

CENTRAL DALMATIA The Heart of Adriatic



Introduction

If you're dreaming of relaxation, the most beautiful sunsets, warm-hearted people, and a well-deserved holiday, we invite you to visit Central Dalmatia.

Here, you'll find stunning Mediterranean landscapes with crystal-clear sea, fantastic world cultural heritage sites, a green hinterland, and vibrant towns with an eventful history.

For walking enthusiasts and nature lovers, we have created a network of walking trails on the coast and islands that will surely satisfy your need for a pleasant yet active holiday, and which will acquaint you with the interesting places, beautiful landscapes, historical monuments, traditional customs, and typical dishes of this region. Start with the easiest routes intended for almost all types of walking enthusiast that pass through numerous coves and centuries-old forests. The wonderful ambience and the Mediterranean but also continental vegetation in the hinterland of the region, combined with the area's pleasant climate, will provide you with a feeling of satisfaction and will have a beneficial effect on your health throughout the year.

Central Dalmatia features interesting themed trails where you can learn about the local history, customs and natural attractions, but also legends, historic figures and events.

To those searching for more demanding routes, we recommend exploring the interior of the islands and the coast. These areas offer more challenging walking and hiking trails that will reward you with their stunning views, beautiful landscapes and fantastic sunsets.

If you really want to get to know Central
Dalmatia, we're sure that its walking,
cycling and hiking trails will provide you
with the best tours of the region.
Come and discover your dream holiday.
Split-Dalmatia County
Tourist Board









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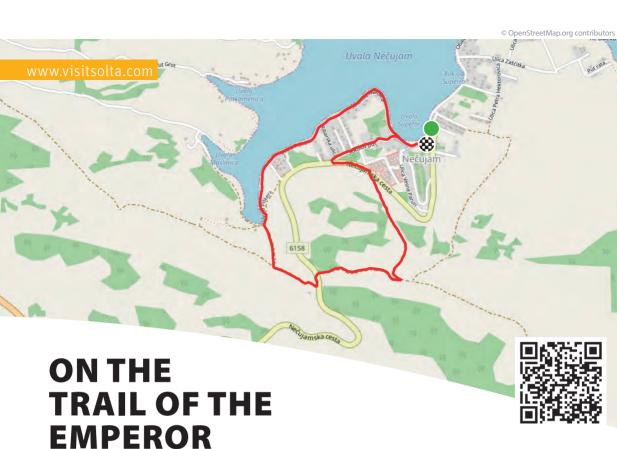
*****		LOCATION	LENGTH	TIME	DIFFICULTY
Island of Šolta					
6	ON THE TRAIL OF THE EMPEROR DIOCLETIAN	NEČUJAM	3.92 km	1 h 30 min	EASY
Island of Brač					
12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32	SVETI MARTIN ZAGLAV BATTERY FRANZ JOSEPH BRIDGE HERCULES PUČIŠĆA - PRAŽNICA - G. HUMAC MALA STAZA ON THE TRAIL OF THE CHARTER OF POVLJA LOVREČINA TRAIL GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION TRAIL THE WATERS OF NEREŽIŠĆA MAESTRAL A DAY WITH RENDIĆ OLIVE TRAILS	BOL SUMARTIN, SELCA, NOVO SELO, POVLJA POSTIRA DOL	9.35 km 1.46 km 1.07 km 22.38 km 5.71 km 9.22 km 4.90 km 4.40 km 3.00 km 9.20 km 2.15 km		EASY EASY DEMANDING DEMANDING MEDIUM EASY MEDIUM EASY MEDIUM EASY MEDIUM EASY
Island of Hvar					
42 44	FOLLOWING CHANGE THROUGH THE CENTURIES ALONG THE FORTIFICATION LINE ON THE TRAIL OF THE HISTORY OF VRBOSKA CAPE SUĆURAJ	,	9.58 km 8.14 km	5 h 00 min 3 h 30 min 2 h 30 min 0 h 45 min	DEMANDING EASY
Island of Vis					
50	BATTLE OF VIS	VIS, KOMIŽA	38.02 km	14 h 30 min	MEDIUM
54	THINGS TO KNOW				



Island of Šolta

1 trail 4 km





NEČUJAM

The cove of Piškera near the village of Nečujam on the northern side of the island of Šolta hides the ruins of a Roman maritime villa and its fishpond (piscina vivarium), whose traces can still be seen under the sea. A local saying has it that the villa was owned by one of the greatest rulers of the Roman Empire, the Emperor Diocletian (247-316). The way to Diocletian's fishpond leads through Nečujam. the most beautiful cove on Šolta, known for its wonderful beaches, well-preserved coast and stunning cultural and historical monuments, such as the Late Gothic Church of St. Peter and a country house in which Marko Marulić (1450-1524), the 'father of Croatian literature', resided.

DIOCLETIAN



3,92 km 1,30 min

START **Nečujam** END **Nečujam**

ASCENT/DESCENT 87/87

HIGHEST POINT **85** LOWEST POINT **1**

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 1,76 km GRAVEL/PATH 2,16 km

RAVEL/PATH **2,16 km**DIFFICULTY **EASY**

6









Start 43°23′1.932″N / 16°19′28.632″E Church of St. Peter in the eastern part of the cove; follow the coast westwards

1.04 km Piškera Cove

1.50 km Diocletian's fishpond

1.63 km arrival at an asphalt road; continue left

1.82 km turn left

2.07 km arrival at an asphalt road (Nečujam-Grohote main road); turn left and after 15 m go right, across the road, onto the gravel path

2.62 km view of Grohote; turn left

3.30 km arrival at the main road; continue left

3.54 km cross the road and continue right

3.92 km go through Nečujam to the beach



Island of Brač 13 trails 80 km





MIINA

Brač belongs to the group of Mediterranean islands that stand out for their large number of well-preserved churches from the Early Middle Ages (9th-12th century). One of the religious monuments from this period located on the western side of the island is the Church of St. Martin. which features a valuable altar stone relief from the 15th century depicting the Virgin and Child and a scene from the life of St. Martin as he shares his cloak with a beggar in the form of Christ. The church is located in an elevated position south of Gornja Bobovišća, towards Milna. This location offers a view of the sea route through the straits of the Split Gates (Splitska Vrata) and the waters between the islands of Hvar, Brač and Šolta.



