

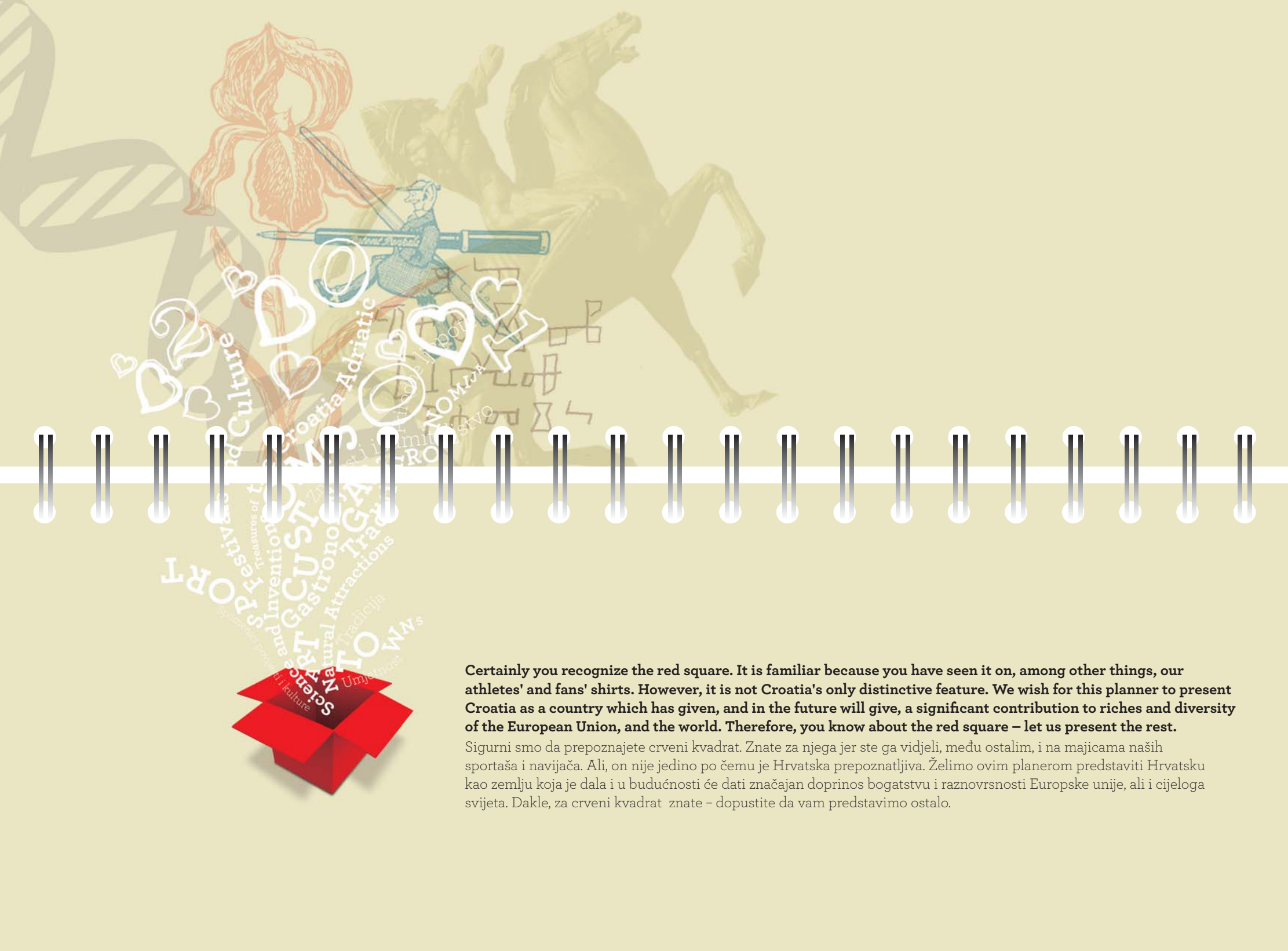
Facts about Croatia

Upoznajte Hrvatsku



2010





Certainly you recognize the red square. It is familiar because you have seen it on, among other things, our athletes' and fans' shirts. However, it is not Croatia's only distinctive feature. We wish for this planner to present Croatia as a country which has given, and in the future will give, a significant contribution to riches and diversity of the European Union, and the world. Therefore, you know about the red square – let us present the rest.

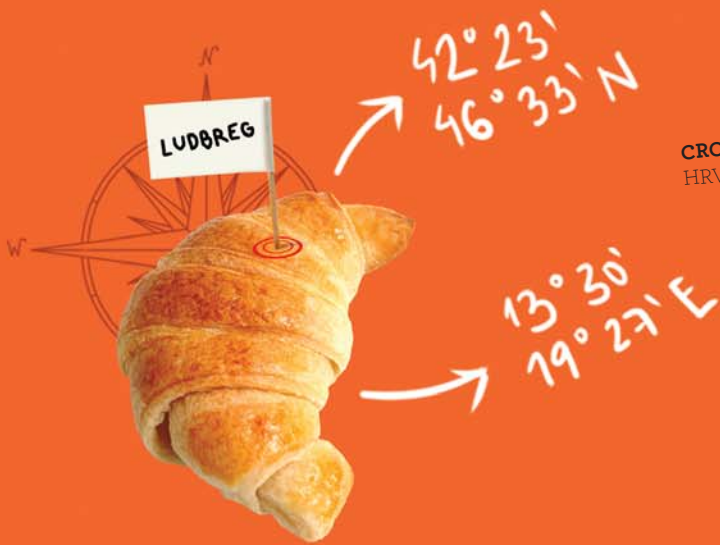
Sigurni smo da prepoznajete crveni kvadrat. Znae za njega jer ste ga vidjeli, među ostalim, i na majicama naših sportaša i navijača. Ali, on nije jedino po čemu je Hrvatska prepoznatljiva. Želimo ovim planerom predstaviti Hrvatsku kao zemlju koja je dala i u budućnosti će dati značajan doprinos bogatstvu i raznovrsnosti Europske unije, ali i cijeloga svijeta. Dakle, za crveni kvadrat znate – dopustite da vam predstavimo ostalo.



About Croatia

○ Hrvatskoj

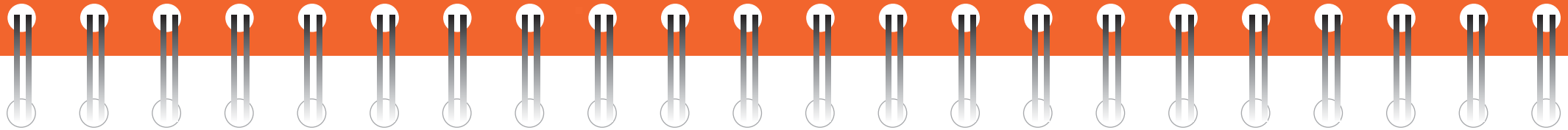
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CROATIA IN FIGURES
HRVATSKA U BROJKAMA

The story of Croatia should certainly begin with basic facts. Perhaps you didn't know that the centre of the world lies in Croatia, in the town of Ludbreg, and this is corroborated by a number of legends. But this doesn't say much about a country situated somewhere around the centre of the Old Continent, in the northern hemisphere, between 42° 23' and 46° 33' north latitude, and 13° 30' and 19° 27' east longitude. Its shape, which has been compared to a croissant, crescent or boomerang, encompasses 56,594 square kilometres of land and another 31,067 square kilometres of territorial sea and internal waters. The Croatian coastline stretches for around 5,800 kilometres, of which 1,777 kilometres are mainland coast. Along with Norway's and Greece's, our coastline is the most indented in Europe.

Priču o Hrvatskoj svakako valja početi osnovnim podacima. Možda niste znali, ali upravo se u Hrvatskoj, odnosno u gradu Ludbregu, nalazi centar svijeta, o čemu postoje mnogobrojne legende. Ipak, taj podatak ne govori previše o državi koja se smjestila negdje oko središta starog kontinenta - Europe, na sjevernoj Zemljinoj polutki između 42° 23' i 46° 33' sjeverne zemljopisne širine te 13° 30' i 19° 27' istočne zemljopisne dužine. Njezin oblik kroasana, kifle ili bumeranga obuhvaća 56.594 četvornih kilometara kopna te još 31.067 četvornih kilometara teritorijalnih mora i unutrašnjih voda. Morska obala Hrvatske ima oko 5800 kilometara, a od tog broja na kopnenu obalu otpada 1777 kilometara, dok na obale 1185 otoka, hridi i grebena otpada još oko 4000 kilometara. Uz Norvešku i Grčku naša je obala najrazvedenija u Europi.



DECEMBER/JANUARY PROSINAC/SIJEČANJ 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN 1

28 monday ponedjeljak

29 tuesday utorak

30 wednesday srijeda

31 thursday četvrtak

1 friday petak

2 saturday subota

3 sunday nedjelja

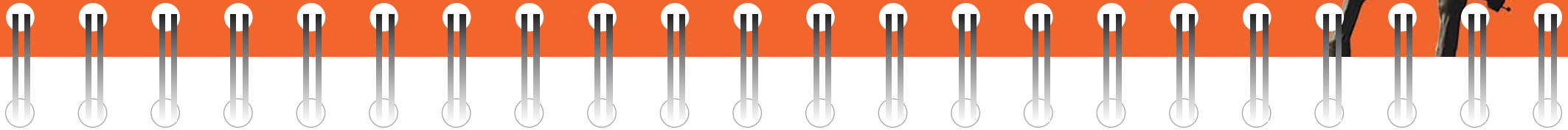
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NEW YEAR' DAY
NOVA GODINA

MEET THE CROATS
UPOZNAJTE HRVATE

You must have heard that a large number of Croats live anywhere from America to Australia, making one of the largest Diasporas in Europe. You might also know that the total number of emigrants almost amounts to the four and a half million inhabitants currently living in the Republic of Croatia. Croatia has been administratively divided into 21 counties, 127 towns, 429 municipalities and 6,751 settlements, with Zagreb as its capital. The official language of the Republic of Croatia is Croatian, and the official script is the Latin alphabet, although in some parts with a larger national minority population two official languages are in use.

Sigurno ste čuli za velik broj Hrvata koji žive od Amerike do Australije i podatak o jednoj od najvećih europskih dijaspora te kako je brojka iseljenih gotovo istovjetna onoj od oko četiri i pol milijuna stanovnika koliko ih trenutačno živi u Republici Hrvatskoj. Hrvatska je administrativno podijeljena na 21 županiju, 127 gradova, 429 općina i 6751 naselje, s glavnim gradom Zagrebom. U Republici Hrvatskoj službeni jezik je hrvatski, a službeno pismo latinica, iako se u nekim njezinim dijelovima s većim brojem pripadnika nacionalnih manjina koristi i dvojezičnost.



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WEEK/TJEDAN 2

4 monday/ponedjeljak **5** tuesday/utorak **6** wednesday/srijeda **7** thursday/četvrtak **8** friday/petak **9** saturday/subota **10** sunday/nedjelja

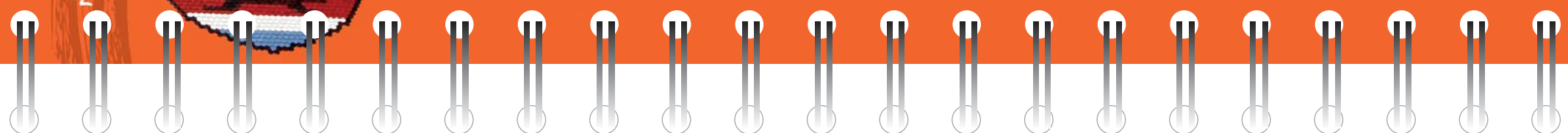
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EPIPHANY
SVETA TRI KRALJA

THE STORY OF CROATIAN SYMBOLS
 PRIČA O HRVATSKIM SIMBOLIMA

On many occasions, especially at sporting events, it is clear that the visual motif of Croatia is the chequy with red and white fields. This symbol was taken from the national coat-of-arms that represents the historic form of a shield with twenty-five alternating gules (red) and argent (silver/white) fields forming a chequy, and a crown consisting of five smaller shields that represent from left to right: the oldest known Croatian coat-of-arms, and the ancient arms of the Republic of Dubrovnik, Dalmatia, Istria, and Slavonia. This coat-of-arms is also an intrinsic part of the national flag, and is placed in the centre of three horizontally laid colours: red, white and blue. The Croatian anthem is *Lijepa naša* (Our Beautiful Homeland). The words were written by Antun Mihanović, and the music composed by Josip Runjanin. This anthem was sung for the first time in 1891 at the exhibition of the Croatian-Slavonian Economic Society in Zagreb. The national flower of Croatia is the iris.

Na mnogim događanjima, posebno onim sportskog karaktera, može se uočiti kako je vizualni sinonim za Hrvatsku šahovnica s crveno-bijelim poljima. Taj je simbol preuzet s nacionalnog grba koji predstavlja povijesni grb u obliku štita na kojem se nalazi dvadeset pet naizmjenično postavljenih crvenih i srebrnih (bijelih) polja (šahovnica) i krunom koja se sastoji od pet manjih štitova koji prikazuju najstariji poznati hrvatski grb, grb Dubrovačke Republike, grb Dalmacije, grb Istre i grb Slavonije. Grb je i sastavni dio državne zastave koja se sastoji od triju vodoravno položenih boja - crvene, bijele i plave - s grbom u sredini. Himna Republike Hrvatske je *Lijepa naša*, napisao ju je Antun Mihanović, a uglazbio Josip Runjanin. Prvi put ta je himna pjevana 1891. godine u prigodi izložbe Hrvatsko-slavonskoga gospodarskog društva u Zagrebu. Hrvatski nacionalni cvijet je perunika (iris).



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WEEK/TJEDAN 3

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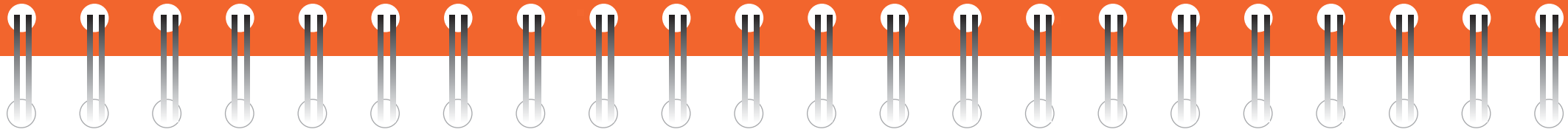
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HOW CROATIA CASHED THE MARTEN (KUNA)
 KAKO JE HRVATSKA UNOVČILA KUNU

You might find it unusual that Croatians keep martens in their wallets, but this is because the Croatian *kuna* (marten) is the national currency. This name was chosen for the Croatian currency due to the important role that marten fur had in the monetary and fiscal history of Croatia. Marten fur was used as a means of payment of taxes called *kunovina* or *marturina* in Medieval Slavonia, Primorje and Dalmatia, and from the first half of the 13th century almost to the end of the 14th century the marten's effigy figured on Croatian coins called *banovci*. On 30 May 1994, the kuna was introduced as the monetary unit of Republic of Croatia.

Možda će vam se učiniti neobičnom činjenica da Hrvati kune drže u novčaniku, ali to je zato što je hrvatska kuna nacionalna valuta. Taj je naziv za trajnu hrvatsku valutu odabran zbog važne uloge kunina krzna u monetarnoj i fiskalnoj povijesti Republike Hrvatske. Kunino krzno služilo je kao sredstvo plaćanja poreza zvanog *kunovina* ili *marturina* u srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji, Primorju i Dalmaciji, a od prve polovine 13. stoljeća pa gotovo do kraja 14. stoljeća lik kune nalazio se na hrvatskom kovanom novcu zvanom *banovci*. Kuna je uvedena kao novčana jedinica Republike Hrvatske 30. svibnja 1994. godine.



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WEEK TJEDAN 4

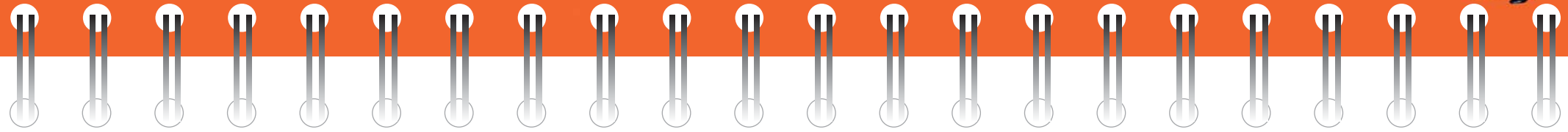
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THE CROATIAN LANGUAGE, AND THE KAIKAVIAN, SHTOKAVIAN AND CHAKAVIAN DIALECTS HRVATSKI JEZIK TE KAJKAVSKO, ŠTOKAVSKO I ČAKAVSKO NARJEČJE

In addition to its standard language, Croatia is rich in dialects originating from the Chakavian, Kaikavian and Shtokavian vernacular. Croatian is a Slavic language, belonging to the South Slavic, Western subgroup of the Slavic branch of the Indo-European family, and like other Slavic languages it developed from Old Slavic. The Croatian written language heritage goes back to the end of the 11th century. The oldest Croatian texts were written in a kind of Croatian version of Church Slavonic and archaic Chakavian, exclusively in Glagolitic script. Bartol Kašić, a Jesuit from the Island of Pag, wrote the first grammar of the Croatian language, in latin, entitled *Institutionum linguae Illyricae* (The Basics of the Illyrian Language). This grammar, printed in 1604. in Rome, influenced nearly all Croatian grammar books written by the first half of the 19th century. The beginnings of the standardisation of today's Croatian go back to the 18th century, and at the end of the 19th century the foundations of current standard Croatian were set. Over 5.5 million people use Croatian as their mother tongue. The first person who delivered a speech in Croatian in the Croatian Parliament was Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski on 2 May 1843 in an effort to fight for national independence and for Croatian to be introduced as the official language in schools and offices.

Uz standardni jezik Hrvatska je bogata i mnogobrojnim dijalektima čakavskoga, kajkavskoga i štokavskoga narječja. Hrvatski je slavenski jezik, zapadnojužnoslavenske podskupine u slavenskoj grani indoeuropske jezične porodice koji se kao i ostali slavenski jezici razvio iz praslavenskoga. Hrvatska pisana jezična baština svoje početke bilježi već krajem XI. stoljeća. Najstariji su hrvatski tekstovi pisani svojevrsnom mješavinom hrvatske inačice crkvenoslavenskog jezika i arhaične čakavštine te isključivo glagoljicom. Paški isusovac Bartol Kašić napisao je prvu hrvatsku gramatiku na latinskom jeziku *Institutionum linguae Illyricae* (Osnove ilirskog jezika) koja je tiskana 1604. godine u Rimu, a utjecala je na gotovo sve hrvatske gramatike do polovice 19. stoljeća. Hrvatskim se kao materinskim jezikom služi više od 5,5 milijuna ljudi, a Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski prvi je izrekao zastupnički govor na hrvatskom jeziku u Hrvatskome saboru 2. svibnja 1843. godine, propagirajući borbu za nacionalno oslobođenje i zahtijevajući da se hrvatski uvede kao službeni jezik u škole i urede.



