljanici. U XIX. stoljeću jedan dio dvorca je preuređen u zatvor, a drugi u vojnu utvrdu. Krajem šezdesetih godina prošloga stoljeća otpočela je duga i sveobuhvatna restauracija dvorca, koja je trajala sve do 1990. godine. Od tada se dvorac koristi za vjenčanja i održavanje različitih kulturnih događaja. Uz rijeku Ljubljanicu našao je mjesto i spomenik slavnome gradonačelniku Ljubljane Ivanu Hribaru, koji je poslije katastrofalnog zemljotresa 1895. godine pretvorio Ljubljanu iz provincijalne učmalosti u glavni grad probuđenog naroda.

Među zanimljivostima koje bi u Ljubljani trebalo posjetiti izdvajamo sljedeće: Gradsku kuću s dvoranom za bankete, Franjevački samostan, izgrađen u stilu baroka, gradsku katedralu Svetog Nikole, Evangeličku crkvu iz 1852. godine, rimokatoličku crkvu Svetog Petra, pravoslavnu crkvu Sv. Ćirila i Metoda. Od gradskih trgova najznačajniji su Mesni trg i Prešernov trg pored Tromostovja, na kojem se nalazi spomenik najpoznatijem slovenskom pjesniku Francu Prešernu, a od spomenika arhitekture, na primjer, Narodna i Sveučilišna knjižnica, Sokolski dom, Nebotičnik, urbanistički arhitektonski sastav Trga Republike i druga djela majstora arhitekture. Od galerija treba posjetiti Nacionalnu galeriju i Modernu galeriju. Hodajući gradom naići ćete na veliki broj spomenika, osvijetljenih pročelja zgrada sa zanimljivim detaljima, na niz restorana s ugodnim ambijentom te kvalitetnim jelima i vinima. Noćni su izlasci u Ljubljani osobito atraktivni turistima, a večernji prizori osvijetljenih pročelja, trgova i mostova na Ljubljanici ostat će svakako nezaboravna uspomena.

*Turistički brod na Ljubljanici ►  
Tourist boat on river Ljubljanica*





#### ◀ Litija Litija

predstavlja lijevu pritoku Save. Arheološka istraživanja pokazuju da je ovo područje bilo naseljeno još u kasno brončano i rano željezno doba, dok se samo naselje spominje od XIII. stoljeća. Župna crkva u neoromaničkom stilu sagrađena je 1873. godine i posvećena Svetom Petru i Svetom Pavlu. Ako je dolina gusto pokrivena zgradama i brojnim ostacima bogate povijesti, brdovito zaleđe nudi čistu prirodu. U Zagorju osobito mjesto zauzima *slikarska kolonija Izlake – Zagorje*.

Trbovlje je najveći grad u Zasavju, stoljećima poznat po svojim rudnicima ugljena, pa je i etnološki sačuvana prisna slika rudarskih naselja, kroz koje turisti mogu

**N**izvodno od Ljubljane, Sava protječe kroz niz slikovitih predjela. Na jednom od zavoja rijeke smješteno je mjesto Litija, čije ulice prate riječni tok Save. Ovaj gradić sa svega 7000 stanovnika vrlo je živopisan. Slovenski plemić te prvi slovenski povjesničar i etnograf Janez Vajkard Valvasor, zabilježio je da ime grada vodi podrijetlo od latinske riječi *litus*, što znači rijeka. Rijeka i brod danas su simboli grada i nalaze se na gradskom grbu. U rimsko se doba u Litiji razvija rudarstvo, koje je ostalo jednim od glavnih izvora prihoda do 1965. godine, kada je najveći od rudnika zatvoren.

Plovidba i ribolov na Savi bili su vrlo značajni još u doba Rimskog carstva, o čemu svjedoče i eksponati u Javnom zavodu za kulturu u Litiji. Ubrzo poslije Litija spori se ritam Save pretvara u živu rijeku, koja ulazi u 30 kilometara dugačku divlju romantiku Savskoga tjesnaca, a on se proteže sve do Radeča. To područje Rudolf Badjura nazvao je *Zasavje, na mjestu gdje domuju tiha i*

*ljupka idila i slikovita romantika u skladnoj harmoniji i u tolikoj mjeri, da iznenađuju onoga koji je zanijet prirodom na svakom koraku.* Valvasor je zapisao da se u tom tjesnacu među planinama Sava razljuti i razdraži. Ona se *spotiče i poskakuje od ljutnje i razdraženosti te stvara slap za slapom.*

Sava je bila vrlo važna prometnica, osobito nakon preuređenja divljeg dijela toka u XVIII. stoljeću, s uklesanim stazama za vuču, čime je omogućena plovidba i većim lađama. Bogato nalazište ugljena, čije je iskapanje počelo 1755. godine, dugo je predstavljalo i najvažnije industrijsko središte Slovenije. Tako je ostalo sve do izgradnje južne željeznice u XIX. stoljeću. U Zasavju, po nalazištu ugljena nekada zvanom *Crni revir*, dolazilo je do oštih sukoba između vlasnika rudnika i brojnih tvornica te radnika. Otuda i naziv *Crveni reviri*.

Prvi od gradova do kojih nas vodi Sava je Zagorje ob Savi. Gradić je smješten na ušću potoka Medija, koji





prošetati, počevši posjetom karakterističnim stanovima muzejima. Neposredno uz Savu stoji termoelektrana *Trbovlje* čiji je dimnjak visok čak 360 metara i spada među najviše u Europi. Ova je građevina ujedno najviše zdanje u Posavini koje je čovjek izgradio. U gradu se nalazi *Zasavski muzej*, čija je zbirka posvećena arheologiji i etnologiji ovog dijela Slovenije, ali i razvoju rudarstva. Na Savi je podignuta pregrada koja usporava prirodni riječni tok, ali je neophodna za hlađenje termoelektrane.

Hrastnik, kao treći grad Zasavja, okružen je vrhovima Kum (1220 m), Mrzlica (1122 m) i Kopitnik (910 m). Rudarsko i industrijsko naselje s kemijskom tvornicom staklarom staro je više od 150 godina. Uz Savu se nalazi i arheološko nalazište – nekadašnje rimsko svetište, gdje su se čamdžije i brodari klanjali riječnim božanstvima. Odmah uz Savu je i vrlo uspješan klub, iz koga su potekli svjetski prvaci u vožnji kajaka na divljim vodama. U Hrastniku se nalaze dvije rimokatoličke crkve, starija podignuta u XVI. stoljeću i mlađa izgrađena 1936. godine i posvećena Kristu Kralju.

Planina Kopnik, smještena na ušću rijeke Savinje u Savu, predstavlja zaštićeni prirodni rezervat. U njezinu podnožju, na lijevoj obali Save, nalazi se gradić *Zidani Most*. Obje su rijeke u prošlosti splavari (*floseri*) koristili za prijevoz drveta sve do Beograda. Gotovo sve vrhove brda uz Savu krasi tornjevi crkava, stara zdanja dvoraca koji su pripadali lokalnoj vlasteli ili neka od utvrda. S rijeke se pruža živopisan pogled na Radeče, Sevnicu i Brestanicu.

Kod mjesta Radeče vidi se gdje su *floseri* vezivali splavove za drveće i noćili u obližnjoj gostionici koja i danas radi, a možete i zaploviti turističkim splavom. Nizvodno je projektirano i u izgradnji je šest hidroelektrana: *Vrhovo*, *Boštanj*, *Blanca*, *Krško*, *Brežice* i *Mokrice*.



◀ *Panorama Sevnice*  
*Sevnica panorama*

hidroelektrana. U umjetnim jezerima voda je mirna i dubina je pogodna za plovidbu, ali nema pristaništa i prateće infrastrukture za nautičare.

Uzvodno od gradića Krško gradi se još jedna u nizu hidroelektrana na toku Save kroz Sloveniju. U Krškom polju, točnije Drnavu, bilo je rimsko naselje *Nevidunum* (Novo Mesto), s pristaništem između Ljubljane i Siska.

**G**rad Sevnicu krasi još jedan od dvoraca kraj Save koji se spominje od XIII. stoljeća pod njemačkim nazivom *Lichtenwalde*. U to vrijeme Sevnica je bila jedno od najvažnijih naselja koje 1322. godine dobiva status trgovišta. Između XIV. i XVII. stoljeća česti su bili upadi Turaka, pa naselje gubi na značaju i bogatstvu. Sredinom XIX. stoljeća Sevnica je postala važno središte slovenskoga narodnog preporoda.

Brestanica je dobila ime po pritoci Save – Brestanici. Dvorac na brdu kraj Save prvi put se spominje u pisanim dokumentima iz 895. godine (najstariji u Sloveniji). Dvorac sadrži elemente stilova romanike i rane gotike, ali je veći dio sadašnje građevine izgrađen 1600. godine. Župna crkva u gradu je bazilika posvećena

Gospji Lurdskoj i pripada rimokatoličkoj biskupiji Celje. Izgrađena je između 1908. i 1914. godine u neoromaničkom stilu. Crkva u južnom dijelu naselja, posvećena Sv. Petru i Pavlu, spominje se u pisanim dokumentima iz 1213. godine, ali je dograđivana u XIV., XVII. i XVIII. stoljeću. U okolici Brestanice možete posjetiti još nekoliko zanimljivih crkava i kapela na uzvisinama.

Predlažemo vam da u Brestanici posjetite restoran, smješten uz desnu obalu Save, pored magistralnog puta. U samom mjestu za smještaj turista ima nekoliko pansiona i hostel. Nedaleko od mjesta je ribnjak na kojem se uzgaja jezerska pastrva. Na ovom dijelu toka Sava je ispresijecana niskim branama sustava



*Dvorac kod Brestanice* ▶  
*Castle near Brestanica*

## Krško

Krško je živopisan gradić, najvećim dijelom smješten na uzvisini na lijevoj obali Save. Arheološka istraživanja kod Krškog pokazuju da se ovdje uz Savu nalazilo naselje još od brončanog i ranog željeznog doba. Grad je u srednjem vijeku utvrđen, a krajem XV. stoljeća izgrađena je današnja župna crkva posvećena Ivanu Evanđelisti koja je dograđena 1899. godine. Crkva na desnoj obali Save, posvećena Duhu

Svetome, sagrađena je 1777. godine, prema planovima austrijskog arhitekta Johanna Fuschera. U blizini ove crkve možete posjetiti Gradsku kuću iz 1607. godine. Kapucinski samostan s crkvom sagrađen je u periodu od 1640. do 1644. godine. Na uzvisini, pored centra grada, nalaze se ruševine dvorca iz XII. stoljeća, dok je izvan grada zamak Leskovec (Šrajbarski turn) iz XVI. stoljeća. Nizvodno od grada nalazi se veliki sportski kompleks sa stadionom *Matija Gubec*. Za potrebe opskrbe vodom nuklearne elektrane Krško izgrađen je kameni zid koji

Gradski muzej Krško ►  
*Museum in Krško*



pregrađuje Savu. Sava dalje protječe kroz grad Brežice, kraj kojega u Savu utječe rijeka Krka. Nekoliko stotina metara obale uzvodno od ušća u Savu može se koristiti za kampiranje i rekreaciju. Na obali Save smještene su i poznate slovenske toplice Terme Čatež. S jedne obale rijeke na drugu možete se prevesti turističkim brodom, po povoljnoj cijeni. Na desnoj obali su veliki autokamp i brojni sportski tereni, hoteli, zatvoreni bazeni s termalnom vodom, zabavni parkovi za djecu...

Pogranično mjesto između Slovenije i Hrvatske je selo Jesenice na Dolenjskem, smješteno na desnoj obali Save. Naspuprot atara ovog sela granična linija ide sredinom rijeke, da bi potom izmila i na desnu obalu. Sava je u pograničnoj zoni brza i ograđena visokim obaloutvdama.

S obzirom na to da riječni promet na Savi nije sasvim razvijen, na rijeci nema pravih graničnih prijelaza. Veslači u sportskim čamcima koji žele preći granicu između Slovenije i Hrvatske, moraju o tome obavijestiti nadležne organe u obje države.

◀ Terme Čatež – turistički brodić  
*Terme Čatež – tourist boat*



## Savom kroz Hrvatsku

Sava od granice sa Slovenijom teče ka Zagrebu oivičena visokom obaloutvrdom, pa je okolna mjesta nemoguće vidjeti iz sportskog čamca. Obaloutvrde i nasipi na Savi učinit će vam se možda tijekom ljeta previsoki, ali je iskustvo s poplavnim valom u rujnu 2010. godine pokazalo da je njihova visina opravdana. Na rijeku se može izaći zahvaljujući skelnom prijelazu u selu Medsave koji je pogodan za

spuštanje čamca s prikolice u vodu ili za izlazak na obalu iz kajaka. U mjestu prijepodne radi pekara, a u lokalnoj prodavaonici možete se opskrbiti osnovnim namirnicama. Ploveći niz maticu, proći ćete ispod nadvožnjaka koji nagovještava da se bliži ulazak u zonu grada Zagreba. Dok prolazite ispod mostova, obratite pažnju na visoki crveno bijeli dimnjak. On bi vam trebao poslužiti kao znak da je u blizini pregrada koja podiže nivo vode u rijeci kako bi se toplani osiguralo hlađenje. Ovdje se ujedno završava jedna dionica vaše plovidbe Savom, pa je sportski ili pneumatski čamac neophodno iznijeti iz vode.

*Kaptol – detalj ►  
Kaptol - detail*



## Zagreb

Zagreb je grad koji je okrenut prije svega kopnenom prometu, budući da plovidba Savom do njega ima i dalje niz ograničenja. Ipak, pretpostavimo da ste pri većem vodostaju čamcem uspješno došli do glavnoga grada Hrvatske ili da Savu obilazite biciklom, motociklom ili automobilom. Na samo dvadeset metara od Save, koliko je široka obaloutvrda, nalazi

◀ *Medsave  
Medsave*



Spomenik banu Jelačiću ▲  
*Ban Jelačić monument*

Sportski centar Jarun ►  
*Sports center Jarun*

se umjetno jezero Jarun, koje je nastalo iskapanjem pijeska i šljunka iz rukavca Save, a koje mnogi nazivaju zagrebačkim morem. Jezero i njegov okoliš dodatno su uređeni za potrebe Univerzijade 1987. godine. Danas je Jarun najveći sportsko-rekreativni centar u Zagrebu, na kojem se nalaze vježbališta za veslanje i jedrenje te niz plaža, a u blizini jezera je i staza za



bicikliste, vožnju rolera i jogging. U okolici Jaruna nalaze se tereni za većinu timskih sportova, kao i dječji zabavni parkovi. Na jezeru postoji nekoliko otoka i poluotoka, od kojih svako ima svoje ime i namjenu: *Otok veslača*, *Otok divljine*, *Otok ljubavi*... Tijekom ljeta su plaže i sportski tereni veoma posjećeni. Veliki broj

restorana i noćnih klubova čini noćni život na Jarunu sadržajnim i atraktivnim.

Prva turistička destinacija u Zagrebu je **Gornji grad**, odredište na kojemu ćete saznati mnogo o povijesnom značaju Zagreba. Do ovog dijela grada dolazi se uspinjačom, a u njega se ulazi kroz srednjovjekovna

**Kamenita vrata**. Upravo je ovaj dio grada mađarski kralj Bela IV. 1242. godine svojom Zlatnom bulom proglasio slobodnim kraljevskim gradom. Hrvatski ban Nikola Frankopan 1621. godine uzima Zagreb za svoje sjedište. Godine 1607. Isusovci donose u Zagreb tiskarski stroj, a 1669. otvaraju i Akademiju. U XVII. i XVIII. stoljeću grad je stradao od požara i kuge, ali već u XIX. stoljeću postaje industrijskim, kulturnim i političkim središtem Hrvatske. Poslije I. svjetskog rata Zagreb ulazi u sastav Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, potom Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Poslije II. svjetskog rata, u Socijalističkoj Federativnoj Republici Jugoslaviji, Zagreb je bio glavni grad Republike Hrvatske, a raspadom SFRJ početkom 1991. godine postaje glavnim gradom nezavisne demokratske Hrvatske. U Zagrebu danas živi oko 800 tisuća stanovnika.

Središte Gornjega grada predstavlja **Markov trg**, na kojemu se nalazi crkva Svetog Marka, sagrađena sredinom XIII. stoljeća. Banski su dvori sjedište premijera i Vlade Republike Hrvatske, dok je na drugoj strani trga zgrada u kojoj od 1737. godine zasjeda Sabor. U blizini Markovog trga je i **Opatička ulica**, u kojoj se nalaze niz značajnih palača i Muzej grada Zagreba.

**Trg bana Josipa Jelačića**, s kipom bana na konju, predstavlja glavni zagrebački trg. Ovaj je kip djelo austrijskoga kipara Antuna Fernkorna i postavljen je 1866. godine. Gradske ulice koji izlaze na ovaj trg povezuju nekoliko važnih kulturnih ustanova, ali su i središte trgovine s nizom ekskluzivnih prodavaonica. Na Trgu bana Jelačića nalazi se Turistički informativni centar, u kojem možete kupiti brojna izdanja o Zagrebu na više svjetskih jezika i različite suvenire. **Zagrebačka katedrala Uznesenja blažene Djevice Marije** potječe iz 1094. godine i izgrađena je

◀ *Hrvatsko narodno kazalište  
Croatian National Theater*



u romaničko-gotičkom stilu. Kako je stradala u naježdama Tatara i Turaka, biskup Timotej je obnavlja 1263. godine. U XVI. stoljeću bila je utvrđena zidinama i kulama, da bi u XVII. stoljeću dobila i masivni renesansni toranj. Zemljotres iz 1880. godine ošteti je katedralu, nakon čega je obnovljena u neogotičkom

stilu, a po završenoj obnovi izgrađena je fontana Bogorodice s anđelima, koja ima pozlaćene figure, pri čemu četiri anđela simboliziraju načela kršćanstva: vjeru, nadu, nevinost i poniznost. U blizini Trga je i park Ribnjak, nazvan po ribnjaku u kojem su svećenici posnim danima lovili ribu.



Od mnogobrojnih kazališta, muzeja i galerija, svakako treba posjetiti Hrvatsko narodno kazalište, sagrađeno 1895. godine u neobaroknom stilu, djelo austrijskog arhitekta Fellnera i njemačkog Helmera, ispred koga se nalazi Zdenac života, rad hrvatskog kipara Ivana Meštrovića, postavljen 1912. godine. Posjetite i Muzej Mimara, koji je nastao donacijom umjetničke zbirke Ante Topića Mimare, Etnografski muzej sa zbirkom narodnih nošnji, Modernu galeriju, Muzej hrvatske likovne umjetnosti XIX. i XX. stoljeća, Arheološki muzej, u kojem se čuva najduži etruski tekst uzet s mumije supruge krojača iz Tebe, Muzej suvremene umjetnosti u Novom Zagrebu, Tehnički muzej na Savskoj cesti... Nadomak Zagrebu je planina Medvednica, a njezin je najviši vrh Sljeme (visina 1035 m). U XIII. stoljeću na Medvednici je izgrađena tvrđava Medvedgrad. Danas se oдавde pruža prekrasan pogled na Zagreb.

Zagreb ima obilje mogućnosti za smještaj, od najluksuznijih hotela do hostela za studente i privatnog smještaja. Ponuda ugostiteljskih objekata je raznovrsna, pa se mogu naći nacionalni specijaliteti, ali i roštilj, orijentalne poslastice te restorani s brzom hranom.

Da biste nastavili plovidbu Savom od Zagreba, čamac treba spustiti u vodu ispod pregrade kod toplane, gdje se voda obrušava stvarajući slapove. Možete iskoristiti prolaze sa Sajmišne ceste preko obaloutvrde kako biste čamac s prikolice spustili u rijeku. Oдавde, pa sve do ušća Save u Dunav kod Beograda, nema ni prirodnih ni umjetnih prepreka koje bi sprečavale plovidbu. Jediní problem može predstavljati vodostaj na dijelu riječnog toka od Zagreba do Rugvice, budući je ova dionica plovna za motorne čamce samo pri srednjem i višem vodostaju, ali o tome možete dobiti informacije od Kapetanije u Sisku. Od

Zagreba do Rugvice nema održavanja plovnog puta niti plovidbenih oznaka i signala. Preporučujemo vam da koristite čamac s vanbrodskim motorom, koji se može lako podići iz vode. Osim na visinu vodostaja, osobito treba obratiti pozornost na konstrukcije i sajlje, zaostale ispod mostova.

Između Zagreba i sela Ivanja Rijeka dubina je pogodna za motorni čamac gaza 0,7 metara. Nizvodno od ovog sela Sava se širi i gubi dubinu, a kod Zablatja Posavskog visina vodostaja dostiže svoj minimum, pa je na nekoliko mjesta nužno podići vanbrodski motor

*Sava nizvodno od Zagreba ►  
Sava, downstream from Zagreb*

*Stubište kod Rugvice ▼  
Staircase near Rugvica*



*Tereni za ribolov ►  
Fishing grounds*

te veslati ili gurati čamac kroz vodu. U ovoj zoni postoji nekoliko mjesta pogodnih za sportski ribolov.

Poslije zavoja kod sela Rugvice počinje dionica u kojoj se s vremena na vrijeme eksploatira riječni pijesak, radi održavanja plovnog puta. Na nekim su kartama unijete kilometarske oznake na ovom dijelu plovnog puta, pa je plovidba motornim čamcem





▲ *Skela kod Palanačkog Boka*  
*Ferry near Palanački Bok*

lakša i sigurnija. Zavoj koji Sava pravi kod Rugvice na konkavnoj strani je dubok više od 10 metara, što ovu lokaciju čini zanimljivom za sportski ribolov. Do sela Rugvica najlakše je doći stubištem, koje vodi od vodomjernih letvi do puta na obaloutvrđi. U selu rade pošta i prodavaonica, a turisti se mogu okrijepiti u lokalnom restoranu. Ovdje možete vidjeti i seoske

*Most između Martinske i Desne Martinske Vesi* ►  
*Bridge between Martinska and Desna Martinska Ves*

kuće od hrastovine, koje postaju karakteristika seoske arhitekture u ovom dijelu Posavine. Slijedeće selo na koje nailazite ploveći Savom je **Oborovo**. Ovdje možete izaći iz čamca preko pristaništa za skelu i posjetiti seosku crkvu ili se opskrbiti pecivom i namirnicama u prodavaonici na seoskom trgu. Duž obale rijeke ima lijepih mjesta pogodnih za kampiranje.

Kod naselja **Stružec Posavski** postoji riječni otok, koji je spojen naperom s desnom obalom te se mora ploviti uz lijevu obalu. Ovdje riječni tok mijenja smjer, pa iz pravca ka jugu počinje teći na istok, a poslije nekoliko kilometara, na sljedećem lakat zavoju, opet dolazi do promjene smjera. I ovaj dio riječnog toka Save karakterističan je po zelenim obalama, obilju ptica, pogodnim mjestima za ribolov i prirodnim pješčanim plažama. Elegantna konstrukcija novog visećeg mosta povezuje **Martinsku Ves** s **Desnom Martinskom Ves**. Uz desnu obalu nalazi se obaloutvrda sa

stubištem, što olakšava pristup kopnu, a na samoj obali smještene su kavana i pošta. U selu možete posjetiti rimokatoličku crkvu, čije se zdanje ističe svojom visinom, a možete se opskrbiti i u nekoj od prodavaonica ili u ljekarni. Ovdje ćete spaziti prve riječne ribarske čamce s vanbrodskim motorima kako stoje vezani uz obalu. Iako rijeka teče pokraj velikog broja sela, malo je onih koja imaju uređen izlaz na rijeku i u koja možete pristati čamcem. Jedno od takvih je **Bok Palanječki**, u kojem se uz samu obalu nalaze pekara i prodavaonica. Između sela **Hrastelnica** i **Siska** rijeka pravi čvor, pa udaljenost koja zračnom linijom iznosi svega dva kilometra, morate preći vozeći se 12 kilometara kroz zelene meandre Save. Brodski pristaništa na lijevoj obali Save i oznaka 593. kilometra riječnog toka pokazuju da se približavate Sisku. Odavde do Beograda prostire se službeni plovni put rijekom Savom, koji države u priobalju moraju održavati i označavati.





◀ Zamak u Sisku  
Sisak castle

## Sisak

*Kupa, lijeva obala, km 4*

Visoki tvornički dimnjaci i industrijska postrojenja na ušću Kupe u Savu ukazuju na industrijski značaj grada Siska. Ipak, dojam koji ovaj sivi industrijski pejzaž ostavlja na vas svakako će se promijeniti kada zaplovite Kupom ka Sisku. Plovni je put obilježen crvenim i zelenim bovama, a dubina je oko tri metra. Ploveći 600 metara uzvodno od ušća, pred vama će se ukazati sasvim drugačiji prizor, prožet romantikom i poviješću. Na ušću Kupe u Savu nalazi se utvrda Stari grad, građena od 1544. do 1550. godine. Dio zidina izgrađen je od cigala iz doba antičke Siscije, a utvrda je podignuta radi obrane od turskih napada, koji su predstavljali stalnu prijetnju. Pod ovim zidinama turska je armada 22. lipnja 1593. godine doživjela strahovit poraz, u kojem je poginuo i sam Hasan-paša Predojević. Ova je bitka bila prekretnica koja je osujetila dalje prodore Turaka u Europu. Od obale Kupe do ulaza u utvrdu vodi kameno stubište, na kojem postoje alke namijenjene za privezivanje čamaca. Ako dolazite jahtom, ostavite je usidrenu, pa pomoćnim čamcem pristanište uz stubište. Obilazak utvrde s vodičem traje nešto duže od pola sata i jedinstven je doživljaj, prije svega zbog prekrasnog pogleda

na dvije rijeke koji se pruža s tvrđave. U krugu utvrde organiziraju se različite manifestacije – *Sisački viteški turnir*, *Savski sajam* (posvećen plovidbi, turizmu, ribolovu i gastronomiji), brojna vjenčanja i koncerti.

Sisak spada u najstarija naselja sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, jer tragovi urbanog naselja na ovom prostoru sežu sve do 4. stoljeća prije Krista. Ovo područje naseljavaju Kelti iz plemena Segestani, miješajući se s ilirskim starosjediocima, a zajedničkom naselju daju svoje ime – *Segestika*. Rimljani ga osvajaju 35. godine prije Krista, nakon jednomjesečne opsade i tada u grad ulazi mladi car Oktavijan, s vojskom od 12.000 ljudi. Oktavijan osniva rimski vojni logor – *Sisciju*, koji ubrzo dobiva status grada. Rimski Siscija je imala luku na Kupi, a od sredine 3. stoljeća i kovnicu novca koji se koristio na čitavom području Rimskog carstva.



▲ Stara dizalica  
Old crane



*Putnički brod Hrvat ►  
Tourist boat Hrvat*

Siscija postaje glavni grad provincije *Pannonia Savia* (Savska Panonija). Arheološko nalazište rimskog grada nalazi se ispod današnjeg središta Siska, a dijelovi nalazišta dostupni su za razgledanje.

Prolazak čamcem ispod Starog mosta je impresivan. Iako je izgrađen 1934. godine, čini se kao da je ovaj zidani most, simbol grada na Kupi, tekovina barokne arhitekture. U vrijeme kada su se mostovi uvelike gradili od betona i čelika, Stari most je izgrađen od tradicionalnih materijala, kamena i opeke, te se svojim skladnim oblicima savršeno uklapa u staru gradsku jezgru.

Opazit ćete staru lučku dizalicu koja označava da ste došli do Lučke kapetanije Sisak. Ovdje možete privezati plovilo za pontonsko pristanište koji pripada Kapetaniji, prijaviti se i dogovoriti oko eventualnog dužeg zadržavanja. U blizini dizalice je jedna od najstarijih zidanih kuća, Mali kaptol, sagrađena krajem 18. stoljeća, u kojoj je sjedište Turističke zajednice Siska.

Tijekom razgledanja grada obavezno posjetite župnu katedralu Uzvišenja Svetoga Križa, za koju je zapisano da na ovom mjestu postoji *ab memorabili* (od pamtivijeka). Od ostalih građevina u Sisku treba



obići Gradski muzej Siska, Župni dvor (iz 1847. godine) te Veliki kaptol (iz 1832. godine).

U gradu se možete opskrbiti svime što vam je potrebno, a benzinska je postaja na samo 50 metara od obale. Ukoliko želite duže ostati u Sisku, smještaj možete potražiti u hotelu Panonija te u brojnim apartmanima i sobama. U Turističkoj zajednici možete se informirati o smještaju u gradu ili okolnim selima u Lonjskom polju. Nekoliko restorana u Sisku nudi odličan izbor nacionalnih specijaliteta te jela od riječne i morske ribe.

Uz obalu Kupe pruža se uređena gradska šetnica, na kojoj se nalazi niz restorana i kafića te stubište koje spaja rijeku sa šetalištem. U gradskoj zoni ima pješčanih sprudova na Kupi, koji se koriste kao

prirodne plaže. Prolazeći ispod novog mosta udaljavate se od gradske jezgre i ulazite u industrijsko pristanište na petom kilometru Kupe. Iza pristaništa je ušće rijeke Odre, ali se njome ne može ploviti pri srednjem vodostaju Save i Kupe. Kupa dalje zalazi u zelenu oazu koju žitelji Siska koriste za ribolov i kampiranje. Nažalost, visina vodostaja u ovom dijelu opada te se od ušća Odre čamcem može ploviti uz Kupu još svega jedan kilometar.

Plovidba Savom nastavlja se uz desnu obalu, pored teretnog broskog pristaništa. Ovdje je privezan i 40 metara dug putnički brod *Hrvat* koji vozi turiste od Siska do sela u Lonjskom polju.

▼ *Stari most u Sisku  
Stari most (Old bridge) in the Sisak*





Etno kuća u Lonji ►  
Ethno house in Lonja  
Selo Gušće – crkva na obali ▼  
Gušće village – church on the bank



## Park prirode Lonjsko polje

Nizvodno od Siska, uz lijevu obalu, proteže se Park prirode Lonjsko polje – plavno područje koje je poslije Nacionalnog parka Plitvička jezera najznačajniji park prirode u Hrvatskoj. Tu se susreću rijeke Sava, Una, Kupa, Lonja i Strug, čineći plavno područje u kojem su poplave vrlo nepredvidive. Vodostaj Save nizvodno od Siska može se naglo povećati i za 10 metara te su se tome prilagodili i priroda i ljudi. Hrastove kuće u ovoj oblasti građene su tako da se u slučaju duže poplave lako mogu rasklopiti i premjestiti na suho mjesto. Područje srednje Posavine

može prihvatiti količinu od dvije milijarde kubičnih metara vode. Park prirode Lonjsko polje najveće je zaštićeno močvarno područje u čitavom dunavskom slivu, a uvršten je i u *Ramsarski spisak močvara* koje su od međunarodnog značaja. Park je naročito značajan kao prebivalište ptica močvarica i spada u *IBA zone (Important Bird Areas)* prema kriterijima direktive o pticama Europske unije. Lonjsko se polje prostire duž lijeve obale Save, od sela Gušće do Stare Gradiške. Javna ustanova Park prirode Lonjsko polje počela je raditi 1998. godine.

Lonjsko polje poznato je po slavonskome hrastu lužnjaku (*Quercus robur*), najplemenitijoj vrsti hras-

◀ *Lovište Lonja u Kratečkom*  
*Hunting grounds Lonja near village Kratečko*



◀ Uredena obala u Krapju  
Regulated banks in the village Krapje  
▼ Krapje – Jozin budžak  
Krapje – Jozin budžak (Jozin corner)



ta. Kult hrasta lužnjaka zajednički je svim narodima u Posavini. Ovo dugovječno drvo impozantnih dimenzija često dostiže visinu od 50 metara i starost od preko 300 godina, a nezamjenjivo je u tradicionalnom građevinarstvu, gradnji bačava i čamaca.

Sela Kratečko, Lonja i Čigoč, smještene duž obale Save, predstavljaju atraktivne destinacije kada je riječ o seoskom turizmu. Selo Lonja, po kojem je cijela oblast dobila naziv, ima nekoliko seoskih domaćinstava adaptiranih za boravak turista. Čamac možete privezati uz obalu, a do sela stići stazom koja vodi preko nasipa. U selu radi prodavaonica. Europska organizacija *Eurontura* proglasila je selo Čigoč 1994. godine *Europskim*

*selom roda*. U selu živi svega oko 120 mještana, a u 45 aktivnih gnijezda ima oko 200 roda. Promatranje roda privlači veliki broj turista, osobito djece. Tradiciju gradnje kuća sojenica njeguje selo Krapje. Na obali rijeke je uređeno malo pristanište, sa stubištem koje vodi do garniture za sjedenje u hladu. Naspram nje je *Jozin budžak*, jedno od seoskih imanja koja su uređena za smještaj turista. U selu je najviše kuća izgrađeno od hrastovine, a većina je uređena za prihvata turista. U tradicionalnoj seoskoj kuhinji domaćini će vam od prirodnih domaćih sastojaka pripremiti sve što poželite – specijalitete od riječne ribe, pečenje, kuhana jela i kolače. Uprava Parka Lonjsko polje smještena je u Krapju.

Unutrašnjost etno kuće u Krapju ►  
Interior of the ethno house in the village Krapje





◀ *Crkva u Jasenovcu*  
*Jasenovac church*

## Jasenovac

*Sava, lijeva obala, km 515.*

**K**ao orijentir može vam poslužiti most, iza kojeg je ušće Une na desnoj i pristanište za teretne brodove na lijevoj obali. Ako želite pristati bliže središtu Jasenovca, možete se nasukati na pješčanu plažu.

Na samoj obali nema ugostiteljskih objekata i pristaništa, ali je središte mjesta udaljeno samo 200 metara od plaže, te vam preporučujemo da prošetate do njega. U centru Jasenovca postoje rimokatolička i pravoslavna crkva, kao i nekoliko dobro opskrbljenih prodavaonica, riblji restoran (s osam soba) *Kod ribića*,

## *Između Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine*

**P**oklonici nautičkog turizma ulaze u pograničnu zonu između Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine, gdje postoje stanovita ograničenja za plovidbu Savom. Možete pristati samo uz obalu jedne od država, a ako želite prijeći na suprotnu obalu, zakonski propisi o plovidbi obvezuju vas da se najprije odjavite u nazočnosti carine i policije u nadležnoj kapetaniji. Istu proceduru morate proći kako biste se prijavili na suprotnoj obali.

Ova se procedura može promijeniti uvođenjem drugog režima plovidbe za turistička plovila (oko čega bi se morale usuglasiti sve priobalne države) ili pak njihovim ulaskom u Europu.

Drugo ograničenje odnosi se na boravak u prirodi i šetnju izvan određenih cesta i staza. Po šumama u pograničnoj zoni uz Savu postoje još uvijek neraščišćena minska polja – posljedica ratnih sukoba koji su se odigrali na ovim prostorima 90-tih godina

slastičarnica i pekara. Benzinske postaje u mjestu nema.

Naselje Jasenovac naglo se razvija poslije I. svjetskog rata, osim industrijskih postrojenja i pristanište na Savi; razvija se i turizam, pa je otvoren hotel *Lav*, koji je stradao u ratnim sukobima 90-tih godina prošloga stoljeća. Tijekom II. svjetskog rata u ovom je gradu bio smješten najveći koncentracijski logor u NDH. U spomen na masovna stradanja izgrađen je *Spomen park Jasenovac*, kao mjesto razmišljanja o povijesnim stranputicama i etičkim vrijednostima naše civilizacije. *Spomenik Kameni cvijet* koji simbolizira rađanje humanosti, djelo je arhitekta *Bogdana Bogdanovića*.

XX. stoljeća. Zato u šumama treba koristiti samo prometne staze i izbjegavati sakupljanje šumskih plodova ili granja za vatru. Lov se preporučuje samo u suradnji s članovima lokalnih lovačkih društava koji poznaju teren.

Ploveći Savom nizvodno od Jasenovca, nailazite na selo Košutarica, koje je zaklonjeno obaloutvrdom, a zatim i na Mlaku – mjesto s ribarskom tradicijom, u kojem domaćini vode turiste u obilazak plavnog područja Lonjskog polja. Ovdje ćete moći vidjeti jata barskih ptica te krdo konja rase *hrvatski posavac* koje boravi u prirodi. U Mlaci postoji nekoliko kuća koje su namijenjene za smještaj turista te možete uživati u čarima seoskog turizma.

Na desnoj obali, naspram 484. kilometra, smješteno je selo Orahova koje ima 4500 stanovnika, a s obalom je Save povezano prilaznom cestom. U selu ima nekoliko prodavaonica i kafić.

◀ *Etno kuća u Mlaci*  
*Interior of the ethno house in the village Mlaka*



## Nacionalni park Kozara

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Nekoliko kilometara od Save, na njezinoj desnoj obali, nalazi se *Nacionalni park Kozara*, koji taj status ima od 1967. godine i zauzima površinu od 3.495,51 hektara. Guste šume i valovite livade dobile su nadimak *Zelena ljepota Krajine*. Specifičnom klimom, zemljopisnim položajem i drugim karakteristikama, izdvaja se kao najneobičnije područje planinskog dijela BiH. Park obuhvaća centralni dio planine Kozara, čija je nadmorska visina između 700 i 800 metara, a dominira vrh Mrakovica. Ovo je predio iznimnih prirodnih ljepota – kroz guste komplekse listopadnih i četinarskih šuma protječu bistri planinski potoci.

Vodopad na Zečjem kamenu i klisura na Gumlinama nikoga ne ostavljaju ravnodušnim. Nacionalni park Kozara pripada *Europskoj federaciji nacionalnih parkova* – EUROPARK.

U parku se organiziraju zdravstveno-rekreativne pješačke ture, na obilježenim stazama. Na području Mrakovice nalazi se staza dugačka 4,4 km koja prolazi kroz komplekse bukove i jelove šume. Tijekom zime radi ski-staza dužine 800 metara, sa ski-liftom. Na Mrakovici je izgrađeno Memorijalno područje, posvećeno poginulim borcima i stanovništvu tijekom II. svjetskog rata, u okviru kojeg je spomenik, muzej i memorijalni zid.

Kozara je popularno lovište; 18.000 hektara parka otvoreno je za lov na jelene, veprove, lisice, patke, fazane i zečeve, a dio parka je namijenjen ljubiteljima prirode za šetnje, planinarenje, biciklizam i skupljanje ljekovitog bilja.

Od velikog broja objekata za smještaj izdvaja se hotel *Monument*.

Nacionalni park Kozara ►  
*Kozara National Park*



▼ *Spust u Staroj Gradiški  
Ramp in Stara Gradiška*



Selo Uskoci na lijevoj obali spojeno je sa Starom Gradiškom. Čamac možete privezati ispred napuštenog zatvora, koji je u II. svjetskom ratu bio sastavni dio logora u Jasenovcu, da bi u razdoblju od 1945. do 1980. godine bio zatvor za političke zatvorenike. Planira se pretvaranje ruiniranog zatvora u muzej. U naselju rade samo jedan kafić i prodavaonica, nema benzinske postaje, pa većina stanovnika odlazi preko Save po gorivo.

## Gradiška

*Sava, desna obala, km 466.*

Naselja Stara Gradiška (na lijevoj obali) i Gradiška (na desnoj obali) spojena su mostom preko Save. Oko 300 metara nizvodno od mosta nalazi se velika sojenica veslačkog kluba iz Gradiške,

*Kajak klub u Gradiški ►  
Canoe kayak club in Gradiška*

koja predstavlja najmarkantniji objekt uz Savu u ovom dijelu toka rijeke. Preporučujemo vam da pristanete pored pontona za veslače, za koji je uvijek vezano desetak čamaca. Klub raspolaže betonskim spustom za čamce, uz koji je uređena plaža. Klupski kafić, s velikom terasom iznad rijeke, ugodno je mjesto za izlazak i okupljanje.

Ukoliko vam je pak neophodno gorivo, predlažemo vam da se nasučete na pješčani sprud u blizini mosta, uz samu desnu obalu, jer je u blizini benzinska postaja. Sprud je uređen kao havajska plaža, ali opstaje samo pri nižem vodostaju Save.

Središte grada je u neposrednoj blizini rijeke i ima odlično opskrbljene prodavaonice i trgovačke centre. Ponuda ugostiteljskih objekata je vrlo raznolika, te

▼ *Gradiška – sprud pored obale  
Gradiška – sandbank*



Gradiška ►  
Gradiška

možete predahnuti u nekom od brojnih ekskluzivnih restorana, ali i u restoranima brze hrane.

Gradska jezgra karakterizira neobičan spoj modernih višekatnica, spomenika i fontana sa starim zgradama iz XIX. i s početka XX. stoljeća. O tome svjedoči i monografija Borislava Šokčevića *Gradiška – nekad i sad*. Uz samu obalu Save nalazi se *stara zgrada Općine Gradiška* iz XIX. stoljeća koju su izgradili španjolski Židovi (Sefardi) u pseudomaurskom stilu, s kupolom i ukrašenim pročeljem. Vrijedne vaše pažnje svakako su još zgrada Gimnazije, palača Pavla Gojića i građevine u ulici Lepe Radić.

Kulturna događanja u gradu predstavljaju stalne izložbe i koncerti gradskih glazbenih grupa, od kojih su najpoznatije ženski gradski zbor *Lira*, tamburaški orkestar *Laminačka tambura*, zabavna etno grupa *Skomrah Gal orchestra* i grupa mažoretkinja *Gazela*.

Gradiška je i noću upućena na Savu, pa su središte grada i šetalište uz rijeku gotovo spojeni u jedinstvenu ponudu kafića i lokala za noćni izlazak. U Gradiški se svake godine održava manifestacija *Zdravofest*, u okviru koje se popularizira život uz Savu – ribolov, specijaliteti od riječne ribe i zdrava prehrana. Tradicionalna manifestacija je i *Međunarodni festival filma o podvodnom svijetu*, čiji su organizatori ronilački klub *Kalipso* i Turistička organizacija Gradiške.

Okolica Gradiške nudi niz zanimljivosti za turiste, a jedna od njih svakako je i grad Banja Luka, koji se nalazi nedaleko odatavde. Predlažemo vam da obiđete i planinu Kozara, na kojoj postoji nekoliko arheoloških nalazišta – Manastirište, Gornji Kijevci i Karanovac. U blizini su još srednjovjekovna utvrda Vrbaški grad, koju je narod prozvao *Grad Marije Terezije*, te izletišta Subotići i brojna etno sela, što može biti razlog za duži boravak u Gradiški.





- ◀ Centar Orubice  
*Orubica downtown*
- ▼ Mjesto za pristajanje u Davoru  
*Docking in Davor*



**N**izvodno od Gradiške nastavljaju se veliki meandri Save koji podsjećaju da je put rijekom barem dvostruko duži od autoceste. Na desnoj obali, oko ušća Vrbasa u Savu, gotovo da nema naselja, ali je ova dionica zanimljiva zbog prirodnih pješčanih plaža i raskošnih vikendica. Na lijevoj se obali rijeke nalaze dva veća naselja – Orubica i Davor. Davor ima dobro uređen izlaz na Savu i privezište na rijeci, te možete prošetati do središta mjesta nedaleko od obale i kupiti neophodne namirnice, kako biste obnovili zalihe na jahti. Ovo je mjesto oduvijek bilo poznato po brodarima, pa u bivšoj Jugoslaviji skoro da nije bilo broda unutarne plovidbe na kome nije plovio netko iz Davora. Nasuprot Davora vidjet ćete ušće rijeke Vrbasa u Savu. Nizvodno od ušća je skelski prijelaz koji spaja Davor i Srbc na desnoj obali. Tradicionalna manifestacija na području općine Srbc je Regata Vrbas koja se održava svake godine od sela Kukulje do ušća Vrbasa, okupljajući velik broj sudionika i plovila svih vrsta. U cilju razvoja turističkog gospodarstva

- ◀ Srbc – centar grada  
*Srbc - downtown*

▼ Kloštar – Svetište Majke Božje  
Kloštar – Our Lady of God sanctuary



organizira se manifestacija *Gastrofest Srbac-Bardača*. Na svega nekoliko kilometara od Srpca, na prostoru Bardače, nalazi se Rakitovac – rezervat s oko 180 vrsta ptica, od kojih su neke zaštićene međunarodnim konvencijama. Rijeke, 11 jezera, kanali i starače bogati su ribom, a čitavo područje različitim vrstama divljači.

Ovo je mjesto fascinantno za promatranje ptica i ribolov koji se organizira na svih 11 jezera. U izletištu

Ljeskov konak tradicionalno se organiziraju *Hajdučke igre* pod pokroviteljstvom Turističke organizacije općine Srbac.

Uzvodno od Slavenskog Kobaša nalaze se arheološki lokaliteti Kremenice-Brežani i Dvorine, nalazišta starčevačke i sopotsko-lendelske kulture. Na ušću Orljave u Savu leži poznato svetište Kloštar s gotičkom crkvom Majke Božje na nebo uznesene. Na lijevoj obali Save, uzduž Brodsko-posavske županije, nalaze se značajni lovni i ribolovni potencijali na ukupnoj površini od gotovo 200.000 ha (Radinje, Migalovci). Osim po bogatstvu flore i faune, taj kraj poznat je po najvećim ribnjacima u ovom dijelu Europe. U okolici naselja Dubočac i Bosanski Dubočac, duž obala se protežu oaze zelenila i prirodne plaže na sprudovima i adama.

## Brod

*Sava, desna obala, km 371+500*

**D**esna obala Save kod Bosanskog Broda (*Broda*) obrasla je u zelenilo i nema otvorenu šetnicu prema gradu. Kada prođete adu iznad koje se proteže

most, možete vezati čamac negdje u blizini mosta ili 300 metara nizvodno, na privez uz obalu. Od mosta do središta grada ima oko 400 metara, te vam predlažemo da prošetate.

U gradu radi nekoliko benzinskih postaja, prodavaonice u kojima možete kupiti namirnice, a ugodno je i odmoriti se u nekom od brojnih ugostiteljskih objekata. U nekoliko manjih hotela i motela možete naći povoljan smještaj, a za posjet turista otvorene su uvijek i dvije crkve – srpska pravoslavna i katolička župna crkva.

Pored mosta je mjesto gdje je prema sistemu francuskog inženjera Sébastiena le Prestre de Vaubana bila izgrađena prva tvrđava na Balkanu. Gradili su je Francuzi od 1691. godine za potrebe Turske. Naime, nakon što je Habsburška monarhija zauzela Slavonki Brod, francuski je kralj turskome sultanu poslao vojne inženjere koji su u selu Turski Brod započeli izgradnju tvrđave. Na obali Save, nasuprot ade, nalazio se zid utvrde, dok su prema kopnu podignuta tri bastiona za postavljanje topova. Kroz južni bastion prolazilo se u

▼ Most u Bosanskom Brodu  
*Bridge in Bosanski Brod*





grad, a zapadnom ulicom, pored suda, izlazilo se na Savu i pontonski most. Taj se prolaz zvao *vodena vrata*.

U vrijeme pohoda princa Eugena Savojskog na Sarajevo, u listopadu 1697. godine, garnizon u Bosanskom Brodu nije pružio nikakav otpor, jer vojska još uvijek nije bila obučena za ratovanje u novoj utvrdi. Vojska princa Eugena je, na povratku iz Sarajeva 6. studenog 1697. godine, barutom razorila tvrđavu Bosanski Brod i ona više nikada nije obnovljena. Austro-Ugarska je poslije aneksije izgradila željezničku prugu prema Sarajevu i most na Savi. Za mostarinu se po osobi plaćalo jednu krajcaru, a za kola četiri krajcare.

Općina Brod raspolaže zbirkom od oko 800 slika koje su nastale u okviru manifestacije *Akvarelistička kolonija Sava* koja se već 31. godinu održava u ovom gradu. Svake se godine tijekom kolovoza održava manifestacija *Dani Duška Trifunovića*, u čast ovog velikog pjesnika rođenog u Sijekovcu kod Broda. Redovito se održava republička smotra folkloru na kojoj sudjeluju kulturno umjetnička društva iz Hrvatske i Srbije.

## Slavonski Brod

*Sava, lijeva obala, km 370+600*

Slavonski Brod privlači turiste uređenom obalutvrdom i baroknim zdanjima, ali još uvijek nije uređeno privezište za čamce. Zato vam predlažemo da pristanete pored službenih čamacarije polije i Kapetanije pristaništa i privežete se na njihovom pontonu, uz obrazloženje da se prijavljujete u Kapetaniju. Alternativa je ostaviti jahtu usidrenu, pa se pomoćnim čamcem dovesti do gradske plaže.

Šetnica koja se proteže uz obalu Save predstavlja jedan od najljepših dijelova ovoga grada. Uz njega je

*Kapela Svete Ane u tvrđavi Brod ►  
The chapel of St. Ana in Brod fortress*

smješten i niz značajnih objekata: Franjevački samostan, koji je prava riznica sakralnog i kulturnog blaga, Franjevačka crkva, najveća crkva u Slavoniji, te stara zgrada Vatrogasnog doma.

Središte grada karakterizira veliki broj zdanja sa zanimljivim pročeljima koja pripadaju različitim stilovima, u rasponu od baroka do secesije. Originalna obiteljska kuća Brlićevih iz XVIII. stoljeća izgorjela je u požaru 1882. godine, pa je na njezinom mjestu 1885. godine sagrađena dvokatnica koja je pod zaštitom države. Na ovom su mjestu rođene osobe koje su bitno utjecale na javni život Slavenskog Broda i Hrvatske:



Vatrogasni dom ►  
Firefighters' Home

Ignjat Alojzije Brlić (pisac i jezikoslovac), Andrija Torkvat Brlić (publicist i političar), Fani Brlić (rođena Daubachy) (slikarica) te Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić, poznata književnica.

Prodavaonice u gradu solidno su opskrbljene, a informativni centar za turiste raspolaže s dosta publikacija na engleskom i hrvatskom jeziku. Preporučujemo vam ručak u nekom od nacionalnih ili etno restorana.

U blizini mosta koji spaja Slavonski i Bosanski Brod, na obali Save, nalazi se velika carska tvrđava Brod. Niz kanala, koji su opasivali bedeme tvrđave, bio je raspoređen u obliku deseterokutne zvijezde,

a navodnjavani su vodom iz Save. Austrija je u razdoblju od 1715. do 1780. godine, za potrebe obrane strateški važne granice prema Turskoj, izgradila utvrdu koju je koncipirao princ Eugen Savojski, a gradili su je (prema Vaubanovom sistemu) seljaci graničari prisilnim radom. U to je vrijeme bilo dozvoljeno graditi samo drvene kuće izvan zidina utvrde. One bi, u slučaju turskog napada, bile porušene ili spaljene, pa bi topništvo imalo otvoren prostor za djelovanje. Južna je strana utvrde naročito ojačana i naziva se *hornverk*, jer podsjeća na rogove. Svrha ovog dijela utvrde bila je da topovima spriječi prelazak Turaka preko Save. Tvrđava nikada nije imala priliku dokazati



se u borbi. Danas je pretvorena u turističku atrakciju, a veliki broj nekadašnjih vojnih zgrada sada se koristi za potrebe civila.

U zgradi komande nalazi se Glazbena škola, u vojarni komandnog kadra smještena je gradska uprava, a u kući kapelana tvrđave Turistički informativni centar.

U obnovljenom dijelu vojarne, na površini od 1.800 četvornih metara, danas je galerija Ružić, poznata po prvom stalnom postavu suvremene hrvatske umjetnosti druge polovice 20. stoljeća. U galeriji se može razgledati više od 400 eksponata iz zbirke hrvatskog kipara i slikara Branka Ružića (1919.–1997.) koji je rođen u Slavonskom Brodu te djela njegovih suvremenika i prijatelja. U izložbenom salonu Galerije nalaze se kostimirane lutke vojnika graničara u prirodnoj veličini i maketa tvrđave. Za najavljene turističke grupe organiziraju se programi *living history*, s kostimiranim pripadnicima 12. slavonske husarske regimente iz XVIII. stoljeća.





**N**izvodno od Slavonskoga Broda, Sava kod sela Ruščica skreće najprije na jug, zatim na zapad, da bi se kod sela Aginac vratila u smjer ka istoku. Kod sela Donja Bebrina nalazi se močvara Dvorina koja ima status ornitološkog rezervata površine 600 ha, zanimljivog za promatrače ptica. Nizvodno, kraj sela Oprisavaca i Poljanaca, nalazi se zaštićeni predio Gajna, tipični slavonski pašnjak uz Savu oplemenjen močvarnom florom i faunom.

Pod sloganom *Posavina – raj za lov i ribolov*, nekoliko posavskih općina iz BiH, od Bosanskog Broda do Brčkog, odlučile su osmisliti zajednički projekt kako bi iskoristile svoj veliki turistički potencijal, posebice dobrih uvjeta za lov i ribolov. Osnovu za razvoj lova i ribolova predstavljaju rijeka Sava te njezine pritoke i jezera. U svim većim mjestima postavljeni su informativni panoi, putokazi prema lovištima i ribolovnim terenima, a zajednička promidžba i naponi da se turisti informiraju daju rezultate. Lov je organiziran u

◀ *Kilometar 320+400 – sprud na sredini plovnog puta*  
*320+400th kilometer – sandbank in the middle of the navigable route*

lovištima devet lokalnih zajednica, kojima upravljaju lovačka društva. Lovišta su u ovom dijelu ravničarska ili blago brežuljkasta, s tipično kontinentalnom klimom. Lovi se prigonom, pogonom, prikradanjem i s niskih čeka. Značajnu divljač ove regije čine srne, divlje svinje, zečevi, lisice, kune i divlje mačke, a od ptica se najčešće love divlje guske i patke, prepelice, fazani, crne liske, divlji golubovi, šljuke i grlice. Lovačka društva pribavljaju inozemnim lovcima neophodne

dozvole za lov i organiziraju im smještaj u lovačkim kućama, vodiče, trofejne listove i brojne druge usluge.

Osim ribolova na rijeci Savi, poznati reviri u ovoj oblasti su bara Tišina, jezera Hazna i Vidara te staro korito rijeke Bosne – Starača. Love se poznate slatkovodne ribe: som, šaran, smuđ, štika, deverika, linjak, amur, mrena, tostolobik i podust.

Sportski ribolov je dostupan i inozemnim turistima, jer se u svim lokalnim ribarskim društvima po



*Luka u Bosanskom Šamcu ►  
Pier in Bosanski Šamac*

povoljnjoj cijeni mogu kupiti godišnje ili dnevne dozvole.

Preporučujemo vam da od 329. do 324. kilometra riječnog toka plovite isključivo plovnim putem, s uključenim sonarom. Ovdje je dubina pri niskom vodostaju katkada i ispod jednog metra. Kanal koji je prokopan u ovom dijelu ne održava se redovito, što veoma otežava plovidbu. Na 323. kilometru toka nalazi se sprud na sredini plovnog puta, pa morate proći uz lijevu obalu..



## Šamac

*Sava, desna obala, km 314*

**G**radić Šamac (Bosanski Šamac) lijepo je uređeno naselje, sa širokim ulicama, dosta prodavaonica i restorana. Kao gradsko naselje razvija se od 1863. godine, kada su se u njemu naselili Muslimani. Nacrt za izgradnju naselja dao je Salih Efendija Muevit, a prvi urbanistički plan djelo je francuskih arhitekata. U to vrijeme ovo je novo naselje, po turskom sultanu Azizu, dobilo naziv Gornja Azizija (Aziziei Bela) i taj naziv nosilo je sve do 1878. godine. Turisti se mogu smjestiti u poznatom hotelu Plaža, koji ima 56 ležaja i restoran za 350 gostiju. Oba su naselja

dobila ime po šančevima (rovovima) koji su iskopani u XVII. stoljeću, za vrijeme sukoba Austrije i Otomanskog carstva. Slavonski Šamac prvobitno je nazvan Lukačev Šamac, po komandantu obrambenog pojasa, krajišniku Lukaču. Kasnije je ostalo samo Šamac, da bi se na kraju ime naselja proširilo pridjevom slavonski. Predlažemo vam da u Šamcu posjetite crkvu Svetih apostola Petra i Pavla, koja je izgrađena u razdoblju od 1849. do 1852. godine.

Domaljevac postaje značajan centar za popularizaciju plovidbe pneumatskim čamcima niz Savu. U ovom se mjestu tijekom srpnja organizira *Spust niz Savu*, namijenjen naročito vlasnicima rafting čamaca, ali se krug sudionika, kao i tipova čamaca, iz godine u godinu sve više širi.

◀ *Crkva u Bosanskom Šamcu  
Church in Bosanski Šamac*

Zavičajni muzej Stjepan Gruber ►  
Stjepan Gruber, local history museum

## Županja

Sava, lijeva obala, km 267+600

Daljnja plovidba riječnim tokom Save dovodi vas do gradića Županja, prepoznatljivog po uređenoj gradskoj šetnici. Na šetnici je postavljen digitalni displej, koji pokazuje savskim kapet-



anima vodostaj i temperaturu, budući da se vidi i s brodova. Kada izađete na šetnicu, naići ćete odmah na graničarski čardak, jedini očuvani primjerak vojno-krajiške obrambene arhitekture, u kojemu se danas nalazi Zavičajni muzej Stjepan Gruber. Županja je poznata po graničarskoj tradiciji, o čemu je u ovom gradu ispjevana i pjesma: *Odavno smo graničari stari, čuvali smo granicu na Savi...*

Županja se prvi put spominje 1528. godine na Lazarusovoj Velikoj karti Ugarske. Prvi naziv naselja iz XV. stoljeća je Županje Blato. Grad je od 1536. do 1687. godine bio u sastavu Otomanskog carstva, da bi po oslobođenju od Turaka pripao Austro-Ugarskoj.

◀ Displej na šetnici u Županji  
Promenade display in Županja

Velika tvornica tekstila otvara se 1884. godine i naselje dobiva urbane sadržaje. Od 1992. godine, odlukom Hrvatskog sabora, Županja dobiva status grada. Danas je grad suvremeno uređen i otvoren za turiste. Razvoju turizma u Županji doprinose brojne manifestacije: tradicionalni *Etno festival Šokačko sijelo*, *Festival glumca* te *Žetva i vršidba u prošlosti* (manifestacija koja prikazuje običaje vezane uz žetvu).

