

A vertical rectangular image on the left side of the page. It features three tree stumps of varying heights and widths, arranged in a triangular pattern. From the top of each stump, several thin, vertical, light-colored lines (resembling light rays or smoke) extend upwards towards the top of the frame. The background is a solid, light gray.

MEĐUNARODNI KONKURS
ZA KONCEPT I SADRŽAJ
CRNOGORSKE POSTAVKE NA
16. BIJENALU ARHITEKTURE U
VENECIJI
2018

**MINISTARSTVO ODRŽIVOG
RAZVOJA I TURIZMA**

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION
FOR THE CONCEPT AND THE CONTENT OF
MONTENEGRIN EXHIBITION AT
THE 16TH ARCHITECTURE BIENNALE IN
VENICE
2018

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

UVOD INTRODUCTION

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Montenegro Wild Beauty

[MNE] Crna Gora je zemlja impresivnih pejzaža, prirodnog ambijenta netaknutih surovih i divljih planina, svježeg vazduha i čistih voda. Na razdaljini od samo 100 kilometara nalaze se tri različita prirodna okruženja: morska obala, kraški predio i regija visokih planina. Iako se svrstava u grupu jadranskih i mediteranskih zemalja, Crna Gora je i planinska zemlja u kojoj prostori iznad 1.000 metara nadmorske visine zauzimaju čak 60,5% teritorije.

Crna Gora je zemlja prepuna kontrasta, gdje se planine obrušavaju u more, gdje četinari rastu tik uz mediteranske biljke, gdje se ljuti krš miješa sa pitomim pašnjacima i gdje egzotični jug i surovi sjever dijeli samo par sati vožnje. Iako je najmanja zemlja na Balkanu, crnogorski pejzaž pruža nesvakidašnje bogatu ponudu raznolikih prirodnih ljepota. Na tako malom prostoru, smješten je najdublji kanjon u Evropi a drugi u svijetu, zatim najduža pješćana ljevakovita plaža na Jadranskog obali, najjužniji i najljepši fjord, najveće jezero na Balkanu koje je ujedno kriptodepresija, poslednja prašuma u Evropi, kao i divlji planinski vrhovi vijenca Dinarida koji se nadvijaju nad primorjem i nastavljaju do samog sjevera države.

Osim čarobnih vrhova, krase ih bogate šume, prostrani pašnjaci, četrdeset jezera, silovite i čiste rijeke, kao i duboki kanjoni. U srednjoj regiji su plodne i pitome ravnice, Zetska i Bjelopavlička. Svjetovi ljepote žive pod vodom i pod zemljom, kao i u mnogim pećinama čije je istraživanje tek započeto. Preplitanje klimatskih tipova, stalno smjenjivanje južnih i sjevernih vazdušnih struja, učinilo je da ovi predjeli budu pogodno stanište za preko 300 životinjskih vrsta i više od tri hiljade biljnih vrsta, među njima veliki broj endemičnih i reliktnih.

Gotovo svaki nacionalni park u Crnoj Gori prepoznat je kao predio od međunarodnog značaja. Takođe, prostori nacionalnih parkova Durmitora, Biogradske gore, Skadarskog jezera, Lovćena i Prokletija čine 7,7% teritorije Crne Gore. Prirodni resursi kojima obiluje, kao i kulturno-istorijsko nasljeđe smjestilo je ovu državu na UNESCO-vu listu svjetske prirodne baštine, te zaštićeni prirodni i kulturni resursi pokrivaju 10% ukupne teritorije. Prepoznajući značaj i veličinu ovog bogatstva, Crna Gora je 1991. godine proglašena za prvu ekološku državu na svijetu. Montenegro Wild beauty postaje opšte prepoznatljiv nacionalni brend koji predstavlja imidž i duh Crne Gore.



Bogatstvo i značaj šuma Wealth and importance of forests

[MNE] Šume su jedan od najznačajnijih prirodnih ekosistema koje daju osnovu za održivi razvoj Crne Gore. Zauzimajući 60% teritorije, crnogorski pejzaž je poznat po bujnoj i raznolikoj šumskoj vegetaciji, a sektori koji se baziraju na šumskim resursima imaju veliki potencijal za rast. Šumski ekosistemi predstavljaju suštinsku kariku u njenom prirodnom sistemu, dok drveće ima ulogu edifikatora, i njihovo očuvanje i održivo gazdovanje je jedno od najznačajnijih pitanja.

Šumski ekosistem je uglavnom mješovit i sastavljen od listopadnih i četinarskih vrsta. Crnogorskom šumom dominira bukva a zatim četinari: smrča, jela i bor. Međutim, endemske i zaštićene vrste poput četinara Munika, Pančićeva omorika, kao i listopadna Zanolijet obogaćuju našu šumsku floru. Broj neoendema u našim krajevima pokazuje da se crnogorska flora nalazi u punom razvitku.



Statistički pokazatelji zastupljenosti šuma u Crnoj Gori
Statistical indicators of forest representation in Montenegro

[ENG] Forests are one of the most important natural ecological systems that provide the basis for the sustainable development of Montenegro. Occupying 60% of the territory, the Montenegrin landscape is famous for its lush and diverse forest vegetation, and areas based on forest resources have great potential for growth. Forest ecosystems represent an essential link in its natural system, while trees play the role of edifiers, and their conservation and sustainable management is one of the most important issues.

The forest ecosystem is mostly mixed and composed of deciduous and conifer species. The forest is dominated by beech followed by conifers: spruce, larch and pine. However, endemic and protected species, such as conifer Munika, Panchic spruce and deciduous Zanolijet, strengthen our forest flora. The number of neoendems in our region shows that the Montenegrin flora has been fully developed.

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[ENG] Montenegro is a land of impressive landscapes, a natural ambience of untouched crude and wild mountains, fresh air and clean waters. At a distance of only 100 kilometers there are three different natural environments: the seacoast, the karst region and the region of high mountains. Although it is classified as a group of Adriatic and Mediterranean countries, Montenegro is also a mountainous country in which areas above 1,000 meters above sea level occupy as much as 60.5% of the territory.

Montenegro is a land full of contrasts, where mountains climb into the sea, where softwoods grow right next to Mediterranean plants, where angry karst mixes with pitiful pastures and where the exotic south and the raw north divide just a few hours of driving. Although the smallest country in the Balkans, the Montenegrin landscape provides an unusually rich offer of diverse natural beauties. In such a small area, the deepest canyon in Europe is located, the second in the world, the longest sandy beach on the Adriatic coast, the southernmost and most beautiful fjord, the largest lake in the Balkans, which is also the cryptodepression, the last rainforest in Europe, as well as the wild mountain peaks of the wreath Dinarides that overpower the coast and continue to the north of the country.

Besides magical peaks, they are rich with forests, spacious pastures, forty lakes, powerful and clean rivers, as well as deep canyons. In the central region are fertile and dense plains, Zetska and Bjelopavlicka. The worlds of beauty live under water and underground, as well as in many caves whose research has just begun. The interlacing of climate types, the constant removal of southern and northern air currents, has made these areas a suitable habitat for over 300 animal species and more than three thousand plant species, among them a large number of endemic and relict species.

Almost every national park in Montenegro is recognized as a region of international importance. Also, the areas of the national parks of Durmitor, Biogradska Gora, Skadar Lake, Lovcen and Prokletije make up 7.7% of the territory of Montenegro. The natural resources to which it is scattered, as well as the cultural and historical heritage, has placed this country on UNESCO's list of world natural heritage, and protected natural and cultural resources cover 10% of the total territory. Recognizing the importance and magnitude of this wealth, Montenegro was declared the first ecological state in the world in 1991. Montenegro Wild Beauty is becoming a widely recognized national brand representing the image and spirit of Montenegro.





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[MNE] Šume su prepoznate kao “pluća” zemlje, ali veoma bitne karakteristike su process fotosinteze kroz koji se apsorbiraju kiseonik, imaju ključnu ulogu u sistemu kruženja vode i ujedno su najveći apsorberi vode. Osim toga, veliku ulogu igraju u industriji, proizvodi od drveta su pojedinačno najzastupljeniji društveni proizvodi i u velikom broju slučajeva nezamjenjivi, a energija dobijena od drveta je ekološki najčistija. Uzimajući u obzir to da je Crna Gora prepoznata kao ekološka država sa obiljem prirodnih ljepota i da je kao takva strateški opredijeljena na razvoj turizma i organske poljoprivrede - ekološke, ambijentalne, socijalne, kulturne, zdravstvene i ostale funkcije šuma veoma su bitne za njenu stabilnost i buduću razvoj.

Pored šteta izraženih u gubitku drvne mase, dolazi do oštećenja ili potpunog uništenja ekoloških, socijalnih i ekonomskih funkcija šuma. Ove štete su povezane i sa erozijom zemljišta čijim se spiranjem stvaraju pusti pejzaži na kojima se vegetacija ne može obnoviti. Takođe, poslije požara karakteristične su pojave erozijske erozije i erozije vodom. Na opožarenim površinama obično javljaju pionirske, najčešće manje vrijedne vrste drveća, a opožareno zemljište je izloženo raznim vidovima degradacije.

Sve češće suše i ugroženost šumskih resursa rezultat su djelovanja antropogenih faktora. Iz različitih interesa, čak preko 90% šuma strada posredstvom ljudskog faktora. Namjerno podmetanje požara radi krčenja i pročišćavanja zemljišta i pretvaranja u obradive površine, zatim ilegalna sječa stabala za ličnu ili komercijalnu upotrebu, zatim za industrijske svrhe, razne vrste otpada koji utiče na kiselost zemljišta, prijeti ozbiljnom smanjenju važnosti imidža netaknute prirode, ali i bitnim klimatskim promjenama u kojima šuma igra veliku ulogu. Osim primarne štete koja se odnosi na biodiverzitet i ekosistem Crne Gore, požari predstavljaju veliku opasnost za kompletnu crnogorsku privredu. Golet koja nastaje nakon prolaska vatrene stihije, predstavlja crne rupe u ekologiji naše države, narušava crnogorski pejzaž i nemjerljivo osiromašuje ponudu Crne Gore.



Hazard kao potencijalna vulnerabilnost Hazard as potential vulnerability

[MNE] Globalno otopljanje i klimatske promjene, kao jedan od najvećih problema današnjice, rezultiraju intenzivnim i čestim pojavama velikih i katastrofalnih požara, poplava, ekstremnih meteoroloških pojava, zemljotresa i drugih prirodnih katastrofa, koji pored toga što ugrožavaju živote i zdravlje ljudi, nepovoljno utiču i na životnu sredinu i predstavljaju opasnost za opstanak mnogih biljnih i životinjskih vrsta, kao i kulturnog naslijeđa.

Zbog svoje geo-morfološke strukture, Crna Gora ima preduslov za nastanak manjih ili većih prirodnih hazarda, pa čak i katastrofa. Ravničarski predjeli poput Zete i Nikšićkog polja, podležni su poplavama, dok su kanjoni, klisure i planinski vijenci podložni odronima, klizištima, usovima, lavinama, a dok je prostor cijele države podložan opasnosti od zemljotresa. Međutim, vjerovatnoća za nastanak, učestalost pojavljivanja, stepen izloženosti i intenzitet djelovanja, kotiraju hazard od požara na 1. mjesto.

[ENG] Global warming and climate change, as one of the biggest problems of today, result in intense and frequent occurrences of large and catastrophic fires, floods, extreme meteorological phenomena, earthquakes and other natural disasters, which, in addition to endangering human lives and health, adversely affect and to the environment and pose a threat to the survival of many plant and animal species, as well as cultural heritage.

Due to its geo-morphological structure, Montenegro has a precondition for the emergence of smaller or bigger natural hazards, and even disasters. Plain areas like Zeta and Niksic Field are flood-prone, while canyons, gorge and mountain ranges are vulnerable to slopes, caves, avalanches, while the entire country is vulnerable to earthquakes. However, the likelihood of occurrence, frequency of occurrence, degree of exposure and intensity of action, quoted fire hazard to 1st place.

