

Interreg - IPA CBC



Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro

WRECKS4ALL

East Adriatic Shipwreck/Underwater Heritage Attractions



www.wrecks4all.com





**Underwater Heritage Showroom
At Croatian Maritime Museum Split**

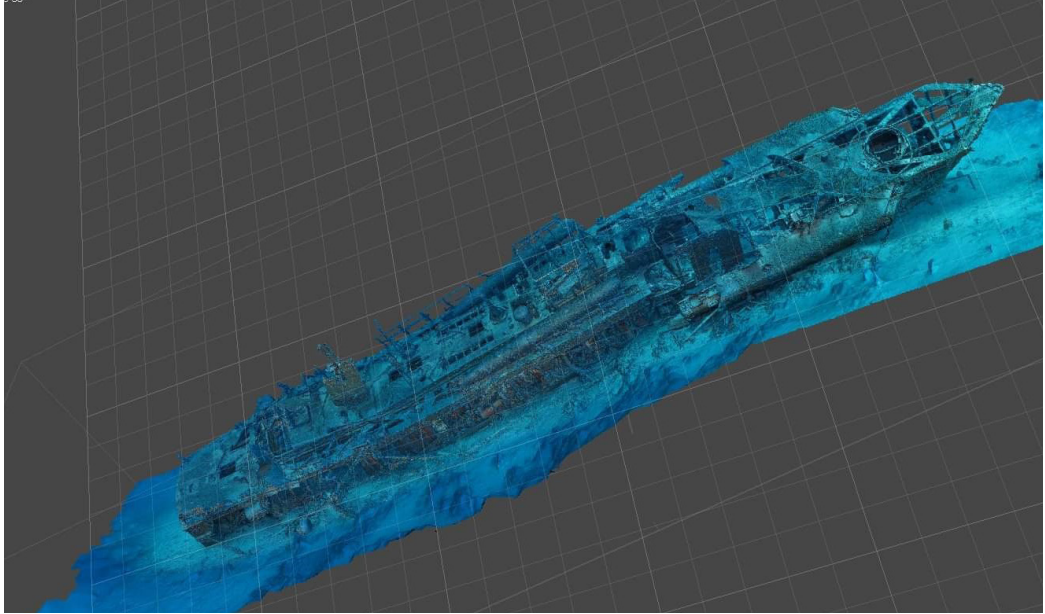




ANCIENT SHIPWRECK WITH A CARGO OF AMPHORA NEAR THE ISLAND OF ŠĆEDRO

In November 2017, an ancient shipwreck with a fully preserved load of Roman republican amphorae of the Lamboglia 2 type, dated to the first century BC, was found along the northern coast of the island of Šćedro. The remains of the ship's cargo lie on the sandy, almost flat seabed, at a depth of 40 to 42 meters. The surface dimensions of the shipwreck are 15 x 6 meters. About 120 amphorae arranged in three rows are visible. Most of the amphorae are intact, and only a small number of them were damaged when the ship sank. Systematic submarine archaeological research was started at the site, and the existence of amphorae in deeper layers of sand and mud was established. The newly found shipwreck is one of the most significant archaeological sites in the sea of Split-Dalmatia County in terms of the level of preservation and the number of finds, and adequate protection measures have been taken for the purpose of preservation and presentation.





TORPEDO BOAT "S-57"

The German torpedo boat Schnellboot "S-57" from the Second World War, 30 m long and 3.5 m wide, was sunk along the southern coast of Pelješac about 3 nautical miles southeast of the Lirica lighthouse on August 19, 1944. The torpedo boat "S-57" was sunk by its own crew after it was damaged in a battle with British ships and towing and stranding were not possible due to the remoteness of the base and the steep shores of Pelješac. The wreck is extremely well preserved. The entire superstructure is visible with a command bridge, one 20 mm anti-aircraft gun, and two torpedo tubes with torpedoes, the hull in which there is an engine room with preserved ship's engines and a space for the crew. It is the only preserved wreck of this class of torpedo boats in the Adriatic.





THE STEAMSHIP DUBROVNIK

In the Neretva channel between the island of Hvar and the peninsula of Pelješac, there are the remains of a modern shipwreck - the steamship "Dubrovnik", located at a depth of 55 to 60 meters. It is a vessel built in 1892 in Scotland. Dubrovnik was one of the best steamships of "Steamship navigation of Dubrovnik". On May 9, 1916, during the First World War, the ship was sunk with two torpedoes by the French submarine "Archimede" (in Italian service). It sailed from Split to Dubrovnik with 38 passengers and crew members, none of whom survived. The steamship "Dubrovnik" was a merchant ship in civil service, which makes the tragedy and unjustification of the act even greater. The orientation of the site of the sunken ship is northeast-southwest. The length of the ship is 51 meters, and the maximum width is 7.5 meters





AIRCRAFT B-24 LIBERATOR "TULSAMERICAN"

The remains of the sunken American plane B-24 Liberator "Tulsamerican" from the Second World War are located in the sea, east of the island of Vis. The front part of the plane wreck is located on a sandy plateau at a depth of 40 meters, while the tail is located at a depth of 55 meters. During the forced landing, the plane hit the sea, disintegrated and overturned, so that it now lies on the seabed with the upper part of the fuselage on the sand. At the bottom, you can see the central part of the plane's fuselage, both wings, four engines (on one of which the propeller is also preserved), the base, the front part of the dome, and the cockpit of the plane, which is separated from the fuselage. All the instruments in the cockpit are well preserved. Under the cockpit was also a Browning M2 aircraft machine gun, which was removed due to the risk of theft. A lot of ammunition was also observed. Given that the serial number of the plane's chassis, 42-51430, was also found, it was confirmed that it was a B-24 Liberator bomber, named "Tulsamerican", 20 meters long and 33 meters wide. The plane was the last of 18,000 planes built at the Douglas factory in Tulsa, USA, after which it got its name. In World War II, he flew as part of the 765th Squadron of the 461st Bomber Group, and on his last mission he took off on December 17, 1944, from the Torretta base in Italy, towards the town of Odertal near the Polish-German border.

