

Welcome to the Croatian Cruise Ports

This guide is designed to give you an insight into the various ports of Croatia. The guide also includes suggestions for excursions whilst visiting the destination. The sheer diversity of Croatia is magical, from the crystal turquoise sea to the imposing mountains and from the unspoilt nature to its medieval cities. It's a land of heritage and culture. A country just waiting to be explored. Discover Croatia today.

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CITY WALLS - Dominating the city and the view for miles, the City Walls of Dubrovnik are an impressive sight. The most recognizable feature of this historic city of Dubrovnik they give it its characteristic appearance, famous all over the world, which run uninterrupted for 1940 meters encircling the city. This complex structure, one of the most beautiful and strongest fortification in the Mediterranean, consists of a series of forts, bastions, casemates, towers and detached forts. The city of Dubrovnik is completely surrounded with walls and forts, including the Old Port. The history of the fortifications goes back to the early middle Ages.

STRADUN - The Old Town's main street is called Stradun. It is approximately 300 meters long, and runs through the very heart of the historic Old City. The street came into being in the 12th century, was paved in 1466 and reconstructed after the earthquake of 1667. The limestone pavement, polished by use, shines like glass all year. The houses on each side, though preserving an ancient ground plan, also date from the 17th century, their elevation and style being uniform. The shops mostly have the characteristic combined door and counter. This type of door consists of a door and window in a single frame spanned by a semicircular arch. The door was kept closed and goods handed over the sill, which served as a counter.



Dubrovnik - walking tour and experiential through guided programmes.

Dubrovnik is also a double for history and guides were awarded Topos Awards, and an inscription since 1994 30-year-old tradition. Today we are the organizational representative of the European Federation of Tourist Guide Associations and our 24-hour telephone service in 11 languages.

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Croatia

Opatija
Rijeka
Rovinj
Pula

Rab

Zadar

Šibenik

Split

Korčula

Adriatic
sea





Dubrovnik



Korčula



Pula



Rab



Rijeka



Opatija



Rovinj



Šibenik



Split



Zadar

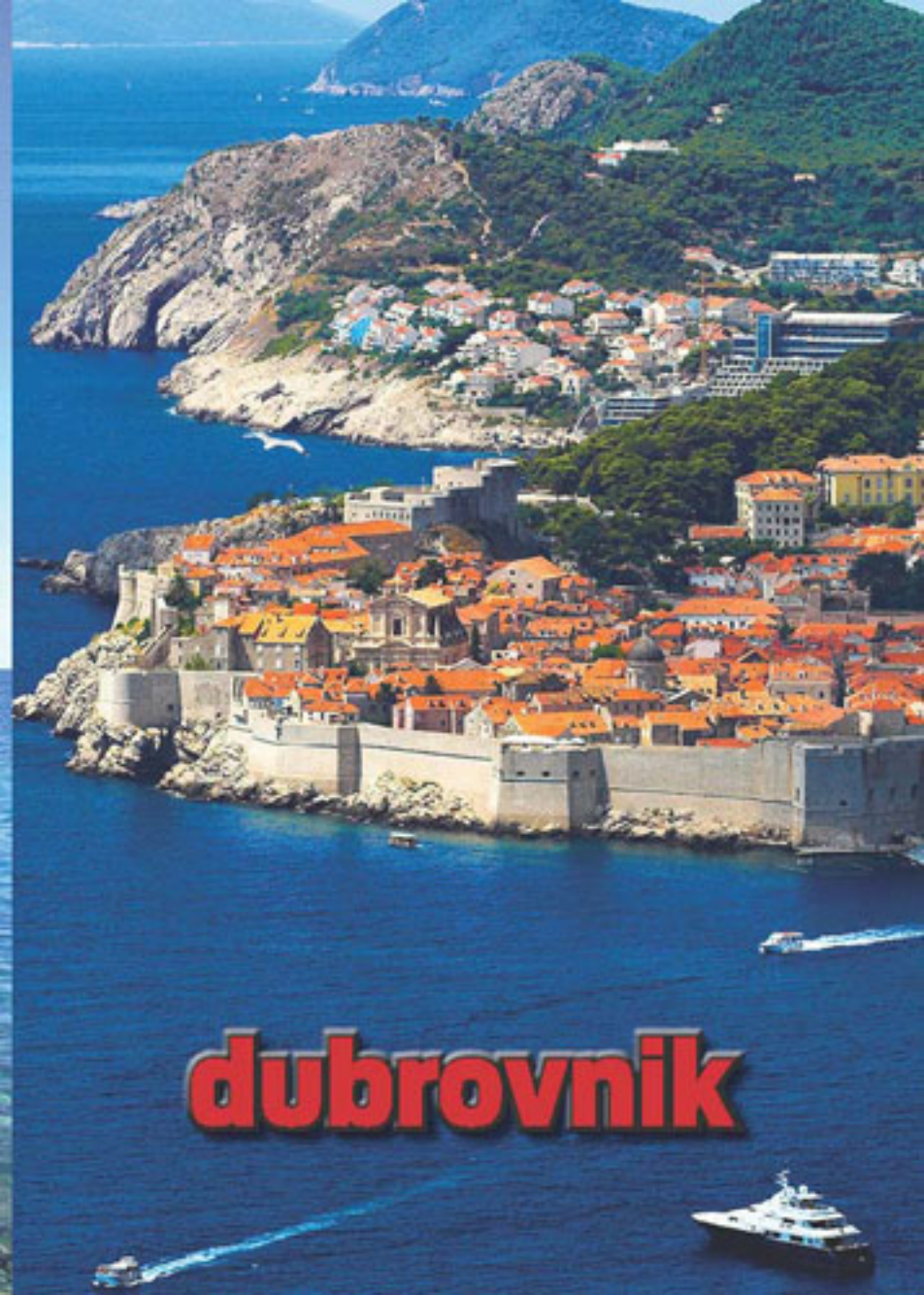




...simply unique...

Croatia has a coastline with over a thousand islands, hidden bays, thick forests stretching down to the waterline and deserted beaches. Interspersed with this stunning natural beauty are the gems of the coast: the ancient cities with their monuments and fascinating cultural histories. These gems and the untouched landscapes that encompass them compliment each other perfectly. The ideal way to explore these sights is from the sea and in fact many of the more interesting places can only be reached from the sea. Not only are the ports in the guide fascinating but they are also superb gateways to the wonderful local life that Croatia has to offer. Croatia is a simply unique destination and offers a uniquely simple cruise.

...uniquely simple...



dubrovnik

DUBROVNIK PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	4	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 300 m	7,5 m	no limit
2. 250 m	11 m	no limit
3. 300 m	11 m	no limit
4. 300 m	11 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	YES
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	YES
Ship tenders allowed	YES
Pilotage compulsory	YES
Tugs available	NO
Tidal movement/range	NO
Tender transfer time	5 min
Customs compulsory	YES

SERVICES

Line handlers	YES
Stevedores	YES
Ship chandlers	YES
Warehousing	YES
Bunkering	NO
Garbage disposal	compulsory
Sewage disposal	YES
Water	YES
Freight forwarding	YES
Emergency service	YES
Security	YES

DISTANCES

City centre	3 km
Airport	17 km
Bus station	100 m

CONTACTS

DUBROVNIK PORT AUTHORITY
Cibala Pape Ivana Pavla II, no.1
20000 Dubrovnik
Tel: +385 020 313 333
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PORT OF DUBROVNIK

Dubrovnik is located on the eastern Adriatic coast of southern Croatia. The prosperity of the city of Dubrovnik has always been based on maritime trade. In the Middle Ages, as the Republic of Dubrovnik, it became the only eastern Adriatic city-state to rival Venice. Supported by its wealthy and skilled diplomacy, the city achieved a remarkable level of development, particularly during the 15th and 16th centuries. Due to the strong connection of Dubrovnik, starting with its time as a republic to modern times, with the sea, the port of Dubrovnik has always held an important role as a gateway to the world for the whole region. Today Dubrovnik is a major tourist destination in the Mediterranean attracting large numbers of visitors every year. Dubrovnik's long and illustrious history in maritime affairs is complemented with the port's establishment as an important cruise destination.



Coordinates:
42°39'N
18°07'E



ABOUT DUBROVNIK

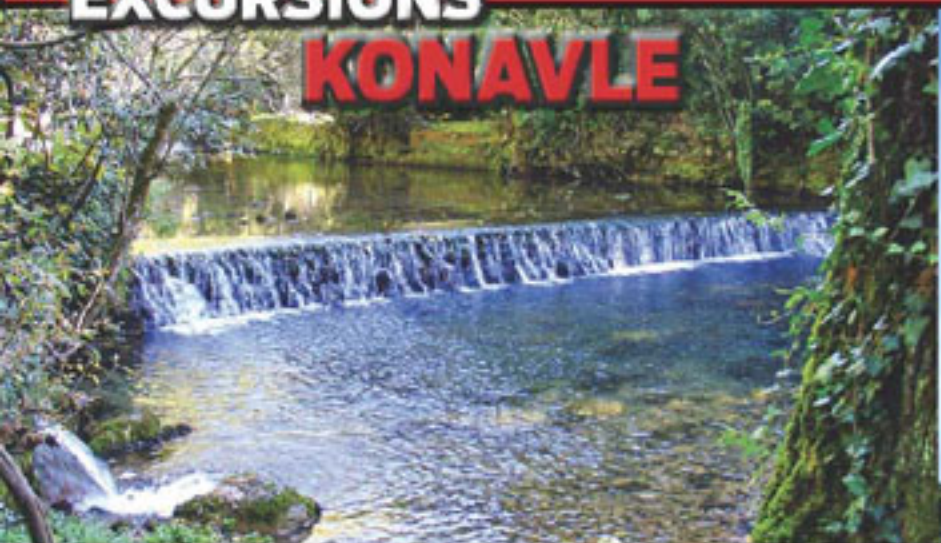
Dubrovnik is a city, port and tourist centre of the southern Croatian coast. It lies at the foot of the limestone Sid Mount (412 m), in a valley enclosed to the south-west by the Lapad plateau and a smaller wall with the oldest part of Dubrovnik. The ancient Old City was connected with the suburban zone on the other side of the valley by levelling and filling up of a marshy valley between the Gruž Bay in the north and Old Port in the south, as well as by the construction of the **Stradun**. Stradun thus became the spine of the town and its main street, connecting two opposite town gates: the Ploče Gate in the east and the Pile Gate in the west. Upon the construction of the port in the Gruž Bay, Gruž was gradually annexed to Dubrovnik and became an integral part of the town. Later on, Dubrovnik extended also to the Lapad peninsula, to lower parts of the Sid slopes and outside the town ramparts toward Zupa. The climate of Dubrovnik is characterised by warm and dry summers and mild winters. The average air temperature in the coldest month (February) is 4.6 °C and in the warmest month (August) 26.2 °C. The cold half of the year accounts for 88 % of the total annual rainfall; the spring accounts for 29, the summer for 14, the autumn for 26 and the winter for 37 rainy days out of the total number of 185 rainy days. Snow occurs extremely rarely; with 2,554 hours of sunshine a year, Dubrovnik ranks among the sunniest towns of southern Europe. In July it has 12.4 hours of sunshine a day, like Alexandria, in Egypt. The vegetation is subtropical and extremely luxuriant. The south-west of the old part of the town is a tourist zone called Ploče, west of it is Lapad, while northwest of it is the Gruž port and Gruž. The town has a number of cultural and educational institutions: the Nautical College, the Tourist College, and the University Centre for Postgraduate Studies, the Institute of History of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Dubrovnik Summer Festival and other. Dubrovnik has a town port, the port of Gruž and a marina. The **city walls** of the Old

City of Dubrovnik is the historic core of the city. The old town port is protected by the Porporela breakwater; yachts drawing up to 3 m may dock in it; smaller ships are docked in the cove of Gornja Bocina. The port of Gruž is a trading port, situated 2.5 km northwest of the ancient town core of Dubrovnik. Dubrovnik Marina is located in Komolac, in the interior part of Rijeka Dubrovačka, about 4 km from the entrance to the port of Gruž. Dubrovnik is located on the main road (M2, E85). The Dubrovnik airport is located in Čilipi.



EXCURSIONS

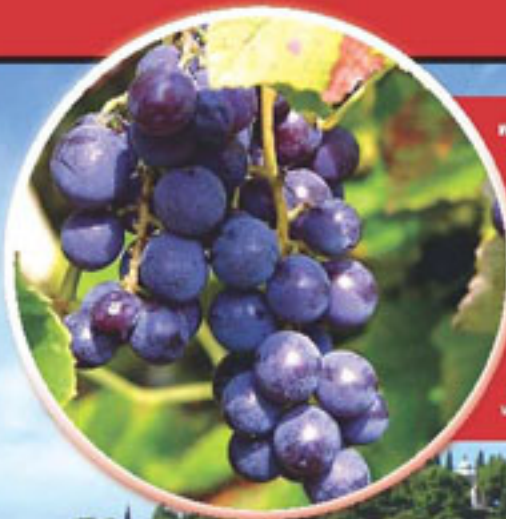
KONAVLE



A region rich in nature, heritage and customs. From imposing mountains, to gentle rolling valleys, to dramatic cliffs and enticing beaches. The Konavle area is a kaleidoscope of natural wonders. Konavle, the most southern Croatian region, covers a mass of 209 km², on which there 9.500 inhabitants live in 33 smaller and larger settlements. Although it is a relatively small area, we distinguish clearly three completely different parts in Konavle: the rocky coast, the central part – the field and the mountain region. The region is distinguished by its pristine natural landscape and indigenous stone architecture. Numerous historic monuments have been carefully preserved, and hundreds of years of cultural traditions can still be experienced today in Konavle's unique costumes, embroidery and folklore. The northern mountain part, which borders to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Montenegro, is dominated by the mountain massif of Snježnica (234 m) and Belotina. The biggest settlement in the region is Čilipi and is one the best places to meet the cultural traditions of Konavle including the **folklore dancing**. One old traditional that is still alive today is **embroidery**. The custom is passed down from generation to generation, skills are taught and learnt, traditions are respected and the passion for these ornate masterpieces lives on. The fertile Konavle field represents the central part of Konavle; it stretches over 35 kilometers lengthwise and over 10 kilometers breadthwise, and the courses of the rivers Uta, Konavlečka and Kopačka merge in its central part. These fertile lands have over many centuries offered the perfect locat on for vineyards and Konavle is to-day designated **wine** growing region. In the central part of the

continent belt of Konavle, the vertical steep coast of the Konavle rocks is dominating, whereas in the South the peninsula of Molunat with its coves and the peninsula of Pivkača at the entry into the Bay of Njivice are attached, and in the West, the Bay of Županja with its beautiful coves, peninsulas and small islands of Cortat. Almost one third of the area of Konavle is covered with forests: in the rocky coastal part, the low forests of macchia, pine and cypress are predominant, whereas in the northern mountain part you can also find oak and hornbeam forests next to cypresses and macchia. The generally defining climate in Konavle is the Mediterranean one: mild winters, autumns warmer and rainier than the springs, dry and hot summers, and the predominant winds are south, north, and the easterly. With regards to the characteristic climate and the typical soil, the most prevalent agricultural cultures are the vine and the olive, but other fruit and garden cultures as well as the stock farming are absolutely represented.