2,50 km 1,00 min

START Milna

END Church of St. Martin

ASCENT/DESCENT 224/0 HIGHEST POINT 227

LOWEST POINT 3

ASPHALT/CONCRETE **0,80 km** GRAVEL/PATH **1,70 km**

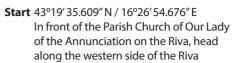
DIFFICULTY MEDIUM











0.25 km turn right next to the school and then right again into Sridnja Kala Street

0.35 km turn left into Rudinica Street

0.55 km next to the cross, turn right uphill onto the concrete

0.82 km cross the street and continue uphill along the gravel path

1.81 km lime kiln

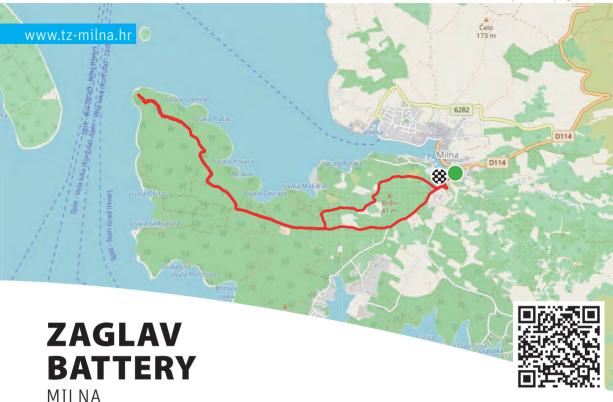
2.00 km at the crossroads, continue straight towards the crossing

2.03 km cross the road and continue along the gravel path

2.23 km turn right from the gravel path onto the trail

2.50 km Church of St. Martin





A strategically exceptionally important defensive stronghold was built in 1806 at the westernmost point of the island of Brač (Cape Zaglav) as part of Napoleon's fortification system in Dalmatia. The French battery with six canons and a fort had the objective of preventing the Imperial Russian army from landing on the island of Brač and entering its naval fleet through the straits of the Split Gates, from where they could easily attack the Central Dalmatian coast. A tour along this route, past the tower and walls with their battlements, the ammunition storage, batteries on the coast, accommodation facilities for the garrison and its officers, and the hidden supply road from the direction of Milna, gives us an insight into the military architecture from the period of the Napoleonic Wars in the eastern Adriatic (1806-1813). This coastal guard post offers a panoramic view of the neighbouring island of Šolta and the straits of the Split Gates.



9,35 km
3,00 min

START Milna
END Milna
ASCENT/DESCENT 138/138
HIGHEST POINT 57
LOWEST POINT 2
ASPHALT/CONCRETE 1.22 km
GRAVEL/PATH 8.13 km
DIFFICULTY EASY





Start 43°19′30.112″N / 16°26′58.877″E

In the car park area next to the entrance to the ACI Marina Milna

0.27 km follow the road and the Way of the Cross
0.95 km turn right onto the gravel path (continue along the gravel path immediately on the left; don't take the gravel path on the right 10 m after the crossroads)

1.17 km continue straight on **1.36 km** continue straight on







1.41 km continue straight on

1.64 km turn left

1.79 km turn right

2.60 km turn right (there is another right turn 20 m beforehand; be careful not to turn here)

4.10 km continue straight on

4.54 km French fort (battery); from the fort, take the same way back to the crossroads

7.40 km turn left

7.56 km turn right

7.77 km continue straight on

7.91 km turn right

8.99 km arrival at an asphalt road; after 50 m, take the road on the left

9.35 km return to the starting point



LOŽIŠĆA

Ložišća is a picturesque village in the hinterland of Brač with a predominantly folk architecture and one of the most beautiful bell towers on any Croatian island. From here, a path leads among the olive groves towards the only large stone bridge on the island of Brač, which was erected in 1898 to celebrate fifty years of the reign of the Emperor and King of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Franz Joseph I. This is an excellent example of road building during the Second Austrian Administration in Dalmatia (1813-1918).



1,46_{km}
0,45_{min}

START Ložišća

END Franz Joseph Bridge

ASCENT/DESCENT 70/15 HIGHEST POINT 157

LOWEST POINT 90

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 0,37 km GRAVEL/PATH 1.09 km

DIFFICULTY EASY











Start 43°20′ 54.366″ N / 16°28′ 48.529″ E On the road above the Parish Church of St. John and St. Paul, go uphill through the village of Ložišća

0.34 km continue straight on

0.54 km continue straight along the gravel path

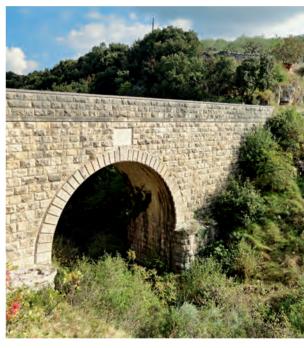
0.56 km continue straight along the gravel path

0.76 km continue straight on **0.97 km** continue straight on

1.19 km continue straight on

1.24 km continue straight on

1.46 km Franz Joseph Bridge







A relief of the divine mythical hero Hercules carved into a cliff in the Rasohe quarry is a symbolic reminder of the principal activity on the island of Brač from ancient times up to the present: the tradition of extracting and working stone. Under the divine protection of Hercules, but also under the watchful eye of supervisors in the Roman legions and other units, the stonemasons of the period extracted stone blocks of the highly valued Brač limestone from the quarry. These were then used to build Diocletian's Palace in Split and other grandiose buildings of the Empire. Traces of this exploitation, which required extraordinary strength, can still be found in the former imperial quarry, which is located in the area between the ancient harbour of Splitska, which was used for exporting stone, and the oldest settlement on Brač – Škripa.



1,07_{km}
0,30_{min}

START Splitska

END Roman quarry (Rasohe)

ASCENT/DESCENT 93/0

HIGHEST POINT 95

LOWEST POINT 2

ASPHALT/CONCRETE **0,65 km** GRAVEL/PATH **0,35 km**

DIFFICULTY **EASY**





Start 43°22′32.909″ N / 16°36′21.506″ E On the Riva in Splitska Street, go uphill to the south

0.23 km turn right

0.34 km leave the asphalt and continue along the trail

0.49 km cross the road and continue along the trail

1.07 km Roman quarry (Rasohe)











PUČIŠĆA

This circular trail for the most part follows the 19th-century road and leads from the coastal village of Pučišća towards the south, and the villages of Pražnice and Gornji Humac in the island's hinterland, which emerged during the Middle Ages. Pučišća is distinguished by its stonemasonry tradition, and has a stonemasonry school that has been active since 1909. It is one of three schools of its kind in Europe. Pučišća is also the location on the island of Brač with the largest number of defensive towers (as many as 13 have been recorded), which is why it is often called Luka Kula (the 'Harbour of Fortresses'). The tower of the nobleman Ciprijan Žuvetić, dating back to 1467, at the end of today's harbour, and the nearby tower of the Aquilla family from the late 15th century on the northern bank of the harbour, are particularly important.



