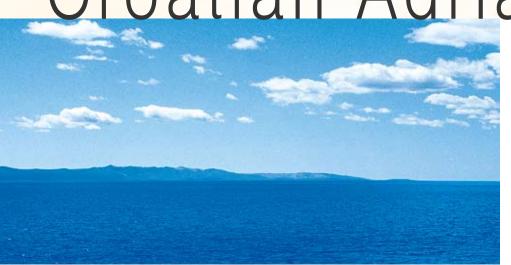






The Adriatic Sea has for ages been the closest maritime route from the central Mediterranean and the seats of the great civilisations of the antiquity to the northern regions and the central European mainland. As an important route its shores bear the indelible traces of all periods of the development of global and European civilisation, both on land and beneath its blue surface. Astronauts have seen that the seas of the





world truly have the colour their name imparts them: the Red Sea is truly red, the Black Sea black and the Adriatic Sea – a true blue sea. By its configuration and its level of indentation the Croatian shores of the Adriatic Sea bring together all of the geological diversity of the Mediterranean, it has for thousands of years been the crossroads of all routes linking the European and Asian regions (the Near East), it is home to the oldest traces of the formation of western civilisation, and, climatically protected by the Alps, it preserves a warm Mediterranean clime deep into the north of the European mainland. The Croatian shores of the Adriatic are for this reason considered a unique example of the integration of the wealth of the Mediterranean, not only by its history, but also by its natural beauty.

General data and characteristics

The Adriatic Sea (Mar Adriatico, Adria) is an integral part of the Mediterranean characteristic for its deep reach into the land mass of Europe, between the extensive coastlines of Italy and Croatia, and as such is its section closest and most accessible to Central Europe. Its eastern shores, the Croatia Adriatic, is its most intricately indented part, with a total of 1244 islands, islets and reefs, with a total coastline length of 6,278 km, a surface area of 138,595 km² and its greatest depth being 1330 m (Southern Adriatic Depression) and with waters that are exceptionally transparent to a depth of 50 m. Sea temperature fluctuations throughout the year: in winter months temperature ranges from 7 to 10°C, in summer months average surface temperature is from 21 to 26°C, while the temperature at a depth of from 20 to 30 m (average diving depth) remains constant throughout the year, ranging from 16 to 17°C. Salinity is 38.32 per mille; the difference between high and low tide varies from 40 cm (Southern Adriatic and Dalmatia) to 1 m at Istria. The Adriatic is a relatively calm sea, with no high waves or strong currents. Wave height ranges from 40 to 150 cm, to 4 to 5 m at the most in extremely adverse weather conditions on the open sea. Speed of sea currents is about 0.5 knots, although in certain places and in special weather conditions it can reach up to 4 knots.







Treasury of Croatian and European wealth

The northern part of the Adriatic Sea (notably Istria and Kvarner) has been more easily accessible to tourists for a great many years - a factor which has made the tourist season longer, while Dalmatia - due to its poor road links - has had a shorter but more intensive season, in July and August. Inadequate road links have had an influence on other aspects involved in the development of tourism, results of which are that a large part of the Dalmatian coast is still sparsely inhabited and underdeveloped, and therefore preserved in an untouched natural condition. And those are the very characteristics of Croatia's untamed shores, washed by the clean waters of a sea, which constitute the comparative advantages sought by true lovers of natural

seaboard and submarine beauty remaining in the few existing coastal areas of the world.

Although the littoral region and submarine areas already offer a range of attractive locations for both rest and diving, those familiar with the Croatian coastline are aware of the fact that the natural and cultural wealth of this part of the Adriatic still to be discovered are yet to show the true value of the Adriatic. We therefore invite you to not to ignore the opportunity of being an active partner in that journey of discovery, shaping and preservation of this European treasure trove.

DIVING AND DIVING TOURISM IN CROATIA

Diving tourism in Croatia has been increasing in popularity since 1996. Annual growth in the number of tourists has been between 15 and 20%, and with it grew the number of professional diving centres organized in the near vicinity of the most attractive locations along the coastline, in order to enable divers from all over the world to abandon themselves to enjoying the Croatian submarine world, while at the same time being able to feel secure under professional supervision and with all the necessary safety measures in place. Today, the number of registered and licensed diving centres exceeds

100, with the largest number being located in lstria and Kvarner, and in the area of Central Dalmatia.

Undoubtedly the most attractive diving locations in the Adriatic are underwater cliff faces and reefs, caves and the wrecks of ships and aeroplanes. The Croatian land mass ranks among the most specific in the world: Dalmatia itself lies on karst, full of crevices, caves, sink holes and channels. Based on the number of caves so far discovered on land it is estimated that there are at least 1500 underwater caves and holes still undiscovered in the Adriatic. In addition to plant and animal species endemic to the Adriatic, which are a highly sought-after target for photo and video safaris, the most attractive locations are those which conceal traces of times gone by: archaeological localities and underwater wrecks.

The oldest localities containing the remains of sunken ships date from the times of Antiquity, and are to be found on the ancient trading routes leading from Greece towards northern Italy, and all the colonies founded along that route on the shores of the Adriatic: Cavtat (Epidaurus), Mljet (Meleda), Korčula (Kokira), Hvar (Pharos), Vis (Issa), Split (Asphalatos / Spalatum), Solin (Salona), Trogir (Tragurium), Rogoznica



Legislative regulation regarding underwater activities in Croatia is still in the phase of defining the final legal provisions, the aim being to regulate development of diving tourism in the most effective way, based on practice and application, while at the same time preserving the wealth of the Adriatic underwater world and to increase diving safety. According to current regulations it is possible to dive in Croatian waters if one has a valid permission (annual diving identity card at a cost of 100 HRK per annum, and individual Permission for independent underwater activities, costing 2400 HRK per annum. Should tourist diving activity be planned in the registered diving centres (presented in this catalogue), then individual permission is not necessary. There are zones where diving is prohibited even with individual permission. These are those zones under special protection by the Ministry of Culture, and diving in those areas may be allowed but only when accompanied by a diving guide from an authorized diving centre.

USEFUL INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

The Section for Diving Tourism of the Croatian Chamber of Economy (CCE) is a body linking members of the CCE, trade associations and crafts registered in Croatia for diving business and activities – providers of services in diving tourism.

Headquarters of the Section for Diving Tourism of the CCE: Sector for Tourism, Rooseveltov trg 2/III, 10000 Zagreb, tel. + 385 1 4561 570; 4561 617; e-mail: info@croprodive.info; turizam@hgk.hr; Internet: www.croprodive.info Hyperbaric chambers are located in Split (Department of Naval Medicine, Department for naval and hyperbaric medicine) and Hyperbaric Medicine Centre dr. Gojko Gošović, Pula (Policlinic OXY Pula), Crikvenica (Policlinic OXY Crikvenica), Zagreb (Policlinic OXY Zagreb, KB Dubrava) and Dubrovnik (Policlinic OXY Dubrovnik). They have organised hyperbaric chambers ready for emergency medical intervention for domestic and foreign tourists and for the admission of all injured divers during the tourist season. Rescue

(Heracleia), anchorage sites in the Kornati archipelago (Žirje, Lavsa, Murter), the wider area of Šibenik and Zadar (Liburnia / Jadera), Pula (Pola), Roman villas on the Brijuni islands, and many other micro-locations once used by ancient mariners as refuges and anchorages. In the Middle Ages trades links between Italy and the Middle East intensified, Venice became a booming trading metropolis, towns along the Croatian littoral experience strong development (Dubrovnik, Split, Zadar, Pula); naval battles of the 19th and 20th centuries leave their traces on the sea bed. Since WWII many wrecks have been lifted from the bottom of the sea (particularly along the Istrian coast), but there remains a considerable number of wrecks available to sports divers. Those at greater depths are still biding their time, waiting to be discovered and researched.

It is our desire to present all those special qualities to the world tourist market, particularly at nautical and diving fairs. This is why the Croatian National Tourist Board believes that a readily identifiable, attractive and exclusive approach to the promotion of diving tourism as a very young and promising, and highly specific branch of tourism, is very important indeed.



