

Info about destinations

The Zadar region area is the largest and most well-known Croatian historical region. It covers the south of Croatia and is therefore an area of sun, warm sea, olives, wine, fish, song, picturesque localities with stone houses, in one word, the real and original Mediterranean.

http://www.youtube.com/?v=sijSc_EV3xI

Biograd – Once the coronation town of Croatian kings, Biograd na Moru is today a well-known tourist and nautical center in the very middle of the Adriatic coast. The city is of ideal size for living and lies on a peninsula surrounded by modern marinas and a waterfront looking onto the unforgettable sea strait of the Pasman Channel and the picturesque islands scattered in it. Its geographic position in the heart of the Adriatic surrounded by national parks and nature parks, a rich tourist tradition with cultural and sports amusements, are only some of the reasons for choosing Biograd as destination for an interesting and dynamic vacation. Biograd na Moru is a Croatian crown city that is first mentioned in the middle of the 10th century, while in the 11th century it was the seat of the Croatian kings and bishops. Biograd na Moru is a Croatian crown city that is first mentioned in the middle of the 10th century, while in the 11th century it was the seat of the Croatian kings and bishops. It experienced its greatest flourishing as the residence of the medieval Croatian rulers and in the year 1102 the Croato-Hungarian king Colomanus was crowned here. Numerous material evidences of the tumultuous and rich history of the Biograd region has been stored in the most interesting Homeland Museum.

<http://www.biogradnamoru.hr/en/pocetna>



Zadar - A city of exceptional 3000-years old history and extremely valuable cultural heritage, Zadar will always offer something new and original. The city of Zadar is situated in the heart of the Adriatic, and it is not just an urban centre of northern Dalmatia but with its administrative, economic, cultural and political importance it constitutes the centre of the region with 92.000 inhabitants. Combining the beauties of the past and preferences of modern-day tourism, it offers numerous tourist attractions: if you are looking for an ideal accommodation, autochthon gourmet delicacies, cultural monuments, modern-day sports facilities or various excursion programs, you have found a perfect destination for leisure, sports and fun.

<http://www.tzzadar.hr/en>



The Greeting to the Sun - A play of lights in the rhythm of the waves

After the world-known Sea Organ, Zadar has become wealthier with one more urban installation. On Istarska obala, at the very end of the Zadar peninsula, next to the famous Sea Organ, shines the Greeting to the Sun made by the same architect Nikola Bašić. The Greeting to the sun consists of three hundred multi-layered plates placed at the same level as the stone-paved waterfront and in the shape of a 22-meter-diameter circle. Under the glass conduction plates are photovoltage solar modules through which symbolic communication with nature is performed, with the aim of communicating with nature just like the Sea Organ, the latter with sound and the former with light. Simultaneously with the „most beautiful sunset in the world“, the lighting elements installed in a circle turn on and, following a particularly programmed scenario, they produce a marvelous and exceptionally impressive show of lights in the rhythm of the waves and the sounds of the sea organ.

<http://www.tzzadar.hr/en/city-guide/attractions/06-12-2007/the-greeting-to-the-sun>



Sea Organ - A perfect orchestra of nature. The Sea Organ is situated near the new cruiser port, within the Zadar waterfront. This is a place where human ideas and skills are joined with the energy of the sea, waves, high and low tide, a place of relax, thinking and conversation accompanied by the continual concert of the mystical tones of the “Orchestra of Nature”. Upon having been constructed, the Sea Organ was taken to the metaphoric place in the city of Zadar where citizens approach it with excitement, and which has become an unavoidable point in all tourist itineraries of the city of Zadar and its region.

[http://www.tzzadar.hr/en/city-guide/attractions/20-04-2007/sea-](http://www.tzzadar.hr/en/city-guide/attractions/20-04-2007/sea-organ)

[organ](http://www.tzzadar.hr/en/city-guide/attractions/20-04-2007/sea-organ)



Zadar maraschino - An aroma to remember! The original Zadar liqueur Maraschino is well-known around the world. It is recognizable by its characteristic sweet taste and aromatic scent. It is prepared according to the tradition recipes created by pharmacists from the Dominican monastery at the beginning of the 16th century.