Sava je u ovom dijelu svoga toka bogata ribom, a šume u okolici obiluju visokom i niskom divljači (jeleni, srne, divlje svinje, zečevi, lisice, jazavci, fazani). Županja je gastronomima poznata po kulenu, čobancu i kobasicama. Uređena plaža na Savi, u gradskom izletištu

Poloji, postala je tijekom ljeta atraktivna za mještane, ali i za turiste koji plove Savom. Ovdje se ljeti možete kupati i sunčati, a u blizini su i tereni za mali nogomet, odbojku na pijesku te sve brojniji ugostiteljski objekti. Močvarno područje Virovi, okruženo šumom hrasta lužnjaka, poznato je po brojnim kolonijama ptica i autentičnoj flori i fauni, pa predstavlja osnovu za razvoj eko-turizma u ovom kraju.

## Orašje

*Sava, desna obala, km 262.*

Orašje se nalazi na 262. kilometru riječnog toka Save, a izlaz na rijeku proteže se od mosta do broda restorana *Brod*, jednog od najluksuznijih ugostiteljskih objekata na ovom dijelu toka Save.



*Hotel Orašje ►  
Hotel Orašje*

Odmah pored mosta nalaze se privez uz obalu i kosi spust te stubište koje vodi do hotela *Rivijera* na samoj obali. Obalom se pruža šetalište, na kojem se nalazi nekoliko kafića. Restoran *Brod* ima dva pontona na svom krmenom dijelu, a za njih je obično vezano nekoliko čamaca s kabinama. Osooblje restorana je veoma ljubazno prema nautičarima, pa će vam izaći u susret za čuvanje čamca ili će vas uputiti kako se možete opskrbiti neophodnim namirnicama. Preporučujemo vam da predahnete u restoranu i probate neki specijalitet od svježe riječne ribe.

Gradić ima veliki broj dobro opskrbljenih prodavaonica, butika i draguljarnica. U Orašju za smještaj turista postoje čak tri hotela i jedan motel. Ljubiteljima specijaliteta od divljači preporučujemo restoran *Lovački rog*. Potencijal Orašja ogleda se prije svega u razvijenom ribolovnom i lovnom turizmu na Savi,



pa predlažemo da posjetite Turistički informativni centar Orašja, koji ima niz publikacija o ribolovu i lovu u ovom dijelu Posavine. Obavezno treba posjetiti i Umjetničku galeriju *Abonos*. Ovdje ćete vidjeti izložene radove od hrastovine koja se pougljenila na dnu Save te rogove i skelete životinja stare 12.000 godina koji su izvađeni s dna rijeke. U naselju Tolisa, u okolici Orašja, nalazi se Franjevački samostan i jedna od najvećih crkava u BiH. Samostan ima vrijednu numizmatičku i etnografsku zbirku.

Orašje je i domaćin *Medunarodne veslačke regate Sava tour* (International Sava tour – IST), koja povezuje veslače na Savi od Zagreba do Brčkog. Poznati su i moto susreti u Orašju koji okupljaju motocikliste.

◀ *Brod restoran u Orašju  
Boat-restaurant in Orašje*



## Brčko

*Sava, desna obala, km 229.*

Nalazi se na sjeveroistoku Bosne i Hercegovine, na desnoj obali rijeke Save. Kao orijentir vam može poslužiti brod-restoran *Aquarius*, u čijoj su blizini privezi nautičkog kluba *Moja lada* i ponton od plutajućeg betona, koji pripada kajak-kanu klubu *Hariz Šuljić*. Na ovom akvatoriju može se pristati svim manjim plovilima – od sportskih čamaca s veslima do motornih jahti. Luka za teretne brodove nalazi se s druge strane mosta.

Zauzima površinu od 493 km<sup>2</sup> (1% površine BiH) i u njemu trenutačno živi oko 100.000 stanovnika.

Kako se na području Brčkog susreću dva reljefna oblika, nizinski i brežuljkasti, veoma su pogodni uvjeti za poljoprivredu i stočarstvo, a zemljopisni položaj i gospodarski kapaciteti svrstavaju ga u jedan od gospodarskih, obrazovnih i kulturnih centara Posavine.

Kao naselje i tvrđava prvi put se spominje 1526, tj. 1533. godine, a kao gradić se značajnije razvija od 1548. godine, kada je izgrađen put od Tuzle do Brčkog. Od 8. ožujka 2000. godine Brčko ima status distrikta Bosne i Hercegovine i danas je primjer uspješno razvijene lokalne zajednice. Brčko je grad s dugom tradicijom obrazovanja: Trgovačka škola (kao jedina u to vrijeme u BiH) otvorena je 1883. godine, a Trgovačka akademija je osnovana 1923./24. godine (1963. go-

◀ *Kajak-kanu klub*  
*Canoe kayak club*

dine transformirana je u Ekonomsku školu). Od 1961. godine u Brčkom radi Viša ekonomsko-komercijalna škola, a od 1976. godine i Ekonomski fakultet.

Brčko je važno čvorište domaćega i međunarodnoga prometa – od istoka ka zapadu i od sjevera ka jugu. Od Sarajeva i Beograda je udaljeno oko 200, od Zagreba oko 300 km, a samo 30 kilometara od međunarodne prometnice paneuropskog koridora 10 (autocesta Beograd – Zagreb). Zahvaljujući kvalitetnim prometnicama i položaju u odnosu na komunikacijske pravce, Brčko je tranzitni grad i važan prometni čvor u Bosni i Hercegovini. U željezničkom prometu predstavlja izlaz Bosne i Hercegovine prema Hrvatskoj, a prema unutrašnjosti vezu s tuzlanskim bazenom i dalje s lukom Ploče na Jadranskom moru. Željeznički kolodvor u Brčkom ima i povijesni značaj – dobrovoljnim radom mladih 1946. godine izgrađena je pruga Brčko–Banovići, i to kao prva pruga izgrađena u bivšoj SFRJ.

Još od vremena kada su prvi parobrodi plovili Savom Brčko se spominje kao važna luka i putničko pristanište. Sava je danas međunarodno plovna rijeka, čija je obala u Brčkom bogatija za sadržaj jedine luke u Bosni i Hercegovini koja od 2006. godine ima međunarodni status. Kao međunarodni riječni granični prijelaz ima funkciju ulazno-izlazne revizije u BiH.

Hramovi pravoslavne, katoličke i islamske vjeroispovijesti (stare i moderne arhitekture) ukazuju na višereligijski sastav stanovništva Distrikta Brčko. Stoljećima unatrag u Brčkom su se preplitale različite kulture i običaji koji su sačuvani kroz aktivnosti kulturno umjetničkih društava te kulturnih udruga i institucija. Aktivno je amatersko kazalište, kao i tri nacionalna kulturna društva: *Prosvjeta*, *Preporod* i *Napredak*. U Brčkom se tradicionalno održavaju

*Pozorišni/kazališni susreti i Smotra srpskog folkloru dijaspore. Predlažemo da posjetite Narodnu biblioteku, Dom kulture i Gradsku galeriju.*

Gradski hoteli pružaju kvalitetne smještajne uvjete i prateće sadržaje koji mogu zadovoljiti različite turističke potrebe. U mnogim restoranima u Distriktu Brčko možete uživati u specijalitetima tradicionalne domaće i europske kuhinje. Brojni kafići, klubovi i slastičarne u užoj gradskoj jezgri i okolici Brčkog omogućuju provod, zabavu i druženje. Nekoliko lokaliteta u gradu i okolici pogodni su za izlete, kampiranje i aktivan odmor u prirodi. Ruralna područja u okolici Brčkog čuvaju seosku arhitekturu, tradiciju i običaje koji su stvarani stoljećima. Bogatstvo folkloru i narodnog plesa, tradicionalne gastronomije, kao i prirodno ambijentalne vrijednosti seoskih izletišta otvaraju mogućnosti za razvoj seoskog turizma.

▼ *Vijećnica  
Town Hall*



Tijekom godine Brčko je domaćin brojnih sportskih, kulturnih i sajamskih regionalnih i međunarodnih manifestacija. Rijeka Sava ima velike turističke potencijale u pogledu sportsko-rekreativnih, kupališnih, ribolovnih, izletničkih, motonautičkih i drugih aktivnosti.

Veslanje u ovom mjestu ima dugu i uspješnu tradiciju; veslači iz Brčkog domaćini su *Medunarodne veslačke regate Sava tour (IST)* koja se vozi kajacima i kanuima, ali i drugim čamcima bez motornog pogona. Regata traje 14 dana, a uz vožnju podrazumijeva kampiranje i posjet gradovima i zanimljivim selima u Posavini. Organizatori planiraju narednih godina uključiti ovu regatu u *Internacionalnu dunavsku regatu TID*. Veslači dviju regata susreli bi se u Beogradu i nastavili put prema Crnom moru. Time bi se realizirala vizija publiciste Marina Zurla koji je splavom plovio od Zagreba do Crnog mora.

▼ *Ficibajer  
Ficibajer*



▲ *Luka  
Port*



Od obronaka planine Majevica do Drine, kao granične rijeke, desnom obalom Save prostire se Semberija. Detaljniju sliku o arheologiji i povijesti Semberije možete dobiti u Muzeju Semberija u Bijeljini, smještenom u autentičnom zdanju iz otomanskog razdoblja izgrađenom 1876. godine. Muzej posjeduje oko 10.000 eksponata u svojoj

arheološkoj, povijesnoj i etnološkoj zbirci. Ovo je područje stoljećima poznato po plodnoj zemlji, za koju su se nadmetala vlastela regionalnih i svjetskih sila.

Danas se u prvi plan ističe razvoj turizma, čemu posebice treba doprinijeti dobra povezanost cestama s Beogradom, Novim Sadom, Sarajevom i Zagrebom, kao značajnim regionalnim centrima. Poseban dopri-

nos očekuje se od rijeka koje u ribolovnom i lovnom turizmu već privlače značajan broj posjetitelja. Na to upućuju i dvije najposjećenije turističke manifestacije koje se održavaju u Bijeljini: *Zlatni kotlić Semberije* i *Sabor lovaca Republike Srpske*.

Na desnoj obali Save nalazi se selo Brezovo Polje, a na lijevoj selo Račinovci. Kada prođete Brezovo Polje, naići ćete na ušće rječice Lukavac, nasuprot kojeg se, na sredini rijeke Save, nalazi tromeđa Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine te Srbije. Od ove točke, lijeva obala pripada Republici Srbiji, odnosno njezinoj Autonomnoj Pokrajini Vojvodini.

◀ *Zgrada Skupštine općine Bijeljina*  
*Bijeljina's municipality building*

▼ *Restoran u Brezovom Polju*  
*Restaurant in Brezovo Polje*





▲ *Most u Sremskoj Rači*  
*Bridge in Sremska Rača*

▼ *Ušće Drine*  
*Drina confluence*

Na desnoj obali Save, na 183+300 kilometru riječnog toka, pruža se selo Bosanska Rača. Selo ima brodsko pristanište koje možete iskoristiti da pristanete čamcem. Ovdje možete izvršiti ulaznu reviziju u Bosnu i Hercegovinu, uz dogovor s Kapetanijom iz Brčkog.

Na 178. kilometru toka, uz desnu obalu Save, nalazi se ušće Drine, pogranične rijeke između Srbije i BiH. Poznati su nanosi šljunka i stabala koja se gomilaju na ušću Drine u Savu, pa uz desnu obalu plovite pažljivo, s uključenim sonarom.

Oni koji vole nautičke avanture, mogu uploviti u Drinu koja krivuda ka jugu.





## *Savom kroz Srbiju*

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**O**d tromeđe na Savi do Jamene na 204+800 kilometru, koja je najzapadnije naselje na riječnom toku Save kroz Srbiju, proteže se šumski pojas. Karakterističan je po autentičnim stablima hrasta lužnjaka (od kojih su mnoga stara više od 200 godina i visoka preko 40 metara) te stablima graba, cera i jasena.

Najznačajnije zaštićene zone su Smogva, Stara Vratična, Majzecova bašta i Vinična, nizvodno od Sremske Rače, kao i Rađenovci, na potezu od Jamena ka granici s Hrvatskom. Jamena je pogranično mjesto, pogodno za lovni turizam. Uglavnom je privlačna lokalnim lovcima koji vikendom, uz dobar lovački paprikaš iz kotlića, prikraćuju ljetnu dokolicu.

Okolica Sremske Rače poznata je po mjestima gdje se mogu loviti savski somovi, za koje ribari tvrde da po veličini i borbenosti ne zaostaju za onima iz Đerdapske klisure. Sremska Rača je danas pogranično mjesto između Srbije i Bosne i Hercegovine, na magistralnom putu od Bijeljine ka Sremskoj Mitrovici, Novom Sadu i Beogradu. Ova lokacija omogućava brz razvoj turizma, te se grade ugostiteljski objekti, hoteli i brojni apartmani za smještaj turista.

## *Rezervat prirode Zasavica*

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**K**anal Bogaz povezuje Savu sa Zasavicom – rezervatom smještenim istočno od rijeke Drine i južno od rijeke Save, koji je dugačak 33,1 km,

◀ *Rezervat prirode Zasavica*  
*Nature Reserve Zasavica*



*Turistički brod UMBRA ▲  
Tourist boat UMBRA*

*Mačvanska Mitrovica – kafe Krug ►  
Mačvanska Mitrovica – Krug cafe*

širok od 10 do 80 metara i dubok do tri metra. Rezervat ima ukupnu površinu od 1821 ha. Bogatstvo flore i faune Zasavice pod naročitim je zaštitom – Vlada Republike Srbije proglasila ga je Specijalnim rezervatom prirode I kategorije, od iznimnog značaja za zemlju. Brod sa 60 mjesta za prijevoz putnika dobio je naziv *UMBRA*, po slatkovodnoj ribici.

Pokret gorana iz Sremske Mitrovice, koji upravlja rezervatom, organizira ture krstarenja, a one obično traju od 30 do 60 minuta, no po potrebi mogu trajati i nekoliko sati. Rezervat je poznat po genetskim resursima različitih domaćih životinja koji se ovdje čuvaju: svinja mangulica, podolskih goveda, magaraca i drugih životinja.

Uzvodno od Sremske Mitrovice, duž obale Save prostire se prava oaza nedirnute prirode, a u okolici ušća rijeke Bosut nižu se slikoviti riječni pejzaži.

## Mačvanska Mitrovica

*Sava, desna obala km 140*

**N** Na desnoj obali Save, oko 140. kilometra, smještena je Mačvanska Mitrovica. Predlažemo vam da ovdje posjetite veliki splav-restoran *Krug*, koji ima uređene pontone te možete privezati čamac ili jahtu. Mačvansku Mitrovicu sa Sremskom Mitrovicom povezuje pješački most preko Save. Oba grada imaju veliki broj prodavaonica, pa se možete dobro opskrbiti potrebnim namirnicama.



Ostaci Sirmiuma ►  
*Sirmium remains*

## Sremska Mitrovica

*Sava, lijeva obala, km 139+250*

Rimski *Sirmium*, današnja Sremska Mitrovica, predstavlja srijemsku metropolu na 139. km riječnog toka Save. Grad je otvoren prema rijeci, a na obali je uređena velika pješčana plaža sa svlačionicama i tuševima, veslačkom stazom te dječjim igralištima, a postoji i nekoliko uređenih privezišta za čamce. U blizini su izgrađeni i brojni sportski tereni, pa i teren za ragbi i teren za odbojku na plaži. Kada prođete ispod pješačkog mosta koji spaja Sremsku Mitrovicu s Mačvanskom Mitrovicom, na lijevoj obali ima nekoliko novih splavova restorana, s dokovima za čamce posjetitelja. U blizini stuba starog pješačkog mosta nalazi se veliko privezište za čamce na pontonima, koje pripada Moto-nautičkom klubu *Sava*. Ovdje možete ostaviti čamac ili jahtu, pa krenuti u kupnju namirnica ili obilazak grada. Benzinska postaja i prodavaonica su svega stotinjak metara udaljene od privezišta.

Predlažemo vam da prošetate otprilike 200 metara od obale Save i obiđete središte grada, koje vrijedi posjetiti iz više razloga. Pored tradicionalne i dosljedno panonske arhitekture, brojni lokaliteti podsjećaju na doba Rimskog carstva. Tako ovdje možete vidjeti terme i hramove te javne zgrade u kojima su boravili konzuli i carevi, podrijetlom iz Sirmiuma: Trajan Decije, Aurelijan, Prob, Maksimijan, Hostilijan, Konstancije II. i Gracijan. Car Galerije uzima Sirmium za svoju prijestolnicu. Sačuvani su dijelovi utvrde poznate I. legije – *Adiutrix*.

Projekt natkrivanja Carske palače *Sirmijum* značajan je kao prvi sustavni program zaštite i prezentacije





◀ *Plaža u Sremskoj Mitrovici*  
*Beach in Sremska Mitrovica*

XVIII. stoljeća, Saborna crkva Svetog Dimitrija (velika barokna građevina u središtu grada), rimokatolička crkva Svetog Dimitrija i Župni dvor. Sačuvane su i vojno-graničarske zgrade iz vremena Austro-Ugarske, u kojima je bila smješтана Petrovaradinska pogranična pukovnija. U tim se zgradama danas nalaze Arhiv Srijema i Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture.

Gradska se šetnica proteže od plaže do privezišta Sava. Mada je uz rijeku otvoreno nekoliko kafića i splavova restorana, noćni život Sremske Mitrovice uglavnom se odvija u središtu grada.

Na 131+150 km riječnog toka, skriven iza drveća na lijevoj obali Save, nalazi se spomenik posvećen srpskim vojnicima iz I. svjetskog rata koji su u jednoj od ratnih avantura krenuli u pohod preko Save. Dobro opremljene i obučene austro-ugarske trupe razbile su mostobran, a veliki broj srpskih vojnika utopio se u Savi.

Nekoliko vikendica uz lijevu obalu Save, kod mjesta Jarak, ima svoja pontonska pristaništa, ali vam je neophodna suglasnost vlasnika da biste ovdje ostavili čamac. Za goste je namijenjen ponton ribljev restorana *Drozd*, u kome možete probati izvanrednu riblju juhu i kvalitetno pripremljenu riječnu ribu.



Restoran Drozd u Jarku ▶  
*Drozd restaurant in Jarak*



▲ *Crkva Svetog Dimitrija*  
*St. Demetrius Church*

antičkog lokaliteta s kraja III. i početka IV. stoljeća. U Sirmijumu su otkriveni masivni antički zidovi, dijelovi uređaja za centralno grijanje, mozaički podovi površine oko 350 metara četvornih, fragmenti fresaka, pločice od raznobojnog mramora, ostaci kanalizacijske i vodovodne mreže te drugi predmeti. Grad je bio prostran, okružen bedemima i rovovima, unutar kojih su se nalazili carska palača, javno kupatilo, hipodrom, nekropola, horeum te trgovački i obrtnički centar, čiji su ostaci vidljivi i danas. Carska palača sada svojom monumentalnošću i skladom proporcija privlači pažnju žitelja i posjetitelja Sremske Mitrovice.

U bogatoj zbirci Muzeja Srijema čuvaju se zlatne poluge i kovani zlatnici, oružje, oruđe te mnogobrojni ukrasni predmeti, statue i dijelovi mozaika iz doba Rimskog carstva i Bizanta. Među eksponatima su i ribarski alati iz Posavine te pougljeni ostaci čamca-monoksila koji je nekada plovio Savom.

Gradska je jezgra otvorena prema Savi i čine je zgrade iz XVIII. i XIX. stoljeća. Među najznačajnije objekte, koje vam preporučujemo da svakako posjetite, ubrajaju se stara srpska crkva Svetog Stefana iz



- ◀ Restoran u Klenku  
*Restaurant in village Klenak*
- ▼ Potopljeni brod  
*Sunk ship*



## Šabac

*Sava, desna obala, km 105+500*

**N**a 105. kilometru riječnog toka Save nalazi se grad Šabac, gdje je s oko 800 metara i Sava najšira u svom toku. Prema jednoj teoriji, grad je nazvan Savac, po rijeci Savi, od čega je vremenom dobiveno ime Šabac. Grad i njegova utvrda, koja se uzdiže iznad Save, spominju se u zapisima iz XV. stoljeća. Danas je Šabac poznat po svojim čivijama, ali i po bogatoj turističkoj i ugostiteljskoj ponudi, plivačkom maratonu i natjecanjima u veslanju na Savi. Na obali rijeke je uređena gradska plaža, a otvoreno je i nekoliko ugostiteljskih objekata. Najbolje bi bilo usidriti se nedaleko od obale i pomoćnim čamcem doći do plaže, jer je prilaz čamcima i jahtama, u zonu oko uređene šetnice, otežan zbog plićaka. Do centra grada ima oko 500 metara. Prodavaonice i tržnica su dobro opskrbljene, a benzinska postaja udaljena je oko ki-

**P**loveći ka Šapcu, pri niskom vodostaju, naići ćete na niz sprudova, pa čak i na jedan potopljeni brod koji nautičari obično koriste kao mjesto za okupljanje. Područje oko Drenovačke ade pogodno je za ribolov. Od rijeke Save na jugu do Fruške gore na sjeveru te od hrvatsko-srpske granice na zapadu do Zemuna na istoku, proteže se ravni Srijem, koji mnogi zbog karakterističnog uzgoja svinja zovu Svinjski Srijem. Nekada je to bilo područje s gotovo neprohodnim šumama i močvarama.

Oblast riječnog toka Save od Sremske Mitrovice do Prova predstavlja pravo putovanje kroz povijest. Pored bogatih arheoloških nalazišta iz rimskog doba, brojni su spomenici iz vremena I. srpskog ustanka i borbe protiv Turaka, kao i ostaci utvrđenih gradova.

Na lijevoj obali, nasuprot Šapca, smješteno je srijemsko selo Klenak koje ćete s vode prepoznati po velikoj terasi ribljeg restorana. Selo je od obale odvojeno samo obrambenim nasipom, a središte sela je udaljeno svega oko 300 metara.

Šabačka plaža ►  
Šabac beach

lometar. U gradu radi nekoliko banaka i mjenjačnica te brojni ugostiteljski objekti. Obavezno treba posjetiti Narodni muzej, čije zbirke od 15.000 eksponata govore o značaju ovog grada i njegove okolice za srpsku povijest.

Utvrdna na obali Save ima pravokutni oblik i četiri kule, a sagradili su je Turci 1470. godine. U blizini Šapca je 1806. godine vođen *Boj na Mišaru*, u kome su srpski ustanici odnijeli jednu od najvećih pobjeda nad Turcima. Za vrijeme dinastije Obrenovića razvija se parobrodski promet na Savi, pa ovaj grad naglo napreduje i postaje značajno obrtničko i industrijsko središte Srbije. Pravoslavna crkva sagrađena je 1831. godine, a njezin ikonostas oslikao je Pavle Simić 1857. godine. Otvaraju se škole i Gimnazija 1837. godine. Prva kazališna predstava u gradu odigrana je 1840. godine, a 1847. otvara se knjižnica Čitalište. U I svjetskom ratu grad je teško stradao, a broj stanovnika je prepolovljen, zbog čega dobiva naziv *Srpski Verden*. U II. svjetskom ratu grad preživljava nova razaranja, a oko 5000 stanovnika protjerano je u srijemsko selo Jarak. Tijekom krvavog marša od Šapca do Jarka mnogi od njih su ubijeni.



U centru grada moći ćete pogledati veliki broj zgrada i obiteljskih kuća, čija je arhitektura u stilu neoklasicizma i secesije. Šabac je poznat po svojim kavanama, tradicionalnim srpskim specijalitetima,

dobrim vinima i zabavnom noćnom životu, a Šapčani su poznati šereti (šaljivdžije) i čivijaši (prepredenjaci). Najposjećenije gradske manifestacije su *Šabački vašar* i *Čivijada sa Čivijaškim karnevalom*.







◀ *Provo – vikend naselje*  
*Provo – weekend settlement*

**N**a srijemskoj strani, nasuprot Šapca, nalazi se ekskluzivno lovište Karakuša. U hrastovoj šumi, čija su stabla stara i po nekoliko tisućljeća nalaze se trofejni primjerci jelena i divljih svinja. Lovište ima luksuzno opremljen lovački dom i vlastitu fazaneriju, a vožnja fijakerom kroz lovište svakako predstavlja izniman doživljaj.

Kada prođete Veliku grabovačku adu (Carska ada), koja se u dužini od pet kilometara proteže sredinom rijeke, naspram sela Obrež, dolazite do Obedske bare, udaljene svega jedan kilometar od obale.

Sava ovdje pravi veliki zavoj i skreće najprije prema jugu, a potom na zapad, kako bi gotovo okružila selo Provo na 88. kilometru riječnog toka. Ovo je živopisno ribarsko selo, u kojem se crjepovi još uvijek izrađuju ručno, od gline, i peku u brojnim mini ciglanama uz obalu Save. Selo je brodarima poznato po graditeljima hrastovih čamaca, čiji je obrt drevna





◀ *Obedska bara*  
*Obedska bara*

koje se nalaze pod naročitim režimom zaštite. Najpoznatija od tih zona je Obedska bara, specijalni prirodni rezervat, koji se proteže od Kupinova do Grabovca.

Obedska je bara odvojena od Save, a vodom iz rijeke puni se samo pri visokom vodostaju. Ima karakterističan oblik potkove i zauzima površinu od 9.820 ha. U zoni bare danas živi 219 zaštićenih vrsta ptica močvarica te veliki broj biljaka, životinja i insekata. Ovaj rezervat

prirode poznat je po raskošnoj močvarnoj vegetaciji koju čine stotine cvjetova bijelog i žutog lopoča. Pored motela smješteno je privezište za čamce koji se iznajmljuju turistima i izletnicima, pa ako dobro veslate, možete obići zanimljive dijelove Obedske bare.

Desetak kilometara nizvodno od bare, uz lijevu obalu Save, nalazi se Progarska ada, zanimljiva za turiste zbog odličnog ribljeg restorana, uređene plaže i terena za odbojku.

obiteljska tradicija. Uz obalu se možete odmoriti u nekom od dobrih ribljih restorana.

Na 55. kilometru riječnog toka, pored lijeve obale, u Savu kod sela Kupinova utječe kanal koji vodi do Obedske bare. Kanal je, međutim, već godinama zasut i preprječen oborenim stablima, pa do Kupinova možete stići samo pješice. Selo je svojevrsni etno park u kojem su najznačajniji objekti Crkva Svetog Luke, poznata i kao Despotska crkva, iz XV. stoljeća, te utvrda Kupinik. Od utvrde je sačuvan samo dio zidina i dio vodenog šanca koji ju je okruživao. Kupinovo se vezuje za srpsku despotsku obitelj Branković, koja je vladala ovim krajevima u XV. stoljeću. U selu je sačuvano i nekoliko kuća s originalnim trščanim krovovima i doksatima iz prve polovice XIX. stoljeća. Močvarno zemljište u okolici sela čini nekoliko zona,

◀ *Kamičak*  
*Kamičak*

*Progarska ada – restoran Babuška* ▶  
*Progar island – restaurant Babuška*





*Kajak kanu klub Bora Marković ▲  
Kayak canoe club Bora Marković*

*Breska – Marina Sava 40 ▼  
Breska – Marine Sava 40*

**N**arednih desetak kilometara plovi se meandrom Save do Zabrežja, na 39+500 kilometru. Ovdje možete pristati uz pontone kajakaškog kluba *Bora Marković*, u čijem je sastavu i restoran. U blizini su teniski tereni, a od lokalnih ribara možete kupiti svježiju ribu. Obilježje su ovoga kraja poznate termoelektre na Savi, za koje neki poznavatelji tvrde da su zaslužne što Sava više ne leđi tijekom zime.

U Boljevcima, na 36. kilometru riječnog toka, izgrađeno je nautičko naselje na vodi, s nizom plovećih

kućica, a proteže se na više od 300 metara. Svaka kućica turistima nudi udoban smještaj na nivou hotelskog apartmana, s kupaonicom, klimom i dvije terase. Pored kućica postoji 60 vezova za čamce. Cijeli kompleks je izuzetno suvremeno opremljen, s polipropilenskim plovcima za pontone, brojnim stupovima i mostovima. U kompleksu nautičkog naselja nalazi se i restoran *Savska terasa*, koji ima 60 mjesta. Selo Boljevci udaljeno je oko 500 metara od rijeke. U njemu možete nabaviti osnovne namirnice i posjetiti etno



Zabran ►  
Zabran

galerije Kovačevi i Stajkov. U blizini sela je samostan Fenek, a u Bojčinskoj šumi možete predahnuti u etno restoranu *Bojčinska koliba*. Lokalna ergela za turiste organizira jahanje u prirodi i vožnju fijakerom.

Mnogi beogradski nautičari kreću svakoga vikenda na krstarenje Savom, a najčešće biraju relaciju Beograd–Ostružnica–Umka–Obrenovac–Boljevci. Dio riječnog toka Save od Beograda do Boljevaca jedinstven je u riječnom turizmu Srbije, zahvaljujući poboljšanoj nautičke infrastrukture na lijevoj obali Save i brojnim pristaništima koje je izgradila općina Surčin. Ovaj potez je karakterističan po čitavoj floti turističkih katamarana, nizu uređenih ili prirodnih plaža, obilju zelenila, dobrim lokacijama za ribolov te odličnim restoranima i kavanama.

Okolica Obrenovca zanimljiva je za nautičare i ribare, a osobito Zabran – poznato izletišta na obali Save. Iako je Obrenovac udaljen nekoliko kilometara od rijeke, treba ga posjetiti zbog dobro opskrbljenih prodavaonica i tržnice. Preporučujemo vam da obiđete i staru jezgru naselja, s poznatom termalnom kupelji i nekoliko restorana, u kojima se odlično pripremaju specijaliteti nacionalne kuhinje. U ovom gradiću izgrađena je suvremena sportska hala, kao i niz novih višekatnica, pa arhitekturu naselja karakteriziraju gotovo svi stilovi gradnje iz posljednja tri stoljeća. *Obrenovac* je i ime hotela s čijih se gornjih katova pruža prekrasan pogled na Savu.

Uz desnu obalu Save nailazite na Baričku adu, čiji je gornji istureni dio prirodna pješčana plaža. Ona je jedna od omiljenih destinacija vlasnika brzih sportskih glisera i ljubitelja skijanja na vodi.

Nasuprot Baričke ade nalazi se ušće rijeke Kolubare – prava oaza za one koji uživaju u sportskom ribolovu.

◀ *Nautičko selo Biser u Boljevcima*  
*Nautical village Biser in Boljevci*

*Barička ada* ►  
*Barička ada*





- ▲ *Ostružnički most*  
*Bridge in Ostruznica*
- ◀ *Ada Ciganlija*  
*Ada Ciganlija*
- ▼ *Ada Medica*  
*Ada Medica*

Daljnja plovidba Savom, ispod dalekovoda, vodi vas do Novog Beograda. Odatle se naziru neboderi koji simboliziraju nekadašnje mirno naselje, a danas pravo poslovno središte metropole. Sava je ljubimica beogradskih nautičara, prije svega zbog činjenice da je mirnija od Dunava, zaklonjena Kalemegdanom od udara košave i da već godinama ne leđi tijekom zime. U Beogradu je na Savi usidreno dvadeset tisuća čamaca i jahti, ima oko četrdeset uređenih privezišta, od kojih neka zasluđuju kategoriju marine. Osobito je zanimljiva zona Čukaričkog rukavca, gdje su na malom akvatoriju smješteni sportski i nautički klubovi, a na njihovim vezovima ima više od tisuću čamaca. Nasuprot velikog beogradskog kupališta Ade Ciganlije, kao i s obje strane otoka Ada Medica, protežu se nizovi splavova kućica koje su izgradili ljubitelji riječnog turizma na Savi, kako bi trenutke odmora proveli na svojoj omiljenoj rijeci.



## Beograd

*Sava, desna obala, km 0*

**N**a ušću Save u Dunav nalazi se Beograd – glavni grad Srbije i ujedno najveći grad na Savi. Povijest Beograda stvarana je na njegove dvije rijeke. U svim bitkama za obranu Beograda rijeka Sava imala je važnu ulogu kao vodena prepreka za napadače, no često je bila i putanja za šajke koje su predvodile napade na Beogradsku tvrđavu. Na Savi je 1867. godine organizirana proslava u povodu predaje ključeva Beograda knezu Mihajlu, što je označilo stvaranje nezavisne Srbije. Slavljenci su bili na četiri parobroda: Dijani, Karlu Ludvigu, Marini i Argu.

Boravak na Savi je nezaobilazan kako biste upoznali duh Beograda. Jedna od najznačajnijih odlika glavnog grada upravo je njegov dnevni i noćni život na Savi koji se odvija na brojnim splavovima restoranima,

na potezu od ušća, ispod Kalemegdana, pa sve do Ostružnice. Veliki je broj čamaca i brodova koji voze kupaće na Adu Ciganliju i turiste u noćno razgledanje grada i mostova na Savi. Noćni provod na splavovima i brodovima simbol je Beograda na vodi. Ne treba zaboraviti ni splavove na Dunavu, ali je Sava pitomija rijeka, a noćni život na njoj intenzivniji i bučniji.

Beograd je zanimljiva metropola za turiste, u kojoj svatko može pronaći ponešto korisno i lijepo. Na Savi je glavno pristanište za one koji u Beograd dolaze brodovima s Dunava. Većina stranaca koji posjete Beograd ističe da su splavovi restorani na Savi prava atrakcija, a noćna zabava na njima nezaboravan doživljaj.

Tijekom boravka u Beogradu morate prošetati Knez Mihajlovom ulicom i obići brojne monumentalne građevine i znamenitosti u gradu, na čijim ćete pročeljima uočiti preplitanje raznih stilova u umjet-

▲ *Skuteri na ušću Save u Dunav*  
*Scooters on the Sava-Danube confluence*

nosti i arhitekturi. Svatko od turista pronaći će poneki osobito zanimljiv detalj, kojima ovaj grad obiluje. Iznad desne obale Save uzdiže se Beogradska tvrđava, koja datira još iz keltskoga perioda. U povijesti ove utvrde praktično se ogleda povijest ovoga dijela Europe. Rimljani su zabilježili keltsko ime grada – Singidunum. Kelte smjenjuju Huni, Sarmati, Gepidi, Ostrogoni, Avari. Slaveni se pojavljuju u VII. stoljeću i daju gradu današnje ime, koje se prvi put spominje u pismu pape Ivana VIII. od 16. travnja 878. godine. U vrijeme srpske srednjovjekovne države, u XV. stoljeću, despot Stefan Lazarević premješta prijestolnicu u Beograd. Iz toga je perioda sačuvana visoka Despotova kula, na kojoj se danas nalazi astronomski opservatorij. Turci uspijevaju zauzeti utvrdu tek 1521. godine, poslije više bezuspješnih opsada, nakon čega ga utvrđuju

i grade dio zidina Kalemegdana. Tijekom XVII. i XVIII. stoljeća utvrda je bila stalno poprište sukoba Turske i Austrije. Za austrijske vladavine zidine su dodatno ojačane, a iskopani su i podzemni lagumi. Iz ovog su razdoblja sačuvana velika vrata Karla IV., izgrađena kao slavoluk na ulazu u Donji grad. Nakon Prvog srpskog ustanka, pod vodstvom Karađorđa Petrovića, Srbi uspijevaju osloboditi Beograd 1807. godine, ali ga Turci ponovo zauzimaju 1813. godine i on ostaje pod njihovom okupacijom sve do 1867. godine, kada ključevi grada konačno dopijevaju u

ruke srpskoga kneza. Od tada je Beograd glavni grad, najprije Kneževine Srbije, a zatim i Kraljevine Srbije. U I. svjetskom ratu austro-ugarska i njemačka vojska teško ga je bombardirala topovima. Poslije žestokih borbi Srbi su bili prinuđeni napustiti grad 10. listopada 1915. godine, ali se vraćaju kao osloboditelji 1. studenoga 1918. godine. Beograd zatim postaje glavni grad Kraljevine Jugoslavije. Nijemci ga žestoko bombardiraju iz zraka 6. travnja 1941. godine, a grad ostaje pod okupacijom sve do dolaska Crvene armije i jugoslavenskih partizana, u listopadu 1944. godine.

▼ *Narodna Skupština*  
*National Assembly*



Nakon II. svjetskog rata, Beograd je bio glavni grad nekoliko država – najprije SFRJ, potom SR Jugoslavije te Državne zajednice Srbije i Crne Gore, i u konačnici glavni grad Republike Srbije. U okviru Beogradske tvrđave nalazi se Vojni muzej, u kojem se čuva zbirka predpovijesnog oružja, preko rimskog doba i srednjeg vijeka, do topova, bornih kola i tenkova iz I. i II. svjetskog rata. Simbol Beograda je spomenik Pobjednik, djelo kipara Ivana Meštrovića. Spomenik čini figura nagog muškarca koji u desnoj ruci drži mač, a u lijevoj goluba. Dio od Beogradske tvrđave do gradskih ulica zahvaća Kalemegdanski park, koji je nastao u drugoj polovici XIX. stoljeća kao gradsko šetaliste. U ovom parku možete posjetiti nekoliko muzeja i galerija te vidjeti niz spomenika.

Nabrojat ćemo samo one objekte u blizini Kalemegdana koje obavezno treba obići tijekom boravka u Beogradu: Konak kneginje Ljubice iz 1830. godine, sa zbirkom namještaja i slika, Sabornu crkvu iz 1831. godine, izgrađenu u stilu klasicizma s elementima baroka

◀ *Turistički brod Kovin ispod Pobjednika*  
*Tourist boat Kovin under the Victor statue*



- ◀ *Kula Nebojša na ušću Save*  
*Nebojša tower on Sava confluence*
- ▼ *Narodno kazalište*  
*National Theater*



vijek povezuju gradove i ljude. Nasuprot ušća Save je 1170. kilometar riječnog toka Dunava, što znači da je Dunavu preostalo još toliko kilometara do ušća u Crno more, kod Suline. Ovdje se Sava povezuje s najznačajnijim europskim vodenim koridorom, plovidbenim sustavom Rajna–Majna–Dunav, čija dužina iznosi čak 3.505 kilometara. Ovaj riječni sustav povezuje Atlantik i Mediteran, a samim tim i veliki broj europskih država i naroda.



- ▲ *Kalemegdanski park*  
*Kalemegdan Park*

te Muzej Patrijaršije u blizini. Predlažemo vam da prošetate od Kalemegdana do hotela *Moskva* Knez Mihajlovom ulicom, u kojoj možete vidjeti niz značajnih objekata: Zadužbinu Nikole Spasića u neobaroknom stilu, zgradu *Srpske akademije nauka i umjetnosti* iz 1911. godine, zgrade Narodnog muzeja i Narodnog kazališta, spomenik knezu Mihailu iz 1882. godine, Terazijski zdenac i zdanje hotela *Moskva* iz 1906. godine, izgrađeno u stilu secesije. Ako kod hotela *Moskva* skrenete lijevo, izbijate na Trg Nikole Pašića, s kojeg možete brzo i jednostavno stići do zgrade Narodne skupštine Republike Srbije i Skupštine grada Beograda, koja je nekada bila Stari dvor kralja Milana Obrenovića iz 1882. godine.

Beograd obiluje dobrim restoranima, pa uz specijalitete od riječne ribe iz Save obavezno treba probati specijalitete s roštilja ili neko od nacionalnih jela. Večer obavezno provedite u Skadarliji – strmoj ulici u srcu grada, sa specifičnom turskom kaldrmom, fenjerima, *Skadarlijskom česmom*, staretinarnicama i prodavaonicama suvenira. U njoj se nalaze stari beogradski restorani koji čuvaju uspomene na mnoge pjesnike, glumce i boeme. Najpoznatiji restorani u ovoj ulici su *Tri šešira*, *Ima dana*, *Dva jelena* i *Skadarlija*.

Ispod Beogradske tvrđave završava se vaša plovidba. Tu se voda Save sastaje s rukavcem Dunava, koji uz desnu zemunsku obalu obilazi Veliko Ratno Ostrvo, a spajajući se, ove dvije značajne rijeke odu-



## Pritoci rijeke Save

**G**ledano od izvora ka ušću, važniji pritoci rijeke Save s lijeve strane su Savinja, Sutla, Krapina, Lonja, Orljava i Bosut, a s desne Ljubljanica, Krka, Kupa, Una, Jablanica, Vrbas, Ukrina, Bosna, Tinja, Drina i Kolubara.

### Una

*Sava, desna obala km 514+600*

**R**ijeka Una je duga 212,5 km, izvire u Lici (Hrvatska) u blizini naselja Donja Suvaja, kod Srba, ispod planine Stražbenice. Teče zapadnim dijelom Bosne i Hercegovine. Plodna zemlja i pristupačan teren glavni su razlozi što se u porječju Une (9.368 km<sup>2</sup>) nastanilo više od 700.000 stanovnika.

Na desnoj obali Save, nasuprot Jasenovca, ušće je rijeke Une, koja predstavlja prirodnu granicu između Republike Hrvatske i Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine.

▼ *Ušće Une*  
*Una confluence*



▲ *Splav restoran Sveti Nikola u Kozarskoj Dubici*  
*Raft-restaurant Sveti Nikola in Kozarska Dubica*

Na samom ušću nalazi se još jedan spomenik nasradalima u logoru Jasenovac – preparirano stablo na kojemu su logoraši kažnjavani mučenjem i vješanjem. Una je u dijelu toka od ušća plovna za riječne čamce s plitkim gazom. Odmah iza ušća naići ćete na most koji označava da ste stigli u selo **Donja Gradina**. Od ovog sela bistra i mirna Una vijuga dalje ka **Kozarskoj Dubici** na desnoj i **Hrvatskoj Dubici** na lijevoj obali.

Ova dva gradića spojena su mostom, a u Kozarskoj Dubici postoji veliki splav restoran, uz koji možete vezati čamac. Kozarska Dubica ima lijepo uređenu gradsku plažu, šetalište uz rijeku Unu, nov hotel na obali te niz dobrih restorana i kafića. Ulice u središtu grada krase očuvana pročelja zgrada iz XIX. i s početka XX. stoljeća.

Dubica je drevni grad koji se spominje još od početka XIII. stoljeća, kao mjesto gdje se kralj Koloman pomirio s templarima. Templari su bili gospodari Dubice sve do ukidanja ovog katoličkog reda 1312. godine, kada utvrđeni grad preuzimaju Vitezovi svetog Ivana Jeruzalemskog. Turci zauzimaju Dubicu 1461. godine i ruše sve katoličke crkve i samostane. Poslije žestokih bitaka u XVI. i XVII. stoljeću, Beogradskim mirom iz 1736. godine, Turci ipak dobivaju desnu obalu Une i grad Dubicu, te katoličko stanovništvo na lijevoj obali gradi Hrvatsku Dubicu.

Ukoliko želite ploviti Unom dalje od Hrvatske Dubice, preporučujemo vam da se obratite nadležnim kapetanijama pristaništa. Plovidbu čamaca dodatno komplicira i pogranični režim, pa možete pristati samo uz jednu od obala.

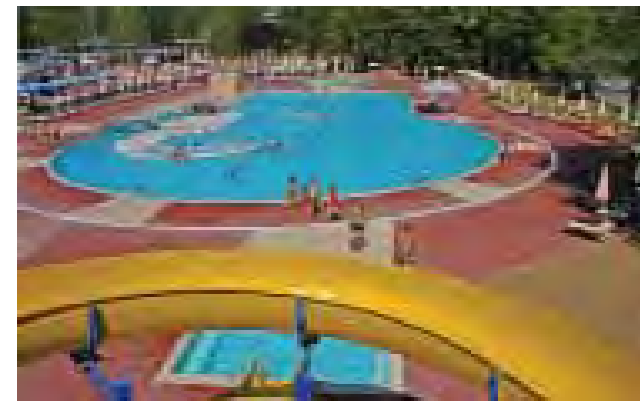
### Vrbas

*Sava, desna obala km 426+800*

**R**ijeka Vrbas izvire ispod planine Zec i nakon 250 km dugog toka utječe u Savu kod Srpa. Površina sliva iznosi oko 5.900 km<sup>2</sup> i na njezinim obalama živi oko 500 tisuća stanovnika. Prije Banja Luke, Vrbas prolazi kroz veličanstven kanjon i brojne klisure, koji su zaštićeni Zakonom o zaštiti prirodnih vrijednosti iz 1955. godine.

Vrbas je brza i pjenušava rijeka, pa unosi u Savu dosta mulja i riječnog nanosa. Uzvodna plovidba Vrbasom može biti rizična, pa vam je ne preporučujemo, osim ako nemate konkretan razlog za to. Kada bismo mogli nastaviti plovidbu rijekom Vrbas, došli bismo

▼ *Toplice Laktaši*  
*Laktaši spa*





▲ *Kastel na Vrbasu u Banja Luci*  
*Castle on Vrbas in Banja Luka*

do mjesta Laktaši, kojem su termomineralni izvori omogućili da ima dvoje toplice. Toplice Laktaši su u centru mjesta, dok su toplice Slatina u neposrednoj blizini. Veliki broj posjetilaca toplica uvjetovao je razvojem smještajnih kapaciteta i ugostiteljske ponude.

I glavni grad Republike Srpske, *Banja Luka*, s više od 250.000 stanovnika i bogatom turističkom ponudom, leži na Vrbasu. Za sada nema projekata o unapređenju plovnosti rijeke Vrbas od Save do Banja Luke. Aktualno je povezivanje autocestom s Gradiškom, a time brz izlaz na Savu i veza s autocestom Beograd–Zagreb.

Brojni mostovi na rijeci Vrbas, stara gradska jezgra koja krasi spomenik kulture i izuzetan arheološki lokalitet, tvrđava Kastel, muzeji i galerije, parkovi i bogata gastronomska ponuda svakako su razlog za posjet Banja Luci.

## Bosna

*Sava, desna obala km 314+400*

Rijeka Bosna izvire iz kraških vrela u selu Vrutci u blizini Ilidže, podno planine Igman, na 500 m nadmorske visine. Sama lokacija izvora naziva se Vrelo Bosne i poznato je sarajevsko izletišće. Bosna



▲ *Vrelo Bosne*  
*Vrelo Bosne*

je duga je 273 km i teče centralnim dijelom Bosne i Hercegovine, a kod Šamca utječe u rijeku Savu na 314+400 kilometru, kao njezin desni pritok.

Ušće se nalazi između sela Prud i grada Šamac, koje povezuje most preko Bosne.

Ukoliko želite posjetiti Bosanski Šamac, morate uploviti stotinjak metara u rijeku Bosnu, nakon čega ćete, neposredno ispred mosta, ugledati privezište uz obalu.

Tu se ujedno i završava vaša plovidba Bosnom, jer se ispod mosta nalaze ostaci konstrukcije i brojni elementi koji sprječavaju daljnju plovidbu.

▼ *Ušće rijeke Bosne kod Bosanskog Šamca*  
*River Bosna's confluence near Bosanski Šamac*



▲ *Pješčana plaža na obali Drine*  
*Sandy beach on Drina's bank*

## Drina

*Sava, desna obala km 178*

Rijeka Drina nastaje spajanjem rijeka Tare i Pive na Šćepan Polju (nadmorska visina 470 m). Drina je ujedno najveći pritok rijeke Save. Svojim tokom od oko 340 kilometara prolazi kroz mnogobrojna mjesta u jugozapadnom i zapadnom dijelu Srbije, sjevernom dijelu Crne Gore i istočnom dijelu Republike Srpske. Smjer njezina toka je od juga ka sjeveru i ima dosta pritoka. Veći pritoci s lijeve strane su Sutjeska, Bistrica, Prača, Drinjača i Janja, a s desne Čehotina, Lim, Rzav, Ljuboviđa i Jadar. Drina je najveći pritok rijeke Save u koju utječe blizu Srijemske Rače (81 m n.v.).

U selu Brodac nalazi se zanimljiva crkva, s dva barokna tornja, izgrađena u vrijeme austro-ugarske vladavine 1884. godine. Ako imate povoljan vodostaj, možete doći sve do sela Međaši, na lijevoj obali Drine, pa čak i do Pavlovića mosta, graničnog prijelaza nasuprot sela Badovinci u Srbiji.

Na lijevoj obali Drine se smjenjuju nanosi pijeska sa zelenim oazama, pa ova idealna kombinacija ambijenta za kupanje i dobrih terena za ribolov mnoge navodi da baš ovdje sagrade vikendicu. U ovom neobičnom prirodnom ambijentu koji stvara Drina smještena su

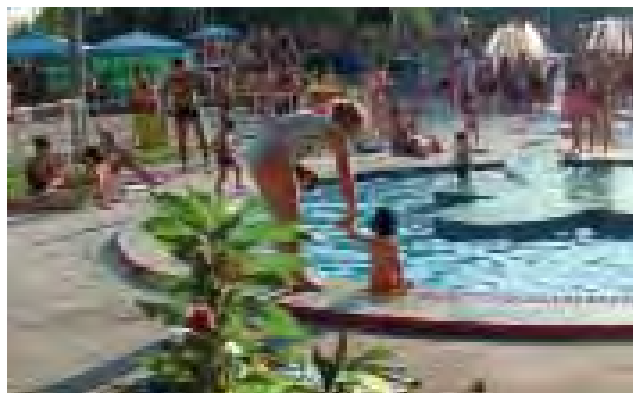


▲ *Etno selo Stanišići*  
*Ethno village Stanišići*

i dva prestižna restorana, Obala i Drinska ruža. Od Pavlovića mosta glavna vas prometnica vodi ka Bijeljini. Turistička atrakcija ovoga kraja je etno selo Stanišići, kompleks etno kuća, dvoraca, samostana i mostova na malom umjetnom jezeru. Na jezeru su mnogobrojna igrališta za djecu, restorani, kafići, pa i hotel u obliku srednjovjekovnog dvorca.

Ako odavde krenete putem ka Savi i Srijemskoj Rači, dolazite do toplica Dvorovi, s izvorima termomineralne vode na temperaturi od 75°C, koja blagotvorno djeluje na reumatska oboljenja, psorijazu, dijabetes, neuroze i druge bolesti. Termalni kompleks, uz medicinske

▼ *Toplice Dvorovi*  
*Dvorovi spa*



sadržaje, ima pet bazena, od kojih je jedan olimpijski, dva srednje veličine i dva za najmlađe i neplivače. Zanimljivo je da se temperature vode u ovim bazenima mogu regulirati po želji posjetitelja, hlađenjem izvorne termomineralne vode. Posjetiteljima su na raspolaganju tereni za tenis, košarku, rukomet, odbojku te zabavni parkovi i igrališta za djecu.

## Kolubara

*Sava, desna obala km 26+500*

Rijeka u Zapadnoj Srbiji, duga oko 123 km, nastaje od Obnice i Jablanice u Valjevu. Lijevi pritoci su Rabas, Kladnica i Tamnava, a desne Gradac, Banja, Lepenica, Ribnica, Toplica, Ljig, Peštan, Turija i Beljanica. Utječe u Savu nizvodno od Obrenovca. Površina sliva je oko 3.600 četvornih kilometara i u njemu se nalaze bogata nalazišta lignita.

Valjevo, s oko 60.000 stanovnika, spada među veća i razvijenija naselja u Srbiji. Tijekom povijesti Valjevci su često imali istaknutu ulogu u pokretima za nacionalno oslobođenje, ali je, osim vojskovođa, znatan i broj umjetnika i znanstvenika podrijetlom iz Valjeva. Ovaj se grad svrstava među najstarija gradska naselja Srbije. Na prostoru današnjeg Valjeva postojala su naselja još u mlađem kamenom dobu, na što ukazuju tragovi pronađeni u Petničkoj pećini.

Ime Valjevo prvi se put spominje u jednom dokumentu iz 1393. godine, sačuvanom u Povijesnom arhivu u Dubrovniku. Tijekom I. svjetskog rata u neposrednoj je okolini Valjeva vođena znamenita *Kolubarska bitka*, a sam se grad pretvorio u bolnicu u kojoj su ležali ranjenici i oboljeli od velike epidemije tifusa. Tešnar je stari dio grada i jedna je od rijetkih orijentalnih cjelina sačuvanih u Srbiji. Muselimov konak je najstarija sačuvana zgrada u Valjevu, izgrađena krajem 18. stoljeća. U njegovu



▲ *Tešnjarske večeri na keju Kolubare u Valjevu*  
*Tešnjarske večeri festival on Kolubara's promenade in Valjevo*

se podrumu nalazila apsana (zatvor) iz koje su 1804. godine odvedeni na gubilište valjevski kneževi Aleksa Nenadović i Ilija Birčanin (događaj koji je u povijesti poznat kao "sječa knezova"). U njoj je danas muzejska postava o valjevskom kraju u Prvom i Drugom srpskom ustanku. Kulu Nenadovića podigao je vojvoda Jakov Nenadović u podnožju brda Kličevac 1813. godine. Zanimljive i značajne građevine su i zgrada stare valjevske škole, u kojoj se danas nalazi Narodni muzej (1870.), secesijsko zdanje prve Valjevske banke štedionice (1905.), u kojoj su danas Radio Valjevo i novinsko poduzeće Napred, Valjevska gimnazija (1906.), klasicistička zdanja Općinskog suda i Okružnog suda (u zgradi sadašnjeg Okružnog suda su 1914. godine, prije Kolubarske bitke, bile smještene Vrhovna komanda srpske vojske i srpska vlada). U gradu su tri pravoslavne crkve (stara crkva Pokrova Presvete Bogorodice i nove crkve Vaskrsenja Hristovog i Svetog velikomučenika Georgija), a u okolini samostani Pustinja, Čelije, Jovanja i Lelić i povijesni kompleks Brankovina. Vrijedi spomenuti i Modernu galeriju, Internacionalni umjetnički studio, Galeriju 34... U valjevskom se kraju održava veliki broj manifestacija: *Beli narcis* (Divčibare), *Dani vladike Nikolaja* (Lelić), *Desankini majski razgovori* (Valjevo–Brankovina), *Jazz festival*, *Tešnjarske večeri* (Valjevo), *Dan maline* (Brankovina)...

# Sava

*the river that brings us together*



The ancient people considered the Sava river a part of the Danube river's course. While studying Balkan geography, only did the ancient Greeks realize that the Sava is a separate river, having separated the Sava from the Danube, they assigned it a mythical role in which it gave God Zeus (Danube) nectar and fed him ambrosia, making him immortal and supernatural. According to one interpretation of the *Golden Fleece* legend, the first Argonauts of the ancient Europe, Jason and Argo boat crew, have reached the Adriatic Sea by sailing the Danube via the Sava and its tributaries. The Romans have named the Sava river *Savus*, and the Danube – *Danubius*, the names under which these rivers are found on the first maps of the Balkans.

We know from geography textbooks that the Sava originates from two smaller rivers – Sava Dolinka and Sava Bohinjka. The Sava is about 950 kilometers long, while its basin covers the area of 95.720 square kilometers. From its spring to Ljubljana, the Sava flows through Kranj and Ljubljana basins, giving it, in this region, the characteristics of a fast mountain river. On its way to Zagreb, the fall sharply decreases and the Sava becomes a lowland river. Near the town of Brežice, the Sava enters the Pannonian Plane, where with its left shoulder, at the confluence, flows into the Danube. The Sava is the Danube's second longest tributary, with only the Tisa being longer, although the Sava has the largest volume of water.

Many generations learned that the Sava was our longest river, which it certainly was in the former Yugoslavia. Today, however, the Sava flows through four countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, linking three capitals – Ljubljana, Belgrade and Zagreb, as well as a number of smaller towns in these four countries – Kranj, Radeče, Krško, Brežice, Sisak, Gradiška, Slavonski Brod, Brod, Šamac, Županja, Brčko, Sremska Mitrovica and Šabac. Hundreds of villages and towns are located along the Sava's banks – each one of them being charming in its own way, with the river being an ideal water link.

## Sailing the Sava

Sailing the Sava dates back to the ancient time, being particularly significant during the times of the Roman Empire. Up until the XIX century, the river saw different types of boats with oars or sails, with the first steamship appearing on the river on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1838. It was an Austrian boat, *Sofia*, which sailed as part of the First Danube Steamship Company fleet (DDSG). Soon after, sailing the Sava became a profitable business for steam shipping companies, insomuch that France sent a steamship named *Lione* in order to test sailing conditions from Belgrade to Sisak. Due to low water level, the steamship made it as far as Slavonski Brod, only to return to Belgrade after a month long wait.

Erstwhile some parts of the Sava's course in Slovenia were also navigable, making Krško, in the XVIII and the XIX century, an important port with a large warehouse. River navigation in Slovenia was pushed aside with the construction of the Zagreb railway in 1862. *The Royal Privileged Sava and Kupa Steam Shipping Company*, founded in Croatia in 1843, bought a steamship *Florisdorf*, renaming it *Sloga*. The boat *Sloga* sailed on regular basis between Sisak and Zemun, twice a month for a year, until it sunk as a result of a breakdown. From the middle of the XIX century, steamboat *Drina* sails the Beograd – Šabac – Sremska Mitrovica route, while in 1859, the DDSG company links Zemun and Sisak with docks in Belgrade, Palež, Šabac, Mačvanska Mitrovica and Brčko. The first Serbian Steam Shipping Company (SPD) was founded in 1890. It purchased from the state a ship *Deligrad*, which

was capable of transporting 700 passengers and six cars of cargo. On the regular Beograd – Šabac route, opened on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1893, the ship *Mačva* sailed with the upstream speed of 16 km/h and the downstream speed of 20 km/h, transporting 500 passengers and three cars of cargo. The growing river traffic was cut short, first by the Customs War (also known as the Pig War) between Austro-Hungary and Serbia (1906-1911), and then by World War I. After the First World War, the Sava became Yugoslavia's longest river, primarily being important for cargo transportation and for linking industrial facilities and ports from Sisak to Belgrade. With the development of railway and bus routes, the importance of river traffic diminishes, up until the 1970s when it came to a complete halt.

In the old Yugoslavia, the Sava was navigated by ships from its confluence with Kupa (591+800 km) to Belgrade, and one could get with a boat or a smaller yacht to Rugvica, a town 30-something kilometers downstream of Zagreb. In the 1930s, first sport boats appeared on the Sava, which was the beginning of sport rowing and sailing on the river.

