

IN OUR MOTHERLAND

Kosovo



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On the BOOK

"In our motherland, Kosovo", in the land of our ancestors where we have heard legends and build stories. In this book, Banka Ekonomike brings you more than just pictures, more than just woven words, it is about our land. Staying faithful to the ideal as a 100% local bank, Banka Ekonomike has always worked and acted for the benefit of the country, aiming at the promotion of a state full of value.

Photographs documented by Albanian photographers, provide images from the most secret places up to open urbanism. This voluminous book is a wealth of information

on our lands, archaeological sites, religious objects, the living world, the wildness of nature, institutions of culture, the heritage that we preserve with honor and privilege.

"In our motherland, Kosovo", photos from different times and moments are documented, and this has been done to prove the value of a small country that offers a lot. A place where nature is magical and history and cultural heritage are an ideal that Banka Ekonomike preserves from generation to generation.



Shpend Luzha
Chief Executive Officer

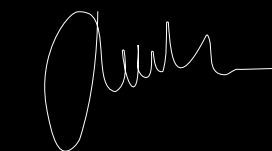


Hamide Pacolli Gashi
Deputy Chief Executive Officer



Arijan Haxhibeqiri
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Valon Lluka
Chairman





Prishtina



GERMIA PARK

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Natural asset



GERMIA PARK



Surrounded by tall oaks that give peace and freshness, the National Park of Gërmia is located in Prishtina, on an area of 1126 ha. According to the data, it is said that 75% of the surface in Gërmia Park is covered with preserved forests with communities of aspen, birch, oak and beech!

The park has been a protected nature area since 1987 and over the years this park has become an attractive point for tourists as well, with improvised tennis, basketball and small football fields, as well as picturesque nature and fresh air. Gërmia park in addition has a running path!





NATIONAL THEATER OF KOSOVO

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

The most important theatrical institution in the country is located in the centre of Prishtina, founded shortly after the war of 1998-99'. This institution has been home to many well-known faces, artists who brightened the name of Kosovo with art and work!

The National Theater of Kosovo was the first professional theater institution in Kosovo after World War II. A few months after its foundation, the theater was moved to the capital of Kosovo, Prishtina. Since the establishment of the theater in 1999 until now, numerous texts of national and world dramaturgy have been staged.





CENTER FOR YOUTH AND SPORTS

LOCATION: Prishtina
CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

In 1974, during the Yugoslav communist system in Kosovo, an architectural competition was opened in Prishtina to build a new sports center near the city center. This was the beginning of the construction of an iconic project that would remain part of history!

Most of the buildings of the 80s in Prishtina have been transformed and renovated, but most of them have lost their original beauty and elegance. This center, even though it is partially damaged, continues to stand as an icon of the capital of Kosovo. The Palace for Youth and Sports was originally named "Boro and Ramiz" after two Yugoslav partisan World War II fighters as a symbol of unity!







NATIONAL LIBRARY

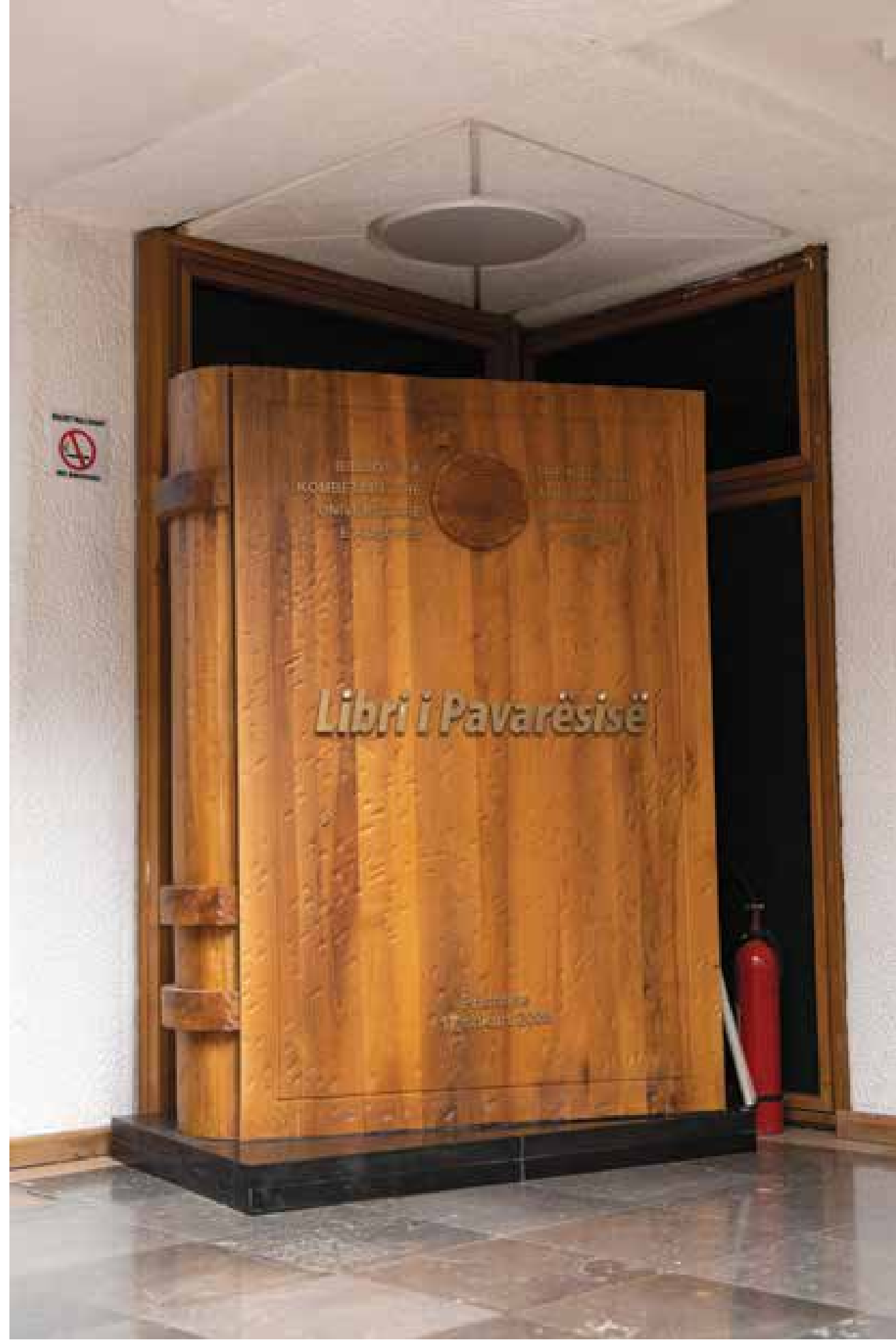
LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Educational institution

Located in the core of Prishtina's university campus, the National Library of Kosovo is one of the most visited and talked about cultural heritages of the country. an architectural whole presents a combination of cubes and domes and belongs to the "new regionalism" type of architecture.

The National Library of Kosovo is the largest library institution in the country and contains a multitude of exhibits and archived national newspapers. Built in 1974, the library as The library is functional but needs modernization of book transport, digitization of files and reading rooms as well as other interventions.







JASHAR PASHA MOSQUE

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

Similar to the Bazaar Mosque in architecture and interior decoration, this mosque was built in the 16th century, while in the 19th century it underwent restoration initiated by Mehmet Jashar Pasha, the then administrator of Skopje.

Therefore, it is assumed that it got the name after him. The architectural style of the mosque is an example of the late Ottoman Baroque style. During the 1960s, the mosque was an obstacle to the new urban plan, so a part of it was demolished, making way for the expansion of the road in that part of the city.





JASHAR PASHA MOSQUE





NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KOSOVO

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

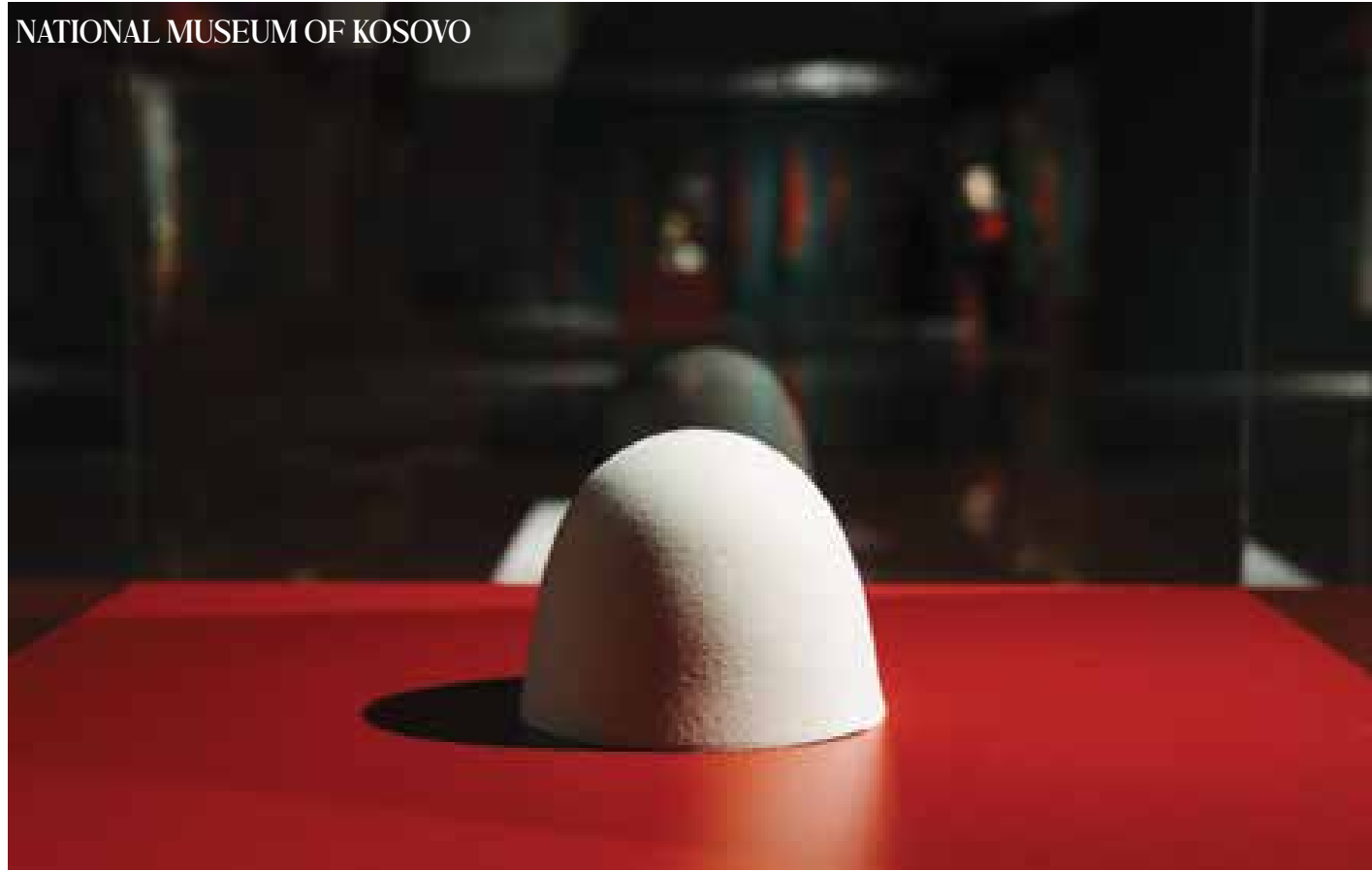
The National Museum of Kosovo was founded in 1949 in the city of Prishtina. As one of the symbols of the capital, the Museum of Kosovo consists of a collection of more than 50 thousand exhibits of various profiles of archaeology, technology, history, nature, ethno-culture, folklore and heritage. As such, the museum is a reflection of tradition, history and culture which reveal more about the life of Albanians at different times - up to the most important recent developments in Kosovo.

The museum has survived the war, but since 1999 the main collection of the museum has been taken to Belgrade and since then it continues to be there, although requests and petitions for its return to the Museum of Kosovo are continuous.

In terms of positioning, this building is located in the part of the city that connects the Old City with the center of Prishtina. Its specific architectural style belongs to the period of Austro-Hungarian influence, which also explains the unique structure it has compared to the development of the city's architecture.









GODDESS ON THE THRONE

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

"Goddess on the Throne" is a small terracotta statue (figurine), found in the areas of Spinning Factory in Prishtina in 1956. This figurine represents the Neolithic period and is known as a symbol of Prishtina.

The "Goddess on the Throne" was returned from Serbia to Kosovo in 2002, while 1,248 other artifacts stolen during the war continue to be in Serbia today.



ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF KOSOVO

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

As the last remaining torch in Prishtina's Old Bazaar, rich in history and cultural heritage, the Ethnological Museum of Kosovo is an integral part of the Museum of Kosovo.

Located in the Emin Gjiku complex, the museum dates back to the 18th century and has been open to the public since 2006. In more than a thousand exhibited objects, Albanian traditions are reflected, which include various rituals such as the marking of birth, marriage and death. A special space is dedicated to traditional crafts, costumes and musical instruments.

In terms of architecture, this museum belongs to the Ottoman style, built of stone, and according to history, it is believed that before it was turned into a museum, it was the living house of the Gjinolli family.

This museum is a reflection of Albanians over the years; it shows how the families lived, what clothes they wore, and what weapons and artifacts they owned - which enriches the way of life of the Kosovars in great detail over the past centuries. Each room of the museum is a story in itself, an unheard story and a daily life of a simple Albanian family over the years.









HAMMAM OF PRISHTINA

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

Prishtina is a city known for its culture and monuments that preserve the country's heritage. Among the areas of cultural heritage is the Hammam of Prishtina. This building connects Prishtina with the year 1400 and is part of an emblematic ensemble of structures including houses of service and a center for trade.

Over the years, this object changed its purpose, but its structure remained unchanged. Even in 1960 the hammam discontinued its primary function and a large part was let to a business. Years later, around the 90s, the space was caught by fire, which destroyed the integral structure of the Hammam of Prishtina, however, a plan for its reconstruction is already being implemented.



CLOCK TOWER

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

At a height of 26 meters, Clock Tower it's one of the oldest monuments of the cultural heritage, whose history dates back to the 19th century. It is one of the most important monuments of utilitarian architecture in Prishtina, which, in addition to its many years of history, has also served as an indicator of the time to go to the mosque.

In terms of positioning, Clock Tower (Sahat Kulla) is located in the heart of the cultural-historical area of Prishtina and is a building with cultural, historical and architectural values. The clock mechanism worked until the 70s, but in 2001 it was stolen, along with the bell. Since then, the clock mechanism has been replaced with a digital clock.

The clock tower had the old bell which during the wars was brought by the Turks from Moldova to Vushtrri, and then to Prishtina.



“MOTHER TERESA” CATHEDRAL

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Religious facilities



Inaugurated on 26 August 2010, the date that marked the centenary of Mother Teresa's birth, the cathedral named after her began to be built in 2011 and is known as one of the tallest buildings in Prishtina.

The proposal for the construction of the "Mother Teresa" Cathedral was given as early as 2007 and the idea for the construction of such a cathedral was proposed by the former President of Kosovo, Ibrahim Rugova. At that time, this construction had opened controversies in various circles in Kosovo.

The Apostolic Administration, which was previously located in Prizren, is now located in the cathedral.





GOLLAK

LOCATION: Prishtina
CATEGORY: Natural asset



Gollak, also known as Gallup, is a mountainous region to the north and east of Prishtina. This rich natural area is located between the rivers Batllavë and Krivareka and extends to southern Serbia including Medvegja with the surroundings.

This broad scope of this region also includes villages of the Municipality of Podujeva, Kamenica, Artana, of the Municipality of Graçanica, some villages of the Municipality of Gjilan, even the population of this area also calls this region the Highlands of Gallapi (Malesia e Gallapit).