 Δ Tompot blenny in yellow sponge – Adriatic motif akin to tropical seas

In other words, you can dive anywhere in the Adriatic provided that you are accompanied by a professional guide (diving guide or diving instructor) whose job is to ensure your safety and to show you diving locations in a direct and informed way. Every professionally organized diving centre fulfils all the conditions required to make your diving trip a safe, interesting and unforgettable experience.

services are connected with helicopter units for emergency help and rapid transport if needed. For Search and Rescue at Sea, Head Office – Rijeka, Tel: 155 or Tel: 112,

Fax: +385 (0) 51 312 254; e-mail: mrcc@pomorstvo.hr; Web: www.duzs.hr.







GENERAL INFORMATION

We are delighted that you have decided to visit our country and we wish you a warm welcome.

Croats call their country "Our beautiful Homeland", which is the opening line of the Croatian national anthem.

The Republic of Croatia is a European parliamentary state and part of European political and cultural history. It is classed as a medium sized European country, such as Denmark, Ireland, the Slovak Republic and Switzerland.

Croatia is a land of open frontiers and clear cut customs regulations. It is also a place of harmony and one that is respectful to its guests. We strive to make our country beautiful to all those who visit it, and we do our best to ensure that visitors take the most beautiful memories home with them.

Travel documents:

 A valid passport or some other identification document recognised by international agreement; for certain countries a personal identity card is sufficient (i.e. a document which testifies to the identity and citizenship of the bearer).

Information: Diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Republic of Croatia abroad or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the

can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development – Administration for Veterinary Medicine (Tel.: + 385 1 6109 749, 6106 703 and 6106 669), www.mps.hr.

Currency:

• The kuna (1 kuna = 100 lipa). Foreign currency can be exchanged in banks, exchange offices, post offices, travel agencies and hotels.

Post and telecommunications

 Post offices are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays, in smaller places from 7 a.m. until
 2 p.m., and some offices work a split shift. In bigger towns and tourist centres, duty post offices are open on Saturdays and Sundays.

Phone cards are used in all public telephones and may be purchased from post offices and newspaper kiosks. International calls may be made directly from any public telephone.

Internet: www.posta.hr

Shops and public services working hours

 During the tourist season, most shops are open from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. on weekdays, and most are open during the weekends as well.

Public services and business offices work from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m., Monday to Friday.

22 June - Anti-Fascist Resistance Day25 June - Statehood Day5 August - Victory Day and National Thanksgiving Day

5 August - Victory Day and National Thanksgiving Da 15 August - Assumption Day

8 October - Independence Day

1 November - All Saints' Day 25-26 December - Christmas Holidays

Petrol stations:

 Petrol stations in larger cities and on motorways are open 24 hours a day. Petrol stations sell Eurosuper 95, Super 95, Super 98, Super plus 98, Euro Diesel and Diesel, and gas (LPG) is also available in major cities, and at petrol stations on motorways.

For information on fuel prices and a list of places selling LPG gas go to:

www.ina.hr; www.omv.hr; www.tifon.hr; www.hak.hr

Important telephone numbers:

- International country code for Croatia: +385
- Police: 192Fire Brigade: 193Ambulance: 194
- Roadside vehicle assistance: 1987
- (When calling from abroad or by mobile phone, call +385 1 1987)
- National Centre for Search and Rescue at Sea: 155
- National number for all emergency situations: 112



Republic of Croatia.

tel: +385 1 4569 964; e-mail: stranci@mvp.hr, konzularni.poslovi@mvpei.hr; internet: www.mvpei.hr

Customs regulations:

 Customs regulations in the Republic of Croatia are almost completely harmonised with the regulations and standards of EU member states, but the value of items of a non-commercial nature for personal use which may be brought into the country without paying tax duty or VAT is limited to 1.000 HRK (kuna).

Foreign citizens and Croatian citizens with foreign residence may bring in to, or take out of, Croatia, foreign or local currencies by cash or cheque without restriction, but amounts exceeding 10,000 euros must be declared to a customs official upon arrival in, or departure from, Croatia.

Valuable professional equipment and technical devices must also be declared to a customs official at a border crossing.

VAT is refunded to foreign nationals when leaving the country in respect of individual goods purchased in Croatia, for amounts exceeding 740 HRK (kuna) per purchase excluding VAT upon presentation of a Tax Cheque form certified by a customs official when the goods are taken out of the country. The Tax Cheque form must be certified within 3 months of purchase and the request for the refund of VAT must be submitted within 6 months of the date of purchase.

For additional information, please contact the Customs Administration (www.carina.hr)

Information regarding the regulations relating to importing products of animal origin in personal luggage

Health services

There are hospitals and clinics in all larger towns and cities, while smaller places have surgeries and pharmacies.

Foreign visitors who are covered by health insurance in their own country do not have to pay for emergency health care during their private stay in the Republic of Croatia provided a convention on Social Security has been signed between their country and Croatia. This is on the condition that they possess a certificate stipulated by such a convention confirming their right to health care. Health care (including transport) is provided for emergency cases in the same manner and according to regulations valid for Croatian citizens covered by Social Security, with foreign visitors paying the same excess health care costs as Croatian citizens. People from countries with which no such convention has been signed shall personally bear the costs of the health services provided.

Power supply: 220 V, frequency 50 Hz

Tap water is safe to drink in all parts of Croatia.

Public holidays

1 January - New Year's Day 6 January - Epiphany Easter Sunday & Easter Monday 1 May - Labour Day Corpus Christi

- General information: 18981
- Information on local and intercity numbers: 11888
- Information on international numbers: 11802
- Weather forecast and road conditions: 060 520 520 Croatian Automobile Club (HAK): +385 1 46 40 800, Internet: www.hak.hr;

E-mail: info@hak.hr

Dear Guests,

In order to ensure both your pleasant stay in our country and the observance of its laws, we respectfully request that you check whether you have been correctly registered for the whole period of your stay, from the day of your arrival to the day of your departure.

This is an important and necessary procedure, particularly if you are staying in private accommodation, in order to guarantee the quality of service and your personal safety as well as to prevent the illegal provision of accommodation by those who are not registered with the appropriate authorities.

We thank you in advance for your co-operation and wish you a pleasant stay.





ISTRIA

The picturesque and mysterious beauty of the Istrian peninsula and its shores does not end where the sea begins; indeed, the underwater world surrounding it is equally spectacular.

Waiting for divers in these waters are numerous wrecks – passenger ships, merchant and cargo ships, torpedo boats and submarines. The majority of them were sunk during WW1 and WW2 and lie within the boundaries of recreational diving, i.e. at a depth of down to 40 m.

When entering the deep blue one first observes the almost imperceptible silhouette of the wreck, obscured by shoals of fish. Only when the diver approaches closer does it become clear that in the course of decades these sunken skips have become diverse and colourful artificial reefs teeming with underwater life. Some parts of certain wrecks can be entered and their interior viewed.

Among the best known wrecks of the northern Adriatic is undoubtedly the passenger ship **Baron Gautsch**, lying immediately before Rovinj, a location where about ten diving centres are operating. This Austro-Hungarian passenger ship met its doom in a minefield in 1914, taking with it many innocent lives to the bottom of the sea. Its final voyage, between Dalmatia and Trieste, came to a tragic end in the waters west of the Brijuni islands in a freshly laid minefield designed to defend the naval port of Pula, by the Austro-Hungarian mine-laying vessel Basilisk. The vessel is 84.5 m long and with a beam of 11.6 m. Powered by three steam engines with a total output of 4600 hp it had a maximum speed of 17 knots. It is located 6 nm SW of the lighthouse Sveti Ivan na pučini at a depth of from 28 to 40 m. The upper deck is reached at 28 m while the lower lies at 42 m. The lower sections of the ship have not yet been









fully researched, but it is known that many divers illegally searching for precious items and souvenirs have significantly devastated the wreck.

Today, the remains of the Baron Gautsch are under the protection of the Ministry of Culture, and diving is possible only if organized by a licensed diving centre.