WINE - Naturally, a good meal asks for a good wine. Konavle, counting also its wine-growing district to its landmarks, has an appropriate production of quality and autocht honous wines. Next to the internationally known types of wine such as Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon also numerous local and autocht honous types are cultivated, such as Plavac Mali, Kadu rim, Delmatinka and others. Among them all, the autocht honous and domestic type of the Dubrovnik Matheisbi lenk takes a special place. Numerous winegrowers from Konavle, who follow international trends, produce authentic and quality wines that exquisitely go along with the domestic gastronomic delicacies.



EMBROIDERY - The embroideries from Konavle are famous for their accentuated color, a delicate effect produced by use of silk threads, and a perfect manufacturing that does not permit any errors. The embroidery preserves the rich cultural and artistic heritage of its originating region.

FOLKLORE - Cilipi Folklore presents traditional dance and folklore shows in village of Cilipi in Konavle. Folklore has always been an important aspect of traditional culture - it is a combination of all the phenomena in life, which are passed from one generation to another. Following the Sunday mass, the residents dressed in the well-known Konavle costumes, the loveliest in Croatia, dance on the main square before the church of St. Nicholas.

Length of excursion -
2 to 4 hours

EXCURSIONS



LADJA - For centuries, until the beginning of the 1930s, the main means of transport in Neretva Delta was a wooden boat called ladja. A Ladja is 7 to 8 meters long and 2.5 to 3 meters wide. It was used for the transport of agricultural products and domestic animals. Even horses and cows could be loaded onto them. Ladjas could be moved by rowing or they could be pulled from the ground by several people walking along the river bank.

Length of excursion - 8 hours

NERETVA AND MEĐUGORJE



MEĐUGORJE - Međugorje is a town located in western Herzegovina, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, around 25 km south-west of Mostar and close to the border of Croatia. Today the town is best known due to reported apparitions of the Blessed Virgin Mary which six local children witnessed in June 1981. The town and the cat head is visited by pilgrims from around the entire world as a shrine.

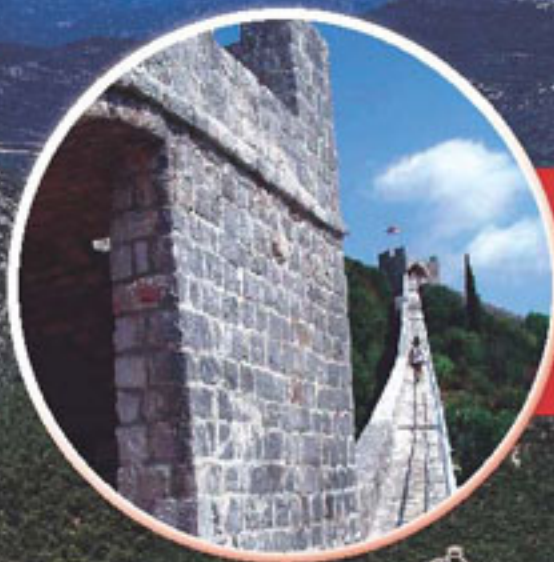
Neretva Delta covers about 20,000 hectares of which 10,000 ha are in Croatia and the rest in Bosnia. The Delta contains some of the few wetlands remaining in Europe and is internationally recognized as a Ramsar site, an Important Bird Area and Mediterranean Specially Protected Area under the Barcelona Convention. What makes Neretva Delta special are its wetlands and numerous channels. Therefore it is a treat to view them on one of the boat trips on a traditional Neretva *luda* offered around Neretva. The area presents a variety of habitats which form a beautiful and remarkable landscape. Wetlands, marshes and lagoons, lakes, beaches, rivers, hummocks (limestone hills) and mountains combine into a mosaic of natural habitats in the area of Neretva Delta. Cane fields, wet meadows, sand beaches, reefs, karst areas and caves are good habitats for a variety of animals and plants. Neretva Delta includes five protected localities with a total surface of 1,820 ha. These are the ornithological reserves of Pod Gredom, Prud and Ovepak, the ornithological and ichthyologic reserve of Delta Neretva and the protected landscapes of Modro Olo and Deane Lake. Lakes Kutni and Pazila have been proposed as ornithological and ichthyologic reserves. The area of Neretva Delta has been proposed to become a Nature park. The remains of the city of **NAVARA** are located 4 km northwest of downtown Metković, in the area of the village of Vid, where the Navara Archaeological Museum has been built as the first museum in Croatia, located at the excavation site itself.



NAVARA - Throughout history, the Neretva River Valley has always formed the natural route from the Adriatic Sea to the interior. It was by means of this route that the interior of the Province of Dalmatia was linked to the coast and the rest of the Mediterranean. The emporium at this location continued to thrive during the Roman era, and so grew into the city of Navara, one of the most important cities on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. The city was bordered with defensive walls which descended down the slopes of a hill to the banks of the Neretva River.



PELJEŠAC



STOW - in 1558 Dubrovnik acquired Pelješac and erected a monumental defensive system, the largest fortification and urban achievements in Europe at the time. It was completed at the end of 15th century. During the first thirty years, the defensive walls, the longest in Europe, were built from one side of the peninsula to the other.



Croatia's Pelješac Peninsula personifies all the best of the Mediterranean – a spectacular coastline and wild interior, hidden coves and beaches, vineyards, oyster bays, historic towns and villages, delicious food and great **wines**. Located in Southern Dalmatia, just an hour's drive from Dubrovnik, this long, narrow, conical peninsula is encircled by deep sea channels and the gleaming islands of Korčula, Brač and Hvar. Its rugged interior boasts the highest peak in the Dalmatian archipelago, and is home to wild sheep and boar, jackals, fox and rabbits. Scattered about the countryside and villages of the interior, small konobas and homesteads offer delicious traditional cuisine served with reverence and simplicity. Along the coast, vineyards perch above the sea on near-vertical slopes and produce the grapes for some of Croatia's finest wines. A drive through the peninsula is a journey of close encounters with sun-drenched vineyards and cozy konobas, sacred caves

and ancient villages, food and wine. Your journey starts at the quaint town of **Šibenik** which has medieval walls and towers and continues over the second largest peninsula in Croatia measuring 358km². Across the stunning landscape you will witness nature in its most natural form. The locals proudly have a saying – Pelješac is the place where the nature is still the nature – a love translation but the meaning is obvious. Pelješac is composed of Cretaceous limestone. The highest point is Mt. St. Ilija (987m). It is a highland region, but with a lot of flat areas and the soil particularly favorable for growing grape vines, and mountain regions for breeding of high quality game. Your journey continues over narrow country roads and unmade tracks, through groves of pine and ancient oyster rich in history and legend. Vistas of the sea and mountains alternate with faded villages and crumbling villages, a 15th century monastery, a medieval chapel in the woods, lemon, orange and almond trees.

WINE - It is simply not possible to visit Pelješac, Croatia's second largest peninsula, and not see the Pelješac allow you palate the pleasure of quality wines. The hard-to-cultivate and the painstaking work of the gent people from Pelješac resulted in renowned wines that have made Pelješac name known around the globe. Quality soil and beneficial Dalmatian sun allow the grapes to produce abundant grape bunches, traditionally used to make Croatia's most renowned wines that originate from the Pelješac peninsula.

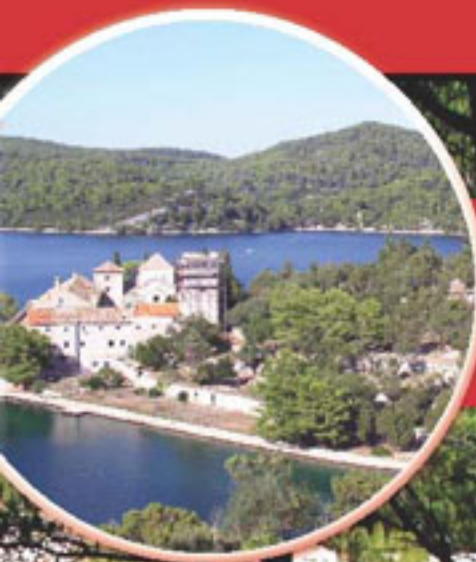


Length of excursion –
3 to 6 hours

MLJET

In southern Croatia, close to world famous city of Dubrovnik, one of the most beautiful islands in the world is located – the island of Mljet. The ancient Greek poet Homer wrote about this island in *Odyssey*, as the hero Odysseus sailed in this region. The poet Le Pavé mentions this island on his voyage through Adriatic and visits the island on his way to Rome. Just as the fate brought many visitors to this island throughout centuries, today's visitors are coming to experience the tranquility of Mljet. Thick green forests of Aleppo pine encircle the lakes and shores of the National Park Mljet. Two connected salty lakes, Small Lake and Great Lake, are truly nature's masterpieces. The small forested island of **St. Mary** in the Big Lake, with in the National Park, is the setting for a 12th century Benedictine monastery. A few kilometers from the lakes, the bay of Polače houses remains of a 2nd century Roman palace. The stone palace walls dominate the village and speak about the history of this unique island. A short walk from the palace walls are the remains of the old Christian basilica from the 4th century. The harmony between abundant nature and rich heritage produces a feeling of tranquility that brings visitors back. Walking paths covered with **forests** follow the lakes shoreline. Mountain trails lead to stunning night-viewing points that overlook surrounding islands. The therapeutic benefits of peaceful relaxation are enjoyed by kilometers of shoreline along the lakes and the sea front around the island. It is the place where people keep coming back to stay for as long as their otherwise busy lives will allow them.

FORESTS – Beautiful, rich forests once covered large areas of the Mediterranean Coast, but they are rarely preserved today as beautifully as they are on Mljet. The woods on Mljet gently descend all the way to the surface of the lakes, thus creating an image of unspoiled nature.



ST. MARY - The little island of St. Mary in the Great lake, with an ancient Benedictine monastery and a church dating from 12th century. The small island is the symbol of the entire island, because of its exceptional aesthetic image and strong cultural and spiritual dimension.



Length of
excursion -
3 to 7 hours

GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS

DRIED FIGS – Dried figs served with a glass of domestic spirit are the traditional welcome of a good host in Dubrovnik. Dried in the sun and fresh as these local specialties are rich in natural sugars and vitamins.



Length of excursion –
2 to 3 hours

The cuisine of Dubrovnik and the islands follows the trend of modern nutritional cooking. The brief thermal preparation of food, lots and plenty of fish, olive oil, vegetables and home-grown herbs found near the sea is why the cuisine is considered to be very healthy. Meats along the Dalmatian coast are heavily influenced by their Italian ancestry which is why the coastal resorts tend to fill up with Italian restaurants in summer. Often the meals begin with a nice plate of pasta: black risotto or spaghetti in squid ink sauce is especially popular. Dalmatian cuisine relies heavily on the fresh fish and seafood that are caught off the coast. Look for sea bass, grouper, scorpion fish, pikehaddock, mullet, squid and sea bream. Fish is usually grilled with local olive oil, garlic and lemon. Regions with an abundance of freshwater are famous for their frog, eel and river cat dishes (The Neretva valley, Tinja and the Cetina basin). Mali Ston, about 60 km from Dubrovnik, is the home of oysters in the region. The local restaurants serve oysters freshly farmed from Ston's famous oyster beds. Meat isn't forgotten either. Thin slices of **smoked Dalmatian Ham** (pašteta) are often on the appetizer list. Lamb is popular either boiled or baked. Dalmatian peckade is a meat stew (beef stuffed with lard and roasted in wine and spices) often served with gnocchi. One local delicacy is dishes baked under an iron bell this is a traditional method of cooking meat and vegetable dishes in a metal dome buried in glowing embers. If you plan on trying this style of cooking then restaurants will normally need up to 3 hours notice in advance to prepare the food, although it is well worth the wait. Connoisseurs of cheese must try all the different cheeses on offer. In the markets one finds a thick white cheese sold in little plastic sacks and usually eaten, as an accompaniment to a salad, with salt and pepper. Typical Dalmatian desserts win the heart with their simplicity. The most usual ingredients include Medjuna figs, dried figs and raisins, almonds, honey, egg. Dubrovnik's most famous dessert is **Crème caramel** pudding, known as Dubrovački Rozata, a delicacy found in most good restaurants. Famous wines include Dingac and Postup from the Pelješac Peninsula, then there are Postup and Gik from Krčić, Maslina from the island of Loffovo, Malmsky from Dubrovnik, etc., and also Prosecco (a sweet dessert wine), the very strong gape (loza) and herbal bundles (Tavica, gape with medicinal herbs) and liqueurs. Dubrovnik offers a wide range of places to dine, in fact over 60 restaurants alone. They range from rustic charm to silver service, catering for all manner of special occasions. The menus of restaurants in Dubrovnik are mainly based on local specialties. Although recently a wider variety of cuisines has emerged which include a vegetarian, Mexican, French and Turkish restaurant.



DALMATIAN SMOKED HAM - Smoked ham in Dalmatia is an aged, dry-cured, spiced ham that is usually sliced thin. This delicacy is usually served with home-made bread, local cheese and olives.



CRÈME CARAMEL - "Rozata" is like a crème caramel usually it's flavoured with vanilla, rum, and lemon. When the afternoon sun gets a little intense, pop into the café for a coffee and some "rozata" just like Dubrovnik's intellect will have been doing for a hundred years.



korčula

Coordinates:
42°57'34"N
17°09'05"E

KORČULA PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	2	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. EAST 100 m	5,5 m	no limit
2. WEST 174 m	7,5 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	no
ANCHORAGE	
Anchorage	yes
Ship tender allowed	yes
Pilotage compulsory	yes
Tugs available	no
Tidal movement/range	yes (0,5 m max)
Tender transfer time	10 min
Customs compulsory	yes

SERVICES

Line handlers	yes
Stevedores	no
Ship chandler	no
Warehousing	no
Bunkering	no
Garbage disposal	yes
Sewage disposal	yes
Water	yes
Freight forwarding	no
Emergency service	yes
Security	yes

DISTANCES

City centre	100 m
Airport	150 km
Bus station	300 m

CONTACTS

KORČULA PORT AUTHORITY

Tig Petra Šegedina 7
20 260 Korčula
Tel: +38520 715 241
Fax: +38520 715 279
zbu.korcula@hrt.com.hr

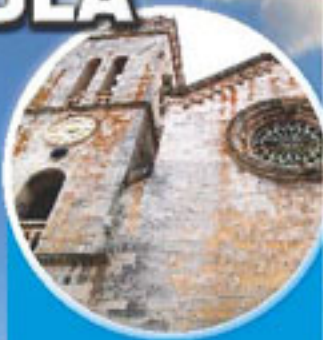
PORT OF KORČULA

The view as you approach the historic town of Korčula is, to say the least, stunning and it without doubt one of the most surprising destination ports in the Adriatic. With its privileged position Korčula, situated between larger cruise destination ports, has experienced a rapid increase in interest as visitors to the city and island will soon see why. Korčula's berthing facilities consist of two berths. The western berth is 174 meters long and 7.5 meters deep, while the eastern berth is 100 meters long and 5.5 meters in depth. One outstanding advantage for guests to Korčula is the sheer vicinity of the berth to the main attractions. The town can be seen from the berth and offers a wide variety of tourist attractions that are within easy walking distance from the pier and can be visited on foot.