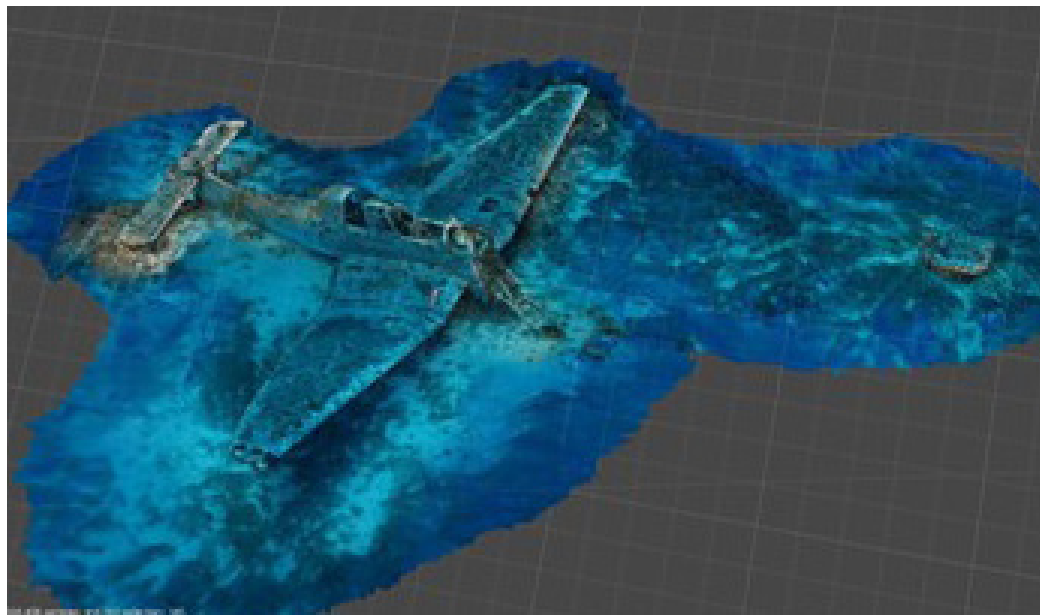




ANCIENT SHIPWRECK WITH A CARGO OF SARCOPHAGUS NEAR SUTIVAN ON THE ISLAND OF BRAČ

In the fall of 2008, the discovery of a shipwreck with a load of sarcophagi and other stone material not far from the town of Sutivan on the island of Brač caused great interest among the public and experts. The remains of the shipwreck are located at a depth of 30 to 32 meters, and 20 objects are visible on the seabed, arranged in two rows, of which 7 are sarcophagi, 2 sarcophagus lids, 9 stone blocks, 1 pillar with a circular cross-section and 1 oyster with visible perforation. It is assumed that the ship was 15 to 18 meters long and about 5 meters wide, and its carrying capacity is estimated at some 50 tons. Given the dimensions, this was a merchant ship for coastal trade. Petrographic and chemical analysis of the stone material showed that it is a type of limestone from the island of Brač. Archeological research found fragments of kitchen ceramics which, according to the type, date back to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.





AIRCRAFT JUNKERS JU-87 "ŠTUKA"

Remains of the German Ju-87 Štuka attack bomber from World War II shot down in 1941. The wreck is extremely well preserved. It is found on the seabed in one piece, belly down. The pilot's cabin with the cockpit and most of the instruments has been preserved, and in the rear cabin, you can see the frames with the neatly stacked bullets for the machine gun. The machine gun itself was found a little further from the wreckage, as well as the plane's engine. Also, the wings of the plane and the associated machine guns are undamaged, as is most of the fuselage.





THE CROATIAN MARITIME MUSEUM IN SPLIT

The Croatian Maritime Museum in Split (CMMS) was founded in 1997; it is the successor of the former Maritime Museum founded in 1925. It is located in the Gripe fortress, a fortification built in the 17th century. The museum conducts research, collects, preserves, and presents the tangible and intangible maritime heritage of the Croatian Adriatic coast from prehistory to the present day and cultivates a rich publishing and pedagogical activity.

Glagoljaša 18, 21 000, Split
<http://www.hpms.hr>





THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN SPLIT

The Archaeological Museum in Split is the oldest museum in Croatia, founded in 1820. The original building of the museum stood next to the eastern walls of Diocletian's Palace. Today's museum building was built between 1912 and 1914. The museum preserves about 150,000 archaeological monuments and artifacts from prehistoric times, from the era of Greek colonization of the Adriatic, the Roman and early Christian periods, and the early Middle Ages. The exhibits from antiquity are particularly important.

Ulica Zrinsko Frankopanska 25, 21000, Split
<http://armus.hr>





MUSEUM OF CROATIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN SPLIT

The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments (MCAM) was originally founded in Knin in 1893. The museum fund contains a rich and valuable collection of early medieval stone monuments, a collection of weapons and tools, jewelry, money, and other items. Particularly important are the epigraphic monuments from the 9th - 12th centuries, on which the names of Croatian national rulers and other high dignitaries are engraved. Among the more significant monuments in the museum are Višeslav's baptistery, the epitaph of Queen Jelena, the inscription of prince Trpimir from Rižinice, the inscription of prince Branimir from Muć, a copy of the Bašćan plaque and numerous other first-class monuments from the period of the Croatian Middle Ages.

Šetalište Ivana Meštrovića 18, 21000, Split
<https://www.mhas-split.hr>





SPLIT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM - COLLECTION VIS

The museum is in the Batarija fortress at the bottom of the Vis Bay. It houses a large collection of ancient amphorae uniquely displayed (stacked) in the way they were stacked while being transported on the ship's lower deck. Also, the museum's collection of Hellenistic monuments is the largest collection in Croatia, and objects from the prehistoric period are also exhibited. There is also an ethnographic section in the museum where it is possible to see exhibits related to the life of Vis inhabitants - items that talk about fishing, viticulture, and housing.

Ulica Viški Boj 12, 21480, Vis
<http://armus.hr>





BRAČ ISLAND MUSEUM

The Museum of the Island of Brač, founded in 1979, is located in Škripa, the oldest settlement on the island, where life has lasted for over five thousand years, as evidenced by numerous monuments. The museum has an archaeological collection with exhibits from the Stone Age, found in the Kopačina cave, objects from the Bronze Age that talk about the daily life of the Illyrians, reliefs, altars, and inscriptions from Roman quarries near Škripa, and remains of early Christian art from the 6th century. As part of this collection, there is also a Roman mausoleum built at the end of the 3rd century AD.

Pjaca 15, 21410, Škrip
<http://www.czk-brac.hr>





THE OLD TOWN MUSEUM

The Old Town Museum takes care of the monuments and objects of the oldest urban entity on the soil of Croatia, a city that has lived continuously since its foundation as the Greek polis Pharos in 384 BC until today. This also applies to Starogradsko field, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, which together with the city forms an inseparable whole. The museum exhibits amphorae from an ancient shipwreck found near the town of Vrboska on Hvar, and they are presented (arranged) in the way they were found on the seabed.

