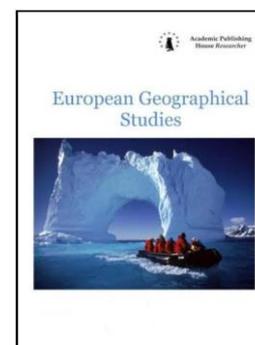


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Trešnjevička Small River and Environment – Mountain Beauty: A Geographical Review

Jelisavka Bulatović^{a,*}, Goran Rajović^{b,c}

^a Academy of Technical-Art Professional Studies, Serbia

^b International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Washington, USA

^c Volgograd State University, Volgograd, Russian Federation

Abstract

The Trešnjevik small river springs at the foot of the Trešnjevik pass (1573 m above sea level), formed by "Water Source" and "Smaller Watercourse". In the upper course, on the left side, it receives small streams from the localities of Garevina and Osoja, while in the middle course, it receives streams Lomovi 1 and Lomovi 2. It flows into Rajova (Rajović) Rijeka near alluvial plains Milićević and alluvial plains Rajović. In the middle course, the Trešnjevička River on the left side formed the alluvial plain of Novović, at the foot of Lomovi a small alluvial plain on the right and left side and the most widespread in the basin of Rajova (Rajovića) River – alluvial plains Milićević. In Trešnjevičkoj small river their habitat in the river and found the brown trout, which at the present time there are less and less. There are many reasons for the poor state of the brown trout. The two most destructive techniques are dynamite hunting, followed by net hunting. On Trešnjevik environment and you can spend a great time – skiing, walking, doing sports or hunting and fishing, and the environment itself is a great choice for all kinds of recreation in nature, as well as for all lovers and admirers of almost untouched nature.

Keywords: Trešnjevik, Trešnjevička small river, environment.

1. Introduction

Although the social needs for research of rural settlements in our country are indisputable, we are not able to meet our own current and other needs in this area. In that respect, we lag behind most European and even neighboring countries. By which we confirm the clearly formulated position of Jaćimović (1985) that this arises also because studies of large areas are more popular today, in which the problems of those smaller spatial units cannot be seen at all ... And there are problems (demographic, social and economic) in each of our villages and surroundings ... These problems may stem from the general social attitude towards the countryside and mountainous areas, with a lot of problems and insecurities, and hence, I guess, and disparaging attitude sometimes according to some work about only one, a rural settlement or its smaller prosorni unit?!. We hope that this will not be the case on this occasion.

Starting from the statement of Andrić (2005) "that every man is indebted to his homeland", we felt the need to note something about the Trešnjevičkoj small river. Within the limits of our own knowledge, we had the opportunity to notice one major shortcoming, that, in the otherwise modest

* Corresponding author

E-mail addresses: jelisavka.bulatovic@gmail.com (J. Bulatović), dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com (G. Rajović)

processing of rural settlements in Montenegro, almost no attention was paid to this issue. These were the basic motives and reasons we were guided by when choosing the future topic.

The mentioned decision later had a decisive effect on the choice of the basic wording of the title, which reads: “Trešnjevička small river and environment – mountain beauty: geographical review“. It is obvious that the very formulation of the title of the topic, certainly represents the starting point for further studies of numerous development issues and the formulation of economic-geographical strategy for the development of rural settlements with the environment.

2. Methodology

The core of the methodological procedure used in this research is the geographical (spatial) method and it included Trešnjevičku small river and environment. The method of observation was supposed to provide insight into the social environment, through direct observation with participation, as well as the creation or use of the following sources: oral, written, visual and biographical (see [Riemann, 2006](#); [Huber et al., 2017](#); [Barnwell, Douglas, 2019](#)).