ABOUT KORČULA

The island was first settled by Greek colonists from Corfu in the 4th century, who named it "Black Corfu" after their homeland. The island of Korčula is the sixth largest island in the Adriatic and the most populated Croatian island. The City of Korčula is situated on the northeastern end of the island, nestled along its indented coast. The beauty of the Old Town, with its narrow, paved streets and stunning architecture all surrounded by imposing stone walls, is beyond doubt. Just walking around the city will immediately give you a feel of times gone by. Arriving from the sea you can experience the town as it's full life as sailors and visitors did many centuries ago. Highlights of the walled city include the **cathedral of St. Mark**, the City

Museum, the Bishops' Treasury and the church of All Saints. Restaurants and cafes spill out onto the stone streets and offer the perfect location to sit and enjoy the "pace" of the city. The people of the island are rightfully proud of its past and still today many of the old traditions have been kept. One of these is the **Moreška** dance which is performed in the Old City every week through the summer months. Whilst on the island take time out to enjoy the local cuisine and especially the wines which are produced on the fertile lands of the interior. A walking tour of the Old City will give you a first hand taste of life in the city. The island has a population of around 8000 with the city at its heart. Korčula is a vibrant and yet at the same time relaxing experience.



ST. MARK CATHEDRAL - The cathedral of St. Mark was built in 15th century by local craftsmen who were famous for their skills from Venice to Dubrovnik. The cathedral has many amazing works of art and holds the most famous one - probably the "Lady Of The Island" icon which had supposedly protected Korčula from Turkish invasion in 1571.



Length of
experience -
2 to 3 hours

MOREŠKA - Moreška is one of the oldest traditional European dances still being performed today. Originating from the 12th century, Moreška moved to Korčula in the 18th century and is today a unique symbol of Korčula and is enjoyed by thousands of guests every year. Korčula is the only island where it is still danced with great success in its original form.



pula

PULA PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	4	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. Rijeka Pier - south 170 m	8,5 m	no limit
2. Rijeka Pier - north 100 m	4 m	no limit
3. Molo Carbone - west 130 m	6 m	no limit
4. Molo Carbone - east 170 m	7 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	WS
ANCHORAGE	
Anchorage	WS
Ship tenders allowed	WS
Pilotage compulsory	WS
Tugs available	WS (on request from Rijeka)
Tidal movement/range	1,2 m
Tender transfer time	5 min
Customs compulsory	WS

SERVICES

Line handlers	WS
Stevedores	WS
Ship chandlers	WS
Warehousing	WS
Bunkering	no
Garbage disposal	compulsory
Sewage disposal	WS
Water	WS
Reight forwarding	WS
Emergency service	WS
Security	WS

DISTANCES

City centre	300 m
Airport	7 km
Bus station	200 m

CONTACTS

PORT OF PULA AUTHORITY

Randrićeva 42
52100 Pula
Tel: +38552 383 160
Fax: +38552 383192
www.lip.hr

PORT OF PULA

The port of Pula is one of the most important ports in Istria - a province of Croatia. It is situated within a bay in the beautiful Adriatic Sea. The port town of Pula is the main town in the south-western part of Istria. It remains busy in the summer due to numerous ferries making the trip to the many lovely offshore islands of the Dalmatian coast. It also has very good connections with Venice and in fact it is only 70 NM away from the Italian city. Pula owes a lot of its prosperity to its ideal location and the very characteristics of its bay. The bay of Pula is 4 kilometres long and with an average depth of 30 metres. Three small islands split the whole bay up into two main basins. The town represents a very fine combination of the old and a modern city where many famous writers and composers have found inspiration for their masterpieces. Many cultural and historical monuments dominate its panorama and represent today the unique setting of various cultural and artistic events.

Coordinates:
44°52' 5" N
13°50' 53" E

ABOUT PULA

27

Pula, the largest town in Istria, located at the southernmost point of the peninsula, does not reveal its cultural wealth at the first glance, nor does it hint at the beauty of its immediate surroundings. The reasons lie in its location in a low-lying area, the size of the town and the buildings at its periphery. Pula has also been Istria's administrative centre since ancient Roman times. The city is best known for its many surviving ancient Roman buildings, the most famous of which is its first century amphitheatre, sixth largest in the world and locally known as the Arena. This is one of the best preserved amphitheatres from antiquity and is still in use today during summer film festivals. As a result of its rich political history, Pula is a city with a cultural mixture of people and languages from the Mediterranean and Central Europe, ancient and contemporary. The history of Pula can be traced back to 43 BC and was recognised as a Roman colony and was awarded as the capital of Roman Istria. The influence of the Roman Empire can be seen on every corner and from every panorama of Pula. The architecture in the city is dominated by the Roman Imperial Rule, from the amphitheatre, the Forum, the Roman Temple, the Hercules gate and the Roman Town Hall. Walking the city of Pula is like taking an adventure in time gone by. The natural beauty of Pula's surrounding countryside and turquoise water of the Adriatic has made the city an internationally popular summer vacation destination. The coastal waters offer beaches, fishing, wreck dives to ancient Roman galleries and wrecks, cliff diving, and sailing to unpopulated coves and islands large and small.

Length of
excursion -
2 to 3 hours

MONUMENTS OF PULA

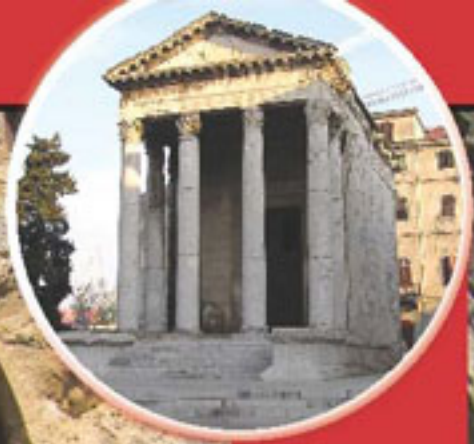
It is difficult to know where to start when describing Pula's monuments. There are so numerous and so valuable and all so spectacular. The most well-known is the **amphitheatre**, known locally as the arena, it is the only largest surviving amphitheatre built in the Roman Empire. The amphitheatre is the only remaining Roman amphitheatre to still have four side towers intact. The part facing the sea consists of three stories, while the other part has only two stories since the amphitheatre was built on a slope. The maximum height of the exterior wall is 29.40 m. The first two floors have each 72 arches, while the top floor consists of 84 rectangular openings. The axes of the elliptical amphitheatre are 132.45 and 103.10 meters long, and the walls stand 32.40 m high and it could accommodate 23,000 spectators. In the very centre of the city of Pula lies the Roman Forum. In fact not only was the Forum a gathering point for citizens in Roman times it still is today the focal point of the city. Just entering the Forum is a magical experience as you will be met by the Gate of Hercules which dates from the 1st century AD. As you enter the gate and walk out onto the Forum you will notice the **Temple of Augustus** constructed in the 1st century after a decree from the Emperor at the time. At the end of the street that led from the Forum to the water entrance stands the **Arch of the Sergii**. Around the city the Romans have also left their "footprints" with a theatre and an aqueduct found near the city centre.

Length of excursion - 2 to 3 hours



ARCH OF THE SERGII

The "Golden Gate" was erected between the years 29 and 27 BC by the Sergii family, in honour of three members of the family who held important positions in Pula at that time.



TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS

- The Temple of Augustus is a well-preserved Roman temple in the city of Pula. Dedicated to the first Roman emperor, Augustus, it was probably built during the emperor's lifetime at some point between 28 BC and his death in AD 14. It was built on a podium with a porch of Corinthian columns.



AMPHITHEATRE - The most famous and important monument, the starting and ending point of every sightseeing tour is the Amphitheatre, popularly called the Arena of Pula, which was once the site of gladiator fights. It was built in the 1st century AD during the reign of Emperor Vespasian, at the same time as the magnificent Colosseum in Rome.





THE BRIJUNI NATIONAL PARK

The Brijuni National Park is a group of fourteen small islands in the northern Adriatic Sea, separated from the west coast of the Istrian peninsula by the narrow Fažana Strait. Famous for their scenic beauty, the islands are a holiday resort and a Croatian National Park. On the Brijuni islands there are several archaeological and cultural sites. There are also several exhibitions, including natural history and a film exhibition, and archaeological collections. The islands have passed through a colourful history and traces of this can be found on the islands today. The islands have remnants of the Roman Empire and later

in the Middle Ages they fell under the control of the Venetian Empire. In 1815 the islands became part of the Austrian Empire and several fortifications were built during that period. Through all these periods the islands were particularly recognised for the quality of the stone found there. The stone is white in colour, easily breakable, of marble structure and is abundant in clay and flint. Therefore it is very solid and is an excellent building material. The majority of the flora on the archipelago of Brijuni had the typical Mediterranean characteristics. It is interesting to point out that on the islands there are some plant species that are among the en-

dangered plant species of Istria but on the islands they are quite widespread and develop freely. The authorities in Croatia made the island a State Summer Residence and almost 100 foreign heads of state visited the island along with stars including Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, Sophia Loren, Carlo Ponti, and Gina Lollobrigida. On the island there is also a **Safari Park**, it is home to a variety of exotic animals which were given to the park as gifts from diplomatic partners. For the more active visitors to the island there is even a **golf course**. The island has something to offer everyone and it will worth the trip.



SAFARI PARK - On the northern edge of the largest island in Brunei, in a n enclosed area stretching over 9 hectares is situated the safari park that was formed in 1978. The park is the habitat of many exotic plant species: Indian elephants, llamas - South American camelid which according to the Indian legend were domesticated in the very beginnings of human existence, ibis, antelopes, Somali sheep, Indian holy cows and australian horses donkeys.

Length of
excursion -
3 to 6 hours

GOLF COURSE - In the tranquility of the south-eastern part of the island there is an 18-hole golf course which is a 71 par. The course is not too demanding, so that it is available to all sorts of players. Rewards are large so there can be different game errors. There are different hazards such as bunkers, woods and single trees, bushes and also water hazard. And don't forget you are never far from the sea.



GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS



Italian cuisine shares much with Dalmatian cuisine. The wealth of this cuisine is without doubt rich and delicious: Italy's turbulent past has certainly left a trace on its cuisine. Various traditions are interwoven in the local cuisine, which is based on nature (aromatic spices, wild growing plants, vegetables, seafood...) but there is also the influence of Plinian and German feudal rule, Roman dishes, and the cuisine that from the 7th century appeared with the settling of the Slavs. The main feature of Italian food, generally speaking, would be predominance of boiled over roast food, a lot of spices and wild growing plants, plenty of fish, vinegar that is always wine vinegar, and oil that is always olive oil, whereas wine is an important ingredient in cooking. The preparation of food has always been characterized by exceptional imagination, since with few ingredients a great amount of love, effort and above all culinary imagination must be put in to make the dish even more appealing. Along the coast, fish and seafood reign while the interior hills

are devoted to the meat dishes. Scampi Bressa is a delightfully messy dish based on local scampi stewed in a tomato and white wine sauce. Stranded ham or prosciutto is a point of local pride. First the pigs are fed a special way, then the meat is smoked according to local custom with spice mixes passed down for generations. The resulting delicacy is thinly sliced and the bones are used as flavoring for vegetable and bean soup or as the locals call it "mascotto". The best known Italian spoonmeal – *manfetta* – is deeply rooted in the region's culinary tradition. Once the most common meal on Italian tables, and often the only one, *manfetta* is fashionable once again. *Jota* is another hearty soup based on beans, sauerkraut, potatoes, pork and bacon. Naturally, it's more popular in the rural interior. Perhaps Italy's most famous gastronomic specialty is *truffle*. Italian producers *truffle* all year that may be white or black depending on the season. Whether sliced into an omelette or combined with fresh pasta, a truffle meal in Italy is not to be missed!



TRUFFLES - This unusual, malodorous subterranean fungus of an unattractive form is the truffle. The rare and expensive tuber that grows in the fertile soil of the ultimate gastronomic delight. The Italian white truffle is one of the most highly prized in the world today.

Length of
sunder—
2 to 3 hours

MANESTRA - The base of Italian manestra is boiled potatoes and beans to which seasonal vegetables are added that give it a distinct name. A unique characteristic of Italian manestra is pesto. Pesto is made by mashing together chopped bacon, garlic and parsley to form a paste. It is added to the soup at the very beginning so the bacon is well cooked.



rab





Coordinates
44°45'N
16°45'E

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	2	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 300 m	2,5 m	no limit
2. 250 m	11 m	no limit
3. 120 m	6 m	no limit
4. 100 m	4,5 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	no
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	yes
Ship tenders allowed	yes
Pilotage compulsory	no
Tugs available	no
Tidal movement/range	no
Tender transfer time	5 min
Customs compulsory	yes

SERVICES

Line handlers	no
Stevedores	no
Ship chandlers	no
Warehousing	yes
Bunkering	no
Garbage disposal	yes
Sewage disposal	no
Water	yes
Freight forwarding	no
Emergency service	yes
Security	yes

DISTANCES

City centre	100 m
Airport	Kiškograd
Bus station	200 m

CONTACTS

RAB PORT AUTHORITY
 Brijuni, Duga 2
 51200 RAB
 Tel: +385(0) 725 930
 Fax: +385(0) 725 930
lucija-uprau-rab@inet.hr

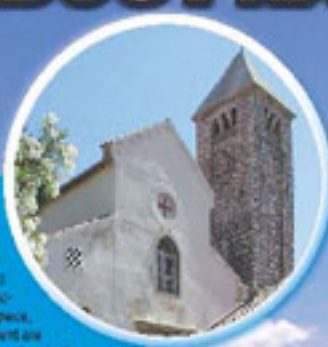
PORT OF RAB

The island of Rab, situated in Krka river Bay, belongs to the northern group of the Adriatic islands. The island and the surrounding coastline are sheltered from the elements by the impressive mountain of Velebit. Rab owes much of its economic and cultural development to the fact that it lies on the route between continental Europe and the Mediterranean coast. The shores of the island are lapped by crystal-clear sea brought by the constant northbound stream coming from the ecologically clean Mediterranean. Thanks to its geographical situation and its favorable climate the island of Rab is a perfect location for visitors. Its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty offer guests plenty to see and do during their time on the island.

36 ABOUT RAB

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

The church is a true architectural masterpiece, and the convent are no longer extend only the 13th century bells, resembling completely has survived. The church and the convent were probably built in the 13th and 14th centuries, when the Benedictines came to Rab. But in the building fell to ruin in the late 19th century, leaving us only a few remains of the beautiful construction.



Rab is a land of contrasts. Terracotta coloured roofs against a deep blue sea, lush vegetation and imposing rock lines, a wealthy history and a modern tourist offer and lively entertainment facilities and quiet out of the way corners. Although Rab is an island it has great facilities and is very easy to reach. The Town of Rab also boasts a long recorded history that dates back to the year 10 BC. The beauty of the old city is that it is the perfect size to explore in a relatively short space of time and there is so much to see. Taking a walking tour around the city offers a plethora of sights and sounds. With architecture influenced by the Greeks and mainly the Romans the majority of the old city was constructed between the 11th and the 17th centuries. Some of the most significant buildings are the church of St. John the Evangelist, the palace of the Duke of the island, Durrus Palace, **Church of St. Asha the Evangelist** and the Duke's Palace. In fact there are four churches in the old city alone and as you approach the city from the sea it gives the impression of a four-masted ship. The traditions of the island are well protected even today such as **Klapa**, a traditional singing group and folk dancing. The island also holds a medieval festival every year to celebrate its rich history. Modern day Rab is a vibrant and beautiful island with plenty to offer the visitor. The crystal clear sea is extremely popular with divers from around the world. By far the best way to explore the island and the surrounding islands is by taking a panoramic boat trip. The island of Rab is rich in cultural heritage and cultural historical monuments that make it a popular vacation destination. Rab is also known as a pioneer of naturism after the visit of King Edward VII and Mrs Wallis Simpson. The climate also lends a hand to the overall experience with 2470 hours of sun a year.