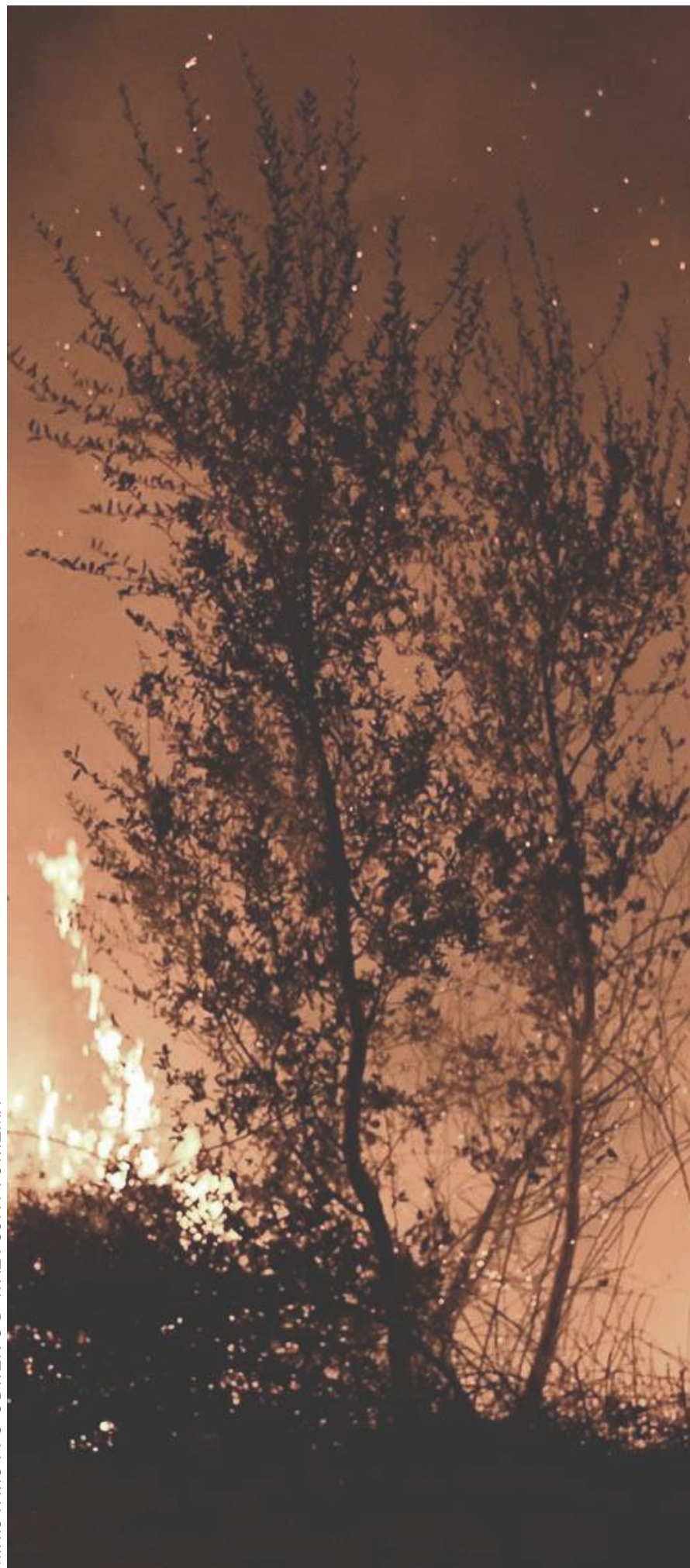
[ENG] Forests are recognized as the "lungs" of the earth, but very important characteristics are the photosynthesis process through which oxygen is absorbed, play a key role in the water circulation system and at the same time are the largest water absorbers. In addition, they play a major role in the industry, wood products are individually the most common social products and in many cases irreplaceable, and the energy derived from wood is the ecological cleanest.

Considering that Montenegro is recognized as ecological country with an abundance of natural beauties, and as such strategically committed to the development of tourism and organic agriculture - ecological, environmental, social, cultural, health and other forest functions are very important for its stability and future development.

In addition to the damage caused by the loss of timber, there is damage or complete destruction of ecological, social and economic functions of forests. These damages are also associated with the erosion of the soil whose runoff is created by the landscapes on which vegetation can not be restored. Also, after the fire there are characteristic phenomena of eolic erosion and erosion with water. On flooded areas, pioneer, usually less valuable species of trees, usually occur, and the degraded land is exposed to various types of degradation.

More frequent droughts and threats to forest resources are the result of the action of antipogenic factors. From various interests, even over 90% of the forests are suffering through human factors. Intentional firefighting in order to shrink and purify rocks and transform into arable land, then illegal felling of trees for personal or commercial use, then for industrial purposes, various types of waste that affect the acidity of the land, threatens to seriously reduce the importance of the image of untouched nature, but also essential climate projections in which forest plays a major role. Apart from the primary damage related to the biodiversity and ecosystem of Montenegro, fires pose a great danger to the entire Montenegrin economy. Golet, which is created after the passage of the fire stitch, represents black holes in the ecology of our country, distorts the Montenegrin landscape and undeniably impairs the offer of Montenegro.





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Mapa Crne Gore sa prikazom zona po stepenima opasnosti od požara
Map of Montenegro showing areas by level of fire hazard

[MNE] Određeni djelovi Crne Gore imaju veliku predispoziciju za stvaranje uslova požara, tj. za ekstremno visok indeks opasnosti od požara, a to su mjesta sa dugim trajanjem visokih tropskih temperatura od preko 35°C sa temperaturom koja prelazi 40°C. Zabrinjavajuća činjenica je da iz godine u godinu, statistički podatak o broju požara u Crnoj Gori raste, te prijeti ozbiljnoj ugroženosti ekosistema. Činjenica da je u poslednjih 15 godina u Crnoj Gori evidentirano više od 1500 većih šumskih požara, pri čemu je opožarena površina preko 15.000 ha i oštećeno ili uništeno oko 1.300.000 m³ drvne mase, pri čemu je učinjena neposredna šteta izražena u više miliona EUR-a.

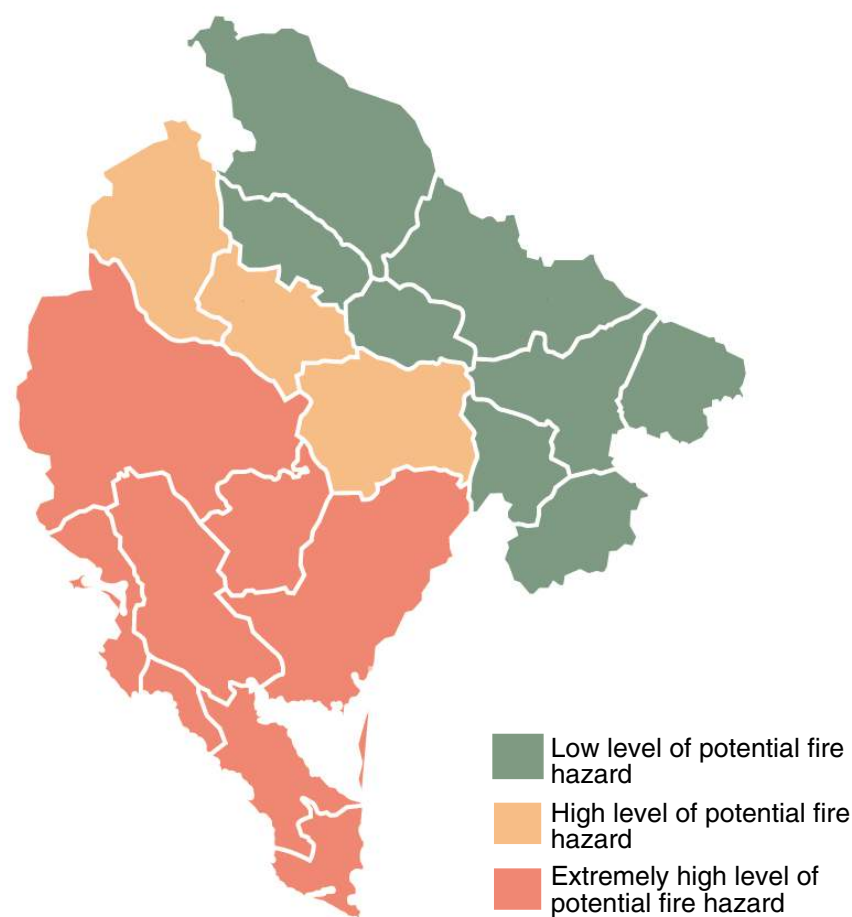
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[MNE] Zbog čestih požara u požarnoj sezoni u toku ljetnih mjeseci, posebna pažnja se mora posvetiti aktivnostima na predupređenju nastajanja požara na otvorenom prostoru – zelene površine i šumski kompleksi na području Crne Gore, koji imaju visoki požarni rizik. Ove aktivnosti posebno će dobiti na značaju ako se imaju u vidu i činjenice da se na ovom području, pored navedenih zelenih površina i šumskih kompleksa nalaze i industrijski, saobraćajni, hotelsko - turistički i ostali objekti koji po zahtjevnosti svojih instalacija spadaju u kategoriju visoko požarno ugroženih objekata. Značajniji od njih su: objekti Luke Bar ("Jugopetrol" Kotor - skladišni kapaciteti tečnih tereta, Silos žitarica, Skladište sirćetne kiseline, Silos Cementa, drveni terminal, skladište "B" materije), "Tehnogas" u Petrovcu, preko 100 gasnih stanica (tehnički naftni gas – plin) najčešće lociranih u turističkim objektima – hotelima; dva veća skladišta distributera gasa "Energogas", aerodromi, "KAP" Podgorica, "Željezara" Nikšić, veliki broj hotela i mnogi drugi objekti. Bitno je istaći da je takođe veoma veliki raskorak između nauke i tehnologije u razvoju zaštite od požara i stvarnih društvenih potreba.

S obzirom na to da se požari najčešće javljaju na nepristupačnim terenima, čime je značajno otežano njihovo gašenje, postoji realna opasnost da prerastu u šumske požare i ugroze ekonomske šume koji se vezuju za sjevernu regiju, ili zasade maslina, vinograde i ostale agro-kulture i parkovske površine koji se vezuju za južnu i srednju regiju.

[ENG] Due to frequent fires during the fire season during the summer months, special attention must be paid to the activities to prevent the occurrence of fire in the open space - green areas and forest complexes in the territory of Montenegro, which have a high fire risk. These activities will be particularly important in view of the fact that in this area, in addition to the listed green areas and forest complexes, there are also industrial, traffic, hotel-tourist and other facilities which, according to the requirements of their installations, fall into the category of highly fire-endangered objects. More important are the facilities of the Harbour Bar ("Jugopetrol" Kotor - storage capacities of liquid cargoes, Grain silos, Acetic acid storage, Silos Cement, wood terminal, warehouse of "B" materials), "Tehnogas" in Petrovac, over 100 gas stations (technical oil gas - gas) most often located in tourist facilities - hotels; two larger warehouses of gas distributors "Energogas", airports, "KAP" Podgorica, "Željezara" Niksic, a large number of hotels and many other facilities. It is important to point out that there is also a very big gap between science and technology in the development of fire protection and real social needs.

Given that fires are most commonly occurring in inaccessible terrain, which makes their extinguishing difficult, there is a real danger of becoming forest fires and threatening economic forests that bind to the northern region, or planting olives, vineyards and other agro-cultures, and park surfaces that connect to the southern and central regions.



Mapa Crne Gore sa prikazom zona po stepenima opasnosti od požara
Map of Montenegro showing areas by level of fire hazard

[ENG] Certain parts of Montenegro have a great predisposition for creation of fire conditions, for an extremely high fire hazard index, these are places with a long duration of high tropical temperatures of over 35° C with temperatures exceeding 40° C. The worrying fact is that from year to year statistics on the number of fires in Montenegro are growing, and threatens the serious vulnerability to the ecosystem. The fact that more than 1500 major forest fires have been recorded in Montenegro over the last 15 years, with an area of over 15,000 ha burnt and 1,300,000 m³ of wood mass damaged or destroyed, with immediate damage amounting to millions of EUR.

Obnova narušenih pejzaža Restoration of disturbed landscapes

[MNE] U našim opustošenim regijama, predjeli nakon požara ostaju prepušteni sami sebi. Čeka se da priroda sama zacijeli svoje rane... U nekim slučajevima to i uspijeva. Za par godina "šupljine" u prostoru budu ispunjene novim izdancima koji asociraju na život.. Često je to korov koji samo donosi još problema. Ne veže tlo, potiskuje primarne biljne kulture.

"Šupljine" mogu ugostiti sjeme invazivnih biljki koje su donošene vjetrom, vodom, životinjama, sa udaljenih mjesta, čime se mijenja stanište i čitav ekosistem, smanjuje njegov kvalitet, doprinosi eroziji zemljišta, mogu ponovno izazvati požar, prepriječiti put vodama, izazvati poplave, ekspanirati jer uspijevaju na poremećenim zemljištima.

S toga, neophdno je plansko obnavljanje oskrnavljenih zahvata, orijentisati se ka biljnom fondu otpornijem na požare a koji svojim karakteristikama može da zamijeni nekadašnje i zaštiti susjedna staništa. Prilikom modifikacije vegetativnih područja i izbora novih kultura poželjno je voditi se sledećim smjernicama:

1 KARAKTERISTIKE BILJAKA OTPORNIH NA UTICAJ VATRE

- Da čuvaju vodu u listovima ili stabljikama;
- Da proizvode što manje odumirujućeg materijala;
- Da poseduju obimne, duboke korjenske sisteme za kontrolu erozije;
- Da održavaju visok sadržaj vlage u uslovima bez čestog hidriranja;
- Da su spororastuće i da zahtijevaju malo održavanja;
- Da su niskog rasta i zatvorene forme;
- Da sadrže nizak nivo isparljivih ulja i smola.

