

Baština i turizam u ruralnim područjima

– Ispitni materijali –

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Ruralni turizam: pojam, podjela, očekivanja i učinci

Pojam ruralnog turizma

- Više različitih pristupa definiranju:
 - ruralni turizam: svi oblici turizma i turističkih aktivnosti u ruralnim područjima?
 - podloga: urbano – ruralna dihotomija + emitivna – receptivna područja
 - ruralni turizam: svi oblici turizma izvan gradova, područja maritimnih i skijališnih centara, u slobodnom prostoru i selima?
 - podloga: razlikovanje masovnih i selektivnih oblika turizma
 - ruralni turizam: boravak i odmor gostiju u smještajnim kapacitetima ruralnog karaktera: seljačka domaćinstva, mali ruralni hoteli, odmor na vinskoj cesti, ostali oblici tradicionalne arhitekture poput moderniziranih stočarskih stanova i sl.
 - podloga: razlikovanje aktivnosti (planinarenje, avanturistički sportovi, posjeti muzejima i sl.) od smještajnih kapaciteta
 - ruralni turizam: boravak i odmor gostiju na seoskim gospodarstvima?
 - podloga: poljoprivreda kao bitna odrednica ruralnosti

Pojam ruralnog turizma

- Više različitih pristupa definiranju:
 - ruralni turizam: oni oblici turizma u ruralnim područjima koji pretežito počivaju na vrednovanju ruralne baštine?
 - pitanje: što se ruralnom smatra baštinom?
 - nekoliko različitih mogućnosti podjele baštine:
 - » prirodna i kulturna
 - » materijalna i nematerijalna
 - » kulturni pejzaži kao baština (prirodno-geografska obilježja, oblici i mreža naselja, način korištenja zemljišta, ljudim i njihov način života)
- Europska iskustva o razvoju ruralnog turizma uglavnom diferenciraju ***ruralni turizam*** - **Rural Tourism**
 - francuski: tourisme rural, talijanski: turismo rurale, španjolski: turismo rural, njemački: Ferieen auf dem Land, slovenski: turizem na podeželju
- i ***turizam na seljačkim gospodarstvima*** - **Farm Tourism**
 - francuski: tourisme a le ferme, talijanski: agriturismo, španjolski: agroturismo, njemački: Uralub Ferien auf dem Bauernhof, slovenski: kmečki turizem



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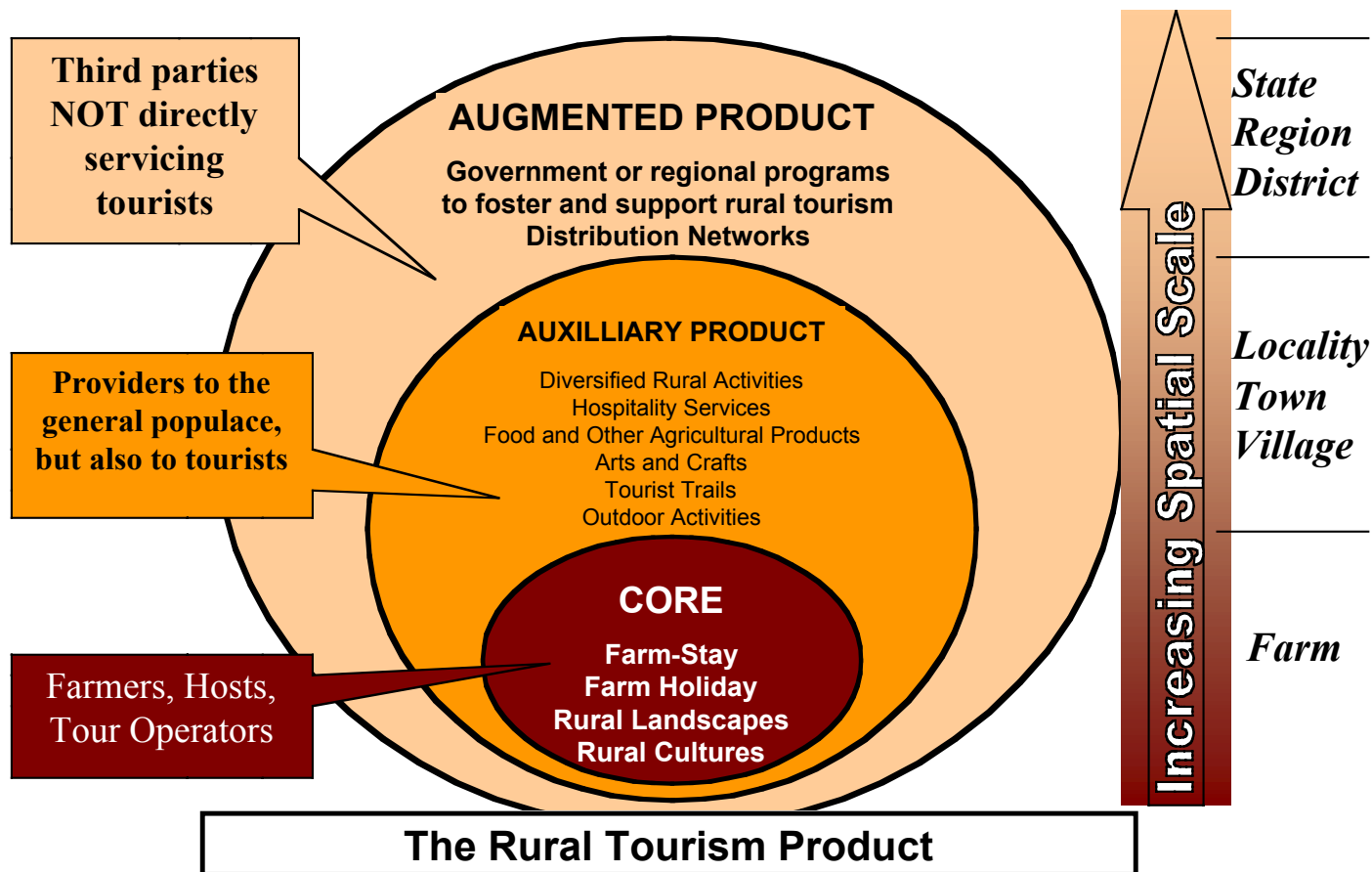


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Koncept ruralnog turizma



Slika 1. Shematski prikaz međuodnosa ruralnog turizma, seoskog turizma i turizma na turističkom seoskom obiteljskom gospodarstvu (TSOG)

RURALNI TURIZAM

- seoski turizam
- vinski turizam
- gastro turizam
- lovni turizam
- ribolovni turizam
- turizam u nacionalnim parkovima i parkovima prirode
- vjerski turizam
- kulturni turizam
- pustolovni turizam (avanturistički)
- zdravstveni turizam (toplice)

SEOSKI TURIZAM

- TSOG ili agroturizam
- kušaonica
- izletište
- ruralna kuća za odmor
- ruralni B&B (noćenje s doručkom)
- ruralni obiteljski hotel
- ruralni kamp
- etnosela
- etnozbirke
- seoske manifestacije
- folklor

TSOG ILI AGROTURIZAM

- usluge noćenja
- usluge prehrane
- ostale usluge aktivnog odmora na turističkom seoskom obiteljskom gospodarstvu

Bačac, R. (2011) Priručnik za bavljenje seoskim turizmom, Korak po korak od ideje do uspješnog poslovanja, Ministarstvo turizma Republike Hrvatske, Zagreb

Shvaćanje ruralnog turizma u Hrvatskoj i oblici ruralnog turizma

- turizam na seljačkom gospodarstvu
- rezidencijalni turizam
- zavičajni turizam
- športsko-rekreacijski turizam
- avanturistički turizam
- zdravstveni turizam
- edukacijski turizam
- tranzitni turizam
- kamping turizam
- nautički kontinentalni turizam
- kulturni turizam
- vjerski turizam
- lovni turizam
- ribolovni turizam
- vinski turizam
- gastronomski turizam
- prirodi bliski turizam
- eko-turizam
- mješovite i ostale vrste turizma

RURALNI TURIZAM:

Različiti oblici turizma u ruralnim područjima.

TURIZAM NA SELJAČKOM GOSPODARSTVU:

Turističko seljačko gospodarstvo je manja gospodarska cjelina, smještena u turistički atraktivnom kraju, koja daje izvoran proizvod ili uslugu gospodarstva, a u rad su uključeni svi članovi obitelji. Turizam na seljačkom gospodarstvu pruža dodatni, dopunski izvor prihoda gospodarstvu koje primarni izvor prihoda stječe iz poljoprivredne djelatnosti.

Što očekujemo od ruralnog turizma?

- U posljednjih 60-ak godina ruralni turizam u Europi, prošao je kroz nekoliko stupnjeva razvoja.
- Suvremena shvaćanja tumače ruralni turizam:
 - kao **poseban dio turizma** koji predstavlja ne samo ekonomsku djelatnost, već i **element integralnog razvitka ruralnih područja** i ruralnog planiranja;
 - u svjetlu diverzifikacije turizma na globalnoj razini, ruralni turizam shvaća se i kao **komplementarni element** nacionalnih (i transnacionalnih) **turističkih proizvoda**;
 - zbog svog karaktera i obazrivog vrednovanja prirodnih obilježja prostora kao ekonomskih resursa, ruralni turizam predstavlja i **važnu kariku u lancu održivog razvoja**.

Analize strateških dokumentata razvoja ruralnog turizma su pokazale da su očekivanja od ruralnog turizma:

- Vrlo često izuzetno visoka, ponekad se ruralni turizam naziva “spasonosnim lijekom”:
 - Revitalizacija i restrukturiranje lokalnih ekonomija te unapređenje kvalitete života.
 - Dodatni izvor prihoda, uz tradicionalne prihode kao što su poljoprivreda, šumarstvo, usluge i sl.
 - Mogućnost novih socijalnih kontakata, što je posebno važno u smanjivanju osjećaja izoliranosti u perifernijim područjima.
- Poticaj revalorizaciji:
 - kulturne baštine i njenih simbola
 - prirodnih resursa
 - identiteta
- Podrška mjerama zaštite okoliša te ekonomske i socijalne održivosti.
- Mogućnost ekonomskog vrednovanja tradicionalnih prehrambenih proizvoda, napuštenih i nekorištenih objekata, pejzaža i kulture.

I u Hrvatskoj se od ruralnog turizma mnogo očekuje:

- Postojeće **stanje nije zadovoljavajuće**:
 - “Suočena s nerazvijenom domaćom potražnjom i nepoticajnim okruženjem, hrvatska se ponuda ruralnog turizma razvija izuzetno sporo.” (Strategija razvoja turizma Republike Hrvatske do 2020.)
- Glavni su **strateški ciljevi** hrvatskoga turizma u ruralnom području:
 - ravnomjerni regionalni razvoj,
 - samozapošljavanje i
 - motiviranje mladih za ostanak na selu.
- Pri tome ruralni turizam:
 - značajan čimbenik u aktivaciji i održivom razvoju ruralnih područja koji pomaže očuvanju lokalnog identiteta, tradicije i običaja,
 - štiti okoliš,
 - jača autohtonu, tradicijsku i ekološku proizvodnju
 - te pomaže razvoju ruralnih krajeva na osnovi održivoga razvoja.

GOSPODARSTVO

Može li turizam zaustaviti propadanje hrvatskoga sela?

Hrvatska politika zapostavlja sve vidljiviji uspon turističke industrije u ruralnoj sredini, no skupina entuzijasta s kontinenta udružila se ne bi li potakla državu na djelovanje.



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Autor Igor Lasić

Ključne riječi [Hrvatska](#), [turizam](#), [selo](#), [ruralni turizam](#), [unutrašnjost](#), [izvornost](#), [autentičnost](#)

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IDEJA BRANKA I SAŠE KMEZIĆA

FOTO EUROPSKA SENZACIJA Može li najduži zip line u Europi probuditi uspavani lički kraj?

Autor: Vedrana Simičević

Objavljeno: 8. svibanj 2017. u 7:08

A+ A- ✉ 📄

Zip line je zapravo tek dio ambicioznog projekta da se ovaj mali kutak Like oživi cijelim nizom sportsko-turističkih sadržaja – kroz koju godinu u planu su i druge atrakcije projekta vrijednog 3 milijuna eura: adrenalinski park i još dva zip linea. I to ne bilo kakva. Ako je Pazi Medo trenutno najduži u Europi, drugi po redu rudopoljski zip line bit će – najduži na svijetu

Sjećate li se ambicioznog projekta svemirskog centra u Lici? Velebna ideja da je Lika idealna za lansiranje letjelica u orbitu koja je trebala »razviti kraj i ojačati gospodarstvo« izazivala je unatrag par godina opću skepsu i gomilu sarkastičnih pošalica u sumnjičavoj hrvatskoj javnosti čiji je dobar dio cijeloj Lici već odavno priljepio kolekciju predrasuda tipa »zapušteno«, »slabo naseljeno«, »nerazvijeno« ili jednostavno – vukojebina.

[Pogledaj sve iz: Lika & Senj](#) ➤

[Pogledaj sve vijesti](#) ➤



Naša novinarka Vedrana Simičević isprobala je najduži i najbrži zip line u Europi / Snimio Marin ANIČIĆ

Strategija razvoja turizma RH do 2020.

SUSTAV VRIJEDNOSTI NOVE VIZIJE HRVATSKOG TURIZMA

KAKAV BI HRVATSKI TURIZAM TREBAO BITI?

prepoznatljiv
(brendiranje)

cjelogodišnji
(produženje sezone)

razvijen na cijelom
prostoru

raznovrstan
(diferencirana ponuda)

inovativan i prilagodljiv
preferencijama turista

KOJI SU KLJUČNI PREDUVJETI RAZVOJA HRVATSKOG TURIZMA?

dugoročna zaštita
prostora i održivo
upravljanje
ekosustavom

konkurentnost i
atraktivnost za
investicije

aktiviranje državne
imovine u svrhu
turističkog razvoja

povećanje znanja i
vještina na svim
razinama

destinacijsko
upravljanje

ČIME ĆE HRVATSKI TURIZAM PRIVLAČITI POTRAŽNJU?

gostoljubivost

kvaliteta
(izvrsnost)

autentičnost
(očuvanje izvornosti)

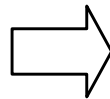
raznovrsnost sadržaja i
doživljaja

sigurnost

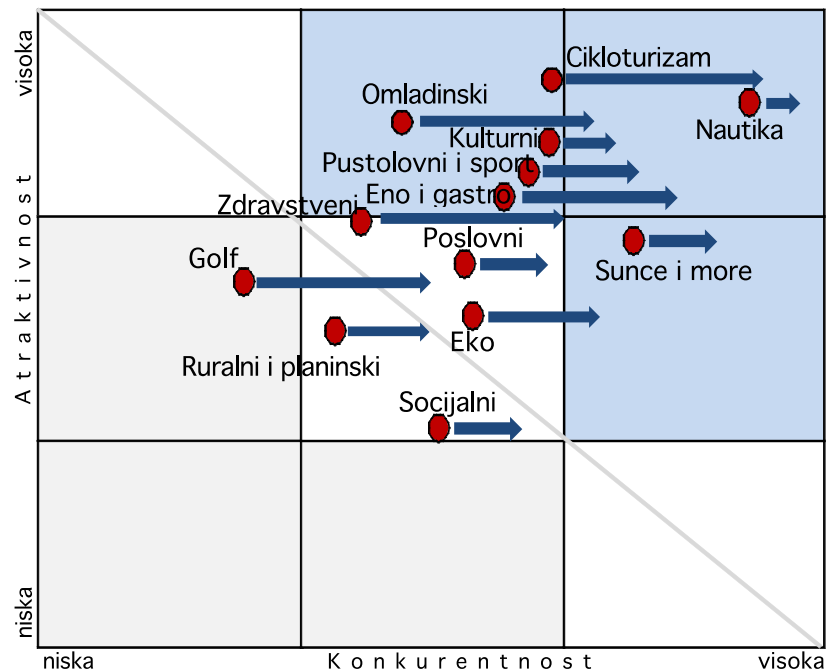
Strategija razvoja turizma RH do 2020.

SUSTAV TURISTIČKIH PROIZVODA

- 'Sunce i more'
- Nautički turizam
- Zdravstveni turizam
- Kulturni turizam
- Poslovni turizam
- Golf turizam
- Cikloturizam
- Eno i gastroturizam
- Ruralni i planinski turizam
- Pustolovni i sportski turizam
- Ostali važni proizvodi (eko, omladinski i socijalni turizam)



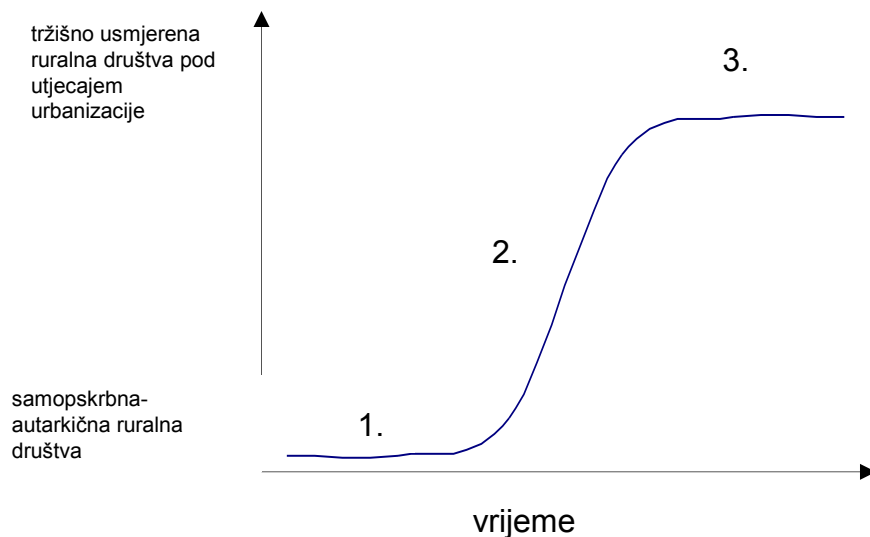
PORTFOLIO MATRICA TURISTIČKIH PROIZVODA HRVATSKE



Ispunjenost očekivanja od ruralnog turizma:

- Ovisi o brojnim čimbenicima, primjerice:
 - turističkoj atraktivnosti i dostupnosti ruralnog područja;
 - stupnju razvijenosti komunalne i ukupne turističke infrastrukture;
 - dobno-spolnoj i obrazovnoj strukturi stanovništva;
 - stupnju spremnosti prihvatanja inovacija;
 - tradiciji bavljenja turizmom u kraju i regiji;
 - shvaćanju ruralnog turizma i stupnju uključenosti svih razina vlasti u podršku razvoju itd.
- Zbog toga postoji izrazita geografska raznolikost u zastupljenosti, razvijenosti i važnosti ruralnog turizma.

Difuzija socio-kulturnih promjena u ruralnim područjima izazvanih turizmom (prema Kariel & Kariel 1982, preuzeto iz Robinson, 1998)



1.

- povećano znanje o vanjskom svijetu
- više vremena provodi se s gostima, manje s obitelji
- povećana iskoristivost radnih sati
- djeca manje pomažu oko kuće i na imanju
- udio u prihodima obitelji se povećava zaradom žene

2.

- smanjuje se naglasak na vjeri
- smanjuje se broj članova obitelji
- raste razina znanja
- usporava emigracija stanovništva
- pojedinačno nadmetanje
- zamjenjuje suradnja
- poboljšava se medicinska skrb
- više se kupuje izvan lokalne zajednice

3.

- plaćeni rad
- zamjenjuje volonterski rad u zajednici
- djeca se bave sportom
- pojavljuje se koncept zaposlenosti i nezaposlenosti
- mogućnosti za zapošljavanje mladih u zajednici
- veći udio prihoda zarađuje žena, uz istovremenu zamjenu uloga u obitelji
- imigracija radnika
- raste broj razvoda brakova
- na odmor se odlazi daleko od doma
- oživljavanje tradicijskih vrijednosti

B A Š T I N A

Pojam, podjela i razlozi postojanja

Što je baština?

- “Nešto” povezano s prošlošću.
- “Nešto” što je vrijedno prenošenja na sadašnje i buduće generacije.
 - Osobna vrijednost – osobna, obiteljska baština
 - Nacionalna vrijednost – nacionalna baština
 - Svjetska vrijednost – baština čovječanstva
- “Nešto” što je selektivno prema povijesti.
- “Nešto” promjenjivo u prostoru i vremenu.

Što je baština?

- U širem smislu obuhvaća ne samo određena povijesna mjesta, muzeje i slično već i kulturne pejzaže sa svime onime što ih takvima čini:
 - Prirodno-geografskim obilježjima
 - Oblicima i mreži naselja
 - Načinima korištenja zemljišta
 - Ljudima i njihovim načinom života
- U užem smislu obično se dijeli na:
 - Materijalne “nepokretne” objekte (prirodne i izgrađene, npr. zaštićena prirodna područja, zgrade)
 - Materijalne “pokretne” objekte (npr. izlošci u muzejima i zbirkama, dokumenti u arhivima, knjige u knjižnicama)
 - Nematerijalnu baštinu, poput običaja, kulture života i rada, vrijednosti; obuhvaća i festivale i kulturna događanja kojima se navedeni elementi slave i prezentiraju

Odnos povijesti i baštine

- Baština je svakako dio naše povijesti, ali...
- Povijest
 - Pokušaj što vjernijeg bilježenja (ili istraživanja, razumijevanja) prošlih događaja.
 - I povijest može biti selektivna, ali je ta selektivnost u biti ograničena na povjesničare koji je istražuju (ili eventualno i na političare i vojskovođe ...“povijest pišu pobjednici”, no zadaća povjesničara je objektivno istraživanje i nadilaženje krivotvorenja).
- Baština
 - Za razliku od povijesti baština je UVIJEK selektivna, baština obuhvaća “filtrirane” fragmente povijesti od strane suvremenog društva.
 - Baština je suvremeno korištenje elemenata povijesti koje društvo smatra vrijednim, za različite svrhe i namjene.

Zašto postoji baština?

- Industrijalizacija i modernizacija
 - Promjena načina života, ubrzanost, otuđenost, nesigurnost u sadašnjost i budućnost... prošlost, ili točnije njeni “filtrirani” elementi tj. baština je ono što je čovjeku poznato, iz čega crpi osjećaj povezanosti, ukorijenjenosti.
 - Očuvanjem starih crkava, sveučilišta, gradova...društvo čuva osjećaj kontinuiteta i postojanosti.
 - Strah od gubitka tradicije i vlastitog identiteta (primjer ruralnog Japana) ili mirnijeg, sigurnijeg i kvalitetnijeg života (ruralna idila Velike Britanije).

Zašto postoji baština?

- Znanstvena i obrazovna uloga baštine
 - Neupitnom se smatra znanstvena vrijednost niza elemenata baštine, što potvrđuje postojanje niza disciplina poput arheologije, povijesti, etnologije...
 - Povijest (i baština) je učiteljica života.

Zašto postoji baština?

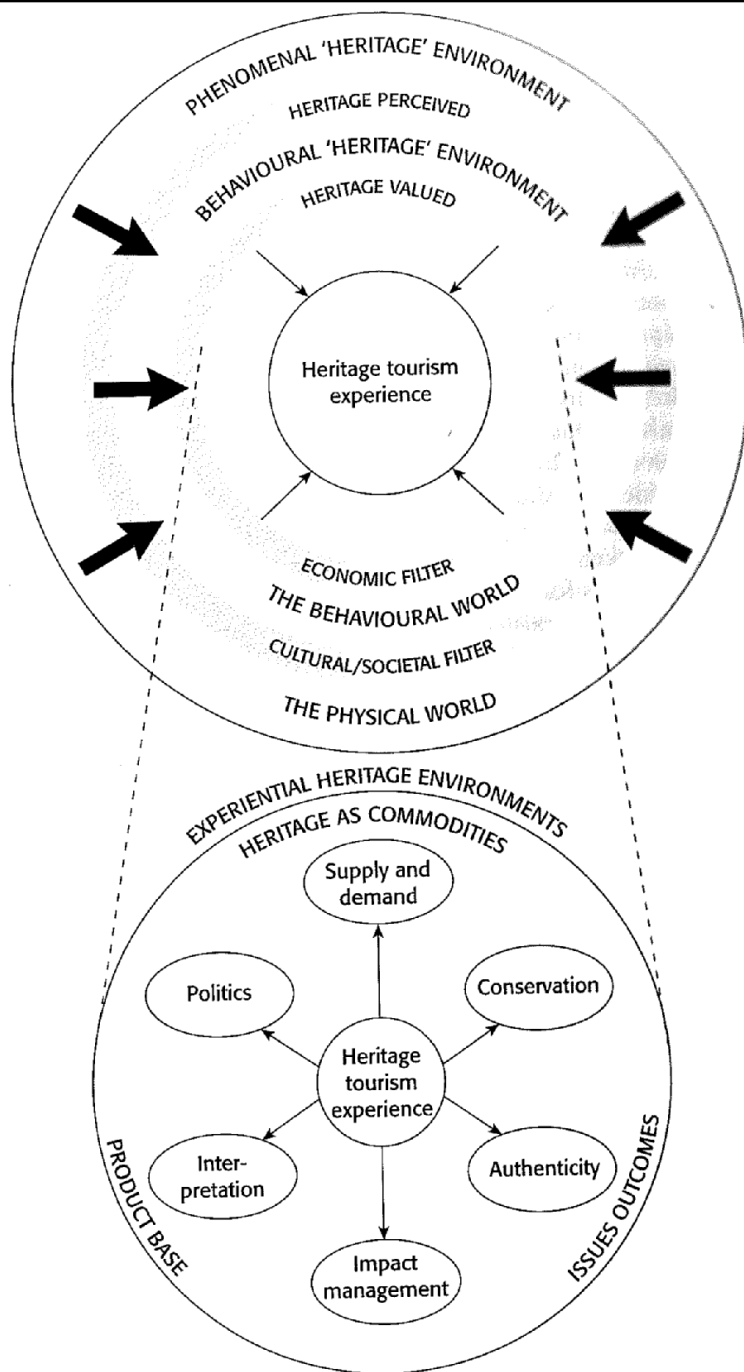
- Baština kao ekonomski resurs
 - Vrednovanje baštine, uglavnom kroz turizam, važan je izvor prihoda, otvaranja radnih mjesta, smanjivanja razlika u regionalnom razvoju i sl.
 - Pitanje mjere.

Zašto postoji baština?

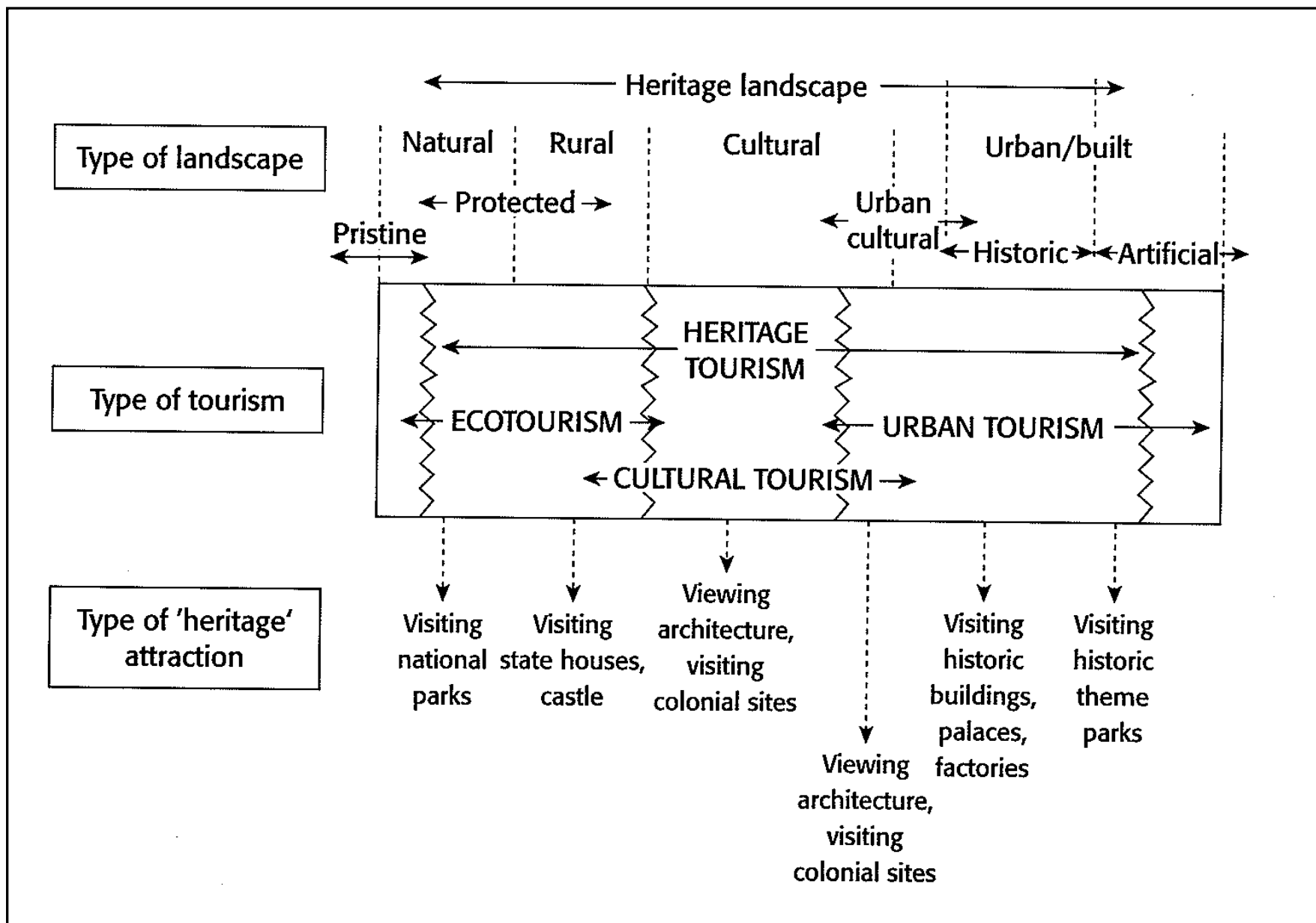
- Umjetnička i estetska vrijednost baštine
 - Čovjek je biće koje cijeni ljepotu, umjetnost i rijetkost.
 - Cijenimo jedinstvenost i različitost, što posebno dolazi do izražaja u suvremeno doba, kada globalizacija znači i unifikaciju.

Zašto postoji baština?

- Uporabna vrijednost baštine
 - Baština, posebno građevine, i danas se vrlo često koriste za funkcije stanovanja i rada.
 - Nakon obnove, neke “stare” zgrade mogu biti u potpunosti funkcionalne i danas, a svojom simbolikom dodatno pridonose funkciji kojoj su namijenjene.



Model baštine i turizma baštine,
 prema Timothy, D.J. i Boyd, S.W.
 2003: Heritage Tourism, Prentice Hall, Harlow



Baština u prostoru, prema

Timothy, D.J. i Boyd, S.W. 2003: Heritage Tourism, Prentice Hall, Harlow

Pitanja i zadaci

Atkinson, D. (2008) **Baština**, u Atkinson, D., Jackson, P., Sibley, D. i Washbourne, N. (ur). Kulturna geografija, kritički rječnik ključnih pojmova, Disput, Zagreb (189-199)

- Što znači da “ne postoji jedna jedina baština, nego zapravo više verzija prošlosti konstruiranih u suvremenim kontekstima”? (100-150 riječi)
- Opiši ukratko primjer kojim se autor služi u tekstu da potkrijepi iznesenu tezu o višeznačnosti baštine. Koje konkretne zaključke autor izvodi iz primjera? (200-300 riječi)
- Napiši esej (1600-1800 riječi) u kojem ćeš kritički razmotriti na koji način se Kumrovec prepoznavao i vrednovao kao dio baštine u razdoblju od 1950-ih do danas. Posebnu pozornost obratiti na društveni i politički kontekst te na ekonomski aspekt valorizacije.



Identitet, percepcije i geografski marketing ruralnog prostora

Slike ruralnosti kao element
resursne osnove turizma

Popularna kultura i mediji
kao činitelji potražnje za
ruralnim turizmom

*Taking place seriously means taking
writing, architectural design, paintings,
guide books, literary texts,
films, postcards, advertisements, music,
travel patterns, photographs and so on
seriously. (Urry, 1995)*

SOCIETY

consuming society

visual culture

post-productive
countryside

global trends in
tourism

change



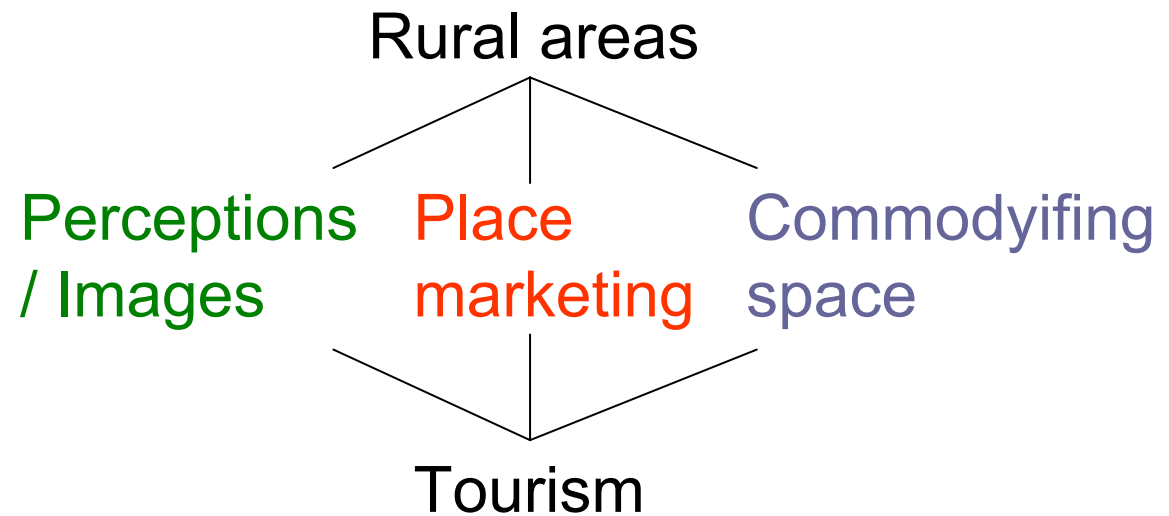
GEOGRAPHY

space - place

cultural turn

“new” cultural
geography

postmodernism



The way people view rural areas is of fundamental importance for the way they use rural areas. (Butler and Hall, 1998)

Visual culture and tourism

- Živimo u doba vizualne kulture (Baudrillard, 2001; Jenks, 2002).
- Turistička mjesta nedoživljavaju se samo *in situ*, već i virtualno, predstavljanjem u nizu medija i putem marketinga.
- Slika destinacije, kao i način na koji je stvorena, je od temeljne važnosti u turizmu. Mentalne slike su osnova za vrednovanje i individualni odabir destinacije.

Visual culture and tourism

- Urry navodi da upravo individualno ili kolektivno promatranje različitih dijelova prostora (npr. ruralnih i urbanih pejzaža) čini osobito iskustvo i da ima središnju ulogu u turističkoj konzumaciji.
- Baudrillard je pitanje slike, znaka, informacijsko-komunikacijskog simbolizma i virtualnog svijeta koji simulira zbilju, ali se već oblikuje kao hiperrealna zbilja doveo najdalje tvrdeći da je, kroz vremensko-prostornu kompresiju i proces stvaranja proizvoda, moć slike toliko uznapredovala da je dosegla točku gdje ne znamo kako razlikovati različite kopije od originala.

Percepcije ruralnosti

Ruralno je ono što nije urbano, ruralno je izolirano, odsječeno, zaostalo, nasilno, ruralno je prostor iza.

Ruralno je predgrađe urbanog, veliko dvorište, domaće životinje, prostor za igru, dom i obitelj, mir i tišina, sigurnost, zavičaj i sloboda. Ruralno je zeleno. Ruralno je idila.

Ruralno je zapuštenost okoliša, smrad i divlja odlagališta otpada. Ruralno je nebriga društva. Ruralno je rijetko naseljeno.

Ruralno je poljoprivreda. Ruralno je baština i turizam. Ruralno su pejzaži sjećanja. Ruralno je budućnost.

Ruralno je samoća, jedina preostala mogućnost. Ruralno je životni izbor.

Ruralno je broj, ruralno je osjećaj.

Problematičnost definicije ruralnog

...proizlazi umnogome iz njene ovisnosti o:

- 1) diskursu tumačenja i namjeni definicije,
 - 2) konkretnom geografskom prostoru i vremenu i
 - 3) definiciji urbanog kao referentnoj točki.
-
- **Akademski diskurs** – koncepti i definicije
 - **Politički, službeni diskurs** – službene definicije
 - Službenim definicijama ruralnog možemo smatrati one „koje su donesene ili priznate od vlasti odnosno imaju vrijednost ozakonjene činjenice“.
 - Dije se na: 1) upravne (administrativne), 2) popisne i 3) ostale službene definicije.

<i>Koncepti ruralnosti</i>	<i>Teorijski okvir</i>	<i>Shvaćanje ruralnosti</i>
Funkcionalni pristupi Od prve polovice 20. stoljeća i dalje	Pozitivizam	Ruralno kao neurbano (dihotomijski modeli, model ruralno-urbanog kontinuuma)
Socijalno-geografski koncept Münchenske škole 1960-te i dalje	Pozitivizam, biheviorizam	Ruralni prostor kao odraz socio-ekonomskih procesa i njima uvjetovanih promjena
Političko-ekonomski pristupi 1970-te i dalje	Strukturalizam	Preispitivanje, čak i negacija ruralnog kao analitičke kategorije Ruralno kao konkretan geografski prostor (ruralna dimenzija općih zakonitosti kapitalizma)
Koncept socijalne konstrukcije ruralnosti 1990-te i dalje	Postmodernizam i poststrukturalizam ,kulturni obrat	Ruralno kao niz različitih socijalnih prostora koji se preklapaju na istom geografskom prostoru; Ruralno kao stanje svijesti; Ruralno kao simbol, značenje i materijalni prostor; Postruralnost

Pluralnost ruralnosti kao njena definicija

- *Trosložni model* nastao s ciljem „kontekstualnog sinergističkog razumijevanja ruralnog prostora temeljenog na procesima“.
- Autor britanski geograf Keith Halfacree - model prostora Henri Lefebvrea nadilaženje dualizama u shvaćanju ruralnog prostora koji je proizlazio
 - s jedne strane iz shvaćanja ruralnog kao konkretnog, materijalnog geografskog prostora u akademskom diskursu te
 - s druge strane iz ruralnog kao stanja svijesti, ideje i simbola, u ostalim diskursima.
- Taj je dualizam od istraživača često zahtijevao da se odluči za jedno ili drugo shvaćanje.
- Halfacree predlaže model ruralnog prostora koji se sastoji od tri ključna elementa:
 - **konkretnog, materijalnog ruralnog prostora;**
 - **formalnih reprezentacija ruralnog;**
 - **svakodnevnog ruralnog života.**

Pluralnost ruralnosti kao njena definicija

Ruralno kao:

- realni, materijalni geografski prostor i vrijeme, ujedno čimbenik i odraz procesa zadovoljavanja osnovnih ljudskih funkcija: stanovati i u zajednici živjeti, raditi, opskrbljivati se, obrazovati se i provoditi slobodno vrijeme;
- diskurzivne socijalne reprezentacije, formalne i neformalne, visokog kulturnog naboja, s raznovrsnošću i oprečnosti značenja;
- koncepti koji utječu na shvaćanje prostornih odnosa, ali i života uopće.

Možemo li (trebamo li) razmišljati izvan modela ruralno-urbanog kontinuuma?

Ruralni prostor kao (turistički) proizvod

- Promjene obilježja ruralnih prostora, a posebno diverzifikacija ekonomskih aktivnosti i funkcija, utjecala je i na percepciju ruralnog.
- Suvremeno razdoblje obilježeno je raznolikim stajalištima o tome što su ruralni prostori, što bi mogli biti, što bi trebali biti i kako to postići.

Ruralni prostor kao (turistički) proizvod

- U državama tržišne ekonomije (posebno Europske unije) rasprava o navedenim pitanjima snažnije je potaknuta prijelazom ruralnih prostora iz produktivističkog u postproduktivistički stadij razvoja.
- Kriza produktivizma, sa svojim ekonomskim, socijalnim i ekološkim posljedicama, te oblikovanje ruralnog kao prostora izraženije potrošnje, signalizira potrebu za novim shvaćanjima ruralnog.
- Nepochoprivredni interesi sve naglašenije sudjeluju u stvaranju slike ruralnog.

Ruralni prostor kao (turistički) proizvod

- Različite percepcije ruralnog često koriste i oblici popularne kulture (npr. mediji, marketing) pretvarajući pritom ruralni prostor u proizvod.
- Stvaranje novih (nematerijalnih) proizvoda jedan je od značajnih suvremenih globalnih trendova, a istraživanja konzumacije *prostora ka proizvoda* postala su tijekom 1990-ih značajan dio socijalne geografije.

Ruralni prostor kao (turistički) proizvod

- *Marketinga mjesta, prodaja mjesta, geografski marketing ili strategije stvaranja nove slike prostora:*
 - «svjesna upotrebu javnosti i marketinga za komuniciranje izabranih slika specifičnih geografskih lokaliteta ili prostora ciljanoj publici» (Hopkins, 1998).
- Koncepti mjesta i identiteta ključni su za marketing turističke destinacije, ali su i iznimno važni za konzumaciju turističkih iskustava jer nude konzumentu osjećaj autentičnosti, jedinstvenosti i time socijalne distinkcije.

Engleska ruralna idila

- Engleski *countryside* - ruralna idila, zeleni i ugodni kraj lijepih seoskih naselja, vijugavih, uskih puteva i prekrasnih valovitih brežuljaka i polja.
- Slike mirnoće, bliskih i vječnih ili nepromjenjivih zajednica koje su obilježene harmoničnim socijalnim odnosima autentičnijim i iskrenijim od dvoličnosti i konkurentnosti urbanih odnosa.

Engleska ruralna idila

- Ruralno se percipira kao idilična sredina za obiteljski život jer se smatra sigurnijim prostorom od grada za odgajanje djece, kao i prostor u kojem djeca imaju više slobode u istraživanju okoline od njihovih vršnjaka iz grada.

Ruralna Kanada

- Slika ruralne Kanade kao prostora fizički, vremenski i psihološki udaljenog od svakodnevnog urbanog života snažno je ukorijenjena u svijest Kanadana.

Ruralna Kanada

- Primjer turističke slike jugozapadnog Ontaria pokazuje da se ruralno nastoji predstaviti kao mjesto blisko prirodi, obogaćeno osjećajem zajedništva i sporijeg, manje stresnog života u naseljima položenim u ladanjskom, idiličnom krajoliku.

Divljina ruralnog SAD-a

- Za razliku od slike idilične ruralne Engleske i Kanade, percepcije ruralnog prostora SAD-a povezane su s divljinom, nostalgijom za prvim doseljenicima, ali i s idejom zaostalosti.
- Zbog specifičnosti historijsko-geografskog razvoja SAD-a ideal zajednice bio je zamijenjen individualizmom i snagom pojedinca u osvajanju golemih prostranstava. Stoga se u SAD-u, osim na plantažama juga, kao dominantan oblik gospodarstava pojavila samostalna farma.

Divljina ruralnog SAD-a

- Iz navedenog proizlazi percepcija snažno ukorijenjena u nacionalnu ideologiju: vizija neovisnog, marljivog doseljenika koji se bori za preživljavanje u divljini.

Avantura u Novom Zelandu

- Uobičajena suvremena i kroz turističku industriju promovirana slika ruralnog Novog Zelanda je ona prekrasne, nedirnite divljine: raja.
- Turistički marketing (časopisi, TV reklame i filmovi) potenciraju aktivno sudjelovanje putem avanturističkih aktivnosti.

Avantura u Novom Zelandu

- U skladu s tim je ideja egzotike i opasnosti koja se savladava kombinacijom vlastitih sposobnosti i uz pomoć profesionalne opreme i vodiča.
- Uzbuđenje, avantura i osobni razvoj turista osnovni su motivi po kojima se «komodificiranje» ruralnog prostora Novog Zelanda razlikuje od onog u Engleskoj.



Ruralni prostor kao turistički
proizvod: “nova” slika
unutrašnje Istre

Commodified rural space:
re-imagining inner Istria

Aleksandar Lukić
Ivan Zupanc

METHODOLOGY

Real "socio-economic" image

Population dynamics of Istria 1948–2001

Types of general population change in Istria 1991. – 2001.