- □ John Dory submarine world of the Brijuni National Park



Other wrecks of interest

Coriolanus: A British Royal Navy warship of the Shakespeare class, a wreck under the protection of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia. The vessel was a steam-engine powered mine-sweeper adapted for sailing in adverse condition (trawler), capacity 554 t, 46 m long, 8.5m in beam. Its armaments included 20 mm anti-aircraft cannons and it carried 30 anti-submarine deep water mines. The ship was launched in 1940 and was a part of a 12 vessel fleet of the same class. Judging by the electronic equipment installed it is believed that towards the end of the war the ship was also engaged in espionage activities. On May 5, 1945 it struck a floating mine and sunk within a very short time. The wreck lays at the following location: 45° 19' 9" N, and 13° 25' 25" E, about 6 nm from the Istrian coast at a depth of from 11 to 25 m. Attention has to be paid to the fishing nets which cover a good part of the wreck, occasionally visible from the surface. Periodic good visibility and the shallow waters make for favourable diving conditions, even for less experienced divers.



Flamingo: a WW1 Austrian-Hungarian Navy torpedo boat which struck one of its own mines during a patrol west of Premantura. For a long time it was believed that the wreck, sunk quite deep into ooze was a submarine due to its specific shape and compact steel construction. This attractive location, very often enjoying good visibility, is suitable for advanced categories of divers. The length of the vessel is 40 m and is lying at a depth of 40 to 45 m.

Giuseppe Dezza: a WW2 torpedo ship built in Italy. Following Italy's capitulation the vessel came into German hands and was renamed TA35. According to some the ship was sunk by an English aerial torpedo which penetrated the ammunition locker, which caused a massive explosion. The boat broke in two and the explosion blew the bow section some 80 m north of the remainder of the vessel. The wreck, in a well preserved condition and with its deck armaments still intact, is lying at a depth of 30 to 36 m. Length of the vessel is 73 m, and with a beam of 7.3 m. This site is suitable for higher category divers.



U-81: a German Navy submarine, notorious for having sunk the British aircraft carrier the Ark Royal in the Atlantic Ocean, lies 4 miles south of the Kamenjak cape (Premantura). It was sunk during a bombardment in 1945 and broke in two. Following the end of WW2 the Yugoslav Navy attempted to recover and repair the submarine. It was lifted and transported to Pula, but during transport the towing cables snapped close to Stoja cape, where a major part of the submarine went down again, while it smaller section sank some 500 m to the west.

John Gilmore: a merchant ship built in the John Gilmore shipyard in Scotland. Since its actual name is unknown, divers refer to it by the name of the shipyard, which is engraved on a plaque that divers found on the vessel. The ship was sunk in 1915, and since its bow is badly damaged it is believed that it struck one of the 1450 mines laid in WW1 as a defence measure for the naval port of Pula. Its length is 65 m, beam 8 m, and lies at a depth of 36 to 43 m.

Josephina: a merchant ship of unknown name and with no data with regard to its history. Sunk in 1915 its bow is damaged, indeed ripped open, which indicates that it struck an underwater mine. The vessel lies on a sandy bottom west of the entrance to the port of Pula, in a belt defended once by a minefield, which is why all the wrecks which met their doom in this defensive belt lie in a straight line. The vessel was 65 m long with a beam of 8 m.



 Δ Striped red mullet (Mullus surmuletus) searching for food in the sand

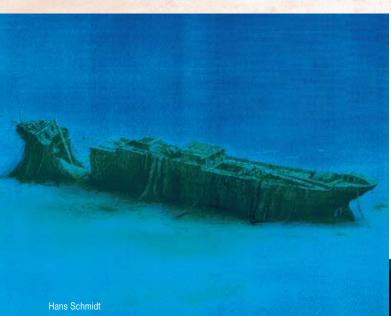
 □ Jellyfish - a hunter lurking in the sea currents, keeping the Adriatic Sea clean



Varese: a twin-masted Italian merchant ship that was transporting phosphates on the route from Venice to Tunisia. Launched in 1870 it perished in January 1915 when, sailing into the port of Pula, its bow struck an underwater mine, the vessel rapidly sinking. The remains of the ship lie at a depth of 32 to 41 m on a seabed of ooze, which often makes for quite poor visibility. Its length was 65 m, and a beam of 8 m. All that remains is the iron hull, now colonized by shoals of fish, covered by moss, sponge and other marine creatures, and has become an artificial reef. The bow has disappeared, destroyed when the mine exploded. Remains of the front parts of the ship are covered in fishing nets. Still visible are the opening of the rear cargo hold and the stern.

Hans Schmidt: this wreck was for a long time known as the ISTRA, since the true name of the vessel was not known. Subsequently, it was discovered that the ship was built in 1920 in Holland and named **Albireo**, while the name it carried when it sank was derived from its final owner in Germany. There is very little information available regarding its history prior to its sinking. This 110 m steam-powered cargo ship was ripped in half when it hit an underwater mine, the explosion made all the more powerful since, on its final voyage, the vessel was carrying arms and ammunition. It lies at a depth of 32 to 40 m, and is a site suitable for advanced divers.

The **Brijuni National Park** is an area under special protection where diving is allowed only under the auspices of authorized diving centres. This aquatorium abounds with the extremely attractive flora and fauna of the Adriatic's submarine world and it is common to come across large groupers, corals and sponges of varying colours and shapes. The



seabed around the island is full of crevices in rocks, small caves and tunnels in the seabed itself, which provide ideal shelter for a wide variety of fish and other sea creatures.

Fraškerić is a system of tunnels located west of the India auto-camp, which is located south of Pula. This is a very attractive and popular site suitable for all categories of divers, but it is nevertheless recommended that one goes accompanied by a guide from a licensed and authorized diving centre. Also to be found in this area is an underwater wall which begins at a depth of 14 m and ends at a depth of 35 m, where there is a mast from a sailing ship rammed into a crevice in the wall. It is believed that this mast broke off during a storm, sunk and became stuck in the rock wall

Reff Stoja is a very specific geological configuration to the south of Pula: canyons, crevices and caves full of all kinds of fish provide an excellent site for underwater filming.



Valovine is a site ideal for what is known as relaxation diving. It is a system of caves to the west of Pula, practically adjacent to the coast, which end in a canyon of up to 20 m in depth. A highly attractive location for all categories of divers and particularly interesting for underwater ambiental filming.

Some of these locations are under the special protection of the Ministry for Culture as protected cultural heritage, and to dive there one must arrange to be supported by the organization and professional guidance of licensed diving centres which have been granted official permission to carry out tourist diving activities in areas under special protection.

In addition to the wrecks of ships, aircraft and submarines, the waters around Istria teem with submarine life, particularly around underwater reefs and in and around such wrecks where conger eels and fork beard are a common sight, and where shoals of smaller fish congregate. On occasions, and in locations beyond the immediate coastal belt, one can also see greater amberjack and tuna. Istria, therefore, is not a place where only lovers of wreck diving come into their own. Rocks, caves, holes and reefs offer something for divers with different interests, while locations are suited to all levels of diving skill and certificates. The underwater flora and fauna of Istria is typical of the wider Adriatic. Shoals of different types of fish, lobsters, calamari, crabs, seahorses, starfish, sponges and other attractive species of underwater fauna and flora find their habitat in these warm and shallow parts of the northern Adriatic.



