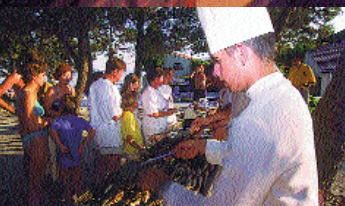
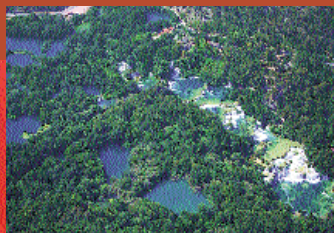




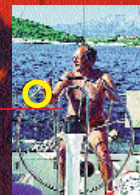
# LIVING ARCHIPELAGO

I N C R O A T I A

WHERE TO GO, WHAT TO SEE  
WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS, **MIDDLE PART**



# l i v i n g   a r c h i p e l a g o



I am to be your guide through the incredibly beautiful and fascinating Croatian archipelago. During the last fifteen years I have sailed round the Mediterranean and depicted my experiences in the books "The new boatlife", "Sail in the Mediterranean" and "Sailing in ancient waters." At the end of the '80s, my wife and I sailed for a few years in the archipelago of Dalmatia, and were captivated by its beauty, culture and history. I wrote several articles on this topic, and began collecting material for a book, but then the war intervened and I postponed my plans. We sailed east for Turkey, which is also a land rich in history and culture. Since peace and a belief in the future have returned to Croatia, we have returned to this land which more than anything else can bring to life what a living archipelago is.

No country in the Mediterranean, has as rich an archipelago with its 66 islands, 652 islets, 389 rocks and 78 reefs. It is one of the best sailing areas in the world. In a questionnaire in the American "Cruising World", a group of renowned long-distance sailors thought the Croatian archipelago equal to the Caribbean Islands, as the two most beautiful sailing areas in the world. In this land of the thousand islands, powerful experiences await you in a pure, untouched environment and of islands with tradition and history, which can be traced back to the ancient world.

Don't rush! Give yourself time to savour the unique islands, the hospitable population, the magnificent traditional clothing, the songs and the dancing! Enjoy the scent from the lavender fields, the old olive trees' knotted beauty, the vineyards strict simplicity and the local wines!

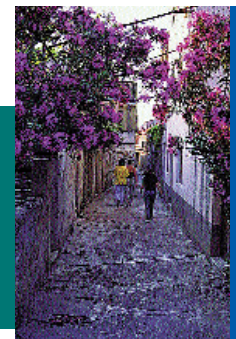
Look beyond the technical information about hotels, museums and such given in the tourist brochures, and give the Archipelago a deeper dimension - get to know the genuine, Living Archipelago.

**Mr. Ebbe Gustafsson**, Sweden. Former headmaster of People's College. Journalist: editor of "Skeppsrådet", the magazine of the officials of the Swedish Cruising Club. Author of three books about sailing in the Mediterranean. Member of the board of the Swedish Cruising Club with 36 000 members. Former commodore of the Mediterranean Sailors of the Swedish Cruising Club.



THE  
LAND  
FOR  
ALL  
SEASONS

BRBINJ - DUGI OTOK



**This is Croatia.** Nowhere else in Europe will you find such a relatively limited area that contains such a diversity of landscape, and such an easy climate as Croatia does. With 2600 sun hours per annum and a water temperature ranging from 25 to 27 degrees, this coast and archipelago rank amongst the sunniest areas in the Mediterranean.

Croatia has an actual archipelago with over a thousand islands. These are the remains of the Dinaric Alps that covered the area many million years ago, but which later sank into the ocean. Today, only the peaks rise as islands, forming one of the largest archipelagos in the Mediterranean.

In the north lies the peninsula of Istria, with a sharply indented coastline in which many protected coves can be found. Some of Croatia's most beautiful cities are situated here, in many cases with a history dating as far back as to the ancient and Byzantine time, and yet more from the Renaissance.

The islands in the Kvarner bay south of Istria have overwhelming nature experiences to offer, for instance on Cres, the second largest island in the Adriatic Sea, where the white headed vulture breeds. You can also enjoy the view of the Vrana lake, which receives its fresh water from underground springs, supporting both Cres and the neighbouring island Lošinj with drinking water. A fascinating experience awaits you in the old mythical town of Osor on the southern point of Cres, already populated in the Neolithic period. The island of Krk offers a variety of cultural and historical heritage, for instance the town of Krk with its old Venetian and art treasures, or the famous Baška Tablet, the first evidence of Croatian language in Glagolitic inscriptions. All over Croatia this enticing mixture of grand nature and over a thousand year old culture!

