

Presents you...



CENTRAL DALMATIA



A long time ago, the most powerful person in the world, Emperor Diocletian, had to decide where he wanted to spend the rest of his life. Of all places in the world, he chose to build his house right in the heart of Dalmatia, laying the foundations for the future city of Split.

Follow in his footsteps, get to know the palace of Diocletian, as well as the rest of the region rich in islands and beautiful natural scenery, such as the Biokovo mountain and the Zlatni rat beach on the island of Brač, and a cultural wealth that will exceed all your expectations.



Follow the scent of cypress and rosemary along the ancient Roman road to ancient Tragurion (now Trogir), where the stunning rock stones and every portal, church, palace, and balcony will speak to your imagination.

They tell a legend, a story of love and hope. You can find out why the Roman emperors chose the proud Salona as the throne of their province and why one of them, Diocletian, tempted by the charm of Split, decided to establish his palace there.



Split is the largest city in Dalmatia and the second largest in the country, after Zagreb. From the city, there are numerous ferry connections to both Croatian islands and Italy. As the epicenter of Central Dalmatia, this beautiful city

offers everything a person could wish for. In addition to sun, sea, beach, culture, gastronomy, and sports, Split also has a thriving wine industry and fishing.

The following attractions are in the center itself:

Diocletian's Palace: The Diocletian's Palace is the imposing Roman remains that form the historic center of Split. About 18 centuries ago, the walled city with all its Roman palaces, houses, squares, streets, and baths was the beating heart of Split, and it still is. The various squares are connected to each other by steps and narrow streets, and it is full of shops, terraces, restaurants, and bars. Getting lost is nowhere more fun!

Four gates: The Diocletian's Palace is located between 4 gates named after metals: Bronze, Gold, Iron, and Silver. If you get a little lost in the beautiful palace, you can always determine your position

based on the gates. At the bronze and gold gates, you will also see imposing statues of scientist Marko Marulic and bishop Grgur Ninski.

Cellar halls: Under the Diocletian's Palace, you will find a network of vaulted halls. Most halls are empty and, therefore, very impressive, but some halls host exhibitions and handmade markets. The perfect place to pick up an original souvenir in Split.

Archaeological Museum: A bit outside the center, you will find this museum with exceptional remains from Roman times and early Christianity. There are various exhibitions about the excavations at Salona. The remains are of high quality and beautifully preserved. St.

Dominus Cathedral: The bell tower of this cathedral is a pleasant landmark in the historic center of Split. The cathedral is dedicated to the patron saint of Split. The oldest part of the church dates back to the 4th century and is the crypt of Emperor Diocletian. Dozens of Romanesque masterpieces and beautiful wall paintings can be seen in the church. With your entrance ticket to the cathedral, you can also visit Jupiter's Temple.

"It goes without saying that all these cultures have left their mark on the city.

Trogir, Vinišće and Primošten

Contemporary Trogir consists of three parts: a part on the mainland, the historic center on the peninsula, and the island of Ciovo is also considered part of Trogir. In 1997, the historic city center was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. There are few places on earth where you will find so many different architectural styles mixed together: Romanesque, Renaissance, or Baroque?



You can find it all here. Nowadays, Trogir is a popular holiday destination. In addition to the old center, which you absolutely must not miss, there are several other sites that are well worth a visit. These include, for example, the Kamerlengo Fort, the green market, or the St. Lawrence Cathedral. After a nice walk through Trogir, you can then go to Primošten. To get there, you will drive through Vinišće...



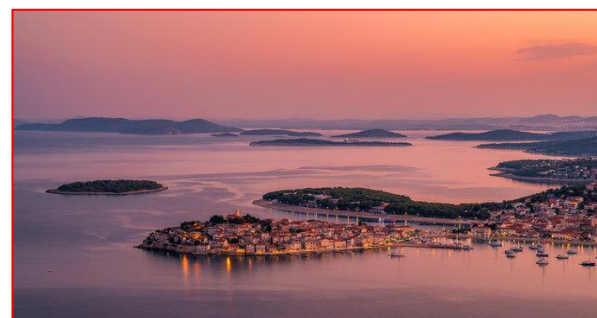
Tip!

