

Travel Talk tours will take you on a pilgrimage of culture, history, adventure, fun and relaxation. You will visit the breathtaking Dalmatian islands, partake numerous activities and experience sun-kissed days on pristine beaches... Before you leave for your adventure, it is important that you read this pre-departure information to ensure that your trip begins, and proceeds, as smoothly as possible. While we appreciate that you are embarking on an "adventure holiday" that will produce its own share of surprises, it is also true that forewarned is forearmed. This information is not written with the intention of being anything other than general information that we hope will help you come more prepared for your holiday. The philosophy of Travel Talk is simple: to provide excellent value for money for budget-conscious and adventurous travellers without compromising their experiences, and providing quality transportation, accommodation, sight seeing and information services. We hope that our philosophy will exceed your expectations and the following information will help you enjoy a memorable journey in Croatia.

INTRODUCTION

FACTFILE

Area : 56.538 sq km
 Population : 4.5 million
 Capital City : Zagreb
 Language : Croatian
 Religion : Roman Catholic,
 Orthodox
 Government : Republic
 GDP : Euro 41,7 billion
 GDP per head : Euro 9.400
 Annual growth : 4.8 %
 Inflation : 3.2 %

VISAS & CUSTOMS

Visa requirements change periodically, therefore you need to check the requirements before travelling.

Citizens of Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, the USA and most European countries do not require visas for stays of up to 90 days. Citizens of other countries can obtain 30 day visas upon arrival. Full details of visa requirements can be seen on the official Ministry of Foreign affairs of Croatia web site www.mfa.hr

300 Kn. In addition, the following goods may be taken into Croatia without incurring customs duty:

- 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 100 cigarillos or 250g of tobacco.
- 2l of wine and 1l of spirits and 2l of liqueur.
- 250ml of eau de cologne or perfume up to 50g.

DOCUMENTS

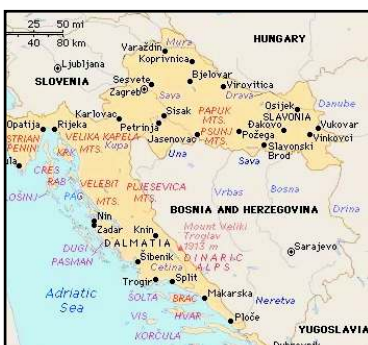
Please make sure that you have all the necessary travel documents ready before you leave your country.

PASSPORT

In many countries you'll be required to have a passport valid for 6 months starting from the entry date. If you are holding a passport with less than 6 months' validity or a few pages remaining, we suggest you to apply for a new one before you depart.

It is your responsibility to ensure you have the relevant documents/visas and Travel Talk will accept no responsibility for being refused entry through incorrect documentation.

Travellers are exempt from customs duty for goods of a non-commercial nature which they carry in their personal luggage up to the value of



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It's vital to take a photocopy of the important pages of your passport (pages of personal data, passport number, visas etc) and keep these copies separate from your passport.

VISA

Check your visa (if you're required) when it's issued to ensure that it contains the correct figures. Please bear in mind that a visa does not guarantee you enter a country as the final decision will be given by the authorities at the immigration.

TOUR VOUCHER

When you book a trip, you'll be provided with a tour voucher showing the details of your tour. You'll need to hand over this voucher to your tour leader to join the tour. The tour leader reserves the right to refuse serving any passenger failing to provide the tour voucher. If you have booked extra services like pre- and post tour accommodation and transfer, please make sure that these services are also shown on your tour voucher.

FLIGHT TICKET / CONFIRMATION

Do not forget to check your name, surname, flight details and other necessary information placed on your flight ticket/confirmation voucher at least 3 days before you leave your country.

BEFORE YOU GO

While it's your own choice and responsibility regarding what type of clothing, belongings, luggage, bags and other items to take with you, we try to share our experiences with you to help you have a comfortable journey in Turkey.

ESSENTIALS

Before you leave your country, we recommend you to make sure you have the followings with you :

- ✓ Passport
- ✓ Airline or transportation ticket
- ✓ Tour voucher
- ✓ Insurance policy
- ✓ Visas (if necessary)
- ✓ Label on your travel bag
- ✓ Pre-departure information
- ✓ Money
- ✓ Credit card

PACKING

Please remember that the airline baggage allowance is 20 kilos and you should not pack more than you can comfortably carry.

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When packing, the golden rule is : decide how many clothes you want to take, halve the amount and that's how much you'll need.

