

20. SVETOVNO PRVENSTVO V TRNKARJENU IZ ČOLNA U21

Piran, 7. do 14. November 2020





GENERALNI POKROVITELJ – GENERAL SPONSORS

OBČINA PIRAN, Župan Občine Piran Đenio Zadković
MUNICIPALITY PIRAN, Mayor of the Municipality of Piran Đenio Zadković



Tartini 250
Piran-Pirano

POZDRAVNI NAGOVOR PRESEDNIKA ZVEZE ZA ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV NA MORJU SLOVENIJE

V čast si štejem, da Vas lahko v imenu vseh ribičev včlanjenih v Zvezo za športni ribolov na morju Slovenije pozdravim in želim dobrodošlico v Sloveniji, ter v mestu Piran, ki mu je bila dana ta priložnost, da skupaj izvedemo Svetovno prvenstvo v športnem ribolovu v disciplini ribolov s palico iz zasidranega čolna.

Ponovno bomo v Sloveniji izvedli eno od velikih tekmovanj po koledarju prireditev FIPS-M. Povsem sem prepričan, da bodo organizatorji pripravili tekmovanje na nivoju, ki bo izkazovalo spoštovanje do športnikov in njihovih spremljevalcev. In Vam pripravilo tekmovanje in druženje, ki Vam bo ostalo v prijetnem spominu. Vodila nas je misel, da pripravimo program tekmovanj in bivanja, ki bo nudil najugodnejše pogoje v tem letnem času za športni ribolov tako tekmovalcem kot njihovim spremljevalcem. Ob povratku na Vaše domove, pa prenesite najlepše spomine iz tega tekmovanja in morda nekega dne ponovno obiščite Slovenijo.



Dobrodošli v Sloveniji in na našem morju.

Egon Breclj



WELCOME SPEECH THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF SEA ANGLING OF SLOVENIA

I have the honor to welcome all fisherman who are members of the sea sport fishing federation of Slovenia and in the city of Piran. I was given the opportunity to host the 20th world championship in the discipline Boat Angling U21.

We will once again carry out one of the big competitions in the FIPS-M events calendar in Slovenia. I'm absolutely sure that the organizers will prepare a competition at a level that will show respect for the sport fisherman and their companions, a competition that will be socializing and will remain a pleasant memory. We were guided by the idea to prepare a competition and program that would offer the most favourable conditions during this time of the year for sport fishing for both competitors and their companions. You will return home with the most beautiful memories from the competition and visit Slovenia again one day.

Welcome to Slovenia and our sea. Egon Breclj



POZDRAVNI NAGOVOR ŽUPANA OBČINE PIRAN

Dragi ljubitelji športnega ribolova, spoštovani gostje,

dovolite mi, da vam ob 20. svetovnem prvenstvu v trnkarjenju iz čolna U21 zaželim prisrčno dobrodošlico v Sloveniji ter v Občini Piran. Mesti Piran in Portorož ne skrivata ambicij, da bi se uvrstili v klub najbolj zaželenih sredozemskih turističnih in športnih destinacij. Pred nami je sicer še dolga pot, saj si želimo postati še bolj butični in nasploh ekskluzivni. Del tovrstne edinstvenosti predstavlja nedvomno športni ribolov, kjer si štejejo v veliko čast, da lahko gostimo v naših krajih tako velik in pomemben dogodek. Svetovno prvenstvo v trnkarjenju iz čolna, ki je tokrat namenjeno mladim ljubiteljem športnega ribolova, predstavlja po tej plati velik korak pri doseganju naših ambicij.

Glede na to, da gre za mlade generacije, verjamem, da se boste še velikokrat radi vrnili v Portorož in Piran, saj vem, da bodo organizatorji presegli pričakovanja tekmovalcev in spremljevalnih moštev. Naj vam na koncu zaželim obilo športnih uspehov in zajetnih in pomembnih trofej.



Denio Zadković
Župan Občine Piran

WELCOME SPEECH THE MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PIRAN

Dear Sports Fishing Enthusiasts, Dear Guests,

On the occasion of the 20th World Championship in Boat Angling for Youth – U21, let me bid you a warm welcome to Slovenia and the Municipality of Piran.

The cities of Piran and Portorož do not hide their ambition of together becoming one of the most attractive tourist and sports destinations on the Mediterranean. We still have a long way to go, since we would like to become an even more boutique and exclusive destination. Part of this uniqueness undoubtedly arises from sports fishing; thus, it is a great honour to host such a grand and important event in our area. The World Championship in Boat Angling, on this occasion for young athletes, represents a major step towards achieving our ambitions in this respect.

As we are hosting members of the younger generations, I trust you will enjoy returning to Portorož and Piran time and again, since I am confident that the organisers will exceed the expectations of the competitors and accompanying teams. Finally, I wish you much sporting success and many significant trophies.

Denio Zadković
Mayor of the Municipality of Piran

PIRAN

Staro pristaniško mesto Piran leži na koncu Piranskega polotoka, ki se postopoma zožuje med Strunjanskim in Piranskim zalivom. Polotok se konča z rtom Madona, s katerim se zaključijo Šavrinska brda. Pomen imena Piran: starejši znanstveniki podpirajo domnevo, da je utegnito nastati iz keltske besede bior-dun, ki naj bi pomenila kraj na griču, mlajša generacija pa ga razlaga z grško besedo pyr - ogenj, češ da je prvo no naselje služilo predvsem kot svetilnik za ladje, ki so plule v bližnjo grško kolonijo Aegido na območju današnjega Kopra. Mesto je ohranilo srednjeveško zasnovo z ozkimi ulicami in tesno strnjenimi hišami, ki se od obalne ravnice stopničasto dvigajo proti vrhu slemena ter dajejo celotnemu okolju značilen mediteranski značaj.



Danes je mesto upravno in oskrbovalno središče in skupaj s sosodnjim Portorožem tudi pomembno ob- morsko turistično letovišče, s številnimi kulturnimi ustanovami, počitniškimi domovi, hoteli in restavracijami ter različnimi kulturnimi prireditvami. Prav gotovo številne obiskovalce privlači s svojo slikovito lego in bogato kulturno dediščino.

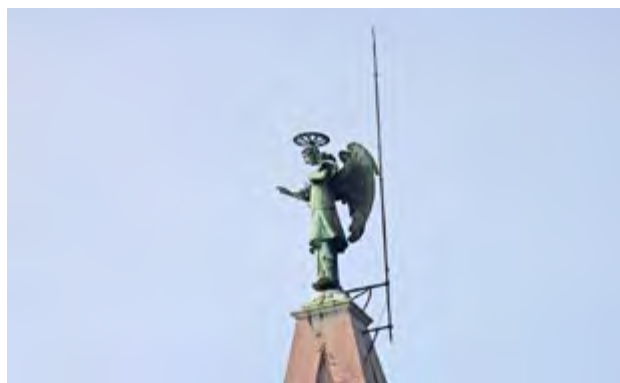
Prve zanesljivejše podatke je zapisal šele Anonymus iz Ravenne, ki v 7. stoletju v svojem delu Cosmographia med rimskimi naselji ob istrski obali omenja tudi Piranon (Piran). Čeprav je pomen tega imena os- tal neznan, pa ni nobenega dvoma, da so že v predrimskem obdobju širše zaledje današnjega mesta naseljevala plemena ilirskih Histrov, ki so se ukvarjala s poljedelstvom in lovom, na morju pa z ribolovom in gusarstvom ter ogrožala rimsko pomorsko trgovino na severnem Jadranu.