22,38_{km} 8,00_{min}

> START Pučišća FND

Pučišća ASCENT/DESCENT 598/598

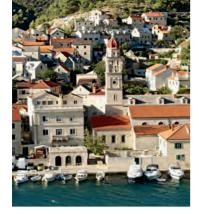
HIGHEST POINT 438

LOWEST POINT 4

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 2.69 km

GRAVEL/PATH 19.69 km

DIFFICULTY **DEMANDING**









Start 43°20′54.661″N/16°43′57.662″E

Aguilla Tower: start behind the tower on the right

0.10 km Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Batak

0.15 km turn left

0.21 km take a sharp left uphill into Put Aloja Street

0.45 km at the crossroads, continue straight uphill (follow the bike trail markings)

0.93 km continue in a westward direction

1.38 km at the crossroads, go left towards the pond; after 100 m. continue towards the south

2.80 km turn left onto the asphalt

3.24 km 50 m from the road, there is the Church of St. George (Sveti Juraj) at Vela Bračuta

3.51 km cross the road and continue straight ahead

4.31 km turn left onto the gravel path

4.67 km turn right

4.74 km turn left

4.82 km 50 m from the road (on the right-hand side), there is the Church of St. Domnius (Sveti Duie) in the Dubrova area

5.57 km at the crossroads, continue straight on

6.03 km at the crossroads, turn left onto the concrete

6.30 km on the right-hand side, there is a prehistoric *gomila* cairn

7.60 km at the pass, turn left towards the Church of St. Petrus (280 m away) and return the same way back to the pass

8.16 km from the Church of St. Petrus, turn left

8.26 km turn left

9.10 km at the entrance to Pražnice, continue left along the asphalt

9.45 km at the square in Pražnice, next to All Saints Church, turn left

9.60 km at the crossroads next to the school, turn left

9.85 km at the crossroads behind the school, continue straight on

9.96 km next to the bocce court, turn right onto the gravel path

11.83 km at the crossroads, turn right towards Gornji Humac

12.50 km continue straight on towards Gornji Humac

13.01 km Church of St. George (Sveti Jurai) in Straževnik

13.96 km arrival at an asphalt road; continue straight on

14.16 km turn left, after 200 m turn left again

14.41 km Parish Church of St. Nicholas in Gornji Humac; before the church, turn left

14.88 km continue straight on

15.09 km turn left

15.72 km turn left at the fork in the road

16.17 km turn left

16.56 km after 50 m, on the left-hand side there is Glogovica Pond

17.07 km turn right onto the trail that leads towards Gornji Humac (the circle around Gornji Humac closes here)

17.60 km on the right, there is the turning towards the Church of St. Clement (260 m); return to the road along the same path

18.15 km after returning to the road, turn right from the church

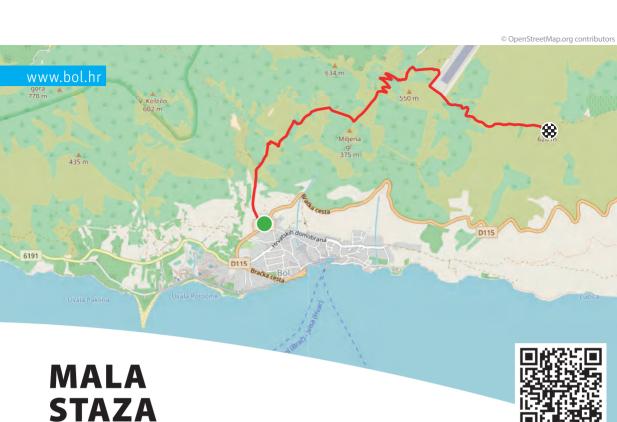
18.29 km go straight onto the trail

21.64 km from the trail, continue along the gravel path, which immediately turns into an asphalt road

21.93 km cross the road and arrive at Pučišća

22.38 km Riva in Pučišća





BOI

A section of the road that in past centuries used to connect Bol with other parts of the island of Brač leads uphill to one of the peaks in the southern part of the Brač plateau, which is characterised by the earliest traces of sacralisation on the island. This is the peak of Sveti Duh (628 m), the dominant point at a site that was chosen as a holy place as early as prehistoric times by erecting a cairn (stone mound). In the Middle Ages, a single-nave church was built next to it (14th century). This site offers a panoramic view of the Hvar Channel and the nearby island of Hvar.



5,71 km 2,00 min

START Bol

END Church of the Holy Spirit

ASCENT/DESCENT **552/11**HIGHEST POINT **622**

LOWEST POINT 78

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 0,30 km GRAVEL/PATH 5.41 km

DIFFICULTY **DEMANDING**









Start 43°15′54.504″N / 16°38′58.38″E Bol: crossroads between Bračka Cesta and Novi Put; start northwards towards Mala Staza

0.20 km continue straight on

0.60 km turn right at the crossroads and continue to the top of the ridge

3.40 km continue straight along the trail towards Brač Airport

3.65 km turn right

4.00 km arrival at a widening next to the airport building; turn right

4.20 km go left along the fence

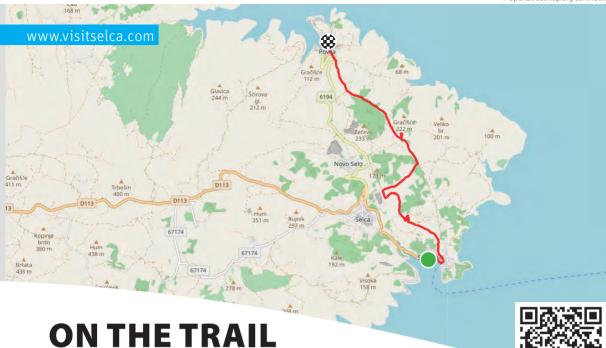
4.40 km continue onto the trail

5.30 km pass the vineyard

5.71 km Church of the Holy Spirit







SUMARTIN, SELCA, NOVO SELO, POVLIA

OF POVLJA

OF THE CHARTER

The church complex in Povlja is widely known for its important remnants of sacred architecture from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages. The Benedictine monastery of St. John the Baptist emerged in the late 9th or early 10th century on the site of an Early Christian building complex (6th-7th century). It is one of the oldest of its kind in Croatia. The trail to the former Benedictine abbey leads along the olive-growing area of the villages of Sumartin, Selca, Novo Selo and Povlia, and features several important cultural assets of the island of Brač, including the pre-Romanesque Church of St. Nicholas (10th century) in the Glavica area between Sumartin and Selca, and a Roman villa with an oil processing site (1st-6th century) at Bunje close to Novo Selo. This area was part of the Benedictine estate in the eastern part of Brač. It was recorded in the 1184 inventory of the abbey estate and also in the famous Charter of Povlia of 1250, the oldest preserved document written in Croatian using the Cyrillic alphabet.