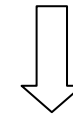
Socio-economic transformation 1961–1991. (sectors, agricultural population)

Trends in tourism (no. of beds, no. of tourists, no. of second homes)

Image of "tourist product"

Text analysis (socio-semiotic approach) of 29 free promotional tourist brochures:

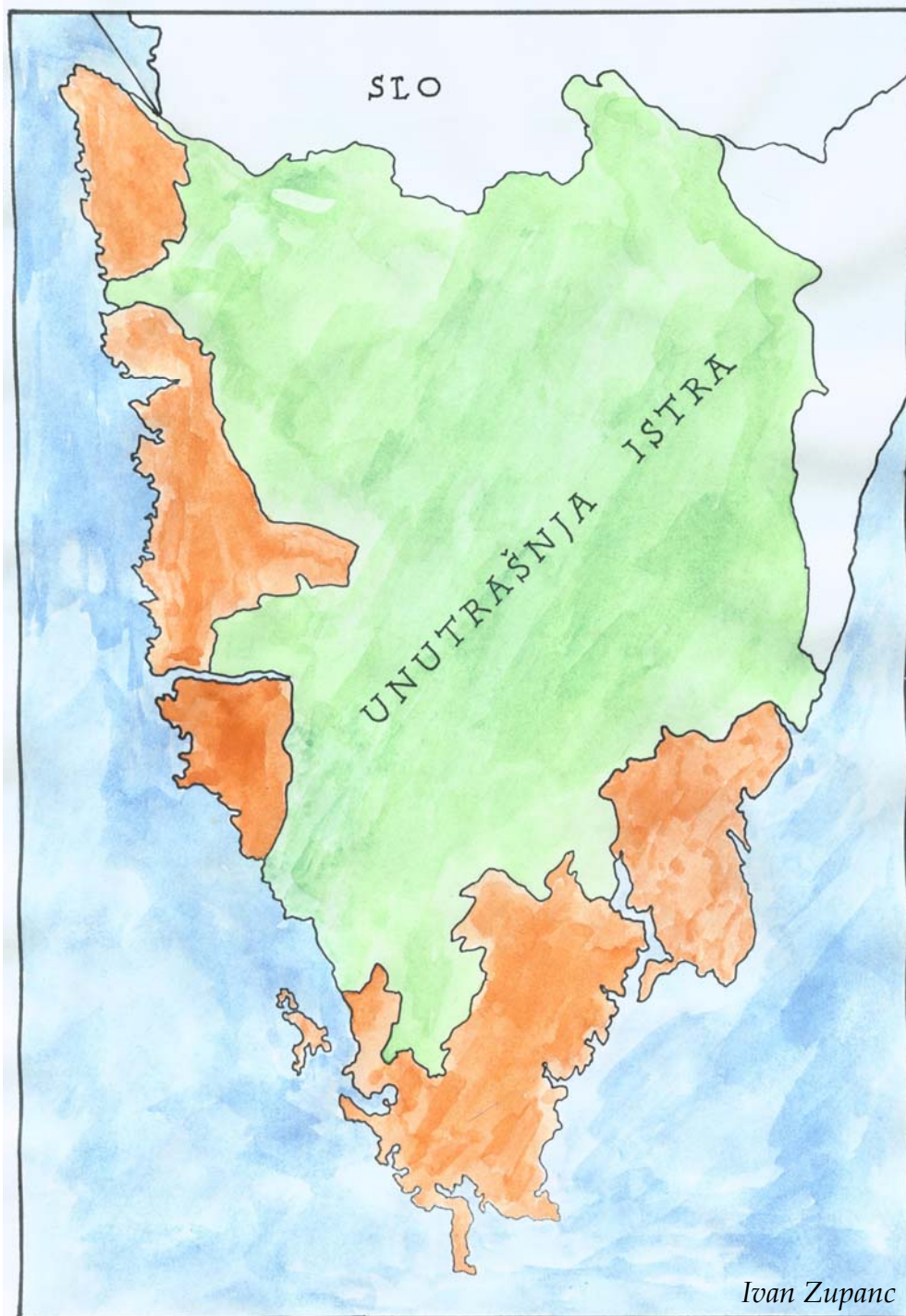
672 photos
25 slogans



- subjective interpretation of conotative and denotative meanings
- identifying place myths

Taking place seriously means taking writing, architectural design, paintings, guide books, literary texts, films, postcards, advertisements, music, travel patterns, photographs and so on seriously. We have in the analysis of place travelled a long way from the typologies of the urban and the rural, or indeed from concepts of economic restructuring.

(Urry, 1995)



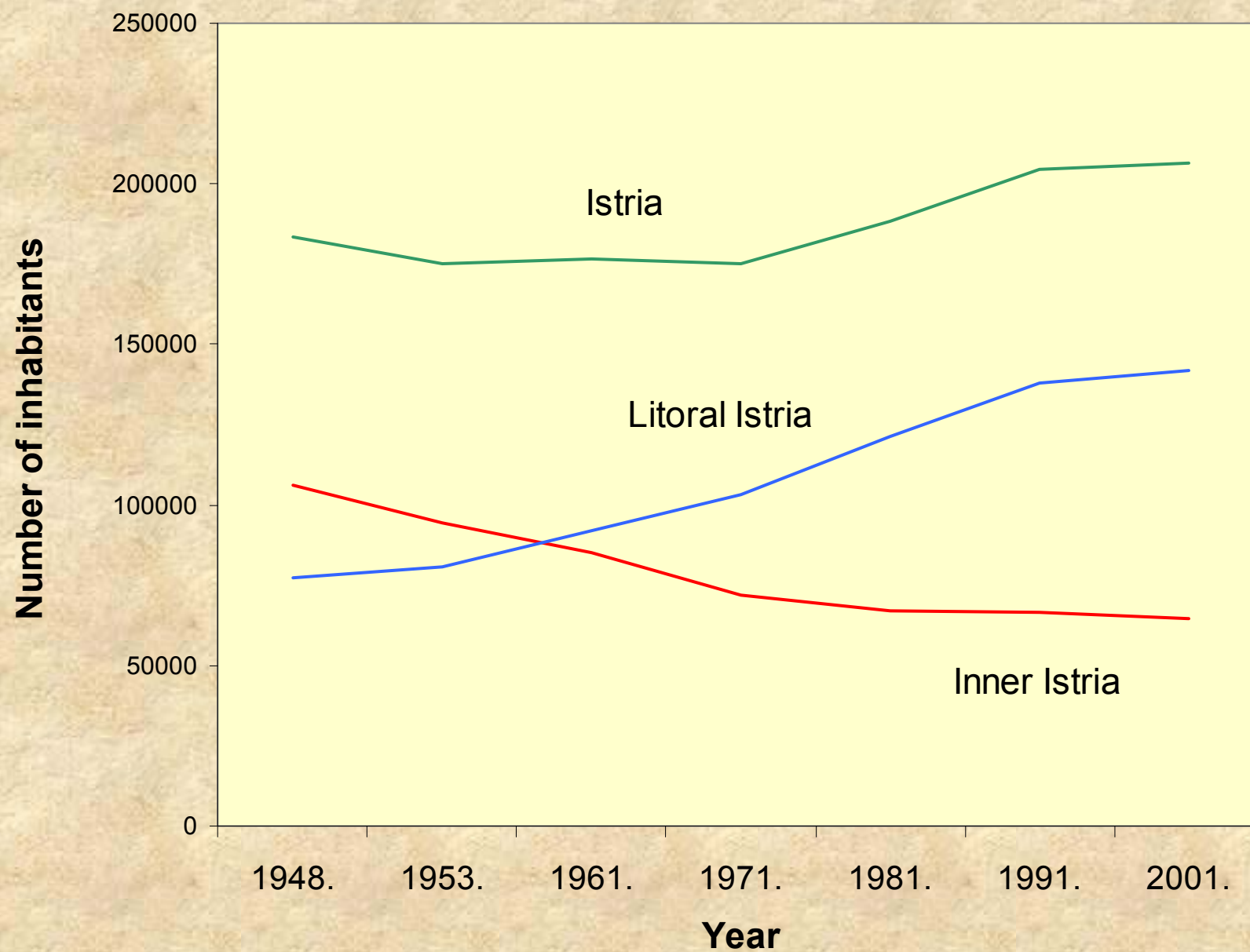
Why Inner Istria ?

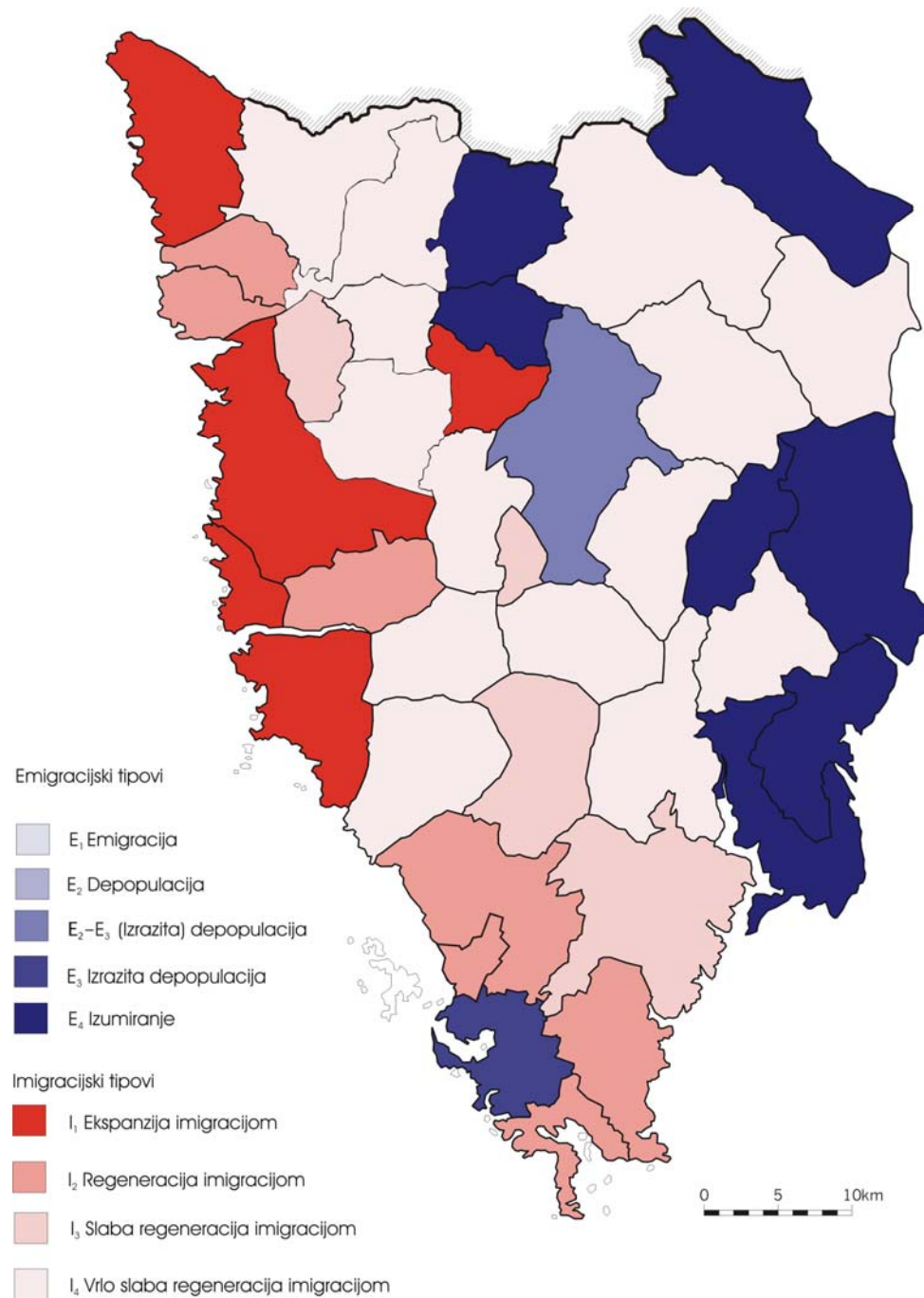
- the most developed marketing of rural space in Croatia
- the most developed farm tourism in Croatia
- the most noticeable regional identity
- personal ties

Our definition of Inner Istria

- municipalities and cities in Istria which doesn't have access to sea
- some municipalities which have access to sea but there is no bigger settlement on the coast

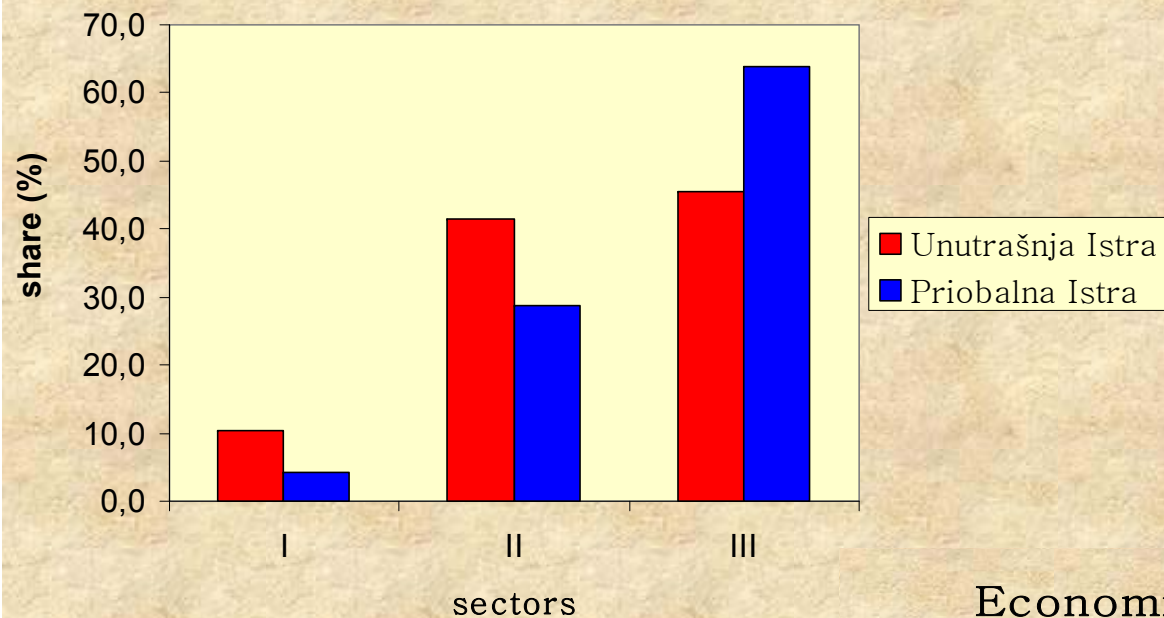
Population dynamics of Istria 1948 - 2001



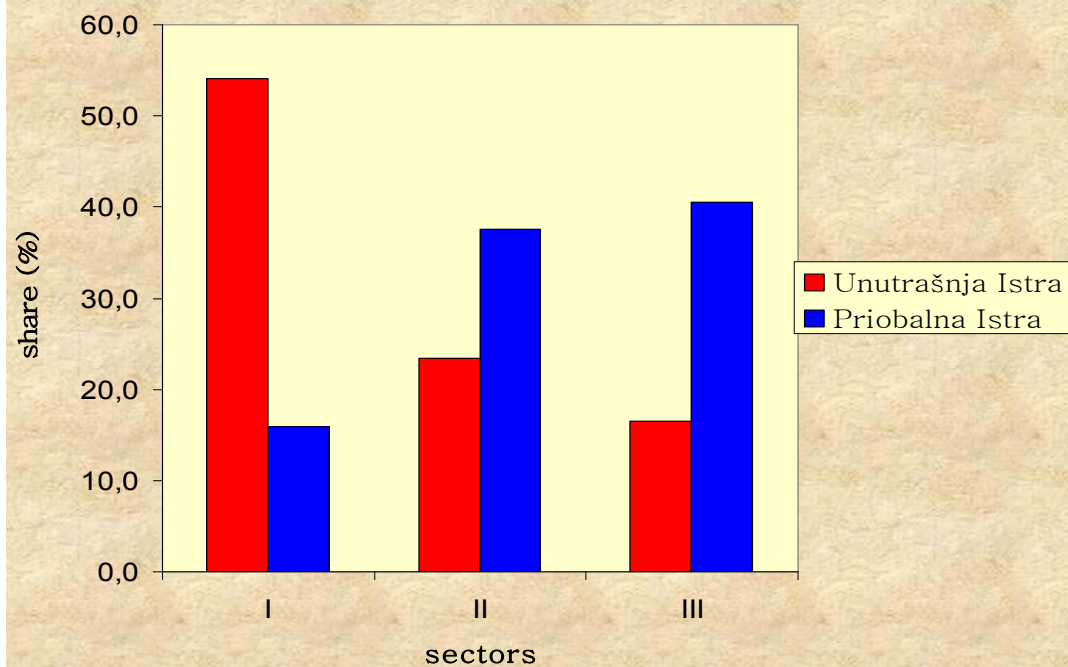


Types of general population change in Istria 1991. – 2001.

Economic structure of Istria 2001

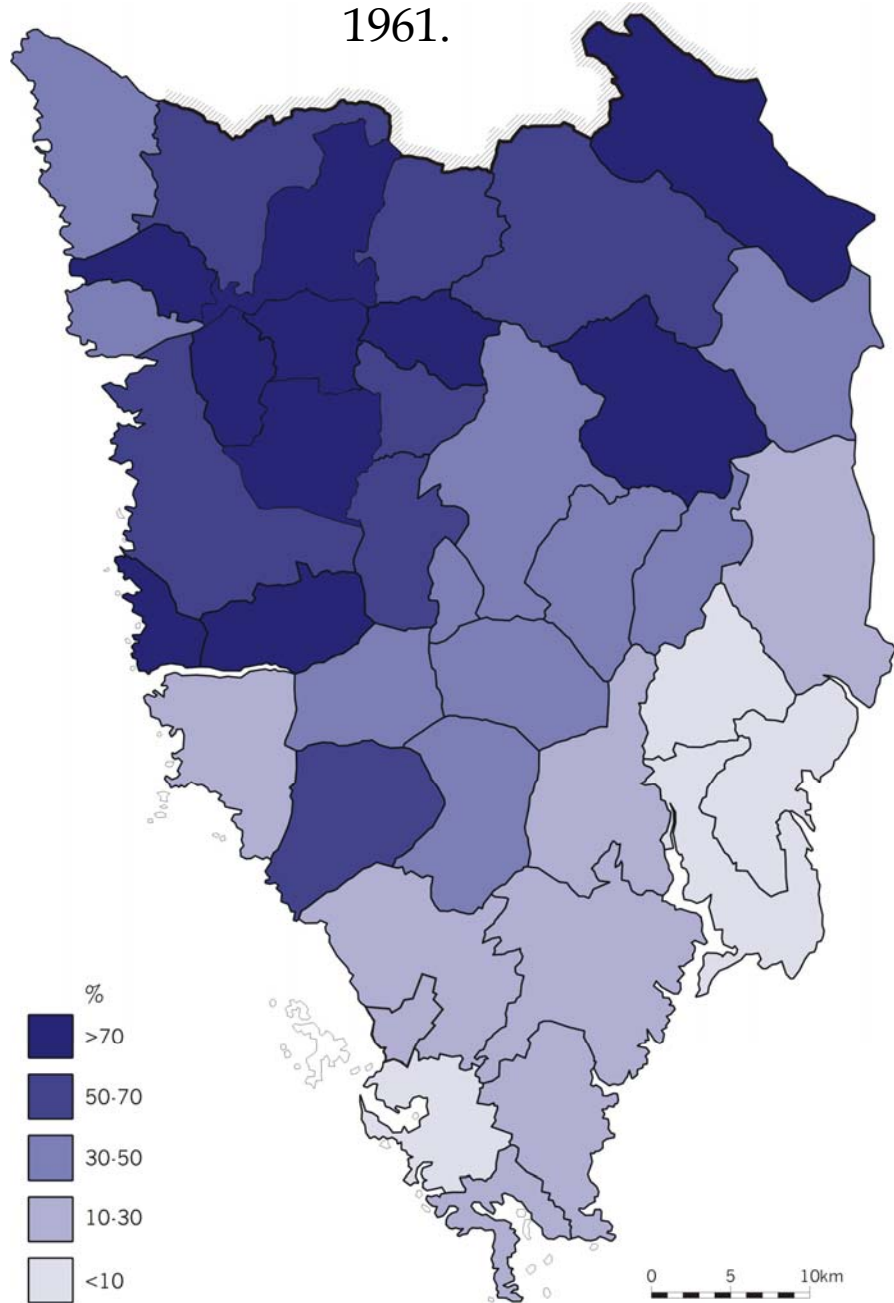


Economic structure of Istria 1961

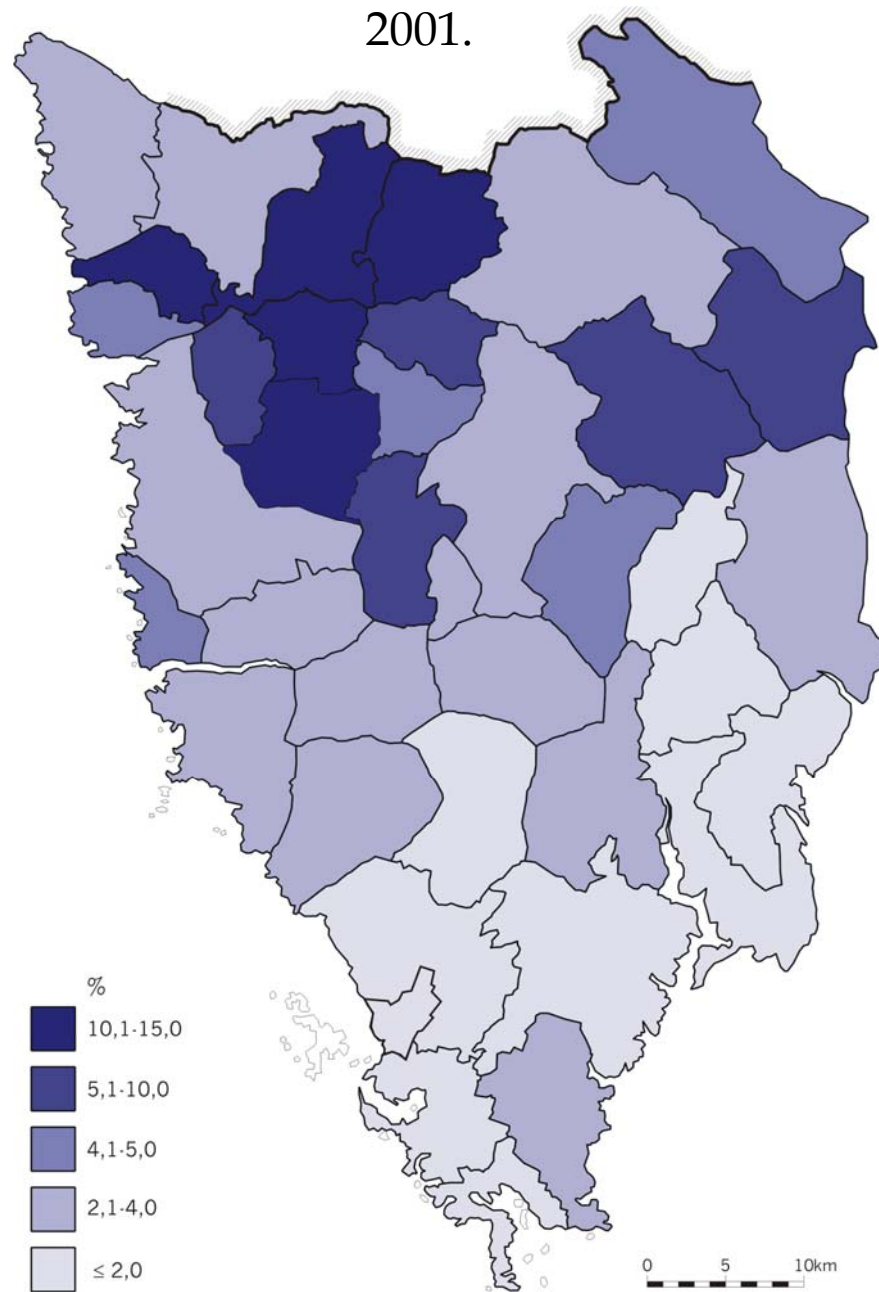


Agricultural population in Istria

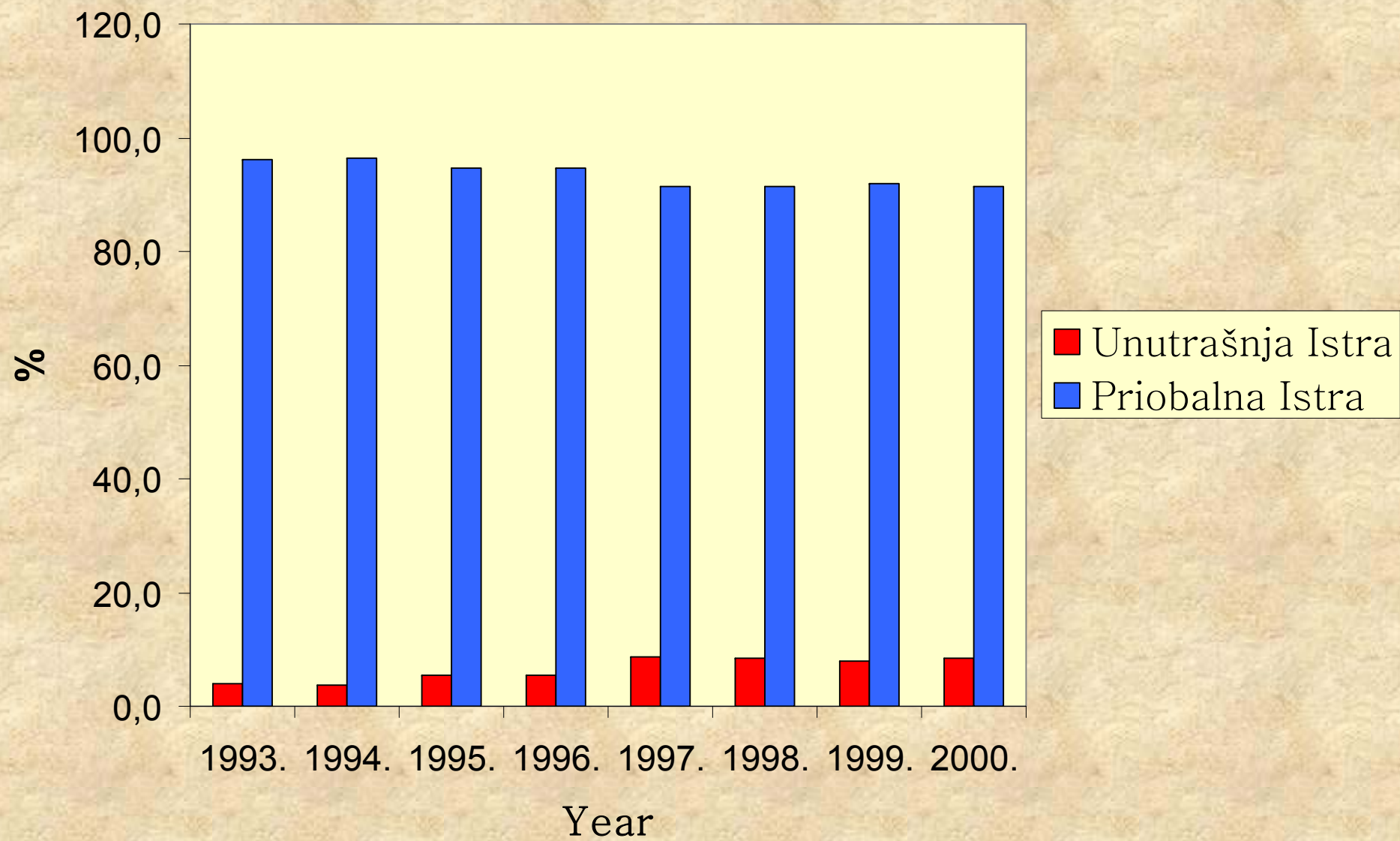
1961.



2001.



Share of beds in Inner and Litoral Istria



Socio-economic image of Inner Istria

Characteristics of periphery

Depopulation

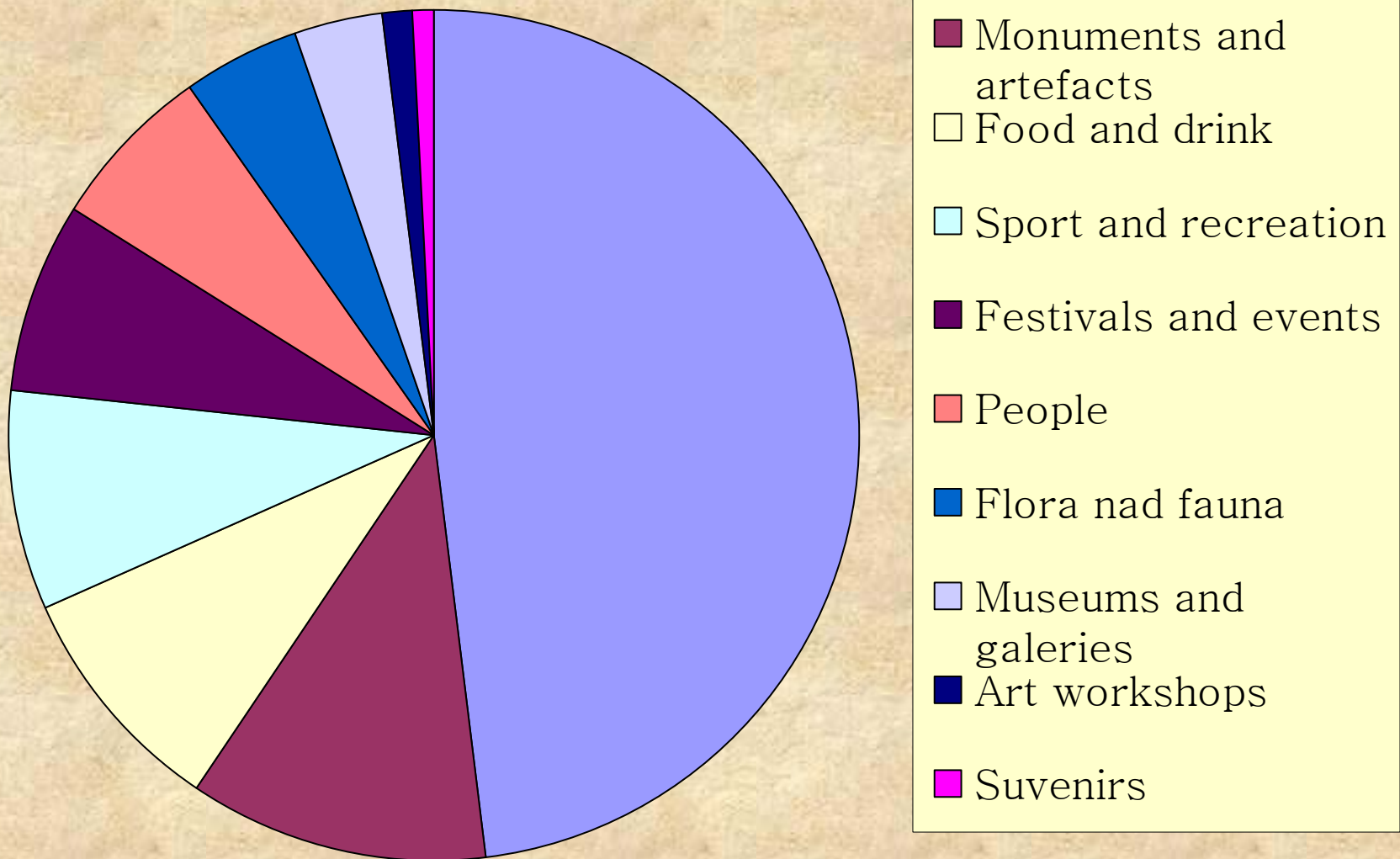
Deserted rural
settlements and
fossilized agricultural
landscape

Small number of farmers



Underdeveloped tourism in comparsion
with Litoral Istria

Conotative meanings of photographs: main themes



Denotative meanings: main themes

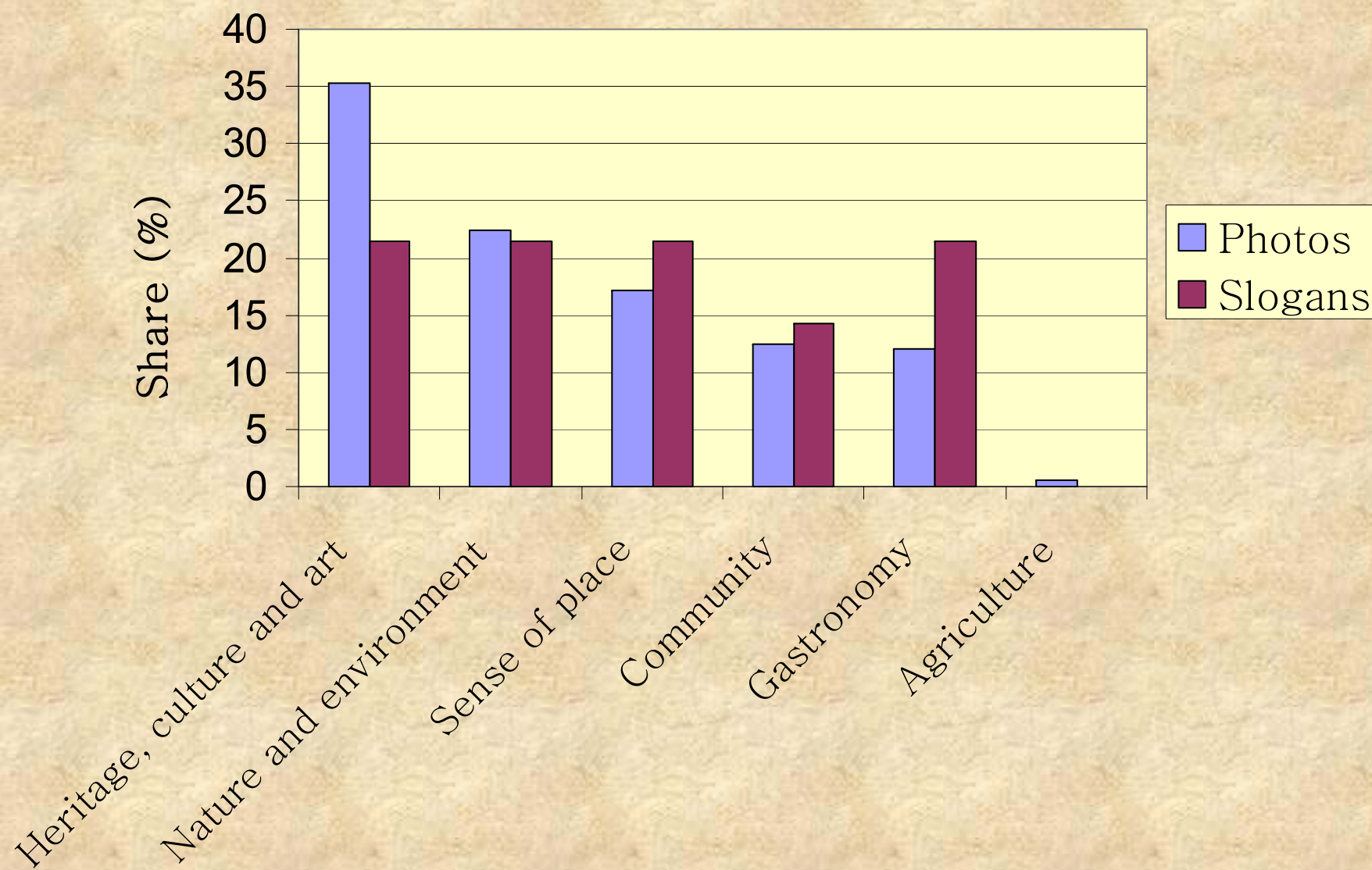


Image of Inner Istria as a tourist product

place myths

accessible

identity

mistical

education

health

family

idyllic landscapes

welcome

landscapes of memory

challenge

adventure

uniqueness

Inner Istria: idyllic rural-urban mosaic of memories



place myths

history

idyll

authenticity

unique

spirituality

socializing

Re-imagining rural Istria

- *Inner Istria: an idyllic periphery*
- *Inner Istria: a space of depopulation, friendship and family*
- *Inner Istria: rural area without agriculture and farmers*
- *Inner Istria – Litoral Istria: the match has started !?!*

Inner Istria: idyllic rural-urban mosaic of memories

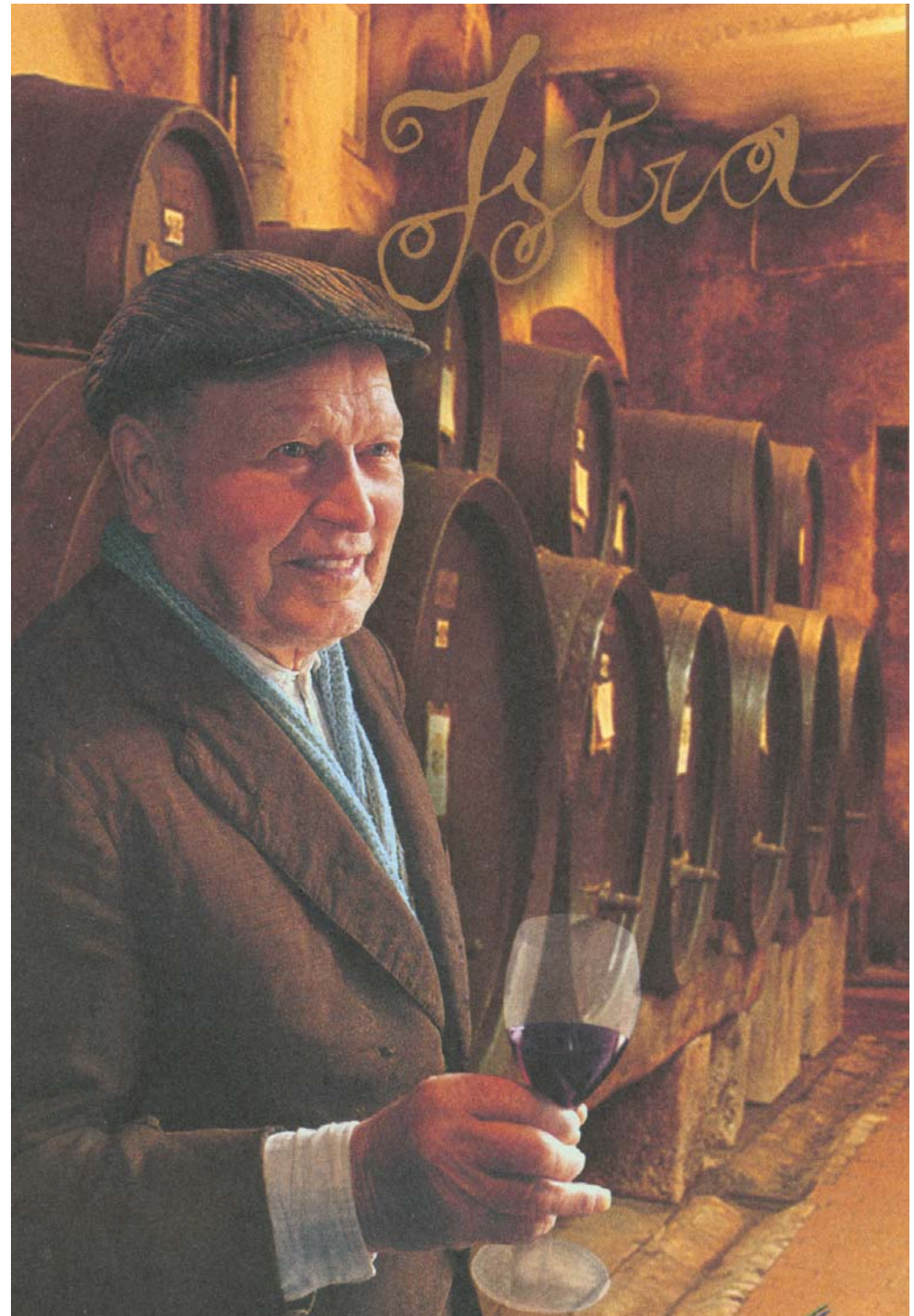
Taming the American wilderness The English rural idyll New Zealand adventure

Welcome to Inner Istria !

- a place of multiple meanings and social representations of rurality (Shucksmith 1994, Pierce 1996)
- a place where rural is experienced by individual who integrate visions of rurality into their everyday life (Hoggart et al., 1995)
- a place of potential (and already some real) conflicts between different interests and “power” groups (Urry, 1995)

Aj lipo je u Istri piti i ziviti, samo neka nam dura. Aj lipo je u Istri kantati i krepati, samo neka nam dura.

Gustafi



Literatura

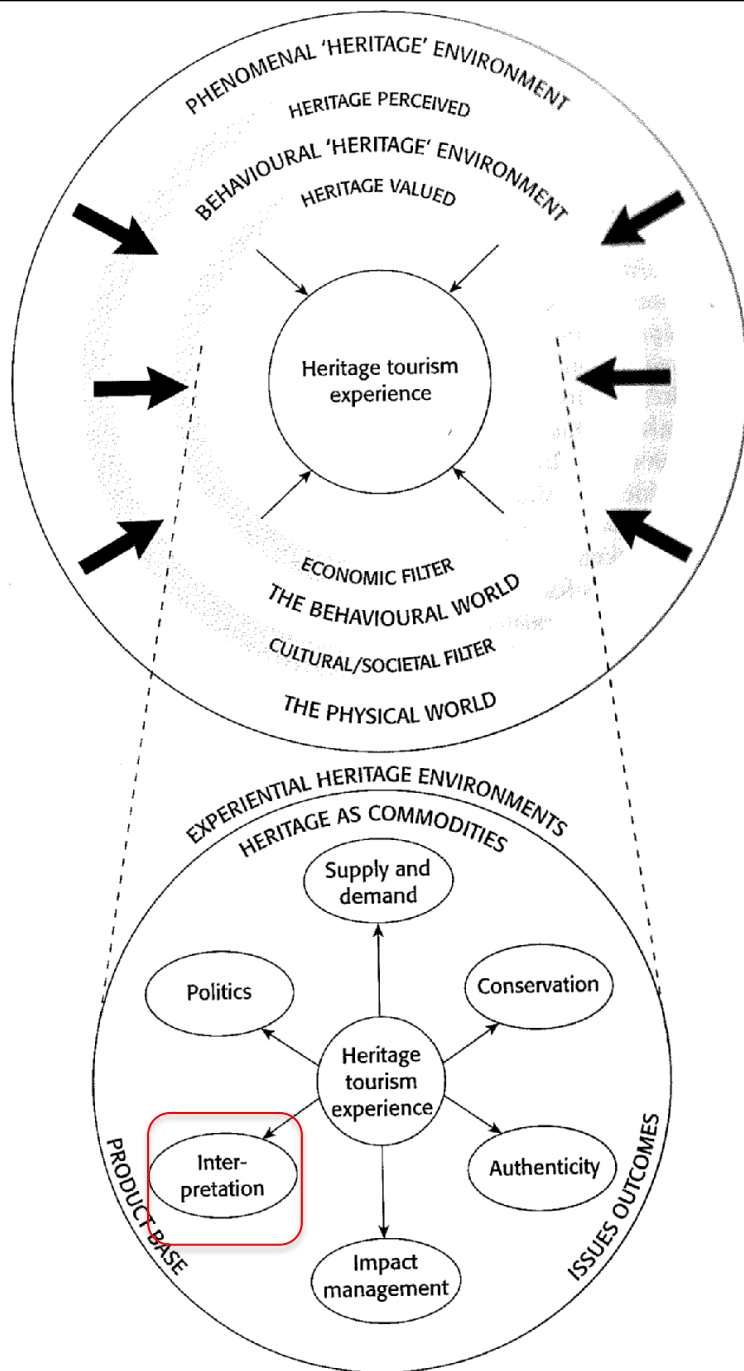
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The presentation and interpretation in tourism

Contents

- Presentation and interpretation in tourism – theoretical introduction
 - Definition and roles
 - Interpretation in creating mindful visitors
 - Site, media and living history –personal and non-personal interpretation
- Case study I – Brochures in presentation and interpretation of Inner Istria, Croatia
- Case study II – Tourist offer of Ilok wine road

Placing **INTERPRETATION** in the heritage tourism experience context



A model of heritage and heritage tourism

Timothy, D.J. i Boyd, S.W.
2003: Heritage Tourism, Prentice Hall,
Harlow

Defining interpretation

- Education-based activity that reveals **meanings** behind touristic sites, their people and their stories.
- Process of **communicating** or explaining to visitors the significance of the place they are visiting.