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WEEK/TJEDAN 5

25 monday/ponedjeljak

26 tuesday/utorak

27 wednesday/srijeda

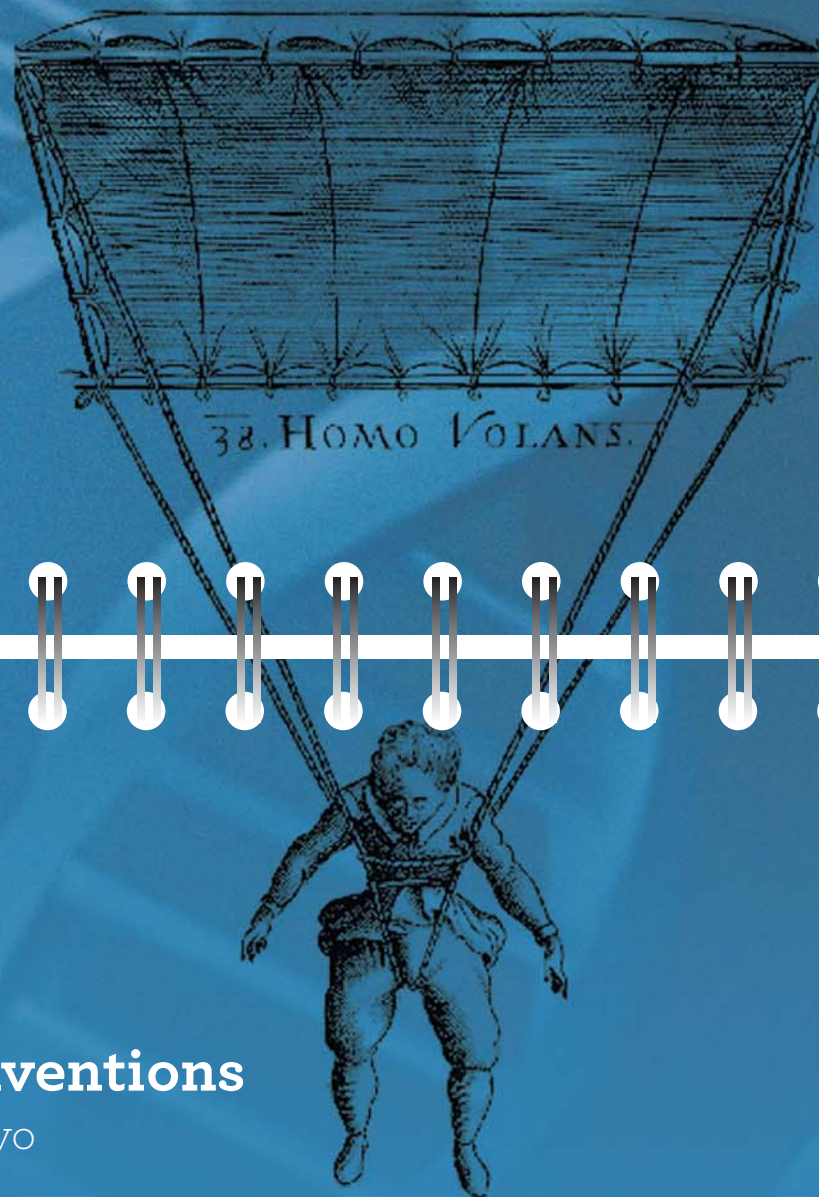
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2

Science and Inventions

Znanost i izumiteljstvo

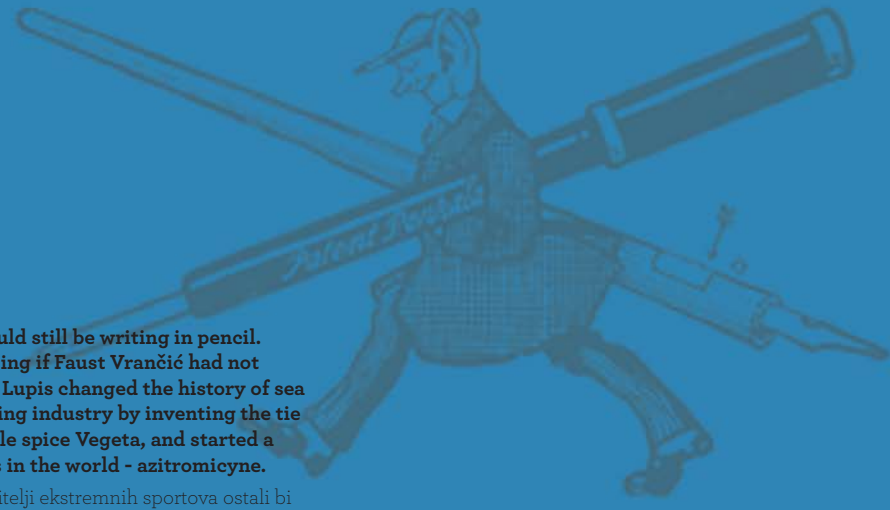


CRAVAT

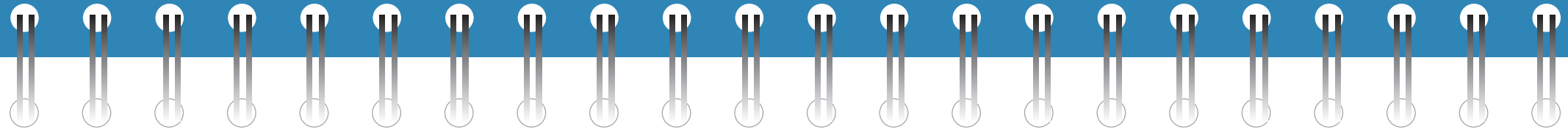
A COUNTRY OF GREAT INVENTIONS
ZEMLJA VELIKIH IZUMA

If the Croatian inventor Slavoljub Penkala had not been born, perhaps we would still be writing in pencil. Extreme sports enthusiasts would have been denied the pleasure of parachuting if Faust Vrančić had not constructed the parachute on the basis of Leonardo da Vinci's sketches. Ivan Lupis changed the history of sea battles by inventing the deadly torpedo. Croats have also enhanced the clothing industry by inventing the tie (cravat), spared humanity from eating insipid meals by inventing the versatile spice Vegeta, and started a revolution in antibiotic treatment with one of the most successful antibiotics in the world - azitromicyne.

Da nije bilo Hrvata Slavoljuba Penkale, možda bismo još pisali samo olovkom. Ljubitelji ekstremnih sportova ostali bi uskraćeni za zadovoljstvo skakanja padobranom, koji je konstruirao Faust Vrančić, na osnovi skica Leonarda da Vincija. Ivan Lupis izmijenio je povijest pomorskih bitki izumivši opasnu napravu - torpedu. Hrvati su zadužili odjevnu industriju izumom kravate, poštedjeli čovječanstvo bezukusnih obroka izmislivši začim Vegetu te napravili revoluciju u liječenju antibioticima, izumivši jedan od najuspješnijih lijekova diljem svijeta - antibiotik azitromicin.



Penkala - Full...



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WEEK TJEDAN 6

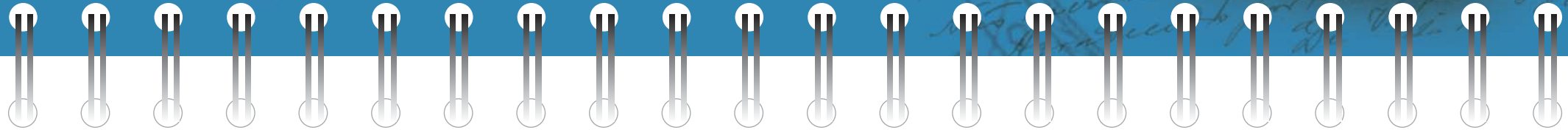
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ON THE TRAIL OF NIKOLA TESLA
TRAGOVIMA NIKOLE TESLE

The village of Smiljan, under Velebit Mountain in the centre of the Lika region, proves that even the smallest of places can be home to one of the greats. In 1856, Nikola Tesla was born in this village, proving to be one of the greatest scientists in history who, among many other things, invented the system of alternating current, without which the world would have literally remained in the dark. Stories are told that he was born on the stroke of midnight, and that storms were raging that night in Smiljan, that he had a photographic memory, and was a very curious person. He continues to inspire not only scientists but also biographers who are intrigued by his unconventional life.

Selo Smiljan smješteno u podvelebitskom dijelu središnje Like dokaz je da i najmanja mjesta radaju najveće ljude. Godine 1856. u tom je selu rođen Nikola Tesla, jedan od najvećih znanstvenika u povijesti, koji je, među ostalim, izumio i sustav izmjenične struje bez kojega bi svijet bio doslovce u mraku. Priče kažu da je rođen točno u ponoć i da su Smiljanom te noći sijevale oluje, da je imao fotografsko pamćenje i bio vrlo osebujna osoba, koja i dalje inspirira znanstvenike, ali i biografe, koji se vole baviti njegovim nekonvencionalnim životom.



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WEEK TJEDAN 7

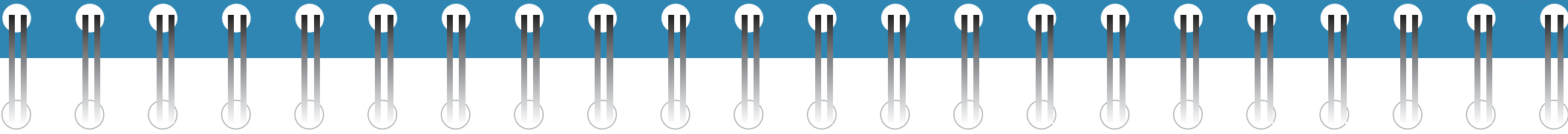
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HOMO
UNIVERSALIS?

RUĐER BOŠKOVIĆ – THE CROATIAN “HOMO UNIVERSALIS”
RUĐER BOŠKOVIĆ – HRVATSKI HOMO UNIVERSALIS

Do you know anyone today who is at the same time a physicist, mathematician, astronomer, geodesist, poet, philosopher, Jesuit and diplomat? Ruđer Bošković, one of the greatest scientists of the 18th century, embodied all of these roles. Born in Dubrovnik in 1711, the greatest Croatian *homo universalis* left to the world of science over 75 books on mathematics, mechanics, optics and philosophy.

Poznajete li danas osobu koja je istodobno fizičar, matematičar, astronom, geodet, pjesnik, filozof, isusovac i diplomat? Upravo je to pošlo za rukom Ruđeru Boškoviću, jednom od najvećih znanstvenika 18. stoljeća, rođenom 1711. godine u Dubrovniku. Najveći hrvatski *homo universalis* zadužio je svjetsku znanost s više od 75 knjiga iz područja matematike, mehanike, astronomije, optike i filozofije.



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WEEK TJEDAN 8

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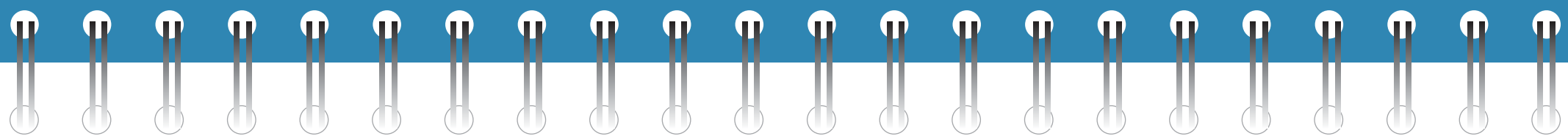
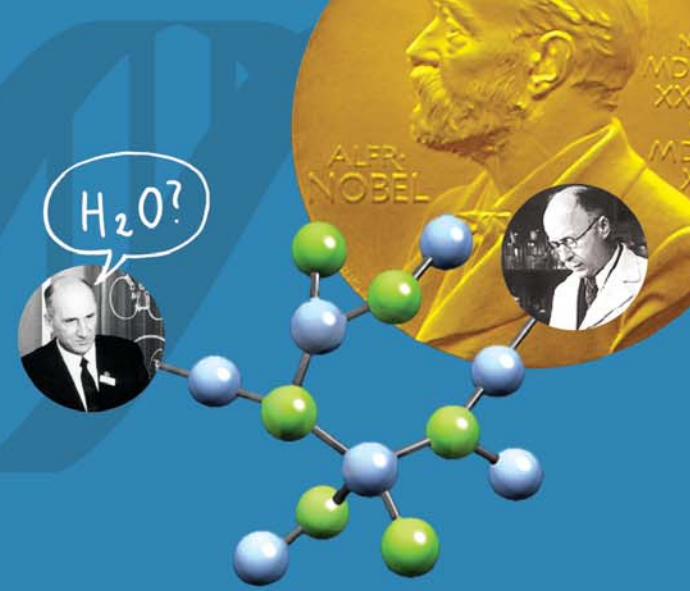
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A COUNTRY WITH A TALENT FOR SCIENCE
ZEMLJA S TALENTOM ZA ZNANOST

There is no doubt that Croats are highly talented in chemistry, for two Croats have received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry – Lavoslav Ružička and Vladimir Prelog. Croatian scientists have also won world renown in other areas of science, and especially in the field of molecular biology. Born in Split, Miroslav Radman is acknowledged around the world through numerous international awards and other forms of recognition for his achievements and discoveries in the field of evolution and molecular biology. Ivan Đikić, a renowned Croatian scientist, heads a team which discovered a mechanism to protect human cells from tumours, and has received world recognition for these discoveries in the field of cancer research.

Hrvati bez sumnje imaju dara za kemiju jer su čak dva Hrvata dobila Nobelovu nagradu za kemiju – Lavoslav Ružička i Vladimir Prelog. Hrvatski znanstvenici stekli su svjetski glas i u drugim područjima znanosti, a posebice u području molekularne biologije. Miroslav Radman, rođen u Splitu, priznat je u cijelome svijetu zbog svojih dostignuća i otkrića u području evolucijske i molekularne biologije, o čemu svjedoče mnogobrojna međunarodna priznanja i nagrade. Ivan Đikić, priznati hrvatski znanstvenik, na čelu je tima koji je otkrio mehanizam kako se ljudske stanice štite od tumora te je dobitnik svjetskih priznanja zbog otkrića na području istraživanja raka.

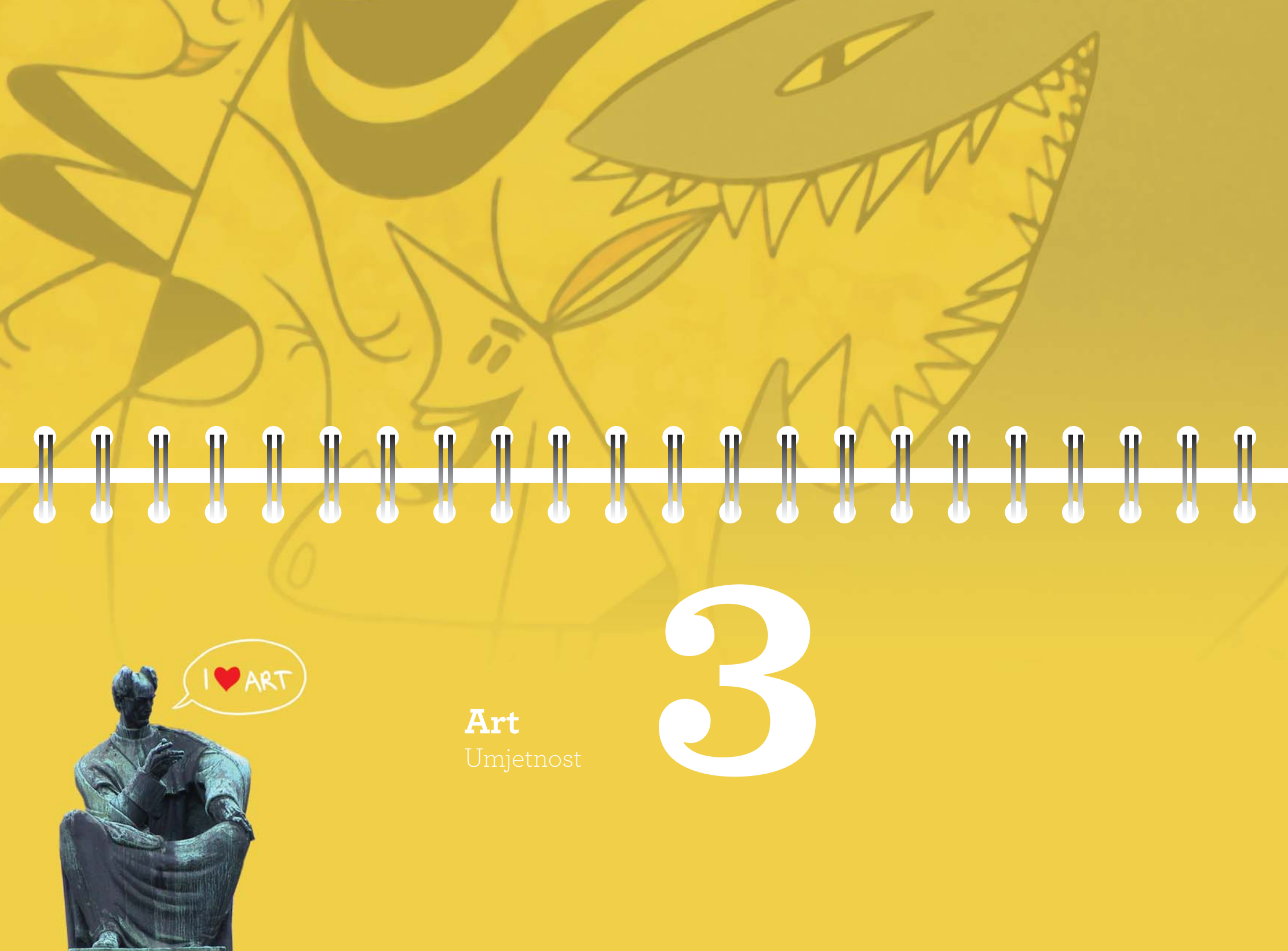


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WEEKTJEDAN 9

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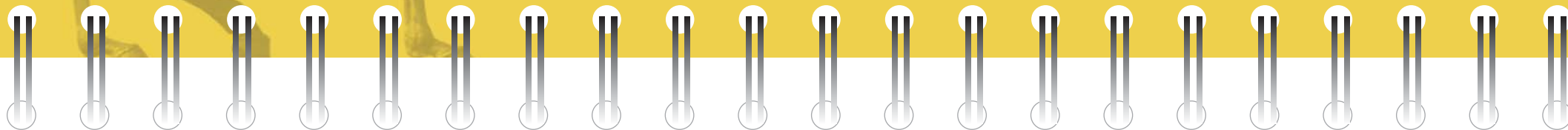
Art
Umjetnost

3

MEŠTROVIĆ – CROATIA'S RODIN
MEŠTROVIĆ – HRVATSKI RODIN

Ivan Meštrović, the greatest Croatian sculptor and one of the most renowned European artists in the first half of the 20th century, will also be remembered as the first living artist to have a one-man exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The United States of America gave home in Chicago to one of his most famous monuments – the Indians. The largest part of his works is kept in the Meštrović Gallery in Split, situated in an idyllic Mediterranean environment where the spirit of the sculptor's art is best revealed.

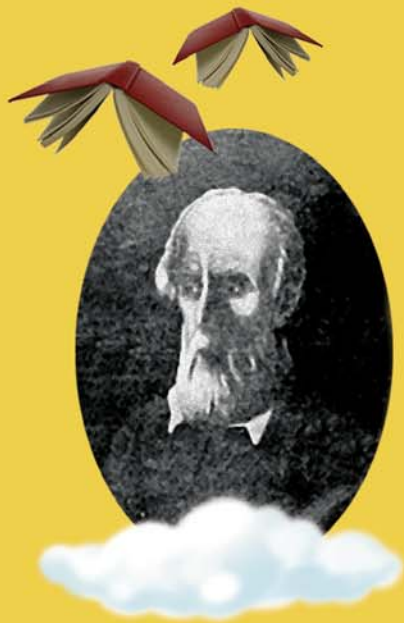
Ivan Meštrović, najveći hrvatski kipar i jedan od najistaknutijih europskih umjetnika prve polovine dvadesetoga stoljeća, ostat će među ostalim zapamćen i kao prvi živući umjetnik kojemu je održana samostalna izložba u slavnom newyorškom Metropolitaniu. Sjedinjene Američke Države udomile su i jedan od njegovih najpoznatijih spomenika – spomenik Indijancima u Chicagu. Najveći dio njegovih radova sačuvan je u splitskoj Galeriji Meštrović, smještenoj u idiličnom mediteranskom okruženju u kojem duh kipareva stvaralaštva dolazi do punog izražaja.