Maraschino - liqueur difficult to withstand. You would like to have a real and authentic souvenir that will remind you of your stay in Zadar? We recommend the liqueur Maraschino in whose taste and scent are hidden the secrets of the marvelous and incontestable medical maraschino cherry that are best in the Zadar region. The karstic ground, red earth, plenty of sun and bora – all this contributes to the

extraordinary aroma of this liqueur that in the 17th and 18 cent. was transferred on ships from Zadar to all parts of the world. Many famous historical figures gladly drank the Maraschino liqueur that was particularly appreciated at the English court. It is well-known that King George IV sent his war ships for crates of the liqueur and even Queen Victoria could not reject the tasteful drink. Napoleon Bonaparte and his generals celebrated their military victories by toasting with Maraschino.

<http://www.maraska.hr/proizvodi/grupa-1-strong-alcoholic-drinks/kategorija-2-strong-alcoholic-drinks/proizvod-17-maraschino>



Nin - THE FIRST CROATIAN ROYAL TOWNThe Croatian Bethlehem is situated at 14 km northwest of Zadar, and the ancient town nucleus is situated on a diameter of only 500 meters connected to the mainland by two stone bridges. To the north, south and west, it is surrounded by lovely long and shallow sandy beaches while to the east extend the salt fields. A town of ancient past, it is 3,000 old and is among the oldest towns on the eastern Adriatic coast. It was founded by the Liburnians in the 9th century B.C. for it was their maritime and trade center. The ancient port of Nin, Aenona at the time, was on the area of the locality of Zaton Holiday Resort and the well-known campsite Zaton where remains are visible in the sea even today (1st

cent.). In Roman times Nin (www.nin.hr) became an important municipium. The remains of the biggest ancient temple on the eastern side of the Adriatic date from that time (1st cent.), mosaic on the floors of rich houses, remains of Roman buildings in the center of the islet, monumental statues of Roman emperors and other. Nin is the cradle of Croatian history je. It was the first political, religious and cultural center of medieval Croatia. Nin is also the oldest Croatian royal town, permanent and temporary center of the Croatian rulers: princes Višeslav, Trpimir and Branimir, kings Tomislav, Petar Krešimir IV, Zvonimir and others. Nin was a diocese from the 9th – 19th cent. The Nin bishops were significant for the Croatian church where the most prominent was Grgur Ninski (Grgur from Nin), a fighter for the preservation of the Croatian Glagolitic script. Rich archeological findings can be seen in the Museum of Nin Antiquities where two original Old Croatian boats can be seen Condura Croatica (11th cent.) and the reconstruction of a part of the Liburnian boat Serlie Liburnice (1st cent.). The church treasury offers the exhibition “The Gold and Silver of Nin” with exhibits: Juda’s silver coin, Pope Pius II ring , reliquaries of Nin patron saints from 8th-13th cent., a painting of the

appearance of Our Lady and other. Today Nin is a modern tourist and cultural destination visited by tourists for its exceptionally preserved natural heritage and clean environment, rich cultural heritage and the most modern tourist village with apartments and a campsite Zaton Holiday Resort (www.zaton.hr) adapted to the most demanding guests of today.

http://www.nin.hr/en/index_en.html



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, THE SMALLEST CATHEDRAL IN THE WORLD

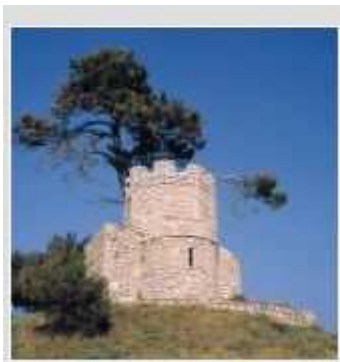
Among the most valuable and preserved monuments of Old Christian architecture is the unique architecture style of the church of the Holy Cross. It dates from the Early Christian period of the Croats, from the 9th cent.

The church is the only sacral structure in Nin that has remained untouched since its construction. It is 7.80 m long, 7.60 m wide, and 8.20 m high (inner measurements), while its walls are 57 cm thick. It is popularly called "the smallest cathedral in the world" (thus called by

Thomas Jackson, a well-known English architect who completed the bell tower of St. Anastasia in Zadar in the 19th cent.).

The position and beauty of the church dominate the area. During the period of the Croatian rulers, it was the court chapel of the prince's court that was situated nearby. The church was built on the remains of ancient houses (1st – 6th cent.) that are visible even today, and around the church many medieval graves have been discovered.