ANCIENT CITY OF ULPIANA

LOCATION: Gračanica
CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

The history and archaeological excavations found are undoubtedly a great heritage of Kosovo. Ulpiana is such too. Also known as Justiniana Secunda, the ancient city of Ulpiana was founded at the beginning of the 2nd century by the emperor Trajan. Archaeological excavations have proven traces of pre-Roman life, which proves that Ulpiana

was an Illyrian city of high importance for the Dardania Kingdom. Archaeological excavations carried out since 1954, which continue today, have brought to light a multitude of extremely interesting findings from a flourishing city of the Roman Empire, which today help us better understand the cultural history of Kosovo.



ANCIENT CITY OF ULPIANA





BADOVC LAKE

LOCATION: Gracanica

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Lake of Badovc is a unique place to visit, one of the perfect destinations to escape the hustle and bustle of the city. This lake is one of the main reservoirs of Kosovo for the use of drinking water which supplies Prishtina and the surrounding area.

At full capacity, the lake is 3.5 kilometers long and 100 meters wide. The maximum depth is 30 m and has a total volume of 26 million cubic meters of water.



BADOVC LAKE





MAREC VILLAGE

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Natural asset



Marec village with an area of 112 km² is among the largest in Kosovo, and even in the 70s had close to 650 houses or over 3 thousand inhabitants. Since the time when the first migrations began, the number of inhabitants began to decrease, and after the last war, the migration took on greater proportions and now only dozens of houses remain. Over the years, the village of Marec has also taken the name Merion, but the establishment of the village is a history

of legends, even in recent writings it is emphasized as among the early settlements since the Illyrian period and the existence of old Roman-Byzantine mines.

There are also many legends about the village that say that the first inhabitants of Marec were autochthonous even in the penultimate millennium of the old era. It is even said that the Illyrian craftsmen of Dalmatia were the first to arrive on the banks of the Marec River.





BLINAJA PARK

LOCATION: Lipjan

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Blinaja National Park is located in the municipality of Lipjan near the village of Magure. About 32 km away from Prishtina, this park has a fabulous view and includes 33 artificial lakes that serve the fauna of this area. Blinaja Park is known for a diverse living world consisting of over 900 wild animals. According to the data, the living plant world is

represented by a large number of autochthonous species, as well as wild fauna. Vegetation is prosperous and diverse as a result of historical evolutionary processes and suitable geographical conditions. Blinaja represents a closed type of hunting ground, which means that there is no free movement of cultivated fauna and natural predators.



JANJEVA

LOCATION: Lipjan

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage



Known for gold and silver mining since many years ago and considered an ancient settlement, Janjeva stands out for its history dating back to the 4th century. Based on old documents, Janjeva was created by the people of Ragusa and Kotor. What makes it even more remarkable is the multi-ethnic life between Turks, Croats, Roma, Ashkali and Bosniaks. All these communities coexist in tolerance, regardless of ethnic and religious differences between them.





GADIME CAVE

LOCATION: Lipjan

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The Gadime Cave is located in the village of Gadime near Lipjan and is 1500 meters long. It contains the middle floor that is open to visitors, the underwater floor and the upper floor. During the summer, the temperature inside the cave is a constant 13 degrees Celsius, while during the winter it varies from 11 to 13 degrees. The cave is thought to be around 80,000 years old. This cave is one of the natural beauties that characterizes our country as a country enriched with rare beauties. During the year, many tourists - Albanians and foreigners, come to visit this cave because of its rare structure. The cave is also rich in other natural phenomena, such as the lake, whose size is 15-25 meters. What characterizes this cave even more is that from the crystals found inside, symbols and portraits such as those of the fish, Skanderbeg's beard, the snake and Romeo and Juliet have been formed by themselves.





GADIMES CAVE



BATLLAVA LAKE

LOCATION: Podujeva

CATEGORY: Natural asset



With a depth of 48 meters and a surface of 3.29 km², Batllava Lake is the artificial lake of Kosovo, built in the 70s and located in the village of Batllava in Podujeva. According to the data, this lake has three levels and it is said that the best water is in the middle. Lake water is used for water supply in Prishtina. So the water goes from the center of the lake to the factory that is on a nearby mountain, enters through cleaning process, chlorination and then distributed through two pipes. One pipe goes to Prishtina, the other pipe goes to Podujeva, which has a capacity of 250 liters per second, while in total, within a year, the water supply from the lake extracts 34 million tons of water!

BATLLAVA LAKE





LLAPI RIVER

LOCATION: Podujeva

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Llapi River is the river that originates in the mountains of Albanik, while its source is the confluence of the Murgulla and Sllatina rivers in the village of Pollatë in Besiana, flowing through relatively narrow and steep valleys.

According to the data, the width of the river changes due to the dynamics that rivers have, it reaches normal levels around 9-12 meters at the hydrometric point in Lluzhan, depth up to 1.2m. The length of this river in the municipality is 61 km, while up to the estuary of the river Sitnica 76.8 km and the area of the basin is 948.9 km².



VASILEVA LAKE

LOCATION: Drenas

CATEGORY: Natural asset



Lake of Vasileva is located between the Municipality of Drenas and that of Fushë Kosova, it got its name from the village of Vasiliva, while in addition to this lake, there are several other lakes in the vicinity. It is rich in flora and fauna and is surrounded by the green mountains of Gospoja, which is located in a deep geographical position and has an area of 6ha in a depth of 25m.



VUÇAK FORTRESS

LOCATION: Drenas

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Located at an altitude of 940m above sea level, Vuçak Fortress is located about 12km southwest of Drenas. This fort was built on two rocky ridges, and is known by the local residents as the Big Gradina and small Gradina. Archaeological findings prove that life in this fort began in the Stone Age (Neolithic) and continued in the Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages.



THE ROCK OF THE OLD WOMAN

LOCATION: Drenas

CATEGORY: Natural asset

In the connection between the villages of Dritan - Dobroshec of Drenas, there is a natural geomorphological monument known as the The Rock of the Old Woman.

This monument is positioned in a very interesting position at the foot of Çycavica mountain massif. A distinctive and important characteristic of this monument is that the railway and the train Prishtina - Peja pass through this rock. Once this rock was complete, but with the construction of the railway line in 1936, it was necessary to split the Rock of the Old Woman into two parts and the train to pass through.





A landscape of rolling green hills under a sunset sky. Several wind turbines are visible on the hills. The sky is filled with soft, orange and pink clouds. The overall mood is serene and natural.

Mitrovica



MITROVICA



MITROVICA MONUMENT

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage monument

EEmbedded in the so-called miners' hill in the north of Mitrovica, this monument is quite significant for the city.

Built in 1973, the monument was dedicated to the city's miners who lost their lives during World War II. Two columns holding a mining cart represent the town's mining tradition, while metaphorically it was designed to represent the peaceful coexistence between the two communities in post-war Yugoslavia.





MITROVICA LAKE

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Mitrovica Lake is an artificial lake in a length of 1.8 km, a width of up to 150 meters and a depth of up to 4 meters. The lake lies in the area along the course of the river Ibër, between Mitrovica and the villages: Suhodolli i Poshtëm, Suhodolli i Epërm, Zhabari i Poshtëm to Gushac and Vinarçë i Poshtëm. Mitrovica Lake is located just a few meters away from the city and recently this area has become an attraction for citizens from all over Kosovo.







CITY MUSEUM

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

With over 1000 different archaeological artifacts exhibited in the museum of the city of Mitrovica. This museum which was built in 1952, currently carries out its activity in the facility of the former Yugoslav Army in the center of the city.

The Museum of Mitrovica hosts over 800 ethnological exhibits, and they present and represent local diversity. The museum also has historical materials and documents as well as geological and numismatic collections.







MITROVICA HAMMAM

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The Hammam of Mitrovica dates from the 18th century. According to its owners, the hammam was built by Sulejman Pasha Berisha and his grandson Zejnullah Beg Berisha. The construction of this typical oriental style bath took two years. Hammam was functional until May 1959.

The City Hammam experienced changes several times in the name of modernization, works which were carried out without responsibility and without professionalism, because of which the City Hammam experienced damages. The hammam facility was in use as a City Museum until November 2009, and since this year the facility has returned to the heirs of the former owner and now has the function of a gastronomic bar.



SOKOLICA MONASTERY

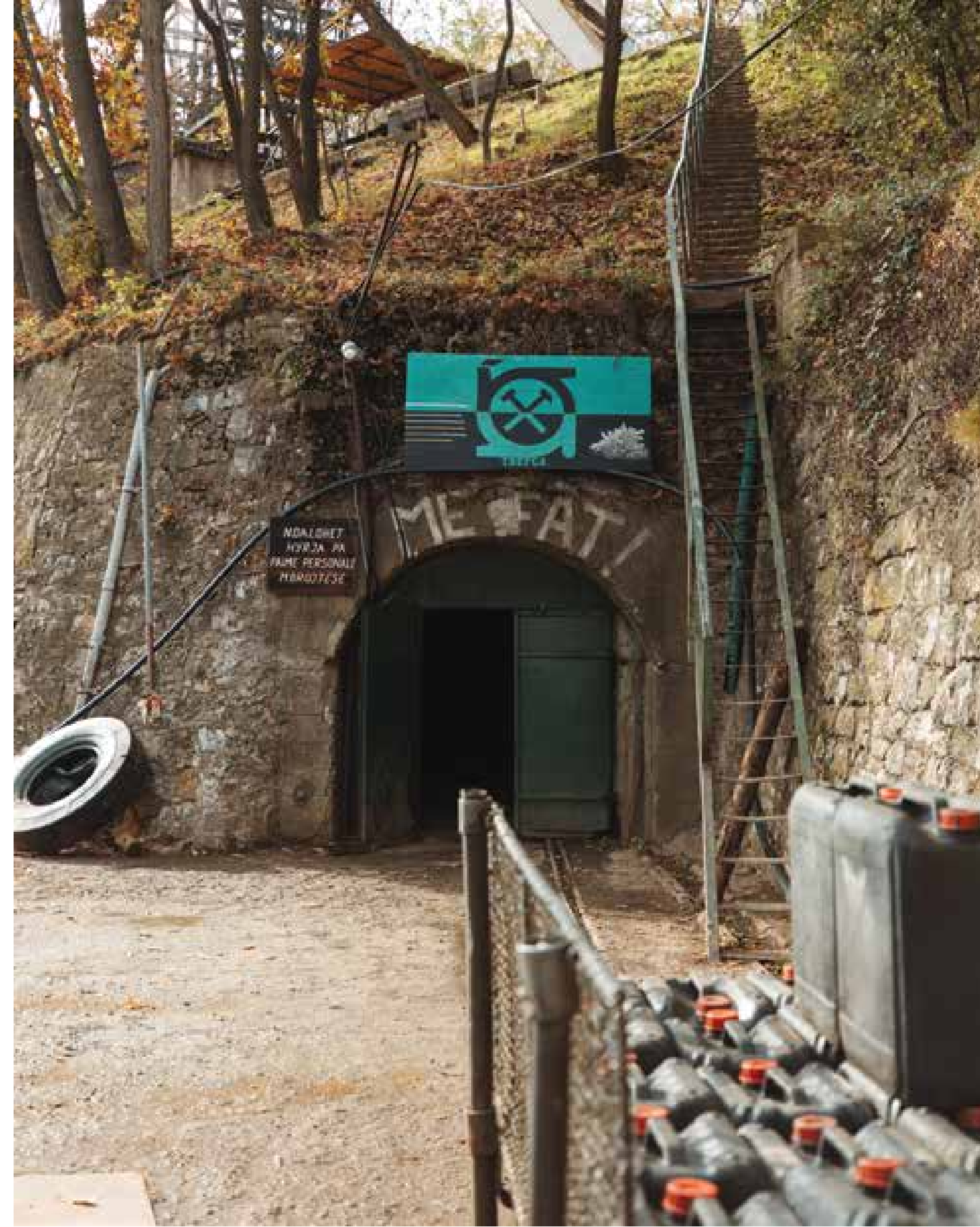
LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The Sokolica Monastery is a cultural heritage monument in Boletin of Kosovo, of the "Archaeological" category. This monastery is located on the top of the hill of Sokolica and is said to be dedicated to the honor of the Holy Virgin, and from the only data preserved over time, it is said that the monastery was built between the 14th and 15th centuries.

The monastery holds a sculpture made of marble where the figure of the Virgin is provided with Christ, which is thought to be from the years 1312-1316.





TREPÇA MINE

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Trepça, this ancient name is derived from the Albanian language and the old history of a mine which at first worked in small capacities. In ancient times, the mine had three furnaces for smelting, that is why the first part of the name derives, that is, TRE (three). And the second part PÇA derives from "poça", in the sense of baking! Trepça is an ancient mine of lead, zinc, silver, crystals and various minerals in Kosovo, namely in the municipality of Mitrovica. In the years of communism, this mine was very well known for the economic development it brought!





MUSEUM OF CRYSTALS OF KOSOVO “TREPÇA”

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Natural asset/Institution of cultural heritage

Kosovo has many assets and one of them is the "Trepça" Crystal Museum, which lies between the mountains of Preten and those of Kutllovci. This special museum is positioned at the end of the road that leads to the beautiful mountains of Shala of Bajgora and is a "gallery" of thousands of crystals that were found in the Trepça Mine.

The museum is underground ancient wealth, minerals and crystals which have a stunning beauty. Over 1900 exhibits, with 65 types of crystals, are exhibited in this museum. In addition to the crystals of Trepca, the museum also exhibits old work tools with which the miners worked over the years.





MUSEUM OF CRYSTALS OF KOSOVO "TREPÇA"



Galenit
PbS
Trepça Stanem



MITROVICA



IN OUR MOTHERLAND
Kosovo



TREPCA WATERFALL

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Trepca waterfalls are located in the north of Mitrovica, offering a magical view. This natural wealth is a perfect place for nature admirers and all those who want to explore the pearls of the city of Mitrovica. The waterfall flows throughout the year, in the summer offering freshness, while in the winter, depending on the cold, the water may freeze.





ZVECAN CASTLE

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Located in the north-west of the city of Mitrovica, Zvečan Castle is also known as Ominous Castle or Mitrovica Castle. This castle itself has an ancient history, built on top of an extinguished volcano, overlooking the river Ibër. Its antiquity has not yet been sufficiently proven, but it is believed that in prehistoric times it was destroyed and rebuilt several times. The castle contains numerous traces of Dardanian antiquity, and then traces of the Roman and Byzantine empires.



ISA BOLETINI TOWER

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage monument

The complex of Boletin towers in Boletin village of Zveçan municipality was built at the end of the 19th century. This complex is now visited by thousands of citizens from all over the Albanian lands, as it is the home of the national hero Isa Boletini. As such, the towers still stand on their foundations, strong, high, cramming within themselves many stories, documents, photographs and objects, which speak of an independent and glorious era of the Albanian hero. According to the data, it is said that this complex was destroyed several times during the wars that took place over the decades.

ISA BOLETINI TOWER





UJMANI LAKE

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Ujmani Lake also known as Gazivoda Lake, is an artificial lake that lies in the northwestern part of Kosovo. This lake lies in the middle of the course of the river Ibër and at a distance of about 15 km northwest of Mitrovica between the mountain of Rogozna in the northeast and that of Mokna in the southwest.

The bed of the lake follows the winding shape of the Ibri valley, from which it is mainly supplied with water.





SHALA E BAJGORES

LOCATION: Mitrovica

CATEGORY: Natural asset



Shala e Bajgores is a mountainous region that lies between the Ibri and Llap valleys at the foot of Kopaonik. The name Shala e Bajgores has derived from Shala tribe and the central village of Bajgora.

