

O GRADU

Herceg Novi je mediteranski grad na ulazu u Bokokotorski zaliv, smješten ispod Orjena, najviše planine Primorskih Dinarida (1894 mnv). Iz centra grada, kolima se do Orjena, stiže za samo 45 min. Grad ima bogatu kulturnu, istorijsku i prirodnu baštinu, a turistima nudi mogućnost da u istom danu dožive more, zidine i tvrđave Starog grada i planinu. Uz bogatu bokeško gastro ponudu, Herceg Novi je za turiste jedan od najprimamljivijih gradova na Južnom Jadranu.

MOUNTAINBIKE TRASE U HERCEG-NOVOM

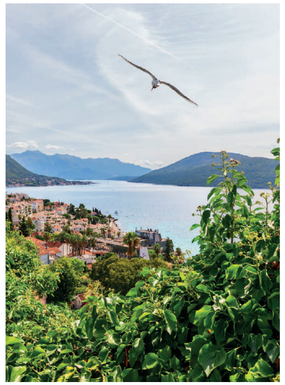
Izražen kontrast mediteranskog priobalja i planinskog zaleđa (planina Orjen), omogućava izvođenje raznolikih i veoma atraktivnih mountainbiking tura, od mora pa sve do 1600 metara visine. Trase su ujedno i putevi na kojima se odvija saobraćaj motornih vozila a uključuju i savladavanje značajne visinske razlike. Dobar dio trasa podrazumijeva vožnju po neravnoj podlozi, čak i ako je u pitanju asfalt, a naročito beton. Prvi biciklista je na Orjensku lokvu izašao 1904. god, pa možemo reći da je to početak mountainbikinga na Orjenu.

ABOUT THE CITY

Herceg Novi is a Mediterranean town at the entrance to the Bay of Kotor (Boka Bay), located below Orjen, the highest mountain of the Coastal Dinarides (1894 m above sea level). One can reach Orjen by car from the city center in only 45 minutes. The city has a rich cultural, historical and natural heritage, and provides tourists with the opportunity to experience the sea, walls and fortresses of the Old Town and the mountain in the same day. With a rich gastronomic offer from Boka, Herceg Novi is one of the most attractive cities in the South Adriatic region for tourists.

MOUNTAINBIKING TRAILS IN HERCEG NOVI

Visible contrast of the Mediterranean coast and the mountain hinterland (mountain Orjen), enables diverse and very attractive mountain biking tours, from the sea coast up to 1600 meters altitude. The routes are at the same time the roads on which the traffic of motor vehicles takes place, and they also include overcoming a significant height difference. A large part of the route includes cycling on uneven ground, even if it is asphalt, and especially concrete. In 1904. it has been recorded that the first cyclist has come to the Orjenska lokva, so we can say that this was the beginning of mountainbiking on the mountain Orjen.