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WEEKTJEDAN 10

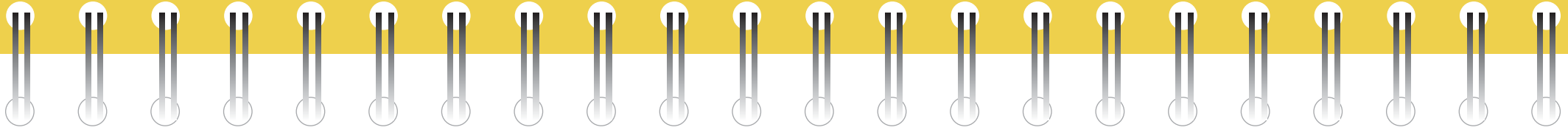
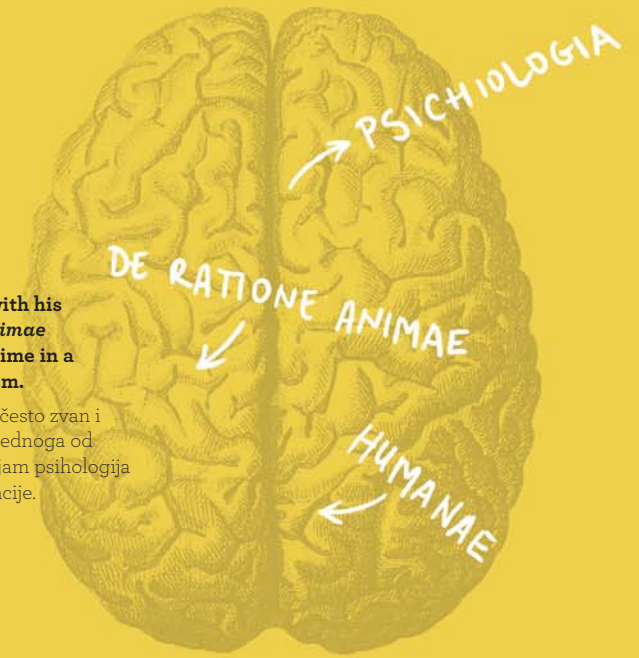
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THE FATHER OF CROATIAN LITERATURE
OTAC HRVATSKE KNJIŽEVNOSTI

In spite of being a small country, Croatia has given many great literary names to the world. The humanist writer Marko Marulić, often referred to as the father of Croatian literature, gained fame with his works throughout Europe. It is interesting that in the title of one of his works *Psichiologia de ratione animae humanae* (Psychology, on the nature of the human soul) the term psychology is mentioned for the first time in a literary source. Marko Marulić is the most translated Croatian writer of the age of Renaissance humanism.

Premda mala zemlja, Hrvatska je svijetu dala mnoga velika književna imena. Humanistički pisac Marko Marulić, često zvan i ocem hrvatske književnosti, svojim je djelima stekao slavu diljem tadašnje Europe. Zanimljivo je da se u naslovu jednoga od njegovih djela *Psichiologia de ratione animae humanae* (Psihologija o naravi ljudske duše) prvi put spominje pojam psihologija u nekom književnom izvoru. Marko Marulić najprevođeniji je hrvatski pisac renesansno-humanističke provenijencije.



MARCHOŽUJAK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 11

8 mondayponedjeljak

9 tuesdayutorak

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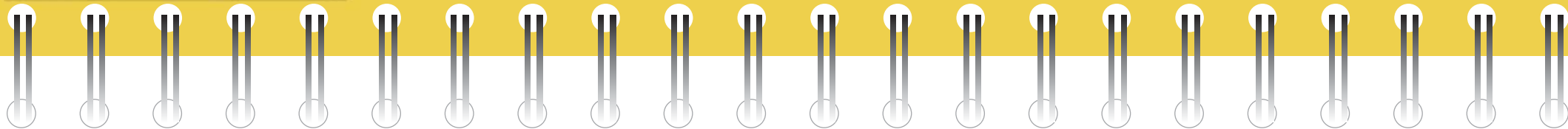
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THE BEST TOSCA IN THE WORLD
NAJBOLJA SVJETSKA TOSCA

Milka Trnina, the world famous soprano, was the first to sing Puccini's Tosca at Covent Garden in London and at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Giacomo Puccini himself considered her interpretation to be the best ever. One of the waterfalls on the Plitvice Lakes bears her name, as does a prestigious annual award for interpretation in the field of classical music of the Croatian Society of Musicians. Milka Trnina was also one of the greatest interpreters of Wagner's tragic heroines, which leads to the interesting story that Carl Russ-Suchard, owner of the famous Swiss chocolate factory, was so thrilled with our operatic diva and her interpretation of Wagner that he honoured her by giving the name Milka to the wellknown chocolate.

Milka Trnina, sopranistica svjetskoga glasa, prva je pjevala Puccinijevu Toscu u londonskome Covent Gardenu i newyorškome Metropolitano, a sam Giacomo Puccini smatrao je njezinu interpretaciju najboljom uopće. Njezinim se imenom zove jedan slap na Plitvičkim jezerima i ugledna godišnja nagrada za interpretacijska postignuća na području klasične glazbe Hrvatskoga društva glazbenih umjetnika. Milka Trnina bila je i jedna od najvećih interpretatorica Wagnerovih tragičnih junakinja, a vezano uz to postoji i jedna zanimljivost. Svojedobno je postojala priča o tome kako je Carl Russ-Suchard, švicarski tvorničar čokolade, bio oduševljen našom opernom divom i njezinim izvedbama Wagnera te da je upravo njoj u čast dao ime poznatoj čokoladi Milki.



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WEEKTJEDAN 12

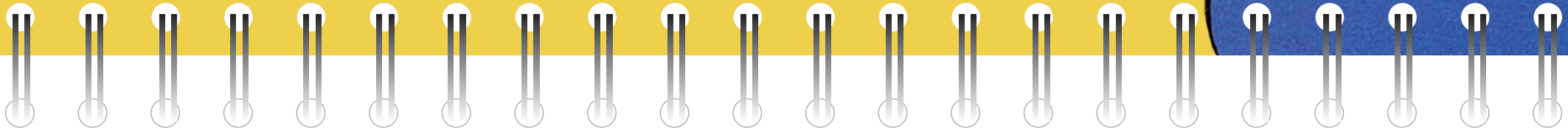
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THE FIRST NON-AMERICAN CARTOON TO WIN AN OSCAR
 PRVI NEAMERIČKI CRTANI FILM DOBITNIK OSCARA

A special place in the history of Croatian animation goes to the creator of the cartoon that won the first Oscar in 1962 for animated film made outside the US. The artist's name is Dušan Vukotić, and the cartoon is entitled *Surrogate*. This director, scriptwriter, animator, artist and caricaturist belonged to the Zagreb School of Animated Films – the well-known school of animation that broke through in the mid 1950s with a new generation of cartoon enthusiasts. *Surrogate* is, indeed, a film that brilliantly projects the characteristics of the genre and the art and technology of the Zagreb School of Animated Films.

Posebno mjesto u povijesti hrvatske animacije zauzima autor prvoga crtanoga filma koji je 1962. godine osvojio prvog Oscara za animirani film nastao izvan granica Sjedinjenih Američkih Država. Autor se zove Dušan Vukotić, a crtani film Surogat. Taj redatelj, scenarist, animator, crtač i karikaturist pripadao je Zagrebačkoj školi crtanoga filma – poznatoj školi animacije koja je polovinom pedesetih godina donijela avangardni iskorak novog naraštaja zaljubljenika u pokrenuti crtež, a upravo je Surogat film koji najuspješnije tumači žanrovske, artistske i tehnološke značajke Zagrebačke škole crtanoga filma.



MARCHOŽUJAK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 13

22 mondayponedjeljak

23 tuesdayutorak

24 wednesdaysrijeda

25 thursdayčetvrtak

26 fridaypetak

27 saturdaysubota

28 sundaynedjelja

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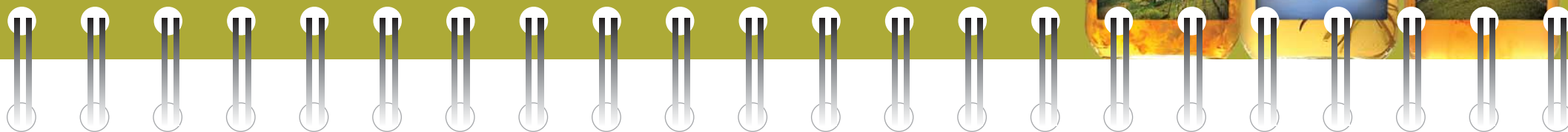
Gastronomy
Gastronomija

4

A JOURNEY TO THE REALM OF FLAVOURS
 PUTOVANJE U CARSTVO RAZLIČITIH OKUSA

If you are looking for typical national food in Croatia, you will certainly not get the same if you ask for it on the coast or inland. Croatia is a country of different culinary traditions and its cuisine varies from region to region. The cuisine of the continental part of Croatia is marked by Hungarian, Austrian and Turkish influences, whereas along the coast the cuisine fell under the influence of the Greeks, Romans and Illyrians, and, in more recent times, of Italy and France. The cuisine of continental Croatia is characterised by meat dishes, freshwater fish and vegetables, while Dalmatian cuisine is known for its numerous fish specialties, olive oil, prosciutto, and a variety of Mediterranean spices.

Tražite li u Hrvatskoj tipično hrvatsko nacionalno jelo, sigurno nećete dobiti istovjetnu ponudu ako to jelo zatražite na kontinentu ili obali. Hrvatska je zemlja raznovrsne kulinarske tradicije i njezina je kuhinja regionalno podijeljena i vrlo različita. Kuhinja kontinentalnoga dijela obilježena je utjecajima Mađarske, Austrije i Turske, dok su na kuhinju primorskoga dijela utjecali Grci, Rimljani i Iliri, a u moderno doba Talijani i Francuzi. Kuhinju kontinentalne Hrvatske karakteriziraju mesni proizvodi, slatkovodna riba i povrće, dok se dalmatinska kuhinja odlikuje mnogobrojnim morskim specijalitetima, maslinovim uljem, pršutom i mediteranskim začinskim biljem.



MARCH/APRIL/OŽUJAK/TRAVANJ 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK/TJEDAN 14

29 mondayponedjeljak

30 tuesdayutorak

31 wednesdaysrijeda

1 thursdayčetvrtak

2 fridaypetak

3 saturdaysubota

4 sundaynedjelja

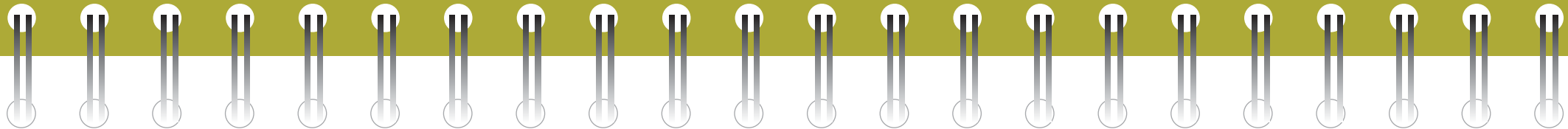
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EASTER
USKRS

HOLIDAY FOOD
HRANA UZ BLAGDANE

Besides the fact that different typical national dishes are served in various parts of Croatia, guests might also be surprised by the choice typically served at particular times of the year. Such dishes generally accompany traditional Croatian celebrations where food plays an important part. These celebrations include the times of the wheat harvest or the threshing of wheat, grape picking or when the new wine comes out, as well as Christian festivals such as Christmas or Easter, processions, and feast days in celebration of local patron saints. They may also be connected with special moments in a person's life, such as weddings, birthdays, name days, or other public celebrations. Every holiday or celebration is connected with a traditional meal. In some parts of Croatia, dried codfish is eaten on Christmas Eve, while in other parts roast pork will be served on New Year's Eve. *Krafne* (a type of doughnut) and *kroštule* (crispy Dalmatian pastry) are an essential part of Shrove Tuesday or Mardi gras, or for the whole of the carnival season, and ham with boiled eggs and green vegetables is served at Easter, followed by traditional desserts, such as *pinca*, *sirnica* or *jajarica* (special types of sweet Easter bread). *Kulen* is a cured sausage eaten at harvest time, goose is served on St Martin's Day when the new wine comes out, and pork and potato goulash is often eaten on the occasion of processions and fairs.

Osim što u različitim krajevima Hrvatske postoje različita tipična nacionalna jela, zbunjeni bi mogli ostati i ponudom tipičnih jela koja se serviraju u određeno doba godine i uz određene hrvatske tradicionalne svečanosti koje su usko povezane s hranom. To su, primjerice, vrijeme žetve ili vršenje žita, berbe grožđa ili krštenje vina, zatim katolički blagdani Božić i Uskrs, hodočašća, proslave dana mjesnih svetaca zaštitnika ili one vezane uz posebne trenutke u životu pojedinca kao što su vjenčanja, rođendani, imendani i ostalo, kao i svečanosti javnoga karaktera. Uz svaki blagdan ili praznik postoji i tradicionalno jelo. Dok se za Badnjak u nekim krajevima Hrvatske jede bakalar, na Novu se godinu na stolovima u različitim dijelovima Hrvatske može pronaći pečena svinjetina. *Krafne* i *kroštule* nezaobilazan su dio fašnika ili karnevala, a šunka i kuhana jaja uz zeleno povrće serviraju se na Uskrs, dok se za desert jedu tradicionalni kolači, primjerice, *pinca*, *sirnica* ili *jajarica*. *Kulen* se servira u doba žetve, guska na Martinje, a gulaš od svinjetine i krumpira jede se na hodočašćima i sajmovima.



APRIL TRAVANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 15

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18	EASTER MONDAY USKRŠNJI PONEĐJELJAK					



ORIGINAL CROATIAN PRODUCTS
PREPOZNATLJIVI HRVATSKI PROIZVODI

The range and variety of Croatia's gastronomy derives from a large number of original Croatian products, such as cheese from the island of Pag and from the Cetina region, homemade Slavonian *kulen* or *kulin*, *čvarci* (a kind of pork scratchings), *prosciutto* from Istria and Drniš, Torkul olive oil, *baškotini* (zwieback bread from the island of Pag), Dingač red wine, and old Slavonian *slivovitz* plum brandy. Croatia is also well known for its all-round spice, Vegeta, Bajadera chocolates and Maraschino brandy obtained from the essence of Dalmatian *maraska* cherries and from the leaves plucked from the young twigs, and many other products.

Bogata i različita gastronomska ponuda zasniiva se i na velikom broju prepoznatljivih hrvatskih proizvoda kao što su paški i cetinski sir, domaći slavonski kulen ili kulin, čvarci, istarski i drniški pršut, Torkul - maslinovo ulje, paški baškotin - dvopek, dingač i stara slavonska šljivovica. Hrvatska je također dobro poznata i po začinu Vegeti, čokoladnim bombonima Bajadera i piću Maraschino koje se dobiva iz esencije plodova dalmatinske višnje maraske i lišća njezinih mladih grančica te mnogim drugim delikatesama.



APRIL TRAVANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 16

12 monday ponedjeljak

13 tuesday utorak

14 wednesday srijeda

15 thursday četvrtak

16 friday petak

17 saturday subota

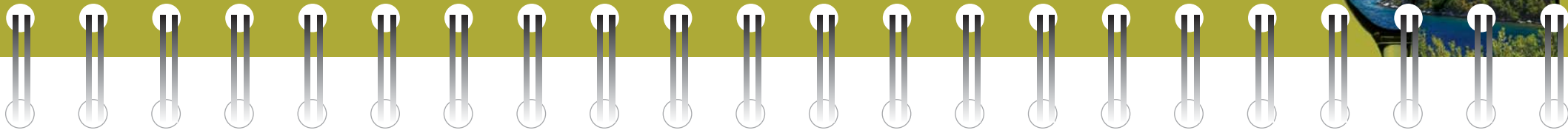
18 sunday nedjelja

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THE MEDITERRANEAN IN A BOTTLE OF WINE
 MEDITERAN U BOCI VINA

As well as its various food delicacies, Croatia can also offer gastronomes a total of 130 listed and unlisted indigenous sorts of wine. Dalmatia is rich in autochthonous sorts of grapes, and the most famous wines produced from these grapes are *Plavac mali*, *Vugava*, *Postup*, *Babić*, *Merlot*, *Debit*, *Pošip*, *Plavac*, *Bogdanuša*, *Prošek*, *Dingač* and many others. *Dingač* red wine dates back to 1961, and, since 1964 it has held the certificate of the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva, which made it the first 6 internationally protected wine in this region. *Dingač* is also Croatia's most exhibited wine throughout the world.

Osim što je hrvatska bogata različitim gastronomskim delicijama, važno mjesto njezine gastronomske ponude zauzimaju i autohtone sorte vinove loze, kojih je oko 130, što popisanih, što nepopisanih. Dalmacija obiluje autohtonim sortama grožđa, a njezina su najpoznatija vina plavac mali, vugava, postup, babić, merlot, debit, pošip, plavac, bogdanuša, prošek, dingač i mnoga druga. Dingač je vrhunsko crno suho vino kontroliranoga podrijetla, a ujedno i prvo hrvatsko vino zaštićeno zakonom. Prva zaštita vrhunskoga vina dingača datira iz 1961. godine, a međunarodna zaštita od 1964. godine, kad je zaštićeno certifikatom Međunarodnoga ureda za zaštitu industrijskog, književnog i umjetničkog vlasništva iz Ženeve, čime je postao prvo međunarodno zaštićeno vino s područja ovih prostora. Dingač je ujedno i najekspoziranije hrvatsko vino u svijetu.



APRIL TRAVANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 17

19 monday ponedjeljak

20 tuesday utorak

21 wednesday srijeda

22 thursday četvrtak

23 friday petak

24 saturday subota

25 sunday nedjelja

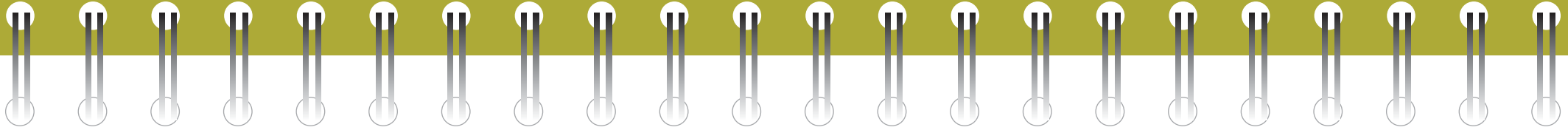
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SWEET, BUT SPICY
SLATKO, A PAPRENO

Honey, walnuts and pepper, all moulded into a specific rectangular shape with folk motifs in relief, make one of the most sought-after Croatian edible souvenirs. We are talking about the traditional Croatian biscuit - *paprenjak*. This souvenir of Zagreb and Croatia will bring back for many the scent of grandmother's kitchen. This aromatic friable biscuit was prepared as far back as the Renaissance. Its popularity with the first inhabitants of Gradec was described by the author of modern Croatian literature, Croatian novelist, August Šenoa, in his novel "The Goldsmith's Gold".

Med, orasi i papar povezani u specifičan pravokutni oblik s reljefima folklornih motiva predstavljaju jedan od najtraženijih hrvatskih jestivih suvenira - tradicionalni hrvatski kolač - paprenjak. Suvenir Zagreba i Hrvatske mnoge će podsjetiti na mirise djetinjstva iz bakine kuhinje, a taj aromatični krhki kolač pripremao se još u doba daleke renesanse. Njegovu omiljenost kod prvih stanovnika Gradeca opisao je i tvorac moderne hrvatske književnosti, hrvatski romanopisac August Šenoa, u svojem romanu "Zlatarevo zlato".



APRIL/MAY TRAVANJ/SVIBANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2

WEEK TJEDAN 18

26 monday ponedjeljak

27 tuesday utorak

28 wednesday srijeda

29 thursday četvrtak

30 friday petak

1 saturday subota

2 sunday nedjelja

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LABOUR DAY
PRAZNIK RADA

5



Historical and Cultural Monuments

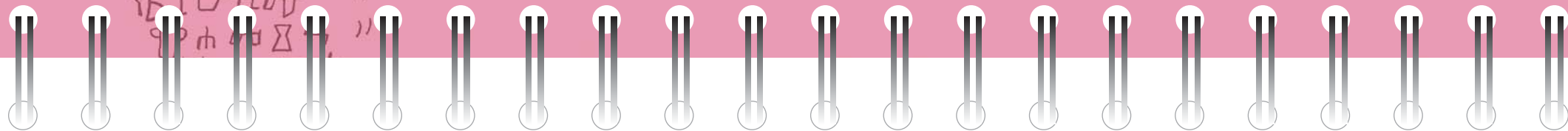
Spomenici povijesti i kulture

AN ALTAR PARTITION – THE PRECIOUS STONE OF CROATIAN LITERACY
 OLTARNA PREGRADA – DRAGI KAMEN HRVATSKOGA JEZIKA



The Baška Stone Tablet – this impressive monument weighing 800 kilograms and measuring two by one metres, carved in limestone, is the most famous literary monument of early Croatia and of the history of the Croatian people. Its origins date back to around 1100. It was found in St Lucy's Church in Jurandvor, a village near the town of Baška on the island of Krk. According to some sources, the language of the inscription is Chakavian-Croatian with elements of Church Slavonic, and the script is Croatian-Glagolitic. The Baška Stone Tablet originally formed the left panel of the screen dividing the chancel from the nave of the church. It records the decision of the Croatian King Zvonimir to donate a piece of land on the island. Since 1934, it has been kept in the atrium of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, and a copy was placed in St Lucy's Church.