Ulica Braće Biankini 4, 21460, Stari Grad
<https://msg.hr>





DUBROVNIK MARITIME MUSEUM

The Maritime Museum in Dubrovnik is located in the fortress of St. John, which was restored after the catastrophic earthquake in 1979. It was founded in 1941, and the museum's permanent exhibition was installed in 1986. It shows the maritime history of the city of Dubrovnik and its surroundings, as well as the nautical heritage on the topic of local maritime history. The exhibition includes models of ships from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, numerous flags, cannons, and other weapons, nautical instruments, logbooks, and maps.

Dubrovačke Gradske Zidine, Ulica kneza Damjana Jude 12,
20000, Dubrovnik
<http://www.dumus.hr>





THE FORTRESS OF ST. NIKOLA, ŠIBENIK

The Fortress of St. Nikola is a naval defense fortress located on the islet of Ljuljevac, at the entrance to the channel of St. Ante near Šibenik. From July 9, 2017, the fortress of St. Nikola is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, together with other fortifications under the name "Venetian fortifications" from the 15th to the 17th century.

Obala dr. Franje Tuđmana 4, 22000, Šibenik
<https://www.kanal-svetog-ante.com/hr>





DIVING CENTER ŽULJANA

With over 30 years of experience, our diving centre is one of the oldest in Croatia. Diving Centre Žuljana began in 1986, today we sail out to 25 different dive locations with our enthusiastic, professional team in a 15m sail boat.

With us you can experience an astonishing diversity of sea and coral life, magnificent walls of Anemone and Gorgonians. The adventurous shipwreck dives, underwater caves and passages that will take your breath away.

Adresa: Polje, D414 17, 20247, Žuljana
<http://www.divingcentrezuljana.com>





DIVING CENTAR TRAMONTO

With over a hundred islands, inlets, and cliffs the Murter archipelago is certainly one of the most beautiful in the Adriatic Sea. A Mediterranean climate, warm crystal clear sea and a cornucopia of flora and fauna make this region a diver's paradise for all who want to experience an underwater adventure. The small town of Tisno offers a variety of experiences so diving is just one of the things you will enjoy during your stay here. Our diving centre is right on the water so it makes for a perfect jumping off point for all our diving excursions. Our doors are open all year long.

Adresa: Ulica Stjepana Radića 13, 22240, Tisno
GPS: 43.79983965914153, 15.645203803695702
<http://www.divetramonto.com>





NAJADA DIVING

Diving in Croatia has become more popular since some tropical seas have been difficult to reach. Especially due to the crystal clear water, the beautifully overgrown walls and the great wrecks, the majority is planning to return regularly. The Kornati National Park is located directly in front of Najada diving and has been described several times as one of the most beautiful diving areas in the Mediterranean sea.

Ul. Put Jersan 17, 22243, Murter
<https://www.najada.com>





DEEP BLUE DIVING

The Deep Blue Diving Diving Center is located in Rogoznica near the marina Frapa just a minute walk from the sandy beach. The center is located on the ground floor of the house on a surface of almost 90m².

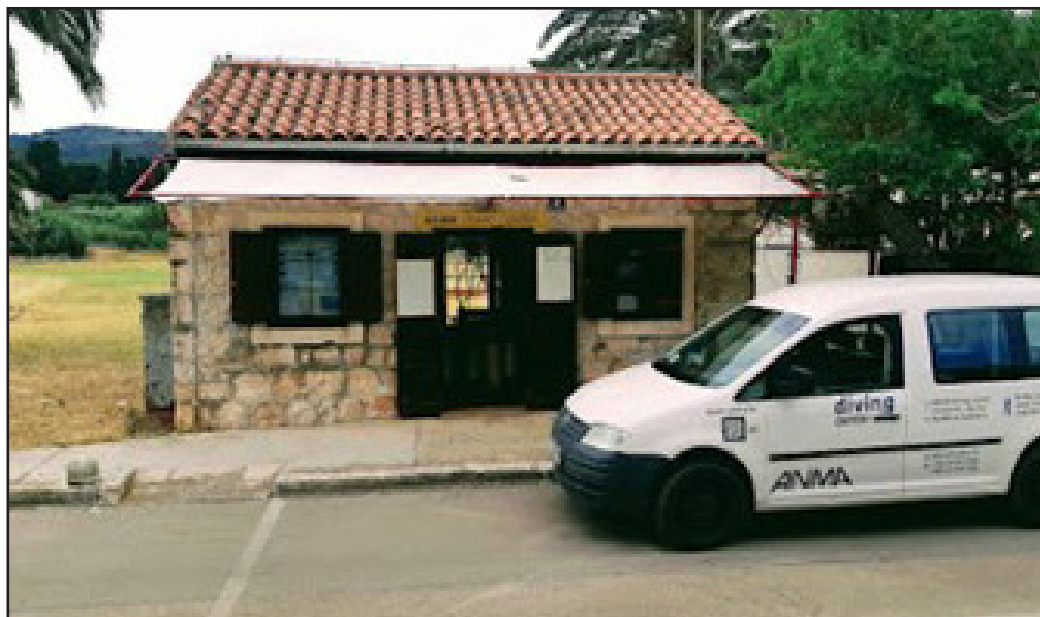
The center is equipped with brand new diving equipment Aqua Lung and our partner center. We also have a fast ship Lomac 730 Club, Bauer compressors, MPS mixer, booster and we are able to meet all your requirements in recreational diving and technical diving.

We offer: diving excursions, diving equipment, diving school, underwater shooting and photography services, complete support for recreational and technical divers, filling and mixing of all kinds of gases up to 330 bar pressure, sale of diving equipment, search for and extract lost equipment and performing underwater works.

Diving courses are conducted according to the NAUI and SSI standard. Upon completion of a course you will receive an ID card which is recognized everywhere in the world.

Minine 120, Rogoznica
<http://www.db-diving.com>





ANMA DIVING CENTER

ANMA diving center offers full diving supply, from diving instructions till the most interesting plunges to the wrecks , walls and reefs in sea surface of the island Vis.

Whether you are an experienced diver, or if you would like to learn how to dive, you can realize your dreams in the fascinating aquamarine setting on the island of Vis – intact jewel in the middle of the Adriatic.

ANMA offers you: a diving school, test diving – discovery courses, diving on sunken ships, diving among red and yellow corals, diving into underwater caves, nocturnal diving, equipment for rent and tank refills. We also organize accommodation in hotels or private houses.