Δ Clawed lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) is an attractive frequenter of the Adriatic Sea







					133			
ISTRIA				\langle	-4			
Diving	Diving centre	Staff contact	Address	Tel +385	Fax +385		E-mail	Web
Di N	1) Diving Center Aquarius	Zoran Milošević	Kamp Pineta, 52475 Savudrija				divingaquarius@gmail.com	www.diving-aquarius.com
_						GPS 45.6602509 13.491211 E	N	
	2 R.C. Subaquatic	Damjan Gutman	Turističko naselje Sol Stella Maris Savudrijska cesta B.B., 52470 Umag	052 710 981	052 710 981	092 261 6168	subaquatic.umag@gmail.com	www.subaquatic.org
			RENT E		P	GPS 45.428371 N 13.52238 E	I The state of the	
	3 Hidrobiro d.o.o.	Milan Vukšić	Moela 7/1, 52470 Umag	052 742 017	052 720 583	091 3666 665	milan.vuksic@pu.t-com.hr	The same of the sa
			RENT S			GPS 45.426929 N 13.52215 E	1	
	4 Diving Center Zeus - Faber	Dalibor i Nikola Šolar	Sportski centar Valeta Lanterna, 52465 Tar	052 405 045	052 405 045	098 9512 986 098 177 9869	info@zeus-faber.com	www.zeus-faber.com
			RENT C			GPS 45.13943 N 13.34848 E		
	5 Diving Center Poreč	Miloš Trifunac	Brulo 4, 52440 Poreč	052 433 606	052 433 606	091 452 9070	info@divingcenter-porec.com	www.divingcenter-porec.com
			RENT C			GPS 45.12901 N 13.35684 E		
	6 Adriatic Diving & Sailing - Fran's Reef	Fran Hržić	Orlandova 17, 52450 Vrsar			091 156 2001	fhrzic@gmail.com	www.orsera-diving.com
			RENT E			GPS 45.91937 N 13.362489 E		
	7 Starfish Diving Center	Lydia i Christoph Betz	Kamp Porto Sole, 52450 Vrsar	052 442 119	052 442 119	098 335 506 098 334 816	info@starfish.hr	www.starfish.hr
			RENT C			GPS 45.0851 N 13.3600 E		
	8 Diving Center Mediterraneum Mare Sport	Željko Momić	Turističko naselje Villas Rubin - Kamp Polari, 52210 Rovinj	052 816 648	052 816 648	098 204 233	info@mmsport.hr	www.mmsport.hr
			RENT E			GPS 45.080841 N	1	
	9 Diving Center Nadi Scuba	Siniša Nadi	Uvala Valdibora, 52210 Rovinj	052 813 290	052 813 290	098 219 203	info@scuba.hr	www.scuba.hr
			RENT C			GPS 45.05494 N 13.38391 E		



KVARNER

The most attractive area as far as diving is concerned is around the northernmost islands of the Adriatic Sea, where divers can visit underwater reefs and walls, and the waters around Cres and Lošinj are shoulder to shoulder with the most attractive areas in the Adriatic – particularly their western shores – in clarity of the sea and the wealth of the submarine-living world. The area is full of underwater reefs with gorgonians and caves (at Premandura, off the east coast of Lošinj, Cres), and offers a wide variety of diving conditions for both beginners and advanced categories.

The distribution of diving centres through this intricate area provide good coverage (Krk, Rab, Cres), while those based on mainland are mostly positioned along a belt from Rijeka to Selce. Because of the prevailing micro-location climate (occasional currents and northerly and easterly winds, better known as BORA), the area of the Velebit channel boasts particularly clear seas and excellent visibility. For divers, this translates into underwater localities with an abundance of flora and fauna, walls and reefs covered with rich colonies of soft corals and a variety of sponges, even in somewhat shallower



These waters also conceal the remains of ships accessible to divers: Lina: Italian merchant ship sunk in 1912 during a severe blizzard close to the cape of Pečenj, on the island of Cres. Encountering difficulties in navigation due to fog and stormy conditions the ship ran aground and sank immediately by the shore, facing the land, its bow lying at a depth of 28 m, while its stern lies at a depth of 55 m. The hull, 70 m-long and with a beam of 9 m, is preserved, but the wooden decks have completely decayed which reveals the capacious cargo holds. Due to the depth at which the wreck lies the location is recommended for experienced divers, although the very good visibility makes it possible for beginners to view it from a safe distance.



depths. Holding a prominent position here are veritable jewels of the Adriatic: the uninhabited islands of Prvić, Grgur and Goli, which oceanographers and biologists frequently describe as the Polynesia of the Adriatic because of the exceptional diversity of underwater life. The stretch of the mainland lying directly beneath the Velebit massif (particularly down from Novi Vinodolski) does not possess many diving centres, with most of nearest ones being on the island of Pag. The best known wrecks in this area are mostly German and Italian escort warships dating from WW2 (torpedo ships and corvettes) sunk by British torpedo boats, which are recommended for and visited by well prepared and experienced divers wishing to dive specifically at predefined sites.



 $\Delta\,$ Sepiola (4 cm) is a veritable predator that stalks the tiny crabs living in sponges

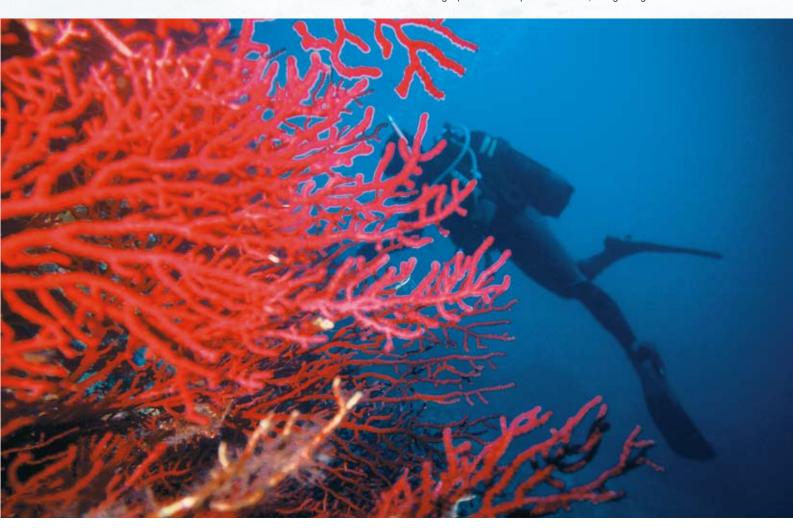


TA 36 (ex-Stella Polare) - Rabac - Brestova

This torpedo escort destroyer of smaller dimensions (82 m long, with a beam of 8.6 m) was designed for convoy escort duties and for antisubmarine operations. Its construction began in the Rijeka shipyard, commissioned by the Italian Navy (Stella Polare), but following Italy's capitulation it was commandeered by the German Navy, designating it TA 36. It was launched on July 11, 1943 and sank on March 18, 1944 when, due to a navigational error, it struck an underwater mine some 800 m north of the wharf at Brestova. Although Germans were aware of the minefield, the ship's captain was taking a forbidden route. It was also noted that the site of sinking was recoded at a wrong location, where, of course, it could not be located. The wreck was discovered accidentally and its condition shows the true fate that befell the vessel. More than 40 German sailors died in this incident. The wreck is officially categorized as a war grave, and as such is under the protection of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia. Consequently, diving is possible only in the company of licensed diving centres. The coordinates at which the wreck lies are 45°08' N, 14 E, at a depth of 45 to 65 m. Its twin barrelled guns and anti-aircraft guns, as well as the triple-barrelled torpedo launchers with torpedoes still in them have remained in place. The explosion broke the ship in two immediately adjacent to the command bridge. The bow came to rest about 150 m from the rest of the ship and is of no interest to divers.



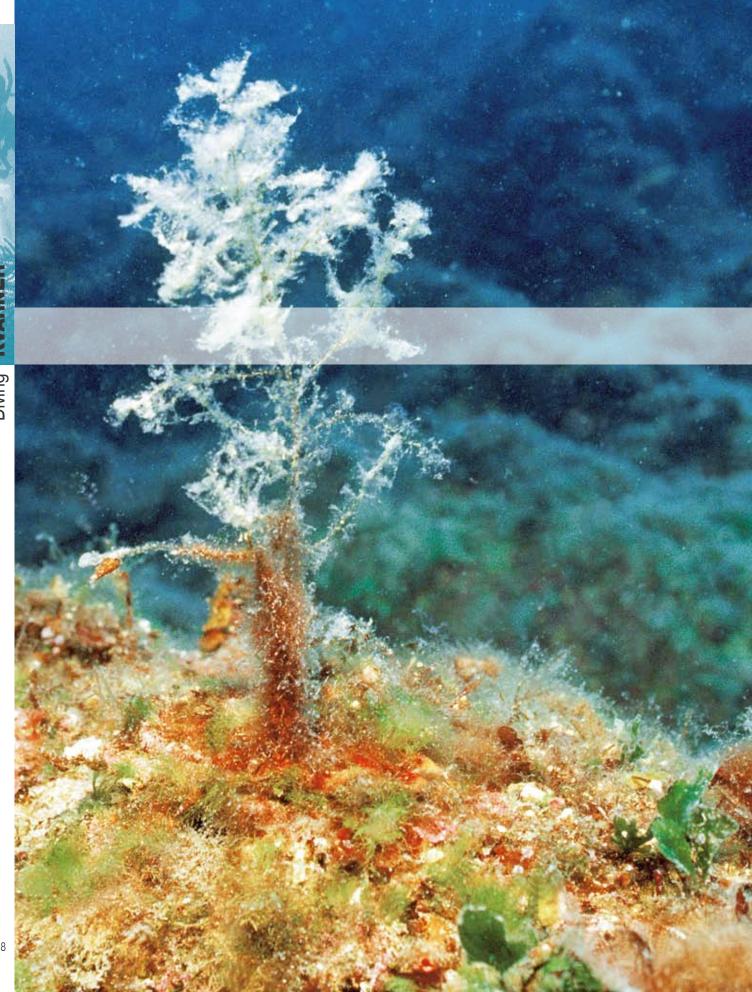
Tihany is a cargo steam ship formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Navy, which sank on February 12, 1917, when it ran aground on the isle of Školjić at the entrance to the island port of Unije. The vessel went down during an attempt to tow it off the coast, right by the sloping shores of the isle against which it ran aground. The vessel was 60 m long, 7 m in beam and lies at a depth of 33 to 39 m. In its immediate vicinity the remains of ancient ceramics can also be seen, pointing to the fact that this location has been a danger to shipping for millennia, and that many other ships went down at this location. The ship's timbers decayed totally, making it possible to inspect the interior, a large cargo hold.