Bašćanska ploča – taj veličinom dojmljiv spomenik od 800 kilograma, veličine dva puta jedan metar, isklesan u vapnencu, najznamenitiji je spomenik rane hrvatske pismenosti i jezika, ali i povijesti hrvatskoga naroda. Potječe iz oko 1100. godine, a nalazio se u crkvi Svete Lucije u Jurandvoru kraj Baške na otoku Krku. Prema nekim autorima jezik natpisa je hrvatskočakavski, s elementima liturgijskoga crkvenoslavenskog jezika, a pismo je hrvatsko glagoljsko. Bašćanska ploča izvorno je bila lijeva pregrada koja je dijelila redovnički kor od prostora za puk, a pokazuje suverenitet hrvatskoga kralja Zvonimira kao donatora zemljišnoga posjeda na otoku. Od 1934. smještena je u predvorju Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti u Zagrebu, a u crkvi Svete Lucije nalazi se njezin odljev.



MAYSVIBANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

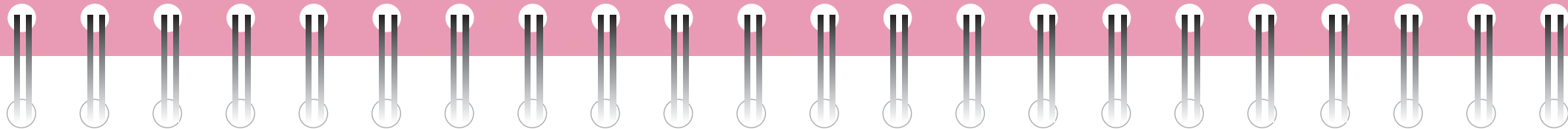
WEEKTJEDAN 19

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FROM GLADIATORIAL FIGHTS TO A FILM FESTIVAL AND CONCERTS
 OD GLADIJATORSKIH BORBI DO FILMSKOG FESTIVALA I KONCERATA

What makes the amphitheatre in Pula distinct from others in the world is its specific construction, showing the ancient methods used in its building. Indeed, its exterior wall with four towers represents a rare example of the special technical and technological solutions used at the time. Apart from this, it is also the best preserved of such arenas in the world. The first Arena in Pula was built in the 1st century BC, and it acquired its present form in the 1st century AD, during the rule of the Roman emperor Vespasian. It was used for gladiatorial combat and chivalric battles, fights with wild animals and other performances characteristic of the ancient world. It was built outside the city walls of the time, along the main via Flavia which led from Pula to Aquileia and Rome. Today, it is used to stage many events, ranging from feature film festivals to various concerts. It is also a prime tourist attraction.

Ono što pulski amfiteatar razlikuje od drugih u svijetu i čini ga jedinstvenim jest njegova specifična konstrukcija na kojoj se mogu vidjeti tradicionalni načini i metode građenja u antici. Osim toga, njegov plašt s četirima stubišnim tornjevima predstavlja rijedak primjer jedinstvenih tehničkih i tehnoloških rješenja i među najočuvanijima je na svijetu. Prva pulska Arena izgrađena je u 1. stoljeću pr. Kr., a današnji oblik poprimila je u 1. stoljeću, za vrijeme vladavine rimskoga cara Vespazijana. U Areni su se odvijale gladijatorske i viteške borbe, borbe s divljim zvijerima i druge predstave karakteristične u antičkome svijetu. Sagrađen je izvan tadašnjih gradskih zidina, uz glavnu cestu Via Flavia, koja je iz Pule vodila u Akvileju i Rim. Danas se koristi kao pozornica za mnogobrojne manifestacije – od festivala igranoga filma do koncerata – i predstavlja nezaobilaznu turističku atrakciju.



MAYSVIBANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 22

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25 tuesdayutorak

26 wednesdaysrijeda

27 thursdayčetvrtak

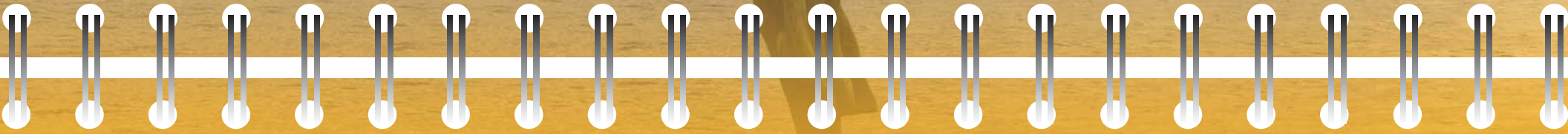
28 fridaypetak

29 saturdaysubota

30 sundaynedjelja

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HEAVEN
ON EARTH



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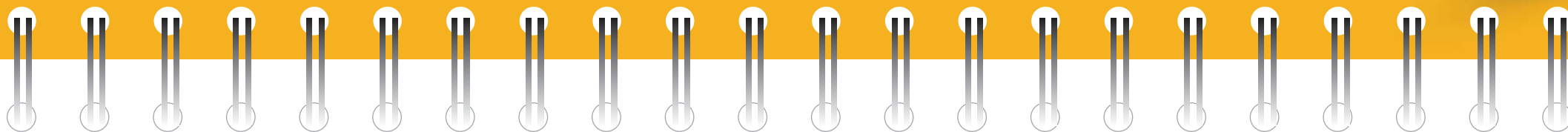
Natural Attractions
Prirodne ljepote



NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL PRIDE
 NACIONALNI PARKOVI, NACIONALNI PONOS

You can say that they do not go with the times, but if they were not authentic and true to themselves, they would not exist. The most precious treasure is usually hidden away in small chests, but we want to show our treasure to all who appreciate the beauty and power of nature. If you didn't know, Croatia is the proud owner of eight national parks. If you want to visit Risnjak, Paklenica or North Velebit, you will need mountaineering equipment; during your stay on Kornati, Mljet and Brijuni, you will be surrounded by the sea, and if you really want to experience the power of water and the beauty of hydrographical karst, you must certainly visit the Plitvice Lakes and Krka National Parks.

Može se reći kako ne idu u korak s vremenom, ali da nisu izvorni i svoji – ne bi ni postojali. Najdragocjenije blago se obično skriva u škrinjicama, ali mi svoje želimo pokazati svima koji cijene ljepotu i snagu prirode. Ako niste znali, Hrvatska je ponosna vlasnica osam nacionalnih parkova. Želite li posjetiti Risnjak, Paklenicu ili Sjeverni Velebit, trebat će vam planinarska oprema, za boravka na Kornatima, Mljetu i Brijunima sa svih će vas strana okruživati more, a da biste stvarno osjetili snagu vode i ljepotu hidrografskoga krša, svakako posjetite Plitvička jezera i Krku.



MAY/JUNE SVIBANJ/LIPANJ 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 23

31 monday ponedjeljak

1 tuesday utorak

2 wednesday srijeda

3 thursday četvrtak

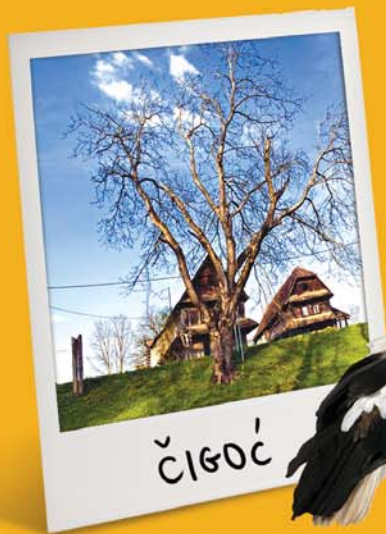
4 friday petak

5 saturday subota

6 sunday nedjelja

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CORPUS CHRISTI
TJELOVO

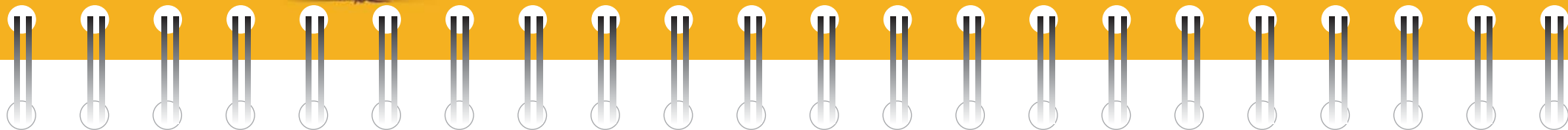


WHERE THE WEARY SOUL SEEKS RESPITE
TAMO GDJE UMORNA DUŠA TRAŽI OKREPU



United in their diversity, the nature parks of Biokovo, Kopački Rit, Lonjsko Polje, Medvednica, Papuk, Telašćica, Učka, Velebit, Vransko jezero, Žumberak – Samoborsko Gorje and the Lastovo islands are habitats to many species of flora and fauna that have found their haven in these really unique natural habitats. In addition to their marvellous landscape, they also bear high educational, cultural, historical, and tourism value. Thus, for example, the white stork in Čigoć in Lonjsko Polje, which has been pronounced the first European Village of Storks in 1994, is a sign that not even in the 21st century has communion with nature been interrupted.

Ujedinjeni u različitosti, parkovi prirode Biokovo, Kopački rit, Lonjsko polje, Medvednica, Papuk, Telašćica, Učka, Velebit, Vransko jezero, Žumberak – Samoborsko gorje i Lastovsko otočje staništa su mnogim primjercima flore i faune koji su svoje utočište pronašli u tim doista jedinstvenim prirodnim staništima koje nose krajobrazne, odgojno-obrazovne, kulturnopovijesne i turističko-rekreacijske vrijednosti. Tako je, primjerice, bijela roda u mjestu Čigoću u Lonjskom polju, koje je 1994. proglašeno prvim Europskim selom roda, pokazatelj kako komunikacija s prirodom ni u 21. stoljeću još nije prekinuta.



JUNE LIPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 24

7 monday ponedjeljak

8 tuesday utorak

9 wednesday srijeda

10 thursday četvrtak

11 friday petak

12 saturday subota

13 sunday nedjelja

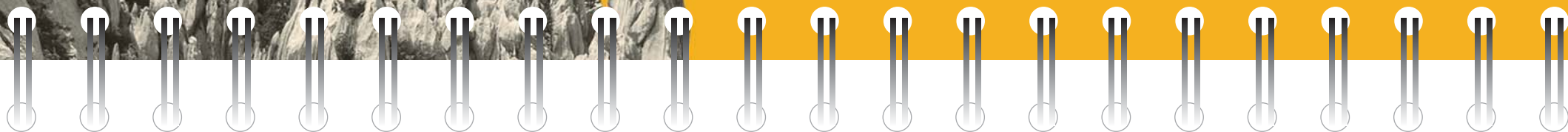
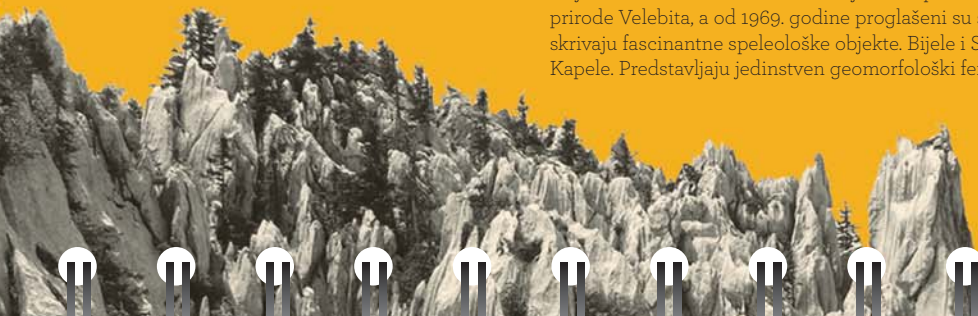
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STRICT NATURE RESERVES STROGI REZERVATI

Hajdučki Kuk and Rožanski Kuk – an isolated group of rock faces and rugged stone peaks, separated by deep pits and chasms – are situated on the northern part of Velebit nature park. They were established as strict nature reserves in 1969. The cliffs are marked by giant masses of white limestone peaks, some of which are up to 200 m tall, concealing fascinating speleological resources. Bijeles and Samarske Stijene were established as strict nature reserves in 1985. They are situated in the central part of the Velika Kapela mountain range and represent a unique geomorphologic karst phenomenon caused by tectonic forces with a foundation formed by layered limestone and limestone breccias.

Hajdučki i Rožanski kukovi - izdvojena skupina kukova i razdrtih stjenovitih vrhova, međusobno odvojenih dubokim ponikvama i provalijama - nalaze se na sjevernome dijelu parka prirode Velebita, a od 1969. godine proglašeni su strogim rezervatom. Kukove obilježavaju orijaške gromade bijelih vapnenačkih vrhova od kojih su neki visoki i do 200 metara, a u sebi skrivaju fascinantne speleološke objekte. Bijeles i Samarske stijene proglašene su strogim rezervatom 1985. godine, a nalaze se u sklopu središnjega dijela planinskoga lanca Velike Kapele. Predstavljaju jedinstven geomorfološki fenomen krasa uvjetovan tektonskim silama te podlogom izgrađenom od uslojenih vapnenaca i gromadastih vapnenih breca ili krsnika.



JUNE LIPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 25

14 monday ponedjeljak

15 tuesday utorak

16 wednesday srijeda

17 thursday četvrtak

18 friday petak

19 saturday subota

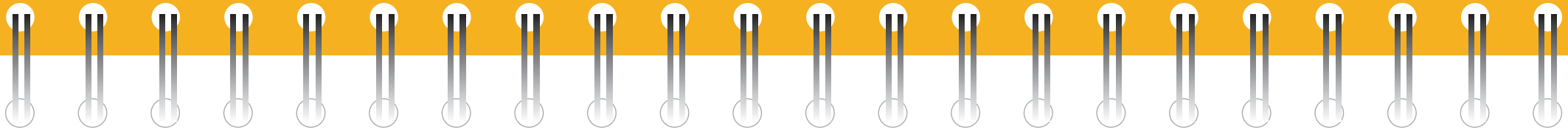
20 sunday nedjelja

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A NATURAL FAIRYTALE IN THE HEART OF CROATIA
 PRIRODNA BAJKA U SRCU HRVATSKE

The fact that they have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and that they are the most famous natural park in Croatia is not the only specific feature of Plitvice Lakes. They are distinct because they represent a specific geological and hydro-geological karst phenomenon. The basic feature of Plitvice is the appearance of calcareous tufa created by water saturated with calcium carbonate which is sprayed onto moss containing millions of algae and bacteria which secrete mucilage. The calcite crystals cling to it and transform it into "living" rock. The continuous and uninterrupted creation of phytogenous calcareous tufa at Plitvice Lakes is a natural and basic phenomenon of the national park, and is the very essence of its sustainability.

To što su uvršteni na popis UNESCO-ove svjetske prirodne baštine i što su najpoznatiji nacionalni park u Hrvatskoj, nije jedina specifičnost Plitvičkih jezera. Njihova je posebnost u tome što predstavljaju osobitu geološku i hidrogeološku kršku pojavu. Temeljni fenomen Plitvica je nastanak sedre koju stvara voda prezasićena karbonatima, a rasprskavanjem kapljica vode ona nastaje na izdancima mahovina, gdje žive milijuni algi i bakterija koje luče sluz za koju se lijepe kristalići kalcita i pretvaraju u "živi kamen". Stalno i neprekinuto stvaranje fitogene sedre na Plitvičkim jezerima prirodni je i osnovni fenomen nacionalnoga parka te uvjet njihove opstojnosti.



JUNE LIPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 26

21 monday ponedjeljak

22 tuesday utorak

23 wednesday srijeda

24 thursday četvrtak

25 friday petak

26 saturday subota

27 sunday nedjelja

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ANTI-FASCIST STRUGGLE DAY
DAN ANTIFAŠISTIČKE BORBE

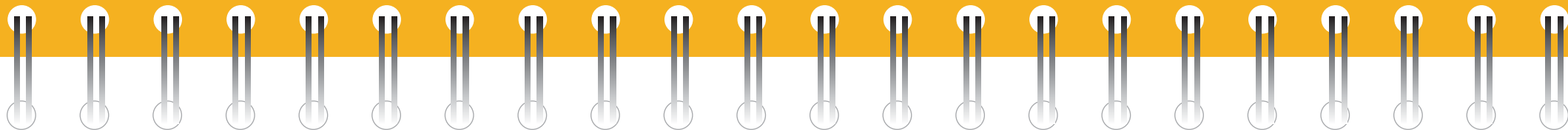
STATEHOOD DAY
DAN DRŽAVNOSTI



KOPAČKI RIT
KOPAČKI RIT

Kopački Rit is one of the largest, most important, and most attractive, authentically preserved fluvial-wetland plains in Europe. Situated in the north-east of Croatia, it forms a floodplain at the confluence of the Drava and the Danube. It consists of many backwaters and small lakes whose basic characteristics are formed by the pace of flooding, mostly from the Danube. Due to its level of preservation as a rare wetland ecosystem of large biological diversity, and its exceptional scientific and ecological value, Kopački Rit was protected in 1967 by being given the status of Managed Nature Reserve. Later, it also obtained the status of Special Zoological Reserve and Nature Park. The international significance of Kopački Rit was confirmed in 1993 when it was added to the list of internationally significant wetland areas, and to the list of significant ornithological reserves. Kopački Rit has also been nominated to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Kopački rit jedna je od najvećih, najvažnijih i najaktivnijih očuvanih izvornih fluvijalno-močvarnih nizina Europe. Smješten na sjeveroistoku Hrvatske, predstavlja poplavno područje na predjelu ušća Drave u Dunav. Sastoji se od mnogobrojnih rukavaca, mrtvaja i jezeraca kojima osnovno obilježje daje dinamika plavljenja, pretežno iz Dunava. Zbog svoje očuvanosti kao rijetkog ritskog ekosustava, velike biološke raznolikosti i iznimne znanstvene i ekološke vrijednosti, Kopački rit je 1967. godine zaštićen statusom Upravljanog prirodnog rezervata, a kasnije je dobio status specijalnoga zoološkog rezervata i status parka prirode. Međunarodna važnost Kopačkoga rita potvrđena je 1993. godine uvrštavanjem na popis međunarodno značajnih močvara, a uvršten je i u popis ornitološki značajnih područja te je nominiran i za uvrštenje na UNESCO-ov popis svjetske prirodne baštine.



JUNE/JULY LIPANJ/SRPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4

WEEK/TJEDAN **27**

28 monday ponedjeljak

29 tuesday utorak

30 wednesday srijeda

1 thursday četvrtak

2 friday petak

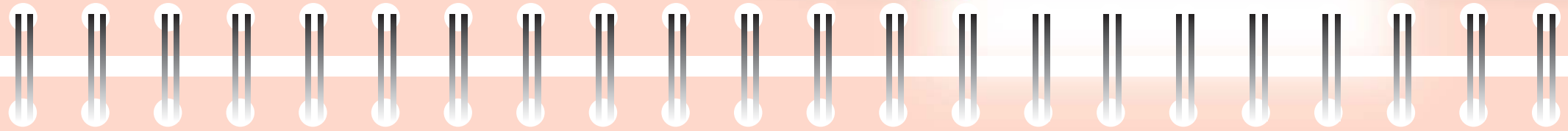
3 saturday subota

4 sunday nedjelja

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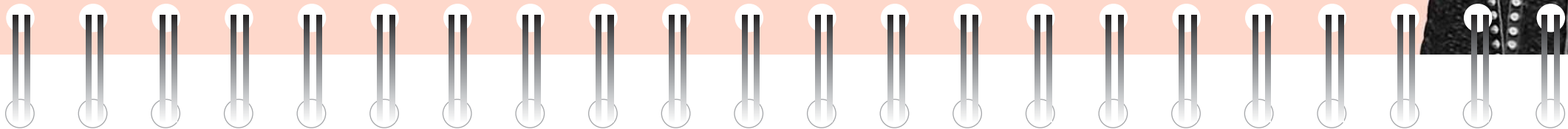
Festivals and Culture
Festivali i kulturna ponuda



DUBROVNIK AND SPLIT – SUMMER FESTIVALS
 DUBROVNIK I SPLIT - LJETNE IGRE

The Dubrovnik Summer Festival is an event that cannot be missed since 1950. It brings together different types of art forms (theatre, music, folklore) into the city under Mount Srđ. For 45 days (from 10 July to 25 August), the interior and exterior venues of Dubrovnik's magnificent city buildings form the stage for top local and international artists performing dramatic and musical works of renowned Croatian and foreign authors. In addition to the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, the Split Summer Festival is another art festival with a long tradition, offering a variety of performing arts (opera, drama, ballet, concerts). Over time, it has broadened and adapted its repertoire to include jazz concerts, film shows, exhibitions and street performances. The festival has been building its reputation since 1954, transforming Split in July and August into a huge stage. In these months, the Peristyle, Diocletian's cellars, the Prokurative and other squares and town piazzas are the venues for a variety of plays and folk performances, spontaneous gatherings, buskers' performances and distinctive songs sung by Dalmatian choirs (*klape*).