Z rimsko osvojitvijo Istrskega polotoka v letih 178/177 pr.n.št. sta se začeli postopna kolonizacija in romanizacija polotoka. Tako so tudi v zaledju Pirana nastajale rimske vile rustike, do gostejše naselitve samega rtiča pa tedaj verjetno še ni prišlo. Ta se je pričela šele ob zatonu rimskega imperija konec



5. stoletja, ko se je ob vdorih in preseljevanju barbarskih ljudstev romansko prebivalstvo zateklo na otoške naselbine ali v utrjene postojanke ob sami obali.

V 7. stoletju je Piran pod Bizancem postal močno utrjen castrum, s tem pa se je začel njegov urbani razvoj. Že ob koncu 6. stoletja smo priča silovitim obrsko-slovanskim vdorom v Istro, ki jim je sledila



postopna slovanska kolonizacija, kateri je na široko odprla vrata šele frankovska osvojitev Istre leta 788; Franki so Istro upravno vključili v Furlansko marko in podpirali slovanski živelj v politični in gospodarski borbi proti romanskemu mestnemu prebivalstvu. Po delitvi frankovskega cesarstva je bila grofija Istra leta 843 priključena Italaskemu kraljestvu, leta 952 nemškemu cesarstvu oziroma vojvodini Bavarski, leta 976 Koroški vojvodini in nazadnje oglejskemu patriarhatu.

Zaradi postopnega pridobivanja lastnih ozemelj in zaradi možnosti svobodnega razvoja pomorske trgovine so se mesta ob istrski obali, vključno s Piranom, skušala čimbolj otresti neposredne odvisnosti od fevdalnih gospodov in pri tem našla zaveznika v Beneški republiki, ki je od 10. stoletja postajala čedalje močnejša pomorska in trgovska sila na Jadranu. Beneški prodor na vzhodno jadransko obalo je postal za nadaljnji razvoj istrskih mest odločujoč, saj so Benetke tu že iskale svoja tržišča in oporišča za prodor na srednji in južni Jadran. Postopno so si pričele podrežati obalna istrska mesta, vendar so z njimi najprej sklepala prijateljske in trgovske pogodbe. Tudi Piran so vzele pod svojo zaščito, v zameno pa je moralo mesto z njimi leta 933 skleniti trgovsko pogodbo. A kmalu je piransko prebivalstvo spoznalo, da mu pogodbe z Benetkami krnijo svobodo in samostojnost, zato je iskalo izhod v samoobrambnem povezovanju s sosednjimi mesti, zlasti s Koprom, pa tudi v krepitvi lastne avtonomije.



Gospodarskemu razcvetu, ki sta ga istrskim mestom prinesli pomorska trgovina in trgovina z zaledjem, gre zasluga, da so si nekatera mesta že ob koncu 12. stoletja priborila avtonomijo in postala svobodne komune z voljeno oblastno strukturo: Piran leta 1192. Ob lastni izbiri mestnih načelnikov podestatov so mesta med seboj celo sklepala trgovske pogodbe.



Že v drugi polovici 13. stoletja je začela Beneška republika osvajati istrska mesta in je leta 1279 zasedla Koper, leto kasneje Izolo, leta 1283 pa še Piran.

Od 15. do 17. stoletja so Piran pretresali socialni boji med plemstvom in poplari, ki so se upirali in izražali nezadovoljstvo zaradi plemiškega upravljanja občinskih blagajn, lastništva nad solinami in zemljo v zaledju ter zaradi političnih pravic, ki so jih želeli pri- dobiti.

V Istro se je razširil tudi protestantizem in se je v Piranu pojavil že v 30. letih 16. stoletja.

Tudi v 17. in 18. stoletju je piranska meščanska družba še vedno živela v ozračju kulture humanizma in renesanse, ki se mu je v 17. stoletju pridružil še zdravnik Prospero Petronio.

Dobro desetletje kasneje (1692) se je v Piranu rodil Giuseppe Tartini, violinist, skladatelj in glasbeni pedagog, ki je napisal nad 300 glasbenih del, med katerimi mnoga sodijo med najboljše glasbene stvaritve 18. stoletja.

Avstrijska zasedba v letih 1797 - 1805 in krajše obdobje francoske oblasti v okviru Italijanskega kraljestva (1805 - 1809) in Napoleonovih Ilirskih provinc (1809- 1813) sta poleg upravnih, družbenih in političnih sprememb mestu prinesla tudi nekaj manjših urbanističnih posegov v mestno tkivo in bližnje zaledje.



Cesarska Avstrija je v 19. stoletju Piranu ponovno prinesla blaginjo. K temu so pripomogle predvsem soline, saj je Avstrija z oživiljanjem solne proizvodnje znatno razširila Sečoveljske soline, ki so dajale okoli 40.000 ton soli letno.



K razvoju prometa ter boljšemu pretoku ljudi in blaga je veliko pripomogla ozkotirna železnica Trst - Poreč, zgrajena v letih 1900 - 1902. Ob koncu 19. stoletja se je z ugodnejšimi prometnimi povezavami pričel tudi razvoj turizma. V Portorožu se je pričel razvijati predvsem zdraviliški turizem, ki je klimatsko ugodnemu in prijetnemu kraju prinesel ugled in sloves najlepšega turističnega središča ob vzhodnem Jadranu.

Po I. svetovni vojni je z rapalsko mirovno pogodbo to območje pripadlo Italiji. Protifašistično gibanje se je razvijalo tako med slovenskim zalednim in italijanskim mestnim prebivalstvom, višek pa je doseglo v času narodnoosvobodilnega boja v letih 1941 - 1945.

Tartinijev trg je postal osrednji piranski trg ob koncu 13., današnjo podobo pa je dobil v drugi polovici 19. stoletja. Z zasutjem mandrača so ustvarili prostorno tržno ploščad, okoli katere so zgradili vse pomembnejše municipalne ustanove (Občinska in Sodna palača itd.) ter meščanske stavbe, od katerih se je v prvotni obliki ohranila le Gotska hiša, imenovana Benečanka. Trg so poimenovali po slavnem piranskem rojaku, violinistu in komponistu Giusseppeu Tartiniju (1692 - 1770), ki je ime rodnega mesta ponesel daleč po Evropi. Mesto, ki je že samo po sebi zbirka skulptur in portalov, posvetnega in cerkvenega kiparstva, ima tudi neko posebnost: moderno zbirko skulptur na prostem, na polotoku Seči nasproti Portoroža. Mednarodni kiparski simpozij "Forma viva" je bil ustanovljen leta 1961 na pobudo slovenskih umetnikov Jakoba Savinška in Janeza Lenassijskega. Obalne galerije Piran ga tradicionalno organizirajo še danes.



PIRAN



The old seaport of Piran lies at the end of the Piran peninsula, which gradually narrows between the bays of Strunjan and Piran. The peninsula reaches Cape Madona, ending with the Šavrinji hills.

The meaning of the name Piran: elder scientists support the supposition that the origin could derive from the Celtic word bior-dun, supposed to mean a settlement on the hill, while younger generation advocates the explanation of the Greek word pyr – fire, as the original settlement was primarily used as a lighthouse for vessels sailing to nearby Greek colony Aegida on the site of today town Koper. The town has preserved the medieval layout with narrow streets and compact houses, which rise in steps from the coastal lowland into the hills and give the whole area a typical Mediterranean look.

Today the town is an administrative and trade centre, and together with Portorož, is also an important tourist location with many cultural institutions, vacation homes, hotels, restaurants and various events. It is also certain that the town itself with its interesting layout and

cultural heritage attracts many visitors.