If you leave the coast and penetrate a few miles into Istria, it is as though you have gone a hundred years back in time. On the heights, charming old cities such as Buje and Grožnjan are situated, and in the Mirna valley the tourist attraction Motovun, the White City, 300 metres above sea level. East of Rijeka the romantic Gorski Kotar highlands ascend with deep woods and excellent wandering passages.

The inland east of the Kvarner bay has magnificent nature areas to offer, e.g. the Velebit, with a rich fauna of wild and with daunting views down the Velika Paklenica 400 metres deep ravine. East of the Velebit mountains lies the National Park Plitvice as a wonder of nature. Hidden in the thick woods in the fiercely undulated landscape, it contains a chain of 16 lakes with several waterfalls, the most spectacular by the village Plitvica where the water rushes down from an altitude of 76 m into the river Korana.

To visit the 900 year old Zagreb, the political, cultural, economic and scientific centre of the country, is like coming to a central European city like Vienna and Budapest. In the picturesque surroundings of Zagreb with several famous health spas the Croatian and Hungarian nobility have erected their mansions, often splendid baroque castles encompassing vast estates.



# YOU CAN GET A TASTE OF CROATIA



DALMATINSKI "FAST FOOD"

I have so many wonderful memories from Croatia: visual memories of the beauty of the Kornati islands, the magnificent waterfalls of Plitvice Lakes, the Krka waterfalls, estuary of the Neretva river...

I also remember rich, tasty scents of Croatian cuisine: grilled Istrian pork loin and home-made sausages, noodles with truffles, sea bass in salt, grilled shellfish, lasagne with lobster, frogfish in vine leaves, gnocchi with shrimps, roll with rabbits and wild asparagus, and mushroom dishes.

Croatian cuisine has really high quality. It is of world class.

To visit different parts of Croatia is to increase your store of gastronomic experiences. Most of the islands and many of the towns along the coast and in the inland are separate gastronomic worlds.

At Motovun, in the central part of Istria, you will be served delicious mushroom risotto;

at Grožnjan home-made sausages; at Delnice in Gorski Kotar, smoked bear and deer meat;

in Šibenik "Visovačka Begavica", a savory dish with lamb and sour ewe's milk;

on the Adriatic islands exquisitely prepared lobster, shrimp, high quality white fish, oysters and other mussels, as well as exquisite wines;



## R E C I P E

### OCTOPUS SALAD (Serves 10)

**Ingredients:** 1,50 kg octopus  
400 g potato  
2 dl olive oil  
2 dl vinegar  
150 g onion  
5 cloves garlic  
1 bunch parsley  
salt and pepper

**Preparation:** Cook the octopus and potato separately and cut them into small pieces. Add finely chopped onion, garlic and parsley. Season with salt, pepper, olive oil and vinegar and mix well. Serve cold.

PLODOVE MORA TREBA PROBATI I UŽIVATI



USKRSNI STOL U VODICAMA

on the islands of Cres, Pag, Brač... a delicious roast lamb with unique taste derived from the salty, fragrant island herbs. Renowned dishes are also "Vitalac" from Brač prepared from lamb's entrails, eels and frogs from the Neretva estuary, while Istrian and Dniš prosciutto ham is of a world renown.

And - I assure you - the cheese from the island of Pag will please your palate as much as the finest one from France!

Rich vineyards and a special talent of the locals to please themselves and guests result in fine wines, which are highly valued. Famous red wines along the coast are Teran, Merlot and Cabernet in Istria, while in Middle and South Dalmatia Plavac, Babić, Pharos, Bogdanuša, Dingač, and Postup.

The renowned white wines of the coast include Malvazija, Zlahtina, Vugava, Maraština, Pošip and Grk.



# HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - HOW TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT SAILING IN THE ADRIATIC



## HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

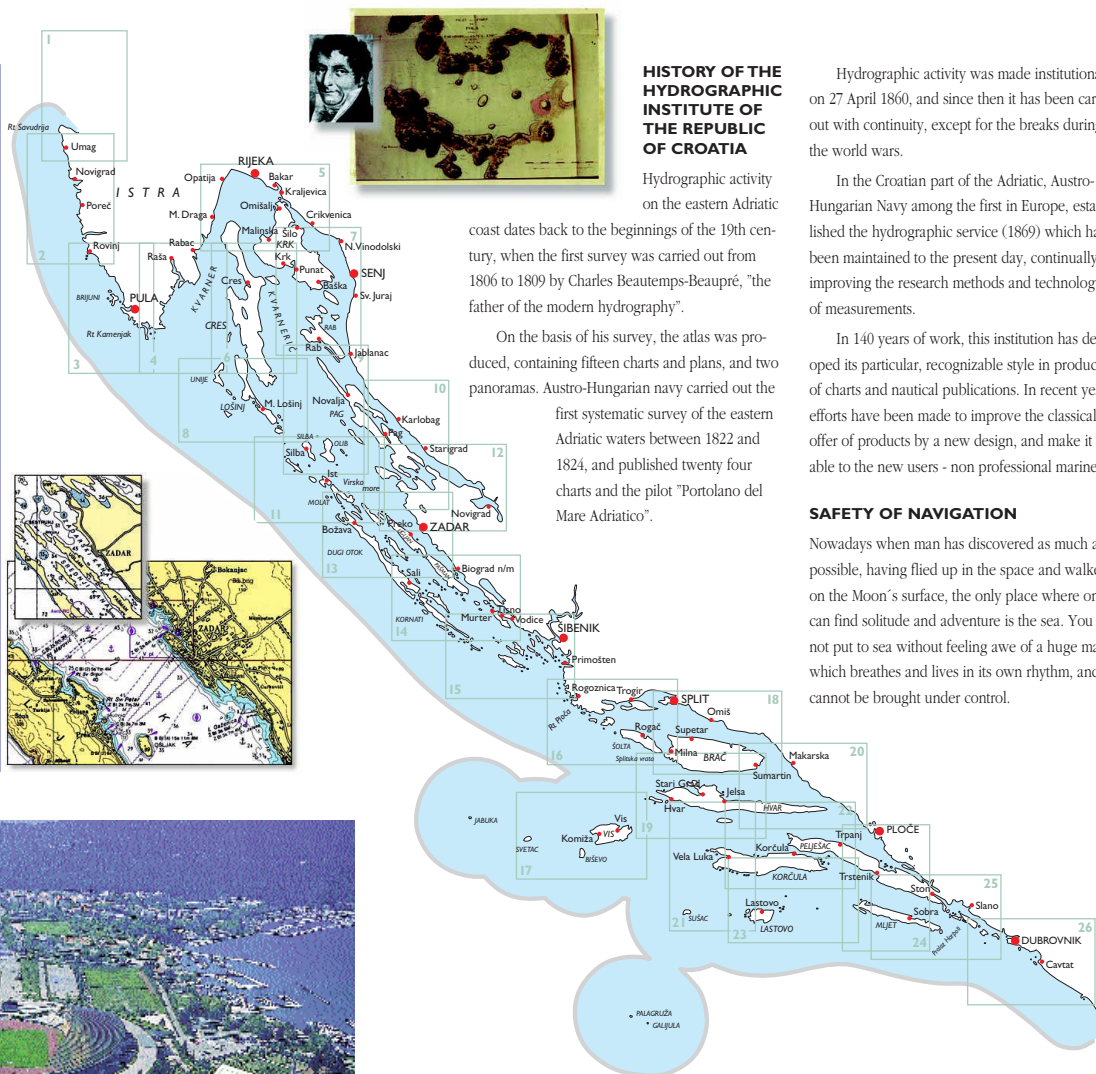
21000 SPLIT  
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Tel: +385 (0)21 361 840  
Fax: +385 (0)21 347 242, 347 208  
Telex: 26-270 HIRH

DIRECTOR:  
Dr. sc. Zvonko Gržetić  
Tel: +385 (0)21 433 344  
E-mail: dhi-office@dhi.tel.hr  
www.dhi.tel.hr

Hydrographic Institute of Republic of Croatia is a special institution of the Republic of Croatia to carry out hydrographic activities, including the research of the sea for navigational safety.

Basic activities of the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia:

- Safety of navigation
- Marine cartography
- Hydrographic survey
- Oceanographic research
- Cartographic reproduction
- Publishing of nautical publications



## HISTORY OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Hydrographic activity on the eastern Adriatic

coast dates back to the beginnings of the 19th century, when the first survey was carried out from 1806 to 1809 by Charles Beautemps-Beaupré, "the father of the modern hydrography".

On the basis of his survey, the atlas was produced, containing fifteen charts and plans, and two panoramas. Austro-Hungarian navy carried out the first systematic survey of the eastern Adriatic waters between 1822 and 1824, and published twenty four charts and the pilot "Portolano del Mare Adriatico".

Hydrographic activity was made institutional on 27 April 1860, and since then it has been carried out with continuity, except for the breaks during the world wars.

In the Croatian part of the Adriatic, Austro-Hungarian Navy among the first in Europe, established the hydrographic service (1869) which has been maintained to the present day, continually improving the research methods and technology of measurements.

In 140 years of work, this institution has developed its particular, recognizable style in production of charts and nautical publications. In recent years, efforts have been made to improve the classical offer of products by a new design, and make it suitable to the new users - non professional mariners.