Tip: In the village of Vinišće, there is a beautiful hidden bay. Drive around the main beach and go up until you reach a secluded road. Here, you will see the word "beach" written on a stone. Follow this path down, and you will arrive at a

stunning private bay. Please note that you should bring your own sun

loungers, snacks, drinks, or parasols. Apart from some locals, you will encounter very few people here, making it ideal during the busy high season. When you leave the bay, you can easily take a shower at the beaches of Vinišće to arrive fresh and lively in Primošten.

This charming town is located between Šibenik and Trogir. Primošten is a picturesque peninsula with lovely streets and a church at the very top. A visit is definitely worth it, and Uniline recommends walking around the island on foot, as well as hiking up to the highest point: the view here is breathtaking...



The peninsula is connected to the mainland by a small bridge. Just before the bridge, there are plenty of parking options. You walk along the coast for about 5

minutes before reaching the old city gate. Take a moment to enjoy a drink at one of the many terraces before exploring the village. The walking tour is self-explanatory. Apart from Split, Trogir, and Primošten, there are some other must-dos in the region, which we will discuss for you below.

Omiš

Omiš is a beautiful holiday destination located in the heart of Dalmatia, between the famous port city of Split and the popular Makarska. The stunning Omis Riviera enchants its visitors with beautiful beaches, plenty of nature, and exceptional sights. Along the

picturesque coast, you can experience a lot and explore many amazing places. Besides the beautiful old town and the castle, the main highlights of Omis are the Starigrad fortress on the mountain and the spectacular canyon with the Cetina River. Moreover, the Omiš Riviera is the perfect starting point for excursions in the surroundings.



Around 600 AD, Croats settled in this area. The most important monument from this period is Saint Peter's Church from the 10th century AD. In the Middle Ages, during the 12th and 13th centuries, the city was extremely popular among pirates. They had fast and light boats called "Sagitta" (arrows). The name for Omis at that time was Almissa (of Italian origin). The pirates launched attacks on papal galleys and merchant ships from the powerful cities of Venice, Dubrovnik, Kotor, and Split.

Because of the successful attacks of these pirates, two crusades were fought against the city. The first war, which ended in a victory for the

pirates of Omiš, was led by Pope Honorius III in 1221 because the pirates attacked crusaders heading to Palestine. The second crusade, which Omis lost, was led by the Venetians in 1286 and 1287. That defeat marked the end of the rule of the Kačić dukes in the city.

After Dalmatia was sold to Venice in 1409, the city recognized the authority of the state, in which it remained until 1797 (the year of the fall of Venice). The fall of Omis put an end to the rule of the Pirates in this part of the Adriatic Sea. Nevertheless, the city itself never really fell into Venetian hands, due to the rebellious troops that had gathered outside the city walls.

During the Venetian rule, the city was surrounded by walls on three sides. On the north side, Omis was protected by mountains. The remains of these walls are still visible today. Only after the arrival of industry and tourism in the early 20th century did Omis start to develop again. Today, Omis is a very popular tourist destination, and the population of around 15.000 triples in the high season.

Meanwhile, tourism is the main source of income for the city. But agriculture, fishing, textiles, and food processing industries also contribute.



During winter times, Omiš is very quiet, but every year in April/May, life starts to speed up: many people from Split and the surrounding cities are drawn to the beautiful sandy beaches of Omis. You also see climbers from different countries almost every day at this time of year trying to climb the stair cliffs behind the old town. The icing on the cake is river sports activities such as rafting and canyoning.

Makarska

Makarska is a small tourist town on the coast, about 60 km south of Split. It lies in a beautiful bay, right under Biokovo mountain. The town is part of the Makarska Riviera, along with Brela, Baška Voda, and Tučepi.



It has beautiful turquoise water and beautiful hilly landscapes, dotted with stone houses and churches. Makarska is a perfect vacation destination for families, couples, and singles.

The city has been inhabited since 7000 BC and was founded by the Romans around 10000 BC. In Roman times, it was called "Maxiturae", which means "the place of abundance". Today, Makarska is a tourist coastal destination and offers visitors beautiful beaches, medieval ruins, delicious food, and some excellent wines. History tells us that Makarska's location at the mouth of the Bregava River made it strategically important for the Southeast Slavs (such as the Serbs) to control the area.