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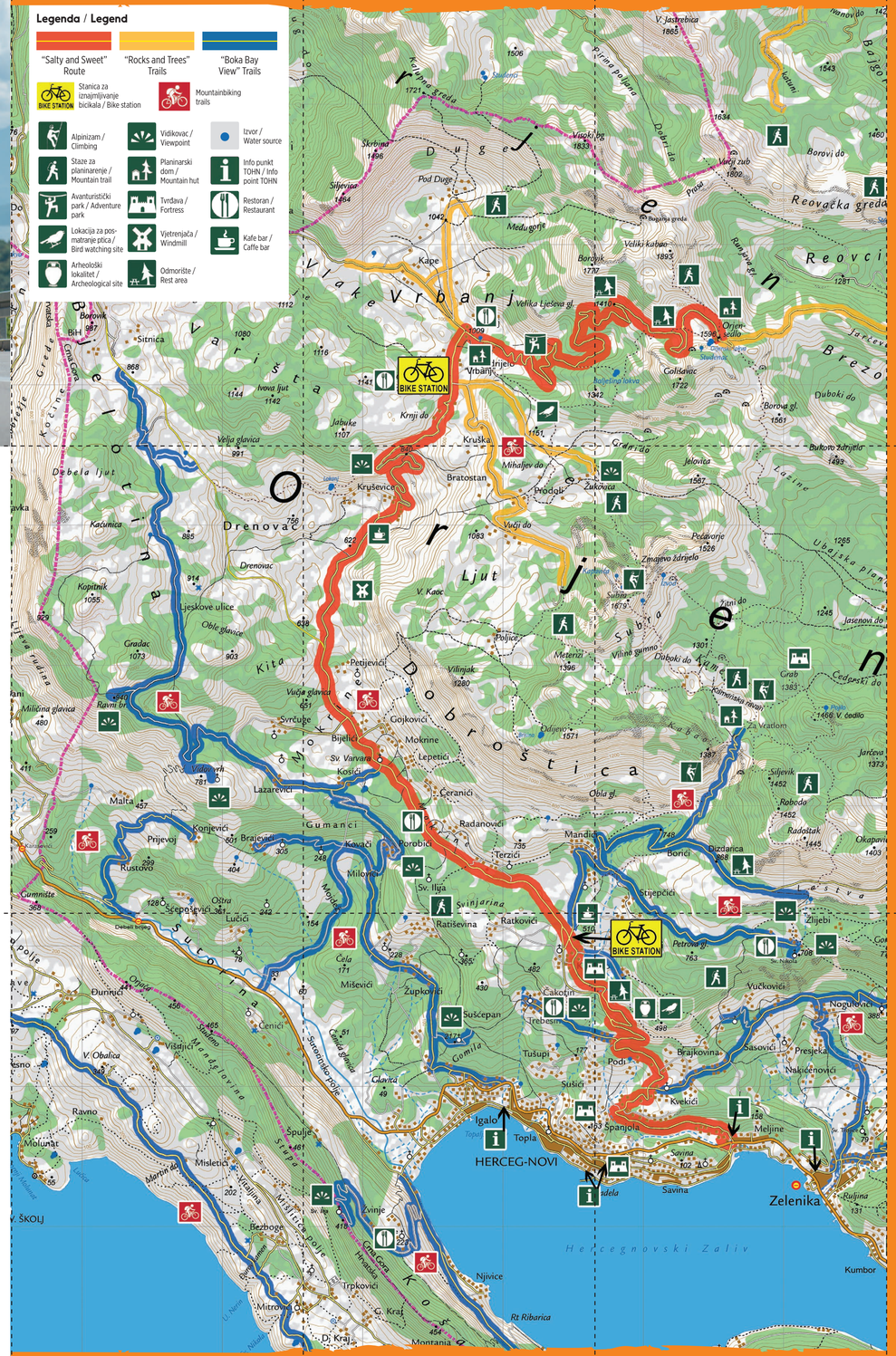
cycling rural