Sadržaj vlage u niskim biljkama je važan i zbog visokih nivoa biljaka jer može smanjiti rizik od požara i djelovati kao hladnjak, smanjujući intenzitet i širenje vatre.

2 KARAKTERISTIKE BILJAKA OTPORNIH NA SUŠU

Biljke tolerantne na sušu moraju biti u stanju da izdrže visoke temperature uz slabu hidrataciju, a da im se ne naruše funkcionalni i estetski kvaliteti tokom održavanja. Posjeduju različite prirodne mehanizme koji im pomažu u teškim uslovima. Kod nekih je to gradja lista koja spriječava veliku transpiraciju, neke uopšte nemaju listove, neke prelaze u fazu dormancije, neke imaju razgranate korijene.

3 EKONOMSKE DOBITI

Vegetacija otporna na sušu može da ponudi mnoge ekonomske i ekološke prednosti:

- Niži računi za vodu zbog smanjene potrošnje;
- Očuvanje vodenih resursa;
- Smanjeni troškovi održavanja;
- Očuvanje prirodnih resursa i očuvanje staništa za biljke i divlje životinje;
- Smanjenje protoka vode koja nosi gornje slojeve tla, đubriva i pesticide u jezera, rijeke, more i zagadjuju ih.

[ENG] In our devastated regions, after the fire, they are left to themselves. Nature is waiting for its wounds on its own ... In some cases, it succeeds. In a couple of years, the "cavities" in the space will be filled with new outbreaks that are related to life. It is often a weed that just brings more problems. It does not bind the soil, it suppresses the primary plant culture.

"Hollows" can accommodate the seeds of invasive plants brought by wind, water, animals, from distant places, which alters the habitat and the entire ecosystem, reduces its quality, contributes to soil erosion, can cause a fire again, cause the water to flow, cause floods, expand because they succeed in disturbed land.

Thus, it is necessary to plan the recovery of the degraded treatments, orientate towards a plant resistant to fires, which can replace its characteristics with the former and protect the neighboring habitats. When modifying vegetation areas and selecting new cultures, it is desirable to follow the following guidelines:



1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTS RESISTANT TO THE IMPACT OF FIRE

- To keep water in leaves or stems;
- To produce as little damping material as possible;
- To have extensive, deep root systems for erosion control;
- To maintain high moisture content in conditions without frequent hydrogenation;
- They are slow and require little maintenance;
- That they are low growth and closed forms;
- Contain low volatile oil and resin.

The moisture content of low plants is also important due to high plant levels as it can reduce the risk of fire and act as a refrigerator, reducing the intensity and spread of fire.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTS RESISTANT ON DRAIN

Drought tolerant plants must be able to withstand high temperatures with poor hydration without affecting functional and aesthetic qualities during maintenance. They have different natural mechanisms that help them in difficult conditions. In some, it is a list of sites that prevent large transpiration, some do not have leaves at all, some go into the phase of dormancy, some have branched roots.

3 ECONOMIC PROFITS

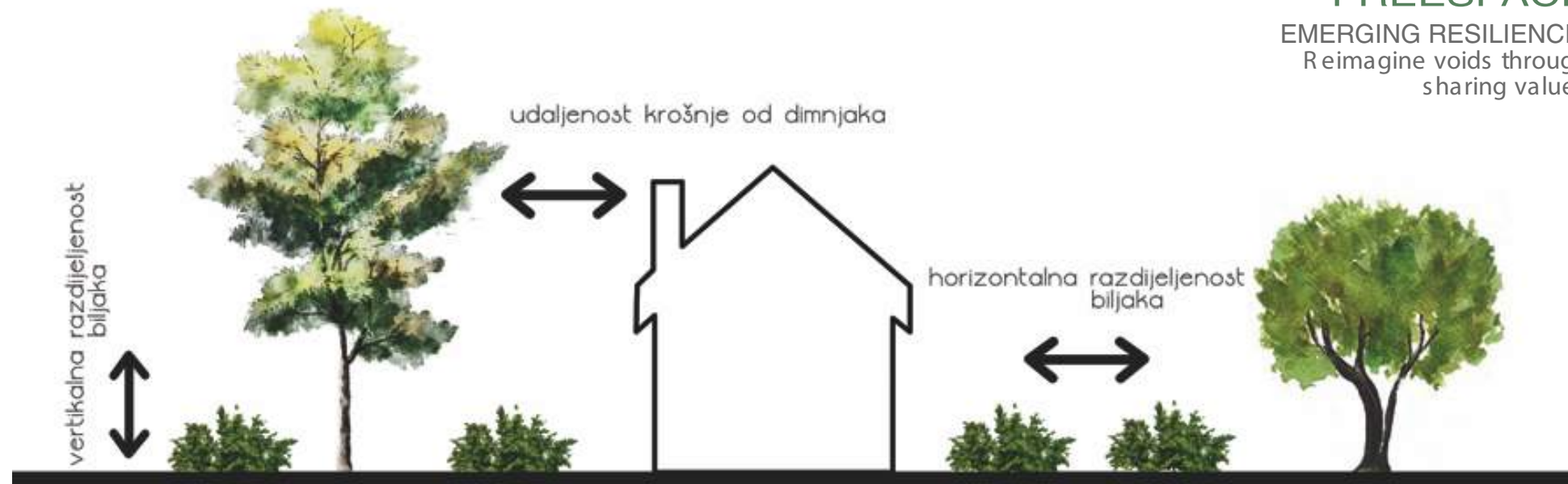
Drought resistant vegetation can offer many economic and environmental benefits:

- Lower water bill due to reduced consumption;
- Preservation of water resources;
- Reduced maintenance costs;
- Conservation of natural resources and conservation of habitats for plants and wild animals;
- Reducing the flow of water that carries the upper layers of soil, fertilizers and pesticides into lakes, rivers, and the sea, and pollute them.

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Kako sačuvati šume How to save the forests

[MNE] Važeći **zakonski propisi** Iz oblasti šumarstva temelje se na principima da se šume obnavljaju, održavaju i koriste pod uslovima i na način kojima se obezbjeđuje trajno očuvanje i uvećanje njihovih prirodnih vrijednosti i ekoloških funkcija, trajno funkcionalno korišćenje, zaštita od štetnih posljedica koje ugrožavaju te vrijednosti i uzgoj koji obezbjeđuje stalno uvećanje prirasta i prinosa.¹

Što se tiče angažovanosti **arhitektonsko - urbanističke struke**, njen doprinos u cilju smanjenja požarne ugroženosti i povredljivosti fizičkih struktura, treba definisati i urbanističkim normativima ograničiti kroz smanjenje procenta izgrađenosti i koeficijenta iskorišćenja zemljišta.

Posebnu pažnju u prevenciji požara treba posvetiti **kontaktnim područjima urbano- ruralno, tj. pravljenju fizičkih barijera (puteva, medja, staza)** između izgrađenih predjela i "divljine", od negorivih materijala, kako bi se spriječilo eventualno širenje požara.

Smatra se da u našim uslovima oko **95% požara je uzrokovano antropogenim faktorom**, što obuhvata sve različite djelatnosti kojima društvo ili pojedinci, neposredno ili posredno, povećava ili umanjuje ugroženost od požara i njegovog izbijanja u šumama i na vegetaciji.

Zakonskim propisima i edukacijom trebalo bi obavezati pojedinca da se odgovorno odnosi prema okolini, što kroz upotrebu adekvatnih materijala za izgradnju (obrada fasada, krovnih pokrivača, stolarije), što kroz redovno i adekvatno održavanje dvorišta i privatnih zasada (vertikano i horizontalno razdjeljivanje biljnog fonda; uklanjanje mrtvog lišća i granja, obrezivanje biljaka).

Prirodi je potrebno priteći u pomoć u borbi sa prirodnim, tehničko-tehnološkim, biološkim i ostalim poštastima. Male intervencije, uz dobru organizaciju, donse velike benefite. Rano proljeće je odlično vrijeme za **dubinsko hidriranje vegetacije**, koje će postići rast razgranatog korjenja, čime će biljka podnijeti sušni period godine, suzbije korov i pojavu puževa.

Selektivno uklanjanje visokorizičnih na požar biljaka je mehanizam za bezbjedan pejzaž. Pametno "čišćenje" divlje vegetacije ostavlja prostora za zdrav ambijent sa bogatim biljnim fondom koji obezbjeđuje prirodno stanište za životinje i štiti od erozije tlo.

[ENG] Current **legal regulations** in the field of forestry are based on the principles that forests are updated, maintained and used under the terms and conditions to ensure permanent preservation and increase of their natural values and ecological functions, lasting functional use, protection from harmful consequences that threaten those values and growing that ensures continuous increase in growth and yield.

Regarding the engagement of the **architectural and urban profession**, its contribution in order to reduce the fire risk and the vulnerability of physical structures should also be defined by the urban norms to be limited by reducing the percentage of construction and the land use coefficient.

Special attention should be paid to the urban and rural contact areas in the prevention of fire - **making physical barriers (roads, honey, trails)** between built-up areas and "wild" areas, from non-combustible materials, in order to prevent the possible spread of the fire.



¹ Zakon o šumama ("Sl. list RCG", br. 55/00);
Zakon o zaštiti bilja od bolesti i štetočina (Sl. list RCG br. 4/92 i 59/92 i 17/92 i 27/94)
Zakon o sjemenu i sadnom materijalu (Sl. list RCG br.39/92 i 59/92)
Međunarodni propis i koji utiču na sektor šumarstva, čija implementacija doprinosi smanjenju rizika za nastanak prirodnih katastrofa. To su:
• Agenda 21 (1992.)
• Okvirna Konvencija UN o klimatskim promjenama (UNFCCC) (1992.)
• Konvencija o biološkom diverzitetu (2001.)
• Rezolucija Ministarske konferencije o zaštiti šuma (2003.)
• Direktiva Savjeta br. 43/92 o očuvanju prirodnih staništa i divljih flora i fauna (1992.)
• Direktiva Savjeta br. 409/79 o očuvanju divljih ptica (1979.)
• Direktiva Savjeta br. 2158/92 o zaštiti EU šuma protiv požara (1992.)
• Direktiva Savjeta br. 3528/86 o zaštiti EU šuma protiv atmosferskog zagađenja (1986.)





[ENG] It is believed that in our conditions **about 95% of the fire is caused by an anthropogenic factor**, which includes all the different activities that the society or individuals, directly or indirectly, increase or diminish the threat of fire and its outbreaks in forests and vegetation.

Legislation and education should oblige the individual to behave responsibly towards the environment, through the use of adequate materials for the construction (facade, roof coverings, carpentry), through regular and adequate maintenance of the yard and private plantations (vertical and horizontal division of the plant stock; removal of dead leaves and branches, pruning plants).