 Δ Gorgonians cover numerous sea walls with their luxuriant fan-shaped branches and crowns

 Δ Numerous differently coloured starfish feed on sea urchins - somewhat repugnant members of Adriatic fauna





Vis was a 120 m-long cargo steam ship built in Great Britain in 1921, owned by a shipping company with its seat in Croatia. The beginning of WW2 found it on a voyage through the Atlantic, and it was commandeered for use as a cargo ship for Allied war convoys. After the war it ferried cargos in England, northern Africa, and then humanitarian aid to Yugoslavia. In February 1946 it sailed from Rijeka towards Raša, to pick up a cargo of coal, but its route led through what was a still dangerous channel between the island of Cres and Istria, seeded with underwater mines. In the early morning hours the vessel struck one of those mines on



Vis

Peltastis, a Greek cargo ship of c. 1500 BRT which sank in a storm while sailing off the coast of the island of Krk in the night of January 7/8, 1968. With night approaching the ship dropped two anchors near the quay of Pazduhovo, some 200 to 300 m before Dramalj, but the sandy seabed failed to hold the anchors. Strong winds pushed the ship towards the coast, its hull was damaged and the Peltastis sank at 03.50 hours on January 8, 1968. The wreck is lying at a depth of from 20 to 30 m, easily accessible to divers. Its mast is at 10 m and from this depth the first outlines of the ship are discernable. Visibility changes since it is affected by sea currents. The bow anchors are located quite close to the shore, the bow is also facing the same way (one anchor has been lifted and is now kept in the village of Šilo). The ship lies on a sandy seabed, on its

divers with equipment required for depths of more than 40 m.

its starboard bow and sank only 400 m from the entrance to Plomin bay.

This wreck ranks among the best preserved in the Adriatic and lies at a depth of 47 to 63 m. This location is suitable for advanced categories of



 $\Delta\,$ The squid is one of the swiftest of nocturnal hunters, seen here posing for the camera

✓ With its fragile biological construction the Eudendrium is testimony to the calm, placid nature of our submarine world

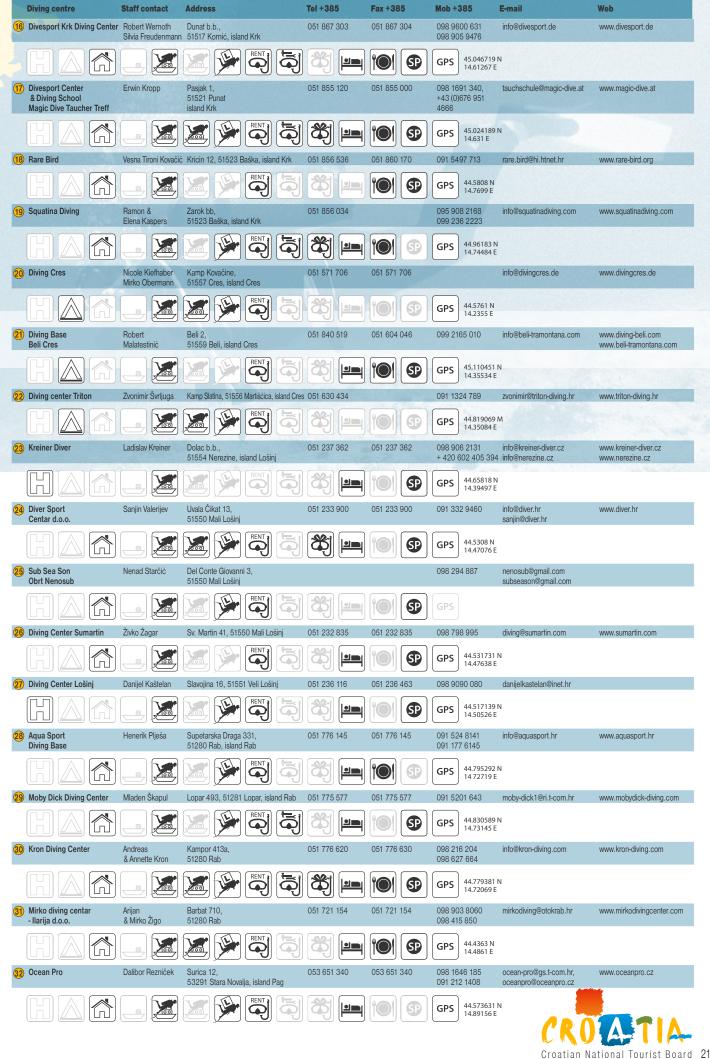


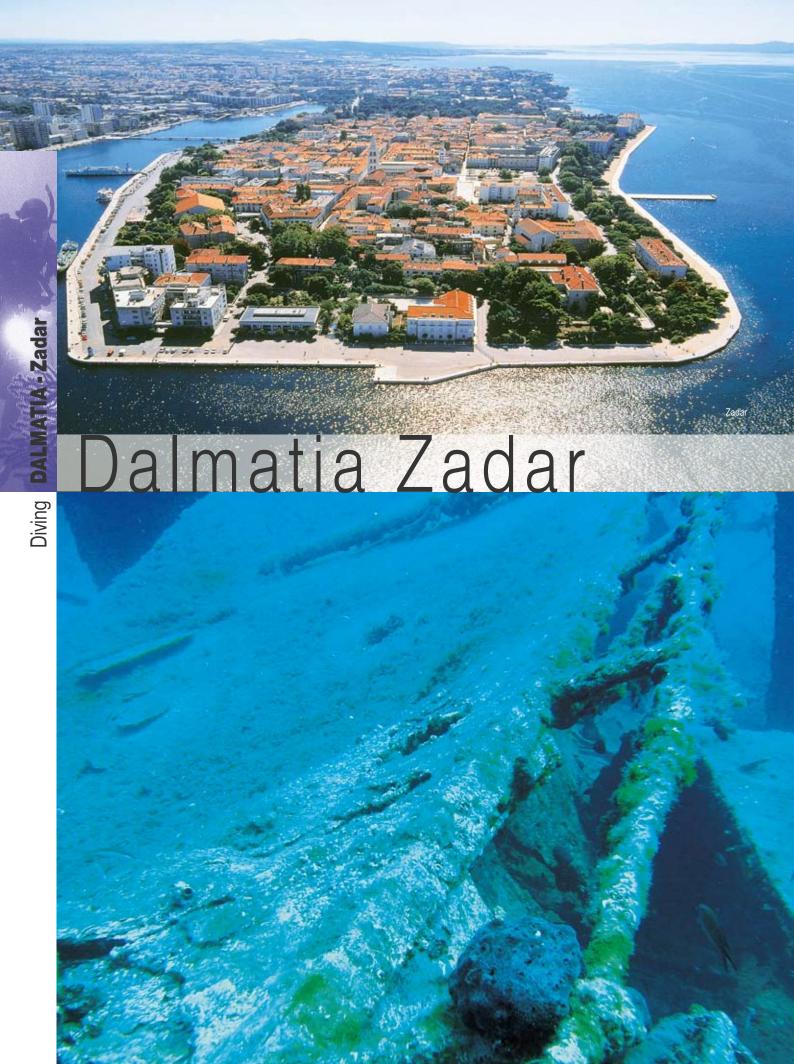
keel and in an upright position.