Length of visitation - 2 to 3 hours

KLAPA - The klapa music is a form of a cappella singing that first appeared in Croatia during the 1930s. The word klapa translates to "a group of people" and traces its roots to liturgical choirs singing. The motifs is general celebrate love, wine, homeland and the sea. Main elements of the music are harmony and melody with rhythm very rarely being very important.



rijeka



KAZIMIR I KAROLINA

A. B. Međunarodni festival u Rimu
Otvorena sezona 2004.2007.

KAZALIŠNA PREPLATA

KAZALIŠNA PREPLATA

RUEKA PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	3	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 200 m	3,5 m	no limit
2. 400 m	3,5 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	YES
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	YES
Ship tenders allowed	YES
Pilotage compulsory	YES
Tugs available	YES
Tidal movement/range	YES
Tender transfer time	10 min
Customs compulsory	YES

SERVICES

Line handlers	YES
Stevedores	YES
Ship chandlers	YES
Warehousing	YES
Bunkering	YES
Garbage disposal	YES
Sewage disposal	YES
Water	YES
Freight forwarding	YES
Emergency service	YES
Security	YES

DISTANCES

City centre	500 m
Airport	17 km
Bus station	800 m

CONTACTS

PORT OF RIJEKA AUTHORITY

Riva 1
 SI 000 RIJEKA
 Tel: +385 51 331 111
 Fax: +385 51 331 704
www.portauthority.hr
rijeka.gateway@portauthority.hr

PORT OF RIJEKA

The Port of Rijeka and its terminals are situated in Rijeka Bay which cuts deeply into the land. The town and port of Rijeka is situated in the northern most part of the Bay of Kvarner, where the Adriatic Sea retreats most deeply into the European continent. This geo-strategic location is naturally the most convenient exit to the open sea for Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, the western part of Ukraine, the southern part of Poland and the southern part of Germany. A propitious location on the coast of a protected, up to 60m deep bay, offers all the prerequisites for a safe port and the acceptance of the largest and most modern ships. The advantages offered by the harbour of Rijeka influenced the beginning of its construction already in the 13th century. The main advantage of the port of Rijeka, in comparison with competitive ports, is its natural sea depth in the bay, as well as in the port areas.

Coordinates:
 45° 10' N
 14° 25' E

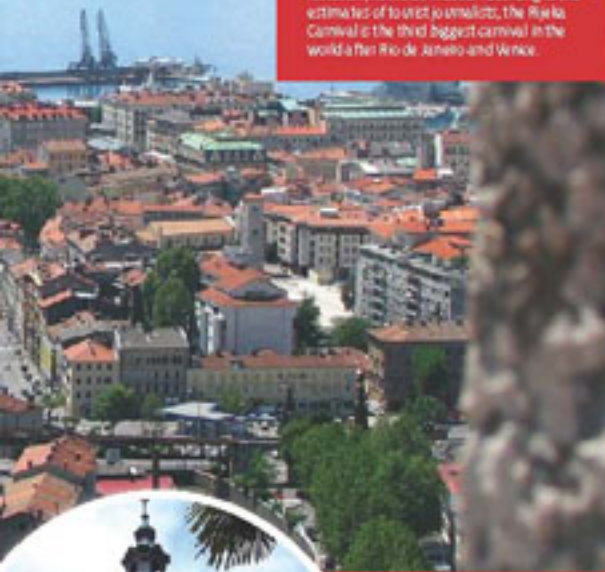
Length of
 waterline -
 2 to 3 boats



ABOUT RIJEKA



CARNIVAL - There is a long tradition of city events in Rijeka, which generally take place in the open public spaces owing to the favourable weather. The best example is the Rijeka Carnival, which during its 24 years has grown into an international manifestation pronounced by the media from abroad as a unique manifestation, not to be missed. According to the estimates of tourist journalists, the Rijeka Carnival is the third biggest carnival in the world after Rio de Janeiro and Venice.



OUR LADY OF TISAT - The Church of Our Lady is located on Tisat, a 135 metre high hill. Due to the church, Tisat has been the site of 700 years of exceptional religious events and gatherings. As the sanctuary of Our Lady, it is the oldest Croatian sanctuary of pilgrimage dedicated to the continual adoration of the Holy Virgin. Historical turmoil has never been able to thrust the sanctuary into oblivion.

Rijeka is the principal seaport of Croatia, located on Krkovo Bay, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea. The city's name means river in Croatian. Whoever passes through the town of Rijeka, today must become impressed by its middle-European residential buildings: looking nostalgically at the anchored vessels that seem to promise travelling adventures to the curious spirit. Today's view of Rijeka's identity hides centuries of history concealed in its nooks and underground layers, right up to the ancient settlement Tarsatica. The breath of this history is best felt in the old town of Tisat, set up as early as the 13th century by the Croatian Frankopan princes. One should climb to the top, to the sanctuary of **Our Lady of Tisat**, up the endless stairs, to become aware only then of how imperceptible the passage is from the modern port and industrial Rijeka to the ancient Old Town, marked by the passage through the clock tower. The town's spiritual centre is also situated in the centre of town, it is St. Vid Cathedral, a baroque building in which meditative attention is focused on the altar painting of the Assumption by Tiziano. Here too you can see palaces in baroque and neo-classicist style, art galleries, museums and the wonderful theatre. Rijeka is the centre of middle-European culture and tradition. The best known **Carnival** manifestation in the country is held in Rijeka, where fascinating tradition and an excellent cosmopolitan atmosphere are guaranteed. Enjoy the mild Mediterranean climate. Take a stroll along Korzo and experience the heart of the city loved by both younger and older generations. Lounge in one of the cafes and read the history of the town from the facade of building.

EXPLORING THE WILDERNESS OF GORSKI KOTAR

Gorski kotar is an ideal destination for guests who know how to appreciate the idea - abidingly forgotten in modern noisy cities - of silence, peace, relaxation and clean air. Gorski kotar represents a return to nature, in its most pleasant form. To walk to the **river Kupa** source means to be in touch with the propitius river and to row on Kupa and Dobra is a kayak is like getting one's strength to the test in a primordial environment. Gorski kotar is tempting with its lakes, invites us to climb its peaks, where the view extends as far as the Alps, encourages us to unravel natural secrets, offers the excitement of natural reserves. The Gorski kotar natural treasury is generously crowned by the National Park **Plinjak**. Plinjak is a wooded mountain massif not far from Rijeka, named after its most popular inhabitant, the lynx. The park extends at the altitude from 300 to 1,500 metres above the sea, and due to its junction point on the passage of the Alps to the Dinarides and from the Mediterranean to Central Europe, the area gathers, on a small space, almost all types of forests in the region as well

as numerous plant and animal species. Among the animals, particularly important are brown bears, lynxes, wild cats, chamoises, deer, chamois and eagles. The beauty of the forest, the karst phenomena, attractive river sources, the Park also covers the river Kupa source and the magnificent views attract many tourists and other nature lovers to Plinjak. The highest peak of the "Plinjak" - a Veliki Plinjak - which although it is only 1,528 metres high, but this range together with the contiguous Stribnik range which is 1,506 metres high is nevertheless a great climatic and vegetation barrier between coastal and continental parts of Croatia. Climatic influences from the Adriatic Sea penetrating from the nearby Kvarner Bay and the continental influences penetrating through the Kupa valley collide here and play a significant role in determining the specific climate of the NP "Plinjak" with pleasantly warm summers and an average temperature up to 20°C, sunny springs, an autumn, and long, cold snowy winters. At the Plinjak mountain lodge, snow lies for full five months, sometimes up to 4 m deep.



BIŠKUPAK - Bišjak National Park is a national park in Croatia. It is located in Gorski kotar, the most mountainous and heavily forested region of the country, about 15 km inland from the Adriatic Sea.



Length of excursion -
4 to 5 hours

RIVER KUPA - The Kupa originates in Croatia in the mountainous region of Gorski kotar, northeast of Rijeka, in the area of Bišjak National Park. It flows a few kilometres eastwards before reaching the Slovenian border.



THE HEART OF ISTRIA



MOTOVUN - The town of Motovun holds an International Film Festival every year. It was established in 1999 and usually takes place over 5 to 6 days in late July or early August. The festival has grown in popularity over the years and has attracted some big names in the film industry such as director Ken Russell, actor Jason Beggs and producer Stephen David Galdry.

Length of excursion -
4 to 5 hours

The region of Istria can be divided into two areas, the Adriatic coast and the interior, or in other terms Blue Istria and Green Istria. The green heart of ISTRIA is often referred to as "hidden Istria" and it is land of beauty, of peace, of unspoiled nature, of warm hospitality and of treasures. Treasures that aren't hidden but in fact dominate the landscape. The ancient towns of Istria were built on top of hills to protect them from invaders and to give them a panoramic view. Still today their city walls stand strong and imposing and overlook the surrounding green countryside. Their thick walls witnessed the arrival of master builders and artists who added to their magnificent splendour. One such town

is Metković one of the most beautiful medieval towns in ISTRIA, with houses scattered all over the 270 meter high moor. Throughout the entire heart of ISTRIA you will find flowing valleys and town capped peaks. These very valleys are often home to gently sloping **vineyards**. There are many interesting wine routes running through the region and take your time to explore and try some of the fine wines grown in unique places. Among the numerous varieties found in this area, the most important is the Istrian white Malvasija. The wine has a pale gold colour, pleasing aroma of locust tree blossom, with a harmonious, delicate freshness and needed structure. Seen is typical of Istria just as well, a wine with a colour ranging from

purple to ruby-red, of lively fruit aroma, pronouncedly fresh and less structured. They are followed by red Burgundy and a few varieties that are less famous. If you wish to feel the atmosphere of good old country households, wholesome dishes of the traditional cuisine, romantic hearths and scented wine cellars, discover the charms of country tourism, small family-run rural hotels and homesteads. This miniature heart-shaped world and the largest peninsula of the Adriatic Sea lies on the 45th parallel emphasizing its idyllic geographical position with perfectly arranged seasons - lush greenery springs, colourful autumns, pleasant summers and mild winters. The heart of Istria is full of wondrous sights and experiences.

VINEYARDS - The combination of five factors make Istrian wines so special - the climate, the soil, the land itself, the superior grapes and finally the hard graft of man. Hilly land with gentle slopes, which Istria abounds in, is ideal for wine-growing, especially slopes exposed to the sun, whereas the greater contrast between day and night temperatures contributes to the pronounced intensity of the future wine.



GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS

The cuisine of the Rijeka region owes much to the Mediterranean and maritime influences: it is based on fish, sea food, cephalopod, lambs' meat, pasta, Mediterranean vegetables and fruit, spices, olives and olive oil, chestnuts and wine. Fish and sea food, sheep and goats, gaper and wine, laurel, rosemary and spices, figs and olives, boiled fish/meat and grilled dishes, cultivated and wild-growing vegetables, asparagus and tomatoes, gape and herb-flavoured breads, impart a primordial mark of Mediterranean cuisine. The recipes - the local population is so proud of -

were created at home, by the fireplace, whole bread, young lamb or kid used to be prepared under the baking lid, and all other dishes - polenta, boiled fish or meat, pasta or *manžeta* (thick vegetable soup) above the fire. Still today smoked ham and cheese get dried above the fireplace - just covered by the smoke. Octopus is dried in the sun and wind, cheese and fish are cured in salt, one layer of fish, one of salt, one of fish again. In some places the fish is soaked in olive oil and it is thus preserved. Olives are preserved in a salty solution or dried in the oven, after they macerated in the sea for a while.

No problem for those with a sweet tooth, either. Here you can nibble the sweet *kraftule* (sweet knots, fritters) with almonds, fig-cakes made of dried figs and nuts with a few drops of gape brandy, the famous *pramac* with cottage sheep cheese, and can also enjoy in sweets made of juicy, big and sweet *Lovran cherries*, and especially in the many kinds of sweets prepared with Lovran chestnuts. Apart from trying the local wines, which are excellent, don't forget to try the *water of Rijeka* as well. The locals are particularly proud of the quality of their water and with good reason.



Length of execution -
2 to 3 hours



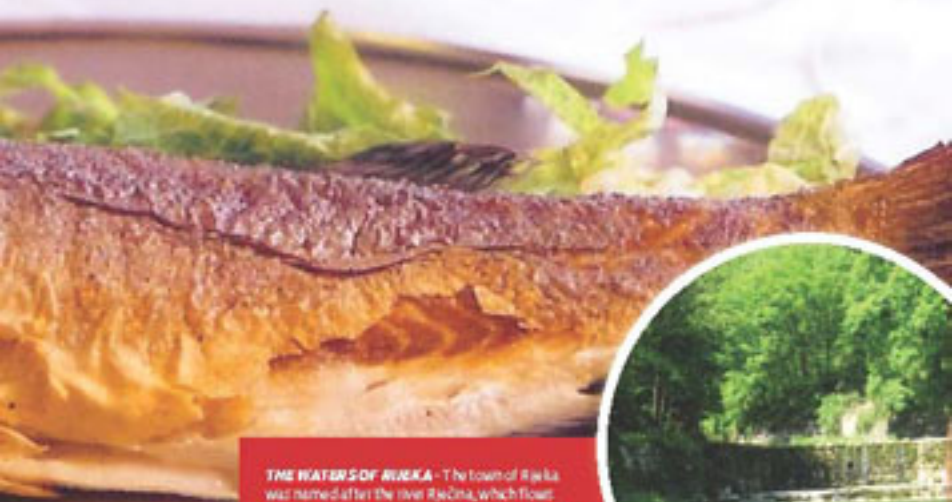
KRIŠTOFULE - These popular sweets are found under many names. In English, they are called sweet fritters, sweet kno fi or sweet boats. In Croatia, they are known as krošule. The sweet is traditionally served at Christmas and Easter dinner.



LOWRAN

CHERRIES

The renowned Lowran cherry is very similar to the well-known Lambert sort. They are particularly popular with locals and their quality and taste is well known and highly regarded. During the Cherry Festival, held in the month of June, Lowrans feature in restaurants and/or meals featuring cherries.