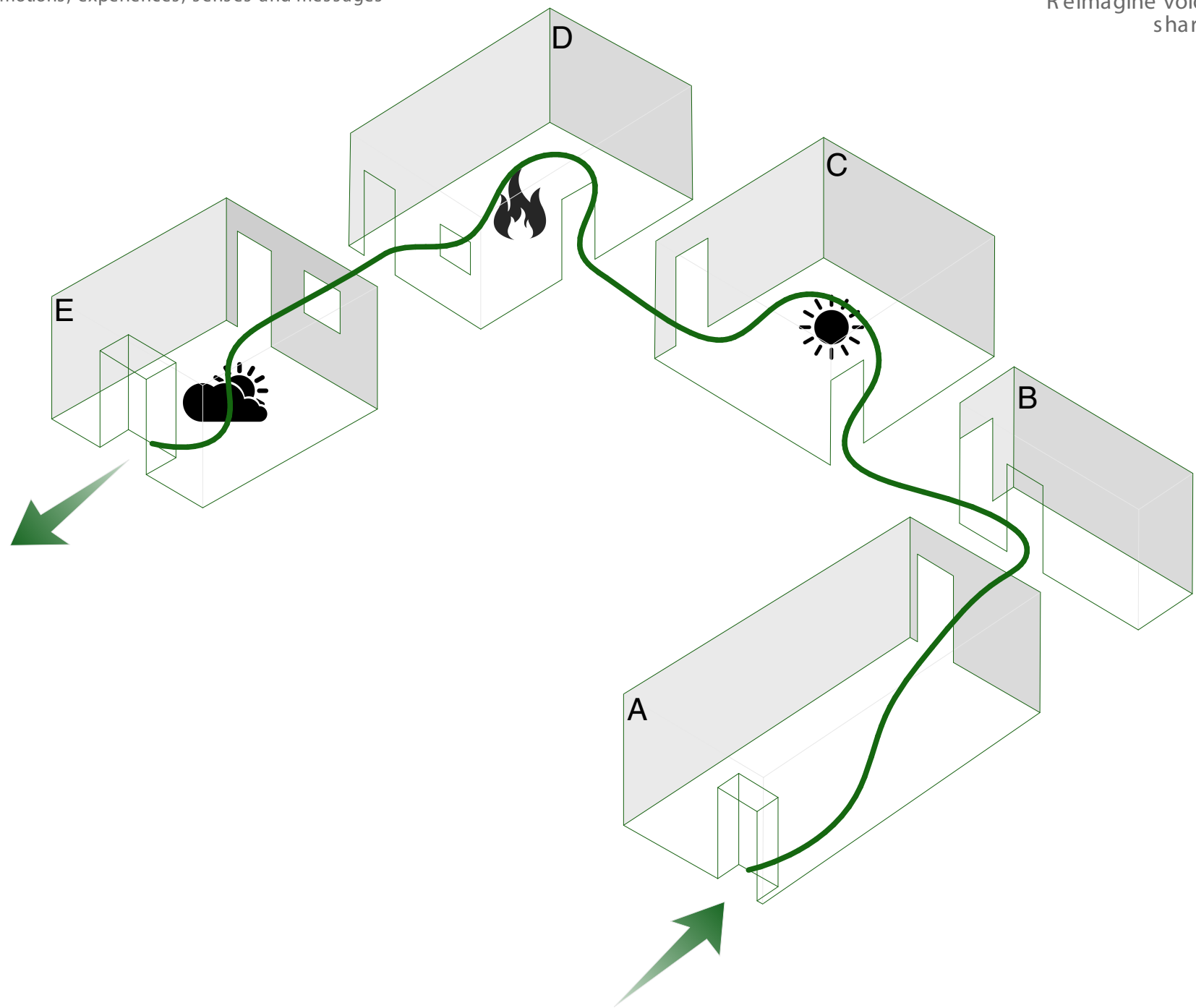
Nature needs help fighting natural, technical, technological, biological and other monsters. Small interventions, with good organization, bring great benefits. Early spring is excellent time for **deep hydration of vegetation**, which will increase the growth of branched root, which will allow the plant to withstand the dry season of the year, it will curb the weeds and the appearance of snails.

The selective removal of high-risk plants to fire is a mechanism for a safe landscape. A clever "cleansing" of wild vegetation leaves room for a healthy environment with a rich herbal fund that provides a natural habitat for animals and protects against soil erosion.

¹ Law on Forests ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro", No. 55/00); Law on Plant Protection against Diseases and Pests (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 4/92 and 59/92 and 17/92 and 27/94) The Law on Seeds and Planting Material (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 39/92 and 59/92) International regulations affecting the forestry sector, whose implementation contributes to reducing the risk of developing natural disaster. Those are:

- Agenda 21 (1992)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (2001)
- Resolution of the Ministerial Conference on Forest Protection (2003)
- Council Directive no. 43/92 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna (1992)
- Council Directive no. 409/79 on the conservation of wild birds (1979)
- Council Directive no. 2158/92 on the protection of the EU forests against fire (1992)
- Council Directive no. 3528/86 on the protection of the EU forests against atmospheric pollution (1986)

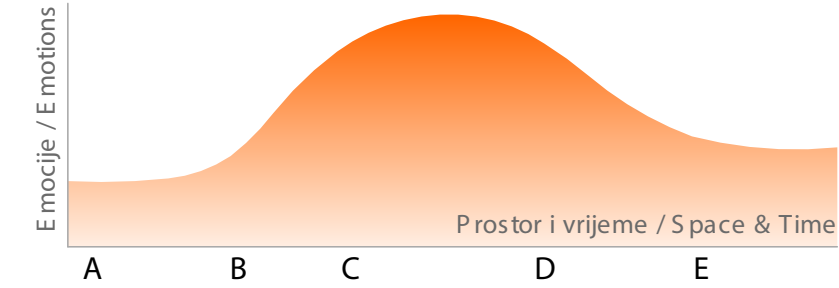
Prikaz kretanja kroz paviljon (od prostorija A do prostorije E),
uz analizu emocija, doživljaja, čula i poruka
Movement through the pavilion (from room A to room E), with an
analysis of emotions, experiences, senses and messages



Meta
ČULA

Morfoza

EMOCIJE	SCENE	AMBIJENTI	
Radoznalost	Uvod, promo materijal, brošura, razglednica	Dnevno svijetlo, standardna rasvjeta	A
Iščekivanje	Putokaz	Seoski put	B
Spokoj, sreća	Netaknuta priroda - wild beauty	Livada, šuma, zelenilo, sunce	C
Razočaranje, tuga	Priroda ugrožena požarom	Pepeo, gar, crno, ugalj, tama	D
Nada, spoznaja	Oživljavanje, rast, borba, preporod	Svjež vazduh, cvjetanje, zraci svjetlosti	E



Dijagram proživljenih emocija krećući se kroz paviljon
Diagram of experienced emotions while walking through the pavilion

FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

InAcircle

[MNE] Vodjeni primarnom temom Bijenala, kao i zadatom temom crnogorskog paviljona, ovo rješenje se direktno osvrće na riječi kustosa koje navode da je potrebno fokusirati se na osjećaj humanog u radu arhitekata, kao i kvalitet samog prostora obogaćenog „'besplatnim darovima' prirodnih resursa poput svjetlosti, sunca i mjeseca, vazduha, gravitacije i materijala".

Cilj je da postavka izložbe ne samo "poziva na emocionalno i intelektualno angažovanje", već da se isto direktno proizvede i da posjetilac nikako ne ostane ravnodušan. Doživljaj i emocije je moguće proizvesti, nametnuti, izazvati. Stoga, ovaj koncept predviđa, kao jednu od primarnih karakteristika, angažovanje svih čula kroz prostor i vrijeme.

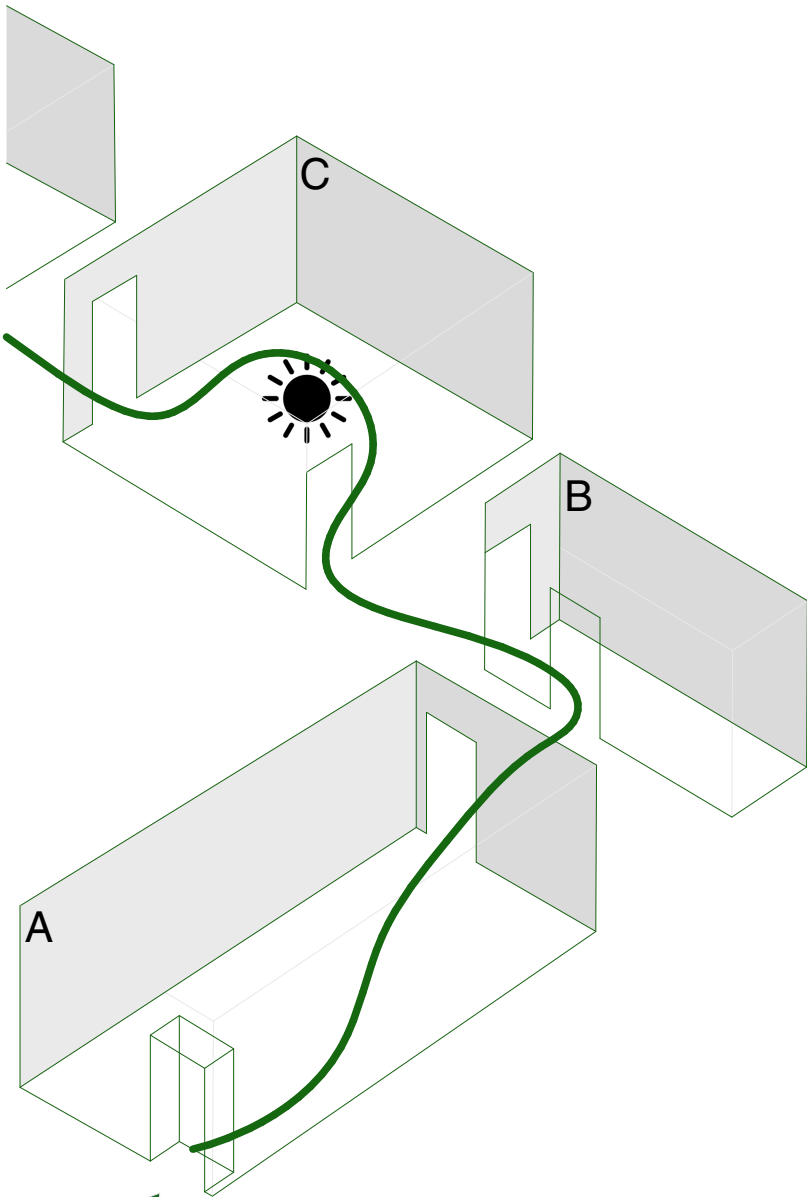
Pri razradi koncepta jedan od ciljeva je bio dimenzije prostora paviljona prepoznati kao potencijal, a ne kao ograničenja, te iste iskoristiti na način da se posjetilac osjeti kao da je na otvorenom prostoru, negdje napolju, a ne u prostoriji definisanoj sa četiri zida. Da bi se to postiglo, a sa namjerom da se aktiraju sva čula posjetioca i da njegov doživljaj prostora i same postavke bude što potpuniji, predviđa se upotreba odredjenih elemenata poput ogledala cijelom površinom zida, zatim zvučnih i svjetlosnih efekata, promjenom temperature u prostorijama, strujanjem vazduha, te na kraju uvođenje vizuelnih instalacija.



[ENG] Guided by the primary theme of the Biennial, as well as the subject of the Montenegrin Pavilion, this solution directly addresses the curator's words which state that it is necessary to focus on the feeling of the human in the work of the architects, as well as the quality of the space enriched with "free gifts" of natural resources like light, sun and moon, air, gravity and material."

The goal is that the exhibition's layout not only "calls for emotional and intellectual engagement", but also that it's directly produced and the visitor does not remain indifferent. Experiences and emotions can be produced, imposed, challenged. Therefore, this concept predicts, as one of it's primary characteristics, the engagement of all senses through space and time.

While developing this concept, one of the goals was to identify dimensions of the pavilion as a potential, not as a limitation, and use it in a way that the visitors feel as if they are on the open space, somewhere outside, and not in a room defined by four walls. In order to achieve this, with the intention to actuate all the senses of the visitor and to make his experience of space and the exhibition itself, as complete as possible, this concept predicts the use of certain elements such as mirrors through the entire surface of the wall, sound and light effects, the change in room temperature, air circulation and finally, the introduction of visual installations.