Roles of interpretation

- Education,
- Entertainment,
- Conservation and sustainable development



© Can Stock Photo - csp9916211



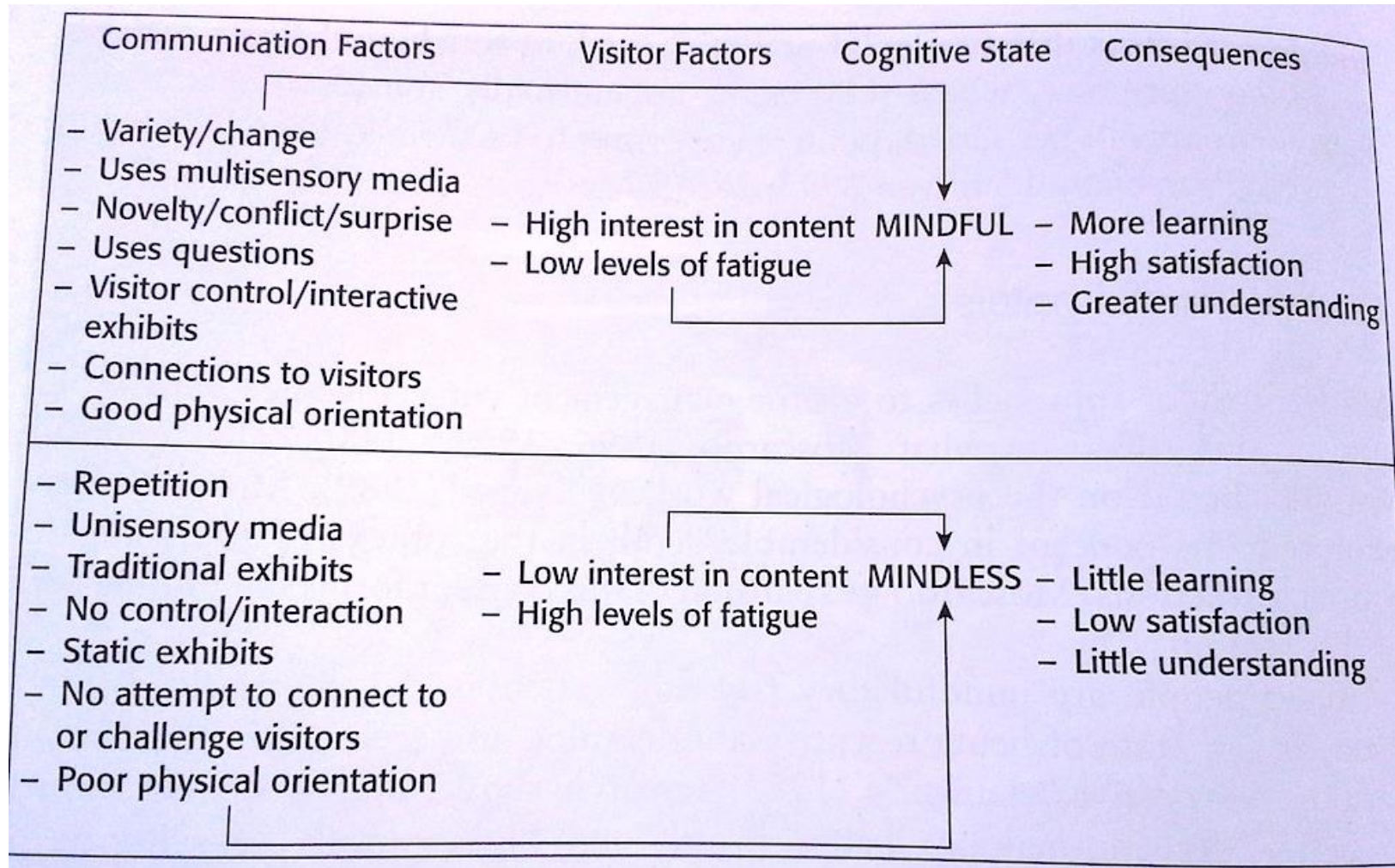
Creating mindful visitors

- Paying more attention to the world around them.
- Being receptive and learning and seeing the world from various perspective.

Mindful visitors in the context of heritage tourism

- More sensitive to **context**
- Process historical information more **actively**
- Better personal control of various situations, resulting in a **greater understanding** of, and appreciation for, the past.
- Power to create their **own personal experience** and take **what makes sense** to them from what is presented by the interpreters.

Communication and mindfulness model



Five things to encourage mindfulness

- Help visitors find their way around
- Make connections to visitors and involve them
- Offer variety
- Tell a good story that makes sense
- Know and respect visitors

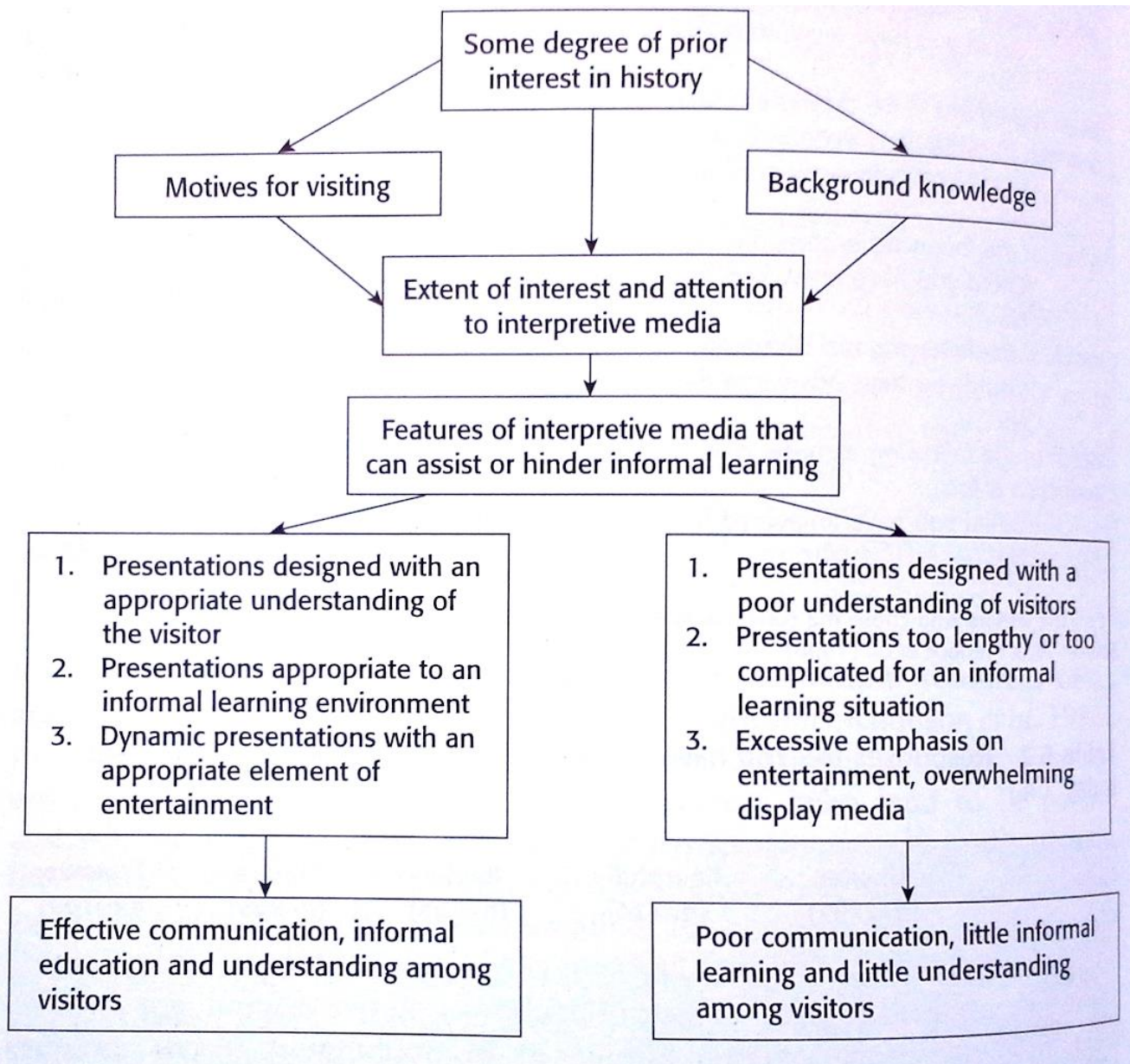
Tilden's guiding principles of interpretation

- Relate to something within the personality and **life experience** of the visitor
- Information itself is not interpretation. Interpretation **is revelation** based on interpretation.
- Interpretation is an **art of communication and creativity.**

Tilden's guiding principles of interpretation

- The primary objective of interpretation is not instruction but rather **provocation**.
- Interpretation should be more **holistic** than made up of simple parts.
- Interpretation should be **tailor-made** to visitors.

Factors influencing informal education at historic sites



After Light, D. (1995)
Heritage as an informal
education,
In D.T. Herbert (eds.)
Heritage, Tourism and
Society, Mansell, London,
117-45

Criticism of interpretation

- Interfering with visitors' own experience
 - especially if propaganda replaces presentation
- Economic motives
 - danger that it is done for the wrong reasons
- Danger of over-interpretation
 - trivialization of events and places
 - diminishing the personal excitement in visiting

Interpretative media

- Personal media
- Non-personal media



u23491853 fotosearch.com



Personal media - traditional



Gudied tours
Trail hikes
Walks
Groups talks and lectures
Train and stagecoach trips

The most rapidly growing form of personal interpretation

- Living characters and cultural demonstrations
 - Role-playing
 - Living-history performances
 - Special events





Secrets of Grič, Zagreb
- Interactive theatre night tour

Zagreb Old City Stories, NGO

Katapult, Zagreb – theatrical and role-playing interpretation for kids





Experience nine adventures, treat your taste buds to a myriad of new flavours close to home, in Istria. Go on a journey through the amazing past of this peninsula through Istria Inspirit's re-enactments, feasts and plays. Be a guest at a Roman feast, stroll through Napoleon's town, escape from a murky dungeon, watch an inquisition and burning at the stake, meet mythological creatures from the past, dance at a baroque ball or dive into the darkness of a deep coal mine. Enjoy performances of well-versed actors at authentic locations and gastronomic delicacies from that particular period, included in every event. Try the foods of Roman emperors and poor fishermen, then dance and enjoy the amazing history the Istrian peninsula has to offer.



- An example of living history project
- The Istrian County Tourist Board and the Istrian Tourism Development Agency
- The aim of enriching the cultural offer of the peninsula, the resurgence of historical events, legends and myths on authentic locations.
- The goat speaks to us as a story teller and time witness, traveler, adventurer, entertainer.

Variety of media in presentation

Brochure

Istra inspirit - vizualni identitet / katalog



brandmama

Promotivni materijali za pojedini event
plakati 35x68 cm



brandmama

Posters

istra
inspirit

hr en de fr it slo

info tel +385 (0)52 880 088

[About Istra Inspirit](#) [Contact](#) [istra.hr](#)

Istra Inspirit - vizualni identitet / sredstva direktne komunikacije
t-shirt, automobili, autobusi



Travel through time

A sea of sensations, a myriad of flavors, nine experiences, one Istria



brandmama

Web page



T-shirt



Car and bus

Living history theatrical interactive
experience

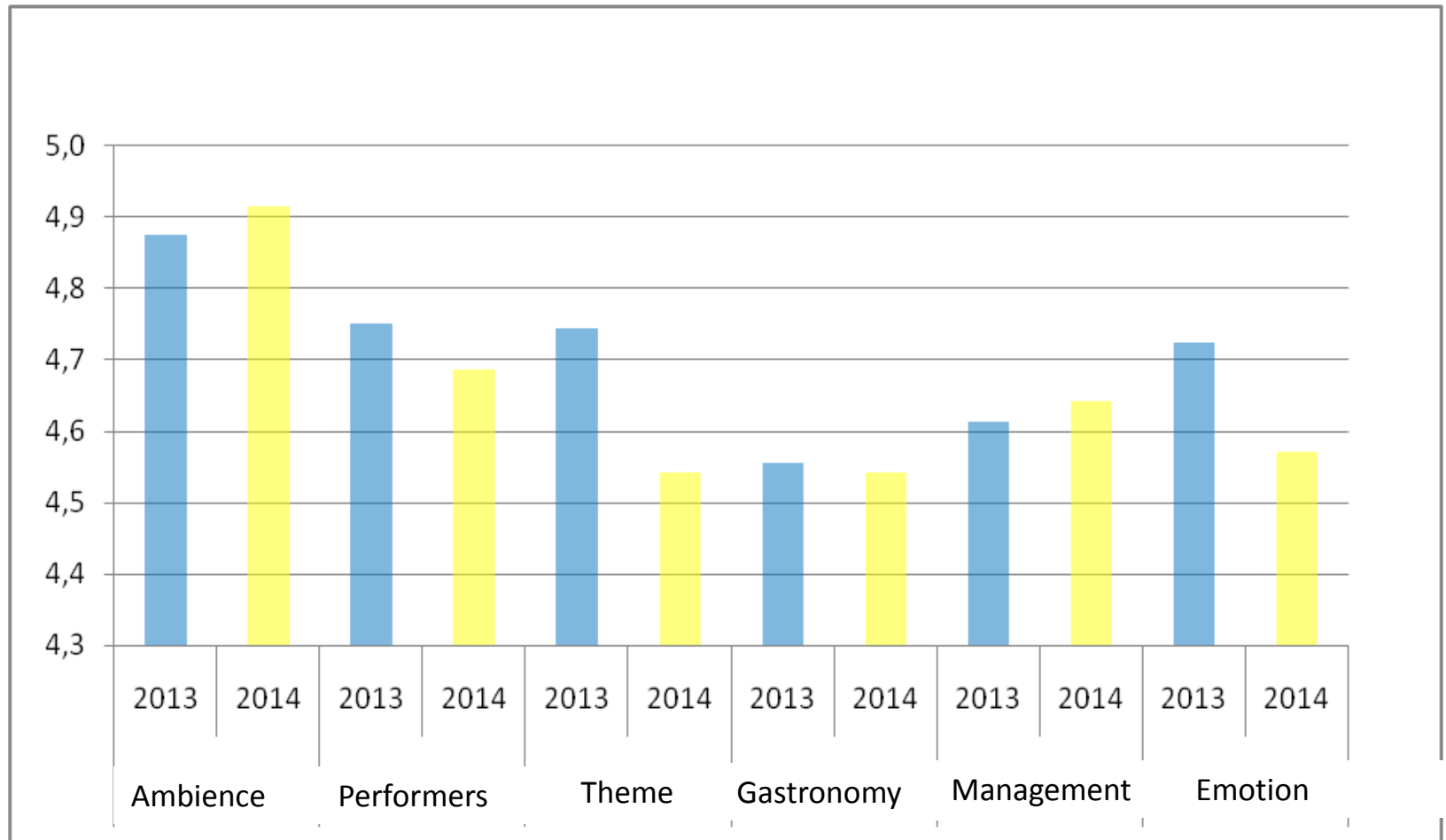
Istra Inspirit



- Istra Inspirit – 11 events; theater & gourmet
- based on legends, myths, costumed stories and history
- Involvement of local community (NGOs, professional actors and amateurs)
- Authentic ambience and gastronomy
- Staged authenticity model
- Interactivity – visitors are involved in the story



Questionnaire survey - sample of 488 visitors in 2013. and 2014.



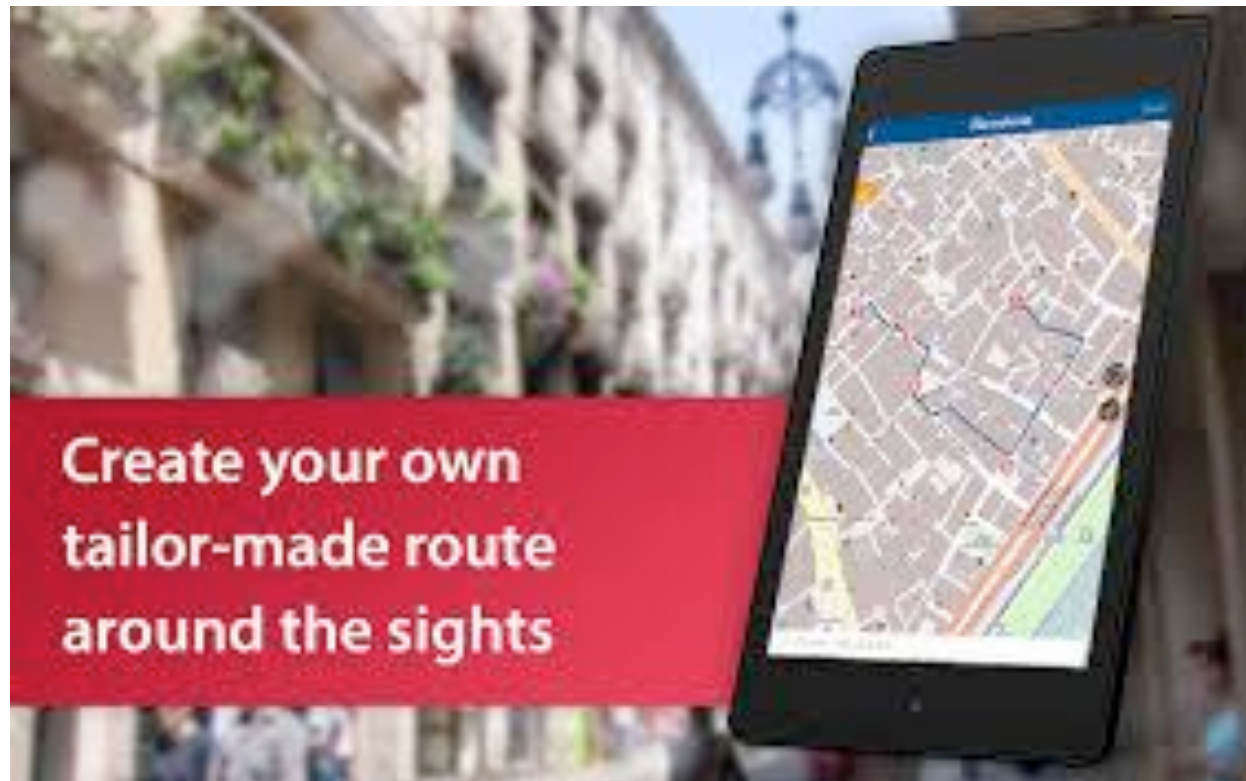
Source: Istra Inspirat project, author analysis (Ives Vodanović, Graduate Thesis, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb)

Non-personal interpretation

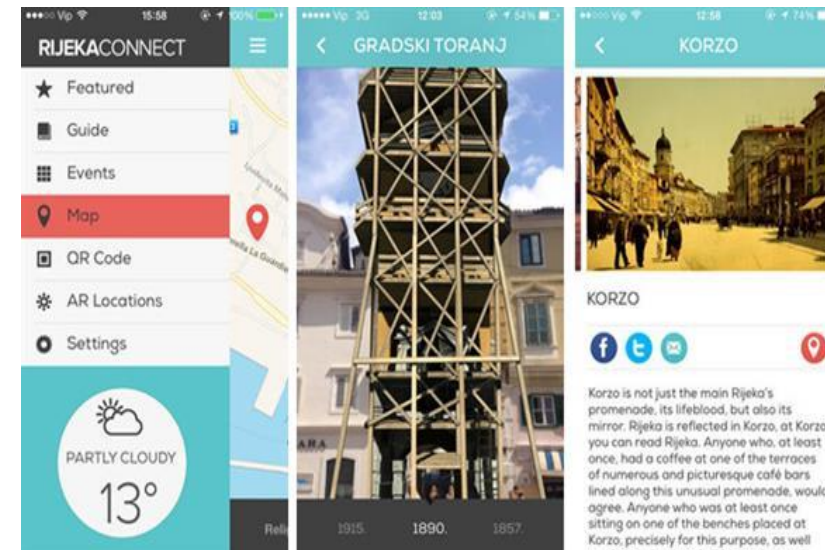
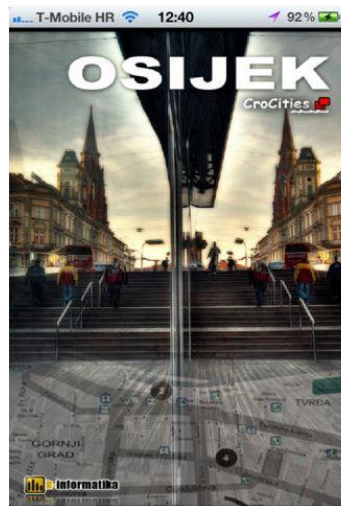
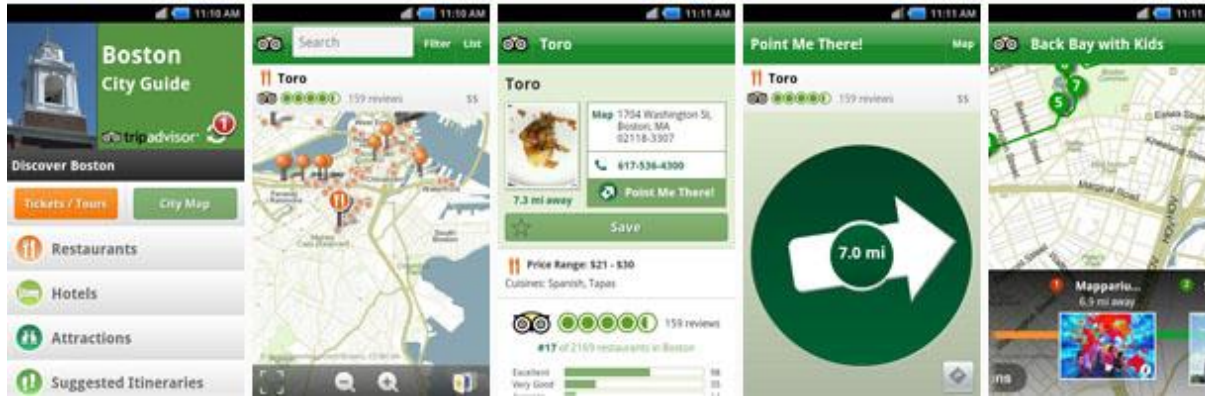
- Common at the most heritage locations
- Both visual and audio devices
 - Written materials
 - Brochures, guide books, labels, maps
 - Signs
 - Various materials on display – text, photos, schemes, maps
 - Guiding and interpretation
 - Durable materials and in different languages

Non-personal interpretation

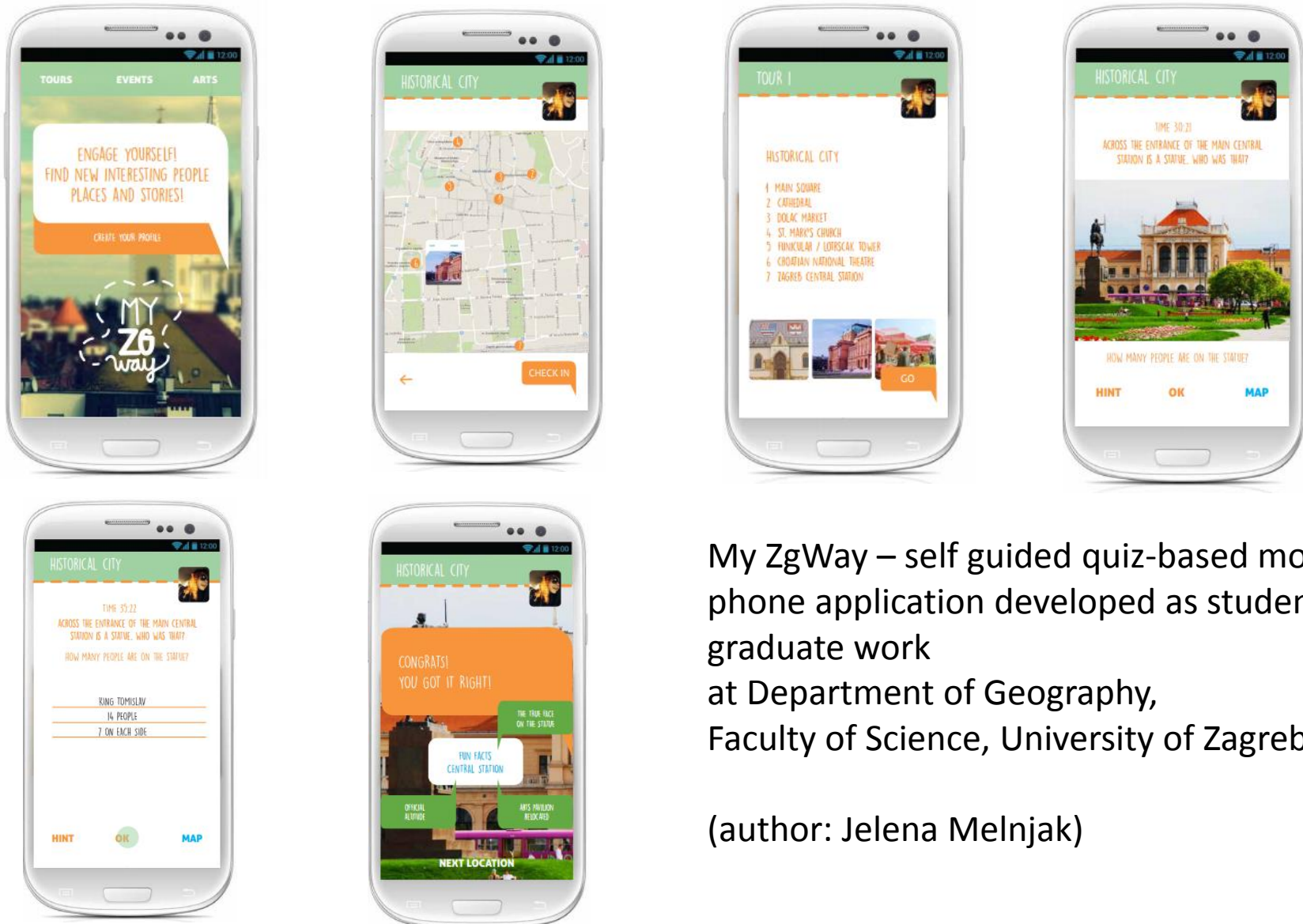
- Self-guided audio (and video) tours
 - Very important for foreign visitors



Self-guided mobile applications



Self-guided mobile applications



My ZgWay – self guided quiz-based mobile phone application developed as student graduate work at Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb

(author: Jelena Melnjak)

Choosing the right interpretation media

- The resources
 - Economics (costs) and efficiency
- The visitors
 - Who is the primary audience?
- The interpreters

Autentičnost u ruralnom turizmu

Primjer izvornih prehrambenih
proizvoda i njihovog značenja
za razvoj ruralnog turizma

Strategija razvoja turizma RH do 2020.

- ... Uspješno diferenciranje Hrvatske od konkurentskih destinacija treba temeljiti na njegovanju
 - prirodne, sociokulturne, klimatske i doživljajne autentičnosti,
 - tj. na kreativnosti u razvoju proizvoda, destinacijskom pozicioniranju i komunikaciji s tržištem“

Razvojna načela hrvatskog turizma do 2020. godine



Koncept autentičnosti u turizmu

- više desetljeća prepoznat kao važan fenomen na području turizma
- dolazi iz filozofije, a onda i iz teorije umjetnosti,
 - obilježje koje posjeduje samo original
- pojavljuje se sporadično još u 19. st.
 - podjela na turiste i putnike
 - razgraničenje intelektualne motivacije za putovanjem od želje za razonodom
- suvremeno značenje pojma autentičnosti u kontekstu turizma
 - čitav dijapazon pristupa i modela koji nastoje objasniti stvarnost turističkog miljea i turistovog iskustva.

Prekretnica u tumačenju autentičnosti u turizmu

- Dean MacCannell (1973)
 - *Staged Authenticity: Arrangements of Social Space in Tourist Settings.*
 - Modernitet – proizvodi nesagledive transformacije čovjekovog vanjskog i unutarnjeg svijeta.
 - Alijenacija kao produkt tih promjena – smanjenje dojma autentičnosti vlastitog života i svijeta
 - urođena ljudska potreba za *drugim* rezultirala nostalgичnim povratkom u okrilje prošlosti ili u one prostore obilježene primitivnim i predindustrijskim.

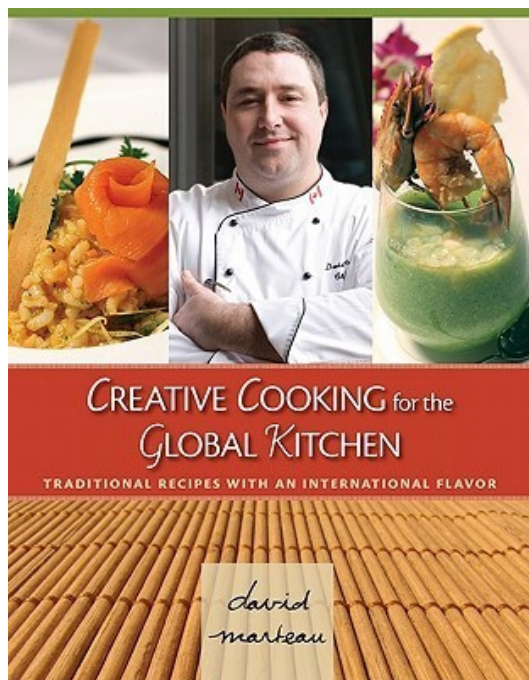
Prekretnica u tumačenju autentičnosti u turizmu

- Čežnja za autentičnim:
 - reakcija na tehnološki posredovanu, komercijaliziranu i iskonstruiranu stvarnost kojoj se želi izbjeći.
- Stoga postaje sve izglednije i potrebitije investirati u autentičnost u smislu stvaranja takvih iskustava, mjesta i kulturnih modela.

Suvremeno propitivanje autentičnosti

- Diskusija o autentičnosti koja je s MacCannellom započela,
 - nastavila se kroz naredna desetljeća, u nastojanju za proširenjem samog pojma, njegovim preispitivanjem kao i negiranjem.
 - Regina Bendix s pitanja „što je autentičnost“ prešla na pitanja tipa „tko upravlja autentičnošću; kako se ona koristi i za koje svrhe“ (Bendix, 1997:21, prema Rickly-Boyd, 2012:269).

Autentičnost prehrambenih proizvoda i njihovo značenje u ruralnom turizmu



Hrvatska kvaliteta





A WORLD CUT OUT FOR YOU.

Značenje prostora u izvornosti Prehrambenih proizvoda

- Oznaka izvornosti i oznaka zemljopisnog podrijetla
- Oznaka tradicionalnog ugleda



PDO



PGI

Uvjeti izvornosti prehrambenih proizvoda

- **prirodne uvjete** za uzgoj sirovina za proizvodnju hrane
 - (polj. kulture, stoka itd.);
- **tradicionalan postupak prerade sirovina** u prehrambeni proizvod;
- **tradicionalan način čuvanja, pripremanja i posluživanja** hrane i pića
 - (čuvanje sira u maslinovom ulju ili u mješini, tradicionalni recepti, sezonsku pripremu hrane itd.)
- **konzumiranja** proizvoda **u prostoru** iz kojeg je proizašao
 - (npr. tartufi u Istri (Livade, Motovun...), divlje šparoge u Istri i na otocima, ribe u primorju...)

Značaj za razvoj turizma i ruralnih područja

- Oznake izvornosti, zemljopisnog podrijetla i tradicionalnog ugleda potiču raznovrsnost poljoprivredne proizvodnje.
- Zaštićeni proizvodi su prepoznatljivi na tržištu, kupci su sigurniji u njihovu kvalitetu, a poljoprivrednici u veću dobit koju ostvaruju prodajom.
- Oznake zaštite sprječavaju neopravdano korištenje naziva proizvoda kod drugih proizvođača.

Značaj za razvoj turizma i ruralnih područja

- Izvorni i tradicionalni poljoprivredni i prehrambeni proizvodi mogu pridonijeti očuvanju i prepoznatljivosti regionalnog identiteta.
- Turističke države, poput Hrvatske, jačaju svoj turistički imidž nudeći gostima kvalitetne izvorne prehrambene proizvode.
- Proizvodnja zaštićene hrane i pića, zbog njihove više cijene na tržištu te povezanosti s turizmom, može pridonijeti većoj kvaliteti života u ruralnim područjima i time smanjenju depopulacije.



Okusimo Hrvatsku: izvorni hrvatski poljoprivredni i prehrambeni proizvodi



- Razumjet ćeš važnost zaštićenih i tradicionalnih poljoprivrednih i prehrambenih proizvoda.
- Znat ćeš navesti zaštićene hrvatske poljoprivredne i prehrambene proizvode.
- Naučit ćeš različite oblike zaštite prehrambenih proizvoda.



Karta prikazuje zaštićene proizvode sredinom 2013. godine. Oznake Izvornosti i zemljopisnog podrijetla sva- kim danom nosi sve veći broj hrvatskih proizvoda.

Oznaka izvornosti

- ❶ Ekstra djevičansko maslinovo ulje Cres
- ❷ Ogulinski kiseli kupus/kiselo zelje
- ❸ Varaždinsko zelje
- ❹ Istarski pršut

Oznake zemljopisnog podrijetla

- ❶ Virovitička paprika
- ❷ Baranjski kulen
- ❸ Dalmatinski pršut
- ❹ Drniški pršut
- ❺ Krčki pršut
- ❻ Lički krumpir
- ❼ Meso zagorskog purana
- ❽ Poljički soparnik

Zašto je važno zaštititi izvorne poljoprivredne i prehrambene proizvode?

1. Oznake izvornosti, zemljopisnog podrijetla i tradicionalnog ugleda potiču raznovrsnost poljoprivredne proizvodnje.
2. Zaštićeni proizvodi su prepoznatljivi na tržištu, kupci su sigurniji u njihovu kvalitetu, a poljoprivrednici u veću dobit koju ostvaruju prodajom.
3. Oznake zaštite sprječavaju neopravdano korištenje naziva proizvoda kod drugih proizvođača.

4. Izvorni i tradicionalni poljoprivredni i prehrambeni proizvodi mogu pridonijeti očuvanju i prepoznatljivosti regionalnog identiteta.
5. Turističke države, poput Hrvatske, jačaju svoj turistički imidž nudeći gostima kvalitetne izvorne prehrambene proizvode.
6. Proizvodnja zaštićene hrane i pića, zbog njihove više cijene na tržištu te povezanosti s turizmom, može pridonijeti većoj kvaliteti života u ruralnim područjima i time smanjenju depopulacije.

HRVATSKI OTOČNI PROIZVOD – primjer otoka Paga



Hrvatska je europska zemlja s jednim od najvećih arhipelaga: ukupan broj hrvatskih otoka, otočića, hridi i grebena veći je od 1000! To je veliko prirodno i kulturno bogatstvo. No život na otocima, posebno manjim i udaljenijim od kopna nije jednostavan i zato se broj stanovnika na većini hrvatskih otoka smanjuje. Poljoprivreda je, uz ribarstvo i turizam, vrlo važna za gospodarski razvoj i zadržavanje stanovništva na otocima.

Projekt “Hrvatski otočni proizvod” nastoji poduprijeti proizvodnju kvalitetnih proizvoda na otocima kao i njihovu prodaju kroz turizam i time pridonijeti njihovoj boljoj budućnosti.

101 otočni proizvođač
255 proizvoda
20 otoka

POLJOPRIVREDNI I PREHRAMBENI PROIZVODI U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ mogu imati

Oznaku izvornosti i oznaku zemljopisnog podrijetla

– To je naziv regije, određenog naselja ili, u iznimnim slučajevima, zemlje

Oznaku izvornosti ima proizvod

- čija kakvoća ili karakteristike, u bitnom ili isključivo, nastaju pod utjecajem posebnih prirodnih i ljudskih čimbenika određene zemljopisne sredine i
- čija se proizvodnja, prerada i priprema u cijelosti odvija u tom zemljopisnom području.



Oznaku zemljopisnog podrijetla ima proizvod

- koji ima specifičnu kakvoću, ugled ili drugo obilježje koje se pripisuje njegovom zemljopisnom podrijetlu i
- čija se proizvodnja i/ili prerada i/ili priprema odvija u tom zemljopisnom području.



Oznaku tradicionalnog ugleda

Oznaku tradicionalnog ugleda ima tradicionalan proizvod

Tradicionalan označava dokazanu uporabu na tržištu kroz vremensko razdoblje koje pokazuje prenošenje s generacije na generaciju (koje se općenito pripisuje jednoj ljudskoj generaciji, a to je najmanje 25 godina).

Ponovimo zajedno:

1. Navedi koje uvjete proizvod treba zadovoljavati da bi dobio oznaku izvornosti ili oznaku zemljopisnog podrijetla.
2. Imenuj poljoprivredne i prehrambene proizvode koji imaju oznaku izvornosti.
3. Obrazloži značenje zaštićenih poljoprivrednih i prehrambenih proizvoda za gospodarstvo određene regije.
4. Prisjeti se tradicionalnih proizvoda iz europskih zemalja.



5. GEOLAB:

Odaberi proizvod/proizvode koji su iz tvog zavičaja ili koji su najbliži tvome zavičaju. Na temelju podataka sa internetskih stranica Ministarstva poljoprivrede (www.mps.hr) izradi kratku prezentaciju o tome proizvodu / tim proizvodima. Opiši njegova/njihova obilježja, razloge zašto nosi/nose oznake izvornosti ili zemljopisnog podrijetla i njegov/njihov značaj za život ljudi u prošlosti i sadašnjosti.

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Razvoj ruralnog turizma i turizma na obiteljskim
seljačkim gospodarstvima
u Europi i Hrvatskoj

Ruralni turizam

- Procjene: 10-25 % svih oblika i vrsta turističkih aktivnosti odvija se u ruralnom prostoru (EuroBarometar 1998).
- Problemi u preciznijoj statističkoj analizi:
 - Pitanje rekreacije i turizma (vremenska dimenzija)
 - Shvaćanje ruralnog turizma
 - Dva temeljna pristupa:
 - Svi oblici turizma izvan gradova i turističkih centara (primorska, skijališna i sl.)
 - Valorizacija prirodne i kulturne baštine ruralnog prostora
 - Pitanje trendova na turističkom tržištu
 - *Brendiranje* određenog oblika turizma kao ruralnog
 - Razlika između turizma i rekreacije u ruralnim, ali manje ili više urbaniziranim područjima blizu gradova (*rurban*, koji se često poklapa s zelenim pojasom grada tzv. "Green belt"), te spomenutih aktivnosti u udaljenijim i izoliranijim ruralnim područjima.

Razvoj ruralnog turizma u Europi

- Razvoj turizma u ruralnim prostorima, pogotovo rekreacije, uzima zamah nakon Drugog svjetskog rata.
- Ipak, u onom obliku u kojem ga danas shvaćamo (barem dijelom kao čimbenik obnove i razvitka sela), razvija se u Europi i SAD-u od sredine šezdesetih godina 20. stoljeća.
- Temelji njegova razvoja bili su povećanje slobodnog vremena i rast stopa individualne motorizacije.
- U tom razdoblju još se ne može govoriti o razvijenoj ekološkoj svijesti, težnji za aktivnim i diverzificiranim oblicima turizma - faktorima koji, uz one ekonomske, danas oblikuju svjetska turistička kretanja, a izravno su vezani za ruralne prostore.

Razvoj ruralnog turizma

- Do 1960-ih rekreacija i turizam u ruralnim prostorima nisu podlijevali zakonima slobodnog tržišta, principima ponude i potražnje i nisu bili utjecani od državnih vlasti.
- Interes je bio usmjeren na primorska i planinska turistička naselja i gradove, mjesta koncentracije turizma. Namjena zemljišta u ruralnim područjima rijetko je oblikovana izvan okvira poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodoprivrede.
- Slobodno vrijeme tijekom vikenda i državnih praznika najčešće je provedeno u ruralnim područjima, a godišnji odmori u primorskim ili planinskim odmarališnim centrima. No s vremenom i novim značajnim impulsom - većim financijskim sredstvima namijenjenim slobodnom vremenu - turizam u ruralnim krajevima dobija i veće ekonomsko značenje jer se sve više produžuje vrijeme provedeno u ruralnim područjima u svrhu rekreacije ili odmora.

Razvoj ruralnog turizma

- Nakon prvotne faze razvoja turizma u ruralnim prostorima, u kojoj su dominantni faktori razvoja bili samoinicijativnost stanovništva koje pruža određene usluge, ali i ljudi koji dolaze u ruralne prostore uglavnom tražeći mir i čistu prirodu,
- započinje, paralelno, pogotovo u državama koje su se suočile s problemom jakog polariziranog razvoja i depopulacije ruralnih područja, proces planiranog korištenja ruralnog turizma u funkciji revitalizacije i transformacije ruralnih krajeva.
- Primjeri:
 - alpski prostor Austrije
 - brdsko-planinski i otočni prostor Škotske

U Alpe se vratio život

- Razvijena komunalna i prometna infrastruktura, kvalitetna opskrba i prihodi dovoljni za "urbani život u ruralnoj sredini", danas prisutni elementi života austrijskog sela, sredinom prošlog stoljeća bili su nezamislivi.
- Bio je to izoliran prostor, zimi gotovo odsječen od svijeta. Poljoprivredna se proizvodnja nije više mogla mjeriti sa komercijalnom i industrijskom poljoprivredom ostalih razvijenih zemalja.
- Kao posljedica javlja se depopulacija i alpski prostor počinje poprimati karakteristike zaostajanja u razvoju.
- U sklopu nacionalne strategije za razvoj depopulacijskih područja, ruralni prostor Alpa počinje se revitalizirati razvijanjem ostalih nepoljoprivrednih djelatnosti u ruralnom prostoru. Prednjačio je ruralni turizam i njemu komplementarne djelatnosti.

U Alpe se vratio život

- Nove su djelatnosti omogućile dodatne prihode koji su kompenzirali manjak prihoda od poljoprivrede, započinje izgradnja komunalne infrastrukture, zaustavljen je pad broja stanovnika ispod razine potrebne za održavanje društvenih institucija i servisa, a uz kontakte sa turistima ponovo oživljava kulturni život, i to u simbiozi starog i novog, tradicijskog i modernog.

Škotska gorja i otoci

- Od početka 70-ih godina turizam u ruralnim krajevima naglašavan je kao generator zaposlenosti i prihoda u Škotskoj
- Konkretni ciljevi bili su:
 - privući više turista, pogotovo stranih;
 - produžiti turističku sezonu;
 - razviti usluge smještaja i prehrane i poboljšati kvalitetu postojećih;
 - poboljšati i razviti infrastrukturu općenito, prvenstveno za vodene sportove, zimske sportove...
- 1981. provedeno je kompleksno istraživanje utjecaja turizma u ruralnim krajevima na socio-ekonomsku strukturu ruralne Škotske. Rezultati pokazuju da je npr. samo u ljetu 1981. Zapadne otoke posjetilo 34 000 turista koji su stvorili prihod od gotovo 4 milijuna £.

Škotska gorja i otoci

- Ovakav razvoj je potaknuo sezonsku zaposlenost i iako ona ima i negativne efekte, rezultirao omjerom stanovnika i turista 1: 5 u HIDB područjima, što je uvelike omogućilo zaustavljanje depopulacije i daljnjeg zaostajanja ovih područja.
- Zaključak istraživanja je da turizam u ruralnim krajevima omogućava koristan dodatni prihod za brojna obiteljska gospodarstva u ljetnim mjesecima, a negdje i tijekom cijele godine.

Austrija

- Duga je tradicija prihvaćanja turista u seoske sredine Austrije - traje već više od 100 godina, a prvotno je bila vezana za alpska područja. Cilj: dopuna dohotka poljoprivrednika i smanjenje ruralne depopulacije.
- Od 1960-ih formiranje mreže turističkih seljačkih domaćinstava.
- Turizam na seljačkim gospodarstvima čini, s 300 000 kreveta na 29 000 seljačkih gospodarstva, 1/6 ukupne turističke ponude Austrije. Nijemci (64%) i Austrijanci (21%) čine najveći dio gostiju.
- Oko 10 % svih farmi pripadaju sektoru agroturizma.
- Potražnja za ovakvim oblikom turizma ujednačena je i stabilna tijekom posljednjih desetljeća, ali ponuda se smanjila između 1982. i 1992.
- Karakteristična je umreženost seljačkih turističkih gospodarstava kao posljedica kraćeg boravka turista na pojedinačnim gospodarstvima.