Šetalište Apolonija Zanelle 1, 21480, Vis
<http://www.anma.hr>



B-24

DIVING CENTER

B-24 DIVING CENTER

Located in the town Komiža on Island Vis in a reconstructed space of the former wood-shipyard.

Ranks among the largest and the most beautiful diving centers in the Adriatic.

The atmosphere at the centre is the charge of a special team, cordial and professional. Combined they have over 50 years of diving experience and love to share it.

Weather you are interested in your first discovery scuba dive, a full recreational diving course or technical training one of our PADI, IANTD or SDI/TDI instructors can guide you during your training.

B-24 is also the only locally owned dive center on the island and offers the best knowledge of the excellent dive spots, may they be wrecks, reefs or caves.

Obala Pape Aleksandra III. 8, 21485, Komiža
<https://www.diving-croatia.hr>





ISSA DIVING CENTER

ISSA Diving Center launched its business in 1996 as the first and only diving center on the Island of Vis.

We offer our clients good hotel or apartment accommodation in close proximity to the diving center.

Each year the diving season at ISSA Diving Center starts on 1 April and ends on 1 December.

Outside the diving season, diving depends on the interest of clients and can be arranged accordingly.

Ribarska ul. 91, 21485, Komiža
<https://www.scubadiving.hr>





NAUTICA VIS DIVING CENTER

The company started operating in Croatia in 1998. Firstly there was a small diving centre in Stara Novalja on the island of Pag. After a few years Nautica decided to move to Hvar island and opened a shop first in Hvar town and later in Stari Grad. Nevertheless, for years the owners of the company were thinking about new locations. Vis, as the best Croatian island for divers, came quite naturally as an idea for opening another dive shop.

Finally in 2015 Nautica Vis Diving Center was set up in the town of Vis on the Vis island. From the very beginning it is located on the ground floor of the Issa Hotel. The hotel is situated on the western coast of the Vis Bay in a distance of about 10-minutes walk to the town centre. The hotel and located nearby numerous private apartments offer accommodation to the guests of the dive shop.

Šetalište Apolonija Zanelle 5, 21480, Vis
<http://divingvis.com>





VAL

Bodul is a word describing a man from island. .

For us Bodul is a proud father to son legacy that has been implemented into a family business.

Our Bodul is a wooden ship that was built in 1952.

After reconstructing in 1990 he began his journey. During the two decades of sailing, Bodul visited almost every port of Croatia. He's even been on a cruise from Trogir to Montenegro.

In over two decades we've been accompanied by some great people, and today we can proudly announce that the most of them are still coming back year after year. We like to create unique cruises, and give our guests a special treatment.

Zavala bb, 21465 Zavala
<https://hr.bodul.com.hr>





AMBER – DIVE CENTER

You will find us in Hotel Blue Sun (Velaris), the bay of Vela Luka. We have dive sites that congest you amazing experiences. Underwater island with a huge amount of fish, the walls starting at a depth of 13 m with bases at a depth of 60-70m. Wrecks and caves of raisins in the form of cave Lučice.

You have the two boats. Conrad 10m-boat type and Pasera wooden boat 11m long, providing us a safe transportation to all items of diving. All boats are equipped with the necessary rescue and oxygen.

The equipment is obviously under control technical, to take care of him has never failed us (and what you wish). Cylinders make fun clean and fresh air by Croatian Bauer compressor. We have the equipment of leading world brands of diving equipment such as Aqualung, SeaQuest, Apex , Xdeep in sizes suitable for large and small divers.

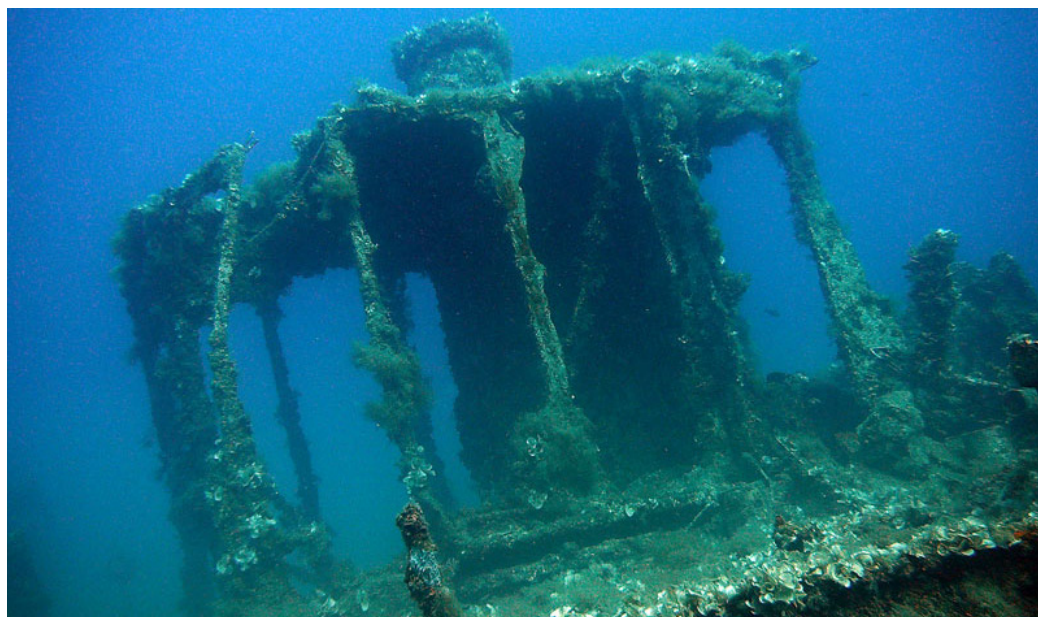
Vela Luke 10, 21400, Supetar
<http://www.amber-divecenter.com>





**Underwater Heritage
Showroom At Faculty
Of Maritime Studies Kotor**





Fire Ship Dague

One of the most prestigious ships of the French navy in the 1st WW "Dague" was built in 1911. On February 24th 1915, it was anchored at the entrance to the port of Bar, as a support for the English cargo steamship "Whitehead" when it struck the Austro-Hungarian mine and sunk.

In 1973 during the construction of the new port, the wreck had to be removed. It was cut in five pieces out of which three were displaced to the nearby location. This is one of the most popular dive sites in the area.





Golešnica 76T

Torpedo ship Golešnica was built as a part of the order for Austro-Hungarian navy. 76T took part in the First World War naval operations in eastern and western Adriatic. In 1920 it became a property of the newly created Kingdom of SCS, a future Yugoslavia. In 1941 it was seized by the Italian navy, and deployed in operations against partisans along the Dalmatian coast. After the Second World War, it became a part of new Yugoslavian navy, renamed Golešnica, and served mostly as the border patrol ship. In 1959 it was used by the navy for target practice, and sunk near Boka Kotorska. It lies on the port side on the sandy bottom.





