



Javna ustanova za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode na području Splitsko-dalmatinske županije "More i krš"
Public Institution for the Management of Protected Areas in the County of Split and Dalmatia "Sea and karst"

Financirano sredstvima Ministarstva zaštite okoliša i prirode u sklopu Projekta integracije u eu Natura 2000 – NIP
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Ugroženost životinjskog svijeta

Imotska jezera i okolica stalno su ili povremeno stanište niza ugroženih i zaštićenih vrsta.



Perennial parking along roadsides in Imotski National Park. A variety of wild animals are present, including a wolf, a golden eagle, and a black pine forest.



Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) is one of the most common birds of prey in the area. It is a symbol of the park and is often seen soaring over the mountains.

Djelovanje čovjeka prijeto očuvanju domaće faune, posebno šišmiša, surog orla i vuka. Pronalaženje usklađenosti između gospodarskog razvoja i ekološke ravnoteže jedan je od najvećih izazova kada je riječ o zaštiti prirode.

Na području Imotskih jezera živi osam vrsta šišmiša. Gubitak staništa, uporaba pesticida, zatvaranje špilja i uzemiravanje njihovih kolonija samo su neki od razloga ugroženosti tih letičkih sisavaca. Surti orao, ugrožen odumiranjem tradicionalnog stojarstva zbog čega se smanjuje količina njegova proizvoda, a time i kvaliteta staništa, povremeno se pojavljuje na tom području. Porast turizma i rekreativne aktivnosti poput penjanja po liticama utječu na uspjehost griznjača i tog nepoznatije orla na uvjetu. Bilo bi da je riječ o stradanju surog vuka (Canis lupus) na granicama ili izvan granica, čovjek je glavni uzročnik. Premda je ta vrsta istrijebljena iz gotovo cijele zapadne Europe, Hrvatska je jedna od rijetkih europskih zemalja u kojoj je populacija vukova ipak ostala očuvana.

Human activities threaten the survival of the local fauna, especially bats, golden eagles and wolves. Harmonizing economic growth and ecological balance is one of the biggest challenges in nature protection.

The Imotski Lakes area is a home to eight species of bats. The loss of habitat, use of pesticides, closing of caves and disruption of their colonies, to name a few, are threats to survival of these flying mammals. The golden eagle, endangered by the disappearance of traditional livestock farming which decreases the amount of its prey, appears occasionally in this area. The development of tourism and the rising popularity of recreational activities like cliff climbing impact their nesting success. Whether by traffic or poaching, the existence of the grey wolf (Canis lupus) is endangered mostly because of human impact. This species is extinct in most of western Europe. However Croatia is one of the few countries where the wolf population still exists.



Zanimljivosti...
Posumljavanje i uređenje parka Gaj organizirao je ruski izbjeglica inženjer Sumastvaya Boris Hiperboreski između dva svjetska rata.

Interesting facts...
Between the two World Wars the "Gaj" park was reforested and designed by a forestry engineer and Russian refugee Boris Hiperboreski.

Imotska baština

Grad Imotski, njegova jezera i priroda koja ih okružuje izuzetan su spoj prirodne i povijesne baštine.

Djelovanje čovjeka prijeto očuvanju domaće faune. Nastao na prijevjesnim gradinama, Imotski se spominje u 10. stoljeću kao hrvatska župa Emotha. Burna povijest Imotskog i Imotske krajine ostavila je brojne tragove iz kojih vuku korijene prepoznatljivi simboli grada kao što su tvrđava Topana, jezera i crkvice Gospa od Anđela. Usklađenosti između gospodarskog razvoja i ekološke ravnoteže jedan je od najvećih izazova kada je riječ o zaštiti prirode.

Crevno i Modro jezero spadaju u najljepša čuda prirode. Duboka jezera vještina u kameni potopljena su materijala tijekom turbulentnog otapanja krša. Imotski i okolici nekoć su prekrivale šume hrasta medunata (Quercus pubescens) i obilježila (Carpinus orientalis), no zbog dugotrajnog ljudskog utjecaja ta je kompleks sagradnica degradirala gotovo do kamenjara "tugi krš" kao i gradski park Gaj, danas prekriva šuma crnog bora, a podzemlje je umjetno potopljena. Travnjak sa stozilca Podigrao je rasadnik te su uređeni i putešci – što je dalo Imotskom još jedno značajno urbano obilježje.

