

## **CROATIA – MONTENEGRO**

### **14 Night Itinerary**

**Split – Trogir – Kormati – Skradin – Brac – Hvar – Vis & Bisevo – Korkula – Mljet – Dubrovnik - Kotor**

Date	Port	Comments
Day 1	<p data-bbox="371 491 450 531"><b>Split</b></p>  	<p data-bbox="1182 491 2045 874">SPLIT is the largest town in Dalmatia and has long been an important commercial and transit trade centre. The city grew up round and within the huge palace of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, which around 614 year provided the shelter to inhabitants of the nearby devastated town of Salona. Diocletian's Palace is the largest and best preserved late-antique palaces in the world. The city has a number of interesting museums and galleries. Thanks to its exceptional cultural monuments and tourist attractions, Split has become an a very popular destination in the Mediterranean.</p>

**Day 2**

**Trogir**



Trogir, two millennia of turbulent history on the island placed in the straits among gentle hills and the fertile field. A long time before our time, the Illyrians, the Greeks and the Romans, having raised the city, started to write its history; it was continued in the 7th century by the Croats, who developed their autonomous municipality, whether under their own or foreign sovereigns. Today, Trogir is a town-monument under the protection of UNESCO. Here the sun, sea and traditions merge.

**Day 3**

**Kornati**



THE Kornati consist of 140 islands and reefs and are attractive largely because of the vertically cut coastline. Inlets of some islands descend steeply into the sea, a hundred meters deep in places, and dramatically razor sharp. These islands are unique for the variety of their coastline and beauty. People lived on them once and built thousands of kilometers of dry-stone walls. There are several small fishing villages and temporary habitations on the islands.

**Day 4**

**Skradin**



Visit Skradin the entrance into the Krka National Park. The Krka River creates myriad cascades and waterfalls of which the most famous is Skradinski buk, the tallest limestone barrier in Europe, 46 m in height. The centre of the Krka National Park is also here, one of the most prized ecosystems in Europe due to the wealth and different species of flora and fauna.

**Day 5/6**

**Brac**



Brač is the highest and third largest island in the Adriatic. The white stone of Brač has been used in many famous buildings all over the world, from the palace of Diocletian in Split, to the White House in Washington. The Glagolitic stone 'Pustinja' Blaca is the most peculiar architectural monument on Brač. Traditional seaside pleasures are to be found in the numerous bays, on sandy beaches, which form the long, well-indented coast of Brač. The biggest attraction is Bol, the largest tourist centre on the south of the island. The beaches have something special, particularly Zlatni rat (the Golden Cape). Its gravel promontory shifts from side to side as the wind and waves constantly change its shape.

Day 7/8

## Hvar



Visit the island of Hvar. The longest Adriatic island, holds the record for the number of sunny days per year. A lot could be said about the cultural traditions on Hvar. The oldest relief of a ship in Europe was found here. The oldest community theatre in Europe was founded here in 1612, on one of the largest Renaissance squares. There is also the Renaissance cathedral with its original tower, rich treasury and many paintings by old masters. Several late Gothic buildings have been preserved on one of the largest squares, the most prominent among them being the unfinished palace of the Renaissance poet Petar Hektorovic. The island of Hvar is also famous for its St. Klement's islands (PAKLENI OTOCI) small, partially wooded islands with gravel and sandy beaches. In the pine forest beyond there is a fortress, overlooking an exquisite botanical garden. Although the name means 'Hell Islands', they are not menacing at all.

Day 9

## Vis & Bisevo



The island of BISEVO is south-west of the island of Vis. Many caves have been carved into its steep coast. Among these, the BLUE CAVE (Modra spilja) with entrances both above and below sea level, should be singled out. When the sea is calm the light diffracts and paints the interior of the cave blue, and anything below the water line, silver. The effect rivals that of the well-known cave on Capri. If you are lucky, you will come across the protected species of Mediterranean monk bear, although it has not been seen in these waters for a long time.

We strongly suggest you visit the island of VIS, known for its fishermen and seafarers, beautiful nature. The Greeks founded their first colony on Vis (named Issa) and planted the first grapevine there as early as the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Two churches from the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> centuries have been preserved, as well as a number of Renaissance houses

Day 10/11

## Korkula



Visit the wooded island of KORCULA as it was named by the ancient Greeks. It is known for the beauty of its nature and for the richness of its historical, cultural and traditional heritage. The Gothic and Renaissance buildings, palaces, churches, streets and squares emphasise the harmonious ground plan inside the old town walls of the city of Korcula. For centuries, stone cutting and shipbuilding have been the most important professions in this town. It took local builders 150 years to erect the cathedral of St. Marcus, the most notable building in Korcula. The old knight's dance Moreska, dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, evokes the battles with the Moors and was popular all over the Mediterranean. But today it has only been preserved on the island Korcula. The greatest world traveller, Marco Polo, also began his great journey in this town.

Day 12/13

## Dubrovnik



George Bernard Shaw was enchanted by this beautiful city, about which he said "those who seek paradise on Earth should come to Dubrovnik and see Dubrovnik", as well as, famously, describing it as "the pearl of the Adriatic".

Dubrovnik truly is a stunning city with its amazing Old Town and its many sights, including the well-preserved city walls along which you can walk.

Should you wish tickets to the Dubrovnik Summer Festival please let us know well in advance.

Day 14/15

## Kotor



Enjoy breakfast while cruising into the Bay of Kotor.

Located along one of Montenegro's most beautiful bays is Kotor, a city of traders and famous sailors, with many stories to tell. The Old City of Kotor is a well preserved urbanization typical of the middle Ages, built between the 12th and 14th century. Through the entire city the buildings are criss-crossed with narrow streets and squares. One of these squares contains the Cathedral of Saint Tryphon, a monument of Roman culture and one of the most recognizable symbols of the city. The Church of Saint Luke from the 13th century, Church of Saint Ana from the 12th century, Church of Saint Mary from the 13th century, Church of the Healing Mother of God from the 15th century, the Prince's Palace from the 17th century and the Napoleon's Theatre from the 19th century are all treasures that are part of the rich heritage of Kotor.

Disembarkation will take place at 12:00 hrs on Day 15.

*This itinerary is subject to weather conditions prevalent at the time.*