Tihany

Austro-Hungarian passenger/cargo steam ship Tihany was built in 1908 in Trieste. On the day of its disaster, Tihany was transporting a load of coal and oil from Kotor to Bar. On February 12th 1917, due to the navigational error, the ship crashed into the point Arza near the entrance to Boka Kotorska. During the salvage operation, when they started to tug the ship towards Boka Kotorsaka, it started taking water and ship near the island Mamula. The wreck is mostly intact. Despite considerable depth, it is one of the most popular and exiting wreck dive sites in Montenegro.





Spitfire MK9 Supermarine

Close to Kabala point near Rose in Boka Kotorska, at the depth of 32m lays the wreck of the 2nd WW British airplane. Spitfire MK9 Supermarine, was the one of the most famous and successful multi task aircrafts of the Second World War. Its remains lie on the sandy bottom, with a diameter of 40m. The most noticeable is the engine, around the engine are parts of the tail section with rudder and tail wheel, two machine guns, one wing, front wheels, as well as many other hydraulic parts. Despite the fact that it is badly damaged, the wreck is still impressive and makes for an interesting diving experience.





Shipwreck at cape Kabala

The strong trade relations between Venice and the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century led to frequent maritime traffic along the Dalmatian coast. This is attested by the discoveries of several remains of Venetian trading ships with cargo of Ottoman provenance, such as the Gnalić and Sveti Pavlo in the Croatian underwater. A shipwreck from the late 16th century near Cape Kabala in the Bay of Kotor has an identical type of anchor as the shipwreck from the 16th century near the island of Gnalić. There is a high probability that this ship belonged to the Venetian merchant fleet.

The shipwreck is attested by documents in the Venetian archive which speak of the sinking of the ship near Castelo Nuevo in the last quarter of the 16th century. The remains of the ship's structure, the ship's equipment, cargo and weapons lie at a depth of 29 to 31 meters. Parts of the ship's wooden structure protrude above the seabed slightly, inhabited by purple sea urchins. The analysis of the wood revealed that the ship was made of Bosnian and Balkan pine.





Bigovica Bay

Bigovica is a small beautiful bay near Bar. In the period spanning more than 22 centuries, this bay, sheltered from adverse winds, was used as a trading port and anchorage. In addition to the interesting biodiversity, numerous fragments of amphorae and other ceramics from different periods can be seen.





The Maritime Museum of Montenegro

The Maritime Museum of Montenegro in Kotor was created by the gradual development of the original collection of the "Boka Navy" brotherhood, founded around 1880, which has been open to the public since 1900, and in 1938 it was remodeled and opened on the first floor of the current museum building, it was only after the end of World War II in the years 1949-1952, the entire building, the baroque palace of the Grgurin noble family from the beginning of the 18th century, that it was completely restored and adapted for the needs of the Maritime Museum. The catastrophic earthquake on April 15, 1979, interrupted the regular activities of the museum, the building suffered considerable damage, so in the years 1982-1984 rehabilitation, conservation, and restoration works were carried out, and the Museum continued its work after a five-year renovation period.

<http://museummaritimum.com>





King Nikola's Palace

King Nikola's Palace is a small history and culture museum located in an elegant former royal palace with a flower garden. The setting refers to the interior of a palace that was used as a summer house for the royal family. In the garden itself, there are parts of torpedoes, propellers and anchors from the French destroyer Dague and the royal yacht „Rumija“.





Museum of Ulcinj's pirates

"Dolcino is a town of 6,000 inhabitants who are considered one of the greatest pirates of the Mediterranean," wrote in 1815 James Hingston Tuckey (1776-1816) a sea captain-scientist from Great Britain in the book "Marine Geography and Statistics". The museum of Ulcinj's pirates is located in the Palace Venice Hotel. The exhibition of the museum contains various items related to seafaring and piracy, clothing, weapons, equipment and instruments for the ships.





Museum of the city of Budva

The museum's exhibition space covers over 400 m², distributed in four levels. The first three levels are dedicated to archaeology, while the recent cultural history of Budva is presented on the fourth floor. All exhibited objects can evoke the rich history of the city for the visitor. From the ancient inhabitants of the Illyrians, through the Greeks, the Romans, the culture of the Slavic tribes to recent history, when rich merchants, craftsmen, sailors, fishermen lived in Budva - a history of over 2,500 years.





Museum of Mirko Komnenović

Mirko Komnenović, a mayor of Herceg Novi for many years, a minister in the Government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and a philanthropist left a house in his will with the wish to establish a City Museum out of it. The house in which the museum is located was built at the end of the 18th century in the neo-baroque style. The museum was founded in 1949 and opened to the public on October 28, 1953. The city museum is of a complex type and contains several collections. Archaeological collection with a department for prehistory, a department of ancient archeology with submarine archeology, and a department of the early Middle Ages with a lapidarium. In addition to Antiquity, the submarine archeology department also exhibits findings from a shipwreck on Cape Kabala with the remains of luxurious china and tableware, as well as a ship's cannon from the end of the 16th century. There is also a historical collection, an art collection (a collection of contemporary art and a collection of icons), and an ethnological collection (urban and rural).





Museum of the city of Perast

The fund of the Museum of the City of Perast today is classified into the maritime, ethnographic, and historical-artistic collection, with its sub-collections, and under its auspices is also the fund of the memorial museum of the Visković family (their archive and library), the archive of the municipality of Perast, the archive of the primary school and the library of the city museum. Pinnate. The collections of the museum fund, with around 2,000 objects, represent an invaluable asset in presenting the cultural past of Perast, the exhibits tell their own story - in this way, a credible picture of life in this city from the 15th to the 20th century is obtained. Through the museum objects of the maritime collection that are exhibited on the ground floor of the Museum - models of ships, ship - navigational devices, cartography, and part of the exhibited weapons of the ethnographic collection, the visitor gets to know the most important facts related to seafaring and the way of life of the city through the past centuries.





SCUBA QUEST DIVE CENTER

SCUBA QUEST DIVE CENTER specializes in daily, multi-day and weekly scuba diving cruises aboard our dive yacht DOWNUNDER. State of the art capabilities of the dive boat, with powerful on-board filling station, spacious decks and dive platform, enables us to offer to you diving experience tailored to your needs. Scuba quest dive center offers PADI dive courses, support for technical divers, accommodation and the yacht charter.