9,22_{km} 3,00 min

START **Sumartin END Povlia**

151

ASCENT/DESCENT 263/238

HIGHEST POINT

LOWEST POINT

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 1,20 km GRAVEL/PATH 8,02 km

DIFFICULTY

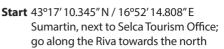
MEDIUM











0.10 km go right, along the Riva

0.30 km turn left towards the Franciscan monastery and the Church of St. Martin

0.45 km turn left

0.60 km continue straight on

0.65 km turn right

1.00 km leave the asphalt and turn left at the crossroads

1.75 km continue straight on

2.15 km turn left

2.50 km continue straight on

3.60 km turn right

4.80 km turn left

5.60 km turn right 200 m towards Bunje (remnants of a Roman villa); return the same way to the gravel path

6.00 km turn right onto the gravel path

6.60 km continue straight on

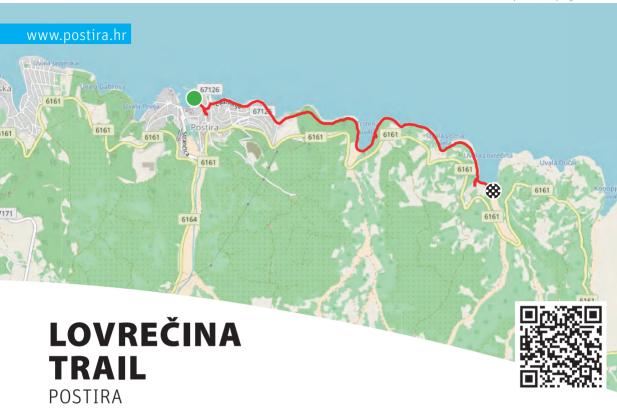
8.00 km continue straight on

8.80 km arrival at an asphalt road; continue straight on for c. 400 m

9.22 km Parish Church of St. John the Baptist (Early Christian complex of a threeaisled basilica with baptistery) in Povlja







Near the village of Postira, there is the cove of Lovrečina, a multi-layered archaeological site with architectural complexes dating back to Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. The eastern shore of the cove features remnants of a Roman maritime villa. In Late Antiquity, next to the Roman site a settlement emerged with an Early Christian church (6th-7th century), probably dedicated to St. Lawrence (Sveti Lovre), given the toponym Lovrečina. This is a single-nave building with a prominent semi-circular apse in the east, a transept (transverse aisle), a row of side rooms on the northern and southern sides of the central nave (the rectangular, elongated part of the church). and a narthex (the lobby area at the western end of the church) with semi-circular side apses. The northern central area alongside the nave served as a baptistery, which is indicated by the baptismal font in this part of the religious complex. In recent times, its ciborium has been restored to its original appearance with fragments that were found next to the font during archaeological research. Lovrečina Cove is also the site of the remains of the early Romanesque Church of St. Stephen and the Benedictine monastery (11th century) to which the church belonged.



4,90_{km} 1,30 min

START **Postira** Lovrečina

FND ASCENT/DESCENT 64/61

HIGHEST POINT

LOWEST POINT 1,30 km

ASPHALT/CONCRETE GRAVEL/PATH

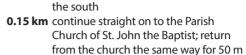
1,60 km

DIFFICULTY

EASY



SHORT INSTRUCTIONS Start 43°22′37.11″N / 16°37′43.396″E Riva in Postira; at the start of the cobblestone street, go uphill towards



0.30 km turn right into Balatura Street

0.40 km turn right into Zastivonje Street and continue eastwards along the sea

2.80 km turn 20 m to the Chapel of Our Lady of Gorma

2.90 km turn right; continue eastwards along the

4.55 km arrival at the beach in Lovrečina Cove; continue 50 m southwards to the ruins of the Early Christian Church of St.
Lawrence (Sveti Lovre). Return the same way to the beach and continue to the right, eastwards along the beach

4.90 km remnants of a Roman maritime villa

















DOL

On Good Friday morning, the inhabitants of Dol start their Via Crucis procession from the Parish Church of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (built in 1886 on the site of an earlier church), led by a cross-bearer and performing the 'Weeping of Our Lady' passion chant. The stations along the Way of the Cross are announced by the children playing an idiophone instrument called the škrgajke, but they encounter the procession only at one station, next to the early medieval Church of St. Michael (9th-11th century) on Mihoi Rat Hill above Dol. The procession leads to two more important monuments of the island's religious heritage: the Romanesque Church of St. Vitus (13th century) on the top of the hill of Velo Brdo and the former parish Church of the village of Dol dedicated to St. Peter (11th-12th century). Its bell tower features the oldest preserved bell on the island (14th century). Certain Stations of the Cross are also vantage points that offer panoramic views of Dol, the neighbouring villages of Postira and Škrip, and the Brač Channel.



4,40 km 1,30 min

START Dol FND Dol

ASCENT/DESCENT 310/310

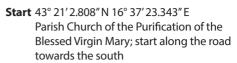
HIGHEST POINT 322 LOWEST POINT 100

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 0.48 km

GRAVEL/PATH 3.92 km

DIFFICULTY MEDIUM





0.30 km turn left from the road, and immediately after 50 m turn right to the Church of St. Peter; from the church, continue along the path in a southward direction

0.70 km turn right at the fork in the path

1.50 km turn right

1.80 km turn right

1.90 km turn towards the Church of St. Michael (Sveti Mihovil); return to the trail the same way

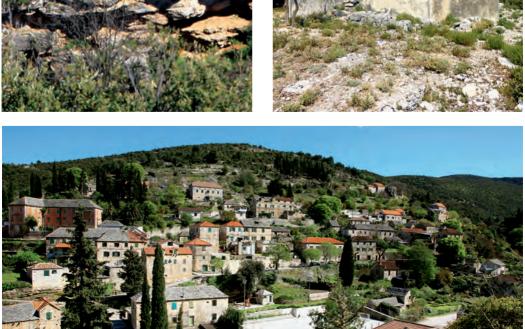
2.70 km continue straight on

3.40 km turn right to Kučac vantage point and return the same way

4.20 km continue straight on

4.40 km return to the starting point







Nerežišća, for many centuries the administrative centre of Brač (until 1828), is known for its valuable heritage in the form of its sacred architecture and arts, but also for its exceptional water supply system. Due to the lack of surface water courses and the increased salinity of its underground waters. Brač was in the past often and quite rightly referred to as the 'waterless island'. Until the 1970s, when drinking water was brought to the island by means of an underwater pipeline from the River Cetina, collecting rainwater was of crucial importance for life on the island. Getting by in such circumstances resulted in some of the best examples of building water supply systems. The most prominent ones can be found in the village of Nerežišća.