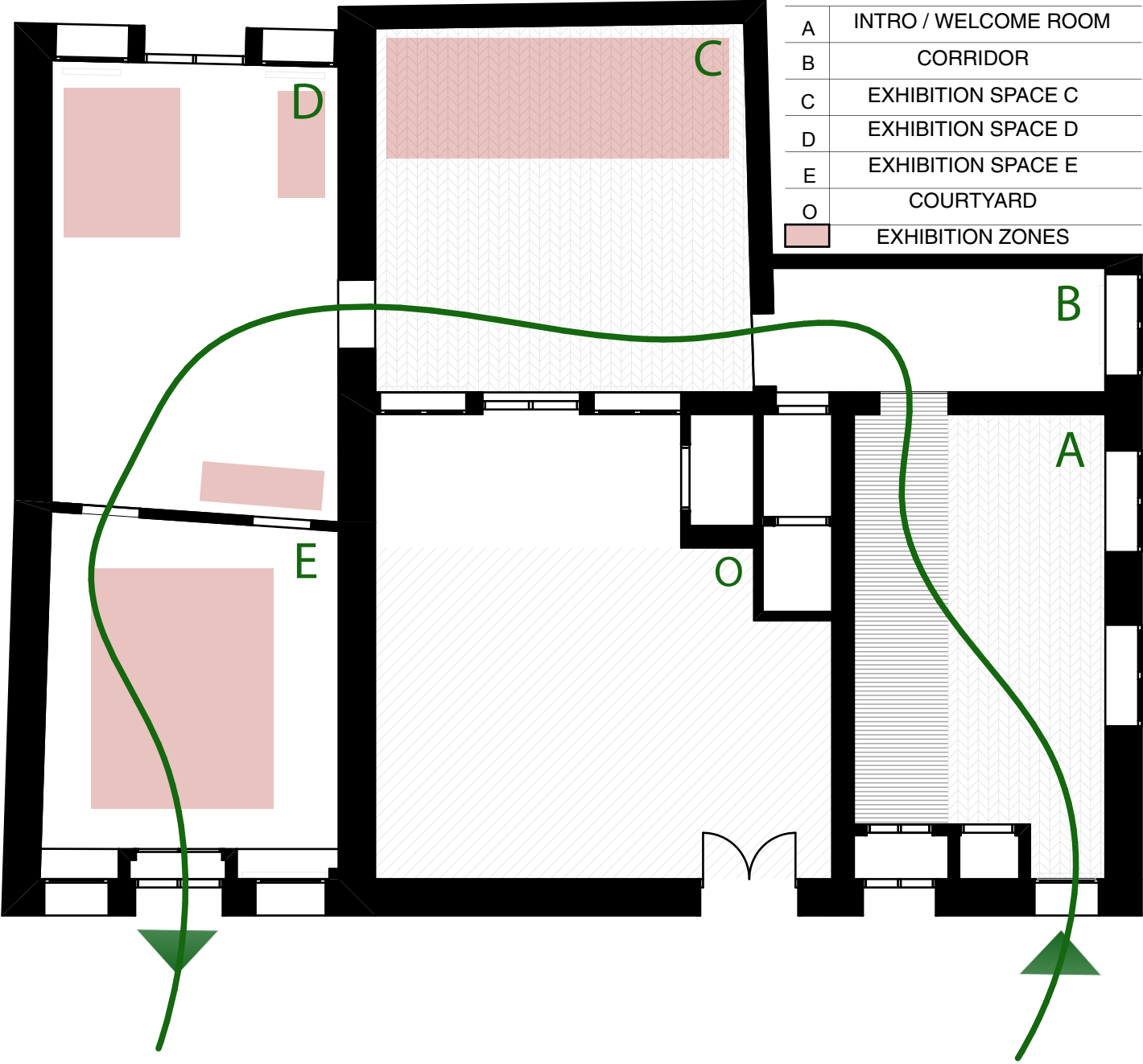
Morphosis
OF SENSES

	AMBIENTS	SCENES	EMOTIONS
A	Daily light, standard lighting	Intro, promo-material, brochure, postcard	Curiosity
B	Village road	Road sign	Expectation
C	Field, forest, green, sunshine	Untouched nature - wild beauty	Serenity, happiness
D	Ashes, soot, black, coal, darkness	Nature endangered by fire	Disappointment, sadness
E	Fresh air blooming, sun ray	Revival, growth, struggle, rebirth	Hope, awareness

Prikaz kretanja kroz paviljon (od prostorija A do prostorije E),
uz analizu prostornih sadržaja po prostorijama
Movement through the pavilion (from room A to room E), with an
analysis of spatial content in each room

FREESPACE
EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

InAcircle



SLOBODA PRIRODA PROSTOR
DAJMO SLOBODU PRIRODI
DAJMO PRIRODI PROSTORA
DAJMO PROSTORU SLOBODU

FREEDOM NATURE SPACE
GIVE FREEDOM TO NATURE
GIVE NATURE THE SPACE
GIVE SPACE THE FREEDOM

[MNE] Postavlja se pitanje šta je sloboda, a šta slobodan prostor? Da li se zaista može nazvati "slobodnim" prostor ovičen i formiran zidovima, zgradama, strukturama, ulicama? Da li je slobodan samo onaj prostor koji nije okupiran fizičkim strukturama? Ovo rješenje se vraća osnovnim vjerovanjima i potrebama čovjeka, te kao slobodan prostor tretira samo one predjele koji su netaknuti, nedefinisani i postoje u svom primarnom obliku, bez tragova ljudskog djelovanja. Ovo rješenje se vraća prirodi kao izvoru života, sa ciljem da probudi i osvijesti čovjeka, te da ga podstakne na razmišljanje i djelovanje u pravci vrjednovanja primarnih karakteristika i potencijala prostora.

U nastojanju da "svoj slobodan prostor dovedemo u Veneciju", a sa ciljem da se skrene pažnja javnosti, posjetilaca, arhitekata, planera i svih budućih aktera u planiranju prostora, na problem požara, nestajanje pejzaža, uništavanje prirode i sprječavanje rizika od hazarda - ova postavka je osmišljena kao priča, kao narativni tok gdje se posjetilac vodi kroz 3 faze razvoja prirode - metamorfozu.

Svaka prostorija ponaosob predstavlja određenu fazu:
- Prostorija A kao uvod i upoznavanje posjetioca sa postavkom;
- Prostorija B kao prolaz sa putokazima koji vodi direktno u
- Prostoriju C gdje je cilj posjetioca povezati sa netaknutom prirodom, sa darovima prirode i konceptom "wild beauty", te ukazati na to koliko su čovjekove potrebe zaista minimalne, a jedini zaista "slobodan" prostor jeste istinski netaknuta priroda;
- Prostorija D izlaže i sučava posjetioca sa poslasticama "njegovog djelovanja", gdje se požar smatra posljedicom čovječke akcije istovremeno i nereakcije u sprječavanju i preduzimanju preventivnih mjera zaštite;
- Prostorija E, na kraju, prikazuje nadu, oživljavanje, ponovni rast i budjenje prirode, kao poruku da su priroda, šume, cvijeće, livade, pašnjaci i svi pejzaži osnova našeg postojanja, izvor energije, pravci proširenja, tokovi života.



FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

[ENG] The question is what is the freedom and what is the free space?

Could it really be called a "free" space surrounded and formed by walls, buildings, structures, streets? Is it only free space the one not occupied by physical structures?

This solution returns to the basic beliefs and needs of man, and as a free space treats only those areas that are intact, undefined and exist in their primary form, without traces of human action. This solution returns to nature as the source of life, in order to awaken and enlighten the man, and to encourage him to think and act in the direction of the evaluation of the primary characteristics and potential of the space.

In an attempt to "bring our free space to Venice", with the aim to draw attention of the public, visitors, architects, planners and all future actors in spatial planning, the problem of fire, the disappearance of landscapes, the destruction of nature and the prevention of the risk of Hazard - this setting is designed as a story, as a narrative stream where the visitor is guided through 3 phases of the development of nature - metamorphosis.

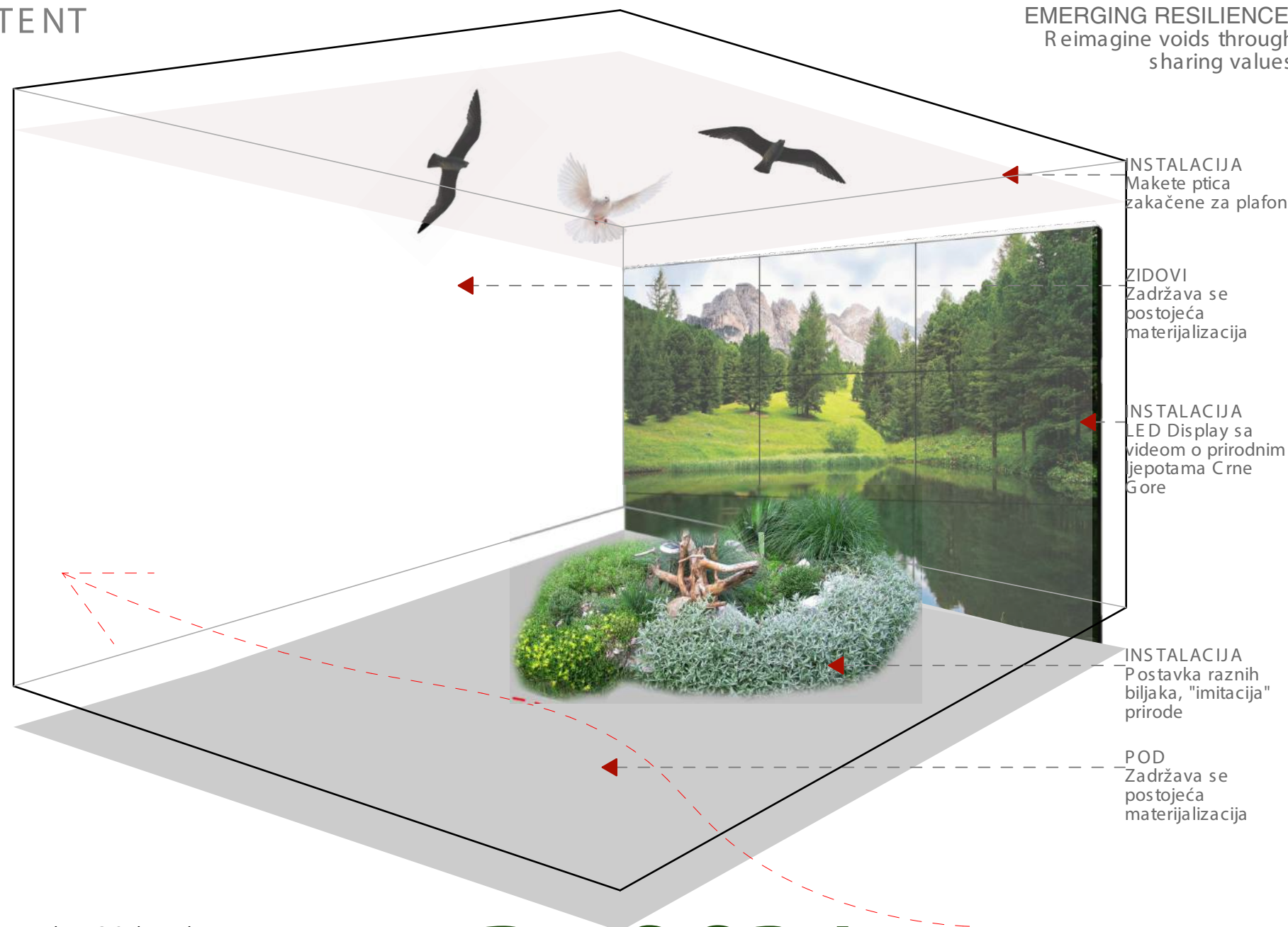
Each room individually represents a certain phase:

- Room A as an introduction of visitor to the exhibition and concept;
- Room B as a passage way with directions leading directly to the
- Room C, where visitors are connecting with the untouched nature, with the gifts of nature and the concept of "wild beauty", pointing out to what extent the human needs are really minimal, and the only truly "free" space is untouched nature;
- Room D also exposes the visitor to face and experience consequences of "his action", where fire is considered as a side effect of human action at the same time, nonreaction in preventing and undertaking preventive measures of protection;
- Room E, in the end, shows hope, revival, re-growth and waking of nature, as a message that nature, forests, flowers, meadows, pastures and all landscapes are the basis of our existence, the source of energy, the direction of expansion, the flows of life.

SADRŽAJ CONTENT

FREESPACE
EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

InAcircle



INSTALACIJA
Makete ptica
zakačene za plafon

ZIDOVI
Zadržava se
postojeća
materijalizacija

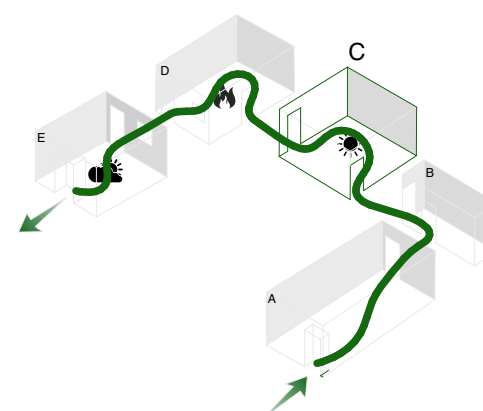
INSTALACIJA
LED Display sa
videom o prirodnim
ljepotama Crne
Gore

INSTALACIJA
Postavka raznih
biljaka, "imitacija"
prirode

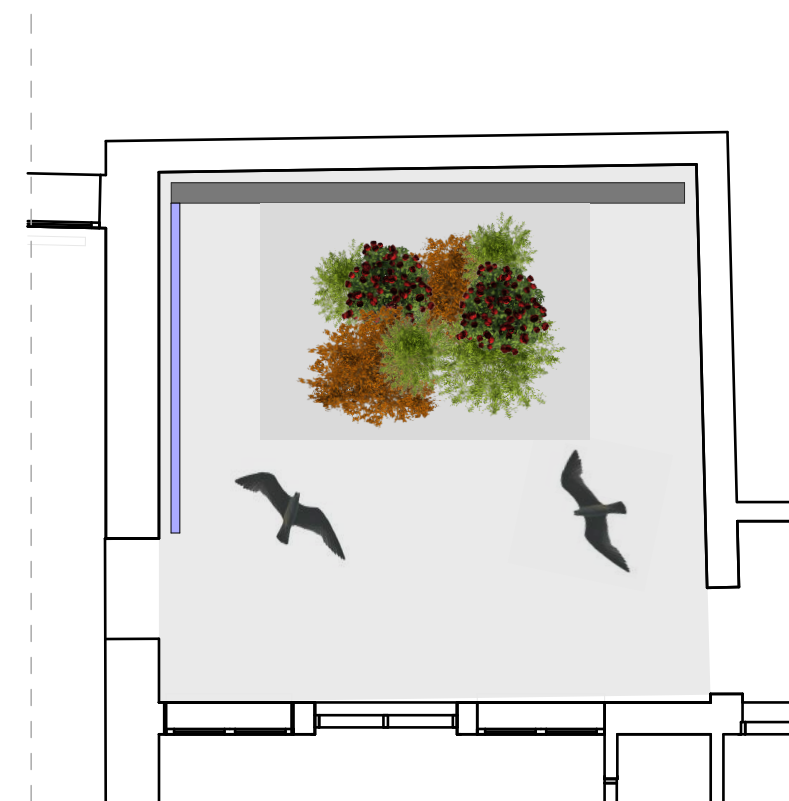
POD
Zadržava se
postojeća
materijalizacija