Marina Bar, Montenegro
Phone: + 382 69 49 5604
E-mail: info@divemontenegro.com
Website: <https://www.divemontenegro.com>





PRO DIVING MONTENEGRO

Pro Diving Montenegro is the PADI 5 stars IDC Dive Centre # S23586. Their 5 starts PADI membership and 25 years long experience in diving industry are the best guarantees in terms of safety in SCUBA diving. They provide different kind of diving trips, PADI training programs, SCUBA gear rental services and boat tours. TOP 8 dive spots within our offer: : shipwrecks Patrol Boat and Tihany, Blue Cavern, Pyramid, The Tunnel, Twin Caves, Fisherman Reef and Poseidon Cave. Pro Diving Montenegro provides different kind of diving Internship programs for any aspiring PADI professional.

Radan Dragašević
Pržno - Miločer Hotel Maestral
Phone: +382 69 013 985
Email: prodiving.me@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.prodivingmontenegro.me>





DIVING TEAM R

MONTENEGRO SUB

DIVING TEAM R MONTENEGRO

Diving center "Diving Team R Montenegro" deals with the promotion and development of diving in Montenegro, has all diver training programs, organizes daily diving, and has "Discovery dive" program for beginners. They PADI dive center and all training is done according to PADI standards. They are based in Budva, but operating in Podgorica, and Niksic.

85310 Budva, Montenegro

Phone: +382 69 466 124

Phone: +382 67 487 987

Phone: +382 69 827 386

Email: divingteamr@t-com.me

Website: <https://www.divingmontenegro.me>





BUDVA DIVING CENTER

"Budva Diving" is family company, which is specialized in tourist and commercial diving. The center was founded in 1994 in Budva. It is one of the oldest diving centers in Montenegro. Since 2016 we are working under PADI license. Mission of Budva Diving Centre is to promote Montenegrin rich underwater life, preserve environment, raise the quality of diving services and most importantly to raise the safety of divers.

Budva Diving
Old Town, Dukley marin
Budva 85310
Montenegro
Phone: +382 68 060 416
Phone:+382 67 224 350
Email: budvadiving@gmail.com
Website: <https://budvadiving.com>





ADRIATIC BLUE DIVE CENTRE

Adriatic Blue Dive Centre is located in the bay of Herceg Novi in Montenegro. Join them in many adventures and find out what secrets Montenegro holds for you to discover. They provide organized diving trips, PADI and SSI diving courses and conduct underwater work. Service include equipment, guide and the boat trip.

City Port Škver
Herceg Novi, Montenegro
Phone: +382 (0)69 833-043
E-mail: divingmontenegro@gmail.com
Website: <http://divingmontenegro.com/>

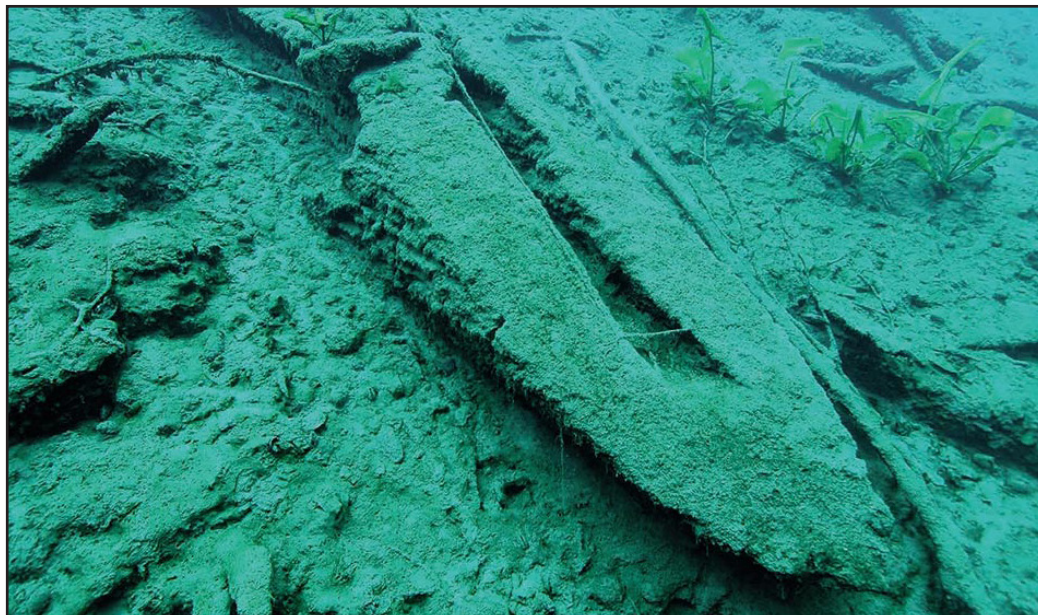






**Underwater Heritage Showroom
At "Brodari" Building In Mostar**





Archaeological site “Desilo”

The Desilo archaeological site is located within the Hutovo Blato Nature Park, Čapljina Municipality. It is a unique sub-Mediterranean wetland located within a typical Herzegovinian karst environment. The locality is named after the Desilo spring, one of the numerous springs and lakes that arise in this area thanks to the mass of underground water of the Trebišnjica River. The Desilo site is like a water hip, deeply tucked between the hills. The site consists of a castle, a necropolis (tumulus), and an underwater archaeological section. About 1,300 findings have been registered in Desilo so far. Research has shown the continuity of settlement from the early Bronze Age, through the Iron Age and the time of the Illyrian Daorsa tribe, to the time of Roman domination and the late antique period. A complete and accurate cultural-historical interpretation remains open.





The Battle of the Neretva River

One of the most humane battles fought in this area during World War II is "The Battle of the Neretva". A film made about the battle is considered a masterpiece of local cinematography.

Comparatively, the recently restored bridge in Jablanica stands in full glory and represents a part of the well-equipped museum "The Battle on the Neretva". It is fascinating that even today the depths of the Neretva river hide pieces of artillery that were thrown down the cliffs and were used in the filming of a movie in which the legendary Yul Brynner played one of the leading roles. One of the artillery pieces is the 8.8 Flak 36 - a German anti-aircraft and anti-tank gun of caliber 88 mm, developed in 1930. Flak is an abbreviation of the German word „Flugabwehrkanone“, which means "air defense cannon", which is also the original purpose of this weapon. Furthermore, one can find there the PaK 43, one of the most powerful anti-tank weapons Germany has ever produced. It could fire an 88 mm shell at a range of up to 15,300 meters, with an effective range of 4,000 meters.