In his travel log *Rafting from Zagreb to the Black Sea*, published by Zagreb's Mladost in 1976, Croatian journalist Marino Zurl first suggested the upcoming significance of the Sava for the development of river tourism and for the strengthening of cultural ties between the countries of its basin. Miloš Džonić, an engineer, wrote on the same topic in his sailing with small vessels handbook *Let's Sail on Our Rivers*, published by Geokarta in 1978. These pioneering steps in the direction of nautical tourism revival on the Sava largely stayed without support. Even though in the 1980s Belgrade already grew into a big nautical center, there was almost no navigation on the river pass Obrenovac. The break-up of Yugoslavia and wars in Posavina (Sava basin) in the last decade of the XX century led to a complete halt in navigation on the river.



The interest for navigable route on the Sava has been increasing since 2001 when, thanks to several projects and the support from the European Union, the cooperation between the countries in the Sava's basin was reestablished. The most significant step towards the river's future was establishing the International Sava River Basin Commission – Sava Commission. The commission was established on the basis of the Tentative agreement which was signed by the Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Serbia in Kranjska Gora, on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2002, after successful negotiations which were sponsored by the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. The agreement came into effect on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2004, which was the basis for Sava Commission's constitutive session, held in Zagreb, 27-29 June, 2005. The task of the commission is the realization of joint goals of the countries in the Sava basin:

1. *the establishment of an international navigation regime on the Sava and its navigable tributaries;*
2. *the establishment of sustainable water management;*
3. *the undertaking of necessary measures to prevent or limit hazards, reduce or eliminate adverse consequences of floods, ice, droughts and accidents involving substances hazardous to water.*

In the future, the Sava has a big role in the development of river transportation, as well as nautical tourism, eco tourism, hunting and fishing. Economic linking and cooperation on all levels was the motivation for four Sava basin countries' chambers of commerce to form the Economic Region in the Sava River Basin (abbr. ERUSRS). Research in the field of nautical tourism on the Sava in 2010, as well as the making of the nautical-tourist guide that is in front of you, are the first tangible products of ERUSRS.

Navigation on the Sava is now done primarily for recreation, sports, leisure, meeting of new people and

enjoying the landscape. Its waters are rich in high-quality freshwater fish, while its banks are covered in thick woods, hiding an abundant wild life. The river's green banks leave a seaming impression throughout the navigation, and meeting new people and towns enrich your experience, making the sailing unforgettable.

In this edition we offer you a handful of photos and useful information that we have gathered through research of the Sava's course in Slovenia and while sailing from Zagreb to Belgrade. We have recorded everything that can be a challenge and motivation for lovers of rivers, sailing, fishing and outdoor activities. This seemingly simple travel from the river's spring to its confluence is, in actuality, navigation down the most significant Balkan river – the Sava, and meeting the Europe's most significant river – the Danube. Our goals with this publication are encouraging tourism in Posavina region and sailing along the river;

foremost with boats, yachts, but also with tourist boats. Our sailing experience in Slovenia, on sections for sport boats, as well as sailing the river from Belgrade to Zagreb, should motivate new river travelers. We expect intensified tourist traffic on the Beograd-Sisak section, and during favorable water levels, to Zagreb as well.

To avoid turning this traffic into a nautical adventure, numerous docks for boats and yachts should be provided and the simplification of the river's border-crossing procedure is required. Tourist attractions that towns along the Sava's course have and everything else that the Sava as a river has to offer, represents a huge potential for the development of nautical tourism. In comparison to the natural richness that this river has to offer, it would require a small effort to make the Sava accessible and safe for anyone who would like to sail.





## *With Sava through Slovenia*

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**E**xploration of the region in Slovenia, where the Sava originates, is equivalent to a real adventure with overlapping elements of alpinism and extreme water sports. The river Savica, from which Sava Bohinjka is formed, originates from below the mountain Komarča

◀ *Slapovi Savice*  
*Savica waterfalls*

▼ *Most na Savici*  
*The bridge on Savica*





(the Seven Triglav Lakes Valley) within the Triglav National Park. In its course, the river forms Savica waterfall, a tourist attraction in this part of Slovenia. The bigger waterfall is 78 meters high, and the smaller waterfall is 25 meters high. The foothill of the waterfall is at 894 meters above sea level, and can be reached via maintained path with a view tower. Savica waterfall is linked to a number of historical events and persons, and was lauded in the poem *Krštenje na Savici* (*Baptism on Savica*) by the Slovenia's most celebrated poet, Franc Prešern.

The hydroelectric power plant, Savica, was built in 1947, under Savica waterfall.

### Triglav National Park

**T**riglav National Park (abbr. TNP) is the only national park in Slovenia. It was named after Triglav, the highest peak in the country (2864 m). During the pagan times, it was considered the center of gods, and today is located on the coat of arms and the flag of Slovenia as one of the most significant national

*Sava Bohinjka – rafting ►  
Sava Bohinjka - rafting*

### ◀ *Triglavski narodni park Triglav National Park*

symbols. The park encompasses 839 square kilometers of the eastern Julian Alps, representing four percent of Slovenia's total surface area. This is one of the oldest national parks in Europe and has been, for the first time, protected in 1924. About 2350 people live within the park, and are engaged in tourism, industry, cheese, wood and wool production. The Triglav National Park is visited on average by 1,6 million of visitors annually.

The Savica river flows as a fast and clear mountain river into lake Bohinj. Nearing the lake, the speed of the







◀ *Ribičev Laz*  
*Ribičev Laz*

attractive rafting tours and kayaking for whitewater rowing enthusiasts are organized.

## Lake Bled

The Sava Bohinjka flows near lake Bled – another tourist pearl of Slovenia. The lake is surrounded by mountain ranges, with the island of Bled, from which a bell tower and a church rises, located in the middle of it. All of this makes the entire scene unforgettable leaving no tourist indifferent. The lake is 2120 meters long, 1380 meters wide, with the maximal depth of 30,6 meters. The legend goes on to say that the Bled island was the sanctuary of the Slavic Goddess of life, Živa.

The single-nave church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built in 1465, when the first Ljubljana bishop Sigmund Lamberg dedicated the new altar. Free-standing

bell tower is 52 meters high and exhibits the influence of the Venetian school (architecture). The church's Wishing Bell, built in Padova in 1534, is of a particular interest and it attracts many tourists. It is believed that a wish will come true to the person making the wish while ringing the bell in the honor of the Virgin Mary. From the foothills of the island to the church, which is located on the plateau on the very top of the island, is a monumental staircase that, as other buildings and walls on the plateau, dates back to the XVII century. The castle Bledski grad, the oldest castle in Slovenia, is first mentioned in 1004 as a gift from the German Emperor Henry II to bishop Albuin of Brixen. The castle was constructed in several stages – from the early Middle Ages to Baroque.

We recommend sailing the lake in the traditional boat – pletna, a wooden boat with oars that can be rented, but you can also sightsee the lake and its surrounding

river decreases and the river forms a small delta. From the lake Bohinj, the river springs again from under the bridge in the foothill of the Saint John the Baptist church, in the town of Laz, and from there it flows as Sava Bohinjka. A section of the course around Bohinjska Bistrica is suitable for fly-fishing – an appealing method in which a fake fly is used to catch river trout, attracting a large number of tourists. The river falls into the category of salmonid rivers, thus the largest fish populations are graylings, brown and rainbow trout. During winter, the river offers exciting Danube salmon fishing. Fishing terrains are for the most part easily accessed, but there are also places that require caution. A hydroelectric power plant was built in Ukanc basin.

Sava Bohinjka is considered one of the cleanest rivers in Europe. In certain sections of the Sava Bohinjka's course,





◀ *Sava Dolinka – kajak*  
*Sava Dolinka - kayak*

The village entrance houses a museum with the collection including objects, photos and documentation on the history of mountaineering from the first Triglav ascent until the present day. You can bike on the asphalted bike path to Radeča. Kranjska gora is among the biggest winter centers in Europe, with numerous ski slopes and provided accommodations, while the epicenter of sport activities is up in the mountains. Idyllic villages are heaven for anyone who wants to enjoy the fresh mountain air.

Sava Dolinka, making foamy waterfalls, further flows through the town of Jesenice, an industrial center. Below Jesenice, near the town on Žirovnica, a hydroelectric power plant *Moste* was built (22,5 MW), so the river here forms an artificial lake. Below the dam, the river flows through Brje basin. The section of the river's course near the lake Bled and the town of Vrba exhibits waterfall characteristics. In this section of the river's course,

from one of numerous tourist boats. It is forbidden to use motors with internal combustion engine, thus only electric motors as well as oar and sail boats are used. Slovenia's best camping ground - Šobec is in the vicinity of the oldest golf course.

Sava Dolinka springs as Nadiža in the Tamar valley, a natural reservation on the borders of Slovenia, Italy and Austria, found at 1222 meters above sea level. After the initial 300 meters of the surface flow, the Sava Dolinka flows as an underground river for the next five kilometers, only to surface again in the vicinity of Kranjska gora (Zelenci well), at 842 meters above seal level. The valley through which the Sava Dolinka flows, situated between Karavanke chain and the Julian Alps, is known for its natural beauties, romantic mountain villages and hospitable locals. Mojstrana village is the starting point for three beautiful valleys: Vrata, Kot and Krma, in the heart of Julian Alps, leading to the highest peak, Triglav.

*Sava kod Radovljice ▶*  
*Sava near Radovljica*

Jesenice's fishing club organizes *fly-fishing* attracting a large number of tourists, while on certain sections it organizes downstream whitewater rafting and kayaking.

## Radovljica

**N**ear the village Spodnje (lower) Lancovo, the Sava Dolinka enters the Sava Bohinjka, forming the Sava river. At the confluence, the Sava is a clean and clear river. The town Radovljica, located only three kilometers from the confluence of these two rivers, making it the closest town, certainly deserves to be mentioned in this story of sailing the Sava. The small town has a town square dating to the Renaissance times. The town square houses several important buildings: Anton Tomaž Linhart's house, Vidič's house from 1634, Lectar's





◀ *Restoran u Radovljici*  
*Restaurant in Radovljica*

## Kranj

Downstream from Radovljica, after passing villages Globoko, Otoče, Posavac and Okroglo, the Sava flows to Kranj, Gorenjska region center, where a number of buildings dating to the Middle Ages and Baroque periods are preserved. The old town of Kranj is situated on elevations between the Sava and Kokra rivers. The settlement was built by the Celts, after which it was conquered by the Romans, with the Slavs settling in the VII century. In the Middle Ages, Kranj became the center of trade and craft activities, with a strategically important fort. The old town has a typical Middle Ages pyramid look, with church bell tower on top. The layout

of the town consists of narrow spaces between the two rivers, with two entrances - one leading to the main town door (present day's Maistrov square), and the other leading to Donji grad. The Church of Saint Cantius from the XIV century is the biggest church in Kranj and it is headquarter for the parish. Next to the church is the Glavni trg, with numerous significant buildings. Make sure to walk down the Prešern street and visit one of the restaurants.

Castle Brdo, by Kranj, was built at the beginning of the XVI century, having had a number of owners, in 1935 was purchased by the prince Pavle Karađorđević. After World War II, this castle became one of Josip Broz Tito's favorite residencies.

house (in which the old inn is located), Sivčev's house, decorated with the XVII century fresco, Radovljica castle with the Music school and the Beekeeping museum, while at the end of this row of landmarks is the entrance to the arcade courtyard of the county's Church of Saint Peter. Beautiful views of the Sava can be best seen from town's terraces and plateau.

In its waterfall-like flow towards Kranj, the river still exhibits characteristics of an Alps river with relatively abundant population of brown and rainbow trout, graylings and Danube salmon.





◀ *Trbojsko jezero*  
*Lake Trbojsko*

Leaving Kranj, the Sava flows near the villages of Hrastje and Breg ob Savi (Slovenian: Breg ob Savi), while in the town of Trboje it forms the lake Trbojsko. The section of the course, where the river has a lesser fall, is suitable for fishing. Sailing further on the Sava, towards Ljubljana, you will encounter lake Zbiljko – an artificial lake that the Sava forms near the settlement of Zbije. You can moor your boat to the maintained pontoon dock and spend a pleasant day on the lake Zbiljko.

Here, we recommend you to try windsurfing or sailing as well as water skiing. The place is also suitable for fishing, and you can relax by taking a stroll along the lake. In this and similar accumulations, the Sava gets

lake characteristics and when it comes to lake fishing, the most fished are pike and perch. This region is known for its Smednik castle whose ruins are located on the hill above the village bearing the same name. From nearby mountain tops, windsurfing and deltaplan enthusiasts take-off towards the Sava, while in the nearby golf club you will be offered with a selected cuisine.

The small town of Medvode is located on the confluence of Sora and Sava rivers, hence the name Medvode, which translates into 'between waters'. In the town itself, you can visit different ethnological monuments, two castles (Goričane i Lazarini) and about ten churches. Surroundings of this section of the Sava's course is ideal for recreation and sport, i.e. the development of tourism.

Located not too far from Slovenia's main airport, today it is used in Slovenia's government protocols and it is the place where the most important international meetings take place and where foreign dignitaries are received. Apart from its original four-tower architecture, the interior of the castle is a real treasury of paintings and sculptures. The castle is surrounded by a large green area of 496 acres, consisting of a fishpond, park and forest, while the nearby hotel, for more demanding guests, is equipped with a wellness center, restaurant, press center, a horse riding center, golf course, and a small housing unit in the grove.

*Zbiljsko jezero* ▶  
*Lake Zbiljsko*



## Ljubljana

The Sava enters the capital of Slovenia in the foothills of Šmarna Gora. On hard rocky threshold, the river forms rapids, with some parts of the river channeled via canals to a small hydroelectric power plant and a kayak path, where many of the international competitions take place. The river makes its way to Zalog, where several of its tributaries join it, with the Ljubljana, next to which the Slovenia's capital lies – Ljubljana, being the largest.

The Ljubljana was the source of income for many raftmen and boatmen who transported a variety of cargo over largely quiet, slow-flowing, low-land river, via Barja to ancient hamlets or to the Roman *Nauportus* (present day's Vrhnika), as well as over noble limestone from the near-by quarry, back to the city. The Barje itself, at one point a lake and later the Europe's most southern high-altitude swamp, is today one of the biggest wet meadows in the central Europe and home to many endangered



▲ *Ljubljana – fontana*  
*Ljubljana - fountain*

animals, particularly birds and amphibians. It is protected as a landscape park.

Ljubljana is an ancient city that is linked to the legend of the Golden fleece. The Argonauts had, led by Jason and fleeing with the Golden fleece, sailed from the Black Sea into the Danube, then the Sava and from there into the Ljubljana. There they fought a dragon, which despite losing the fight, became the symbol of the city of Ljubljana. The history on the other hand says that the Celts have founded the settlements. The period before the Christ, different epochs saw different people, with the Romans finally building a settlement *Emona*, on Ljubljana's left bank, on the grounds of the present day Ljubljana. The name Ljubljana is for the first time mentioned in 1144 as a Slavic city ruled by the

◀ *Ljubljana*  
*River Ljubljana*

Habsburgs. The city's fort that dates to the Middle Ages was rebuilt after a destructive earthquake in 1511. The city's old center was again destroyed in an earthquake in 1895 and rebuilt. The central part of the city is on the Ljubljanica river, where a number of well-known bridges have been built: Tromostovje (a triple bridge), the Dragon bridge from 1901 and the Čevljar bridge, designed by a well-known architect Jože Plečnik in 1930. Recently, two more bridges were built: Mesarski bridge, which is a continuum of Ljubljana's open market and Žitni bridge. The city center and Ljubljana's banks are both pedestrian zones, given to pedestrians and cyclist. The zone continues until the well-known Plečnik arcade, where weeping willows create an elegiac and gentle ambiance for nearby residents and visitors wanting peace and beauty.

Numerous cafes and restaurants along Ljubljana's bank in the city core make the city more dynamic and attractive for tourists. Near the Triple bridge is a starting point for several tourist boats that cruise under the city's bridges, while the cruise itself is similar to tourist attractions in Amsterdam. Archeological findings show that Ljubljana's old town was already inhabited in 1200 BC. The castle is mentioned for the first time in 1144 as Dom Spanheim – the headquarters of Koruška knights. At some point, the castle was surrounded by walls and towers with mobile bridges over the Ljubljanica. In the XIX century, a part of the castle was refinished as a prison, while another part was turned into a military fort. At the end of the 1960s, a long and detailed restoration of the castle commenced, lasting until 1990. From then on, the castle has been used for weddings and for holding various cultural events. The monument dedicated to famous Ljubljana mayor Ivan Hribar, who after the destructive 1895 earthquake turned Ljubljana from a stifled provincial town into a capital of awoken people, found its way onto the bank of Ljubljana.

*Tromostovje ►  
Tromostovje (Three Bridges)*

Among the interesting places that should be visited, we highlight the following: The City Hall with its banquet hall, the Franciscan monastery built in baroque style, the city's Saint Nicholas' Cathedral, the Evangelical church from 1852, the Roman Catholic St. Peter's Church, and the Orthodox Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church.

Of the city's squares, the most significant are the Mesni and Prešern squares next to the Triple bridge, where one can find monuments to the Slovenia's best known poet Franc Prešern and other monuments, as well as the National and the University library, Sokol's home,

Nebotičnik – skyscraper, urban and architectural details of the Republic Square and other. Among galleries worthy of visit are The National Gallery and the Modern Gallery. Strolling the city, you will encounter numerous monuments, original façades with interesting details, restaurants with pleasant ambiance and high-quality entrées and wines. Nightlife is particularly interesting to tourists, with night scenery of lit façades, squares and Ljubljana's bridges certainly becoming unforgettable memories.







◀ *Sava kod Hrastnika*  
*Sava near Hrastnik*

chemical plant for glass production is over 150 years old. Along the Sava is also an archeological finding – a former Roman sanctuary where boatmen and boatbuilders came to pay respect to river gods. Immediately along the Sava is a successful club from which some of whitewater kayak races have emerged. Hrastnik has two Roman Catholic churches, the older was built in the XVI century, while the younger was built in 1936 and is dedicated to the Christ the King.

The Kopnik mountain, situated on the confluence of Savinje and Sava rivers, is a protected natural reservoir. In its foothill, on Sava's left bank, is a small town Zidani most. In the past, raftsmen (floserji) used both rivers for wood transport all the way to Belgrade. Almost all

mountain tops surrounding the Sava are decorated with church towers, old castles belonging to local gentry or some fortification. One can have a vivid view of Radeča, Sevnica and Brestanica from the river.

Near the Radeča settlement, you can see where floserji used to moor their rafts and lodged in a nearby inn, which is still in business, and you can also sail with a tourist raft. Downstream, six hydroelectric power plants have been designed and are under construction: *Vrhovo*, *Boštanj*, *Blanka*, *Krško*, *Brežice* and *Mokrice*.

Sevnica town is decorated with another castle along the Sava, which is mentioned in the XIII century under its German name *Liechtenwalde*. In that period, Sevnica was one of the most important settlements, receiving

Trbovlje is the largest city in Zasavje, known for centuries for its coal rich mines, thus even from ethnological point of view, an intimate picture of mine settlements was preserved, through which tourists can take a stroll, starting with the characteristic museum – condos. *Near the Sava is thermoelectric power plant Trbovlje*, whose chimney rises to 360 meters and is Europe's tallest. This chimney is also the highest man-made structure in Posavina.

The Zasavski museum is also in the town, and its collection reflects archeology and ethnology of this region of Slovenia, as well as the development of mining industry. A barrier was erected on the river that slows the flow and which is necessary for the cooling of the thermoelectric power plant.

Hrastnik, as Zasavje's third city, is surrounded by Kum (1220 m), Mrzlica (1122 m) and Kopitnik (910 m) peaks. Mining and industrial settlement with the

*Brana i hidroelektrana Mokvice* ▶  
*Dam and hydro power plant Mokvice*







◀ *Sava kod Brestnice*  
*Sava near Brestnica*

Drnavo, was a Roman settlement *Nevidunum* (New Place), with a dock between Ljubljana and Sisak.

## Krško

**K**rško is a picturesque small town, for the most part, situated on a hill on the Sava's left bank. Archeological findings at Krško show the existence of a settlement along the Sava from bronze and early iron age. The town was fortified in the Middle Ages and at the end of the XV century to the present day, the county church of John the Evangelist was built with an addition in 1899. The church on the Sava's right bank, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, was built in 1777 according to blueprints of the Austrian architect Johann Fuch. In

the status of a trading town in 1322. The town lost its significance and wealth between the XIV and XVII centuries due to frequent intrusions by the Turks. In the middle of the XIX century, Sevnica became an important center of the Slavic national rebirth.

Brestanica was named after the Sava tributary – Brestanica. The river's hillside castle is first mentioned in a written document dating back to 895 (the oldest in Slovenia). The castle exhibits elements of the Roman and early Gothic period, but the most of the present day's building was built in 1600. The county's church in the town is a basilica dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes and it belongs to Celje's diocese.

It was built between 1908 and 1914 in neo-Roman style. The church in the southern part of the town, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is mentioned in

written documents from 1213, with additions built in XIV, XVII and XVIII centuries. Within Brestonica's surroundings, you can visit several interesting churches and hilltops chapels.

In Brestonica, we recommend you to visit a restaurant situated along the Sava's right bank, near the regional highway. The very town has several boarding houses and hostels. Not too far from the town is a fishpond where lake trout is cultivated. In this section of the course, the Sava is sectioned with low dams from a hydroelectric system. In artificial lakes, the water is calm and depth is suitable for sailing, but a dock and an adequate nautical infrastructure is non-existent.

Upstream from the small town of Krško another hydroelectric power plant is being built on the Sava's course through Slovenia. In Krško field, more precisely

*Panorama Krškog ▶*  
*Panorama Krško*



▼ *Krško – detalj fasade*  
*Krško - Detail from the facade*



the vicinity of this church, you can visit Town Hall from 1607. The Capuchin monastery, with its church, was built in the period from 1640 to 1644. On the hill next to the town center are ruins from XII century castle, while outside the town is the XVI century Leskovec castle (Šrajbarski Turn Castle). Downstream from the town is a large sports complex with the Matija Gubec stadium. For the water supply needs of Krško Nuclear Power Plant, a stone wall was built to partition the river.

The Sava further flows through the town-museum Brežice, near which the Krka river enters the Sava. Several hundreds of meters of the bank, upstream from the [Krka-Sava] confluence, can be used for camping and leisure. A well known Slovenian spa, Terme Čatež is also located on the banks of the Sava. You can cross from one bank to the other with a tourist boat at an affordable price. On the right bank is a large RV camp and numerous sport courts, hotels, an enclosed pool with thermal water, amusement parks for children and Lido casino.

*Terme Čatež – hotel ►*  
*Terme Čatež – hotel*

Jesenica na Dolenjskom village, the border town between Slovenia and Croatia, is situated on the Sava's right bank. Opposite of this village territory, the border runs along the center of the river and then crosses onto the right bank. In the border area, the Sava is fast and is surrounded by high bank revetment. Considering that the river traffic on the Sava is not completely developed, the river does not have any real border crossings. Sport boats rowers that wish to cross the Slovenia-Croatia border, must inform appropriate authorities in both countries.



## With Sava through Croatia

From the border with Slovenia further flowing to Zagreb, the Sava is lined with high revetment, therefore it is impossible to see nearby towns from sport boats. Revetments and embankments on the Sava can, during summer, seem too high, but the experience with flood waves in September 2010 proved to justify their heights. Access to the river is possible thanks to ferry crossing in Medsave village, which is also suitable

for lowering the boat into water from the trailer or for getting onto the bank from a kayak. The pastry shop in the town is open in the morning and you can find basic supplies in the local store. Navigating downstream, you will pass under an overpass, which informs you that you are getting closer to Zagreb's city limits. While passing under bridges, pay attention to a tall red/white chimney. It should serve you as a sign for the nearby partition that rises river's water level in order to secure cooling for [town's] heating plant. Here, a portion of your navigation down the Sava river ends and it is necessary to take your sport or inflatable boat out of the water.

*Katedrala – detalj ►  
Cathedral - detail*



## Zagreb

Due to numerous limitations while navigating the Sava to Zagreb, the city is for the most part turned towards land transportation. Regardless, let's say that you have reached Croatia's capital thanks to the Sava's high water level or that you by-passed the river on your bicycle, motorcycle or a car. An artificial lake Jarun, made by digging out the sand and gravel

◀ *Gornji grad  
Gornji grad (Upper Town)*





*Labud na jezeru ▲  
Swan on lake*

*Sportski centar Jarun ►  
Sports center Jarun*

from the Sava's branch, popularly called *Zagreb's Sea*, is only twenty meters away from the river, which is also the width of the revetment. The lake and its surrounding were additionally revamped for the needs of 1987 Universiade.

Today, Jarun is the biggest sporting and recreational center in Zagreb, where polygons for rowing, sailing and



beaches are located, with bike, rollerblading and jogging paths near by. Near Jarun there are courts for most of team sports as well as amusement parks for children. The lake has several islands and peninsulas with each having a name and a purpose: Rowers island, Wildlife island, Love island... During the summer months, beaches and sport facilities are highly visited. A big

number of restaurants and night clubs make Jarun's nightlife substantive and more attractive.

The very first tourist destination in Zagreb is Gornji grad (Upper town) where you will learn a lot about Zagreb's historical significance. This part of the town is accessible via funicular and is entered through medieval gate Stone Gate. Hungarian king Bela IV in 1242

proclaimed with his Golden Bull this very part of the city as a free royal city. Croatian ban Nikola Frankopan in 1621 took over the city as his headquarters. A printing press was brought to Zagreb in 1607 by the Jesuits, and in 1669 they opened an academy. The city was destroyed by the fire and plague in the XVII and the XVIII centuries, bouncing back in the XIX century becoming Croatia's industrial, cultural and political center. Post World War I Zagreb entered the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes – followed by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After World War II, in Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), Zagreb became the capital of Republic of Croatia, and following the break-up of SFRY, at the start of 1991, the city became the capital of now independent democratic Croatia. Today, Zagreb is home to about 800 thousand of inhabitants.

Marko's square represents the center of the Upper town where the St. Mark Church, built in the middle of the XIII century, is located. Banski dvori is the headquarter for the prime minister's office and Republic of Croatia's government, while on the other side of the square is the building in which since 1737, the parliament holds its session. In vicinity of Marko's square is Opatička street where several significant palaces and the Zagreb's City museum are located.

Ban Jelačić Square with the sculpture of Ban Jelačić on a horse, is Zagreb's main square. The sculpture is the work of the Austrian sculptor Antun Fernkorn and was instituted in 1866. City boulevards that meet at this square connect several important cultural institutions, but are also business centers with numerous exclusive stores.

The Tourist Information Center is located in Ban Jelačić Square and you can purchase numerous publications on Zagreb published in a number of languages, and different souvenirs. Zagreb cathedral dedicated to the Holy Virgin's Ascension from 1094 was



built in the roman-gothic style. Due to the damage the church endured in attacks by the Tatars and the Turks, bishop Timotej rebuilt it in 1263. In the XVI century the church was fortified with walls and towers, only to get its massive renaissance tower in the XVIII century. The cathedral was damaged in an earthquake in 1880, after which it was renovated in the neo-gothic style. Upon the

completion of renovations, the Mother of God fountain with angels, that have golden plated figurines, was built, with four angels symbolizing principles of Christianity: faith, hope, virginity and servitude. In vicinity of the square is also Ribnjak park, which was named after the pond (ribnjak in Croatian means pond), where priests fished during fasting.

Of numerous theaters, museums and galleries, it is a must to visit the Croatian National Theater, built in 1895 in the neo-baroque style, the work of the Austrian architect Fellner and the German Helmer, in front of which one can see The Source of Life fountain by Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović, placed in 1912. Do visit Mimara Museum, established thanks to the donation of Ante Topić Mimara's art collection, the Ethnographic Museum with the collection of folklore clothing, the Modern Gallery, the Museum of Croatian XIX and XX century Art, the Archeological Museum, which houses the longest Etruscan inscription taken from a tailor's wife mummy from Teba, the Contemporary Museum in Novi Zagreb, the Museum of Technology on Savska street... Near Zagreb is the Medvednica mountain, and its highest peak is Sljeme (1035 meters high). In the XIII century Medvedgrad fortress was built on Medvednica. A beautiful view of Zagreb stretches from here.

Zagreb has an abundant accommodation capabilities, from the most luxurious hotels to hostels for students and private accommodations. There is a variety of restaurants and specialties from the national cuisine can be found along with grills, oriental delicacies and fast food restaurants.

In order to continue navigating the Sava from Zagreb, it is necessary to lower the boat near the water partition by the heating plant, where the water gushes creating waterfalls. You can use passages from Sajmišna street over the revetment, in order to lower the boat from the trailer. From here on and all the way to the Sava and Danube confluence in Belgrade, there are no natural or man-made obstacles that would impede the navigation. The only possible problem can be water level from Zagreb to Rugvica, due to this section being navigable for boats only with mid to high water level, but you can get information from Sisak's port authority. Navigable section from Zagreb to Rugvica is not maintained and



has no navigable marks or signals. We recommend you use a boat with an outboard engine that can be easily lifted from the water. Apart from water level, you must pay special attention on the left-over construction and metal cables under bridges.

Between Zagreb and Ivanja Reka village, water depth is suitable for motor boats with hulls of 0.7 meters. Downstream from this village, the Sava widens losing its depth, and by Zablatje Posavsko water level reaches its minimum. On several sections it will be necessary to pick and lift the outboard motor and just row or push

*Sava nizvodno od Zagreba ►  
Sava, downstream from Zagreb*

*Sava kod Rugvice ▼  
Sava near Rugvica*



the boat. In this zone, there are several places suitable for sport fishing.

After the curve by Rugvica village, a section from which, from time to time, river sand is extracted in order to maintain river's navigability, starts. Some maps contain kilometer markings on this section of the navigable course making the navigation much easier and safer with a motor boat. The curve on the concave

side that the Sava makes near Rugvica is over 10 meters deep, making this location appealing for sport fishing. The easiest way to reach Rugvica village is with staircase that go from water level measuring-rods to the path on the revetment. The village has a working post office and a supermarket, and tourists can replenish themselves in the local restaurant. Here you can also see houses made of oak trees, a village architecture characteristic of this



▲ *Crkva u Oborovu*  
*Church in Oborovo*

part of the river's watercourse. The next village you will come across sailing the Sava is Oborovo. Here you can leave the boat by way of a raft dock, visit the village church and get supplies such as pastry and foodstuff from the store in the village square. Nice and suitable places for camping are located along the bank of the river.

*Crkva u Martinskoj Vesi* ►  
*Church in Martinska Ves*

Near the Stružec Posavski settlement is a river island that is connected to the right bank, thus it is necessary to sail along its left bank. This is where the watercourse changes its direction - from south it starts flowing eastward, and after several kilometers, on the next hairpin bend, changes its direction yet again. This section of the river's course is characterized by its green banks, abundant bird life, suitable spots for fishing and natural sandy beaches.

A newly constructed elegant hanging bridge connects Martinska Ves with Right Martinska Ves. Along the right bank is a revetment with stairway, which helps when accessing the land, while on the very bank of the river are a tavern and a post office. In the village you can visit the Catholic church, whose building stands out with its height, and you can get supplies in one of

few stores or in the pharmacy. Here you will notice the first fishing river boats with outboard engines that are moored to the bank. Even though the river flows next to a big number of villages, there are only a handful with maintained access to it and in which you could dock. One of those is Bok Palanječki village, which along the very bank has a bakery and a store. Between the village of Hrastelnica and the town of Sisak the river makes a knot, so the distance that is only 2 kilometers long by air is 12 kilometers long when sailing the Sava through its green meander. The ship dock on the river's left bank and the mark for the 593rd kilometer of the watercourse informs you that you are nearing Sisak. From here until Belgrade the official navigable river watercourse stretches that countries in its basin are required to maintain and protect.







## Sisak

*Kupa, left bank, km 4*

Tall factory chimneys and industrial plants at the Kupa and Sava confluence indicate Sisak's industrial significance. However, the impression from this gray industrial landscape will certainly change once you start sailing the Kupa towards Sisak. The navigable watercourse is marked with red and green buoys and the depth is around three meters. Navigating 600 meters upstream from the confluence a completely different sight will appear in front of you, infused with romance and history. At the Kupa and Sava confluence is Stari grad fort, built from 1544 to 1550. Parts of the wall were built with bricks from the antic period *Siscia*, and the fort was built in order to protect from Turkish attacks which were a constant threat. Below these walls, on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1593, Turkish armada suffered heavy losses during the battle in which even Hasan-pasha Predojević lost his life. This battle was the turning point which

stopped further Turkish conquest towards Europe. The stairway from the Kupa's banks to the fort's entrance also has hooks for boat mooring. If you are coming with a yacht, leave it anchored, and come with a dinghy to the stairway. The tour of the fort with a guide lasts no more than half an hour and is a unique experience, foremost because of a beautiful view of the two rivers that can be seen from the fortress. Within the fort several festivals take place – *Sisački viteški turnir* (the Sisak

◀ *Ušće Kupe u Savu*  
*Confluence of the Kupa and Sava*



▲ *Šetalište*  
*Promenade*



*Putnički brod Hrvat – interijer ►*  
*Tourist boat Hrvat – interior*

knight competition), *Savski sajam* (Sava fair, dedicated to river navigation, tourism, fishing and gastronomy), numerous weddings and concerts.

Sisak is one of the oldest settlements of the northwestern Croatia, since traces of urban settlements in this location date back to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. This area was inhabited by the Celts from the Segestani tribe, mingling with indigenous Illirians, naming the shared settlement – *Segestika*. After a month long siege, the Romans conquered it in 35 B.C., with a young Emperor Oktavian entering the town with a 12.000 strong army. Octavian established a Roman military camp – *Siscia*, which, soon after, received the status of a city. Roman Siscia had a port on the Kupa river, and from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century a mint factory that produced coins used throughout the Roman Empire. Siscia became the capital of the *Pannonia Savia* province. Archeological findings of the Roman city are under present-day downtown of Sisak, but parts of the findings are available for sightseeing.

Passage underneath the Old Bridge is impressive. Even though this bridge, a symbol of Sisak, was built in 1934, it gives an impression that it is a part of baroque architectural heritage. In the period when most bridges were being built with concrete and steel, the Old Bridge was built from the traditional material, stones and bricks, thus, with its harmonic shapes, perfectly fits into the old city's center.

When you see an old port crane, you will know that you have reached the port authority of Sisak. Here you can moor your vessel to the pontoon pier that belongs to the port authority, register and see about possible longer stay. Near the crane is one of the oldest constructed houses, Mali kaptol (Small Capitol) built near the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which today houses the Tourist Center of Sisak.

During the sightseeing, we recommend you to visit county's the Holy Cross cathedral, for which it has



been recorded that it exists since *ab imemorabili* (time immemorial). Other buildings in Sisak that are visit-worthy are the Sisak City Museum, the County castle (1847) and Big Capitol (1832).

In the city you can get any supplies you may need, while the gas station is only 50 meters from the bank. If you wish to remain in Sisak longer, you can find accommodations in the hotel *Panonija*, as well as in numerous apartments and rooms. In the Tourist Center you can get information on accommodations in the city or in surrounding villages in Lonjsko Polje. Several Sisak restaurants offer a superb selection of national specialties, and sea and river fish entrees.

The city's maintained promenade stretches along the Kupa's banks, with a number of restaurants and cafes, as well as the stairway that connects the river to

the promenade. Within the city zone there are several sandbanks in the Kupa, that are used as natural beaches. Passing under the new bridge, you are going away from the city center and are entering into the industrial docking on the Kupa's 5<sup>th</sup> kilometer. Behind the dock is the Odra river confluence, but it is not navigable when Sava and Kupa water levels are in mid range. The Kupa further enters the green oasis, which Sisak inhabitants use for fishing and camping. Unfortunately, the water level in this section is decreasing, so from the Odra confluence one can navigate by boat on the Kupa for only one more kilometer.

Sailing the Sava continues along the right bank, next to the port for cargo ships. Passenger boat Hrvat, 40 meters long, that transports tourists from Sisak to villages in Lonjsko Polje, is also moored in this port.

*Etno kuća u Lonji ▶*  
*Ethno house in Lonja*  
*Kratečko – etno kuća ▼*  
*Ethno house in Kratečko*



## Lonjsko polje Nature Park

Downstream from Sisak, along the Sava's left bank, Lonjsko polje Nature Park stretches – a navigable zone, which after the Plitvice National Park, is the most significant nature park in Croatia. Here is where rivers Sava, Una, Kupa, Lonja and Strug come together creating this navigable section a flood-prone zone, where flooding tends to be unpredictable.

The Sava's water level downstream from Sisak can suddenly increase up to 10 meters, forcing people and nature to adapt. Oak houses in this region are built in such way that in the case of prolonged flooding, they can

easily be disassembled and relocated to a dry place. The mid Posavina area is capable of accepting up to 2 billions cubic meters of water. Lonjsko polje Nature Park is the biggest protected swamp area in the entire Danube basin and is also included in Ramsarska [Convention] list of swamps of international significance. The park is of particular significance due to being a home to swamp birds and is included into the Important Bird Areas (abbr.IBA) based on the European Union's directive on birds criteria. Lonjsko Polje stretches along the Sava's left bank, from the village Gušće to Stara Gradiška. The public institution Lonjsko Polje Park started operating in 1998. Lonjsko Polje is known for its oak tree (*Quercus robur*), one of the most noble in the oak family. Oak tree

◀ *Crkva u Kratečkom*  
*Church in Kratečko*



- ◀ *Turistički splav*  
*Tourist raft*
- ▼ *Krapje – Jozin budžak*  
*Krapje – Jozin budžak (Joza's corner)*



cult is common to all of the people in the Sava basin. This long-living tree of impressive dimensions often reaches the height of 50 meters, the age of over 300 years, and is irreplaceable in traditional building, barrel and boat construction.

Kratečko, Lonja and Čigoč villages, located along the Sava's banks, are attractive destinations for rural tourism. Lonja village, after which the entire region is named, has several households adapted for tourist accommodations. You can moor your boat along the bank, and can reach the village via the path over the embankment. The village has a supermarket. Euronatura, an European organization, has awarded Čigoč village in 1994 the distinction of the European village of storks. The village is home to about

120 villagers, and in some 45 active nests, are about 200 storks. Stork watching attracts a large number of tourists, particularly children. The construction of houses on stilts is the tradition still kept alive in Krapje village. There is a small maintained dock on the river's bank, with stairways leading to the seating in the shade. Opposite of it is *Joza's corner*, one of the village's maintained property for accommodation of tourists. Most houses in the village are built from oak, and most of them are adapted for the accommodation of tourists.

From natural local ingredients, in traditional village kitchen, your hosts will prepare freshwater fish specialties, roast, cooked meals and pastries/cookies. Lonjsko polje Park's management is located in Krapje.

*Unutrašnjost etno kuće u Krapju ▶*  
*Interior of the ethno house in Krapje*





◀ Restoran u Jasenovcu  
Restaurant in Jasenovac

## Between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Nautical tourism enthusiasts will enter the border zone between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina where certain navigational limitations exist. You will be able to dock along the bank of only one country at a time, and if you wish to cross onto the opposite side, the law regulating navigation requires you to first sign-off in the presence of custom and police officials in the appropriate port authority jurisdiction. You will have to go through the same procedure of signing-in on the opposite bank. This procedure could be changed with the introduction of a different navigation regime for tourist vessels (with all border countries having to agree to it) or the countries' entry into the European Union.

### Jasenovac

*Sava, left bank, km 515*

The bridge behind the Una's confluence, on the river's right bank, and the dock for cargo ships on the left bank, can be used for orientation. If you wish to dock closer to Jasenovac downtown, you can strand your boat onto the sand beach.

There are no restaurants or docks on the beach itself, but the town center is only 200 meters away from the beach, therefore we recommend you stroll there. Catholic and Orthodox churches, several well stocked stores, fish restaurant *Kod ribića* (with eight rooms), a

confectionery and a pastry shop are all located in the town's center. There is no gas station in the town.

Jasenovac town experienced a sudden boom after World War I, and besides industrial facilities and the port on the Sava, tourism industry developed, resulting in the opening of *Lav* that was destroyed during war conflicts in the 90s of the last century. During World War II, this town housed the largest concentration camp in the Independent State of Croatia. The Memorial park Jasenovac was built in memory of mass suffering as the place for contemplating on historical wrongdoings and our civilization's ethical values. The *Kameni Cvijet* monument, which symbolizes the birth of humanity, is work by architect Bogdan Bogdanović.

*Obala u Mlaki ▶  
Bank in Mlaka*



The second limitation refers to spending time in the nature and walking outside of determined roads and paths. Forests in border zone along the Sava still contain uncleared mine fields – consequences of war conflicts that took place in these areas in the 90s of the XX century. Therefore, you should only use high-trafficked paths and avoid collecting forest fruits and fire branches. Hunting is recommended only in cooperation with members of local hunting clubs that are familiar with the terrain.

Sailing downstream from Jasenovac, you will encounter Košutarica village which is hidden by revetment, followed by Mlaka – a settlement with a fishing tradition, whose locals take tourists sightseeing on the navigable zone of Lonjsko polje.

Here you will be able to see flocks of swamp birds, as well as a herd of wild horses from the family of Hrvatski posavac (Croatian Sava basin horse). Mlaka has several houses intended as tourist accommodations, thus you can enjoy the charms of rural tourism.

On the right bank, opposite of the 484<sup>th</sup> kilometer is Orahova village, that counts 4500 inhabitants, and is connected to the Sava bank with an access road. The village has several stores and cafes.

## Kozara National Park

Several kilometers from the Sava, on its right bank, is *Kozara National Park*, opened in 1967, which covers the area of 3.495,51 acres. Thick forest and hilly fields are nicknamed *Krajina's Green beauties*. Due to its specific climate, geographic location and other characteristics, it stands out as the most extraordinary mountain region in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The park encompasses the central part of the Kozara mountain, situated between 700 and 800 meters above sea level, while its highest peak Mrakovica dominates the view. This region is of extraordinary natural

*Kozara* ►  
*Kozara*

beauty – clear mountain streams flow throughout thick deciduous and coniferous forests.

The Zečiji kamen waterfall and the Gumline gorge do not leave anyone indifferent. Kozara National Park belongs to the European Federation of national parks – EUROPARK. The park hosts health and recreational walking tours on marked paths. Mrakovica area has a 4,4 kilometer long path that goes through beech and fir forests. The 800 meters long ski-slop with ski-lift operates during the winter.

Memorial zone, consisting of a monument, a museum and a memorial wall was built on Mrakovica and was dedicated to soldiers and inhabitants killed during World War II. Kozara is a popular hunting ground, with 18,000 acres of the park opened for deer, boar, fox, duck, pheasant and rabbit hunting, while a section of the park is designated for nature lovers for walking, mountaineering, cycling and collecting medical herbs.

From a large selection of accommodations, hotel *Monument* stands out.

*Zečji kamen* ►  
*Zečji kamen*



▼ *Crkva u Uskocima*  
*Church in Uskoci*



The river's left bank village of Uskoci is connected to Stara Gradiška. You can moor your boat in front of the abandoned prison, which was a part of the concentration camp Jasenovac in World War II, only to be turned into a prison for political prisoners from 1945 to 1980. There are plans to turn the ruined prison into a museum. The settlement has only one working cafe and a store, and with no gas pumps, most inhabitants go over the Sava for gas.

## Gradiška

*Sava, right bank, km 466*

Stara Gradiška settlement on the left bank, and Gradiška on the right bank are connected with a bridge over the Sava. About 300 meters downstream from the bridge is a big stilt house belonging to a rowing

club from Gradiška, a building that stands out the most along the Sava in this section of its course. We recommend you dock next to the pontoon for rowers, where at least ten boats are always moored. The club has concrete slope for boats, which is next to a maintained beach. The club's cafe, with a huge terrace over the river offers a particularly pleasant spot for going out and meeting. If, however, you need gas, we recommend you strand the boat onto the sandbank near the bridge, along the very right bank, and the gas pump is nearby. The sandbank is made to look as a Hawaiian beach, but it stays as such only when water level is low.

The town center is within river's immediate vicinity and has superbly stocked stores and malls. There is a variety of restaurants, thus you can relax in a number of exclusive, but also in fast food restaurants.

▼ *Stablo užasa*  
*The tree of horror*



*Gradiška – interijer restorana na obali ►*  
*Gradiška – The interior of the restaurant on the coast*

The town center is characterized with an unusual mix of modern multi-story buildings, monuments and fountains with old buildings dating to the XIX and from the start of the XX centuries. This is also evidenced in Borislav Šokčević's *Gradiška – then and now* monograph.

Along the very bank is the old Gradiška Town Hall building from the XIX century, built by the Spanish Jews – Sephardi Jews, in pseudo-mavar style, with the tower and a decorated facade. Worthy of your attention are also Gymnasium building (university prep school), Pavle Gajić palace, and buildings in Lepa Radić street.

Cultural events in the town include always present exhibitions and concerts of the town's musical groups, with the most known: women town choir *Lira*, tambura orchestra *Laminačka tambura*, entertainment ethno group Skomrah Gal orchestra and majorettes group *Gazela*.

At night all of Gradiška is turned towards the Sava, bringing together the town center and the promenade along the river in an unique activity spot with numerous cafes and night-life spots.

Gradiška hosts an annual festival *Zdravofest*, in which life by the Sava river – fishing, freshwater fish specialties and healthy eating are promoted. The *International Underwater World Film* festival, organized by the diving club *Kalipso* and the Tourist organization Gradiška, is also a traditional festival. Gradiška surroundings offer a number of interesting things for tourists, and one of them is certainly the town of Banja Luka, located nearby. We recommend you to visit Kozara mountain, where several archeological sites are located – Manastirište, Gornji Kijevci and Karanovac. In the vicinity are also a medieval fort Vrbaški grad, named by the people as the *Town of Maria Theresa*, outing spot Subotići and a number of ethno villages, which can translate into a longer stay in Gradiška.







◀ *Mačkovac – crkva na obali*  
*Mačkovac – church on the coast*  
 ▼ *Davor – plaža*  
*Davor – beach*



Downstream from Gradiška large meanders continue, reminding us that the river course is at least double the length of the highway. On the right bank, around the Vrbas-Sava confluence, there are almost no settlements, but this section of the course is interesting for its natural sandy beaches and elaborate weekend cottages. On the left bank there are two settlements – Orubica and Davor. Davor has a well maintained access to the river and the dock, therefore you can stroll to the center not far away from the bank and buy necessary supplies. This place has always been known for boatsmen, thus it was almost impossible to have a ship sail within the borders of former Yugoslavia on which there was not a person from Davor. Opposite of Davor, you will see the Vrbas-Sava confluence. Downstream from the confluence is a raft crossing, connecting Davor and Srbac on the right bank. Regatta Vrbas is a traditional event in the Srbac municipality. The regatta is held annually and goes from Kukulje village to Vrbas confluence and attracts a large number of participants and vessels of all types. *Gastro-fest Srbac-Bardača* is held with the aim of developing the

◀ *Srbac – skela*  
*Srbac – ferry*

▼ *Bosanski Dubočac*  
*Bosanski Dubočac*



tourism industry. Only few kilometers from Srbac, on Bardaća territory, is Rakitovac – a reservoir with about 180 types of birds of which some have been protected by international conventions. Rivers, 11 lakes and canals are abundant in fish, and the entire area with a variety of wild game.

This place is fascinating for bird watching and fishing that is organized on all 11 lakes. In the outing spot Ljeskov

konak *Hajdučke igre* are traditionally held and organized under the sponsorship of Srbac municipality's Tourist organization.

Upstream from the Slavonski Kobaš are archeological localities Kremenice-Brežani and Dvorine, localities of starčevo and sopot-lendel culture. At the Orljava confluence with the Sava is a known shrine Kloštar with a gothic the Mother of God Church. On the Sava's left bank, along the Brodsko-posavska county, are significant hunting and fishing potentials on the territory of almost 200.000 acres (Radinje, Migalovci). Apart from the richness in flora and fauna, this region is characterized by the largest fish ponds in this part of Europe. In the vicinity of Dubočac and Bosanski Dubočac settlements, along the banks, green oasis and natural beaches stretch.

## Brod

*Sava, right bank, km 371+500*

**T**he right bank of the river near Bosanski Brod (Brod) had grown in green shrubs and does not have promenade towards the city. When you pass the island (ada) above which the bridge stretches, you

can moor your boat in the bridge's vicinity or 300 meters downstream, on the dock. From the bridge to the town's center is about 400 meters, thus we recommend you to take a walk.

The town has several working gas pumps, stores where you can get supplies, and you can spend pleasant time in one of numerous restaurants. In several of the smaller hotels and motels you can find affordable accommodations, and there are always two churches open - the Serbian Orthodox and the Catholic county church.

Next to the bridge is the place where the first fortress on the Balkan was built according to Sebastian Vauben, a French engineer, construction system. The French built it from 1691 for Turkish needs. After the Habsburgs took over Slavonski Brod the French king had sent Turkish Sultan army engineers, who in the village of Turski Brod, have started the construction of the fortress. On the Sava's bank, opposite of the island, was the fort's wall, while towards the land, three cannon towers were built. Through the southern bastion, one could have reached the town, while via the western street, next to the court house was the access to the Sava and pontoon bridge.

▼ *Brod*  
*Brod*



That passage was named the water door. During Prince Eugene of Savoy's conquest of Sarajevo, in October of 1697, the Bosanski Brod unit did not offer any resistance, because the army in it still did not know the then way of fighting. The local army still had to be taught how to fight according to *Vauban's system*, but for that there was no time – Prince Eugene's army, on its way back from Sarajevo, November the 6<sup>th</sup> 1697, using cannons destroyed the Bosanski Brod fortress which was never rebuilt. After the annexation, Austro-Hungary built railway towards Sarajevo and the bridge on the Sava. The bridge toll was one coin per person, and four for a car.

The Brod municipality has a collection of over 800 paintings that were made within the the Sava *Aquarelle Colony* festival, held now for 31 years in this town. Every year in August the *Days of Duško Trifunović* festival is held, in the honor of this great poet who was born in Sijekovac near Brod. On regular basis the *Festival of folklore dances* is held where a number of folklore groups from Croatia and Serbia take a part

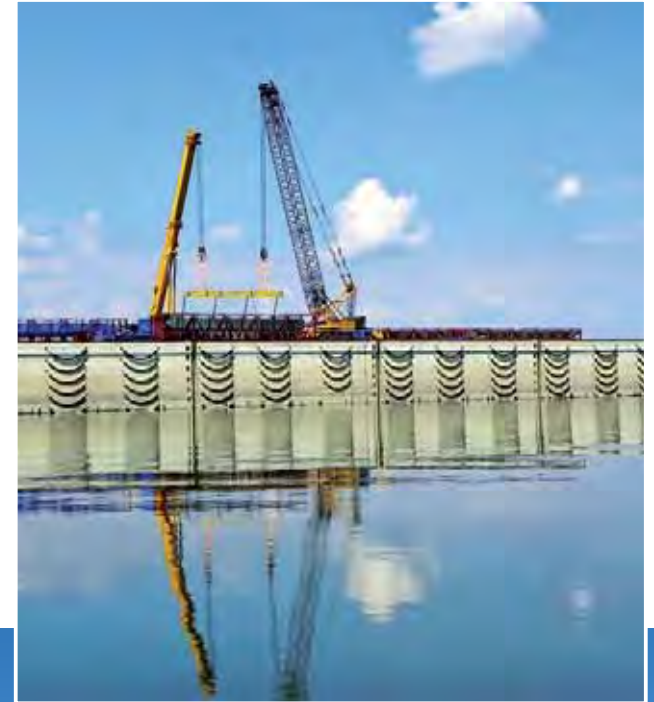
## Slavonski Brod

*Sava, left bank, km 370+600*

The city of Slavonski Brod attracts tourists with maintained revetment and its baroque buildings, but it still does not have a maintained dock. Therefore, we recommend you to dock next to river police boats and port authority's pier. You can moor your boat at their pier explaining that you wish to register with the port authority. An alternative solution is to leave the yacht anchored and reach the city beach by a dingy.

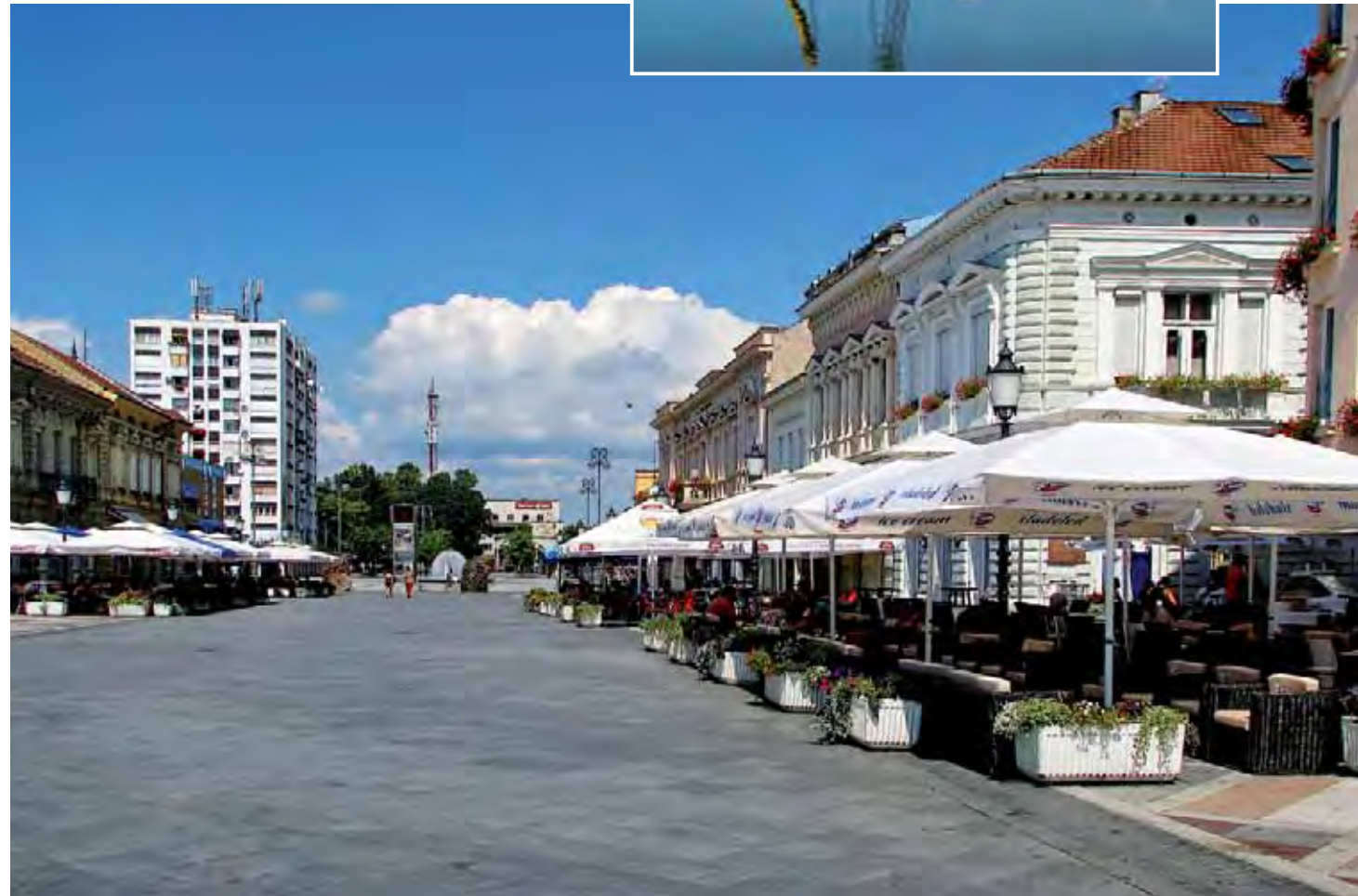
The promenade that stretches along the Sava is one of the prettiest characteristics of this city. A number of significant buildings are lined along: the Franciscan monastery, a real treasury of sacral and cultural treasure,

*Luka u Slavenskom Brodu ►  
Port in Slavonski Brod*



the Franciscan church, the largest church in Slavonija and the old Firefighter's house.

The city center has a large number of buildings with interesting facades, belonging to various styles, ranging from the baroque to secession periods. The original Brlićevi's family house from in the XVIII century was burnt in a fire in 1882, thus on its place a two-story house was built, which is under the State's protection. The natives who have significantly influenced public life of Slavonski Brod and Croatia are: Ignjat Alojzije Brlić – a writer and a linguist, Andrija Torkvat Brlić – a publicist



Plaža ►  
Beach

and a politician, Fani Brlić (nee Daubachy) – a painter and Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić – a well-known writer.

City's stores are solidly stocked, while the information center for tourists offer plenty of publications in English and Croatian languages. We recommend lunch in either one of several national or ethno restaurants.

Near the bridge that links Slavonski and Bosanski Brod cities, on the Sava's bank is a large royal fort *Brod*. A number of canals, which encompassed fort's footings, were spaced in the shape of a ten-angled star and were irrigated with water from the Sava. In the period from 1715 to 1780 for the need of defense of strategically

important border with Turkey, the Austrians built a fortification, which was designed by prince Eugene of Savoy, and was constructed by (according to *Vauban's system*) border villagers through forced labor. During the time, only wooden houses were allowed to be built outside of the fortification.

They would be, in the case of Turkish assault, destroyed or burnt, thus [Austrian] artillery would have a clear view for action. The southern side of the fortification was particularly strengthen and was called hornvek, because it is reminiscent of horns. The purpose of this part of the fortification was to, using cannons,



stop the Turkish crossing over the Sava. The fort never had a chance to prove itself in a battle. Today it is a tourist attraction, a large number of former military buildings are today used for the needs of civilians.

In the command building is Music School, in the command's unit barrack is the city management, while the house of the fort's chaplain houses the Tourist Information Center. In the renovated part of the barrack, in the space of 1.800 square meters, is, today, the Ružić Gallery, known for the first permanent exhibition of Croatian art from the second half of the XX century. The gallery has over 400 pieces from the collection of Croatian sculptor and painter Branko Ružić (1919-1997), Slavonski Brod native, as well as works by his contemporaries and friends. In the Gallery's exhibition hall are life-size dolls in costumes of border soldiers and a model of the fort. For announced tourist groups *living history* programs are organized, with actors dressed as soldiers of the 12. Slavonian hussar regiment from the XVIII century.