After all, whoever controlled these parts had the power over rich trade routes from Italy to Constantinople (now Istanbul).

In the Middle Ages, Makarska was a duchy. In 1242, the first duke, Petar, was defeated by the Byzantines and committed suicide to avoid being captured. His lands passed to his brother Radoslav, who passed them on to his son Vlatko. The last duke of Makarska died in 1420, and in that year began a long period of Turkish rule - until 1864, when the Austrians finally took control of the city.

In the 15th century, Makarska was known for its shipbuilding industry, but by 1500, it was surpassed by nearby Senj, where a shipyard was established in 1492. A devastating earthquake was fatal to the city in that same period. Makarska largely fell into obscurity until the end of the 19th century, when its location on the coast at the mouth of the Bregava River became important again.

The richest period of Makarska began around 1900, when it became a popular destination for wealthy Europeans who built beautiful villas with sea views. As the name suggests, Makarska is named after Saint Martin of Tours, one of the most beloved saints in Roman Catholicism. Makarska was once part of the Venetian Republic, which led to the construction of many Roman Catholic churches and "pouzzolans," or beach villas, in this beautiful city.

The Makarska region is famous for the cultural festival held there annually. This 10-day event is a great celebration for all residents of the area and attracts many tourists from around the world. The festival is also famous because it is one of the most beautiful festivals in the world, with numerous events, performances, competitions, and a wide range of musical performances. In addition, the International

Film Festival of Makarska, also very popular, is held every year in June.

Another asset is the authentic Croatian seafood, including fresh fish straight from the sea. The region offers a beautiful landscape with nice parks, playgrounds, and other entertaining attractions. You can also take a walk along the promenades, where you can admire the breathtaking view of the city and be entertained at the same time.

There are also some nice islands in this region...

Brač



Brač was inhabited in prehistory, probably in the Mesolithic period, but certainly in the Neolithic period, i.e., at the end of the 3rd millennium BC, by a pre-Indo-European population that was mainly engaged in animal husbandry.

The Romans did not establish settlements, but rather farms in Bol. At the end of the 8th or the beginning of the 9th century, the Neretva Croats came to these areas and displaced the Romanized Old Croatian Illyrian population. At that time, the island of Brač fell under the Franks. In the early 11th century, the area was occupied by the Venetians, and halfway through the century, Brač became a part of the Croatian state under the rule of Petar Kresimir IV.

In the 12th century, the area was formally Byzantine but was governed by the Venetians. During the reign of King Koloman in 1107, Brač was a part of the Croatian-Hungarian state. However, in 1135, Venice conquered Brač until 1170, when it was once again Byzantine. From 1180, it became a part of the Croatian-Hungarian state. Afterwards, Bol was occupied by pirates.

The inhabitants of the island of Brač pleaded with Venice for protection. On April 1st, 1278, these areas fell back under Venice and were ruled by the Venetians until 1358. In that same year, Brač became a part of the Croatian-Hungarian state again.

Long story short, Brač has had many masters, which is evident in all aspects the island has to offer to this day.

One of the most beautiful but perhaps least known attractions of Brač is the white limestone, which has been used in several famous buildings all over the world, such as the White House in Washington DC.



A visit to the town of Bol is also definitely worth it. The town still has a classic Mediterranean feel, with narrow, cozy streets. The people here, like in all of Croatia, are incredibly friendly. Bol forms a picturesque center

around the harbor, with a palace, castle, Dominican monastery, and church. The town has many cultural attractions from classical times, such as the remains from the Roman era, Christian sarcophagi with

classical crosses, the pre-Romanesque chapel of St. John and Tudor, the Lady of Mercy church, and much more beautiful cultural heritage.

From Split, you can take the ferry to Supetar on the island of Brač. The crossing is fairly short, making it perfect for a day trip. Since there is also a ferry connection between Sumartin and Makarska in the south of the island, you can easily plan a visit to Brač when doing a road trip.