The first reliable information comes from Anonymus of Ravenna, who in the 7th Century in his work Cosmographia mentioned the name Piranon (Piran) among the names of Roman towns on the Istrian coast. Although the origin of the name is still veiled in mystery, there is no doubt whatsoever that already in the preRoman era those hills were inhabited by the Illyrian Histri tribes, who were farmers,



hunters, fishermen and pirates, and disrupted the Roman trade in the north Adriatic Sea.

With the Roman conquest of the Istrian peninsula in the years 178 and 177 B.C., gradual colonisation and romanisation of the peninsula began. This is how the Roman “ville rusticae” were built in the hinterland of Piran, but probably there was still no major inhabitation of this area at that time. It began only after the downfall of the Roman empire in the 5th Century, when because of the incursions and migrations of the barbaric tribes, the Roman population retreated to fortified coastal towns or islands.

In the 7th Century, under the Byzantine rule Piran became a heavily fortified "Castrum", and that started the urban development. Already at the end of the 6th Century a wave of savage assaults by the Obars and Slavs hit the area; those events were followed by a gradual Slav colonisation, which gained in impetus after the Franks conquered Istria in the year 788. The Franks included Istria in the Mark of Furlany administrative unit and supported the Slavs in their struggle for political and economic independence from the Roman town populace. After the division of the Frankish empire, the County of Istria was included into the Italic kingdom in the year 843, in the year 952 became a part of Holy Roman Empire of German Nation, in particular to the Dukedom of Bavaria, in the year 976 to the Dukedom of Carinthia and at last to the Aquilean Patriarchy.



Due to the gradual acquisition of new land and the possibilities for developing free sea trade, the town lying on the Istrian coast, including Piran, tried to gain more independence from their feudal lords and found an ally in the Venetian Republic, which from the 10th Century onwards was rapidly becoming a major trading and sea power in the Adriatic. The Venetian advance on the eastern Istrian coasts, became decisive for the development of the Istrian towns, as Venice was searching for new markets and outposts for its drive to the central and southern Adriatic. Progressively the Venetian Republic subdued the coastal towns, but nevertheless they first made friendship and trade agreements. Piran was also taken under the Venetian "protection", and in exchange the town was obliged to sign a trade contract in the year 933. Very soon the Piran townsfolk realised that the arrangement with Venice limited their freedom and independence; because of that Piran searched for a way out, and found it in an alliance with other small towns, especially Koper, as well as in the strengthening of its own autonomy.

The economic boom, which was brought to the Istrian towns by the sea and hinterland trade, made it possible for some of the towns to gain autonomy and become free municipalities with an elected



governing body already at the end of the 12th Century: Piran in the year 1192. These towns chose their own officials – podestas – and made their own trade deals with other towns.



But already in the second half of the 13th Century the Venetian Republic commenced with the conquest of the Istrian towns and thus occupied Koper in the year 1279, a year later Izola, and in the year 1283 Piran.

From the 15th until 17th Century, Piran was shaken by the social strife between the aristocracy and the plebs, who rebelled and expressed their dissatisfaction with the fact that public funds were controlled exclusively by the aristocracy, ownership issues over the salt pans and the arable land in hinterland, as well as the political rights they wanted to obtain.

Eventually Protestantism spread in Istria, and appeared in Piran in the thirties of the 16th Century. In the 17th and 18th Century the Piran society still lived in the cultural atmosphere of Humanism and Renaissance, joined in the 17th Century by doctor Prospero Petronio.

A decade later (1692) Giuseppe Tartini was born, a violinist, composer and music pedagogue, who wrote over 300 compositions, many of which belong to the finest musical creations of the 18th Century.

Austrian occupation in the years 1797 until 1805, and a shorter period of French rule under the guise of the Italian Kingdom (1805 - 1809) and Napoleonic Illyrian Provinces (1809 - 1813), introduced a few minor urban interventions in the town and its surroundings, as well as administrative, social and political changes. Imperial Austria brought prosperity back to Piran in the 19th Century. It was chiefly



aided by the salt pans, as Austria renewed and enhanced the production by substantially enlarging the salt pans in Sečovlje, which yielded approximately 40,000 tons of salt per year.

The narrow gauge railroad, which led from Trieste to Poreč, greatly boosted the transport of people and merchandise. At the end of the 19th Century the development of tourism began together with the improved traffic connections. In Portorož especially health resort tourism began to develop, and brought it fame and reputation as the most pleasant and beautiful tourist centre in the east Adriatic, mainly due to its climate. After World War I, this area was assigned to Italy by the Rapallo peace agreement. The anti fascist movement grew among the Slovenian land population, as well as the Italian townspeople, to culminate in the War of National Liberation in the years 1941 – 1945.

Tartini Square became the central square of Piran at the end of the 13th Century, but acquired its present appearance only in the second half of the 19th Century. By filling the inner harbour, a spacious square area was obtained, around which all the important municipal buildings were constructed (Town Hall and Court Palace), as well as burgher houses of which only the gothic Venetian House is preserved in the original. The square was named after the well-known Piran local violinist and composer Giuseppe Tartini (1692 - 1770), who made the name of his birthplace known throughout Europe. The town, a collection of sculptures, portals and other artefacts, of secular and church art, holds a peculiarity: a collection of modern sculptures under the open sky on the Seča peninsula, just in front of Portorož. The international Sculptor Symposium Forma Viva was founded in the year 1961 upon a solicitation of the Slovene artists Jakob Savinšek and Janez Lenassi. The Coastal Galleries still traditionally organise it until the present time.

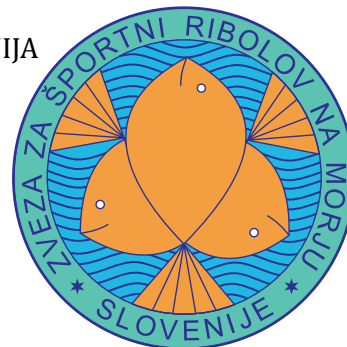


GENERALNE INFORMACIJE

I. ORGANIZATOR SVETOVNEGA PRVENSTVA:

Naslov: ZVEZA ZA ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV NA MORJU SLOVENIJE
Predsednik: CESTA ZORE PERELLO GODINA 3, 600 KOPER SLOVENIJA
Tel: Egon Breclj
+386 31 760 115
e-mail: info@zsrmslo.org
Web site: http://www.zsrmslo.org

Kontakt: Mario Druscovich
Tel: +386 31 897 381
e-mail: mario.druscovich@cetra.si



II. PREVOZ

Organizator lahko zagotovi prevoz z letališč ali nazaj z dodatnim stroški ob predhodni prijavi.

III. ZAVAROVANJE

Organizator se zavezuje, da bo zavaroval vse udeležence prvenstva pred nesrečami in smrtjo pri ustrezni zavarovalniški agenciji.

IV. ZDRAVNIŠKA SPRIČEVALO

Organizator predpostavlja, da imajo vsi športniki, ki bodo nastopili na tekmovanju veljavna zdravniška spričevala.

V. ANTI-DOPING CONTROLA

Organizator želi opozoriti vse udeležence / tekmovalce, da udeležba na prvenstvu vključuje sprejetje vseh športnih protidopinških pravil.

VI. ZASTAVA - HIMNA

Nacionalne zveze so odgovorne, da organizatorju dobavijo vsaj eno (po možnosti dve) zastavi svoje države v predpisani velikosti ter CD z nacionalno državno himno.

VII. MEDALJE IN DRUGA PRIZNANJA

Zmagovalci bodo prejeli medalje – zlato, srebrno in bronasto - FIPS-M, medtem ko bo Organizator podelil pokale in druge spominske nagrade.