◀ *Sprud na sredini plovnog puta*  
*Sandbank in the middle of the navigable route*

while joint advertising and efforts to inform tourist have yielded results. Hunting here is organized on the territory of nine local communities, that are run by hunting clubs. Hunting grounds in this area are lowlands or with very subtle hills, with the typical continental climate. The hunting is done by any of the following: gear, sneaking from low points and waiting. The significant game in this area includes deer, wild boars, rabbits, foxes, wild cats, while the bird game includes: wild gees, ducks, wild doves, woodcocks, pheasants, and turtle doves. Hunting

clubs make sure that foreign hunters have all necessary permits and arrange for accommodations in hunting lodges, guides, trophy documentation and numerous other services.

Aside from fishing on the Sava, well known lakes in this area are: bara Tišina (swamp), lakes Hazna and Vidara and old river course of the river Bosna – Starača. Freshwater fish fished in this area include: catfish, carp, perch, pike, bream, tench, and tostolovik. Sport fishing is available to foreign tourists as well, since in all local

Downstream from the city of Slavonski Brod, the Sava near the village Ruščica turns first towards south, then to west, only to return eastwards near the vilage of Aginac. Near the vilage of Donja Bebrina is Dvorina swamp, which has the status of ornithological reservoir covering the area of 600 acres and is interesting for bird watchers. Downstream of Oprisavci and Poljanci vilages is a protected area Gajna, a typical Slavonian meadow along the Sava, refined with swamp's flora and fauna.

Under the slogan *Posavina – fishing and hunting heaven*, several of Posavina's municipalities from Bosnia and Herzegovina, from Bosanski Brod to Brčko, have decided to come up with a joint project in order to take advantage of its big tourism potential, which mirrors foremost in developed conditions for hunting and fishing. The basis for the development of fishing and hunting is the Sava river as well as its tributaries and lakes. In all of the bigger towns, informative panels have been erected, road directions to hunting ground and fishing terrains,



*Most u Šamcu ►  
Bridge in Šamac*

fishing clubs they can get affordable annual or daily permits.

We recommend that from the 329<sup>th</sup> to 324<sup>th</sup> kilometer of the Sava's course, you sail exclusively on navigable path, with a turned-on sonar. Here, when water level is low, the depth is sometimes even below 1 meter. The dug out canal, in this area, is not maintained on regular basis, making the navigation more difficult. On the 323<sup>rd</sup> kilometer is a sandbank on the middle of the navigable course, therefore you must pass along the left bank.



## Šamac

*Sava, right bank, km 314*

The small town of Bosanski Šamac (also known as just Šamac) is a well maintained settlement, with wide streets, lots of stores and restaurants. From 1863 it developed as an urban settlement, when it was inhabited by the Muslims fleeing from Serbia, from cities of Užice, Šabac, Belgrade and Sokol. Blueprint for the establishment of the settlement was given by Salih Efendija Muvekit, while the first urbanized plan was the work of French architects. During that time, this settlement was named Gornja Azizija (Aziziei Bela, English: Upper Azzizia) after the Turkish sultan Aziz, the name that stayed until 1878. Tourists can find accommodations in the well known

hotel Plaža which counts 56 beds while the restaurant has 350 capacity. Both settlements are named after trenches that were dug out in the XVII century, during the conflict between Austria and the Ottoman Empire. Slavonski Šamac was initially called Lukačev Šamac after the commander of the defending unit, krajišnik Lukač. Later it was simply Šamac, only for the settlement's name to be expanded with an adjective Slavonski. In Šamac we suggest you visit the church of Saints Apostles Peter and Paul built in the period from 1849 to 1852. Domaljevac became a significant center for the promotion of sailing the Sava with inflatable vessels. *Spust niz Savu (Rafting down the Sava)* is organized every July and was initially aimed at raft owners, but the number of participants, as well as the types of vessels used, has been increasing from year to year.

◀ *Crkva u Bosanskom Šamcu  
Church in Bosanski Šamac*

*Žetva i vršidba u prošlosti ►  
Harvesting and treshing in the past*

## Županja

*Sava, left bank, km 267+600*

Further sailing the Sava's course will bring you to a small town Županja, recognizable for its well managed promenade. A digital display informing the Sava's ship captains of water levels and temperature,



visible from ships, is mounted on the promenade. When walking on the promenade, you will immediately encounter a border guard-house, an only preserved example of Krajiška military defense architecture, today housing the *Stjepan Gruber* museum. Županja is known for its border-guarding tradition lauded even in a song: *We have been border guards since long, we have protected the border on Sava...*

Županja is mentioned for the first time in 1528 on the Big Lazarus map of Hungary. The settlement's first name from the XV century is Županje Blato. From 1536 to 1687 the town was part of the Ottoman Empire, only to be taken by the Austro-Hungary upon the liberation

from the Turks. A big textile factory opened in 1884 and the settlement got urban elements. From 1992, based on the decision of the Croatian parliament, Županja received the city status. Today the city is modernized and open for tourists. A number of festivals have contributed to the development of tourism in Županja: the traditional *Ethno festival Šokačko sijelo* (Shokac country party), *Festival glumaca* (the Thespian Festival), and *Žetva i vršidba u prošlosti* (Harvesting and treshing in the past, a festival showcasing customs that follow harvesting)..

The Sava river in this part of its course is rich in fish, while surrounding forest is abundant with high and low game (deer, roe deer, wild pigs, rabbits, foxes, badgers,

◀ *Virovi  
Virovi*

pheasants...). To gastronomers Županja is known for kulen, Shepherd's stew and sausages. The kept beach in the town's Poloja outing spot is locals' favorite during the summer, but it is also popular with the tourist sailing the Sava river. In summer, here you can bathe and sunbathe, and nearby are courts for small football, beach volleyball, and ever increasing number of restaurants. The Virovi swamp, surrounded by oak tree forest, is known for numerous bird colonies and authentic flora and fauna, becoming a basis for the development of eco-tourism in this region.

## Orašje

*Sava, right bank, km 262*

Orašje is situated on the 262th kilometer of the Sava's course, with access to the river stretching from a bridge to the ship-restaurant *Brod*, one

of the most luxurious restaurants in this section of the river's course. Immediately next to the bridge is a mooring dock and a slanted boat launcher, as well as the staircase leading to the *Rivijera* hotel on the very bank. Several cafes are located on the promenade that stretches along the beach. The ship-restaurant *Brod* has two pontoons on its aft to which several boats with cabins are tied. The restaurant staff is very amiable towards sailors, and will help with looking after the boat or will advise you where to find necessary supplies. We recommend you take a break in the restaurant and try a freshwater fish specialty.

The small town has a number of well supplied stores, boutiques and jewelry stores. There are three hotels and one motel for tourists accommodations. For lovers of wild game specialties we recommend *Lovački rog* restaurant. Orašje's potential is foremost mirrored in the developed fishing and hunting tourism on the Sava,

Orašje ►  
Orašje



thus we recommend you to pay a visit to the Tourist Information Center in Orašje that can provide you with a number of publications on fishing and hunting in this part of Posavina. Visiting Art gallery Abonos is a must. Here you will see exhibited charred oak pieces from the bottom of the Sava, animal horns and skeletons 12000 years old pulled from the river's bottom. Franciscan monastery is located in the settlement of Tolis, near Orašje. The monastery has a valuable numismatic and ethno collection. Orašje is also a host to *Međunarodna veslačka regata Sava tour (International Sava tour – IST)*, which brings together rowers on the Sava from Zagreb to Brčko. Also known are Moto meetings in Orašje that bring together motorcyclists.

◀ *Most u Orašju*  
*Bridge in Orašje*





◀ *Brod-restaurant Aquarius*  
*Boat-restaurant Aquarius*

has gained the status of a district within the Bosnia and Herzegovina federation and today is an example of successfully developed local community. Brčko is a town with a long tradition in education: Trade school (as the only one in that period in Bosnia and Herzegovina) was opened in 1883, while the Trade academy was founded in 1923/24 (in 1963, it was reorganized into the School of Economics). From 1961 a higher educational institution of the School of Economics was opened, and in 1975 College of Economics.

Brčko is an important crossroad of domestic and international traffic – from east to west and north to south. From Brčko to either Sarajevo or Belgrade there are 200 kilometers, to Zagreb 300 km, and pan-European corridor X is only 30 kilometers away (Belgrade – Zagreb highway). Due to high-quality junctions and its [geographic] location in regards to communication routes Brčko is a transit town and an important transportation hub in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In rail traffic, it is Bosnia and Herzegovina's access to Croatia, while domestically it connects Tuzla region and, further, port Ploče on the Adriatic Sea. Train station in Brčko is also of historical value – the railroad Brčko-Banovici was built by young volunteers in 1946 and was the first such railroad in former Yugoslavia.

From the time when first steamships navigated the Sava river, Brčko was mentioned as an important port and a tourist dock. Today, the Sava is an international navigable river, and its bank in Brčko is home to Bosnia and Herzegovina's only port that has an international status since 2006. As an international maritime border-crossing it has the authority of entrance/exit revisions.

A number of Catholic and Orthodox churches and mosques (of old and modern architecture) represent Brčko district's multi-religious population composition.

## Brčko

*Sava, right bank, km 229.*

Brčko is located in the northeast of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Sava's right bank. Boat-restaurant *Aquarius* can serve as a navigation landmark, in whose vicinity are mooring docks of *Moja lada* nautical club and floating concrete pontoon, which belongs to *Hariz Šuljić* kayak club. These waters are accessible with smaller vessels – from sport boats with oars to motor yachts. Port for cargo ships is located on the opposite side of the bridge.

Brčko covers the area of 493 km<sup>2</sup> (1% of the total Bosnia and Herzegovina territory) and its present population is around 100.000. Due to Brčko's geographical features, both lowlands and highlands are present, the area is favorable for agriculture and livestock breeding, while its geographic location and economic capacities place it among Posavina's economic, educational and cultural centers.

As a settlement and a fortress it is mentioned for the first time in 1526, that is 1533, while it started to develop significantly as a smaller town from 1548 when Tuzla-Brčko road was built. From March 8th 2000, Brčko

For centuries Brčko, the city was the site of overlapping cultures and customs that were to this day preserved through activities of cultural ensembles, associations and institutions. There is a very active amateur theater, as well as three national cultural clubs: *Prosveta*, *Preporod* and *Napredak*. Brčko is the host to traditional *Pozorišni susreti* (Thespian meetings) and *Smotra srpskog folkloru dijaspora* (Serbian diaspora folklore festival). We recommend you to visit the National library, the Cultural center and the City Gallery.

City hotels offer high-end accommodations and accompanying content that can fulfill a variety of tourists' needs. In many of Brčko's restaurants you can enjoy specialties of the traditional local and European cuisines. Numerous cafes, clubs and confectioneries in the town center and Brčko's surroundings offer spots for partying, fun and meeting new people. Several locations

▼ *Centar  
Center*



► *Brčko noću  
Brčko at night*



in the town and its surroundings are suitable for outing, camping and outdoor activities. Rural areas that surround Brčko have preserved rural architecture, traditions and customs that had been created for centuries. Richness of folklore and national dances, traditional gastronomy, as well as natural and environmental values of rural excursions open possibilities for the development of rural tourism.

Throughout the year, Brčko is the host to a number of fairs, sports, cultural, regional and international festivals. The Sava has a great tourist potential in terms of sport and recreational activities (swimming, fishing, outings, motorcycling, nautical).

In this town rowing has a long and successful tradition, with Brčko rowers hosting the *Međunarodna veslačka regata Sava* tour (International Sava Tour) for kayaks, canoes and other motorless vessels. Regatta lasts

▼ *Ribolovci na Savi  
Fishermen on the Sava*



for 14 days and includes camping, and visiting towns and interesting villages along the Sava basin. Organizers are planning in the upcoming years to include this regatta to the *International Danube Regatta*. Rowers from these two regattas would meet in Belgrade and from there continue to Black Sea. This would bring publicist Marino Zurla's vision of navigating the river from Zagreb to Black Sea to life.

From Majeвица mountain hills to the border river Drina, Semberija stretches along the right bank of the Sava. A detail archeological information and history of Semberija can be obtained from the Semberija museum in Bjeljina, housed in an authentic building from the Ottoman period built in 1876. The museum owns about 10.000 pieces in its archeological, historical and ethnological collection. For centuries this region has

been known for its fertility, over which, the regional and world nobilities competed.

Today, the development of tourism has become a priority, for which the primary task would be the construction of roadways connecting the town to Belgrade, Novi Sad, Sarajevo and Zagreb, all important regional centers. A particular contribution is expected from rivers that already through fishing and hunting

tourism attract a significant number of visitors. This trend is reaffirmed by two of the most visited tourist events that take place in Bjeljina: *Zlatni kotlić Semberije* (*Golden kettle of Semberija*) and *Sabor lovaca Republike Srpske* (*Republika Srpska's Hunters Assembly*).

Downstream from Brčko, on the Sava's right bank is a village Brezovo Polje, and on its left bank is the village of Račinovci. When you pass Brezovo Polje, you will encounter confluence of Lukavac streamlet, opposite of which is, along the Sava's center, the triangle formed by borders of Republics of Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. From this point on, the river's left bank belongs to the Republic of Serbia, that is, its autonomous province of Vojvodina.

◀ *Brezovo Polje*  
*Brezovo Polje*

▼ *Manastir Svetog Vasilija Ostroškog u Bijeljini*  
*Monastery of Saint Vasilije Ostroški in Bijeljina*





On the Sava's right bank, on the 183+300 kilometer of the river's course, stretches the village of Bosanska Rača. The village has a boat dock, that you can use to dock with your boat. Here you can take care of entry revision into Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is in agreement with the port authority from Brčko.

On the 178th kilometer of the course, along the Sava's right bank, is the Drina confluence, a natural river border between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is common to see gravel deposits and piling of tree trunks on the very Sava-Drina confluence, therefore navigate along its right bank carefully, with a turned-on sonar. Those who love sailing adventures can sail into the Drina that winds towards the south.

▲ *Most u Sremskoj Rači*  
*Bridge in Sremska Rača*

▼ *Ušće Bosuta*  
*Bosut confluence*





## *With Sava through Serbia*

From the Sava's tri-border area to Jamena at the 284+800 kilometer, which is the westernmost settlement on the Sava's course through Vojvodina, a wooded belt stretches. It is characterized by authentic oak (with many over 200 years old and over 40 meters high), hornbeam, turkish oak and ash trees. The most significant protected zones are: Smogva, Stara Vratična, Majzecova bašta and Vinična, downstream from Sremska Rača, as well as Rađenovci, stretching from Jamena towards Croatian border. Jamena is a border town, suitable for hunting tourism. It is mostly attractive to local hunters, who on weekends, with a good hunter's paprikaš from a pot, shorten summer boredom.

Sremska Rača surroundings is known for places where catfish can be caught, which according to fishermen, when it comes to size and combativeness, do not lag behind catfish from the Đerdap gorge. Today Sremska Rača is a border town between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, on a regional highway from Bijeljina towards Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad and Belgrade. This location enables fast-paced tourism development, thus construction of restaurants, hotels and numerous apartment boarding is underway.

◀ *Rezervat prirode Zasavica*  
*Nature Reserve Zasavica*

### Zasavica Nature Reserve

The Bogaz canal connects the Sava with Zasavica – a reservoir, 33.1 km long, 10-80 meters wide and 3 meters deep, located east of the Drina river and



Upstream from Sremska Mitrovica and along the Sava, a real pristine natural oasis stretches, while in the vicinity of the Bosut confluence one can find picturesque landscapes.

## Mačvanska Mitrovica

*Sava, right bank, km 140*

**M**ačvanska Mitrovica is situated on the Sava's right bank, around the 140<sup>th</sup> kilometer. We suggest you visit a large raft-restaurant Krug, which has maintained pontoons where you can moor a boat or a yacht. Mačvanska Mitrovica is connected to Sremska Mitrovica via a pedestrian bridge over the Sava. Both towns have a large number of stores, therefore you can find needed supplies.

*Zasavica – panorama ▲*  
*Zasavica – panorama*  
*Mačvanska Mitrovica ►*  
*Mačvanska Mitrovica*

south of the Sava river. The reservoir has a total of 1821 acres. Zasavica's rich flora and fauna are under a special protection – the government of the Republic of Serbia has declared it the *special nature reservoir I class*, of an extraordinary significance for the Republic. An eco-boat, Umbra, used for cruising the canal is named after a type of freshwater fish. The boat has seating space for 60 nature lovers.

Nature conservation movement from Sremska Mitrovica, which manages the reservoir, organizes cruises that can, depending on the interest, last from 30-60 minutes to several hours.

The reservoir is known as a genetic resource of local animals that are kept here: pig mangalitsa, Podolian calf, donkeys and other animals.



*Privezište Sirmium ►  
Mooring place Sirmium*

## Sremska Mitrovica

*Sava, left bank, km 139+250*

The Roman Sirmium, present days's Sremska Mitrovica, is Srem's metropolis at the 139<sup>th</sup> kilometers of the Sava's course. The town is opened to the river, and a big maintained sandy beach with changing rooms and showers, rowing lanes, children's playgrounds, and several maintained docks for boats, is located on its bank. In the vicinity, numerous sports courts, even rugby and beach volleyball courts, have been built. When you pass under the pedestrian bridge, which connects Sremska and Mačvanska Mitrovica, on the left bank are several raft-restaurants, with docks for visitors' boats. Near the column of the pedestrian bridge is a big mooring dock for pontoon boats, which belongs to the moto-nautical club *Sava*. Here you can leave your boat or a yacht and go to the town for supplies or for sightseeing. Gas pump and a supermarket are only 100-something meters from the mooring dock.

We recommend you to take a stroll about 200 meters from the Sava and see the town center visit-worthy for several reasons. Apart from the traditional and consistent Pannonian architecture, a number of localities are reminiscent of the Roman Empire times. Therefore, here you can see thermal baths and temples, as well as public buildings where consuls and imperators, originating from *Sirmium*, resided: Traianus Decius, Aurelium, Probius, Maximianus Herculius, Constantius II and Gratian. The Emperor of Galeria takes Sirmium for his capital. Parts of the fort where well known I legion was housed are preserved – *Adiutrix*.

The project of covering the Emperor's palace Sirmium is significant as the first systemic program of protection and presentation of antic localities from the end of the III and the beginning of the IV century. In Sirmium,





◀ *Pristan lučke kapetanije*  
*Port Authority pier*

Demetrius Cathedral (the big baroque building in the town's center), the Catholic Church of Saint Demetrius and the Rectory. Also preserved are military-border buildings from the Austro-Hungarian period which housed Petrovaradin border regiment. Today, those buildings house the Srem Archives and the Institute for Cultural Heritage Protection.

The town's promenade stretches from the beach to the mooring dock *Sava*. Though along the river several cafes and raft-restaurants are open, Sremska Mitrovica's nightlife is mostly centered in the town's downtown.

At the 131+150 kilometer of the river's watercourse, hidden behind trees on the Sava's left bank, is a monument dedicated to Serbian World War I soldiers, who in one of the war's efforts started the offensive on the Sava river. Solidly equipped and trained, Austro-Hungarian troupes destroyed bridgehead with a large number of soldiers drowning in the Sava. Several weekend cottages along the Sava's left bank, near Jarak, have their own docks, but you would need owner's permission to leave your boat here. For guests of the fish restaurant *Drozd* where you can try outstanding fish stew and well prepared freshwater fish there is a mooring dock.



▲ *Spomenik Leget*  
*Leget Monument*

massive antic walls were unearthed, as well as parts of the central heating system, mosaic pieces measuring area of 350 square meters, fresco fragments, differently colored marble tiles, remnants of sewage and plumbing systems, as well as other artifacts. The sprawling town was surrounded by walls and trenches inside which were the Emperor's palace, public bath, hippodrome, necropolis, trade and craftsmen centers whose remains are visible even today. The Emperor's palace with its monumental size and proportional harmony attracts the attention of Sremska Mitrovica residents and visitors.

The *Srem Museum* in its rich collection safeguards golden bars and minted golden coins, weaponry, tools, numerous ornamental pieces, statues and parts of mosaics dating back to the Roman and the Byzantium periods. Among exhibits are fishermen's tools from Posavina and charred remains of a monoxi boat that used to sail the Sava.

The towns center is open towards the Sava and is made of buildings dating back to the XVIII and the XIX centuries. Among the most significant buildings we recommend you to visit, are: the Old Serbian Church of Saint Stephen from the XVIII century, the Saint

*Pristan u Jarku* ▶  
*The Port of Jarak*







◀ *Crkva u Klenku*  
*Church in Klenak*  
 ▼ *Vikend naselje*  
*Weekend estate*



Sailing towards Šabac, during low water level, you will encounter a series of sandbanks, even a sunken ship that sailors use as a meeting spot. The area around Drenovačka island is suitable for fishing. From the Sava in the south to Fruška Gora in the north, then from Serbo-Croatian border in the west to Zemun in the east, stretches flat Srem, which is also known as pig Srem due to its characteristic pig breeding. At one point in time, that was an area with almost impassable forest and swamps. The area of the Sava's watercourse

from Sremska Mitrovica to Prova represents a real travel through history. Besides numerous archeological findings from the Roman period, there are many monuments from the First Serbian Uprising and the battles against the Turks, as well as the remains of fortified towns. On the left bank, opposite Šabac, is a Srem village of Klenak, and which you will recognize by a big terrace from the local fish restaurant. The village is separated from the bank only by a defense embankment, while the [village] center is mere 300 meters away.

## Šabac

*Sava, right bank, km 105+500*

At the 105<sup>th</sup> kilometer of the Sava's course, where, with 800 meters, the river is at its widest, is the town of Šabac. According to one theory, the town was named Savac, after the river Sava, from which over time it became Šabac. The town and its fort, that rise above the river, are mentioned in the XV century records. Today, Šabac is known for its pins, but also for its rich



◀ *Tvrđava  
Fortress*

was painted by Pavle Simić in 1857. Schools and a Gymnasium were opened in 1837. The first theater play in the town was shown in 1840, and in 1847 the library Čitalište was opened. In World War I, the town was heavily damaged, and its population halved, being nicknamed *Serbian Verdun*. In World War II, the town endured new sufferings, destruction, and about 5000 inhabitants were forcefully moved to the Srem village

of Jarak. During the bloody march from Šabac to Jarak, many were killed. In the town center you will be able to see a number of buildings and family houses in neo-classical and secessionist architectural styles. Šabac is known for its taverns, traditional Serbian specialties, good wines and fun nightlife, while the town's residents are known for their jokers and being shrewd. The most visited city festivals are *Šabački vašar* (the Šabac fair), *Čivijada* and *Carnival*.

tourist attractions, restaurants, *swimming marathon*, and *rowing competitions on the Sava*. On the river's bank is a maintained city beach, with several restaurants. It is best to anchor your boat not too far from the bank, and reach the beach with a dingy, since the access by boats and yachts in the zone around maintained promenade is limited due to low water level. The town center is only 500 meters away. Stores and open markets are well stocked, while the gas pump is about 1 kilometer away. The town has several banks and exchange offices, as well as a number of restaurants. It is a must to visit the National Museum, whose collection of 15.000 pieces show the significance of this town and its surrounding in the Serbian history.

The fortification on the bank of the Sava, built by the Turks in 1470, has a rectangular shape and four towers. The *Boj na Mišaru* (the Battle on the Mišar) was fought in 1806 near Šabac, in which the Serbs took one of the most important victories against the Turks. During the rule of the Obrenović, steamboat traffic developed on the Sava, thus the town suddenly advanced becoming a significant trade and industrial center in Serbia. The Orthodox Church was built in 1831, and its iconostasis

*Biblioteka* ▶  
*Library*





◀ *Provo – vikend naselje*  
*Provo – weekend settlement*

**O**n the Srem's side, opposite of Šabac, is an exclusive hunting ground Karakuša. In the oak forest, with trees several centuries old, trophy game, deer and wild boars, are hidden. The hunting ground has a luxurious hunters' lodge and its own pheasant farm, while the ride aboard horse drawn carriage is certainly a special experience. When you pass Velika grabovačka ada (Carsa adas), which stretches for five kilometers along the river's center, opposite of the village Obrež, you will reach the Obedska bara (the Obedska swamp), only a kilometer away from the bank.

The Sava here makes a large curve and turns first towards the south, and then towards the west, almost completely encircling the Provo village on its 88<sup>th</sup> kilometers of the course. This is a picturesque fishing village, in which roof tiles are still hand-made from clay and are baked in numerous mini-brick factories along the bank. To sailors, the village is known for its boat builders that use oak tree, the trade becoming an inherited family





▲ *Obedska bara – lokvanj*  
*Obedska bara – white water lily*

tradition. You can relax in one of several good fish restaurants.

On the 55<sup>th</sup> kilometer of the course, next to the left bank, a canal that leads to Obedska bara, flows into the Sava by the village of Kupinova. The canal has been, however, for years covered and obstructed with knocked-down tree trunks, thus you can reach Kupinova only on foot. The village is a sort of an ethno park, with most significant buildings being the St. Luke's Church, also known as the Despot's Church, from the XV century, and the Kupinik fortification. Only parts of the wall of the Kupinik fortification were preserved as well as the part of the trench that surrounded it. Kupinovo is linked to the Serbian despot Branković family, which ruled these areas in the XV century. There are several houses in the village that were preserved with their original reed roofing and porches, from the first half of the XIX century.

◀ *Restoran Savski mir – Kupinovo*      *Obedska bara* ▶  
*Restaurant Savski mir – Kupinovo*      *Obedska bara*

The swampy lands surrounding the village consist of several zones, and are under a special protection regime. The most well known of these zones is Obedska bara, a special natural reservoir, which stretches from Kupinova to Grabovica. Obedska bara is separated from the Sava, and it receives the river's water only during high water levels. It has a characteristic shape of a horse shoe and encompasses an area of 9.820 acres. In the swamp zone today, there are 210 protected type of swamp bird species, as well as a large number of plants, animals and insects.

This natural reservoir is known for its lush swampy vegetation, with hundreds of white and yellow water lilies. Next to the motel is a dock for boats that are rented to tourists and excursion goers, thus, if you are a good rower you can visit Obedska bara's interesting sections.

Some ten kilometers downstream from the swamp, along the Sava's left bank, a tourist attraction, due to its outstanding fish restaurant, is a maintained beach and volleyball court.





▲ *Progarska ada*  
*Progar island*

Next ten or so kilometers along the Sava's meander will bring you to Zabrežja, at the 39+500 kilometer. Here you can moor your boat to pontoon dock of the kayak club *Bora Marković* that also has a restaurant. Nearby are tennis courts, and from the local fishermen you can purchase fresh fish. Landmarks on this section of the Sava are thermal power plants due to which, according to the experts, the Sava doesn't freeze any more in the winter.

In Boljevci, on the 36<sup>th</sup> kilometer of the river's course several nautical settlements have been built, on the water, with a row of floating houses over 300 meters long. Each house offers comfortable accommodations, on par with hotel accommodations, with bathroom, AC and two balconies. Besides houses, there are 60 mooring spots for boats. The entire complex is modern, with polypropylene buoys for pontoons, numerous piles and bridges. Within

◀ *Restoran Savska terasa u Boljevcima*  
*Restaurant Savska terasa in Boljevci*

the complex of the nautical settlement is the *Savska terasa* (the *Sava's Terrace*) restaurant with a seating capacity of 60. The village of Boljevci is only 500 meters from the river. There you can get basic supplies and visit the ethno galleries *Kovačevi* and *Stajkov*. Near the village is also Fenek monastery, while in Bojčinska forest you can relax in the ethno restaurant *Bojčinska koliba*. The local stable organizes, for tourist, riding horses in nature and riding in horse-drawn carriage.

Many of Belgrade's sailors sail the Sava every weekend, and often choose Beograd – Ostružnica – Umka – Obrenovac – Boljevci route. A part of the Beograd – Boljevci Sava's course is unique in our river tourism thanks to upgraded nautical infrastructure on the Sava's left bank and numerous docks that were built by the Surčin municipality. This section is characterized by the entire fleet of tourist catamarans, abundant green spaces, good fishing spots and outstanding taverns and restaurants.



▲ *Nautičko selo Biser*  
*Nautical village Biser*

Obrenovac surrounding is interesting for sailors and fishermen, especially Zabran – a known excursion spot on the river's bank. Even though Obrenovac is several kilometers from the river, you should still pay it a visit for its well stocked stores and open markets. We recommend you also to visit the settlement's old center, with known spa baths and several restaurants that offer well-prepared national specialties. This town has a modern sports hall, as well as numerous multi-story buildings, thus the town is characterized by almost all [architectural] styles of the area from the past three centuries. From the upper floors of the Obrenovac hotel you can enjoy in the stunning view of the Sava river.

Along the Sava's right bank, you will encounter Barička ada, whose upper corner is a natural sandy beach. This is one of the favorite spots for the owners of fast sports boats and water-skiing enthusiasts. Opposite of Barička

*Restoran Srpska kuća u Zabranu* ►  
*Restaurant Serbian house in Zabran*





ada is the Kolubara-Sava confluence, a real oasis for those who love sport fishing.

Further sailing down the Sava, underneath the transmission lines, will bring you to Novi Beograd. From there you will see in distance high-rise apartment buildings, that symbolize once a quiet settlement and which today is a real financial center of the capital. The Sava is the favorite of Belgrade sailors, foremost because it is calmer than the Danube, shielded by Kalemegdan from Košava winds and for years it has not frozen in the winter. Some twenty thousands boats and yachts are anchored in Belgrade, on the Sava, with about 40-something maintained docks, while some deserve to be categorized as marines. A particularly interesting is the zone of Čukarica branch, where one can find a number of sport and nautical clubs with over thousand of docked boats. Opposite of Belgrade's Ada Ciganlija, as well as from both side of the Ada Medica island, a row of raft-houses stretches, which were built by river enthusiasts in order to spend free time on their favorite river.

◀ *Turistički brod Kovin kod Ade Medice*

*Tourist ship Kovin near Ada Medica*

▼ *Ada Ciganlija*

*Ada Ciganlija (Ciganlija island)*





## Beograd

*Sava, right bank, km 0*

On the confluence of Sava and Danube rivers lies Belgrade – the capital of Serbia and, also, the river's largest city. Belgrade's history has been created over times on its two rivers. In all the battles for the defense of Belgrade, the Sava had an important role as a water obstacle for the assailants, but was also often a path for yawls that led attacks on Belgrade's fortress. In 1867 a celebration was held after Prince Mihajlo was given the

keys of the city, marking the founding of an independent Serbia. Celebrators were on four steamboats: Diana, Carl Ludwig, Marina and Argo.

Spending time on the Sava is unavoidable in order to get to know the spirit of Belgrade. One of the city's most significant characteristics is its day and nightlife on the river, that takes place on numerous raft-restaurants stretching from the confluence, under the Kalemegdan fortress, all the way to Ostružnica. There is a large number of boats and ships that take swimmers to Ada Ciganlija and tourists on night tours of the city and river's bridges. Nightlife on rafts and ships is the symbol of

### ▲ *Savsko pristanište* *Sava passenger dock*

Belgrade on water. Of course, Danube's raft-restaurants are worth mentioning, but the Sava is a calmer river, and its nightlife louder and more intense.

Belgrade is an interesting metropolis for tourists, in which everyone can find something useful and interesting. For those who come to Belgrade by ships via Danube, the main dock is on the Sava. The majority of foreigners visiting Belgrade emphasize that raft-restaurants on the Sava are a real attraction and nightlife on them – an unforgettable experience.



While in Belgrade, you must walk down the Prince Mihajlo street, see city's numerous monumental buildings and landmarks, on which you will notice overlapping of several art and architectural styles. Every tourist will find a particularly interesting detail, with which the city abounds. Above the Sava's right bank, Belgrade's fortress, dating from the time of the Celts, rises. The history of

this part of Europe is mirrored in the history of the fort. The Romans have recorded the city's Celtic name – *Singidunum*. After the Celts, came the Huns, Sarmatians, Gepids, Ostrogoths, Avars. The Slavs arrived in the VII century, giving the city's present name, which was mentioned for the first time in a letter written by Pope John VIII on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 878. During the Serbian medieval

state, in the XV century, despot Stefan Lazarević moves the capital to Belgrade. From this period, the Despot Stefan Tower, where today's astronomical observatory is located, was preserved. The Turks managed to conquer the fortress in 1521, after several unsuccessful sieges, after which they fortified it and built parts of Kalemegdan walls. During the XVII and the XVIII centuries, the fortress was the site of constant conflicts between Turkey and Austria. During the Austrian reign, fortress walls were additionally fortified and underground dungeons dug. The Gate of Carlo IV from this period, which was built as a triumphal arch at the entrance into the Lower Town, was preserved. After the First Serbian uprising, led by Karađorđe Petrović, the Serbs managed to free Belgrade in 1807, with the Turks reclaiming it in 1813 and occupying the city until 1867, when the city keys were finally given to the Serbian prince. From then on, the city is the capital, first to a principality, and then to Serbian Kingdom. The city was heavily bombarded in World War I by the Austro-Hungarian and German artillery. After fierce fighting, Serbs were forced to leave the city on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1915, but came back as liberators on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918. Belgrade then became the capital of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The city was heavily bombarded by the Germans on April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1941, and stayed under the occupation until the arrival of the Red Army and Yugoslav Partisans in October of 1944. After World War II, Belgrade was the capital of several sovereign countries – first, SFR Yugoslavia, then SR Yugoslavia, the union of Serbia and Montenegro, only to finally become the capital of Republic of Serbia. Within Belgrade's fortress is the Military Museum, exhibiting a diverse collection ranging from prehistoric, Roman and medieval weaponry, to cannons, armored vehicles, and World War I and II tanks. The symbol of Belgrade is The Victor monument, work by sculptor Ivan Meštrović. The monument is of a nude man, who is holding a sword in



◀ *Turistički brod Sirona*  
*Tourist boat Sirona*

*Jedrilica na Savi u Beogradu ►  
Sailing on the river Sava in Belgrade*

his right and a dove in his left hand. Kalemegdan park, which was formed in the second half of the XIX century as the city's promenade, covers the area from Belgrade's fortress to the city's streets. Within the park, you can visit several museums, galleries and see a number of monuments.

We will list only the landmarks in Kalemegdan's vicinity that you must visit when in Belgrade: Princess Ljubica's Residence from 1830 with its furniture and paintings collection, the St. Michael's Cathedral from 1831, built in classical style with baroque elements, as well as the nearby Patriarchate Museum. We recommend that you take a stroll from Kalemegdan to Hotel Moskva via Prince Mihajlo Street where you can find a number of significant buildings: the Nikola Spasić's Endowment in

neo-baroque style, the Serbian Academy of Science and Art from 1911, the National Museum and the National Theater, the Prince Michael monument from 1882, Terazije's drinking fountain (Terazijska česma), and Hotel Moskva from 1906 built in secessionist style. If you turn left by the Hotel Moskva, you will end up on Nikola Pašić square, from which you can quickly and easily get to the Serbian National Parliament and Belgrade's City Hall, a former residence of king Milan Obrenović from 1882.

Belgrade is abundant with good restaurants, and besides the Sava's fish specialties, you must try specialties from the grill and national cuisine. Spend the evening in Skadarlija – a steep street in the heart of the city, with particular Turkish cobble stones, lanterns, Skadarlijska česma (Skadarlija fountain), antique and souvenir



shops. Many of Belgrade's old restaurants are located in Skadarlija street, and these restaurants preserve memories of many poets, actors and bohemians. The most well known restaurants in this street are: *Tri šešira*, *Ima dana*, *Dva jelena* and Skadarlija.

Below Belgrade's fortress your journey ends. There the Sava meets a branch of the Danube that along its right Zemun bank bypasses the Big War Island. Coming together, these two rivers have for a long time brought together cities and people. Opposite of the Sava-Dunav confluence is the 1770<sup>th</sup> kilometer of the Danube's course, meaning the Danube has that many kilometers left until it empties into the Black Sea, near Sulina. Here [in Belgrade] is where the Sava joins the most important European water corridor, navigable Rhein-Main-Danube system, whose total length is 3.505 kilometers. This river system connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, and as such, a large number of European countries and people.

◄ *Gliser kod Ade Ciganlije  
Speedboat near Ada Ciganlija*



## Tributaries of the River Sava

From its spring until the confluence, the more important Sava's tributaries from the left side are: Savinja, Sutla, Krapina, Lonja, Orljava and Bosut, while from the right are: Ljubljanica, Krka, Kupa, Una, Jabanica, Vrbas, Ukrina, Bosna, Tinja, Drina and Kolubara.

### Una

*Sava, right bank, km 514+600*

The river Una, 212,5 km long, springs in Lika (Croatia), near a settlement Donja Suvaja by Srb, below Stražbenica mountain. It runs along the western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Arable land and accessible terrain are main reasons for the area's (9.368 km<sup>2</sup>) 700.000+ inhabitants.

On the Sava's right bank, opposite of Jasenovac, is Una's confluence, representing a natural border between Republics of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the very confluence is a monument dedicated to those

▼ *Una kod Bihaća*  
*Una near Bihać*



▲ *Ribolovac na Uni*  
*Fisherman at Una*

perished in the Jasenovac concentration camp – a preserved tree which was used to punish the camp's detainees by torture and hanging. In the section from the confluence, Una is navigable for river boat with shallow draft (hull). Right behind the confluence you will encounter a bridge informing you that you have arrived to the village of Donja Gradina. The clear and calm Una winds down from this village to Kozarska Dubica, on its right bank, and Hrvatska Dubica on its left bank. These two small towns are connected by a bridge, while in Kozarska Dubica you can moor your boat to a big raft-restaurant. Kozarska Dubica has a nicely maintained town beach, promenade along the Una, a new hotel on the beach, as well as a number of good restaurants and cafes. The downtown streets are decorated with facades from well preserved buildings from the XIX and early XX centuries.

Dubica is an ancient town, even mentioned at the beginning of the XIII century as the place where King Koloman of Hungary made peace with Templar Knights. The Templar Knights were rulers of Dubica until the revocation of this Catholic order in 1312 when the fortified town was overtaken by the knights from the order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Turks conquered Dubica in 1461, destroying all Catholic churches and cloisters. After fierce battles in the XVI and XVII centuries, according to Belgrade Peace Accords from 1736, the Turks were

granted the Una's right bank and the town of Dubica, forcing Catholic population to the Una's left bank where they established Hrvatska Dubica. If you wish to sail the Una further from Hrvatska Dubica, we recommend you contact the appropriate port authority dock. Sailing is further complicated by border-crossing regime, thus you are allowed to dock on only one side.

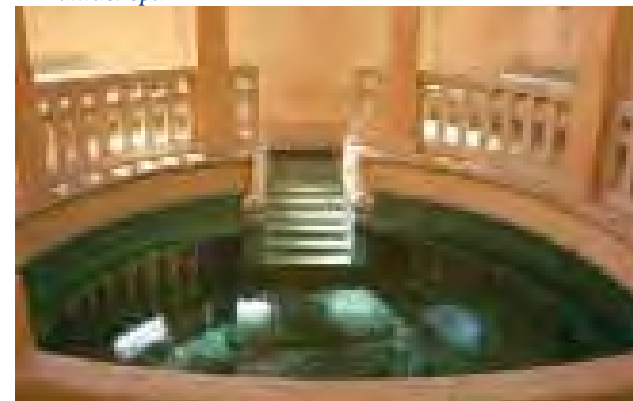
### Vrbas

*Sava, right bank, km 426+800*

The river Vrbas springs below Zec mountain and after 250 kilometers long course flows into the Sava by the town of Srbac. The area of its basin is about 5.900 km<sup>2</sup> and its banks numbers about 500.000 inhabitants. Before Banja Luka, the Vrbas passes through a magnificent canyon and a number of gorges that are protected with the Protection of Natural Resources Law from 1995.

Vrbas is a fast-flowing and foaming river, bringing with it into the Sava a good amount of mud and river sediment. Upstream navigation along the Vrbas can be

▼ *Banja Laktaši*  
*Laktaši spa*





▲ *Vrbas u Banja Luci*  
*Vrbas in Banja Luka*

risky, thus we do not recommend it unless you have a tangible reason for it. If we were to continue navigation down the Vrbas, we would encounter the town Laktaši, a home to two spas thanks to its mineral-abundant thermal springs. Laktaši Spa is in the town's center, while Slatina Spa is near-by. A large number of spa visitors has resulted in an increase of available accommodations and restaurants.

Banja Luka, the capital of Republika Srpska, with the population of over 250.000 and abundant tourist attractions, is also situated on the Vrbas. For now there are no projects that would make the Vrbas navigable from the river Sava to Banja Luka. In the pipeline is the construction of a highway that would connect to Gradiška, enabling a fast access to the Sava and the link to Beograd-Zagreb highway.

Numerous bridges on the Vrbas, old town center highlighted with the cultural monument and a superb archeological location, the Kastel fortress, museums and galleries, parks and abundant restaurants are certainly the reason to visit Banja Luka.

## Bosna

*Sava, right bank, km 314+400*

The river Bosna springs from karst springs in the village of Vrutci, near Ilidža and in the foothill of the Igman mountain, at 500 meters above sea



▲ *Vrelo Bosne*  
*Vrelo Bosne*

level. The location of the spring itself is called Vrelo Bosne and is known as Sarajevo's outing spot. The river is 273 kilometers long and flows through central Bosnia, while it empties into the Sava near the town of Šamac, at the 314+400 kilometer, as the Sava's right tributary.

The confluence is situated between the village of Prud and the town of Šamac, which are connected by a bridge. If you wish to visit Bosanski Šamac, you will have to sail into the river few meters, after which, immediately in front of the bridge you will see moors along the bank. That is also the end of your navigation on the Bosna, since construction remains and numerous elements that impede further navigation are located under the bridge.

▼ *Ušće Krivaje u Bosnu*  
*Confluence Krivaja in Bosnia*



▲ *Višegrad*  
*Višegrad*

## Drina

*Sava, right bank, km 178*

Drina River is created by merging the rivers Tara and Piva at Scepan Polje (altitude 470 m). Drina is the largest tributary of the Sava River. Its course of 340 kilometers is passing through many places in the southwest and west part of Serbia, Montenegro, northern and eastern part of the Serbian Republic. Direction of its flow is from south to north and it has a lot of tributaries. Larger tributaries on the left are: Sutjeska, Bistrica, Praca, Drinjača and Janja, and on the right: Čehotina, Lim, Rzav, Ljuboviđa and Jadar. Drina is the largest tributary of the Sava river which flows near Sremska Raca (altitude 81 m).

In the village of Brodac is an interesting church with two baroque towers built during the Austro-Hungarian rule in 1884. If the water level is favorable, you can sail all the way to the village of Međaši, on the Drina's left bank, and even to *Pavlovića Most*, a border-crossing, opposite the village of Badovci in Serbia.

The Drina's left bank alternates between river sedimentation embankments and green oasis, resulting in an ideal environment for swimming and fishing, which led many people to build right here their weekend cottages. In this uncommon natural ambient that the Drina creates, two prestigious restaurants are located – *Obala* and *Drinska ruža*. From *Pavlovića most* the main



▲ *Drina kod Ustiprača*  
*River Drina near Ustiprača*

road will take you towards Bijeljina. The tourist attraction of this area is the village of Stanišići, a complex of ethno houses, castles, cloisters and bridges over a small artificial lake. The lake has numerous playgrounds for children, restaurants, cafes and even a medieval looking hotel.

If you take the road from here towards the Sava and Sremska Rača, you will come to Dvorovi spas, with mineral-rich thermal springs that reach 75°C and that have beneficial effects on rheumatism, psoriasis, diabetes, neurosis and other ailments. Besides its medical properties, the spa complex has five pools, one being an olympic size, two mid sized and two for youngsters and non-swimmers. It is noteworthy that pool water temperature can be regulated according to visitors'

▼ *Banja Dvorovi*  
*Dvorovi spa*



wishes by cooling the mineral-rich spring water. Visitors have at their disposal tennis, basketball, handball, and volleyball courts, as well as amusement parks and playgrounds for children.

## Kolubara

*Sava, right bank, km 26+500*

The river Kolubara, in western Serbia, 123 kilometers long, originates from Obnica and Jablanica in the city of Valjevo. Its left tributaries are Rabas, Kladnica and Tamnava; and right are: Gradac, Banja, Lepenica, Ribnica, Toplica, Ljig, Peštan, Turija and Beljanica. It empties into the Sava downstream from Obrenovac. Its basin covers an area of 3.600 square kilometers and is lignite-rich.









































The city of Valjevo, with about 60.000 inhabitants, is among bigger and more developed cities in Serbia. Throughout the history, Valjevo's inhabitants have often had a significant role in movements for national liberation, and the city is also a home to, besides generals, a number of artist and scientists. This city is among the oldest urban settlements in Serbia. Settlements from the early stone age, indicated by traces found in Petnička cave, existed on the territory of the present day Valjevo. The name Valjevo is mentioned for the first time in a document from 1393 preserved in the Historical Archives in Dubrovnik [Croatia]. During World War I, the *Kolubara battle* was fought in Valjevo's imminent vicinity, with the town itself becoming one large hospital where wounded and typhus patients were treated. The town endured large destructions during World War II.

Tešnjar is a part of the old town and one of few Oriental entities preserved in Serbia. Muselimov konak is the oldest preserved building in Valjevo, built at the end of the XVIII century. A jail used to be located in its basement, from which in 1804 knights Aleksa Nenadović



▲ *Kolubara u Valjevu*  
*Kolubara in Valjevo*

and Ilija Birčanin were taken to gallows and executed (in history known as the *Slaughter of Knights*). Today it is houses an exhibition showcasing Valjevo's region in First and Second Serbian uprisings. The Nenadović tower was built by duke Jakov Nenadović, in the foothill of the Kličevac hill, in 1813. Buildings of interest and significance are: the building of Valjevo's old school, which today houses the National Museum (1870), the secession-styled first Valjevo bank, i.e. the National Savings Bank (1905), which today houses Radio Valjevo and Napred, the newspaper publishing company, Valjevo Gymnasium (college prep school, 1906), classically-influenced Municipal and District court buildings (in today's District court building, in 1914, before the *Kolubara battle* was located the High Command of Serbian Army and the seat of Serbian Government). There are three Orthodox churches in the city: the Dormition of the Holy Virgin (1836-1856), the Church of the Resurrection of Christ and the St. George Church. Noteworthy are also the *Modern Gallery*, the *International Art Studio*, the *Gallery 34...* Valjevo region is a host to a number of festivals: *Beli narcis (White Narcissus festival)* – Divčibare, *Dani vladike Nikolaja (Nikolaj Bishop Days festival)* – Lelić, *Desankini majski razgovori (Desanka's May conversations festival)* – Valjevo-Brankovina, *Džez festival (Jazz festival)*, *Tešnjarske večeri (Tešnjar evenings festival)* – Valjevo, *Dan malina (Raspberry festival)* – Brankovina...

	uređeno privezište	mooring place		stomatolog	dentist
	privez na bovu	mooring at buoy		apoteka	pharmacy
	privez na ponton	mooring to a pontoon		ambulanta	policlinic
	privez uz obalu	mooring along the coast		banka	bank
	pristanište putničko	passenger river port		pošta	post office
	pristanište teretno	cargo river port		informativni centar	information center
	spust sa čekrkom	downhill from the winch		el. struja 220 V	connection to 220 V
	spust uređen	downhill arranged		voda za piće	drinking water
	spust neuređen	ownhill unfurnished		benzinska pumpa	fuel
	servis za vanbr. motore	service outboard engines		dostava goriva	fuel delivery
	servis za brodske motore	service marine engines		gas u bocama	butane bottles
	servis za čamce	service for yacht		prodavaonica	shop
	servis za opremu	service equipment		restoran	restaurant
	lučka kapetanija	port authority		kafe	cafe
	carina	customs		hotel	hotel
	policija	police		privatni smeštaj	private housing
	vatrogasci	fire station		uređeni kamp	regulated camp
	aerodrom	airport		neuređeni kamp	disorganized camp
	željeznička stanica	railway station		sportski tereni	sports grounds
	autobuska stanica	bus station		lovište	hunting ground

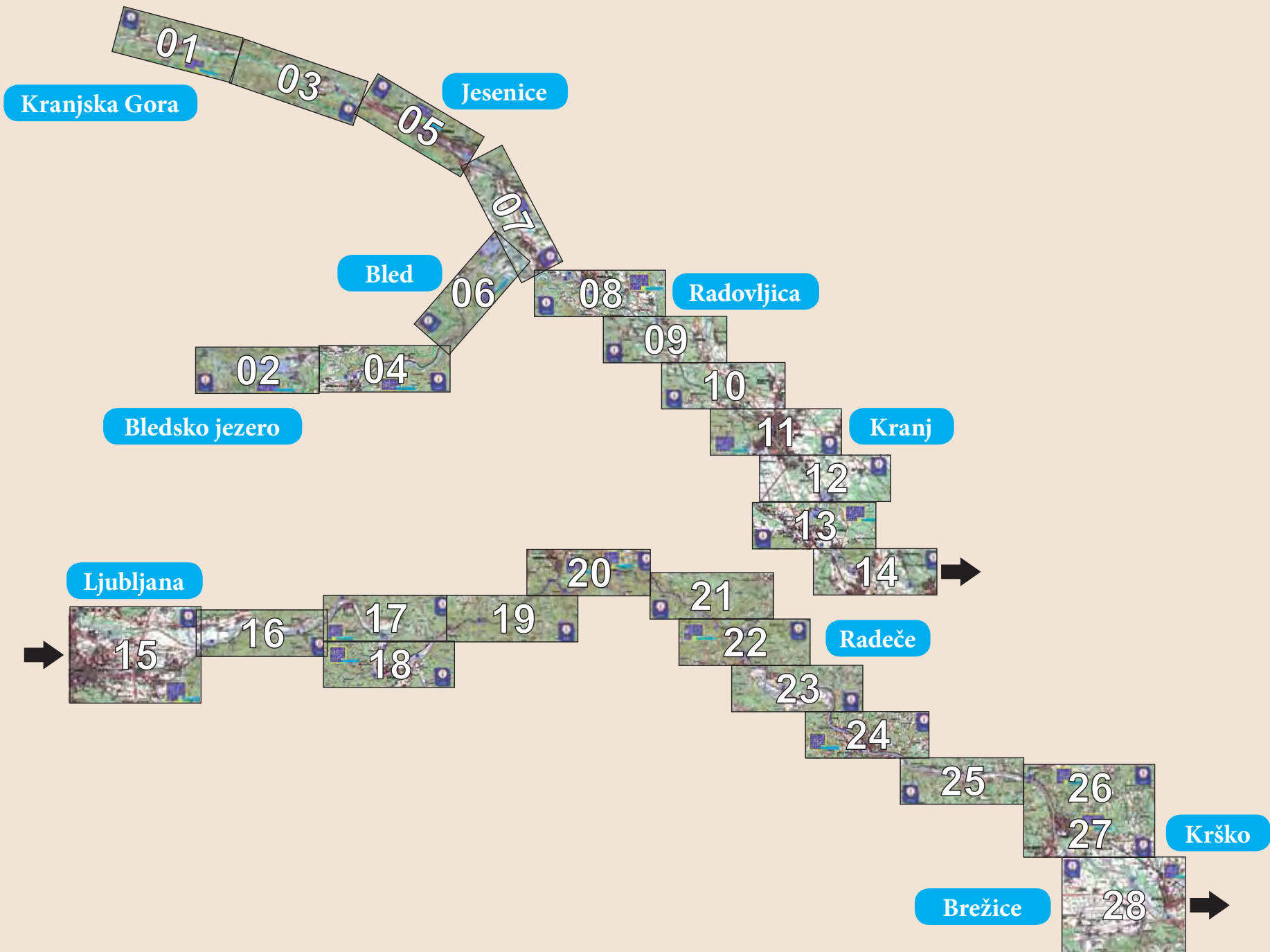
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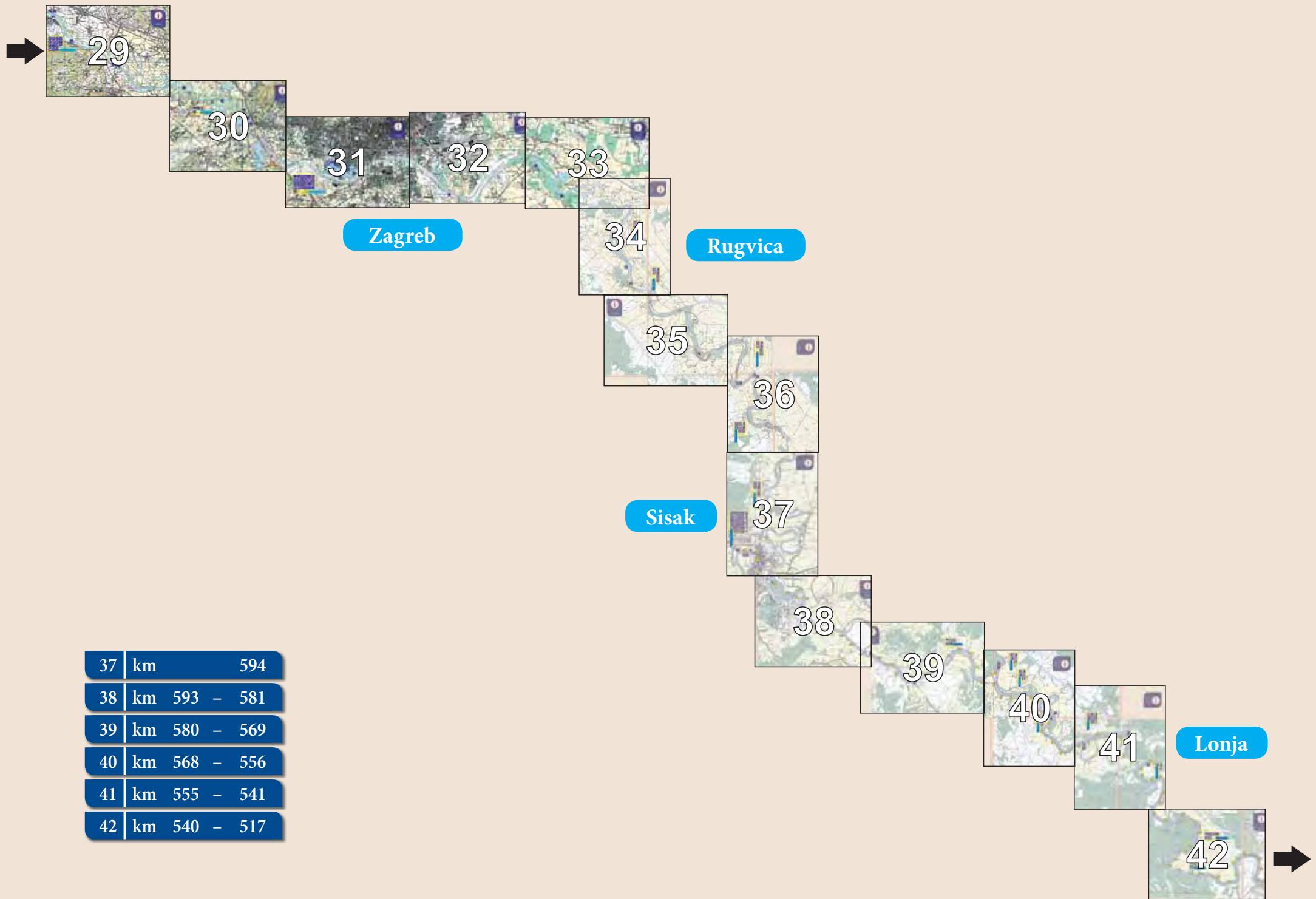
### Nautical maps of the Sava

#### legenda

#### legend

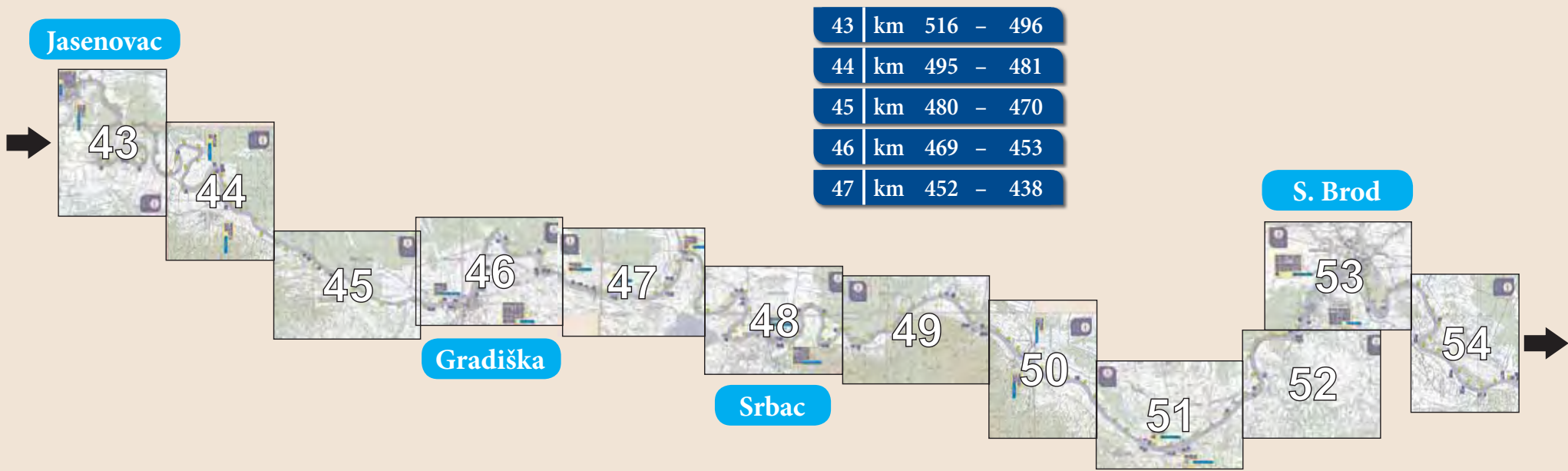
	ribolovni tereni	fishing areas
	neuređena plaža	natural beach
	uređena plaža	beach
	muzej – galerija	museum - gallery
	tvrđava	castle
	arheološko nalazište	archaeological site
	stari grad	old town
	crkva	church
	džamija	mosque
	nacionalni park	national park