The mountains of Shala e Bajgores are quite rich with ideal trails for skiing on snow and on grass. Geographically, Shala

e Bajgores borders Mitrovica, Vushtrri, Zvecan, Kastriot and Besiana, while in the northern part it borders Serbia.

It has vast natural and agricultural resources, including gold, silver, bronze, aluminum, copper and iron.



SHALA E BAJGORES







CASTLE OF VUSHTRRI

LOCATION: Vushtrri

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage



MITROVICA



Known as the identifying monument of the city of Vushtrri and located in the center of the city, the Vushtrri Castle is a historical monument that has withstood different periods of time. The old and unique castle is said to have been built during the early Illyrian-Dardan period and as such consists of construction structures with layers from different historical periods.

In terms of construction and architecture, it belongs to the field type and like other forts of this period, the Vushtrri Castle is built from layers of thick and high walls which strengthen further its identity. Over the years, this fort has experienced damage and has been rebuilt several times, and has also served as an important administrative center of trade.



Despite the influences from various factors throughout history, the castle has preserved its originality. In recent years it has been renovated and serves as a monument for the development of cultural activities.

CASTLE OF VUSHTRRI





STONE BRIDGE

LOCATION: Vushtrri

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage

One of the rare architectural and hydrotechnical monuments in the city of Vushtrri is the Old Stone Bridge. According to research, it is considered to be among the oldest bridges of this type in Kosovo.

According to data from history studies, the Stone Bridge is also mentioned by the chroniclers of the time, such as the Frenchman Philippe Difren-Kane (1573) who, among other

things, says: "From there we arrived in Vushtrri, a big city with many mosques and with a large stone bridge!"

Since the first years of construction, the bridge connected the villages near Çyçavica with the city of Vushtrri and through the Klysyra Gorge connected the Kosovo Plain with the Drenica region. The road that connected the town of Vushtrri with the railway station in the village of Shtruerë passed through this bridge.



Regarding the age of the bridge, there are different versions, but the prevailing opinion is that it was built during the Ottoman Empire or even earlier during the Roman Empire.

The bridge is built of old ancient stones of great thickness, which makes it even more special.



STONE BRIDGE

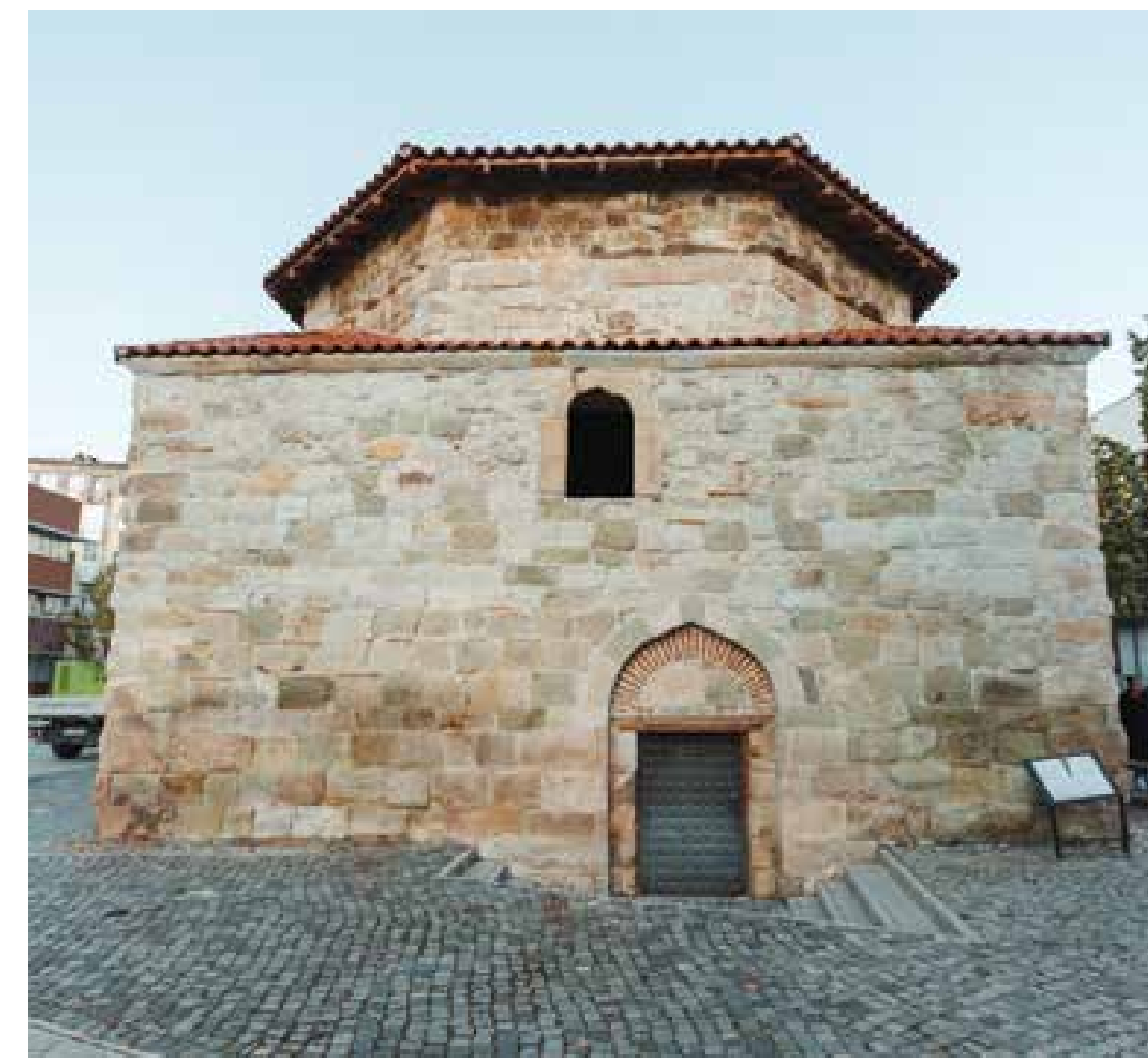




GAZI ALI BEY HAMAM

LOCATION: Vushtrri

CATEGORY: Religious facilities



The Hamam of Gazi Ali Bey is located in the core of the old center of the city of Vushtrri. According to the data, it is believed that this hamam was built at the end of XIV century and the beginning of the fifteenth century. The public sanitary facility had a bathroom function which was in service for both sexes. Over the years, this object has lost the essence of use, but it is still preserved as a cultural heritage in the city of Vushtrri, conveying history and attracting tourists as an attraction for the country.





“ADEM JASHARI” MEMORIAL COMPLEX

LOCATION: Prekaz, Skenderaj

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage monument

Stories from the war are an indelible memoir of a people. Story of a cold war that “Adem Jashari” Memorial Complex tells, which is located in Prekaz, where, in addition to the houses converted into museums, there are also all the graves of Jashari family who fell in the war. These graves are a seal in the history of our people.

This complex, among other things, recalls the war of soldiers who fell for the country's freedom. In the early morning of 5 March 1998, numerous Serbian police and military forces with armored vehicles attacked the houses of Jashari family in Prekaz, where commander Adem Jashari and his entire family were. They heroically fell for freedom in Prekaz, fighting for 3 days, on 5, 6 and 7 March. The events of these dates mark the closing of an old chapter, a war that took many lives and one step of the new chapter for Kosovo.





"ADEM JASHARI" MEMORIAL COMPLEX



"ADEM JASHARI" MEMORIAL COMPLEX



Peja





OLD BAZAAR OF THE CITY

LOCATION: Peja

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

The old bazaar in Peja dates back to the 15th century and for years it was considered a kind of shopping center of the city. The long street that runs through the old bazaar is surrounded by typical oriental shops.

Craftsmen had a great influence at the time of the creation of the Bazaar, and there are even still some of them practicing this craft in this area! This part of Peja represents an area with cultural heritage, known for the importance of economic development that has influenced the city of Peja and the region.





HAMAM OF HAXHI BEU

LOCATION: Peja

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The ruins of the Old Hamam in Peja, also known as Hamam of Haxhi Beu, are cultural heritage monuments categorized as archaeological monuments!

This hammam was constructed in the second half of XV century and is one of the social-public constructions preserved to this day with many

elements of the initial, original state, so to a certain extent and shape, preserving the authenticity of the time of construction! The donor of this monumental object was Haxhi Bey from Peja.

The hammam as a classic building of Islamic-Albanian architecture was built in the neighborhood of Sinan Vojvoda, this was a period when Peja had only 18 neighborhoods.



PEJA MUSEUM

LOCATION: Peja

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

The old mansion of Tahir Bey, an old traditional house of Peja built in XVIII century, located in Haxhi Zeka square at a very busy point which connects the center of Peja with the old Bazaar. Today, this guest-house serves as a museum in which the tradition and history of Peja inhabitants

are preserved. The museum consists of the ground floor and the first floor, there are 2 exhibitions (ethnological and archeological one) with nearly 2000 exhibits, which present the history of Peja in different time periods, starting from the Illyrian up to the present day.





HAXHI ZEKA MILL COMPLEX

LOCATION: Peja

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage



A cultural heritage asset in Peja, an impressive architectural building, Haxhi Zeka mill complex dates back to the 19th century, respectively from the Austro-Hungarian period. This important object belonged to the patriot of the nation and distinguished fighter of the war for independence, Haxhi Zeka. Its architecture, plan and construction make this mill still have a unique charm.

Even the peculiarity of the object is its height, since the time in which it was built was more complex and the mill was the highest object in the country. This complex, in addition to its historical importance, also serves as a cultural center and as an information center for the fauna and flora of the mountains of Kosovo.







KARAGAQ PARK

LOCATION: Peja

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The city of Peja is known as an attractive place with a long list of beautiful places that have influenced the development of tourism.

Karagaqi Park is also part of this list as an attractive natural beauty created by human hands. This location, is visited by citizens, changes in every season of the year and is unique in every season in terms of views.

The park is thought to have been established in 1929 and the lake is in the center of the park surrounded by jogging paths, sports fields, exercise areas and children's play areas.

A variety of flora is noticed at the composition of the park, while under their greenery, various creatures such as reptiles and different types of birds are sheltered.





BJESHKET E NEMUNA NATIONAL PARK

LOCATION: Bjeshket e nemuna

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Extended in an area over 62,488 hectares, the National Park of Bjeshket e Nemuna is located in the west of Kosovo, in the Region of Peja and Gjakova.

This park was founded with the aim of protecting the ecosystem, biodiversity as well as the cultural and historical heritage of this part of Bjeshket e Nemuna. It is known as the most important continuation of the Dinaric Alps.



KUQISHTE LAKE

LOCATION: Bjeshket e nemuna

CATEGORY: Natural asset

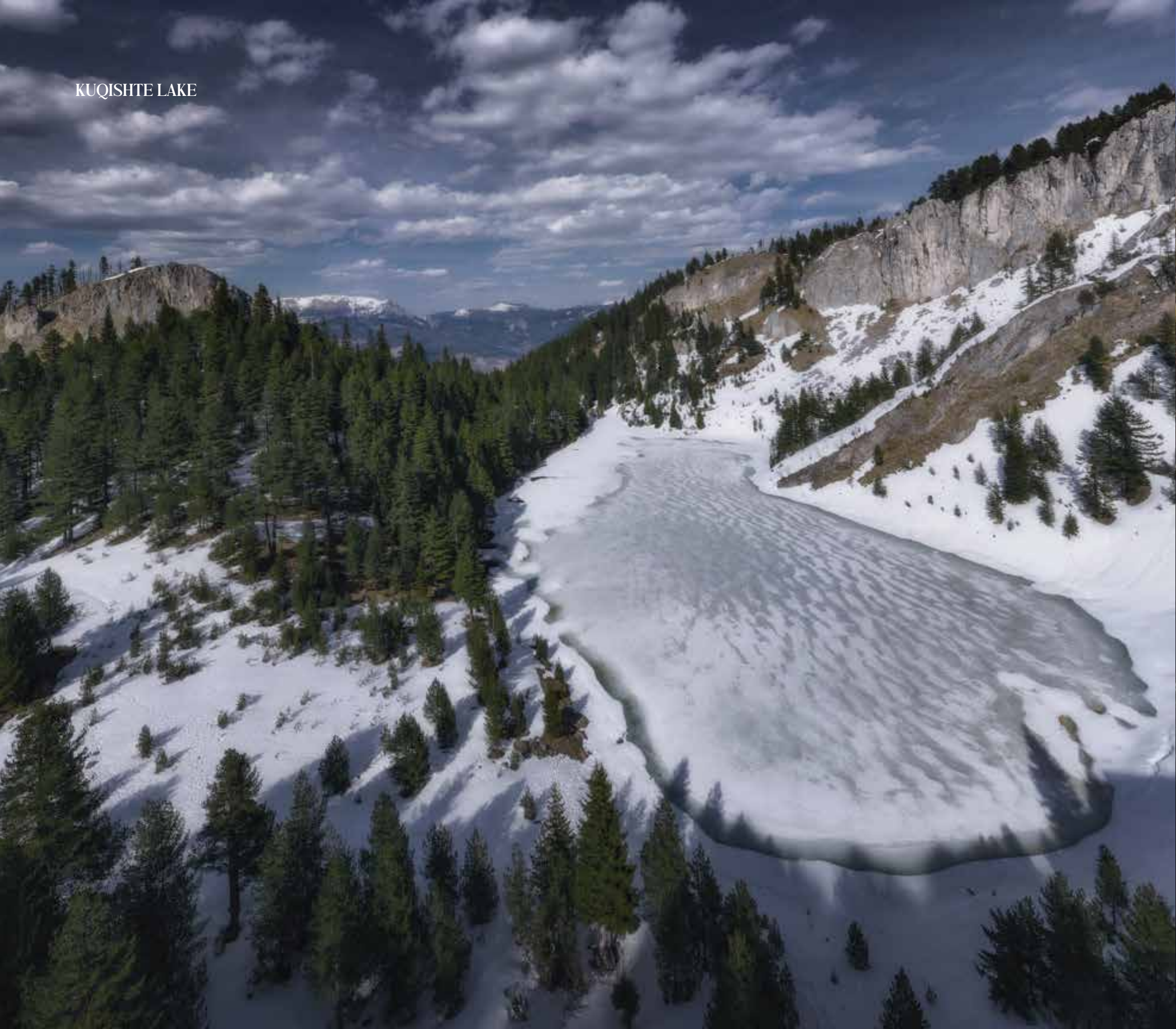
Kuqishta Lake is surrounded by high mountains and rocks, 2341 meters above Kuqishta village, otherwise known as the Big Lake, which is located in Bjeshket e Nemuna, which lie in the western part of Kosovo.

Liqenat Lake is at an altitude of 1,970 meters above sea level and it is one of those destinations which will undoubtedly make you forget the beaches.

Liqenat Lake is notable for its crystal clear and cold water, which offers tranquility to all who visit it.



KUQISHTE LAKE







HEART LAKE

LOCATION: Bjeshkët e nemuna

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Nature is an amazing creator whose sights are fabulous, and Heart Lake is one such. Lake of the heart is a mountain lake in Kosovo, which is located about 400 meters from the border with Albania.

Located in the center of Bjeshket e Nemuna, this lake has an altitude of up to 2539m. Regarding its appearance and shape, the Lake of the Heart resembles the Lake of Gjeravica.