We also recommend you to bring a frame backpack instead of a suitcase or a trunk. In addition to your main bag, you'll need to have a smaller day pack and a money belt.

What about the souvenirs ? Make sure that you leave some space for souvenirs in your luggage. There are a wide range of fantastic things to buy in the Mediterranean countries, not only for your mates, also for yourself !

We have also compiled a list of things that you might need on the tour:

Clothing : Depending on the season; a warm jacket or wool sweater, a rain jacket, hiking boots, thick socks, flip-flops or waterproof sandals, shorts, light slacks (men), loose-fitting pants or long skirts (women), short sleeves, t-shirts, underwear and socks. In the summer it can get hot so you should try to bring clothes that are lightweight, loose fitting, hard wearing and easily washed.

Useful equipment : Water bottle with strap, torch and batteries, international adapter, travel alarm, playing cards, walkman or mp3 player, discs, laundry detergent

Toiletries : Towels, soap, toothbrushes, talcum powder, razors, deodorant, tampons, sunscreens, contact lenses (bring enough extra pairs and solution), glasses (and a copy of your prescription in case you need emergency replacements), a roll of toilet paper.

First-aid kit : Bandages, pain reliever, antibiotic cream, a thermometer, moleskin, decongestant, insect repellent, burn ointment, personal medicine.

Others : Converters and adapters, camera, films, flash, batteries, money belt and additional belongings that you think will be useful during your journey.

ARRIVAL

AIRPORT TRANSFER

Please also remember that there is easy public access from the airport to Split or Dubrovnik.

For Split Airport there is a bus that waits for each flight which can take you to Split harbour. The journey time is 40 minutes and the fare is approximately the equivalent of £4. Taxis are available from outside the airport; a typical fare is the equivalent of £30.

From Dubrovnik Airport, you can catch a bus for £5 to Dubrovnik bus station which is just a short distance from the marina.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Please also note that you can call the following numbers in case of **emergency** : 0090 542 779 04 34 or 0090 544 522 54 74

MEETING POINT

For the Split-Dubrovnik-Split and Split-Dubrovnik tours, the meeting point is opposite the bus terminal at Split Harbour at 11:30 am by Mondri Salon Naftalina. Your tour leader will be waiting at the harbour with a Travel Talk sign. After check-in, lunch will be served aboard before setting sail.

For the Dubrovnik-Split tour, you should check in at 12:00 at Gruz Port. You will see our tour leader with the Travel Talk sign.

TOUR LEADER MEETING

Please note that your tour leader will meet and brief you about the next days of your tour when all the fellow travellers check in the boat.

PRE-POST TOUR ACCOMMODATION

You can book your own pre- and post tour accommodation via the following web sites:
 3 STARS HOTELS IN SPLIT
www.hotel-adriana.com
www.hoteljadran.hr
www.hotelsplit.hr
www.hotelmor.hr
www.hotelperistil.com
www.hotelas-split.com
 2 STARS HOTELS IN SPLIT
www.hoteldujam.com
www.hotel-bellevue-split.hr
 LEFT OR LOST LUGGAGE

If you discover upon arrival that your luggage is missing, or has arrived incomplete, you should report this immediately to the information desk in the baggage hall. The staff will be able to tell you what the procedures are for reclaiming your luggage and

advise you on any forms that may need to be filled in and stamped. The airport staff should also be able to explain what will happen next and when you should expect your luggage.

Please remember that lost luggage is a matter between you and the airline /airport authority and the recovery of your luggage is your own responsibility and at your own expense.

ABOUT THE TOUR

The tour price covers specific services offered during your trip, not your entire travel cost, therefore your expenses will vary depending on your interests and budget.

THE TOUR PRICE AND THE LOCAL PAYMENT

We know that it's not easy to get your cash together to cover the entire travel cost, especially when you book your flight ticket and the tour at once. We ease your cash needs by dividing the tour cost into two payments : tour price and local fund. You just need to pay the tour price to purchase your travel. The compulsory local payment will be done when you join the trip. The local payment is a part of the tour cost (a tool to ease your cash need on booking date) and it does not cover any extra costs like meals, entry fees, drinks, guide service, tips, personal expenses or other type of travel costs.

PORT TAX AND FUEL SUPPLEMENT

All Sail Croatia tours are subject to a port tax and fuel supplement of £50 to be paid on arrival day of the trip.