herceg novi

HERCEG-NOVI
Montenegro

Mapa biciklističkih staza u Herceg Novom
Bicycle trails map in Herceg Novi


Legenda / Legend
"Salty and Sweet" Route
"Rocks and Trees" Trails
"Boka Bay View" Trails
BIKE STATION
Stanica za iznajmljivanje bicikala / Bike station
Mountainbiking trails
Alpinizam / Climbing
Staze za planinarenje / Mountain trail
Avanturistički park / Adventure park
Lokacija za posmatranje ptica / Bird watching site
Arheološki lokalitet / Archeological site
Vidikovac / Viewpoint
Planinarski dom / Mountain hut
Tvrđava / Fortress
Vjetrenjača / Windmill
Odmorište / Rest area
Izvor / Water source
Info punkt TOHN / Info point TOHN
Restoran / Restaurant
Kafe bar / Caffe bar
BIKE STATION
HERCEG-NOVI
Zelenika
Kumbor
Igalo
Topla
Meljine
Savina
Sutorina
Herceg Novi
Bijela
Kamenari
Prevlaka
Trebesin
Orjen
Vrbanj
Krnji do
Kruška
Bratostan
Mihaljev do
Prodoli
Žukovica
Drenovac
Petrovići
Gojkovići
Mokrine
Lepetići
Kosići
Lazarevići
Ceranići
Radanovići
Porobići
Kovači
Milorad
Sv. Ilija
Svinjarina
Ratkovići
Terzići
Mandići
Borići
Stjepčići
Žlijebi
Vučkovići
Nogulevići
Brajkovina
Pochi
Krekići
Spanjoli
Susići
Tušupi
Grabovica
Čakoljin
Susćepan
Miševići
Župkovići
Đurinići
Ćenići
Višnjevi
Ravno
Molunat
Mislettići
Bezbog
Trpkovići
Njivice
Rt Ribarica
Montanja
Petrovac
Kuta
Kaćunica
Kapetanik
Ljeskove ulice
Gradac
Petrijevići
Vučja glavica
Miličina glavica
Ravni brijeg
Svrčuge
Malta
Konjevići
Prijevoj
Rustovo
Gumnište
Sopotnjevići
Lučići
Ostra
Dobri do
Vilinski gumno
Kalimanska ravan
Za Vratom
Grab
Čedarski do
Jarčeva
Siljevik
Roboda
Radoštak
Okapavići
Oblo gl.
Kuti bare
Meterizi
Vilinjak
Vučji do
Jelovica
Lašine
Ubalska plan
Jasenovi do
Kumbulovica
Kuti do
Kuti bare
Kuti do
Kuti bare
Kuti do
Kuti bare



SALTY AND SWEET

"SALTY AND SWEET" ROUTE (1960M D + TOTAL ASCENT)

Idealna destinacija za ljubitelje planinskog bicikliranja je upravo Herceg-Novi. Atraktivna panoramska, istorijska, avanturistička i edukativna trasa počinje ispod istočnih zidina Starog grada i vodi uskom gradskom ulicom iznad mora. Bicikli rajući ovom trasom, proći ćete kroz rustična sela Kameno i Kruševice, dijelom kroz Park prirode Orjen, sve do najveće vodene površine na Orjenu - jezerca prečnika samo 30 m na 1580 mnv. Staza je duga 33 km, od kojih 11 km kroz Park prirode Orjen čini stari austrougarski makadamski put zidan u suvomeđi. Sa staze se izdvajaju bočne, krače, atraktivne mountbike trase koje vode do crkava, tvrdava i vidikovaca sa kojih se pruža čaroban pogled na Zaliv sa jedne i Orjen sa druge strane.

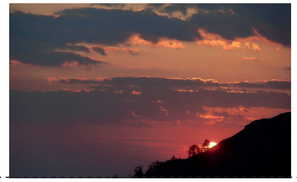
Herceg-Novi is the ideal destination for mountainbiking enthusiasts. An attractive panoramic, historical, adventurous and educational route starts at the eastern walls of the Old Town and leads along a narrow city street next to the sea. Cycling along this route allows you to pass through the rustic villages of Kameno and Kruševica, and partly through the Orjen Nature Park, all the way to the largest water surface on Orjen - a little lake with a diameter of only 30 m at the elevation of 1580 m above sea level. The trail is 33 km long, of which 11 km through the Orjen Nature Park is an old Austro-Hungarian dry stone macadam road. The trail features side, shorter, attractive mountainbike trails that lead to the church, fortress and viewpoints, which offer a magical view of the Bay on one side and Orjen on the other side.