LAKE OF THE HEART





RUGOVA NATIONAL PARK

LOCATION: Rugova
CATEGORY: Natural asset

Rugovamountainsaredistinguished by unique characteristics and consist of 13 villages with different mountain heights. This territory has indescribable potential and biodiversity that offers opportunities for the development of all types of tourism. In almost the entire area of Rugova mountains, you can encounter the wonders hidden under the mountain wildness of the flora, while a great asset of these mountains are also the magnificent lakes found at an altitude of 1860 m in the Kuqishta Lakes. Lumbardhi follows, which is a unique attraction with a very rapid flow during the spring, the beautiful and attractive waterfalls in the village of Malaj, flora and fauna spread throughout

the region, the panorama of the Red Rock massif, Hajla and other panoramas that you can experience from different mountains. This mountainous region offers a large number of outdoor recreational activities. What makes this space even more special is the culture and traditions of the local residents, which have been preserved and passed down from generation to generation over the centuries and are still present today. The traditional games, which are organized every year with full dedication by the residents who preserve the ancient tradition of Rugovamountains, are just one of the many organizations through which the culture of this region is marked.







BOGE



DRELAJ LAKE





SHTUPEQ







VIA FERRATA IN PEJA

LOCATION: Rugova
CATEGORY: Tourist attraction

Via Ferrata, which means "iron path", is a path secured by a steel wire in the rocks, which passes along the rocky massifs of Rugova canyon at different heights and offers adventure, fun and adrenaline. You can find one just 3 kilometers from the center of the city of Peja, within Rugova mountains.

Peja has 4 via ferrata which have different levels of difficulty. Their length starts from 450m to 1km.

- Via Ferrata "Ari" (Length 450 m/ascent 1 hour and 30 minutes)
- Via Ferrata "Mat" (Length 500 m/ascent 1 hour and 30 minutes)
- Via Ferrata "Marimangat" (Length 1 km/ascent 3 hours and 30 minutes)
- Via Ferrata "Shpellat" (Length 700 m/ascent 2 hour and 30 minutes)

PEJA





WHITE DRIN

LOCATION: Radavc

CATEGORY: Natural asset

One of the fabulous waterfalls of Kosovo, the source of White Drin, originates from the rock of Radavci cave at an altitude of 586 m. White Drin meanders for 122 km in a north-south direction, collecting the waters of Lumbardhi of Peja, Erenik and Lumbardhi of Prizren. With a size of 4646 km², the Drin basin is the largest of the 4 water catchment basins of Kosovo.

The spring of White Drin is one of the most important springs of Kosovo and besides supplying the city of Peja with drinking water, it is visited by tourists throughout the year.

The access to the spring or to the "White Drin Waterfall" can be done from two sides, where one side leads from the road of the hydro-power plant to then follow the pedestrian path along the beauty of the White Drin river that flows through the canyon in length up to 400 m.





DRINI BARDHE



PEJA



IN OUR MOTHERLAND
Kosovo



RADAVCI CAVE

LOCATION: Radavc

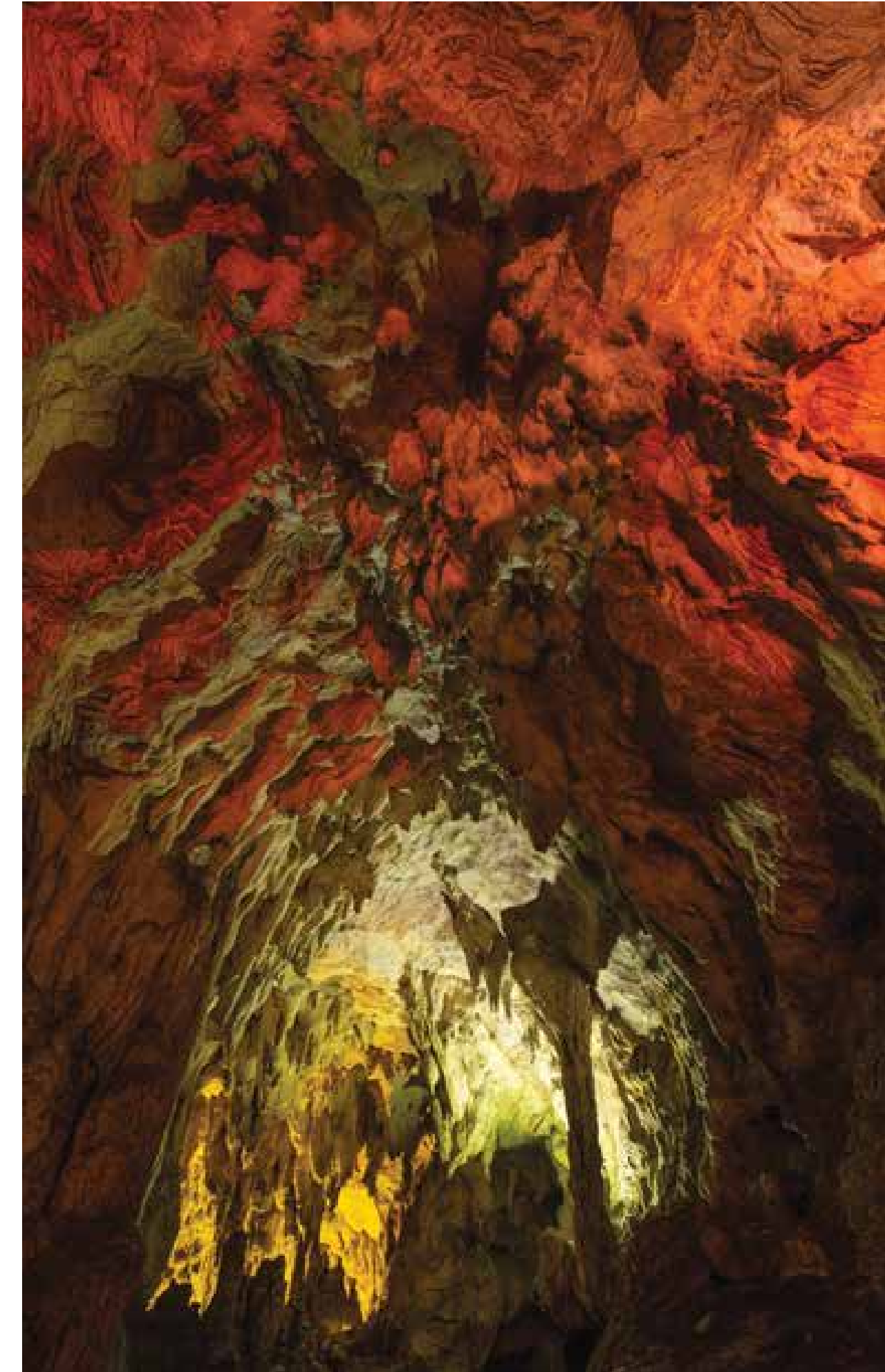
CATEGORY: Natural asset

Known as "Sleeping Beauty", in the village of Radavc in Peja is one of the most beautiful caves by the spring of Drin river. This cave, named as "Radavc Cave" is the natural heritage of Kosovo, about 11 km from the city of Peja. This area, represents the typical kind of the caves of springs.

The total length of all the channels of Radavci cave is 1420 m, while the horizontal channels are 680 m long.

According to the geographical data, this cave consists of four morphological elements: the main galleries, the left galleries, the lower galleries and the vertical channels.

The main gallery consists of three parts: the entrance channel, the central gallery and the tub channel. The canal with tubs is located in the continuation of the central gallery and has a length of 76 m, width of 4-8 m and height between 3-5 m.





ISTOG SPRING

LOKACIONI: Istog

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The municipality of Istog lies in the northwest of Kosovo and is part of the Dukagjin plain.

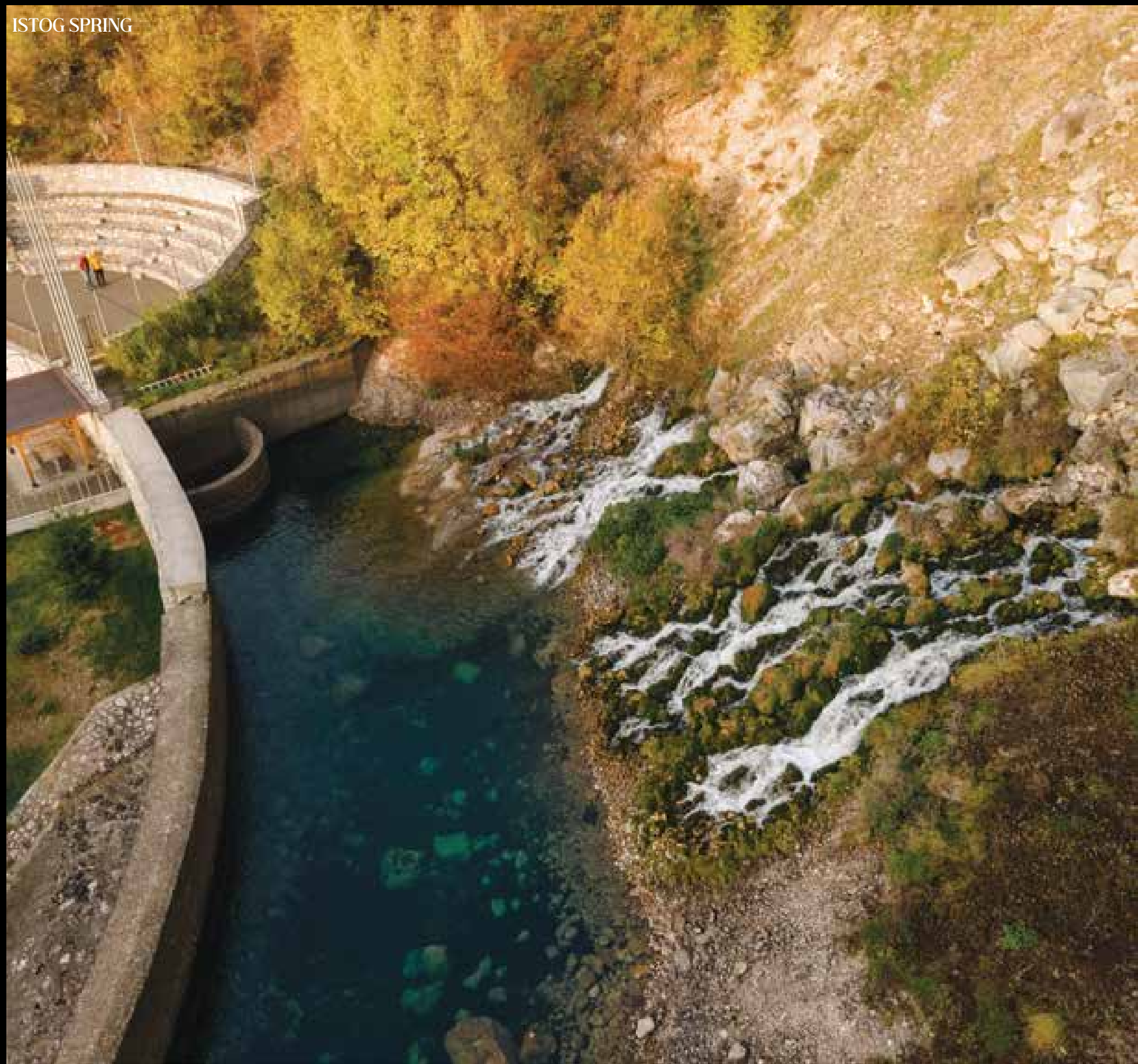
One of the most popular springs in Dukagjin is located in this town, Istog Spring (Burimi i Istog), which, in addition to serving as a supply for the residents of this area, has already turned into a tourist attraction.

According to data published by hydro-geology experts, it is said that this water is mineralized with calcium and magnesium, while in terms of bacteria it is the best water in Europe.





ISTOG SPRING





DEÇAN MOUNTAINS

LOKAIONI: Deçan
CATEGORY: Natural asset

The mountains of Deçan have a rich flora and fauna with the types of coniferous and deciduous trees that are spread throughout the mountain belt. On one side the mountains, on the other side the rivers, Lumbardhi i Deçan and Lumabrdhi i Lloqanit, merge with the sky. These two rivers originate in the highest parts of Deçani mountains.







GJERAVICA

LOCATION: Deçan

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The highest peak in the Albanian Alps with an altitude of 2656 m above sea level, Gjeravica, is one of the well-known beauties of Kosovo. This mountain peak is located in the west of Kosovo, in the mountain range of Bjeshket e Nemuna that divides the state border of the municipality of Deçan with Albania. Gjeravica is also one of the most visited tourist attractions by climbers from different countries since

1975. According to geographical data, it ranks as the third peak after the peak of Korab and Jezerci mountains, which is located in the Albanian Alps and reaches an altitude of 2764 meters.

Gjeravica Peak belongs to the territory of the municipality of Junik and is said to be one of the most visited tourist attractions by climbers from different countries since 1975.







ZHLEBI MOUNTAIN

LOCATION: Deçan

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Lying between Hajla and Mokna mountains, Zhlebi is part of Bjeshket e Nemuna which has two high and impressive peaks. The highest peak in Zhleb is that of Rusolia whose altitude is 2382 m, while the lower peak is merely called Zhlebi and is located at 2365 m above sea level. This mountain has a fascinating view with high and steep

peaks and hills.

The river Drin i Bardhë originates from inside the mountain, adding even more to the beauty of this mountain, giving peace to visitors. This mountain, like many other attractive points in Kosovo, attracts a high number of tourists during the year.





ZHLEBI MOUNTAIN



MAZREKAJ TOWER

LOCATION: Drenoc

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage



The cultural heritage counts several well-known towers that have survived time, and Mazrekaj Tower is definitely one of them. It survived time with dignity, although over the years it had to be renovated. Since 2004 when it was renovated, the tower turned into a cultural center. In addition to history, the tower now also serves as a location for various organizations, filming, or a center for youth camps.



MAZREKAJ TOWER



PEJA



IN OUR MOTHERLAND
Kosovo



DRESNIK

LOCATION: Klina

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Lying above the ancient Dardan city, standing as a symbol of history, Dresnik is one of the most important archaeological sites in the region and ongoing excavations have resulted in the discovery of early civilization in Kosovo. This space is identified with the Aula, which belongs to the palaces of the 3rd and 4th centuries. Within the found walls, residential complexes have also been identified that testify to the high social, economic and artistic level of the inhabitants of that time.





Puiguen



PRIZREN CASTLE

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Named as “Museum in the open sky”, Prizren Castle is one of the most valuable monuments of our cultural and historical heritage. Located in the heart of the city, standing out as a symbol of the city and an important element in the cultural identity of Kosovo, the castle is positioned on a high hill, in a picturesque environment. The castle rises above

the city as well as over the deep valley of Lumbardhi and Dukagjin Plain, whereas it dates back from the first period of civilization of this region, in prehistory.

According to studies, it is said that traces of life in this region show that the first settlement in the city dates back to prehistoric times, i.e. from the Bronze Age.



Since that time, the castle still retains its grandeur, erected at the top of the city. In terms of its unique and fortifying construction, according to researchers, the Castle of Prizren presents a reflection of a fortified city for protection. If we look at the castle from below, we can distinguish the high and thick walls, which at that time served as protective structures. Like any other castle that has survived time, Prizren Castle has carried with it many stories and legends that have accompanied people over the years.



KALAJA E PRIZRENIT







PRIZREN LEAGUE HOUSE

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Historical and cultural heritage institution

In the city of antiquity, one of the houses that carries an important history for the Albanian lands is located. In the first years of construction, the building of Prizren League initially served as a school for the complex of Gazi Mehmet Pasha.

This building is one of the most important pillars of Albanian history. One of the great historical

events, the establishment of Prizren League in 1878, was held there. In terms of construction, the House of the League of Prizren has a simple but highly aesthetic style. Today this building is open for visits, and represents a top tourist attraction for all those who want to get to know the history of the Albanian people and the historical battles they went through.