SERVICES INCLUDED

As a general rule, the following services are included in your tour price :

Accommodation: 7 nights in above deck single, double and triple cabins in "A category" private boats with ensuite facilities and air-conditioning

Meals : 7 breakfasts, 7 lunches
 Transportation: Air-conditioned "A" category traditional Croatian motor cruiser

Tour leader : Services of English speaking experienced tour leader
 Crew : Services of an experienced captain and the crew

Excursions: Island orientation walks
 Activities : Fishing and snorkelling equipment on board

SERVICES NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not cover the following :

Any flights, insurance, airport transfers, meals not stated in the itinerary (all dinners), drinks, items of a personal nature, tips, visa fees, entrance fees to the sights and museums (approx. Euro 25 per person), local payment of £140, fuel supplement, port tax, other services not stated in the "services included" section, optional activities and excursions.

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Below are some of the optional activities available on the Sail Croatia tours:

Pirates evening/party (trestenik)
 18€ per guest which includes:
 · Pirate supper
 · Pirate Games

Rafting on river Cetina (Makarska)
 28€ per guest which includes:
 · bus transfer from/to main ship till start place of rafting
 · equipment for rafting
 · insurance for guests during rafting
 · professional guide during all rafting
 · swimming pausa
 · fruit break

Paintball Pirate on river Cetina (Makarska)

28€ per guest which includes:
 · bus transfer from/to main ship till start place of paintball
 · equipment for paintball (equipment ground, marker, 200 bullets, uniforms)
 · professional guide for paintball
 · insurance for guests during paintball
 · easy fruit and one drink (soft drink or mineral/natural water)

HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is recommended to all passengers travelling on Travel Talk tours to have personal insurance to cover all medical and repatriation costs. While there are no mandatory vaccinations for travellers to Croatia it is advisable to ensure tetanus inoculations are up to date. Some travellers feel more confident with hepatitis and meningitis inoculations as well. Please consult a medical practitioner for advice.

Bottled water is readily available throughout your tour and we recommend that you purchase this rather than drink the local tap water. While the local water is usually heavily chlorinated and safe, many people get upset stomachs after drinking it.

It is often difficult to find the precise medication that is available in one's home country, so we recommend that you carry all necessary medication with you.

Croatia is considered as a safe country, but you should always take the normal travel precautions. It is wise not to accept gifts of food or drink from any strangers for the risk of possibly being a victim of theft by drugging.

Unexploded land mines are still a danger in Croatia. Highly populated areas and major routes are now clear of mines and are safe to visit. However, isolated areas in the mountains and countryside have not all been cleared. Travellers should therefore be careful not to stray from roads and paved areas without an experienced guide.

Be cautious with your passport, credit cards and money - a money belt to fit beneath your clothes is highly recommended.

MONEY

The Croatian currency is the Kuna (£1 is about 8 HRK).

1 Kuna is 100 Lipa. Notes are in denominations of Kn1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of Kn25, 5, 2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 lipa.

It is cheaper to convert money in Croatia than at home. Exchange offices charge commission but some banks do not. You can get a cash advance on your credit card at banks throughout the country, though Visa credit cards are not accepted by all banks. It is recommended you change any Kuna back to your preferred currency before departing Croatia.

Most towns and islands in Croatia have ATMs that are linked into major international networks.

Credit cards (Visa and MasterCard are the most recognised) are accepted in most tourist areas, but if you are travelling off the beaten path, be prepared to use other forms of payment.

It is difficult to specify the money that you can spend per day, however as a general rule Euro 25 to Euro 30 or GB £25 to £30 per day can provide you with additional meals and optional entrances.

Should you wish to purchase souvenirs, of which there is a diverse range, you will have to budget for these.

WEATHER

Croatia has a wide range of climate types, ranging from the semi-arid, semi-desert climate of south-eastern Split to the cold, humid continental climate of Dubrovnik.

The dominant condition of Croatia's climate is the alternation between hot, dry summers and cold, damp winters typical of the Mediterranean. Considerable local variation results from elevation and distance from the sea.

DISTANCES

The following information will give you a better idea of the distances between points to help you plan your tour:

Split to Hvar : 3 hours
 Hvar to Trstenik : 5,5 hours
 Trstenik to Dubrovnik : 5 hours
 Dubrovnik to Mljet : 5 hours
 Mljet to Korcula : 2 hours
 Korcula to Makarska : 5 hours
 Makarska to Split : 5 hours

ELECTRICITY

All appliances require a double round pin type plug for 220 volts AC, 50-hertz.