The Imotski heritage

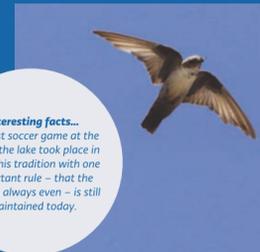
The city of Imotski, its lakes and the nature surrounding them are an exceptional combination of natural and historical heritage.

Built on prehistoric monuments, Imotski is mentioned in the 10th century as a Croatian parish Emotha. The turbulent history of Imotski and Imotski border-land has left numerous traces to which well-known symbols of the city bear witness: Topana castle, the lakes and the small Church Our Lady of Angels.

The Red and the Blue Lake are among the most beautiful natural wonders. The steep lakes carved into stone formed gradually as karst shows dissolved over the millennium. Imotski and its surroundings used to be covered by Downy Oak (Quercus pubescens) and Oriental Hornbeam (Carpinus orientalis) forests. The long-term human impact almost caused the forests to completely vanish. Due to intentional reforestation during the 20th century, the Black Pine forest, as well as the "Gaj" city park are now covered by a Black Pine forest. A tree nursery and arranged pathways gave Imotski another significant urban characteristic.

Modro jezero

Modro jezero nastalo je urušavanjem dviju susjednih vrtača koje su se spojile dajući mu "bubrežast" oblik.



Interesting facts...
The first soccer game at the bed of the lake took place in 1943. This tradition with one important rule – that the score is always even – is still maintained today.

The Blue Lake

The Blue Lake was created from two neighboring sinkholes which caved in and merged, giving the lake its kidney-like shape.



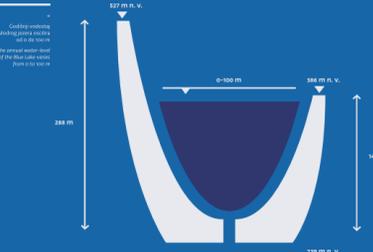
Blue bird (Sialia sialis) is a common sight in the area. It is often seen perched on rocks and feeding on insects.

Vrtače nastaju djelovanjem vode na vapnenačkoj podlozi. S obzirom na to da vapnenac omogućava propusnost vode, ona se skuplja u podzemlju gdje utječe na stvaranje podzemnih šupljina. Kada se zbog nekog prirodnog pokreta poput potresa lome stropovi šupljina, u njima se oblikuju vrtače.

Modro jezero nije uvijek potopljeno. Dimenzije mu variraju ovisno o vodostaju, a krškad i postupno prestaju. Razlog kolebanja vodostaja su pukotine na dnu jezera koje u kišnim razdobljima obiluju vodom, a u sušnim se pretvaraju u ponore. Nakon potresa 1942. godine, kršk se u veliki kameni blok razvalio u jezero, podzemne pukotine su se proširile, zbog čega proces zatupavanja i ve zamjetniji. Jezero također sve češće presuškije i tada se na sahnom dnu jezera vide pukotine koje izgledaju poput mrijetarnih kratera upisanih vulkana.

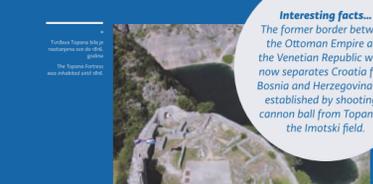
Sinkholes are formed by erosion of limestone bedrock under the influence of water. Due to limestone's permeability, water gathers underground where it creates caverns. Sinkholes occur when roofs of these caverns collapse due to natural movements, such as earthquakes.

