# Importance and Value of the Perucac Spring Water Resource in Regard to the Development of Geotourism in Context of Sustainable Development

**Tijana Čoporda Mastilović[1,2], Uroš Radojević[2], Slobodan Spasić[2,3]**

[1] *Faculty of Mining and Geology, University of Belgrade, Field Hydrogeology;*
[2] *Faculty of Applied Ecology "Futura", Singidunum University, Belgrade;*
[3] *MBA Lincoln University, MSc Singidunum University*

The mountain range of the Tara national park is characterized by a well formed karst process which is causing a great number of springs, by draining the aquifers along the right bank of rivers and through springs. One of the most important springs of this geologic area is the Perucac spring. It is located near Bajina Basta, and has an average flow of 1000 l/s, which is partially used for supplying water to Perucac settlement and for the fishery. This spring is unique in Serbia, but also in whole world because of its surface flow length of exactly 365 meters. This watercourse forms the Vrelo River, which ends with a beautiful waterfall at the confluence with the Drina River. Because of its specific length, the locals call this river the "One Year" River.

Distinguishing this hydrogeological phenomenon in context of geological diversity of the inner Dinaridi area has a purpose to promote the development of geo-tourism of Bajina Basta and Perucac settlement, and also to develop important unique sites in context of potential development of geoparks in western Serbia, with regards to geomorphologic, geologic, plant and animal diversity and cultural and historical importance of this part of the Balkans.

Development of geotourism should be aimed at defining the boundaries of use and nonuse values of this water resource. This can be achieved by a method of valuation which has a goal to protect from anthropogenic influences not only this site, but also a wider area, and this is important because this spring is drained from the aquifer which encompasses a wider area of Tara Mountain. Because of these reasons, from the aspect of geo-tourism development, it must be stated that the whole value of groundwater depends not only on geologic and hydrogeologic characteristics but also on socio-economic and eco-economic development of a certain area.

In that sense the site of Perucac spring would be a strategic micro location for spreading socio-environmental values of the area encompassing Drina River, Baji-

na Basta and Tara River, in a mutual cooperation between tourist and science institutions, with a goal to improve geodiversity and biodiversity at one end, but also to develop geotourism in context of sustainable development, at the other end.

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Corresponding authors: tijana.copordamastilovic@futura.edu.rs,
uros.radojevic@futura.edu.rs, slobodan.spasic@futura.edu.rs