CATHEDRAL OF THE HELPING LADY

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The Cathedral of the Helping Lady in Prizren dates back to 1870 and stands out for the combined Gothic-Romanesque architectural style. On the altar of the Cathedral, there is a figure of the Helping Lady, while in terms of age, it is the oldest church in Kosovo, after the church of Janjeva.

The Catholic Cathedral of Helping Lady Help was built by Dario Bucciarelli, Archbishop of Skopje, during the Ottoman Empire. In this cathedral, in addition to numerous frescoes with religious motifs, there is also a fresco of Skënderbeu made in 1883 by Gjergj Panariti, an Albanian monk and painter from Korça.



BAJRAKLI MOSQUE

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The mosque of Gazi Mehmet Pasha or the mosque of Bajrakli is the central mosque in Prizren with the 36 current existing mosques. It was constructed in 1573/74 by Gazi Mehmed Pasha, a military and administrative official in the service of the Ottoman Empire.

For Muslim believers of Prizren, the Bajrakli Mosque is of particular importance. The Bajrakli Mosque covers a total area of 1907m² and religious activities are held in it even today. This cultural heritage monument is a tourist attraction for those who wish to visit the beauties of Prizren.





HAMMAM OF PRIZREN

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

Prizren is a city known for its cultural heritage, and among this is the Hammam of Gazi Mehmet Pasha. In the core of the city, located with ancient identity, today it serves as a reference point for all tourists.

Hammam of Prizren or Hammam of Shemsedin Bey, was built at the end of the 15th century. According to the data, it is said that it was built in 1498, which is why it is on the List of Monuments of Kosovo.

Over the years, the Hammam of Prizren has been restored and has undergone changes from its basic form. These changes have often been target of criticism from professionals in this field and citizens.

In fact, over the years there were also criticisms about its malfunction, since this building has not preserved its destination, nor has it been given any new function.



MONASTERY OF THE HOLY ARCHANGEL

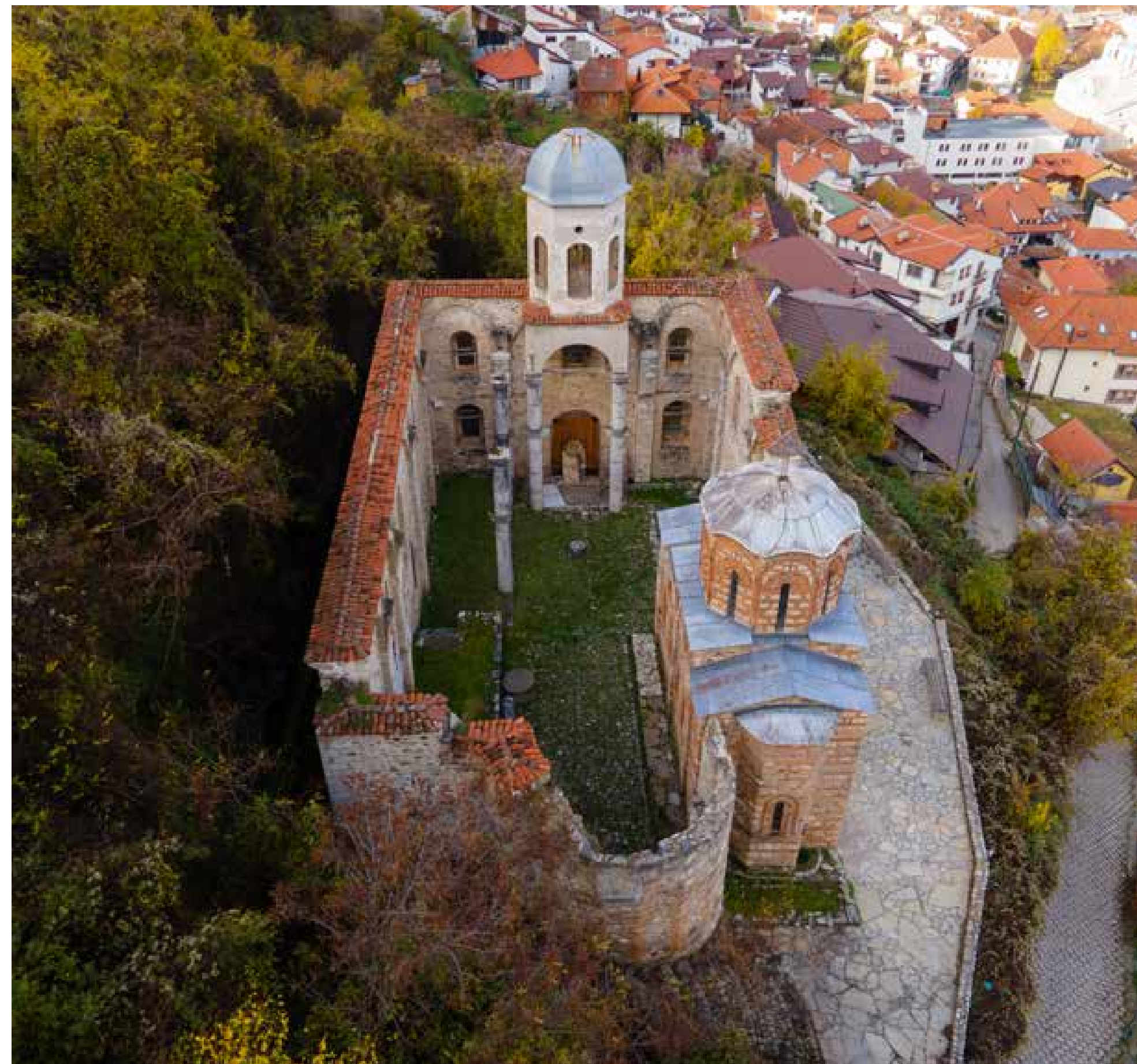
LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The Monastery of the Holy Archangel, also known as the Church of Saint Spas, is a cultural heritage monument in Prizren of the "Archaeological" category. The Church of Saint Spas is located in the historical area of the city, respectively in the southeastern part of the footings of the Castle. Based on a written source, it is believed to have been built between 1333-1335.

In the years 1953-63, the conservation of the church was done, while during the years 2010-2011, the restoration of the church was done by UNESCO, including restoration of the structures of walls, the roof and the interior.

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY ARCHANGEL





STONE BRIDGE

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

In the course of history, the symbol of the city, the Stone Bridge, stands over Lumbardh of Prizren! Historical sources do not provide data on the exact time of its construction. Based on the material, style, construction technique, it is assumed that the bridge was built at the end of the 15th century, or at the beginning of the 16th century. This bridge is located in the center of the city, over Lumbardh that divides the city into two almost equal parts. The bridge directly connects Shadërvan square (on the left side of the river) and Saraçhane (on the right side of the river).



STONE BRIDGE



ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PRIZREN

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

Prizren is a city of cultural heritage, antiquity and tradition! Over the years, all the traditions of the city have been “documented” in the Ethnological Museum of Prizren.

This museum aims to promote and preserve ethnographic materials, especially

the national dress, then, household items and exhibits with certain ornaments. The Ethnological Museum of Prizren contains traditional clothing of different regions of Kosovo as well as various work tools, all of which are preserved and open for public visit.



SHADËRVAN SQUARE

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

It got its name from the fountain known as Shadërvan, which stands as an iconic symbol in the heart of the city. Shadërvan square is the central square in the city of Prizren! This neighborhood, which is very important culturally and socially for the people of Prizren, has had a special importance in every period of the city. This part of the city is an attraction for tourists just like the whole city. The square, among other things, is characterized by a floor paved with special small stones from the Ottoman period!





CLOCK TOWER

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Clock Tower (Sahat Kulla) is located in the western part of the old city, and was originally built of wood, and in the 19th century, in its current state, built of stones and bricks, it was built by Eshref Pasha Rrotulli. Clock Tower in Prizren entered in the wake of facilities with clocks and bells that were brought throughout Kosovo, but since 1912 clocks and bells were taken away from Sahat Kulla (Clock Tower), and to this day they are still missing.

According to the data, during the years of communism, the Clock Tower was used by the nearby residents as a warehouse, barn, and garbage place, damaging the building to a great extent, which caused the building to lose its former charm. Clock Tower is one of the most interesting and characteristic objects of the city of Prizren. In recent years, the Clock Tower has been restored to a better condition, preserving its authenticity.





SHARRI MOUNTAINS

LOCATION: Prizren

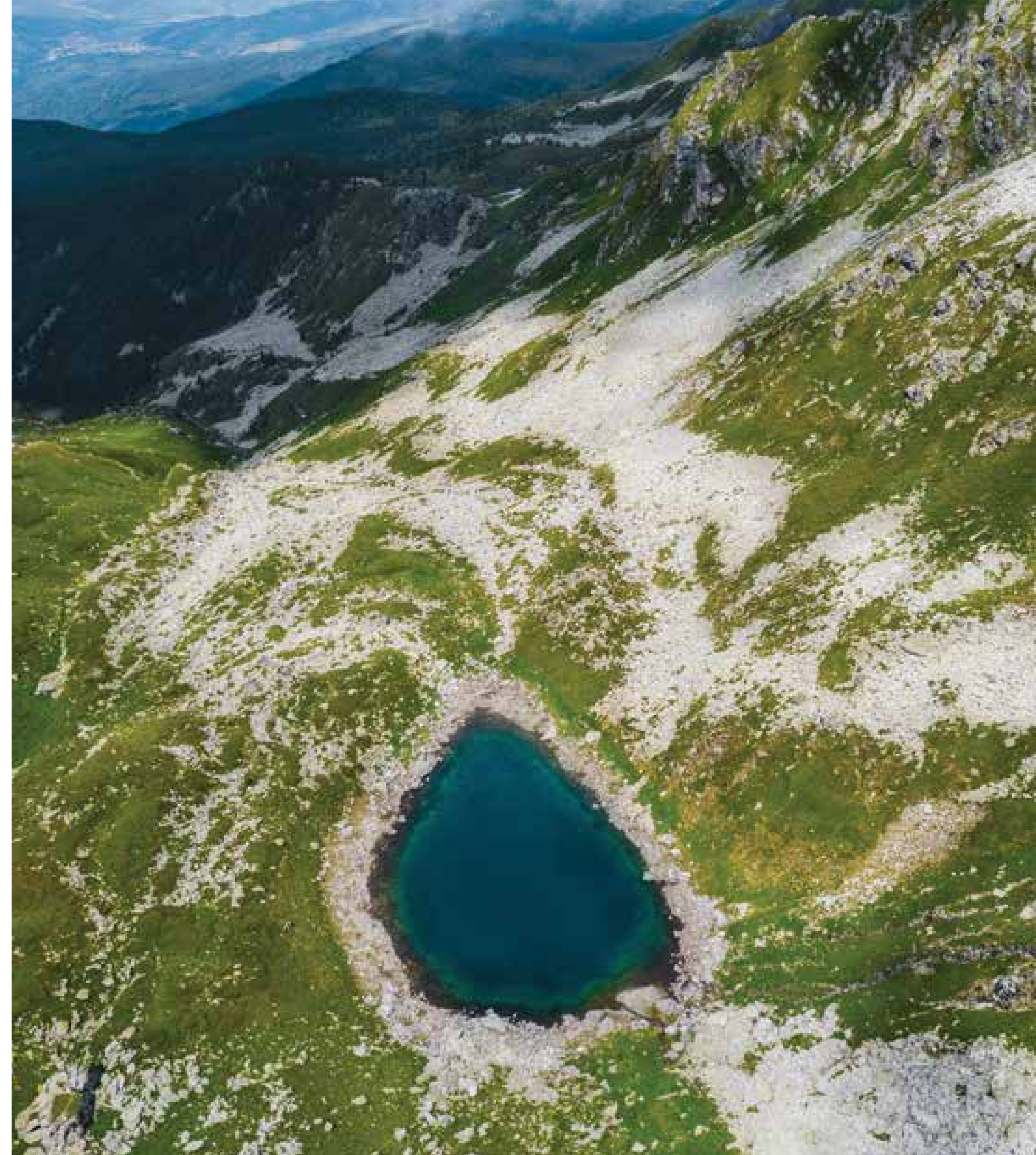
CATEGORY: Natural asset

Known as one of the highest mountains in Kosovo, Sharri Mountain is a mountain range lying between Kosovo and North Macedonia and reaches a height of over 2700 meters. The range, about 80 kilometers long, continues to the southwest in the Korab Mountains. Known for stunning mountaineering routes, the Sharri Mountains have a diverse composition of lakes and rivers, constantly changing mountains and steep ridges. On the Kosovar side, the Sharr National Park is located, which covers an area of 390 km² and has several winter sports resorts on both sides of the border. The part of the Sharri Mountains in Kosovo has already been designated as a national park and the Albanian part is also under protection. The Sharri Mountains have a total area of 1600 km. 56.25% of this area is located in North Macedonia, 43.12% in Kosovo and 0.63% in Albania. The mountain range is about 80 km long and 10-20 km wide.









THE GREAT LAKE OF JAZHINCA

LOCATION: Sharri Mountains

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The Great Lake of Jazhinca is located in Sharri mountains, in a length of 120m and a width of up to 80m, with a great depth. This lake is located at the base of the peaks of Bistra 1 and the peak of the Lake. In terms of composition, Jazhinca Lake has a dark sapphire-green color and is surrounded by rocks. The lake stands out for low temperatures, the water is very cold and does not offer conditions for swimming.







PREVALLA

LOCATION: Prevala

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Prevala is a tourist village in the south of Kosovo in Sharr Mountains, on the road that goes from Prizren through Prevala towards Shtërpce. Among other things, Prevala is located within the National Park of Sharri Mountains and is at an altitude above sea level of about 1800m.

The village is bordered by a large forest, and during the summer, it is a suitable destination for recreation and relaxation, while during the winter for seasonal winter sports.









PREVALLA WATERFALLS

LOCATION: Prevala

CATEGORY: Natural asset

In the stunning forests of Prevala, there are waterfalls that offer wonderful views to tourists.