3. Results and discussion

Lieskovský et al. (2017) citing research Daily (1997), Jianija (2018), Fisher (2010) and Hamududu and Killingtveit (2012) emphasizes that – aesthetic value can be defined as the pleasure that people receive from scenic beauty provided by natural areas and landscapes. It is essential for people’s well-being, for their physical and psychological health. Identification of aesthetic valuable landscapes is helpful in defining areas to be placed under protection or for landscape planning. The aesthetic value of a landscape is based on properties of the landform, structures, climate, vegetation and so on and the way they work together. It is what the landscape offers us but it is sensed and appreciated subjectively. Lieskovský et al (2017) further emphasizes that studies on landscape aesthetics have been carried out since the 1960s. There are two ways to evaluate landscape beauty: subjective and objective approach. In the first case, the assessment is done by observer. The evaluation depends on personal factors like age, gender or education. In the second case, the objective approach is based on expert analysis of the landscape. Standardized approaches for the assessment and monitoring of landscape aesthetics are still missing (see [Leach, Moore, 2010](#); [Nayyeri, Zandi, 2018](#); [Lester et al., 2013](#)). In this text, we indicate only partial images of landscapes, having in mind the subject of research.



Fig. 1. View of the slopes of Trešnjevik – a masterpiece of nature

The basis of the landscape and natural beauty of Trešnjevnik and its surroundings are natural resources and their contents: relief, water, biological base, land, forests, pastures, orchards, Trešnjevica small river, plants and animals (with their individual aesthetic values) ... The main characteristic is the number of natural beauties, rarity and mosaic arrangement of these elements in the landscape. This gives the landscape of Trešnjevnik and its surroundings a special aesthetic value. If we add to this the change of four seasons and dynamism in the plant world (leafing, flowering, growth of color changes, ripening, decline of leaves and fruits ...), crop rotation in cereal fields, the presence of artificial creations (settlements, roads ...), we get a complete picture of a landscape that is constantly changing (see [Rajović, Bulatović, 2018](#)).

Because of all this, it can rightly be said that Trešnjevnik, and Trešnjevčka small river, as its integral part, have beautiful nature, landscapes. On Trešnjevnik environment and you can spend a great time – skiing, walking, doing sports or hunting and fishing, and the environment itself is a great choice for all kinds of recreation in nature, as well as for all lovers and admirers of almost untouched nature. With a very diverse relief, slopes and exposures, the contents of living and non-living nature that dominate the landscape, form the basis of his landscape.

Trešnjevnik Pass – the "entrance door" that separates the tame Bjelasica from the rocky peaks of Komovi. Unfortunately, few people know about the scale of incredible natural attractions, which can be found on the Trešnjevčka small river and its surroundings (the values of flora and fauna, as well as geographical and hydrological characteristics of this area and its surroundings, are incredibly large).