## SAFETY OF NAVIGATION

Nowadays when man has discovered as much as possible, having fled up in the space and walked on the Moon's surface, the only place where one can find solitude and adventure is the sea. You cannot put to sea without feeling awe of a huge mass which breathes and lives in its own rhythm, and cannot be brought under control.

For a safe navigation, besides a good knowledge of specific characteristics of the navigable area and weather conditions, it is necessary to be supplied with adequate handbooks and charts for navigation.

Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia publishes and keeps up to date about one hundred charts, of different purposes and scales, and publications important for the safety of mariners to whom the sea is profession, and those to whom it is a hobby. This publication endeavours to bring the traditional rigid patterns of maritime profession closer to the people to whom the sea is just a hobby, to the lovers of adventure.

This institution and its members live with navigation and for it, being available to the users of their products for any question, request or suggestion.

Many mariners use their charts, relying on those who have produced them, because even though it is not necessary to live, to navigate is necessary.



## SALES OF CHARTS AND NAUTICAL PUBLICATIONS

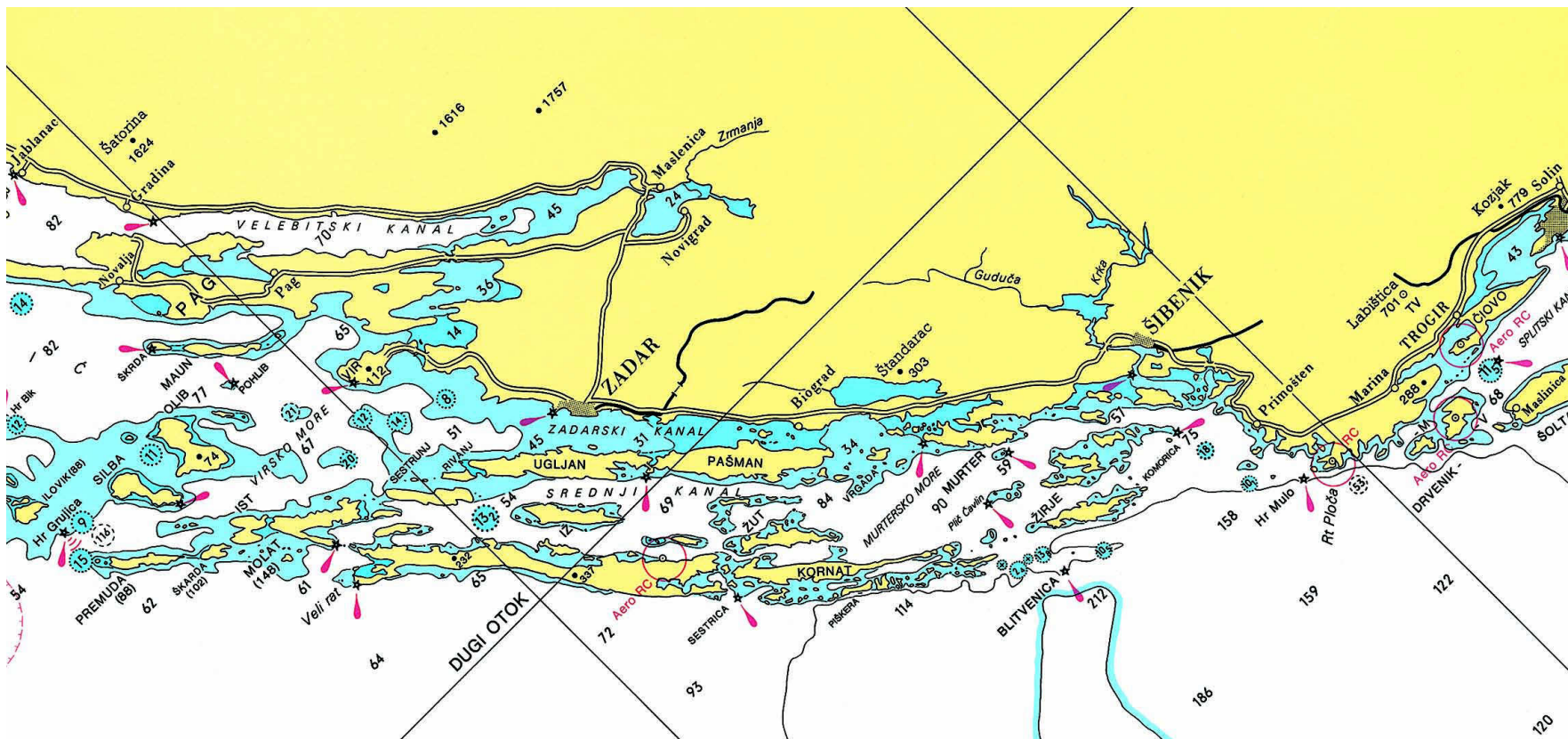
- 1. PLOVPUT - Split**  
Obala Lazareta br. 1, 21000 - SPLIT,  
tel: +385 (0)21 355-900, fax: +385 (0)21 585-782
- Navigation area of Pula**  
Lučka kapetanija Pula, 52000 - PULA,  
tel: +385 (0)52 591-321
- Navigation area of Rijeka**  
Senjsko pristanište br. 3, 51000 - RIJEKA,  
tel: +385 (0)51 213-590
- Navigation area of Zadar**  
Jurja Bijankinija br. 8, 23000 - ZADAR,  
tel: +385 (0)23 250-361
- Navigation area of Šibenik**  
Obala oslobođenja br. 8, 22000 - ŠIBENIK,  
tel: +385 (0)22 212-186
- Navigation area of Dubrovnik**  
Gruška obala br. 25, 20000 - DUBROVNIK,  
tel: +385 (0)20 418-789
- Navigation area of Dubrovnik**  
**Branch office Korčula**  
Vinka Paletina br. 176, 20260 - KORČULA,  