THE WATERS OF RIJEKA - The town of Rijeka was named after the river Rječina, which flows through the town. Rijeka's inhabitants are proud of the quality and taste of their drinkable water. The legend says: He who drinks Rijeka's water once will return here, sooner or later!



opatiija





Coordinates:
49°34'00"N
18°01'00"E

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	3	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 80 m	4 m	40 m
2. 100 m	4,5 m	40 m
3. 80 m	4 m	40 m

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passenger terminal	No
ANCHORAGE	
Anchorage	YES
Ship tenders allowed	YES
Pilots compulsory	YES
Tugs available	YES
Tidal movement change	No
Tender transfer time	5 min
Customs compulsory	YES

SERVICES

Line handlers	YES
Shedders	YES
Ship chandlers	YES
Warehousing	YES
Bunkering	YES
Garbage disposal	YES
Sewage disposal	YES
Water	YES
Freight forwarding	YES
Emergency service	YES
Security	YES

DISTANCES

City centre	500 m
Airport	44 km
Burol station	100 m

CONTACTS
PORT AUTHORITY OF OPATJIA

V.C. Džina 3
 51000 Opatjia
 Tel: +38550271737
 Fax: +38550271737
www.portopatja.hr
lopatjia@puls.com.hr

PORT OF OPATJIA

Naturally shielded by mountains from the strong and harsh north winds, the port of Opatjia has a draw location for ships of all sizes. The port lies in the northern end of the Gulf of Kwamer at the very foot of the Učka Mountain. The whole sea-coast to the north and south of Opatjia is rocky and picturesque, and contains several smaller resorts. The city's most prestigious sight is the Villa Angiolina, which was built in 1844 and many late 19th-century luxury hotels and villas have survived to present times. Opatjia is known for the Maiden with the seagull, a statue by Zvonko Car (1958), which is positioned on a promontory by the Juraj Špovrl art pavilion. It is one of the symbols of Opatjia along with the Angiolina town park which contains many species of plants from all over the world.

ABOUT OPATIJA

Opatija based its emergence in the tourist scene on its constantly mild climate and lush vegetation. It was a merchant from Rijeka who first saw the possibility that Opatija had to offer and even though the place was a small fishing village he decided to build a summer villa there in 1844. This was Opatija's first step into the world of tourism and a mere forty years later the first hotel was built in the town. Not only was Hotel Krainer the first hotel in Opatija it was also the first hotel on the Adriatic. Another key factor towards the establishment and success of Opatija was its location. Within a reasonable radius are Vienna, Zagreb, Venice, Milan, Ljubljana and Munich. It was not long before the aristocracy of Europe had heard of Opatija and at the end of the 19th century the town soon became a resort for the rich and famous. Already in 1869 Opatija

was declared the first climatic seaside resort on the Adriatic, which strengthened its position as the most fashionable tourist resort. It was a clubby fondly referred to as "the Nice of the Adriatic" which shows the esteem in which it was held. With its favourable year long climate and well-cared for gardens and parks Opatija is still today one of the major destinations on the Adriatic. One of the city's most prestigious sights is the **villa Angiolina**, which was built in 1844 by Ignjo Scarpa, a rich merchant from Rijeka. This villa, transformed into a hotel, gave a boost to tourism in the town. It became a fashionable destination for the Austrian imperial family and Austrian nobility. Another sight that is strongly connected is the statue on the coast, the **Maiden with the seagull**. An excursion around the city will let you tread in the footsteps of the European nobility and feel like a king for the day.



VILLA ANGIOLINA - The villa built in 1844 by a local man who named it after his late spouse Angiolina. In 1875 the villa was sold to Moravian count Viktor Chotěvský. Besides the numerous friends and business partners of Scarpa family, the villa hosted Croatian viceroys Josip Jelčić (1852) with his wife Sofija, and emperor's mother Marie Anne, a spouse of Emperor Ferdinand I. In 1882 Count Chotěvský sold the villa to the South-east Railway Company from Vienna.



Length of excursion -
2 to 3 hours

MAIDEN WITH THE SEAGULL - Maiden with the seagull is a statue by Zvonko Čaić (1906), which is positioned on the main promenade near the Josip Sporer art pavilion. It has turned into one of symbols of Opatija. However, this is a relatively new version of the statue as the original one, erected in 19th century, was destroyed in a heavy storm.



rovinj

ROVINJ PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	8	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 280 m	5,5 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	no	
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	YES	
Ship tenders allowed	YES	
Pilotage compulsory	YES	
Tugs available	no	
Tidal movement/range	no	
Tender transfer time	5 min	
Customs compulsory	YES	

SERVICES

Line handlers	YES	
Stevedores	no	
Ship chandlers	no	
Warehousing	no	
Bunkering	no	
Garbage disposal	YES	
Sewage disposal	YES	
Water	YES	
Freight forwarding	no	
Emergency service	YES	
Security	YES	

DISTANCES

City centre	80 m	
Airport	38 km	
Bus station	10 m	

CONTACTS

ROVINJ PORT AUTHORITY

Obala Aldo Rimondo 2
52 210 Rovinj
Tel: +385 52 814 188
Fax: +385 52 814 166
www.port-rovinj.hr
info@port-rovinj.hr

PORT OF ROVINJ

Rovinj is a city in Croatia, situated on the north Adriatic Sea with a population of 13,560. It is located on the western coast of the Istrian peninsula and is a popular tourist resort and an active fishing port. Rovinj has for centuries faced the sea and not just in a geographical meaning. The sea has provided wealth, trade, travel and has given the town's population a nautical mentality. There is a sizeable community of Italians and the town is officially bilingual (Croatian and Italian). Moreover, Istriot, an ancient Romance language once widely spoken in the part of Istria, is still spoken by part of the residents. There is a Centre of History Research which is an institution of the Council of Europe. The Rovinj coastal area is full of numerous bays, creeks, and coves where you will find places of great natural and ecological value. All the Rovinj coast and the surrounding islands and coves are a protected natural heritage. The harmony of modern tourism with the traditional history of the town is perfectly balanced.



ABOUT ROVINJ

Rovinj is one of nine towns in the Istrian County. Approaching the picturesque town from the sea will allow you to see it in its full glory. The contrast between the terracotta roofs and the turquoise blue sea is mesmerizing. The town seems squeezed onto the small peninsula and this gives it a quaint feeling. Originally the peninsula on which the city lies was an island, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel which was then filled in 1753. The main street through the town is lined with shops, boutiques and bars. In the old city centre and in the centre of Rovinj there are variety of shops, boutiques, jewellers shops, souvenir shops and art galleries.

As you walk the streets you will get a glimpse of life through the ages of Rovinj, from its Roman roots, through its Byzantine rule to its membership of the Venetian Empire. The **Church of Saint Euphemia** dominates the Rovinj skyline for miles around and can also be used as a point of navigation for visitors today. Surrounding the town of a city are the **Rovinj Islands** and mainland. These natural sights have been described as "outstanding scenic wonders", because of the pristine beauty of the indented coastline and its forests, consisting of oak and Aleppo pine trees. In the vicinity of Rovinj lies the Limba diaga ford which is truly a wonder of nature. The Rovinj archipelago consists of 19 islands.

Length of excursion –
2 to 3 hours



CHURCH OF SAINT EUPHEMIA - The Church is an imposing structure which bears the name of the patron saint of the town. It was built in the eighteenth century, while its facade in Venetian-baroque style was added in the middle of the last century. At the top of the sixty-metre-high bell tower stands the copper statue of St. Euphemia, which shows the direction of the wind by turning on a spindle.

ROVINJ ISLANDS - The islands surrounding Rovinj are truly spectacular and are highly recommended as a destination for a half day excursion. Just walking amongst the beauty of the pine forests with the sound of the sea lapping against the shore is a true own version of an anti-stress program.





Šibenik

Coordinates:
43°44' N
15°50' E

ŠIBENIK PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	2	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 210 m	8.65 m	no limit
2. 170 m	8.5 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passenger terminal	no
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	YES
Ship tenders allowed	YES
Pilotage compulsory	YES
Tugs available	YES
Tidal movement/range	30-50 cm
Tender transfer time	5-10 min
Customs compulsory	YES

SERVICES

Line handlers	YES
Stevedores	YES
Ship chandlers	YES
Warehousing	no
Bunkering	YES
Garbage disposal	YES
Sewage disposal	YES
Water	YES
Freight forwarding	YES
Emergency service	YES
Security	YES

DISTANCES

City centre	300 m
Airport	50 km
Bus station	150 m

CONTACTS

ŠIBENIK PORT AUTHORITY
 Vladimira Nazora 53
 22 000 Šibenik
 Tel: +385 22 218 001
 Fax: +385 22 208 382
www.portauthority-sibenik.hr
tacka-up@va-sibenik@jos.hinet.hr

PORT OF ŠIBENIK

Šibenik is located in the very heart of the Croatian Adriatic coastline. The Port of Šibenik is one of the oldest and best-sheltered ports. It is located at the inundated river Krka estuary, which forms a unique natural resort 75 kilometres long with an altitude difference of 380 meters. Due to the natural position of the port it is well protected from the elements. The entrance to the port is through the St. Ante Channel which is around 2800 metres long and between 100 and 300 metres wide.

ABOUT ŠIBENIK

Šibenik was mentioned for the first time under its present name in 1056 in a Charter of the Croatian King Petar Krešimir IV. For a period of time, it was a seat of the Croatian King. Through history the city has experienced many influences. The modern-day city is an attractive destination for tourists from all over the world. Its many cultural monuments will amaze you and the ideal approach to the city is via the sea. This is one of the reasons that more and more nautical tourists decide to visit the city. The coast as the crow flies is only 56 kilometers long but thanks to an especially rugged coast has in fact a total coastline of 805 kilometers. There are in fact two national parks in the county. One is the Krka National Park, which is famous for its waterfalls and islands which is made up of hundreds of both small and larger islands. Unlike other Dalmatian towns that were founded by the Illyrians, Greeks, and Romans, it is the oldest native Croatian town on the western shores of the Adriatic. Šibenik was given the status of a town and its own diocese in 1298. Excavations of the castle of Saint Michael have since proven that the place was inhabited long before the arrival of the Croats. The city, like the rest of Dalmatia, was ruled by the Venetians up to

1412. The Ottoman Empire started to threaten Šibenik at the end of the 15th century, but they never succeeded in conquering it. In the 16th century, the fortress of St. Nicholas was built and, by the 17th century, its fortifications were improved again by the fortresses of St. John and Šubičevac. The fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797 brought Šibenik under the authority of the Habsburg monarchy. In the very heart of the Old City the **St. Jacob Cathedral** dominates the skyline. Traditions are well respected in Šibenik and if you are interested in finding an original souvenir the **Šibenik štrunc** is a prime example. Through the years, the Šibenik štrunc decorated the male national costume, a thought of the last few decades it has been recognized as an original souvenir of Šibenik. Today, the Šibenik štrunc can be bought in the form of earrings, rings, charms, tie pins, brooches, necklaces and other similar items.



ST. JACOB CATHEDRAL - The Cathedral has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2010. The building of the church was initiated in 1432, though plans for its construction had already begun in 1298 when Šibenik became a municipality. A mix of Venetian and local craftsmen worked on it, in Gothic style.

Length of
excursion –
2 to 3 hours

Šibenik Button - The button has the form of two half spheres connected in the middle and hollow inside. The outer part is decorated with thin silver threads and beads. The original button was made out of silver, with an exact size; however, today you can find it made out of gold and silver metal in various sizes. In 2001, the Šibenik Button was named the most original Croatian souvenir by the Croatian Tourist Board.

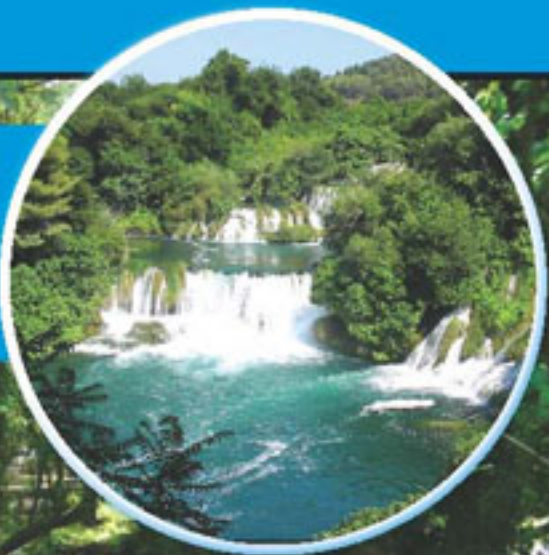


KRKA

VIŠŃVAC - inside the park is the island of Višovac, which was founded during the reign of Ludovik I. Anđelić, home to the Roman Catholic Višovac Monastery founded by the Franciscans in 1445. The island can be visited by a boat, seen from Skradinski Đak.

Length of
excursion -
3 hours

SKIAĐROŠKI BUK - This is probably the most impressive waterfall in the park and it is extremely popular with guests. It is in fact the tallest limestone barrier in Europe rising to a height of 48 meters. It is the last cascade in the national park and the river falls down seven or eight different stages. Below Skiađroški Buk the mouth of the Krka River flows underwater into the Adriatic Sea.



The Krka National Park is a spacious, largely unchanged region of exceptional and multifaceted natural value, and includes one or more preserved or insignificantly altered ecosystems. The park is myriad of waterfalls, seven in total dropping 342 meters, with one of the most spectacular being **Skiađroški Buk**. Sightseeing at Skiađroški Buk is possible, owing to a network of paths and bridges that permits pleasant and safe walking. Belvederes have been erected at the most attractive locations. Visitors to Skiađroški Buk can tour the ethnographic collection and old mills where the grain is milled with a millstone turned by the force of the water, as well as ancient devices for washing clothing and textiles. The estuary of the Krka River is 23.5 kilometers in length. This estuary

is considered an exceptional phenomenon, due to its lack of pollution and biological vitality. It was proclaimed a national park in 1985 and is the seventh national park in Croatia. The river flows between imposing canyons with cliff heights rising to 200 meters and wide gentle lagoons, truly a sightseeing paradise. Eighteen species of fishes inhabit the Krka River, among which ten are endemic, making the Krka a national landmark of the highest category. Among the mammals that roam the national park 10 varieties are under threat. The Krka River is one of the last places on the Mediterranean where otters live. The abundance of various species of birds, the structure of the bird communities and the great significance of the Krka for spring and autumn migrations make it among the most biologically most valuable regions of Europe.

EXCURSIONS

KORNATI



DIVING - Within the Park there are seven zones set aside for diving visits. It is hard to recommend which one you should use as each has its own uniqueness and beauty, if you have the time visit as many as possible.

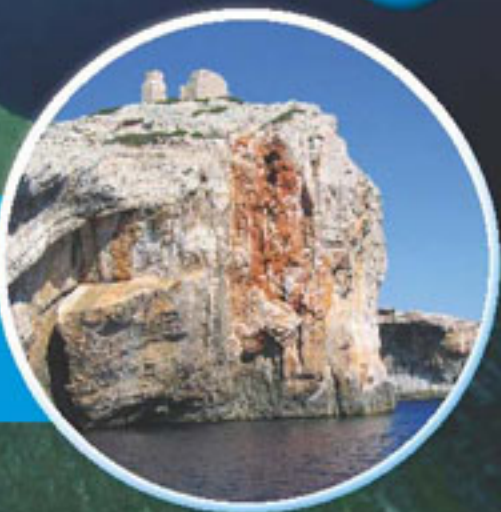
In the central part of Croatian Adriatic Sea about 15 km to the west of Šibenik is a truly amazing group of islands named the Kornati archipelago. The unique beauty and singularity of the archipelago moved our horizons in 1980 to proclaim a bigger part of that area a national park. Since then certain modifications of its borders have been made, so that nowadays the Kornati National Park occupies an area of around 220 km². There are 89 islands, islets and reefs within the area of Kornati National Park, which makes it the most indented group of islands in the Mediterranean. Truly a wonder of nature, the national park is well worth a visit. The land part of Kornati National Park cov-

erles less than 1/4 of its total area, but the values of its landscapes, the **cranes** on the islands facing the open sea, and interesting relief structures, make this part of Kornati National Park unique. There are no permanent settlements in Kornati. Simple houses in well-protected coves such as Vuje, Krijavača, Iarsa and others are used by landowners as temporary shelters. There are around 20 restaurants and taverns within the Kornati National Park. They offer quality domestic cuisine that mostly includes seafood (specialised fish and clams) and domestic lamb from the Kornati area. Besides, the Kornati submarine area, whose biosphere is considered to be the richest in the Adriatic Sea, and alto-

gether the magnificent geomorphology of the seabed attracts divers from all over Europe to come and enjoy in unforgettable submarine adventures. **Diving** visits to the Kornati National Park are allowed only in organized and approved diving groups. Therefore, if you intend to dive in the Park (which we highly recommend), please contact one of the diving centers authorized to perform this activity within the Kornati National Park. Kornati truly is a wonder of nature and well worth a day out of your holiday schedule to experience, whether you prefer an active day of water sports, fishing and diving or just to enjoy the views and try the local cuisine. It's truly a day that you'll never forget.