The publication issued by the Croatian Tourist Board of Kvarner, detailing all the diving locations of the area (40 most interesting sites) is an excellent guide always in great demand at international tourist fairs.









ZADAR

In Dalmatia it is the Zadar area which is richest in islands and the advantage of this type of aquatorium is that regardless of weather conditions a location well protected from winds and waves can be found for safe diving. Waters around the island of Pag conceal a considerable number of shipwrecks, but at greater depths (over 40m), which are inaccessible for diving using compressed air, but which are now accessible for divers able to use gas mixtures for deep sea diving (technical diving). However, this form of diving demands a great deal of experience, training and professionalism, and only a relatively small number of divers engage in it. Apart from its complexity, the cost of the gas preparation needed for diving at great depths is still beyond the reach of the wider diving population. Consequently, the expansion of diving tourism and its supply continues to crucially depend on the accessibility of locations not exceeding 40 m in depth (optimum depth for diving using compressed air).



¬ Thousands of years of history have left their traces on the Adriatic's sea bed: countless attractive wrecks of ships

 $\Delta\,$ Remains of Roman shipwrecks in the Adriatic Sea are among the last in Europe to become accessible







The specific quality of the Zadar area lies in the beauty of its archipelago and its waters, which possess a wealth of walls, reefs and caves, often teeming with fish, particularly in the geological zone of the outer wall of the Kornati - a separate geological structure with a rich biological community named after the outer (western) side of the Kornati belt. Research has, however, found that it is a part of a single entity which extends northwards, across Dugi otok. Countless inclines, underwater crevasses, caves and the exceptional visibility of the submarine world of this area constitute an attraction of the Adriatic which has still not been fully realized. It must be pointed out, though, that many locations require either personal experience or supervision by an experienced guide from a diving centre, in other words the most attractive locations are often not suitable for solo diving by beginners. It happens quite frequently that divers, fresh from a diving course, drawn by the beauty and clarity of sea, exceed the limit of 20 m of depth, thereby exposing themselves to unnecessary risks.

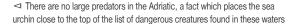
Diving within the area of the Telaščica Nature Park and the Kornati National Park is possible only with special permits, and it is accepted practice that diving excursions are organized through authorized diving





centres based on the island of Murter and in the area extending from Biograd to Primošten. Diving locations are generally defined in advance in order to secure maximum safety during diving. Although the Kornati National Park is an area abounding with attractive diving locations, the fact that the entire archipelago, from Zadar to Šibenik, represents an almost indivisible, compact zone of attractions, prompts many divers to organize their diving excursions in almost all suitable micro-locations accompanied by professional guides from the surrounding diving centres who are completely familiar with the terrain.

This area is not yet sufficiently covered by diving centres, and there still exist smaller centres, not readily accessible but located in the vicinity of attractive location, with a limited service capacity and a low growth rate per annum (islands of Pag and Dugi otok). It is to be expected that this area will undergo significant development following the completion of the motorway Zagreb–Dalmatia, which will ensure easier links between Dalmatia and the continental part of Europe.





 Δ In locations frequented by divers, fish seem to be undisturbed in the company of their odd-looking visitors







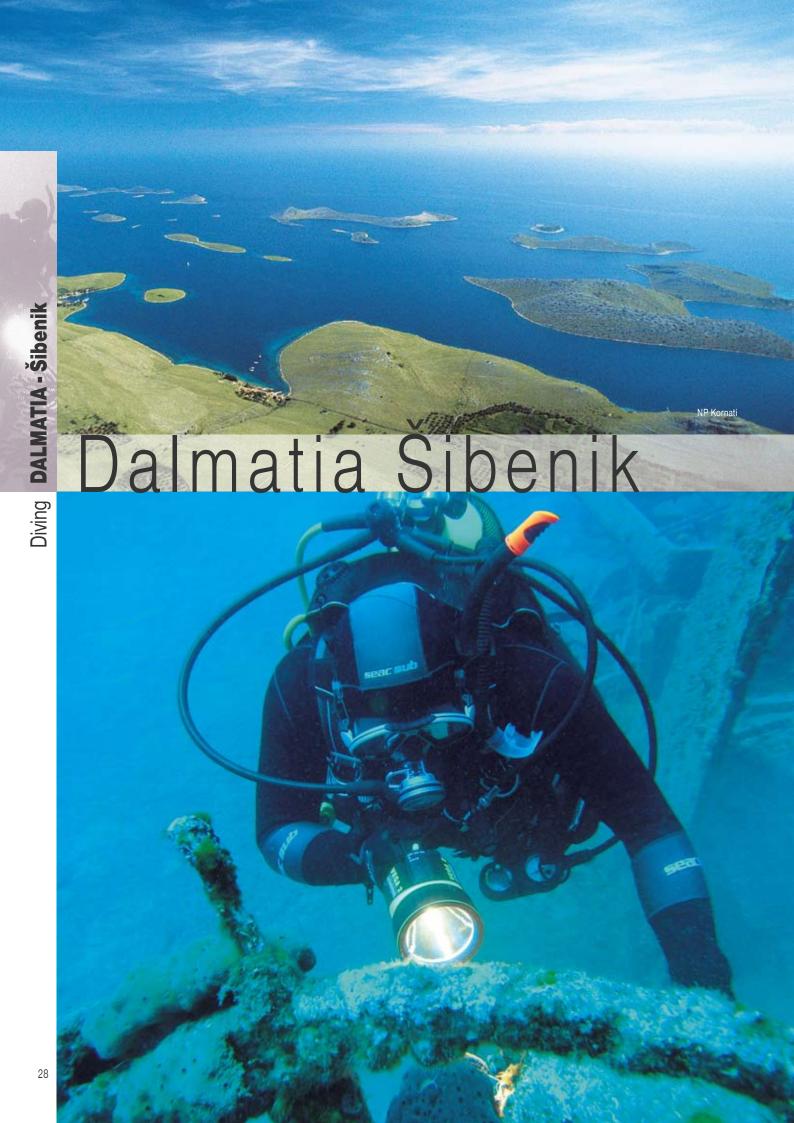




20	Diving centre	Staff contact	Address	Tel +385	Fax +385	Mob +385	E-mail	Web
ביי בייין בייין	1 Scuba Center Pag	Goran Hudoklin	Branimirova obala 10, 23250 Pag	023 600 246	01 3666 962	098 209 144	info@scuba-pag.hr	www.scuba-pag.hr
2			RENT CONTROL OF CONTRO		SP	GPS 44.445518 15.0526 E		-71
	2 Diving Center Foka Autocamp Village Šimuni	Vedran Dorušić	Košljun 131, 23250 Pag		042 421 999	091 530 2072	vedran@foka.hr fokadive@gmail.com	www.foka.hr
			RENT C			GPS 44.2760 N 14.005808		1000-0-5
	3 Diving Center Foka Kamp Straško	Vedran Dorušić	Košljun 131, 23250 Pag		042 421 999	091 530 2072	vedran@foka.hr foka@foka.hr	www.foka.hr
			RENT E			GPS 44.538665 14.885818		
	Diving center Scuba Adriation Holiday Village Zaton	c Darije Marušić	Zaton, 23232 Nin	023 231 536		098 273 831 098 686 999	info@scubaadriatic.com	www.scubaadriatic.com
		0	RENT C			GPS 44.219452 15.17251 F		
	5 Zadar Sub Diving Center	Zoran Stipanić	Dubrovačka 20a, 23000 Zadar	023 214 848	023 224 060	098 330 472 099 5300 478	zadarsub@zadarsub.hr	www.zadarsub.hr
		0	RENT E			GPS 44.07184 1 15.15108 E		
	6 Diving Aquarius Croatia	Duško Paulin	Put Petrića 43, 23000 Zadar	023 230 925	023 230 925	091 5825 743 091 488 145	dusko.paulin@zd.t-com.hr	www.divana.hr/aquarius
			RENT RENT			GPS		
	7 Diving center Zlatna luka	Venci Lonić	Marina Dalmacija, Bibinje, Sukošan, 23000 Zadar	023 263 121		091 252 8021 091 152 801	info@diving-zlatnaluka.net	www.diving-zlatnaluka.net
			RENT S			GPS 44.044922 15.31075 F		
	8 Diving Center Božava	Hans Hassmann, Gabriele Sindičić	Božava b.b., Dugi otok - 23286 Božava	023 318 891 023 377 620		099 5912 264	tauchen@bozava.de	www.bozava.de
			RENT C			GPS 44.0840 N 14.5432 E		







ŠIBENIK

The Kornati area is virtually inexhaustible in its variety of locations offering quite specific types of underwater relief: steep walls teeming with life, underwater caves, crevices and passages covering a large area of northern Dalmatia. Diving centres located on the mainland charge higher costs for accessing diving locations, but their position ensures that they also attract a greater number of divers.

