

Plavsko jezero



○ Nekada davno brat i sestra plemićkog roda krenuli su u svijet u potrazi za svojim snovima. Posle dugog puta odlučili su da se odmore kraj jezera. Lijepa plemkinja je poželjela da se okupa u kristalno bistrom jezeru. Čim je ušla voda je postala plava od njene kose koja se miješala sa talasima. To je probudilo strašnog vodenog zmaja koji je zgrabio djevojku. Devet dana jezerom je tekla voda plava kao krv nesrećne djevojke. Tako je kažu Plavsko jezero dobilo ime.

Once upon a time an aristocratic brother and sister wandered the world in search of their dreams. After a long journey they decided to have a rest beside a lake. The beautiful noblewomen wished to bathe in the crystal clear lake. The moment she entered the water, it turned blue from her hair which mixed with the waves. That awakened a terrifying dragon from the lake which grabbed the girl. For nine days water as blue as the blood of the unfortunate girl flowed through the lake. That is



Zbirka fotografija Muzeja Kralja Nikole, Narodni muzej Crne Gore

○ U doba Nemanjića, dolina oko jezera bila je dio Plavske župe, koju su uglavnom činili manastirski metosi – posjedi manastira Visoki Dečani i Pečke Patrijaršije. Oni su imali isključivo pravo ribolova

how, they say, Lake Plav got its name.

During the Nemanjić era, the valley around the lake was a part of the Plav Valley county, which

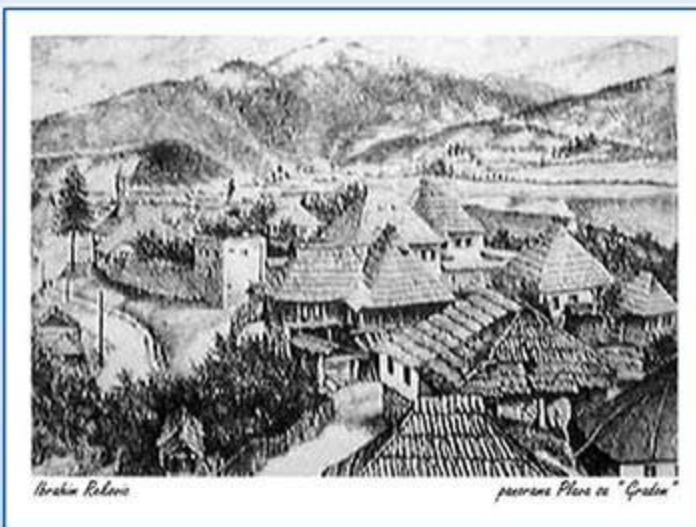
na Plavskom jezeru zbog čega se oko jezera razvilo ribarsko naselje Ribare. Pretpostavlja se da je Plav, koji je u početku označavao čitavu oblast, dobio ime po rimskom imperatoru Flaviusu (Phlavius) iz vremena kada je ovaj prostor pripadao rimskom carstvu. Dokumenta iz 15. vijeka svjedoče da je Plav bio bogat trgovački i tranzitni centar u koji su dolazili trgovci iz svih krajeva. Tri dana je trebalo karavanima, natovarenim vunom, žitom, sirom i voskom da dođu do Kotora, a do Carigrada se stizalo

mainly consisted of monastery homesteads – the estates of the Visoki Dečani Monastery and the Monastery of the Peć Patriarchate. They had exclusive fishing rights in Lake Plav resulting in the development of the fishermen's settlement called Ribare around the lake. It is supposed that Plav, which was the name initially used to denote the entire area, was named after the Roman emperor Flavius from the time when this area belonged to the Roman Empire. Documents from the 15th century show that Plav was

za devetnaest dana hoda. Kada je 1485. godine sproveden popis – tefter stanovništva i imovine, ustanovljeno je da u Plavskom vilajetu živi 1157 domaćinstava, odnosno sedam puta više nego što je tada živjelo u Podgorici. Grad Plav nastao je dolaskom turskih osvajača u ove krajeve. Da bi spriječio upade Klimenata i ostalih plemena na trgovačke karavane, bosanski valija Mustafa – paša, podigao je u Plavu utvrđeni grad sa visokim zidinama koji su nastanjivali age i begovi.

a prosperous commercial and transit centre in which merchants from all regions used to come. It took three days for caravans laden with wool, grains, cheese and wax to reach Kotor, whereas Istanbul could be reached in nineteen days by foot. When a census (of the population and property) was conducted in 1485, it was found that in the Plav vilayet (county) lived 1,157 households, that is to say, seven times more than in Podgorica at that time. The town of Plav was formed upon the arrival of Ottoman invaders in this region. In order to prevent raids of the Kliment and other clans on commercial caravans, the

○ Čuveno po ljepoti i bogato ribom, Plavsko jezero je već vijekovima zaštitni znak ovog kraja. Na



Arhiva Ribare pasarski Plav sa "Gradin"



površini od oko dva kvadratna kilometra pred vama se prostire najveće ledničko jezero u Crnoj Gori. Odatve izvire veliki Lim, hidrografski najznačajnija i pjesnički najopjevanija crnogorska rijeka. Ljeti se ovdje možete kupati jer se voda zagrije i do 22°C, a zimi se jezero pretvara u klizalište, na kom se hvata ledena kora nekad i do 20 – 30 cm debljine.

Bosnian governor Mustafa-Pasha built in Plav a fortified town with a high walls which was inhabited by agas and beys.

Famous for its beauty and rich in fish, Lake Plav has been a trademark of this region for centuries. Covering a surface area of around two square kilometres, in front of you lies the largest glacial lake in Montenegro. It is the source of the great River Lim, hydrographically most important Montenegrin river and the most immortalised river in poetry as

○ Pritoka Plavskog jezera je brza planinska rijeka Ljuča, a stručnjaci su izračunali da se voda u ovom protočnom jezeru

Lake Plav



godišnje promijeni čak 82 puta, u prosjeku na svaka četiri dana i deset sati. Zbog toga je živi svijet veoma bujan i raznovrstan. Pored lokvanja, trske i rogoza tu su još na desetine biljaka, pa mještani često kose podvodne livade obezbjeđujući tako zimnicu za stoku. Kažu da Plavsko jezero ispunjava želje i snove svakog ribolovca. To je stanište različitih vrsta ribe, mladice, štuke, skobalja i klena, a ovdje se može naći i blatnjača – endemična vrsta pastrmke.

well. In summer you can swim here since water warms up to 22°C, while in winter the lake turns into an ice-skating rink, on which an ice cover sometimes up to 20-30 cm thick is formed.

The tributary of Lake Plav is the fast mountain river, the Ljuča, and experts have calculated that the water in this lake changes as much as 82 times a year, that is to say, on average once every four days and ten hours. Because of this it has lush vegetation and diverse wildlife. Besides water lilies, reeds and reed maces there are also tens of other types of plants, so locals often mow the flood meadows providing winter food for cattle that way. They say that Lake Plav is a place where all the wishes and dreams of an angler come true. It is the habitat of various fish species such as huchen, pike, nase and chub, and here one can also find the muddy trout – an endemic species of trout.