Brač is the third-largest island in the Adriatic Sea, with a length of 40 km and a width of 13 km, covering a total area of 395 km². The island's total coastline is 175 km long and varied, with nice beaches and picturesque bays. Most beaches, as in all of Croatia, consist of pebbles, but there are also some sandy beaches such as Vela Luka in Supetar. The most famous beach is undoubtedly Zlatni Rat...

Hvar



During a vacation on the island of Hvar in Croatia, there are countless impressive sights to discover. In addition to the beautiful beaches, there are many opportunities for exciting activities, excursions, and

unforgettable places to visit. A must-visit is the town of Hvar, which is often rated as the most beautiful town in the country by Croatia travelers. Here you will find the famous Spanish fort, from where you can enjoy one of the most spectacular views on the island.

Like the old town, almost all the interesting sights of Hvar are located on the west side of the island. But where are the special places and what are the best things to do in Hvar? Hvar town is just one example of how beautiful and interesting such places can be...

You can reach Hvar from Split on the car ferry, and the crossing takes about an hour and a half... let's review why you would want to visit this island...

With a length of 69 km, Hvar is the longest island in the Adriatic Sea. The rocky island has a height of 626 m (mountain Sveti Nikola) and is separated from the island of Brač by a narrow channel. The Mediterranean climate is favorable to produce various fruits, honey, lavender, rosemary, and wine, as well as a thriving tourism industry. Boat building, fishing, and marble mining are other means of livelihood.

The main cities are Hvar and Stari Grad. The plain of Stari Grad, a nature reserve with ruins of stone buildings and evidence of the agricultural style of the ancient Greeks, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2008.

Hvar has been continuously inhabited since early Neolithic times, and an ancient wall surrounds the old town of Hvar. In 385 BC, Greek settlers founded Dimos (now Hvar) and Pharos (Stari Grad), and in 219 BC, the island became Roman.

Slaves who fled the mainland in the 7th century AD, settled on the island. During the European Middle Ages and into modern times, the island survived numerous changes of occupation and served as an outpost of Slavic culture amid the ongoing struggle for dominance in the Adriatic Sea. After World War I, it became part of Yugoslavia. Among the historical buildings are both religious and military structures from the 12th to the 17th century.

Today, Hvar is one of the few remaining areas in Europe where the Mediterranean subspecies of the wild goat still lives. Tourists can catch a glimpse of these goats on the south side of the island, near the village of Vrboska.

Hvar is also home to one of Croatia's most famous saltwater lakes, the Stiniva lake, which is surrounded by olive trees and cypresses.



Other popular tourist attractions include Stari Grad Plain (also known as Šipanska Prijevina), Velo Grablje (a nudist beach), Klis (a village known for its olive oil production), and Poljica (an area once occupied by rebellious members of the Franciscan order).

The city itself is known for its numerous medieval forts. Some of the most famous are Fortica Fortress, Fortica II, Old Town, Old Town Stari Grad, and the Cathedral of St. Stephen. This cathedral is located

in the city and was built during the 12th century. The construction of the cathedral itself lasted only about 50 years.

Since then, it has undergone many changes to the exterior, including a baroque bell tower that was added in the 19th century by the Venetians who inhabited this area at that time. Hvar has also always been known for the wine that has been produced there for centuries. Grapes have been grown on the island for hundreds of years, leading to the development of wines that are now quite popular in Croatia.

Vis



The fascinating city of Vis, Croatia is the cultural capital of the island of Vis, the city still has a homely, small-town atmosphere. Vis is situated at the foot of the wide bay of St George and regularly receives ferries from Split in its long harbor.

From the harbor, a promenade takes you to the highlights of the city of Vis, including Greek and Roman ruins, Renaissance churches and palaces, and an archaeological museum with artefacts from ancient Vis. Also nearby is the well-known and undiscovered gem, the beach of Stiniva.