Starting from the Šibenik area, where the Kornati archipelago teems with many diverse varieties of marine life and is so easily accessible to diving centres situated along the main belt on land (Vodice, Murter, Šibenik Primošten), and all the way to the area of the large islands of central Dalmatia, this zone represents a true threshold to the Adriatic: the open sea from the southwest cleanses the aquatorium so rich in fish, and the essential nature of the navigational routes dating from the times of Antiquity and the Middle Ages down to this day clearly demonstrate that this has been a scene of intense human activity since times immemorial. Apart from numerous smaller archaeological sites (Kornati, Lavsda, Žirje, Smokvica, Muljica) and the variety of geological formations to be found in the southern Kornati belt, and the karstic land massif, this area also offers a synthesis of the northern and the southern underwater worlds of the Adriatic Sea: clear seas, with cliffs and sunken reefs, caves and deep depressions concealing many still undiscovered wrecks. It is no wonder



that new locations (wrecks) are being discovered from time to time, and the area is still mostly un-researched. A specific aspect of the under researched regions of the submarine world lies in the fact that during the times of the former Yugoslavia and the activities which the one-time Yugoslav National Army concentrated in this area, diving was prohibited due to the strategic and military systems (Žirje – Zečevo – Smokvica – Cape Ploča). The southern coast of the island of Žirje is particularly interesting and attractive since it resembles other islands of the outer belt – where one location ends another begins, which makes diving in these waters a truly exciting experience.

One of the most significant wrecks in this area is the **Francesca da Rimini**, which lies immediately off the northern coast of the island of Kaprije. The ship was sunk on March 22, 1944, when two RAF Spitfires launched their aerial torpedoes, which struck the vessel while it was at anchor and camouflaged. This is a very well preserved WW2 iron ship, 42 m long, a beam of 12 m and with three masts, which, before the



war, was owned by a Croatian shipping company. With the onset of war the vessel was commandeered by the Italians who used it to transport armaments. When Italy capitulated in 1943, the ship was taken over by the Germans, who used for the same purpose right up until the day it was sunk by allied aircraft.

Not far from this site, along the northern cape of the island of Kaprije, there are underwater cascades which are undoubtedly among the most beautiful locations of underwater walls in this part of the Adriatic – they begin at a depth of 20 m and descend to a depth of 50 m.



 $\Delta\,$ Preparing to enter the deep blue of the Adriatic Sea

→ Diver investigating the wreck of a steamboat near Primošten





Along the coast of the island of Drvenik, in front of Grebaštica, is the entrance to an underwater cave with air cupola (siphon). The second accessible underwater cave in this area is located on the western cape of the island Tmara near Primošten, in a wall which extends 200 m southwards from the cape, towards Primošten. The entrance to the cave lies at a depth of 35 m; it has a flat, sandy bottom and is home to a host of lobsters who guard it vigilantly from all those with an inquisitive nature. A little further north from Tmara is a sunken reef which the local divers call the Cathedral – due to its two rounded peaks and the varied configuration of surrounding walls which are particularly interesting on the northern and southern sides.

Immediately in front of Primošten, lying at a readily accessible depth of 24 to 30 m, are the remains of the Italian cargo ship **Mirano**, used by the German Navy to transport coal. In September 1943 it came under heavy artillery fire from an Allied battery stationed on the nearby mainland. The vessel caught fire and sank. After the war parts of the wreck were lifted out (propellers, section of the ship superstructure, engines and other items) since it was lying in shallow waters on a busy navigational route, while the side shell, part of the mast, compressed air containers used



to start the engines, and other sections of the deck, still remain on the sandy seabed. Scattered around the wreck is its cargo – coal – where lobsters, octopuses, conger eels and many other types of fish have made their home.

Close to the island of Mala Smokvica there lies the wreck of a small steamship at a very accessible depth of 20 to 27 m, which makes it a very frequently visited destination for divers of all categories. Its boilers lie on the seabed, alongside the ship's hull, but its port side shell is located in the immediate vicinity of the southern coast of the island, which tells us that the ship was badly damaged, that it exploded while sailing, and once it had lost a section of its hull it went rapidly sank to the sandy bottom close to the SW cape.



On the seaward side of the island of Velika Smokvica is a wonderful wall with red gorgonians which extends from 18 to 60 m in depth, its most beautiful section being from 20 to 35 m. Close to the coast are shards of ancient pottery, a sure sign of dangers these shores posed (and still pose) in bad weather conditions. Slightly to the west along the wall, at a depth of 35 m, lies an 8 m-long torpedo. It is believed to have been lost during military exercises by the former Yugoslav Army, and when its explosive charge was rendered useless it was left on the sea bottom. West of Mala Smokvica, close to a sunken reef, the tip of which is at a depth of 7 m, along its southern incline and lying at a depth of from 38 to 42 m on the sandy seabed, is a pontoon bridge, its construction being in the shape of ship's hull with a wide, covered deck and side posts along its edges, with some of their tops having become overgrown with large sponges. West of the pontoon is a well full of holes and crevices, frequently with lobsters and fish finding shelter within them. West of cape Ploča is the Mulo lighthouse, a very suitable area for diving since orientation around the island is simple. On the western side are cascades that tumble down to a depth of 42 m, while around the caves at the bottom of the slope it is possible to chance upon common eagle ray, dogfish, lobsters and other types of fish hiding in the holes within the walls.



 Δ Tree formations of large gorgonian corals are frequently found on the sea bed of the central Adriatic Sea











Tel +385 Fax +385 Mob +385 **Diving centre** Staff contact Address E-mail Web Milienko Brkliačić. Branimirova 19, 22244 Betina 1) Kornati 022 435 546 022 435 547 091 589 2915 kornati-nautilus@globalnet.hr www.kornati-nautilus.eu.tt 091 266 0300 - Nautilus Diving Center Saša Juraga 43.820839 N 15.58677 E Q <u></u> GPS 2 Najada Diving Put Jersan 17, 022 435 630 022 436 020 anna.nokela@najada.com www.najada.com Barbara Marušić 22243 Murter 022 436 020 098 1371 565 098 9197 237 RENT 43.822639 N 15.59406 E 3 GPS 3 Aquanaut Josip i Jurja Dalmatinca 1, 022 434 575 022 434 575 098 202 249 aquanaut@divingmurter.com www.divingmurter.com **Diving Center** 22243 Murter 098 98 30 274 Alenka Turčinov RENT : 43.82716 N 15.59269 E GPS 091 786 9184 Moana Jakub Swiatkiewicz Sv. Ivana b.b., 22242 Jezera 022 438 160 022 438 160 office@nautilus.com.pl www.nautilus.com.pl Sub Jezera 091 1255 455 info@moana.pl www.moana.pl 091 1255 456 RENT; **SP** 43.78299 N 15.64161 E GPS Oktopus Diving Center Put slobode 23, 22212 Tribun Nenada Milošević 098 914 6633 mirko.milosevic@si.t-com.hr www.diving-center-oktopus.com GPS 43.756611 N 15.74379 E Ronilački centar Marijana i Splitska 16, 022 467 139 091 507 0408 info@croproscuba.com www.croproscuba.com CRO-PRO-SCUBA Aleksandar Barić 22213 Pirovac 43.822377 N 15.657366 E SP GPS Ш 7 Diving center Emil Lemac Hotel Punta, Grgura Ninskog 1, 022 350 894 022 311 965 091 5394 007 mediteraneosub80@hotmail.com www.mediteraneosub.com Mediterraneo sub 22211 Vodice 43.45200 N GPS 15.46267 E 8 Diving center Vodice Dive Stipica Birin Vlahov Venca 15, 22211 Vodice 098 919 6233 info@vodice-dive.com www.vodice-dive.com 43.4533 N 15.4676 E