VIII. PLAČILA VALUTA

Plačilno sredstvo v Sloveniji je EURO.

IX. RIBIŠKE TRGOVINE

Ulov - trgovina z lovsko in športno opremo d.o.o.

Obala 114, 6320 Portorož –Portorose

Fish Market Koper – FMK

Pristaniška ulica 3, 6000 Koper

X. PRAVILA TEKMOVANJA

Sistem klasifikacije, ki se bo uporabljal, temelji na točkah v skladu s pravili FIPS-M, **1gr - 1 točka**.

<https://www.fips-m.org/statutes-rules-gb>

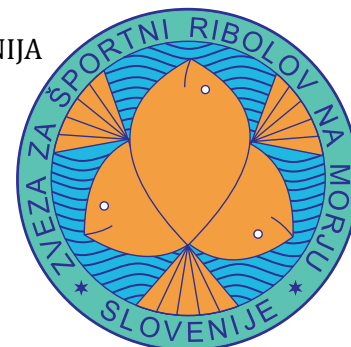


GENERAL INFORMATON

I. THE ORGANISER OF THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Address: SEA SPORT FISHING FEDERATION OF SLOVENIA
President: CESTA ZORE PERELLO GODINA 3, 600 KOPER SLOVENIJA
Tel: Egon Breclj
Tel: +386 31 760 115
e-mail: info@zsrmslo.org
Web site: http://www.zsrmslo.org

Contact: Mario Druscovich
Tel: +386 31 897 381
e-mail: mario.druscovich@cetra.si



II. TRANSFERS

Organization will provide tranfer from Ljubljana, Trieste or Venecije airport and back, with an extra cost. Please Contact us.

III. NSURANCET

The Organiser undertakes to insure all the participants in the Championship against accidents and death, with the relevant state insurance agency, at its own expense.

IV. MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

When the National Federation signs and stamps the registration of a team its representative assumes that all its athletes who entered in the competition have their sports medical certificates valid.

V. ANTI-DOPING CONTROL

The Organiser would like to remind all the participants/competitors that the participation in the Championship implicitly includes the acceptance of ALL the sports anti-doping rules of WADA.

VI. NATIONAL FLAG AND ANTHEM

National organisations are responsible for supplying the organizer with at least one (preferably two) flags of their country, of the prescribed size, as well as a CD/Pen drive with their national anthem.

VII. MEDALS AND OTHER RECOGNITIONS

The winners will be given medals – gold silver and bronze – by FIPS-M, while the Organizer will offer cups and other commemorative awards.

VIII. CURRENCY

The currency in use in Slovenia is EURO.

IX. FISHING SHOP

Ulov - trgovina z lovsko in športno opremo d.o.o.
Obala 114, 6320 Portorož –Portorose

Fish Market Koper – FMK
Pristaniška ulica 3, 6000 Koper

X. COMPETITION RULES

Classification system that will be used, is based on points according with FIPS-M Rules, **1gr = 1 point**.

<https://www.fips-m.org/statutes-rules-gb>



PROGRAM

SOBOTA, 07.11. 2020

14:00 prihod ekip
19:00 večerja

NEDELJA, 08.11. 2020

07:00 zajtrk
10:00 kapetanski sestanek, žrebanje
13:00 kosilo
17:00 OTVORITEV PRVENSTVA
18:30 cocktail dobrodošlice
20:00 večerja

PONEDELJEK, 09.11.2020

06:00 zajtrk
07:00 ukrcavanja v čolne
08:00 začetek treninga
13:00 konec treninga
14:00 kosilo za tekmovalce
19:30 večerja

TOREK, 10.11.2020

06:00 zajtrk
07:00 ukrcavanja v čolne
08:00 začetek 1. tekmovalnega dne
13:30 konec 1. tekmovalnega dne
14:00 kosilo za tekmovalce
14:30 vaganje
19:30 objava rezultata
19:30 večerja

SREDA, 11.11.2020

06:00 zajtrk
07:00 ukrcavanja v čolne
08:00 začetek 2. tekmovalnega dne
13:30 konec 2. tekmovalnega dne
14:00 kosilo za tekmovalce
14:30 vaganje
19:30 objava rezultata
19:30 večerja



ČETRTEK, 12.11.2020

06:00	zajtrk
07:00	ukrcavanja v čolne
08:00	začetek 3. tekmovalnega dne
13:30	konec 3. tekmovalnega dne
14:00	kosilo za tekmovalce
14:30	vaganje
19:30	objava rezultata
19:30	večerja



PETEK, 13.11.2020

REZERVNI DAN

07.00	zajtrk
	IZLET PO PIRANU
14:00	kosilo za tekmovalce
17.00	zaključna slovesnost
20.00	svečana zaključna večerja



SOBOTA, 14.11.2020

07.00	zajtrk
	odhod tekmovalcev



*** Program prvenstva se lahko spremeni



20. SVETOVNO PRVENSTVO V TRNKARJENJU IZ ČOLNA U21
20th WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT ANGLING YOUTH U21
7. do 14. November 2020



PROGRAM

SATURDAY, 07.11. 2020

14:00 arrival of teams
19:00 dinner

SUNDAY, 08.11. 2020

07:00 breakfast
10:00 captain's meeting
13:00 lunch
17:00 OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY
18:30 welcome cocktail
20:00 dinner

MONDAY, 09.11.2020

06:00 breakfast
07:00 departure of boats
08:00 start of official training
13:00 end of official training
14:00 lunch for competitors
19:30 dinner

TUESDAY, 10.11.2020

06:00 breakfast
07:00 departure of boats
08:00 start of 1st day of competition
13:30 end of 1st day of competition
14:00 lunch for competitors
14:30 weighing
19:30 results of the day
19:30 dinner

WEDNESDAY, 11.11.2020

06:00 breakfast
07:00 boarding boats
08:00 start of 2nd day of competition
13:30 end of 2nd day of competition day
14:00 lunch for competitors
14:30 weighing
19:00 results of the day
19:00 dinner



THURSDAY, 12.11.2020

07:00	boarding boats
08:00	start of 3st day of competition
13:30	end of 3st day of competition
14:00	lunch for competitors
14:30	weighing
19:00	results of the day
19:00	dinner



FRIDAY, 13.11.2020

RESERVATION DAY

07.00	breakfast EXCURSION BY PIRAN
14:00	lunch for competitors
17.00	closing ceremony
20.00	closing dinner



SATURDAY, 14.11.2020

07.00	breakfast departure of competitors
-------	---------------------------------------



**** This projected programs may be modified*



PARTICIPACIJA / PARTICIPATION

URADNA NASTANITEV/OFFICIAL ACCOMMODATION:

Kotizacija vključuje/The participation fee covers

	EKIPA TEAM	KAPETAN CAPTAIN	OSTALO OSEBJE ACCOMPANYING
Hotel/Hotel accommodation	X	X	X
Polni penzion/Full Board *	X	X	X
Dobrodošlica/Welcome cocktail	X	X	X
Zaključna večerja/Gala dinner	X	X	X
Zaključna prireditev / Closing Ceremony	X	X	X
Turistični program/Turistic Program	X	X	X
Izlet/Excursion	X	X	X
Čoln za uradni trening in tekmovanje Boats for Official Training and Competition	X	X	
Vaba za uradni trening in tekmovanje Baits for Official Training and Competition	X		
Organizacijski stroški Share in overall organizational expenses	X	X	

* Začetek od večerje naprej 07.11.2020 do zajtrka 14.11.2020 - brez pijače.