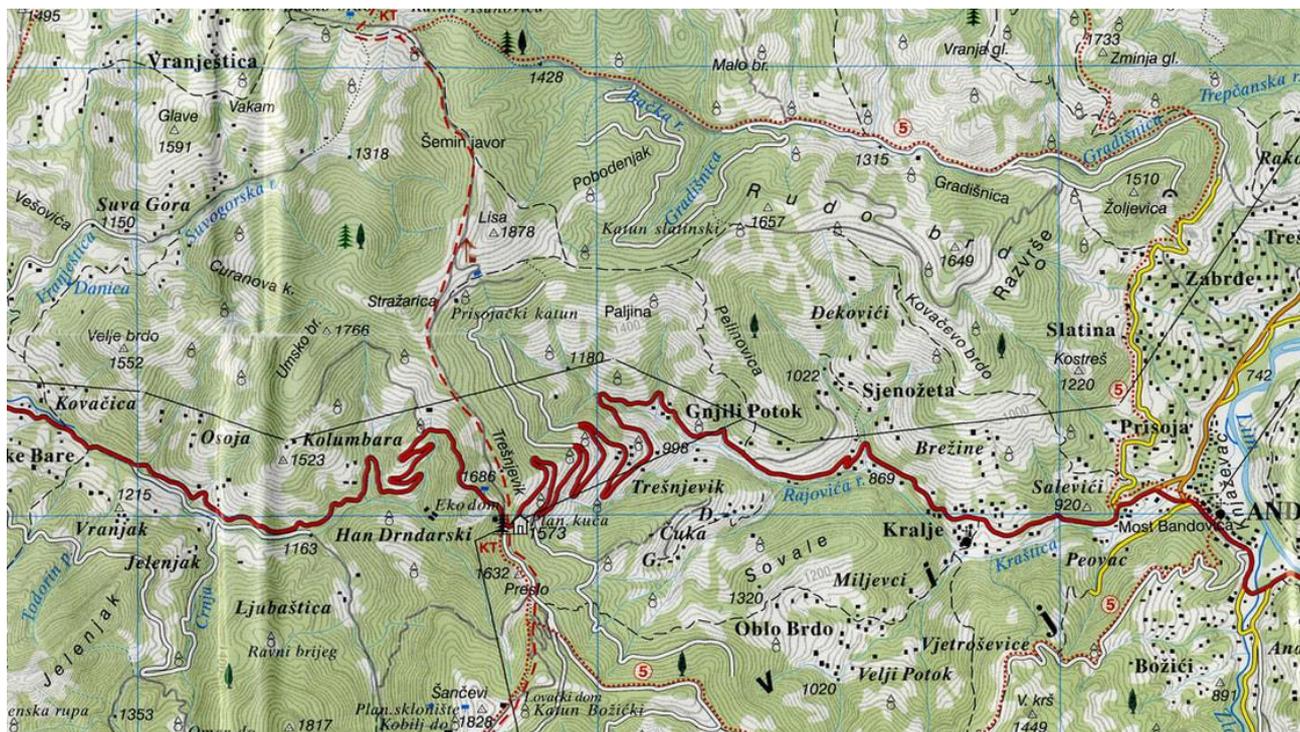


Fig. 2. Trešnjevnik Pass – the "entrance door" that separates the tame Bjelasica from the rocky peaks of Komovi (www.dinarskogorje.com)

Trešnjevčka small river springs below the very foot Trešnjevnik (1573 mnv). In the spring part, it consists of "Water Source" and "Small Watercourse" which move through erosion furrows. By merging these two watercourses, upper streams are formed Trešnjevčke small river. The upper course is characterized by a longitudinal fall of the bed bottom, sudden changes in hydrological parameters and higher flow energy. It is characterized by deep erosion, in which a narrow valley with steep hips is formed (characteristic "V" profile). As this is a zone of sediment production (erosion or degradation of the riverbed), river sediment moves in the bottom. The river route of the Trešnjevčka small river is very winding. Descending through the slopes of Trešnjevnik and widening its course, the water overflows over waterfalls, larger streams: Garevine, Osoja and Lomovi, to then spill

into small vortices, below Lomova Dragoja Rajovića and Krčevine Arsovića and Rajović where the depth of the river is the greatest, and its flow the calmest, and it is characterized by a smaller longitudinal fall of the bottom and more moderate changes in hydrological parameters. The riverbed is indented, as the longitudinal fall decreases, there is an increasing tendency to curve.



Fig. 3. Author of the text GR on Rajova (Rajovića) River (into which flows Trešnjevička smail river) – favorite place to relax in the summer months (Bulatović et al,2018).

The river sediment is smaller than in the upper course, and erosion and backfilling of the riverbed are also present. Observed over a longer period of time, the riverbed is stable, because there is a balance between the energy of the flow and the amount of sediment coming from the upper stream. The river valley has a greater width and milder slopes, bordered by banks – overgrown with vegetation. On this move, the course of the Trešnjevička smail river gained in width and lost in speed. Along the coast, which gently descends towards the water, there are already flood zones – alluvial plains Rajovića and Milićevića. Livestock that once lived on nearby pastures and meadows, was a source of organic ingredients, which reached the water by washing, which created more favorable conditions for the development of aquatic vegetation, and thus small aquatic invertebrates, which find shelter in lush vegetation. The accumulation of mineral material in the whirlpools creates a basis for the development of scarce aquatic vegetation and algae, especially in its lower course, between alluvial plains Milićevića, Krčevina Rajovića and alluvial plains Labovića, where Trešnjevička smail river flows in Rajovu (Rajovića) River. Thus, the lower course begins with the entry of the smail river into the alluvial plain, so it is characterized by a small longitudinal fall. This is the zone of backfilling (rising of the riverbed), in which the sediment arrived from the basin is kept. The riverbed formed in a relatively small sediment is unstable, with pronounced lateral erosion, and the river valley is wide, with a very slight slope. At first glance, almost barren – the Trešnjevička smail river is not completely lifeless. Here and there, in the shelter of large stones, in the "lee", some algae grows, or a stalk of aquatic vegetation rises from a pile of rotten leaves that falls into the smail river. In Trešnjevičkoj smail river almost the only natural food for extremely thinned brown trout, which has been almost non-existent in the last few years. The author of this text, G.R. he remembers his student and business summer vacations, which he spent to a great extent on this river, as well as on Rajova (Rajovića) River and enjoyed fishing for brown trout (hand-catching fish under a rock) together with his father and the locals of the rural settlement Gnjili Potok. There are many reasons for the poor state of the brown trout population. Brook trout, as a valued consumer fish, are poached in all possible and impossible ways. The two most destructive techniques are dynamite hunting, followed by net hunting. At the same time, we are witnessing poaching with fishing tackle, which also takes a big toll. Among such anglers, those who use live baits are in the lead. The entire burden of the fight against poachers is currently falling on the backs of the fish guard service. However, it has several serious obstacles. One of them is the lack of manpower to cover all these, as a rule, very inaccessible terrains, such as