Length of
excursion –
8 hours

ADMIRALTY CROWNS – The famous Admiral Crowns show us in an extremely dramatic way the sheer power of nature. The crowns, as they are known, are literally vertical cliffs that rise up directly out of the deep, blue sea. The best way to experience the crowns is by boat tour as you can get a first hand perspective of their height.



60 GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS

RAKIA - normally, rakis is colorless, unless herbs or other ingredients are added. Some types of rakis are kept in wooden barrels (oak or mulberry) for extra aroma and a golden colour. It is supposed to be drunk from special oval glasses which hold between 3.3 and 5.5 fl. oz. Herbal rakis is usually served at the beginning of the meal, together with dried figs.



Croatia, which is situated along the coastline of the Adriatic Sea, is ideal for grape cultivation with its hot, humid summers and mild winters. Located along hillsides and slopes, wine regions along the coast receive many hours of sunlight, which is also ideal for grape production. The coastal region includes four primary wine producing areas including: Istria, Northern Dalmatia, the interior of Dalmatia, and Central/Southern Dalmatia. These regions are famous for producing frosty, dry white wines from a wide range of grape varieties, most famously the Malvazija and Graševina grapes. Along with these native grapes, Pinot Blanc, Sauvignon Blanc, and Chardonnay are also grown in the coastal regions of Croatia. Croatian wine, like most European wine, has a history dating back before the rise of the Roman Empire. However, Croatian wine has recently started to re-emerge in the world market as local and foreign investors attempt to restore the local wine industry. The Sibenik area is famous for its tradition of wine production. It history dates from the period before the birth of Christ when vineyards were worked by the ancient Greeks and Romans. From the middle of the 15th century to the 20th century Sibenik became well known in Europe for its wine culture. In the 1930's sparkling wines from Sibenik were extremely popular in Paris and the Vatican. The most well known grapes from the Sibenik region are Babik, Debit, Plavina, Latin and Misašina. The most popular spirits which are served as an appetizer before meals are bavarika, **mljaka** and **lisa**.

Length of
excursion -
2 to 3 hours

split



SPLIT PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	5	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 152 m	7,6 m	no limit
2. 135 m	8,2 m	no limit
3. 130 m	7,6 m	no limit
4. 179 m	7,2 m	no limit
5. 131 m	7,8 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	yes
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	yes
Ship tenders allowed	yes
Pilotage compulsory	no
Tugs available	yes
Tidal movement/range	yes
Tender transfer time	7 min
Customs compulsory	yes

SERVICES

Line handlers	yes
Stevedores	yes
Ship handlers	yes
Warehousing	yes
Bunkering	yes
Garbage disposal	yes
Sewage disposal	yes
Water	yes
Freight forwarding	yes
Emergency service	yes
Security	yes

DISTANCES

City centre	200 m
Airport	20 km
Bus station	100 m

CONTACTS

SPLIT PORT AUTHORITY

Gat Sv Duje bb
21000 SPLIT
Tel: +38521 390 222
Fax: +38520 390239
www.portsplit.com
lucka-uprava-split@st.t-com.hr

PORT OF SPLIT

Split is the largest city on the Croatian coast of the Adriatic coast and the second largest city in Croatia. The port of Split, is situated at an exceptionally favourable geographic position on the Mediterranean, and is one of the most important centres of local and international maritime traffic. With its annual turnover of three million passengers and half a million vehicles, the port of Split is in this regard the third port on the Mediterranean. Because of its unique historical heritage and its 1700 years of tradition, the city and port of Split have become an unavoidable destination of vessels which cruise in the Mediterranean. The Port of Split has a total of 29 berths and the cruise ships that visit Split dock at five berths whilst the rest are used by local traffic, yachts and ferries.

Coordinates:
43°30'0"N
16°26'0"E

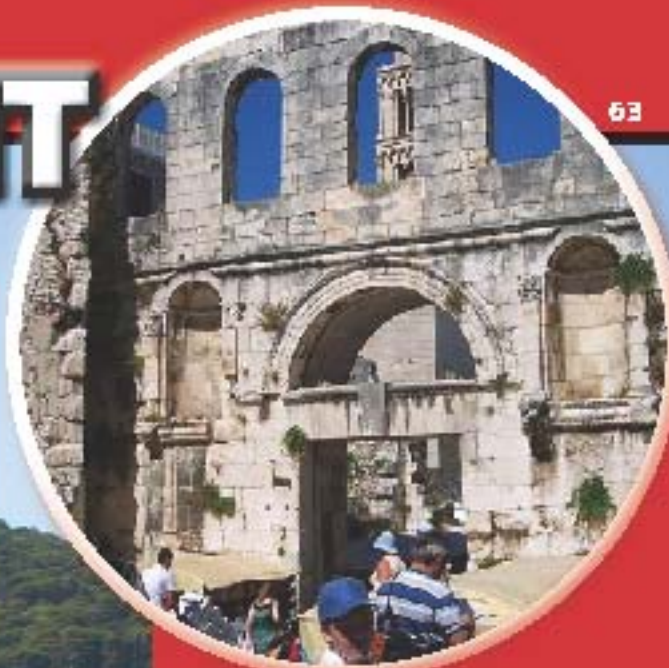
Length of
excursion -
2 to 3 hours

ABOUT SPLIT

63



RIVA - Many citizens of Split came out on the promenade on Saturday, some to walk and some to get some sun ahead of the next working week. It has recently been reconstructed and is just as popular as ever, the promenade is a real symbol of the city.



THE DIOCLETIAN PALACE - Diocletian's Palace is a building in the very heart of Split that was built by the emperor Diocletian at the turn of the fourth century AD. Diocletian built the massive palace in preparation for his retirement on May 1, 305 AD. Since 1979 the palace has been a UNESCO world heritage site. The palace is located only a short walk from the port.

Split is the largest Dalmatian city and the second-largest urban centre in Croatia. The city is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, more specifically the eastern Adriatic Sea, spreading over a central peninsula and its surroundings, with its metropolitan area including the many surrounding littoral towns as well. An important regional transit centre, the city is a vital link to the numerous surrounding Adriatic islands and the Italian peninsula, as well as a popular tourist destination. The city has a rich history and is considered one of the oldest cities in Croatia and is believed to be around 1700 years old. The first inhabitant of Split was the Roman emperor Diocletian who started to build his palace, **The Diocletian Palace**, in this friendly bay around 293 AD. The following turbulent centuries made the palace into a town first populated by the citizens. The town overgrew the walls of the palace and its authorities kept changing - from Croatian kings in 10th century AD, Hungarian and Venetian administration, to French rulers and Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Such past left its

traces combined in the town everyday life. Since 1979, the historic centre of Split has been included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites. Many of Split's historical and cultural buildings can be found within the walls of Diocletian's Palace. In addition, numerous museums, the National Theatre, and old churches and other archaeological sites in the Split region make it an important cultural attraction. A tour of this vibrant yet somehow quaint city offers plenty for the visitor. A mixture of the old and the new, from Roman architecture to all modern facilities including shopping centres, restaurants, cafés and bars. A busy promenade, known locally as the **Riva**, has recently been reconstructed and as before is a popular gathering point for Split's citizens. It's worth taking the time out to follow the lead of the locals and enjoy a coffee on the Riva whilst watching the world go by. Split really has something for everyone. The city, however, went on remaining the centre of this part of the coast till today. The big city today lives by the silent beats of history, lively spirit of the young and its particular Mediterranean charm.

EXCURSIONS

SALONA AND TROGIR



SALONA

Salona was an ancient Illyrian Dalmatian city in the first millennium BC. It was erected more than 2000 years ago at the mouth of the river Jadro. The headwaters of the Jadro River were the original water supply for the ancient city comprised by Diocletian's Palace. After conquest by the Romans, Salona became the capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia. Due to its advantageous geographical position Salona became an extremely important city for Ancient Rome. Once the most prosperous city in the mid Adriatic, Salona is now a target for history buffs. Over the years Salona has had many inhabitants starting with the Illyrians, followed by the Greeks and finally the Romans. It was under the Romans that Salona truly thrived. Salona was a stronghold and a harbour of the Illyrian Dalmatia which quite early came into the sphere of influence of the Greeks on the Adriatic. Julius Caesar,

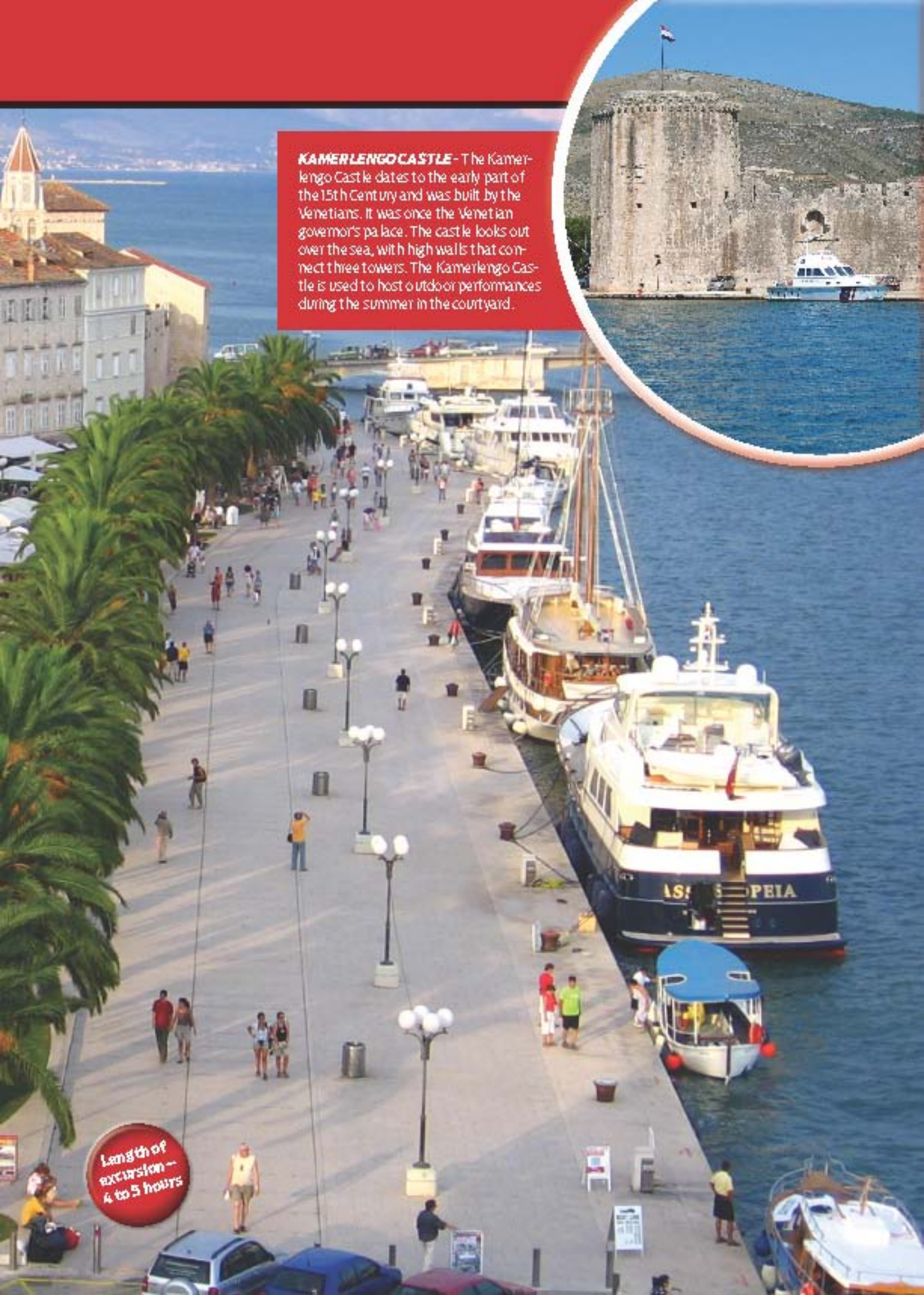
who was then the governor of Illyricum gave it the rank of a colony - the centre of the province of Illyricum and afterwards of the province of Dalmatia. The Illyrian core of the city has been discovered recently. It developed into a cosmopolitan centre of the Adriatic. The high point of its expansion was during the time of Diocletian when it received the honorary title Valeria, which as a family name belonged to the emperor himself. In the period between the fourth and the sixth centuries Salona became an important centre of Christianity. Salona is one of the many wonders of the Split region and is highly recommended as an excursion destination - take the opportunity to see and explore a slice of history. The ancient town is located approximately 10 kilometres away from Split.

TROGIR

Trogir is a historic, small town 25 kilometres from Split. Since 1997, the his-

toric centre of Trogir has been included in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites. The historic city of Trogir is situated on a small island between the Croatian mainland and the island of Čiovo. The town was founded by Greek settlers in the 3rd century although the importance really grew under Roman rule. Trogir is the best-preserved Romanesque-Gothic complex not only in the Adriatic, but in all of Central Europe. Trogir's medieval core, surrounded by walls, comprises a preserved castle and tower and a series of dwellings and palaces from the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods. Trogir's grandest building is the church of St. Lawrence, whose main west portal is a masterpiece by Radovan, and the most significant work of the Romanesque-Gothic style in Croatia. Not to mention the **Kamarienski Castle** which was constructed in the fifteenth century.



