

2. Dubrovnik – Blue and Red lakes – Imotski (Opačac spring) - Plitvice lakes – Zagreb - Ljubljana (SLO) – 3 days (2 nights)

Day 1 - 30th September 2017.

08:00 Departure from Dubrovnik. Drive (3 hours) to Blue and Red lakes (Imotski region). Lakes are karstic phenomena and among the top tourist attraction of Imotski region. The Blue Lake got named after the colour of water in it and the Red Lake's name comes from the red stones surrounding it. In the Late Miocene, a rather large lake existed in the area around Imotski, with shallow holes at its SW border.



Through these shallow holes the water flows down to the existing erosional base. Neotectonic activities and collapse processes caused formations of sinkholes – today's lakes.

*Fig. 2.1 Blue and Red Lakes
(<http://www.splitadventure.com/red-and-blue-lake.asp>)*

In the vicinity of lakes, the Opačac spring is situated. the water from the spring is used for water supply of the town Imotski, municipalities Proložac, Podbablje, Zmijavci, Runovići, Zagvozđ, Lokvičići, and partially municipalities Lovreć i Cista Provo. Lunch in Imotski and continue to the Plitvice Lakes (3 hours drive). Arrival in national park the Plitvice Lakes, dinner and overnight.

Day 2 – 1st October 2017

09:00 Departure for the visit of the national park. The sixteen lakes, linked in a cascade manner, are situated over a distance of 8.200 m and a drop of 158 m in a karstified terrain between slopes of the Mt. Mala Kapela and the Mt. Lička Plješivica. The highest waterfall located on the course of the Plitvice Stream is over 70 m high and lies above the Sastavci, beneath which the spring of the Korana River is situated. the lakes and the its hinterland have been protected since 1949 as the first Croatian National Park and the lakes have been under the protection of UNESCO from 1979 as a part of the world cultural and natural heritage (Fig. 2.2).



Fig. 2.2 The Plitvice Lakes in winter (<http://www.np-plitvicka-jezera.hr/en/>)

13:00 Lunch at the park and departure to Zagreb (3 hours drive). Arrival in Zagreb in the late afternoon. Walking tour of

Zagreb (Fig. 2.3). Dinner at the hotel. Overnight.



Fig. 2.3. Zagreb (<http://www.infozagreb.hr>)

Day 3 – 2nd October 2017

After breakfast, visit to the weir TE-TO on the Sava River. Zagreb aquifer is an unconfined alluvial aquifer with water table permanently connected to the Sava river, which is a perennial river. Therefore, groundwater levels are strongly dependent on the Sava river water levels. Aquifer is mainly built of gravels and sands, which Sava river transported from the Alpine regions during the Holocene period. Transport of gravels and sands though stopped upon building of hydroelectric power plants (HPP's) in upstream parts of the Sava river course. Since, Sava riverbed faces continuous decrease in its downstream

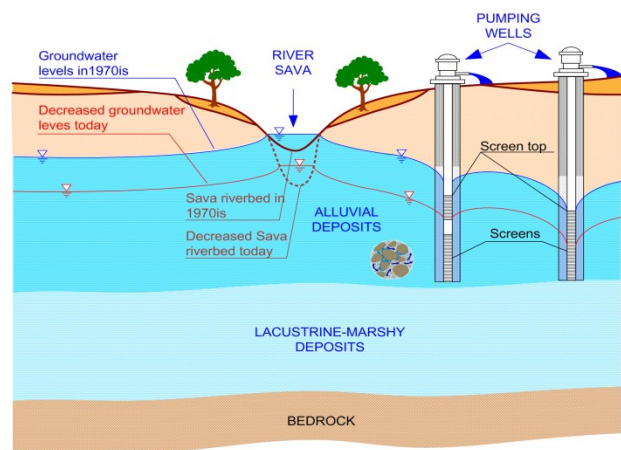


Fig. 2.2 Schematic hydrogeological cross-section

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parts due to dominant erosional processes of the riverbed (Fig. 2.4). Riverbed decrease causes decrease in Sava water levels, which further causes decrease in groundwater levels due to hydraulic connection of the Sava water levels and aquifer water table (Fig. 2.4).

Departure to Ljubljana. Driving time 2 hours. Arrival in Ljubljana. Sightseeing of the city and Ljubljana pumping site. End of the tour.

Price of the tour: 385 EUR

Price includes: *bus transportation, tour guide, meals as mentioned in the program (2 lunches, 2 dinners, 2 breakfasts), overnight in Plitvice and Zagreb in twin room, bottle of water (0,5 l), organization of the tour, VAT.*

Supplement for single room: *70 EUR (limited number of single rooms)*

Price does not include: drinks with meals, tips.

**Price is based on 40 paying passengers. In case that number is not met, price will increase.*

*** Please check if you require visa to enter Slovenia.*