The boats have a 220 volt supply with a Standard European 2 pin power point in each cabin.

EATING & DRINKING

Croatian cuisine reflects the culture that has influenced it through the course of history and the variety and diversity of its terrain. From the Italian influence on the coast to the Hungarian, Viennese and Turkish style cuisine of the interior. From hearty meat dishes to pasta and pizza, Croatian cuisine is diverse flavoursome and varied. The Adriatic coast is renowned for its variety of seafood dishes.

National specialities:

- *Pršut i paški sir* (air-dried ham similar to Italian *prosciutto* and sheep's cheese from the island of Pag) platters are served as an appetiser.
- *Salata od hobotnice* (octopus salad) is made from octopus, potato, onion, chopped parsley, olive oil and lemon juice.
- *Crni rizot* (black risotto) is made from cuttlefish black ink.
- *Gulaš* (goulash) is similar to the Hungarian version from where it originated.
- *Janjetina* (roast lamb) is popular in inland regions, where its not unusual to see whole lamb roasting on a spit at roadside eateries.

Croatia is famous for its plum brandies, herbal brandies, cognacs and liqueurs. It is customary to have a small glass of brandy before a meal. Beer (*pivo*) and wine are also a big part of Croatian meal time.

National drinks:

- *Vino* (wine) as a rule of thumb, the best red wines come from the south, and the best whites from the north.
- *Rakija* (spirit) a potent firewater drunk as a toast at celebrations and as an aperitif before eating. Types of *rakija* include *travarica* (made from distilled grapes and flavoured with herbs) and *šljivovica* (made from distilled plums).
- *Pivo* (beer) is popular throughout the country - lager predominates.
- *Kava* (coffee) is generally drunk as Italian-style *espresso* or as *bijela kava* (coffee with milk).

SHOPPING

Traditional **handicrafts** like embroidery, woodcarvings and ceramics make good souvenirs, while Croatian wines and truffle products also make excellent gifts to bring home. Travellers can reclaim VAT on expenditure of more than 500 Kn. Visitors should ensure that all receipts are retained after any purchase is made, as financial police have the power to fine visitors without relevant documents. This is to prevent VAT evasion by shopkeepers.

OPENING HOURS

The opening hours are not regulated in Croatia, but banks and main post offices generally open from 9:00 am to 7:00 pm Monday to Friday and 9:00 am to 01.00 pm Saturday.

Shops are generally open from around 8:00 am to 8:00 pm Monday to Friday and 8:00 am to 2:00 pm Saturday. They are usually closed on Sunday.

TIPPING

10% is expected in hotels, restaurants and taxis.

TEMPERATURES

Average temperatures in Croatia are:

Month Degrees Celsius

Jan	12
Feb	13
Mar	14
Apr	17
May	21
June	25
July	29
Aug	28
Sep	25
Oct	21
Nov	17
Dec	14

LANGUAGE

Hello	Zdravo
Goodbye	Do videnja
Good morning	Dobro jutro
Good day	Dobar dan
Good evening	Dobra vecer
Good night	Laku noc
Yes	Da
No	Ne
Please	Molim
Thank you	Hvala
You're welcome	Nema na cemu
Excuse me	Oprostite
Sorry	Pardon
My name is...	Zovem se...
What is your name?	Vaše ime?
Pleased to meet you.	Drago mi je.
Where is the...?	Gdje je...?
zero	nula
one	jedan
two	dva
three	tri
one hundred	sto
one thousand	tisuca
one million	milijun
Monday	ponedjeljak
Tuesday	utorak
Wednesday	srijeda
Thursday	cetvrtak
Friday	petak
Saturday	subota
Sunday	nedjelja
What time is it?	Koliko je sati?
noon	podne
midnight	ponoc
today	danas
tomorrow	sutra
yesterday	jucer
hour	sat
day	dan
week	tjedan
weekend	vikend
month	mjesec

BRIEF INFO ABOUT THE SIGHTS

Before you explore the fantastic islands of this unique country, we hope that the below information will give you a basic idea about the places you can visit.

Split

Split is the second largest city in Croatia, with just under 200,000 inhabitants, and is the largest city on the Adriatic coast. Emerging from a Greek settlement founded between the 3rd and 4th centuries, the height of Split's history came in 295 AD when Roman emperor Diocletian ordered a residence to be built there for his retirement. It took ten years to build this magnificent palace and Diocletian lived there until his death in 313 AD. After that, many Roman rulers continued to use it as a retreat. In the 7th century, when the Roman colony of Salona was abandoned, many of its inhabitants sought sanctuary behind the palace's high walls and their descendants lived there until the present day.