3,00 km 1,00 min

START **Nerežišća**END **Zvirin dolac**

ASCENT/DESCENT 211/0 HIGHEST POINT 564

LOWEST POINT 352

ASPHALT/CONCRETE **0,80 km** GRAVEL/PATH **2,20 km**

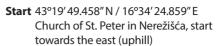
DIFFICULTY **EASY**











0.10 km continue straight on

0.15 km turn right **0.25 km** turn sharp left

0.40 km next to the Parish Church of Our Lady of Carmel, turn right uphill

0.80 km leave the asphalt and move onto a gravel path

1.20 km pass the first water supply, Cura

1.80 km pass the second water supply, Dunaj

3.00 km leave the gravel path and go onto an





www.visitsutivan.com



The area around Sutivan, a small town on the north-western coast of Brač, features some distinctive natural and cultural landmarks: the underwater site of an antiquity shipwreck with sarcophagi not far from the sandy cove of Likva, an important example of traditional dry stone walls, a limekiln on Timunić Beach, and Vela Lokva – the site where the inhabitants of Sutivan used to come for water during droughts. The church above Sutivan, known for its votive gifts and 19th-century model ships, is particularly interesting. It was built in 1623 and dedicated to St. Rochus for protection against the plague. Just a few steps from the church, there is the old local cemetery, which is unique on the island because of its underground tomb complex known as the Catacombs.



9,20 km 3,00 min

START Sutivan

END **Sutivan** ENT **144/144**

ASCENT/DESCENT 144/1
HIGHEST POINT 99

LOWEST POINT

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 2,90 km

GRAVEL/PATH 6,30 km

DIFFICULTY MEDIUM









Start 43°23′7.94″ N / 16°28′45.674″ E On the Riva in front of Kavanjinovi Dvori; go along the Riva in a westward direction

1.80 km leave the asphalt and go onto the trail; continue westwards by the sea

3.60 km turn left

4.10 km continue straight uphill

4.25 km turn left

5.00 km go to the right, and after 50 m turn immediately left

6.00 km continue straight on

7.20 km turn left

7.50 km continue straight on

7.70 km continue straight on

8.10 km continue straight on

8.40 km arrival at an asphalt road and continue straight on

8.55 km turn left to the cemetery (Catacombs)

8.70 km from the cemetery, go into Put Sv. Roka Street and continue straight into Alojzija Stepinca Street

9.10 km turn left into Perića Kala Street

9.20 km the Riva in Sutivan





The memory of the life and work of Ivan Rendić (1849-1932), the first Croatian sculptor of the modern period, occupies a special place in the cultural heritage of the town of Supetar. In search of his creative opus, which includes realistic portraits and allegoric figures, we go to the most remarkable and oldest parts of the historic town centre of Supetar.



2, 15_{km} 0, 45_{min}

START Supetar

END **Supetar** ASCENT/DESCENT **34/32**

HIGHEST POINT 27

LOWEST POINT 1

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 2,15 km

GRAVEL/PATH /

DIFFICULTY **EASY**









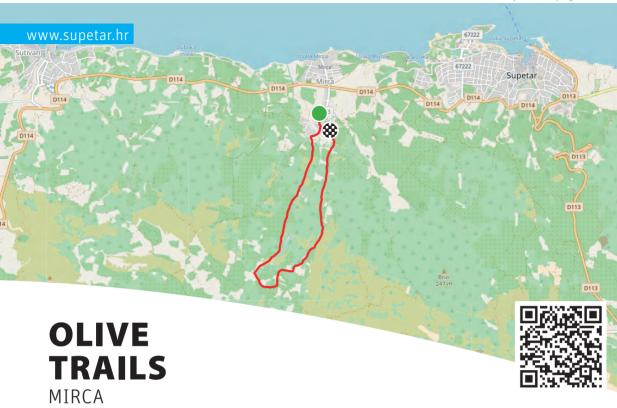
Start 43°23′1.074″N / 16°33′13.178″E On the Riva in Supetar, at the start of Kipara Ivana Rendića Street; go eastwards along the street

0.30 km turn left into Petra Jakšića Street
0.40 km turn right into Ive Jakšića Street
0.75 km turn right into 8. Ožujka Street, and immediately after 20 m again turn right into Ignjata Joba Street (this continues all the way to the Riva), and then go along the Riva to the western side of Supetar harbour

1.20 km turn left

2.15 km Cape of St. Nicholas





Olives and olive oil culture have deep roots in the everyday life of the island of Brač. One of the most important places connected with the island's olive growing tradition is the quaint village of Mirca. While walking in its olive groves, you can learn about the olive varieties that grow on the island, and also about the tradition of producing olive oil in this part of the Mediterranean.



5,04_{km}
1,45_{min}

START Mirca

END **Mirca**

ASCENT/DESCENT 220/213
HIGHEST POINT 267

LOWEST POINT 45

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 3,50 km

GRAVEL/PATH 1,54 km
DIFFICULTY EASY











Start 43°22′39.364″ N / 16°31′18.793″ E
Parish Church of the Visitation of Mary;
head south

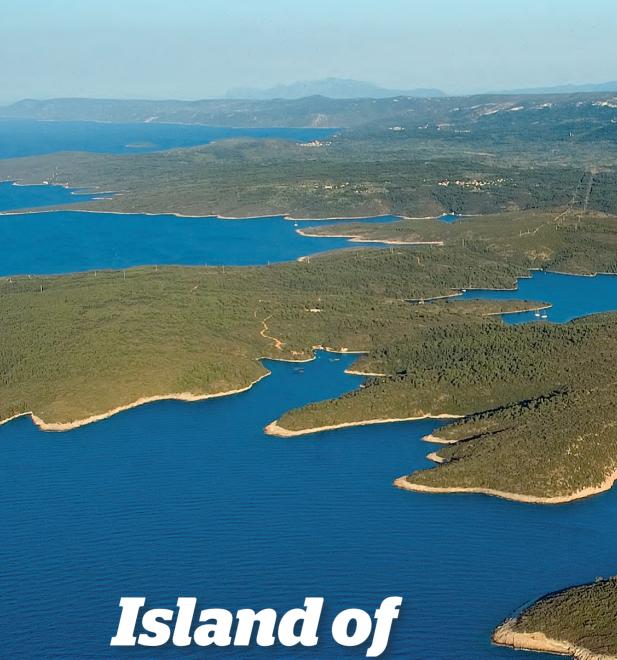
0.10 km turn right

0.30 km turn left onto a concrete path

2.25 km turn left 2.60 km turn left 3.00 km turn left

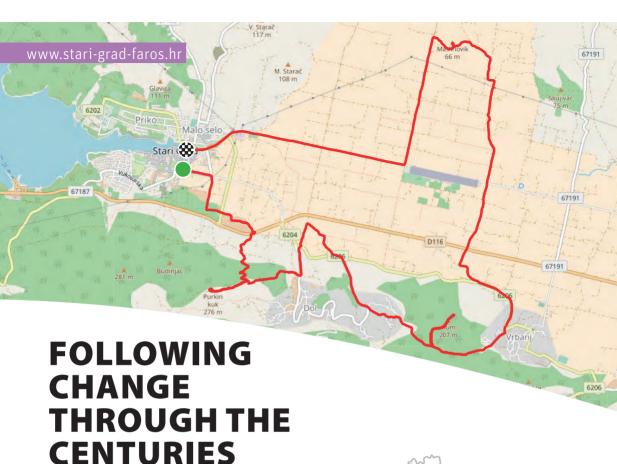
4.80 km turn left towards the village of Mirca **5.04 km** Parish Church of the Visitation of Mary