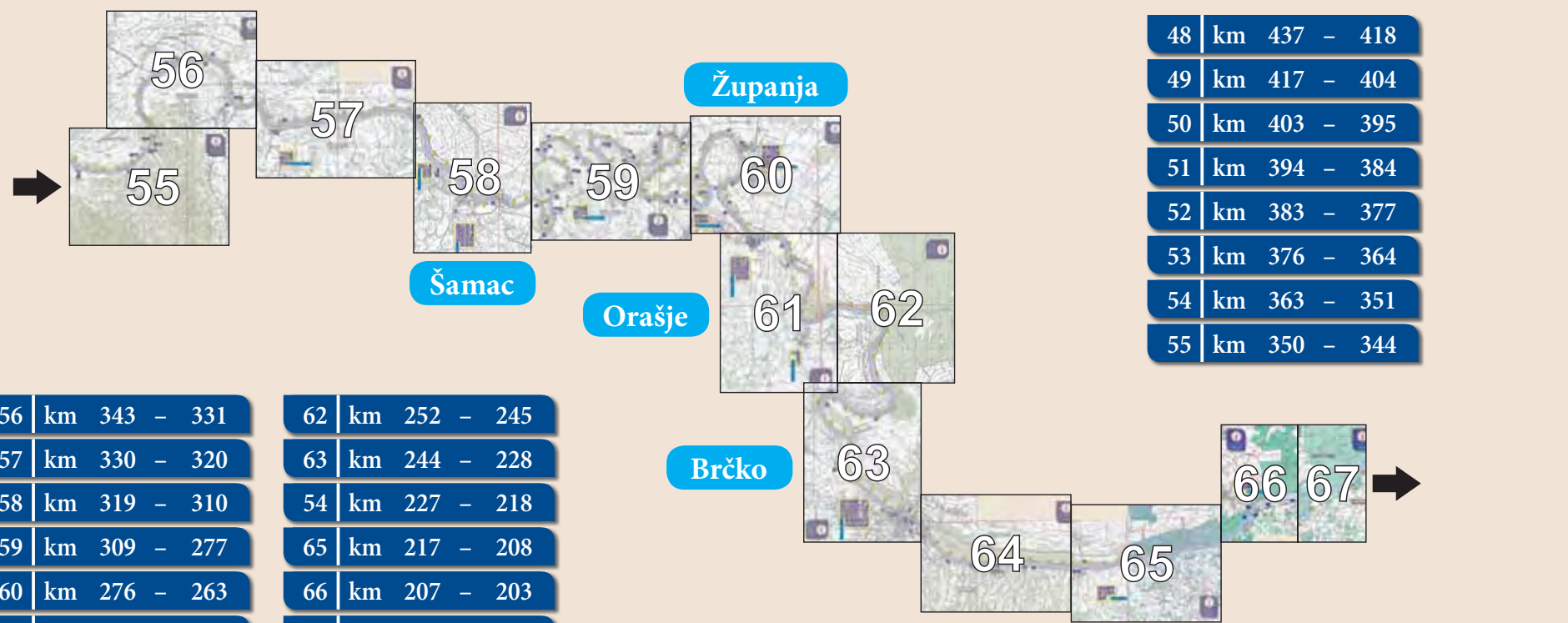


37	km	594
38	km	593 - 581
39	km	580 - 569
40	km	568 - 556
41	km	555 - 541
42	km	540 - 517



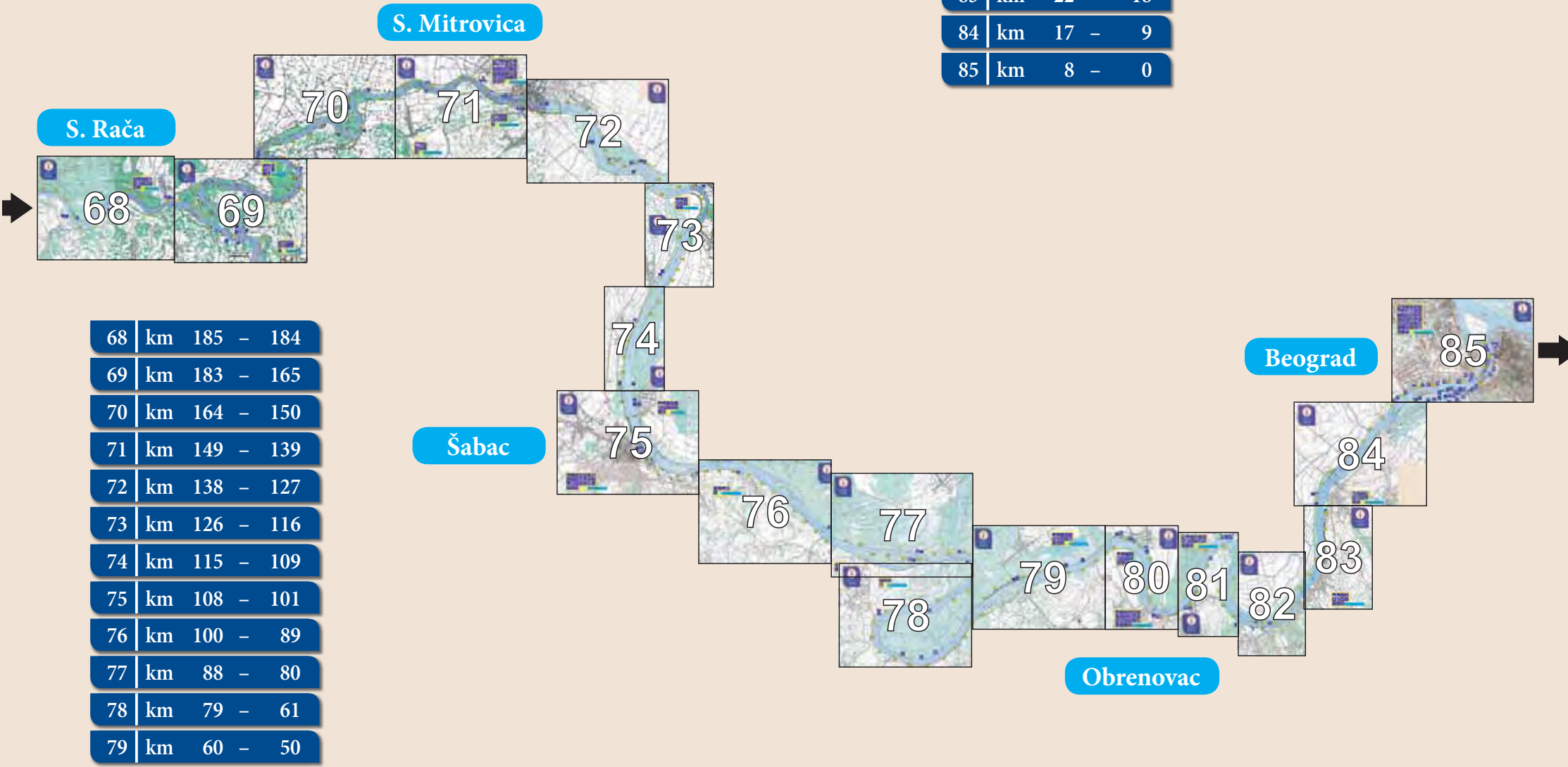


43	km	516	-	496
44	km	495	-	481
45	km	480	-	470
46	km	469	-	453
47	km	452	-	438



48	km	437	-	418
49	km	417	-	404
50	km	403	-	395
51	km	394	-	384
52	km	383	-	377
53	km	376	-	364
54	km	363	-	351
55	km	350	-	344

56	km	343	-	331
57	km	330	-	320
58	km	319	-	310
59	km	309	-	277
60	km	276	-	263
61	km	262	-	253
62	km	252	-	245
63	km	244	-	228
64	km	227	-	218
65	km	217	-	208
66	km	207	-	203
67	km	202	-	196



80	km	49	-	41
81	km	40	-	28
82	km	27	-	22
83	km	22	-	18
84	km	17	-	9
85	km	8	-	0

68	km	185	-	184
69	km	183	-	165
70	km	164	-	150
71	km	149	-	139
72	km	138	-	127
73	km	126	-	116
74	km	115	-	109
75	km	108	-	101
76	km	100	-	89
77	km	88	-	80
78	km	79	-	61
79	km	60	-	50

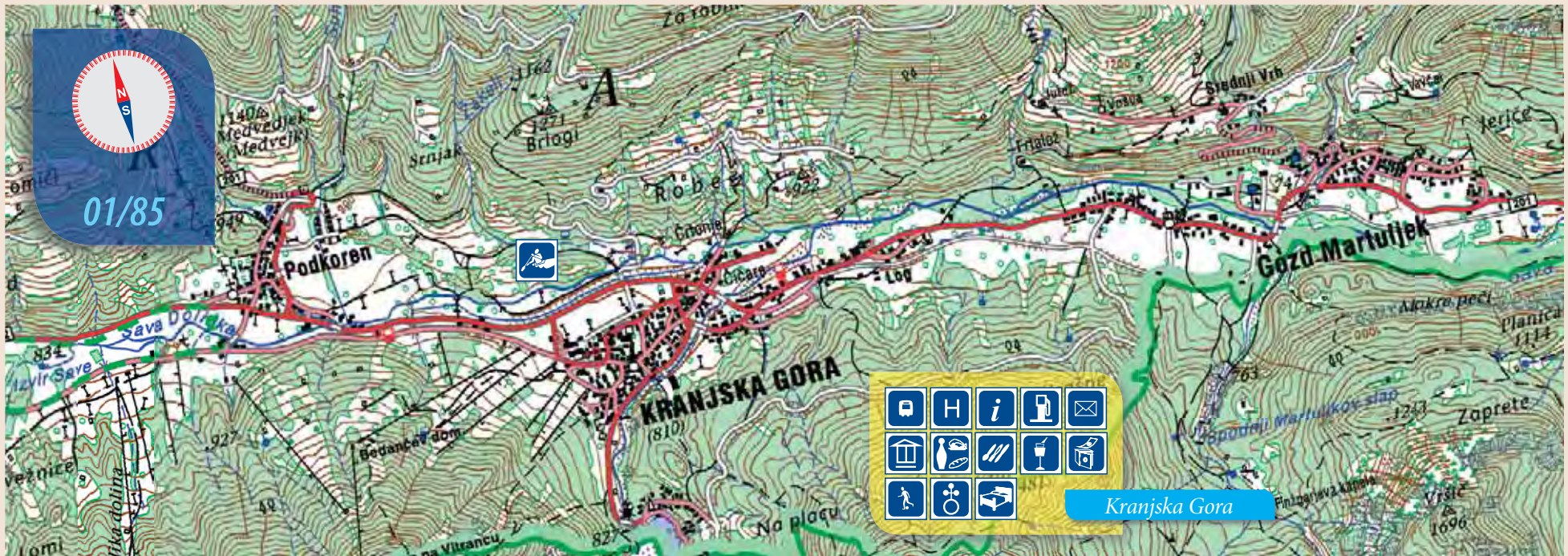
Obrenovac

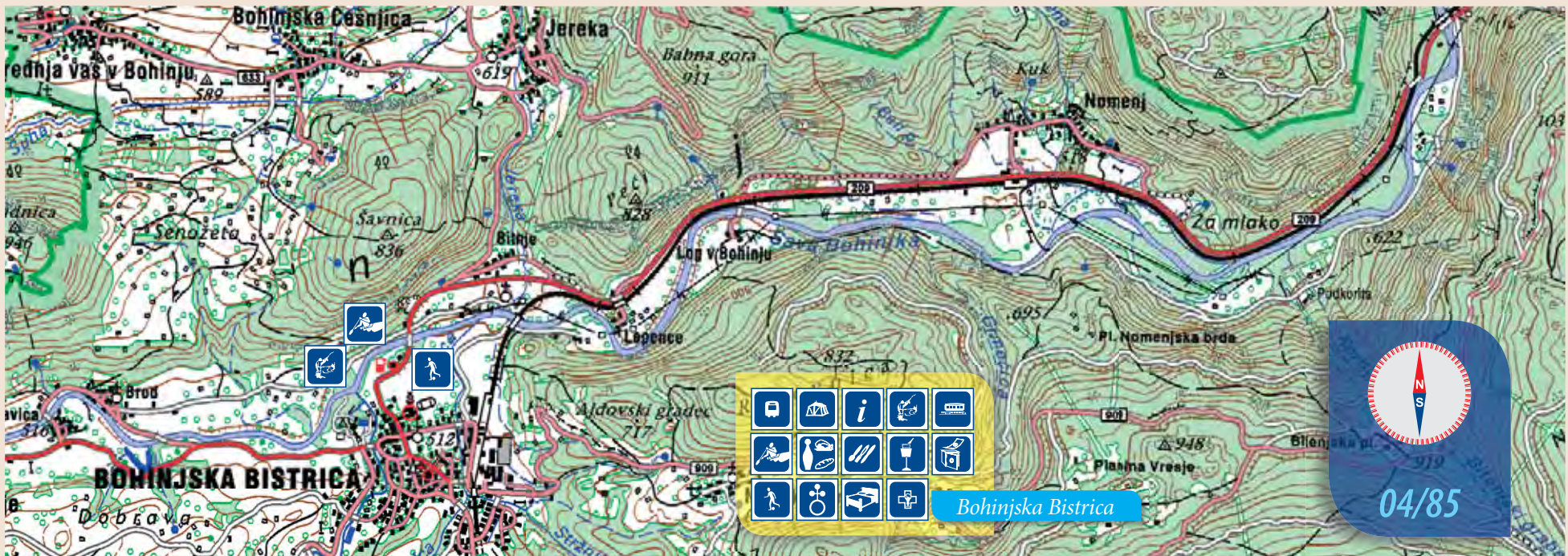
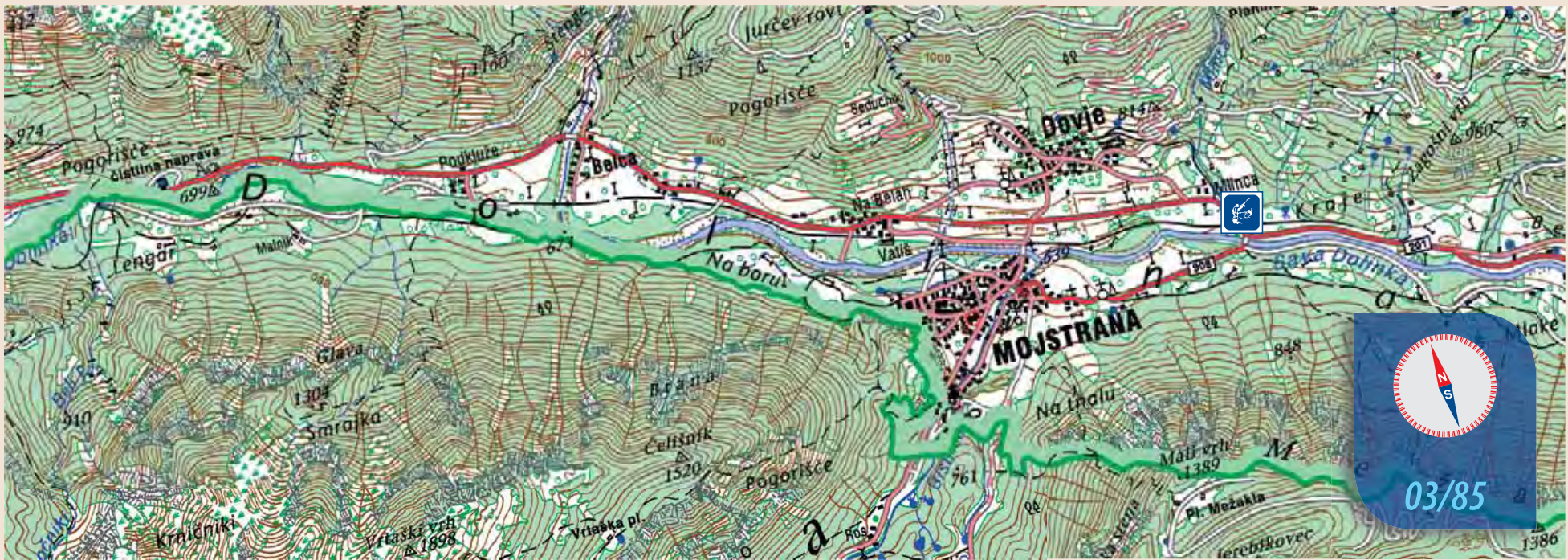
Šabac

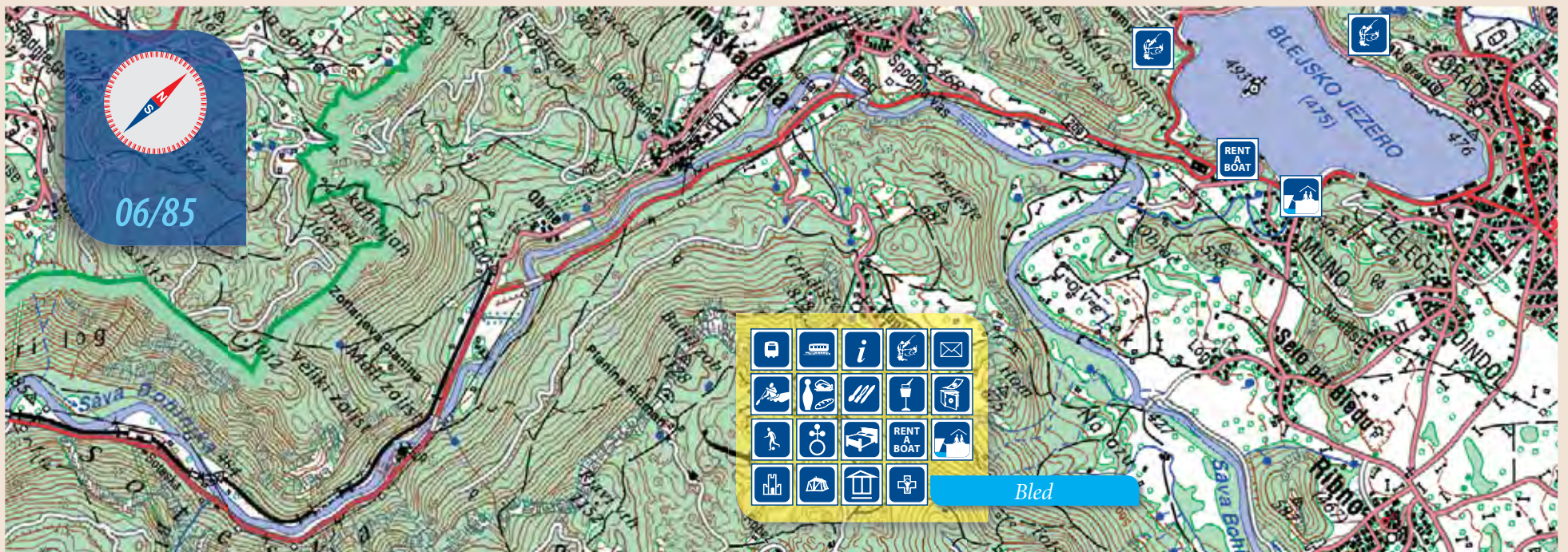
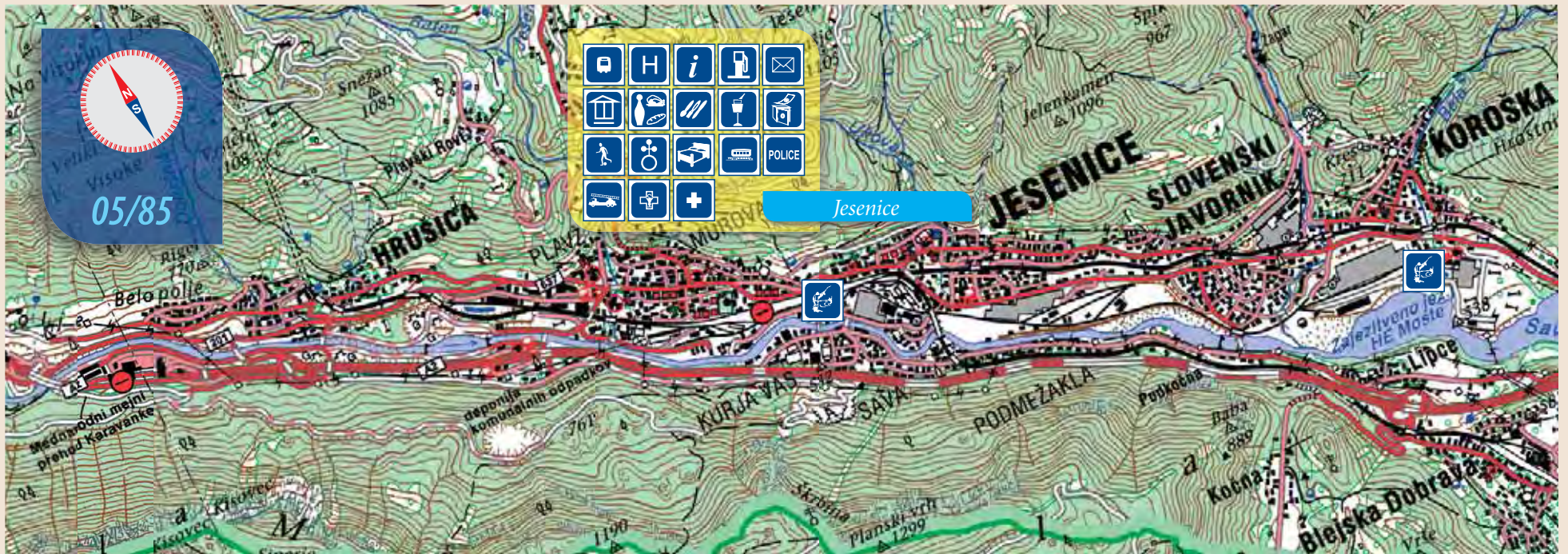
Beograd

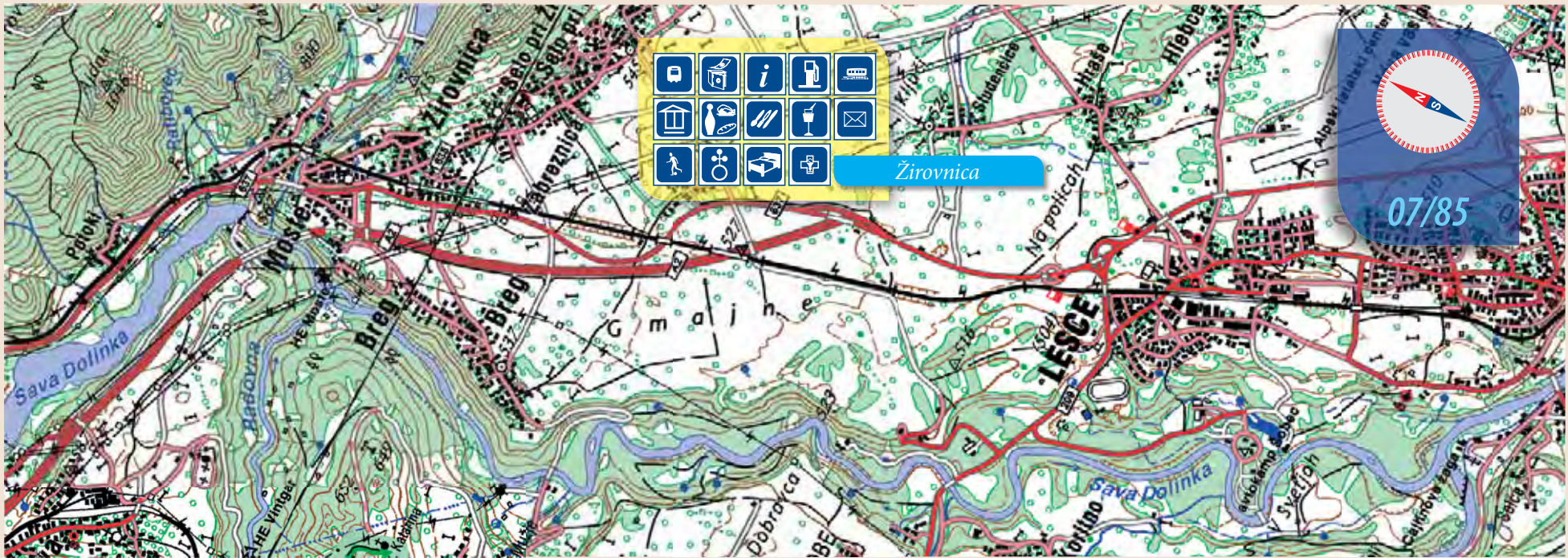
S. Mitrovica

S. Rača







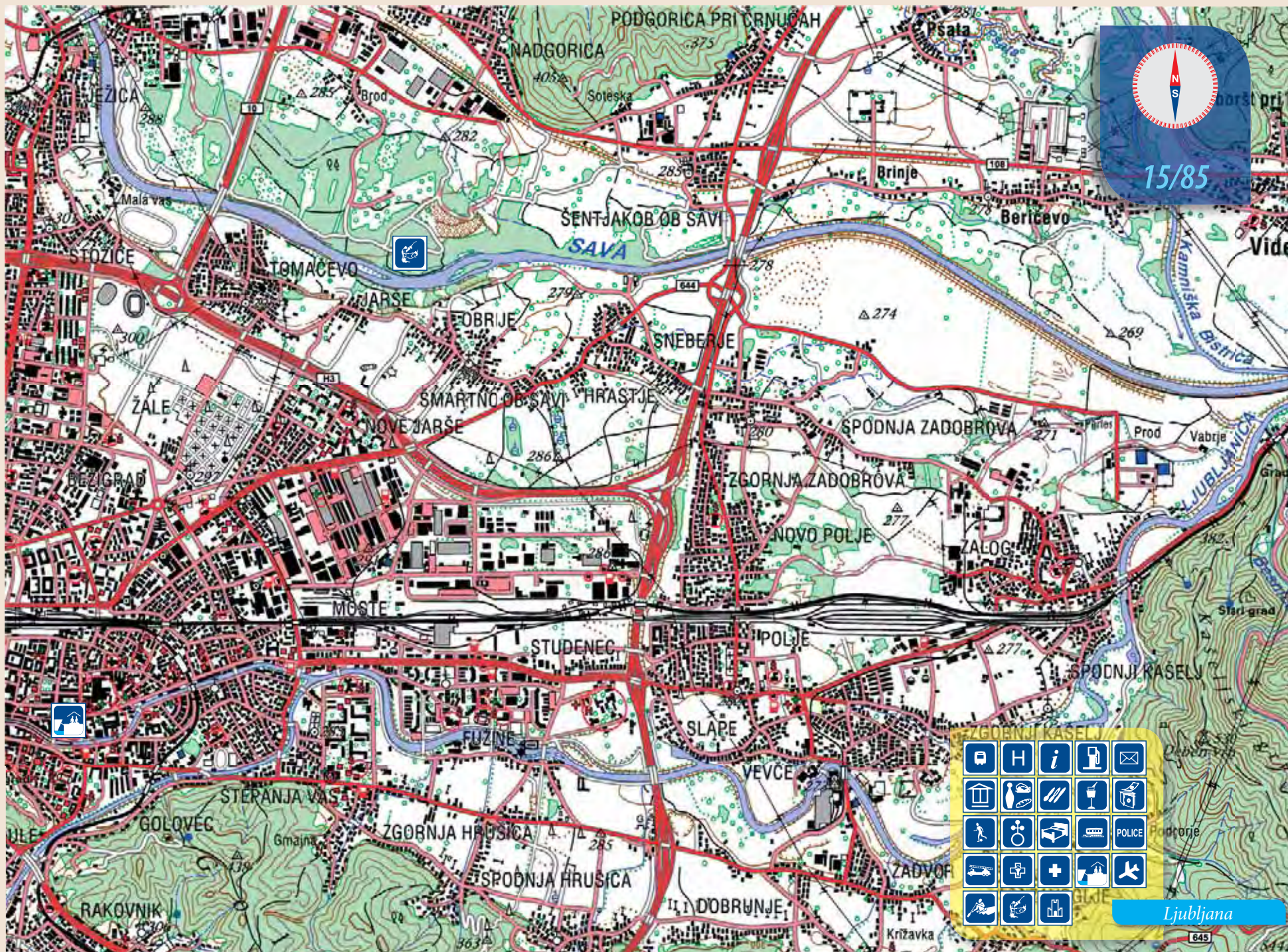






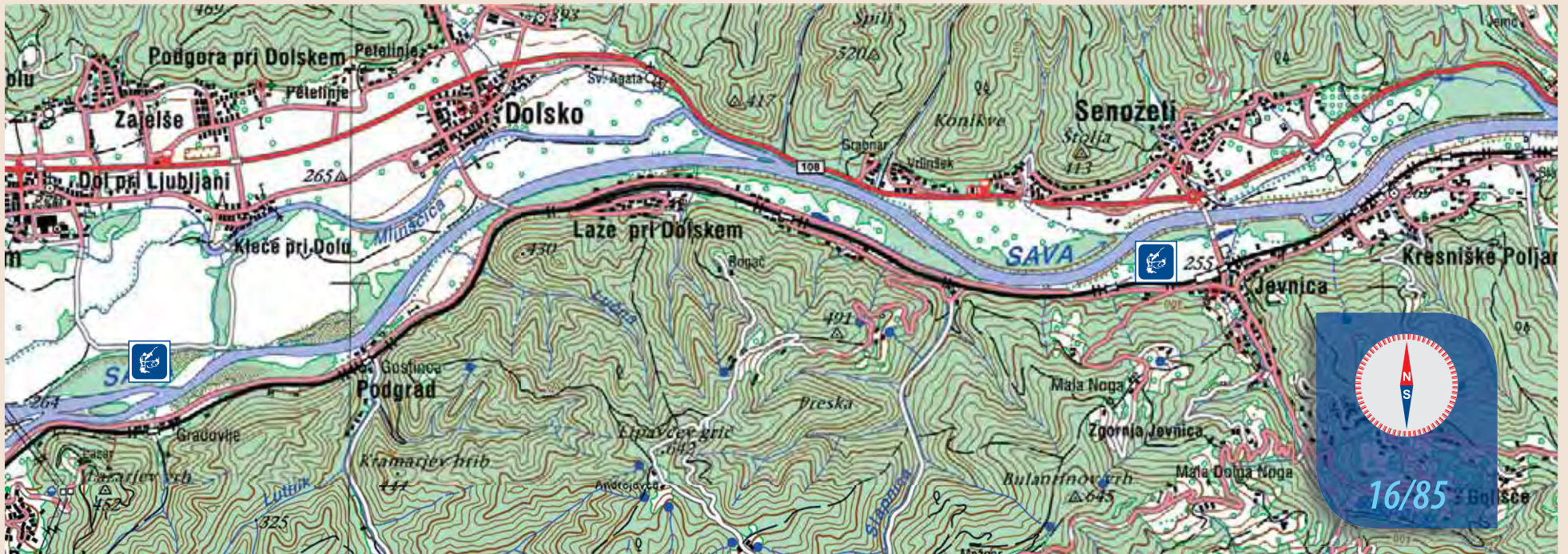


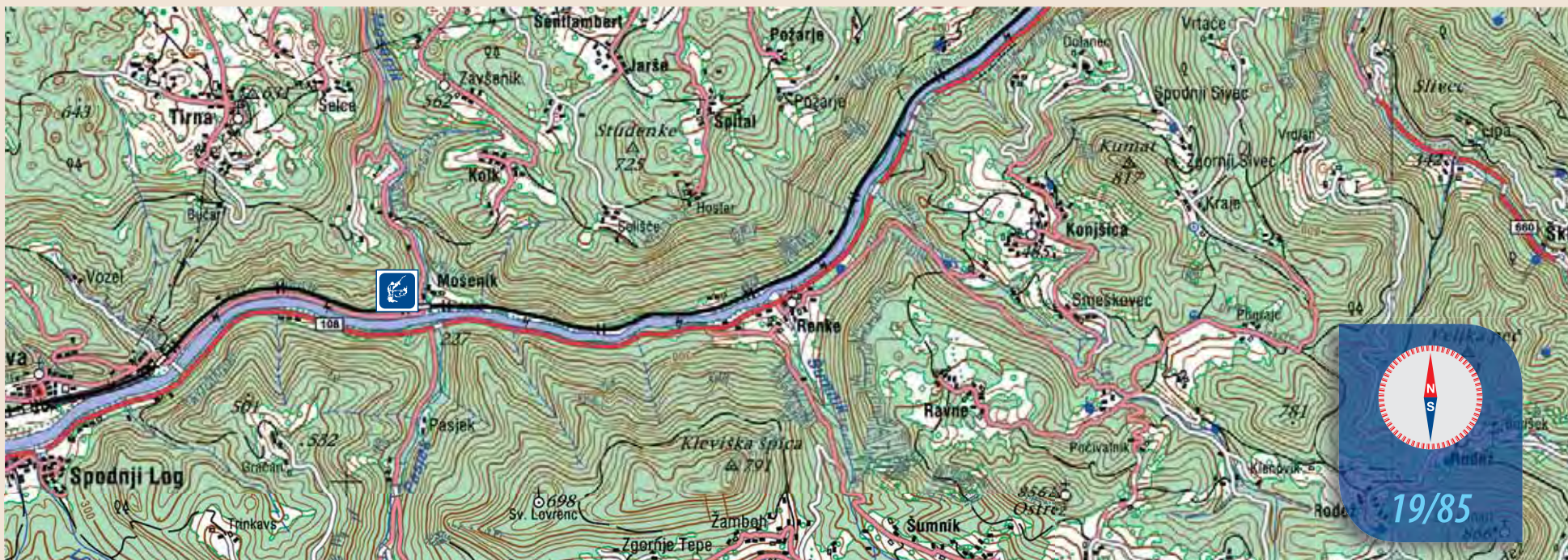


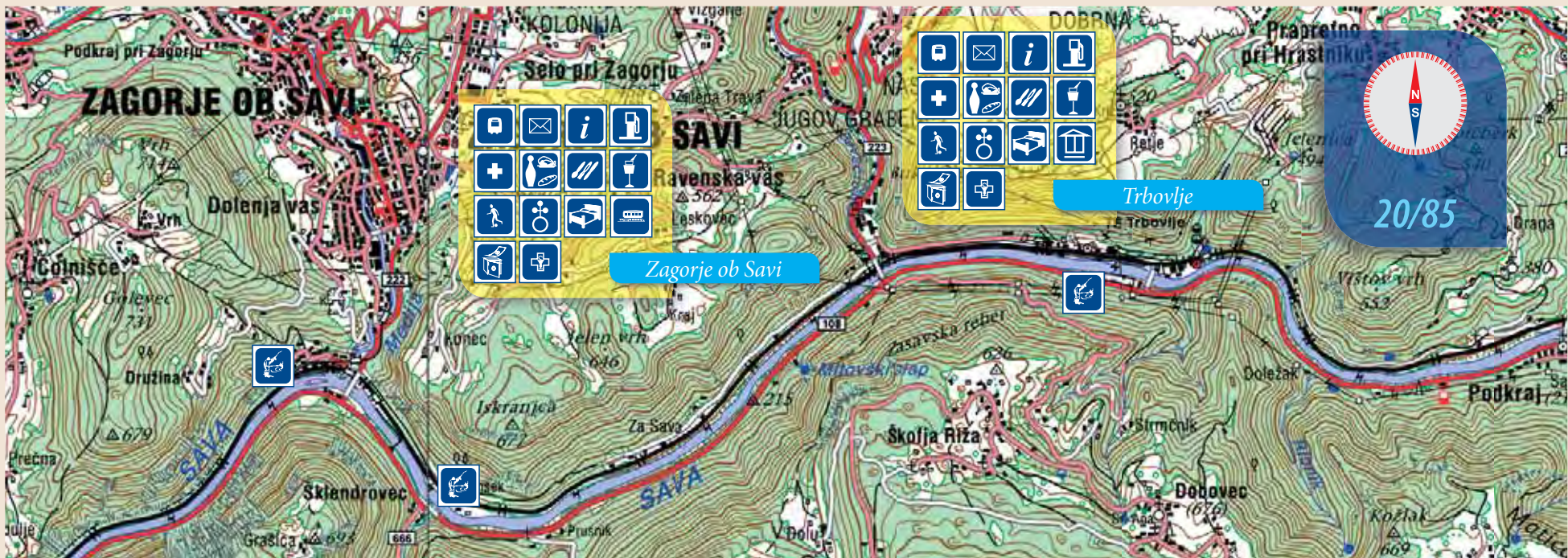


15/85


Ljubljana

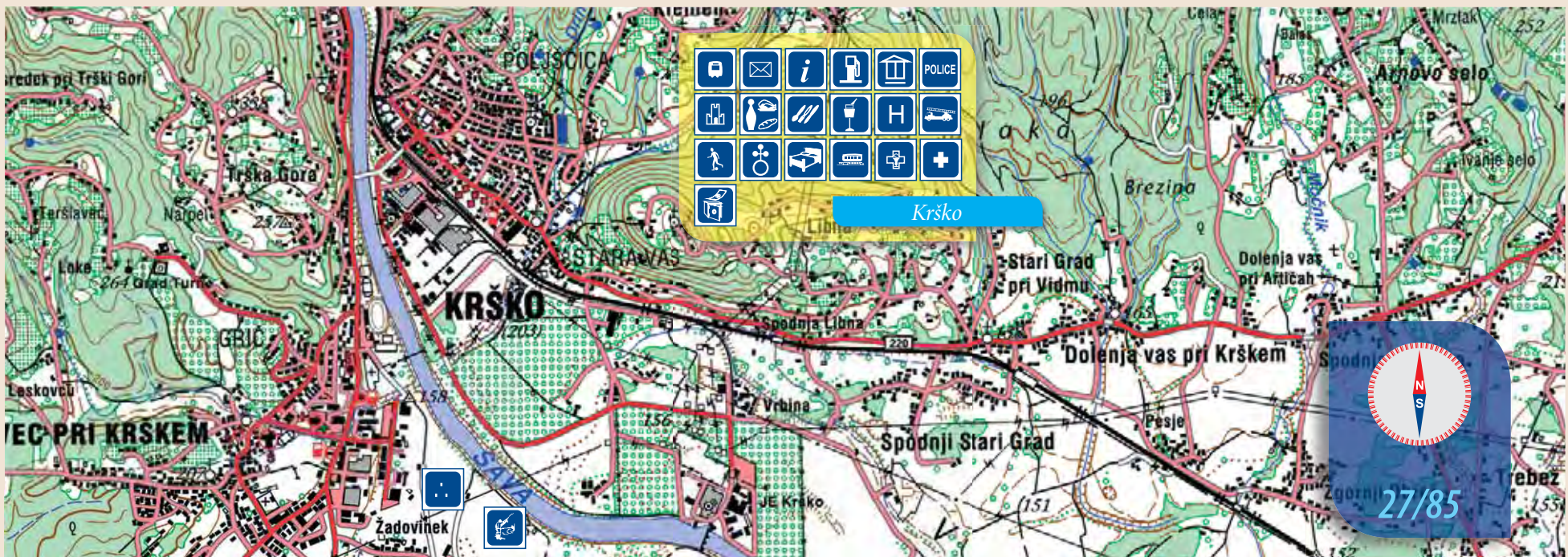
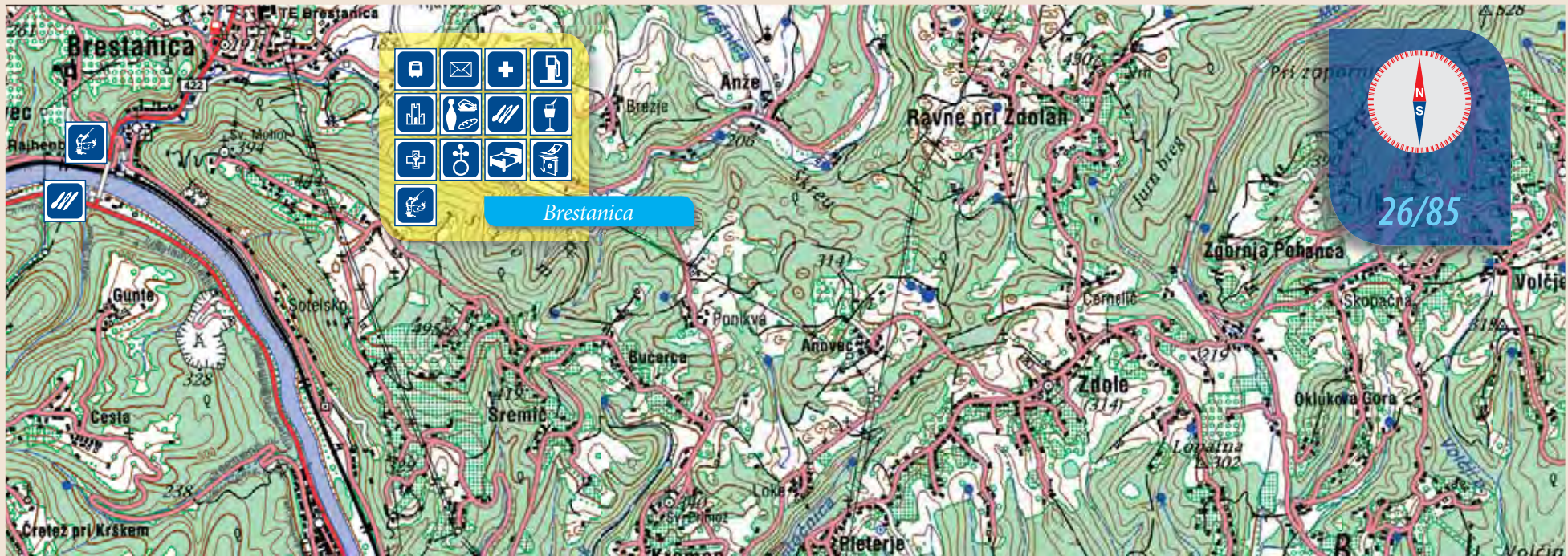




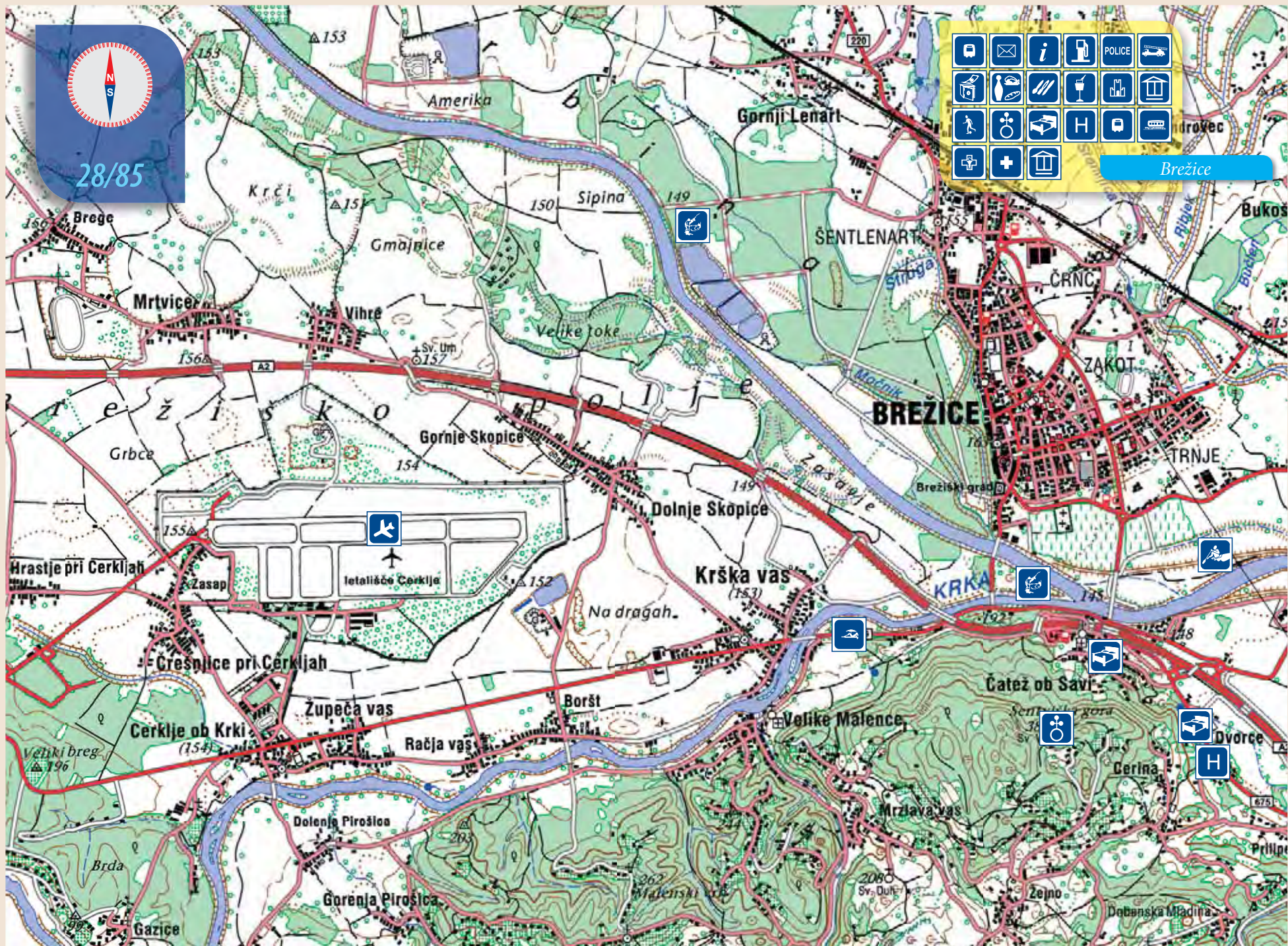


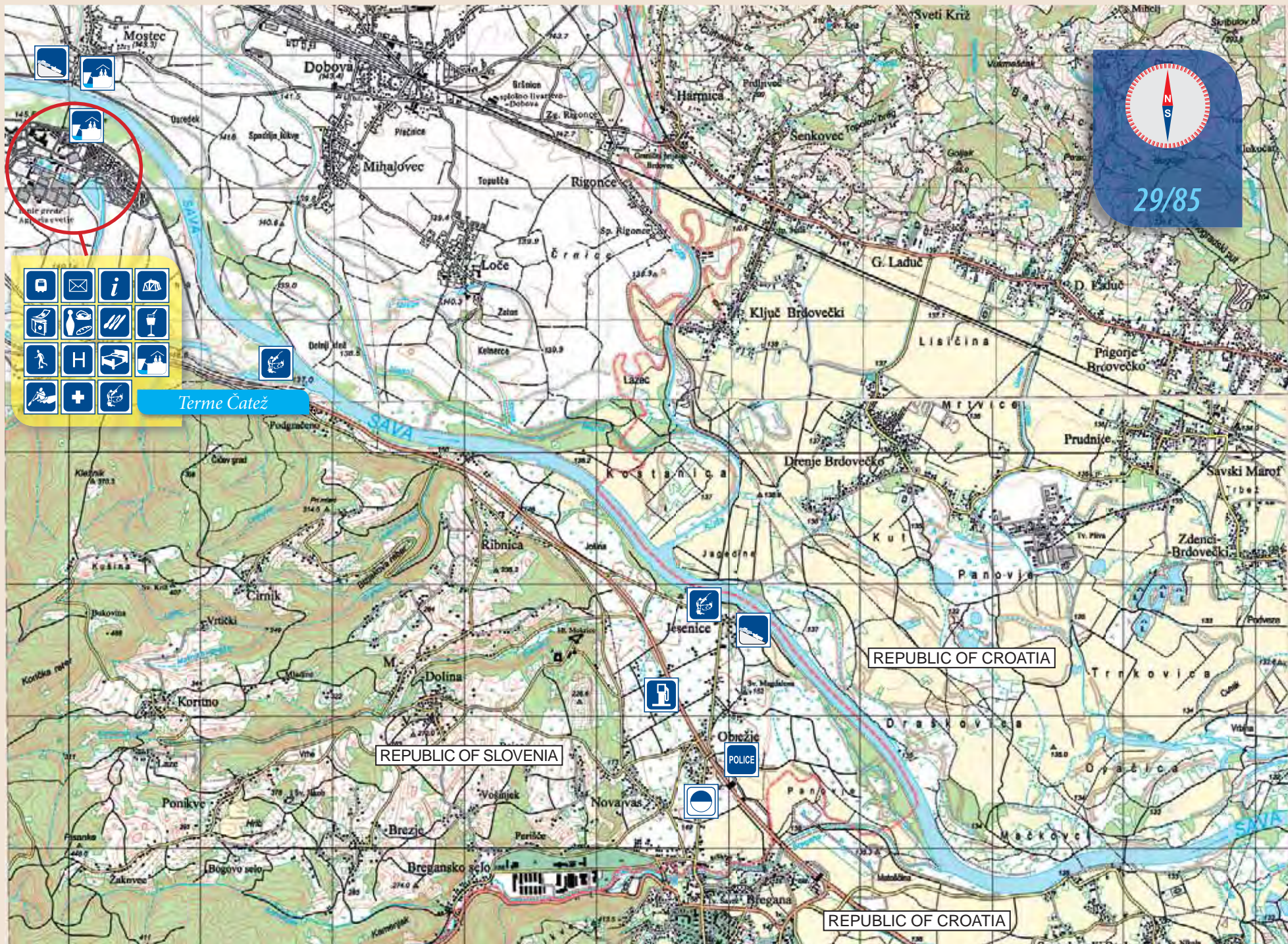


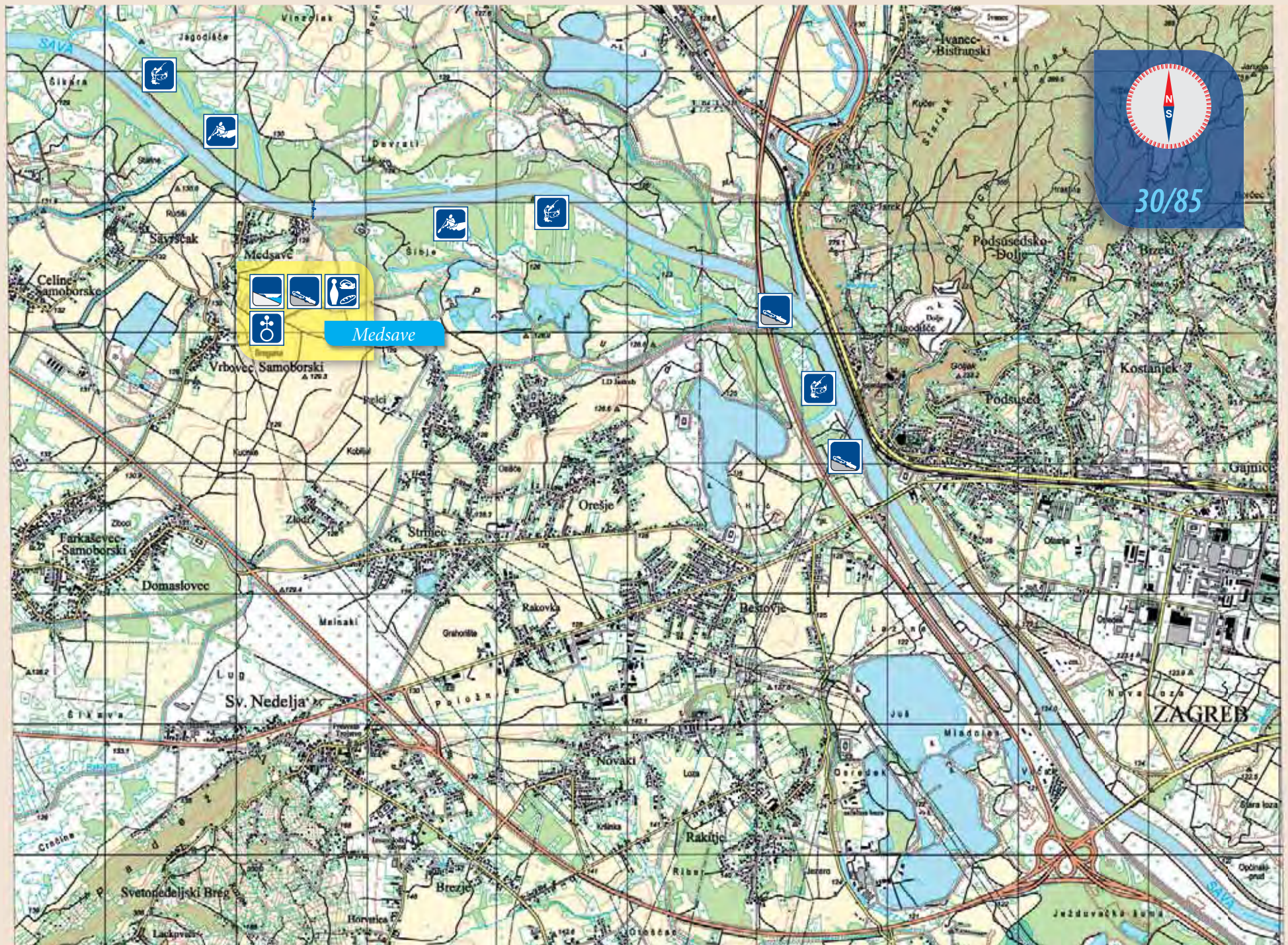


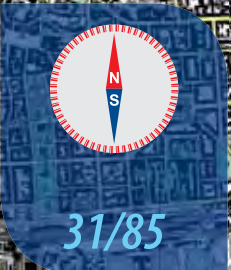
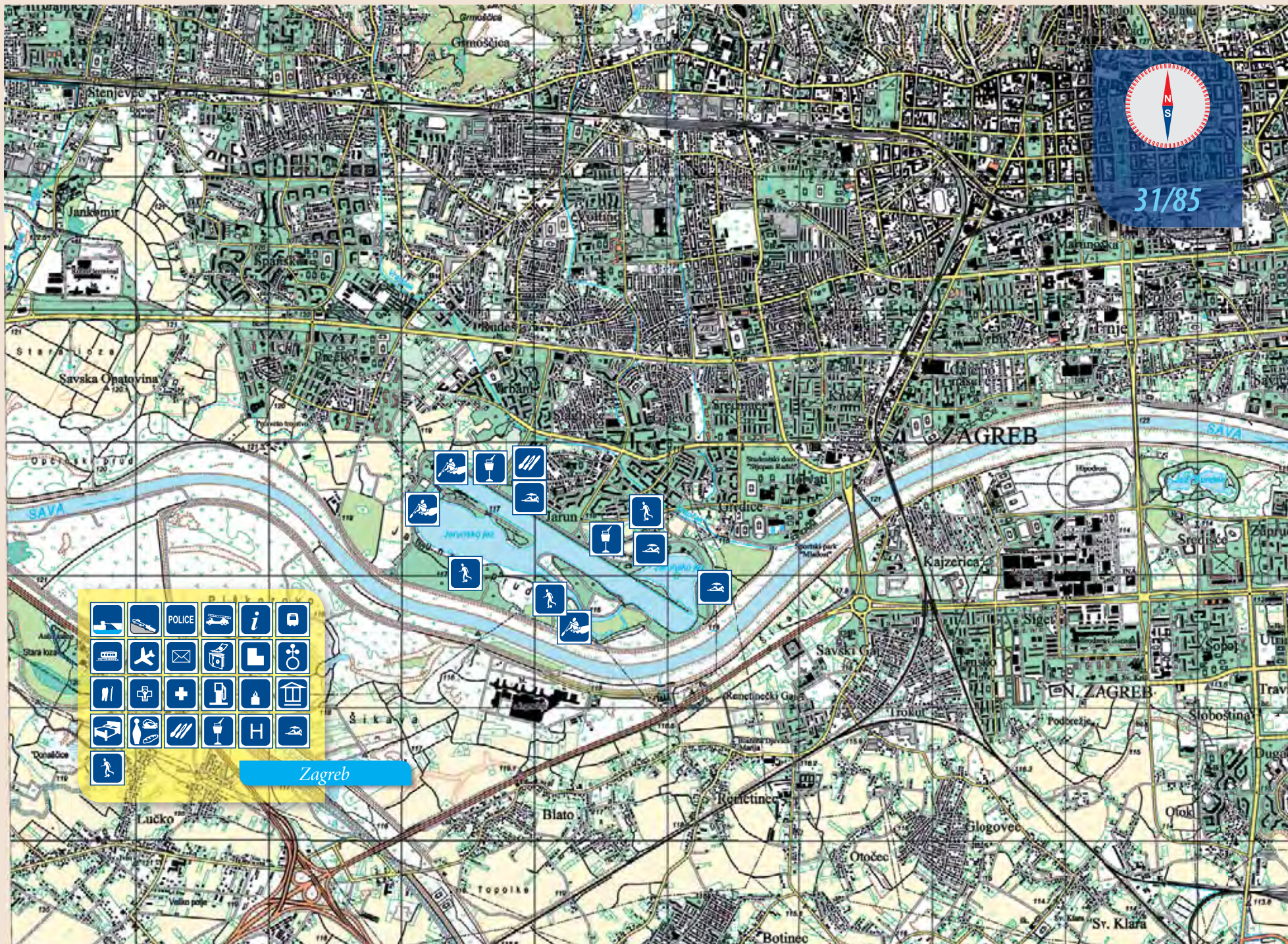