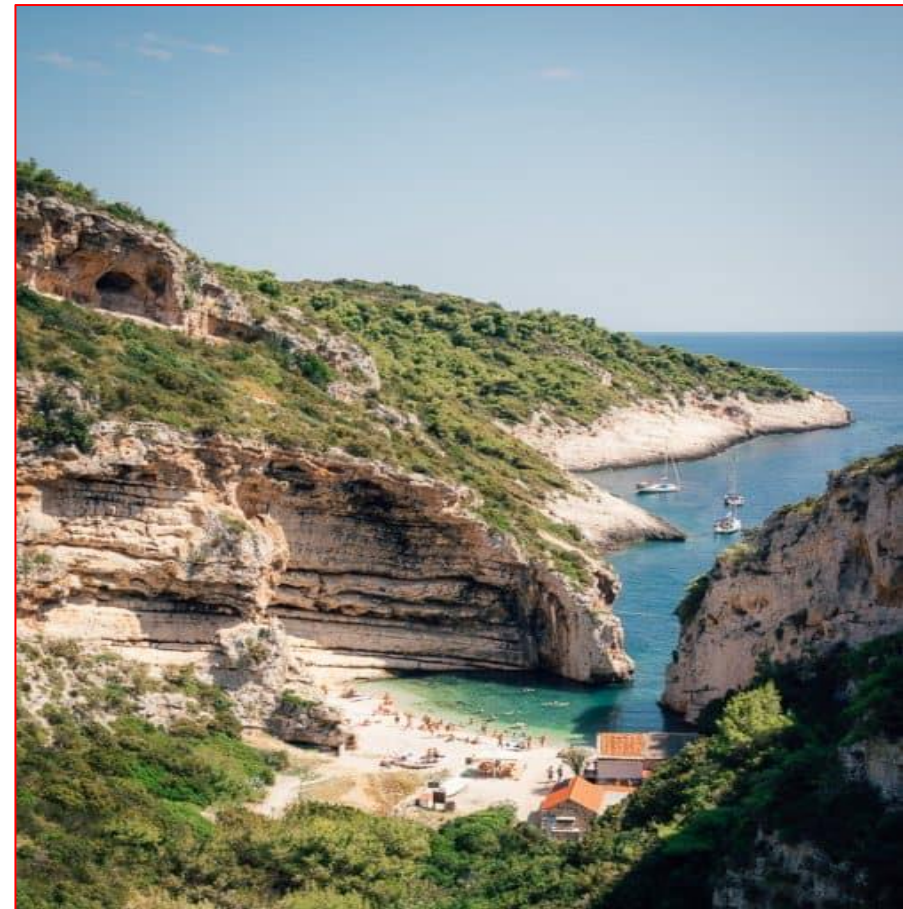
The town of Vis contains the ruins of the Greek colony of Issa, founded in 390 BC. The people joined Rome during various wars and

became part of the empire in 47 BC. Slavic settlers arrived in the 8th century AD, and during the Middle Ages, Byzantium ruled the island. It was then ruled by Venice, Austria, Napoleon I's short-lived Illyrian Provinces, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1918, it became part of the new Yugoslav state, and in 1991, part of independent Croatia. Important sea battles were fought in the nearby waters: in 1811, between the French-Venetian and British fleets, in which the latter emerged victorious; and in 1866, between the Austrian and Italian navies, the first clash between modern steamships with iron captains, in which the Austrians emerged victorious. During World War II, the island was liberated from the Germans by Yugoslav partisans and became a center for joint allied operations.

Many visitors, especially sailors, now come to Vis more and more. You can see many changes in lifestyle, but at the same time, Vis has retained the old, irresistible Mediterranean charm and a life without stress or problems.

The forts and stone piles testify to the thousand-year-old settlement on Vis, and the remains of a theater built into the foundations of the Franciscan monastery on the Prirovo peninsula, ancient baths, or the Hellenistic cemetery confirm that Vis is one of the oldest urban centers in Croatia.

A trip to the Blue Cave from Vis is a fun activity, but you will also enjoy the local wines.



Optional excursions



Split or Trogir, guided tour



Omiš, rafting



Omiš, canyoning



Split, neon light sup tour



Blue cave, boat tour



Makarska, skywalk Biokovo



Makarska, buggy or quad tour



Various wine tours

**...and many,
many more**

Restaurant tips



Zoi, Split



Dvor, Split



Cocopazzo Wine & Dine, Omiš



Il Ponte, Trogir



Dalmatino, Hvar



Castellum, Makarska