Dubrovačke ljetne igre nezaobilazno su ljetno kulturno događanje, koje od 1950. godine u gradu podno Srđa okuplja različite umjetnosti (kazalište, glazba, folklor). Tijekom 45 dana trajanja (od 10. srpnja do 25. kolovoza) dubrovački interijeri i eksterijeri predivnih gradskih građevina postaju pozornice na kojima vrhunski domaći i inozemni umjetnici izvode scenska i glazbena djela istaknutih domaćih i inozemnih autora. Uz Dubrovačke ljetne igre, Splitsko ljeto je umjetnički festival s dugom tradicijom klasičnoga spektra scenskih umjetnosti (opera, drama, balet, koncerti), koji je s vremenom proširio i prilagodio publici svoj repertoar: od jazz koncerata i filmskih revija, do izložbi i uličnoga kazališta. Svoju reputaciju gradi od 1954. godine, a tijekom srpnja i kolovoza Split postaje velika pozornica. Tada Peristil, Dioklecijanovi podrumi, Prokurative, trgovi i varoške pijacete postaju poprišta različitih dramskih i pučkih prikazanja, spontanijih okupljanja, performerskih izvedbi i prepoznatljive klapske pjesme.



JULY SRPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN 28

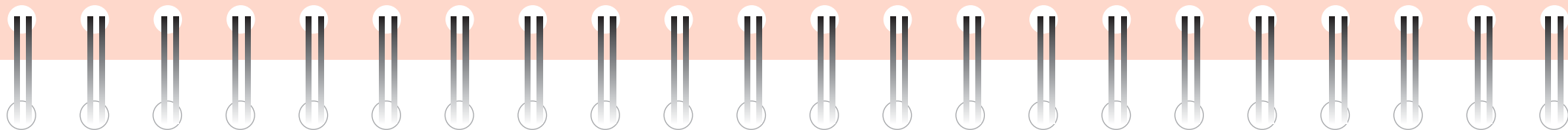
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
monday	tuesday	wednesday	thursday	friday	saturday	sunday
ponedjeljak	utorak	srijeda	četvrtak	petak	subota	nedjelja
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PULA AND MOTOVUN – FILMS UNDER THE STARS
PULA I MOTOVUN – FILMOVI POD ZVIJEZDAMA



The feature film festival in the Arena of Pula is one of the oldest open-air film festivals in Europe. It was launched in August 1953 as a Review of Foreign Films in the Arena, and a year later, a review of Croatian films was held as the first Pula Film Festival. The traditional Festival award is the Golden Arena in addition to several other official awards presented at the Festival. The Motovun Film Festival was launched in August 1999 as a non-competitive programme, showing films from all around the world on the central square of this medieval town in the north of Istria. The first Motovun Propeller, the first prize, was awarded a year after that, and today there are another five Festival awards. The specific feature of Motovun is the exceptional atmosphere that surrounds the Festival, and the special energy emanating from its visitors. Each year, the Motovun Film Festival attracts an increasing number of film lovers, film makers, actors and directors.

Festival igranoga filma u pulskoj Areni jedan je od najstarijih filmskih festivala na otvorenome u Europi. Pokrenut je u kolovozu 1953. godine kao Revija stranih filmova u Areni, da bi godinu kasnije, kao prvi Pulski filmski festival, bila organizirana Revija domaćih filmova. Tradicionalna nagrada festivala je Zlatna Arena, a na Festivalu se dodjeljuje još nekoliko službenih nagrada. Zamišljen kao nenatjecateljski program, Motovun film festival pokrenut je u kolovozu 1999. godine projekcijama filmova sa svih strana svijeta na glavnome trgu srednjovjekovnoga gradića na sjeveru Istre. Prvi Propeler Motovuna, glavna nagrada, dodijeljen je godinu kasnije, a uz nju danas postoji još pet nagrada Festivala. Posebnost Motovuna je iznimna atmosfera koja vlada za vrijeme trajanja Festivala i posebna energija njegovih posjetitelja. Motovunski filmski festival svake godine okuplja sve veći broj filmofila, filmaša, glumaca i redatelja.



JULY SRPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN **29**

12 monday ponedjeljak

13 tuesday utorak

14 wednesday srijeda

15 thursday četvrtak

16 friday petak

17 saturday subota

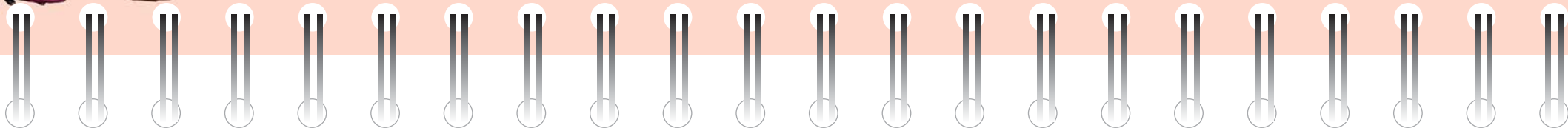
18 sunday nedjelja

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ŠPANCIRFEST IN VARAŽDIN AND THE RAB FIERA
 ŠPANCIR U VARAŽDINU I FJERA NA RABU

Since 1999, at the end of August or beginning of September, the old centre of Varaždin turns into an open stage where children's performances, comedies, classical and pop music concerts alternate with street artists, acrobats, jugglers, painters, sculptors and designers. Old Croatian crafts, hand-made items, delicacies made according to traditional recipes, and many other cultural attractions are presented. All this takes place during Špancirfest, or the street promenade festival, which lasts ten days and brings together around 200,000 visitors who like to stroll along the squares and streets of Varaždin. For three days at the end of July, the inhabitants of Rab take their town back to medieval times when they organise the Medieval Summer Festival – Rab Fiera. During these three days, the streets of Rab are filled with medieval master craftsmen, tradesmen, and merchants making coins, plates, flagons, stone basins for storing oil, barrels, scissors, and shoes, inscribing names and messages in the Glagolitic script, and painting on silk, while in the medieval village household, women can be seen combing and spinning wool, with the men trying to revive the ancient tradition of the fishing village.

Krajem kolovoza ili početkom rujna od 1999. godine varaždinska stara gradska jezgra pretvara se u otvorenu pozornicu na kojoj se izmjenjuju dječje predstave, komedije, koncerti ozbiljne i popularne glazbe, nastupaju ulični umjetnici, akrobati, žongleri, različiti umjetnici, slikari, kipari, dizajneri, predstavljaju se stari hrvatski zanati, tradicijski obrtnički proizvodi, rukotvorine uporabnih predmeta, gastronomske delicije pripravljene prema tradicionalnim receptima i mnogobrojne kulturno-zabavne atrakcije. I sve se to događa u okviru Špancirfesta ili festivala uličnih šetača koji u deset dana trajanja okupi oko 200.000 posjetitelja koji rado španciraju varaždinskim trgovima i ulicama. Tri dana na kraju mjeseca srpnja Rabljani svoj grad pretvaraju u srednjovjekovnu pozornicu organizirajući Srednjovjekovni ljetni festival – Rapsku fjeru – koja traje tri dana. Tih dana Rabom vladaju srednjovjekovni majstori, obrtnici i trgovci koji izrađuju novčiće, tanjure, bocune, kamenice, bačve, škare, cipele, ispisuju glagoljicom imena i poruke, crtaju na svili, dok na srednjovjekovnom seoskom domaćinstvu žene češljaju vunu i predu na mulineu, a muškarci oživljavaju staro ribarsko selo.



JULY SRPANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

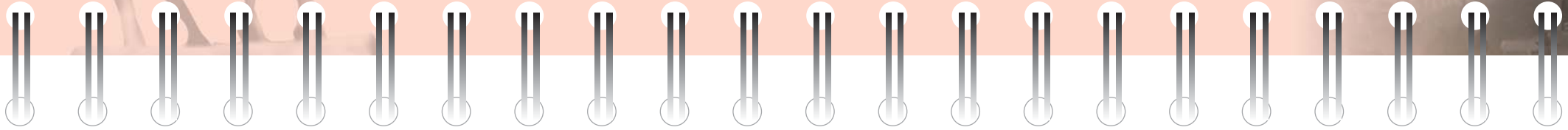
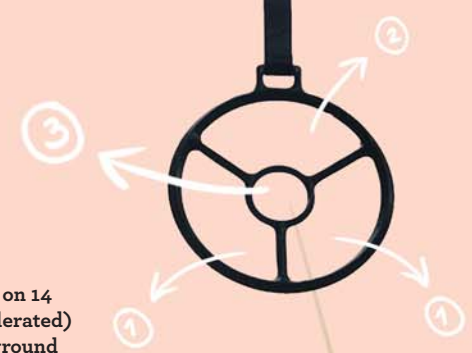
WEEK TJEDAN 30

	19 monday ponedjeljak	20 tuesday utorak	21 wednesday srijeda	22 thursday četvrtak	23 friday petak	24 saturday subota	25 sunday nedjelja
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THE ALKA IN SINJ AND THE PRSTENAC IN BARBAN
 ALKA U SINJU I PRSTENAC U BARBANU

The Alka – a Croatian chivalric competition – takes place in August every year in the town of Sinj, marking victory over the Turkish invaders on 14 August 1715. During this chivalric competition, a horse rider at full gallop running along a 160 metres course (a time of up to 12 seconds is tolerated) attempts to pierce with a lance the inner circle of two concentric iron rings called the alka, which is hung at a height of 3.3 meters above the ground from a rope horizontally stretched between two poles at the end of the course. Piercing the inner circle, in other words, the bull's eye (*u sridu*), brings maximum points, and the horseman who collects most points after the third run is pronounced the victor. The oldest written document about the Alka of Sinj dates back to 1798, and the Alka competition has been held regularly since 1849. A similar event, the Trka na prstenac, is held at the end of August in the Istrian village of Barban. It is less well known than the Alka of Sinj, but was created according to inscriptions that are even older than the Sinj Alka. The first such competition was held in 1696, and was revived in 1976 after nearly 280 years had passed without chivalric competitions in Barban. The competitors, riding horses at full gallop must run in less than 12 seconds along a 150-metre track and pierce a ring (*prstenac*) with a lance.

Alka – hrvatska viteška igra – svake se godine izvodi u mjesecu kolovozu, u gradu Sinju, u znak sjećanja na pobjedu nad turskim osvajačima 14. kolovoza 1715. godine. U tom viteškom nadmetanju jahač na konju u punom trku prolazi trkalištem dužine 160 m (tolerira se vrijeme do 12 sekundi) i pokušava kopljem pogoditi središte malog željeznog kruga koji se zove alka i nalazi se na visini od oko 3,3 m iznad tla, na sredini konopca rastegnutog vodoravno između dvaju stupova koji se nalaze na krajevima trkališta. Pogodak u srednji obruč, pogodak u sridu, donosi najviše bodova, a onaj tko nakon treće trke skupi najviše bodova, proglašava se slavodobitnikom. Najstariji pisani spomen o Sinjskoj alci potječe iz 1798. godine, a alka se redovito trči tek od 1849. godine. Krajem kolovoza u istarskom mjestu Barbanu održava se Trka na prstenac, nešto manje poznato viteško natjecanje od sinjske Alke, no prema zapisima starija od nje. Prva trka održana je 1696. godine, a obnovljena je nakon gotovo 280 godina 1976. godine, kada su u Barbanu ponovno počela viteška natjecanja. Natjecatelji, jašući na konjima, moraju u punom galopu u 12 sekundi prijeći stazu dugu 150 metara i kopljem pogoditi prstenac.



JULY/AUGUSTSRPANJ/KOLOVOZ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1

WEEKTJEDAN 31

26 mondayponedjeljak

27 tuesdayutorak

28 wednesdaysrijeda

29 thursdayčetvrtak

30 fridaypetak

31 saturdaysubota

1 sundaynedjelja

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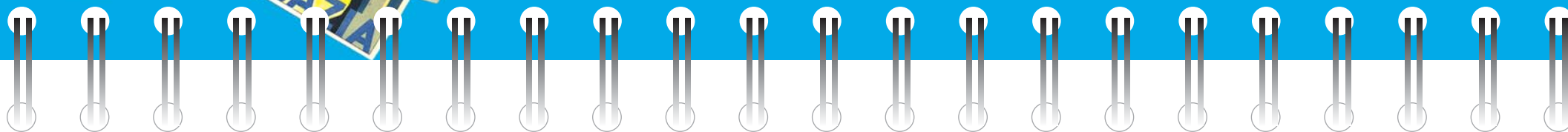
The most Precious Treasures of the Croatian Adriatic

Nezaobilazni dragulji hrvatskoga Jadrana

OPATIJA – THE OLD LADY, THE QUEEN OF CROATIAN TOURISM
OPATIJA - STARA DAMA, KRALJICA HRVATSKOGA TURIZMA

Credit for the beginning of tourism in Opatija goes to Iginio Scarpa, a merchant from Rijeka. He built a villa in Opatija in 1844, and named it after his late wife – Villa Angiolina. Today, it is home to the Croatian Tourism Museum. Villa Angiolina is considered to be the cradle of tourism on the Croatian part of the Adriatic. It marked the beginning of tourism development, which began with the arrival of the first celebrities from faraway places – members of the Austrian Emperor’s household. The central park in Opatija, which unfolds around the villa, is a horticultural monument containing around 150 plant species, including the Japanese camellia – a distinctive symbol of Opatija and its Riviera. In 1884, forty years after Villa Angiolina was built, the South Railways Society of Vienna built and opened the first tourism facility on the eastern part of the Adriatic – the Hotel Kvarner. Its construction boosted the development of tourism and, in the years that followed, other luxury hotels, villas and summer houses sprang up, making Opatija a luxury destination for the rich and famous from around the world.

Za početak turizma u Opatiji zaslužan je veletrgovac iz Rijeke Iginio Scarpa, koji je 1844. godine dao sagraditi vilu nazvanu prema svojoj pokojnoj supruzi - Villa Angiolina. Danas zgrada Hrvatskoga muzeja turizma, Villa Angiolina smatra se kolijevkom turizma na hrvatskome dijelu Jadrana. Obilježila je početak turističkoga razvoja koji je počeo dolaskom prvih poznatijih turista iz daljih mjesta - članova austrijske carske kuće. Oko vile se prostire središnji opatijski park, hortikulturni spomenik u kojem je zasadeno oko 150 biljnih vrsta, među kojima i japanska kamelija - prepoznatljivi simbol turizma Opatije i njezine rivijere. Četrdesetak godina nakon gradnje Ville Angioline, 1884. godine Društvo južnih željeznica iz Beča gradi i otvara prvi turističkih objekt na istočnoj obali Jadrana - hotel "Kvarner". Njegova gradnja označila je turistički uzlet jer u godinama nakon toga niču i ostali luksuzni hoteli, vile i ljetnikovci, a Opatija postaje mondena destinacija bogatih i slavnih iz cijeloga svijeta.



AUGUST KOLOVOZ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN 32

2 monday ponedjeljak

3 tuesday utorak

4 wednesday srijeda

5 thursday četvrtak

6 friday petak

7 saturday subota

8 sunday nedjelja

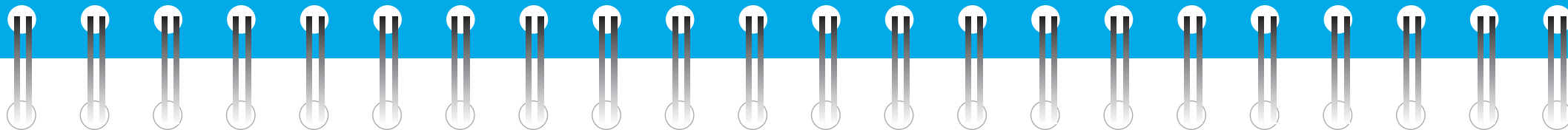
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VICTORY AND HOMELAND
 THANKSGIVING DAY
 DAN POBJEDE I DOMOVINSKE
 ZAHVALNOSTI

DUBROVNIK – THE PEARL OF THE ADRIATIC
 DUBROVNIK - BISER JADRANA

Since 1979, this pearl of the Adriatic, and one of the most attractive Mediterranean cities, has been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List thanks to its unique monumental heritage and natural beauty. The city walls surround the Old City, which is a well-preserved complex of public and private, sacral and secular buildings of all periods of the town's history, from its very establishment in the 7th century. In the Middle Ages it boasted a unique political and territorial organisation, the Republic of Dubrovnik, which at the time represented the only city state on the eastern Adriatic that could compete with Venice in terms of wealth, seafaring tradition, and diplomacy. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Republic of Dubrovnik achieved an enviable level of development by establishing important trade connections. The City was one of the centres of development of the Croatian language and literature, and many well-known poets, playwrights, artists, mathematicians, physicists and other scientists were active there. Tourism in Dubrovnik began to develop before World War I and it soon became a prime tourism spot and one of the most sought-after destinations. Today, Dubrovnik is a tourism centre known all over the world and one of the strongest of Croatian brands.

Od 1979. godine taj biser Jadrana, ali i jedan od najatraktivnijih gradova na Mediteranu, nalazi se na UNESCO-ovu popisu svjetske baštine zahvaljujući svojoj jedinstvenoj spomeničkoj baštini i prirodnoj ljepoti. Zidine staroga Dubrovnika zaokružuju sačuvan kompleks javnih i privatnih, sakralnih i svjetovnih građevina iz svih razdoblja gradske povijesti, od samog osnutka u sedmome stoljeću. U srednjem vijeku može se pohvaliti jedinstvenim političkim i teritorijalnim ustrojem, Dubrovačkom Republikom, koja je u to vrijeme predstavljala jedini grad državu na istočnoj obali Jadrana koji je mogao konkurirati Veneciji, uz svoje bogatstvo, pomorsku tradiciju i diplomaciju. Dubrovačka Republika postigla je tijekom 15. i 16. stoljeća zavidan razvoj, uspostavljajući važne trgovačke veze. Grad je bio jedan od središta razvoja hrvatskoga jezika i književnosti, a u njemu su stvarali mnogi poznati pjesnici, dramatičari, slikari, matematičari, fizičari i drugi učenjaci. Turizam se u Dubrovniku počeo razvijati prije I. svjetskoga rata i vrlo je brzo postao nezaobilazna turistička točka i jedna od najpoželjnijih destinacija. Danas Dubrovnik predstavlja turističko središte prepoznato u cijelom svijetu i jedan je od najjačih hrvatskih brandova.



AUGUST KOLOVOZ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN 33

9	10	11	12	13	14
monday ponedjeljak	tuesday utorak	wednesday srijeda	thursday četvrtak	friday petak	saturday subota
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15 sunday nedjelja

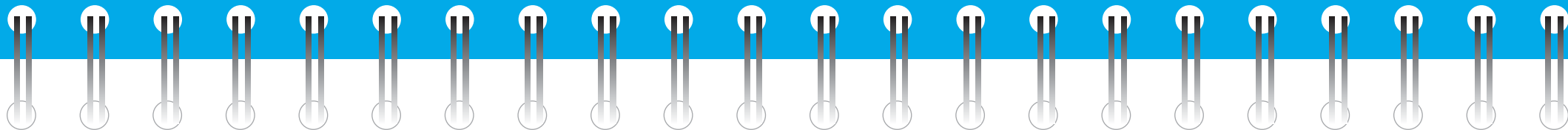
ASSUMPTION OF MARY
 VELIKA GOSPA

THE KORNATI ISLANDS – A YACHTERS' PARADISE
KORNATI – RAJ ZA NAUČIČARE



An essential destination for yachters in the Adriatic is one of the most indented groups of islands of the Mediterranean – the Kornati archipelago. Situated in the central part of the Croatian Adriatic with 238 km of coastline, 89 islands, islets and reefs, it has a wealth of natural and cultural features, such as the cliffs which delineate the Donji Kornati islands - these are vertical cliffs looking onto the open sea, which have since ancient times been called crowns (*krune*), and were probably the origin of the name Kornati. The beauty of the landscape, the interesting geomorphology, the greatly indented coastline, and the rich biocoenosis of the sea ecosystem in particular led to the protection of the largest part of the Kornati aquatorium in 1980 when it obtained the status of national park. The attraction of this area is also confirmed by an increasing number of yachters visiting the islands, as well as those who wish to engage in Robinson tourism.