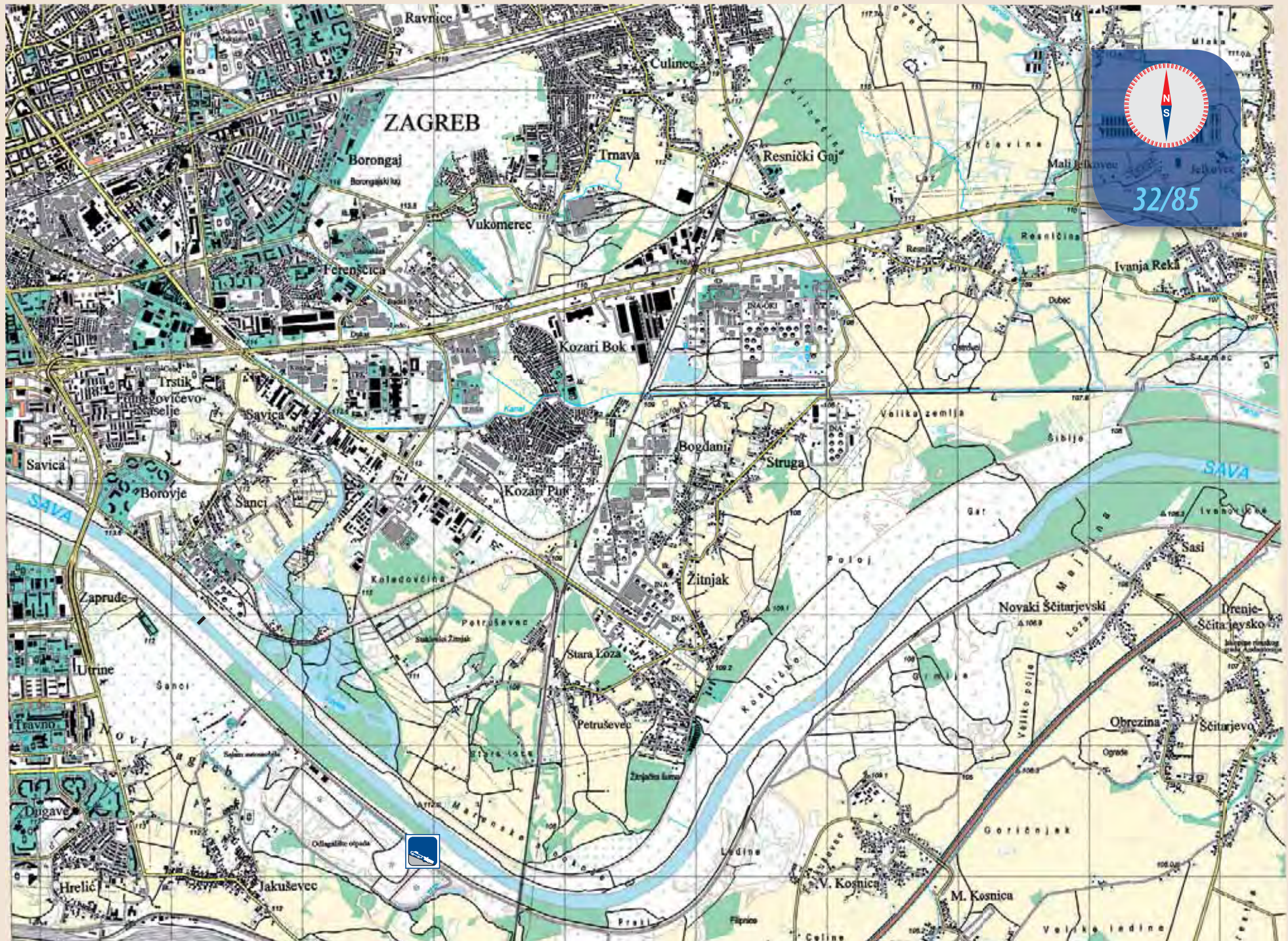


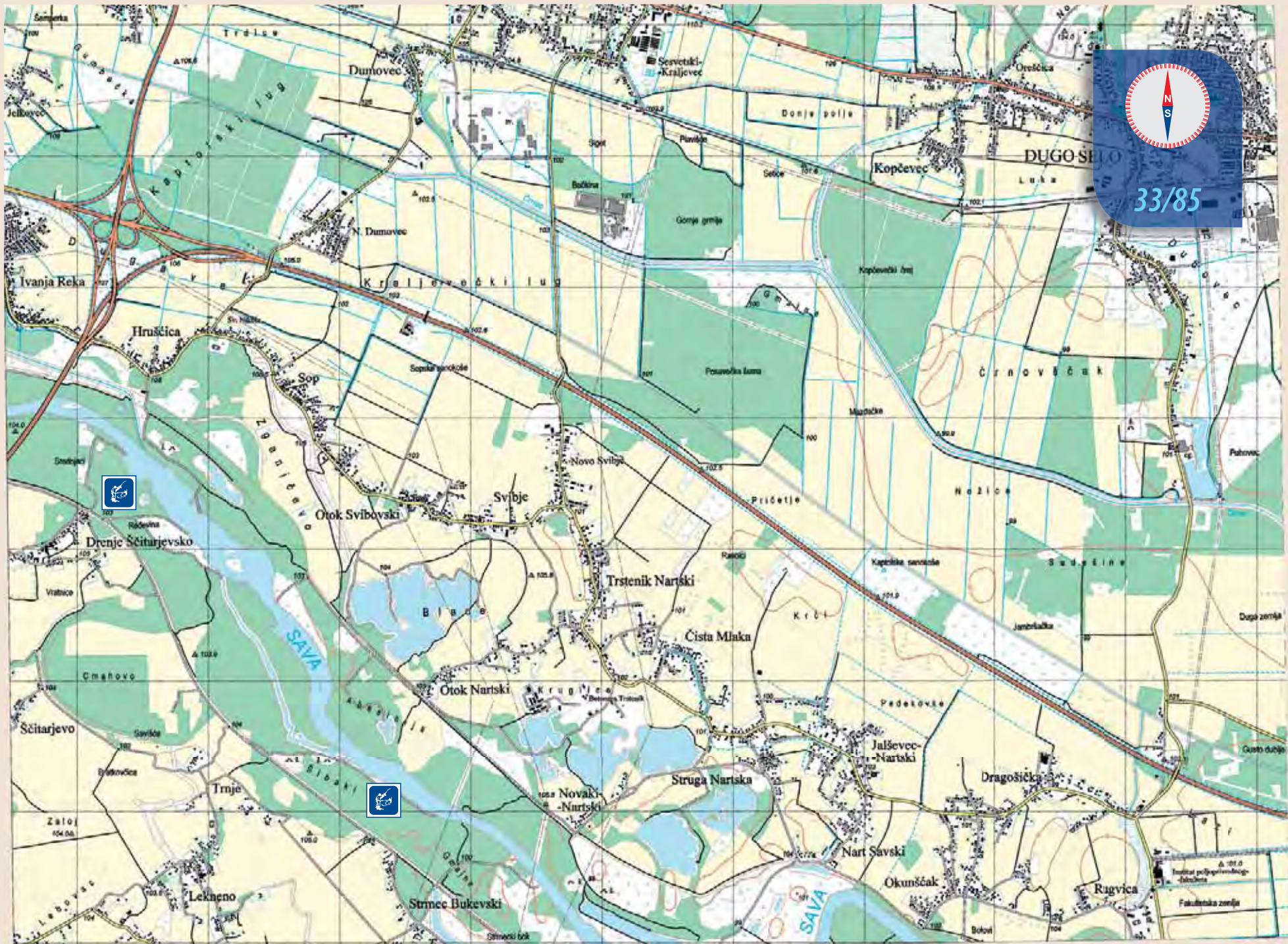


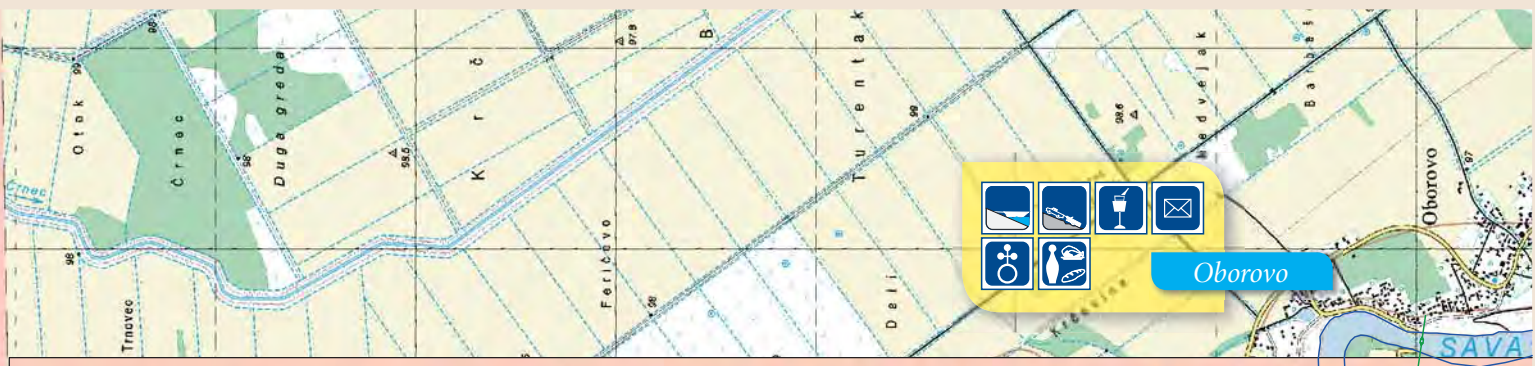





Zagreb

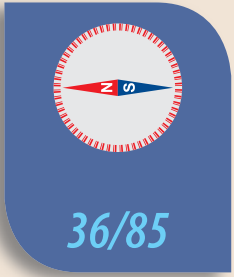


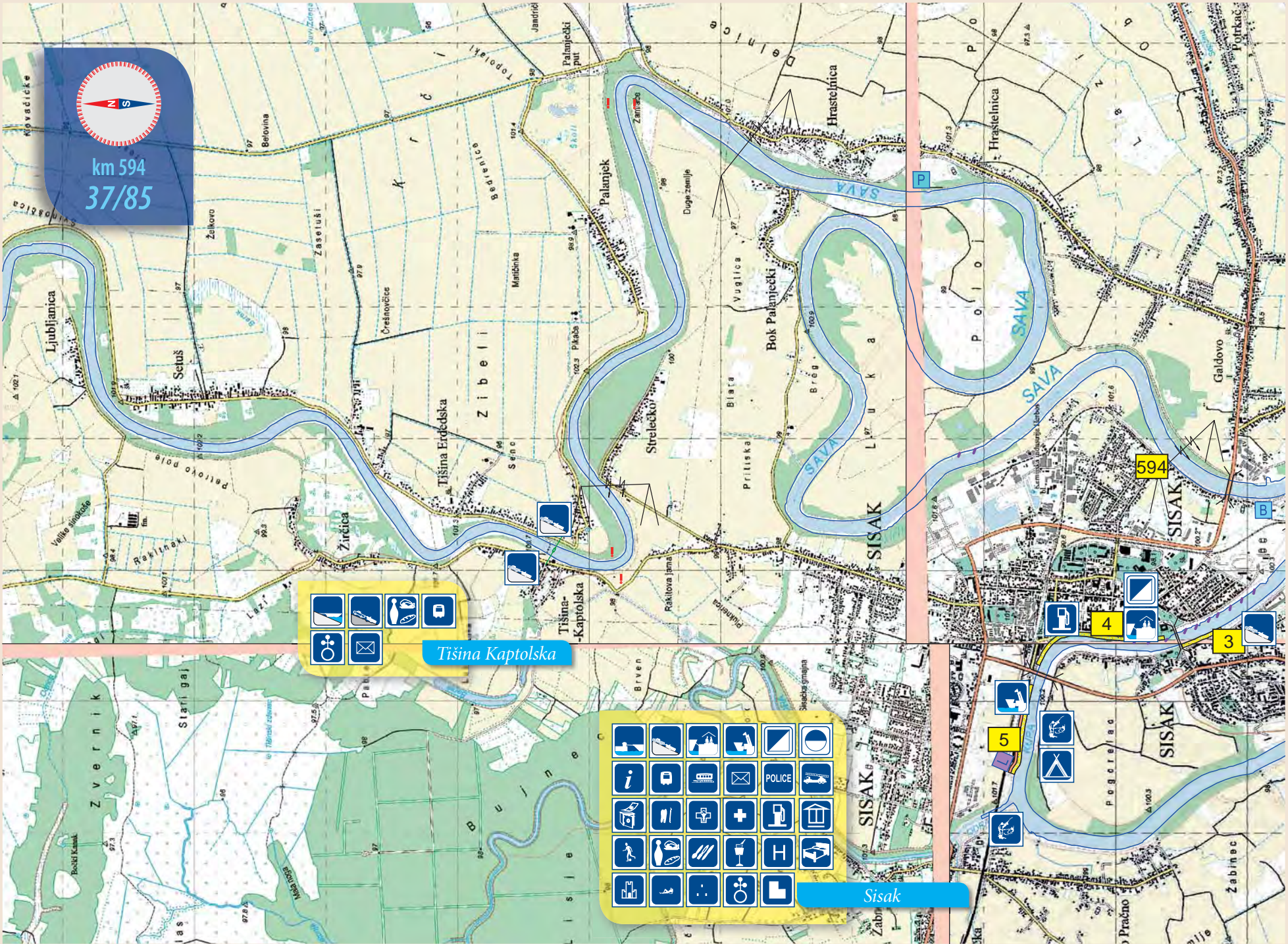












km 594  
37/85

Tišina Kaptolska

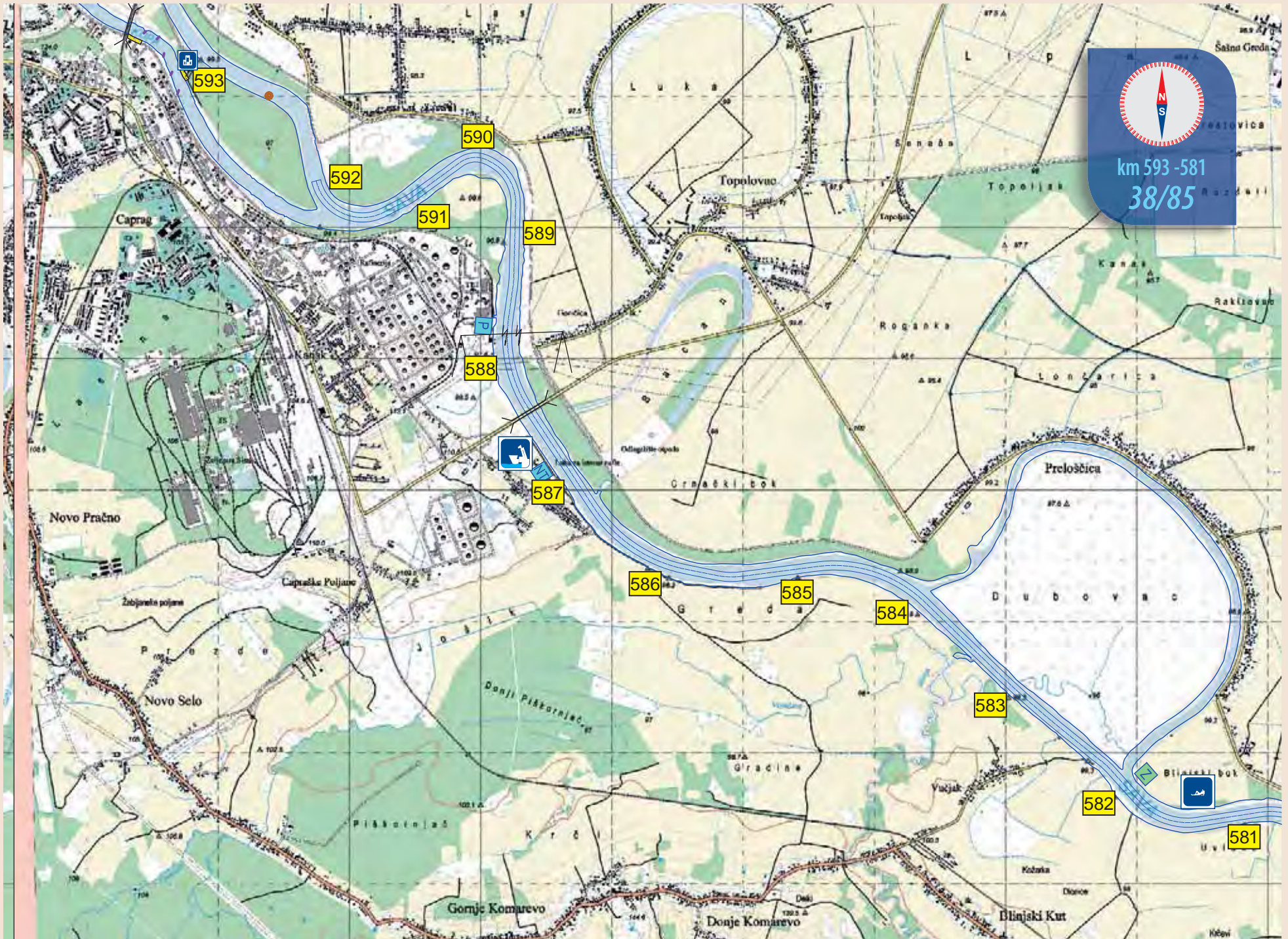
Sisak

594

4

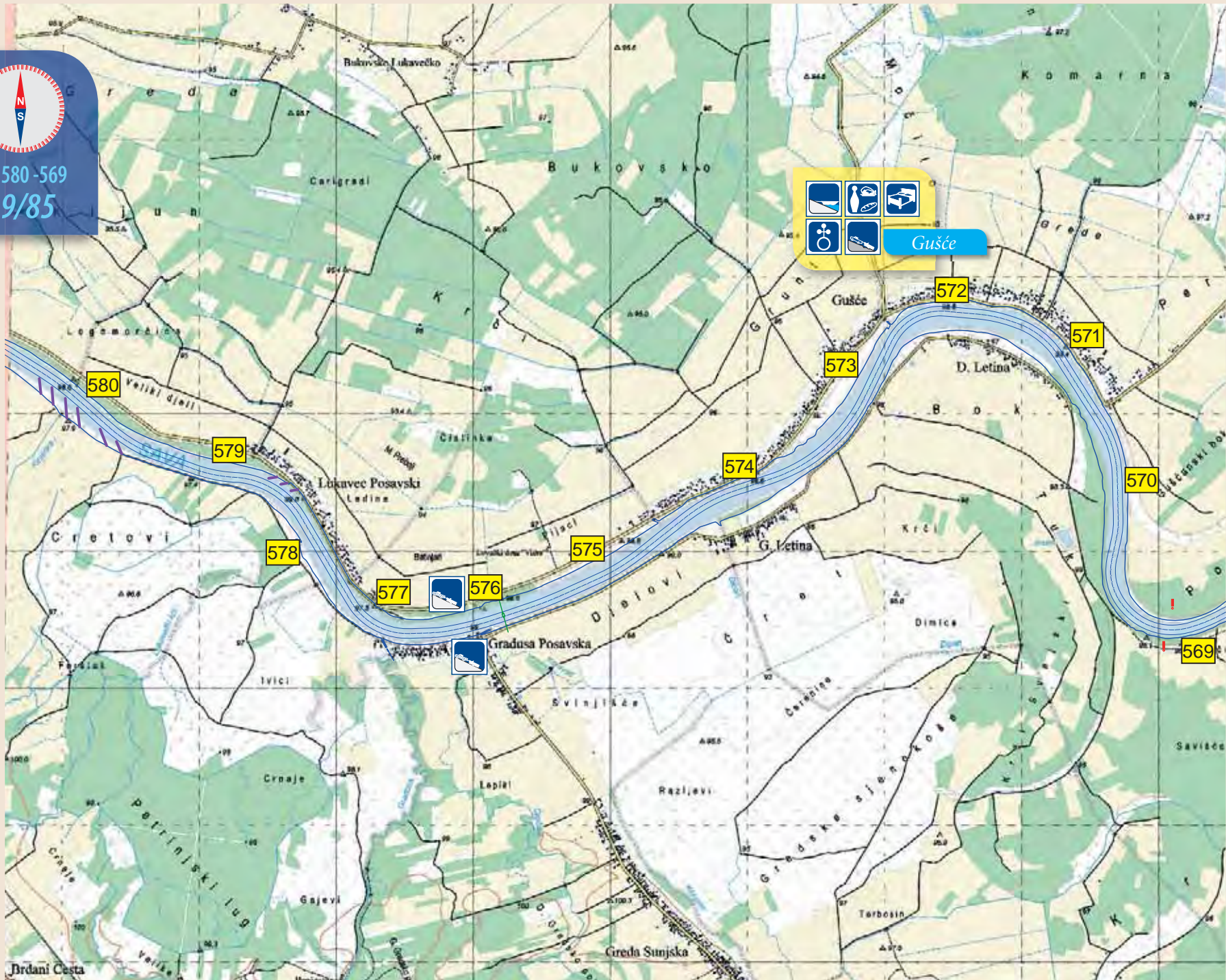
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5

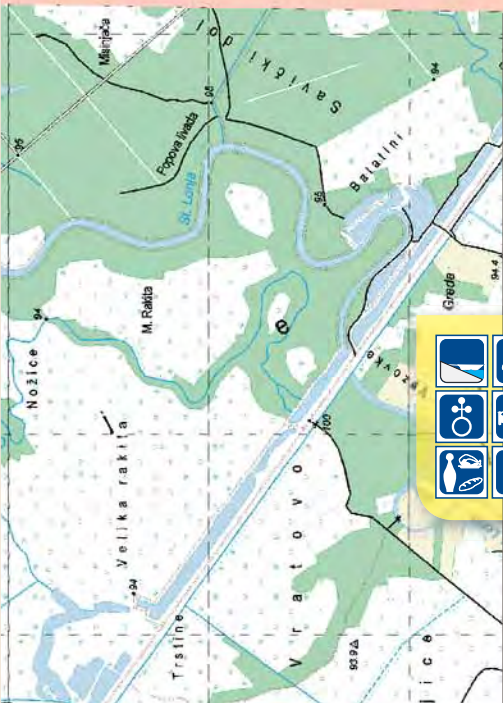




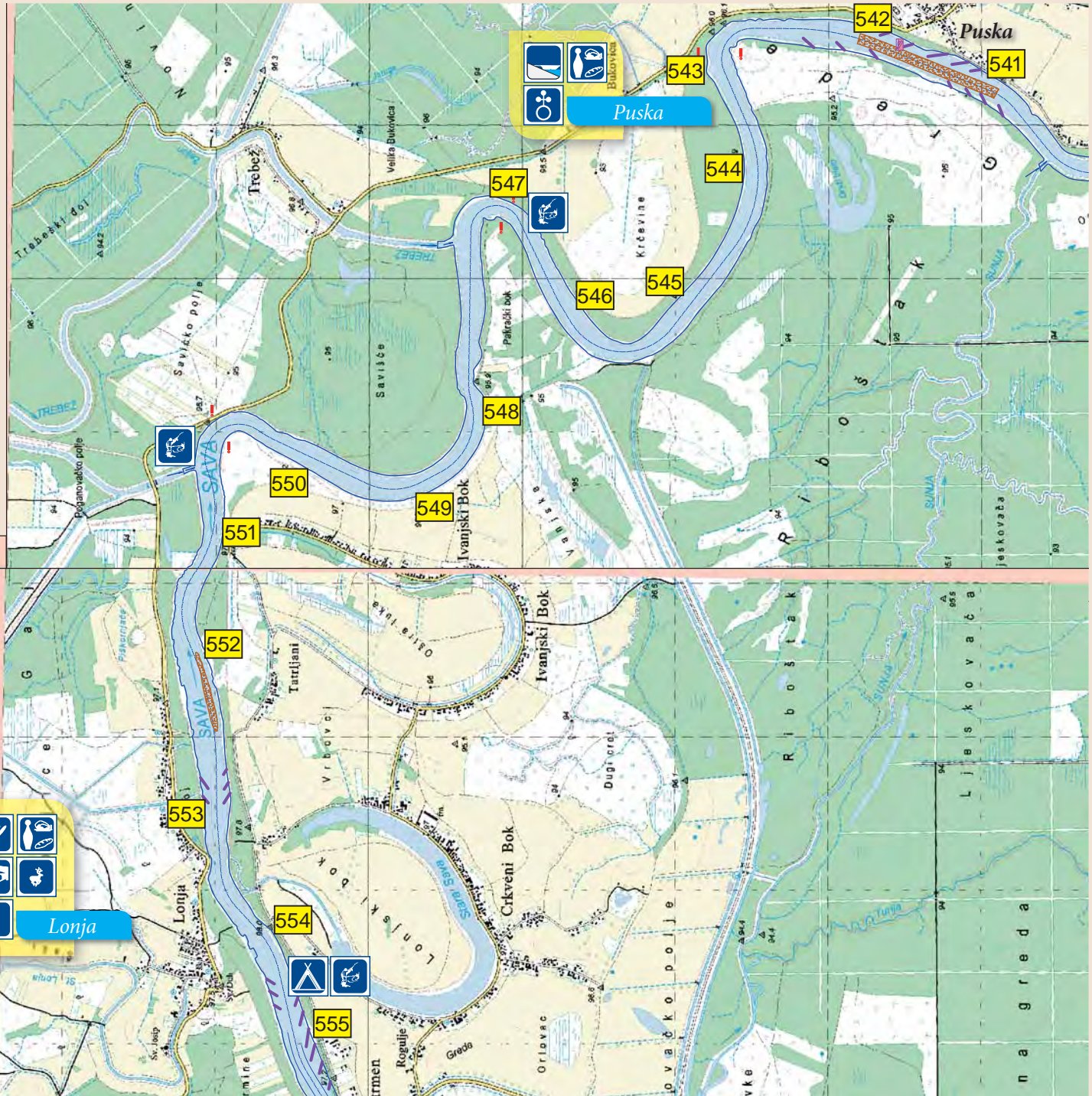
km 580 -569  
39/85



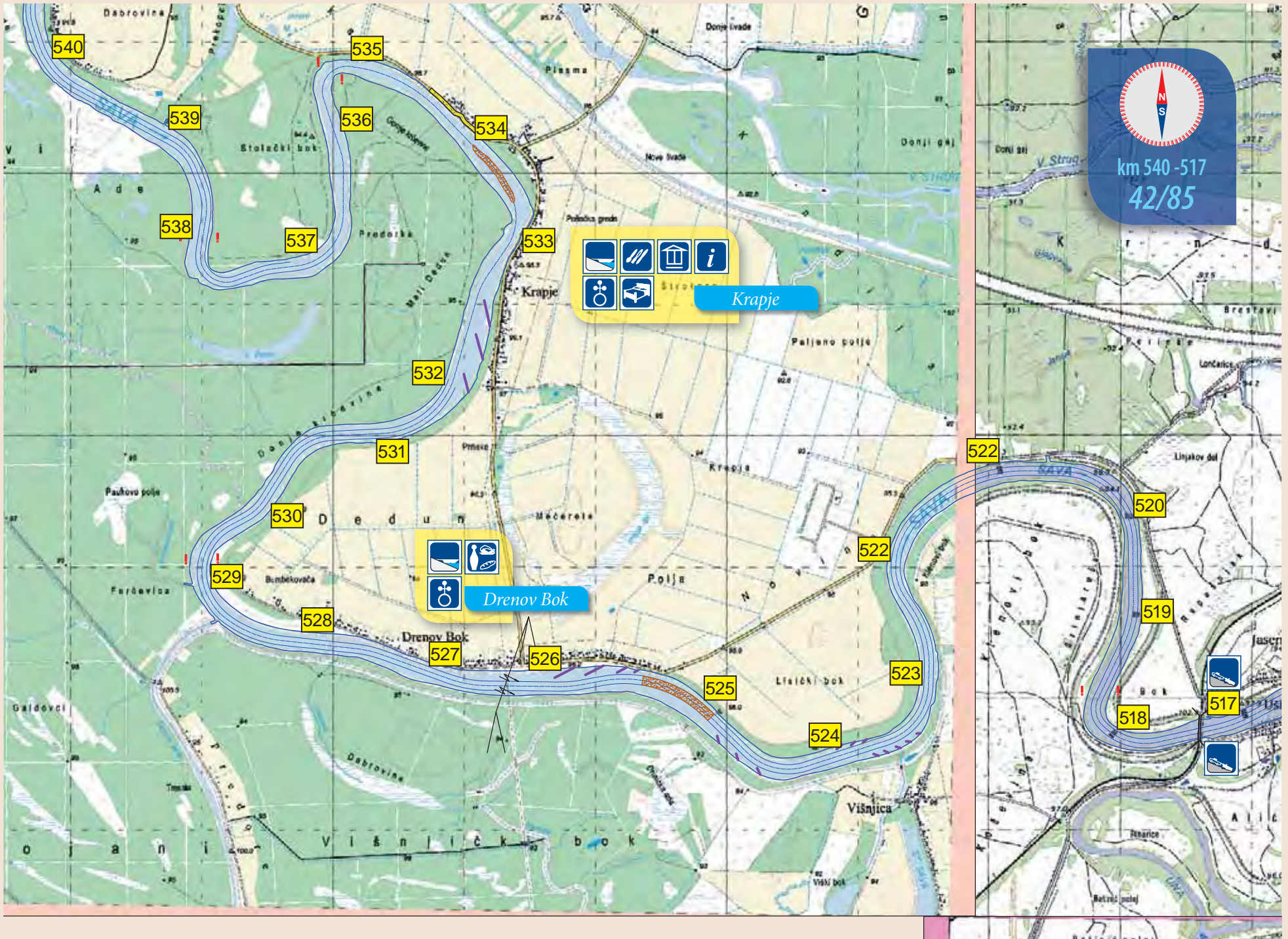


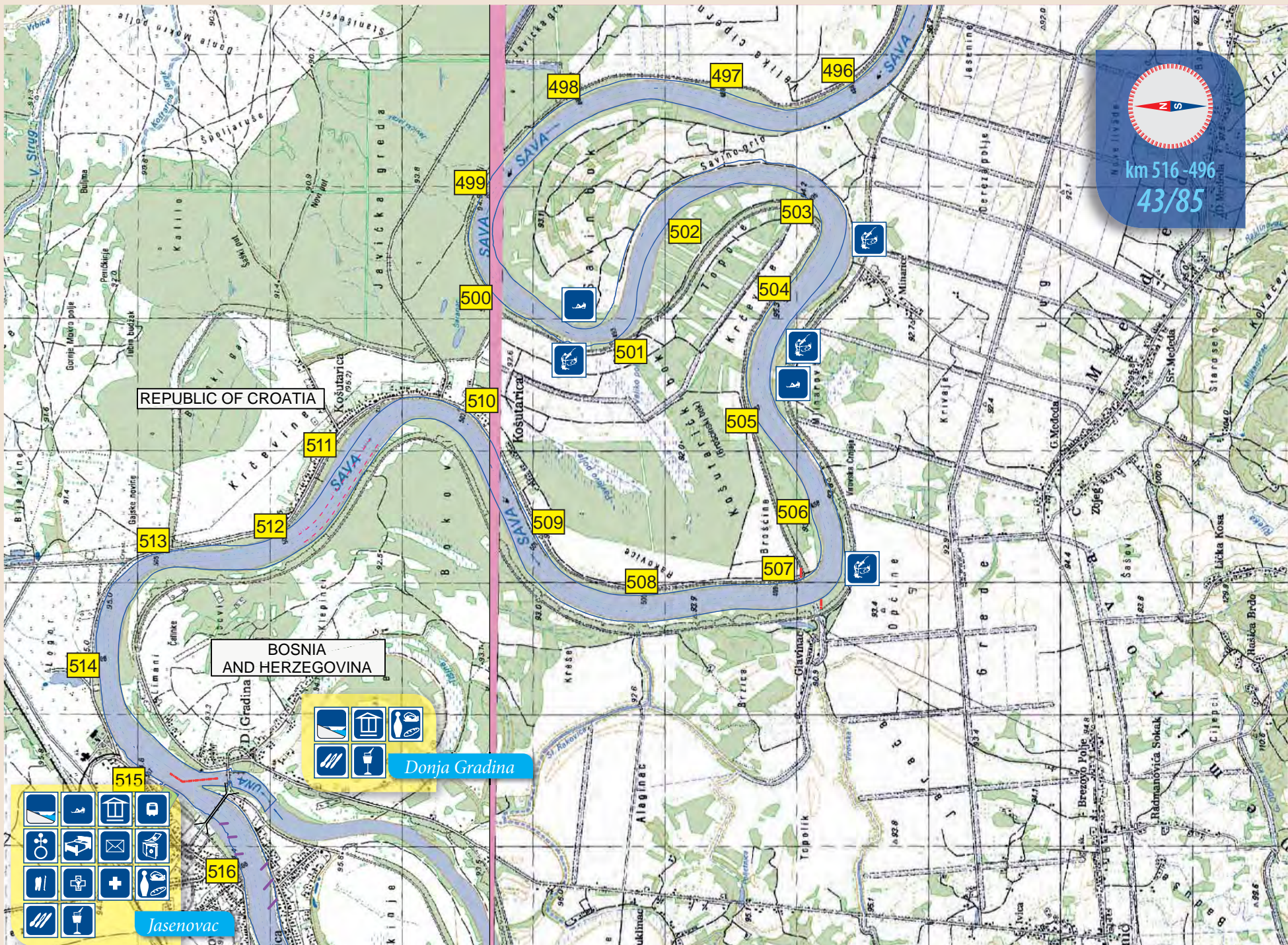


	<b>Lonja</b>	



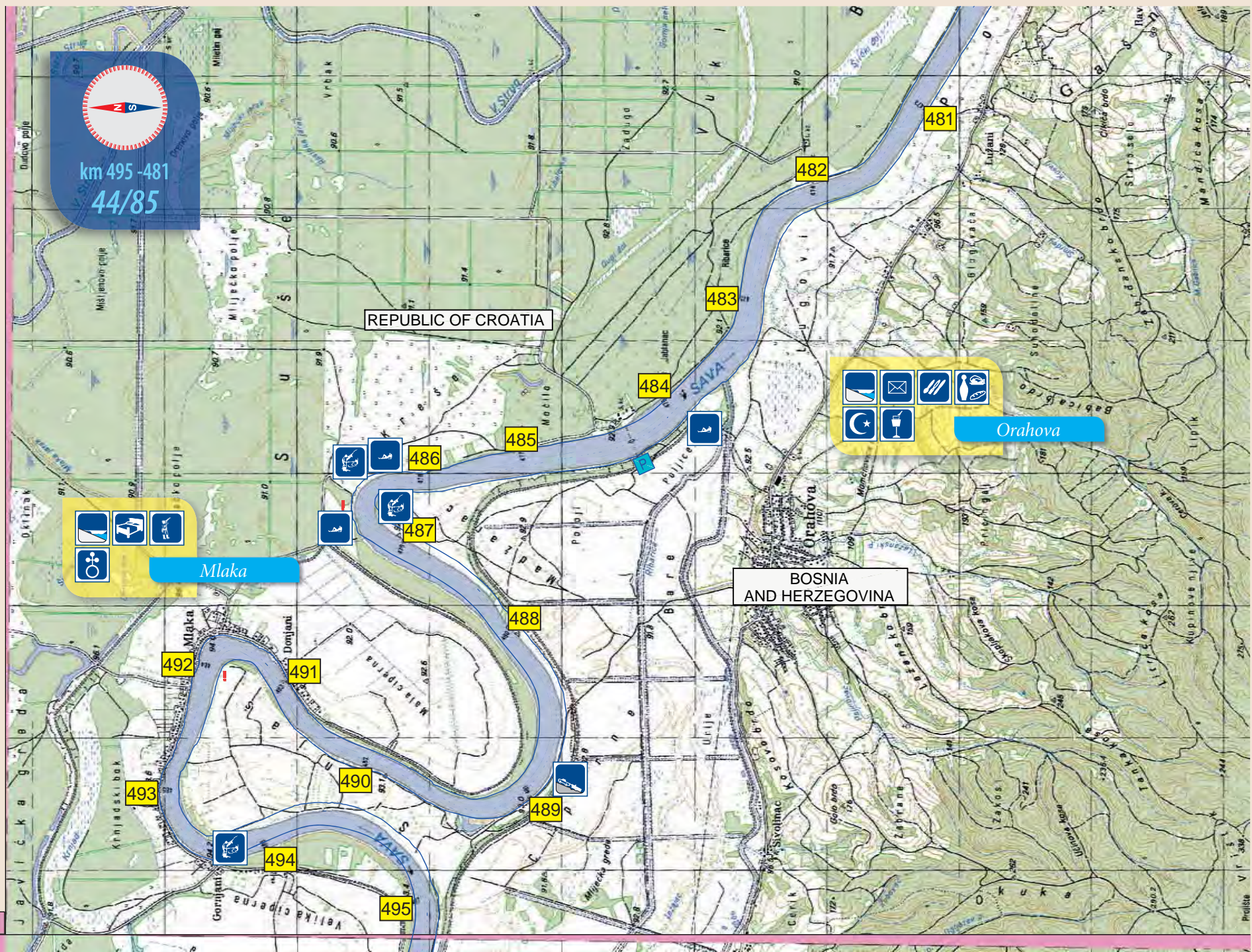
	<b>Puska</b>	







km 495 - 481  
44/85

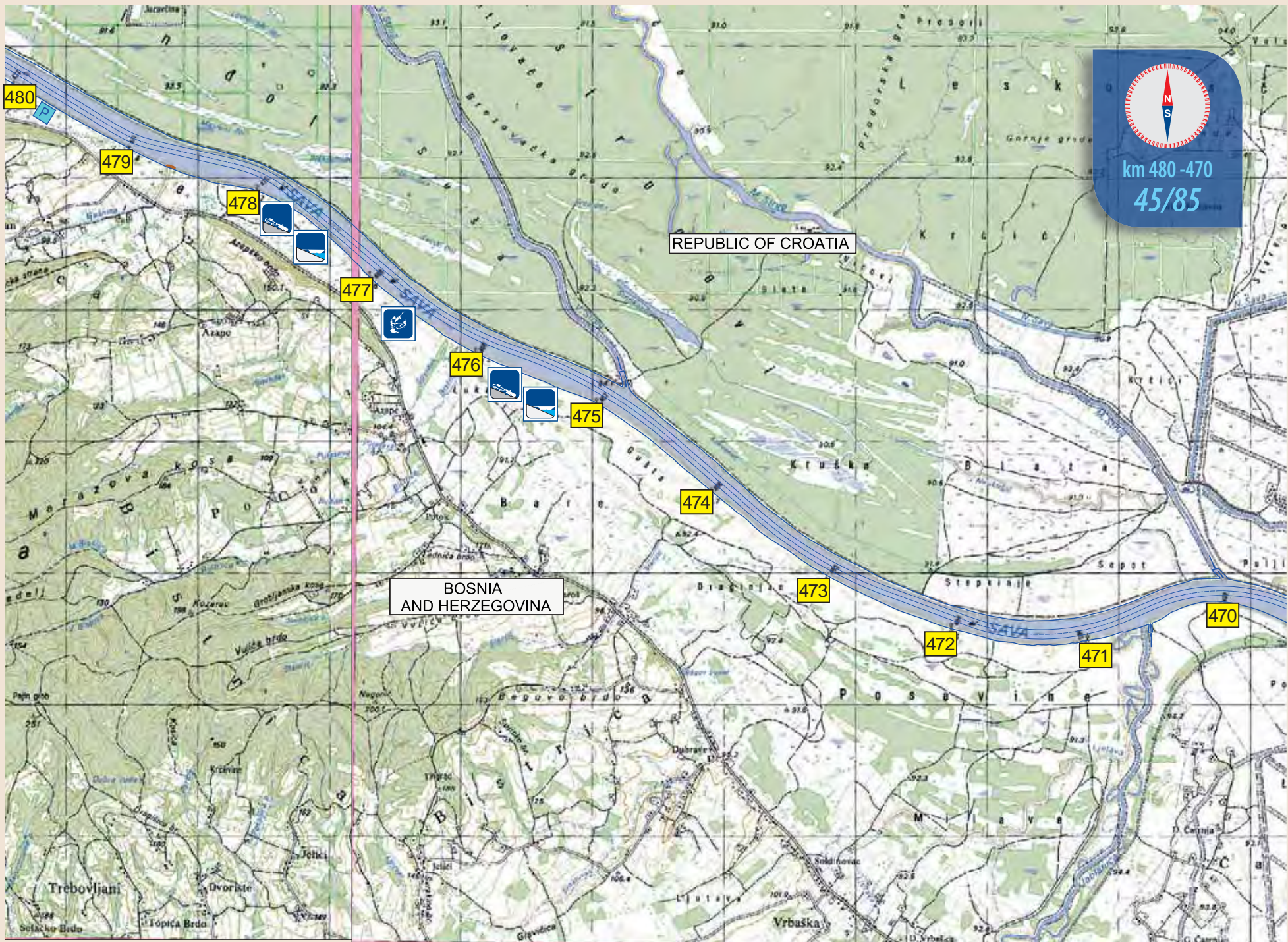


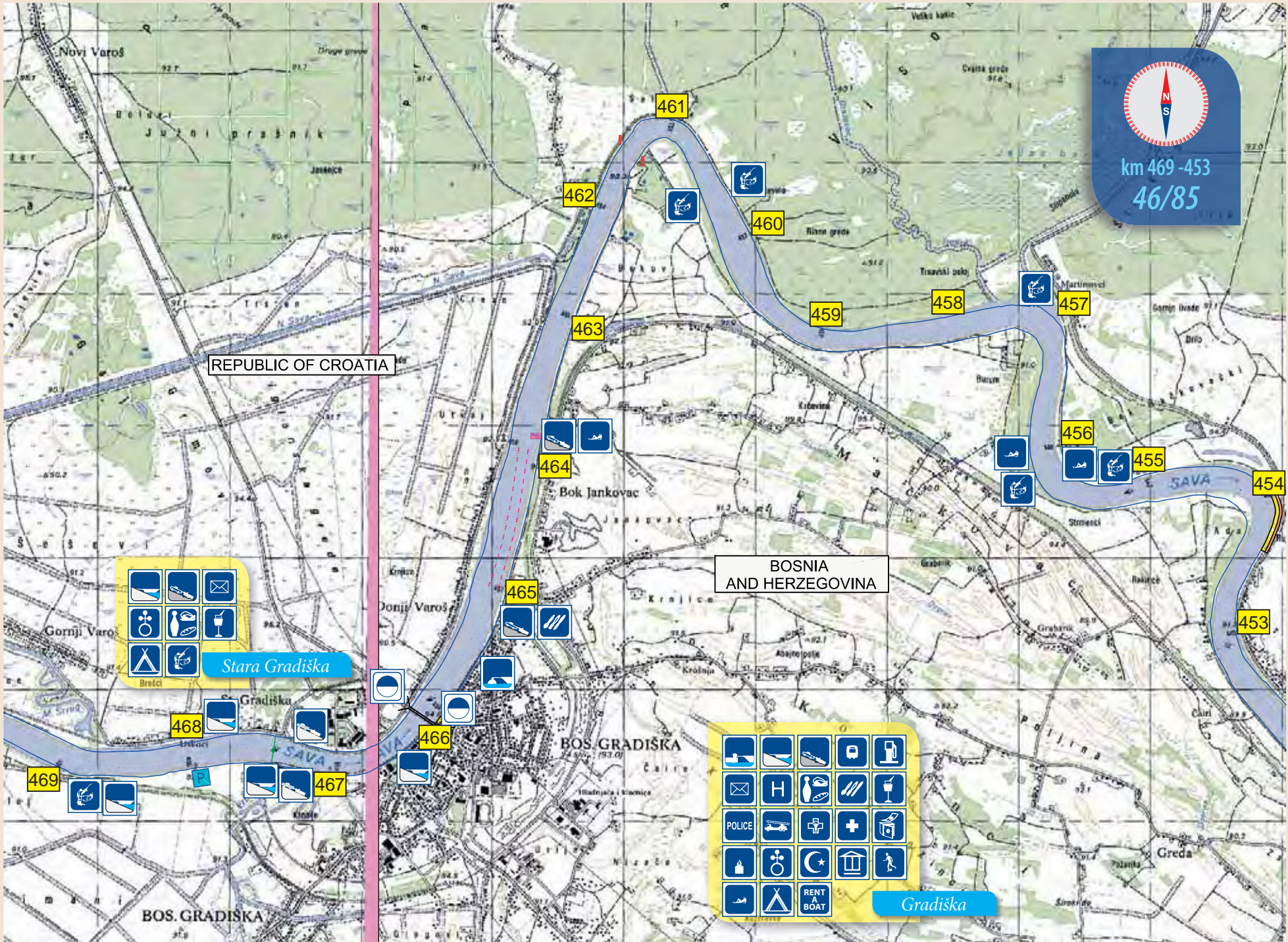
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

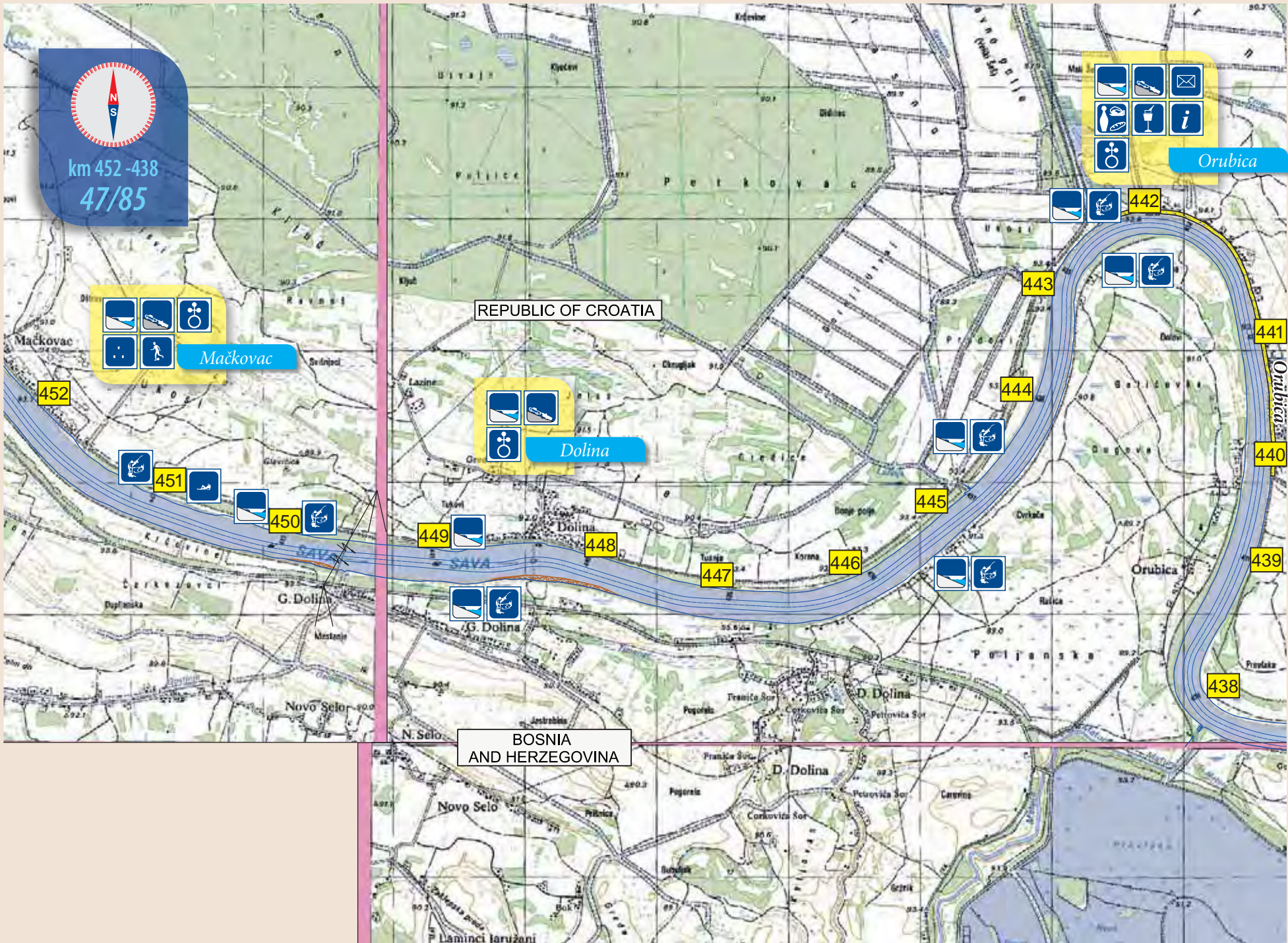
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mlaka

Orahova







km 452-438  
47/85

Mačkovac

Mačkovac

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

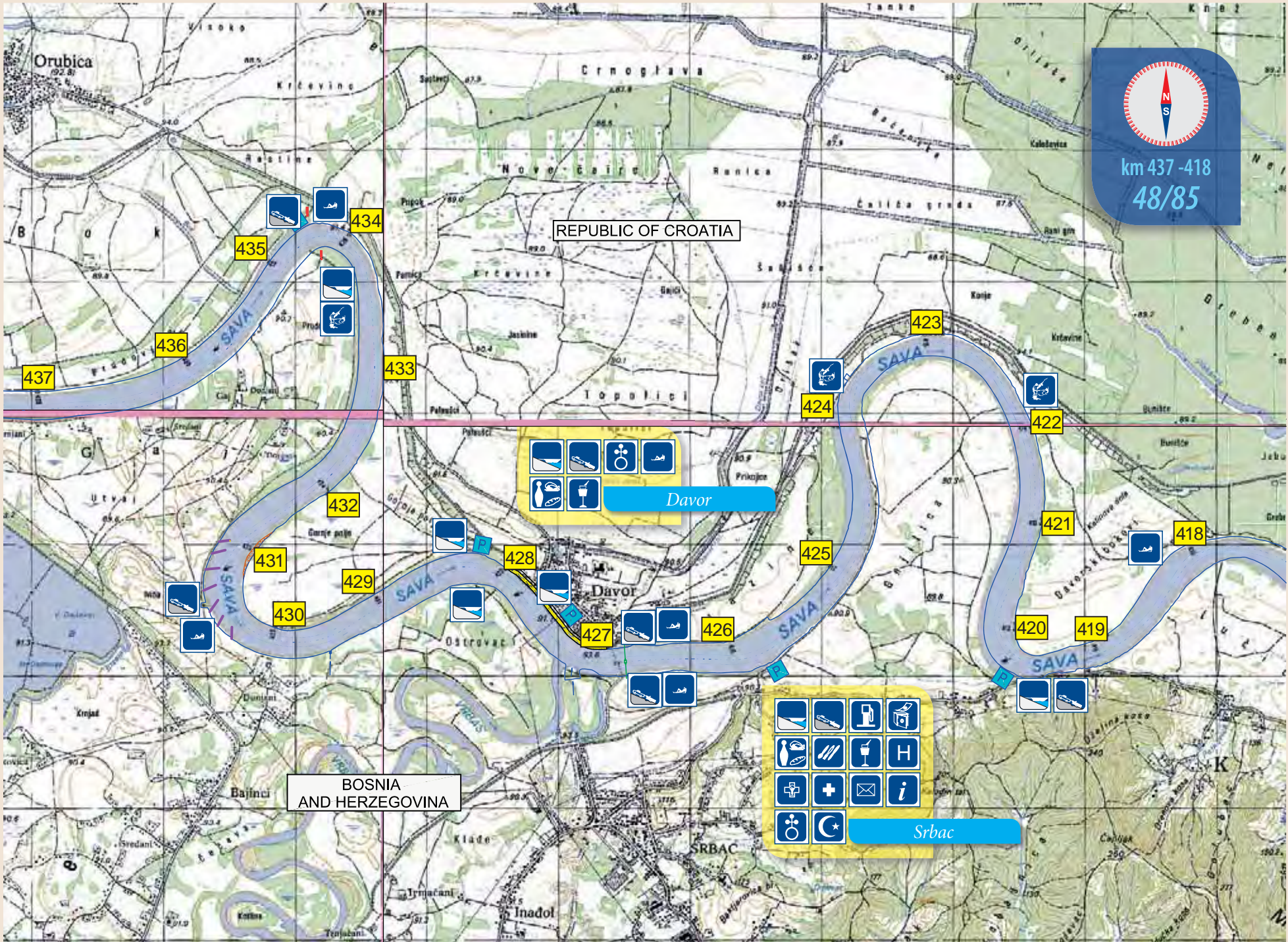
Dolina

Dolina

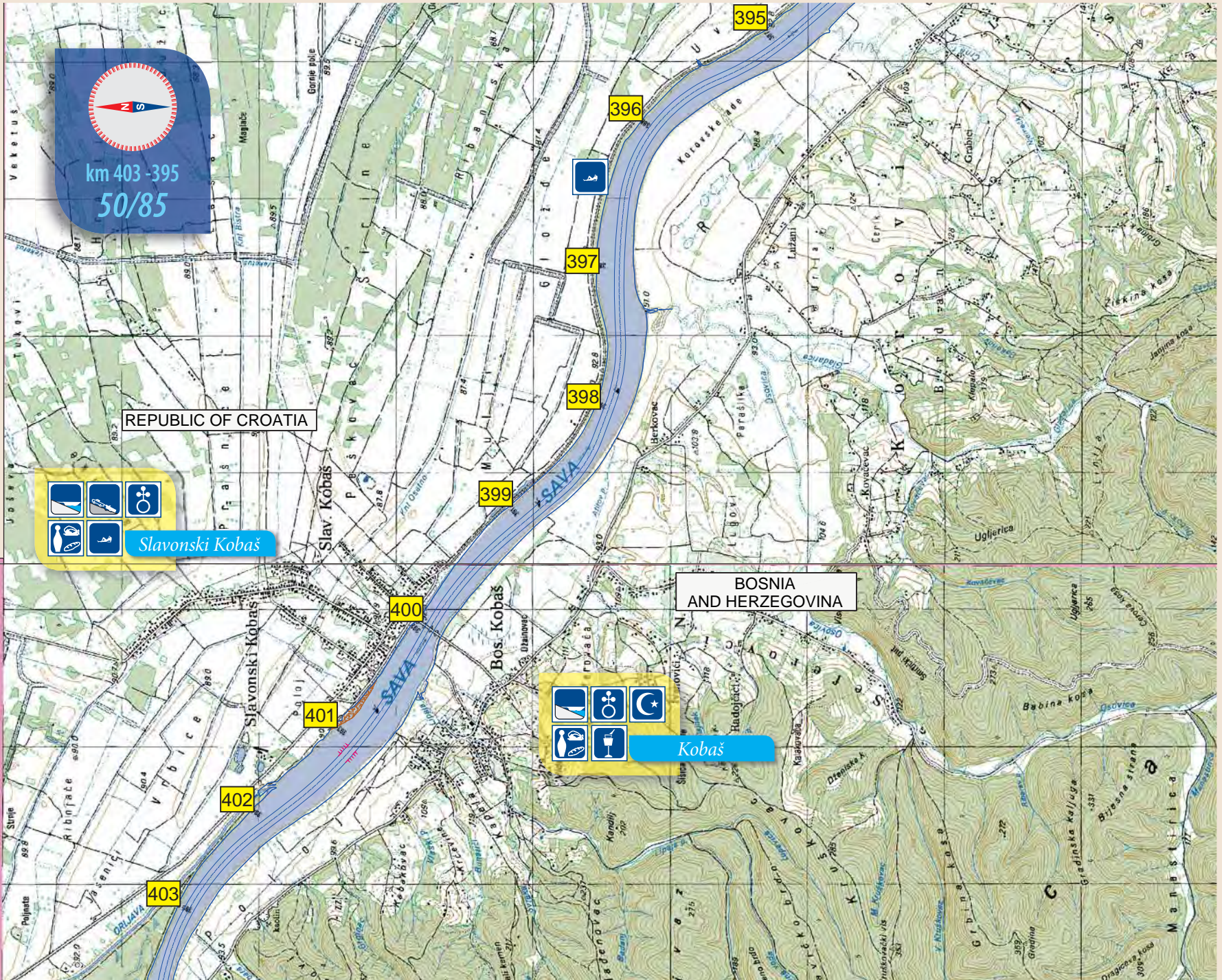
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