Belgija

- Agroturizam se značajnije počinje razvijati 1960-ih.
- Osnovna karakteristika ruralnog turizma u Belgiji jest zaustavljanje ruralnog egzodusa i davanje većeg značenja tradiciji i baštini.
- I fiskalna politika odražava tu činjenicu: porez na takvu turističku djelatnost iznosi 10% od zarade, s 50% odbitka za troškove.
- Većinu turističke ponude na seljačkim gospodarstvima čine farme u Valoniji. Uobičajeni gosti su Belgijanci, Danci i Nizozemci.
- Izdvajamo tri tipična oblika turističke ponude u ruralnim krajevima Belgije: "Gites de Wallonie"-tipične kuće za višu srednju klasu stanovništva; "Fetourag" - namijenjene svim slojevima stanovništva, ali prvenstveno obiteljima s djecom, jer predstavljaju povratak prirodi i životu poljoprivrednika; "Utra"-farme koje obično privlače prosvjetne radnike i slobodne djelatnosti.

Danska

- Država u kojoj koncept *ruralnog pomalo* gubi svoje značenje zbog visokog stupnja urbanizacije.
- Ipak, tradicija ruralnog turizma postoji. Većinu gostiju čine Danci i Britanci (gotovo 100%), i to obitelji s djecom u vrhuncu turističke sezone (ljeti), a svi slojevi stanovništva u ostalom dijelu godine.
- Zbog relativno male veličine teritorija prisutna je koordinacija između turističkih zajednica i lokalnih vlasti kako bi se ravnomjerno rasporedile sve djelatnosti.
- Porez na turističku djelatnost u ruralnim krajevima iznosi 22%.
- U 2000. je 300-350 sarmi nudilo organizirane odmore, a znatno veći broj uslugu noćenja s doručkom.

Francuska

- Smatra se EU državom s najdiverzificiranijom ponudom ruralnog turizma.
- S dugom tradicijom poljoprivrede i valoriziranjem agrara kao jednog od temeljnih izvora nacionalnog bogatstva, Francuska je koncept razvoja ruralnog turizma prihvatila kao način zaštite tradicionalnih vrijednosti, ali i kao ekonomsku djelatnost kojom će značajno obogatiti svoje selo.
- Već 1950-ih država inicira osnivanje "Gites Ruraux" - tipičnih privatnih kuća za odmor turista. Danas razlikujemo: "Nids de Vacances", "Café-couettes", te "Randonnee" kuće za odmor i okrepu šetača. Niskoprofitna turistička gospodarstva država oslobađa poreza.
- 2.8 % svih seljačkih domaćinstava su agroturistička (20 000 poljoprivrednika).
- 69 % agroturističkih domaćinstava nude usluge smještaja, 16 % prehrane, 29 % sudjelovanje u aktivnostima i poslovima na domaćinstvu.
- Najveći broj na mediteranskoj obali, u podnožju Pirineja i Alpa, te u Centralnom masivu.
- Gosti su većinom Francuzi, iz svih slojeva stanovništva.



Grčka

- Snažniji razvoj ruralnog turizma u 1980-im, uz podršku EU za ekonomski slabije razvijena područja.
- Ruralni turizam u Grčkoj snažno je vezan za tzv. agriturizam i smatra se dopunom poljoprivredi, ali i kao značajno sredstvo socijalne promocije ženskog dijela seoske populacije.
- Oko 0,5 % seljačkih domaćinstava se bavi agriturizmom (895 krajem 1990-ih, većina na otocima)
- Najčešći oblik turističke ponude je noćenje s doručkom na domaćinstvu, u tradicionalnom uređenim sobama i s ponudom domaće i lokalno proizvedene hrane.
- Porezi se razlikuju na regionalnoj osnovi i iznose od 8-11% zarade. Gosti su većinom iz Grčke, Njemačke, Austrije, Nizozemske i Švicarske.



Irska

- Vrlo razvijeni turistički sektor Irske, usporediv s značenjem ruralnog turizma u Austriji i Francuskoj.
- Važan poticaj razvoju bio je program LEADER 1.
- U posljednjih dvadesetak godina turizam u ruralnim krajevima smatra se čuvarom nacionalne kulturne baštine i upravo ga ta uloga čini vrlo privlačnim. "Turizam i baština" program je koji obuhvaća pet osnovnih elemenata, većina kojih je osnovu pronašla u ruralnim krajevima:
 - *Živi pejzaži* - "Live landscapes",
 - *Zarađujući za život* - "Making a living",
 - *Sveci i religija* - "Saints and religion",
 - *Gradeći naciju* - "Building a nation",
 - *Duh Irske* - "The spirit of Ireland"
- Turisti dolaze iz cijeloga svijeta: SAD, Europa, Australia, Novi Zeland, JAR. Država ubire porez kada profit iznosi više od 16 000 funti.



Italija

- Turizam u ruralnim područjima temelji se na agroturizmu (zakonski reguliran pojam od 1985.), tj. obaveznoj povezanosti turizma i poljoprivrede i okrenut je povećanju prihoda poljoprivrednika i valorizaciji lokalne proizvodnje
- U skladu s poticajnom ulogom tog oblika turizma u gospodarstvu je i porez - iznosi niskih 9%.
- 9314 agroturističkih domaćinstava sa smještajem, prednjače Toskana (21%) i Bolzano (21%) (2000.)
- 130 000 ležajeva (prosječno 13-14 ležajeva po domaćinstvu) (2002.)
- Prosječan broj dana godišnje s popunjenim kapacitetima je 99, a prosječna duljina boravka gostiju 6 dana.
- Goste čine posjetitelji iz sjeverne Italije (1/3) i zemalja EU-a (2/3). 7000 domaćinstava iznajmljuje 100 000 kreveta.



agriturismo e ambiente

la campagna è viva



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Mađarska

- Duga tradicija turizma u ruralnim područjima, a posebno u mjestima s toplicama, još od 19. stoljeća.
- Nakon Drugog svjetskog rata koncept ruralnog turizma primjenjuje se u planove regionalnog razvoja, nažalost bez većeg uspjeha.
- Turizam u ruralnim krajevima obnovljen je kao koncept 1985. i od tada se kontinuirano razvija.
- Zbog čvrstih programskih osnova u stručnoj se literaturi često spominje tzv. "mađarski" tip razvoja ruralnog turizma.
- Osnovna karakteristika je povezanost smještajnih kapaciteta i brojnih programa namijenjenih aktivnom provođenju slobodnog vremena (npr. folklor i prezentacija jahanja u istočnom dijelu zemlje, gastronomija i kušanje vina i sl.)
- Procjenjuje se da postoji oko 10-15 000 kreveta u ovom obliku turizma, što čini 5% mađarske ponude, no pozitivni trendovi vrlo su izraženi. Goste čine pretežito Nijemci, Danci i Nizozemci.



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
Ministarstvo turizma



HRVATSKA
GOSPODARSKA KOMORA

Nacionalni katalog National Catalogue

»Ruralni turizam Hrvatske«

Rural Tourism in Croatia

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uvodna riječ | foreword

Poštovani,

sa zadovoljstvom vam predstavljamo prvi nacionalni katalog ruralnog turizma Republike Hrvatske koji su izradili Hrvatska gospodarska komora i Ministarstvo turizma. Katalog kvalitetno i sveobuhvatno predstavlja ruralni turizam domaćem i stranom turističkom tržištu.

Glavni su strateški ciljevi hrvatskoga turizma u ruralnom području, prije svega, ravnomjerni regionalni razvoj, samozapošljavanje i motiviranje mladih za ostanak na selu. Pri tome je ruralni turizam značajan čimbenik u aktivaciji i održivom razvoju ruralnih područja koji pomaže očuvanju lokalnog identiteta, tradicije i običaja, štiti okoliš, jača autohtonu, tradicijsku i ekološku proizvodnju te pomaže razvoju ruralnih krajeva na osnovi održivoga razvoja.

U nastojanju pridržavanja preporuka UNWTO-a i Strategije razvoja turizma Hrvatske do 2020. godine u kojima se navode najvažnije karakteristike održivog turizma: optimalna upotreba resursa iz okoliša, poštovanje društvenih i kulturnih značajki zajednice domaćina uz *očuvanje postojeće graditeljske i kulturne baštine* i osiguranje dugoročne ekonomske održivosti svih interesnih skupina društva, Republika Hrvatska ima dobre preduvjete za razvijanje ruralnog turizma.

S obzirom na prirodnu i kulturno-povijesnu raznolikost regija, bogatu resursnu osnovu turističkih atrakcija, očuvani okoliš te više od 160 tisuća upisanih poljoprivrednih gospodarstava, a tako i plasiranja bogate ponude za različite segmente potražnje na turističkom tržištu razvojem posebnih oblika turizma povezanih s ruralnim prostorom, ruralni je turizam značajno potencijalno turističko područje jer se u ovom dijelu ponude pružaju velike mogućnosti za produljenje turističke sezone i davanje nove kvalitete ukupnom hrvatskom turizmu.

Darko Lorencin, ministar turizma RH



Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that we present the First National Catalogue of Rural Tourism in Croatia, compiled jointly by the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Ministry of Tourism. The Catalogue is a comprehensive presentation of rural tourism for the domestic and foreign tourism markets.

The main strategic goals of Croatian tourism in rural areas, above all, are uniform regional development, self-employment and motivating young people to remain in rural areas. Rural tourism is a significant factor in activating sustainable development of rural areas, which facilitates the preservation of the local identity, traditions and customs, conserving the environment, strengthening the autochthonous, traditional and organic production of goods, and stimulating the development of rural areas on a sustainable basis.

In an effort to follow the recommendations of the UNWTO and the Croatian Tourism Development Strategy to 2020, which list the most important characteristics of sustainable tourism: optimal use of environmental resources, respecting the social and cultural characteristics of the host community, preserving the existing architectural and cultural heritage, and ensuring long-term economic sustainability of all interest groups in society, the Republic of Croatia has excellent conditions in place to develop its rural tourism.

Rural tourism has significant potential with regard to the natural, cultural and historical diversity of the region, the wealth of resource-based tourism attractions, a conserved environment, and more than 160 thousand registered farms, and also through the placement of a wide selection of products for various demand segments on the tourism market through the development of specific forms of tourism associated with rural areas. Rural tourism offers great opportunities within these areas to extend the tourism season and to bring new quality to Croatia's tourism as a whole.

Darko Lorencin, Croatian Tourism Minister



Špilja Šupljara, Plitvička jezera | Šupljara Cave, Plitvice Lakes

uvodna riječ | foreword

Poštovani,

Hrvatska gospodarska komora realizacijom projekta prvi nacionalni katalog ruralnog turizma Hrvatske, u suradnji s Ministarstvom turizma Republike Hrvatske, s osobitim zadovoljstvom ostaje jedan od nositelja nacionalne promocije ekoloških i tradicijskih proizvoda, sela, poljoprivrede, hrane, turizma te hrvatske kulture i baštine koje već dugi niz godina uspješno promovira projektima Hrvatska kvaliteta, Izvorno hrvatsko, Kupujmo hrvatsko i Vrijedne ruke.

Razvoj cjelovite turističke ponude koja promovira komplementarnost turističkih potencijala obale i kontinentalnih krajeva Hrvatske te bogatstvo i raznolikost kulturno-povijesne i prirodne baštine njezina prostora, poluga je za stvaranje raznovrsnije, sadržajnije i kvalitetnije integralne turističke ponude ruralnog prostora na koji otpada 92 posto teritorija Republike Hrvatske i na kojem živi oko 40 posto njezina pučanstva.

Nastavimo li i dalje sustavno usmjeravati svoje snage na ulaganja u razvitak ruralnog turizma te u unapređenje obnove objekata i područja značajnih povijesnih, kulturnih i tradicijskih vrijednosti, ruralnih običaja i manifestacija kao i poticanje plasmana kvalitetnih autohtonih i tradicijskih proizvoda hrvatskog sela, stvorit ćemo veće mogućnosti zapošljavanja osoba različitih zanimanja i dobni skupina koje žive i stvaraju za vlastiti život na ruralnom prostoru.

Sigurni smo da će ova prva nacionalna publikacija imati pozitivan učinak na pružatelje ugostiteljskih usluga u seljačkom domaćinstvu kao i druge poduzetnike u ruralnom turizmu Hrvatske, s obzirom na to će se katalogizacijom ponude po regijama dodatno potaknuti prodaja poljoprivrednih proizvoda na vlastitom pragu kao i umrežavanje poslovnih subjekata seoskog turizma te daljnje profiliranje proizvoda i usluga ruralnog turizma Hrvatske promocijom u zemlji i inozemstvu.



Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the project of the First National Catalogue of Rural Tourism in Croatia, the Croatian Chamber of Economy, in conjunction with the Croatian Ministry of Tourism, is proud to be one of the main factors in the national promotion of ecological and traditional products, villages, agriculture, food, tourism and the Croatian culture and heritage. For many years, we have successfully promoted projects such as

Croatian Quality, Croatian Creation, Buy Croatian and Worthy Hands.

The development of tourism that promotes the complementarities of the tourism potential of the coastline and continental parts of Croatia, and the wealth and diversity of its cultural, historical and natural heritage, is the foundation for creating a more diverse, comprehensive and integrated tourism offer of the rural areas that make up 92 percent of Croatia's territory, and which are home to about 40 percent of its population.

Continuing to direct our efforts towards investing in the development of rural tourism, and in improving facilities and areas with significant historical, cultural and traditional values, rural customs and events, and stimulate the placement of high quality autochthonous and traditional products of the Croatian villages, will create greater employment opportunities for a range of professions and age groups that live and work in these rural areas.

We are certain that this first national publication will have a positive impact on hospitality service providers in rural households, and on other entrepreneurs in Croatia's rural tourism, considering that this cataloguing of the region will further promote the sale of agricultural products at their threshold, and will stimulate the networking of rural tourism enterprises, the further profiling of Croatia's rural tourism products and services, and promotion of these products at home and abroad.

Luka Burilović, predsjednik HGK

Luka Burilović, President, CCE



Pogled na Podevčevo sa vrha Čevo, Ivanščica | View of Podevčevo village from Čevo, Mt. Ivanščica



Osnovne karakteristike tradicijske graditeljske baštine ruralne Hrvatske

Basic characteristics of the traditional architectural heritage of rural Croatia

Uvod | Introduction



Detalj tradicijske kamene kuće, otok Lastovo | Detail of a traditional stone house, Lastovo

Privlačnost turističkih destinacija, s novim trendovima potražnje, u velikoj se mjeri oslanja na autentičnost i jedinstvenost ambijenta.

Autentičnost i jedinstvenost očituje se u ruralnom turizmu koji je određen ruralnim prostorom i na kontinentu i u priobalju i na otocima, koristeći *autohtone vrijednosti područja*. Ruralni turizam utemeljen je na prirodnim resursima: nacionalnim parkovima, parkovima prirode, kulturnom krajoliku suhozida, vinograda, maslinika te narodnoj kulturi: tradicijskom graditeljstvu, obrtima, kulinarnstvu, rukotvorstvu, folkloru i legendama. Upravo stoga mnoga ruralna mjesta – sela i mali gradovi u Hrvatskoj sadrže nužne elemente za održivi razvoj turizma.

According to most recent trends in tourism demands, the attractiveness of tourism destinations is largely tied to the authenticity and uniqueness of their ambience.

Authenticity and uniqueness are best seen in rural tourism that is defined by the surrounding area, both on the mainland and in the coastal areas and the islands, through the use of the area's indigenous values. Rural tourism is based on natural resources: national parks, nature parks, cultural landscapes such as dry stone walls, vineyards, olive groves and the folk culture such as the traditional architecture, crafts, cuisine, handicrafts, folklore and legends. It is for this reason that many rural places, including villages and small towns in Croatia, contain the essential elements for sustainable tourism development.



Suhozidi, Kornati, otok Vis | Dry stone walls, Kornati, Vis

Stvaranje kulturnih turističkih proizvoda koji se dobro uklapaju u ukupnu turističku ponudu ruralnog turizma obnovljenim tradicijskim gospodarstvima, turističkim uslugama u seljačkim domaćinstvima i uživanjem u kulturnom krajoliku, gastronomiji i običajima, razgledavanjem kulturnih dobara – dvoraca, samostana, sakralne baštine, muzeja i raznih tematskih zbirki, povijesnih, arheoloških i memorijalnih lokaliteta, posjetom kulturnim manifestacijama i festivalima tijekom cijele godine, možemo smatrati dobrim pokazateljem za razvoj kontinentalnog turizma i turizma uopće.

Svaka se hrvatska županija odlikuje raznolikom prirodnim i kulturno-povijesnom baštinom koja je bitan faktor za razvoj turizma. Glavni je razlog tomu njezin specifičan zemljopisni položaj na kojemu se susreću tri kulturne zone: panonska, jadranska i dinarska što geografski pokriva kontinentalnu i jadransku Hrvatsku.

Najznačajniji su nositelji razvoja ruralnog turizma seoska naselja kontinentalne i jadranske Hrvatske koja svojim obilježjima određuju u najširem smislu nacionalni identitet, a svojom slojevitosti potvrđuju kulturološke doticaje i povezanost s mediteranskom i alpskom europskom zonom.

The creation of cultural tourism products that fit in well in the overall scope of rural tourism can be considered good indicators for the development of continental tourism and tourism in general. Such products include renewing traditional farms, tourism services in rural households and enjoyment in the cultural landscape, cuisine and customs, sightseeing cultural structures, such as castles, monasteries, sacral heritage, museums and other thematic collections, historical, archaeological and memorial sites, visits to cultural events and festivals throughout the year.

Every Croatian county is marked by diverse natural, cultural and historical heritage, which are important factors for the development of tourism. The main reason for this is the nation's specific geographic position at the meeting place of three cultural zones: Pannonian, Adriatic and Dinaric, which geographically covers both the continental and coastal parts of Croatia.

The most significant drivers of the development of rural tourism are the rural settlements in continental and coastal Croatia. With their characteristics, they determine the national identity, and their many facets confirm the culturological influences and connections with the Mediterranean and Alpine European zone.

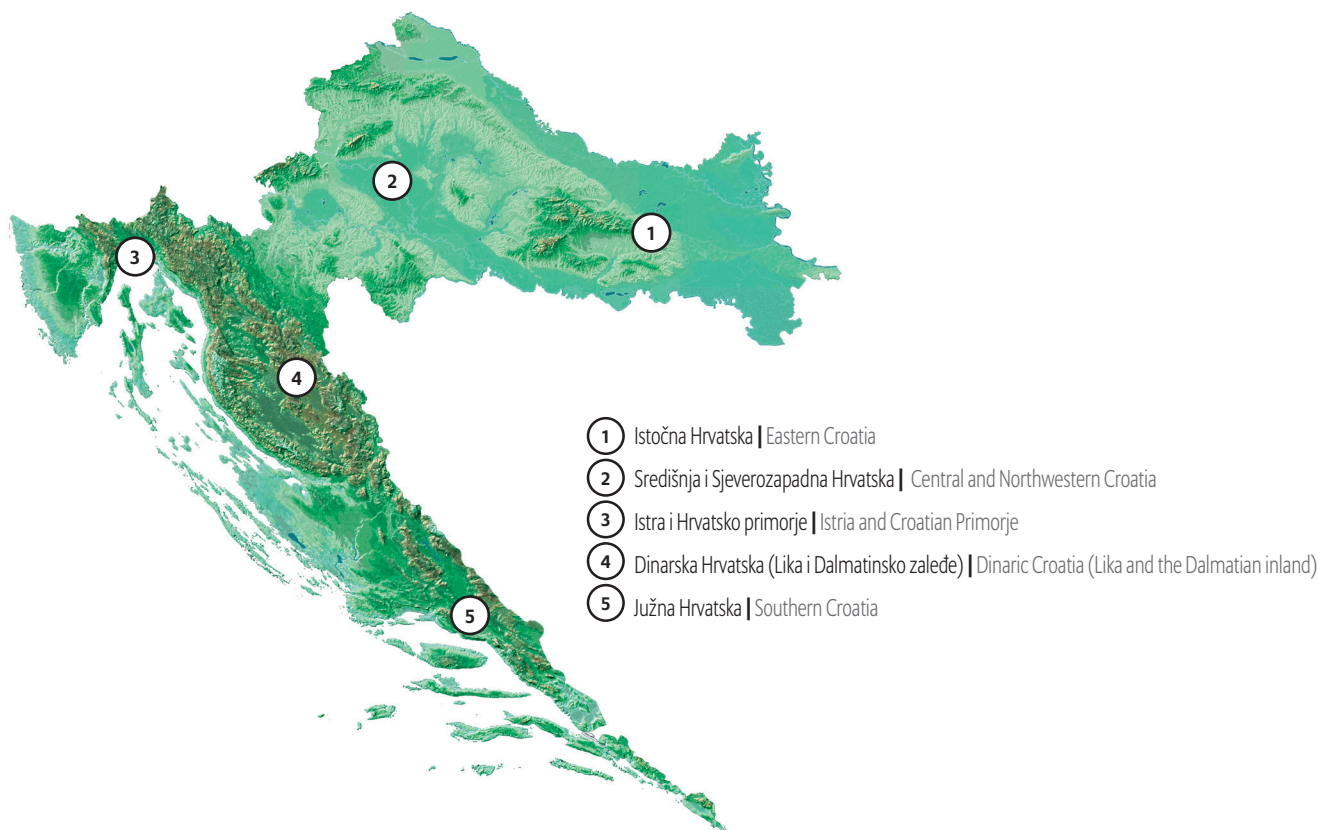


Balatura ili trijem, istarska tradicijska kuća | Balatura or porch, traditional Istrian house

“Seoska naselja” svojim obilježjima određuju u najširem smislu nacionalni identitet, a svojom slojevitosti potvrđuju kulturološke doticaje i povezanost na jadranski, panonski i dinarski kulturni prostor.

The characteristics of “Rural settlements” are determined in the broadest sense of national identity, and its cultural stratification confirms its connections to the Adriatic, Pannonian and Dinaric cultural space.





1 Istočna Hrvatska | Eastern Croatia

Panonsko područje Hrvatske omeđeno Savom i Dunavom u najvećem je svojem dijelu nizinsko ili blago valovito. Plodne su ravnice bile oduvijek pogodne za poljodjelstvo, dok su vlažnija područja prekrivena pretežno hrastovim šumama bogata raznovrsnom divljači bila pogodna za lov.

Područje Istočne Hrvatske (Slavonija, južni dio Baranje i zapadni Srijem) dio je kontinentalne Hrvatske koji se odlikuje tradicijskom gradnjom stambenih i gospodarskih građevina od naboja i pletera, čerpića, a sredinom 19. stoljeća novije kuće građene su od opeke. Naselja su niznog karaktera s pravilno raspoređenim kućnicama s obje strane ceste. Većina sela na slavonsko-baranjsko-srijemskom području razvijala su se planski, s nekoliko ulica pravilno raspoređenih u odnosu na glavnu cestu. Planska izgradnja naselja nastaje u doba Vojne granice.

The Pannonian region of Croatia, bounded by the Sava and Danube Rivers, is primarily composed of lowlands and gently rolling hills. The fertile plains have always been suitable for cultivation, while the wetter areas are covered with oak forests that are habitat for a range of wild game species suitable for hunting.

The area of Eastern Croatia (Slavonia, southern Baranja and western Syrmia) are part of continental Croatia, which is characterised by traditional building of residential and commercial structures constructed of packed earth and woven twigs, and sun-dried bricks. From the mid 19th century, the new houses were built of brick. Settlements are of a lowland character, with regularly spaced houses on both sides of the main road. The development of the majority of villages in the area of Slavonia, Baranja and Syrmia was planned, with several streets regularly spaced in relation to the main road. The planned development of settlements arose during the period of the Military Frontier.



Baranjska tradicijska kuća, Karanac | Traditional Baranja house, Karanac

2 Središnja i Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska | Central and Northwestern Croatia

Središnja Hrvatska područje je u porječju rijeka Save, Drave i Mure. Proći tim dijelom Hrvatske znači upoznati njezin kontinentalni karakter, vidjeti ravničarske predjele koji se nadopunjuju s pitomim brdima na kojima ima mnogo vinograda, listopadnih šuma te srednjovjekovnih utvrda. Gradovi središnje hrvatske obiluju kulturno-povijesnom baštinom, a sela tradicijskom gradnjom u opeci, drvu i kamenu. Žumberačko, Kalničko i Bilogorsko gorje, planine Papuk s parkom prirode, Psunj, Zrinska i Petrova gora pitomo je gorje raznolike flore i vegetacije.

Sisačka Posavina je poznata po očuvanoj drvenoj graditeljskoj baštini – ističu se sela uz Savu u Parku prirode Lonjsko polje. Treba spomenuti sela Čigoč, europsko selo roda, i Krapje, selo graditeljske baštine. Značajne turističke destinacije privlače turiste i u Pokuplju, Turopolju, Moslavini, Hrvatskom zagorju i Međimurju.

Central Croatia is the area bounded by the Sava, Drava and Mura Rivers. Passing through this part of Croatia means becoming acquainted with its continental character, and seeing the plains that are complemented by the tame hills with their many vineyards, deciduous forests and medieval fortresses. The towns of Central Croatia abound with cultural and historical heritage, and the villages feature traditional structures made of brick, wood and stone. Žumberačko Gorje, Mt. Kalnik and Mt. Bilogora, Mt. Papuk with its nature park, followed by the hilly regions of Psunj, Zrinska Gora and Petrova Gora are habitats for a variety of flora and vegetation.

The Posavina region around Sisak is known for its preserved wooden architecture, which is particularly evident in the villages along the Sava River and in Lonjsko Polje Nature Park. The village of Čigoč is the European Stork Village and the village of Krapje is an Architectural Heritage Village. Significant tourism destinations attract tourists to Pokuplje, Turopolje, Moslavina, Hrvatsko Zagorje and Međimurje.



Tradicijska drvena gradnja Posavine, Lonjsko polje | Traditional wooden architecture of Posavina, Lonjsko polje Nature Park



Tradicijska gradnja u Varaždinskoj županiji | Traditional architecture of Varaždin County

③ Istra i Hrvatsko primorje | Istria and Croatian Primorje



Kamena tradicijska kuća Istre | Traditional stone house of Istria

Sjeverno Hrvatsko primorje – Kvarner, od Istre je odvojeno planinama Čićarijom i Učkom. Istra i Kvarner su područja tradicijskog građenja u kamenu i kultiviranog krajolika – terasastih vinograda i polja ogradenih suhozidom. Tradicijske kuće s “dvorom” – dvorištem s osebujnim ulazima – “portunima” značajno su obilježje graditeljske baštine Istre i Kvarnera. Zanimljivo je i vrlo specifično graditeljstvo kvarnerskih otoka Krka, Cresa i Lošinja s karakterističnim “šufitom” – potkrovljem kuće, ognjištem i razmjerno velikim terasama nad ulazom u kuću tzv. “baladurima”, karakterističnim i za Istru. Gospodarske suhozidne građevine za ovce – “mrgari”, karakteristične za otok Krk, danas su prava turistička atrakcija.

Također je vrijedno, po tradiciji građenja i prirodnim ljepotama, područje Parka prirode Učka i Čićarije. Unutrašnjost Istre oživljena je intenzivnim razvojem ruralnog turizma i uspješnim adaptacijama za turističku namjenu – tradicijskih kuća kao i gospodarskih objekata, stancija, mlinova za masline – “toševa”. Pitoreskni istarski gradići, kulturni krajolici i ostala vrijedna kulturna baština Istre i Kvarnera značajni su u hrvatskom turizmu.

Croatian Primorje, Kvarner Bay, is separated from Istria by the mountains Čićarija and Učka. Istria and Kvarner are areas of traditional stone architecture and the cultivation of landscapes with terraced vineyards and fields surrounded by dry stone walls. The traditional houses with a yard featuring a distinctive entranceway, called a *portun*, are significant features of the architectural heritage of Istria and Kvarner. The specific architecture of the Kvarner islands of Krk, Cres and Lošinj is also very interesting, with the characteristic *šufit* – the attic of the house, hearth and relatively large terraces over the entrance into the house, called the *baladur*, which is characteristic for the Istria area. The dry stone walls built to fence sheep in, called *mrgar*, are characteristic to the island of Krk and are a true tourist attraction today.

The areas of Učka Nature Park and Mt. Čićarija are also interesting for their traditional architecture and natural beauty. The Istrian inland has been revived through the intensive development of rural tourism and the successful adaptation of traditional homes, outbuildings, farm estates and olive mills called *toš* for tourism purposes. The picturesque Istrian towns, cultural landscapes and other valuable cultural heritage of Istria and Kvarner are important features in Croatian tourism.



Mrgar, suhozidna ograda, otok Krk | Mrgar, dry stone fence, island of Krk

Znate li što je mrgar?! | Do you know what a mrgar is?!

Mrgari su isključiva pojava na otoku Krku u usporedbi s cijelim jadranskim prostorom. To su suhozidne ograde koje izgledaju poput cvjetova, a nalaze se na pašnjacima južne strane otoka Krka te otočiću Prviću. Ove neobične suhozidne građevine služe za prikupljanje ovaca pri mušnji i striženju runa. Pastiri ih najprije utjeruju u središnji prostor zvan “sala”, a onda svaki pastir svoje stado u vlastiti “mrgarić”, iz kojeg se onda ispuštaju na vanjsku stranu prema pašnjacima.

The *mrgar* is a unique feature to the island of Krk in comparison to the entire Adriatic area. These are dry stone wall fences that resemble flowers, and are found on the pastures of the southern part of the island of Krk and on the island of Prvić. These unusual dry stone structures serve to gather the sheep for milking and shearing. The shepherds first herded the sheep into the central area called the *sala* or hall, and then each shepherd herded his flock into his own *mrgarić* or little *mrgar*, from which the sheep were then again released to the outside towards the pastures.

④ Dinarska Hrvatska (Lika i Dalmatinsko zaleđe) | Dinaric Croatia (Lika and the Dalmatian inland)



Tradicijna kuća Gorskog kotara | Traditional house of Gorski kotar

Gorski kotar, Lika i Ogulinsko-plašćanska udolina relativno je visoka krška regija s nizom visokih planina međusobno odvojenih dolinama i poljima. U Ogulinsko-plašćanskoj udolini ističe se planina Klek, za planinare i alpiniste pravi užitek, čiji su obrisi vidljivi i prepoznatljivi s raznih strana.

Gorski kotar ima svoj najrazvijeniji i najnaseljeniji središnji dio gdje se susreću primorska i panonska Hrvatska – područje Ravne Gore i Mrkoplja. Poznato je po tradiciji građenja od kamena i drva. Drvo je sveprisutno u životu goranskog stanovnika u svim sadržajima njegova života. Brod moravički kraj i Završje su s najbrojnim primjercima sačuvanih tradicijskih građevina i kulture građenja. Vrijedno je spomena i područje doline rijeke Kupe, područje planine Risnjak s Nacionalnim parkom, i mrkopaljsko – ravnogorski kraj s planinskim masivom Bitoraja, Bijelih i Samarskih stijena sve do kanjonskih tokova oko rijeke Dobre i Vrbovskog s kanjonom Kamačnik.

Lika je kao drugi najveći dio Gorskog Hrvatske, visoravan okružena gorskim lancima; Velebitom na jugu, Velikom Kapelom na zapadu, Malom Kapelom na sjeveru te Ličkom Plješivicom na istoku. Kao značajnije turističko područje izdvajamo Sinačko područje s očuvanim mlinicama na rijeci Gackoj, obnovljenim i stavljenim u funkciju. Također je vrijedno spomenuti Kuterevo, selo s najviše očuvanih tradicijskih obrta. Obrada drva i izrada svakodnevnih uporabnih predmeta u Kuterevu nadaleko je poznata, a uz to su poznati po izradi glazbala, “dangubica” i jedinom skloništu mladih medvjeda u svijetu. Nacionalni park Plitvička jezera i Sjeverni Velebit te Park prirode Velebit područja su izuzetne prirodne baštine koja već u velikoj mjeri pridonose razvoju ruralnog turizma. Mogućnosti spajanja jadranskog i kopnenog turizma izuzetan su potencijal ovog područja Hrvatske.

Gorski Kotar, Lika and the Ogulin-Plašćan Valley are relatively high elevation karst regions with a series of tall mountains separated by valleys and fields. Mt. Klek is a prominent peak in the Ogulin-Plašćan Valley. The silhouette of Klek is visible and recognisable from all sides, and is a true haven for hikers and rock climbers.

Gorski Kotar is most developed and most populated in its central part, where the coastal and Pannonian parts of Croatia meet – in the areas of Ravna Gora and Mrkopalj. The area is known for its tradition of building with stone and wood. Wood is ever-present in all parts of life of the mountain population. The Brod Moravice and Završje areas have the most specimens of preserved traditional structures and cultural architecture. The areas of the Kupa River Valley, Mt. Risnjak with the national park and the Mrkopalj-Ravna Gora region with Mt. Bitoraj, the Bijeke stijene and Samarske stijene rock faces to the canyon areas of the Dobra River and Vrbovsko with the Kamačnik canyon are also worth mentioning.

Lika, as the second largest part of mountainous Croatia is a highland plateau, surrounded by mountain ranges: Velebit to the south, Velika Kapela to the west, Mala Kapela to the north, and Lička Plješivica to the east. The most significant tourism region is the Sinac area, with the preserved water mills on the Gacka River that have been restored to their original function. Wood processing and the production of daily use



Lička kuća, Kuterevo | Traditional house of Lika region, Kuterevo

items in Kuterevo is known far and wide, including the production of the string instrument *dangubica*. Kuterevo is also home to the only young bear sanctuary in the world. Plitvice Lakes National Park, Northern Velebit National Park and Velebit Nature Park are areas of exceptional natural heritage that already significantly contribute to the development of rural tourism. The possibilities of connecting Adriatic and continental tourism form an exceptional potential for this part of Croatia.



Mlinice na rijeci Gackoj, Sinac | Mills on the Gacka River, Sinac

5 Južna Hrvatska | Southern Croatia

Južno hrvatsko Primorje (sjeverna, srednja i južna Dalmacija) je područje od Velebita na sjeveru do Konavala na jugu. Tradicijsko graditeljstvo prepoznaje se po određenim specifičnostima mikroregija područja Dalmacije.

U plodnim Ravnim kotarima i kamenitoj Bukovici, submediteranskoj Zagori oko gornjeg toka rijeke Krke, Knina i Drniša, također i u zaleđu Kaštela i Omiša – Poljica, na obroncima Biokova, biokovskom zaleđu, Sinju s Cetinskom krajinom, te u gradu Imotskom i Imotskoj krajini, dakako i u plodnoj dolini uz tok rijeke Neretve, karakteristično je građenje u kamenu – kuća i suhozida.

Kuće u dalmatinskom zaleđu s niskim ognjištem (kominom), niskim stolicima i stolovima pripadaju dinarskoj kulturi, dok priobalje i otoci pripadaju mediteranskoj kulturi s karakterističnom zbijenost strukturom naselja, kućama razvijenim u visinu, što dovodi do formiranja spleta uskih uličica koje naseljima daju i određena urbana obilježja. Najatraktivniji su graditeljski element kuća "sulari ili solari" – stepeništa koja vode na prvi kat kuće i na terase, krušne peći i visoki dimnjaci, cisterne, "gustirne" za vodu u kući i one građene pokraj sela s naplavima za vodu nalik amfiteatru.

Otočje i njegova šarmantna unutrašnjost s mediteranskom kulturom uzgoja maslina, vinove loze, voća i povrća, aromatičnim i ljekovitim biljem, te sitnim stočarstvom, ribarstvom i školjkarstvom ogroman su potencijal. Otok Lastovo je najudaljeniji i najjužniji naseljeni hrvatski otok. Izdvaja po svojoj zanimljivoj povijesnoj prošlosti, bogatom i razvijenijem tradicijskom graditeljstvu i graditeljskim oblicima kuća sa dimnjacima, tzv. fumarima, iznimne virtuoznosti gradnje. Na Lastovu se ispred kuća grade velike terase koje od davnina najviše služe veselim i razigranim mještanima u pokladno vrijeme godine.

U idiličnim Konavlima, najjužnijem dijelu Dalmacije omeđenom visokim planinskim okvirom Sniježnice, postoje bogati i lijepo građeni kamni dvori s kužinama koje završavaju impresivnim dimnjacima. Takvi primjeri tradicijske gradnje prisutni su i u plodnoj vinogradarskoj unutrašnjosti poluotoka Pelješca. Na otocima Lastovu, Mljetu, Korčuli te na poluotoku Pelješcu, koji su bili u sastavu Dubrovačke Republike, gradnja na ruralnom prostoru bila je regulirana te su sela i zaseoci nastali planski, stoga dosta kuća i danas nosi stilska obilježja gradnje po uzoru na ladanjske kuće dubrovačke vlastele.

The Southern Croatian coast (northern, central and southern Dalmatia) is the area from Mt. Velebit to the north to Konavle in the south. The traditional architecture is recognisable by the certain specificities of each microregion of Dalmatia.

The architecture is characteristically based on stone in the fertile plains of Ravnice and the rock slopes of Bukovica, the sub-Mediterranean Zagora inland surrounding the upper course of the Krka River, Knin and Drniš, and the inland areas of Kaštel and Omiš and Poljica, the slopes of Mt. Biokovo, the Biokovo inland, Sinj with the Cetina region, and the Imotski region, and of course, the fertile valley along the course of the Neretva River. This is seen both in houses and dry stone walls.

The houses in the Dalmatian inland area have a low hearth, low tables and chairs, which is a feature of the Dinaric culture, while the coastal and island areas belong to the Mediterranean culture. Here we find a characteristic dense settlement structure and tall houses, which led to the formation of a number of narrow streets, giving the settlements a certain urban feel. The most attractive architectural elements are the *sulari* or *solari*, staircases leading to the first floor of the house and the terrace, as well as the bread oven and tall chimneys, water wells for each house and the amphitheatre-shaped wells built at the end of the village.

The islands and their charming inland areas feature Mediterranean culture and the breeding of olives, grapes, fruits and vegetables, aromatic and medicinal herbs, and the raising of small livestock, in addition to fishing and shellfish farming. The islands have vast potential. The island of Lastovo is the most remote and southernmost inhabited Croatian islands. It stands out due to its interesting history, its well developed traditional architecture and the structure of the houses with their chimneys, called *fumari*, which are an exceptional architectural virtuosity. On the island, the houses include a large terrace which once most served the joyous locals during the carnival period.

In the idyllic plains of Konavle, in the southernmost part of Dalmatia, bounded by the tall Mt. Sniježnica, there are lovely stone buildings with kitchens featuring impressive chimneys. Such examples of traditional building are also present on the fertile wine-growing plains of the Pelješac Peninsula. On the islands of Lastovo, Mljet, Korčula and on the Pelješac Peninsula, which were once part of the Dubrovnik Republic, architecture in rural areas was regulated, and the villages and hamlets built by plan. Therefore, most of the houses even today bear the stylistic architectural features modelled after the summer homes of the Dubrovnik landowners.



Lastovska tradicijska kuća, otok Lastovo | Traditional house of the island of Lastovo



Detalj komin (ognjište), Konavle | Detail of the hearth (komin), Konavle



Tradicijska kamena kuća drniškog kraja | Traditional stone house of Drniš area



Kamena kuća i popločani dvori, Konavle | Stone houses and stone paved courtyard, Konavle



Gudački instrument "gusle" | String instrument gusle



Sinjka alka, alkar u trku | Sinjska Alka, an Alka knight in competition



Festu sv. Vlaha pucanjem iz trombuna svake godine uvećaju dubrovački trombunjeri | The annual feast of St. Blaise (Sv. Vlaho) is marked by fining shots from the trombun, a traditional cannon



Klasko pjevanje, ženska klapa pjeva na jednom od festivala klapske pjesme | Klapa singing, a women's klapa sings at one of the festivals of Klapa songs



Bojanje licitara u radionici Mahmet, Marija Bistrica | Colouring the Licitar hearts in the Mahmet workshop, Marija Bistrica

Nematerijalna kulturna baština u Republici Hrvatskoj i sustav njene zaštite

Intangible cultural heritage in the Republic of Croatia and its conservation

Uvod | Introduction

Hrvatska posjeduje zaista bogatu i raznoliku nematerijalnu baštinu, čuvanu, dokumentiranu i prenošenu zahvaljujući brojnim generacijama njenih nositelja, te zahvaljujući mnogobrojnim društvima za njegovanje tradicije, posebno na lokalnim razinama, kao i brojnim muzejima i znanstvenim institucijama, posebno etnologima. Nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu Republike Hrvatske predstaviti ćemo prema geografskoj podjeli i vrsti kulturnih dobara unutar pojedinog od 5 geografskih područja Hrvatske:

- 1 Istočna Hrvatska
- 2 Središnja i Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska
- 3 Istra i Hrvatsko primorje
- 4 Dinarska Hrvatska (Lika i Dalmatinsko zaleđe)
- 5 Južna Hrvatska

Nematerijalno kulturno dobro mogu biti razni oblici i pojave duhovnog stvaralaštva što se prenose predajom ili na drugi način, a osobito:

- jezik, dijalekti, govori i toponimika, te usmena književnost svih vrsta,
- folklorno stvaralaštvo u području glazbe, plesa, predaje, igara, obreda, običaja, kao i druge tradicionalne pučke vrednote,
- tradicijska umijeća i obrti.

Croatia can boast of having a truly rich and diverse intangible heritage that is well preserved, documented and carried down, thanks to the numerous generations who have nurtured it and the many societies dedicated to preserving traditions, particularly true at the local level. Numerous museums and scientific institutions, and particularly ethnologists, are also responsible for its preservation. The intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia is presented here based on the geographic division and types of cultural resources within each of the five geographic regions of Croatia:

- 1 Eastern Croatia
- 2 Central and Northwestern Croatia
- 3 Istria and Croatian Primorje
- 4 Dinaric Croatia (Lika and the Dalmatian inland)
- 5 Southern Croatia

Intangible cultural heritage can be various forms and phenomena of spiritual artistry, which is passed down through the generations, or in other ways, and referring particularly to:

- language, dialects, speech and toponyms, and oral literature of all kinds,
- folklore arts in the field of music, dance, legends, games, ceremonies, customs and other traditional folk values,
- traditional arts and crafts.

Uvrštenje određenog nematerijalnog dobra na UNESCO-ovu listu svakako znači potvrdu njegove vrijednosti i značaja, ne samo kao nacionalne već i kao dijela svjetske baštine. To je ujedno i izuzetno priznanje svima koji su ulagali napore i skrbili da se na Listu upisano nematerijalno dobro sačuva od nestajanja. Također, upis u Registar kulturnih dobara i na dvije Liste naših 14 nematerijalnih kulturnih dobara, otvara brojne mogućnosti promoviranja Republike Hrvatske, njezine kulture i stvaralaštva kao i promoviranja specifičnosti pojedinih regija, posebno kroz kulturni i seoski turizam.

The inscription of the intangible heritage on the UNESCO World Heritage List is certainly a confirmation of its value and significance, not only as a part of the national heritage, but also as a part of the world heritage. This is also exceptional recognition for all those who have invested effort and care to ensure that the listed heritage does not disappear. Also, the inscription of 14 forms of intangible heritage into the national Register of Cultural Heritage and two world heritage lists has opened numerous opportunities for the promotion of the Republic of Croatia, its culture and artistry, and the promotion of its specific regions, particularly through cultural and rural tourism.



Nematerijalna kulturna dobra Republike Hrvatske upisana na UNESCO-vu Reprezentativnu listu nematerijalne baštine čovječanstva

Intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia included on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity

Do 2013. godine upisano je više od 130 nematerijalnih kulturnih dobara u javnu knjigu koju vodi Ministarstvo kulture, Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske te 13 dobara na UNESCO-vu Reprezentativnu listu nematerijalne kulturne baštine čovječanstva te 1 kulturno dobro na Listu svjetske nematerijalne kulturne baštine kojoj je potrebna hitna zaštita. Po broju kulturnih dobara na UNESCO-ovim popisima Hrvatska sa Španjolskom dijeli prvo mjesto u Europi, a u svijetu više dobara od njih imaju samo Kina, Japan i Južna Koreja, što je gotovo nevjerojatno uzmu li se u obzir veličina i broj stanovnika tih država.

Until 2013, more than 130 forms of intangible cultural heritage were inscribed onto the Register of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia, kept by the Ministry of Culture. Of these, 13 forms of heritage have been included on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and 1 form of cultural heritage on the UNESCO List of World Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. In terms of the number of cultural resources on the UNESCO list, Croatia and Spain share first place in Europe, while worldwide, only China, Japan and South Korea have more inscribed forms of heritage. Considering the size and population of those countries, this fact is virtually unbelievable.