tel: +385 (0)20 711-176
- Navigation area of Split**  
Lighthouse station Ploče,  
Neretvanskih gusara br. 1, 20340 - PLOČE,  
tel: +385 (0)21 679-271
- 2. NAVAL-ADRIA, d.o.o.**  
Budicnova br. 7, 51000 - RIJEKA,  
tel/fax: +385 (0)51 267-635  
Shop NAUTIKA, 51222 BAKAR  
tel/fax: +385 (0)51 761-730
- 3. University of Rijeka**  
Faculty of Maritime Studies, Nautical Department  
Studentska br. 2, 51000 - RIJEKA,  
tel: +385 (0)51 338-411, 331-520  
fax: +385 (0)51 336-755
- 4. INVENTING, d.o.o.**  
A. Pomoraca 7/IV, 10000 - ZAGREB,  
tel/fax: +385 (0)1 6523-921
- 5. MARINERA**  
Obala kralja Petra Krešimira IV br. 11,  
23210 - BIOGRAD NA MORU,  
tel: +385 (0)23 384-882
- 6. MEHANIČ NAUTIC, d.o.o.**  
Marka Marulića 12, 22243 - MURTER,  
tel: +385 (0)22 434-908, 435-062  
fax: +385 (0)22 434-763
- 7. TRINAESTICA-13**  
Ul. kneza Domagoja 3, 23210 - BIOGRAD N/M  
tel: +385 (0)23 383-219
- 8. BORI LIBRA, d.o.o.**  
Trg Slobode 2, 54 470 - UMAG  
tel/fax: +385 (0)52 741-934
- 9. NAUTIC, d.o.o.**  
N.T.C., Zlatna luka, 23 206 - BIBINJE-SUKOŠAN  
tel: +385 (0)23 393-958, mob: 098/272-650
- 10. NAVIGO**  
Ul. Nadbiskupa V. Zmajevića 12, 23 000 - ZADAR  
tel: +385 (0)23 214-823, fax: +385 (0)23 213-330
- 11. NAVIGATORE**  
Riva Amfora 7, Červar-Porat, 52 440 - POREČ  
tel/fax: +385 (0)52 436-663
- 12. NAVIS**  
Obala kneza Trpimira 4, 23 000 - ZADAR  
tel/fax: +385 (0)23 335-025

Charts and publications are sold by authorized sales agents only.

# CROATIAN COAST OF THE ADRIATIC



## Middle part



OTOK VRGADA

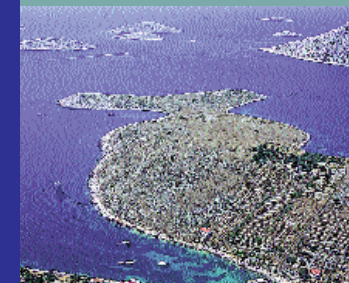
The described area encloses the middle Adriatic or the north part of Dalmatia, covering two counties: County of Zadar and County of Šibenik-Knin. The sea area is characterized by a great number of islands, islets and rocks arranged in several archipelagos - Zadar archipelago, Komati archipelago and Šibenik archipelago. Numerous bays and coves with beaches, marinas and small harbours offer safe shelters to boaters. There are three national parks in this area (Paklenica, Komati and