The bed of the Blue Lake is not always underwater. The lake's dimensions vary depending on the water-level, and sometimes it's completely dry. These differences are caused by cracks in the lake bed. During rain periods those cracks open water, and during dry periods they become shallow holes. When large blocks of rock tumbled into the lake during the 1942 earthquake, the underground cracks widened which made the burying process more visible. Since then, the lake has been drying up more frequently, revealing crevices at the bottom that look like miniature craters of old volcanoes.



The Blue Lake is not always underwater. The lake's dimensions vary depending on the water-level, and sometimes it's completely dry. These differences are caused by cracks in the lake bed. During rain periods those cracks open water, and during dry periods they become shallow holes. When large blocks of rock tumbled into the lake during the 1942 earthquake, the underground cracks widened which made the burying process more visible. Since then, the lake has been drying up more frequently, revealing crevices at the bottom that look like miniature craters of old volcanoes.

Zanimljivosti...
Godine 1943. na dnu presušenog Modrog jezera održigla se prva nogometna utakmica. Ta tradicija održavala se do danas, a to s jednim važnim pravilom – rezultat uvijek mora ostati neriješen.



Interesting facts...
The former border between the Ottoman Empire and the Venetian Republic which now separates Croatia from Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by shooting a cannon ball from Topana to the Imotski field.



Grad Imotski
The town of Imotski



Imotski
The town of Imotski



Topana
Topana fortress

Imotska tvrđava

Tvrđava Topana jedna je od najznačajnijih utvrda u unutrašnjosti Dalmacije.

Grad Imotski smjestio se na uzvisini zvanio Podi. Kao naseobina postojao je još u prapovijesno doba, o čemu svjedoče mnoge gradine. Upravo na ostacima jednog takvog utvrđenog naselja sagrađena je i Imotska tvrđava.

Nastala u 10. stoljeću, tvrđava se smjesta na prirodnom grebenu. Zbog dominantnog položaja nad svim dijelom Imotske krajine tijekom povijesti imala je veliku stratešku značajku. Kada su Turci 1493. godine osvojili Imotski, Topana postaje središte turske vlasti sve do 1797. godine, kada prelazi u ruke Habsburcima. Godine 1798. unutar tvrđave sagrađena je crkva Gospe od Anđela, zatvorena grada Imotskog. Iz godine Gospe od Anđela stavi se 2. kolovoza i ima poseban značaj zbog toga što služi kao podjetnik na dan kada je križarska vojska oslobodila Imotsku krajinu od vladavine Turaka. Topana je danas vidikovac, a ljeti se u njoj održavaju kulturna događanja.



The Imotski fortress

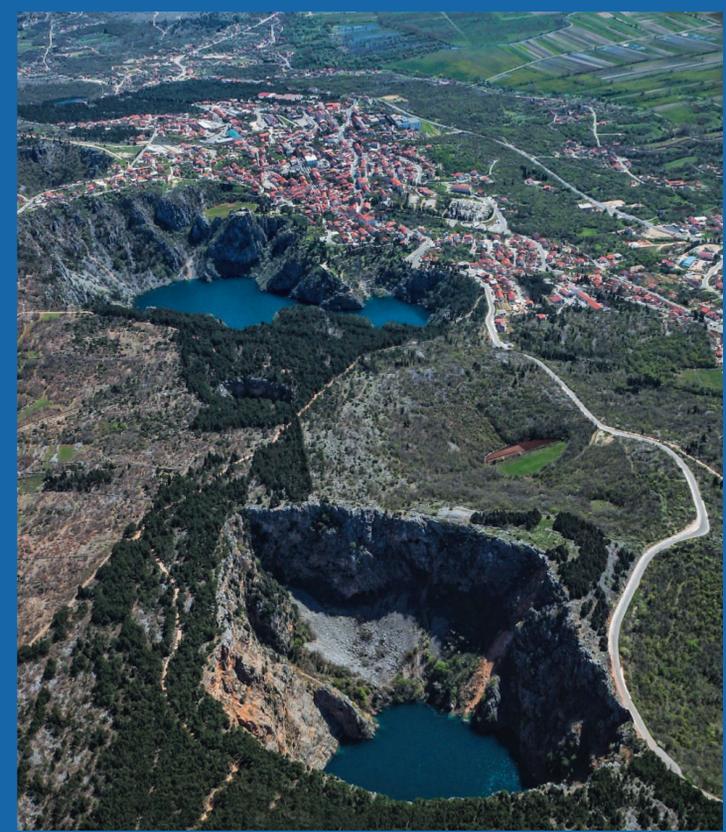
The Topana fortress is one of the most significant fortresses of inner Dalmatia.