The city enjoyed a good degree of autonomy between the 12th and 14th centuries before it was conquered by the Venetians in 1420. After the fall of Venetian rule in 1797, Split was ruled by the Austrians, and briefly by the French, before becoming part of the Yugoslavia that was formed in 1918. Much of its development occurred after 1920 when Zadar, Dalmatia's official capital, became an Italian enclave.

In 1941, the city was occupied by the Italians and a very strong resistance movement soon evolved and the city was first liberated in 1943, after the capitulation of Italy, and then finally in October of 1944 when the first people's government of Croatia was formed.

Obviously, the most important sight in Split is Diocletian's palace. Do not miss the Peristyle which is the main open space in the palace and is surrounded by a colonnade of six columns to the eastern and western sides and an arch, decorated with garlands, in the centre. On the eastern side of the Peristyle is a cathedral. On the western side is the Narodni trg ("People's Square") with the old town hall which was built in the 15th century. There is an Ethnographic museum on the square (worth visiting) and nearby is a city museum. Don't miss a remarkable statue of Grgur Ninski (Gregory of Nin), a Croatian religious leader from the 10th century, by the most famous Croatian sculptor, Ivan Mestrovic.

There are some fascinating museums like the Maritime Museum; the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments; the Museum of Croatia; and the Mestrovic Gallery which is housed in his summer residence which was completed in 1939 and designed by Mestrovic himself.

Dubrovnik

George Bernard Shaw was enchanted by this beautiful city: for him, it was paradise. Millions of people also take home happy memories from this "jewel of the Adriatic".

Dubrovnik has a remarkable history. An independent, merchant republic for 700 years (abolished by Napoleon in 1806), it traded with Turkey and India in the East (with a consul in Goa, India)

and had trade representatives in Africa (in the Cape Verde Islands). It even had diplomatic relations with the English court in the middle ages. (There is a letter from Elizabeth I on display in the City Museum in Dubrovnik). Its status was such that powerful and rich Venice was envious of this Croatian-Slav city.

The old town was completed in the 13th century and remains virtually unchanged to the present day. Tall ramparts surround it and there are only two entrances to the old town which lead to the Stradun, the city's promenade. One of the greatest pleasures for many visitors is to have a drink in one of the nearby cafes and watch the world go by, whilst they themselves are being watched by the city patron, St. Blaise, or Sveti Vlaho as the locals call him. In 1991/2, the Serbs shelled the city causing considerable damage, but thanks to local efforts and international aid, the old town has been restored to its former beauty.

But whatever we say, our words do not give justice to this dazzling place. So come soon and see it with your own eyes!

And about the things to see in Dubrovnik...

You will probably enter the old town through the Pile Gate - in front of you is the Stradun. Here you will find the Onofrio Fountain, built in 1438. On the right is the Franciscan Monastery, with one of the oldest functioning pharmacies in Europe, in operation since 1391. At the other end of the Stradun, you will find the locals' favourite meeting place, the Orlando Column, with the nearby Sponza Place and the baroque church of St. Blaise. Here is also the Rector's Palace, built in 1441, which is now a city museum packed with valuable and historic exhibits.

Opposite the palace through a narrow street is a square, Gunduliceva Poljana, which is the site of the busy morning market. In the same square is the Jesuit Monastery from the early 18th century. From here you can head for the little old town port and visit the city walls, built between the 13th and the 16th centuries, which encircle the city and which have been remarkably preserved.

■ Hvar

Initially settled by the Greeks (a large settlement was built where the present-day Hvar Town is located), the island went into decline under the Romans, who took control towards the start of the 3rd century BC.

Under Venetian control (1420 - 1797), Hvar Town prospered as it was often used as a sailing stop-over point in the Adriatic - so much so that the town became the richest area in Dalmatia. This period, however, wasn't without its troubles. In 1510, a group of around 6000 Croats led a rebellion which was quashed. Furthermore, in 1571, the Turks stormed Hvar Town and completely razed it to the ground.

In 1797 the island fell under Austrian rule. It was briefly held by France (1806 - 1812), before returning to Austrian control which continued to 1918. Four years of Italian rule followed, before the island finally became part of Yugoslavia in 1922.

Hvar is the fourth largest island at 182 square miles (300 square km). It is even sunnier than Brac, with almost 2,800 hours of sunshine per year.