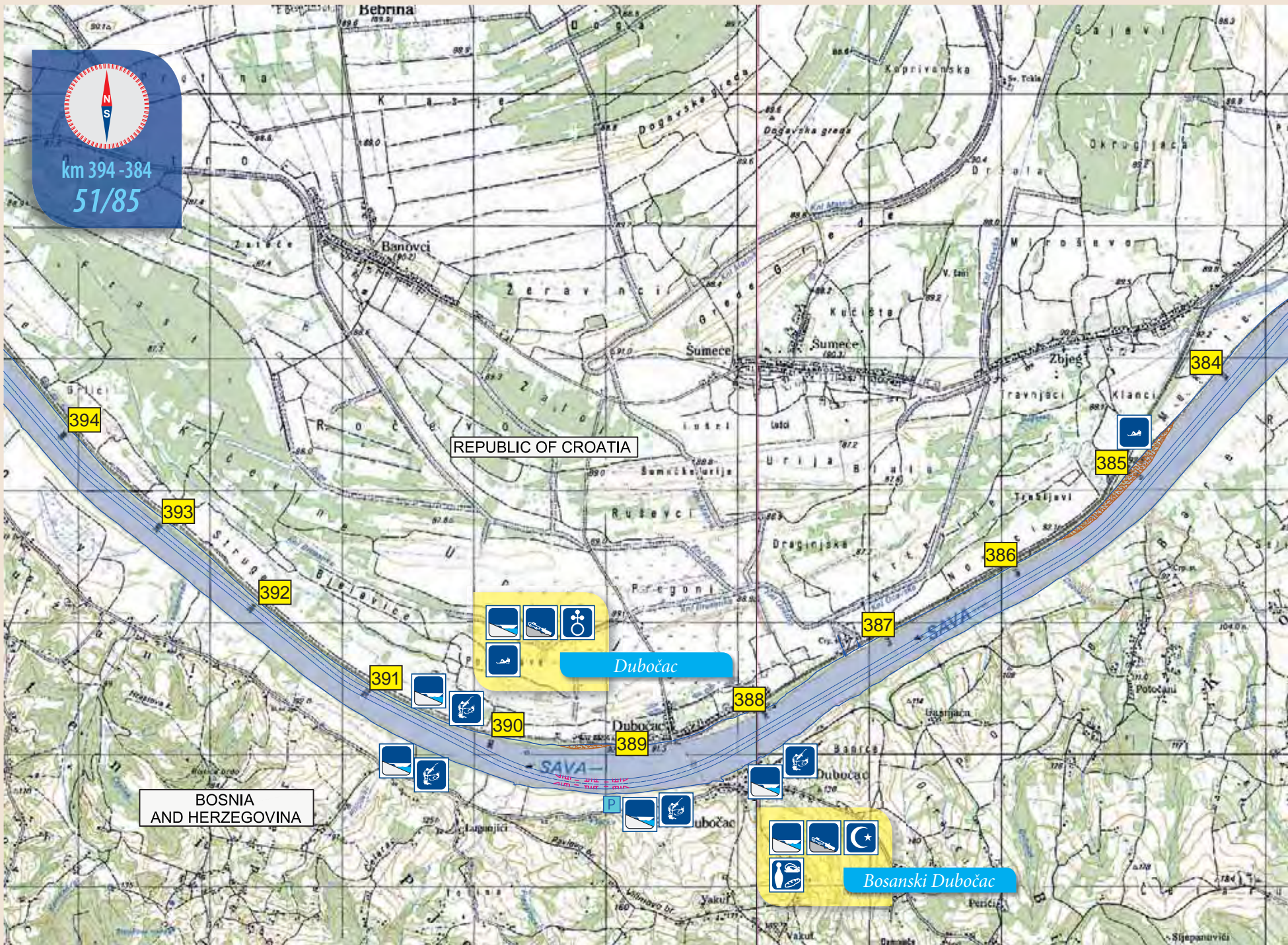
Orubica

Orubica









km 394 - 384  
51/85

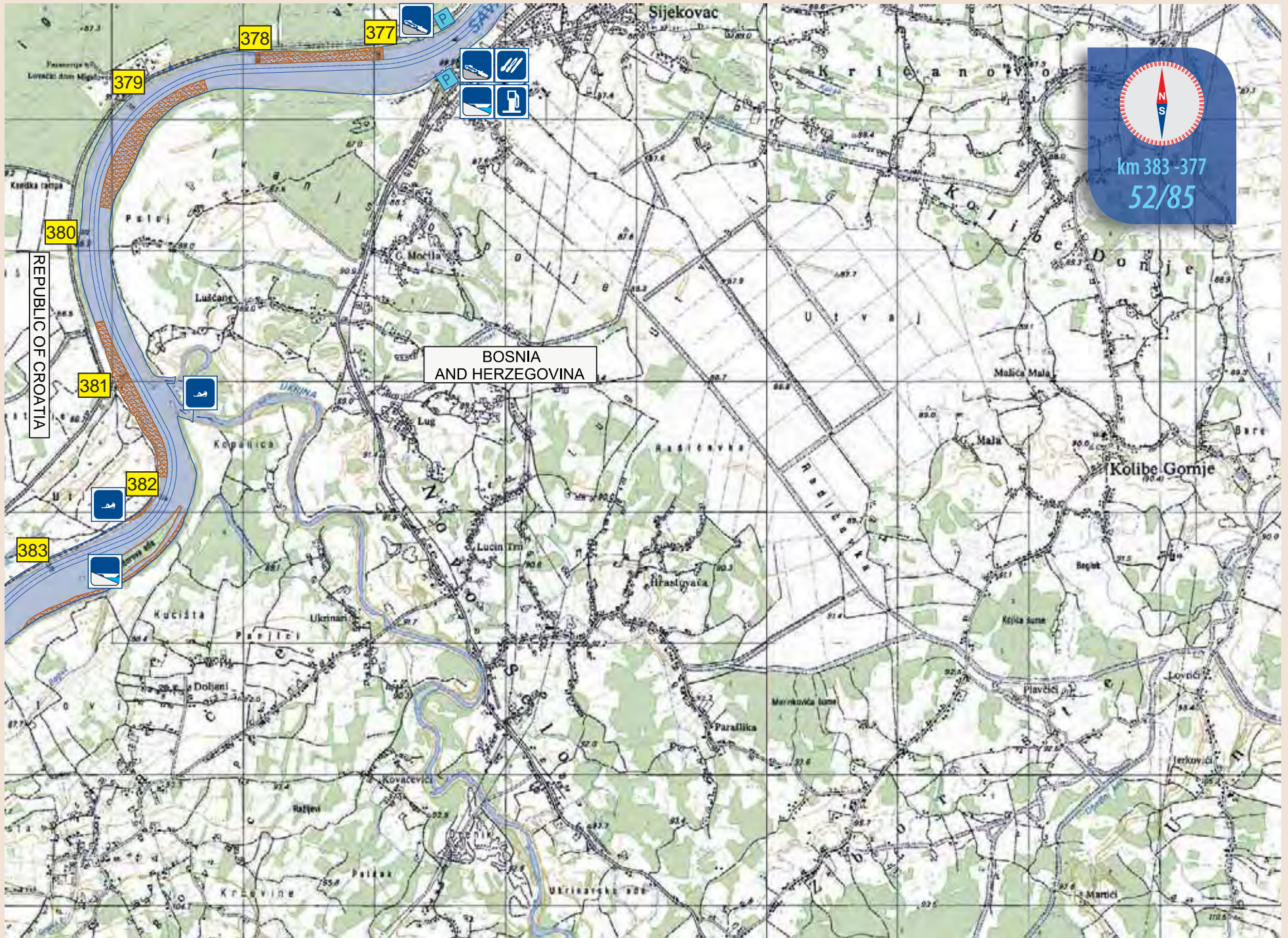
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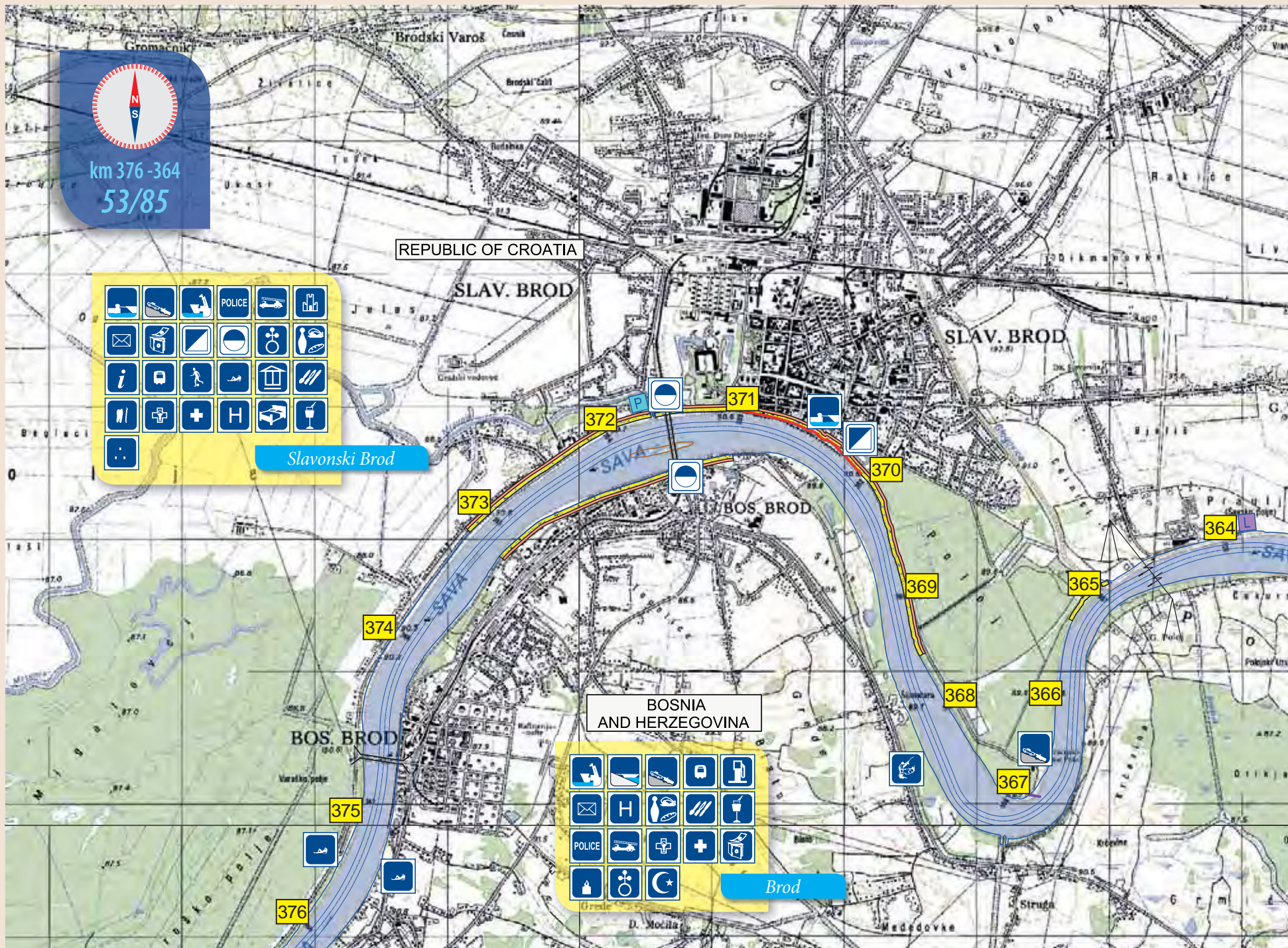
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Dubočaj

Bosanski Dubočaj

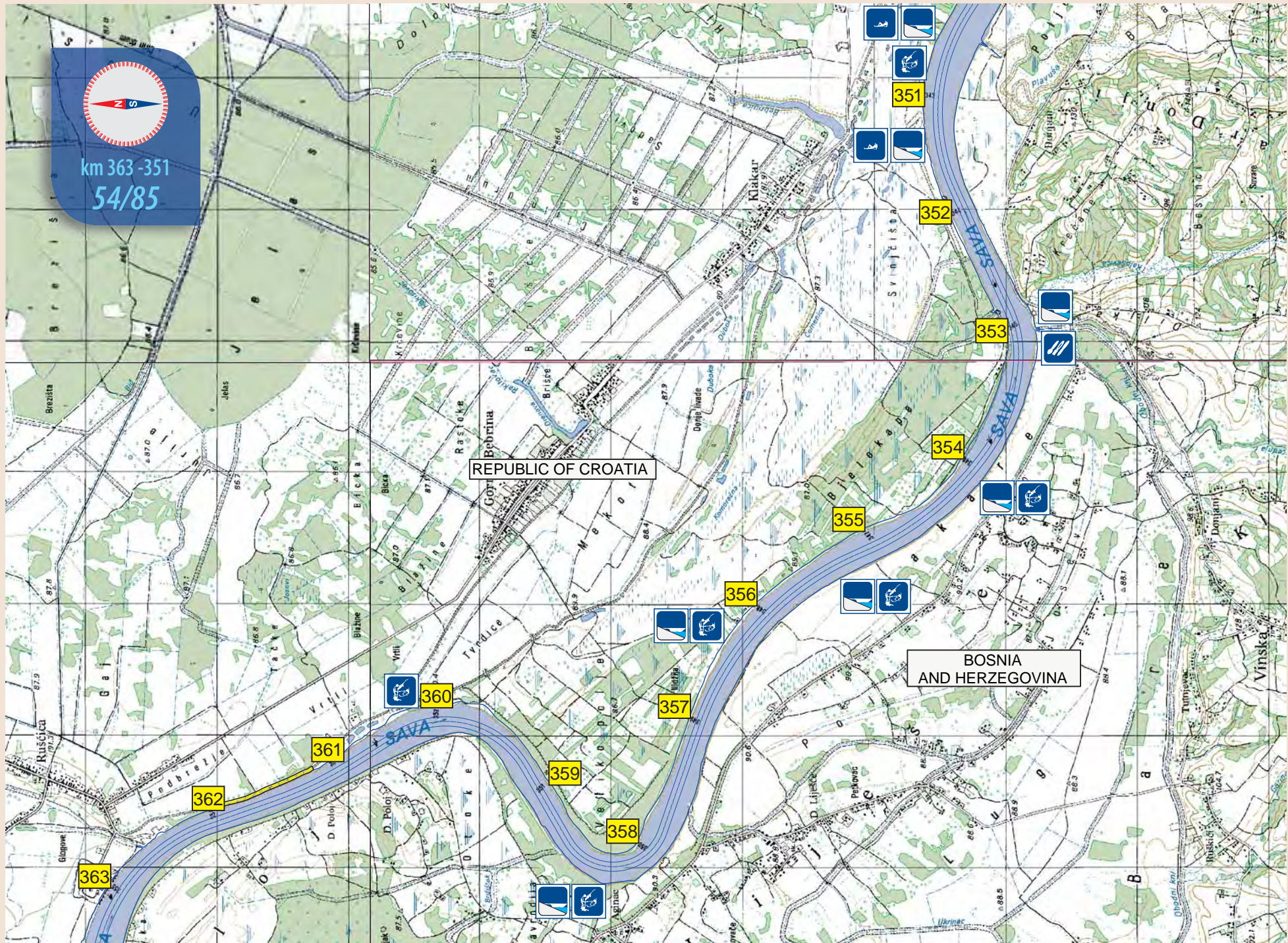


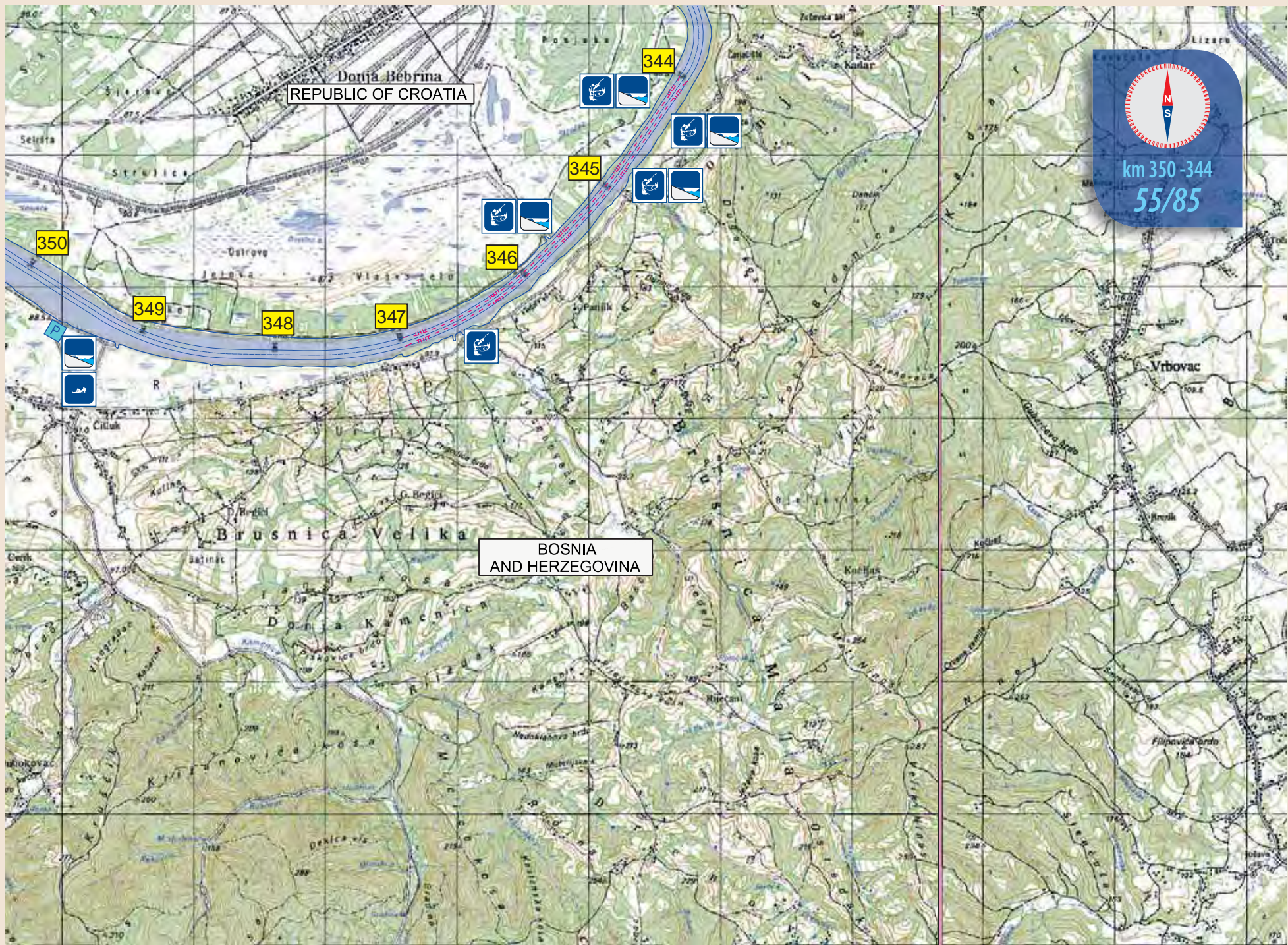




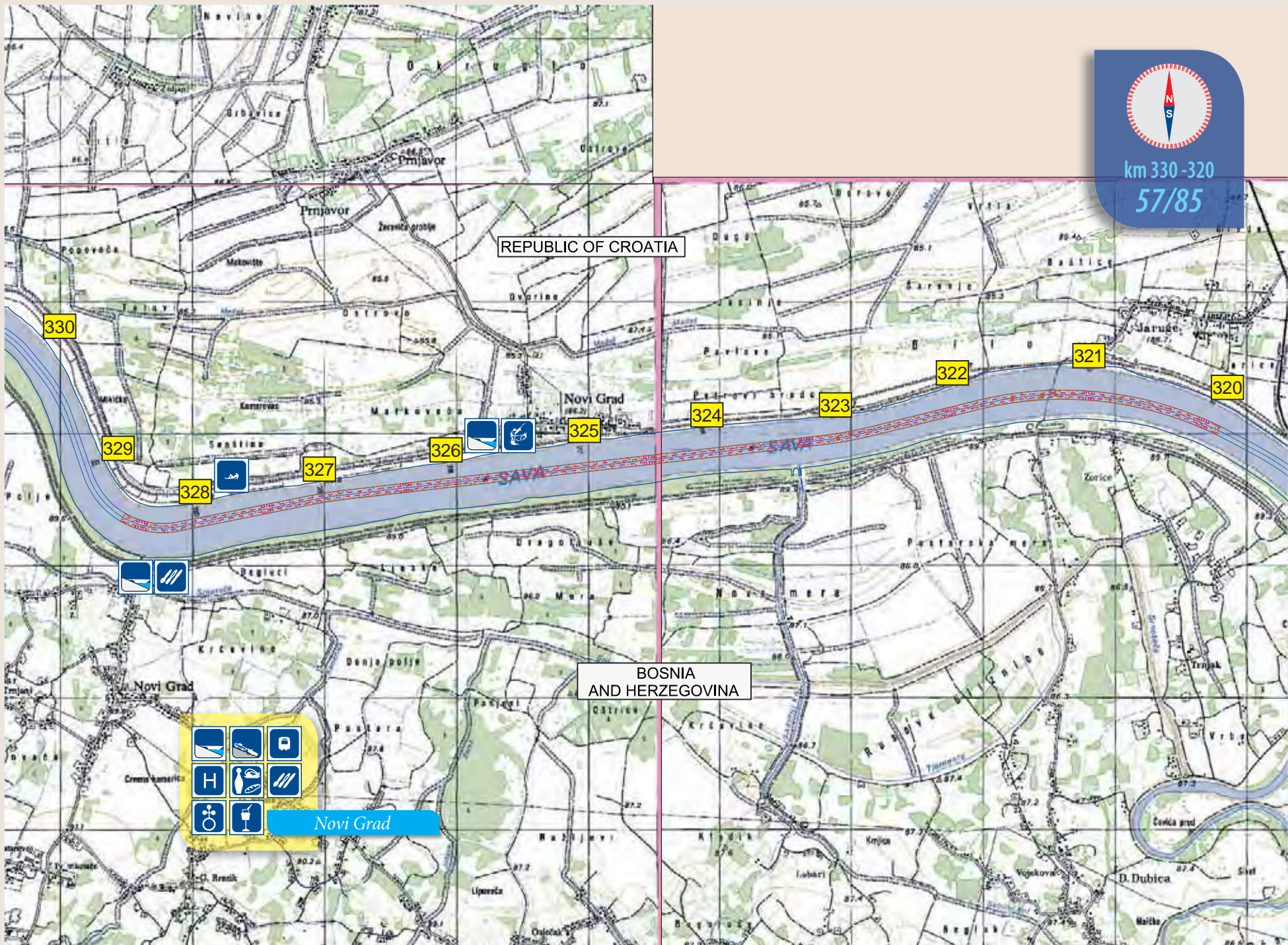



km 363 -351  
54/85

















  
 km 330-320  
 57/85

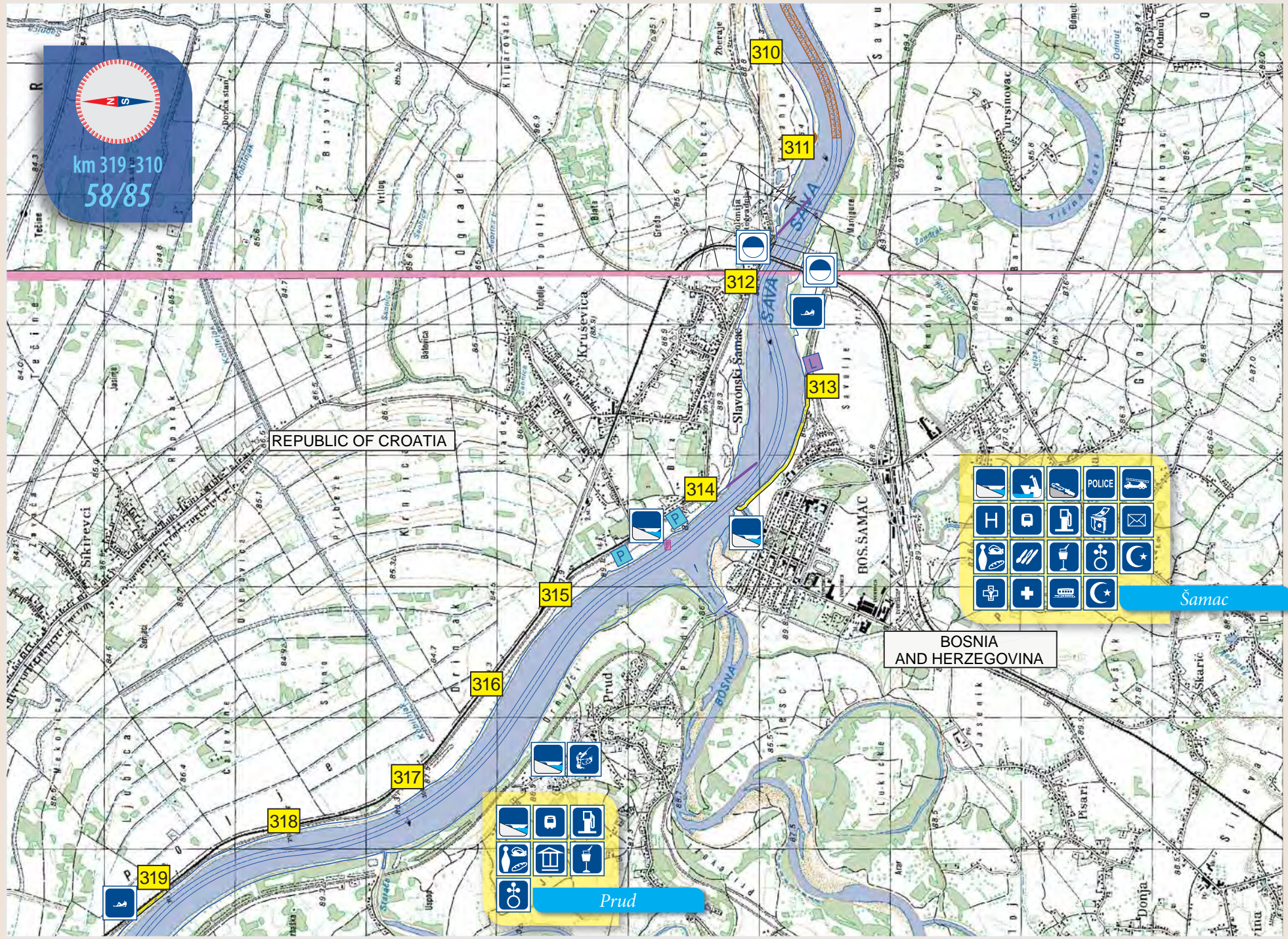
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