*Beginning from dinner on 07.11.2020 to Breakfast 14.11.2020. No drinks included.

NEURADNA NASTANITEV PO LASTNEM DOGOVORU

UNOFFICIAL ACCOMMODATION IN OWN ARRANGEMENT

Kotizacija vključuje/ The participation fee covers:

	EKIPA TEAM	KAPETAN CAPTAIN	OSTALO OSEBJE ACCOMPANYING
Hotel/Hotel accommodation			
Polni penzion/Full Board *			
Dobrodošlica/Welcome cocktail	X	X	
Zaključna večerja/Gala dinner	X	X	
Zaključna prireditev / Closing Ceremony	X	X	
Turistični program/Turistic Program	X	X	
Izlet/Excursion	X	X	
Čoln za uradni trening in tekmovanje Boats for Official Training and Competition	X	X	
Vaba za uradni trening in tekmovanje Baits for Official Training and Competition	X		
Organizacijski stroški Share in overall organizational expenses	X	X	

* Začetek od večerje naprej 07.11.2020 do zajtrka 14.11.2020 - brez pijače.

*Beginning from dinner on 07.11.2020 to Breakfast 14.11.2020. No drinks included.

*Cena zaključne večerje 50 €. / Coast of the final banquet 50 €,

URADNA NASTAVITEV / OFFICIAL ACCOMMODATION:

Cena/Costs for:

tekmovalec /competitor	=	900.00 €	Tim / Team (5)	=	4500.00 €
rezerva / reserve	=	700.00 €	X	=	
kapetan / team manager	=	700.00 €	X	=	
ostalo osebje / accompanying	=	700.00 €	X	=	
TOTAL					€

NEURADNA NASTANITEV / UNOFFICIAL ACCOMMODATION IN OWN ARRANGEMENT

Cena/Costs for:

tekmovalec /competitor	=	400.00 €	Tim / Team (5)	=	2000.00 €
rezerva / reserve	=	200.00 €	X	=	
kapetan / team manager	=	200.00 €	X	=	
TOTAL					€

Rok plačila na naš TRR do 31.08.2020

Total amount in Euro to be transferred to the following bank account, until 31.08.2020

**INŠTRUKCIJE ZA PLAČANJE
INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAYMENT**

ZVEZA ZA ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV NA MORJU SLOVENIJE
CESTA ZORE PERELLO-GODINA 3
6000 KOPER – CAPODISTRIA

Banka Intesa Sanpaolo d.d.
Obala 114 A
6320 PORTOROŽ

IBAN: SI56 1010 0003 4632 972
BIC: BAKOSI2X



SPECIJALNI ARANŽMA

- Čolni, vaba in prevoz – plačilo z gotovino.

ZA EKIPE, KI PRIDEJO PREJ, JE STROŠEK NASTANITVE V HOTELU VILE PARK 3

- BB v dbl € 35,00/ 40,00 po osebi/noč
- BB v sgl € 52,00/ 62,00 po osebi/noč
- HB v dbl € 40,00/45,00 po osebi/noč
- HB v sgl € 61,00/71,00 po osebi/noč
- FB v dbl € 54,00/59,00 po osebi/noč
- FB v sgl € 75,00/85,00 po osebi/noč
- Taksa € 2,50 po osebi/noč
- Prijavnina € 1,00 (se plača samo 1x za celo bivanje)

SPECIAL ARRANGMENTS

- *Boat for training, baits, transfer - cash payment on arrival.*

FOR TEAMS TO COME EARLIER, THE COST OF ACCOMMODATION IN HOTEL VILLAS PARK 3 *

- BB in dbl € 35.00 / 40.00 perperson / night
- BB in sgl € 52.00 / 62.00 perperson / night
- HB in dbl € 40.00 / 45.00 perperson / night
- HB in sgl € 61.00 / 71.00 perperson / night
- FB in dbl € 54.00 / 59.00 perperson / night
- FB in sgl € 75.00 / 85.00 perperson / night
- Tax € 2.50 per person / night
- Registration € 1.00 (only 1x is payable for the whole stay)

TRENING

Zveze ob predhodnem dogovoru z organizatorjem lahko rezervirajo čoln ter vabo za dodatni trening na istem mestu, kjer bo potekalo tekmovanje.

Cene :

- Čoln 250 €
- Vaba 20 € za enega tekmovalca

Čolni in vaba sta enaka kot na tekmovanju.

TRAINING

If the teams want to rent boats for training, bait and accommodation in the same place as the competition, the federation can do so, just send us this information.

Prices:

- Boat 250 €
- Baits 20 € for competitor

The boats and the bait are the same of the competition.

MINIMALNA VELIKOST RIBE MINIMUM FISH SIZE

RIBON / COMMON PANDORA / PAGELLUS ERYTHRINUS	
min 15 cm	
DIVLJI RIBON / AXILLARY SEABREAM / PAGELLUS ACERNE	
min 17 cm	
BUKVA / BOGUE / BOOPS BOOPS	
min 15 cm	
FRATER / COMMON TWO BANDED SEABREM / DIPLODUS VULGARIS	
min 18 cm	
GLAVAČ / GIANT GOBY / GOBIUS COBITIS	
min 15 cm	
ŠUR / HORSE MACKEREL / TRACHURUS TRACHURUS	
min 15 cm	
KANTER / BLACK SEABREAM / SPONDYLIOSOMA CANTHARUS	
min 15 cm	
KONJ / BROWN MEARGE / SCIAENE UMBRA	
min 18 cm	
ŠPAR / ANNUALAR SEABREAM / DIPLODUS ANNULARIS	
min 15 cm	

KNEZ / MEDITERANIAN RAINBOW WRASSE / CORIS JULIS	
min 15 cm	
ORADA / GILTHEAD SEABREAM / SPARUS AURATA	
min 20 cm	
PAGER / COMMON SEABREAM / PARUS PAGRUS	
min 18 cm	
KRULEC / STREAKED GURNARD / TRIGLOPORUS LASTOVIZA	
min 15 cm	
BRANCIN / SEA BASS / DICENTRARCHUS LABRAX	
min 25 cm	
LEP / PAINTED WRASSE / SYMPHODUS TINCA	
min 15 cm	
ZOBATEC / COMMON DENTEX / DENTEX DENTEX	
min 25 cm	
BRADAČ / RED MULLET / MULLUS BARBATUS	
min 15 cm	
ŠARAG / WHITE SEABREAM / DIPLODUS SARGUS	
min 23 cm	

MENOLA / BLOTCHED PICAREL / SPICARA MAENA	
min 15 cm	
PIC / SHARPSNOUT SEABREAM / DIPLODUS PUNTAZZO	
min 18 cm	
UGOR / EUROPEAN CONGER / CONGER CONGER	
min 40 cm	
RDEČI MEČAK / RED BANDFISH / CEPOLA RUBESCENS	
min 15 cm	
PIRKA / PAINTED COMBER / SERRANUS SCRIBA	
min 15 cm	
UŠATA / SADDLED SEABREAM / OBLADA MELANURA	
min 15 cm	

ŠKRPENA / RED SCORPIONFISH / SCORPAENA SCROFA	
min 15 cm	
ŠKARPOČ / BLACK SCORPIONFISH / SCORPAENA PORCUS	
min 15 cm	
MOL / MERLING / GADUS MERLANGUS	
min 15 cm	
OVČICA / STRIPED SEA BREAM / LITHOGNATHUS MORMYRUS	
min 20 cm	
PAJEK (morski pajek) / GREATER WEEVER / TRACHINUS DRACO	
min 15 cm	