ATRAKCIJE NA TRASI "SALTY AND SWEET" ATTRACTIONS ON "SALTY AND SWEET" ROUTE

1. VIDIKOVAC / VIEWPOINT





2. KOTOBILJSKA BITKA – DOGAĐAJ KOJI JE PREOKRENUO SUDBINU ZAPADNE BOKE

U okviru Morejskog rata (1684 – 1699. god.), velikog mletačko – turskog sukoba, vodile su se ratne operacije i duž istočno-jadranske obale, odakle je Republika Sv. Marka težila da u potpunosti istjera Otomansko carstvo. Jedan od gradova u kojem se još uvijek održavala turska vlasti, bio je Herceg Novi. Preokret je uslijedio tokom septembra 1687. godine, kada se pod zidinama grada, pod vodstvom odličnog mletačkog vojskovode Đirolama Kornera (Girolamo Cornaro), okupila šarolika hrišćanska vojska, sastavljena od mletačkih plaćenika iz tvrđava širom Dalmacije, Firentinaca, papskih plaćenika, malteških vitezova, uskoka, Crnogoraca, Hercegovaca i lokalnih ustanika. Sa druge strane, branioci su pružali žilav otpor uzdajući se u skori dolazak turskog pojačanja, kojeg je pripremao Husein Topal paša. Njegova vojska, sa 4 do 5 hiljada ljudi, zaista se pojavila 15. septembra iznad opsjednutog grada, ali je u široj zoni ovog mjesta uletila u zasjedu mletačkih vojnika, Crnogoraca, Hercegovaca, milicije iz Kotora i domaćih ustanika, koji su ih teško porazili, čime je otvoren put za oslobođenje Herceg Novog, koje je uslijedilo 30-og septembra. Mletačko preuzimanje grada predstavljao je veliki vojni i politički uspijeh, od tog trenutka počinje jedinstvena istorija Boke Kotorske.

Crnogorski vladika opjevao bitku. Petar II Petrović Njegoš, crnogorski vladika i pjesnik,obišavši Kotobilj, posvetio je ovom događaju stihove u svom najznačajnijem djelu, Gorskom vijencu.

2. THE BATTLE OF KOTOBILJ - THE EVENT THAT CHANGED THE DESTINY OF WEST BOKA

During the Morean war (1684-1699), significant Venetian-Turkish conflict, there were military operations along the East Adriatic coast, where the Republic of St. Mark strived to completely expel the Ottoman Empire. One of the towns that maintained under the Turkish governance was Herceg Novi. The upturn occurred in September 1687, when Venetian commander Girolamo Cornaro rallied a diverse Christian army in front of town walls, including Venetian mercenaries from the forts throughout Dalmatia, Florentines, catholic mercenaries, knights of Malta, Montenegrins, Herzegovinians and local rebels. On the other side, the defenders fought back fiercely, relying on imminent arrival of Turkish reinforcements lead by Pasha Hussein Opal. His army of four to five thousand people showed up on September 15th in the vicinity of the besieged town, yet it was ambushed and heavily defeated in the wider region by the soldiers of Venice, Montenegrins, Herzegovinians, Kotor militia and local rebels, which lead to liberation ofHerceg Novi on September 30th. Venetian success in taking over the town represented a significant military and political achievement, and from there on begins the unique history of Boka.

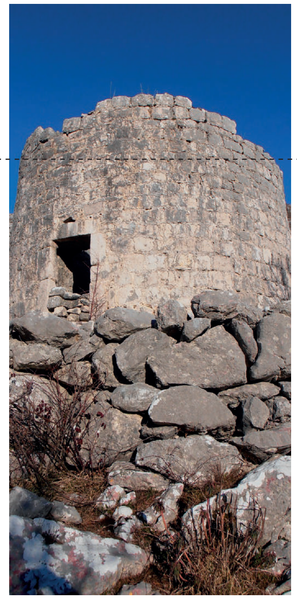
***Montenegrin Bishop Lauds the Battle.** Upon visiting Kotobilj, Petar II Petrović Njegoš, Montenegrin bishop and poet, dedicated the following verse to this event in The Mountain Wreath, his most significant work of literature.*

3. VJETRENI MLIN, SELO KRUŠEVICE

Ovaj zaštićeni spomenik kulture, poznat pod nazivom Vjetreni mlin, izgrađen je u XVIII vijeku za vrijeme turske vladavine ovim prostorima. Smješten je u zaleđu Herceg- Novog, u selu Kruševice na 700mnv. Nalazi se u blizini 3 grada iz 3 države (15 km od Herceg-Novog -Crna Gora, 30 km od Trebinja – Bosna i Hercegovina i 50 km od Dubrovnika – Hrvatska). Ovo su ostaci jedinog mlina na jedra u Crnoj Gori, i jedinog koji je izgrađen u Jadranskom zaleđu. Svi ostali, ima ih ukupno destak, građeni su u Jadranskom primorju Istre i Dalmacije.