Nezaobilazno odredište nautičara na Jadranu jedna je od najrazvedenijih otočnih skupina na Mediteranu – otočni arhipelag Kornati. Smješten u središnjemu dijelu hrvatskoga Jadrana s 238 kilometara obalne crte, 89 otoka, otočića i hridi, obiluje prirodnim i kulturnim posebnostima kao što su, primjerice, klifovi na nizu otoka Donjih Kornata – okomite litice koje gledaju prema otvorenom moru, a od davnina se nazivaju krunama, pa odatle vjerojatno i potiče ime Kornati. Krajobrazne ljepote, zanimljiva geomorfologija, velika razvedenost obalne crte i osobito bogata biocenoza morskoga ekosustava donijela je većem dijelu kornatskoga akvatorija zaštitu kad je 1980. godine proglašen nacionalnim parkom. Atraktivnost toga područja potvrđuje sve veći broj stranih nautičara, ali i onih željnih robinzonskoga turizma.



AUGUST KOLOVOZ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN **34**

16 monday ponedjeljak

17 tuesday utorak

18 wednesday srijeda

19 thursday četvrtak

20 friday petak

21 saturday subota

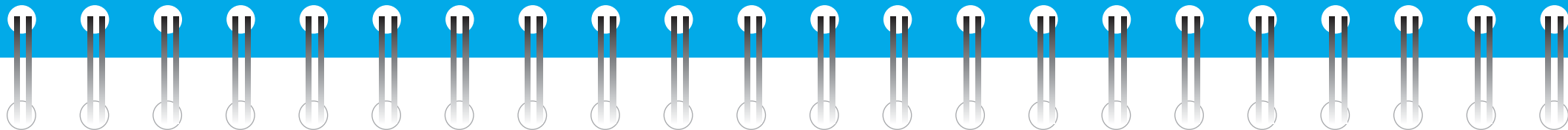
22 sunday nedjelja

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BRIJUNI - "HEAVEN ON EARTH"
 BRIJUNI - "RAJ NA ZEMLJI"

These islands and national park on the northern Adriatic, several kilometres from the western Istrian coast, consist of 14 islands and islets, of which the largest and best known are Veliki and Mali Brijun. The Brijuni were settled by unknown inhabitants as far back as the 3rd millennium BC, and in the 1st millennium BC, the Illyrian Histri tribe arrived on the Brijuni. In addition to the Histri, the Romans also ruled on the Brijuni, and from the 6th to the 8th century the islands came under Byzantine rule. Numerous well-preserved cultural and historic remarks bare witness to the island's rich history. In more recent times, the Brijuni are used for diplomatic purposes and affairs of state as they host important statesmen. The Brijuni islands are often referred to as "Heaven on Earth" thanks to their natural diversity, various species of flora and fauna, their geographic position, geological value and geomorphology, harmoniously cultivated landscape and landscaped parks, the precious ruins of ancient building, preserved vegetation, and their indented coastline and history. Today, the Brijuni islands are a popular tourism destination for yachters, golfers, theatre lovers, and all those seeking a peaceful holiday.

Ovo otočje i nacionalni park na sjevernome dijelu Jadrana, nekoliko kilometara od zapadne istarske obale, sastoji se od 14 otoka i otočića među kojima su najveći i najpoznatiji Veliki i Mali Brijun. Brijune su naseljavali nepoznati stanovnici još u trećem tisućljeću prije Krista, a u prvom tisućljeću prije Krista na Brijune dolazi ilirsko pleme Histri. Osim Histra, na Brijunima su vladali i Rimljani, a od šestog do osmog stoljeća Bizantinci. Brojni sačuvani kulturno-povijesni ostaci na otočju svjedoče o njegovoj bogatoj povijesti. U proteklom razdoblju otočje Brijuni služe u protokolarno-državničke svrhe na kojima se ugošćuju mnogobrojni državnici, uglednici i izaslanstva iz političkoga, diplomatskoga, kulturnoga, umjetničkoga i znanstvenoga svijeta. Zbog prirodne biološke raznolikosti, raznovrsne flore i faune, geografskoga položaja, geološke podloge i geomorfologije, skladno kultiviranog krajolika i pejzažnih parkova, vrijednih ostataka graditeljske baštine i očuvane vegetacije, razvedene obale i povijesti, Brijune često znaju zvati "raj na Zemlji". Danas su Brijuni i omiljena turistička destinacija nautičara, golfera, poklonika kazališne umjetnosti i svih onih koji traže miran odmor.



AUGUST KOLOVOZ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEK TJEDAN 35

23 monday ponedjeljak

24 tuesday utorak

25 wednesday srijeda

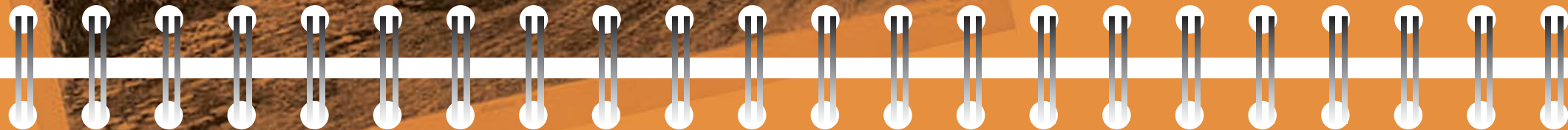
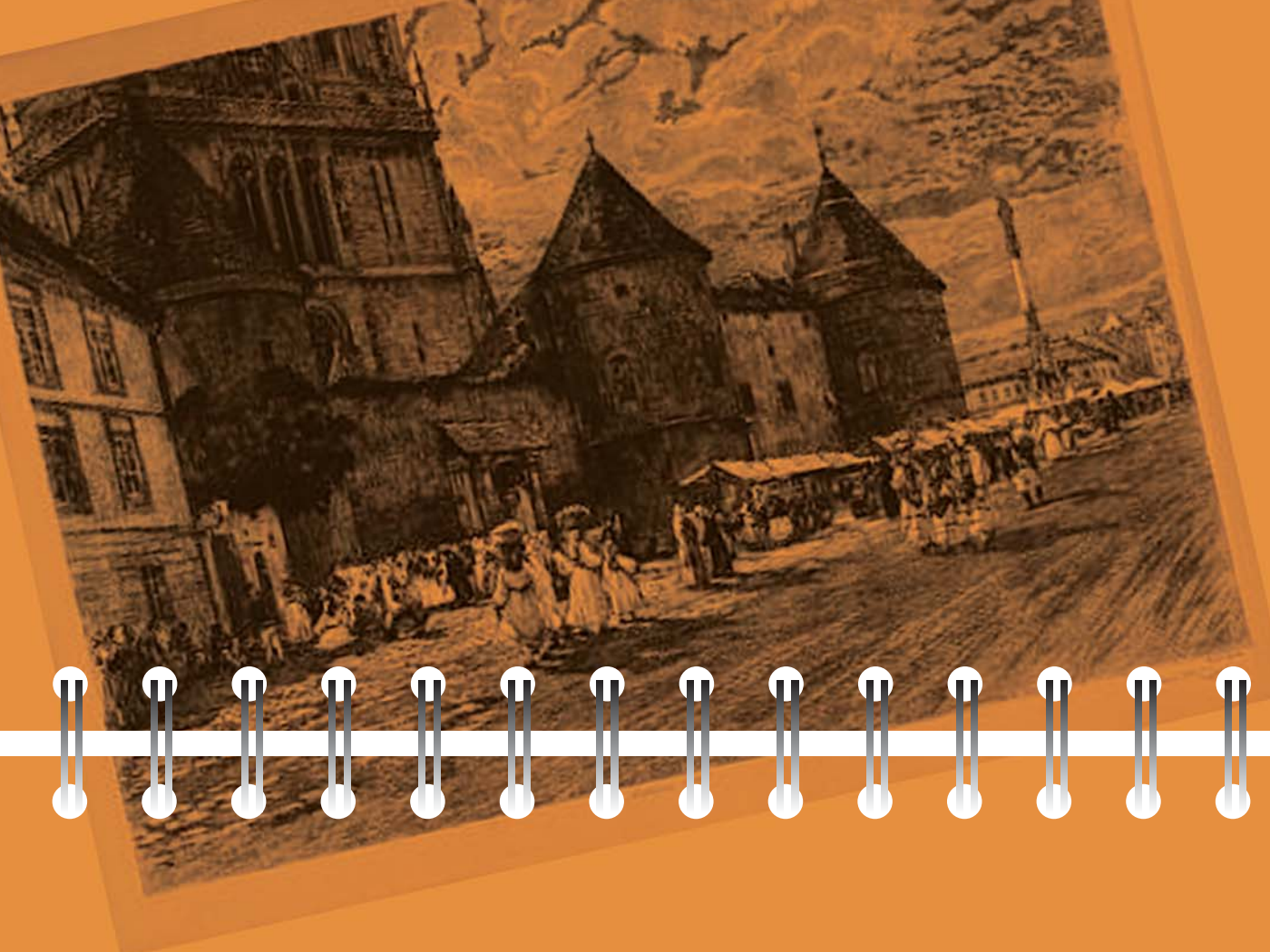
26 thursday četvrtak

27 friday petak

28 saturday subota

29 sunday nedjelja

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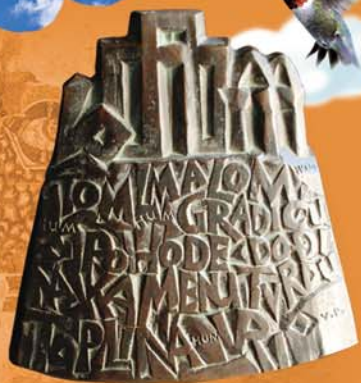


Towns
Gradovi

9

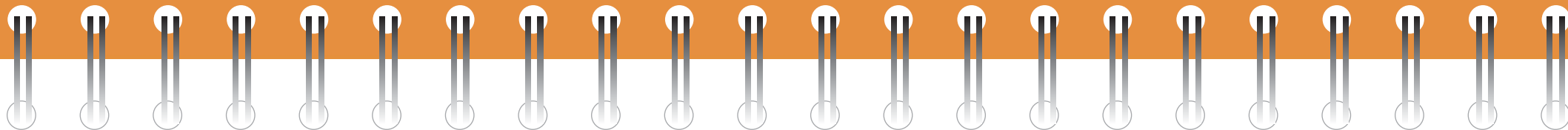


HUM – THE SMALLEST TOWN ON EARTH
 HUM – NAJMANJI GRAD NA SVIJETU



If you decide to stroll along *Aleja glagoljaša* (Glagolitic Avenue), a monumental complex with 11 statues representing the Glagolitic alphabet, starting from Roč, your trip will certainly end up in the smallest town in the world – Hum. It was founded in the Middle Ages and has preserved all the features of medieval urban architecture characteristic of fortified settlements. At that time, it was also a centre of Glagolitic literacy. Within the preserved town walls and defence towers there is the 12th century Chapel of St Jerome, which keeps a fine collection of Late Gothic chaises, ciboriums and liturgical items. A piece of 12th century Glagolitic graffiti can also be found there, which is one of the oldest monuments to Glagolitic literacy in Istria. Its special treasure is the frescos from the same period created under strong Byzantine influence.

Ako se odlučite prošetati duž Aleje glagoljaša – spomeničkog kompleksa 11 spomen-obilježja glagoljice, i krenete od Roča, sigurno ćete put završiti u najmanjem gradu na svijetu – Humu. Nastao je u srednjem vijeku i sačuvao je sve odlike tadašnje urbane arhitekture karakteristične za akropolska naselja i u to je doba bio središte glagoljaške pismenosti. Unutar očuvanih gradskih bedema i obrambenih kula nalazi se župna crkva Sv. Jeronima iz 12. stoljeća koja čuva bogatu zbirku kasnogotičkih kaleža, ciborija i liturgijskih predmeta, zatim glagoljički grafit iz 12. stoljeća koji se ubraja među najstarije spomenike glagoljice u Istri te, kao osobitu dragocjenost, freske iz istog stoljeća nastale pod jakim bizantskim utjecajem.



AUGUST/SEPTEMBER KOLOVOZ/RUJAN 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 36

30 monday ponedjeljak

31 tuesday utorak

1 wednesday srijeda

2 thursday četvrtak

3 friday petak

4 saturday subota

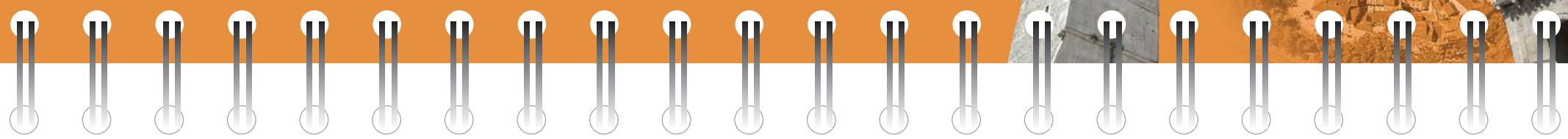
5 sunday nedjelja

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TROGIR – THE BEST PRESERVED TOWN OF THE ROMANESQUE-GOTHIC PERIOD
TROGIR - NAJBOLJE SAČUVANI ROMANIČKO-GOTIČKI GRAD

This historic centre, protected by UNESCO, was founded by Hellenic colonists from the island of Vis in the 3rd century BC. The old town core of Trogir lies upon this ancient settlement, and represents the best preserved town of the Romanesque-Gothic period, not only in the Adriatic, but also in Central Europe, providing a remarkable example of town continuity. Its beautiful Romanesque churches are surrounded by remarkable Renaissance and Baroque buildings. Although nearly every house and preserved palace bears its own stylistic feature, a coat-of-arms, or an inscription, the Cathedral of St. Lawrence with Radovan's Portal - a masterpiece dating back to 1240 - is the most significant example of Romanesque-Gothic art in Croatia.

Staru jezgru koju je UNESCO stavio pod zaštitu osnovali su grčki kolonisti s otoka Visa u III. stoljeću pr. Kr. Na toj antičkoj jezgri leži povijesna jezgra Trogira, koji je najbolje sačuvani romaničko-gotički grad ne samo na Jadranu, već i u srednjoj Europi te predstavlja izvanredan primjer kontinuiteta grada. Njegove lijepe romaničke crkve upotpunjene su iznimnim renesansnim i baroknim zdanjima. Iako gotovo svaka kuća i sačuvana palača ima neko stilsko obilježje, grb ili natpis, katedrala sv. Lovre s Radovanovim portalom - remekdjelom iz 1240. godine - najznačajniji je primjer romaničko-gotičke umjetnosti u Hrvatskoj.



SEPTEMBER RUJAN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 37

6 monday ponedjeljak

7 tuesday utorak

8 wednesday srijeda

9 thursday četvrtak

10 friday petak

11 saturday subota

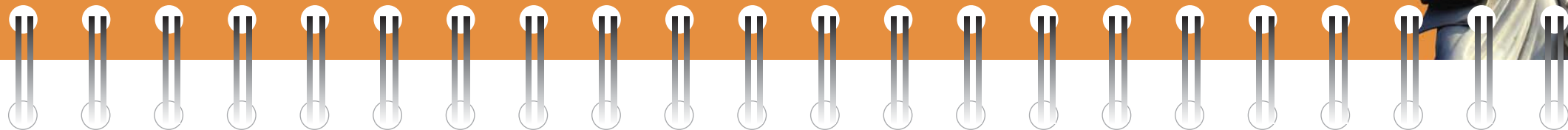
12 sunday nedjelja

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STARI GRAD, A TRULY OLD TOWN
STARI GRAD, STVARNO STAR

Stari Grad on the island of Hvar is the oldest town in Croatia and one of the oldest in Europe - coeval with Aristotle. In 384 BC, the same year that the famous Greek philosopher was born in Stagira, Greeks from the island of Paros in the Aegean Sea founded a town on the island of Hvar, which they named Pharos. The historic heart of the Island of Hvar, ancient Pharos, was built on a site where a deeply indented bay enters the fertile island plain and Arcadian valley, which has been planted with vineyards and olive groves since ancient times. Ancient Pharos was an independent polis for nearly four centuries, until it came under Roman rule in the time of Emperor Augustus. With its foundation, a democratic society was introduced for the first time in our region, and the first diplomatic relations and international connections were established between the Adriatic city state of Pharos and ancient Aegean city states.

Stari Grad na Hvaru najstariji je grad u Hrvatskoj i jedan je od najstarijih gradova Europe, Aristotelov vršnjak. Iste one godine, 384. prije Krista, kada se u Trakiji rodio taj znameniti grčki filozof, Grci s otoka Parosa u Egejskom moru utemeljili su grad na otoku Hvaru, koji su nazvali Faros. Povijesno srce otoka Hvara, antički Faros, sagrađen je na mjestu gdje duboki morski zaljev prelazi u plodno otočko polje, arkadijsku dolinu još od antičkih vremena zasađenu vinogradima i maslinicima. Antički Faros bio je samostalan polis gotovo četiri stoljeća, sve dok u Augustovo doba nije potpao pod vlast Rima, a njegovim utemeljenjem prvi je put u naše krajeve uveden demokratski ustroj društva, uspostavljeni su prvi diplomatski odnosi i međunarodne veze između jadranskoga grada države Farosa i antičkih gradova država u Egeji.



SEPTEMBER RUJAN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 38

13 monday ponedjeljak

14 tuesday utorak

15 wednesday srijeda

16 thursday četvrtak

17 friday petak

18 saturday subota

19 sunday nedjelja

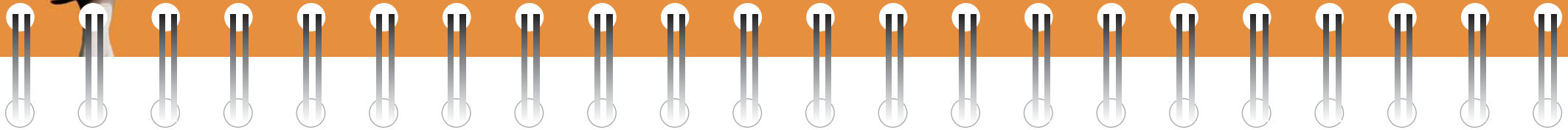
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MANDO, DUŠO,
ZAGRABI!

ZAGREB – THE CROATIAN METROPOLIS
ZAGREB – HRVATSKA METROPOLA

Zagreb has developed from two settlements on neighbouring hills, Gradec and Kaptol, which are central parts of today's Zagreb and form its historic centre. For centuries, Zagreb has marked the lives of young people who, thirsty for knowledge and academic success, have been flowing in from all parts of Croatia. In fact, this has been the case since 1669 when the University of Zagreb was founded, one of the oldest in Europe (the second oldest in Croatia, since the oldest is the University of Zadar, founded as far back as 1396). In all their diversity, students have been bringing new life to the city. A famous legend tells how Zagreb was given its name, when the old Viceroy, weary and thirsty, asks a young girl called Manda to bring him water from the spring. The Viceroy said in Croatian "Mando, dušo, zagrabi!" ("Scoop up, Manda, dear").

Izrastao iz dvaju naselja na susjednim brdima, Gradeca i Kaptola, koji čine jezgru današnjeg Zagreba i njegovo povijesno središte, stoljećima unatrag, kao i danas, obilježava živote mladih ljudi koji su željni znanja i stjecanja akademskih titula. Još od 1669. godine i osnivanja Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, kao jednog među najstarijima u Europi (u Hrvatskoj drugo, prvo je bilo zadarsko, osnovano još 1396. godine), u grad Zagreb slijeva se mladost iz cijele Hrvatske koja mu nesumnjivo udahnuje novi život svojom različitošću. O nastanku imena Zagreba govori poznata legenda, u kojoj stari ban, umoran i žedan, naredi djevojci Mandi da donese vode s izvora. Ban reče: "Mando, dušo, zagrabi!".