Krka), the parks of nature Telašćica and Vransko Jezero, and the protected landscape Saljsko Polje on the island of Dugi Otok. During its long and rich history this area has been very interesting for its natural attractions, mild Mediterranean climate, favourable traffic position, safety of its islands... Many battles were fought for this region, and many people found their home here, which is evidenced by the archaeological finds from ancient and medieval times. The Croats arrived

to these parts in the 7th century, and have persisted in a continuous struggle to survive and maintain their freedom. Old Croatian royal towns are Nin, Knin, Šibenik and Biograd. A number of fortified settlements give evidence of the troubled past and everlasting struggle of their inhabitants to preserve freedom. The Cathedral of St. James in Šibenik and its town nucleus have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The area is characterized by Mediterranean climate, mild and rela-

tively rainy winters, warm and sunny summers, while autumn is often warmer and more rainy than spring. Air temperature rarely falls below zero. There are good traffic connections with other parts of the country. The Adriatic Highway connects all the places along the coast, from Zadar and Šibenik towards the inland, reaching Zagreb via Knin. As far as maritime traffic is concerned, along-Adriatic coastal line is available, as well as international ferry line Zadar-Ancona, which is the shortest

connection of Central Europe (via Zagreb and Zadar) with the part of Italy south of Rome. This route is particularly facilitated by the favourable traffic direction Zadar - Maslenica Bridge - Sv. Rok Tunnel - Zagreb. Local shipping and ferry lines, hydrofoils and catamarans connect all the inhabited islands in the area, especially in the season. There are also good air services from the airports at Zadar and Split.



ŠKOKVICA

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

The land area including the islands covers 7159 km<sup>2</sup>, which is about 12.6% of the land area of the Republic of Croatia.

Population (census 1991): 336 917 inhabitants or about 7% of the population of the Republic of Croatia

There are 11 towns, 38 municipalities and 424 settlements in the area.

**Towns and municipalities:** Benkovac, Bibinje, Biograd, Drniš, Kali (isl.), Knin, Kukljica (isl.), Nin, Novigrad, Obrovac, Pag (isl.), Pakoštane, Pašman (isl.), Pirovac, Posedarje, Povljana (isl.), Primošten, Privlaka, Ražanac, Rogoznica, Sali (isl.), Skradin, Starigrad, Suškan, Sveti Filip i Jakov, Šibenik, Tisno, Tkon (isl.), Vodice, Zadar

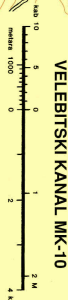
**Tourist resorts:** Zadar, Biograd, Murter, Vodice, Šibenik, Primošten, Rogoznica

**Marinas:** Betina, Biograd, Bošava, Iz Veli, Jezera, Ljubač (Ljubač Bay), Murter, Panitula Vela (Kornati), Primošten, Rogoznica, Skradin, Suškan, Šibenik, Tribunj, Vodice, Zadar, Žut

**Inhabited islands:** Olib, Silba, Premuda, Molat, Pag, Vir, Dugi Otok, Iz, Ugljan, Pašman, Murter, Prvič, Zlarin, Žirje, Krpanj

**Economy:** tourism and catering industry, transfer of load, railway and road transport, trade, shipbuilding, manufacturing industry, chemical industry, fishing, viticulture and wine production, olive growing, bee-farming, cattle breeding, vegetable growing

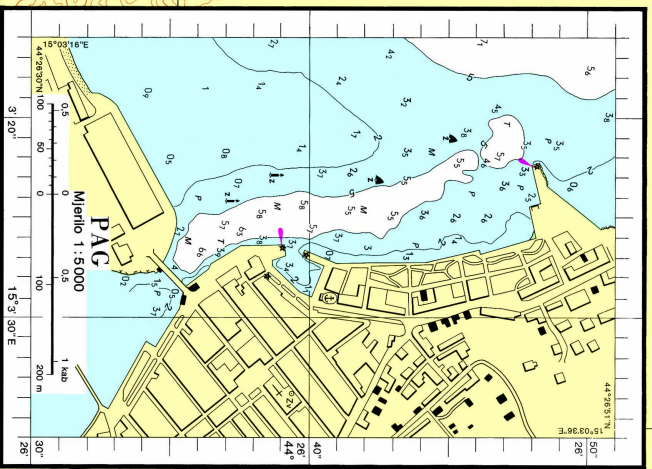
**Accommodation capacities:** about 102 000 guests; in hotels, pensions, apartments, and tourist settlements about 17 200; in private accommodation about 57 500; in camps about 27 000; berths in marinas (wet and dry) 6985.