the terrain of Rajova (Rajovića) Rijeka. Trout water as it is and Trešnjevička smail river, you should first of all keep it, and only then think about restocking. In our country, it is the other way around, so they first resort to restocking, and only later think about storage. As long as poaching roams our waters, restocking doesn't make much sense. If at least some things were put in the right place, first of all he would prevent poaching on Rajova (Rajovića) River, limited overfishing by sport, and carried out moderate restocking, but done in the right way, many of our trout rivers, including Trešnjevičku smail river, would simply be reborn and fly fishing on them would become incomparably better.

4. Conclusion

Our research evidence based on similar (Rajović, 2009; Rajović, Rajović, 2010; Rajović, Bulatović, 2012) investigated indicates the following:

1. The small number of relevant sources and the great lack of adequate (scientific and professional) literature have objectively had a limiting effect on the quantity, quality and degree of completeness of the treatment of the presented issues (see Vešović, 1935; Lutovac, 1975; Dašić, 1986). Complex geographical research of Trešnjevik and the surroundings of the relatively clearly individualized whole has not been conducted so far.

2. When it comes to the lack of literature, we also mention the fact that until fifteen years ago, there was not a single complete text that treated Trešnjevik and its surroundings from the point of view of any scientific discipline. It was not until 1995 and 1999, respectively, that the first informative reviews appeared. These are the books of Rajović (1995) "Gnjili Potok and Trešnjevik" and Rajović (1999) "Time and people". The mentioned books give a historical-sociological overview of this area and its surroundings and make a modest contribution to the knowledge of this issue, so we used it as such in our research.

3. More detailed research is conducted by one of the authors of this paper GR or in collaboration with JB (see Rajović, 2009; Rajović, Rajović, 2010; Rajović, Bulatović, 2012; Rajović, Bulatović, 2013; Rajović, Bulatović, 2013; Rajović, Bulatović, 2013; Rajović, Bulatović, 2014; Rajović, Bulatović, 2014; Rajović, Bulatović, 2015; Rajović, Bulatović, 2016).

4. The basis of the landscape and natural beauty of Trešnjevik and its surroundings are natural resources and their contents: relief, water, biological base, land, forests, pastures, orchards, Trešnjevica smail river, plants and animals (with their individual aesthetic values) ... At first glance, almost barren – the Trešnjevička smail river is not completely lifeless. Here and there, in the shelter of large stones, in the "lee", some algae grows, or a stalk of aquatic vegetation rises from a pile of rotten leaves that falls into the smail river.

5. There are many reasons for the poor state of the brown trout population in Trešnjevička smail river. The two most destructive techniques are dynamite hunting, followed by net hunting. At the same time, we are witnessing poaching with fishing tackle, which also takes a big toll. If at least some things were put in the right place, first of all he would prevent poaching Trešnjevičku smail river, would simply be reborn and fly fishing on them would become incomparably better.

The Trešnjevička smail river with its surroundings inspires poets, painters, historians, geographers, archaeologists and others to dedicate their verses, photographs, films and texts to it. It is difficult to paint the Trešnjevička smail River, it is even harder to describe it, because there is always something left that must and can be said.

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