

# Croatia

**01 Plitvice Lakes National park** is the biggest and probably the most famous Croatian national park. It is situated in the mountainous region of Lika and it has 16 lakes cascading one into another.

**02 The amphitheatre Arena of Pula** was built in the 1st century. It is the biggest and best preserved amphitheatre in Croatia and the sixth biggest in the world.

**03 The Walls of Dubrovnik** were built between the 13th and the 17th century for defence purposes. They are 1940 meters long, 25 meters high and they are listed on UNESCO World Heritage List.

**04 Motovun** is a small town on top of a hill in Istra. In the ancient times, Celts and Gauls have built a fortress on the hill and the name of town comes from the Celtic word 'Montona', which means a town on the hill.

**05 The Carnival of Rijeka** was first organized in 1982 and it is held each year in February. More than 100 groups participate in the parade in the centre of Rijeka. It is an international carnival with participants and visitors from around the world.

**06 Visovac Monastery** is situated on the island Visovac in the National Park of Krka. The island was first inhabited by the hermits of St. Augustine, who have built the monastery. From the 15th century on the Franciscans inhabited the island and took it over.

**07 The Governor's Palace** is located in Rijeka, a town in Kvarner Bay. It was built between 1893 and 1896 with the purpose of accommodation for the Hungarian delegates. Today it is the residence of Maritime and Historical Museum of Croatian Littoral.

**08 Castle Trakošćan** was built in the 13th century and is situated in the northern region of Croatia, Hrvatsko Zagorje. The castle grounds consist of the castle itself, the castle gardens and the woods. It is an important cultural landmark.



**The Alka tournament** in Sinj is a knight's tournament which takes place each year in August. The participants wear traditional knight's clothing and carry traditional knight's weapons. The tournament is held in honour of the victory against the Ottoman army in 1715 and to celebrate Virgin Mary who saved the city.

**The Diocletian palace** in Split is an ancient palace built for the Roman emperor Diocletian. The architecture of the palace brings together elements of a luxurious villa and a roman army fort. It is counted among the UNESCO World Heritage along with the historical centre of Split.

**The Cathedral of Đakovo** is dedicated to St. Peter and it was built in 19th century. Its construction was ordered by archbishop J. J. Strossmayer with the idea of giving significance to Đakovo as the ecclesiastical center of Slavonia.

The eastern part of Croatia, the area between the rivers Sava and Drava is covered by a vast area of Slavonian oak wood (*Quercus robur* L.). The wood covers 40000 ha of land and is known by the name of **Spačva**.

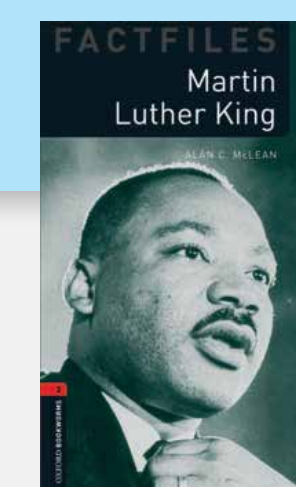
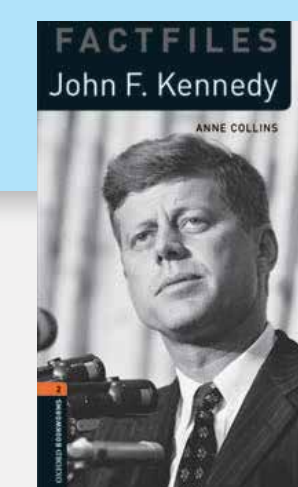
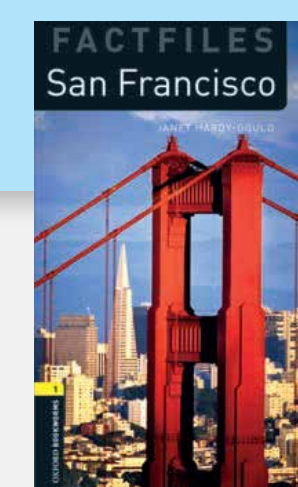
**The Cathedral in Zagreb** is situated in the capital city. It is a monumental building rich in sacral artifacts. In the recent earthquake in 2020 the bell towers of the cathedral suffered damages so today the cathedral is 92 m high.

**The Krapina Neanderthal Museum** is located in the North of Croatia. The location where the museum stands was proclaimed a paleoethological monument. It exhibits the realist sculptures of Krapina Neanderthal.

**The castle Principovac**, built in the 19th century, is situated on a hill near the historical town of Ilok, in the eastern part of Croatia, a town well known for its wine. Parts of the castle are situated amidst a vineyard.

**The nature park Kopački rit** is situated in the north-east part of Croatia, in the region Baranja, between the rivers Drava and Danube. The park is also a zoological reserve – over 140 kinds of birds and about 2000 other kinds of animals live there.

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