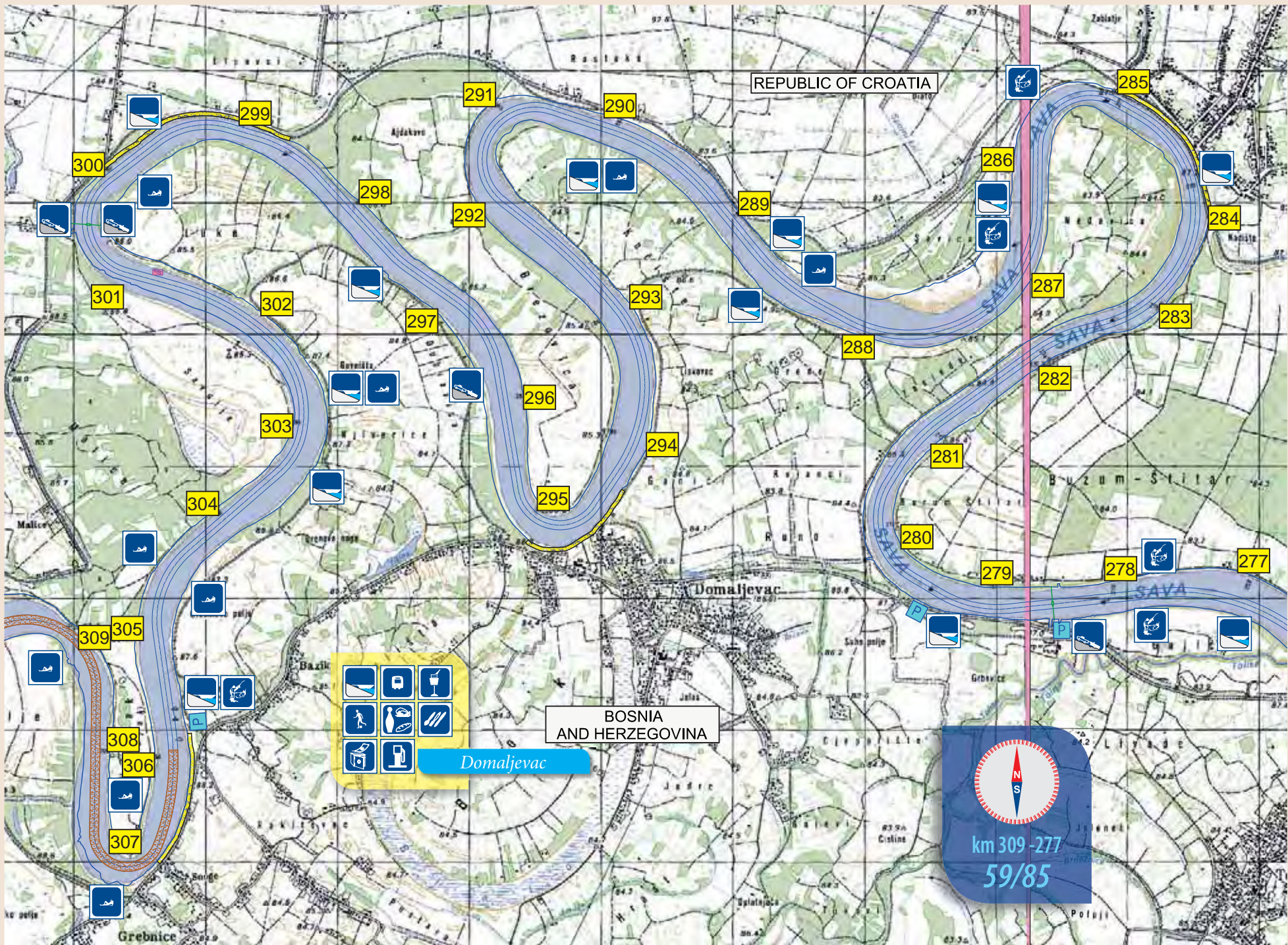
Novi Grad

km 319-310  
58/85

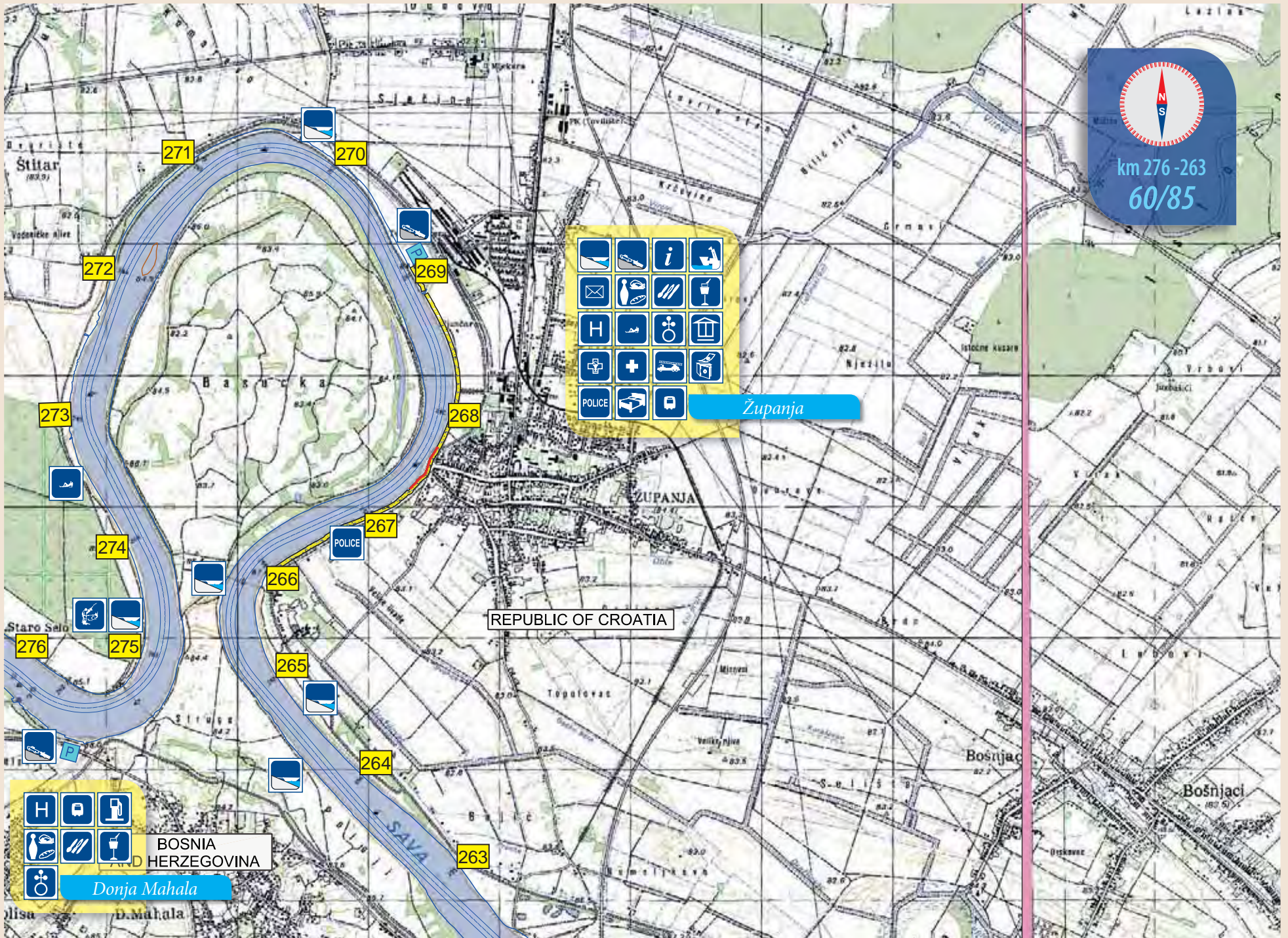



Šamac


Prud







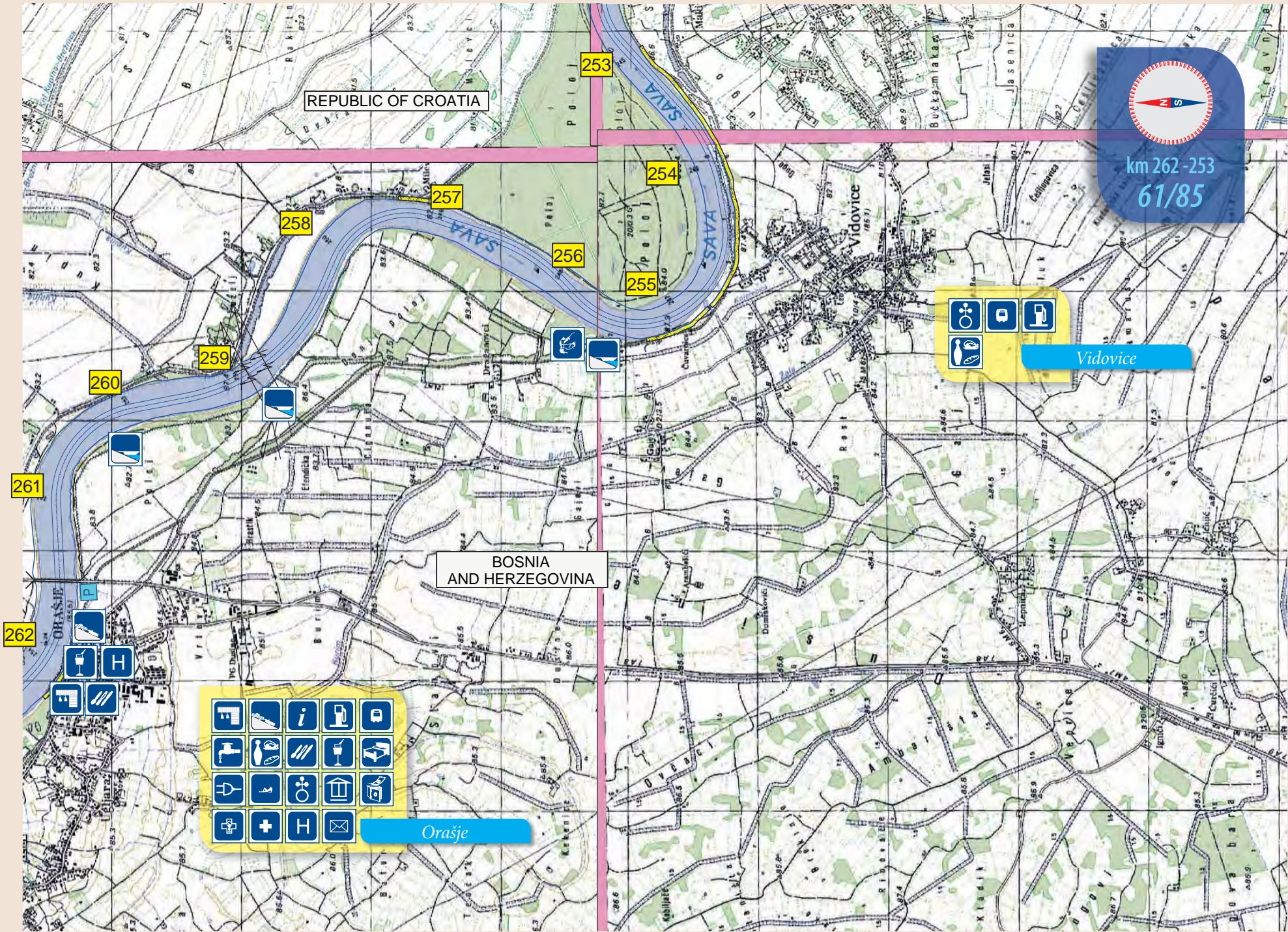
km 276 - 263  
60/85


Zupanja

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA


BOSNIA  
HERZEGOVINA

Donja Mahala



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

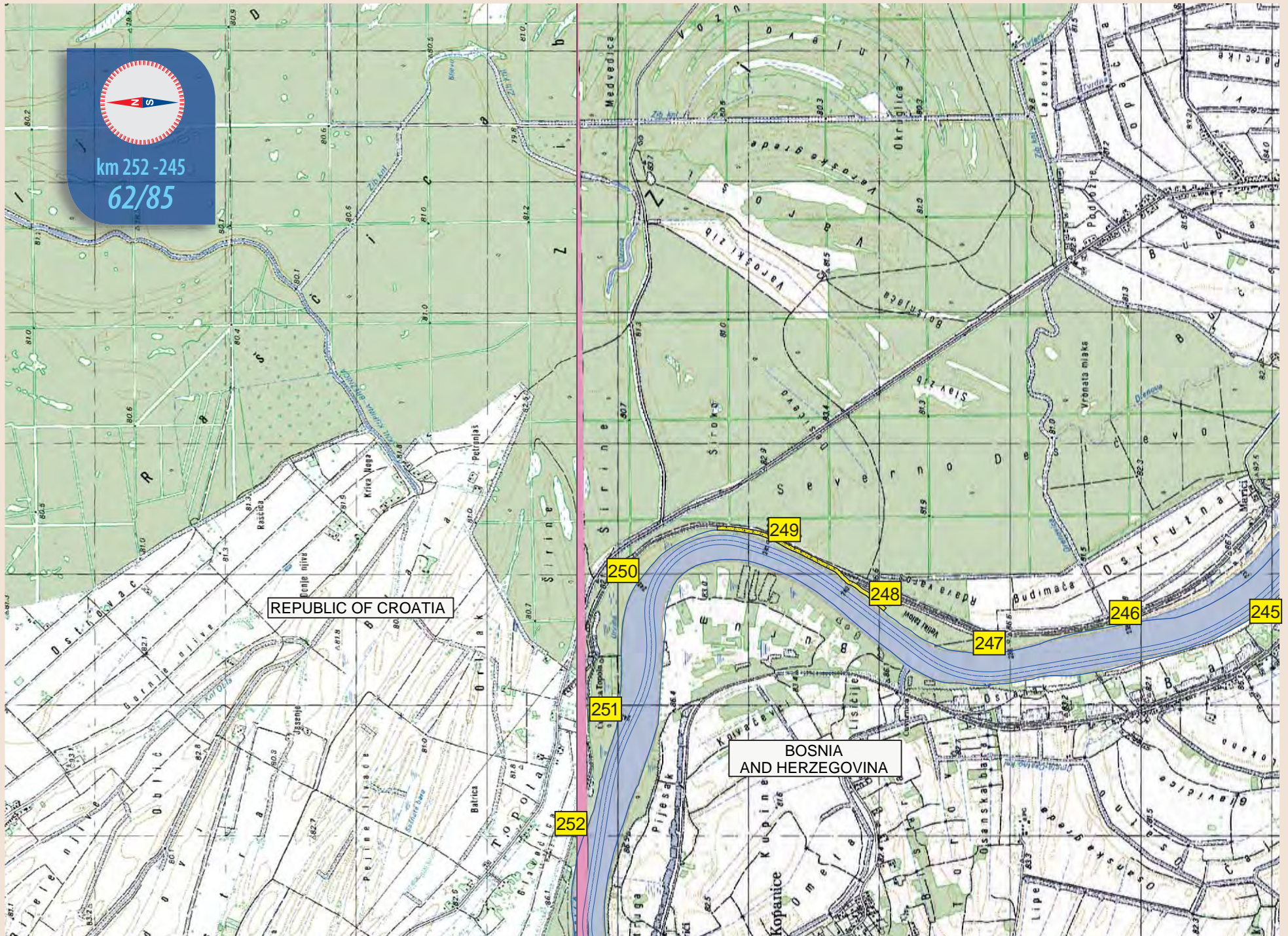
km 262-253  
61/85

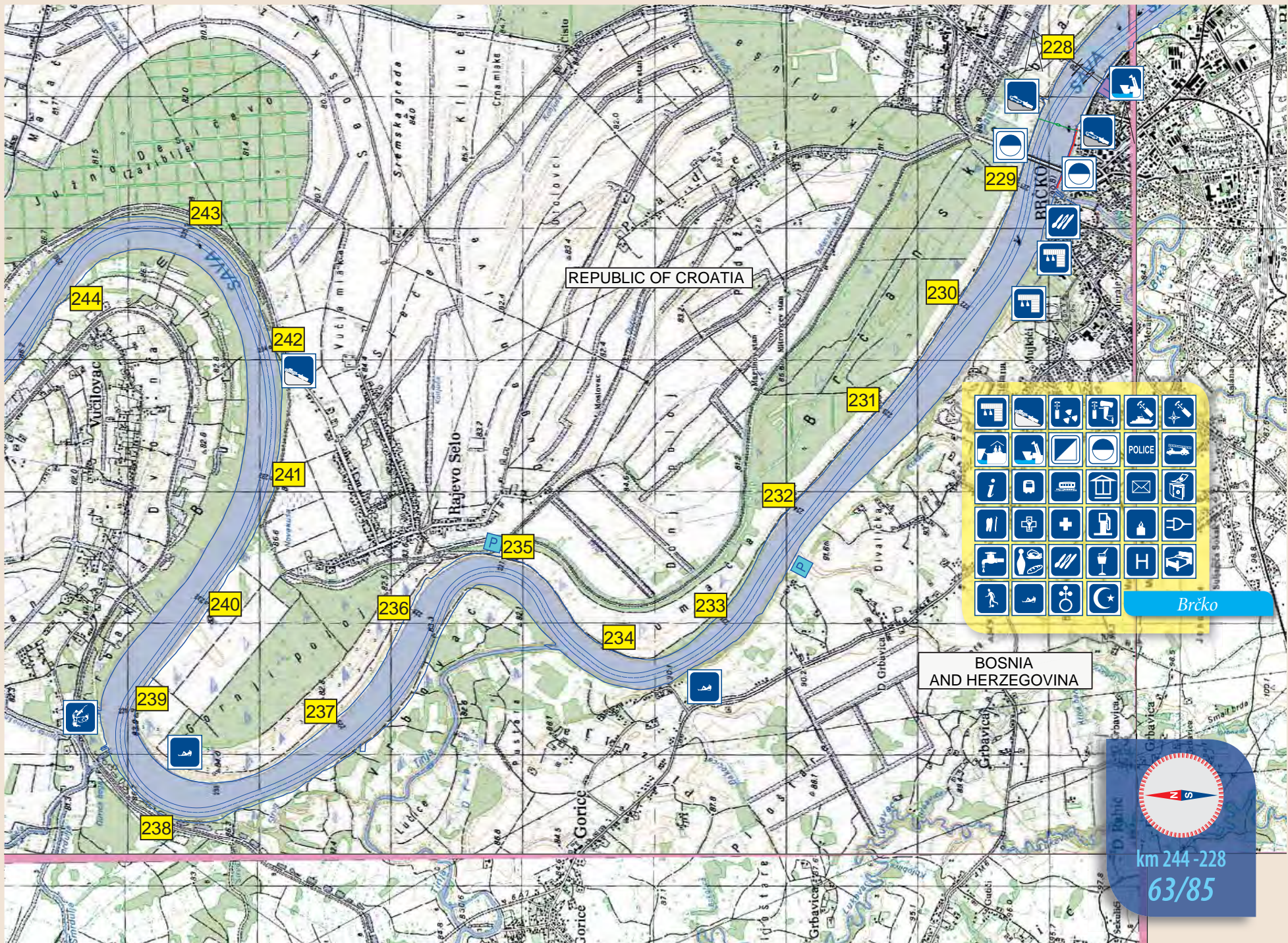
Vidovice

Orašje



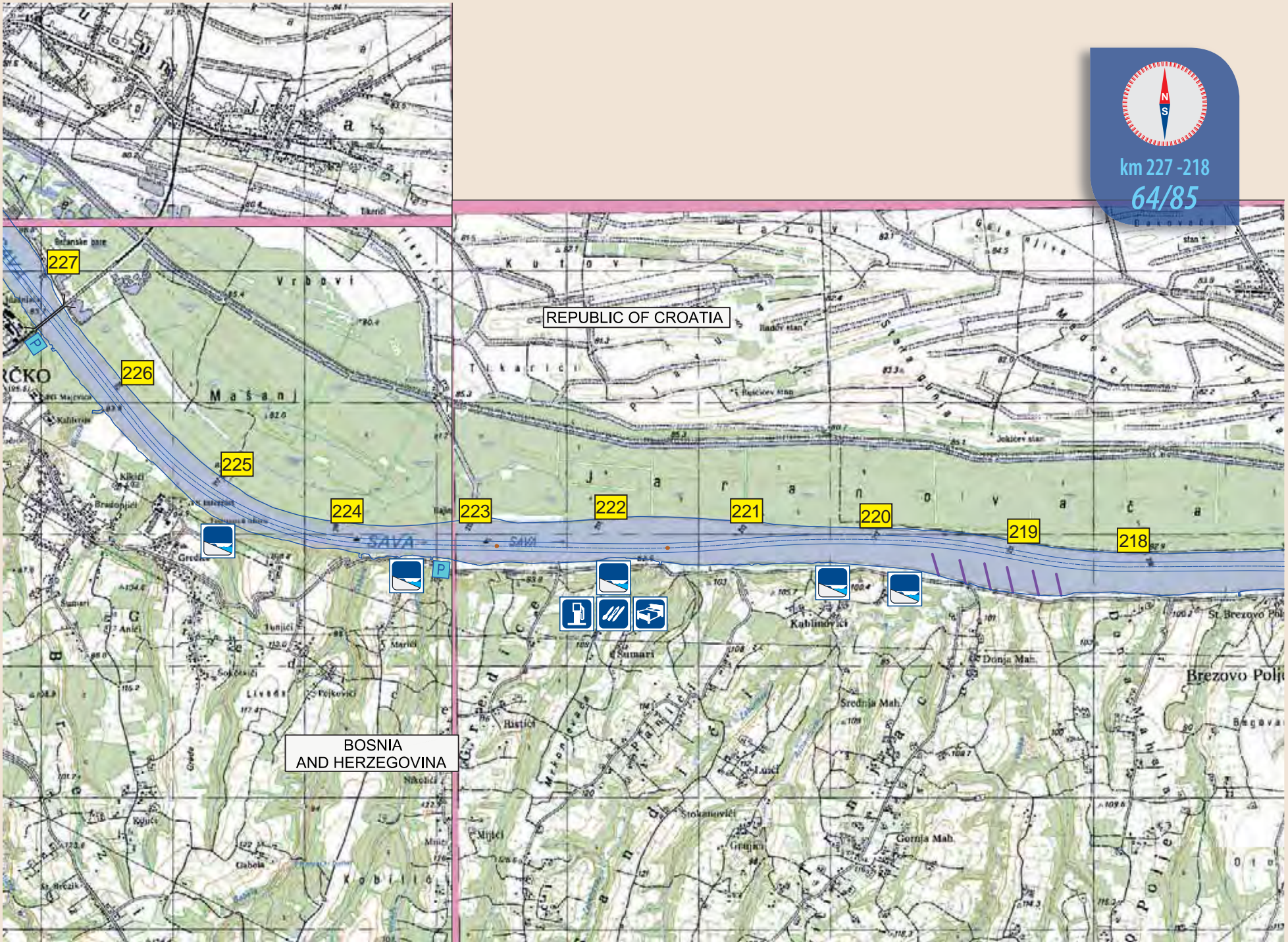
km 252 -245  
62/85

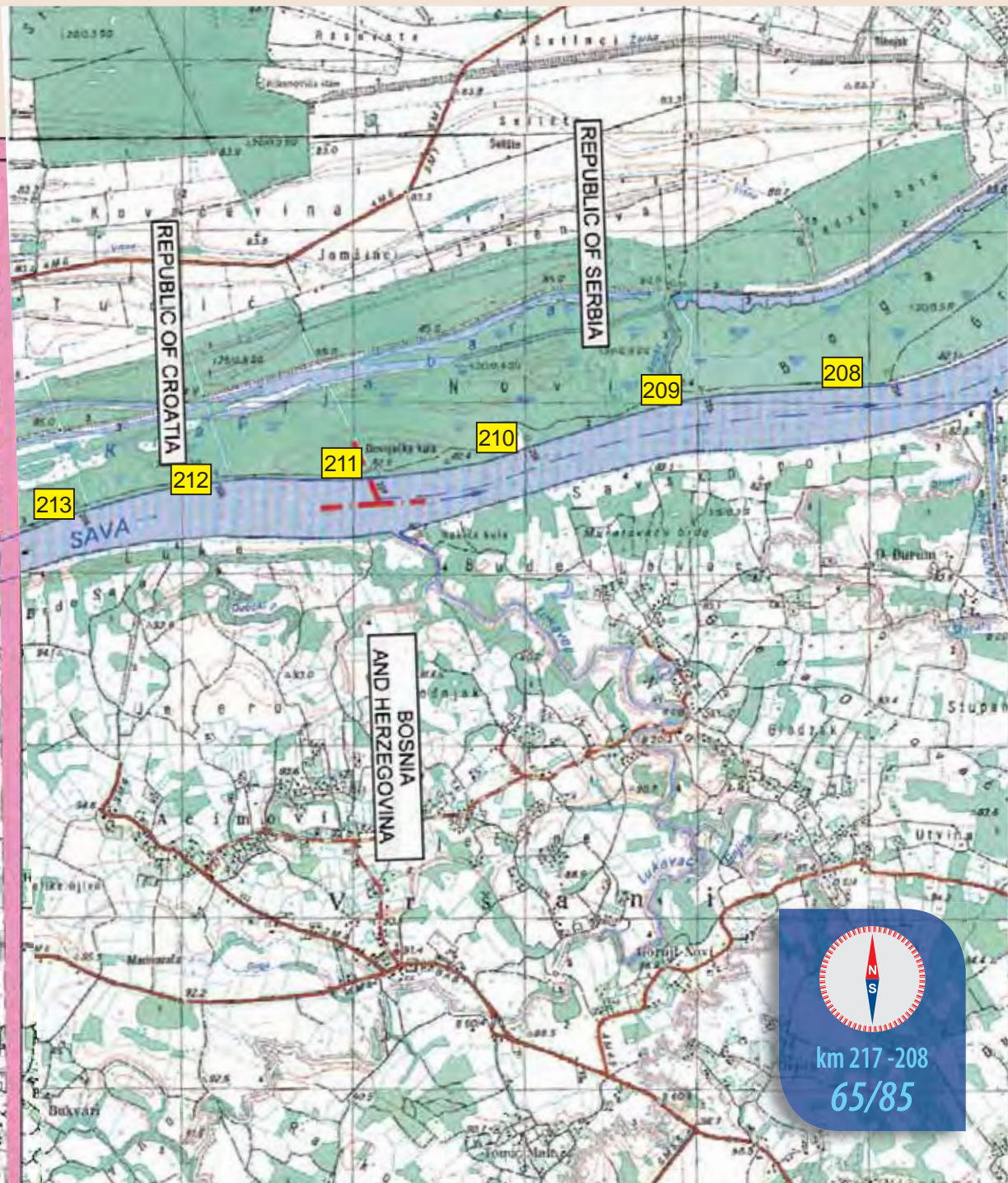


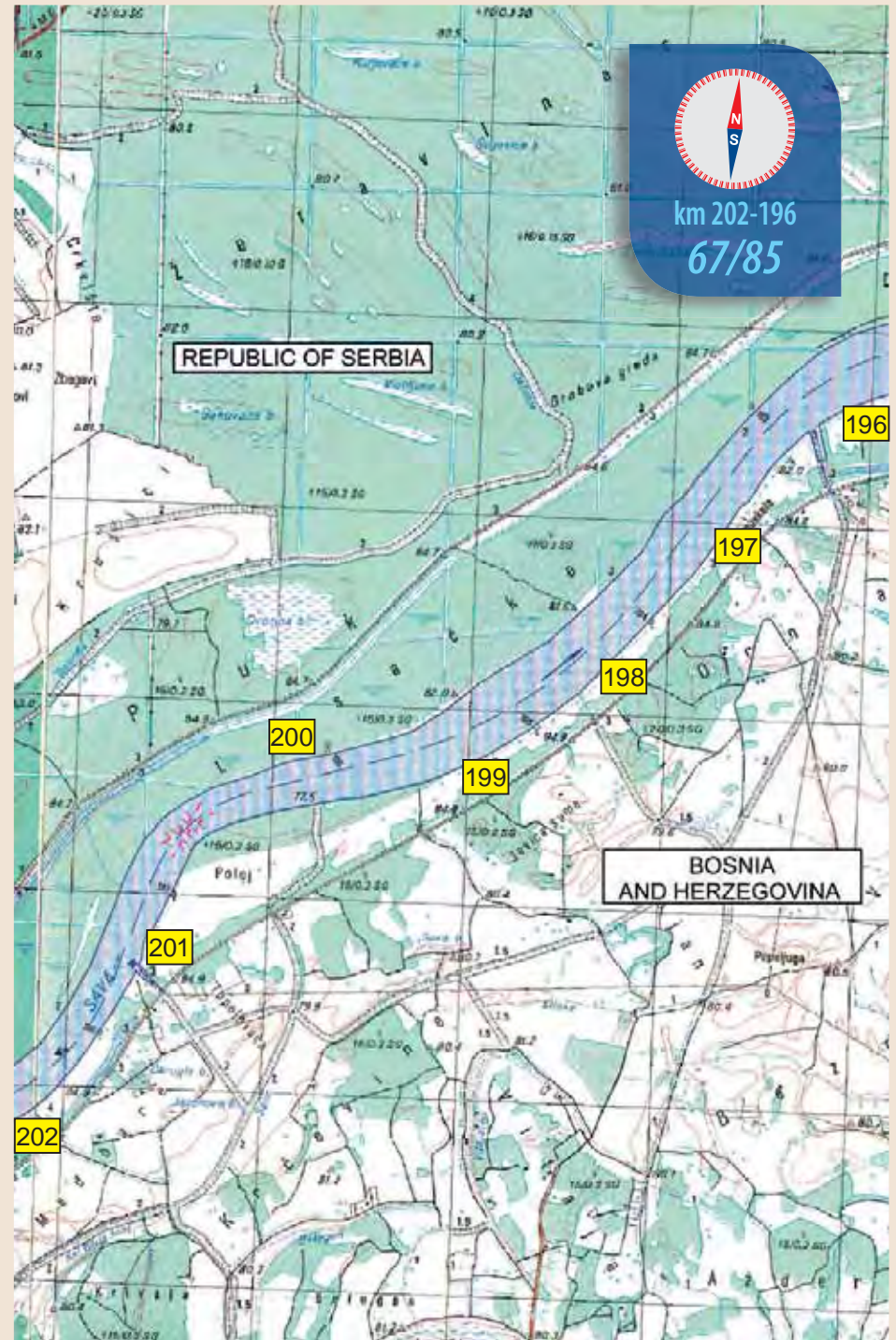


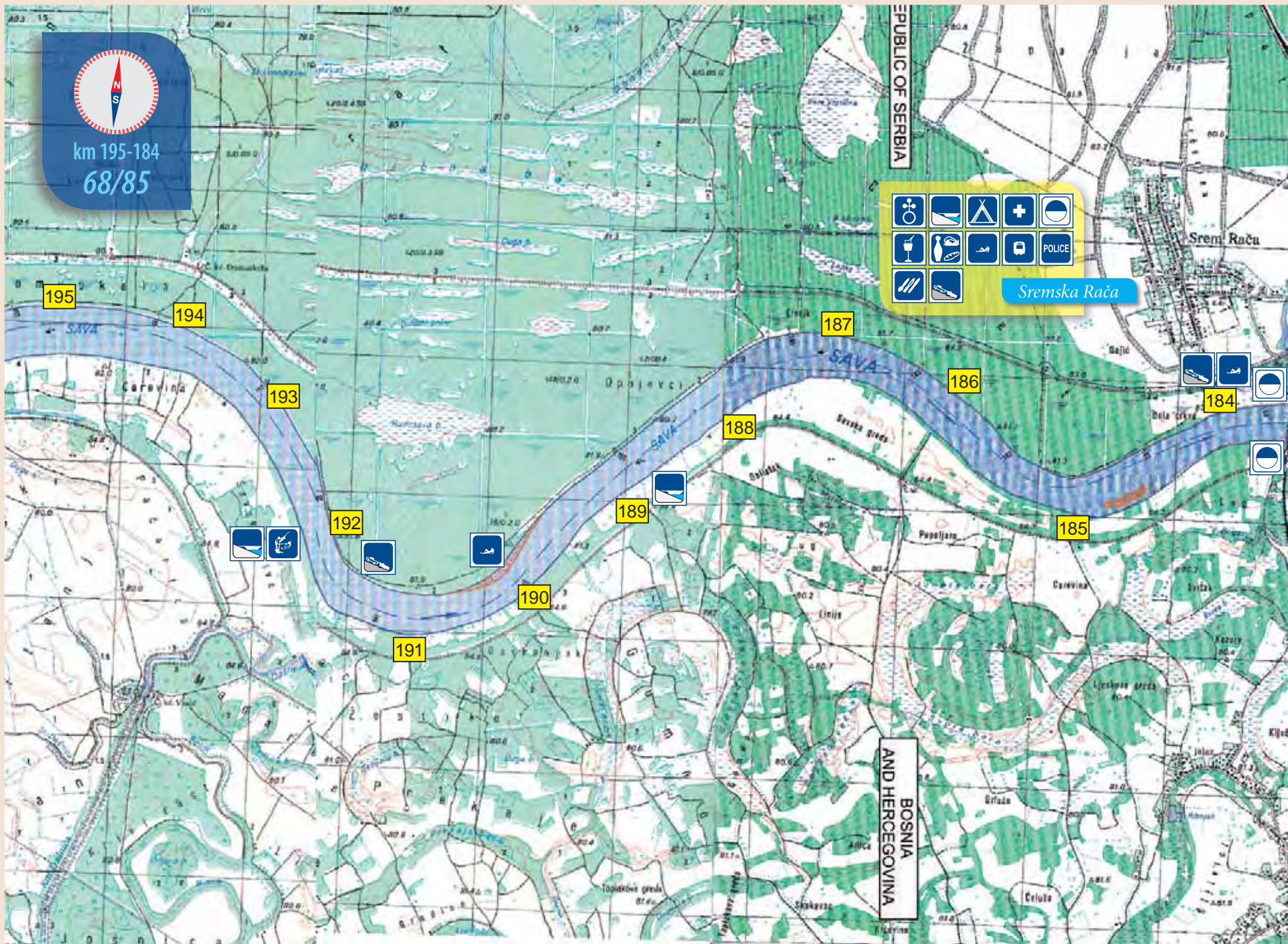


km 227 - 218  
64/85











km 183-165  
69/85

Bosut

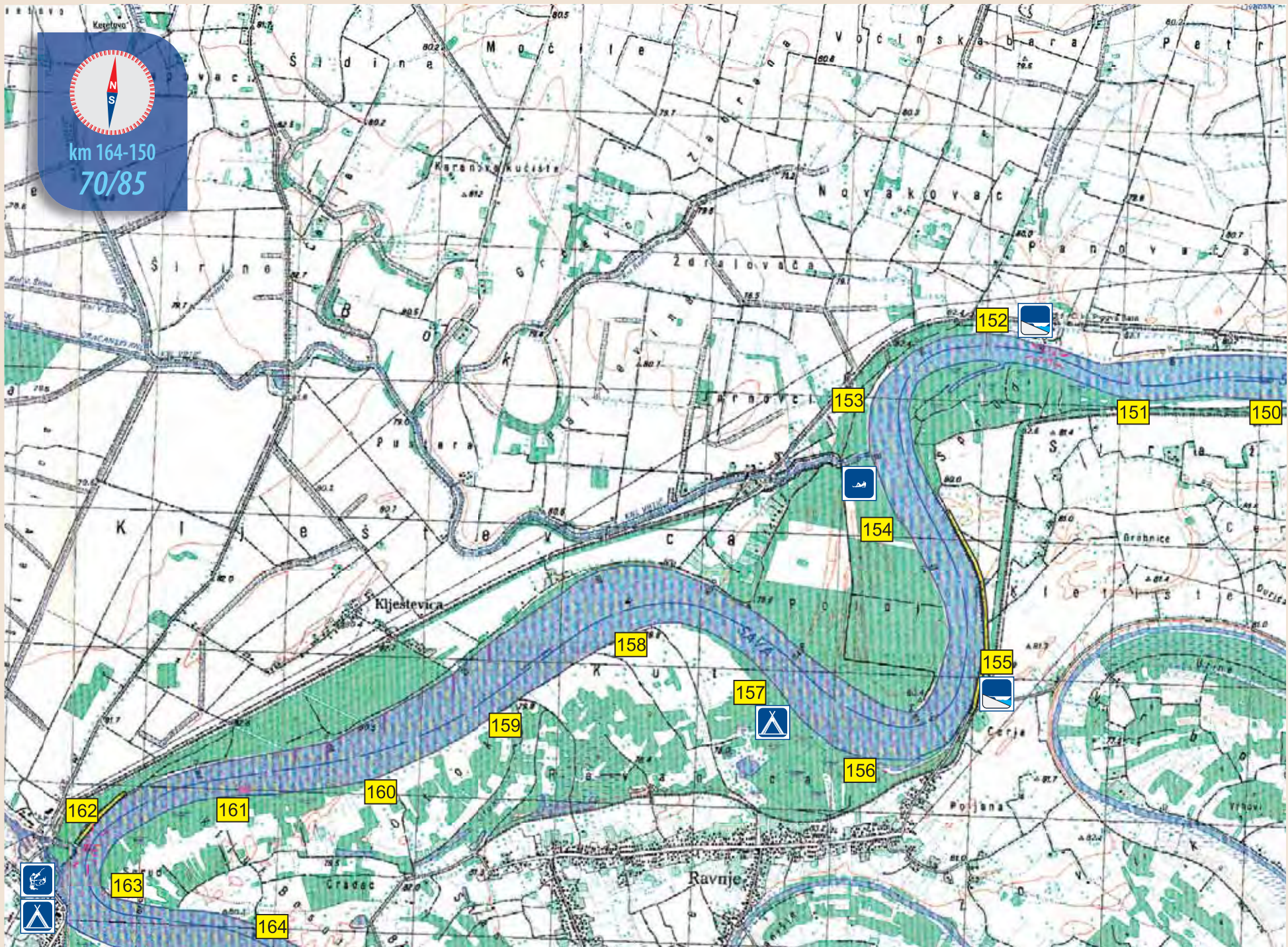
165  
166  
167

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Crna Bara

Crna Bara

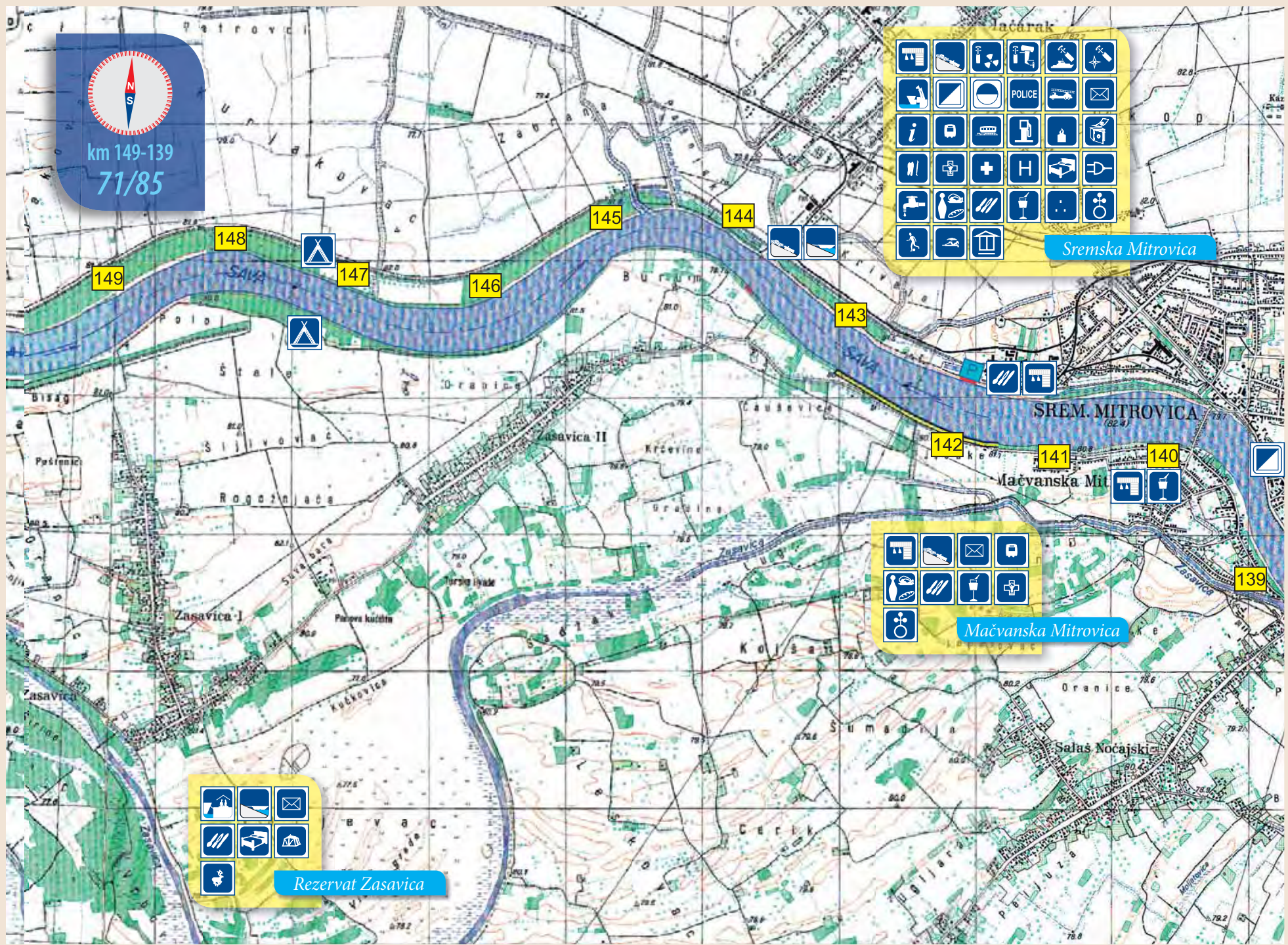


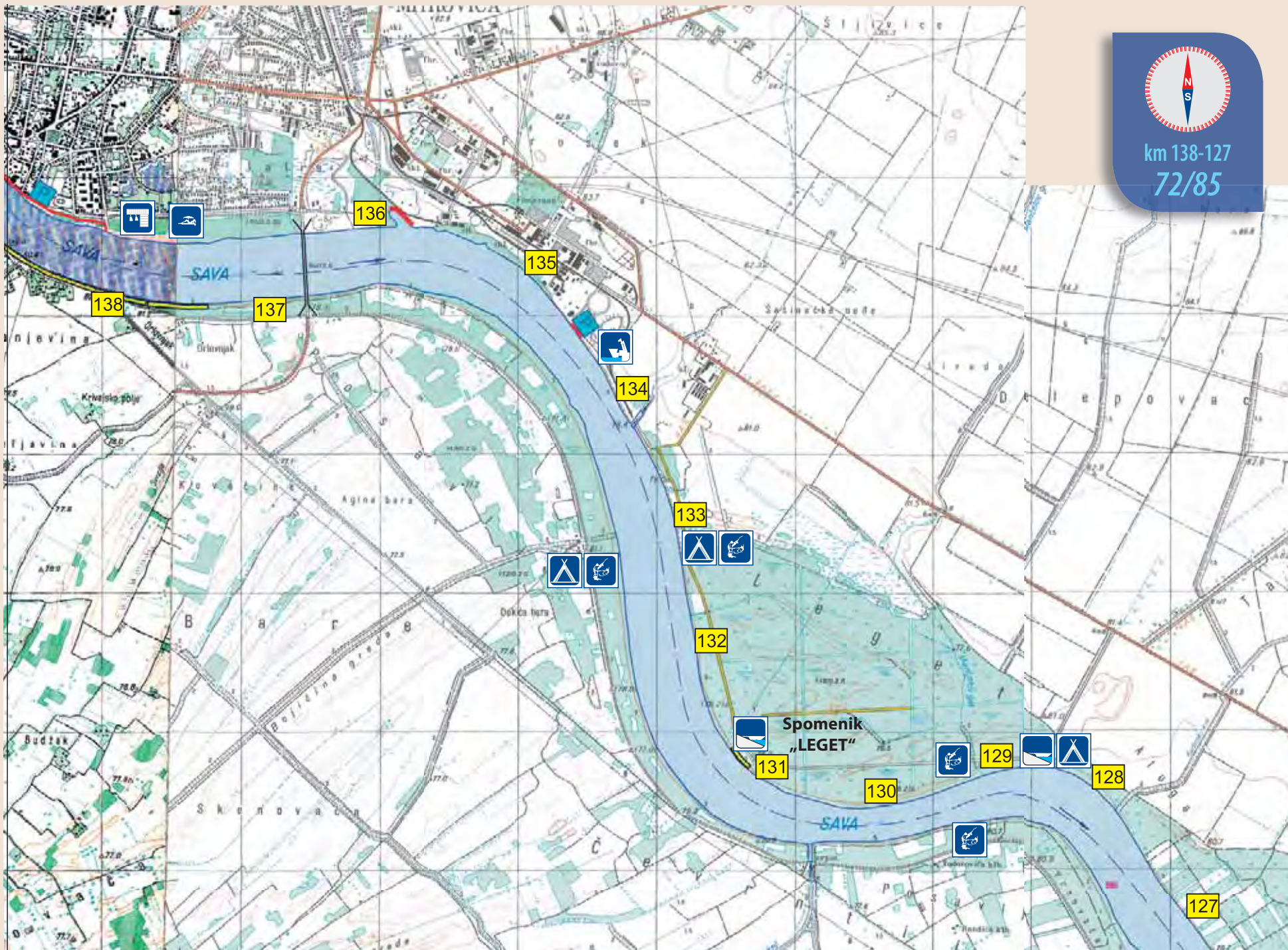
km 149-139  
71/85

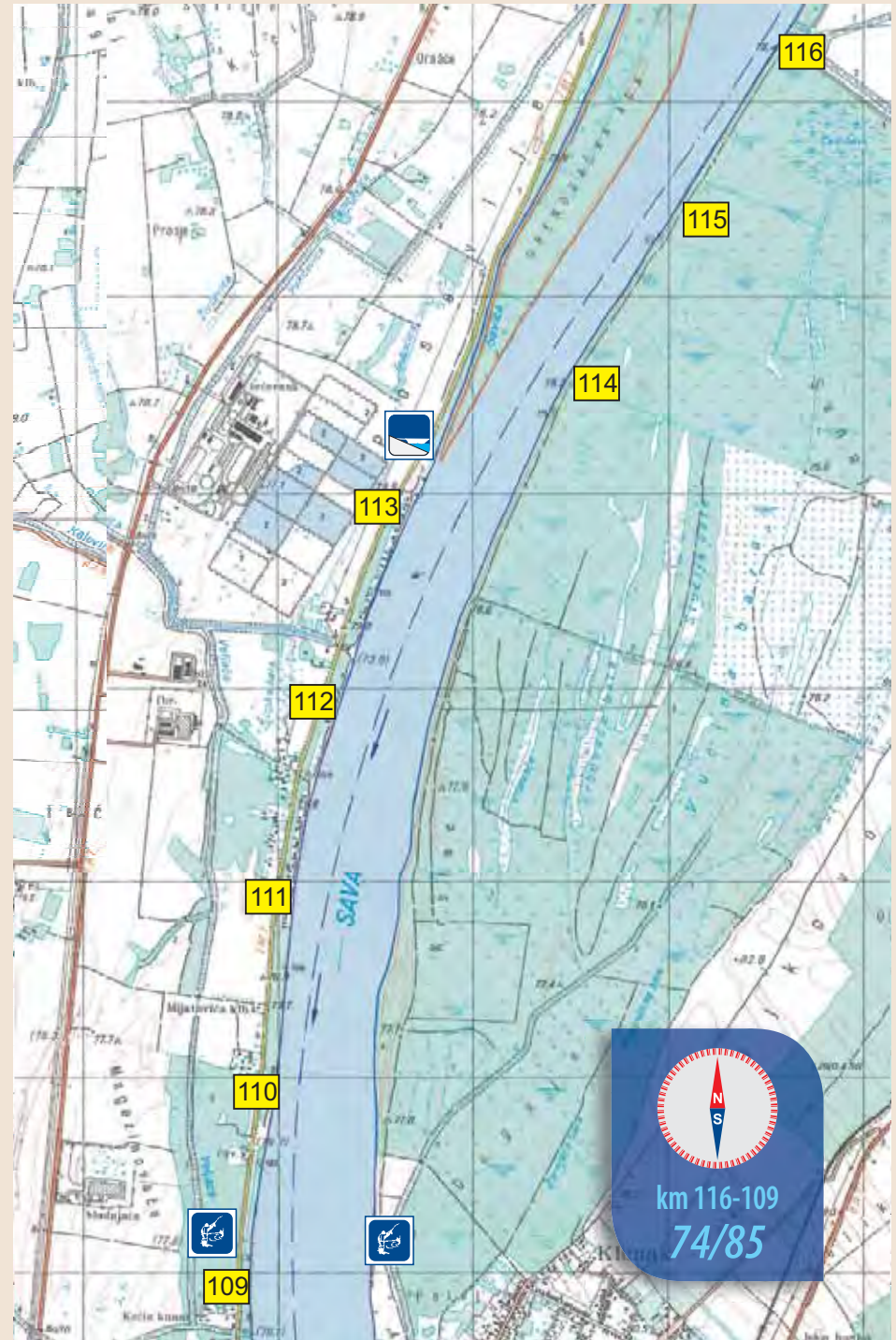
Sremska Mitrovica

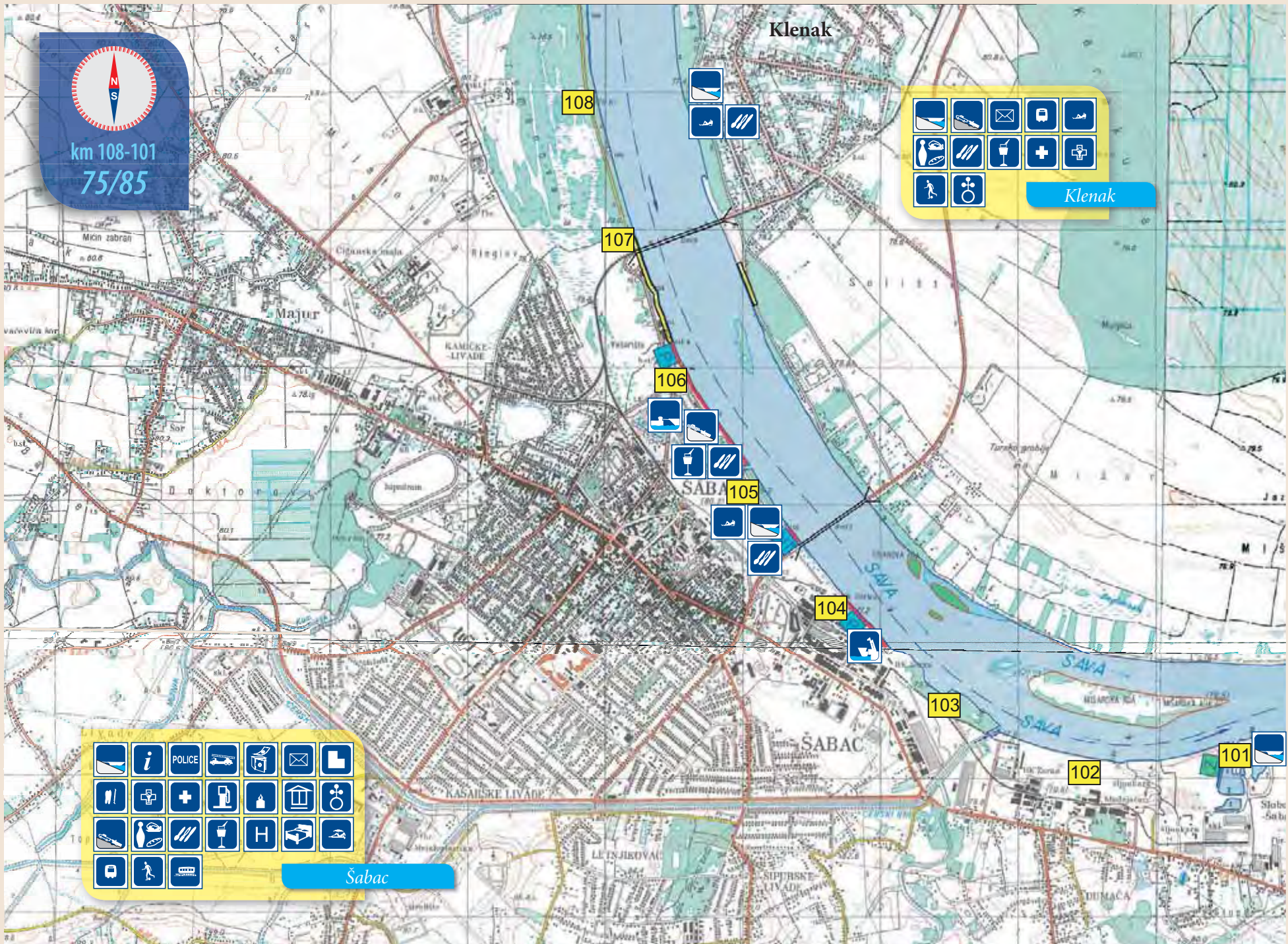
Rezervat Zasavica

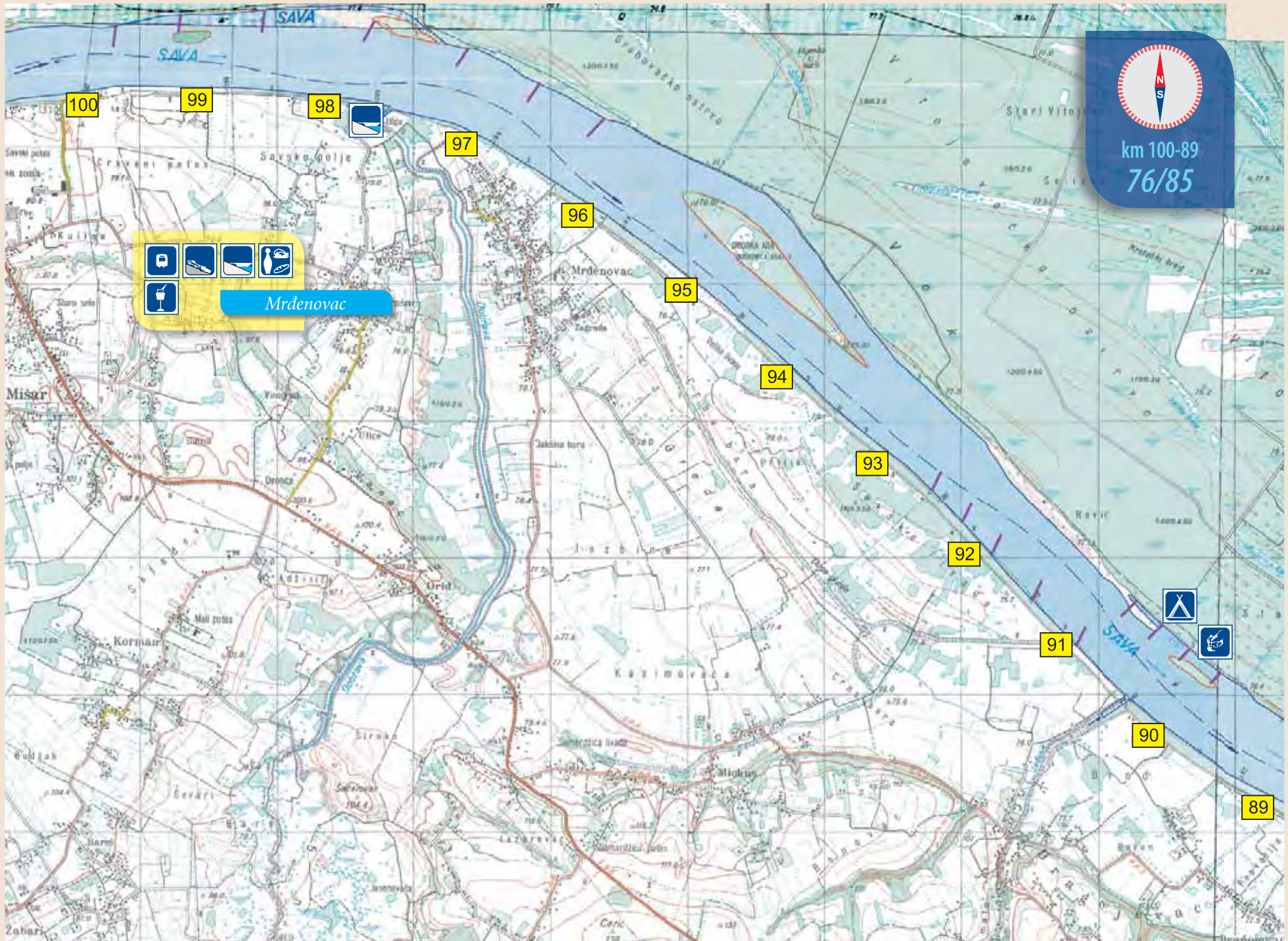
Mačvanska Mitrovica

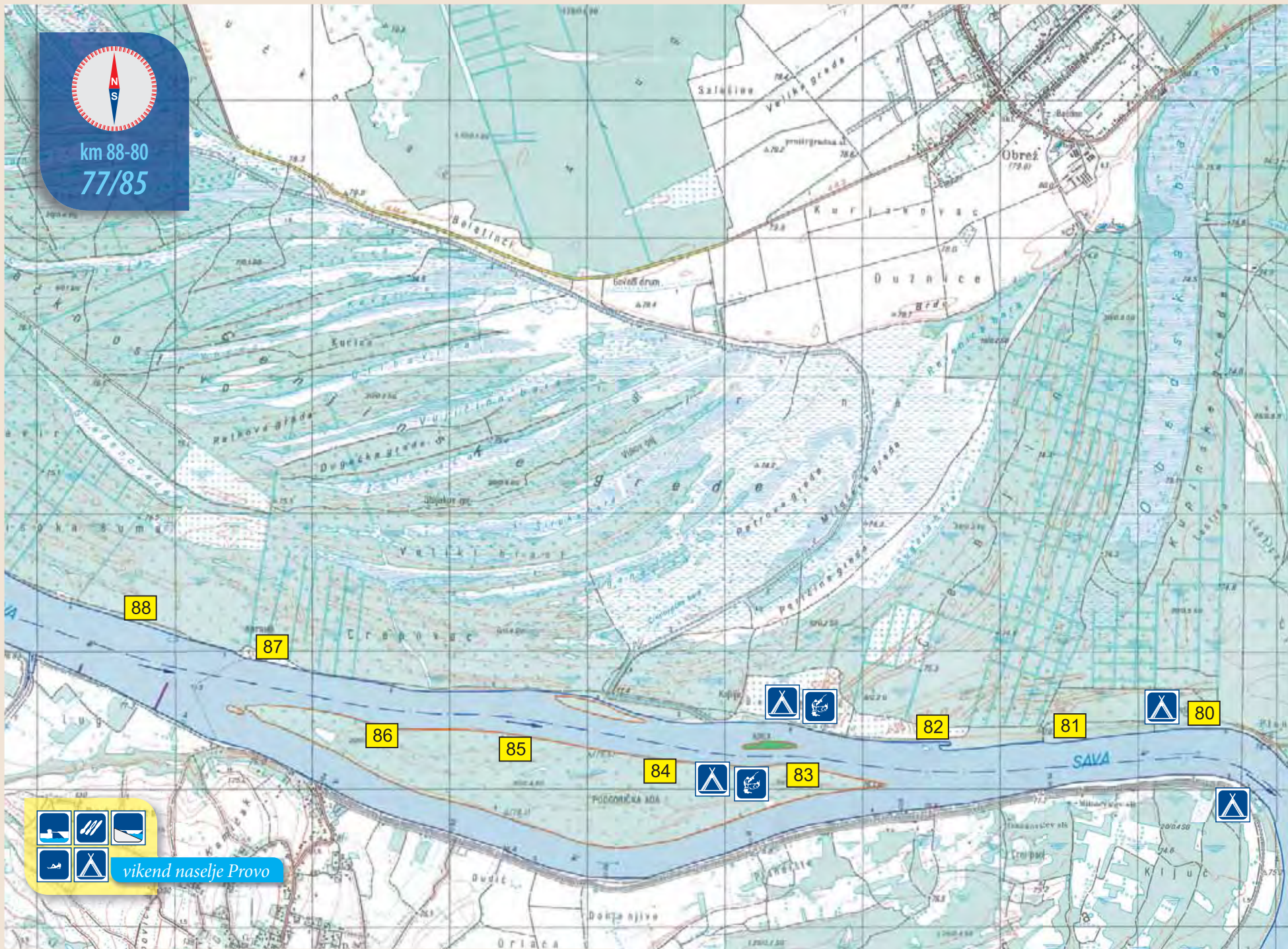








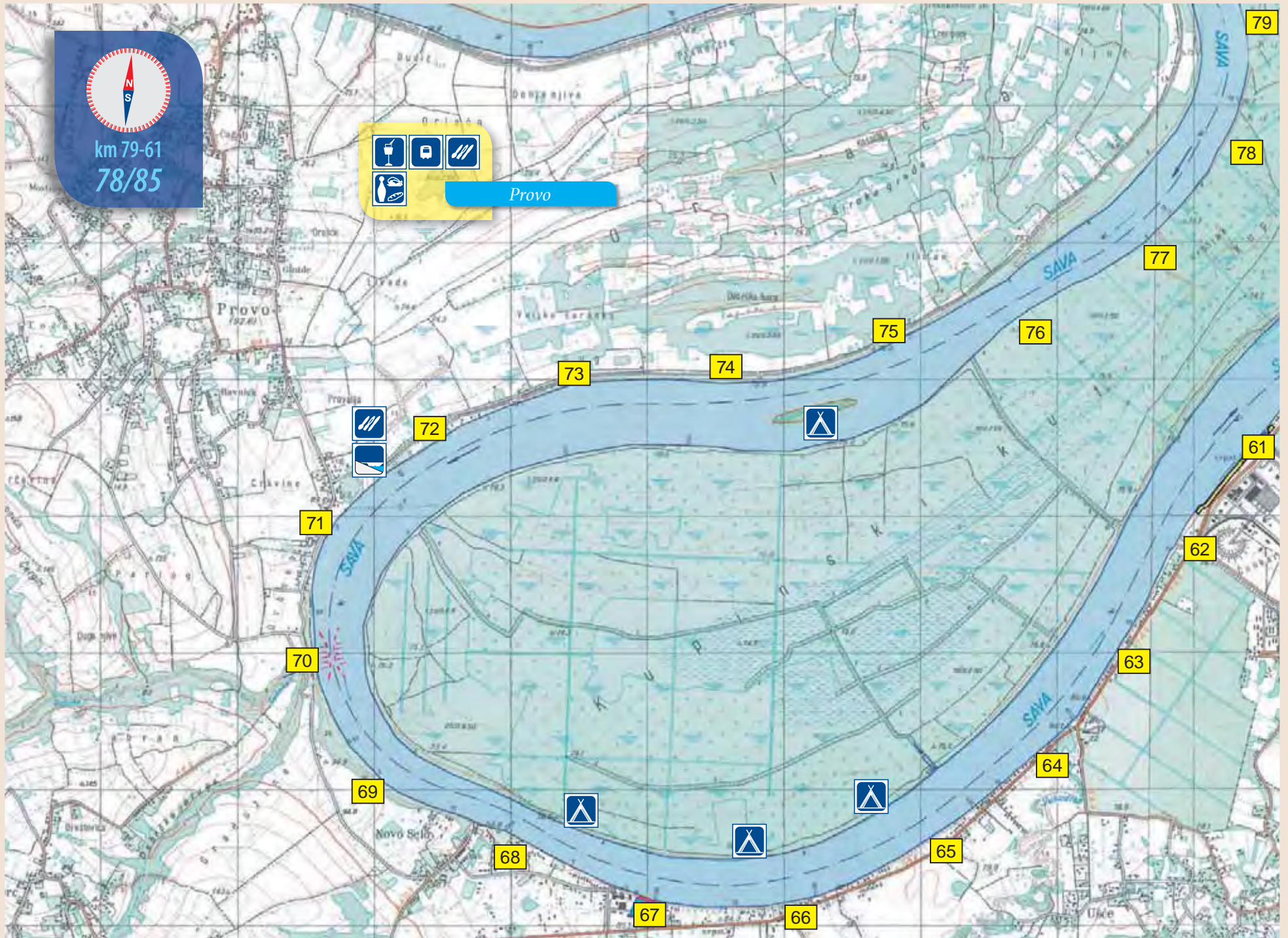


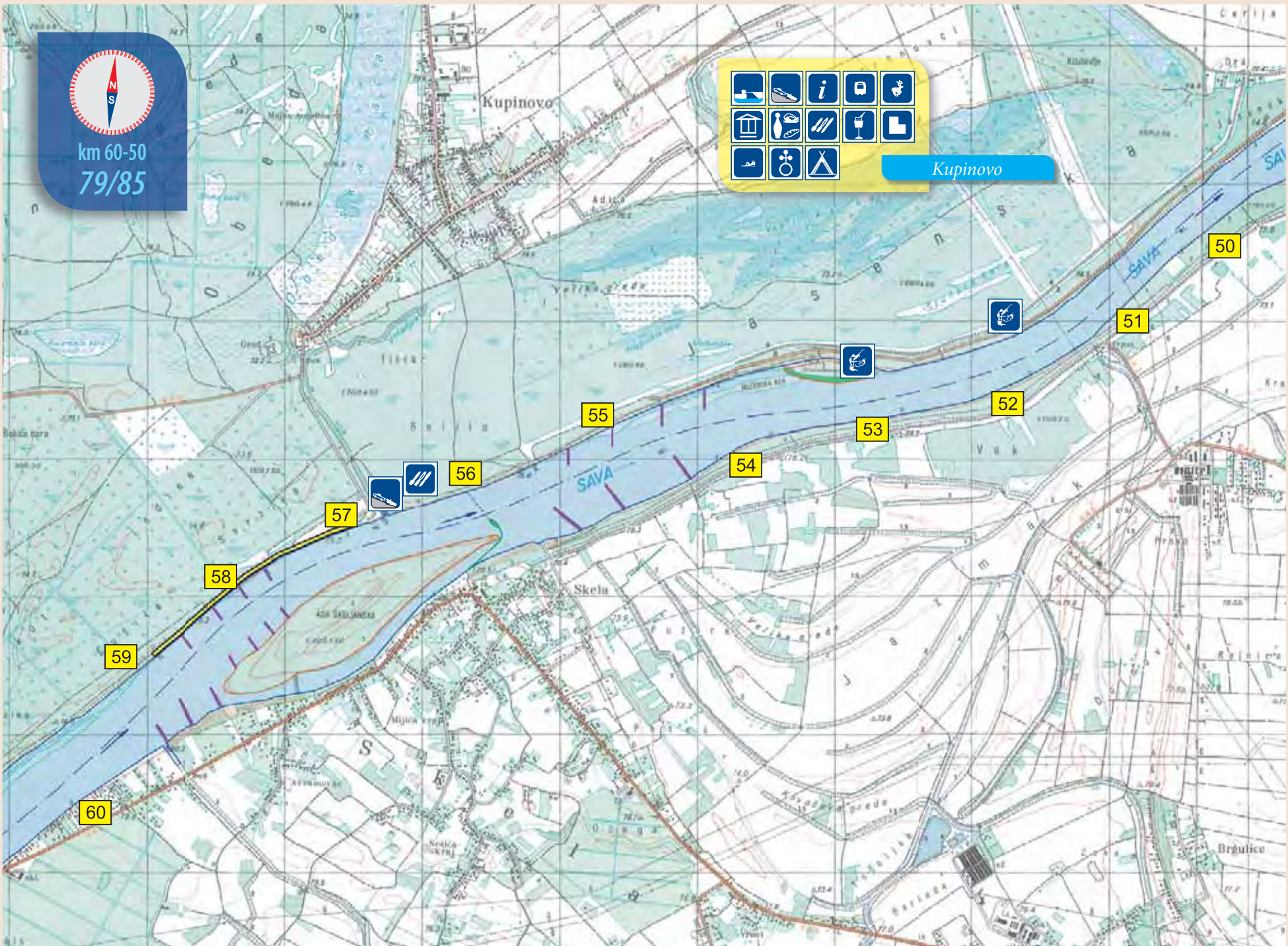


km 88-80  
77/85

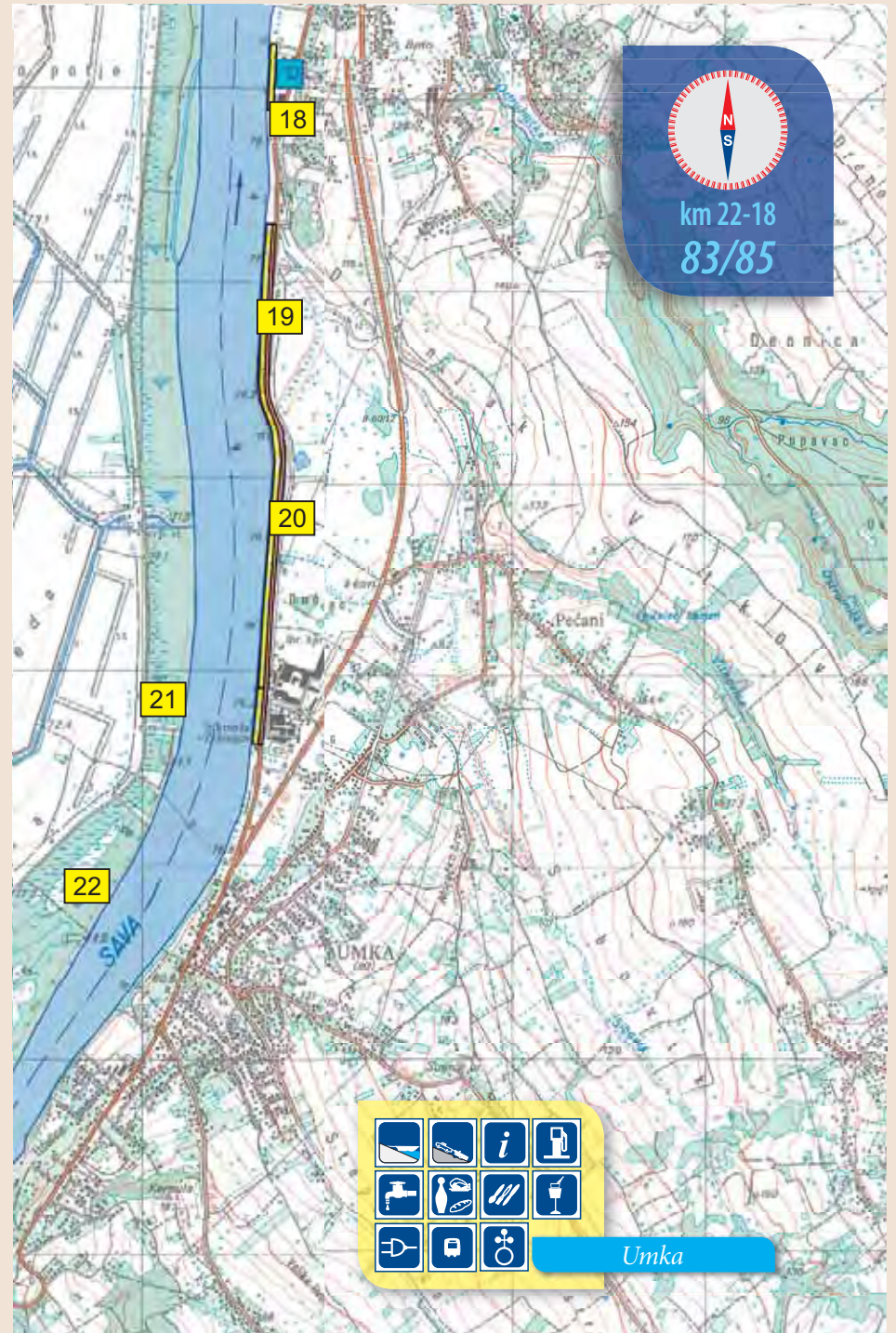
vikend naselje Provo

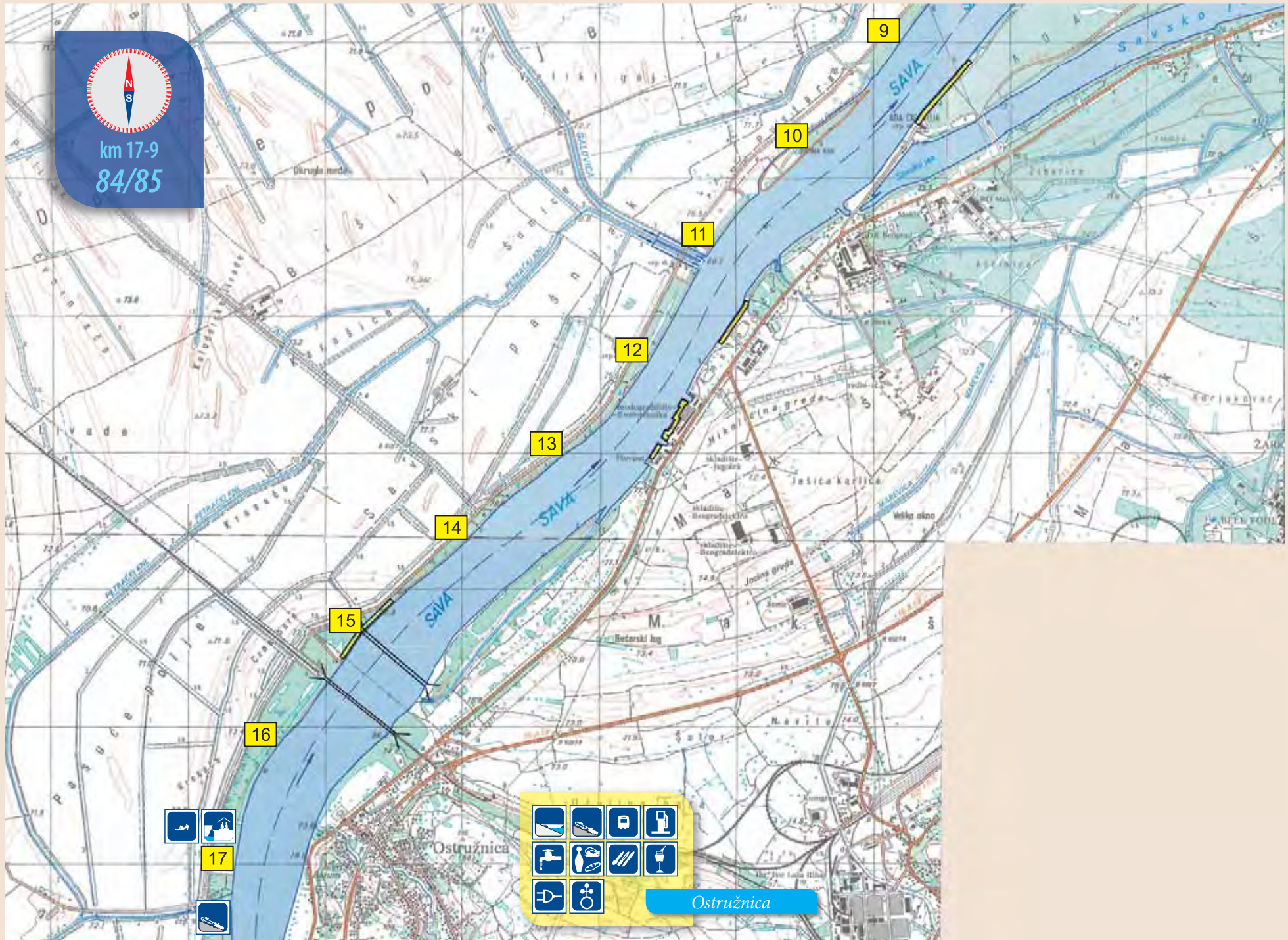


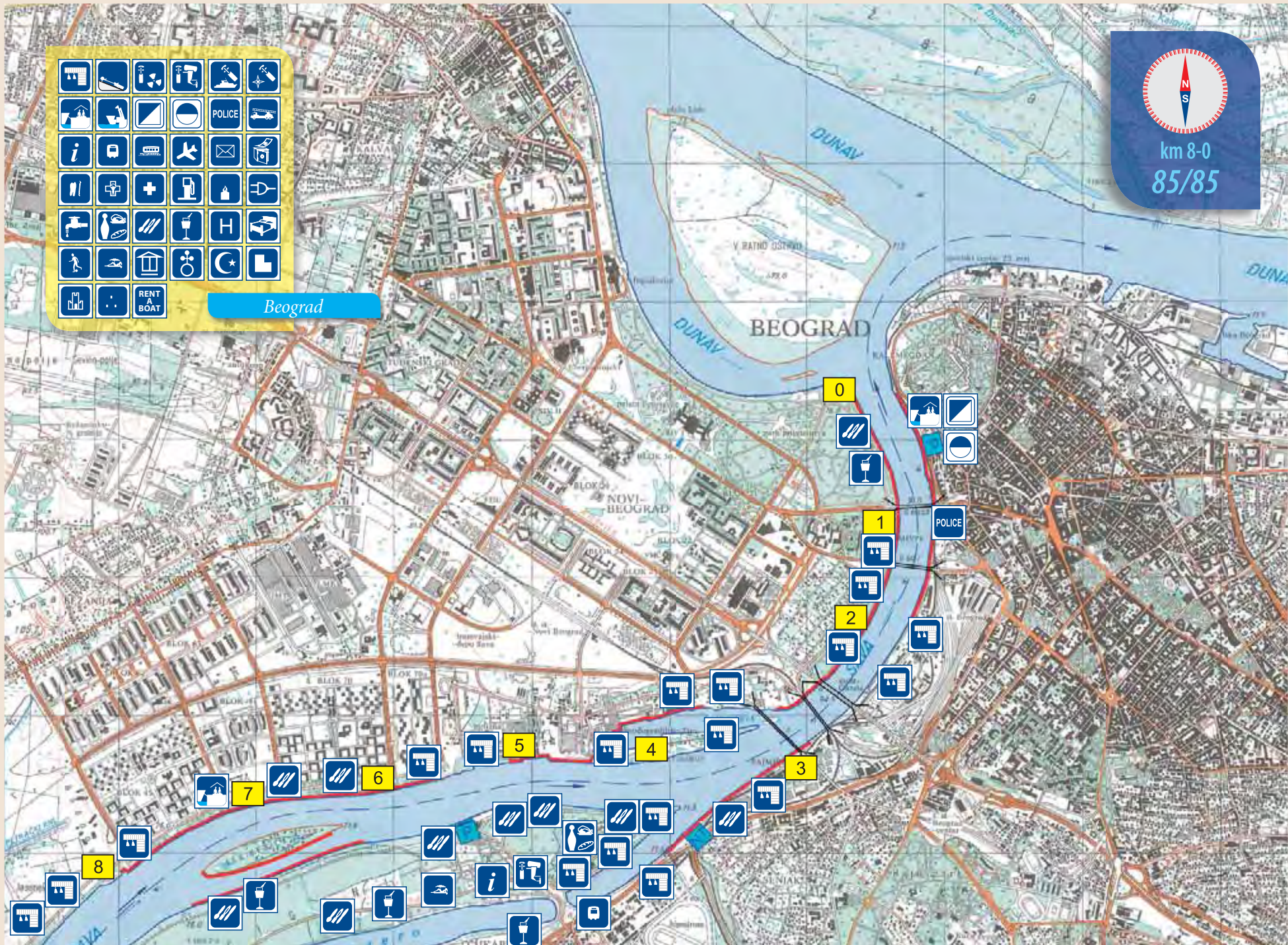












km 529-139

Kupa km 004+000 L  
N 45 29 19.27  
E 16 22 13.25

Tel. +385 44 526 711

Kapetanija – Sisak



Sava km 261+800 D/R  
N 45 02 18.85  
E 18 41 33.50

Tel. +387 31 71 34 06

Restoran Brod – Orašje



Sava km 229+700 D/R  
N 44 52 57.98  
E 18 47 59.68

Tel. +387 65 530 423  
[www.mojaladja.com](http://www.mojaladja.com)

NK Moja lađa – Brčko



## Privezišta

## Mooring places

Sava km 229+400 D/R  
N 44 52 54.06  
E 18 48 08.25

Tel. +387 65 080 235

Restoran Pacifik – Brčko



Sava km 229+450 D/R  
N 44 52 54.42  
E 18 48 07.26

Tel. +387 49 212 744

KKK Hariz Suljić – Brčko



Sava km 139+900 L  
N 44 58 22.93  
E 19 35 44.57

Tel. +381 22 612 265

Sirmium – Sremska Mitrovica



Sava km 139+800 L  
N 44 58 21.89  
E 19 35 47.35

Tel. +381 63 537 620

MNK Sava – Sremska Mitrovica



Sava km 139+350 D/R  
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E 19 36 00.03

Tel. +381 64 19 35 244



*Kafe Krug – Mačvanska Mitrovica*



Sava km 138+500 L  
N 44 57 43.66  
E 19 36 32.95

Tel. +381 22 631 618



*Sojenica – Sremska Mitrovica*



Sava km 048+000 L  
N 44 42 53.59  
E 20 08 36.40

Tel. +381 64 856 30 39



*SRK Babuška – Progarska ada*



Sava km 042+000 D/R  
N 44 40 14.28  
E 20 10 21.54

Tel. +381 64 13 88 478



*Eko Sava 40 – Breska*



Sava km 039+500 D/R  
N 44 40 48.99  
E 20 11 55.58

Tel. +381 11 87 24 203



*KKK Bora Marković – Zabrežje*



Sava km 035+300 L  
N 44 42 57.72  
E 20 13 21.99

Tel. +381 69 863 78 19

[www.surcin.net](http://www.surcin.net)  
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*Biser – Boljevci*



Sava km 008+200 L  
N 44 47 20.07  
E 20 22 26.12

Tel. +381 63 259 165  
+381 11 21 53 095



*Nautički klub Savski Biser*



Sava km 008+100 L  
N 44 47 21.58  
E 20 22 28.93

Tel. +381 64 3993 357  
[www.navigator.org.rs](http://www.navigator.org.rs)



*Nautički klub Navigator*



Sava km 007+900 L  
N 44 47 26.16  
E 20 22 36.41

Tel. +381 11 317 54 33  
[www.crnamaca.co.rs](http://www.crnamaca.co.rs)  
[restoran@crnamaca.co.rs](mailto:restoran@crnamaca.co.rs)



*Privezište Crna maca*





Sava km 005+800 L  
N 44 47 45.99  
E 20 24 09.55

Tel. +381 65 68 11 022  
gpredrag@ikomline.net



Vidra – Novi Beograd



Sava km 004+700 D/R  
N 44 47 21.11  
E 20 25 09.61

Tel. +381 64 110 86 40  
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milan.kardas@gmail.com



Krivi Stojko – Beograd



Sava km 004+100 D/R  
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Tel. +381 11 3553 124  
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Partizan – Beograd



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Sava – Novi Beograd



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Ada Ciganlija – Beograd



Sava km 004+350 D/R  
N 44 47 30.21  
E 20 25 19.18

Tel. +381 11 3551 479



Crvena Zvezda – Beograd



Sava km 003+800 D/R  
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E 20 25 42.22

Tel. +381 11 3540 872



Stenka – Beograd



Sava km 003+700 L  
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E 20 25 39.51

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Kolorit – Novi Beograd



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E 20 25 58.86

Tel. +381 11 3114 997  
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AJK – Novi Beograd



Sava km 002+000 L  
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E 20 26 38.12

Tel. +381 64 8578 980



IPO – Novi Beograd



Sava km 003+350 D/R  
N 44 47 50.43  
E 20 26 00.24

Tel. +381 60 376 02 01



Sajam – Beograd



Sava km 002+250 D/R  
N 44 48 13.72  
E 20 26 39.63

Tel. +381 63 426 099  
krvavac@gmail.com



Gazela – Beograd



Sava km 001+900 L  
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E 20 26 40.49

Tel. +381 63 26 88 25  
www.savskojedro.com  
office@savskojedro.com



YK Savsko jedro – Novi Beograd



Sava km 003+300 L  
N 44 48 01.13  
E 20 25 52.20

Tel. +381 63 23 22 10  
www.kapetanija.rs  
sima@gmail.com



Yachting – Novi Beograd



Sava km 002+100 D/R  
N 44 48 17.86  
E 20 26 44.10

Tel. +381 64 220 72 50  
www.marinaural.com  
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SRMK Ural – Beograd



Sava km 001+800 L  
N 44 48 28.27  
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YK Povetarac – Novi Beograd





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SISAK COUNTY CHAMBER

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND  
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND  
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fax: +387 (0)49 21 61 16  
e-mail: [pkomora@teol.net](mailto:pkomora@teol.net)  
[www.brcko-pkomora.com](http://www.brcko-pkomora.com)

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BELGRADE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



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THE PORT AUTHORITY BEOGRAD



MEĐNARODNA KOMISIJA ZA SAVSKI BAZEN  
MEĐNARODNA KOMISIJA ZA SLIV RIJEKE SAVE  
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INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN  
COMMISSION

AGENCIJA ZA VODNE PUTOVE

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fax: +385 (0)32 450 653  
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AGENCY FOR WATERWAYS

AGENCIJA ZA VODE OBLASNOG  
RIJEČNOG SLIVA SAVE

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[www.voders.org](http://www.voders.org)

WATER AGENCIES SAVA THE RIVER  
DISTRICT

DIREKCIJA ZA VODNE PUTEVE  
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fax: +385 (0)11 30 29 808  
e-mail: [plovput@plovput.rs](mailto:plovput@plovput.rs)  
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DIRECTORATE OF WATERWAYS  
PLOVPUT



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TURISTIČNA ZVEZA SLOVENIJE TOURIST ASSOCIATION OF SLOVEENIA	Miklošičeva 38 Slovenija- 1000 Ljubljana	tel. +386 (0)1 43 41 670 fax +386 (0)1 43 41 680	e-mail: <a href="mailto:tzs@siol.net">tzs@siol.net</a> <a href="http://www.turisticna-zveza.si">www.turisticna-zveza.si</a>
GORENJSKA TURISTIČNA ZVEZA GORENJSKA TOURIST ASSOCIATION	Koroška 27 Slovenija- 4000 Kranj	tel. +386 (0)4 20 10 500 fax +386 (0)4 23 63 031	e-mail: <a href="mailto:gtz@t-2.net">gtz@t-2.net</a> <a href="http://www.gorenjska.si">www.gorenjska.si</a>
TURISTIČNO DRUŠTVO RUARDI TOURIST ASSOCIATION RUARD	C. 9. Avgusta 68 Slovenija- 1410 Zagorje ob Savi	tel. +386 (0)3 56 61 249 fax +386 (0)3 56 65 106	
TURISTIČNA ZVEZA KRŠKO TOURIST ASSOCIATION OF KRŠKO	Titova 98 Slovenija- 8270 Krško	tel. +386 (0)7 49 71 530 fax +386 (0)7 49 71 530	e-mail: <a href="mailto:anton.petrovic@siol.net">anton.petrovic@siol.net</a>



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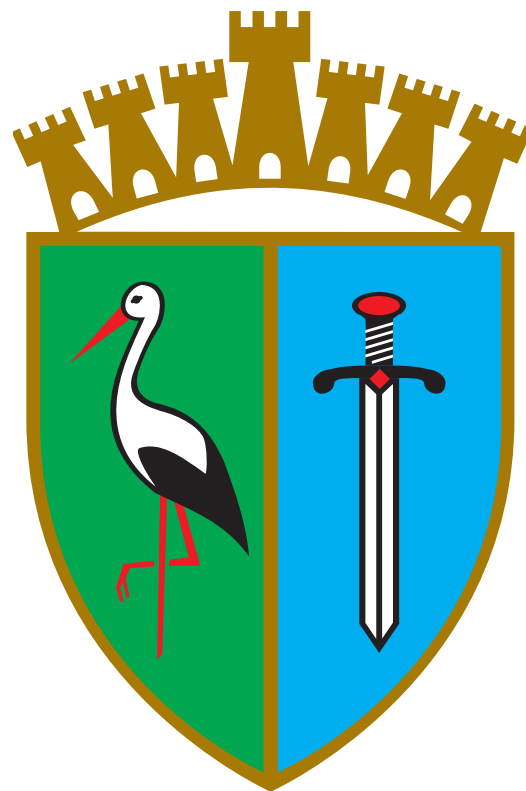




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# Lijepa naša Sava

**Društveno odgovorni projekt  
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Lijepa naša strana  
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HRVATSKI LANAC SUPERMARKETA

# Coca-Coline zelene inicijative za očuvanje voda i čistiji okoliš

Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska jedna je od najvećih tvrtki u industriji bezalkoholnih napitaka u Republici Hrvatskoj i među tvrtkama je predvodnicama u promicanju društveno odgovornoga poslovanja. Tvrtka od 1999. godine radi na smanjenju svojega štetnog utjecaja na okoliš, a inovativnim suradničkim projektima ulaganja u zajednicu te zaštitu voda i vodnih bogatstava nastoji biti predvodnica u promicanju svijesti o važnosti zaštite okoliša i vodnih bogatstava u Republici Hrvatskoj. Za svoja nastojanja na tom području ujedinjena u projektu **Lijepa naša Sava** tvrtka je 2009. dobila Europsku nagradu za izvrsnost.

Ulaganja cjelokupnog Coca-Colina sustava u Hrvatskoj posvećena su zaštiti voda. Projekt Svaka kap je važna – oživimo rijeku Gacku, koji su zajednički pokrenuli Coca-Cola u Hrvatskoj i Program Ujedinjenih naroda za razvoj, posvećen je očuvanju vodnih bogatstava u slijevu rijeke Gacke i promicanju očuvanja voda u Hrvatskoj. U sklopu projekta u ožujku 2010. ponuda Hrvatskog centra za autohtone vrste riba i rakova krških voda u Otočcu obogaćena je novootvorenim multimedijским centrom, koji je zamišljen kao buduće mjesto okupljanja raznih stručnih i obrazovnih skupova te kao izvor podataka obrazovnim i znanstvenim ustanovama, turistima i mjesnom stanovništvu.

Projekt **Lijepa naša Sava** daljnji je korak u nastojanjima za promicanjem osviještenosti o važnosti voda i vodnih potencijala, ali i za ulaganjem u lokalnu zajednicu na temelju brojnih lokalnih ekoloških i turističkih djelovanja ujedinenih u mjesecu obilježavanja Dana rijeke Save i Dana Dunava. Projekt **Lijepa naša Sava** Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska pokrenula je 2008. godine radi podizanja svijesti o važnosti zaštite rijeke Save i povratka građana na nju te oživljavanja njezinih turističkih i gospodarskih potencijala na temeljima održivosti.



Uključivanjem institucija na svim razinama, od Ministarstva regionalnog razvoja, šumarstva i vodnoga gospodarstva, Ministarstva mora, prometa i infrastrukture, Međunarodne komisije za sliv rijeke Save, Hrvatskih voda, Agencije za vodne putove, Hrvatske gospodarske komore i Hrvatskoga farmera na državnoj razini do gradova Siska, Slavonskog Broda i Županje, turističkih zajednica i muzeja u Zagrebu, Sisku, Slavonskom Brodu i Županji na lokalnoj razini projektom se nastoji ostvariti zajednički cilj – zaštita i promocija rijeke Save.

Doprinos zaštiti voda Coca-Cola u Hrvatskoj ostvarila je u suradnji s lokalnom upravom Varaždinske županije i Grada Varaždina u okviru partnerstva sa Svjetskim fondom za okoliš (WWF-om) čišćenjem područja oko rijeke Drave u varaždinskoj Dravskoj park-šumi. Zaposlenici Coca-Cole i predstavnici lokalnih partnera u 350 su radnih sati 2010. sanirali čak dvije i pol tone otpada iz toga zaštićenog područja poznatog po svojoj iznimnoj biološkoj raznolikosti.

Za svoje društveno odgovorne projekte Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska primila je brojna priznanja u zemlji i inozemstvu. Tvrtka je među prvima u Republici Hrvatskoj, ali i cijelome sustavu Coca-Colinih podružnica u svijetu, započela promicanje korporacijske društvene odgovornosti objavljivanjem prvog Izvješća o održivosti 2003. godine. Krajem 2009. Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska objavila je Izvješće o održivosti za 2007. i 2008. godinu, za koje je dobila najvišu ocjenu neovisnoga povjerenstva Upravnoga vijeća Hrvatskoga poslovnog savjeta za održivi razvoj. Za 2008. i 2010. godinu tvrtka je dobila nagradu Indeks DOP-a.

Više na [www.lijepanasasava.hr](http://www.lijepanasasava.hr) i [www.coca-colahellenic.hr](http://www.coca-colahellenic.hr)

Coca-Cola HBC Hrvatska d.o.o.

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