NEVARNE RIBE S STRUPENIMI BIDICAMI DANGEROUS FISHES

ŠKARPOČ / BLACK SCORPIONFISH / SCORPAENA PORCUS	
min 15 cm	
PAJEK (morski pajek) / GREATER WEEVER / TRACHINUS DRACO	
min 15 cm	

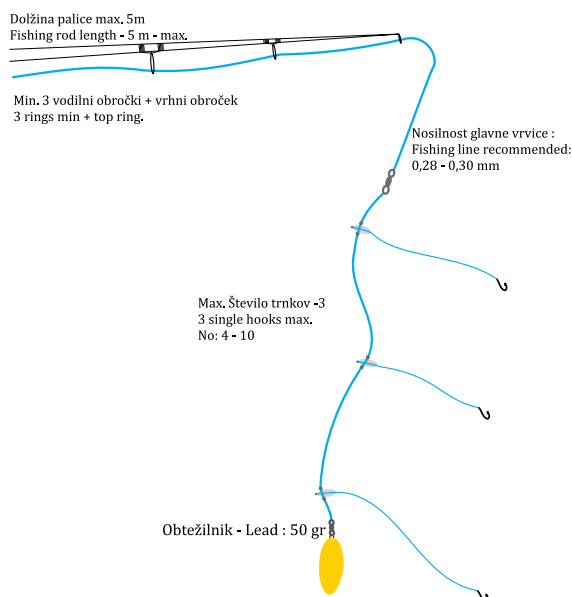
• Ne točkuj se vsa plava riba (skuša, lokarda, lampuga....). Vse ostale ribe - min. 15 cm, po Zakonu Republike Slovenije.

• On no account are all kinds of blue fish (mackerel, chub mackerel, dolphinfish etc ...). All other fish - min. 15 cm, according to the Law of the Republic of Slovenia.

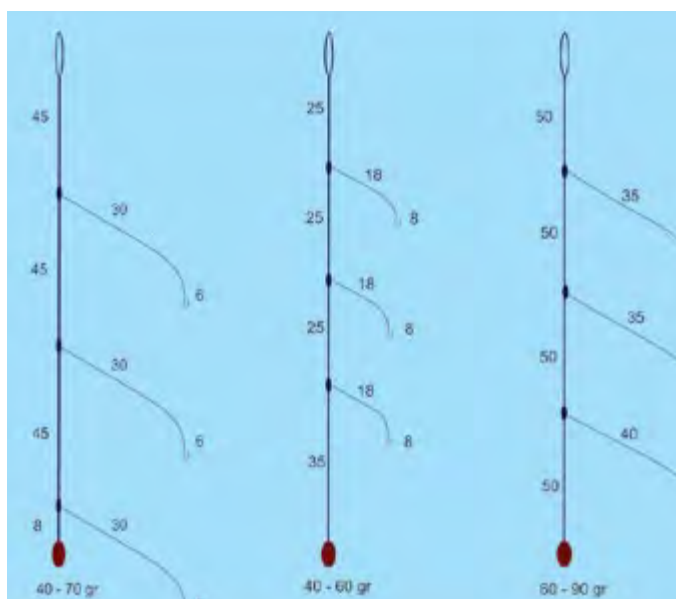
PRIPOROČEN RIBOLOVNI PRIBOR SUGGESTED FISHING EQUIPMEN

Tekmovalci se morajo držati pravilnika FIPS-M
Rules for international FIPS-M competitions – Boat Angling

Grafični prikaz priporočenega ribolovnega pribora
View of the advised fishing equipment:



Minimalna mera trnka je 5 mm
The minimum hook dimension is 5 mm



VABA – za tekmovalni dan (vključen trening): ligenj 300 gr, školjke 2 kg, sardela 500 gr.

BAIT – per competitor, per day (including training): squid 300 gr, mussels 2 kg, sardel 500 gr.



ZNAČILNOSTI RIBOLOVNEGA PODROČJA

Piranski akvatorij je globok od 18 do 33 metrov, dno je pretežno blatno – peščeno.

Povprečna letna temperatura zraka je cca 17 °C, v jesenskem času 12 do 24 °C. Temperatura morja v jesenskem času 12 do 18 °C, slanost cca 38‰.

Vetrovi : Burja (NE), Maestral (NW), Jugo (SE).

Lovna področja so razdeljena tako, da je možna izbira v zavetju vetrov.

FISHERIES CHARACTERISTICS

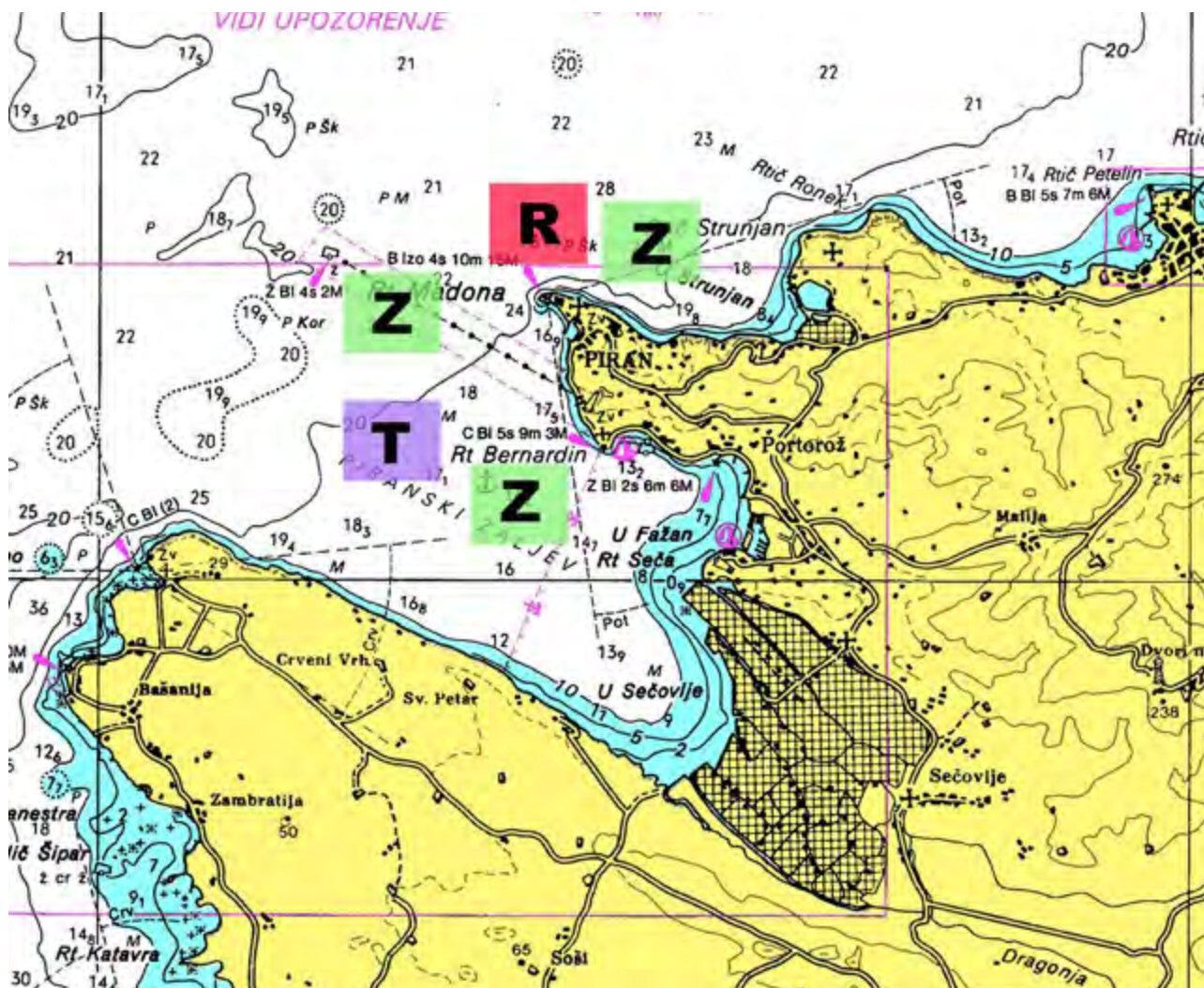
The Piran sea are 18 to 33 meters deep, the bottom is mostly muddy - sandy.