Kopčići Village

The watery depths of Rama Lake have been hiding the village of Kopčići since 1968. Despite being sunk ages ago for electricity production, it still bears witness to a life in the past.

Even after so many years underwater, parts of the once large village are still connected by cobblestones visible to the eye. The cobblestone trail leads to the mosque that dominates the site. The mosque, built of crushed stone and a hipped roof, is believed to date from the mid-16th century. Its twenty-meter high minaret was damaged several times and even burned before the sinking, but each time it sprung back up. It is still visible defiantly standing upright.

One may also see graves whose numerous headstones keep telling stories from the past even today. There can be found a medieval tombstone, *stećak*, that serves as yet another proof of the existence of the medieval cemetery. The records say its' name is *Kamenobaba* (Stone Gran).





The Buna River Spring

The Buna River Spring is an accessible, beautiful, and generous spring located under a cliff about 200 meters high. At the entrance to the spring, there is a popular tourist location - Tekke. The Buna spring is easily accessible for divers and has been a destination for speleo-diving expeditions for many years. The spring was explored to a depth of 80 meters in the main channel and about 600 meters of the channel were mapped. A light dive at a maximum depth of 15 meters after 100 meters of penetration offers an emergence into a large gallery full of cave decorations. Blagaj, near the Buna River spring, is a particularly attractive and popular tourist place.





The Hammam

The hammam in Mostar was built at the end of the 16th century and is the only preserved hammam from the Ottoman period in Mostar. It was built in the classic Ottoman style, with a modest exterior, next to the town square, for accessibility. Throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, going to the hammam was a tradition. Visitors enjoyed the relaxation, socialization, exchange of information, and healing benefits of staying in the hammam. Heated rooms filled with steam were most often lined with marble slabs, and the steam was flavored with fragrant herbs. Hammams mostly had domed vaults, with round or star-shaped openings, which were associated with the starry sky. The light passed through them, and they also served as ventilation. The Mostar hammam was made without windows, to preserve privacy and isolate the space.





The Crooked Bridge

The Crooked Bridge is a small and the oldest single-arch stone bridge in Mostar, built in 1558 during Ottoman rule. The builder of this bridge was the Ottoman architect Ćejvan-kečoda. It is located about 30 meters west of the Old Bridge and represents its miniature version. It connects the banks of the river Radobolje, which flows into the Neretva under the Old Bridge. The arch of the bridge is semicircular, with a diameter of 8.56 meters. The bridge is 4.15 meters high, and it is reached by stone stairs. A gentle walk along the cobblestones on the right side of the bridge leads to the stairs that lead under the Old Bridge over the Neretva. The Crooked Bridge belongs to the architectural complex of the Old Bridge and the Old Town in Mostar, which has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Legend has it that it was built as a model for the Old Bridge. It was the next much bigger construction project. The bridge was destroyed in a flood in 2001 and rebuilt a few years later.

<https://www.hercegovina.ba/listings/kriva-cuprija>





The Old Bridge

In 1566, Sultan Sulejman sent the architect Hajrudin to Herzegovina to build a bridge on the Neretva. From the end of the work on the bridge to the present day, the Old Bridge, or just “The old” as the locals call it, is the most recognizable symbol of Mostar and Herzegovina. The stone bridge, 24 meters high, dominates the gorgeous landscape over the turquoise Neretva and is the backbone of city life. There are jumpers on the bridge, young people from Mostar singing with guitars under the bridge, shops around the bridge, and artisans in them. In summer, everything is full of liveliness and specific energy.

The bridge, the construction of which was carefully planned by the architect Hajrudin, a student of the famous builder Sinan, and then built over several years, using his skills and natural resources (there is a legend that he used a mixture of egg whites and goat’s hair to join the tenelia stone), has stood in its place for centuries, with slight changes made to the approaches or the surface of the bridge. However, on September 9, 1993, the saddest day for all Mostar inhabitants, the bridge was almost destroyed and collapsed into the Neretva due to artillery shelling.

<https://www.hercegovina.ba/listings/stari-most>





Kujundžiluk

The lifeblood of the old part of Mostar is Kujundžiluk, a narrow street that stretches along the Neretva from the entrance to the Old Town to the Old Bridge. Floral motifs made of cobblestone make up its cobblestone streets, the voices of vendors intertwine from craft shops, souvenir shops, and traditional restaurants, the sounds of copper knocking and calls to prayer from nearby mosques, the smells of home-made food, and the loud noise of many visitors. This street was created in the middle of the 16th century and during the Ottoman Empire, it had up to 500 shops. Despite the changes brought by time, Kujundžiluk has preserved its authenticity and old crafts: forging and processing copper and weaving and dyeing carpets. During the summer days, the narrow streets of Kujundžiluk are filled with visitors enjoying sweets and Bosnian coffee. That touch of the Orient and the smell of the past is an unforgettable experience of a Mostar summer night.

<https://www.hercegovina.ba/listings/kujundziluk>





“Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva” Museum

Along the M17 highway is the “Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva” Museum, a historical museum dedicated to preserving the memory of the anti-fascist struggle from the Second World War. Due to the confluence of historical circumstances, during the Second World War, many major events took place in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina that influenced the course of the war. One part of these events refers to the well-known Operation Weiss (as it was written in German documents) or the Fourth Enemy Offensive, or the Battle of the Neretva, as it was often called in Yugoslav historiography.

The memory of the Battle of the Neretva in post-war Yugoslavia had an important place in the construction of memorial culture and tradition. The operation was conducted in February and March 1943, and during that operation, the partisans managed to save nearly 4,000 wounded, despite the combined attack of the Axis powers.

<https://www.muzej-jablanica.com/ba/index.php>





The Turkish house

One of the most representative residential buildings from the Ottoman era in the city of Mostar is the Bišćević-Lakišić residential complex. It dates from the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. The entire residential complex originally belonged to the Bišćevići, a prominent family from Mostar. In the second half of the 19th century, with the increase of the family, the complex was divided into three separate units.

The corner projecting over the Neretva on two very high and boldly placed stone pillars represents this house as the boldest composed piece of residential architecture from the Ottoman period in Mostar. The chamber or divanhana has preserved the original Ottoman style, the house is full of authentic furniture, and the garden is a representative example of the Ottoman style of construction. The museum consists of 3 rooms. The small bedroom is intended exclusively for a married couple. The women's room - divanhana is a summer room because there are no windows, and it is open even in winter. The most beautiful room in the house is the men's room, which is located on two 12-meter-high pillars. It has a dome-shaped roof, which indicates the wealth of the family.