Island of Hvar 4 trails 37 km





STARI GRAD

Under the patronage of Dionysius, the Elder of Syracuse, the Greeks from the island of Paros in the Aegean Sea founded the polis of Pharos in a deeply indented cove in the north-western part of the island of Hvar in 385-384 BC. Twenty-four centuries later, this settlement is called Stari Grad and is one of the two oldest towns in Croatia. The fertile Stari Grad Plain in its immediate vicinity still preserves the important heritage of the town's founders. The Pharos hora is the best-preserved example of ancient Greek parcellation in the entire Mediterranean. Walking along the straight lines that divide the land, as it was laid out by Ionic Greeks 2,400 years ago in Stari Grad Plain, is like travelling back in time. This route reveals valuable heritage that was preserved throughout the centuries and which recalls the ancient Illyrians and Hellenic civilisations. Stari Grad Plain and the Stari Grad historic town centre were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2008.



17,00 km 5,00 min

START Stari Grad

ASCENT/DESCENT 507/515

HIGHEST POINT **269** LOWEST POINT **0**

ASPHALT/CONCRETE GRAVEL/PATH

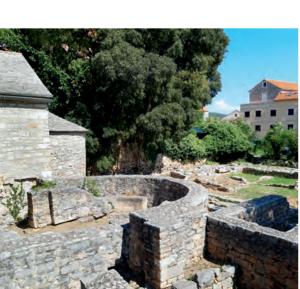
3,00 km 14,00 km

DIFFICULTY MEDIUM



























Start 43°10′56″N / 16°35′54″E

Stari Grad, Faros

archaeological site, 4th

century BC (Agency for

Management of Stari Grad

Plain Public Institution), head

east along Vukovarska cesta

0.30 km turn right

0.70 km turn left

0.90 km cross the street, continue straight ahead

1.00 km turn left

1.20 km keep right until you reach the main asphalt road

1.40 km arrival at the main asphalt road, cross the road and continue right about 50 metres along the road; after 50 metres, turn left onto a gravel path

1.70 km at the crossroads, continue straight uphill following the markings; follow the marked hiking trail to Likorova Kuća (Doctor's House) at 2.30 km (Budiniac)

2.30 km turn right uphill, following the markings in the direction of Purkin Kuk

2.70 km Purkin Kuk Hill (prehistoric (ritual) tumulus, Greek fortress); return the same way to Likorova Kuća

3.30 km at the crossroads next to
Likorova Kuća, turn right, and
after 50 metres immediately
turn left downhill to the
Church of St. Rochus (Dol)

3.90 km Church of St. Rochus (Dol); immediately after the church, you'll arrive at an asphalt road: turn left

4.30 km cross the asphalt road onto a gravel path

4.60 km next to Kupinovik archaeological site (remains of a Roman estate) turn right, next to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Srca Isusova)

5.10 km arrival at an asphalt road; turn left and continue along this road for 100 m. After that, turn right onto another, smaller asphalt road

5.80 km at the crossroads next to the church of St. Anne in Dol, continue straight and follow the road (uphill) until you reach the path that leads to Hum Hill

6.30 km arrival at the path

6.70 km turn left towards the peak of Hum Hill (remains of a prehistoric hillfort and the pre-Romanesque Church of St. Vitus). Return the same way to the crossroads and turn left (at 7.80 km) towards Vrbani

8.70 km Vrbanj, arrival at the main asphalt road, turn left

9.50 km from the asphalt road, turn right onto the gravel road next to the Church of St. Michael (Sv. Mihovil)

9.80 km turn right

10.00 km cross the asphalt road and continue straight ahead through Stari Grad Plain towards the north

10.80 km cross the gravel road in the field and continue straight ahead northwards

11.90 km left and immediately after 100 metres turn right

12.20 km turn left and after 300 metres left again towards the top of Maslinovik Hill

12.70 km Maslinovik site (remains of a Greek tower from the 4th century BC and shepherds' settlement from the 19th century). From Maslinovik, continue downhill towards the west

13.10 km left and straight on south towards the airfield to the main gravel road

14.60 km on the main gravel road, turn right and continue west towards Stari Grad

16.10 km Gospojica Church

16.50 km arrival at the asphalt road, keep heading west

17.00 km Riva (waterfront) in Stari Grad





HVAR

Surrounded by a system of fortifications and a natural barrier (the small islands that protect the approach to the town harbour), Hvar throughout its history played a vital role as a well-defended maritime stronghold along the eastern Adriatic coast. This importance is also reflected in the town's natural resources, especially the large fertile fields in the east and its natural water sources. For centuries, the basis of the defensive line of the town of Hvar and its harbour was the Fortica fortress (also known as the Španjola or Spanish Fort) and the city walls. The Fortica was erected above the northern part of the town on the site of a former Illyrian fort and a Late Antiquity fortification complex. The construction of the fortress began around 1282 and ended in approximately 1551. Despite later extensions and repairs, the present appearance of the Fortica mostly dates back to the 16th century. During French rule in Dalmatia (1806-1813), the town of Hvar was additionally fortified. A remarkable building from this period is the Napoljun (Napoleon) fortification, which was erected in 1811 on the hill of Sveti Nikola (on the site of the medieval Church of St. Nicholas) to the north-east of Hvar.