The average annual air temperature is approximately 17 °C, in the autumn 12 to 24 °C.

Sea temperature in autumn 12 to 18 °C, salinity approx. 38‰.

Winds: Burja (NE), Maestral (NW), South (SE).

Hunting areas are divided in such a way that it is possible to choose in the wind shelter.



INFO TOČKE / INFO POINTS



1. HOTEL VILE PARK
2. UKRCAVANJE V ČOLNE / ENTER THE BOATS
3. INFO CENTAR / INFO CENTRE



20. SVETOVNO PRVENSTVO V TRNKARJENJU IZ ČOLNA U21
20th WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT ANGLING YOUTH U21
7. do 14. November 2020



PIRAN, biser beneške arhitekture, z bogato zgodovino in kančkom modernosti. To zanimivo srednjeveško mesto očara vsakega obiskovalca, ki med sprehodom po ulicah pozabi na čas.

PIRAN, a real gem in Venetian style, offers an appealing history with a touch of modernity. Every visitor is seduced by this attractive old town. While walking through the narrow streets you forget the time.



PORTOROŽ, »prestižen obmorski resort«, kot so ga imenovali v času Avstro-Ogrske, leži v zavetrnem zalivu. Na eni strani ga obdajajo ene najstarejših solin v Evropi, na drugi pa značilni istrski grički z oljčnimi nasadi, vinogradi in sadnim drevjem.

PORTOROŽ, known in the time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a "prestigious seaside resort", lies in a sheltered bay. On one side are one of the oldest salt pans in Europe and on the other side the typical Istrian hills with olive groves, vineyards and fruit trees.



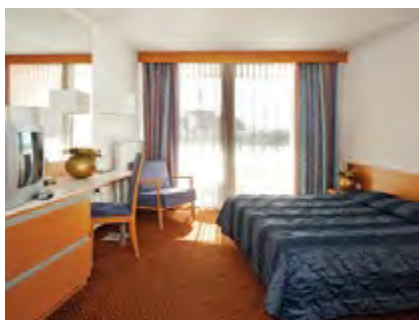
HOTEL VILE PARK ***

Sklop 5 vil v istrskem stilu, primeren za tiste, ki si želijo sproščenih počitnic. Skupno je na voljo 216 sob, vse so opremljene s SAT TV, tušem/WC, telefonom, klimo. Dodatno imajo nekatere sobe še balkon in pogled na morje. V bližini so še hotelska plaža Arcobaleno (trava, beton) z zunanjim bazenom z morsko vodo in majhnim bazenom za otroke (odprta med 15.06. in 15.09.) ter nakupovalna ulica s trgovinami, bari in restavracijami. Penzijski obroki so v restavraciji Pristan (Belini) v bližnjem Hotelu Histron.



HOTEL VILE PARK ***

A settlement of 5 Istrian style bungalows for those who prefer casual life style. 216 rooms, all fitted with SAT TV, shower/WC, telephone, central heating, A/C, some with balcony / some with sea view. Own beach (grass, concrete) with outdoor sea water swimming pool and a small pool for children "Arcobaleno" (open 15.06.-15.09.). Shopping street with boutiques, various shops, pub and bars. Meals are served in the restaurant Pristan (Belini) in the nearby Hotel Histron.



OSTALE STORITVE, KI SO NA VOLJO:

- Sea Park Termaris (v H. Histrion)
- Relax & Spa Benedicta
- Restavracija Belin, Taverna Mediteran in ribja restavracija Barka
- Café St. Bernardino
- parkirišče, garaža (doplačilo) in avtopralnica
- nakupovalna ulica s trgovinami, bari in restavracijami

OTHER FACILITIES ON DISPOSAL:

- Sea Park Termaris (v H. Histrion)
- Relax & Spa Benedicta
- Restaurants Belin, Taverna Mediteran and fish Restaurant Barka
- Café St. Bernardino
- Parking (fee), Garage and car wash
- Shopping street with boutiques, bars and restaurant



Oddaljenost od večjih mest:

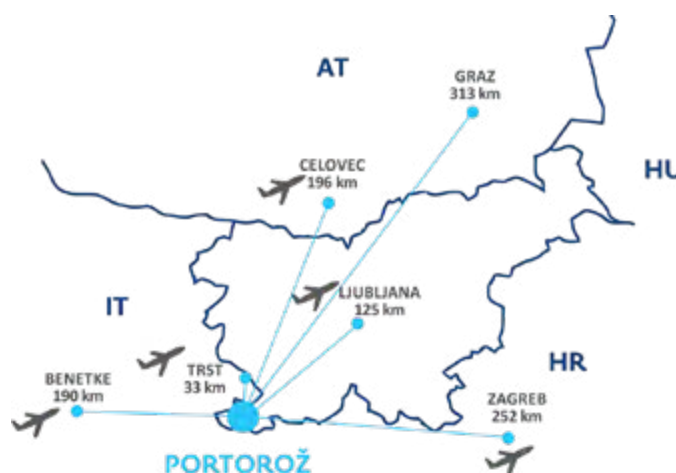
Distance from larger towns:

Ljubljana 125 km
Zagreb 252 km (HR)
Trst 33 km (I)
Benetke 190 km (I)
Dunaj 490 km (A)
München 485 km (D)
Budimpešta 562 km (H)

Oddaljenost od letališč:

Distance from airports:

Ljubljana, Jože Pučnik 143 km
Trst, Ronchi dei Legionari 74 km (I)
Benetke, Marco Polo 190 km (I)
Celovec 196 km (A)



T +386 5 690 70 00 E booking@h-bernardin.si W www.hoteli-bernardin.si

**PREDHODNA PRIJAVA
PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM**

ZVEZA - FEDERATION:	
ADRESA - ADRESSE:	

KONTAKTNA OSEBA - CONTACT PERSON :	
E-MAIL:	
FAX :	
TEL. - PHO. :	
ADRESA - ADRESSE:	

Prijavljamo število udeležencev: Report the following number of participants:	
Participacija v hoteli: Participation with hotel accommodation:	☐ DA - YES ☐ NE - NO

S tem sprejemamo finančne in druge pogoje, ki jih zagotavlja organizator.
We hereby accept the financial and other terms and conditions as supplied by the Organizer

DATUM - DATE:

POTPIS - SIGNATURE

Izpolnjeno prijavo vrniti do 15.06.2020. na naslov:
Please fill in and return by 15.06.2020. to the following adresse

ZVEZA ZA ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV NA MORJU SLOVENIJE
CESTA ZORE PERELLO GODINA 3
6000 KOPER, SLOVENIJA
E-mail: info@zsrms-slo.org

20. SVETOVNO PRVENSTVO V TRNKARJENJU IZ ČOLNA U21
20th WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP BOAT ANGLING YOUTH U21
7. do 14. November 2020



KONČNA PRIJAVA
FINALE REGISTRATION FORM

ZVEZA - FEDERATION:

NASLOV - ADRESSE:

KONTAKTNA OSEBA - CONTACT PERSON:

E-MAIL:

1. TEKMOVALEC - COMPETITORS:

IME I PREIMEK - NAME	DATUM ROJSTVA - BIRTHDAY	PASAPORT - PASSPORT
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

3. KAPETAN - CAPTAIN/TEAM MANAGER

1.		
2.		