SEPTEMBER RUJAN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEK TJEDAN 39

20 monday ponedjeljak

21 tuesday utorak

22 wednesday srijeda

23 thursday četvrtak

24 friday petak

25 saturday subota

26 sunday nedjelja

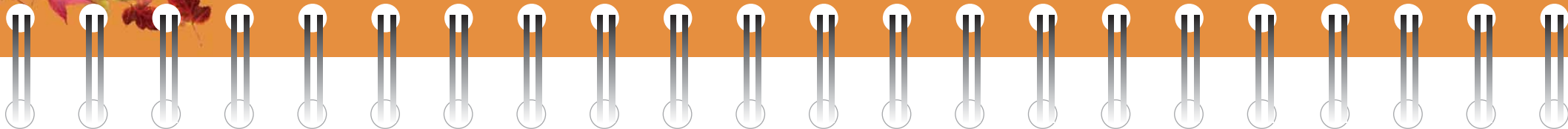
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VINKOVCI: THE FIRST ORGANISED SETTLEMENT IN EUROPE
VINKOVCI: PRVO EUROPSKO ORGANIZIRANO NASELJE



The first thing that comes to mind when Vinkovci is mentioned is the popular folk, cultural, economic and tourist event that is known not only in Vinkovci and Slavonia, but also throughout Croatia – the Vinkovci Autumn Festival. It was held for the first time in 1966, and has to the present day celebrated, preserved, fostered and displayed a genuine treasure house of folk traditions: the culture and customs of Slavonia and Croatia, but also of many other nations who are guests of the Vinkovci Autumns. Besides the fame that it has gained thanks to its folk tradition, this town situated in Eastern Slavonia on the banks of the River Bosut is famous for the long continuity of life that has unfurled on this narrow settlement since the early Neolithic Age. There are very few towns, not only in this area, but also over the whole of the European continent, that can make such a claim. Numerous archaeological finds of the first Neolithic culture in Europe - the Starčevo culture – support this view. Archaeological artifacts excavated in Vinkovci speak of the achievements of the Vučedol culture, such as the first and oldest Indo-European calendar found on European soil - the Orion of Vučedol – imprinted on a ceramic vessel. Vinkovci, as the first significant settlement, is mentioned in documents under the name Cibalae, a city founded by the Romans. Today's Vinkovci arose from the medieval settlement of St Elijah.

Na spomen Vinkovaca sigurno se kod većine javljaju slike najpoznatije folklorne, kulturne, gospodarske i turističke manifestacije ne samo Vinkovaca, Slavonije, nego i Hrvatske - slike Vinkovačkih jeseni. Prvi su put održane 1966. godine, a do danas slave, čuvaju, njeguju i pokazuju izvorno narodno blago, kulturu i običaje, Slavonije i Hrvatske, ali i pripadnika drugih naroda, brojnih gostiju Jeseni. Osim slave stečene zahvaljujući folklornoj tradiciji, ovaj istočnoslavonski grad koji se smjestio se na rijeci Bosut, može se pohvaliti i neprekinutim životom u naselju na tlu užeg gradskog područja od ranog neolita. To je ono čime se može pohvaliti vrlo mali broj gradova ne samo na ovom području nego i cijelom europskom kontinentu, a potkrijepljeno je brojnim arheološkim nalazima prve neolitičke kulture u Europi - starčevačke. U Vinkovcima su iskopani arheološki nalazi koji potvrđuju i dosege vučedolske kulture koja je iznjedrila prvi i najstariji indoeuropski kalendar pronađen na europskom tlu - vučedolski Orion, utisnut na keramičkoj posudi. Vinkovci se kao prvo značajno naselje u pisanim spomenicima spominju pod nazivom Cibalae, grad kojeg su osnovali Rimljani, a današnji Vinkovci nastali su na srednjovjekovnom naselju Sv. Ilija.



SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER RUJAN/LISTOPAD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3

WEEK TJEDAN 40

27 monday ponedjeljak

28 tuesday utorak

29 wednesday srijeda

30 thursday četvrtak

1 friday petak

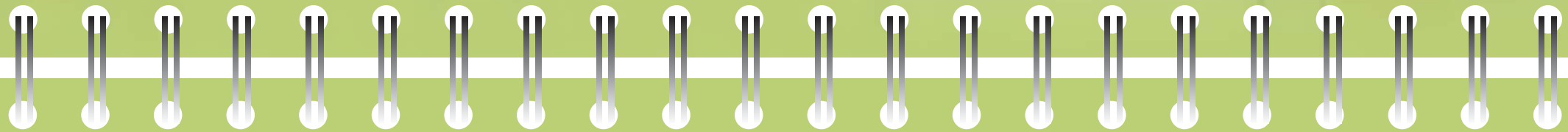
2 saturday subota

3 sunday nedjelja

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Sports
Sport



A SMALL COUNTRY FOR GREAT TEAM RESULTS
 MALA ZEMLJA ZA VELIKE MOMČADSKJE REZULTATE



Gold medal winners in handball, silver medal winners in basketball and water polo, or third place in the World Cup in football prove that Croatia, a country with a population of a mere four and a half million, has given many top sportsmen to the world. Names such as Šuker, Boban, Balić, Petrović, Kukoč, Šimenc and Bukić are still frequent synonyms for Croatia, and the red and white checked shirts worn by members of Croatian national teams are recognised throughout the world.

Osvajači zlatne medalje u rukometu, srebrne u košarci i vaterpolu ili trećega mjesta na Svjetskom prvenstvu u nogometu najbolji su dokaz koliko je Hrvatska, zemlja od samo četiri i pol milijuna stanovnika, dala kvalitetnih sportaša. Imena poput Šuker, Boban, Balić, Petrović, Kukoč, Šimenc i Bukić i danas su često sinonim za Hrvatsku, a crveno-bijeli kvadrati na dresovima u kojima nastupaju hrvatske reprezentacije prepoznatljivi su u cijelom svijetu.



OCTOBERLISTOPAD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 41

4 mondayponedjeljak

5 tuesdayutorak

6 wednesdaysrijeda

7 thursdayčetvrtak

8 fridaypetak

9 saturdaysubota

10 sundaynedjelja

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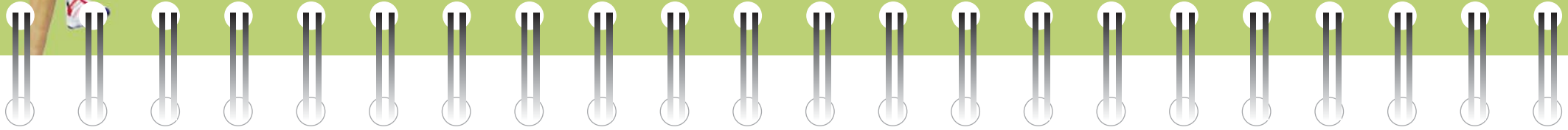
INDEPENDENCE DAY
DAN NEOVISNOSTI



INDIVIDUAL AND STRONG
SAMI I JAKI

When Janica Kostelić's pigtails appeared at the start, you could be certain that there were great chances of seeing another good result by this winner of six Olympic medals and five times world Alpine ski champion. You may also expect similar results from Blanka Vlašić, double world champion in the high jump. A large number of Croatian athletes can boast success in individual sports, including Croatian tennis players, winners of the Davis Cup in 2005, and in particular Goran Ivanišević, the Wimbledon champion in 2001.

Kad bi na startu ugledali pletenice u kosi naše Janice Kostelić, mogli ste biti sigurni da su velike šanse da ćete svjedočiti dobrom rezultatu te osvajačice šest olimpijskih medalja i peterostruke svjetske prvakinje u alpskom skijanju. Slično možete očekivati i od Blanke Vlašić, dvostruke svjetske prvakinje u skoku u vis. Uspjesima u individualnim sportovima mogu se pohvaliti mnogobrojni hrvatski sportaši, pa tako i hrvatski tenisači, osvajači Davisova kupa 2005. godine, među kojima se posebno ističe Goran Ivanišević, osvajač Wimbledona 2001. godine.



OCTOBERLISTOPAD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 42

11 mondayponedjeljak

12 tuesdayutorak

13 wednesdaysrijeda

14 thursdayčetvrtak

15 fridaypetak

16 saturdaysubota

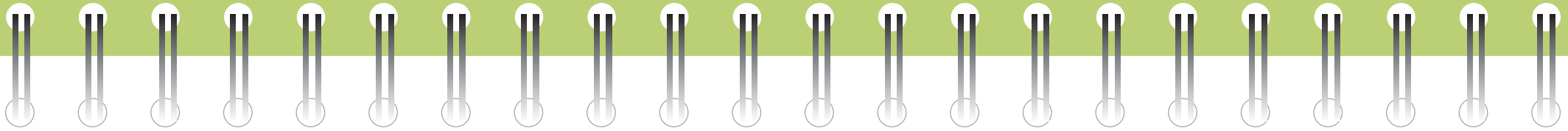
17 sundaynedjelja

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SPECIAL INDEED
POTPUNO POSEBNI

If you wish to compete in the Olympic Games, you have to invest a great deal of time, effort, and accept personal sacrifice, and if you wish to break world records, you also indeed have to be special. The Croatian Paralympic champions, world record breakers in throwing the javelin, the shot, and in swimming, are certainly special. Croatia won its first Paralympic medal in 1992, and an increasing number of Croatian athletes with disabilities participate in every Paralympic Games.

Želite li biti olimpijac, potrebno je mnogo rada, truda i odricanja, a želite li rušiti svjetske rekorde, morate biti i potpuno posebni. Svjetski rekorderi u bacanju koplja i kugle te u plivanju, hrvatski paraolimpijci, svakako to i jesu. Hrvatska je prvu paraolimpijsku medalju osvojila 1992. godine, a na svakim paraolimpijskim igrama sudjeluje sve više hrvatskih vrhunskih sportaša s invaliditetom.



OCTOBERLISTOPAD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN **43**

18 mondayponedjeljak

19 tuesdayutorak

20 wednesdaysrijeda

21 thursdayčetvrtak

22 fridaypetak

23 saturdaysubota

24 sundaynedjelja

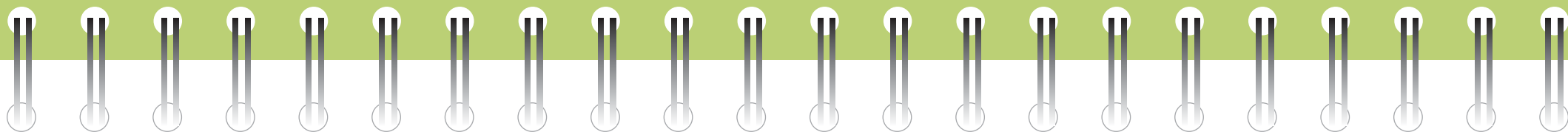
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FROM SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE TO RESULTS
 ZA REZULTATE SU POTREBNI I VJEŠTINA I ZNANJE

All participants of the Olympics are happy to win gold, silver or bronze medals, but it is not sure that they would all know what exactly a medal is made of and how all these elements can be used. Croatian young scientists who regularly win top places at the International Knowledge Olympics, competing in disciplines such as IT, chemistry, physics or mathematics, would certainly know the answer to the given question. With their knowledge and subsequent engagement in international science, they make a high-quality contribution to presenting Croatia to the world.

Sve olimpijce veseli osvojiti zlato, srebro ili broncu, ali neizvjesno je bi li svi znali od čega se medalja točno sastoji i kako se sve ti elementi mogu upotrijebiti. Hrvatski mladi znanstvenici koji na međunarodnim olimpijadama znanja redovito osvajaju prva mjesta u natjecanjima iz informatike, kemije, fizike ili matematike, to sigurno dobro znaju. Svojim znanjem i kasnijim angažmanom na svjetskoj znanstvenoj sceni kvalitetno pridonose predstavljanju Hrvatske u svijetu.



OCTOBERLISTOPAD 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 44

25 mondayponedjeljak

26 tuesdayutorak

27 wednesdaysrijeda

28 thursdayčetvrtak

29 fridaypetak

30 saturdaysubota

31 sundaynedjelja

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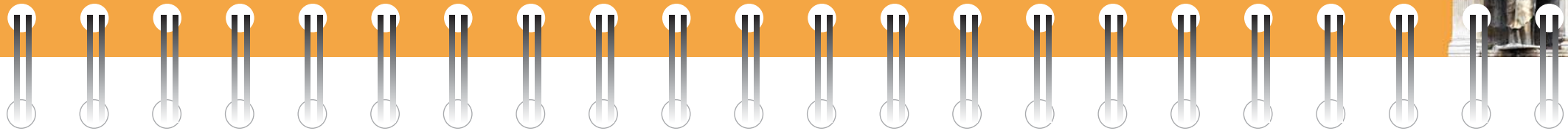
Customs
Običaji



THE FEAST OF ST BLAISE (SVETI VLAHO)
FESTA SVETOGA VLAHA

Since the second half of the 10th century, the people of Dubrovnik have been celebrating St. Blaise as their patron saint, and the oldest written document testifies that his Day was celebrated as far back as 1190. Celebrating St. Blaise's Day, the day of the patron saint of Dubrovnik, who is said to have appeared to help the people of Dubrovnik defend themselves against the Venetian invaders, represents a remarkable example of the intangible and tangible cultural heritage that has kept to the present day its traditional and distinctive features, intertwined with a spiritual dimension. At the time of the Republic of Dubrovnik, the Feast of St. Blaise was a national holiday.

Još od druge polovice desetoga stoljeća Dubrovčani su sv. Vlaha štovali kao svojega zaštitnika, a najstariji pisani dokument svjedoči da su se svečanosti na njegov dan 3. veljače slavile još 1190. godine. Štovanje svetoga Vlahu, zaštitnika Dubrovnika koji se pojavio kako bi pomogao Dubrovčanima u obrani protiv napadača Mletaka, iznimna je pojava nematerijalne kulturne baštine koja je do sadašnjeg vremena zadržala svoje tradicionalne i prepoznatljive odlike i vrsnoću izričaja, povezujući materijalnu i nematerijalnu baštinu protkanu duhovnom dimenzijom. Za vrijeme Dubrovačke Republike Festa sv. Vlahu bila je državni blagdan.



NOVEMBERSTUDENI 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEKTJEDAN 45

1 **monday** ponedjeljak

2 **tuesday** utorak

3 **wednesday** srijeda

4 **thursday** četvrtak

5 **friday** petak

6 **saturday** subota

7 **sunday** nedjelja

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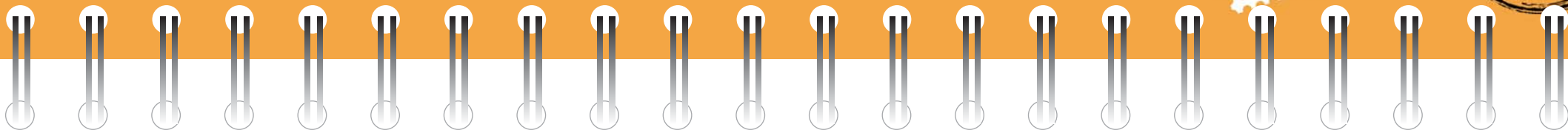
ALL SAINT'S DAY
SVI SVETI



ANNUAL SPRING PROCESSION OF LJELJE/KRALJICE (QUEENS) FROM GORJANI
 GODIŠNJI PROLJETNI OPHOD KRALJICE ILI LJELJE IZ GORJANA

An important celebration falling on the Sunday fifty days after Easter has for centuries had a special meaning for young women in the village of Gorjani in the County of Osijek-Baranja. A ritual is performed on that day – called queens, kings and *ljeljas* - consisting of a sabre dance and special songs. Young women are divided into queens and kings. The kings are young women wearing black male hats decorated with coins, crane or peacock feathers, flowers, mirrors and long colourful ribbons at the back, and holding sabres decorated with flowers and a small kerchief around the handle. The queens, who walk accompanied by two young men with gift baskets, wear hats adorned with thorns and flowers, or white garlands, like brides. In procession through the village, they enter only the houses whose doors are left open. There, the kings perform a sabre dance, and the queens sing songs devoted to the families they visit. On the second day, they visit a neighbouring village or nearby town.

Važna svetkovina koja pada u nedjelju pedeset dana nakon Uskrsa, Duhovi, za djevojke iz sela Gorjana u Osječko-baranjskoj županiji već stoljećima ima posebnu važnost. Na taj dan izvodi se ritual – zvan kraljice, kraljevi, *ljelje* – a sastoji se od plesa sa sabljama i posebnih pjesama. Djevojke su podijeljene na kraljice i kraljeve. Kraljevi su djevojke koje nose crne muške šešire ukrašene novčićima, čapljinim ili paunovim perima, cvijećem, ogledalima i dugim šarenim vrpčama straga, a u rukama imaju sablje ukrašene cvijećem i malim rupcem oko njihovih ručki. Kraljice, koje hodaju u pratnji dvaju mladića s košarama za darove, na glavama imaju šešire uljepšane trnjem i cvijećem ili nose vijence poput onih na vjenčanjima. Prolazeći selom i ulazeći samo u kuće čija su vrata otvorena, kraljevi izvode ples sa sabljama, a kraljice pjevaju pjesme posvećene obitelji koju posjećuju. Drugoga dana Duhova odlaze u susjedno selo ili obližnji gradić.



NOVEMBERSTUDENI 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEKTJEDAN 46

8 mondayponedjeljak

9 tuesdayutorak

10 wednesdaysrijeda

11 thursdayčetvrtak

12 fridaypetak

13 saturdaysubota

14 sundaynedjelja

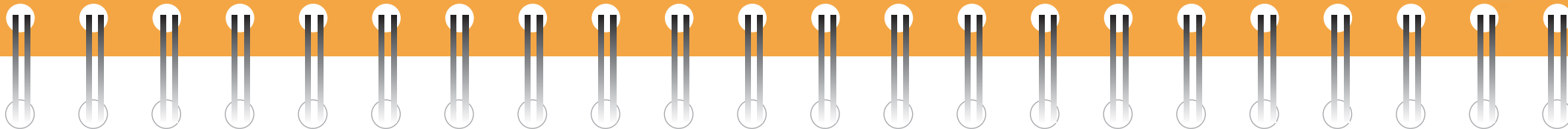
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ZVONČARI: ANNUAL CARNIVAL PROCESSION OF BELL RINGERS FROM THE KASTAV REGION
 ZVONČARI: GODIŠNJI POKLADNI OPHOD ZVONČARA S PODRUČJA KASTAVŠTINE

This unique folk custom, the carnival procession of bell ringers (*zvončari*), whose origins date back to prehistory, is connected with cattle-raising regions, and is shown in the attire of the participants. They are wrapped in sheep skins turned inside-out, and carry a large bell on the small of their back. They have special stylised masks – animal heads with a red tongue sticking out and horns, or hats with colourful flowers. They wear white trousers and sailor’s shirts. They can hold a stylised spiked mace (*balta or bačuka*) in their hands. At carnival time they make a round of the neighbouring villages in large groups. Their original task was to frighten away the evil spirits of winter and to encourage a new spring fertility cycle. With their impressive performance, they are a first-class tourist attraction. They are also known far beyond the borders of Croatia.

Jedinstven narodni običaj, pokladni ophod zvončara, čije porijeklo seže do u prapovijest, vezan je uz stočarske krajeve, što pokazuje i njihova oprema. Ogrnuti su naopako okrenutim ovčjim kožama i velikim zvonom na donjem dijelu leđa. Na glavi imaju posebno stilizirane maske – životinjske glave s crvenim isplaženim jezikom i rogovima ili karabujosnice – šešire s raznobojnim cvijećem. Odjeveni su u bijele hlače i mornarske majice kratkih rukava. U rukama imaju baltu ili bačuku – stilizirani buzdovan. U vrijeme poklada u velikoj grupi obilaze sela svojega zavičaja, a njihova je prvobitna zadaća bila tjeranje zlih duhova zime i poticanje novoga proljetnog ciklusa plodnosti. Svojim impresivnim scenskim nastupom prvorazredna su turistička atrakcija, a poznati su i nadaleko izvan granica Hrvatske.