Ilustracija postavke u C Sobi, sa listom exponata i
opisom materijalizacije
Illustration of the setting in C Room, with a list of
exhibits and description of materialization

D S O B A DAJMO SLOBODU PRIRODI GIVE FREEDOM TO NATURE



Space is the breath of art.
Frank Lloyd Wright



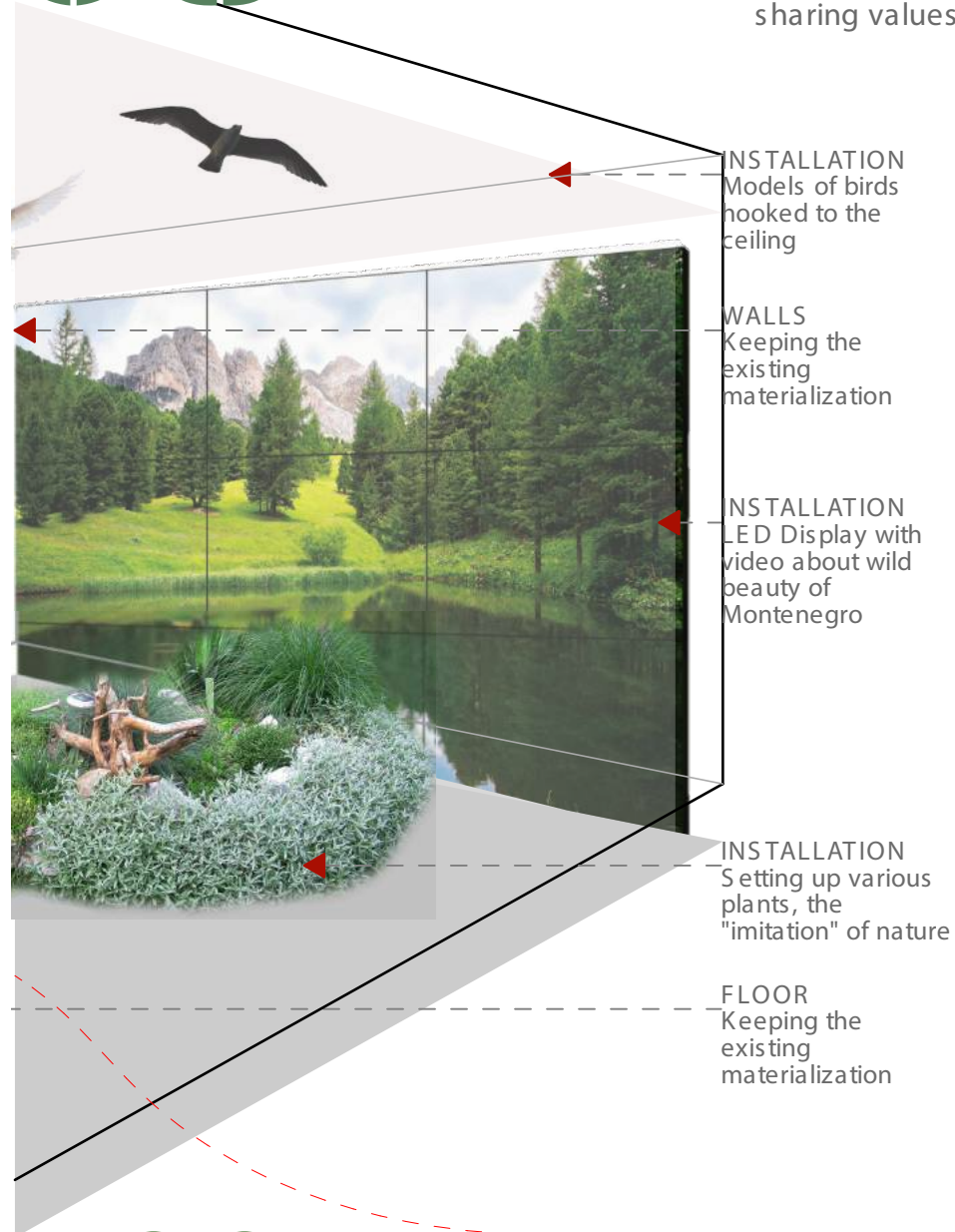
Ilustracija postavke u E Sobi, osnova
Illustration of the setting in E Room, floor plan

[MNE] Prostorija C predstavlja pokušaj uvođenja prirode unutar objekta, tj. davanje i stvaranje prostora za prirodu i u izgrađenom objektu, a ne samo na otvorenom. Namjera je povezati posjetioča sa netaknutom prirodom, kroz video projekciju (LED Display) o netaknutim predjelima i "wild beauty" konceptom Crne Gore.

Dalje, ova prostorija treba da prikaže sve ono što slobodan prostor jeste, značaj i bogatstva šuma, ljepote prirode; treba da izazove osjećaj spokoja i uživanja.

Dodatno se predviđaju osvježivači prostora sa svježinom prirode, kao i modeli ptica koje vise kao instalacija sa plafona, a uz strujanje vjeta se njišu i odaju utisak kretanja i leta.

EMERGING RESILIENCE: Reimagine voids through sharing values



ROOM

GIVE FREEDOM TO NATURE

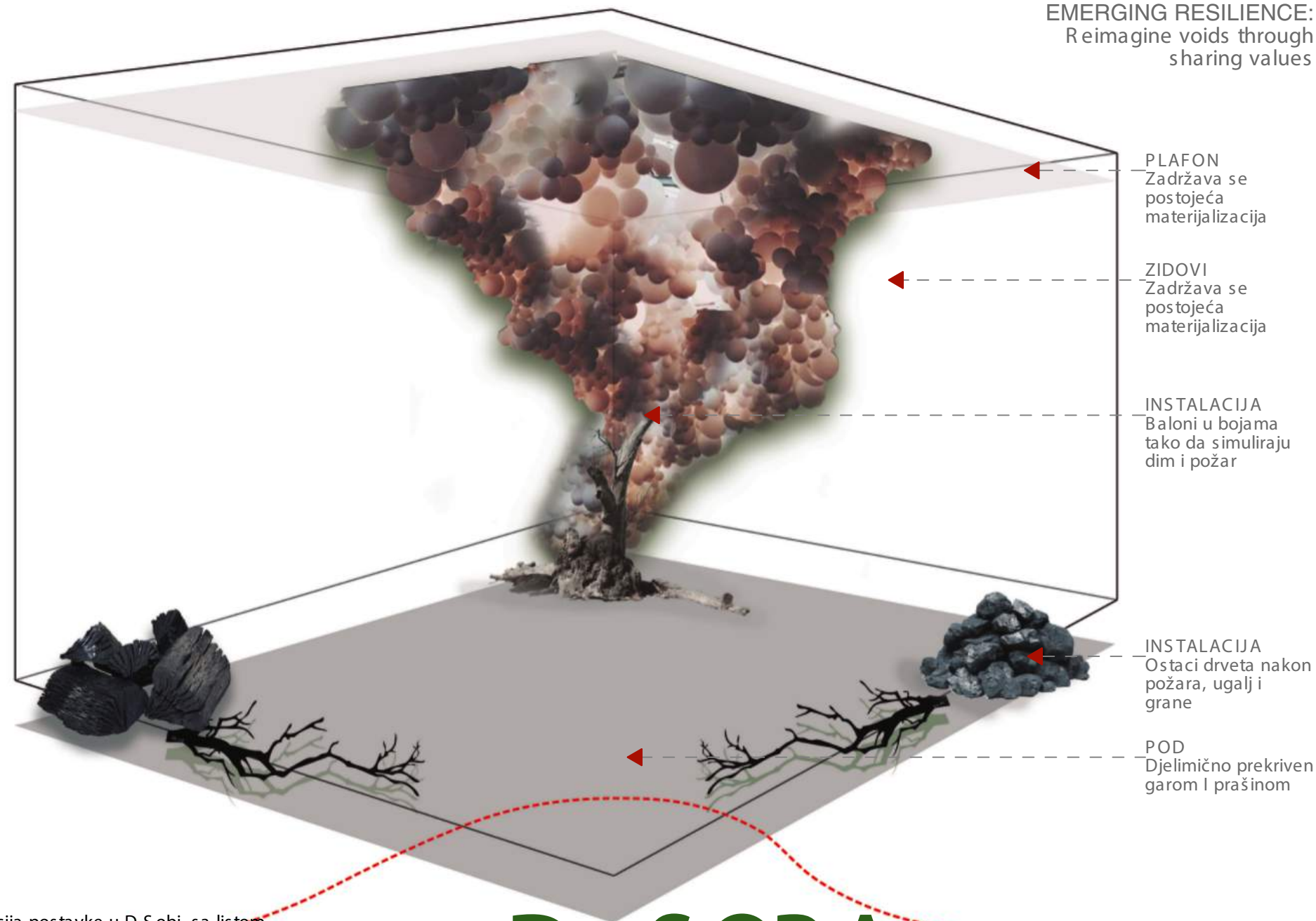
[ENG] Room C is an attempt to introduce a story within an object, i.e. giving and creating space for nature in a built object and not just outdoors. The intention is to connect the visitor with untouched nature, through video projection (LED Display) of untouched areas and the "wild beauty" concept of Montenegro.

Further, this room should show everything what free space is, the significance and richness of the forest, the beauty of nature; should cause a feeling of rest and enjoyment.

Additionally, space freshers with freshness of nature, as well as models of birds that are more like installation from the ceilings, are predicted, and with the flow of winds, the impression of movement and flight is achieved.

FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

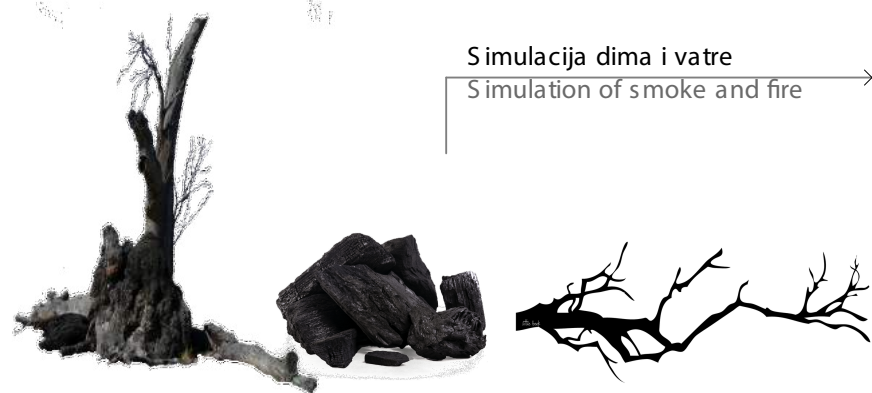


Ilustracija postavke u D Sobi, sa listom
exponata i opisom materijalizacije
Illustration of the setting in D Room, with a list
of exhibits and description of materialization