2. REZERVA- RESERVES

1.		
-------------------------	----------------------	----------------------

4. OSTALO OSEBJE - OTHER PERSONS

1.		
2.		
3.		

Z podpisom registracijskega dokumenta zveza in njihovi tekmovalci dajo dovoljenje organizatorju in FIPS-M, da na seznamu in uvrstitveni listi objavijo ime in priimek vsakega tekmovalca.

By signing the registration document the federation and their competitors give permission for the organiser and FIPS-M to publish both the first and last name of each competitor on the participant and ranking lists.

La signature du présent document par la fédération vaut autorisation de celle-ci et des compétiteurs pour la publication de leurs coordonnées (Noms et Prénoms) sur les listes des participants et des classements établis par l'organisateur et publié par FIPS-Mer.

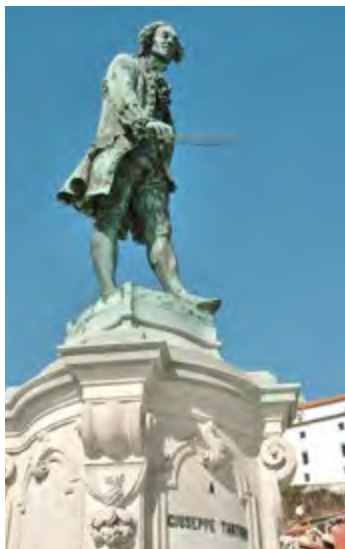
Izpolnjeno prijavo vrniti do 31.7.2020, na naslov:
Please fill in and return by 31.7.2020, to the following adresse:

ZVEZA ZA ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV NA MORJU SLOVENIJE
CESTA ZORE PERELLO GODINA 3
6000 KOPER, SLOVENIJA
E-mail: info@zsrm-slo.org

DATUM - DATE:

POTPIS - SIGNATURE

GIUSEPPE TARTINI 1692 - 1770



Giuseppe Tartini se je rodil v Piranu 8. aprila 1692. Oče Gian Antonio je bil firenškega porekla in je prišel v Piran najverjetneje zaradi trgovanja. Kasneje se je zaposlil kot javni pisar za odkup soli. Mati Caterina Zangrando je bila potomka ene najstarejših plemiških družin v Piranu. Tartini je prvo znanje nabiral v oratoriju očetov Filipinov v Piranu, kasneje pa so ga vpisali v Collegiodelpadridellescuole Pie v Kopru. Verjetno je obiskoval tudi piransko akademijo I virtuosi, ki je združevala vse izobražene piranske meščane, da so na svojih srečanjih razpravljali o glasbi, umetnosti, literaturi. Šolanje je nadaljeval v koprskem kolegiju. Oče je želel, da bi se posvetil duhovniškemu poklicu, a sina je nemirna narava gnala drugam. Študij je nadaljeval na pravni fakulteti univerze v Padovi. Po nevšečnostih zaradi poroke s škofovo nečakinjo je moral Padovo zapustiti. Zatekel se je v Assisi, kjer je v tamkajšnjem samostanu intenzivno študiral violino in osnove kompozicije. V tem času se je ukvarjal tudi z raziskovanjem akustičnih zakonitosti. Biografski podatki za nadaljnja leta so skopi: znano je, da je igral v raznih gledaliških orkestrih in nastopal kot solist, svojo violinsko igro pa je izboljševal tudi v Anconi, kjer je študiral dve leti.



Leta 1721 so ga povabili na mesto prvega violinista in koncertnega mojstra v baziliki svetega Antona v Padovi. Imenovan je bil brez predhodne avdicije, kar priča o velikem slovesu, ki ga je užival kot virtuoz. Po krajšem bivanju v Pragi je na vrhuncu svojih ustvarjalnih moči deloval predvsem v Padovi, kjer je zopet prevzel vodstvo glasbene kapele v stolnici. Leta 1728 je ustanovil slovito violinsko šolo La scuoladellenazioni. Učenci so vanjo prihajali iz raznih koncev Evrope, zato se je Tartinija prijel vzdevek Ilmaestro dell'enazioni (glasbeni mojster narodov). Umrl je v Padovi 26. februarja 1770. Pokopan je v cerkvi svete Katarine v Padovi (Chiesa di Santa Caterina). Na pročelju cerkve je vzdana tudi spominska plošča.



Zapustil je obsežen opus: okoli 130 koncertov, prek 170 sonat za violino in tako dalje. Pisal je predvsem za violino. Njegovo najslavnejše delo je sonata Vražji trilček. Legenda pripoveduje, da se mu je v snu prikazal sam vrag, ki je igral na violino. Takoj ko se je prebudil, je melodijo zapisal. Tako naj bi nastala ena najbolj znanih in najbolj zahtevnih evropskih skladb za violino.

GIUSEPPE TARTINI 1692 - 1770



Tartini was born in Piran, a town on the peninsula of Istria, in the Republic of Venice (now in Slovenia) to Gianantonio native of Florence and Caterina Zangrando, a descendant of one of the oldest aristocratic Piranese families.

It appears Tartini's parents intended him to become a Franciscan friar and, in this way, he received basic musical training. He studied law at the University of Padua, where he became skilled at fencing. After his father's death in 1710, he married Elisabetta Premazore, a woman his father would have disapproved of because of her lower social class and age difference. Unfortunately, Elisabetta was a favorite of the powerful Cardinal Giorgio Cornaro, who promptly charged Tartini with abduction. Tartini fled Padua to go to the monastery of St. Francis in Assisi, where he could escape prosecution. While there, Tartini took up playing the violin.



Legend says when Tartini heard Francesco Maria Veracini's playing in 1716, he was impressed by it and dissatisfied with his own skill. He fled to Ancona and locked himself away in a room to practise, according to Charles Burney, "in order to study the use of the bow in more tranquility, and with more convenience than at Venice, as he had a place assigned him in the opera orchestra of that city".

Tartini's skill improved tremendously and, in 1721, he was appointed Maestro di Cappella at the Basilica di Sant'Antonio in Padua, with a contract that allowed him to play for other institutions if he wished. In Padua he met and befriended fellow composer and theorist Francesco Antonio Vallotti.



Tartini was the first known owner of a violin made by Antonio Stradivari in 1715, which Tartini bestowed upon his student Salvini, who in turn gave it to the Polish composer and virtuoso violinist Karol Lipiński upon hearing him perform: the instrument is thus known as the Lipinski

Stradivarius. Tartini also owned and played the Antonio Stradivarius violin ex-Vogelweith from 1711.

In 1726, Tartini started a violin school which attracted students from all over Europe. Gradually, Tartini became more interested in the theory of harmony and acoustics, and from 1750 to the end of his life he published various treatises.

He died in Padua 1770.

His home town, Piran, now has a statue of Tartini in the square, which was the old harbour, originally Roman, named the Tartini Square (Slovene: Tartinijev trg, Italian: Piazza Tartini). Silted up and obsolete, the port was cleared of debris, filled, and redeveloped. One of the old stone warehouses is now the Hotel Giuseppe Tartini. His birthday is celebrated by a concert in the main town cathedral.



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