3. WINDMILL, VILLAGE KRUŠEVICE

This protected cultural monument, known as the Windmill, was built in the 18th century during the Turkish empire in this area. It is located in the hinterland of Herceg Novi, in the village of Kruševice at 700 meters above sea level. It's situated in the vicinity of 3 cities in 3 countries (15 km from Herceg Novi -Montenegro, 30 km from Trebinje - Bosnia and Herzegovina and 50 km from Dubrovnik - Croatia). These are the remains of the only sail windmill in Montenegro, and the only one built in the Adriatic hinterland. All the others, a total of ten, were built on the Adriatic coast of Istria and Dalmatia.







4. AVANTURISTIČKI PARK NA VRBANJU

Nalazi se u Parku prirode Orjen, na 1000 mnv, u gustoj bukovoj šumi. Ima ukupno 44 prepreke 3 nivoa težine i zip line. Jedan dio avanturističkog parka prilagođen je za najmlađe korisnike. Ispod parka, uređen je prostor za šetnju i odmaranje.

4. ADVENTURE PARK ON VRBANJ

It is located in the Orjen Nature Park, at 1000 m above sea level, in a dense beech forest. It has a total of 44 obstacles, 3 levels of difficulty and zip line. One part of the adventure park is adapted to the youngest users. Next to the park, an area for walking and relaxing was developed.



5. STARI AUSTROUGARSKI MAKADAMSKI PUT ZIDAN U SUVOMEĐI (VRBANJ – ORJENSKA LOKVA/ORJENSKO SEDLO)

Makadamski put Vrbanj - Crkvice gradila je Austrougarska pred Balkanske i I sv. rat kao vojno-strategijsku komunikaciju koja spaja istočni i zapadni dio Orjena preko prevoja Orjensko sedlo (1600 m). Utvrđeni logor Crkvice, bio je okosnica odbrane Boke Kotorske, tada druge po značaju ratne luke Carstva, osiguranje od ugrožavanja iz planinskog zaleđa i tadašnje Crne Gore. Inicijativu za ove radove dao je poznati general Marijan Varešanin, svojevremeno tutor prestolonasljednika, princa Rudolfa, a kasnije i upravnik Bosne i Hercegovine. Put u svojim gornjim dijelovima predstavlja pravo građevinsko remek-djelo, budući da je probijan krševitim i eksponiranim terenom središnjeg dijela masiva Orjena. U njega su ugrađeni kilometri i kilometri podzida od pažljivo tesanih kamenih blokova impozantne veličine. Izveden je uz konstantni mali nagib, vijugajući terenom bez obzira na njegovu složenost, obezbjeđujući tako siguran prolaz prvim kamionima i automobilima sa motorom sa unutrašnjim sagorijevanjem. Put je još uvijek u upotrebi, mada je posljednja značajnija rekonstrukcija sa strane Vrbanja izvedena davne 1929. godine, u vrijeme Kraljevine Jugoslavije, što najbolje govori o kvalitetu prvobitne gradnje.

5. OLD AUSTRO HUNGARIAN DRY STONE MACADAM ROAD (FROM VRBANJ TO ORJENSKA LOKVA / ORJENSKO SEDLO)

The macadam road Vrbanj - Crkvice was built by Austro Hungarian Empire before the Balkan wars and the World War I, as a military-strategic communication road that connects the eastern and western part of Orjen over the pass Orjensko sedlo (1600 m). The fortified camp of Crkvice was the backbone of the defense of the Bay of Kotor (Boka Bay), which was the second most important war port of the Empire, insurance against threats from the mountainous hinterland and from Montenegro of that time. The initiative for these works was given by the famous General Marijan Varešanin, once the tutor of the heir to the throne, Prince Rudolf, and later the governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The path, in its upper parts represents a true construction masterpiece, as it is pierced by the rocky and exposed terrain of the central part of the Orjen mountain massif. Kilometers and kilometers of dry stone walling made of carefully hewn stone blocks of impressive size were built into it. The path was built with a constant small slope, winding the terrain regardless of its complexity, thus providing a safe passage for the first trucks and cars with internal combustion engines. The road is still in use, although the last significant reconstruction on the side of Vrbanj was carried out back in 1929, during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, which says a lot about the quality of the original construction.