- 1 Godišnji pokladni ophod zvončari s područja Kastavštine | Annual carnival bell ringers' pageant from the Kastav area (2009)
 - 2 Festa sv. Vlah, zaštitnika Dubrovnika | The feast of Saint Blaise, patron saint of the City of Dubrovnik (2009)
 - 3 Čipkarstvo u Hrvatskoj (Centri u Lepoglavi, Hvaru i Pagu) | Lace-making in Croatia (Centres at Lepoglava, Hvar and Pag) (2009)
 - 4 Procesija Za Križen na otoku Hvaru | The Procession of the Stations of the Cross on the island of Hvar (2009)
 - 5 Godišnji proljetni ophod Kraljice ili Ljelje iz Gorjana | Spring procession of the Ljelje/Kraljice (Queens) from Gorjani (2009)
 - 6 Umijeće izrade drvenih tradicijskih dječjih igračka s područja Hrvatskog zagorja | Traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys in the Hrvatsko Zagorje region (2009)
 - 7 Dvoglasje tijesnih intervala Istre i Hrvatskog primorja | Two-part singing and playing in the Istrian scale (2009)
 - 8 Medičarski obrt na području sjeverne Hrvatske | Gingerbread craft from Northern Croatia (2010)
 - 9 Sinjska alka, viteški turnir u Sinju | Sinjska Alka, a knights' tournament in Sinj (2010)
 - 10 Bečarac – vokalno-instrumentalni napjev s područja slavonske, baranje i srijema | Bečarac singing and playing from Eastern Croatia (2011)
 - 11 Nijemo kolo s područja Dalmatinske zagore | Nijemo Kolo, a silent wheel dance of the Dalmatian hinterland (2011)
 - 12 Klapsko pjevanje | Multipart a cappella singing of Dalmatia, southern Croatia (2012)
 - 13 Mediteranska prehrana | Mediterranean Diet (2013)
 - 14 Glazbeni izričaj "ojkanje" (2011.) | Ojkanje singing (2011)
- Nematerijalno kulturno dobro upisano na Listu svjetske nematerijalne kulturne baštine kojoj je potrebna hitna zaštita je: The intangible cultural heritage enlisted on the World List of Intangible Cultural Heritage requiring urgent protection is:



Prikaz alcarske "sride" | The Alka target



Prikaz formacije "u puž" halubajskih zvončara | The formation "in the snail" by the Halubaj Bell-Ringers



Nijemo kolo iz Mirlović Zagore – "Po naški" | Silent Wheel Dance from Mirlović Zagore



Početak procesije za Križen, otok Hvar | Start of the Procession Za Križen (Stations of the Cross), island of Hvar



Izrada čipke od agave na Hvaru | Agave lace-making on the island of Hvar



Ljelje iz Gorjana, kralj nosi sablju okićenu maramom | Ljelje (Queens) from Gorjani, the king carries a sabre decorated with a shawl

Popis nematerijalnih kulturnih dobara prema pet geografskih područja Republike Hrvatske

List of intangible cultural heritage in the five geographic regions of the Republic of Croatia



1 Istočna Hrvatska | Eastern Croatia

- Govor posavskoga sela Siče
- Govor Starih Perkovaca
- Bečarac – tradicijski vokalno instrumentalni napjev poznat na području Slavonije, Baranje i Srijema
- Crkveno pučko pjevanje na području Slavonije i Srijema
- Crkveno pučko pjevanje na području Baranje
- Kolo na dva štuka iz općine Davor
- Pjevanje starogradskih pjesama na području Slavonije, Baranje i Srijema
- Svatovac – tradicijski vokalno-instrumentalni napjev s područja Slavonije, Baranje i Srijema
- Šetana kola s područja Slavonije
- Umijeće izgradnje i sviranja gajdi i duda u istočnoj i središnjoj Hrvatskoj
- Umijeće sviranja na tamburi samici, Slavonija
- Godišnji proljetni ophod kraljice ili ljelje iz Gorjana
- Požeški vinogradarski običaj – Grgurevo
- Proljetni ophodi Filipovčice, Komletinci
- Zadušnjaci – dječje poklade u Donjoj Bebrini
- Priprema tradicijskog slavonskog kulena/kulina
- Umijeće izrade slavonskog kožnog prsluka
- Umijeće izrade zlatoveza, istočna Slavonija
- Umijeće izrade motiva sunčane čipke, Brodsko Posavlje
- Umijeće izrade tradicijskih ženskih frizura s područja Slavonije, Baranje i Srijema
- Umijeće šaranja tikvica na području Slavonije
- Medičarski obrt s područja sjeverozapadne Hrvatske i Slavonije
- Tradicijski krznarski obrt Vlatka Gribla u Slatini
- Tradicijski užarski obrt Antuna Kneza u Slatini
- Tradicijski obrt za preradu vune i izradu odjevnih predmeta, obitelj Čolakovac, Gradište kod Županje
- Tradicijski obrt izrade slavonsko-srijemskih šokačkih šešira Stanka Ištokovića iz Ivankova
- Tradicijski obrt izrade slavonsko-srijemskih suknarskih odjevnih predmeta Stjepana Belića iz Antina, Vinkovci



Prikaz tradicijski ručno oslikane tikvice |
Traditional hand painted gourds

- Speech of the Siče village in the Posavina area
- Speech of the Stari Perkovci village
- Bečarac – traditional vocal and instrumental expression from the areas of Slavonia, Baranja and Srijem
- Folk sacral singing from the areas of Slavonia and Srijem
- Folk sacral singing from Baranja
- Two-storey wheel dance from Davor municipality
- Singing of traditional city songs from the areas of Slavonia, Baranja and Srijem
- Svatovac, traditional vocal and instrumental singing from the areas of Slavonia, Baranja and Srijem
- Walking wheel dances, Eastern Croatia
- Skill of manufacturing and playing bagpipes and shepherd's reeds in Eastern and Central Croatia
- Solo playing on the traditional instrument tamburitza samica, Slavonia
- Spring procession of the Ljelje/Kraljice (Queens) from Gorjani
- Požega wine-growing customs – Grgurevo
- Spring procession of Filipovčice from the village of Komletinci
- Zadušnjaci – children's traditional carnival custom in Donja Bebrina
- Preparation of the traditional slavianian salami – kulen/kulin
- Traditional making of the slavianian leather vest
- Traditional embroidery artistry with golden and silver thread, Eastern Slavonia
- Lace-making from the Slavonski Brod area
- Art of traditional women's hairstyles, Eastern Croatia
- Art of traditional gourd decorating in Slavonia
- Gingerbread craft from Northern Croatia and Slavonia
- Vlatko Gribl's traditional furrier craft in Slatina
- Antun Krez's traditional rope-making craft in Slatina
- Traditional craft for the processing of wool and making thickened rekle coats from Gradište near Županja
- Stanko Ištoković's traditional hat-making craft in Ivankovo
- Stjepan Belić's traditional cloth-making craft in Antino, near Vinkovci



Grupa izvođača u mimohodu pjeva bečarac na Vinkovačkim jesenima | Group of performers in the parade sing the Bečarac songs at the Vinkovci Autumn festival

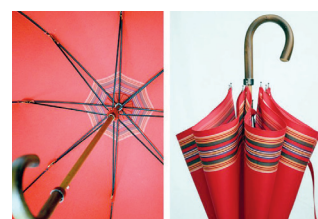
2 Središnja i sjeverozapadna Hrvatska | Central and Northwestern Croatia

- Bednjanski govor
- Govor Huma na Sutli
- Kajkavski donjosutlanski (ikavski) dijalekt
- Legenda o Picokima, Đurđevac
- Svetomarska mikrotoponimija, Sveta Marija, Međimurje
- Glazbeni izričaj "guci"
- Glazbeni izričaj "rozganje", Karlovačka županija
- Međimurska popevka
- Umijeće izrade i sviranja cimble u Podravini, Međimurju i Hrvatskom zagorju
- Umijeće izgradnje i sviranja gajdi i duda u istočnoj i središnjoj Hrvatskoj
- Umijeće sviranja na tamburama farkasicama u sjevernoj i sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj
- Jurjevski običaji na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske
- Jurjevski običaji Turapolje
- Običaj uskrnog pucanja streljanja iz pištolu u Kostelu
- Priprema blagdanske pogače luciščak iz Plemenščine
- Priprema blagdansko božićnog kruha koledo iz Plemenščine
- Priprema kolača rudarska greblica, Rude, Samobor
- Priprema slastice bregofska pita, Koprivnički Bregi
- Priprema tradicijskog jela zagorski domaći štrukli
- Lepoglavska čipka
- Tradicijsko umijeće izrade čipke na području Svete Marije
- Tradicijsko umijeće pletenja jalbe, Trg, Ozalj
- Umijeće izrade ivanečkog veza, Koprivnički Ivanec
- Umijeće izrade ogrlice pletene koladre na području grada Jastrebarskog
- Umijeće izrade ogrlice svetonedeljski kraluš, Sveta Nedelja
- Umijeće izrade puranaca na području Draganića
- Umijeće izrade tradicijske pokladne maske pikač u Selnici
- Umijeće izrade tradicijskih božićnih jaslaca s područja SZ Hrvatske
- Umijeće izrade tradicijskog božićnog nakita – kinč na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske
- Umijeće izrade tradicijskog nakita – božićnog lusteru na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske
- Umijeće ukrašavanja uskršnjih jaja, pisanica u Podravini
- Slikanje uljanim bojama na staklu u maniri naive "Hlebinske slikarske škole", Podravina
- Tradicijsko ribarstvo Lonjskog polja i Moslavine
- Umijeće vadenja zlata – zlatarenje u Međimurju
- Umijeće sokolarenja
- Frizerski obrt Kindl, Zagreb
- Medičarski obrt s područja sjeverozapadne Hrvatske i Slavonije
- Opančarski obrt Kruh Vuk iz Ivanić-Grada
- Proces izrade zlatnog nakita na tradicionalan način ručnom izradom u zlatarskom obrtu "Dijamant"
- Tradicijski kovački obrt Legac, Berek pokraj Bjelovara
- Tradicijsko lončarstvo na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske
- Tradicijsko umijeće ručne izrade češljeva, nakita i ukrasnih predmeta od roževine i kosti Češljara Antuna Penezića iz Zagreba
- Umijeće izrade šestinskog kišobrana u tradicijskom obrtu Cerovečki
- Umijeće izrade tradicijskih dječjih igračaka s područja sjeverozapadne Hrvatske
- Umijeće ručne izrade i popravaka satova urarskog obrta Lebarović iz Zagreba
- Umijeće ručne izrade različitih vrsta šešira i kapa proizvodnog obrta "Šeširi Škratić" iz Zagreba
- Umijeće ručne izrade tradicijskih klobuka iz raznih krajeva Hrvatske proizvodno trgovačkog obrta "Cahun" iz Zagreba
- Zlatarsko-draguljarski obrt Jakšić

- Speech of the Bednja village
- Speech of the Hum on Sutla village
- Kajkavian dialect from the area of Lower Sutla (Ikavian)
- The Picoki Legend – Đurđevac
- Micro toponymy from Sveta Marija, Međimurje
- Guci – traditional musical expression
- Rozganje – traditional musical expression from the Karlovac area
- Traditional singing from the Međimurje area
- Art of manufacturing and playing cymbals in the Podravina, Međimurje and Hrvatsko Zagorje areas
- Art of manufacturing and playing bagpipes and shepherd's reeds in Eastern and Central Croatia
- Art of playing tamburitza in the Farkaš musical system in Northern and Northwestern Croatia
- St. George's day festive customs in Northwestern of Croatia
- St. George's day festive customs from Turapolje
- Easter custom of Holster Shooting, Kostel
- Preparation of the ritual round cake Luciščak from Plemenščina
- Preparation of the ritual christmas bread Koledo from Plemenščina
- Preparation of the Rudarska Greblica dessert, Samobor
- Preparation of the traditional dessert Bregofska pita, Koprivnički Bregi
- Preparation of the Traditional Zagorje cheese pastry – Štrukli
- Lace-making from Lepoglava
- Art of lace-making from the Sveta Marija area
- Art of making traditional female head coverings in Trg, near Ozalj
- Art of making Ivanec embroidery, Koprivnički Ivanec
- Art of making the traditional braided Koladra necklace from the Jastrebarsko area
- Art of making the traditional Kraluš necklace, Sveta Nedelja
- Art of making the traditional Easter decoration Puranac, Draganić
- Art of making the traditional carnival mask Pikač in Selnica
- Art of making traditional wooden Christmas nativity scenes in Northwestern Croatia
- Art of making traditional Christmas tree decorations – kinč in Northwestern Croatia
- Art of making the traditional Christmas decoration – chandelier in Northwestern Croatia
- Traditional Easter egg decorating, Podravina
- Painting with oil on glass in the manner of Naïve art of the Hlebine School of Painting, Hlebine, Podravina
- Traditional fishing in Lonjsko polje and Moslavina
- Art of traditional gold panning in Međimurje
- Art of falconry
- Traditional hairstyles in the Kindl hairdressing salon, Zagreb
- Gingerbread craft from Northern Croatia
- Kruh Vuk's traditional shoe-making craft in Ivanić-Grad
- Traditional jewellery-making craft, Dijamant from Zagreb
- Legac's traditional blacksmith craft, Berek near Bjelovar
- Traditional pottery-making in Northwestern Croatia
- Antun Penezić's traditional craft of making of combs and jewellery from horn and bone, Zagreb
- Cerovečki's traditional umbrella-making craft, Zagreb
- Traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys in the Hrvatsko Zagorje area
- Lebarović's traditional watch-making craft, Zagreb
- Škratić's traditional hat-making craft, Zagreb
- Cahun's traditional hat-making craft, Zagreb
- Jakšić's jewellery-making craft, Zagreb



Liscitar kao božićni ukrasi, sjeverna Hrvatska | Liscitar hearts as Christmas decorations, northern Croatia



Ručno rađeni šestinski kišobran, tradicijski obrt Cerovečki | Hand-made Šestine umbrella, Cerovečki craft



Ručno izrađeni opanci | Hand-made traditional footwear



Bojanje drvenih igračaka, Dragutin Gereci, Laz Bistrički | Colouring of wooden toys, Dragutin Gereci, Laz Bistrički



Ručno izrađeni šeširi i kape proizvodnog obrta "Šeširi Škratić" iz Zagreba | Hand-made hats and caps by the Šeširi Škratić craft from Zagreb



Tradicijski instrument vidalice |
Traditional instrument vidalice

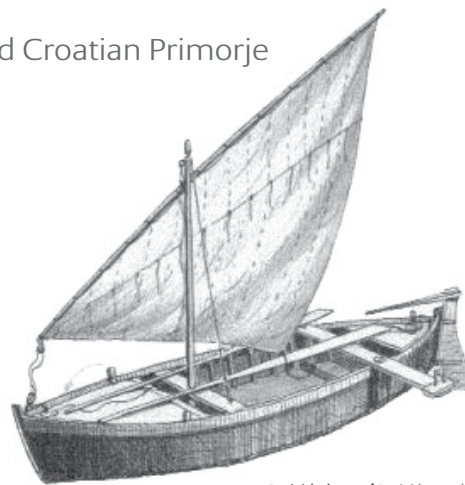


Tradicijski instrument šurle |
Traditional instrument šurle

Taranjanje (nabrojanje), jedna od najstarijih svirki
i pjesme uz meh | Counting songs, some of the
oldest songs

3 Istra i Hrvatsko primorje | Istria and Croatian Primorje

- Govor otoka Suska
- Govor grobnička Čakavština, Grobnik
- Istro-rumunjski govori
- Žminjski govor
- Dvoglasje tijesnih intervala Istre i Hrvatskog primorja
- Glagoljaško pjevanje
- Glazbena praksa violine i bajsa u Istri
- Krčki tanci, tradicijski plesovi otoka Krka
- Rovinjska bitinada
- Godišnji pokladni ophod zvončari s područja Kastva
- Običaj novljanski mesopust, Novi Vinodolski
- Mediteranska prehrana
- Umijeće izgradnje rovinjske batane
- Umijeće zidanja "u suho" na području jadransko-dinarskog krša



Rovinjska batana | Rovinj batana boat



- Speech of the island of Susak
- Speech of the Grobnik area
- Istrian-Romanian speech
- Speech of the Žminj village
- Two-part singing and playing in the Istrian scale
- Glagolitic chanting
- Traditional playing of violin and double bass music in Istria
- Traditional dances from the island of Krk
- Rovinj Bitinada – singing by imitating the sounds of instruments
- Annual bell ringers' carnival customs from the Kastav area
- Traditional carnival customs, Novi Vinodolski
- Mediterranean diet
- Art of manufacturing the Rovinj Batana boat
- Art of building dry stone walls, Adriatic area and Adriatic inland



4 Dinarska Hrvatska (Lika i dalmatinsko zaleđe) | Dinaric Croatia (Lika and the Dalmatian inland)

- Ganga
- Glazbeni izričaj ožkanje
- Nijemo kolo Dalmatinske zagore
- Godišnji pokladni ophod mačkara mučkog kraja
- Godišnji pokladni ophod mačkara podkamešničkih sela
- Ličko prelo
- Posmrtni običaji vezani uz mirila ili počivala
- Viteška igra Sinjska alka, Sinj
- Priprema sira iz mješine s područja Dalmatinske zagore, Velebita i Like
- Priprema tradicijskog jela sinjski arambaši
- Priprema tradicijskog jela soparnik
- Priprema tradicijskog ličkog sira škripavca
- Umijeće izrade coklje, Lika i Gorski kotar
- Umijeće izrade ukrasnog veza građa/četverokuka na području zapadnog dijela Dinarida u Hrvatskoj
- Umijeće gradnje gacke plavi, Otočac
- Umijeće gradnje lađe u Otoku kod Sinja
- Umijeće izrade solističke tambure kuterevke, Kuterevo
- Pivanje na kanat na otoku Pagu
- Tradicionalna proizvodnja pašskog sira
- Paška čipka
- Paški teg
- Pokrivaca



Ručno izradene coklje, Lika i Gorski kotar | Hand-made
woollen socks called coklje, Lika and Gorski Kotar



Tradicijna izrada soparnika ispod peke | Baking the
Soparnik under live coals and hot ashes



Ožkanje – tradicija višeglasnog narodnog pjevanja
Dinarske Hrvatske | Ožkanje – tradition of polyphonic
folk singing in the Dinaric area

- Ganga – traditional musical expression
- Ožkanje – traditional musical expression
- Silent wheel dance of the Dalmatian inland
- Traditional carnival custom from the Muć area
- Traditional carnival custom – Mačkare from the area of Mt. Kamešnica
- Prelo from Lika – winter community gathering with singing and handicraft activities
- Burial customs linked to Mirila or Počivala Stones
- Sinjska Alka, a knights' tournament in Sinj
- Preparation of goatskin paunch cheese from the Dalmatian inland, Velebit and Lika
- Preparation of the traditional dish Sinjski Arambaši (stuffed cabbage rolls from Sinj)
- Preparation of the traditional dish Soparnik in the Dalmatian inland



Paški ovčji sir | Sheep's cheese from the island of Pag

- Preparation of the traditional cheese *Škripavac* from the Lika area
- Act of making traditional woollen socks in the area of Lika and Gorski Kotar
- Art of traditional embroidery – *četverokuk* from the Dalmatian inland
- Art of building the traditional boat – *Gacka plav*, Otočac
- Art of building the traditional boat – *lađa*, Otok near Sinj
- Art of building the tamburitza *Kuterevka* – traditional solo instrument, Kuterevo

- Traditional singing *Kanat*, Island of Pag
- Traditional cheese manufacturing from Pag
- Lace-making from Pag
- Lace mesh-making from the island of Pag (method of lace making)
- Making of head coverings from the island of Pag



Izrada čipke na iglu u Pagu | Lace-making using a needle, on the island of Pag

5 Južna Hrvatska | Southern Croatia

- Dubrovački govor
- Govor i toponimija sela Vidonje
- Govor zadarskih Arbanasa
- Splitski govor
- Dubrovačko-primorski ples lindo
- Glazbena praksa *Tovareća mužika* iz mjesta Sali na Dugom otoku
- Klapsko pjevanje
- Korčulanska moreška, bojni mačevni ples
- Kumpanije na otoku Korčuli
- Festa svetog Vlahu
- Lastovski poklad – pokladni običaj s otoka Lastova
- Procesija Za Križen na otoku Hvaru
- Svetkovina Gospe od Zečeva iz Nina
- Tradicijski godišnji običaj *Neviska koleda*
- Mediteranska prehrana na hrvatskom Jadranu
- Priprema tradicijskog jela *dolska torta hrupočuša*
- Pripremanje tradicijskog jela *brački vitalac*
- Umijeće pripreme tradicijske slastice *starogrojski paprenjok*
- Umijeće pripreme tradicijske slastice *torta Makarana*
- Hvarska čipka od niti agave
- Tradicijsko umijeće izrade čipke na području Primoštena i Rogoznice
- Umijeće izrade šibenske kape
- Umijeće zidanja "u suho" na području jadransko-dinarskog krša – Tradicijsko lončarstvo otoka Iža
- Tradicijsko lončarstvo u Potravlju



Suhozid | Dry stone wall



Dubrovačko-primorski ples lindo | Lindo – wheel dance, Dubrovnik

- Speech of the Dubrovnik area
- Speech and toponyms of the village of Vidonje
- Speech of Arbanasi near Zadar
- Speech of the Split area
- Lindo – wheel dance, Dubrovnik
- Traditional musical practice *Tovareća Mužika* from Sali, Island of Dugi Otok
- Klapa multipart a capella singing of Dalmatia, Southern Croatia
- Moreška – sword dance from the island of Korčula
- Kumpanije – sword dance from the island of Korčula
- Festivity of St. Blaise, patron saint of Dubrovnik
- Lastovo Carnival – carnival customs from the island of Lastovo
- Procession of the Stations of the Cross on the island of Hvar
- Feast day of Saint Mary of Zečevo, Nin
- Neviska Koleda – traditional New Year's bonfire and community vow custom, Nevidane, Island of Pašman
- Mediterranean diet
- Preparation of the traditional cake *Hrupočuša*, Dol, Island of Brač
- Preparation of the traditional dish *Vitalac* from the island of Brač
- Art of making the traditional cookies – *Starogrojski Poprenjok*
- Preparation of the traditional cake *Makarana*, Makarska
- Croatian Agave lace-making in Hvar
- Art of traditional lace-making in Primošten and Rogoznica
- Art of making the Šibenik cap
- Art of building dry stone walls, Adriatic area and Adriatic inland
- Traditional pottery handicraft, Island of Iž
- Traditional pottery handicraft, Village of Potravlje



Hvarska čipka od niti agave | Croatian Agave Lace



Moreška, prva figura "sfida" ispred korčulanske katedrale | Moreška, the first figure of the sword dance, in front of the Korčula Cathedral



Izvorne pasmine u Hrvatskoj – oruđe za upravljanje okolišem i očuvanje prirode

Indigenous animal breeds in Croatia – a tool for environmental management and nature conservation

Uvod | Introduction



Hrvatski posavac | Croatian Posavina horse

U Hrvatskoj živi 27 priznatih izvornih pasmina domaćih životinja i 7 hrvatskih izvornih pasmina pasa, a sve su one odraz naše tradicije i podneblja. Iznimno su važne jer su same po sebi zanimljivost u današnjem svijetu gdje je čovjek iz dana u dan sve otuđeniji od prirode i okoliša. Istovremeno, svojim načinom života i uzgojem jedino su moguće "oruđe" za očuvanje biološke raznolikosti, ali i velika krajobrazna zanimljivost svim posjetiteljima naše zemlje. Proizvodi od tih životinja "rasadnik" su jedinstvenih, vrlo prepoznatljivih proizvoda, koji mogu i moraju biti prepoznatljiv brend i dodatni "izvoz u vlastitom dvorištu".

There are 27 recognised indigenous breeds of domesticated animals and seven indigenous dog breeds in Croatia, all of which are a reflection of our tradition and climate. These breeds are exceptionally important, as they are, in and of themselves, a feature of interest in today's world, where people are increasingly becoming estranged from nature and the environment. Meanwhile, the manner of keeping these animals is one of the only "tools" for conserving our biological diversity, and the great landscape features that are of interest for visitors to Croatia. The products of these animals are a "nursery" for unique and recognizable products, which should become recognizable brands with added value.



Medimurski konj | Medimurje horse

Konji | Horses

Kod nas žive četiri izvorne pasmine konja:

- hrvatski hladnokrvnjak – početak stvaranja pasmine hrvatskog hladnokrvnjaka započinje u 19. st.
- hrvatski posavac – kao što mu i ime govori, nastao je na području hrvatske Posavine
- lipicanac – jedna je od najpoznatijih svjetskih pasmina konja izražene otmjenosti, a u Hrvatskoj se uzgajaju od 18. st.
- medimurski konj – kako mu i samo ime kaže, nastao je na području Medimurja na prijelazu iz 18. u 19. st., velike je snage i izdržljivosti te izrazito privržen čovjeku.

There are four indigenous horse breeds in Croatia:

- Croatian Coldblooded horse – the creation of the Croatian Coldblooded horse breed began in the 19th century
- Croatian Posavina horse – as the name implies, this breed was created in the region surrounding the Sava River in Croatia
- Lipizzan – one of the world's best known horse breeds, adored for its pronounced elegance, bred in Croatia since the 18th century
- Medimurje horse – as the name implies, the breed was created in the Medimurje region at the turn of the 19th century, and is characterized by having great strength and endurance, and exceptional fondness for people



Lipicanci | Lipizzans

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Prvi lipicanci na hrvatsko tlo dolaze 1700. godine u ergelu grofa Jankovića u Terezovcu kod Virovitice. Lipicanac ima veliku ulogu u Hrvatskoj kao dio povijesti i tradicije življenja u Slavoniji čiji je zavičajni simbol, dio je kulturno-povijesnog naslijeđa o čemu svjedoče današnje smotre folklor, konjička natjecanja i druge manifestacije, na kojima se neizbježno pojavljuju lipicanski konji. Posljednjih godina uzgojni cilj je usmjeren uzgoju vrhunskih sportskih konja za zaprežna natjecanja. Danas u Hrvatskoj djeluju dvije lipicanske ergele – Državna ergela lipicanaca Đakovo, ujedno i jedna od najstarijih ergela u Europi (1506. g.), www.ergela-djakovo.hr i Državna ergela Lipik, www.ergela-lipik.org. Također, od 2002. godine djeluje i Hrvatski savez udruga uzgajivača lipicanske pasmine konja, www.hsul.hr.

The first Lipizzans arrived on Croatian soil in about the year 1700, at the stud farm of Count Janković in Terezovac near Virovitica. The Lipizzan has played an important role in Croatia, as a part of the history and tradition of living in Slavonia, where it is the regional symbol and forms a part of the cultural heritage as seen in the many folklore festivals, equestrian competitions and other events. In recent years, the breeding objectives have been focused on breeding premium sports horses for carriage races. Today, there are two Lipizzan stud farms in Croatia: the Đakovo State Stud Farm, which is also one of the oldest stud farms in Europe (1506), www.ergela-djakovo.hr, and the Lipik State Stud Farm, www.ergela-lipik.org. The Croatian Association of Lipizzan Breeder Societies has been active since 2002, www.hsul.hr.

Magarci | Donkeys

Kod nas žive tri izvorne pasmine magaraca:

- istarski magarac – pretpostavlja se da je uzgoj magaraca u Istri započeo u vrijeme širenja rimskog carstva
- sjevernojadranski magarac – nastao je na području kvarnerskog otočja i sjevernog dijela jadranskog priobalja došavši najvjerojatnije na ova područja prije više od dvije tisuće godina
- primorsko-dinarski magarac – došao je na ova područja širenjem mediteranskog rutom prije više od dvije tisuće godina, a ova pasmina magaraca spada među najmanje na svijetu.



Sjevernojadranski magarac | North Adriatic donkey

There are three indigenous donkey breeds in Croatia:

- **Istrian donkey** – it is assumed that the breeding of donkeys in Istria began during the expansion of the Roman Empire
- **North Adriatic donkey** – this breed arose in the area of the Kvarner islands and on the northern Adriatic coast, and likely arrived in this area more than two thousand years ago
- **Littoral Dinaric donkey** – this breed arrived in this area more than two thousand years ago through the expansion of the Mediterranean trade routes, and this is one of the smallest donkey breeds in the world.

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

U Hrvatskoj postoji nekoliko farmi magaraca – Farma Dar-Mar, Poljica Brig kod Nina (www.agroturizam-zadar.hr/hr/izleti/dar-mar), Farma tovara OPG Josipa Antunovića u Kuni na Pelješcu te prva kontinentalna farma OPG Ciganović u Ivanić-Gradu (www.magare.hr), a tradicionalne utrke magaraca ili tovara privlače mještane i turiste u Sukošan, Tribunj i Tisno na otoku Murteru.

There are several donkey farms in Croatia, including the Dar-Mar farm at Poljica Brig near Nin (www.agroturizam-zadar.hr/hr/izleti/dar-mar), Josip Antunović's donkey farm in Kuna on the Pelješac Peninsula, and the first continental farm, the Ciganović farm in Ivanić-Grad (www.magare.hr). Traditional donkey races are a popular tourist attraction in Sukošan, Tribunj and in Tisno on the island of Murter.



Primorsko-dinarski magarac | Littoral Dinaric donkey

Goveda | Cattle

Kod nas žive tri izvorne pasmine goveda:

- **buša** – pretpostavlja se da je oblikovanje pasmine buše započelo prije 6500 godina, to je malo i dugovječno govedo koje živi više od 20 godina.
- **istarsko govedo (boškarin)** – pretpostavlja se da je pristiglo na ova područja zajedno s osvajačima koji su prodirali iz stepa južne Rusije i Besarabije, danas se uzgaja na području Istre i Primorsko-goranske županije, a zovu ga boškarin.
- **slavonsko-srijemsko podolsko govedo** – naselilo je područje ravničarskog dijela Hrvatske prije dva tisućljeća, pristižući na ova područja s Rimskim legijama koje su prodirale prema ušću Dunava. Danas se koristi kao učinkovita pasmina za očuvanje staništa – Lonjsko polje, Kopački rit, Gajna – gdje ispašom sprječava zaraštavanje pašnjaka i uklanja stranu invazivnu vrstu čitvitjaču – *Amorpha fruticosa*.

There are three indigenous cattle breeds in Croatia:

- **Busha** – it is assumed that the creation of the busha breed began about 6500 years ago; this is a small and long-lived cattle breed, with a lifespan of over 20 years.
- **Istrian cattle (Boškarin)** – it is believed that this breed arrived in this region together with the conquerors penetrating out from the steppes of southern Russia and Bessarabia; today this breed is bred on the Istrian Peninsula and in Primorje-Goraki Kotar County, and is commonly called the Boškarin.
- **Slavonian-Syrmian Podolian cattle** – this breed began to inhabit the plains of Croatia more than 2000 years ago, arriving here with the Roman legions penetrating towards the mouth of the Danube River. Today it is used as an efficient breed for habitat maintenance in the Lonjsko Polje, Kopački Rit and Gajna wetlands, where their grazing prevents the overgrowth of pasture land and removes the alien, invasive species false indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*).



Slavonsko-srijemski podolac | Slavonian Syrmian Podolian cattle



Govedo busa | Busha cattle

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

U Istri boškarine možete uživo upoznati na Farmi obitelji Muhović, Valtura, Pula, gdje uzgajaju konje i boškarine (www.uzgoj-konji-boskarini.hr), a uzgoj ličke buše nastavile su u Lici obitelji Franić u Smiljanu i Žarak u Perušiću.

In Istria, you can see the Boškarin at the Muhović family farm in Valtura, Pula, where they breed both horses and Boškarin cattle (www.uzgoj-konji-boskarini.hr). Breeding of the Busha breed has continued in the Lika region, by the Franić family in Smiljan, and the Žarak family in Perušić.

Koze | Goats

Kod nas žive tri izvorne pasmine koza:

- **hrvatska bijela koza** – smatra se da je nastala početkom 20. st., a danas se uzgajaju na području Ravnih kotara, na Biokovu, u okolici Dubrovnika i na dalmatinskim otocima.
- **hrvatska šarena koza** – nastala je na nepristupačnim terenima južnog Velebita, Dinare, Kamešnice i Biokova. Za ovu pasminu karakteristična je pojava brade u oba spola, s tim da je u jaraca duža i bujnija.
- **istarska koza** – još u vrijeme istarskog ilirskog plemena Histri koze su bile važne domaće životinje, a smatra se da je ova koza nastala na temelju starih domaćih populacija pod utjecajem dinarskih i alpskih populacija koza te je bila proširena na području Istre do polovine 20. st.

There are three indigenous goat breeds in Croatia:

- **Croatian White goat** – the breed is believed to originate from the start of the 20th century; today it is bred in the highland plains of Ravni Kotari, on Mt. Biokovo, in the Dubrovnik region and on the Dalmatian islands
- **Croatian Spotted goat** – the breed arose in the inaccessible landscapes of southern Mt. Velebit, Mt. Dinara, Mt. Kamešnica and Mt. Biokovo. This breed has a characteristic beard in both sexes, though the beard is longer and fuller in the males.
- **Istrian goat** – goats were important domesticated animals even during the time of the Histri, an Istrian Illyrian tribe; it is believed that this goat breed was created on the basis of old domesticated populations, and under the influence of the Dinaric and Alpine goat populations, and spread into the Istrian region by the mid 20th century.

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Na obiteljskom gospodarstvu Trento (Irene Trento, 098 712 318), u selu Galižana, 10 km od Pule, može se razgledati najveće stado istarskih koza.

You can view the largest herd of **Istrian goats** on the Trento family farm (Irene Trento, 098 712 318) in the village Galižani, 10 km from Pula.



Hrvatska šarena koza | Croatian Spotted goat

Ovce | Sheep

Kod nas živi devet izvornih pasmine ovaca:

- **cigaja** – spada među najstarije pasmine ovaca u svijetu, danas se uzgaja na području Slavonije i Baranje i naša je najkrupnija pasmina ovaca.
- **creska ovca** – ovčarstvo se kao važna gospodarska grana spominje još u Creskom statutu iz 1332. godine, međutim točnih podataka o podrijetlu creske ovce nema.
- **dalmatinska pramenka** – pretpostavlja se da je nastala na području na kojem se i danas uzgaja, na širem području Velebita na području od Bukovice prema Kninu, na padinama Dinare, Svilaje, Kamešnice i Biokova te na nekim srednjodalmatinskim otocima. Vuna i koža ovaca služile su kao osnovna sirovina u proizvodnji narodnih nošnji te za izradu glazbala i suvenira, a i danas se koža koristi za izradu mjehova (kožica) za zrenje sira ("sir iz mišine").
- **dubrovačka ruda** – višestoljetni uzgoj, kao i njezin izgled, odražava tradiciju Dubrovačkog primorja. Danas se uzgaja na uskom pojasu jadranske obale od poluotoka Pelješa do granice s Crnom Gorom, dok se najviše ovaca ove pasmine trenutačno uzgaja na području Imotice i u Konavlima.
- **istarska ovca** – ime je dobila po najvećem poluotoku Istri, području nastanka i uzgoja istarske ovce. Ona je najmlječnija hrvatska izvorna pasmina ovaca i već se na prvi pogled razlikuje ne samo od ostalih naših izvornih pasmina ovaca nego i onih u svijetu.
- **krčka ovca** – točno vrijeme i način nastanka krčke ovce nisu poznati, a otočna izoliranost i skromna vegetacija uvjetovali su nastanak ove jedinstvene pasmine. Prvi brojčani pokazatelji o stočarstvu na otoku Krku datiraju iz 17. st. Danas je važna za održavanje pašnjačkih površina otoka Krka.
- **lička pramenka** – nastala je u gorsko-planinskim područjima Like i Gorskog kotara, na prostranim, vegetacijom bogatim prirodnim pašnjacima i u surovim zimskim uvjetima. Vuna je nezamjenjiva sirovina u proizvodnji tradicionalnih ličkih odjevnih predmeta (narodnih nošnji) i poznatih ličkih čarapa.
- **paška ovca** – nastala je na području otoka Paga gdje se uzgaja stoljećima. Bilje zahvaljujući moru i buri često je "posoljeno" te daje poseban okus i aromu mlijeku, mesu, siru i skuti. Kroz povijest ovca je smatrana hraniteljicom i spasiteljicom otočnog stanovništva pa joj je podignut spomenik u Novalji na otoku Pagu – prvi takav spomenik u Hrvatskoj.
- **rapška ovca** – na otoku Rabu uzgaja se stoljećima bez znatnijih genetskih promjena, a otočna izoliranost utjecala je na zadržavanje obilježja otpornosti i prilagodljivosti životu na krševitim i surovim terenima otoka. Lokalno je zovu "škraparica", zbog sklonosti za zavlacenjem između stijena (škrapa). Populacija rapške ovce važna je zbog proizvodnje namirnica (meso, janjetina, mlijeko, sir, skuta) koje su jako cijenjene.

There are nine indigenous sheep breeds in Croatia:

- **Tsigai (Cigaja)** – one of the oldest sheep breeds in the world; today it is bred in the areas of Slavonia and Baranja, and is the largest sheep breed in Croatia.
- **Cres sheep** – sheep breeding was recorded as an important economic branch in the Cres Statute of 1332, though there are no reliable data on the exact origin of the Cres sheep.
- **Dalmatian Pramenka** – it is assumed that this breed arose in the areas where it is bred today, in the broader region of Mt. Velebit, in the area from Bukovica to Knin, on the slopes of Mt. Dinara, Mt. Svilaja, Mt. Kamešnica and Mt. Biokovo, and on some of the central Dalmatian islands. The wool and skins were used as raw materials in the production of the folk costumes and in making instruments and souvenirs, and today are used for making the skins for cheese maturation (*sir iz mišine*).
- **Ruda sheep of Dubrovnik** – centuries of breeding, and its appearance, have retained the tradition of the Dubrovnik coastal region. Today, it is raised in a narrow strip of the Adriatic coast from the Pelješac Peninsula to the border with Montenegro, while the largest numbers of this breed are currently raised in the areas of Imotica and Konavle.
- **Istrian sheep** – this breed was developed on the Istrian Peninsula, where it is bred today. This is the breed with the highest milk production of all the Croatian indigenous sheep breeds, and its appearance differs not only from the other indigenous Croatian breeds, but also from other world breeds.
- **Krk sheep** – the exact time and manner of emergence of the Krk sheep breed is not known, and the isolation of the island and sparse vegetation led to the creation of this unique breed. The first numerical indicators of animal husbandry on the island of Krk date back to the 17th century. Today, the breed is important in maintaining the pastures of the island.
- **Lika Pramenka** – this breed emerged in the hilly and mountainous areas of Lika and Gorski Kotar, on the vast and vegetation-rich natural pastures, and under harsh winter conditions. The wool is an important raw material in the production of the traditional Lika clothing (folk costumes) and the Lika woollen socks that are known far and wide.
- **Pag sheep** – this breed was formed on the island of Pag, where it has been bred for centuries. Thanks to the sea and harsh northeasterly Bura wind, scarce island vegetation is often "salted", giving a special flavour and aroma to the sheep milk, meat and cheese. Throughout history, the sheep was considered the feeder and saviour of the island population, and a monument to the sheep has been raised in Novalja on the island of Pag – the first monument of its kind in Croatia.
- **Rab sheep** – this breed has been raised on the island of Rab for centuries without significant genetic changes, and the isolation of the island influenced the retention of the breed's resistance and ability to adapt to life on the harsh, karstic terrains of the island. The locals also call this breed *škraparica*, due to its inclination to hide between the rocks (*škrapa*). The Rab sheep is important for the production of highly prized products (meat, young lamb, milk, cheese).



Rapska ovca | Rab sheep



Creska ovca | Cres sheep



Dalmatinska pramenka | Dalmatian Pramenka sheep



OLITO – tradicionalni creski pastirski kolač od ovčjeg loja, tijesta i sušenog voća | OLITO – traditional shepherd's cake from the island of Cres, made from sheep's suet, dough and dried fruit

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Muzej ovčarstva i stalna izložba "Tradicijско ovčarstvo u Lubicama na otoku Cresu" čuva građu vezanu za povijest otočnog ovčarstva, ali i pridonosi njegovoj valorizaciji i očuvanju, Centar za održivi razvoj "Gerbin", www.centargerbin.org

RUTA, grupa za kvalitetniji život na otoku Cresu, bavi se preradom vune (prikupljanjem, pranjem, sortiranjem, sušenjem i češljanjem) i izradom rukotvorina i suvenira od vune creske pramenke, www.ruta-cres.hr

Udruga "Gačanka" i "Krosna" iz Otočca te Udruga žena Gacke, Sinac, preraduju vunu od ličke pramenke i njeguju i izradu rukotvorina od vune, u Lici posebno pletenih čarapa i cokolji.

The Museum of Sheep-keeping and the permanent exhibit entitled "Traditional sheep keeping in Lubicenice on the island of Cres" displays materials on the history of sheep keeping on the island, while also contributing to its validation and conservation, Gerbin Sustainable Development Centre, www.centargerbin.org

RUTA, a group dedicated to improving the quality of life on the island of Cres, processes wool (collects, washes, sorts, dries and combs) and creates handicrafts and souvenirs from the wool of the Cres breed, www.ruta-cres.hr

The associations Gačanka and Krosna from Otočac, and the Gacka Women's Association from Sinac process the wool of the Lika Pramenka breed, and create handicrafts from wool, particularly the braided woollen socks.



Izrada peleja – štavljene ovčje kože za pokrivač ili tepih | Tanning of sheep's skins to make coverings or rugs

Svinje | Pigs

Kod nas žive dvije izvorne pasmine svinja:

- **crna slavonska svinja** – nastala je planskim uzgojem s kojim je grof Karl Pfeiffer počeo 1860. godine. Uzgoj ove svinje u proteklih se 10 godina proširio iz Slavonije i na područje Sisačko-moslavačke, Karlovačke, Virovitičko-podravске, Varaždinske i Koprivničko-križevačke županije.
- **turopoljska svinja** – naša je najstarija pasmina svinja, oblikovana na području Turopolja, po kojem je i dobila ime. Prvi pisani trag o uzgoju svinja u Turopolju datira iz 1352. godine, a radi se o nalogu hrvatsko-ugarskoga kralja Ljudevita da se istraži pljačka svinja u Turopoljskom lugu. Danas je dio krajbraza i ekosustava Turopoljskog luga i Lonjskog polja, gdje ima važnu ulogu u održavanju biološke raznolikosti.



Crna slavonska svinja | Black Slavonian pig

There are two native breeds of pigs in Croatia:

- **Black Slavonian pig** – this breed was created through planned breeding, which was started by Count Karl Pfeiffer in 1860. Over the past decade, the breeding of this pig has expanded from Slavonia to the area of Sisak-Moslavina County, Karlovac County, Virovitica-Podravina County, Varaždin County and Koprivnica-Križevci County.
- **Turopolje pig** – this is the oldest pig breed in Croatia, created in the Turopolje area, for which it was named. The first written traces on pig breeding in Turopolje date back to 1352, in an order by the Croato-Hungarian King Ljudevit to investigate the theft of pigs in Turopoljski Lug. Today, this breed is an important part of the landscape and ecosystem of the Turopoljski Lug forest and Lonjsko Polje wetlands, where it plays an important role in the conservation of biological diversity.



Turopoljska svinja | Turopolje pig

Perad | Poultry

Posljednjih je godina značajno porastao uzgoj izvornih pasmina peradi zagorskog purana i kokoši hrvaticе. Pozicija peradarstva unutar cjelokupnog stočarstva Hrvatske glede zadovoljavanja vlastitih potreba i pokrića uvoza izvozom je vodeća.

- **kokoš hrvatica** – na područjima uz tok rijeke Drave u prvoj polovini 20. st. započeo je uzgoj kokoši hrvaticе – "dudice", a do danas je proširen i na ostale dijelove Hrvatske.
- **zagorski puran** – prema zapisima Magistrata Mletačkog, puran je iz Italije 1561. godine donesen na područje Lepoglave te se ondje počeo i uzgajati. Danas se najviše uzgaja na području Krapinsko-zagorske i Varaždinske županije.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the breeding of the indigenous poultry breeds, Zagorje Turkey and the Hrvatica Hen. Poultry raising is the dominant form of animal husbandry in Croatia, in terms of meeting the nation's own needs and covering imports with exports.

