

# Split To Split Gulet Charter

## Split

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Split is not only an urban, cultural and traffic centre of Dalmatia with road and sea connections to Dalmatia's numerous summer resorts, but it is itself often a tourist and excursionists destination. Split, a city with a 1700-year old tradition, a variety of archaeological, historical and cultural monuments, among which the well-known Palace of Diocletian, inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage List, certainly occupies a special position and the warmth and offer of a modern Mediterranean city, Split.

## Trogir

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Trogir is a town museum in the very meaning of the word. Lovers of cultural and historical monuments, art, original architecture and nice alleys are given the opportunity in Trogir to learn about the manifold and complex heritage - from the Romanesque yard to the modern interiors. The unique historical core, Radovan's portal, the art collections which have been arousing excitement among visitors and travellers for centuries offer a tourist beauty, personified in the relief of Kairos as an appropriate souvenir.

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## Primosten

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Primosten; Sailors called it a "drypoint" because of the long-lasting dry periods. It is set upon a little island that five centuries ago the inhabitants linked to the land by a causeway so that they could go off to the fields the more easily. Surrounded by seven little islands, Primosten is a special gift from nature that leaves no one indifferent. What a parsimonious nature did not give, the industrious people created themselves and made Primošten into one of the most attractive places to visit in the whole of the Adriatic. The stone houses, churches and narrow lanes are a perfect harmony of the past and the present.

## Skradin

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Skradin, the headquarters of Krka National Park (proclaimed in 1985 as the seventh national park in Croatia), a spacious, largely unchanged region of exceptional and multifaceted natural value, and includes one or more preserved or insignificantly altered ecosystems. Skradin is one of the oldest Croatian settlements with the status of a town (2nd c. BC). Situated not far from Skradinski Buk, where the Krka river flows with tranquillity, it represents the centre of life from the early ancient times. Located between two wonderful waterfalls Skradinski there is Visovac Lake and the Franciscan monastery on the islet.

## Zut / Kornati

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The island of Zut, part of the Kornati Archipelago, is between the islands of Paskan and Kornat. The oldest document about fishing trade dates from the end of the 10th century and it shows that the fishing trade in Croatia began on these coasts. There are no permanent settlements on the island, but some fishermen and farmers from Murter have temporary houses on the island. Beautifully cultivated meadows and hillsides are rich with Mediterranean vegetation with more than 300 species of flora and equally rich fauna. The undersea world has more than 250 plant and 300 animal species. It is the area of cultivated fields of vineyards and olive-trees, as well as the area of degraded forms of the flora covering dry habitats.

## Telascica

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Thanks to its exceptionally valuable plant and animal life, geological and geomorphological phenomena, valuable colonies of the sea bottom and interesting archaeological heritage this area became protected in 1980 as a Nature Park. Three basic phenomena are certainly the main characteristics of the Nature Park: the unique bay of Telascica is one of the safest, the most beautiful and the largest havens on the Adriatic that includes 25 small bays and 69 km of the well-indented coastline, the cliffs of the island of Dugi Otok or so-called "Stene", rising up to 200 m above the sea level and falling down vertically up to 90 m below the sea level, and finally the salt lake called "Mir" with its curative characteristics.

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## **Kaprije**

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The island of Kaprije was named after the Mediterranean plant kapara (caper – green buds of a plant, used pickled). In the 14th and the 15th ct. the island belonged to the families of the noblemen from Sibenik. During the Turkish invasions in this region in the 16th and the 17th ct., Kaprije was inhabited by the refugees from the mainland who, after the retreat of the Turks, partly leave the island. That's the period when St.Peter's church was built and later, in 1801 enlarged. The place is surrounded by the hills among which the highest is Velika glavica - 132m above sea level. Besides the agriculture, the inhabitants are known as skilled fishermen and seamen and lately also, as hospitable hosts.

## **Maslenica / Solta**

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Maslenica is the only Solta's village situated in the cove of the western part of the island. It has beautiful scenery of picturesque cove and pinewood in the southern side and also of its well-protected cove of Sesul and archipelago of seven islands. The Maslenica cove is exposed only to north-westerly winds, represents a favourable anchoring ground and shelter for smaller yachts. Chief occupations include farming, wine production, olive growing, fruit growing, fishing and tourism. The island was first mentioned by Pseudoscylax (4th c. BC) under the name of Olyntha. The Romans called it Solenta, and in the Statute of Split (14th c.), it was called Solta.