Visine i dubine u metrima. Dubine se odnose na srednju razinu nižih voda živih morskih mijena, a visine na srednju razinu mora

REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA  
HRVATSKI HIDROGRAFSKI INSTITUT

HRVATSKI HIDROGRAFSKI INSTITUT



## UPOZORENJE

Zabranjuje se plovidba dijelovima Srednjega kanala tjeletnim brodovima, iznad 500 GT i tjeletnim brodovima koji prevaze opasne varu, odnosno tjeletnim brodovima koji nisu degazirani. Iznimno, navedeni brodovi manji od 500 GT s ukraćenim obalnim peljarima od 1. listopada do 31. ožujka smiju plovidi tim područjima (vidi *Peljar*).

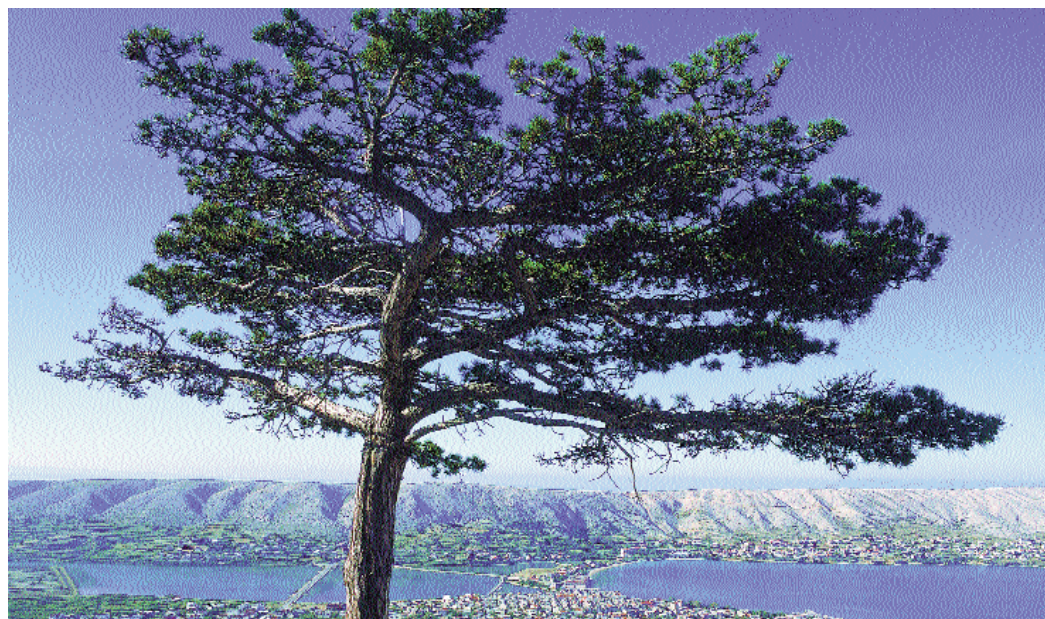
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**WARNING**  
Navigation is prohibited in parts of Srednji kanal for cargo vessels over 500 GT and for vessels carrying dangerous substances or which have not been certified as free. Exceptionally, from 1 October to 31 March, the above mentioned vessels of less than 5000 GT, with pilot embarked may navigate in these areas (see *Peljar*).

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OTOK PAG

## The Rab Marina was our base for excursions to different places on the island of Rab.

Now we were on our way to the town of Pag. We had hesitated, because most of our sailing would take place in the **VELEBITSKI KANAL**, the most feared part of the whole Adriatic coast.

The steep mountains come right down to the sea all along the mainland coast. The bora is particularly dangerous here. It can fall from the mountains without any warning. The danger is not only the strength of the wind, but also the lack of harbours in which you can find shelter.

The reputation of the Velebitski Kanal springs largely from the winter gales. In the summer, the bora is not so dangerous, but even then it can be very strong and gusty and arrive without warning. Our strategy was to sail closely to the mainland shore to be able to continue in flat water to the nearest cove, if the bora should surprise us.

The opposite side of the Kanal, the lee shore, looked dangerous - grey threatening cliffs without vegetation.

We passed near the little town of

**KARLOBAG** and a big hotel complex north-east of the small harbour. Behind Karlobag we could distinguish the pass Oštarija through which the road to the inland runs.

We doubled Rt Kristofor and steered into the sheltered Bay of Pag. I could see the houses of the town of **PAG** in the end of the bay, the former storehouses of the old salterns and a long sandy beach and I breathed a sigh of relief. We tied up inside the harbour basin, which was crowded with local craft.

The Bay of Pag continues through a narrow strait towards the south-east and ends in a shallow salt lake. The medieval Pag emerged near the salterns, where the abandoned Starigrad is situated. In the 15th century the salt production was intensified and the old settlement could no longer meet the demands of an urban centre.