- **Hrvatica hen** – the breeding of the Croatian hen, locally called the *dudice*, began along the course of the Drava River in the early 20th century, and to date has been expanded to other regions in Croatia.
- **Zagorje turkey** – according to the records of the Venetian Magistrate, the turkey was brought to the Lepoglava region of Croatia from Italy in 1561. Today, it is most commonly raised in the Krapina-Zagorje and Varaždin Counties.



Zagorski puran | Zagorje turkey

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

U tridesetim godinama 20. stoljeća na tržište europskih zemalja, ponajprije Engleske, Italije, Njemačke, Švicarske i Belgije godišnje je izvezeno i do 100.000 zagorskih purana s područja Hrvatskoga zagorja.

In the 1930s, up to 100,000 Zagorje Turkeys from the Hrvatsko Zagorje region of Croatia were exported each year to the European market, primarily to England, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium.

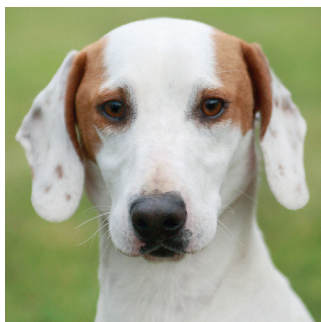
Psi | Dogs



Hrvatski ovčar | Croatian Shepherd dog



Istarski oštrodlaki gonič | Istrian wire-haired scent hound



Istarski kratkodlaki gonič | Istrian short-haired scent hound



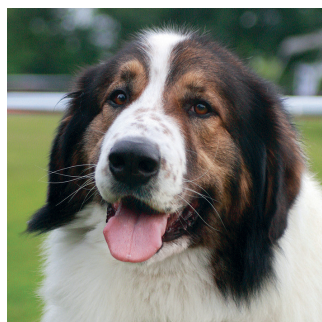
Mali međimurski pas – Medi | Small Medimurje dog – Medi

Kod nas živi sedam izvornih pasmina pasa:

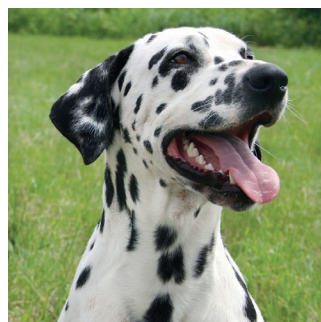
- **hrvatski ovčar** – najraniji zapis o hrvatskom ovčaru potječe iz 14. st. Đakovački biskup Petar navodi 1374. god. da su Hrvati ovog pastirskog psa doveli prilikom seobe u Hrvatsku iz svoje prvotne domovine. U prošlosti, gotovo se nije moglo naći seosko gospodarstvo bez hrvatskog ovčara, on je gospodario seoskim dvorištem i organizirao sva zbivanja u njemu, služio kao nenadomjestiv pratilac stoke na ispašu nedopuštajući joj da putem zalazi u ratarske površine.
- **istarski oštrodlaki gonič i istarski kratkodlaki gonič** – pretpostavlja se da je istarski gonič vrlo stara pasmina, još od starih Feničana, a povijesno je imao značajnu ulogu u lovu i kao osobna pratnja.
- **mali međimurski pas – Medi** – prema usmenoj predaji, više od sto godina uzgaja se na području sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, u Međimurju i dio je hrvatske baštine kao pas upotrebljiv u seoskom i gradskom domaćinstvu.
- **tornjak** – postoji nekoliko teorija o tome kako je nastala pasmina tornjak; neki smatraju da su tornjaka sa sobom doveli Turci, drugi smatraju da su upravo naše planine prava domovina svih velikih pastirskih pasa. Od svoga je nastanka bio vjeran pratitelj naših tradicionalnih stočara.
- **dalmatinski pas** – ubraja se u vrlo stare pasmine pasa i značajan je dio našeg kulturno-povijesnog nasljeđa. Zbog svojeg prepoznatljivog i atraktivnog izgleda čest je kućni ljubimac, što pridonosi očuvanju pasmine.
- **posavski gonič** – postoji mogućnost da je nastao od goniča s Levanta koji se proširio migracijama iz Male i prednje Azije prema jugoistoku Europe, povijesno je imao značajnu ulogu u lovu.

There are seven indigenous dog breeds in Croatia:

- **Croatian shepherd dog** – The earliest records on the Croatian Shepherd dog date back to the 14th century. In 1374, Bishop Peter of Đakovo wrote that the Croats brought this shepherd dog with them during the migration to the Croatian lands from their original homeland. In the past, it was virtually impossible to find a rural household without a Croatian Shepherd dog, as it managed the entire farm and organized all the activities within, serving as an irreplaceable watcher of the livestock at pasture, and keeping animals out of the cultivated fields.
- **Istrian wire-haired scent hound and Istrian short-haired scent hound** – it is assumed that the Istrian scent hound is a very old breed, dating back to the time of the Phoenicians; historically, it has had an important role in hunting and as a human accompaniment.
- **Small Medimurje dog – Medi** – legend says that this dog has been breed in Northwestern Croatia, in the Međimurje region for more than a hundred years, and it is part of the Croatian heritage as a very useful dog on rural and urban households
- **Tornjak** – there are several theories about how the Tornjak breed came to be; some believe that the Turks introduced the Tornjak breed to this area, other believe that the Croatian mountains are the true homeland for all the large shepherd dogs. Since its origins, it has been a loyal helper for traditional livestock keepers.
- **Dalmatian** – this is considered to be a very old breed, and a very significant part of the Croatian cultural and historical heritage. Due to its recognisability and attractive appearance, it is a common house pet, which contributes to the preservation of the breed.
- **Posavina hound** – it is possible that this hound originated from a hound from the Levant region, which spread through the migration from Asia Minor and the Near East towards Southeast Europe; its historical role has primarily been in hunting.



Tornjak | Croatian Mountain dog "Tornjak"



Dalmatinski pas | Dalmatian



Posavski gonič i | Posavina hound

Pčele | Bees

Pčele nisu u potpunosti domesticirane i, u pravilu, sve do sada mogle su preživjeti u prirodi bez pomoći čovjeka. Širenjem bolesti i promjena u ekosustavu pčele su sve više ovisne o pčelarima i trebaju brigu i pomoć čovjeka u preživljavanju. Hrvatski pčelarski savez je utemeljen 1954. godine i obilježio je 61. godinu postojanja i aktivnog rada s pčelarima iz cijele Hrvatske na razvoju i unaprjeđenju te promociji pčelarstva.

– **siva pčela** – pripada redu opnokrilaca, porodici pčela, a najvažniji ekotipovi su: alpska siva pčela, panonska siva pčela i mediteranska siva pčela.

Bees have not fully been domesticated, and as a rule, until now they have been able to survive in nature without human assistance. However, due to the spread of disease and changes in the ecosystem, bees have becoming increasingly depending on beekeepers, and require human assistance to survive. The Croatian Beekeepers' Association was founded in 1954 and this year marks the 61st anniversary of active work with beekeepers from all over the Croatia in the development and improvement, as well as the promotion of beekeeping.

– **Carnolian bee** – belongs to the order of bee family, and the most important ecotypes are: Alpine Carnolian bee, Pannonian Carnolian bee and Mediterranean Carnolian bee.



Siva pčela | Carnolian bee

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Seoski turizam Vrata Velebita, mjesto je gdje možete naučiti više o pčelama i pčelarstvu (Put Ljubotića 50, Tribanj Kruščica, 098 650 260 (www.vratavelebita.com)). Seoski turizmi gdje možete obići pčelinjake i kušati med: OPG Brnardić, Barilović kraj Karlovca (www.opg-brnardic.com); OPG Roman Vukalović, Plesmo, Park prirode Lonjsko polje; Pavina kuća obitelji Trnačić, Stara Kapela, Slavonija.

Pčelarske aktivnosti u Istri: Apiarium – Centar za promicanje pčelarstva u Segetu kraj Umaga; "Pčelina školica" portal za mlade pčelare te događanje "Dani meda Pazin" i "Medne točke središnje Istre" Pazin s okolicom (www.central-istria.com – Gastronomija).

SIVKA – sajam pčelarstva, pčelarske industrije i turizma, Varaždin.

You can learn more about bees and beekeeping at the Vrata Velebita rural tourism farm (Put Ljubotića 50, Tribanj Kruščica, 098 650 260 (www.vratavelebita.com)). Rural estates where you can visit the apiary and enjoy honey tasting: OPG Brnardić, Barilović near Karlovac (www.opg-brnardic.com); OPG Roman Vukalović, Plesmo, Lonjsko Polje Nature Park and Pavina kuća, Trnačić family, Stara Kapela, Slavonija.

Beekeeping activities in Istria: Apiarium – Centre for the Promotion of Beekeeping in Seget near Umag; "Pčelina školica" portal for young beekeepers and the event "Honey Days in Pazin" and "Honey points of central Istria" Pazin and its surroundings (www.central-istria.com – Gastronomy).

Visit SIVKA – the beekeeping, bee industry and tourism fair in Varaždin.



Seoski pčelinjak podno Kalnika | Beehive under Mt. Kalnik



Med | Honey

Košnice i pčele | Beehives and bees





Prirodna baština Hrvatske – nacionalni parkovi i parkovi prirode Poučne staze i druge zanimljivosti

Croatia's Natural Heritage – national parks and nature parks Educational trails and other points of interest



PP Biokovo, pogled na zapadnu stranu planine |
Biokovo Nature Park, view of the western side
of the mountain



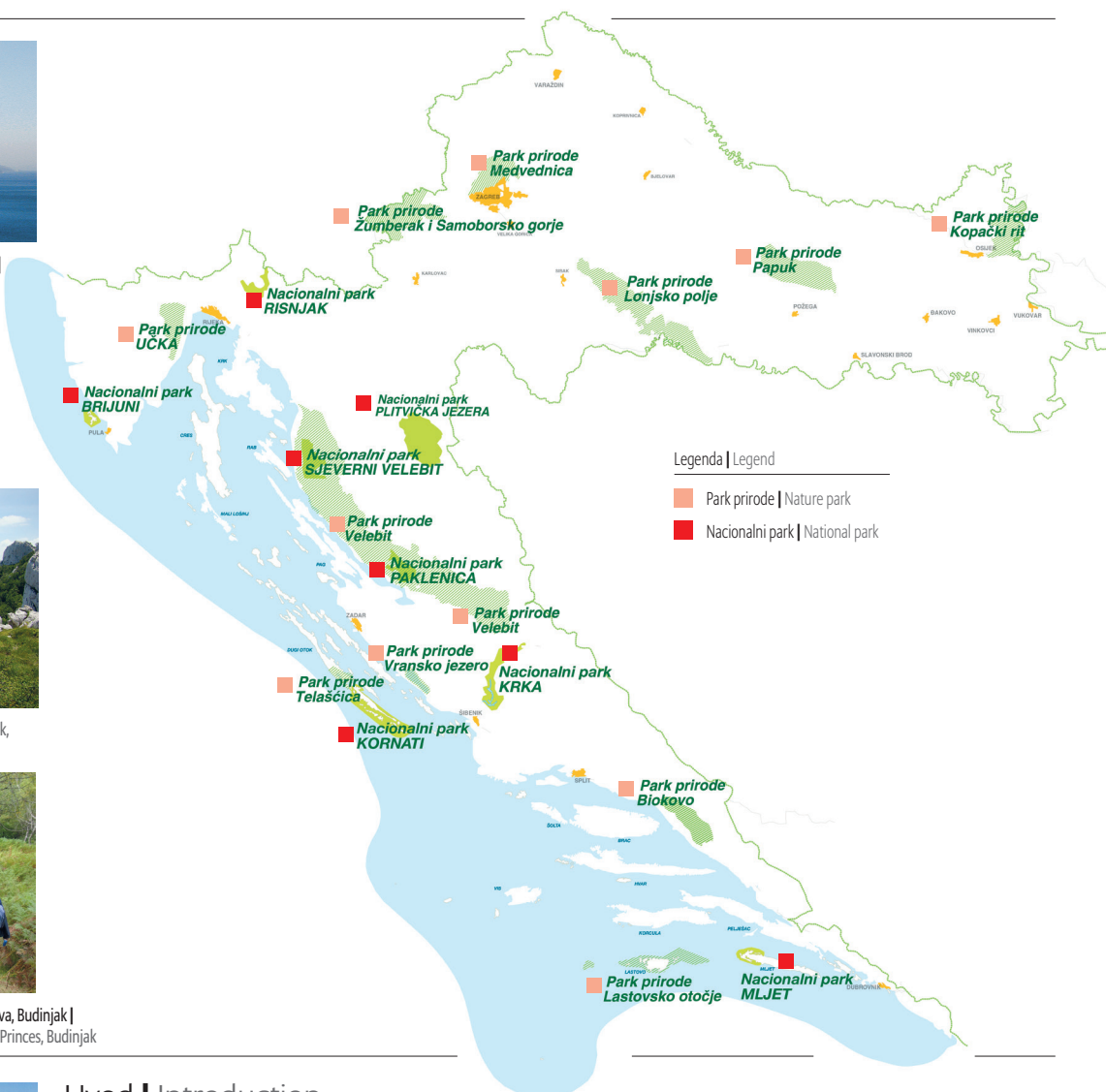
PP Velebit, Dabarski kukovi | Velebit Nature Park,
Dabarski kukovi, interesting rock formations



PP Žumberak – Samoborsko gorje, Staza kneževa, Budinjak |
Žumberak – Samobor Hills Nature Park, Trail of Princes, Budinjak



PP Telašćica, stijene Strmci | Telašćica Nature Park,
Strmci cliffs



Uvod | Introduction

Ljepota, raznolikost i bogatstvo – obilježja su prirode u Hrvatskoj. Iako površinom relativno mala, zbog specifičnog geografskog položaja gdje se isprepliću panonski, dinarski, mediteranski i predalpski biogeografski utjecaji, Hrvatska je zemlja izrazite krajobrazne, geološke i biološke raznolikosti. Struktura nacionalnih parkova i parkova prirode dobro oslikava bogatstvo i raznolikost hrvatske prirode.

Od 8 nacionalnih parkova 2 se ističu zanimljivošću krške hidrografije i morfologije: Plitvička jezera i Krka, dok su Risnjak, Sjeverni Velebit i Paklenica tipično planinski prostori s raznolikom vegetacijom i reljefom. Brijuni, Kornati i Mljet otočni su nacionalni parkovi.

Od 11 parkova prirode 6 su planinski: Velebit, Biokovo, Medvednica, Papuk, Učka te Žumberak – Samoborsko gorje, dok su Telašćica i Lastovsko otočje dva vrlo posebna otočna parka prirode. Kopački rit i Lonjsko polje predstavnici su biološkog bogatstva nizinsko-poplavnih područja, a Vransko jezero najveće je prirodno jezero u Hrvatskoj. Zahvaljujući svojoj vrijednosti i posebnosti, pojedini parkovi uvršteni su na popise međunarodno vrijednih područja, o čemu više u njihovom pojedinačnom predavljanju u nastavku.

Beauty, diversity and abundance – these are the properties of nature in Croatia. Though relatively small in surface area, due to the specificity of its geographical position and the melding of the Pannonian, Dinaric, Mediterranean and Subalpine biogeographic influences, Croatia is a country of exceptional landscape, geological and biological diversity. The structure of the nation's national parks and nature parks gives a good overview of the wealth and diversity of nature that abounds in Croatia.

Of the eight national parks, two were proclaimed to protect the karst hydrography and morphology: Plitvice Lakes and Krka National Parks. Three national parks, Risnjak, Northern Velebit and Paklenica, are typical mountain areas with diverse vegetation and relief. The three remaining national parks, Brijuni, Kornati and Mljet are islands and marine habitats.

There are 11 nature parks, of which 6 are mountains: Velebit, Biokovo, Medvednica, Papuk, Učka, and Žumberak – Samoborsko Gorje. Telašćica and the Lastovo Archipelago are two very special island and marine nature parks. Kopački Rit and Lonjsko Polje are representative of the biological diversity of the lowland floodplains, while Vransko Lake is Croatia's largest natural lake. Thanks to their values and specificities, a number of these parks have been enlisted among international important areas. More information is presented below.



PP Telašćica, slano jezero i uvala Mir | Telašćica Nature Park, sea-water lake and Mir Bay

Nacionalni parkovi Hrvatske | Croatia's National Parks



Nacionalni park Plitvička jezera | Plitvice Lakes National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1949. | **Površina:** 29.631 ha | **Međunarodna zaštita:** UNESCO – Popis svjetske prirodne baštine, od 1979., među prvima u svijetu | **Moguće aktivnosti:** pješaćenje, planinarenje, vožnja električnim brodom i vlakom, fotografiranje, vožnja biciklom, skijanje
www.np-plitvicka-jezera.hr

16 jezera kristalne modrozelenne boje

Ovaj najveći, najstariji i najposjećeniji hrvatski nacionalni park predstavlja šumovit planinski kraj u kojem je nanizano 16 manjih i većih jezera kristalne modrozelenne boje. Jezera dobivaju vodu od brojnih rječica i potoka, a međusobno su spojena kaskadama i slapovima. Sedrene barijere, koje su nastale u razdoblju od desetak tisuća godina, jedna su od temeljnih osobitosti Parka. Mnogi su istraživači pridonijeli poznavanju i razvoju Plitvičkih jezera, a od njih se posebno izdvaja Ivo Pevalek (1893. – 1967.), kojemu je podignuta i spomen-ploča nedaleko jezera Galovac. Zahvaljujući njemu i njegovim istraživanjima, Plitvička jezera dobila su nacionalnu i svjetsku zaštitu.



Vodopad Galovac | Galovac Waterfall

O razvoju turizma na Plitvičkim Jezerima

1861. osniva se Uprava graničarskih šuma koja na Velikoj Poljani gradi "Putničku kuću", a narod joj daje ime "Carska kuća", jer u njoj odsjedaju carski oficiri. Na današnjem Labudovcu, senjski trgovac Devčić 1890. gradi prvu gostionicu i pilanu, ali ubrzo sve izgori u požaru. Zagrepčanin Janaček obnavlja prenočište s gostionicom i naziva ga "Janačekov dom na Labudovcu", a 1896. godine izgrađen je prvi hotel za 200 gostiju na Velikoj Poljani.

Poučne staze

PLANINARSKA STAZA MEDVEĐAK, sa šumovite gorske kose dugačke 8 km, pruža se najljepši panoramski pogled na dio Plitvičkih jezera i čitavo područje između Male Kapele i Ličke Plješivice, **POUČNO REKREATIVNA STAZA ČORKOVA UVALA I PLITVICA** posjetitelje upoznaje sa šumskim ekosustavom te drugim prirodnim i kulturnim znamenostima.



Kaskade između jezera Novakovića brod i Kaluderovac
| Cascades between the lakes Novakovića Brod and Kaluderovac

Year of proclamation: 1949 | **Surface area:** 29,631 ha | **International protection:** UNESCO – World Natural Heritage List since 1979, one of the first in the world | **Possible activities:** walking, hiking, electric boat and train rides, photography, cycling, skiing
www.np-plitvicka-jezera.hr

16 crystal clear blue lakes

This largest, oldest and most visited Croatian national park represents a forested mountain region, containing a series of 16 crystal clear, blue lakes of varying size. The lakes receive the waters from numerous streams, and are mutually linked together by cascades and waterfalls. The travertine barriers, that were created over tens of thousands of years, are among the fundamental specificities of the park. Many researchers have contributed to the knowledge and development of Plitvice Lakes, and the most prominent was Ivo Pevalek (1893 – 1967). A monument plaque in his honour is found near Galovac Lake. Thanks to his research, Plitvice Lakes are under both national and international protection.



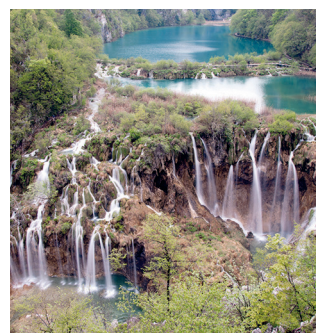
Jezero Kozjak i Štefanijin otok | Kozjak Lake and Stefanie's Island

On the development of tourism at Plitvice Lakes

In 1861, the Frontier Forests Directorate was established, and the Traveller's House built at Velika Poljana. It was quickly nicknamed the 'Imperial House' by the locals, as the imperial officers often stayed here. In 1890, Senj trader Devčić built the first inn and sawmill at present day Labudovac, but these structures were destroyed in a fire soon afterwards. Janaček from Zagreb rebuilt the inn and named it 'Janaček House at Labudovac'. In 1896, the first hotel, with a capacity for 200 guests, was built at Velika Poljana.

Educational trails

The **MEDVEĐAK MOUNTAIN TRAIL**, with its forested mountain slopes, extends over 8 km and offers the most beautiful panoramic views over the Plitvice Lakes and the entire area between the Mala Kapela and Lička Plješivica mountains. The **ČORKOVA UVALA** and **PLITVICA EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATION TRAILS** acquaint visitors with the forests ecosystems, and other natural and cultural points of interest.



Sastavci | Sastavci (The Confluence)



Otočić Visovac s franjevačkim samostanom | Visovac Island with the Franciscan Monastery



Vodopad Skradinski buk | Skradinski buk waterfall



Nacionalni park Krka | Krka National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1985. | Površina: 11.064 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: pješčenje, planinarenje, vožnja brodom, vožnja biciklom, fotografiranje, snimanje, rekreativni ribolov, sudjelovanje u starim zanatima (tkanje, kovački zanat)
www.nprka.hr

7 slapišta u toku rijeke Krke zaštitini su znak ovoga Parka

To su redom: Bilušića buk (22,4 m visina), Brljan ili Čorića buk (15,5 m), Manojlovački slap (59,6 m), Rošnjak (8,4 m), Miljacka slap (23,8 m), Roški slap (25,5 m) i najpoznatiji Skradinski buk (45,7 m).

Poučne staze

POUČNA-PJEŠAČKA STAZA STINICE – ROŠKI SLAP – OZIĐANA PEĆINA – istinski je doživljaj za ljubitelje prirode, opremljena je edukativnim pločama o biljnim i životinjskim svojstava, geološkim fenomenima i kulturno-povijesnim lokalitetima uz stazu. Ukupna dužina staze je 8,5 km, otvorena je cijele godine, a predviđeno vrijeme za šetnju je od 2,5 do 3 h.

VODENICE (MLINICE) svjedoče o tradicijskom životu i privređivanju do prve polovine 20. st. Duž toka rijeke očuvano je 30-ak vodenica te više valjavica i stupa, dok je najveći očuvan sklop kuća Gornja kuća na Skradinskom buku.

OSTACI HIDROELEKTRANE JARUGA – ukupno su 4 HE danas spomenici industrijske arhitekture na rijeci Krki. HE Jaruga je ispod slapa Skradinskog buka sagrađena 28. 8. 1895., samo tri dana nakon prve svjetske hidroelektrane na slapovima Nijagare, te je time druga najstarija hidroelektrana u svijetu i prva u Europi.

Year of proclamation: 1985 | Surface area: 11,064 ha | Possible activities: walking, hiking, boat rides, cycling, photography, filming, recreational fishing, participating in old crafts (weaving, smithing)
www.nprka.hr

The 7 waterfalls along the course of the Krka River are the trademark of this park

These are, in order going downstream, Bilušića buk (22.4 m tall), Brljan or Čorića Buk (15.5 m), Manojlovački Slap (59.6 m), Rošnjak (8.4 m), Miljacka slap (23.8 m), Roški Slap (25.5 m) and, the best known waterfall, Skradinski Buk (45.7 m).

Educational trails

The **STINICE – ROŠKI SLAP – OZIĐANA PEĆINA CAVE EDUCATIONAL WALKING TRAIL** – this is a true experience for nature lovers. The trail is equipped with information panels about the animal and plant species present, geological phenomena and cultural and historical localities found along the route. The trail covers a total length of 8.5 km, is open year round, and takes about 2.5 to 3 h to cover.

THE WATER MILLS testify to the traditional life and economy of the early 20th century in this area. Some 30 water mills, and several water columns, have been preserved along the course of the river, while the largest has been preserved within the Upper House at Skradinski Buk.

REMAINS OF THE JARUGA HYDROPOWER PLANT – Today there are four power plants on the Krka River that are industrial architecture monuments. Construction of the Jaruga HPP was completed on 28 August 1895, just three days after the world's first hydropower plant at Niagara Falls, making this the second oldest hydropower plant in the world and the oldest in Europe.



Izvor rijeke Kupe kod Razloga | Spring of the Kupa River near Razlog



Nacionalni park Risnjak | Risnjak National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1953. | Površina: 6.341 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: pješčenje, planinarenje, vožnja biciklom, promatranje i fotografiranje velikih zvijeri, rekreativni ribolov, skijanje
www.risnjak.hr

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA LESKA dugačka je 4,2 km i prava je prilika za upoznavanje prirodnog i kulturnog nasljeđa ovog Nacionalnog parka uz pomoć 23 interpretacijske ploče. Lako je dostupna iz Crnog Luga, a jedna je od prvih staza ovog tipa u Hrvatskoj otvorena 1993. godine.

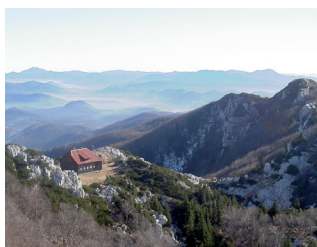
POUČNA STAZA UZ KUPU – vodi do izvora Kupe iz naselja Hrvatsko preko Kupara. Staza iz Kupara položena je uz sam vodeni tok, a do izvora je potrebno oko 20 minuta hoda.

Year of proclamation: 1953 | Surface area: 6,341 ha | Possible activities: walking, mountaineering, cycling, wildlife watching, photography, recreational fishing, skiing
www.risnjak.hr

Educational trails

The **LESKA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** is 4.2 km long, and offers an excellent opportunity for getting to know the natural and cultural heritage of this national park through its 23 interpretation panels. It is easy to reach from Crni Lug, and was one of the first trails of its type to be opened in Croatia, back in 1993.

The **KUPA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** – leads from the settlement Hrvatsko to the Kupari spring, via Kupari. From Kupara, the trail runs right along the river's edge, and the walk to the spring is about 20 minutes.



Planinarski dom J. Schlosse pod vrhom Risnjaka | J. Schlosse Mountain Hut just under the peak of Risnjak



Nacionalni park Sjeverni Velebit | Northern Velebit National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1999. | Površina: 11.157 ha | Međunarodna zaštita: MAB – Rezervat biosfere | Moguće aktivnosti: pješanje, planinarenje, vožnja biciklom, trekking, fotografiranje
www.np-sjeverni-velebit.hr

Poučne staze

VREMENSKE ČUDI ZAVIŽANA – staza sa 17 poučnih ploča, posvećena je meteorologiji i najvišoj meteorološkoj postaji u Hrvatskoj na Zavižanu (1594 m).

PREMUŽIĆEVA STAZA proteže se hrptom planine od Planinarskog doma na Zavižanu do Baških Oštarija na srednjem Velebitu. Dugačka je 57 km, a 26 poučnih ploča posjetitelja upoznaje s geologijom, speleologijom, živim svijetom i kulturnom baštinom ovog prostora.

VELEBITSKI BOTANIČKI VRT, nedaleko Planinarskog doma na Zavižanu, uz pomoć 15 poučnih ploča posjetitelja upoznaje s biljnim svijetom Velebita te njegovim specifičnostima i raznolikostima.

KRUŽNA STAZA – STAZA ZVIRI (1,5 h hoda po šumi uz upoznavanje s dijelom zanimljivih životinja parka) i **STAZA TRAG ČOVIKA** (3 h hoda primorskom stranom prateći stare stočarske putove) – povezuju ulaz u Park na Babić Sići s Planinarskim domom Zavižan čineći tako Kružnu stazu.

LUKINA JAMA – dubine 1421 m najdublja je jama Hrvatske i među najdubljim jamama na svijetu, a **SLOVAČKA JAMA** – druga po dubini jama u Hrvatskoj, istražena je do 1320 m i u njoj je otkrivena velika populacija endemske velebitske pijavice te mnoge druge životinje.

Year of proclamation: 1999 | Surface area: 11,157 ha | International protection: MAB – Man and Biosphere Reserve | Possible activities: walking, hiking, cycling, trekking, photography
www.np-sjeverni-velebit.hr

Educational trails

FICKLE WEATHER OF ZAVIŽAN – trail with 17 educational panels, dedicated to meteorology and Croatia's highest weather station at Zavižan (elevation 1594 m).

PREMUŽIĆ TRAIL extends along the ridge of the mountain from the mountain lodge at Zavižan to Baške Oštarije in central Velebit. The trail is 57 km long, with 26 educational panels acquainting visitors with the geology, speleology, flora and fauna, and cultural heritage of this area.

VELEBIT BOTANICAL GARDEN, near the mountain lodge on Zavižan, has 15 educational panels to inform visitors of the plant life of Velebit, and its specificities and diversity.

CIRCULAR TRAIL – CARNIVORE TRAIL (1.5 h walk through the forest, familiarisation with the interesting animals of the park) and **HUMAN TRACE TRAIL** (3 h walk along the side facing the sea, following the old livestock herder's trails) – these trails connect the park entrance at Babić Sići with the Zavižan mountain lodge, thus creating a circular route.

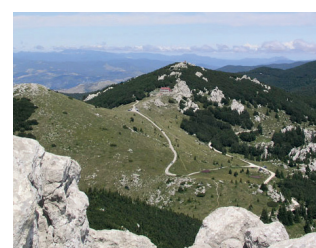
LUKA'S PIT – at 1421 m deep, this is Croatia's deepest pit and is among the deepest known pits in the world, while **SLOVAČKA PIT** is the second deepest pit in Croatia. It has been explored to a depth of 1320 m, and a large population endemic of Velebit leeches and many other animals have been discovered within it.



Interpretacijska ploča na poučnoj stazi | Interpretative panel on an educational trail



Sklonište Rossijeva koliba na Premužićevoj stazi | Rossi's mountain hut on Premužić Trail



Pogled s Velikog Zavižana na planinarski dom Zavižan | View from top of Veliki Zavižan to the Zavižan mountain hut



Nacionalni park Paklenica | Paklenica National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1949. | Površina: 9.507 ha | Međunarodna zaštita: MAB – Rezervat biosfere | Moguće aktivnosti: planinarenje, slobodno penjanje, trekking, vožnja biciklom, promatranje ptica, posjet speleološkim objektima
www.paklenica.hr

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA VELIKA PAKLENICA najposjećenija staza u parku vodi kroz klanac Velike Paklenice do Planinarskog doma.

PAKLENIČKI MLINOVI priča su iz prve polovice 19. st. kada je na potoku Velika Paklenica sagrađeno 7 mlinova (vodenica).

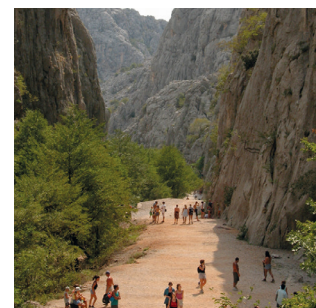
KROVOVI NA KUBU – posebnosti ovoga kraja ogledaju se i u tradicionalnom stilu gradnje. Naime samo u podgorskim naseljima susreću se tzv. krovovi na kubu, betonski bačvasti krovovi koji su do danas ostali sačuvani na kućama, gospodarskim objektima i mlinicama uz potok Velika Paklenica.

POUČNA STAZA PAKLARIĆ S VIDIKOVCEM dužine 550 m počinje starim, preuređenim pakleničkim mlinom i vodi do utvrde Paklarić (121 m) i vidikovca s kojeg se pruža panoramski pogled.

BICIKLISTIČKA STAZA STARIGRAD – RELJANI dužine 8 km vodi od središta Starigrad-Paklenice kroz stare zaseoke preko Male Paklenice do Selina. **POUČNA STAZA "Kratko putovanje kroz prošlost"** dio je ove pješačko-biciklističke staze i s 5 ploča posjetitelja vodi kroz povijest kraja do danas.

PIJEŠAČKO-EDUKATIVNA STAZA PIJESKARICA dužine 1,5 km prolazi kroz područje raznovidnih reljefnih oblika i bogate vegetacije, od Pakleničkog mlina do parkirališta u klancu, uz istočnu obalu potoka Velika Paklenica. Ime je dobila po endemskoj biljci pjeskarici koja raste jedino u klancima Paklenice.

ETNO-KUĆA MARASOVIĆ sa svojim postavom sačuvanih kućanskih, stočarskih, poljodjelskih i drugih pribora, oruđa i namještaja dočara način života, običaje i vjerovanja ljudi ovog kraja.



Klanac Velika Paklenica | Velika Paklenica Gorge



Stijena Anića kuka | The cliff of Anića kuk



Stijene Velike Paklenice – alpinistički i penjački raj |
The cliffs of Velika Paklenica – an alpine paradise



Poučna staza "Mirila" | Mirila Educational Trail

POUČNA STAZA LJUBOTIĆ dužine 5 km, obuhvaća 6 lokaliteta mirila i vidikovce u neposrednoj blizini sela Ljubotić, također i **POUČNU STAZU STARIGRAD** dužine 3 km, pristup cestom iz Starigrada. Likovni prikazi na starigradskim mirilima, unatoč rustičnosti, zadivljuju bogatstvom reljefnih ukrasa uklesanih na uzglavne ploče. Mirila (od riječi mjera) pogrebna su spomen-znamenja uz velebitske putove i staze nastajala od 17. – 20. st., a vezana su uz pogrebni običaj lokalnog stanovništva i označavaju mjesto pokojnikov posljednjeg pozdrava sa Suncem.

Year of proclamation: 1949 | Surface area: 9,507 ha | International protection: MAB – Man and Biosphere Reserve | Possible activities: hiking, free climbing, trekking, cycling, bird watching, visits to speleological structures
www.paklenica.hr

Educational trails

VELIKA PAKLENICA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL is the most visited trail in the park, leading through the Velika Paklenica col to the hiking lodge.

The **PAKLENICA MILLS** date back to the early 19th century, when seven water mills were constructed on the Velika Paklenica stream.

KROVOVI NA KUBU – a specificity of this region is in the traditional architecture. Only in the settlements of these foothills can you see these concrete barrel-like rooftops, called *krovovi na kubu*, which are still preserved to this day on the houses, outbuildings and water mills along the Velika Paklenica stream.

The **PAKLARIĆ EDUCATIONAL TRAIL AND LOOKOUT** is 550 m long, and begins at the old, restored Paklenica water mill, and leads to the Paklarić fortress (elevation 121 m) and the lookout that offers a spectacular panorama over the landscape.

STARIGRAD – RELJANI CYCLING TRAIL is 8 km long, beginning in the centre of Starigrad – Paklenica, and leading through the old hamlets via Mala Paklenica to Seline. The **SHORT JOURNEY THROUGH THE PAST EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** is part of this hiking/cycling trail, and provides 5 information panels that lead the visitor through the past of this area to the present day.

PIESKARICA WALKING-EDUCATIONAL TRAIL is 1.5 km long, and passes through an area of diverse relief forms and rich vegetation, from the Paklenica water mills to the parking lot in the gorge, along the eastern bank of the Velika Paklenica stream. The trail was named after the endemic plant *pieskarica* (*Arenaria orbicularis*), which grows only in the Paklenica gorges and nowhere else in the world.

The **MARASOVIĆ ETHNO-HOUSE** contains a collection of preserved household items, animal husbandry, agriculture and other equipment and tools, and evokes the way of life, customs and beliefs of the people of this area.

The **LJUBOTIĆ EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** is 5 km long, and connects six sites with *mirila* and lookouts in the vicinity of the village Ljubotić. The **STARIGRAD EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** is 3 km long, and is accessed by road from Starigrad. The artistic depictions on the Starigrad *mirila*, despite their rustic nature, are fantastic with the diverse raised ornamentation engraved onto the headstones. *Mirila* (derived from the Croatian word for measure) are funeral monuments found along the Velebit paths and trails. The custom arose in the 17 – 20th century, and is tied to the funeral rites of the local population, as the sites of the deceased person's final farewell to the sun.



Nacionalni park Brijuni | Brijuni National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1983. | Površina: 3.400 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: pješačenje, vožnja biciklom, jahanje, vožnja električnim automobilima, krstarenje, autonomno ronjenje, sportovi i rekreacija na vodi, snimanje podvodnog svijeta
www.brijuni.hr

BRIJUNSKO OTOČJE poseban je spoj prirodnih vrijednosti i kulturno-povijesne baštine. Na relativno malom otočju, površine nešto veće od 7 km², evidentirano je stotinjak lokaliteta i arheoloških objekata i kulturno-povijesnih vrijednosti koji obuhvaćaju razdoblje od prvog neolitskog naselja poluzemunica u zaljevu Soline do stvaranja mondenog ljetovališta i lječilišta početkom 20. stoljeća te predsjedničke rezidencije maršala Tita, koju su tijekom 25 godina (1954. – 1979.) pohodili državnici čak trećine zemalja diljem svijeta.

Poučne staze

PODMORSKA POUČNA STAZA dužine je 500-tinjak metara i prva je ove vrste u Hrvatskoj. Pruža jedinstven doživljaj prirodnih i arheoloških vrijednosti podmorja NP Brijuni, obuhvaća plivanje i podvodno razgledavanje na malim dubinama uz audiovodič i edukacijske ploče na doživljajnim točkama.

KAMENOLOMI – Čišćenjem starih kamenoloma od otpadnog kamena nakupljenog dugotrajnim radom brijunskih kamenorezaca (još od antičkog razdoblja), Alojz Čufar (Zuffar), šumar i projektant svih brijunskih šetnica, oblikovao je brežuljke, tako su nastala šetališta ugodna u svako doba godine.

VIDIKOVAC NA CIPROVCU, najočuvaniji je od tri vidikovca Kupelwieserovih Brijuna.

Year of proclamation: 1983 | Surface area: 3,400 ha | Possible activities: hiking, cycling, horseback riding, electric car rides, sailing, diving, water sports and recreation, underwater filming
www.brijuni.hr

THE BRIJUNI ARCHIPELAGO is an outstanding site of natural, cultural and historical heritage. More than one hundred sights of interest, including archaeological structures and sites of cultural and historical heritage are found on this relatively small set of islands, with a total area of just over 7 km². The history of the islands spans from the first Neolithic settlements of partly dug-in earthen housing structures in Soline Bay, to the creation of a fashionable summer vacation and health resort in the early 20th century and the presidential residence of President Tito, visited by the heads of state of a third of all the world's countries during a 25-year period (1954 – 1979).



Pogled na otočje Brijuni | View of the Brijuni islands



Kastrum, najslojevitiji brijunski arheološki lokalitet |
Castrum, the richest site by its strata on the Brijuni

Educational trails

The **SUBMARINE EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** is about 500 m long, and is the first of its kind in Croatia. It offers a unique way of experiencing the natural and archaeological values in the sea around Brijuni National Park, and includes swimming and underwater sightseeing at small depths, with an audio-guide and educational panels at the points of interest.

STONE QUARRIES – While clearing the old stone quarries of waste stone that had accumulated over the long history of work of the Brijuni stone cutters (since the period of antiquity), Alojz Ćufar, a forester and the designer of all the Brijuni promenades, shaped these hills, thus creating these walking trails that are pleasant in all four seasons.

LOOKOUT AT CIPROVAC, this is the best preserved of all the three lookouts of Kupelwieser's Brijuni.

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Kada je austrijski industrijalac Paul Kupelwieser 2. 8. 1893. godine prvi put kročio na brijunsko tlo, zatekao je zapušteno i malarično otočje s malobrojnim žiteljima i bujnom vegetacijom i tek nekoliko očuvanih građevina. Uz pomoć nobelovca dr. Roberta Kocha suzbija malariju na Brijunima. Kupujući Brijune povlači se iz svijeta biznisa i čelične industrije te započinje na Brijunima posve novi projekt uređivanja, pošumljavanja, oplemenjivanja otočke flore i faune te arheoloških istraživanja prostora Brijuna, kao podloge za novi turistički centar europskog i svjetskog visokog društva.

That when Austrian industrialist Paul Kupelwieser first stepped foot on Brijuni Island on 2 August 1893, he found an abandoned and malarial island with only a handful of residents, lavish vegetation and just a few preserved structures. With then help of Noble laureate Dr. Robert Koch, he worked to suppress malaria on the Brijuni islands. He purchased the islands and withdrew from the world of business and the steel industry, to begin a new project on the islands. He cleared the vegetation and planted new forest trees, enriched the islands' flora and fauna, and started archaeological research on the islands, as the centre for a new tourism centre to accommodate the high society of Europe and the world.



Arheološki lokalitet na Brijunima | An archaeological site on the Brijuni islands



Nacionalni park Kornati | Kornati National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1980. | Površina: 21.571 ha | **Moguće aktivnosti:** pješaćenje, krstarenje, rekreativni ribolov, autonomno ronjenje, snimanje podvodnog svijeta, fotografiranje
www.kornati.hr

SUHOZIDI su najupečatljiviji i najatraktivniji kameni svjedoci svega što je stvorila ruka kornatskih stanovnika. Ovi kilometrima dugi zidovi, koji presijecaju kornatske otoke, jedna su od najvećih turističkih atrakcija. Fascinantno je da kamenje nije spojeno nikakvim vezivom, a zidu čvrstinu daje samo vještina slaganja kamena i to tako da jedan kamen drži drugi.

VIDIKOVCI – Metlina (najviši i najimpressivniji), Otočevac (omogućava pogled na gotovo cijelo područje NP Kornati), Litnji vrh (na Veloj Smokvici pruža pogled na Murtersko more), Levrnake (jednostavan za doći) i Opat (pruža prekrasan pogled).

Posebne **ZANIMLJIVOSTI** – su jesenska i proljetna seliba ptica na Kornatskom otočju i više od 650 biljnih vrsta od kojih su neke vrlo rijetke i ugrožene.

Year of proclamation: 1980 | Surface area: 21,571 ha | Possible activities: hiking, sailing, recreational fishing, diving, underwater filming, photography
www.kornati.hr

DRY STONE WALLS are the most impressive and attractive stone testimony of all that the hands of the Kornati people have created. Kilometres of these walls criss-cross the Kornati islands, and today are among the greatest tourist attractions. It is fascinating that these rocks are not bound by any binding material, and the strength of the wall comes from the skill of laying the stones on one another, such that one stone supports another.

LOOKOUTS – Metlina (highest and most impressive), Otočevac (views over virtually the entire Kornati park area), Litnji vrh (on Vela Smokvica, with views over the sea around Murter), Levrnake (easy to climb) and Opat (spectacular views).

Particularly **INTERESTING** are the spring and autumn bird migrations on the Kornati Islands, and the more than 650 plant species found here, some of which are very rare and threatened.



Raznoliki oblici stijena kornatskog otočja | Diversity of rock forms on the Kornati islands



Pogled na kornatsko otočje | View of the Kornati Islands



Pogled sa vrha Montokuc | View from the Montokuc peak



Benediktinski samostan Sv. Marije na otočiću Velikog jezera | Benedictin Monastery of St. Mary on Veliko Jezero Islet



Pogled na mljetsko jezero | View of the lake on Mljet Island



Nacionalni park Mljet | Mljet National Park

Godina proglašenja: 1960. | Površina: 5.292 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: pješaćenje, planinarenje, vožnja biciklom, sportovi i rekreacija na vodi, veslanje, autonomno ronjenje, fotografiranje
www.np-mljet.hr

ZAPRAČARICA je najstariji put od benediktinskog samostana sv. Marije na otočiću u Velikom jezeru, prema Velikom mostu i mlinici te otvorenom moru, a zovu ga i Austrijski put, jer je u vrijeme Austrije korišten za prijevoz raznih materijala od ogrijeva do kamena, namirnica i vode korištenjem barki. Danas je to asfaltna šetnica Branimira Gušića.

VELJI ili **VELIKI GRAD** odnosno Montokuc (514 m) najviši je vrh Mljeta, otoka koji je po legendi povezan s mitskim junakom Odisejem. Najviši otočki vrh predivan je vidikovac na mljetska jezera i vrijedi ga posjetiti označenom stazom od jezera.

KAŠTIL – stara utvrda i vidikovac u naselju Polača na brdu iznad lokaliteta Guvna.

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA OKO POLUOTOKA KONŠTAR – s pločicama koje imenuju razne vrste bilja uzduž staze.

Year of proclamation: 1960 | Surface area: 5,292 ha | Possible activities: hiking, mountaineering, cycling, water sports and recreation, rowing, diving, photography
www.np-mljet.hr

ZAPRAČARICA is the oldest trail from the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary on the islet in Veliko Jezero Lake, towards the Veliki Most bridge and water mills and the open sea. It is called the Austrian trail, as it was used during the Austrian rule to transport various materials by boat, from firewood to stone, to foodstuffs and water. Today, this is the paved Branimir Gušić promenade.