However, there is enough rain to keep the island green and to maintain the beautiful fields of lavender, rosemary, sage, marjoram and thyme and the carefully cultivated vineyards. Many people remark that in the spring, Hvar smells like a herbalist shop! When in Hvar, you must purchase some lavender oil, which is the major export of the island.

The hoteliers on the island pride themselves on consistently good weather - if there is more than four hours of rain per day, they give a reduction on your stay and if snow falls (which happens once a year, on average) your stay is free!

The main resorts are Hvar Town, Stari Grad, Vrboska, Jelsa and Sucuraj.

■ Trstenik

Trstenik lies in a deep bay at the foot of hills, on the southern coast of Peljesac peninsula and is connected to the mainland by coastal road via Ston and the ferry line Ploce - Trpanj. Trstenik is some 20 km from the ferry port Trpanj and it is not recommended to anchor a boat in the bay during southern winds. It is ideal for a relaxing holiday due to its beautiful pebble beach and impressive nature.

■ Mljet

According to legend, Mljet is the beautiful island of Ogygia where the nymph Calypso kept Odysseus captive for seven years. The ancient name for the island is Melitta, which comes from the Greek melitte nesos, meaning honey isle. Lovely!

The island became part of the Republic of Dubrovnik in 1345, under whose control it remained until 1808 before becoming French, then Austrian. It became part of Yugoslavia in 1918.

Mljet is 23 miles from Dubrovnik and

is the southernmost of the larger islands. Its area is 62 square miles (100 square km). Over two-thirds of the island is covered by forest with the western half of the island declared a National Park. Visitors must pay an entrance fee for the park, and adhere to certain rules.

■ Korcula

Local legend says that Prince Antenor of Troy founded the Korcula settlement. It is interesting to mention that Marco Polo, the famous adventurer, was born on Korcula, and his house can still be viewed there. There is also a British connection with the island: the late Fitzroy Maclean, the Scottish politician, soldier, adventurer and writer, had a house there (still used by his family today). It was given to him personally by President Tito and was the only house owned by a foreigner in the former Yugoslavia until Croatian independence.

After the Venetian Empire fell in 1797, the island of Korcula came under the control of various empires and countries - France, Russia and even Britain (1813 - 1815). The British, led by Commander Peter Lowen, undertook significant building projects including building a huge fortress on the hill above Korcula Town.

During World War II, the island fell to the Italians (in 1941), before the Germans occupied the island in December 1943. The town of Korcula was severely bombed by the Allies, which destroyed most of the important buildings there.

The sixth largest island, it is 20 miles long and rather narrow, between 4 and 5 miles wide on average. This island is known for its dense forest and the ancient Greeks called the island Black Korcula (Kerkyra melaina) for this reason.

The main resorts are Korcula Town (people call it "Little Dubrovnik" because of its medieval squares, churches, palaces and houses), Vela Luka and Lumbarda.

■ Makarska

The Makarska Riviera stretches for 60km between the towns of Brela and Gradac with the main town being, of course, Makarska. The Riviera is one of the most famous tourist locations along the Croatian coast and is also one of the most beautiful with countless sandy beaches, pine trees, sparkling water and peaceful bays. The area is also known for Biokovo Mountain, which overlooks the coastal area.

The population of the town, loomed over by Biokovo Mountain, is just under 12,000. The town was a Roman settlement and was just on the edge of the Roman Empire and, at different times, was under the rule of both the Turks and the Venetians.

One of the main sights in the town is the Franciscan monastery, which was built in 1614. The basement of the monastery houses a Malacological museum which apparently has the largest collection of snails, shells and mussels in the world. Fossils from the region are also on display. Another important sight is the Parish Church of St. Mark, on the main square (Kacicev trg), which was built in 1776.

Biokovo Mountain

Suitable for walking and hiking, with Vosac peak (1,422m) only 1.8 miles from Makarska city centre (a well signposted route). From Vosac, it takes two hours along another well marked

path to Sveti Jure (St. George), the highest peak in the area at 1,762 metres.

The mountain has a profusion of wild flowers and plants. One of the better known types of geranium (called Biokovo) comes from here.

ENJOY YOUR ADVENTURE !

To the best of our knowledge the above information is accurate. However many things can change after pre-departure information is printed or issued and Travel Talk will not accept any responsibility for losses or additional expenses incurred due to such inaccuracies. Should you have a query that is not covered in the following information please contact us for the latest updated information.