The church itself is a type of calendar and with the sun rays entering the church one can determine the exact date of the equinox and solstice which was done by M. Pejaković. Connected to this phenomenon is the Festival of the Sun and Light. The project was initiated in the year of astronomy since it is connected to sunlight and the church of the Holy Cross. The aim of the festival is the development of a new tourist attraction by observing the sun rays at solstice, the promotion of astronomic and architectural significance of the church of the Holy Cross in Nin that some experts compare to the world known Stonehenge. The church is the symbol of the Zadar region and it can be seen on the coat of arms and flag of Zadar County. The phenomenal church can be visited in 38 steps



THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS - The church of St. Nicholas is situated on Prahulje field near Nin, and was particularly important for the Croatian dynasty rulers and the history of ancient Nin. „According to tradition seven kings were crowned in Nin and upon this occasion the crowned king with his company would ride to St. Nicholas church and introduce himself to the people and would cut the hillock with his sword at all four sides of the world as a sign of his royal authority“ a quotation from the Collection of works of "Povijest grada Nina" (The History of the Town of Nin).

The church was built of small stone placed on a hillock that rises above the Nin fields under which are unexplored prehistoric graves. It is 5.90 m long, 5.70 m wide, and 6 m high (inner measurements), while the walls are 50 cm thick. Due to the danger from the Turks a defense bastion was added in the 16th - 17th cent. The church of St. Nicholas is the only preserved example of Romanesque architecture of such type in Dalmatia and it dates from the 11th beginning of the 12th cent.

<http://www.zadar.hr/page.asp?pageID=3&destID=6>

Island of Pag - The island of Pag, 63 km in length and therefore the second longest island on the Adriatic, has a very indented shoreline (total length 269 km) strewn with numerous pebble and sandy beaches. The part of the island facing Velebit has no vegetation, due to strong gusts of bora which make the landscape resemble that of the moon. Pag is connected to the land part of the county by a bridge, but there is also a ferry line Prizna - Žigljen. The trademarks of the island are the famous Pag cheese, Pag lace, salt, white wine called "žitica", as well as exceptionally rich folk costumes.

<http://www.pag-tourism.hr/index.php?lang=en>



Pag Lace - White Gold from the Town of Pag This Croatian souvenir is considered by many the best souvenir that you can take with you from Pag. It came to be in ancient Mycenae, and through trade route in ancient times it arrived in Pag and has been kept there until this day. It is an exceptionally beautiful embroidery, handwork suitable as a personal souvenir and also as a gift. The lace is best placed on a dark background and framed. There are many types and shapes. It differs from other types of laces for it is made from thin and strong thread. It can be obtained from the lace-makers at work in front of their houses in the summer months. There is a Lace-making School in Pag organized within the secondary school "Bartul Kašić", and the Association of Pag Lace-makers "Frane Budak" where

greater quantities of lace can be obtained. Pag lace of smaller size can be an exceptional detail on an evening dress. The fact that Pag lace was first exhibited in 1880 speaks of its long tradition, and the exhibition took place at the World Exhibition in 1939 in New York. Empress Marie Theresa had a Pag lace-maker at her court in Vienna who made laces for the needs of the court.

http://www.pag-tourism.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=77&Itemid=103&lang=en



Pag cheese - The secret is in the sheep, bora and herbs If you have been to Dalmatia and have not tasted the cheese from Pag, it is just like being in Venice and not having ridden in the gondola. It is one of the best cheeses in Croatia, and, according to some, in the world – agree the gastronomy experts, gourmets and all lovers of good food. The cheese is an autochthonous Croatian product, winner of many world awards and acknowledgements.

It has been produced by many families here back from Illyrian times. In order to produce a kilogram of Pag cheese six liters of sheep milk are used. Even though the secret of the taste will never be made known, according to many it concerns the combination of domestic autochthonous breed of sheep, pastures abundant in herbs and the Pag bora that brings sea salt to the pastures. Pag cheese has a specific and recognizable aroma. It is best eaten alone, and a real gourmet experience is to taste it with Pag prosciutto and olives, homemade bread and a glass of cool, white wine.

http://www.pag-tourism.hr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=69&Itemid=96&lang=en