The city of Imotski is located on a hill called Podi. Many hill farts bear evidence that it was a settlement during prehistoric age. The Imotski fortress was built on the remains of one such hill fort.

Built in the 10th century, the fortress is located on a natural cliff. Its dominant position above most of the Imotski border-land gave it strategic significance. When the Turks conquered Imotski in 1493, Topana became the center of Turkish command until 1797 when it was taken over by the Habsburgs. Inside the fortress, in 1798, a small church was built in honor of the patron saint of Imotski, Our Lady of Angels. Our Lady of Angels is celebrated on the 2nd of August. The celebration serves as a reminder of the day the Christian army liberated the Imotski border-land from the Turkish yoke. Today Topana is a viewpoint and hosts cultural activities during summer.

Zanimljivosti...
Nekadajša granica između Osmanskog Carstva i Mletačke Republike, koja danas razdvaja Republiku Hrvatsku od Bosne i Hercegovine, utvrđena je topovskim hicem s Topane prema Imotskom polju.

Značajni krajobraz Imotska jezera - Gaj



Significant landscape Imotska jezera - Gaj

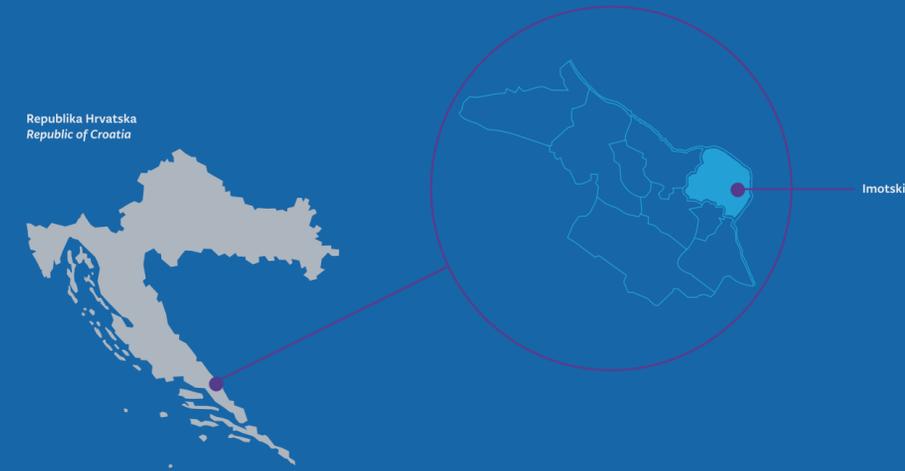
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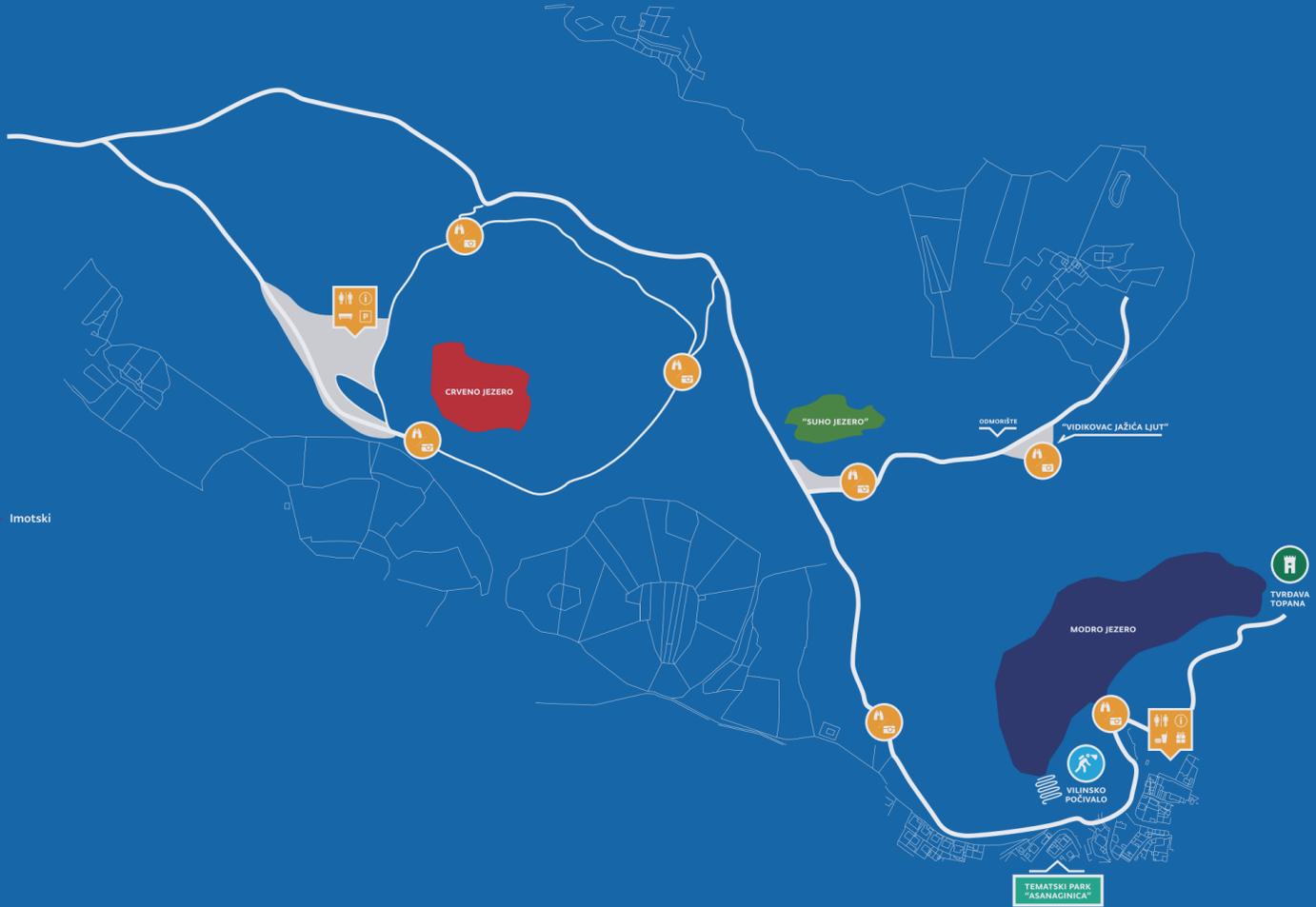
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Značajni krajobraz Imotska jezera - Gaj Significant landscape Imotska jezera - Gaj



Republika Hrvatska
Republic of Croatia

Imotski

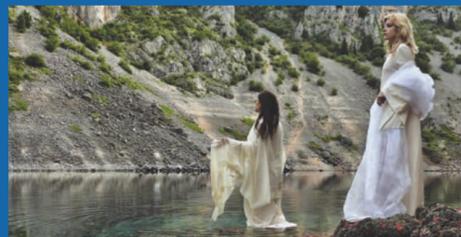


Čarobni krš The magical karst

Imotska krajina golem je prostor čarobnih oblika krša koji su od davnina vrelo inspiracije za pripovijesti tamošnjih stanovnika.

Legende i vilinske priče oduvijek se vezuju uz prirodne fenomene: dubine, pećine i labirinti u stijenama bude strahopoštovanje, ali i čovjekovu maštu!