NOVEMBERSTUDENI 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEKTJEDAN 47

15 mondayponedjeljak

16 tuesdayutorak

17 wednesdaysrijeda

18 thursdayčetvrtak

19 fridaypetak

20 saturdaysubota

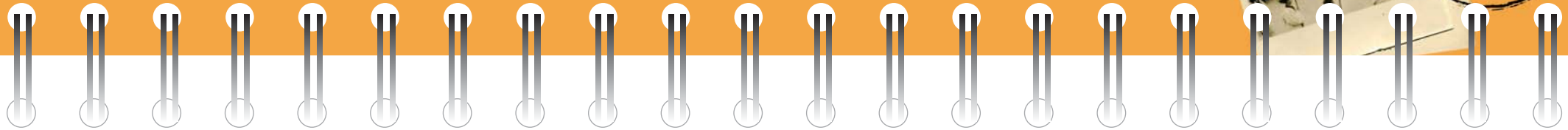
21 sundaynedjelja

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FOLLOWING THE CROSS ON THE ISLAND OF HVAR PROCESIJA „ZA KRIŽEN“ NA OTOKU HVARU

For over five centuries, the pious folk from six central parishes on the island of Hvar honour the cross in a circular clockwise procession, along a 25 kilometre route through a pine forest, vineyards, olive groves and lavender fields, connecting six settlements: Jelsa, Pitve, Vrisnik, Svirče, Vrbanj, and Vrboska. The “*Za Križen*” (following the cross) procession starts at 10 p.m. and goes on through the night from Maundy Thursday to Good Friday. The procession is led by a cross bearer carrying a cross that can weigh up to 18 kilograms. He is accompanied by a select escort of men wearing white habits and carrying candelabra, candles, torches and lanterns and followed by numerous believers and pilgrims. The procession stops in every village and parish church. The procession is exceptional in terms of its duration and emphatic Passion-related content. It is prepared and conducted by brotherhoods, or communities of believers on Hvar, on whose history and life the cross has left a deep impression. The main part of the procession is the Lamentation of the Virgin Mary, a Passion-related text in octosyllabic verse dating back to the 15th century, which is sung in the form of a musical dialogue by selected *kantaduri* singers.

Više od pet stoljeća vjernici hvarski puk iz šest središnjih hvarskih župa časti križ u kružnoj procesiji, u smjeru kazaljki na satu, putem dugim 25 kilometara, prolazeći kroz borovu šumu, vinograde, maslinike i polja lavande i povezujući šest mjesta – Jelsu, Pitve, Vrisnik, Svirče, Vrbanj i Vrbosku. Procesija „Za Križen“ kreće u noći s Velikoga četvrtka na Veliki petak u deset sati navečer, procesiju predvodi križonoša koji nosi križ težak do 18 kilograma, a uz njega ide izabrana svečana pratnja u bijelim tunikama s kandelirima te mnoštvom torčih i ferala te mnogobrojni vjernici i hodočasnici. Procesija se zaustavlja u svakom mjestu i župnoj crkvi. Procesija je iznimna po svom trajanju i po naglašenome pasionskom sadržaju, pripremaju je i provode bratovštine, odnosno zajednice hvarskih vjernika u čiju je povijest i život križa duboko upisan. Okosnica procesije je Gospin plač, osmerački pasionski tekst iz 15. stoljeća koji u formi glazbenoga dijaloga pjevaju izabrani pjevači, kantaduri.



NOVEMBERSTUDENI 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

WEEKTJEDAN 48

22 mondayponedjeljak

23 tuesdayutorak

24 wednesdaysrijeda

25 thursdayčetvrtak

26 fridaypetak

27 saturdaysubota

28 sundaynedjelja

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Tradition
Tradicija

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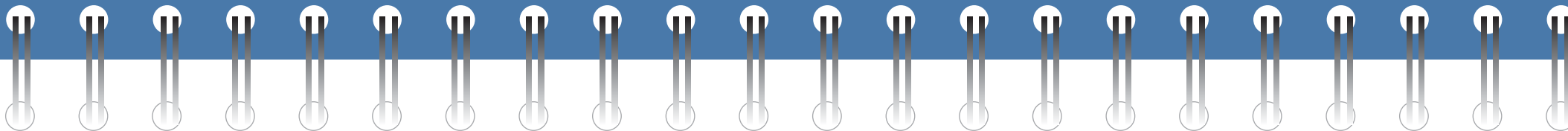




THE CROATIAN LACE TRADITION TRADICIJA ČIPKARSTVA U HRVATSKOJ

There are three best known centres in Croatia with a long tradition in lace making: the islands of Pag and Hvar, and the town of Lepoglava in the Croatian Zagorje region. This handicraft was born during the Renaissance in the Mediterranean and Western European region. And while lace making in Europe was in the hands of nuns, the bourgeoisie and the noblesse, in Croatia it was passed on from them to women living in rural communities. The most frequent lace-making techniques are needle lace and bobbin lace. The special feature of Lepoglava lace is that it is made by braiding and twisting thread wound around bobbins, while Pag lace is made by needlework, using a very thin thread, and it is very firm. Hvar, on the other hand, is known for lace made by Benedictine nuns with threads obtained from agave leaves. Pag lace was also introduced to Pag by the Benedictine nuns who founded the first lace-making school in the 19th century. It is believed that lace was brought to Lepoglava by the white monks - Paulines - and flourished at the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, thanks to Zlata Šufflay who organised the production of lace in Lepoglava.

Danas se u Hrvatskoj čipka izrađuje u trima najpoznatijim centrima s dugom tradicijom čipkarstva: na otocima Pagu i Hvaru te u Lepoglavi u Hrvatskome zagorju. Ta tehnika ručnoga rada nastala je u doba renesanse na prostoru Mediterana i zapadne Europe. I dok je u Europi izrada čipke bila u rukama ženskih crkvenih redova, građanstva i plemstva, u Hrvatskoj se njihovim posredstvom prenijela u ruke žena u ruralnim sredinama. Osnovne tehnike izrade čipke su šivanje iglom i prepletanje pomoću batića. Posebnost lepoglavske čipke je ta što se ona radi na batiće, dok se na Pagu radi na iglu, tankim koncem i vrlo je čvrsta, a Hvar je poznat po čipki od niti dobivenih iz listova agave i po tome što je izrađuju sestre benediktinke. Čipka je u Pag također došla zahvaljujući časnim sestrama benediktinkama koje su u 19. stoljeću osnovala prvu školu u kojoj su podučavale šivanje paške čipke. Vjeruje se da su čipku u Lepoglavu donijeli bijeli fratri - pavlini, a svoj procvat doživjela je na kraju 19. stoljeća i u prvoj polovici 20. stoljeća zahvaljujući Zlati pl. Šufflay koja je prva organizirala izradu čipaka.



NOVEMBER/DECEMBERSTUDENI/PROSINAC 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 49

29 mondayponedjeljak

30 tuesdayutorak

1 wednesdaysrijeda

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3 fridaypetak

4 saturdaysubota

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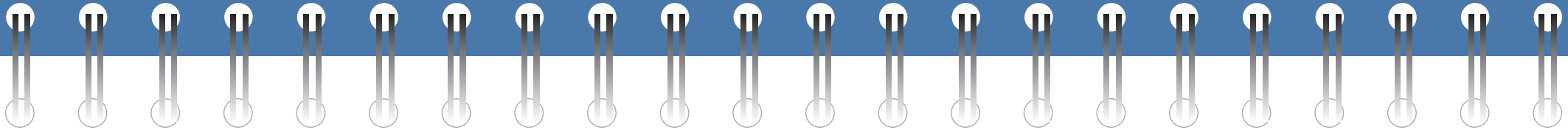
FOLK MUSIC TRADITION – TWO-VOICE STYLE WITH SHORT INTERVALS, TYPICAL OF THE ISTRIA AND PRIMORJE REGIONS
 TRADICIJA FOLKLORNE GLAZBE – DVOGLASJE TIJESNIH INTERVALA ISTRE I HRVATSKOGA PRIMORJA

Singing known by the folk as “thin and thick” - a two-voice style with short intervals - is complex folk music most prominent in the regions of Istria and Primorje, as well as on some islands in the northern Adriatic. The specific quality of this singing style is its frequent nasal sound, and the fact that it is sung according to the Istrian musical scale, which consists of a sequence of six notes, where the whole note and half note interchange. This is also an untempered scale, which means that in two-voice singing, the voices perform un-tempered intervals, or, more precisely, intervals that are somewhat shorter than a minor third, or somewhat longer than a major sixth.

Pjevanje u narodu poznato pod nazivom „na tanko i debelo” - dvoglasje tijesnih intervala - kompleksan je stil folklorne glazbe rasprostranjen ponajviše u Istri i Hrvatskome primorju, ali i na dijelu sjevernojadranskih otoka. Taj način pjevanja specifičan je, osim što je često nazalan, i po tomu što se pjeva u istarskoj glazbenoj ljestvici, koja se sastoji od šest tonova koji se nižu izmjenjivanjem polustupnjeva i cijelih stupnjeva. Također, riječ je o netemperiranoj ljestvici, tako da i kod dvoglasnog pjevanja glasovi izvode netemperirane intervale, točnije intervale nešto manje od male terce ili pak malo veće od velike sekste.

Vela sopila

Mala sopila



DECEMBERPROSINAC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 50

6 mondayponedjeljak **7** tuesdayutorak **8** wednesdaysrijeda **9** thursdayčetvrtak **10** fridaypetak **11** saturdaysubota **12** sundaynedjelja

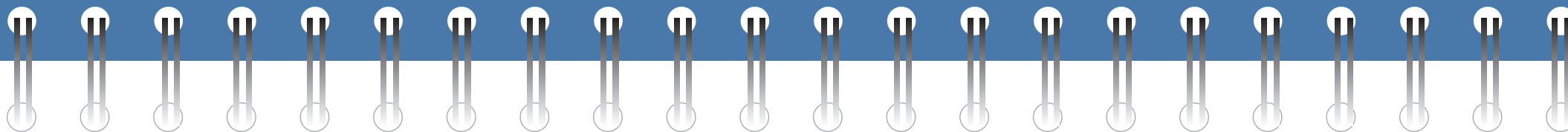
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TRADITIONAL WOODEN TOYS FROM THE ZAGORJE REGION
TRADICIONALNE ZAGORSKE DRVENE IGRAČKE

The production of wooden toys is an important part of the rich Croatian culture, and the history of these authentic traditional products of the Croatian Zagorje region dates back to the second half of the 19th century. Some written records claim that the tradition of carving wooden toys began in homes and family manufactures at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The toys are handmade, so that each toy is unique, and they are mostly carved by men and decorated by women, most often with geometric or floral motifs. They are made of soft wood: willow, lime, beech and maple, and painted with ecological paints, most frequently red, yellow or blue. Around one hundred and twenty different toys used to be produced in particular periods, but today only some fifty varieties are made, ranging from different kinds of flutes, string instruments, animals, carts, horses, trains and other objects.

Izrada drvenih dječjih igraćaka predstavlja važan dio bogate autohtone tradicijske hrvatske kulture, a povijest tih prepoznatljivih tradicijskih proizvoda Hrvatskoga zagorja seže u drugu polovicu devetnaestoga stoljeća. Prema pisanim tragovima izrada drvenih igraćaka, najprije u kućnoj, obiteljskoj radinosti, počela je u Hrvatskoj krajem devetnaestoga i početkom dvadesetoga stoljeća. Igraćke se izrađuju ručno, tako da je svaka unikat, a najčešće ih izrađuju muškarci, dok ih žene oslikavaju, uglavnom geometrijskim ili cvjetnim motivima. Izrađuju se od mekog drva - vrbe, lipe, bukve i javora - a oslikavaju se ekološkim bojama, najčešće crvenom, žutom ili plavom. U pojedinim razdobljima izrađivano je oko sto i dvadeset različitih igraćaka, a danas se izrađuje pedesetak vrsta igraćaka, od raznovrsnih svirala, tamburica, igraćaka u obliku životinja, kočija, konja, vlakova, pa sve do uporabnih predmeta.



DECEMBERPROSINAC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 51

13 mondayponedjeljak

14 tuesdayutorak

15 wednesdaysrijeda

16 thursdayčetvrtak

17 fridaypetak

18 saturdaysubota

19 sundaynedjelja

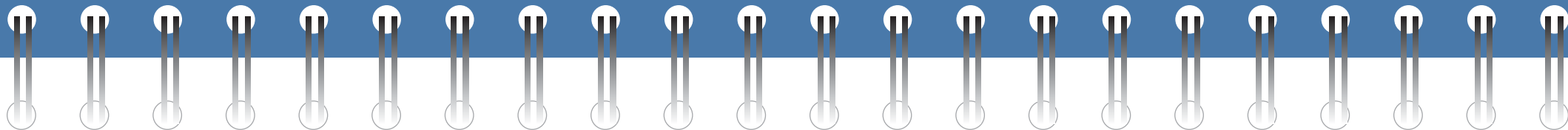
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THE TRADITION OF GINGERBREAD DECORATION
TRADICIJA UKRAŠAVANJA KOLAČA OD MEDENOGA TIJESTA



Licitar is a colourfully decorated gingerbread cake, and the secret of its manufacture has been kept within the circle of gingerbread and candle-maker craftsmen (*medičari*) in central and lowland Croatia. The licitar tradition began in the Middle Ages in European monasteries where richly decorated wooden moulds were used to bake special gingerbread cakes. A *licitar* cake is by tradition bright red, decorated with sugar drawings and small mirrors, and usually comes in the shape of a heart, horse, bird, mushroom or wreath. Small *licitar* cakes are a favourite Christmas tree decoration in Croatian homes, and larger ones are given to loved ones on special occasions. From the very beginning of this craft, *licitar* cakes have been traditionally sold at fairs and parish fêtes connected with religious celebrations. Thanks to the great skill and the characteristic type of decoration that Croatian craftsmen transferred and developed from generation to generation, the *licitar* cake has become one of the national symbols, and represents an authentic Croatian traditional souvenir.

Licitar je šareno ukrašeni kolač od slatkoga, medenoga tijesta, a tajna njegove izrade od davnina se čuva u krugu obiteljskog obrta medičara središnje i nizinske Hrvatske. Tradicija izrade licitara počinje još u srednjem vijeku kad su se u europskim samostanima pomoću bogato ukrašenih drvenih kalupa spremali posebni kolači. Licitar je tradicionalno žarko crvene boje, ukrašen šećernom smjesom i ogledalcima, a proizvodi se u različitim oblicima i veličinama, najčešće u obliku srca, konja, ptice, gljive, vijenca. Sitni su licitari omiljen ukras božićnih drvaca u hrvatskim domovima, a oni veći namijenjeni su darivanju bližnjih u posebnim prigodama. Licitari se od samih početaka obrta prodaju na sajmovima i proštenjima vezanim uz crkvene svetkovine, a zahvaljujući velikom umijeću te svojstvenom načinu oslikavanja koje su hrvatski obrtnici prenosili i razvijali s generacije na generaciju, licitar je danas postao jedan od nacionalnih simbola te predstavlja autohtoni hrvatski tradicijski suvenir.



DECEMBERPROSINAC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

WEEKTJEDAN 52

20 mondayponedjeljak

21 tuesdayutorak

22 wednesdaysrijeda

23 thursdayčetvrtak

24 fridaypetak

25 saturdaysubota

26 sundaynedjelja

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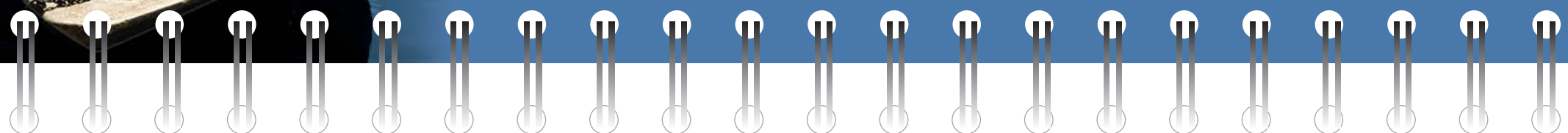
CHRISTMAS DAY
BOŽIĆ

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY
SVETI STJEPAN

PRESERVING THE TRADITION OF THE NERETVA BOAT
 OČUVANJE TRADICIJE STARE NERETVANSKE LAĐE

The Neretva Boatmen's Association has been organising an amateur sports competition - a 22.5 kilometre race of authentic Neretva boats on the Neretva River, from Metković to Ploče, in order to preserve the old Neretva boat tradition. The boat must have its traditional shape, meet the conditions set out in the rulebook, and have a precise number of ribs of fixed dimensions. The hull of the boat must be made of wood, and the thickness of the planks is strictly regulated. The oars are also traditionally shaped, made of wood, just like the rudder which is shaped like a longish oar. The rowers sit on each side of the boat, but both their legs must stay inside the boat. The crew is made up of ten rowers, a drummer and a cox drawn from a squad that can consist of a minimum of 12, and a maximum of 18 people. The national team of Neretva boatmen crossed the English Channel in 2009.

Udruga lađara Neretve organizira amatersko sportsko natjecanje - utrku izvornih neretvanskih lađa na Neretvi, od Metkovića do Ploča, u duljini od 22,5 kilometara u svrhu očuvanja tradicije stare neretvanske lađe. Lađa mora biti tradicionalnog oblika i prema dimenzijama propisanim pravilnikom s točno utvrđenim brojem i dimenzijama rebara. Trup lađe mora biti od drveta, s točno određenom debljinom daske, a vesla su tradicionalnog oblika, od drveta, kao i kormilo koje je oblika dužeg vesla. Veslači sjede raspoređeni na rubu objiju strana lađe, s tim da im noga ne smije prelaziti preko lađe. Posadu lađe čini deset veslača, bubnjar i kormilar, a ekipa broji minimalno 12, a maksimalno 18 natjecatelja. Reprezentativna ekipa neretvanskih lađara u 2009. godini preveslala je kanal La Manche.



DECEMBER/JANUARY PROSINAC/SIJEČANJ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2

WEEK/TJEDAN 53

27 monday ponedjeljak

28 tuesday utorak

29 wednesday srijeda

30 thursday četvrtak

31 friday petak

1 saturday subota

2 sunday nedjelja

09						
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NEW YEAR'S DAY
NOVA GODINA

JANUARYSIJEČANJ

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FEBRUARYVELJAČA

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MARCHOŽUJAK

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APRILTRAVANJ

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MAYSVIBANJ

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JUNELIPANJ

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JULYSRPANJ

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AUGUSTKOLOVOZ

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SEPTEMBERRUJAN

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OCTOBERLISTOPAD

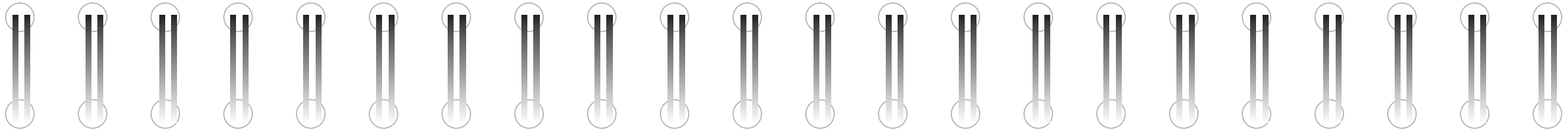
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NOVEMBERSTUDENI

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DECEMBERPROSINAC

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JANUARYSIJEČANJ

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FEBRUARYVELJAČA

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MARCHOŽUJAK

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APRILTRAVANJ

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MAYSVIBANJ

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JUNELIPANJ

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JULYSRPANJ

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AUGUSTKOLOVOZ

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SEPTEMBERRUJAN

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OCTOBERLISTOPAD

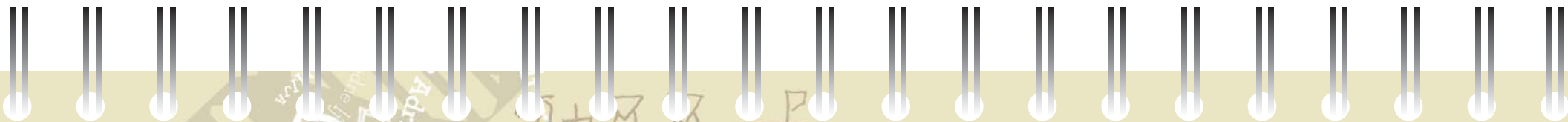
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NOVEMBERSTUDENI

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DECEMBERPROSINAC

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