BROD

LOCATION: Dragash

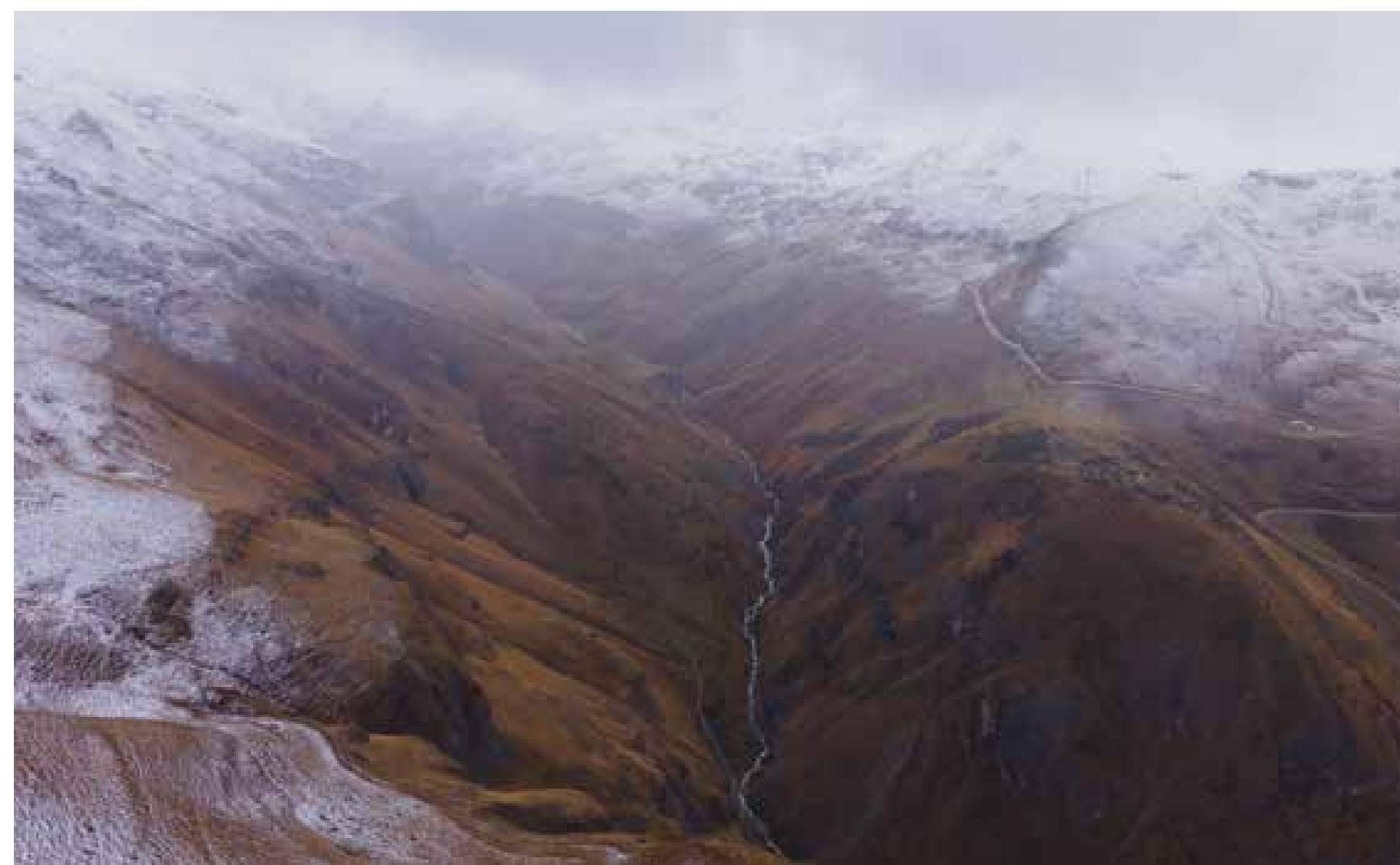
CATEGORY: Natural asset

One of the most beautiful villages in Kosovo, which is characterized by an extremely beautiful landscape and excellent opportunities for winter tourism.

The village of Brod is located in the municipality of Dragash and in terms of terrain it is quite diverse. In the southwest of Brod, the terrain is hilly, while in the northeast it is mountainous. The highest point above sea level in this place is 2,220 m above sea level, 2.8 km east of the village.









RESTELICA

LOCATION: Dragash

CATEGORY: Natural asset

PRIZREN

On the edge of the beautiful mountains of Sharri, the village of Restelica is located, which is known for its magical view. Surrounded by mountains, tall oaks and a perfect freshness, Restelica offers endless tranquility!





RESTELICA



PRIZREN





BREZNE LAKE

LOCATION: Opoja

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Brezne Lake is located in the south of Kosovo, in the village of Breznë, with an altitude of up to 1000 m above sea level. Brezne Lake also known as Lake of Opoja, is the smallest and only natural lake in all of Kosovo outside the group of glacial lakes. Brezne Lake is said to have existed since ancient times.





MALISHEVA

LOCATION: Prizren

CATEGORY: Town

The municipality of Malisheva is located in the central part of Kosovo and is bordered by Drenas to the northeast, Lipjan to the east, Suhareka to the southeast, Rahovec to the southwest and Klina to the northwest.

Malisheva has a total of 43 villages and according to the data it is said that the total area size is about 361 km².



Ferizaj





FERIZAJ MUSEUM

LOCATION: Ferizaj

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution



The Ferizaj Museum is an institution that preserves and promotes the cultural heritage of Ferizaj, which stands out as the richest in Kosovo. This cultural institution was established by the decision of the Municipal Assembly of Ferizaj, on 2 June 2011, and is rich in archaeological, ethnological and historical artifacts. Although the museum

operates in a relatively small space, the entire space inside the facility is arranged and systematized quite well with over 1000 different exhibits that characterize the work of the museum as an institution that preserves, promotes and presents the values of the cultural heritage of the population of Ferizaj.







“ADRIANA” THEATER

LOCATION: Ferizaj

CATEGORY: Cultural institution

The city of Ferizaj has been known for its art tradition for many years, and it is undoubtedly an important place in the field of art. Theater also takes place in this tradition.

The house from which many prominent artists emerged, the theater of the city of Ferizaj “Adriana Abdullahu” is a cultural institution whose activity began in 1943, and according to the notes available, the founder of the theater is thought to have been Hasan Dyngjeri.

To date, more than 140 premieres have been given in this theater, all of them detailing different themes, real and unreal events.



BIFURCATION IN THE NERODIME RIVER

LOCATION: Ferizaj
CATEGORY: Natural asset

The splitting of the river into two branches and its journey to the river Ibër, Morava and through the Danube flows into the Black Sea. While the southern branch (right branch) flows through the Lepenc and Vardar rivers into the Aegean Sea. The bifurcation of the Nerodime River has been under legal protection as a special nature reserve since 1979.

The northern branch (left branch) flows





BIFURCATION IN THE NERODIME RIVER



LUBOTEN MOUNTAINS

LOCATION: Kaçanik

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Positioned in the Sharri Mountains, in an altitude of 2498 meters, Luboteni Peak is located in the western part of Kaçanik. Luboten is a picturesque place in Sharr which offers opportunities for the development of mountain tourism during every season of the year. Luboten is considered the most beautiful peak of Sharri mountains and offers stunning landscapes to the visitors. It stands out as one of

the most beautiful places to visit in Kosovo, with high and steep mountains and slopes! Although it stands out as a peak hard to reach, the number of visitors to this peak is high and it is mainly frequented by climbers, who choose it to challenge themselves.







JEZERCE

LOCATION: Ferizaj
CATEGORY: Natural asset

The village of Jezerce includes one of the largest geographical areas in the municipality of Ferizaj and is located in the eastern part of this municipality. Since 1999, it has been known by the names Bjeshkas and Kushtrim. Based on recent researches, it is said that Jezerca is an inhabited village since Illyrian-Roman times.

At different periods of time, the inhabitants of the village have migrated to the city, which has affected the poor infrastructure that the village has, however, it is known as a nursery of patriotic activists for the national-liberation cause.





BREZOVICA

LOCATION: Shterpce
CATEGORY: Natural asset

Known as the “Pearl of the Balkans”, with an altitude of 1718-2522 m above sea level, Brezovica is one of the most visited winter tourist destinations in Kosovo. The ridge line includes 39,000 hectares of high alpine terrain and forest on the northern and northwestern slopes of the Sharr National Park. Brezovica is among the most visited winter tourist locations in Kosovo. The ski resort is ideally located on the slopes of Sharri National Park in the north and northwest. The ridge line includes 39,000 hectares of alpine terrain and forest, with diverse and abundant flora and fauna. The skiing center “Brezovica” is open for skiing lovers during all seasons of the year, while in summer, the surface covered with snow decreases but still gives the possibility of use.









KAÇANIK

LOCATION: Ferizaj

CATEGORY: Town

Kaçanik is a small town in the south of Kosovo and has an area of 306 square kilometers, consisting of 31 settlements, one with an urban character and 30 rural. Kaçanik as an administrative center - a town dates back to the end of the 16th century and is distinguished by favorable topographical and climatic conditions.

The Lepenc and Nerodime rivers pass through Kaçanik, and in terms of character, this town is mainly an industrial place, but there are favorable conditions for the development of livestock, beekeeping, horticulture, handicrafts, and in particular good conditions for the development of winter-sports and summer tourism, mountain and transit.







Agilan





POGRAGJA CASTLE

LOCATION: Gjilan

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage

10 kilometers from the southeast of Gjilan, one of the most important historical and cultural monuments of Kosovo, Pogragja Castle, is located. With an altitude of 567 m above sea level in the gorge of Llapushnica, Pogragja Castle is a very old monument, and like any monument in our lands, it is filled with stories and legends that have survived the time.

The so-called "Milk Stone" is located in the castle, which is popularly known as a healing stone. Also, from the inherited legends, it is said that inside the castle are the walls of a city that existed many years ago.

Even the village of Pogragja got its name from this castle, which in terms of construction has thick stone walls that are reinforced with lime. It is said that during the construction, these stones were brought from Morava e Binçes river, and were carried from hand to hand to the top of the Castle.

The hill on which Pograg Castle is located, is the crossing of the Morava e Binçes and Llapushnik rivers.







GJILAN THEATER

LOCATION: Gjilan
CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

Gjilan Theater, according to the data in the written and declared documents, dates back to 26 March 1944. The first show is considered to have been the comedy "Brotherhood and interest" by the author Kristo Floqi. This theater is the home of many famous artists, the place from which the stars of the stage emerged.

This theater reconceives and reconfigures its artistic and managerial functioning. While it created for the first time the sustainable artistic repertoire; the monthly performance calendar; the Children's Magic Theatre, it has finally resolved its financial and legal status, created the reconfigured ensemble and enabled the signing of regular contracts with the artistic and technical staff. All these have enabled the beginning of the new history of this cultural institution.



GJILAN



CITY PARK

LOCATION: Gjilan
CATEGORY: State protected area

In the southwestern part of Gjilan, the so-called Upper Park or Great City Park is located, at the edge of the space known as the "Tobacco Factory".

Over the years, this part of the city has been quite visited, as it offered a landscape with oak and acacia trees, and an alley in the middle for walking. Now in this space we find the Children's Park and the promenade to the south.



IN OUR MOTHERLAND
Kosovo

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IN OUR MOTHERLAND
Kosovo



CLOCK TOWER

LOCATION: Gjilan

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

For years, Gjilan was identified with its Clock Tower, and it was even one of the most characteristic public buildings of Gjilan's architectural and cultural heritage. The necessary data about this facility is missing, especially the earliest ones, such as the year of construction. The only data which is thought to be correct, provides that Clock Tower was built by Bahti bey Gjinolli, shortly after settlement in Gjilan, first as a defensive tower and later was transformed into Clock Tower!





GJILAN TEKKE

LOCATION: Gjilan

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

The Tekke in Gjilan, according to the data, was built in 1881 by Sheh Islami, a migrant who came from Leskoc together with the Albanian migrant residents and was located on the outskirts of Gjilan, north of the Muhaxhiri Quarter (migrants neighborhood). Next to the tekke was also the turba, as a tomb monument (mausoleum), surrounded by walls, but not covered. There are 4 graves in the tombs where the sheikhs were buried. This tekke is a subsidiary under the tekke of Nesalca. The tekke was burned down after the last war in Kosovo, under unknown circumstances, and was again rebuilt by the Ministry of Culture.





ATIK MOSQUE

LOCATION: Gjilan

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

Also known as the Madrasah Mosque, Atik Mosque is the first Islamic religious cult object of this type built in the city of Gjilan. The exact year of construction of the mosque is not known, but it is thought that it was built in the 17th century. Being so important and old, Atik Mosque is listed as a monument of cultural heritage of Kosovo and is under temporary protection since 2012! A fountain as well as a facility where corpses were washed were located in the courtyard of the mosque. However, now their place has been taken by the accompanying buildings, bars and madrasa!





GJILAN CITY MUSEUM

LOCATION: Gjilan

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution



The museum of the city of Gjilan is a cultural heritage monument of the "Architectural" category. Based on the data, this object was built in the middle of the XIX century. In the first years of its operation, it served as a residence, while later it was used as an administrative building for the needs of municipal officials. Even in the period of 1944/45, there were rooms behind the building, which, in the absence of sufficient

prisons, were used for the imprisonment of Albanians. After the last war, for a while, the logistics of the Kosovo Liberation Army and the Kosovo Protection Corps of the Karadak Operative Zone operated in this facility. In 2015, this facility was dedicated to the museum of Gjilan. Today this museum serves for the collection of historical and cultural artefacts of Gjilan, as a memoir for the people's memory!



GJILAN



PERLEPNICA LAKE

LOCATION: Gjilan
CATEGORY: Natural asset

In the stunning mountains of Gollak, the north-east of the city of Gjilan, from a small but very attractive lake is which the city is also supplied with water. located, Lake of Perlepnica. Among other things, a branch of Morava This small lake is located in the western part e Binçes flows through Perlepnica Lake. of Kosovo, i.e. in Gollak Mountains to





LIVOQ LAKE

LOCATION: Gjilan

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The artificial lake of Livoq is located in Gjilan area, a small lake that lies west of the city of Gjilan and near Gollak Mountains. The lake is supplied with water from a small branch of Morava e Binçes. According to data, it is said to be the second largest lake in the east of Kosovo, after Lake of Perlepnica.





ARTANA CASTLE

LOCATION: Artana

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage

Located about 30-35 km west of Gjiilan and about 39 kilometers south-east of Prishtina, Artana Castle is a cultural monument where the ruins of the medieval city and fortress are preserved. Over the years, this place has been known as a source of ores, but various gold and silver minerals have been mined in the surroundings of the castle.

It is thought to be one of the earliest settlements in the vicinity of Prishtina, the first structures of which were erected by the early mining activities.

The castle was built on a very strategic hill in the form of a fortification and consists of two parts. According to studies, it is said to be divided into the upper Castle called "Citadela" and the lower part. The upper castle is built on the highest part of the hill while the lower one extends on lower hills, to the east and southeast, to the mine under the Great Mountain.







KAMENICA

LOCATION: Gjilan
CATEGORY: Town



The town of Kamenica also known as Dardana, is located in the eastern part of Kosovo, with abundant heritage, culture and natural wealth. In the north, Kamenica borders with Medvegja, in the north-east with Leskovc, while in the south-west of Dardana is Gjilan and in the north-west part is Prishtina.

Kamenica has 36,000 inhabitants distributed in the town and 57 villages, in which there are some of the most beautiful places in Kosovo, some of the heard stories, woven myths and forts that still stand full of dignity.









MOÇAR MONASTERY

LOCATION: Kamenica

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

One of the most important and definitely expository monuments for Kosovo itself, for its architectural values, as well as a ruin for centuries, remains the Moçari Monastery in the municipality of Dardana/Kamenica. This monastery is preserved as a cultural heritage not only because of its strong architecture made entirely of stone, but also because of its centuries-old history.





HOGOSHT WATERFALL

LOCATION: Kamenica

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Kamenica enjoys many impressive attractions for the development of tourism. Its tourist destination has the miraculous natural potential. Due to its excellent geographical position, Kamenica is quite interesting with the beauties built by nature itself.

The Hogosht waterfall, also known as the Qurreli waterfall, is located in the village of Hogosht, 13 km from the center of Kamenica. The waterfall is located in the footing of the mountains of Hogosht, with two separate streams of water that originate from the rocks and they make this place extraordinary with natural attractions.



Gjakova





TERZI BRIDGE

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Located 7 km from the city of Gjakova, on the Erenik River and near the village of Bishtazhin, the Terzi Bridge conveys historical and architectural values. According to historical data, it is said that the Terzi Bridge was built by craftsmen (traders) of Terzi in Gjakova, who were tailors and at that time they were known as “terzi (tailors)”. The bridge has 11 arches of different sizes, and is 193 m long and 5 m wide.

In terms of construction, the bridge can be called a phenomenon since at the time it was built there were

neither technological equipment nor experienced engineers in bridge construction. It is not known exactly when it was built, but it is assumed to have happened at the end of the 15th century. According to the data, this opinion is also grounded by the fact that the bridge was erected on a medieval road, which connected Gjakova with Prizren, and that was later expanded due to changes in the flow of the Erenik River. In the 18th century the bridge underwent major changes, after wars and climate changes which gave it the current appearance it has today.