VELJI, also called **VELIKI GRAD** or Montokuc (elevation 514 m), is the highest peak of Mljet, an island associated in legends with the legendary hero Odysseus. The peak can be reached via a trail from the lake and provides a spectacular view over the Mljet Lakes. Though it is not within the park boundaries, it is certainly worth a visit.

KAŠTIL – old fortress and lookout in the settlement of Polača, on the hill overlooking Guvna.

Educational trails

EDUCATIONAL TRAIL AROUND THE KONŠTAR PENINSULA – includes information panels about the various plant species found along the trail.

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Park obuhvaća sjeverozapadni dio otoka Mljeta i prvi je institucionalizirani pokušaj zaštite izvornog ekosustava na Jadranu.

The park encompasses the northwestern part of the island of Mljet, and was one of the first institutional attempts to protect a pristine ecosystem on the Adriatic Sea.

Parkovi prirode Hrvatske | Croatia's Nature Parks



Jezero kod planinarskog doma na Jankovcu | Lake next to the Jankovac mountain hut



Vrh Papuka | The peak of Papuk Mountain



Park prirode Papuk | Papuk Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1999. | Površina: 34.306 ha | Međunarodna zaštita: Europska mreža Geoparkova, od 2007. | Moguće aktivnosti: pješaćenje, planinarenje, trekking, slobodno penjanje, vožnja biciklom, kupanje u termalnim vodama, rekreativni ribolov, jahanje, paragliding, zimski sportovi
www.pp-papuk.hr

Poučne staze

GEOLOŠKA POUČNA STAZA RUPNICA i **POUČNA STAZA STARI HRASTOVI** (dužine 2,3 km, obilazak oko 3 h) prezentira fenomen stijena – vulkanskih stupova (prvi geološki spomenik prirode Hrvatske iz 1948. godine), te zanimljivu priču o vulkanima svijeta i usnulom “Rupničkom vulkanu”. Druga, kraća poučna staza, vodi do Starih hrastova, divovskih hrastova starosti oko 500 godina.

GROFOVA POUČNA STAZA NA IZLETIŠTU JANKOVAC (dužine 2,3 km, obilazak oko 3 h) prolazi najljepšim dijelovima Park-šume Jankovac, uz istoimeni planinarski dom. Otkriva zanimljive pojedinosti o prirodnoj i kulturnoj baštini parka, te životu grofa Josipa pl. Jankovića, sahranjenog u spilji iznad jezera.

POUČNA STAZA LAPIJAK (dužina 4,2 km, obilazak oko 3,5 h) prva je brdsko-planinska poučna staza u Slavoniji, dijelom slijedi planinarsku stazu “Šuleroz put”, a na njoj su sadržane sve najbitnije značajke Parka prirode.

POUČNA STAZA RUŽICA (dužina 800 m, obilazak 1,5 h) vodi šumskim putem od Orahovičkog jezera do srednjovjekovnog grada Ružica-grada, jednog od najvećih i najbolje očuvanih srednjovjekovnih plemićkih gradova u Hrvatskoj.

BOTANIČKA POUČNA STAZA TURIAK (dužina 6,3 km, obilazak 6 h) prilika za upoznavanje s nekim od najzanimljivijih zaštićenih i ugroženih biljnih, ali i životinjskih vrsta Papuka.

POUČNA STAZA KUTJEVO (dužina 1,3 km, obilazak 1 h) posjet povijesnom kompleksu grada Kutjevo: cistercijski samostan iz 13. st. sa crkvom, barokni dvorac i vinski podrum sve do vinorodnog Vinkomira s vidikovcem.

Year of proclamation: 1999 | Surface area: 34,306 ha | International protection: European Geoparks Network, since 2007 | Possible activities: hiking, mountaineering, trekking, free climbing, cycling, thermal spa, recreational fishing, horseback riding, paragliding, winter sports
www.pp-papuk.hr

Educational trails

The **RUPNICA GEOLOGICAL EDUCATION TRAIL** and the **OLD OAKS EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** (length 2.3 km, walking time about 3h) present the phenomenon of rocks – volcanic columns (the first geological nature monument in Croatia from 1948 (and the interesting story of the volcanoes of the world and the sleepy "Rupnica volcano". The second, shorter educational trail leads to the Old Oaks, a grove of gigantic oak trees that are about 500 years old.

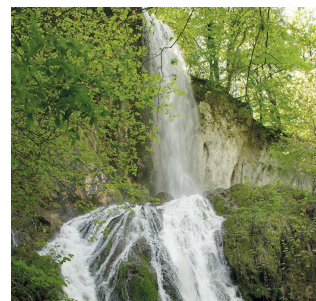
COUNT'S EDUCATION TRAIL AT THE JANKOVAC EXCURSION SITE (length 2.3 km, walking time about 3h) passes through the loveliest parts of the Jankovac Park Forest and the mountain lodge. The trail reveals interesting details about the natural and cultural heritage of the park, and about the life of nobleman Count Josip Janković, who was laid to rest in the cave above the lake.

LAPIJAK EDUCATIONAL TRAIL (length 4.2 km, walking time about 3.5h) is the first hilly/mountain educational trail in Slavonia, and partly follows the Šuler Trail hiking trail, which visits all the most significant characteristics of this nature park.

RUŽICA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL (length 800 m, walking time 1.5h) runs through the forest from the Orahovičko Lake to the medieval town of Ružica, one of the largest and best preserved medieval noble towns in Croatia.

TURIJAK BOTANICAL EDUCATIONAL TRAIL (length 6.3 km, walking time 6h) provides an opportunity to become familiar with some of the most interesting protected and threatened plant and animal species of Mt. Papuk.

KUTJEVO EDUCATIONAL TRAIL (length 1.3 km, walking time 1h) leads to the historical complex of the town of Kutjevo, with its Cistercian abbey and church from the 13th century, Baroque palace and wine cellar, to the wine-growing hills of Vinkomir with the lookout.



Vodopad Jankovac | Jankovac waterfall



Srednjovjekovni Ružica-grad | Ružica-grad medieval fortress



Park prirode Medvednica | Medvednica Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1981. | Površina: 17,936 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: planinarenje, pješčenje, vožnja biciklima, slobodno penjanje, obilazak speleoloških objekata i rudnika, skijanje
www.pp-medvednica.hr

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA MIROSLAVEC nalazi se na stazi između Šestinskog lagvića i Kraljičinog zdenca, a interpretira složenu geološku povijest i građu Medvednice na razumljiv i jednostavan način s brojnim ilustracijama i kartama.

ŠUMSKA STAZA BLIZNEC prati tok istoimenog potoka uz Sljemensku cestu. Prva je poučna staza u Hrvatskoj koja je u potpunosti, izvedbom i sadržajima, prilagođena osobama s invaliditetom, i s 11 interpretacijskih ploča posjetitelju približava prirodne i kulturno-povijesne značajke tog lokaliteta.

500 HORVATOVIH STUBA djelo su Vladimira Horvata, velikog ljubitelja prirode, planinara i speleologa, koji je vlastoručno od 1946. – 1953. godine isklesao 500 kamenih stuba u, do tada nepristupačnom, ali prelijepom otočiću krša na strmim sjevernim padinama Medvednice.

POUČNA STAZA BISTRA posjetitelje upoznaje s prirodnim, geološkim, kulturnim te ekološkim značajkama i prirodnim fenomenima sjevernog dijela Medvednice.

MEDVEDGRAD – jedan od najbolje očuvanih srednjovjekovnih gradova u Hrvatskoj u svojoj je prošlosti promijenio brojne vlasnike, između ostalih i zloglasnu Crnu kraljicu. Na Medvedgradu se kroz godinu organizira velik broj kulturno-turističkih manifestacija poput Medvedgradskih glazbenih večeri, Zagreb Fantastic Film Festivala, Srednjovjekovnih dana na Medvednici te kazališnih predstava.

ŠPIJLA VETERNICA – nalazi se u jugozapadnom dijelu Medvednice, a njen turistički uređen dio prikazuje geomorfološke fenomene koji se rijetko viđaju u klasičnim turističko uređenim špiljama.

RUDNIK ZRINSKI – nalazi se kod Planinarskog doma Grafičar. Bio je rudnik olovno-cinkove rude. Danas je rudnik otvoren za posjetitelje i idealna je prilika za upoznavanje tajanstvenog podzemlja Medvednice.

MARIJANSKI HODOČASNIČKI PUT – Marijanski hodočasnički put na području Parka prirode Medvednica dio je izdvojene mreže marijanskih putova koji vode u najveće hrvatskog marijansko svetište gradić Mariju Bistricu.

Year of proclamation: 1981 | Surface area: 17,936 ha | Possible activities: hiking, walking, cycling, free climbing, visiting cave structures and mines, skiing
www.pp-medvednica.hr

Educational trails

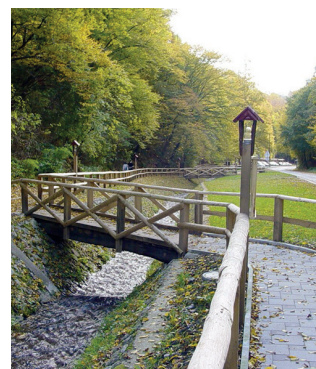
MIROSLAVEC EDUCATIONAL TRAIL is on the path from Šestinski Lagvić to the Queen's well, and provides information on the complex geological history and structure of Mt. Medvednica in an easy to understand way, with numerous illustrations and maps.

BLIZNEC FOREST TRAIL follows the course of the Blizec stream along the Sljeme road. This is the first educational trail in Croatia to be fully adapted for the disabled, both in terms of its completeness, structure and content. The trail includes 11 information panels that outline the natural, cultural and historical features of this site.

The **500 HORVAT STAIRS** are the work of Vladimir Horvat, a great nature lover, hiking and speleologist, who carved 500 stone stairs by hand in the period from 1946 – 1953 in this previously inaccessible but beautiful island of karst on the steep northern slopes of Mt. Medvednica.



Srednjovjekovna utvrda Medvedgrad | Medvedgrad medieval fortress



Šumska staza Bliznac | Bliznac forest trail



500 Horvatovih stuba | Excursion site Horvat's 500 Stairs



Posjetitelji u rudniku Zrinski | Visitors in the Zrinski mine

The BISTRA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL acquaints visitors with the natural, geological, cultural and ecological features and natural phenomena of the northern part of Mt. Medvednica.

MEDVEDGRAD – one of the best preserved medieval fortresses in Croatia has changed many owners over the course of history, including the infamous Black Queen. Throughout the year, the fortress is a spectacular venue for cultural and tourism events, such as Medvedgrad Musical Evenings, Zagreb Fantastic Film Festival, Medieval days on Medvednica and many theater performances.

VETERNICA CAVE – found in the southwestern part of Mt. Medvednica. Part of the cave has been equipped for visitors, and shows the geomorphological phenomenon that are rarely seen in classically equipped caves.

ZRINSKI MINE – situated near the Grafičar mountain lodge. This was a lead and zinc ore mine. Today, the mine is open for visitors and is an ideal way to get to know the mysteries of the Mt. Medvednica underground.

MARY PILGRIMAGE ROUTE – The Mary Pilgrimage Route in the area of Medvednica Nature Park is part of a separate network of Mary Routes leading to Croatia's largest shrine to Our Lady, Marija Bistrica.



Park prirode Žumberak – Samoborsko gorje | Žumberak – Samoborsko Gorje Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1999. | Površina: 34.235 ha | **Moguće aktivnosti:** pješčenje, planinarenje, vožnja biciklom, paragliding (vrh Japetić), sportsko penjanje, jahanje
www.park-zumberak.hr

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA KNEŽEVA U ARHEOLOŠKOME PARKU U BUDINJAKU – dužine 4,2 km započinje u žumberačkom naselju Budinjak i predstavlja lokalitet na kojem je život bujao od 10. – 6. stoljeća prije nove ere. Kuriozitet staze su vrijedni pogrebni ostaci, među kojima i brončana kaciga "kneza". Kao rijedak sačuvan primjer jedne vrste starije željeznodobnih kaciga ta je kaciga dobila ime "tip Budinjak".

POUČNA STAZA ŽUMBERAČKI ARHEOLOŠKI PUT dužine 53 km započinje u Grdanjcima, a završava u Sošicama i povezuje nalazišta iz raznih razdoblja bogate kulturno-povijesne priče prostora Parka.

POUČNA STAZA GDJE VOĆE ZRI dužine 2 km nalazi se u Loviću Prekriškom, malom selu iznad mjesta Vivodina, a prolazi kroz 10 poučnih točaka na kojima je ispričana priča kako voćnjak nije samo mjesto gdje čovjek uzgaja voće, već i dom mnogobrojnih malih životinja.

PIJEŠAČKA STAZA PUT KRALJICE BUKVE dužine 35 km nazvana je po jedinstvenom primjerku bukve, besprijeckorno ravnom stablu koje raste kod Blaževog brda. Staza vodi od Sošica do Slanog Dola (sjedište Parka i infocentar), može se uživati u očuvanoj prirodi i vidjeti rijetke i zaštićene biljke.

VRANJAČKI SLAP jedan je od dva prelijepa slapa u kanjonu rječice Slapnice, optočen je sedrom – "živom" stijenom koja i danas nastaje. Nedaleko ovog slapa je i prelijepi **SLAP BRISALO** te Draganov mlin-vodenica.

KUPČINA ŽUMBERAČKA selo je očuvane tradicionalne arhitekture u kojem se nalazi interesantna crkva sv. Roka sa zvonikom na preslicu, a u selu se mogu kupiti ili uloviti svježe pastirve iz ribnjaka Vrabac.

STARI MLINOVI – mlinovi su uspomena na tradicionalnu proizvodnju brašna, nekad ih je bilo skoro 200-tinjak, a danas ih je tek nekoliko očuvanih. Jedan od njih je Mlin obitelji Medven na rječici Kupčini nedaleko Krašića u Medvenovoj i Čunkovoj Dragi.

Year of proclamation: 1999 | Surface area: 34,235 ha | Possible activities: walking, hiking, cycling, paragliding (Japetić peak), sports climbing, horseback riding
www.park-zumberak.hr

Educational trails

TRAIL OF KNIGHTS EDUCATIONAL TRAILS, BUDINJAK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK – length of 4.2 km, begins at the village of Budinjak. This was a lively and bustling settlement from the 10th – 6th century BC. A distinctive feature of the trail are the valuable burial remains; in the remains of a 'knight' and 'lady' from one tumulus, in addition to the discovery of several bronze helmets. Today, the 'Budinjak' type helmet is well known and recognised among European archaeologists.

ŽUMBERAK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAIL, with a length of 53 km, begins in Grdanjci and ends in Sošice, and connects the find sites from various periods of the rich cultural and historical legacy of the park area.

WHERE FRUIT MATURES EDUCATIONAL TRAIL, with a length of 2 km is found in Lović Prekriški, a small village just above the settlement of Vivodina. The trail passes through 10 educational points that tells the story of the orchard, not only as a place where humans grow fruit, but also as a home for numerous small animals.

QUEEN BEECH WALKING TRAIL, with a length of 35 km was named after the magnificent and impeccable straight beech tree that grows near the Blaževo brdo hill. The trail runs from Sošice to Slani Dol (park seat and info centre). Enjoy the pristine nature here, and view many rare and protected plant species.

VRANJAČKI SLAP is one of two beautiful waterfalls in the canyon of the Slapnica stream. It is set in travertine, 'live' rock that still continues to be formed to this day. Near this waterfall, visit the beautiful **BRISALO SLAP** waterfall and the Draganov water mill.

KUPČINA ŽUMBERAČKA is a village with preserved traditional architecture, including the interesting Chapel of St. Rocco with its unique belfry. In the village, you can catch or buy fresh trout from the Vrabac fish farm.

OLD WATER MILLS – the mills are mementos of the traditional way of milling flour. Once there were some 200 mills here, while today only a handful remain. One of them is the Medven family mill on the Kupčina River near Krašić in Medvenova and Čunkova Draga.



Budinjački nalazi, rekonstrukcija vrijedne kacige | Budinjak archaeological finds, reconstruction of a valuable helmet



Vodopad Brisalo u kanjonu rječice Slapnice | Brisalo waterfall in the Slapnica River canyon



Dobre lokacije za cestovni i brdski biciklizam | Good locations for road and mountain biking



Park prirode Učka | Učka Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1999. | Površina: 16.051 ha | **Moguće aktivnosti:** pješčenje, planinarenje, slobodno penjanje, vožnja biciklom, jahanje, obilazak speleoloških objekata
www.pp-ucka.hr

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA PLAS dužine 2 km, prolazi kroz gustu šumu tipične primorske bukve, a na njoj se nalaze uređena odmorišta, vidikovci s pogledom na brežuljkastu Istru i Čićariju.

MITSKO-POVIJESNA STAZA TREBIŠĆA – PERUN dužine 15 km, vodi kroz očuvanu prirodu i zaseoke kanjona Potoške vale do vrha Perun. Predstavlja pokušaj da se približi tko su zapravo Slaveni, što danas znamo o tome odakle su i zašto došli na ovo područje te kakva su bila vjerovanja prema kojima su krojili život svoje zajednice.

ŠETNICA SLAP dužine 1,6 km, prolazi područjem Lovranske Drage i vodi do slapa koji izvire na nekoliko mjesta unutar kanjona. Prolazi kroz nasade maruna, šumu hrasta i graba te preko starih terasa na kojima se nekada obrađivala zemlja.

POUČNA STAZA VELA DRAGA dužine 2 km, prolazi rubom impresivnog istoimenog kanjona i uz pomoć postavljenih interpretacijskih ploča posjetiteljima predstavlja ovaj spomenik iznimne geomorfološke vrijednosti, s vidikovcem i odmoristom uređenim iznad kanjona, popularnog među slobodnim penjačima.

Year of proclamation: 1999 | Surface area: 16,051 ha | Possible activities: walking, hiking, free climbing, cycling, horseback riding, visiting cave structures
www.pp-ucka.hr

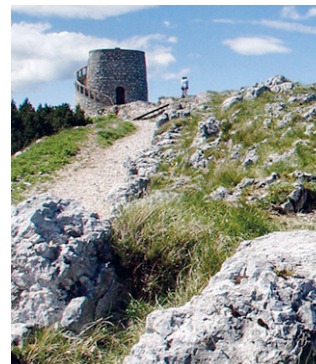
Educational trails

PLAS EDUCATIONAL TRAIL with a length of 2 km, passes through the dense woods of the typical coastal beech tree. The trail leads to well equipped rest areas and lookouts with spectacular views over the hills of Istria and Čićarija.

TREBIŠĆA – PERUN MYTHICAL/HISTORICAL TRAIL, with a length of 15 km, leads through the preserved nature and hamlets of the Potoška Vala canyon to the peak Perun. The trail aims to familiarise visitors with who the Slavs actually are, what we know today about where they came from and why they came to this area, what their beliefs were, and how their community life was organised.

ŠETNICA SLAP TRAIL, with a length of 1.6 km, passes through the Lovranska Draga area and leads to a waterfall that springs at several sites within the canyon. It passes through chestnut plantations, oak and hornbeam woods, and over the old terraces where the land was once cultivated.

VELA DRAGA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL, with a length of 2 km, passes along the edge of the impressive Vela Draga canyon. The installed interpretation panels present this monument of exceptional geomorphological value for visitors, and the trail leads to a lookout and equipped rest area above the canyon, which is a popular site among rock climbers.



Kula – vidikovci iz 1911. g. na vrhu Učke, Vojak | Viewing tower from 1911 at the top of Mt. Učka, Vojak peak



Geološka staza u klancu Vela draga | A geological trail in the Velika Draga Gorge



Park prirode Velebit | Velebit Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1981. | Površina: 203.551 ha | **Međunarodna zaštita:** MAB – Rezervat biosfere | **Moguće aktivnosti:** planinarenje, fotografiranje, snimanje, vožnja biciklom, obilazak speleoloških objekata, rekreativni ribolov, rafting, vožnja u kanuima
www.pp-velebit.hr

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA TEREZIJANA – Terezijana je jedna od važnih cesta izgrađenih u prošlosti preko velebitskih prijevoja radi odvijanja trgovinskog prometa između priobalja i unutrašnjosti. Dio Terezijane u dužini od 3 km poučna je staza namijenjena isključivo pješacima s početkom u Baškim Oštarijama (924 m). Posebno je zanimljiva zbog prostora kojim prolazi gdje se na kratkom području dožive oba lica Velebita u njihovoj punoj ljepoti.

POUČNA STAZA KUDIN MOST nudi upoznavanje najljepšeg dijela Krupe, najdužeg pritoka rijeke Zrmanje, s njezinim raskošnim slapovima i sedrenim kaskadama te šetnju preko Kudinog mosta, najstarijeg očuvanog prijelaza preko Krupe izgrađenog u suhozidu.

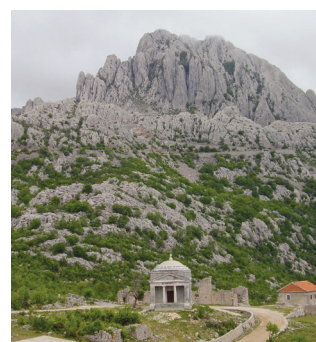
POUČNA STAZA STARIGRAD SENJSKI – DONJA KLADA dugačka je 10 km i prolazi mnogim živopisnim uvalama sa starim ribarskim naseljima. Uz cijelu stazu nalazimo tipičnu primorsku vegetaciju: makija, primorski travnjaci i kamenjar.

CEROVAČKE ŠPILE – smještene na južnom dijelu Parka na cesti prema Kninu (4 km od Gračaca). Među najpoznatijim su i najznačajnijim speleološkim objektima u Hrvatskoj, jer su iznimno bogate nalazima iz davne prošlosti i jedno su od većih nalazišta špiljskog medvjeda. Istraženo je 4 km, a za turistički posjet uređeno je prvih 700 m Donje i Gornje špile.

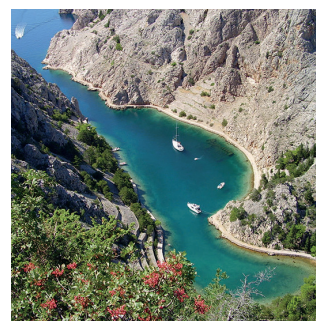
Year of proclamation: 1981 | Surface area: 203,551 ha | International protection: MAB – Man and Biosphere Reserve | Possible activities: hiking, photography, cycling, visiting cave structures, recreational fishing, rafting, canoe rides
www.pp-velebit.hr

Educational trails

TEREZIJANA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL – The Terezijana (Therese's road) is one of the very important roads that was built in the past over the Velebit passes to enable trade and transport between the coastal and inland regions. A part of the Terezijana road is an educational trail covering 3 km, intended exclusively for walkers, starting in Baške Oštarije (924 m). This trail is particularly lovely as you can experience both sides of Mt. Velebit in their glory over a short area.



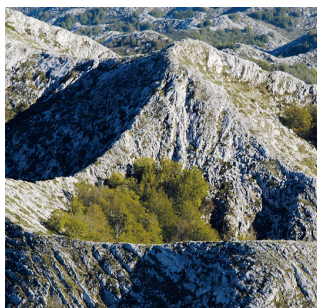
Transvelebitska prometnica iz 1832. godine, crkva sv. Franje i Tulove grede | Trans-Velebit Road from 1832, the Church of St. Francis and the Tulove Grede cliffs



Čudesno lijepa uvala Zavrtnica kod Jablanca | The breathtaking Zavrtnica cove near Jablanac



Kanjon rijeke Krupe | Krupa River Canyon



Ponikve na vršnom dijelu Biokova | Ponikve karst depressions in the peak area of Mt. Biokovo



Vidikovac na more | Seaside viewing point



Zalazak sunca na ritom | Sunset in the wetland

KUDIN MOST EDUCATIONAL TRAIL runs through the loveliest part of the course of the Krupa River, the longest tributary of the Zrmanja River, which features a series of gentle waterfalls and travertine cascades. The trail runs over the Kudin most bridge, the oldest preserved bridge over the Krupa River, built entirely as a dry stone wall.

STARIGRAD SENJSKI – DONJA KLADA EDUCATIONAL TRAIL, with a length of 10 km passes through many beautiful bays with old fishing villages. Along the entire trail, the typical coastal vegetation can be seen: macchia, coastal grasslands and rocky vegetation.

CEROVAC CAVES – situated in the southern part of the park on the road towards Knin (4 km from Gračac). This is among the best known and most significant speleological structures in Croatia, with a number of finds from the ancient past, and as one of the largest find sites of the cave bear. A total length of 4 km of the cave has been investigated, while the first 700 m of the Upper and Lower Caves have been equipped for visitors.



Park prirode Biokovo | Biokovo Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1960. | Površina: 19.330 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: pješčenje, planinarenje, fotografiranje, snimanje
www.biokovo.com

Poučne staze

POUČNA GEOLOŠKA STAZA POD VILOVIKOM lagana je i označena planinarskim markacijama, a poučne ploče objašnjavaju postanak vapnenca i geomorfoloških fenomena planine Biokovo.

POUČNA STAZA PUTOVIMA DREVNE BERULIJE kroz 9 poučnih tabli prikazuje život stare Berulije (današnjih Brela) i priču o crkvi Gospe od Zdravlja iz 17. st., Tomaševom guvnu, gdje se vršilo žito i drugim posebnostima iz prošlosti i sadašnjosti života ljudi podbiokovskog kraja.

POUČNA STAZA TOPNIČKI PUT – nalazi se istočno od prijevoja Staza i povezuje postojeću poučnu stazu s crkvom sv. Ilije na prijevoju Staza, povezujući tako i drugi dio fortifikacijskih utvrđenja duž lokaliteta Staza stvarajući siguran, kružni pješačko-edukativan put.

BOTANIČKI VRT KOTIŠINA od Makarske je udaljen samo 3 km, na nadmorskoj visini 350 – 500 m. Vrt je utemeljio dr. fra Jure Radić (1920. – 1990.), franjevac i znanstvenik, sa svrhom znanstvenog istraživanja i motrenja, zaštite i očuvanja te popularizacije i upoznavanja biljnog svijeta planine Biokovo pa kroz vrt vodi nekoliko pješačkih staza.

VIDIKOVAC STAZA pruža pogled na Makarsku rivijeru i otoke, a na putu prema vidikovcu mogu se vidjeti ostaci pastirskih stanova i prapovijesne (Ilirske) gomile. Drugi ZANIMLJIVI VIDIKOVCI još su i Štrbina, Vošac i Sveti Jure (1762 m) – na najvišem vrhu Biokova, odakle se pruža panoramski pogled na Zagoru i otoke, a za posebno lijepog vremena mogu se dobro vidjeti bosansko-hercegovačke planine i susjedna Italija.

Year of proclamation: 1960 | Surface area: 19,330 ha | Possible activities: walking, hiking, photography, filming
www.biokovo.com

Educational trails

POD VILOVIKOM EDUCATIONAL GEOLOGICAL TRAIL is an easy and marked hiking trail. The information panels installed along the trail explain the process of how limestone is formed and the geomorphological phenomena of Mt. Biokovo.

ANCIENT BERULIJE EDUCATIONAL TRAIL shows the life of the people of ancient Berulije (present day Brela) on 9 educational panels, and also tells the tale of the Church of Our Lady of Health from the 17th century, about the wheat thresher and other specificities from the past and present of the life of those living in the foothills of Mt. Biokovo.

ARTILLERY PATH EDUCATIONAL TRAIL – is situated east of the Staza pass and is connected to the existing educational trail with the Church of St. Elias at the Staza pass, thus also connecting the second part of the fortifications along the Staza site, creating a safe, circular, educational hiking trail.

KOTIŠINA BOTANICAL GARDEN is just 3 km from Makarska, in the elevation range of 350 – 500 m. The garden was established by Father Dr. Jure Radić (1920 – 1990), a Franciscan monk and scientist, for the purpose of scientific research and observation, protection and conservation, and the popularisation and familiarisation of the plant life of Mt. Biokovo. Several walking trails run through the park.

LOOKOUT TRAIL offers spectacular views over the Makarska Riviera and islands. On route towards the lookout, you can see the remnants of the shepherd's huts and the prehistoric Illyrian rock mounds. Other interesting LOOKOUTS are also at Štrbina, Vošac and Sveti Jure (elevation 1762 m), the highest peak of Mt. Biokovo, which provides a magnificent panorama over the inland area and the islands. During exceptionally nice weather, the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and neighbouring Italy can be seen.



Park prirode Kopački rit | Kopački Rit Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1967. | Površina: 23.142 ha | Međunarodna zaštita: Ramsarsko područje od 1993. | Moguće aktivnosti: pješčenje, vožnja brodom, vožnja biciklom, vožnja konjskim zapregama, promatranje ptica, promatranje divljači, fotografiranje, rekreativni ribolov
www.kopacki-rit.com

Poučne staze

POUČNA STAZA vodi od Prijamnog centra do Sakadaškog jezera, duž staze postavljene su table sa slikama i opisima biljaka, životinja i karakteristikama močvarnog staništa.

PUT DABROVA razgledavanje posebnog zoo-rezervata čamcem ustanove uz pratnju vodiča i mogućnost razgledavanja vodenih putova poplavnog područja, posjet Kompleksu dvorca Tikveš, razgledavanje izložbe eksponata flore i faune Kopačkog rita u Bioekološkoj stanici.

Year of proclamation: 1967 | Surface area: 23,142 ha | International protection: Ramsar area since 1993 | Possible activities: walking, boat rides, cycling, horse carriage rides, bird watching, wild game watching, photography, recreational fishing
www.kopacki-rit.com

Educational trails

The **EDUCATIONAL TRAIL** leads from the Reception centre to the Sakadaški Lake. The trail is lined by a number of information panels with photographs and descriptions of plants, animals and the characteristics of the wetland habitat.

The **BEAVER'S TRAIL** allows for sightseeing of the special zoological reserve by guided boat tour, and the possibility of visiting the water routes of the floodplain areas, visiting the Tikveš palace, viewing the flora and fauna exhibit of Kopački Rit at the Bio-ecological station.

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Kopački rit fenomen je prirode. Unutrašnja je Delta Dunava i Drave u Europi jedinstvena pojava i najveće fluvialno močvarno područje srednjeg Podunavlja (Bognar, 1990).

Danas je najveće rastilište i mrijestilište ribe čitavog Podunavlja, nakon područja njegove delte, kao i najvažniji ornitološki rezervat u Hrvatskoj, a ujedno jedan od važnijih u svijetu u kojem se svake godine gnijezdi oko 140 vrsta ptica, većinom gnjezdarića.

Kopački je rit i poznato sastajalište orlova štekavaca. Kada ima dovoljno hrane, nerijetko možemo na jednom mjestu vidjeti od deset do dva-deset primjeraka.

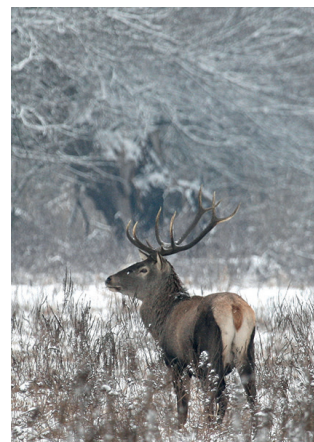
S prvim danima rujna u Kopačkom ritu započinje ritska ljubavna rapsodija. Počinje sezona parenja, "rika jelena". Posjetitelji Parka riku jelena mogu čuti u rane jutarnje sate ili u predvečerje. Za ljubitelje prirode koji žele izbliza čuti i doživjeti riku jelena, Park organizira izlete uz pratnju vodiča.

Kopački Rit is a natural phenomenon. It lies between the Drava and the Danube Rivers, and is a unique occurrence in Europe, as the largest fluvial wetland area in the middle Podunavlje region (Bognar, 1990).

Today, this is the largest spawning ground and nursery area for fish in the Podunavlje region, and the largest ornithological reserve in Croatia and one of the most significant in the world, with some 140 bird species nesting here each year.

Kopački rit is a famous meeting place for white-tailed eagles. When there is enough food, one can often see in one place ten to twenty specimens.

The deer mating season, also called the rut, begins in Kopački Rit in early September. Park visitors are able to hear the rutting of the deer in the early morning hours or in the early evening. For nature lovers wanting to get out and hear the rut up close, the park also organises guided tours.



Rika jelena doživljaj koji se pamti | The rut, an unforgettable experience



Siva čaplja | Grey heron



Park prirode Lonjsko polje | Lonjsko Polje Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1990. | Površina: 51.126 ha | Međunarodna zaštita: Ramsarsko područje od 1993. | Moguće aktivnosti: pješčenje, vožnja biciklom, vožnja čamcem i skelom na rijeci Savi, promatranje ptica, fotografiranje, rekreativni ribolov
www.pp-lonjsko-polje.hr

Poučne staze

PIJEŠAČKA "STAZA GRANIČARA" kreće iz Krapja – sela graditeljske baštine u pravcu pašnjaka Orlinci na kojem se na otvorenoj ispaši nalazi matično stado, danas kritično ugroženo slavonsko-srijemsko-podolskog goveda. Uz stazu su izgrađene dvije replike drvenih povijesnih stražarnica (Čardaka) koji podsjećaju na burnu povijest Vojne krajine i život graničara.

PIJEŠAČKA "TENINA STAZA" svojim imenom simbolično podsjeća na šumara i hrvatskog pisca Josipa Kozaraca i istoimenu pripovjetku. Na stazi je postavljeno 16 poučnih panoa koji govore o temama vezanim za tipičnu nizinsku šumu hrasta lužnjaka i običnog graba.

Year of proclamation: 1990 | Surface area: 51,126 ha | International protection: Ramsar area since 1993 | Possible activities: walking, cycling, canoe rides, raft ride on the Sava River, bird watching, photography, recreational fishing
www.pp-lonjsko-polje.hr

Educational trails

The **FRONTIER TRAIL** begins in Krapje – the village of architectural heritage village near the Orlinci pasture, where the main herd of the critically endangered breed Slavonian-Syrmian-Podolian Cattle is let out to graze. Along the trail, two replicas of the historical, wooden guardposts (Čardak) have been built, as a reminder of the tumultuous history of the Military Frontier and the life of the border guards.

TENA'S TRAIL is a symbolic reminder of the forester and Croatian writer Josip Kozarac and his story of the same name. The trail includes 16 educational panels that point out the typical features of the lowland pedunculate oak and common hornbeam forests.



Savski rukavac u selu Mužilovčica | Sava River backwater in the village Mužilovčica



Čardak, stražarnica iz doba Vojne krajine | Čardak, a defensive post from the period of the Military Frontier

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Posebnost i značaj Lonjskog polja temelji se na tri ključna elementa: poplavama, prostranosti i životu stanovništva u skladu s prirodom. Lonjsko polje predstavlja jedan od najvećih i najbolje očuvanih vlažnih, močvarnih i poplavnih biotopa Europe. Duž čitavog toka rijeke Save i njenih lijevih pritoka – rijeke Pakre, Lonje te Veli i Mali Strug prisutan je blagi pad korita što uzrokuje sporo otjecanje vode, česte poplave i dugo zadržavanje vode na staništu.



Selo Krapje spomenik kulturne baštine | Village Krapje, a cultural heritage monument

“Drveno selo” Krapje – europski je spomenik kulturne baštine A kategorije od 1995. godine zbog iznimno vrijedne jezgre starih drvenih kuća. Krapje Đol prvi je hrvatski ornitološki rezervat i najveće gnjezdište raznih vrsta čapli i bijelih žličarki u Hrvatskoj. Bijela žličarka je i zaštitni znak Parka prirode.

Čigoč prvo europsko selo roda od 1994. (EuroNatur) zbog iznimno pogodnih prirodnih uvjeta i mnogobrojnih gnijezda bijelih roda zadnja je subote u lipnju slavi Dan europskog sela roda.

The specificity and significance of Lonjsko Polje is based on three key elements: flooding, vast open spaces and the life of the locals in harmony with nature. Lonjsko Polje represents one of the largest and best preserved wet, wetland and floodplain biotopes in Europe. Along the entire course of the Sava River and its left tributaries (the rivers Pakra, Lonja, Veli Strug and Mali Strug), there is only a slight drop in the slope of the river bed, creating a slow outflow of water, frequent floods and long water retention in the habitat.

Krapje Wooden Village – this is a European category A cultural heritage monument, protected since 1995 due to the exceptionally valuable core of old wooden houses.

Krapje Đol was Croatia's first protected ornithological reserve, and is the largest nesting ground for various species of herons and the white spoonbill in Croatia. Therefore the bird is the trademark of the Nature Park.

Čigoč is Europe's first Stork Village, and has been protected since 1994 (EuroNatur) due to the exceptionally suitable natural conditions and the many white stork nests found on the houses and poles in the village. The last Saturday in June is traditionally celebrated as European Stork Village Day.



Pogled na jezero i otoke sa vidikovca Kamenjak | View of the lake and islands from the Kamenjak viewing point



Park prirode Vransko jezero | Vransko Lake Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1999. | Površina: 5.749 ha | Međunarodna zaštita: Ramsarsko područje od 2013. | **Moguće aktivnosti:** pješanje, vožnja biciklom, vožnja brodom, promatranje ptica, fotografiranje, rekreativni ribolov
www.vransko-jezero.hr

Za posjetitelje parka zanimljive su: **Edukativna staza o ribama, Poučna botanička staza i prelijepi Vidikovac kamenjak (infocentar)** – iznad samog Vranskog jezera sa sklopom kamenih kuća i kapelicom uređenim u tradicijskom stilu.

Year of proclamation: 1999 | Surface area: 5,749 ha | International protection: Ramsar area since 2013 | Possible activities: hiking, cycling, boat rides, bird watching, photography recreational fishing
www.vransko-jezero.hr

Interesting things to see in the park are: **Educational fish trail, Educational botanical trail and the lovely Kamenjak lookout (info centre)** – just above the lake, with the stone house and chapel outfitted in the traditional style.



Športsko-ribarska lužica Prosika | Prosika sports fishing harbour

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

Najveće je jezero u Hrvatskoj. Dugačko je čak 13.6 km, široko prosječno 2.2 km, duboko 3.9 m, a površina mu je 30.16 km².

Vransko jezero je, uz ušće rijeke Neretve, jedina preostala mediteranska močvara u hrvatskom priobalju.

Čaplja danguba gnijezdi se jedino ovdje u hrvatskom priobalju te je zbog toga rariteta ujedno i zaštitni znak Parka prirode Vransko jezero.

U tršćacima jezera jedino je stabilno gnjezdište ptice mali vranac u Hrvatskoj. S osmatračnice pokušajte prepoznati čaplje u letu. Lako ih je prepoznati po ispruženim nogama i vratu savijenom u obliku slova S.

That this is the largest natural lake in Croatia? It is 13.6 km long, about 2.2 km wide, 3.9 m deep and has a surface area of 30.16 km².

Vransko Lake is, alongside the Neretva Delta, the only remaining Mediterranean wetland on the Croatian coast.

The purple heron nests here on the Croatian coast, a rare sight, and this bird is the trademark of Vransko Lake Nature Park.

The reeds around the lake hide the only stable nesting ground of the pygmy cormorant in Croatia. Try to recognise the herons in flight from the watchtower. They are easy to identify, due to their outstretched legs and their neck, bent into a letter S shape.

Vransko jezero | Vransko Lake





Park prirode Telaščica | Telaščica Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 1988. | Površina: 6.999 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: krstarenje, pješačenje, vožnja biciklom, sportovi i rekreacija na vodi, autonomno ronjenje, rekreativni ribolov, fotografiranje
www.telascica.hr

UTOČIŠTE ZA MAGARCE – u Parku trenutno živi 14 magaraca od kojih je 8 mužjaka i 6 ženki i slobodno se kreću na području od uvale Mir do južnog kraja otoka

STARI KAMENOLOMI – Veli Garmenjok, uvala Kobiljak podno Ribarske straže i Punta Turčina.

Year of proclamation: 1988 | Surface area: 6,999 ha | Possible activities: sailing, hiking, cycling, water sports and recreation, diving, recreational fishing, photography
www.telascica.hr

DONKEY SANCTUARY – the park is currently inhabited by 14 donkeys, 8 males and 6 females, and they roam freely around the area of Mir Bay to the southern end of the island

OLD QUARRY – Veli Garmenjok, Kobiljak Bay under Ribarske straže and Punta Turčina.



Otočić Taljuric | The islet of Taljuric



Park prirode Lastovsko otočje | Lastovo Archipelago Nature Park

Godina proglašenja: 2006. | Površina: 19.572 ha | Moguće aktivnosti: pješačenje, vožnja biciklom, sportovi i rekreacija na vodi, autonomno ronjenje, rekreativni ribolov, fotografiranje
www.pp-lastovo.hr

STAZA NA VIDIKOVAC HUM (417 m) – najviši vrh otoka Lastovo, ujedno i najljepši vidikovac na otoku, pruža pogled na razvijenost otočkog reljefa, zaobljene brežuljke, duboko usječene uvale te krške uvale – polja, a s druge strane beskrajan pogled na more i otočje.

ŠPILE NA LASTOVU – Krška građa Lastova pogodovala je i postanku špilja. Najpoznatija je špilja Rača u jugoistočnom dijelu otoka zaštićena kao spomenik prirode od 1965. godine te Medjedina – nekadašnje obitavalište sredozemne medvjedice, a danas poznata po većim populacijama šišmiša.

Year of proclamation: 2006 | Surface area: 19,572 ha | Possible activities: hiking, cycling, water sports and recreation, diving, recreational fishing, photography
www.pp-lastovo.hr

TRAIL TO THE HUM LOOKOUT (417 m) – the highest point on the island of Lastovo, and also the loveliest lookout on the island, provides a fantastic view of the developed island relief, the rounded hills, the deeply cut valleys and the karst fields, while on the other side, the view extends endlessly over the sea and islands.

CAVES ON LASTOVO – the karst landscape of the island was suitable for the creation of caves. The best known are the Rača cave on the southeast part of the island, protected as a natural monument in 1965, and Medjedina, the former habitat for the Mediterranean monk seal and today a shelter for a large bat population.



Pogled s Huma na idilično Lastovo | View of the idyllic island of Lastovo from Hum

Jeste li znali? | Did you know?

LASTOVSKI POKLAD – Veže se za stari lastovski običaj koji legenda spominje 1483. godine, a povezan je s opsadom Korčule od Katalana (Mauri). Od tada pa sve do današnjih dana, odvija se po točno određenim pravilima i proceduri. Radi svoje neobičnosti i zato što nema sličnog u bilo kojem dijelu svijeta proglašen je nematerijalnom baštinom Hrvatske. Pokladne svečanosti počinju na sv. Antuna 17. siječnja, a završavaju na Fašnik odnosno čistu srijedu.

ŽIVOPISNI LASTOVSKI DIMNJACI (FUMARI) – Prepoznatljiva osobina, svojevrsni pečat lastovskih vizura, kamene su kuće s maštovitim dimnjacima. Lastovski fumari su nevjerojatni. Ima ih debljih, tanjih, viših i nižih, ogromnih na malim ognjištima, malih na velikima, s kapama raznih oblika, svakojakih. Ima fumara i na drugim našim otocima, u gradovima, Zagori, ali nigdje tako osebnih kao na Lastovu. Nitko ne zna zašto su se mještani stoljećima trudili da na svojim krovovima podignu što raznovrsnije dimnjake. Možda vjetar, a možda su se pomalo i natjecali, pa je bogatija kuća imala i veći, ukrašeniji i raskošniji fumar. Koji god da vidite, svaki je drugačiji.

LASTOVSKI POKLAD (CARNIVAL FESTIVITY) – This is tied to the old Lastovo custom, first mentioned in a legend from 1483, and associated with the siege of Korčula by the Catalans (Moors). Since then, to the present day, this ceremony has been carried out according to precisely defined rules and procedures. Due to its peculiarity and because there is nothing like this anywhere else in the world, it has been proclaimed a part of Croatia's intangible heritage. The festivities begin on the Feast Day of St. Anthony, 17 January, and end on Ash Wednesday.

PICTURESQUE LASTOVO CHIMNEYS (FUMARI) – A recognisable trait, a type of stamp of the Lastovo skyline, are the houses with their imaginative chimneys. The Lastovo Fumari are unbelievable. There are fat ones, thin ones, tall ones and short ones, massive ones for small hearths, little ones for great hearths, and many with caps of all different sorts. There are fumari on other Croatian islands, in the towns and inland, but nowhere are they as distinctive as on Lastovo. No one knows why the locals made such efforts over the centuries to erect such diverse chimneys on their houses. Perhaps due to the wind, or perhaps out of competition, and so wealthier homes had larger, more ornamented and lavish chimneys. Whichever way you look, each is completely individual.