During the 1992–1995 war the house was damaged. After the war, the house was repaired and reopened for visitors

<https://www.hercegovina.ba/listings/biscevica-kuca>





The Karadžoz Bey Mosque

The largest mosque in Herzegovina, the Karadžoz Bey Mosque, was built in 1557. It was designed by the well-known builder of that era Mimar Sinan. The under-domed mosque with a stone minaret is located on the corner of two busy streets in Mostar. In the central city zone in the 16th century, Karadžoz-beg built the largest mosque complex in Mostar. It consisted of a mosque, madrasa, mekteb, khan, and imaret. The lighting of the interior of this mosque is made possible by over 25 windows distributed on the sides and its front sides. Research has revealed that there are four layers of decorations on its walls from different periods, the first three from the Ottoman period, and the last one from the time of Austria-Hungary. An interesting inscription above the entrance door reads "You, who open the door, open the best door for us."

<https://www.hercegovina.ba/listings/karadjoz-begova-dzamija>





Remains of the Church in Cim

The late antique building complex is located on the site of Crkvine in Cim, on the north-western outskirts of Mostar. Not far away are the chapel and the Cemetery of St. Ante. On the slopes around Cim, there are several prehistoric forts, mostly belonging to the Iron Age. In the area of Cim in 1966, an archaeological survey of the terrain established that there was a settlement on the site of the Church in ancient times, and a basilica was built in late antiquity. On the same site, three late antique contemporary buildings were discovered: a basilica, a memorial, and a residential building, dating from the 5th or 6th century. Therefore, the remains of the early Christian Basilica in Crkvine u Cim represent the most important archaeological site from the early Christian period. In this locality, in addition to the remains of architecture, valuable fragments of stone sculpture and numerous mobile finds were found, as well as a significant number of tombs from the period of late antiquity - early Christianity, but also the high Middle Ages.





Hutovo Blato

Hutovo blato is the unique sub-Mediterranean swamp in Europe. It has been known since ancient times as a green oasis, with an abundance of water in which many plant and animal species have found the conditions for life. The wetland is interesting and important from an ornithological, ichthyological, scientific, ecological, and tourist point of view. Hutovo blato is considered one of the largest wintering grounds for birds in Europe. The largest lakes of Hutovo Blato are: Deransko, Jelim, Drijen, Orah, Škrka and Svitava. The Krupa River is the main watercourse of Hutovo Blato and drains the waters of Gornje Blato and Svitava Lake into the Neretva River. Due to its exceptional importance and beauty, Hutovo blato was declared a Nature Park in 1995. Due to its international importance, "Hutovo blato" was in 1971 included in the "List of Wetlands of International Importance", and in 1980 it was included in the "International Project for the Protection of Mediterranean Wetlands".

www.hutovo-blato.ba





Rustic Villa Mogorjelo

Mogorjelo is a unique archaeological monument from the Roman era, a well-preserved old Roman villa rustica, located near Čapljina. The cultural-historical and scientific importance of Mogorjelo can be observed through its proximity to the Roman city of Naron. Archaeological excavations by Carl Patsch from 1899 to 1903 showed that the building complex on Mogorjelo consisted of several phases. The oldest buildings date from the 1st century, when the locality served as an agricultural center (villa Rustica fructuaria). Several buildings were connected by corridors, and in the center was built a residential building, a swimming pool, and a building for agricultural production. There was also an oil mill, a mill, and a bakery. A brickyard, a pottery workshop, and stables were built outside the complex. On the ruins of this building, which probably burned down in a fire, in the 4th century, a Roman fort (castrum) with a regular base and towers at the corners was built. There were four defensive towers: three with a square base, and the fourth (eastern) was circular and recessed due to its proximity to the Neretva.

<https://www.hercegovina.ba/listings/castrum-mogorjelo>





Museum of the Franciscan Monastery Rama-Šćit

The monastery in Rama was built by the Franciscans in the 15th century and it is one of the thirteen monasteries mentioned in the census of the Bosnian province in 1514. The renovation of the monastery began in 1856, and the church in 1873. The monastery and the church were burnt down and rebuilt several times. The interior of the church is decorated with a large altar painting, and two side paintings, which are thematically dedicated to Our Lady. It is the work of the painter Josip Bifel from Zagreb. The same author made the Way of the Cross, painted the front of the choir, and painted a painting of St. Teresa. In the church, there is also a painting by Gabrijel Jurkić, which is a copy of the former painting of Our Lady, and a painting of St. Franjo by Ljuba Lah. Valuable artistic sculptures were placed in the monastery courtyard: "Rama Cross", by academic sculptor Mile Blažević, "The Last Supper" by Divo Grabovčev, and "Lady's Door", by academic sculptor Kuzma Kovačić. The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments has declared the cultural landscape and area of the Franciscan monastery and church a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

<https://www.rama.co.ba>





Blagaj Tekke

The ensemble of Blagaj Tekke was built, it is assumed, immediately after the establishment of Ottoman rule in Herzegovina, around 1520 at the latest, and represents a valuable sacral-residential building of Islamic architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with very pronounced features that arose from the influence of the Baroque on Ottoman architecture.

For the first time, the tekke at the spring of the Bune River in Blagaj near Mostar is mentioned in the Travelogue of Evlija Čelebija, a famous travel writer, who traveled through this place in 1664. Next to the tekke, there is a türbe in which there are two graves, which were most likely created after the passage of Evlija Čelebija through Blagaj. Today, only the building of the Tekke musafirhana and türbe, in which two graves are marked by wooden graves, has been preserved. There is no written information about who is buried here, but according to legend, the long-time sheikh of the mentioned Tekke Ačik Pasha (Muhammad Hindija), who became the sheikh of this Tekke in 1848, lies there.

<https://tekijablagaj.ba/en>



Protecting underwater heritage through its digitalization and valorisation as a novel touristic offer - WRECKS4ALL

Project partners:

1. University of Montenegro, Faculty of Maritime Studies Kotor
2. Tourist organisation of municipality of Bar
3. Tourist Board of Herzegovina – Neretva Canton
4. University of Split, Faculty of Maritime Studies
5. Croatian Maritime Museum Split

Project Objective

Contribute to strengthening and diversification the tourism offer based on underwater cultural heritage of East Adriatic region through cross border management, protection, promotion and sustainable valorisation of shipwrecks and other unique underwater cultural heritage.

Programme priority

Contributing to the development of tourism and preserving cultural and natural heritage

Total project budget	1.016.778,30 EUR
EU co-financing amount	864.261,54 EUR
Duration of the project	15/08/2020 – 14/12/2022

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