



Montenegro | central and south

Zones around Skadar Lake and southern part of Montenegrin coast

Olive groves, vineyards and terraced landscapes of karsts areas



The central and southern part of Montenegro is a typical karst area. It is the area with scarce fertile fields of bigger size. A greater part of that karst region is intersected by small fertile dales. However, in some zones with suitable composition of land and sloping of terrain, it was possible to form arable fields in the form of terraced dales.

The southern part of Montenegrin coast, the area between Budva, Bar and Ulcinj, is especially suitable for olive growing. Olive groves in this area have been often formed on terraced dales. Retaining walls of dales in this area were, like those in other areas, usually built as dry-walls using local stone.

The area around Skadar Lake, the biggest lake of the Balkan Peninsula shared between Montenegro and Albania, is especially suitable for grapevine growing. This area is composed of numerous terraced dales on which vineyards are grown.

Even in the zones with predominantly karst characteristics, at the edges of relatively small arable fields, terraced areas have been formed.

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1 - An olive grove, Dobro vode, Bar



2 - Dry-stone walls of terraced dales with olive groves, Dobro vode, Bar



3 - The village of Smokovci above Skadar Lake



4 - A village in the karst area, Lješanska nahija



5 - Terraced dales, Crmnica



6 - An estate with terraced dales in the village of Župa Dobrska



7 - Terraced dales with vineyards, Crmnica