U tradicijskim pripovjedačja vile su mitika bića nadnaravnih moći. Žive između dvorji i otlog svjetla, oko voda i na rubovima kuma gdje se pojavljuju u sumrak ili zoru. Često žive na stijenama, u pećinama ili jamanima bez dno, stoga brojni lokaliteti dugulje vođu imena upravo njima. Vilinska pećina – je koja izvokaj napredno i kada nije stupno – is located near the Blue Lake. The Fairy's Resting Place is situated on the serpentine road leading to the lake shore. It is a cave whose origin is explained by an Imotski legend.



Imotski vilinska pećina

The Imotski border-land is a vast space filled with magical karst forms that have been intriguing its inhabitants for ages.

Legends and fairytales have always been connected to natural phenomena: depths, caves and rock labyrinths inspire awe and imagination.

In the traditional tales fairies are mythical creatures with supernatural powers. They live between the sky and the earth, around waters and on forest borders where they appear at dusk or dawn. They often live on rocks, in caves or limestone pits which is why many places were named after them. The Fairy Cave – where supposedly no human has entered – is located near the Blue Lake. The Fairy's Resting Place is situated on the serpentine road leading to the lake shore. It is a cave whose origin is explained by an Imotski legend.

Legenda o Vilinskom počivalu The Legend of The Fairy's Resting Place



Zaplesale vile kolo, a kada im bijaše dosta plesa, spuste se do vode pokupiti osušeno rublje razastro po stijenama oko jezera. Potom zasjednu na zaravan pa počele da to počivalu bude samo njihovo, da bude okruglo kao vilinsko kolo i da ga puni Mjesec može obuhvatiti svojim sjajnim krugom jer bi tada one iz svoje pećine čuvala grad i jezero i nikada ne bi bilo zla i nevremena. Čuli to mladići skriveni u blizini pa odluču udovoljeti vilinskim željama. Mjesto gdje su vile plesale i odmarale se obzidaju kamenim zidom, a na stijenu uklesahu natpis: VILINSKO POČIVALO.

The Fairies started round dancing. When they grew tired of dancing they descended to the water to collect their dry clothes scattered on the rocks surrounding the lake. They sat on a plateau and wished that the resting place was only theirs: that it was round like a fairy round and that the shiny circle of a full moon could embrace it, because that would enable them to protect the city and the lake from bad weather and evil. They were overheard by young men hiding nearby who decided to grant their wishes. They built a stone wall around the place where the fairies had rested and chiseled this sign: FAIRY'S RESTING PLACE.

Krško prostranstvo The karst plain



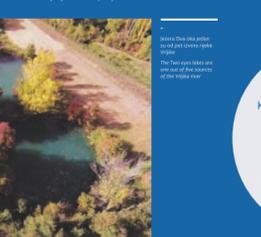
Imotska krajina golemo je prostranstvo u kojem je priroda oblikovala jedinstvene krške fenomene.



Smještena iza planine Biokova koja je odvajao od Jadranskog mora, Imotska krajina velikim se dijelom prostire Imotskim poljem.

Located behind the Biokovo mountain which separates it from the Adriatic sea, most of the Imotski border-land spreads across the Imotski field.

Lakes filled with water are quite unique among the many karst forms (the Red and the Blue Lake), while the so called "dry lakes" are the most numerous. However, lakes are not the only natural phenomena in the Imotski border-land. The Prilog lake (Prilozko jezero) or Prilog mud-facts (Prilozko blato) is a karst floodplain just a small part of this vast area in the Imotski field. It is under water the whole year round, but during high water-level periods it is almost completely flooded. A karst sinkhole over Vrška runs through the Imotski field. On its 70 km long journey, the river's name changes as many as five times.



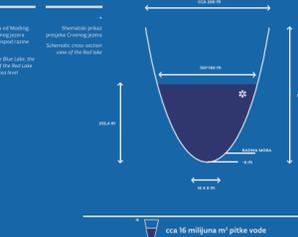
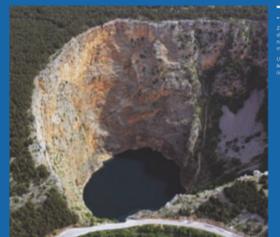
Zanimljivosti... Kada Blato poplavi, brežuljak Manastir postaje otok. Taj naziv nosi od 15. stoljeća, kada su se na njemu nastanili franjevci u bijegu pred Turcima i na brežuljku sagradili samostan.