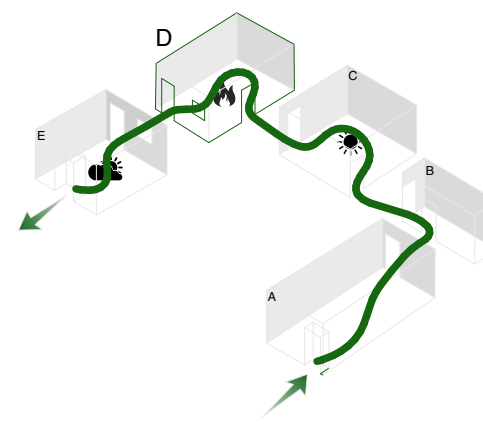
D SOBA

DAJMO PRIRODI PROSTORA

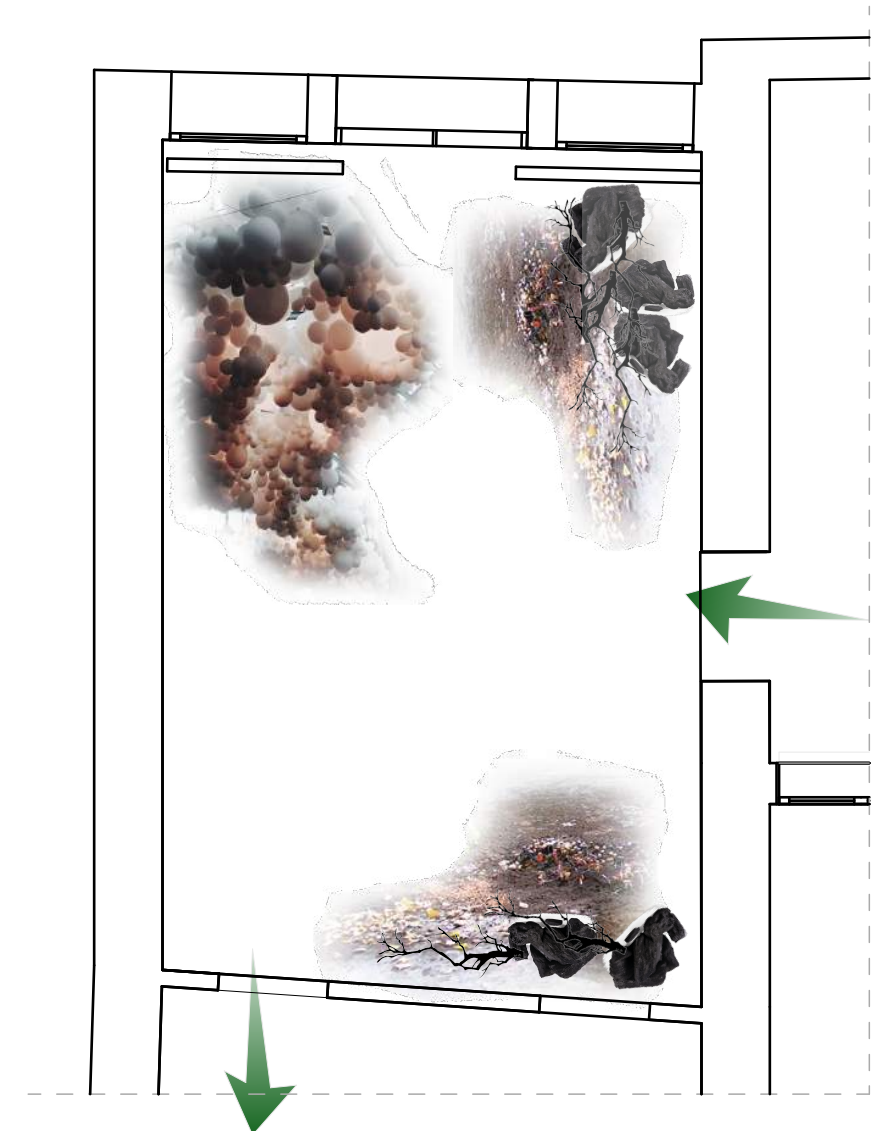
GIVE NATURE THE SPACE



Panj, ugalj i grane nakon požara
Stump, coal and branches after the fire



InAcircle



Ilustracija postavke u D Sobi, osnova
Illustration of the setting in D Room, floor plan

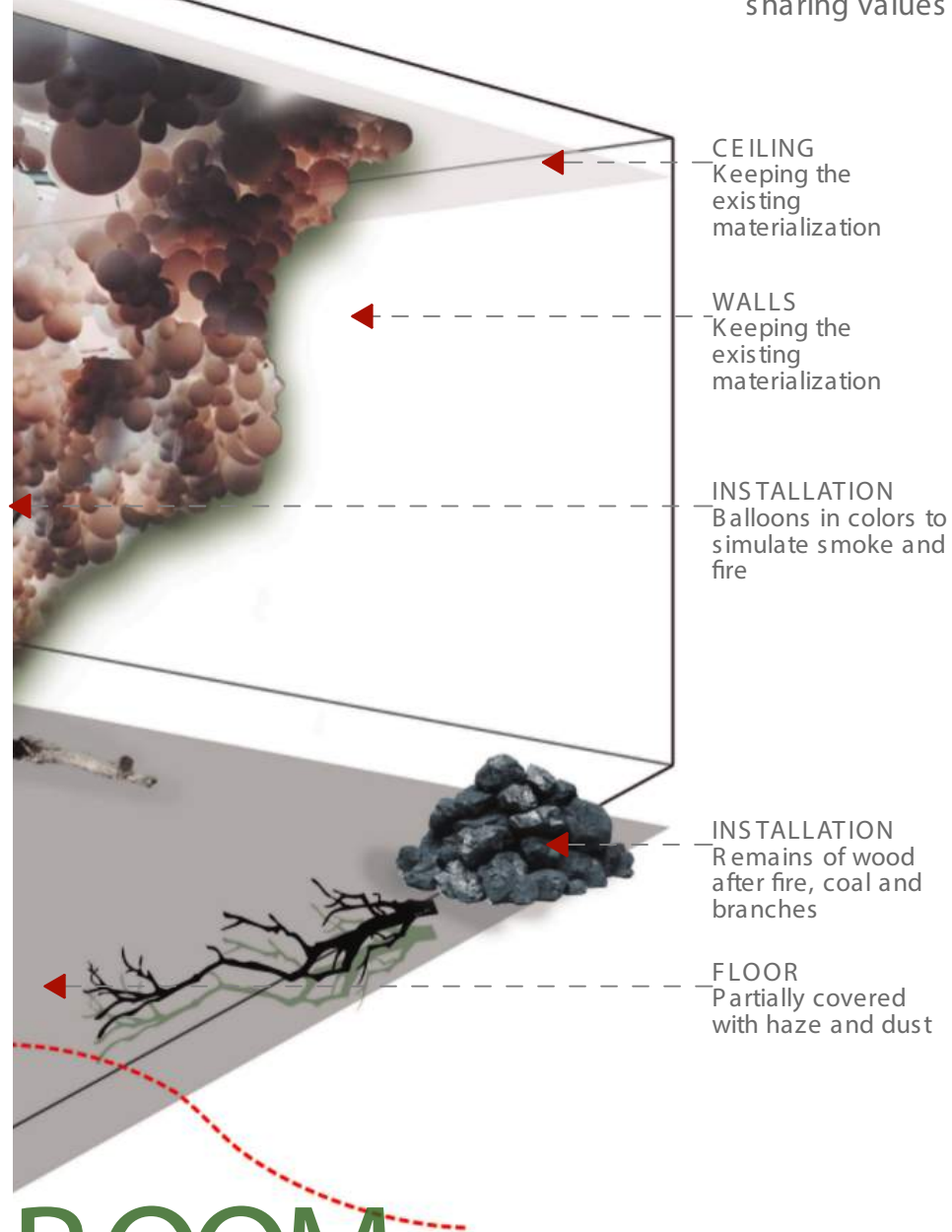
[MNE] Priroda je savršen sistem koji u svojim ciklusima daje neponovljive ljepote, život, radost, boje... Sve do momenta kada čovjek, ne shvatajući da je dio istog kruga, dovede okruženje u izobličenos koja nedvosmisleno najavljuje i njegov kraj.

U prostoriji D predstavljena je kulminacija ljudskog nemara i duhovne ispraznosti, pustoš, sivilo, otudjenost, odsustvo životne energije, kroz upotrebu elemenata koji su nekada bili dio životnog procesa.

Predviđa se upotreba određenih mirisa, te zagrijavanje prostorije (ukoliko je to izvodljivo), kako bi se posjetiocu što što vjernije prikazao opustošen prostor, ne samo vizuelno već i aktivacijom ostalih čula.

FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values



ROOM

GIVE NATURE THE SPACE

[ENG] Nature is the perfect system that in its cycles produces unrepeatable beauty, life, joy, colors ...

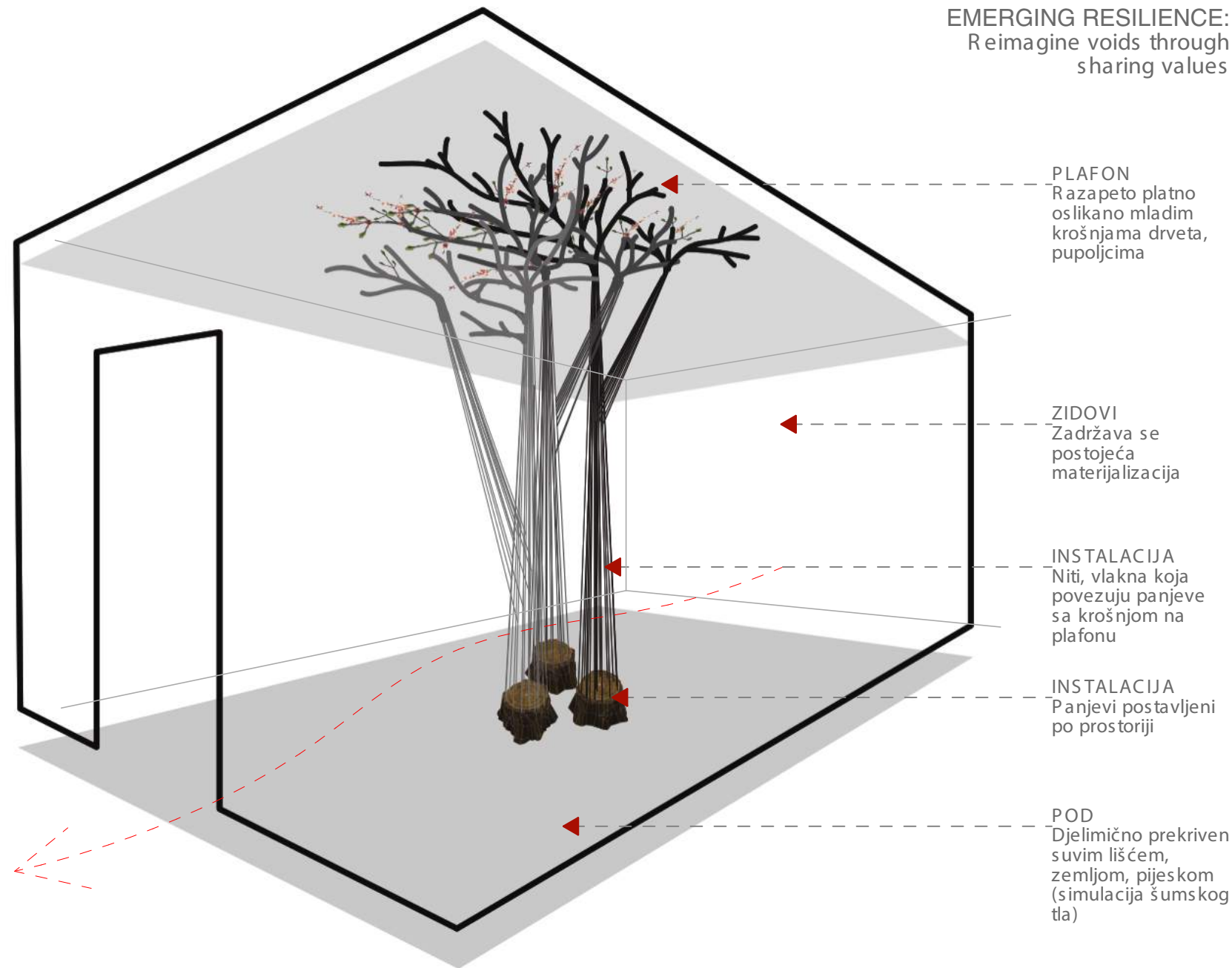
Until the moment when a man, not realizing that he is part of the same circle, leads to an environment in distortion that unambiguously announces its end.

In Room D, the culmination of human neglect and spiritual emptiness, desolation, greed, alienation, absence of life energy, is presented through the use of elements that were once part of the life process.

It is anticipated the use of certain fragrances and warming up the room (if feasible), in order to give the visitor the most realistic experience of the devastated space, not only visually but also activating the other senses.

FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

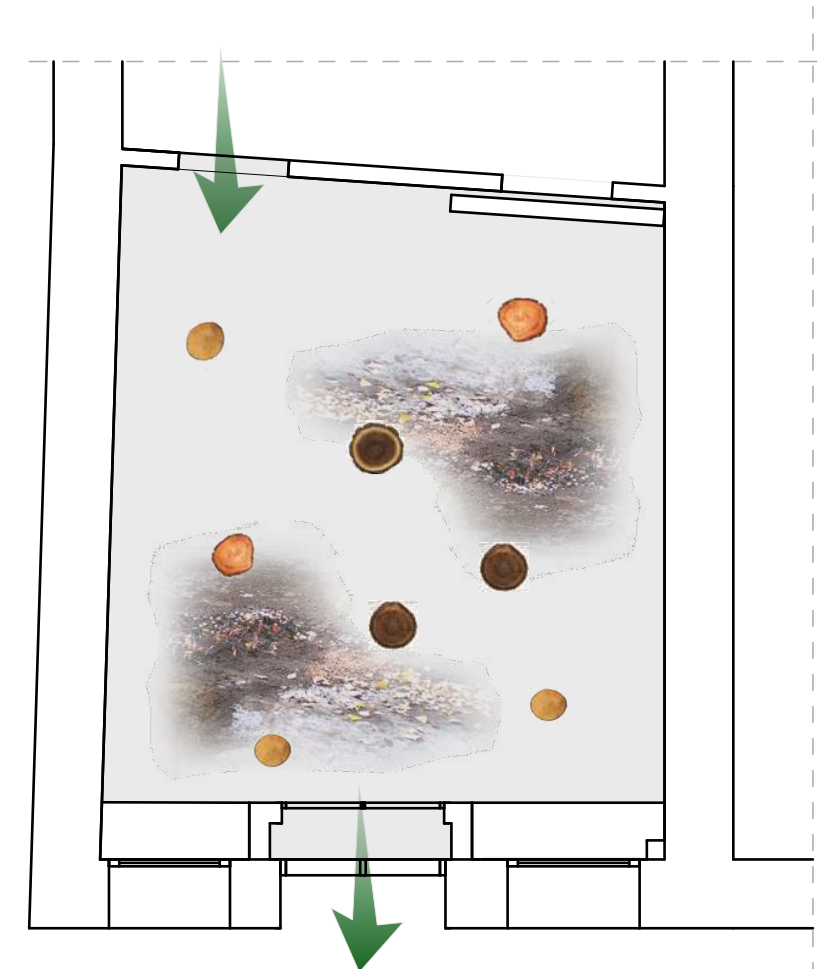
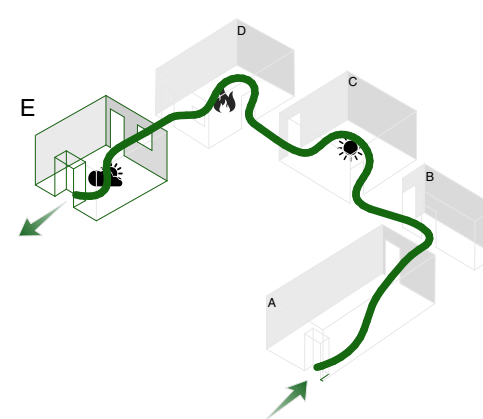
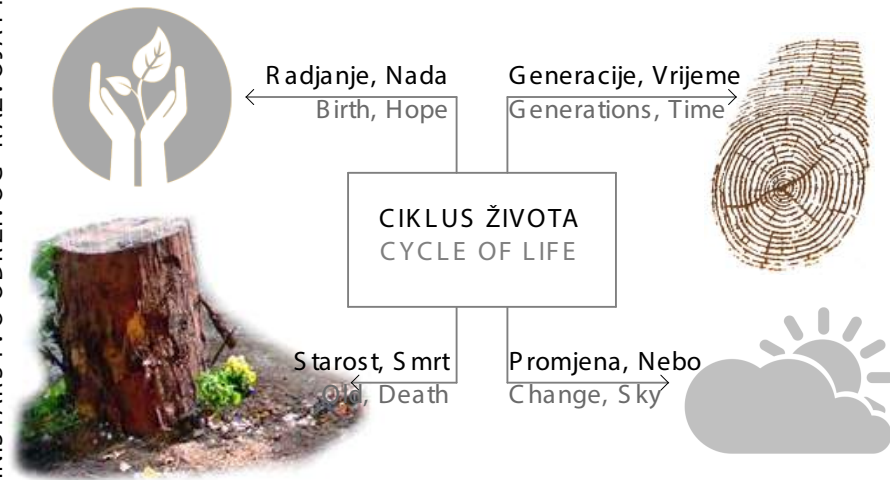


Ilustracija postavke u E Sobi, sa listom exponata i opisom materijalizacije
Illustration of the setting in E Room, with a list of exhibits and description of materialization

DAJMO PROSTORU SLOBODU

E SOBA

GIVE SPACE THE FREEDOM



Ilustracija postavke u E Sobi, osnova
Illustration of the setting in E Room, floor plan

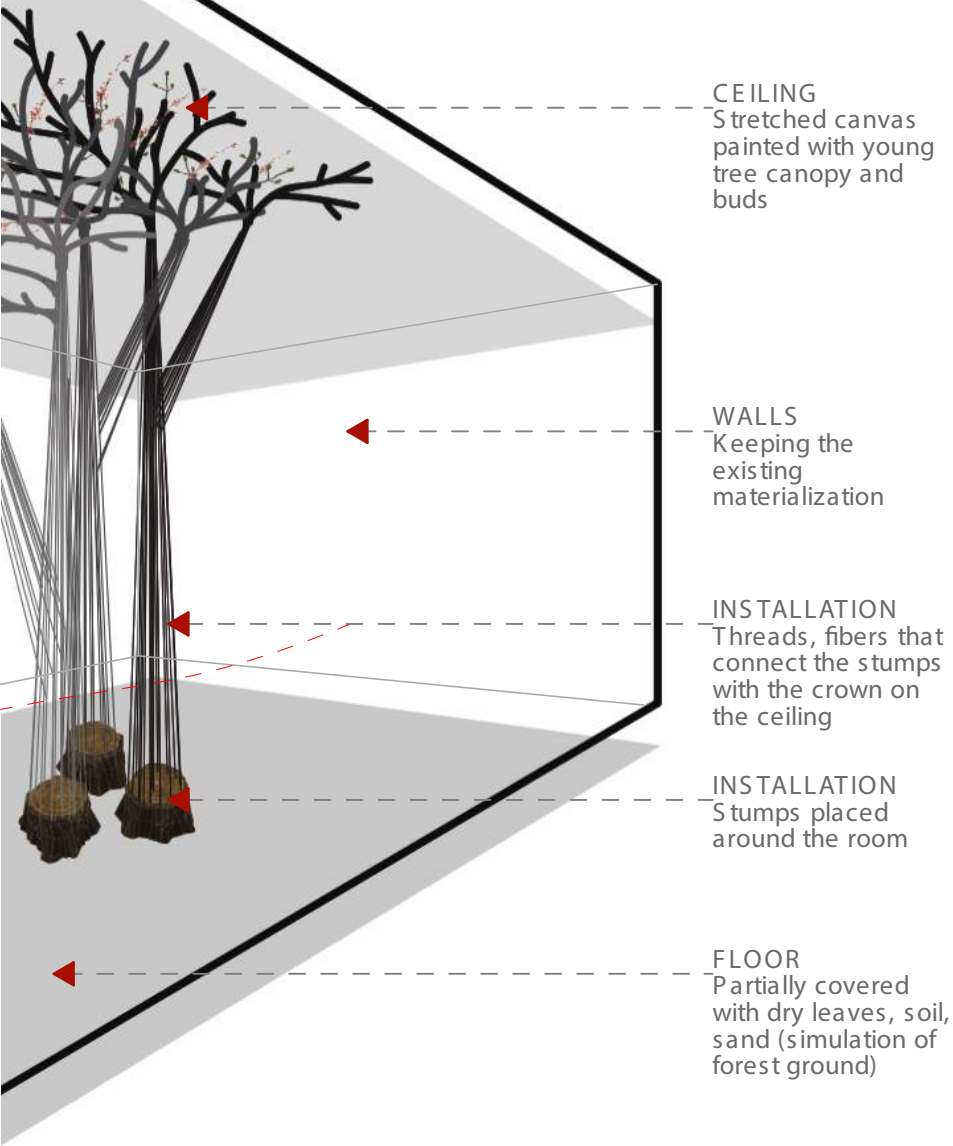
[MNE] Postavka u prostoriji predstavlja doprinos osvješćenju čovjeka i njegovom vraćanju prirodi, podsjetnik da je životna sredina i prirodno okruženje simbioza kojoj, osim što samo uzima, čovjek treba i da daje, da doprinosi i uzvрати na sve date blagodeti.

Ambijent asocira na obnovu, ponovno radjanje, vjeru, jedinstvo, nastavak, krug. Uvodi se upotreba prirodnih elemeata poput: pupoljaka na plafonu kao simbola radjanja krošnje; panjeva na podovima, kao svjedok ciklusa kruga i smjene generacija; stablo koje ih povezuje, kao imaginacija djelovanja u prostoru. Postavku prati i sve ono što su prirodne tvorevine i što se može naći u šumama, brdima, proplancima, izvorima: zruci svjetlosti, zvuci poput cvrkuta ptica, žubora vode, cvrčanja zrikavaca, disanja krošnji.

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FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values



R OOM

GIVE SPACE THE FREEDOM

[ENG] The setting in the room is a contribution to the empowerment of man and his return to nature, a reminder that the environment and natural space is a symbiosis which, apart from what he just takes, man should give, contribute, and return to all the blessings.

Ambiance associates on reconstruction, re-radiance, faith, unity, continuation, circle.
The use of natural elements such as: buds on the ceiling as a symbol of canopy birth; stumps on the floors, as a witness to the cycle of circles and shifts of generations; the trunk that connects them, as the imagination of action in the space.
The setting is accompanied by everything that is natural creation and what can be found in forests, hills, springs: light rays, sounds like birds, water bubbles, crickets, breathing.

PROCJENA TROŠKOVA
ESTIMATED COST

Procjena troškova uključuje: troškove realizacije projekta, troškove transporta, špedicije, montaže i demontaže postavke, prenošenje eksponata u Crnu Goru nakon završetka Bijenala, putne troškove, troškove smještaja za autora/autorski tim), prema sljedećim proračunima:

- Troškovi realizacije projekta:	4,857.00 EUR
- Troškovi transporta i špedicije	2,000.00 EUR
- Montaže i demontaže postavke:	3,000.00 EUR
- Prenošnje eksponata u Crnu Goru nakon završetka Bijenala:	2,000.00 EUR
- Putni troškovi autorskog tima:	1,000.00 EUR
- Troškovi smještaja autorskog tima:	2,000.00 EUR
	14,857.00 EUR

TEHNIČKE INSTALACIJE

Rasvjeta
Zvučnici za svaku prostoriju
Uredjaj za strujanje vazduha (grijalica)
Zatvaranje 3 prozora panelima

	1,500.00 EUR
UKUPNI TROSKOVI PROJEKTA	
	16,357.00 EUR

FREESPACE
EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

InAcircle

Troškovi realizacije postavke po prostorijama

C SOBA

Br.	Naziv eksponata	Količina	EUR	Ukupno
1	LED Display	1 kom	3700.00	3700.00
2	Instalacija biljaka / imitacija	1 kom	200.00	200.00
3	Makete ptica	4 kom	50.00	200.00
4	Produkcija Videa za projekciju	1	250.00	300.00
				4400.00

D SOBA

Br.	Naziv eksponata	Količina	EUR	Ukupno
1	Ugalj, cijepano drvo	0.1m³	10.00	1.00
2	Šuplje stablo/panj	1 kom	20.00	75.00
3	Baloni	100	0.10	10.0
4	Grane drveta	5 kom	1.00	5.00
				91.00

E SOBA

Br.	Naziv eksponata	Količina	EUR	Ukupno
1	Panjevi sa manjim korijenima	8 kom	20.00	160.00
2	Kanap, fi 1,7mm	250 m	0.30	75.00
3	Stampa na platnu, 4x4m	16m²	8.00	128.00
4	Šumsko lišće, zemlja, kamen	0.3m³	10.00	3.00
				366.00

NAPOMENA: Procjena troškova ne uključuje štamanje promo materijala poput brošura i razglednica za ovu postavku.
NOTE: The cost estimate does not include the printing of promotional material such as brochures and postcards for this setting.

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FREESPACE

EMERGING RESILIENCE:
Reimagine voids through
sharing values

Costs of realization of the rooms setting

C ROOM

No.	Name of element	Qty	EUR	Total
1	LED Display	1 kom	3700.00	3700.00
2	Plants installation / imitation	1 kom	200.00	200.00
3	Models of birds	4 kom	50.00	200.00
4	Video production for projection	1	250.00	300.00
				4400.00

D ROOM

No.	Name of element	Qty	EUR	Total
1	Coal, burned wood	0.1m³	10.00	1.00
2	Hollow tree/ stump	1 kom	20.00	75.00
3	Baloons	100	0.10	10.0
4	Tree branches	5 kom	1.00	5.00
				91.00

E ROOM

No.	Name of element	Qty	EUR	Total
1	Stumps with roots	8 kom	20.00	160.00
2	Twine, fi 1,7mm	250 m	0.30	75.00
3	Printing on canvas, 4x4m	16m²	8.00	128.00
4	Forest leaves, earth, stone	0.3m³	10.00	3.00
				366.00