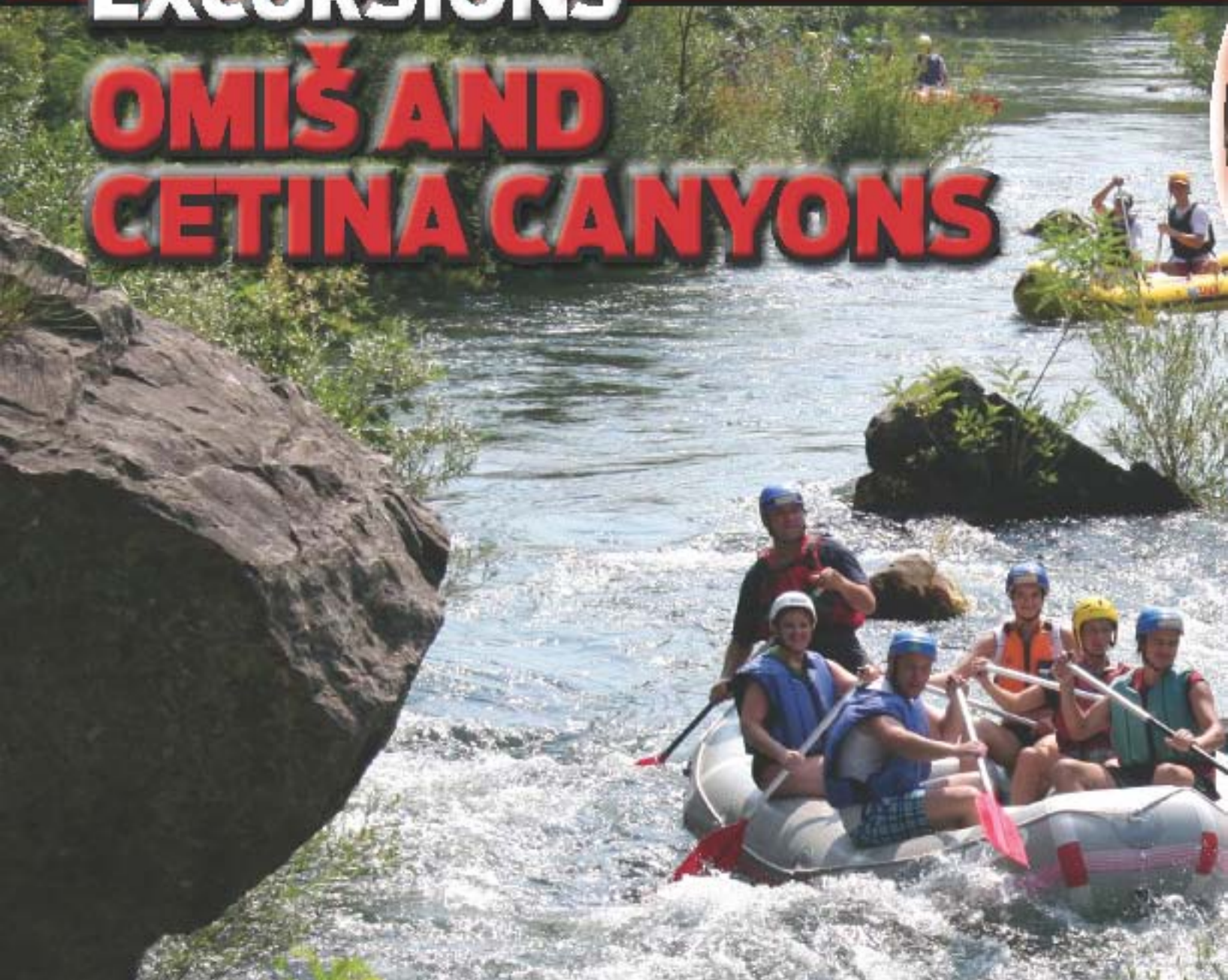


KAMERLENGO CASTLE - The Kamerlengo Castle dates to the early part of the 15th Century and was built by the Venetians. It was once the Venetian governor's palace. The castle looks out over the sea, with high walls that connect three towers. The Kamerlengo Castle is used to host outdoor performances during the summer in the courtyard.

Length of excursion - 4 to 5 hours

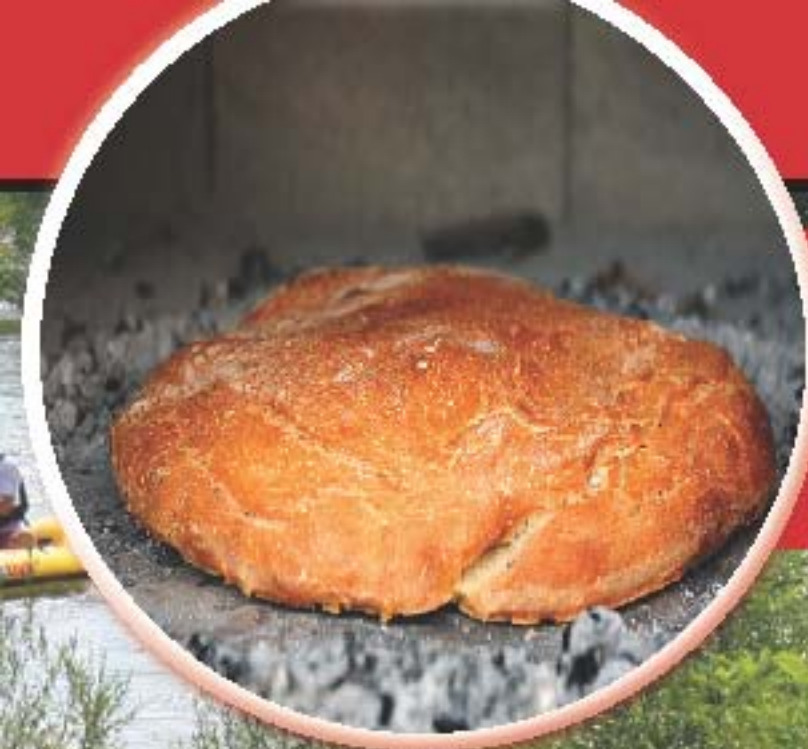
EXCURSIONS

OMIŠ AND CETINA CANYONS



The town of Omiš lies only 25 kilometers from the port of Split. The Omiš Riviera stretches for twenty kilometers along a coast of exceptional beauty, with many perfect pebble and sandy beaches and bays, steep cliffs and a crystal clear sea. The actual town is situated at the mouth of the river Cetina, where the emerald waters of the river meet the deep blue Adriatic. Omiš is a town of contrasts, both - natural and historical. It was founded and expanded on the steep slopes of Omiš Dinara Mountain, surrounded by the Cetina River in the north-west, and the sea in the south and south-east. The Cetina River flows for 105 kilometres through steep canyons and wide lagoons. Without any doubt, the river Cetina is one of the nicest places in Croatia where you can experience the magic of a rafting adventure. It is situated in a lush region surrounded by quaint little villages. There are lots of stories surrounding the naming of this river. Passed down through the centuries several theories on the naming of the Cetina River have emerged. One possibility is that some of the first Croats that came down from Northern Europe towards the warmer Southern coast, finding

the river and naming it Cetina because it reminded them of the river "Cetynia", in Southern Poland which was their last Nomadic residence. A more likely possibility is that the Cetina river derived its name from the Latin word "Kentona" that was given by tribe Dalmates. Croats over time changed this Latin word to Cetina. The destinations of Radmanove Mlinice and the Gubavica waterfalls are also points of interest. Radmanove Mlinice, located five kilometers up to the canyon of Cetina River, is an excursion/picnic place famous for **bread baked under the bell**, under the Peka or Sač as known locally, and for fresh trout that can be caught from the river. The Cetina River is a great place for those who like active holidays including **white water rafting**, canoeing and kayaking. Omiš is now a modern tourist centre with numerous monuments from its past which are the witnesses of its history, long and glorious; besides these one can find nowadays an interesting and colourful market place, a large number of small restaurants, coffee shops, bistros, various shops including duty free ones and fashionable boutiques. All these will make your stay pleasant and fulfilled.



BREAD BAKED UNDER THE BELL - Peka or Sač is a large metal lid like a shallow bell with which dough for bread or meat to be baked are covered, and over which ashes and live coals are put. Restaurants in Croatia, especially the Dalmatian region, have taken over this traditional way of cooking under sač, after which meat, fish and vegetables remains saucy, and potatoes are rich with the taste of meat.

Length of
excursion -
4 to 5 hours



WHITE WATER RAFTING - The Cetina River is an extremely popular destination for lovers of rafting. The sheer beauty of the canyon and river lend themselves perfectly to the overall experience. Organised rafting trips cover 16 kilometres and end at the Ramanove Mills where you can rest and enjoy the fresh air and have a bite to eat.



GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS

The main and most important characteristic of Dalmatian coastal cuisine is its digestibility and simple preparation. The cuisine of Split is typically Dalmatian, full of subtle flavours and locally produced products. The secret of the fabulous taste of fish, meat, or other cooked dishes lies right in that. Yet the idea that simplicity means everyone everywhere could prepare them would be deceiving. The tradition of grilling and roasting fish and **delicacies of the sea** in this region has been car-

ried on from generation to generation, whereby the proper grilling technique often depends on the type of wood or wood briquettes chosen to do the grilling. In addition to this come the tantalizing **Dalmatian olive oil**, grilling technique, and the particular taste of the fish and delicacies of the sea. This is what leaves every guest, once they have tried it, with unforgettable memories to take back home. Nevertheless, no matter how much you eat in Dalmatia, you will hardly gain a pound. Most of the Dalmatian specialties are pre-

pared with very little fat and oil. They are easy to digest and contain many home-grown non-poisoned vegetables which grow all the year round thanks to the mild climate. Also do not forget the wine, known for its special taste of the south, which has been cultivated for centuries in the caring hands of wine makers in the rocky Dalmatian soil. The secret recipes for wine-making are passed from generation to generation in middle Dalmatia, and are produced in the families' wine cellars, as well as in those of private enterprises.



DALMATIAN OLIVE OIL - Olive oil has been considered a symbol of life and well-being from the ancient times. Today it is still made using the traditional approach i.e. cold pressing, which ensures that all qualities are preserved. Because of this perfect blend, Dalmatian olive oil has a significant nutritional and health-preserving value.

FISH AND DELICACIES OF THE SEA

- Fishing for sardines on the Croatian Adriatic coasts of Dalmatia is an ongoing activity tracing its roots back thousands of years. The region was part of the Roman Empire, then largely a Venetian dominion, and has always been sustained through fishing mainly sardines. All along the coast there are many towns that promote the age-old practice of fishing by lateen sail boats for tourism and on festival occasions. Today this tradition is also continued by many producers.



Length of excursion - 2 to 3 hours



zadar

ZADAR PORT AUTHORITY

MAXIMUM SHIP DIMENSIONS ALLOWED

NUMBER OF BERTHS	3	
LENGTH	DRAUGHT	WIDTH
1. 250 m	7,1 m	no limit
2. 200 m	7 m	no limit
3. 120 m	5,2 m	no limit

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Cruise passengers terminal	yes
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ANCHORAGE

Anchorage	yes
Ship tenders allowed	yes
Pilotage compulsory	yes
Tugs available	yes
Tidal movement/range	yes
Tender transfer time	5 min
Customs compulsory	yes

SERVICES

Line handlers	yes
Stevedores	yes
Ship chandlers	yes
Warehousing	no
Bunkering	no
Garbage disposal	yes
Sewage disposal	yes
Water	yes
Freight forwarding	yes
Emergency service	yes
Security	yes

DISTANCES

City centre	50 m
Airport	7 km
Bus station	1 km

CONTACTS

ZADAR PORT AUTHORITY

Liburnska obala 6/1
23 000 Zadar
Tel: +385 23 201 201
Fax: +385 23 201 212
www.port-authority-zadar.hr
lucka.uprava.zadar@zdt.com.hr

PORT OF ZADAR

Zadar is situated in the central part of the Croatian Adriatic coast. The city is surrounded by around 200 islands and the coast line is one of the most indented on the Dalmatian coast. The port of Zadar is perfectly located in the very heart of the city which gives visitors arriving by ship immediate access. From the port to the exact centre of the Old City is only around three minutes. The city is surrounded by a wealth of natural beauty including 5 national parks and 3 nature parks. Zadar with its impressive architecture, its fascinating natural beauty, its ideal location and the ease with which it can be seen is an ideal destination.

Coordinates
44° 7' 11" N
15° 14' 32" E

Length of
excursion –
2 to 3 hours

ABOUT ZADAR



CHURCH OF ST. DONAT - Was built between the second half of the 8th century and early 9th century. This round pre-Romanesque church which was called the Church of the Holy Trinity until the 15th century and from that time onwards the name of Saint Donat after the bishop who had it built. Today the church is also used as a venue for classical music concerts due to its ideal acoustics.



SEA ORGAN - This new "monument" is located near the cruise port. It consists of a series of stone steps that lead down to the water line. 35 pipes of varying lengths were built in vertically to the coast and open to the sea through openings. The movement of the sea causes the pipes to play various chords and therefore create sea music. A unique idea and a unique organ.

Zadar is one of the oldest cities in Croatia. In fact its rich history can be traced back as far as prehistoric times. Throughout history Zadar has always relied on the sea. Its entire economy revolved around maritime trade and fishing thanks mostly to its strategic location and naturally well protected port. The old city core is situated on a peninsula which gives it a face to the sea on three sides. Numerous architectural delights from various periods of Zadar's history fill the nucleus of the old city. Starting from the rule of the Romans during which time a Roman Forum was constructed by Emperor Au-

gustus and is the largest on the Adriatic coast. The Romans went on to build the city walls, basilica and a temple. While outside of the old city confines they were also active and constructed an amphitheatre and more importantly an aqueduct that supplied the city with fresh water. Every corner and every stone in the old city has its story to tell and every side street brings you to a new and as yet undiscovered gem. Among the chief interests of Zadar are its many churches. One sight that simply cannot be missed is the **Church of St. Donat**, in fact the church has become a symbol of Zadar. The church was constructed in the 9th

century in pre-Romanesque style. There is also the St. Anastasia Cathedral built between the 12th and 13th century and the largest cathedral in Dalmatia. There are also two new tourist attractions in the old city of Zadar. The **Sea Organ** is a musical instrument which creates music from wave movement in a series of stone tubes. In 2006 it was declared the winner of the European Prize for Urban Public Space. In close proximity to the organ is the Monument to the Sun which was designed by the same architect and symbolises the sun. During the day the solar panels collect solar energy which is then transformed into light effects at night.

EXCURSIONS

PLITVICE LAKES

Plitvice Lakes National Park is just a two hour and a half drive from the city of Zadar.

The whole region was announced in 1949 as a national park and it has been under the protection of UNESCO since 1979. This woody and mountainous park contains **16 lakes** over around which cover over 2 kilometres squared. Their creation is a scientific phenomenon. As the geological processes continue today the lakes and waterfalls are continually changing. Without a doubt it is one of the most beautiful natural sights in Europe. The beauty of the lakes and caves, forests and meadows, creeks, rivers and cascades as well as a rich flora and fauna are a magnet for tourists from around the world. The lakes are renowned for their distinctive colours, ranging from azure to green, grey or blue. The colours change constantly depending on the quantity of minerals or organisms in the water and the angle of sunlight. The Plitvice Lakes national park is heavily forested, mainly with beech, spruce, and fir trees, and features a mixture of Alpine and Mediterranean vegetation. **The wildlife of Plitvice** is varied and includes deer, bears, wolves, wild boar, wild cats, small game and many kinds of birds. The waters have excellent trout. Every nook and cranny of this rich vegetation is a wonderful place for birds, butterflies and game of all sorts to live. The administration of the National Park take care to preserve this unique natural phenomenon: entrance into the park is at two locations, cars are left on the parking lot and a special electric train is used for travelling throughout the park. In order to preserve nature, special electric boats are used along the lakes. A well-laid out system of wooden walkways allows you to pass all around and sometimes through the water and there are hiking trails through the woods. Words fail to describe the beauty and harmony of the Plitvice Lakes.