Therefore, the inhabitants decided to build a new town, which was founded in 1443 and built according to new principles

of town building. The famous sculptor Juraj Dalmatinac built the Collegiate Church, the Duke's Palace and the Bishop's Palace.

My wife and I spent two interesting days in Pag, visiting the Collegiate Church with its simple but very beautiful front, the Benedictine Church of St. Marguerite, and houses and smaller places with Renaissance façades, portals and coats of arms of local noble families.

One morning we walked along the salt lake to Starigrad and studied the partially preserved walls, the main church, and the ruins of a Franciscan monastery. In the afternoon we rented a car and visited the village of **POVLJANA** and were charmed with the paradise of vegetable and viniculture growing there. One of the gardeners told us that fresh water springs enabled this intense farming. In the ornithological reserve of Velo and Malo Blato we met herons, wild ducks, partridges, and pheasants.

When we were in Opatija, we made a



SOLANE NA OTOKU PAGU



OTOK PAG



NIN - STAROHRVATSKI GRAD



NOŠNJE OTOKA PAGA



PAŠKE OVCE

wonderful two - day trip to **GORSKI KOTAR**. Now the **PLITVICE LAKES** were our goal for a new trip to the inland.

We took the ferry to Karlobag and then a coach that would take us to the Plitvice Lakes. A serpentine road leads to the pass of Oštarija, also called Vrata, and further into the county of Lika, a karst landscape, where the rock consists of limestone and dolomite, which are eroded and dissolved by groundwater containing carbon dioxide. Characteristic features of such a karst region with porous rocks are swales and sink holes on the surface, and caverns and underground streams below.

We arrived at Kozjak Lake, where accommodation facilities are located, and put up at a hotel. What a magnificent view! From Gradinsko Lake ten glittering cascades are falling down into the turquoise coloured water of Kozjak Lake.

In the afternoon we went for a long walk on the walking trails along the shore of Gradinsko Lake into which many cascades are falling from the Galovac Lake. And in the upper end of that lake even more cascades are glittering, falling down into another lake. Really fantastic!

The following day, we explored more

parts of the landscape by ecoboats and panoramic trains. The area of the Plitvice Lakes lies in a valley between high forested mountains in which there is a string of sixteen beautiful crystal clear lakes one below another. They are fed by a multitude of small streams and brooks and spill into each other in cascades and waterfalls.

At the hotel I got information brochures regarding the Plitvice Lakes, which I studied with great interest. They gave me a deeper understanding of the natural wonder that takes place here. An open river valley of older geological rocks has been transformed into a series of larger and smaller lake basins by the formation of natural dams.

*"The lakes developed as a result of the growth of travertine barriers from one lake to another, forming waterfalls and cascades", I read in my brochure. "It is this characteristic detail which has made the Plitvice Lakes world famous. Growth, formation and transformation move at an amazing speed. Thirty-five years in the National Park have been sufficient to make us all witness to the system's dynamics. In that period, the water level has risen more than 50 cm, accompanied by all the conse-*

*quences originating from that. The depth, size, shape and even the very number of the lakes and their arrangement are subject to constant and rapid changes. Nothing but Life can instil such dynamics into rocks!"*

The Plitvice Lakes were declared a National Park in 1949. Due to their unique evolution and beauty, the Plitvice Lakes were entered in the UNESCO Register of World Natural Heritage in 1996.

The town of **NIN** is located on a small island, connected with the mainland by two bridges. The Nin Bay is shallow and the bora blows strongly here. It is possible to anchor in the south-eastern part of the bay, but you had better go to the sheltered harbour of Petrcane if you wish to see Nin. Nin is really well worth a visit. It is a town of a glorious past, one of the major cultural centres of the early Croatian state in the Middle Ages. Nin was the residence of Croatian kings and occasionally also the place where diets and synods were taking place. The remains of amphitheatre and forum are still visible, and many Roman grave monuments were found in the surrounding area. Defence walls with towers are also preserved.



**IN THE MIDDLE PART** of Velebit Channel the Bora blows with gale force, often reaching hurricane force. Whistling clouds (cloud cap) above Velebit may be a warning of an impending Bora. The Pag harbour is situated at the south-eastern end of Pag Bay. During Bora the best anchorage is found in the lee of Cape Zaglav, in the harbour Metajna, or in the bay Caska. The harbour Povljana lies on the south-western coast of the southern part of the island of Pag, sheltered from the Bora and Scirocco. Kolišun Bay is sheltered from the Bora and partly from the Scirocco. Small harbour of Šimun with the marina is protected from winds and sea on all sides. On the island of Vir the best anchorage is in the bay Privlaci Zaton.