Lastovski fumar | A Lastovo chimney



Lučica na Lastovu | Harbour on Lastovo

Podjela na turističke regije

Nacionalni katalog Ruralni turizam Hrvatske podijeljen je na deset regija

Division into tourism regions

National Catalogue Rural Tourism in Croatia is divided into ten regions

Prvi nacionalni katalog "Ruralni turizam Hrvatske" podijelili smo na 10 turističkih regija u skladu s turističkom podjelom Hrvatske prikazanom na karti.

Osnovna zamisao prvog nacionalnog kataloga je stvoriti snažnu ponudu ruralnog turizma na temelju raznolikog koncepta vezanog uz najpoznatije karakteristike ruralnog prostora i hrvatskog sela: prirodno nasljeđe, očuvanu prirodu, hrvatski karakter i tradiciju (način života, gostoljubivost, običaji itd.), slikovita sela, te aktivnosti povezane s tradicijom, kulturom i stilom života na ruralnim područjima.

S obzirom na to da je u ruralnom turizmu prisutan snažan kulturološki i edukativni element, a gost traži njemu prilagođen odmor izvan velikih turističkih naselja i privlače ga proizvodi autentičnog ruralnog turizma, u katalogu se pridaje veliko značenje informacijama o uslugama s dodanom vrijednosti pojedine turističke regije, s naglaskom na glavnim atrakcijama destinacija i ruralnog prostora, lokalnim vrijednostima i lokalnom kulturnom identitetu. Ističe se bogatstvo prirodnog okoliša (planine, rijeke, otoci, flora i fauna, poučne staze, itd.), selo koje je zadržalo tradicionalan, autentičan hrvatski karakter (stil života, gostoljubivost, običaji, lokalna događanja, itd.), raznolika kulturna ponuda ruralnih područja (povijest, glazba, etnografija, itd.), te tipičan mediteranski ruralni stil života (pitoreskna sela, maslinovo ulje, vinske ceste, itd.).

U katalogu je predstavljeno ukupno 317 objekata seoskog turizma u dvije kategorije:

- 1) objekti sa smještajnim kapacitetom i prehranom
- 2) objekti izletišta, kušaonice, vinotočja za jednodnevni i poludnevni boravak

a izdvojena su poglavlja: tradicijska graditeljska baština, nematerijalna kulturna baština, izvorne pasmine životinja Hrvatske, poučne staze nacionalnih parkova i parkova prirode te karte regija.

Ruralna Hrvatska – doživljaj koji vam nedostaje!



Agroturizam Istre | Istrian Agrotourism



Agroturizam okolice Driša | Agrotourism of Driš area

This first ever national catalogue 'Rural Tourism in Croatia' has been divided into ten tourism regions, in line with the tourism division of Croatia shown on the map.

The fundamental idea of the first national catalogue was to create a strong rural tourism offer, based on a range of concepts tied to the best known characteristics of the rural area and the Croatian villages: natural heritage, preserved nature, Croatian character and tradition (lifestyle, hospitality, customs, etc.), picturesque villages, and activities associated with tradition, culture and the way of life in rural areas.

Considering that there is a strong cultural and educational element in rural tourism, and guests seeking a vacation outside of large tourism settlements are attracted by the authentic products of rural tourism, this catalogue places particular significant on information on added value services in individual tourism regions. The emphasis is placed on the main attractions of the destination and the rural area, local values and the local cultural identity. Particular focus has been placed on the wealth of the natural environment (mountains, rivers, islands, flora and fauna, educational trails, etc.), villages that have retained their traditional and authentic Croatian character (lifestyle, hospitality, customs, local events, etc.), the diversity of the cultural offer among rural areas (history, music, ethnography, etc.), and the typical Mediterranean lifestyle (picturesque villages, olive oil, wine roads, etc.).

This catalogue presents a total of 317 rural tourism facilities, divided into two categories:

- 1) facilities providing accommodation and food services,
- 2) excursion facilities, tasting facilities, wine cellars for one-day or half-day visits,

and the separate chapters of the catalogue are: traditional architectural heritage, intangible cultural heritage, indigenous Croatian animal breeds, educational trails in national and nature parks, and maps of the regions.

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The Overview and Analysis of the State of Rural Tourism in Croatia

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ABSTRACT In rural areas of Croatia, which make up 91.6% of its surface, 44.4% of the population is directly or indirectly related to agriculture. Taking into account the natural and cultural diversity of Croatian regions, a rich resource base of tourist attractions, preserved environment and 352 registered rural households, Croatia has all prerequisites for the development of rural tourism and all special forms of tourism related to the rural area. This is important because market demand particularly emphasizes the presence of rural tourism and its numerous forms. However, the rural area in Croatia is still insufficiently exploited in terms of tourism. Rural tourism in Croatia can become one of the main determinants of development in areas where it has so far been marginalized. Development of the rural tourism offer, which is attractive to investors and uses the unique local potential, will have a significant impact on the gross domestic product growth rate and employment. The paper is focused on presenting and commenting on the state of rural tourism in Croatia. It is based on the results from previously conducted researches and the new ones, and analyzes the state of rural tourism in Croatia in general, its facilities, carrying capacity, grant and incentive programs and, finally, suggests guidelines for the sustainable development of rural tourism in Croatia.

Key words: Croatia, rural tourism, overview, analysis, state, guidelines, sustainable development.

1. Introduction

Rural area in Croatia is determined by the territorial division according to which small administrative units, municipalities, are considered as rural areas, and cities as the urban ones. Based on such administrative criteria, from 4,437,460 inhabitants in Croatia, 44,4% (1,971,005) is considered a rural population and 55,6% (2,466,455) urban (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development of the Republic of Croatia [MAFRD RC], 2008.:7).

However, in order to implement rural development policy, as the most internationally recognized and used criterion for distinguishing between rural and urban areas, is used the OECD definition, which is based on population density. At the local

level, that municipalities and cities in Croatia, an area classified as rural or urban based on the threshold of 150 inhabitants per km². At the regional level, the counties in Croatia, the OECD defines three groups of areas, depending on the proportion of the population in the region living in the rural local areas:

- predominantly rural regions: over 50% of the region's population lives in local rural areas,
- significantly rural regions: 15-50% of the region's population lives in local rural areas, and
- predominantly urban regions: less than 15% of the region's population lives in local rural areas (MAFRD RC, 2008.:7).
-

By applying the OECD criteria, according to which areas are classified as rural or urban based on the threshold of 150 inhabitants per km², in the case of rural areas in Croatia, follows:

- 91,6% of the total area of the Republic of Croatia classified as rural, and 8,4% as urban,
- 88,7% of the settlements is located in rural areas and 11,3% in urban areas with 35% of the population in 14 cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants, and
- 47,6% of the total population lives in rural areas and 52,4% of them in urban areas (MAFRD RC 2008.:7).

According to the Strategy for development of Croatian tourism until the year 2010, it was recognized the need to revitalize the tourism potentials of the continental Croatia. Therefore, great attention has brought to the development of rural tourism. Considering the diversity of the natural resource base and characteristics of rural architecture and traditions in Croatia, it is possible to distinguish seven rural areas:

1. Slavonija, Baranja and Srijem,
2. Hrvatsko Zagorje, Prigorje, Međimurje and Podravina,
3. Posavina, Pokuplje, Moslavina,
4. Gorski Kotar and Žumberak,
5. Lika and Kordun,
6. Istria and Hrvatsko primorje, and
7. Dalmatia (Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia [MT RC], 2003.:13).

In these rural areas, there are conditions for the development of 19 forms of tourism, namely: agritourism or farm tourism, residential, native, sport and recreational, adventure, educational, transit, camping, nautical, rural, cultural, religious, hunting, fishing, wine, gastronomic/culinary, nature-friendly, eco-tourism, and mixed and other forms of rural tourism.

This paper analyzes recent Croatian literature about rural tourism, discusses the concepts, terms and entrepreneurial forms of rural tourism in Croatia, interprets legislative foundations (frames) of Croatian rural tourism, analyzes the state of tourism in rural areas in Croatia and interprets data on the facilities and capacities of rural tourism in Croatia. Also, this paper interprets and evaluates forms/types of grants and programs for the development of rural tourism and, finally, state and explains the guidelines for further development of tourism in rural areas in Croatia.

2. Literature review

In this literature review it will be presented and discussed in short only recent Croatian literature which is dealing with respected paper theme/subject. Rural tourism in Croatian scientific literature was fully studied and elaborated in a book *Rural tourism in Croatia with Croatian best practice examples and European experiences* (Demonja and Ružić, 2010.). This book deals with terms and definitions of the rural tourism and describes rural tourist destination, forms of rural tourism and marketing, conditions and guidelines for the development prospects of rural tourism in Croatia and, in the end, gives detailed descriptions of good practice examples in European countries and Croatia including more than thirty individual examples, categorized by types of facilities and forms of rural tourism. Despite the focus on Croatia, the book provides an overview and analysis of rural tourism in Europe in the context of sustainable development, as well as the experience of using structural funds and programs of the European Union.

Besides this book, as a quality base to research rural tourism could serve Proceedings from two of three held congresses on rural tourism in Croatia (Katica, 2010.; Katica, 2010.a.). Both Proceedings consists of scientific and professional articles which are handling a large number of different topics related to rural tourism and discussed on the congresses, they contain richness of numerical and graphical data, and worthy information. Some of the articles are showed examples of good practice, as well as those of international cooperation on the development of rural areas with emphasis on rural tourism. The number and variety of treated topics reveals the complexity of the subject area – rural tourism and authors approach how they understood problems, offering guidance, suggestions and solutions (Demonja, 2011.).

There are a certain number of scientific articles dealing solely with the rural tourism theme. One of the most productive Croatian authors is E. Kušen. He wrote the first important article on rural tourism in Croatia (Kušen, 1992.:365-382), as well as he dealt with specific problems and issues of rural tourism, such as definition and terminology of rural tourism (Kušen, 2010.), than he researched some forms of rural tourism as continental nautical tourism (Kušen, 1995.), residential tourism (Kušen, 1995.a.) and tourism on rural farms (Kušen, 1995.b.). The research interests of P. Ružić (Ružić, 2009., 2011.) is rural tourism from the aspects of ethnology and tradition, rural forms of tourism and rural economy studied mostly in Istria County. Finally, articles of R. Baćac dealt with some specific themes of rural tourism, and the important and actual one is the theme of agritourism. One of his article contains evaluation of existing state of agritourism in Croatia and propose further steps for authentic tourism offer in rural areas (Baćac, 2010.a.:29-32), in the previous one the author discusses suggestions of agritourism developing improvement in Croatia (Baćac, 2010.:23-26), and in other examines and analyzes tradition in agritourism (Baćac, 2006.:36-42).

3. Methods

Methods of the researched theme consisted of:

1. collection and analysis of existing relevant literature and documentation, and analysis of current circumstances relating to tourism and rural tourism in Croatia,
2. collecting and analyzing data, information and research of relevant institutions regarding rural tourism in Croatia (Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Chamber of Economy, Croatian National Tourist Board), and
3. field work and visits of selected numbers of tourist rural family households, situated in Croatian regions in which rural tourism is sufficiently developed.

4. Results, analysis and discussion

4.1. The concept, terms and entrepreneurial forms of rural tourism in Croatia

The term rural tourism in Croatia is characterized by name diversity, which implies a relatively new concept in scientific research. However, despite the broad area that covers the term of rural tourism, its essence is focusing on rural (local) economy and its related activities in the natural environment.

Linguistic misunderstandings closely related to the development of rural tourism in Croatia stemmed from the fact that the words *village* and *peasant* have the same root, but they are form similar but different adjectives *rural* and *rustic*. Since in the past 50 years the adjective *peasant* had mostly derogatory meaning, it was replaced by the word *rural*. This is exactly what in the professional terms and legal standards causes many unwanted misunderstandings. In meantime appeared another term in the field of rural tourism, close to the tourism on rural farms, purely marketing purposes, as a reaction to inadequate regulations. It is an *agritourism* which achieved significant economic success in Istria County.

Later, development of rural tourism economies come to be associated with the development of the entire rural tourism in Croatia, and the term *rural tourism*, when used only in professional frames has not caused confusion. Selection of a foreign word *rural* in professional and scientific articles is based on the fact that in the Croatian language there is no an appropriate term for the entire non-urban area, which would stress the difference between a populated (rural) area and the entire one outside of the city. At European level, professional terms based on the root of the word *rural* is affirmed. At the First Croatian Congress on Rural Tourism, held in Hvar in 2007, due to the frequency of semantic misunderstanding and doubts related to the development of rural tourism in Croatia, especially those on rural farms, was adopted conclusions on the terminology of rural tourism (Kušen, 2010.:131-134). This terminology is, since then, more used in the Croatian scientific and professional literature.

The term rural tourism has many forms (rural, residential, native, sport and recreational, and others), and most important component is *farm tourism*, which is very often determined by the syntagm *tourism on rural farms*. The term has a root in the word *farmer*, which determines the holder of the development of this form of tourism (Cetinski, Kušen and Katica, 1995.:10-11). Rural tourism in Croatia implies and includes many activities, services and additional contents that organize rural population on family farms in order to attract tourists in their area and create additional revenue. Starting from the mentioned and adding him component of sustainable development, which today is fundamental in rural tourism, in rural areas in Croatia can be recognized basic activities of rural tourism, its special forms and different forms of entrepreneurial organization (Regulation on the provision of catering services in rural household [RPCSRH], Official Gazette 5/08 and Act on providing services in tourism [APST], Official Gazette 68/07, Art. 49-53, and amendments Official Gazette 88/10, Art. 3-6.).

Basic activities in rural tourism are catering (food preparation and catering services, preparing and serving drinks and providing accommodation services) and tourism services (provision of services in tourism). Key regulations that regulate business operations in rural tourism in Croatia are the Act on catering activity and the Act on providing services in tourism, and, in the case of a rural household, the Regulation on the provision of catering services in rural household. According to the existing Croatian regulations there are several forms of entrepreneurial organizing in rural tourism: citizen, craft and trade company. Tourist rural households in rural areas in Croatia are entrepreneurial organized as citizens, and they represent an additional activity of the primary agricultural activity. All other facilities that provide catering services on rural areas in Croatia must be registered as crafts or trade companies.

4.2. Legislative basis of rural tourism in Croatia

As already mentioned, the development of rural tourism in Croatia is regulated by the applicable laws and regulations. Considering that rural tourism carried out on rural households of particular importance are the following acts regulating tourism and catering activities at rural household:

- Act on providing services in tourism (Official Gazette 68/07 and 88/10), and
- Act on catering activity (Official Gazette 138/06, amendments Official Gazette 80/13),
- as well as relevant regulations:
- Regulation on the provision of catering services in rural household (Official Gazette 5/08, amendments Official Gazette 44/11 and 118/11),
- Regulation on the classification and categorization of facilities that provide services in the rural household (Official Gazette 88/07, 58/08, 45/09),
- Regulation on registers of catering facilities and on registers of providing catering services in the household and rural household (Official Gazette 5/08),
- Regulation on the form, content and manner of keeping the guests book and the list of guests (Official Gazette 5/08), and
- Regulation on keeping the list of tourists and the form and content of the registration form to the tourist board (Official Gazette 113/09).

The Act on catering activity in Croatian legislation introduces the concept of providing catering services on rural household, as follows in Chapter VI of that Act. Articles 28 to 37 prescribe the conditions under which rural households can provide catering services and the rules are given in Art. 38.

Providing services on rural household determine the provisions of other regulations. The Regulation on the form, content and manner of keeping the guests book and the list of guests determines the method of recording guests in the household. Regulation on keeping the list of tourists and the form and content of the registration form to the tourist board determined the form for registration and reregistration of tourists. On the provision of catering services on rural households apply certain provisions of the Regulation on the classification and categorization of facilities that provide services in the rural household.

Regulation on the provision of catering services in rural household closely regulates the provision of services on rural households. It specifies that "the facility in a rural household is a functional unit of the rural farm where the guests, depending on the type, provide preparing and serving catering service of meals/dishes and drinks, common for the area/territory where the rural household is settled, from agricultural products primarily of its own production, accommodation services and other services in the function of tourist consumption" (RPCSRH, Official Gazette 5/08, Art. 2). Besides the definition of rural households, this Regulation defined the types of rural household facilities: wine shop/tasting room, excursion site, room, apartment and campsite (Art. 5), as well as general and minimum requirements for each of these types of facilities (Art. 7 to 25). Also, this Regulation determined provision of catering services to guests with accommodation services, such as breakfast or half board or full board, and serving drinks (Art. 9 and 10), which have to be prepared from agricultural products from production of household itself (Art. 3). These Regulation in Chapters IV and V sets out minimum requirements that must be met by rural households for the provision of catering services, than the minimum requirements for individual facilities that provide accommodation services (rooms, apartments, campsites), then the minimum conditions that the rural household must meet to provide nutrition and beverage services. Chapter VII of the Regulation prescribes the classification of facilities which provide accommodation services on rural household, rooms, apartments and campsites, as well as conditions that they must meet. Finally, the Regulation set out minimum requirements and methods of categorization and marking facilities which provide catering services on rural household.

The Act on providing services in tourism defines tourism services and states that the tourist services and other services for tourists provided in connection with their travel and stay also provide in the rural farms or family farms.

4.3. Rural tourism in Croatia

The development of rural tourism in Croatia intermittently started in the beginning of 1990s, when the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia started the initia-

tives for its development, and the first activities included field surveys, gathering of information, training initiators and creating prerequisites for its development. The dynamics of stronger development of tourism in rural households and Croatian rural tourism in general started in 1998. During this year, 32 tourist rural households were registered in the Republic of Croatia (Mišćin and Mader, 2008.). Soon afterwards, the "Rural Tourism Council" was established, which later grew into the "Council for the Development of Small and Medium Entrepreneurship in Tourism" with an emphasis on rural tourism (Kušen, 1995.b.:127-133; Kušen, 1997.:48-51). The Istria County, as a regional self-governing unit, first started getting involved in rural tourism and achieved significant results through its measures.

This was the time when the issue of developing overall rural tourism boiled down to developing rural households. The initiatives by "Croatian Farmer", then Association of Peasants, Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, Institute for Tourism in Zagreb and, later, of the Member Club "Village" and the Croatian Chamber of Economy, were focused at first on searching for suitable rural households and animating their owners for reconstruction, for the purposes of rendering tourist and catering services, and creating conditions for their development. Today, numerous prerequisites have been met, so individual rural tourist destinations are being formed.

Systematic development of rural tourism in the Republic of Croatia can be divided into two significant periods. The first period started in 1995 and lasted until the end of 1999, when the Croatian Government adopted the National Program for the Development of Small and Medium Entrepreneurship in Tourism, with an emphasis on sustainable development of tourism in rural areas (Cetinski, Katica and Nušinić, 1998.). Following this, several years of pausing activities ensued, during which period individual initiatives occurred while subsidies by the ministry in charge were lacking. The second period, which witnessed visible improvement in developing this kind of tourism, started by the end of 2003, i.e. at the start of 2004, when the new Government of the Republic of Croatia, through its ministries of tourism and agriculture, started taking more significant care of rural areas and economic activities taking place in rural areas.

4.3.1. State of tourism in rural areas in Croatia

Current status of tourism in Croatian rural areas can be objectively presented by analyzing very few publicly available data previously conducted research, and new ones, are available mainly from the annual statistical reports conducted by the Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics. The latter data, as well as those who collect government institutions like ministries, are not segmented and generally do not take into account the complexity and diversity of rural tourism. Also, the problem is the fact that the existing data of the research is difficult to get through the official channels for use in scientific and professional purposes. The last available official data regarding state of rural tourism in Croatia were collected on the year 2007, and they are presented and analyzed in this overview. Also, other data used in this article are

collected through personal contacts with the relevant institutions involved in rural tourism in Croatia.

In March 2007, the Croatian Chamber of Economy, Tourism Department conducted a survey using a sample of 88 registered tourist rural family households, which encompasses about 25% out of 352 registered households in Croatia in 2007 (Miščin and Mader, 2008.). The survey results, which follow below, are considered significant indicators of the state for further development and adjustment of the legislative framework in the rural area, i.e. rural tourism in Croatia.

Tourist rural family households have turned during the past decade into a new tourist product in the rural areas of Croatia, the fast quantitative growth and qualitative development of which we all witness year in and out (Table 1). Number shows that in the year 1998 there were only 32 registered tourist rural family households, a number of them by 2007 grew 11 times, and that year there were a total of 352.

Table 1

The number of registered tourist rural family households in the period from 1998 to 2007

Year	The total number of registered tourist rural family households in Croatia
1998	32
1999	65
2000	151
2001	175
2002	269
2003	269
2004	254
2005	310
2006	330
2007	352

Source: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, Zagreb, 2007

However, despite a positive development trend, analyses show it is not equal in all areas of Croatia, and that there are structural and other differences between households. In individual counties, there are a large number of developed households, while in as many Croatian counties as 6 – there is not a single registered household (Table 2).

Table 2

Number of registered tourist rural family households, number of beds, catering services and wine/brandy tasting facilities/rooms, as per county, in 2007

County	Number of registered tourist rural family households in Croatia*	Number of beds in households	Nutrition services	Wine/brandy tasting facilities/rooms
Bjelovar-Bilogora	2	16	2	2
Brod-Posavina	0	0	0	0
Dubrovnik-Neretva	70	23	70	70
Istria	64	253	47	35
Karlovac	0	0	0	0
Koprivnica-Križevci	6	22	5	3
Krapina-Zagorje	7	20	6	6
Lika-Senj	0	0	0	0
Međimurje	8	10	8	8
Osijek-Baranja	56	192	47	3
Požega-Slavonija	0	0	0	0
Primorje-Gorski Kotar	0	0	0	0
Sisak-Moslavina	8	27	7	3
Split-Dalmatia	31	12	31	16
Šibenik-Knin	21	16	21	21
Varaždin	6	6	3	5
Virovitica-Posravina	0	0	0	0
Vukovar-Srijem	2	0	2	2
Zadar	41	248	11	10
Zagreb	30	41	28	23
Total	352	886	288	207

* pursuant to the data obtained from Economy Departments of the State Administration Office in counties of the Republic of Croatia

Source: Croatian Chamber of Economy, Tourism Department, Zagreb, 2007

According to data from the year 2007, in the Republic of Croatia are 352 registered tourist rural family households with a total of 886 beds. Of the total number of tourist rural family households, 288 of them or 81% offering nutrition services, while 207 or 59% have tasting room (wine, brandy and other).

The number of registered tourist rural family households showing their highly uneven spatial distribution in Croatia. Even 6 counties has no registered nor do a single household, and 7 continental counties have registered less than 10 households. The largest number of registered tourist rural family households is in the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, 70 or 20%, followed by Istria County, which has 64 registered rural family households or 18%. Istria County has a significantly higher number of registered beds in tourist rural family households, 253 or 29% of total registered beds in tourist rural

family households in all Croatian counties. Except the Dubrovnik-Neretva and Istria County, the most significant increase in the number of registered rural households in the continental part of Croatia has the Osijek-Baranja County with 56 registered households or 16%, and 192 beds or 22%. On the coast, i.e. east and coastal area of the Adriatic should be pointed out Zadar County with 41 tourist rural households or 12%, and 248 beds or 28%, then the Split-Dalmatia with 31 tourist rural households and the Šibenik-Knin with 21. In the continental part of Croatia, Zagreb stands out with 30 registered tourist rural family households and 41 beds. Other inland counties such as Sisak-Moslavina, Međimurje, Krapina-Zagorje, Koprivnica-Križevci and Varaždin, also recorded a growth a total of registered tourist rural family households, followed by the Bjelovar-Bilogora and Vukovar-Srijem County. Brod-Posavina, Karlovac, Lika-Senj, Požega-Slavonija, Primorje-Gorski Kotar and Virovitica-Podravina County do not have registered tourist rural family households.

According to the recent official and unpublished data from the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, obtained through personal correspondence, the ministry counts 61 rural households. It is just those rural households that provide accommodation service/overnights stay, while for those that provide nutrition services data are not collected. According to the data (Table 3), the highest number of rural households that provide accommodation service/overnights stay are in Osijek-Baranja County, 23, and in Sisak-Moslavina County, 9. Five rural households with accommodation service are in the Istria County, 4 in Koprivnica-Križevci and Vukovar-Srijem, 3 in Zagreb, Šibenik-Knin and Bjelovar-Bilogora County, 2 in Dubrovnik-Neretva and Krapina-Zagorje County and 1 in Lika-Senj, Karlovac and Međimurje County.

Table 3

Number of rural households with accommodation service in the 2012

County	Number of rural households with accommodation service
Zagreb	3
Lika-Senj	1
Šibenik-Knin	3
Istria	5
Dubrovnik-Neretva	2
Krapina-Zagorje	2
Sisak-Moslavina	9
Karlovac	1
Koprivnica-Križevci	4
Bjelovar-Bilogora	3
Osijek-Baranja	23
Vukovar-Srijem	4
Međimurje	1
Total Croatia	61

Source: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, January 2013

Tourist rural family households, besides tourism offer, also attract guests by design/appearance, i.e. attractiveness of the households or buildings where guests are offered different catering and tourist services. In the case of the attractiveness of tourist rural family households, a crucial importance has traditional architecture and the manner of construction. Most of those surveyed classified their facilities in a group of traditional (indigenous) or partly traditional buildings. There are few new facilities; only 17 in total, and 8 of them were built in the traditional style. There are more reconstructed or partly reconstructed buildings in the traditional style (34 households), and partly traditional facilities (also 34). In further development of tourist rural family households, attention should be given to traditional appearance of the family households and support reconstruction and restoration of old traditional estates i.e. villages and hamlets, and to make the existing ones as traditional as possible.

The research further shows the number of accommodation units in Croatian rural tourism, with the exceptions of the counties of Istria, Zadar and Osijek-Baranja, is still inappropriate, i.e. insufficient. Increased development of stationary, overnight tourism in rural areas of Croatia is the sole possibility for extending the stay of domestic and international guests in villages (Table 4).

Table 4
Number of registered beds, as per county, in 2007

County	Number of beds
Bjelovar-Bilogora	16
Dubrovnik-Neretva	23
Istria	253
Koprivnica-Križevci	22
Krapina-Zagorje	20
Međimurje	10
Osijek-Baranja	192
Sisak-Moslavina	27
Split-Dalmatia	12
Šibenik-Knin	16
Varaždin	6
Vukovar-Srijem	0
Zadar	248
Zagreb	41
Total	886

Source: Croatian Chamber of Economy, Tourism Department, Zagreb, 2007

The research results for the supply of accommodation units exhibit the existence of a larger number of households, which do not provide nutrition services, having accommodation as the exclusive offer – which occasionally includes breakfast. These are chiefly facilities with no agricultural production – these are, therefore, not registered as rural family households, but as citizens – renters, just like the classical rural bed & breakfast, providing breakfast service. Such research results confirm the necessity to diversify the types of facilities that would provide catering, i.e. accommodation services in Croatian rural areas that were mostly tourist rural family

households so far, and the necessity to enrich these with other tourist offers, in the form of advancing the fundamental tourist offer of these facilities in the rural area.

It is obvious that a large number of registered tourist rural family households dominate, with mostly half-day and single-day excursion tourism, with nutrition services in excursion facilities, wine facilities and theme tasting facilities (wine, olive oil, cheese, honey and other indigenous products of tourist rural family households).

As for working hours of tourist rural family households, these are not defined by law and this very fact leaves working hours to individual households. Most tourist rural family households opted for working during the whole week, prior telephone reservation provided (56 out of 88 surveyed). Without reservation, 18 households are open every day, while the rest has some other working hours. Seasonal tourist rural family households are few, and these are mostly found along the Croatian coast. The biggest problem as far as working hours of the households are concerned, in most cases, is the obligatory reservation, which is understandable for tourism is mostly an additional activity to hosts, who spend most of their time doing agriculture. Such working hours, on the other hand, limit the guests, because spontaneity and the spirit of adventure travelling or excursion are lost. It would, therefore, be desirable to find a solution acceptable to all, which would be obligatory for all tourist rural family households.

When discussing labor at tourist rural family households, survey conducted by the Croatian Chamber of Economy, Tourism Department, results have shown that, in most cases, the households employ mainly family members. The households surveyed, employ 382 persons in total, out of which 348 (91%) are family members and 34 (9%) additional labor. Out of the total number of households surveyed, 16 of them (19%) employ additional labor. In average, 4 family members and 0,4 additional laborers are employed by one household.

As far as marketing is concerned, it has been determined there is no organized, joint marketing of tourist rural family households at the country level. Certain forms of marketing do exist at the level of individual counties (this mostly includes county catalogues or web pages in rare cases). Most households surveyed have own marketing materials, flyers or catalogues, postcards or web pages. Almost all surveyed tourist rural family households, 72 of them, state friends or acquaintances, i.e. word-of-mouth transfer of information and impressions as the most frequent form of marketing. Sixty tourist rural family households advertise through own flyers, more than a half via tourist boards, and slightly less than half cooperate with tourist agencies. It is one third of households that advertise through radio, TV, newspapers and fairs (presentation). A national catalogue of rural tourism in Croatia is required for future marketing and development of tourist rural family households, as well as increased advertising in home and international fairs.

Within marketing activities of tourist rural family households, a crucial role is played by sales of indigenous souvenirs. It is, unfortunate, slightly above one half of surveyed households that have souvenirs as part of their offer. It is, therefore, necessary to increase networking in this segment, and cooperation with traditional crafts and tourist boards.

One half of tourist rural family households surveyed participated in some form of training or seminars organized in order to acquaint members of households with legal regulations, taxes, subsidies, rights and duties, and other specific know-how and skills required for managing and running a tourist rural family household. All those surveyed participated in some form of training, given high marks for the same, and emphasizing the need to continue their organization.

4.3.2. Facilities and capacities of rural tourism in Croatia

Accommodation facilities are basic and typical receptive factor of tourist destination, which means that from their size mostly depends the tourist traffic, and their types, forms and qualities directly affect the types and forms of tourism, and thus on it economic effects. In the function of rural tourist accommodation in Croatia are available tourist rural family households, hotels in mountains and other places in the Croatian inland, health-thermal resorts, campsites, and a large number of nutrition facilities.

According to the official statistical records, to rural tourists in Croatia are available accommodation capacities (rooms, apartments, campsites) in 12 predominantly rural Croatian counties (Krapina-Zagorje, Sisak-Moslavina, Karlovac, Varaždin, Koprivnica-Križevci, Bjelovar-Bilogora, Virovitica-Podravina, Požega-Slavonija, Slavonski Brod-Posavina, Osijek-Baranja, Vukovar-Srijem and Međimurje) in the total number of 7970 (Table 5). The largest number of accommodation capacities is in the Primorje-Gorski Kotar County (1890), and the lowest in Požega-Slavonia County (188).

Table 5

Accommodation capacities in 12 predominantly rural Croatian counties, as of August 31, 2011

County of	Accommodation capacities, as of August 31, 2011 Rooms, apartments and campsites
Krapina-Zagorje	966
Sisak-Moslavina	472
Karlovac	1890
Varaždin	1100
Koprivnica-Križevci	255
Bjelovar-Bilogora	380
Primorje-Gorski Kotar*	65,949
Lika-Senj*	10,580
Virovitica-Podravina	237
Požega-Slavonija	188
Slavonski Brod-Posavina	305
Osijek-Baranja	1141
Vukovar-Srijem	502
Međimurje	534

* mountain resorts

Source: Croatian Bureau of Statistics (2011). *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia*. Zagreb: Croatian Bureau of Statistics, 427.

Regarding tourist arrivals of domestic and foreign tourists in 12 predominantly rural counties in Croatia, last statistical data show that it has been achieved total of 494,464 tourist arrivals and a total of 1,069,766 overnight stays of domestic and foreign tourists (Table 6). The highest overall tourist arrivals of domestic and foreign tourists were recorded in Karlovac County (163,754), and lowest in Požega-Slavonija (9014). Most overnight stays of domestic and foreign tourists were again achieved in Karlovac County (282,083), and lowest in Požega-Slavonija County (18,786).

Table 6

Tourist arrivals and tourist nights in 12 predominantly rural Croatian counties, as of August 31, 2011

County of	Tourist arrivals			Tourist nights		
	Total	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists	Total	Domestic tourists	Foreign tourists
Krapina-Zagorje	54,781	41,929	12,852	145,411	118,108	27,303
Sisak-Moslavina	26,991	14,839	12,152	87,385	61,934	25,451
Karlovac	163,754	25,091	138,663	282,083	66,439	215,644
Varaždin	38,518	20,666	17,852	116,601	81,321	35,280
Koprivnica-Križevci	12,093	7,718	4,375	20,075	13,035	7,040
Bjelovar-Bilogora	11,590	8,080	3,510	23,981	16,936	7,045
Primorje-Gorski Kotar*	2,151,118	307,668	1,843,450	10,938,291	1,193,855	9,744,436
Lika-Senj*	403,960	34,615	369,345	1,618,941	123,857	1,495,084
Virovitica-Posravina	12,991	10,545	2,446	34,323	28,712	5,611
Požega-Slavonija	9,014	6,773	2,241	18,786	14,427	4,359
Slavonski Brod-Posavina	18,099	8,984	9,115	31,951	17,039	14,912
Osijek-Baranja	71,749	52,465	19,284	159,261	118,283	40,978
Vukovar-Srijem	36,582	27,553	9,029	68,383	50,983	17,400
Međimurje	38,302	27,422	10,880	81,526	60,374	21,152

* mountain resorts

Source: Croatian Bureau of Statistics (2011). *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Croatia*. Zagreb: Croatian Bureau of Statistics, 427.

Regarding tourist arrivals and overnight stays by type of catering facilities in rural areas in Croatia, the problem is the simultaneous existence of the official classification facilities of rural households engaged in rural tourism in Croatia and the unofficial market typology of households in rural tourism, which provide catering services in rural areas (e.g. agritourism, rural economy, farm, rural house, rural family-run hotel, guest house, rooms and apartments of traditional and/or the new architecture, etc.). Considering that there are no segmented data on tourist arrivals and overnight stays by type of catering facilities in rural areas in Croatia, the available data provide only overall picture. According to the official classification of types of catering facilities that is used in the annual statistical yearbooks, rural households were listed in the category of Private Accommodation Facilities, in the group of Households, which also includes Rooms, Apartments and Holiday Houses, so it is not possible to give an exact number of arrivals and overnight stays just for rural households. These data indicate the necessity of change and extend the types of catering facilities for that will be kept record of tourist traffic in order to obtain more precise picture of this segment of tourism research.

4.3.3. Grants and incentive programs for the development of rural tourism in Croatia

Development of rural tourism and entrepreneurship in rural tourism and rural areas in Croatia is financed by subsidies issued on a national level mainly by the Ministry of Tourism and in a smaller scale by the Ministry of Agriculture, and locally by the county and self-governing units, or by periodical international subsidies intended for rural tourism and grant projects.

Since 2005, the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia for the development of rural tourism destinations with the preservation of identity of Croatian rural areas, granted supports and subsidies through two programs: *De minimis* aid grant programs without recurrence and Credit programs with subsidized interest rates.

De minimis aid grant programs without recurrence are:

- Program for encouraging protection, reconstruction and inclusion of cultural and natural heritage into tourist offer in touristic underdeveloped areas, „Heritage in Tourism“,
- Program for encouraging development of theme tourist routes, “Thematic Routes”, and
- Program for encouraging and improving production and sales of souvenirs, “Original Souvenir”.

Credit programs with subsidized interest rates are:

- “Support for Success”, and
- “Under the Ancient Roofs”.

The last available official data for those two programs are from the year 2009. After that year, no any data are available, and they cannot be obtained for publication

and commenting even through the official channels. After the year 2009, all these programs are still active, and state funds are allocated for them through public tenders and are issued once a year on the web pages of the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia.

Program "Heritage in Tourism" have been subsidized from 2005 to 2009 and co-financed 595 projects with the amount of 27,061,593,00 HRK/3,579,575,79 Euro. The programs "Thematic Routes" and "Original Souvenir" have been subsidized since 2007 and until 2009 co-financed 182 projects with 10,435,000,00 HRK/1,380,291,00 Euro, and 278 projects in total amounting to 5,365,000,00 HRK/709,656,08 Euro respectively (Table 7).

Table 7

Funding the programs „Heritage in Tourism“, „Thematic Routes“ and „Original Souvenir“ by the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia in total numbers/amounts per program from 2005 to 2009

Year	Program name	Total number of programs	Total amount in HRK/Euro*
2005-2009	Heritage in Tourism	595	27,061,593,00/3,579,575,79
2007-2009	Thematic Routes	182	10,435,000,00/1,380,291,00
2007-2009	Original Souvenir	278	5,365,000,00/709,656,08
Total		1055	42,861,593,00/5,669,522,88

*1 HRK is approximately 7,56 Euro

Source: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, January 2013

Table 8 shows funding "De minimis aid grants programs" per program name and number of programs per year from 2005 to 2009.

Table 8

Funding the programs „Heritage in Tourism“, „Thematic Routes“ and „Original Souvenir“ by the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia per year from 2005 to 2009

Year	Program name	Number of programs	Amount in HRK/Euro*
2005	Heritage in Tourism	56	3,456,593,00/457,221,29
2006	Heritage in Tourism	61	3,500,000,00/462,962,96
2007	Heritage in Tourism	78	4,950,000,00/654,761,90
	Thematic Routes	33	2,500,000,00/330,687,83
	Original Souvenir	60	1,000,000,00/132,275,13
2008	Heritage in Tourism	219	8,000,000,00/1,058,201,05
	Thematic Routes	86	4,500,000,00/595,238,09
	Original Souvenir	138	2,500,000,00/330,687,83
2009	Heritage in Tourism	181	7,155,000,00/946,428,57
	Thematic Routes	63	3,435,000,00/454,365,07
	Original Souvenir	80	1,865,000,00/246,693,12
Total		1055	42,861,593,00/5,669,522,84

*1 HRK is approximately 7,56 Euro

Source: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, January 2013

Programs “Heritage in Tourism“, “Theme Routes” and “Original Souvenir” have aim to build better recognition of Croatia in whole as a diversified tourist country, to create thematically integrated and organized tourist attractions throughout the year linking natural and cultural heritage of Croatia, to revive economic activities by increasing consumption, to increase the number of tourist services providers in underdeveloped tourist areas, to encourage sustainable development, and to protect and preserve the heritage using traditional techniques and materials. However, regardless of the current success in the implementation of those three programs, the public is still not appropriate informed with their ultimate positive effects. Therefore, a thorough analysis of their results and realized examples is necessary to precisely define and articulate criteria of future grants and subsidies.

The ministries of Tourism and Agriculture issue credit programs in cooperation with the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR), Croatian Agency for Small Entrepreneurship (HAMAG) and business banks. Two of the most successful programs with support by the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR) are “Support for Success and “Under the Ancient Roofs”.

In the program “Support for Success”, the Ministry of Tourism subsidizes interest rate of 1% to 4%, with a long repayment period up to 20 years and with a grace period up to 2 years. Maximum capacity of the facilities that are financed must be 10 to 40 rooms and 7 to 20 apartments and each facility must meet the minimum categorization requirements of three stars. From 2002, the beginning of this program, until 2009 were realized 474 credits in the amount of 1,930,727,877,17 HRK/255,387,285,33 Euro. On the continent, 145 credits have been realized, in the coastal region 245, and on the islands 84. The largest number of credits was used for construction and renovation of accommodation facilities, 207, and mostly financed are the hotels/guest houses/apart hotels, 357, and minimum campsites, only 6 (Table 9).

In the program “Under the Ancient Roofs”, which main goal is the preservation of traditional architecture, from 2002 to 2009 were restored 107 buildings of cultural heritage, and 17 of them in continental counties (Table 9).

Table 9

Program „Support for Success“ – results of implementation 2002-2009

Approved credits		Number of credits by type of user		Number of credits by investment location			Number of credits by investment purpose	
Total number	Amount in HRK/ Euro*	Craft	Trading company/ cooperative	Continent	Coastal area	Islands	Construction/ renovation	„Under the Ancient Roofs“
474	1,930,727,877,17/ 255,387,285,33	226	248	145	245	84	207	107

Credited accommodation facilities/buildings				Accommodation units in credited facilities/buildings		
Hotels/ guest houses/ apart hotels	Apartments/ rooms	Holiday houses	Campsites	Rooms	Apartments	Beds
357	79	34	6	5,845	1,097	15,150

*1 HRK is approximately 7,56 Euro

Source: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia, January 2013

Although both later credit programs are particularly clearly aimed at the final goal of a stronger economic development in rural areas in Croatia, both should be more transparent to the public because in that way their concrete final effects will become visible.

5. Conclusion

In Croatia rural tourism is a significant factor in activation and sustainable development of rural areas, which also helps in preserving local identities, traditions and customs, protects the environment, strengthens indigenous, traditional and ecological production, and develops rural areas based on sustainable development. The Croatian rural tourism hides enormous potential that is not given sufficient attention.

Considering its significance in creating new set of values in rural areas, rural tourism in Croatia is not given its true worth. Recently, national administration, local self-governments, individual institutions and entrepreneurs have shown some increased interest in development and promotion of the activity. Apart from various prerequisites, development, education, finances and promotion in particular, it is necessary to cooperate on all levels. It is necessary to stimulate cooperation between all institutions in charge (national administration, regional and local self-governments, tourist boards, regional developmental agencies, scientific and expert institutions, professional associations) in order to pursue the mutual goal of developing rural tourism and creating national program (strategy) for development of rural areas and Croatian tourism, and to stimulate cooperation of tourist rural family households and other entrepreneurs in rural tourism by strengthening the existing and forming new associations and cooperatives.

Guidelines for the further development of tourism in rural areas in Croatia would be following:

- achieve competitiveness of the whole Croatia in international markets,
- encourage self-employment and motivate young people to stay in rural areas,
- raise the quality level of accommodation, catering and tourism services,
- actively work on specific programs connecting two strategic sectors for development of rural areas: tourism and agriculture,
- encourage the production of organic food and indigenous products, and their sale through tourism infrastructure,

- harmonize the supports and subsidies programs at all levels in order to achieve balanced regional development,
- systematically educate all participants and employees in rural tourism by adopting the theoretical and practical skills, and
- enrich overall tourism offer in rural areas because it directly stimulates the development of rural tourism destinations.

Encouraging the development of tourism is an excellent opportunity for the revitalization of rural areas, improve the economic development and promotion of Croatia as a unique tourist destination. In this way, the developed tourist regions and cities must provide greater financial and personnel support, working with the private sector, and in synergy with incentives and programs of relevant ministries and with local community develop destinations on rural areas.

The main objective of tourism in rural areas in Croatia must be improving the quality of life and preventing depopulation, and future development policy for all rural regions in Croatia should determine the concept of development with the condition of preserving its original characteristics, nature and cultural heritage.

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Pregled i analiza stanja ruralnog turizma u Hrvatskoj

Sažetak

U ruralnoj Hrvatskoj koja čini 91,6% ukupne površine, 44,4% stanovništva je direktno ili indirektno vezano za poljoprivredu. Imajući na umu prirodnu i kulturnu raznolikost hrvatskih regija, bogatu ponudu turističkih atrakcija, dobro sačuvanu prirodu i 352 registrirana seoska domaćinstva, Hrvatska ima sve preduvjete za razvoj seoskog turizma i sve oblike turizma vezanog za ruralna područja. To je važno jer je na tržištu izrazito prisutna potražnja za ruralnim turizmom u svim njegovim brojnim oblicima. Seoska su područja, međutim, još uvijek nedovoljno iskorištena u turističkom smislu. Ruralni turizam u Hrvatskoj može postati jedna od glavnih determinanti razvoja u dosada marginaliziranim područjima. Razvoj turističke ponude, privlačan ulagačima i koji koristi jedinstveni lokalni potencijal, ima značajan utjecaj na rast bruto domaćeg proizvoda i zaposlenost. Rad se bavi predstavljanjem stanja i komentarom ruralnog turizma u Hrvatskoj. Baziran je na rezultatima prethodnih istraživanja ali i novijim podacima, te analizira situaciju u seoskome turizmu Hrvatske te općenito, analizira turističke objekte, kapacitete, programe potpore i poticaja. Napokon, sugeriraju se smjernice za održivi razvoj seoskog turizma u Hrvatskoj.

Ključne riječi: Hrvatska, ruralni turizam, pregled, analiza, stanje, smjernice, održivi razvoj.