9,58_{km} 3,30 min

START Hvar FND Hvar

ASCENT/DESCENT 364/364 227

HIGHEST POINT LOWEST POINT

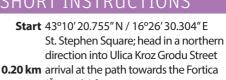
ASPHALT/CONCRETE 4,48 km

GRAVEL/PATH 5,10 km

DIFFICULTY **DEMANDING**



SHORT INSTRUCTIONS



(Španjola) fortress

0.70 km next to the fortress, turn left onto the asphalt

0.80 km from the asphalt, turn onto the path to the right

1.40 km from the path, go onto the asphalt to the right

1.65 km take a sharp left into Jerka Mišetića Street

2.00 km from the asphalt, turn left onto the path towards the Napoleon fortress

2.75 km arrival at an asphalt road and turn right towards the Napoleon fortress; go around it and continue downhill along the asphalt

3.50 km from the asphalt, turn right onto a gravel path

4.30 km from the gravel path, turn left onto the trail towards the quarry

5.45 km behind the quarry, turn left from the asphalt onto a gravel path

6.15 km cross the main road and go onto a path that leads southwards

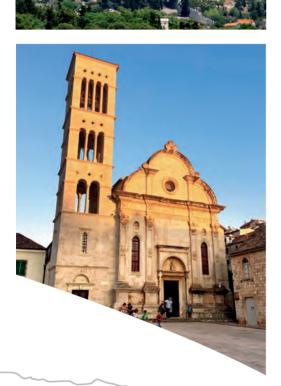
6.40 km continue straight on towards the south

6.45 km continue straight on towards the south

6.60 km turn left towards Pokonji Dol Beach

6.90 km from the path, go onto the asphalt next to Pokonji Dol Beach and continue along the road by the sea

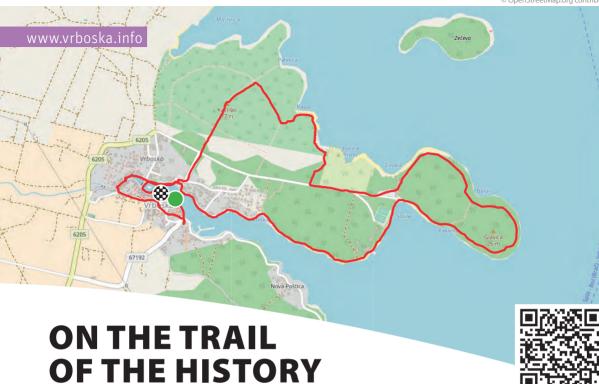
9.58 km St. Stephen Square





Sućuraj





VRBOSKA

Because of its large number of small bridges, Vrboska is often referred to as 'Little Venice'. But it is not only the bridges that make this small town located in a deep wooded cove in the northern part of the island of Hvar particularly significant. The church-fortress of St. Mary of Mercy, probably erected in 1575 and fortified by 1579, is particularly impressive. This is one of the most striking examples of a building in the Adriatic that combines elements of both sacral and fortification architecture.

OF VRBOSKA



8,14_{km}
2,30_{min}

START Vrboska

END Vrboska

ASCENT/DESCENT 131/131

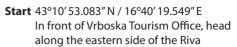
HIGHEST POINT 7:

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 2,90 km GRAVEL/PATH 5,24 km

DIFFICULTY EASY



SHORT INSTRUCTIONS



0.30 km arrival at the Church of St. Peter; from here, return 30 m and turn westwards towards the church-fortress of St. Mary of Mercy

0.50 km church-fortress of St. Mary of Mercy0.60 km Parish Church of St. Lawrence (Sveti Lovre)

0.80 km turn right into a lane towards the channel; on arriving at the channel, turn right

0.90 km turn left over the bridge to the other side of the channel; from the bridge, turn right and continue eastwards by the sea

1.80 km from the asphalt, turn onto the path that leads along the sea

3.10 km continue across the beach along the sea

5.30 km cross the car park area; arrive at an asphalt road and continue westwards

5.80 km turn right

6.50 km go along the trail to the right

6.90 km turn left, uphill

7.10 km arrive at Kaštilac tower at Zaglav, and then continue straight on to an asphalt path

7.80 km arrive at the sea and then turn right

7.90 km turn left over the bridge

8.14 km return to the starting point





Sućuraj





Sućuraj Lighthouse is located on the easternmost coast of the island of Hvar. It was built in 1889 as part of the overall Austro-Hungarian project of establishing a system of lighthouses in the Adriatic from the early 19th until the beginning of the 20th century. This lighthouse is a symbol of the small town of the same name (which comes from the former medieval Church of St. George - Sveti Juraj - whose existence in the area of present-day Sućuraj was recorded in the Hvar Municipality Statue of 1331). Thanks to its strategic position, Sućuraj plays an important role in the surveillance of the waters in the Hvar, Korčula and Neretva Channels. The legend of the fortified palace of the Illyrian Queen Teuta (3rd century BC) at the site of Košćak (Teuta's Wall, north of Sućuraj) and the Venetian fortress of 1613 in Sućuraj are both parts of the local history.

SUĆURAI



2,30 km 0,45 min

START Sućuraj

END **Sućuraj**

ASCENT/DESCENT 17/17
HIGHEST POINT 16

LOWEST POINT 1

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 1,50 km GRAVEL/PATH 0,80 km

DIFFICULTY EASY







SHORT INSTRUCTIONS

Start 43°7′29.899″ N / 17°11′21.901″ E
At the tip of the breakwater (next to the statue of St. Nicholas) in Sućuraj, head westwards

0.15 km enter a small street towards the west
0.35 km turn right towards the Riva; continue by the sea along the Riva (on the northern side of the cove)

1.20 km Cape Sućuraj Lighthouse; continue along the sea

1.80 km turn left

1.90 km turn right

2.00 km turn left

2.10 km Franciscan monastery and the Parish Church of St. George (Sveti Juraj)

2.30 km the Riva in Sućuraj (next to the Parish Church of St. George)









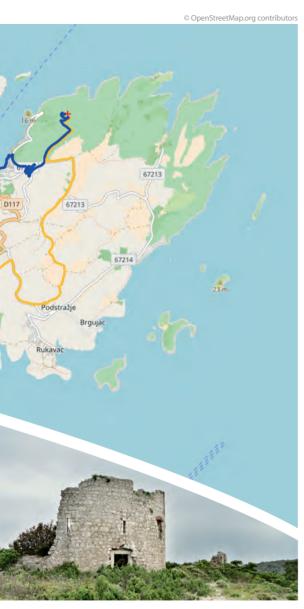


For many centuries, the island of Vis was the 'fortress of the Adriatic'. Possession of Vis meant controlling the entrance to the Adriatic and navigation of its waters. This was demonstrated in July 1866. The naval forces of the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Italy fought over the island of Vis. This was the biggest sea battle between ironclad warships in the Adriatic. In addition to naval forces, the Austrians also deployed their land forces stationed in the strongholds on the island. Some of these were crucial in repelling an Italian landing. Following the row of forts, towers and coastal batteries, we follow the course of a battle that left an indelible mark on European military and naval history.



