SEA PROTECTION AND TOURISM IN CROATIA

Croatia

 mediterranean climate of hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters





Adriatic Sea

- semi-closed
- weak currents
- Iong retention of water masses
- waters vulnerable to persistent pollution
- the northern Adriatic is the most endangered
- mostly clear and clean





Environmental pressures of seaside tourism

- exhaustion of natural resources
- hunting and collecting of endemic species
- improper infrastructure
- water, air, noise pollution
- economic monopole



Overtourism

- present in seaside cities
- landscape abrasion caused by frequent tourist groups
- Dubrovnik limits daily number of tourist visits

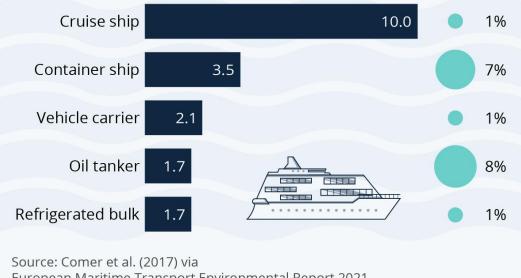
Cruiser pollution

- many cruisers do not have waste water treatment plants on board
- most waste waters are unaccounted for
- no restrictions or charges for cruiser air emissions
- illegal disposal of hazardous waste

Cruise Ships Are the Biggest Black Carbon Polluters

Annual black carbon emissions per ship of the following types (in tonnes)

Share of the global fleet



European Maritime Transport Environmental Report 2021

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Nautical tourism

- sailing and boating + vacation activities
- based on the attractive characteristics of a place
- POSITIVE ECONOMIC EFFECTS
- NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENT:
- the construction of a nautical tourism harbor on inadequate places
- pollution of the sea and coast





Three out of Croatia's eight national parks are located on the sea→Brijuni, Kornati and Mljet.
they are also affected by the impacts of nautical tourism.

• Brijuni are very endagered due to shallow and closed areas found in the northern Adriatic The European Blue Flag is an international award.

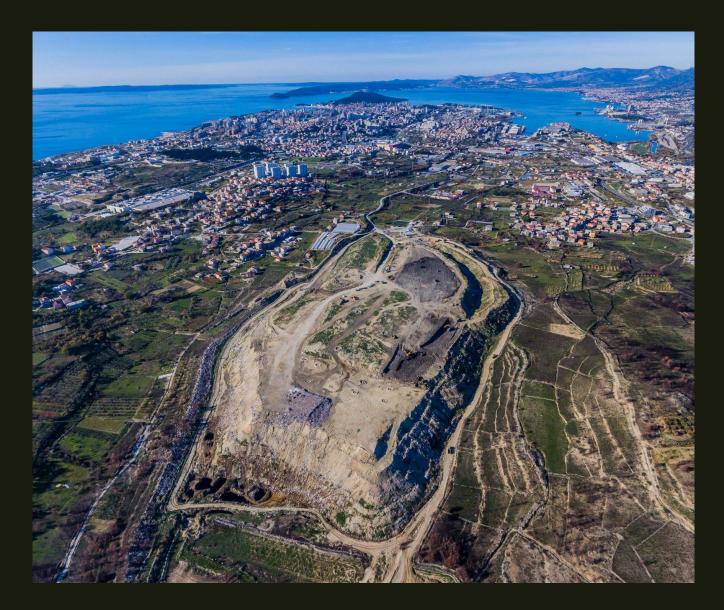
The criteria:

- ✓ high quality of bathing water
- ✓ wastewater and discharges must not endanger the harbor or the beach
- ✓ landscaping of the harbor in accordance with spatial plans
- ✓ the sea must not be visibly polluted by solid or liquid waste





- comprehensive legal system with regard to marine pollution
- banned the use of single-use plastic bags and some other disposable plastic products
- sustainable tourism development strategy
- Interreg PEPSEA
- Plastic Smart Cities
- For plastic free Croatian Islands



Waste management in Croatia

- in its transitional phase
- removal of illegal land-fills
- establishing a system that will eventually recycle and treat most waste
- relies mainly on landfilling

Measures for sustainable seaside tourism

- optimize tourist transport to and from Croatia
- avoid touristic monoculture
- develop other forms of tourism
- plan sustainable tourism on a regional, national, and international scale
- disallow tourism to exceed environmental capacity
- implement surveillance and fees for failing to comply with environmental regulations
- educate locals and tourists about the environmental impact of their actions

Measures for sustainable seaside tourism

- improving the infrastructure of waste management
- implementing more waste water treatment plants on boats
- more frequent measuring of the sea quality and more research in ways to prevent pollution

Thank you!

Literature

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