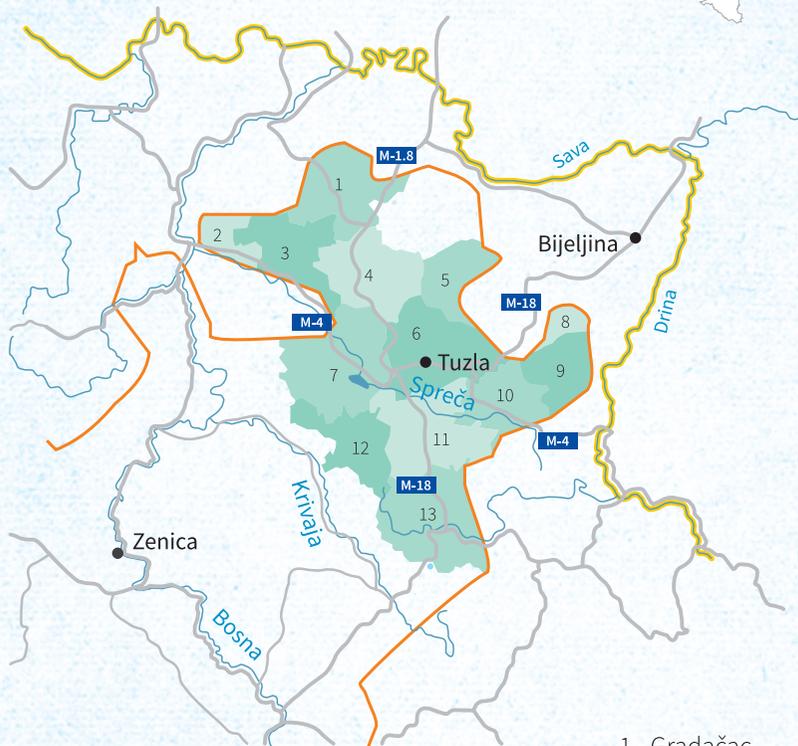


TUZLA CANTON



- 1 - Gradačac
- 2 - Doboј Istok
- 3 - Gračanica
- 4 - Srebrenik
- 5 - Čelić
- 6 - Tuzla
- 7 - Lukavac
- 8 - Teočak
- 9 - Sapna
- 10 - Kalesija
- 11 - Živinice
- 12 - Banovići
- 13 - Kladanj



TUZLA CANTON



Geographical position

Tuzla Canton is located in the northeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the seat of the Cantonal Government is in Tuzla, which is cultural, university and clinical center.

The Canton is characterized by extremely mountainous area (Konjuh, Javornik, Ozren) in the south, the vast river valleys Spreča and Tinje in the central part and ranges Skipovac, Trebava and Majejica extending from northwest to southeast. This area is rich with rivers, mountain rivers, rapids and there are even several artificial lakes. Municipality of Kladanj, especially mountain Konjuh, is covered with tick forest.

Area: 2,649km²



Population

By the 2013 census, 477,278 people are living in Tuzla Canton.



Climate

The area of Tuzla Canton has a moderate continental climate with clearly distinguished seasons and an average annual temperature of 10.1°C. The warmest month with average temperature of 20.7°C is July, and the coldest month is January with temperature being around 0.2°C.

Panonika Salt Lakes, Stilt House Settlement





Accommodation

There are several hotels and motels in Tuzla, even one 5-star hotel, President, and 4-star hotel Mellain. In most of the smaller towns in the Canton there is one or even two motels and hotels that can be used if in need of accommodation.



Getting there

By air

Tuzla International Airport was under the control of the SFOR from 1996 till 2006. Low-cost Hungarian airline Wizz Air started using Tuzla International Airport in 2011 and in June 2015 it became its base. This resulted in the increase of destinations you can travel from Tuzla to 16 including Basel, Berlin, Bratislava, Frankfurt, London and Stockholm and the number of weekly take-offs rose to 45.

By road

The quickest route from Sarajevo to Tuzla is by M-18 road. It is being upgraded at the moment and the newest addition to it is the Karaula Tunnel, which has shortened the trip by 3km and made it much easier to travel.

Tuzla's bus station is one of the busiest in the country with 11 bus lines arriving from Sarajevo every day. Aside from the local buses, buses from Tuzla drive to Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Germany, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

By rail

There is a railway station in Tuzla, but at the moment only other station connected with it is Dobož, with trains scheduled twice a day.



Tourism Association
of Tuzla Canton:
www.tourism-tk.ba

Panonika Salt Lakes



Tuzla

Tuzla is one of the oldest settlements in Europe with continuity of living as proven by the remains of the stilt houses from Neolithic times. The first written mention of Tuzla dates back to 950 AD when it was mentioned as a city by its Roman name Salines – meaning salt city. Tuzla got the name we know it after when it became part of the Ottoman Empire in 1463. They renamed the town after the Turkish word *tuz*, which, once more, means salt.



Panonika salt lakes

Panonika salt lakes are artificial lakes in Tuzla located in the city center on the site of the former “salt wells.” In the complex there is, also, a reconstruction of stilt house settlement from the Neolithic period. Panonika lakes represent unique examples of salt lakes in Europe, and have healing properties due to the content of salt and other minerals in the water.



Panonika Salt Lakes, Stilt House Settlement



Films shot here: **THE PARTISAN'S ESCADRILLE** (1979), Hajrudin Krvavac; **AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF AN IRON PICKER** (2013), Danis Tanović; **THOUSAND** (2015), Nenad Đurić.



“An Episode In The Life Of An Iron Picker”



“The Partisan's Escadrille”

Čamdžić's House in Puračić



Čamdžić House is a unique example of Bosnian village architecture. It is specific because of the way the *chardak*, typical old house in Balkans style that usually had a fortified ground floor and a wooden upper floor and was used as a protective small fort, was built. Accord-



ing to the available information Čamdžić House dates back to the second half of the 16th century, and is one of the oldest buildings of its kind in north-eastern Bosnia.

Gradačac Fortress



Mehmed-captain Gradaščević started construction of Gradačac Fortress around 1765 and finished in 1821. The main building, within a wide walls of the fortification, is the brick built three-story Gradačac Tower, about 18m high, which served as a fortified captain's house. Gradačac clock tower is also located in the complex.

Srebrenik Fortress



Srebrenik Fortress was first mentioned in 1333 and it is one of the best preserved fortresses from the Middle Ages in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was home to the Bosnian king Stjepan II



Kotromanić until his death in 1353. Srebrenik consists of three parts which are connected to one another with four towers and a small mansion, and is built on a cliff that rises from the surrounding area.