FSHAJT BRIDGE

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

At the end of Drini i Bardhë canyon, Fshajt Bridge is located, namely in the village of Fshajte i Pëdrinisë, in the municipality of Gjakova. The Fshajt Bridge is known as a monument of cultural heritage, while the area around it and the canyon has been declared a protected natural area of hydro-geomorphological character. According to legends, it is said that the existence of Ura e Fshajtes (Fshajt Bridge) is related to the legend of the sacrifice of a woman buried in the foundations of the castle and the bridge. The bridge is also known by other names, such as "Sacred Bridge", "The Bridge of the Sacred", "Rozafa Bridge". According to legends, it got the name "fshajt" or "fshejtë" after the woman's groaning during the walling. Today this bridge is widely used as a bridge for traditional and spectacular jumps for diving in the Drini i Bardhë River, from a height of 22 meters, an activity that is followed and watched by thousands of people.



GJAKOVA





KUSAR CAVE

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Kusar Cave is located only 1 km away from Kusar village and is notable for its antiquity and stepped rock features, which enable visitors to hike to explore the interior of this cave. Its existence is said to be ancient, and as such it is undoubtedly a very attractive place to visit.

With a total of three entrances, and it is thought that other entrances can be discovered in this cave. Just a few meters to the east of Kusari Cave is the Candle Cave, which, together with the first one, constitutes an attraction on its own.





GRAND BAZAAR

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

Once the center of economic development, today it is known as the pride of cultural heritage in Gjakova. Grand Bazaar (Çarshia e Madhe) many years ago was the place where goods were sold for the residents of the city and villages around the municipality of Gjakova. For this reason, the place was named the city of trade.



The long stone-paved streets of the Grand Bazaar in Gjakova count about 500 small wooden shops, a beauty that the city stands out for. These shops have been centers of various craftsmen since the 16th century. The Grand Bazaar is an attraction for tourists but also for the residents of the area who spend time in these areas.

ÇARSHIA E MADHE





ÇABRAT HILL

LOCATION: Gjakova
CATEGORY: Natural asset

Çabrat Hill is located in the city of Gjakova, only 10 km away from the Center. It is known as an ideal place for fresh climate and amazing view from where you can see the whole city of Gjakova as if it were in the palm of your hand.





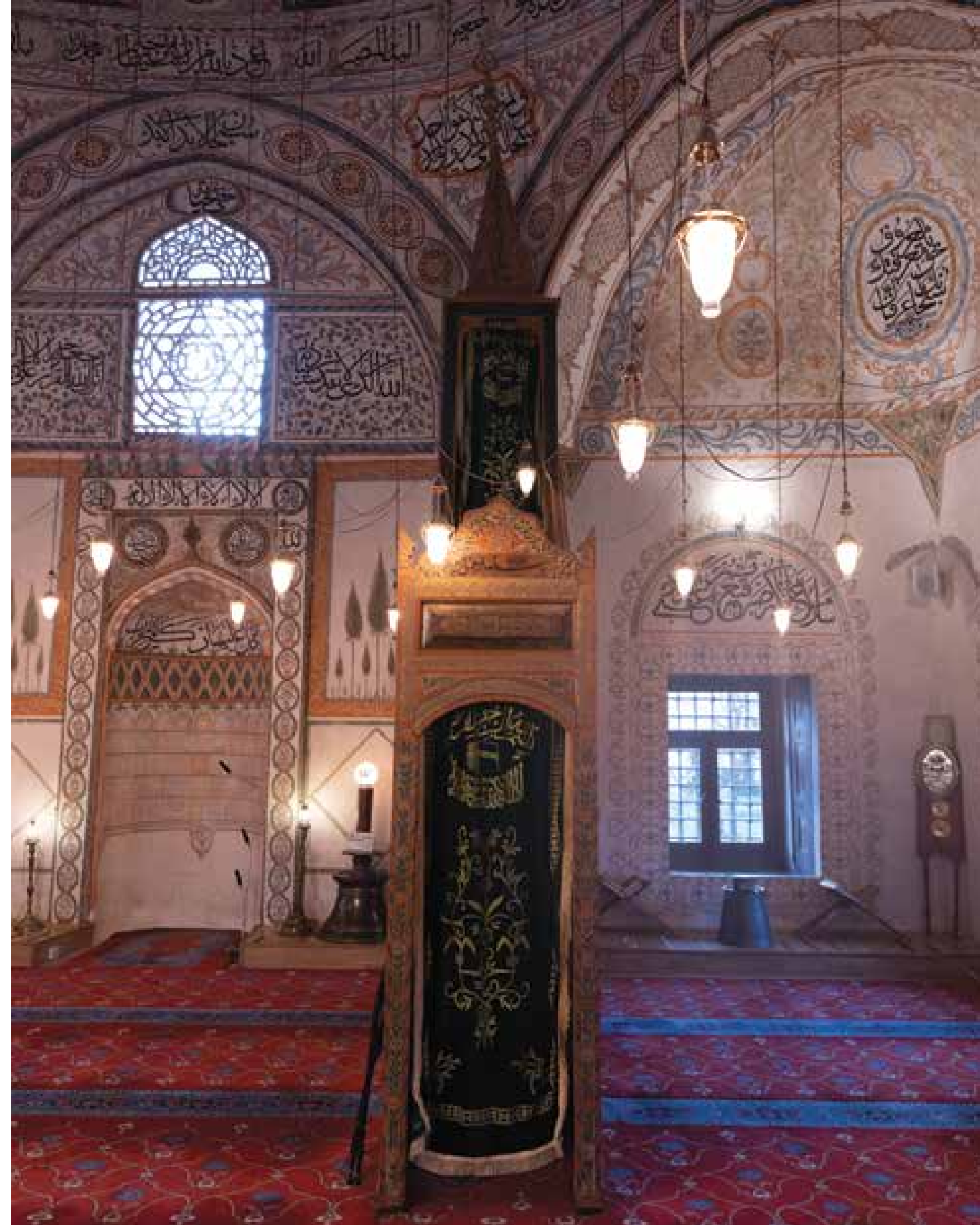
SHKUGZA PARK

LOCATION: Gjakova
CATEGORY: Natural asset

Positioned in the southern part of the city of Gjakova, Shkugza Park is known for its biodiversity and landscape values, where it lies between two hills separated by the small river Shlepica, at an altitude of 410-460 m above sea level.







HADUM MOSQUE

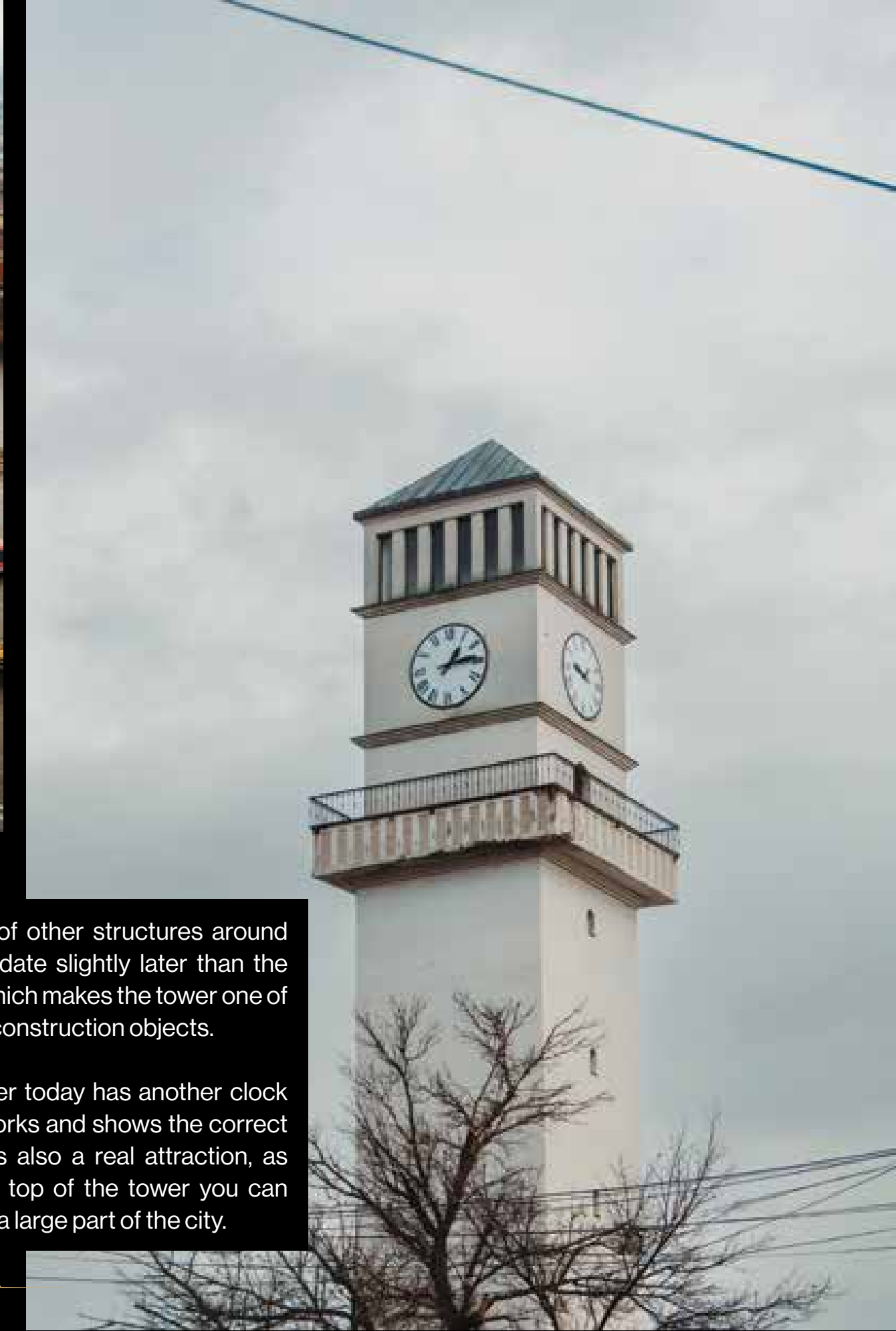
LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

Gjakova is a city of culture, tradition, customs and ancient civic histories that have survived the times.

In the heart of the city is one of the monuments of cultural heritage known as Hadum Mosque Complex, listed as a monument of the “architectural” category. The entire object of Hadum Mosque has a unique aesthetic thanks to the architecture and numerous wall decorations, cypress trees, natural landscapes, floral parts and geometric figures.





CLOCK TOWER

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Cultural Heritage

This building was built in 1597 in the Ottoman period, which is a symbol of the city's development. According to historical data, the Clock Tower also had a bell that, together with the clock, informed the citizens about the time of the trade in the city. At some point in time the bell was stolen. The clock tower has a number of other structures around it which date slightly later than the tower, which makes the tower one of the first construction objects. The tower today has another clock which works and shows the correct time. It is also a real attraction, as from the top of the tower you can observe a large part of the city.



ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF GJAKOVA

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Cultural heritage institution

The Ethnographic Museum of Gjakova is one of the most special objects that carries many stories in its own. It represents a typical urban settlement built in 1830, located in a traditional house. Initially, the building belonged to Sina family from Gjakova and later it was bought by the Haxhismaili family. In 1981, it was taken over from this family and owned by the Municipal Assembly to turn it into an Ethnographic Museum. The building has two floors, two garnitures and has a rich collection, showcasing local history and culture. The Museum of Gjakova is one of the richest museums in Kosovo and in the Balkans in terms of exhibits.







BEKTASHIAN TEKKE

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Religious facilities

Founded in 1790, until now 12 fathers have served in this Tekke, serving not only the religion but also the nation. According to historical data, Bektashian Tekke of Gjakova was a center of education in Albanian for generations and a center for promoting girls' education. Moreover, Tekke has influenced the development of culture since the 90s when it was transformed into an Albanian School and Cultural Center.



BEKTASHIAN TEKKE





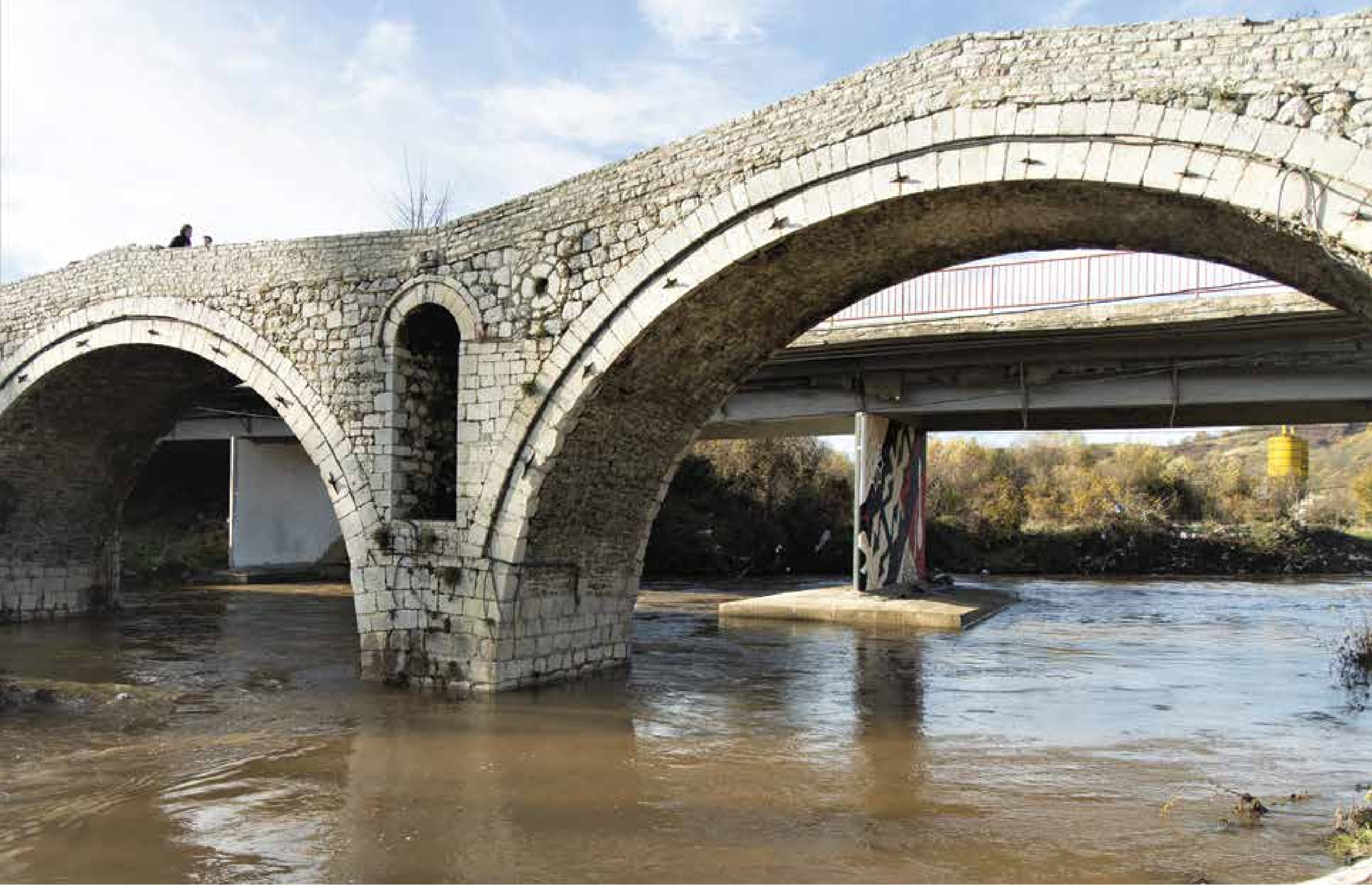
KRENA RIVER

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The Krena River is a tributary of the Erenik River. It lies in the southwestern part of the Dukagjin Plain with a length of about 23 km.