THE WILDLIFE OF PLITVICE - As in only few places in the world, in the Plitvice Lakes National Park area today live all animal species that are autochthonic here. Natural characteristics of the area have remained sufficiently preserved from man's influence, so that animal living space of all taxonomic and ecological categories are inhabited by the population of species which had been living here even before man spread all over the globe.

NATIONAL PARK

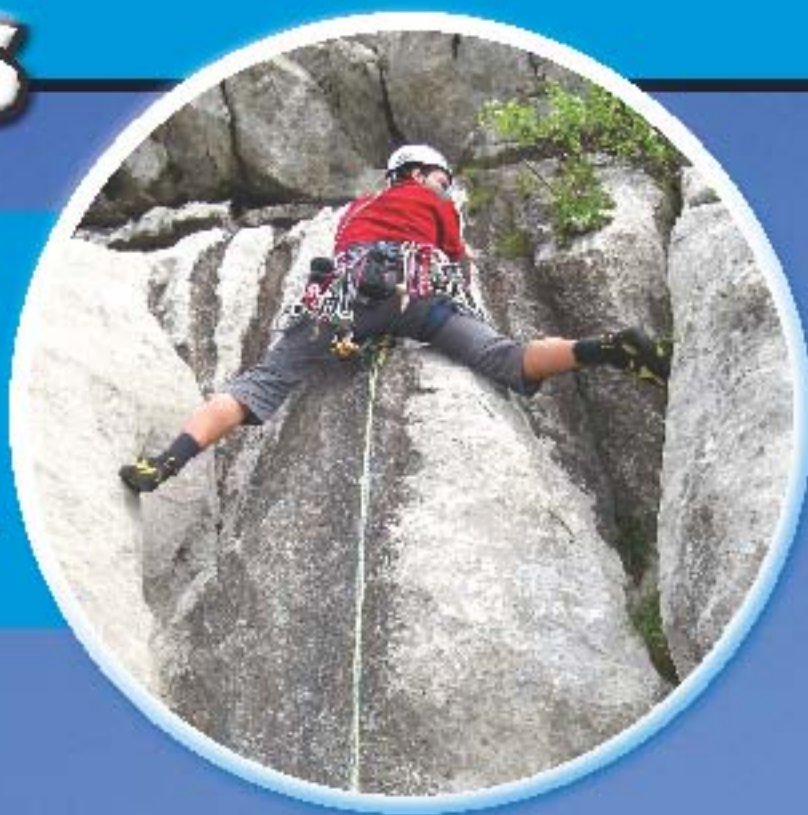


16 LAKES OF PLITVICE - The Plitvice Lakes form a continuous chain of 16 lakes and many waterfalls. The chain, 8 km in length, begins with two mountain streams that join near Plitvice to form the Matija River. The river feeds Lake Prošće, the highest in elevation; it then flows by a number of waterfalls and smaller lakes into Lake Kozjak, the largest. Of the many cascades and falls, Plitvice and the Sastavci falls are the most spectacular, particularly during the spring snow melt.

Length of excursion -
6 to 7 hours

EXCURSIONS

CLIMBING - Paklenica National Park is one of the most visited climbing centres not only in Croatia but from around the world. There are over 300 equipped and improved routes of various difficulty levels and lengths within Paklenica's climbing sites, so each climber can find to their liking. The views from the rock peaks and cliffs over the Adriatic make the whole adventure unique.



PAKLENICA NATIONAL PARK

The National Park of Paklenica is situated only 50 kilometres away from Zadar. It was proclaimed a national park in 1949. To say that the park is breathtaking would be an understatement. The park lies between the highest mountain of Velebit and the clear blue sea. The most attractive and most valuable parts of South Velebit are surely the impressive canyons of Velika (large) Paklenica and Mala (small) Paklenica. The larger canyon has cliffs which rise up to heights of over 700 metres and the whole canyon is an amazing 14 kilometres long. The smaller canyon is still an impressive 12 kilometres long with

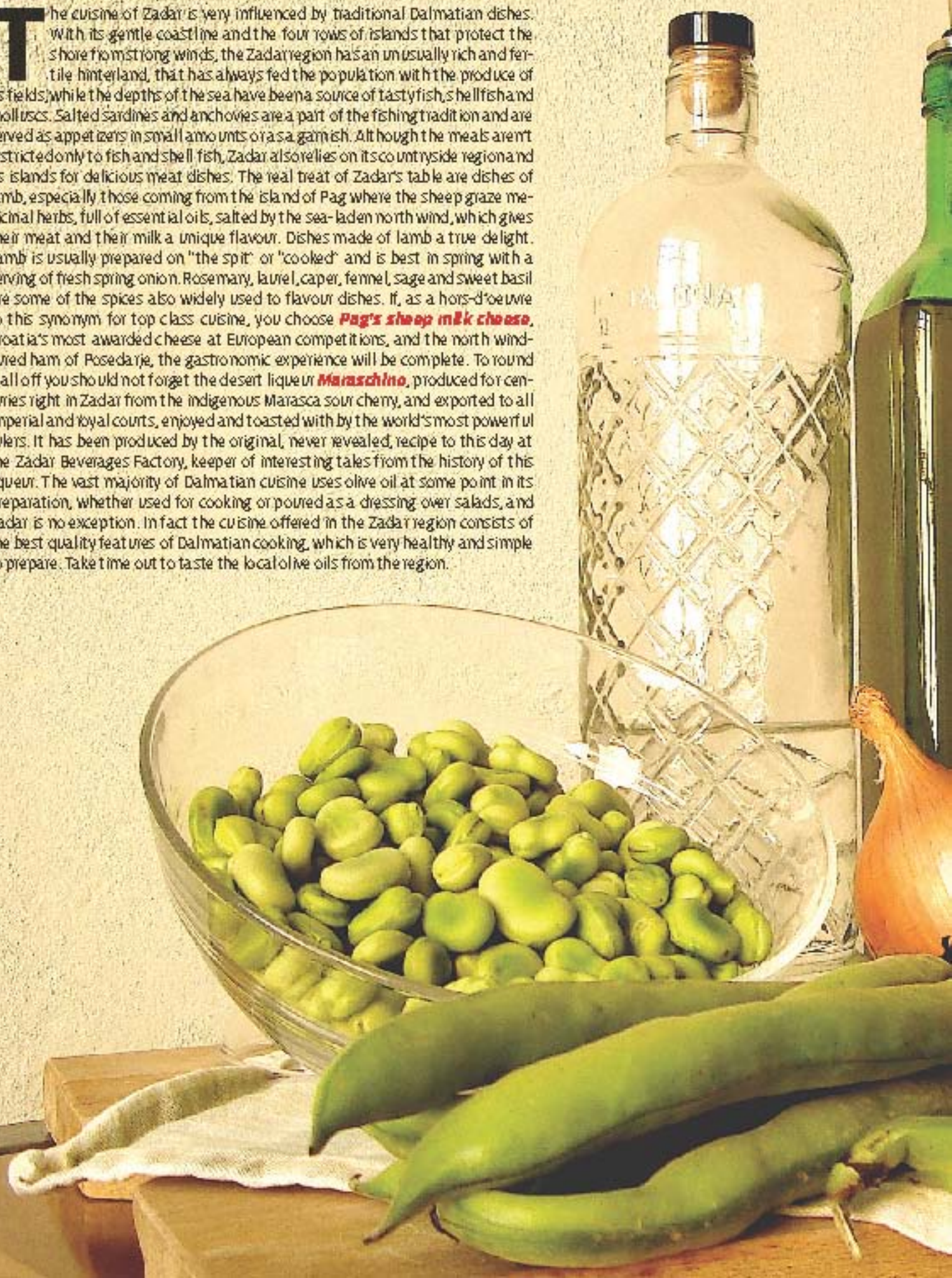
cliffs of up to 600 meters high. Due to these high rock faces the park is extremely popular with **climbers** from all over the world. The wealth of flora is reflected in the list of 1,000 plant species and subspecies recorded to date, 79 of which are actually endemic to the park. In fact the untouched beauty of Paklenica National Park is one of the things that make it so attractive. The great diversity, the presence of relict, endemic, rare, statutorily protected species make the Park a very valuable floristic area, not just in Croatia, but in Europe and the world as well. The best way to see the park is to get as close as possible and what could be better than

walking or hiking along one of the many paths in the park. The park contains over 200 kilometres of well-kept pathways which are intended to give the visitor the perfect view of the park's greatness. There are 53 species of mammals at the park, including deer, bats and not forgetting the brown bear. However, birds are the most numerous group of vertebrates, with 230 species recorded to date. Whilst at the park take the time to also visit the water mills that were built in the early 19th century. A total of seven water mills were constructed in total and up until 1960 they were still in function and being used to supply the local villages with flour.



GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS

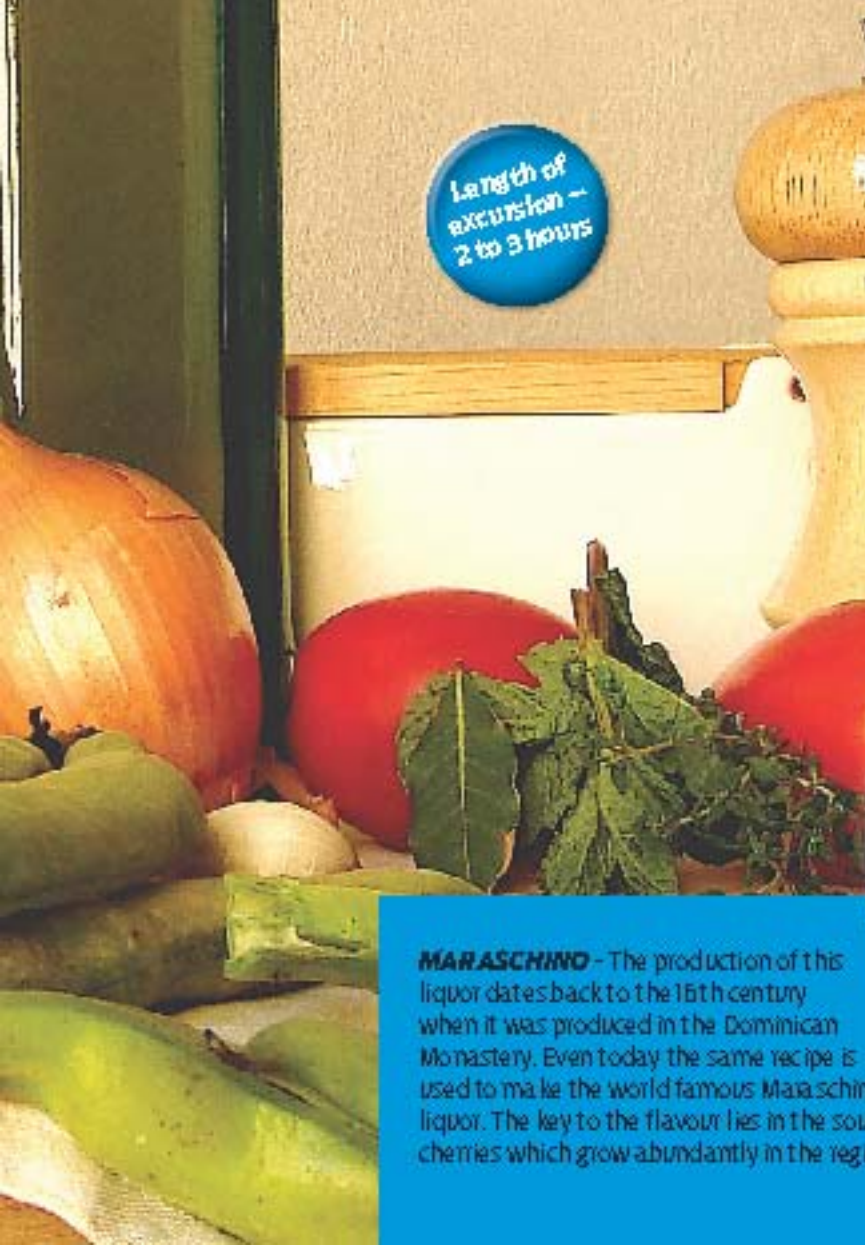
The cuisine of Zadar is very influenced by traditional Dalmatian dishes. With its gentle coastline and the four rows of islands that protect the shore from strong winds, the Zadar region has an unusually rich and fertile hinterland, that has always fed the population with the produce of its fields, while the depths of the sea have been a source of tasty fish, shellfish and molluscs. Salted sardines and anchovies are a part of the fishing tradition and are served as appetizers in small amounts or as a garnish. Although the meals aren't restricted only to fish and shellfish, Zadar also relies on its countryside region and its islands for delicious meat dishes. The real treat of Zadar's table are dishes of lamb, especially those coming from the island of Pag where the sheep graze medicinal herbs, full of essential oils, salted by the sea-laden north wind, which gives their meat and their milk a unique flavour. Dishes made of lamb a true delight. Lamb is usually prepared on "the spit" or "cooked" and is best in spring with a serving of fresh spring onion, Rosemary, laurel, caper, fennel, sage and sweet basil are some of the spices also widely used to flavour dishes. If, as a hors-d'oeuvre to this synonym for top class cuisine, you choose **Pag's sheep milk cheese**, Croatia's most awarded cheese at European competitions, and the north wind-cured ham of Posedarje, the gastronomic experience will be complete. To round it all off you should not forget the desert liqueur **Maraschino**, produced for centuries right in Zadar from the indigenous Marasca sour cherry, and exported to all imperial and royal courts, enjoyed and toasted with by the world's most powerful rulers. It has been produced by the original, never revealed, recipe to this day at the Zadar Beverages Factory, keeper of interesting tales from the history of this liqueur. The vast majority of Dalmatian cuisine uses olive oil at some point in its preparation, whether used for cooking or poured as a dressing over salads, and Zadar is no exception. In fact the cuisine offered in the Zadar region consists of the best quality features of Dalmatian cooking, which is very healthy and simple to prepare. Take time out to taste the local olive oils from the region.





PAG CHEESE - Cheese from the island of Pag is a hard, distinctively flavoured sheep milk cheese from the Croatian island of Pag. The unique flavour is derived by rubbing the cheese with olive oil and ash before leaving it to mature; in addition, the sheep eat a diet that includes many wild herbs like sage, which some claim is essential to making the cheese and also to give it a distinctive flavour.

Length of excursion - 2 to 3 hours



MARASCHINO - The production of this liquor dates back to the 16th century when it was produced in the Dominican Monastery. Even today the same recipe is used to make the world famous Maraschino liquor. The key to the flavour lies in the sour cherries which grow abundantly in the region.



CROATIAN PORT DISTANCE TABLE

(nautical miles)

PORT	Dubrovnik	Korčula	Split	Šibenik	Zadar	Rab	Pula	Rijeka / Opatija	Rovinj
Dubrovnik		49	105	129	159	208	238	244	256
Korčula	49		56	80	110	159	189	195	207
Split	105	56		39	71	117	133	139	151
Šibenik	129	80	39		40	86	121	127	139
Zadar	159	110	71	40		47	81	87	99
Rab	208	159	117	86	47		69	44	87
Pula	238	189	133	121	81	69		52	18
Rijeka / Opatija	244	195	139	127	87	44	52		70
Rovinj	256	207	151	139	99	87	18	70	





CROATIAN CRUISE PORTS

CROATIAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT AUTHORITIES
edro MARK THERIAS
Društvo za Zvijezde i Lase
put JAZA 20, Dubrovnik, Croatia