6. MUNIKA / PINUS HELDREICHII CHRIST – SIMBOL ORJENA (ZAŠTIĆENA ENDEMSKA VRSTA BORA)

Sredinom XIX vijeka poznati kolekcionar Franjo Maly otkrio je na planini Orjen (tada dio Austrougarskog carstva), veliki broj primjeraka jedne vrste bora koja mu je izgledala drugačija u odnosu na do tada poznate, te je sakupio obilan materijal i odnio u Beč. Na osnovu vrlo bogato sakupljenog materijala prepoznat je nov, vrlo specifičan bor koji je dobio ime Pinus heldreichii Christ, u narodu poznat kao munika. Zbog svoje rijetkosti, munika se nalazi se na međunarodnoj IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) crvenoj listi ugroženih vrsta . Takođe je zaštićena državnim zakonodavstvom. Istraživanja su pokazala da na Orjenu ima munika straih i preko 600 god.

6. HELDREICH PINE / PINUS HELDREICHII CHRIST – SYMBOL OF ORJEN (A PROTECTED ENDEMIC SPECIES OF PINE)

Mid-19th century, the famous collector Franjo Maly discovered a large number of specimens of a pine species that seemed different to him on Mount Orjen (then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire), and he collected abundant material and took it to Vienna. On the basis of the collected material, a new, very specific pine species was detected, which was named Pinus heldreichii Christ - Heldreich pine. Due to its rarity, Heldreich pine is listed on the red list of endangered species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It is also protected by state legislation. The researches have shown that on mountain Orjen there are Heldreich pines over 600 years old.



7. STAZA PRINCA RUDOLFA HABZBURGA-NAJSTARIJA PLANINARSKA STAZA U CRNOJ GORI

Austrougarski prestolonasljednik, princ Rudolf, posjetio je Orjen 1888. god. o čemu svjedoči spomen ploča uklesana u prvoj polovini staze ka vrhu, u kosini stijene pod velikom munikom. Budući da je Rudolf izašao na vrh Orjena prilikom svoje privatne posjete jugu tadašnje Carevine, ova staza se smatra najstarijom planinarskom stazom u Crnoj Gori. Rudolf je putujući po Evropi sakupljao građu, uglavnom iz oblasti ornitologije, o čemu objavljuje značajne naučne radove. Baš on priredio je vrlo zanimljiv rad koji donosi prvi značajan popis ptica južne Hercegovine. Autor je potpisan kao „kraljević Rudolfo", a rad je napisan u maju 1886. godine. Natpis na spomen ploči, Varesanin-Steic odnosi se na graditelje staze, austrougarske visoke vojne oficire, koji su na taj način svom princu obezbjedili lagodniji uspon na Veliki kabao (1894 mnv).

7. PRINCE RUDOLF HABSBURG'S TRAIL – THE OLDEST HIKING TRAIL IN MONTENEGRO

Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne, Prince Rudolf, visited Orjen in 1888, as evidenced by a memorial plaque carved in the first half of the path to the top, in the slope of the rock under a large Bosnian pine. Since Rudolf climbed to the top of Orjen during his private visit to the south of the Empire, this trail is considered to be the oldest hiking trail in Montenegro. While traveling in Europe, Rudolf collected material, mainly from the field of ornithology, about which he published important scientific papers. He also prepared a very interesting paper that presents the first significant list of birds of South Herzegovina. The author was signed as "Prince Rudolfo", and the paper was written in May 1886. The inscription on the memorial plaque, Varesanin-Steic, refers to the builders of the trail, Austro-Hungarian high military officers, who provided their prince with an easier ascent to the Veliki Kabao peak (1894 m above sea level).