The river originates at the place called Krojet e Hasan Ages (Hasan Aga Springs), in Vokshi Mountains and flows towards the Dukagjini Plain, passing through the city of Gjakova, and near the Gjakova Hospital, the Krena River flows into Erenik.



ERENIK RIVER

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Erenik is a river in the western part of Kosovo, which has two branches. One originates in the mountain of Rrasa e Zogut and the other branch originates in Juniku Mountain near Gjeravica and flows into the Drini i Bardhë river, and to the east at Terzi Bridge. According to the data, it is said that Erenik is more of a lowland river since two-thirds of the flow passes through the low part of the field, which has a height between 300 and 500 m. The hydrographic system of Erenik is made up of 80 water streams, which enrich this system with the largest amount of water.



RADONIQ

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Radoniq Lake is the artificial lake in Gjakova constructed in the 80s. This lake got its name from the village that was flooded for its creation, a village that lies on the bed of this lake. Radoniq supplies water to about 214,000 inhabitants of the cities of Gjakova and Rahovec as well as the surrounding villages, and it is also used to irrigate 10,500 ha of land. With an area of 5.62 km², Radoniq occupies the second place in Kosovo in terms of area.

DUSHKAJA

LOCATION: Gjakova

CATEGORY: Natural asset



Dushkaja occupies over 229 km² of the Dukagjin Plain, consisting of 28 villages. Dushkaja includes the space between Lumbardh and Deçan in the north to the middle flow of the Erenic river, in the southwest.

The main characteristic of Dushkaja is the forest, in which oak tree dominates, from which it got the name Dushkaje (oak). In the structure of lands, forests represent the main element of the landscape with nearly 45%, while the second identifying element are fields and gardens, meadows and pastures that make Dushkaja stand out as an agricultural and livestock environment.





JUNIK

LOCATION: Junik

CATEGORY: Natural asset

In western Kosovo there is a small town with a great tradition. Junik is located between Deçan and Gjakova, along the mountainous border of Kosovo with Albania, this place is known as the birthplace of some outstanding people who have made history.



According to the data, above Junik there is a place called Gradina, where it is thought that it was inhabited since the Illyrian times. Also a peculiarity of Junik is that this town is the only one in the Albanian lands where 12 Albanian tribes lived, now 10 of them live there.





RAHOVEC VINEYARDS

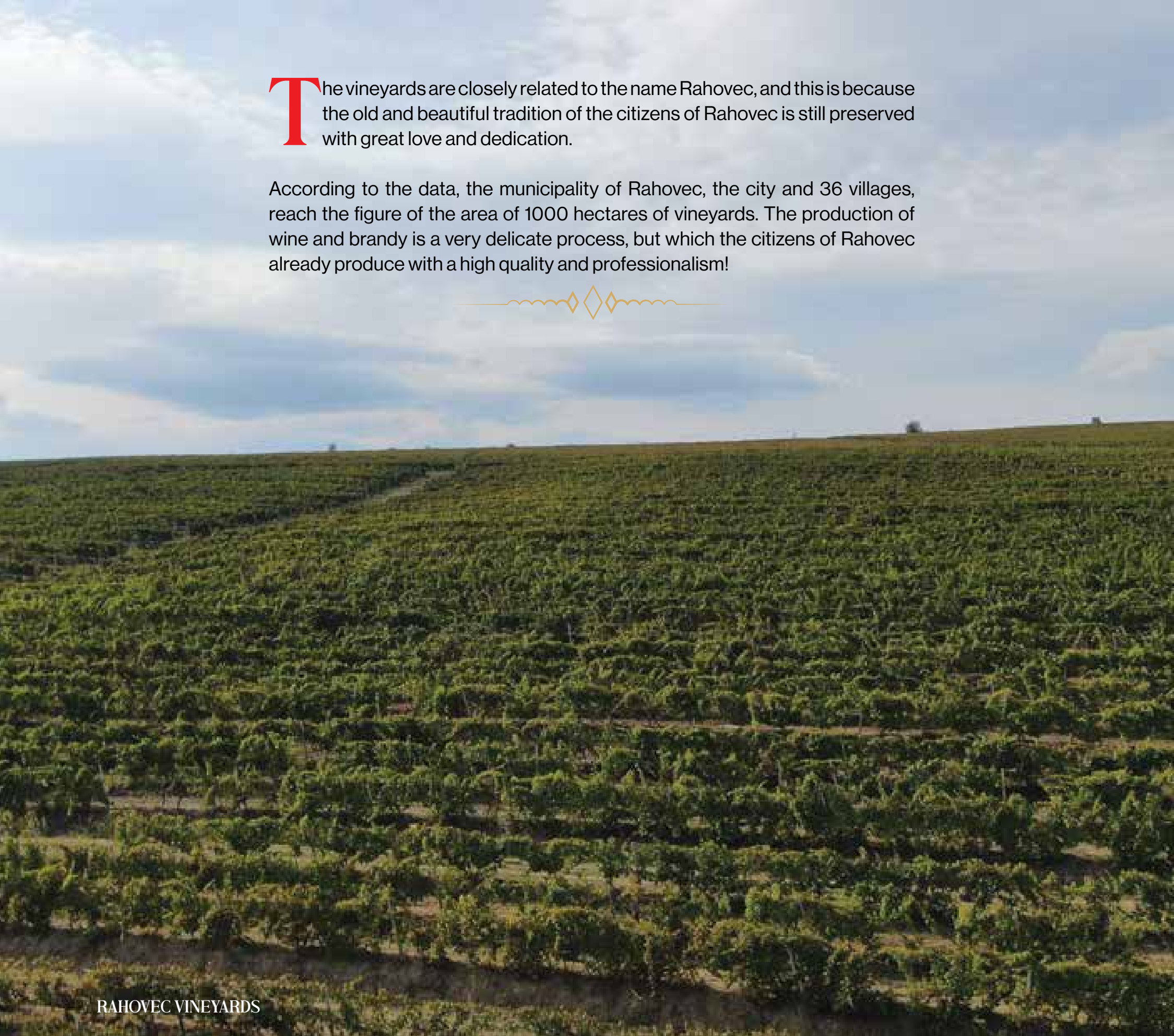
LOCATION: Rahovec

CATEGORY: Natural asset



The vineyards are closely related to the name Rahovec, and this is because the old and beautiful tradition of the citizens of Rahovec is still preserved with great love and dedication.

According to the data, the municipality of Rahovec, the city and 36 villages, reach the figure of the area of 1000 hectares of vineyards. The production of wine and brandy is a very delicate process, but which the citizens of Rahovec already produce with a high quality and professionalism!



RAHOVEC VINEYARDS





GREATER KRUSHA

LOCATION: Rahovec

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The village of Greater Krusha is located in the city of Rahovec. This village is known for its magical landscape, with hills and wide meadows and rich flora. It has over 6,000 inhabitants and is located on the Prizren-Gjakova highway. As a village, it is characterized by the cultivation of various agricultural crops.









MIRUSHA WATERFALLS

LOCATION: Klina

CATEGORY: Natural asset

Located in the village of Llapçeva in the municipality of Malisheva, the Mirusha Waterfalls are part of a park of special natural, scientific, cultural and tourist importance.

In addition to its beauty and touristic importance, the Mirusha River passes through a gorge known as the Mirusha River Canyon and creates 12 waterfalls and 16 lakes that present a

rare morpho-hydrological phenomenon.

The Mirusha Canyon is one of the most interesting natural areas of Kosovo, while the Mirusha River in the lower part of its course passes through a gorge known as the Mirusha River Canyon. This part of the canyon consists of 16 waterfalls with lakes that make up the most attractive part of this area for tourism! In 2012, the Government of Kosovo declared Mirusha Waterfall a natural monument of special importance.

SUNFLOWER FIELDS

CATEGORY: Natural asset



The summer season is magical with fields planted with sunflowers which provide stunning views in every area of the country.

In the agricultural fields of Kosovo, oil seeds are cultivated and produced, a tradition preserved from generation to generation.





WHEAT FIELDS

CATEGORY: Natural asset

The tradition of growing wheat is a tradition that is proudly preserved and passed down from generation to generation. Wheat is grown more than any other crop and world trade in wheat is greater than all other crops combined. In Kosovo, wheat is cultivated in a very large amount and fertile lands planted with wheat can be found in many cities, increasing not only the profit of the country but also the beauty of these areas.



Street art





NEWBORN

LOCATION: Prishtina

CATEGORY: Street art

The typographic sculpture “NEWBORN” is one of the most special tourist attractions in the capital of Kosovo. Located in front of the Palace of Youth and Sports, this monument marks the declaration of Kosovo's independence on 17 February 2008. For each anniversary of the independence day, various social and political issues are raised through this monument. Standing as a symbol of the state's independence and now an icon of Prishtina, the “NEWBORN” sculpture is one of the most attractive points for tourists.



MURALS, STREET ART

LOCATION: Prishtina
CATEGORY: Street art

Murals are more than just paintings, as they carry a message and often a story, and throughout the last years, Kosovo has become a reference point for street art from all over the world. Now traditional, numerous graffiti art festivals gather artists from different countries in Kosovo.

The diverse capital, Prishtina and the city of Ferizaj, are distinguished by murals that deal with different themes and issues; topics related to stories from the lives of Kosovars, topics of gender equality, children's rights, and murals related to complete personal histories of the people of the country.





“1637 – IT’S NOT JUST A NUMBER”

LOCATION: Ferizaj

CATEGORY: Street art

Murals over the years have been a worthy representative of the commemoration of events in the country. This mural located in Ferizaj is dedicated to the missing persons and their families who lost their loved ones during the last war in Kosovo. According to statistical data, there are 1639 missing persons in Kosovo. This mural is more than a painting, through this colorful mirror the importance of art is revealed, the unfolding of history through murals, through street art, ensuring that history is never forgotten!





Fauna





THE BROWN BEAR

CATEGORY: Fauna

The brown bear is a species of Fauna and is recognized as one of the largest terrestrial members of the range of Carnivores. The brown bear is recognized as a national and state animal in some European countries.

This brown-furred species is also found in our lands, it can weigh from 100 to 700 kg, it has a big hump on its shoulders. The claws of the brown bear are 15 cm long which are non-retractable and the bears mostly use them for digging.





EAGLES

CATEGORY: Fauna



The raptor of the Albanian territories, a beautiful and mysterious bird, is characterized by a powerful beak and sharp vision.

Known as an old symbol of the Albanians, being placed as a coat of arms on the flag and in many ornaments, the eagle is a bird to which the Albanians have attributed many virtues. For Albanians, in addition to being a symbol of the nation, it represents the identity of the lands inhabited by them over the centuries. Eagles are large birds from 500 gr. up to 9 kg. and as sentinels they patrol the clear skies above and beyond the rocky peaks far and wide. The mountain eagle is a magnificent bird, typical of mountainous areas and with great flying skills, and from the height it is distinguished only by its neck, wings and long and unique tail.





BUTEO – BUTEO EAGLE

CATEGORY: Fauna

In our region, more precisely on Badovc Lake, a very characteristic and special eagle has been encountered. Known as the eagle Buteo Buteo or even the mouse-eating eagle, this eagle feeds on mice and reptiles and stands out as the biggest scavengers of the terrain.





WILD GOAT

CATEGORY: Fauna

Known as the “Queen of Albanian Animals”, the wild goat is a unique animal not only for its appearance but also for its living in harsh mountainous areas. It is a herbivorous, ruminant mammal, with long horns raised vertically on the head. In Albanian territories, it is found in all rocky alpine areas, often even in steep ravines, and lives for about 25 years.

Wild goats live mainly in pastoral communities consisting of 15 to 30 heads. Although they are not big in body, they stand out as very fast animals because they have special hooves for walking and running, which allows them to strengthen on the rocks, even if they are slippery. The wild goat is listed as an endangered species and is protected by the state.







BLACK STORK

CATEGORY: Fauna



Completely black and shiny on the upper part of the body, the black stork is one of the animals with which Kosovo presents its fauna. Throughout history, different countries and cultures have protected this stork with special and very strict laws. In terms of body size, it is slightly smaller than the white stork, its average weight is about 3 kg and its length is 95 cm.

This type of stork builds its nest in the way offered by the habitat, while according to studies, this bird is found in lake areas, in the southeast, but sometimes also in urban areas. The black stork is seen in our country mainly during the migration period.





ROE OF THE ALBANIAN FORESTS

CATEGORY: Fauna

Roe deer is one of the most beautiful mountain animals in our country, and it also enjoys special respect in Albanian folklore and mythology as an animal full of majesty and pride.

Roe deer is known as a wild animal that lives in several countries of the world as well as in Albanian lands.





SHARRI DOG – ILLYRIAN SHEPHERD

CATEGORY: Fauna

Sharri Dog or otherwise Illyrian Shepherd is an autochthonous dog in our lands. According to historical data, this dog has been known since Illyria as the Dardan Dog.

This type of dog is known for its sociable but fierce character. Unlike other breeds, which are loyal to their owner and family, Sharri dog is only attached to its owner throughout its life. In terms of construction, it looks like a dog with full power, long fur, an irreplaceable shepherd and a good watchdog. Its other physical characteristics are: powerful, with a determined appearance, with a large head and thick build, with powerful and muscular legs.





SHEEP SHEARING

CATEGORY: Fauna

Sheep shearing is the tradition of farmers in Albanian lands. This work procedure happens once a year, and as a tradition depending on the country, it is accompanied by a symbolic holiday.







FOX

CATEGORY: Fauna

Enigmatic and cunning, the fox is a predatory mammal with a very agile body, a sharp muzzle, a long tail and quite a lot of courage. It mainly hunts its prey under the darkness of the night, while it spends the day huddled in dense places or in a den.

Foxes raise their cubs underground, caressing them with acorns and fur. They make their living in tunnels that they create over the years in the form of webs. They are known for being loyal to their place of residence, they live alone or in eternal pairs.





POISONOUS VIPERA – VIPERA AMMODYTES

CATEGORY: Fauna

The poisonous vipera is a widespread species mainly in the Balkan Peninsula. This snake is typical of dry rocky grasslands that lives in bushes or along crevices in rocks and stones looking for lizards. According to the studies that have been done on this species, the viper is a diurnal snake and is the most dangerous snake of any other poisonous European snake.





WOLF

CATEGORY: Fauna

The wolf is a well-known animal in the countries of Europe, Asia and North America. The wolf lives within the family or any group of its kind consisting of 10 to 15 members. As such, they are known for pack life, and even hunt together. While hunting, it is patient and hunts even in packs on domestic animals. During the winter, wolves also retreat to places far from their usual territories. As for the senses, the senses of hearing and smell are much more developed than the sense of sight.





HORNED GREBE

CATEGORY: Fauna



With a short neck and dumpy body, also known as the little diver. The horned grebe is common in almost all freshwater lakes and medium and large reservoirs but is also found in brackish water environments. It is a resident of our lands and can often be encountered during the winter period. During the construction of the

nest, it works very wisely by building the nest in the shallows of aquatic environments, hidden in the vegetation. But according to the data, it is said that this species is threatened by the drying of water environments and the destruction of the aquatic vegetation of the shallows where it builds its nest.

Participating PHOTOGRAPHERS

We thank all the photographers who participated in the creation of the book "In our Motherland, Kosovo", and who collaborated with their art in creating a book full of value. We thank: Bleron Llugiqi, Arian Mavriqi, Bleron Çaka, Meriton Dajakaj, Shkëlzen Rexha, Granit Hyseni, Ruzhdi Pacolli, Shpëtim Kaliqani, Korr e Ha n'katun, Albert Sinani, for becoming part of this project, which was carried out with full dedication, with over 450 photos from different locations of Kosovo, all shot in different time intervals, revealing the beauties and values of the country.



Banka Ekonomike,
Pristina, December 2022