Interesting facts... When the Mud-fats are flooded, the Monastery (Monastir) hill becomes an island. The hill carries this name since the 15th century when it was inhabited by the Franciscan friars who built a monastery there seeking refuge from the Turks.

Crveno jezero The Red Lake

Crveno jezero jedna je od najdubljih jama Dinarčkog krša.

The Red Lake is one of the deepest pits of the Dinaric karst.



Jame u kršu nastaju kada voda iz oborina prodire u tlo i otapa vapnenačke stijene. Što izaziva stvaranje i širenje šupljina u podzemlju. Kada šupljine postanu prevelike i više ne mogu izdržati težinu tla, krš se urušava.

Pits are created when precipitation penetrates the soil and dissolves limestone bedrocks causing the formation and expansion of underground caverns. When a cavern becomes too large it collapses under the weight of soil.

The lake owes its name to the reflection of the red rocks surrounding it. Located in the extremely seismic area of the Imotski border-land it has a double origin - it is composed of two hollows of different age, both caused by earthquakes. Since it is supplied by underground springs, instead of precipitation, the Red Lake is never dry.

Zanimljivosti... Riječkima će uspjjeti ubaciti kamen u Crveno jezero. Znanost kaže da je razlog tome snažno strujanje iznad jezera zbog kojeg se kamen vraća među stijene poput magneta, a legenda kaže da je za to kriv gramzivi Gavan.



Prirodne ljepote Imotske krajine nadahnule su stvaranje zavičajnih priča i legendi kojima su pripovjedači težili objasniti krške fenomene.

Nakon oslobođenja Imotskog od Turaka početkom 18. stoljeća Ivan Zuane Franceschi šalje u svijet prvi opis Crvenog jezera. Taj mletački vojskovođa u pismu prijatelju piše: Kada vidiš te provalje, pišaš se u strahu: a od čega potekoše?

Iako danas znamo da su zrota jezera nastala urušavanjem šupljina u kršu, narodna predaja još živ. Legenda kaže kako je na rubu Crvenog jezera živio bogati Gavan. No s obzorom na to da je bio gramzivi i nemilosrdan, andos se rasplod na njega te ga skupla s njegovim dvorima "Zašljepa" i brcan pa ispunio provalje vodom. Na tom mjestu nastalo je Crveno jezero, kao i ostala jezera u Imotskoj krajini. Prama Imotskoj legendi na rubu Crvenog jezera nalaze se još samo zidine za koje se govori da su ostaci velikih Gavanovih dvora.



Natural wonders of the Imotski border-land have inspired many stories and legends about the region attempting to explain the karst phenomena.

After liberation from the Turks in the early 18th century, Ivan Zuane Franceschi sent the first description of the Red Lake into the world. The Venetian general wrote a letter to his friend stating: Upon seeing these chasms one must wonder, astonished: where did they come from?

Even though it is known today that the Imotski lakes were formed from collapsed caverns, a folk legend tells a different story. Once upon a time, the legend says, a rich man called Gavan lived by the edge of the Red Lake. His greed and cruelty made an angel very angry, so the angel sent him and his castle into the abyss and filled it with water. Thus was created the Red Lake, as well as other lakes in the Imotski border-land. According to the legend, the only thing that remained are walls of Gavan's castle which still stand on the edge of the Red Lake.



Interesting facts... Few are those who manage to throw a stone into the Red Lake. Scientific explanation is that this occurs due to strong currents circling above the lake which send the thrown stone like a magnet back among the rocks. The legend, however, blames it on greedy Gavan.



Interesting facts... There are two endemic fish species in the Red Lake area – Spotted Minnow and Dalmatian Roach. Both are related to Carp and belong to the same Cyprinidae family.

Zanimljivosti... Na području Crvenog jezera nalazimo dvije endemske vrste riba – basaka i imotsku gaovicu. Obje vrste srodne su šaranu i spadaju u istu porodicu Cyprinidae.