38,02 km 14,30 min

START Vis
END Komiža
ASCENT/DESCENT 1041/1081
HIGHEST POINT 407
LOWEST POINT 1
ASPHALT/CONCRETE 9,90 km
GRAVEL/PATH 28,12 km
DIFFICULTY MEDIUM













9,50 km 3,15 min



START King George III fortress
END Wellington fortress (tower)

ASCENT/DESCENT 245/118
HIGHEST POINT 173
LOWEST POINT 1

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 5,16 km
GRAVEL/PATH 4,34 km
DIFFICULTY MEDIUM

67210 10/11 67213 67213 67213 67214 67214 67214

10,20 km 3,30 min



START Wellington fortress (tower)

END Vis Airport

ASCENT/DESCENT 131/186

HIGHEST POINT 173 LOWEST POINT 103

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 2.10 km

GRAVEL/PATH 8,10 km

DIFFICULTY MEDIUM

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS

Start 43°4′24.5″N / 16°11′48.1″E King George III Fortress; after 30 m, descend to the left onto the trail

0.23 km Mamula Fortress (battery); return to the road, and after 180 m turn left onto the trail

0.56 km Robertson Tower (battery); return to the road, and after 300 m turn right onto the gravel path

1.49 km the gravel path connects to the trail at the dry stone wall

1.62 km Bentinck (Terjun) Fortress (tower); follow the trail to the asphalt and continue to the left

2.67 km plaque with the inscription 'Viški boj' (Battle of Vis) in Stonca Cove

3.29 km Roman thermae (ancient Issa); continue along the Riva in the town of Vis

4.68 km The Battery Fortress of Our Lady (Batteria della Madonna); continue along the Riva to the gravel path at 5.67 km and to the right along a combination of gravel and asphalt

9.50 km Wellington Fortress (tower)

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS

Start 43°4′6.6″N / 16°12′54″E Wellington fortress (tower)

2.42 km go along the asphalt road

3.19 km go along the gravel path

4.08 km go along the trail

4.70 km take the gravel path

6.10 km leave the gravel path

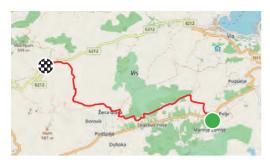
6.40 km Podstražje fortress (battery); continue along the trail

6.70 km go along the asphalt road

8.04 km go along the field path

10.20 km World War Two Vis Airport (Plisko Polje)





8,61 km 3,45 min



START Vis Airport

END Church of St. Michael

ASCENT/DESCENT 381/190

HIGHEST POINT 407

LOWEST POINT 117

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 0,62 km

GRAVEL/PATH 7,99 km

DIFFICULTY MEDIUM



9,71 km 4,00 min



START Church of St. Michael

FND Komiža

ASCENT/DESCENT 284/587

HIGHEST POINT 309

LOWEST POINT 6

ASPHALT/CONCRETE 2,02 km

GRAVEL/PATH 7,69 km

DIFFICULTY MEDIUM

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS

Start 43°1′56.4″ N / 16°10′51.5″ E World War Two Vis Airport (Plisko Polje)

0.10 km go along the gravel path

4.25 km Church of St. Anthony; go along the trail

4.45 km go along the gravel path

4.90 km go along the trail

8.19 km go along the road

8.61 km Church of St. Michael (Sveti Mihovil)
(at the foot of the church, there is a
cistern and the assumed position of the
former Austrian Max Ferdinand military
barracks)

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS •

Start 43°2′52.9″N / 16°6′47.9″E

Church of St. Michael (Sveti Mihovil) (at the foot of the church, there is a cistern and the assumed position of the former Austrian Max Ferdinand military barracks); follow the trail downhill to Komiža

1.63 km go along the asphalt road

2.95 km go along the trail

4.04 km Church of St. Blasius (Sveti Blaž)

4.34 km go along the gravel path

5.78 km go along the trail

7.16 km turn towards the Manjarema fortress

7.80 km Manjarema fortress

9.21 km go along the asphalt road

9.71 km Komiža





THINGS TO KNOW



NAVIGATION Map, compass, GPS device

Navigation devices are used to plan your route before the journey and when you need assistance with orientation. Learn how to read topographic and relief maps, and how to use a compass and GPS devices before you start your trip.



LIGHTS

Torch, hand lamp, head lamp

Make sure you take a light with you when going to places where there are no conventional light sources. Head lamps are recommended because of their convenience, as you'll have free hands. Don't forget to pack extra batteries.



PROTECTION FROM THE SUN Sun glasses, cream and cap

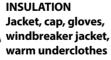
Protect your skin and eyes from UV rays that can cause burns and even cancer. Put on your sun glasses, cream and cap. Clothes such as trousers and long-sleeved shirts can help reduce exposure to sunlight.



FIRST AID KIT

Be prepared for emergencies and bring a first aid kit. Start with a pre-assembled kit. Check the expiry date of all items and replace them if necessary. Consider carrying emergency instructions in case of medical problems that you are not familiar with.





Nature is unpredictable. Be prepared for sudden changes in the weather. Take an extra layer of clothing to help you in any extreme conditions that might occur.



FIRE

Matches, lighter

Fire may be an emergency signal as well as a source of heat for cooking and getting warm. Pack matches (preferably waterproof) and things that are easily flammable and maintain a flame (e.g. a lighter). Get to know the location before leaving. Learn more about campfires.

WARNING:

From 1 May to 1 October, fires in the open are prohibited.



TOOLS AND REPAIR EQUIPMENT Adhesive tape, knife, screwdriver, scissors

Take basic repair tools so you can maintain your equipment and prepare food. The kit must contain items such adhesive tape, a knife and scissors. Consider taking multifunctional tools (Swiss knife). Be on the safe side and carry equipment specific to your trip and activity.



FOOD

Always be ready to change your travel plans. Prepare some additional food for an extra day, preferably food that doesn't need to be cooked but still has good nutritional value in order to give you energy. Salty and easily digestible snacks (nuts and granola bars) are good for outdoor activities.



HYDRATION Water and water purification tablets

Being hydrated on the road is of the utmost importance! Physical activity increases the risk of dehydration (loss of water and salt from the body), which can have negative consequences on your health. If you engage in outdoor activities (hiking, cycling, running, swimming, etc.), especially during hot weather, make sure you drink water often enough, even before you're thirsty. Prepare water before you need it and don't allow your body to dehydrate. Before going on a trip, make sure you check if your destination has water sources which you can use or purify. Learn more about water purification.



SHELTER Tent, space blanket, tarpaulin, sleeping bag

Shelter is one of the most important elements for survival. It can protect you from being exposed to extreme weather conditions. A tent, tarpaulin, sleeping bag or space blanket are some simple options for making a quick shelter.



CENTRAL DALMATIA The Heart of Adriatic

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