GPS



Tel +385 Fax +385 Mob +385 **Diving centre** Staff contact Address E-mail Web Hoteli Solaris i Kamp Solaris, 9 Vertigo Diving Center 022 364 461 01 3090 099 098 209 073 info@vertigo.hr Boian Ilić www.vertigo.hr 22000 Šibenik 01 3090 099 098 1714 770 43.41545 N 15.52425 E Q GPS 10 Diving Center Spongiola Sara Kaleb Obala I/58, 22000 Krapanj 091 883 8394 diving@spongiola.com www.spongiola.com U.O. Corallinae **P** 43.403080 N 15.544775 E GPS Adriatic kamp Primošten, 22202 Primošten 098 265 923 098 443 283 11 Manta - Odisseus Lorenz Marović manta@st.t-com.hr www.manta-diving.hr www.crodive.info **SP** 43.3626 N 15.5527 E GPS 12 Diving Center Borko Pusić Hotel Zora - poluotok Raduča, 022 559 101 022 559 101 091 6799 022 pongo@dcpongo.com www.dcpongo.com Pongo Primošten 22202 Primošten 43.352518 N 15.551302 E



13 Diving center









Borko Pusić











Apartmansko naselje Ruzmarin,

Gornji Muli, 22203 Rogoznica







022 559 101





022 559 101



SP



GPS

091 6799 022



pongo@dcpongo.com

www.dcpongo.com



SPLIT

The large islands of Central Dalmatia are well covered by diving centres serving the locations visited in this area: Čiovo, the southern shores of Šolta and Brač, Hvar and Vis, are the chief destinations. There are sites in the area extending from Omiš to Podgora which are visited by local diving centres (Omiš, Brela, Baška Voda, Makarska, Podgora, Gradac), while some are also concentrated on the nearby islands. A special place in this area belongs to the island of Vis, which is particularly rich in attractive diving sites, archaeological sites and wrecks, caves on Biševo and Vis (Modra spilja (Blue cave), Medvjeđa spilja (Bear cave), Zelena spilja



(Green cave). There are also diving centres in Vis and Komiža. Underwater safaris and video safaris in these waters practically always result in wonderful material promoting Croatian diving tourism.

The most interesting wrecks along the coast of Vis are:

Vassilios T: a Greek cargo ship, highly attractive because of its size, lies at a depth of 20 to 55 m, close to the cape of Stupišće, near Komiža. The ship sank onto its port side with its cargo of coal when it ran into



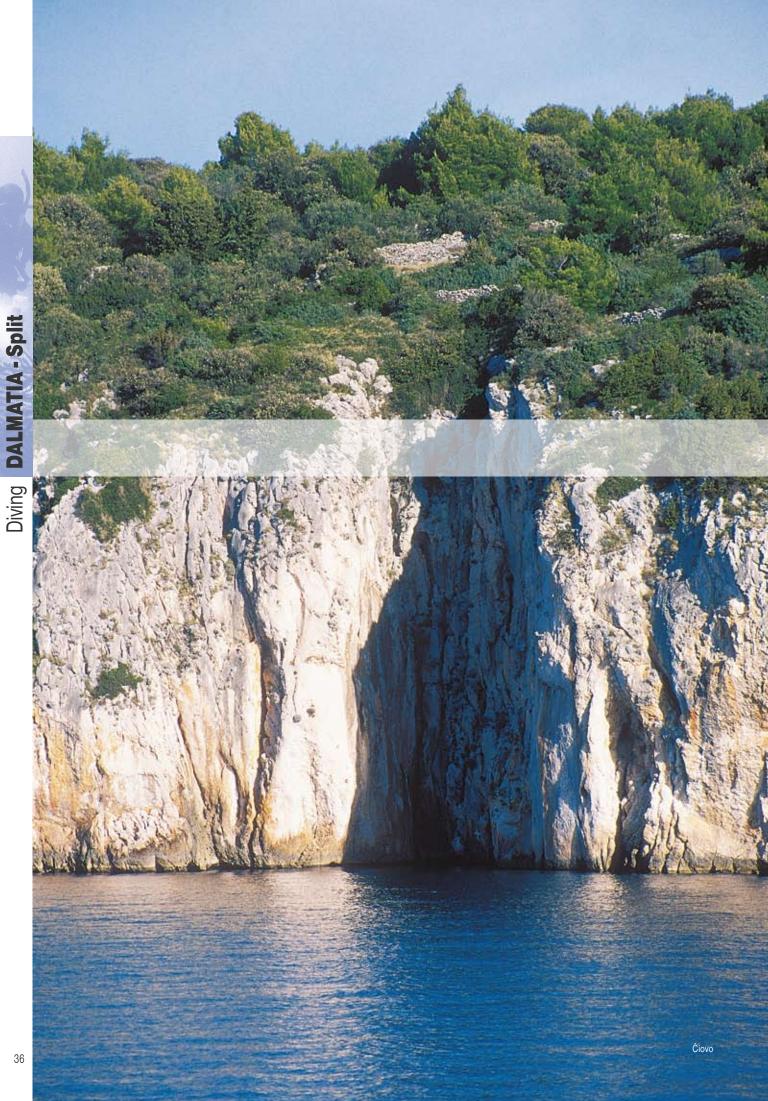


the cape during a stormy night. Its position close to the shore makes it easily accessible, and easy to dive in and around. It is recommended for advanced divers, but beginners can also view it from the starboard side, lying at the shallowest depth, thus experiencing an unforgettable dive to this wreck. The ship still holds objects of everyday use; its cargo of coal is strewn throughout the cargo holds and around the vessel. The large cargo holds are safe for divers to enter, but good visibility does not detract from the need for underwater lamps, which reveal a multitude of detail of the vessel's interior.



 $\Delta\,$ The Blue Cave on the island of Biševo – a unique beauty to be experienced by divers





Tet: a cargo ship which sank in stormy weather having run up against the northern side of the island of Mali Barjak. Its considerably damaged hull lies on its keel. Its upright position, overgrown decks, characteristic helm on the stern, all make it a popular destination for underwater photographers. Its cargo holds were filled with granite cubes used for paving roads, but the ship experienced problems at the northern side of Mali Barjak. Despite the difficult conditions of the stormy night its crew was rescued by fishermen from Komiža. Since it proved impossible to re-float the ship, with time it broke apart and finally sank. It now lies at a depth beginning at only 10 m, and down to 34 m at the most, which makes it suitable for divers of all categories.

Brioni: a passenger/cargo steamboat which sank close to the SE coat of Vis – available data indicates that it ran into trouble in bad weather, coming aground on the coast by the island of Ravnik. The depth at which the wreck lies (50 to 60 m) makes it accessible only to divers trained in diving using gas mixtures. It lies on its port side and is overgrown with yellow sponges, is well preserved and attractive for underwater filming.

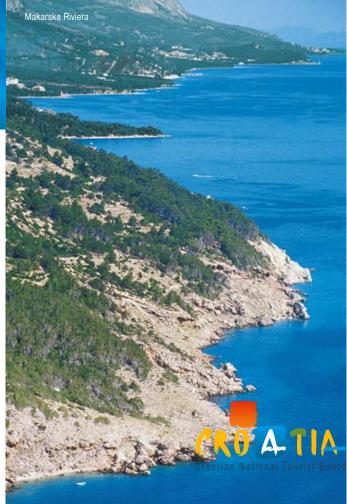


Ursus: a tugboat sunk in January 1941 by the guns of the British submarine/minelayer Rorqual. The attack took place while the Ursus was towing the floating artillery pontoon GM 293 from Zadar to the Italian port of Brindisi, and then on to its final destination along the Albanian coast, where it was to help defend the Straits of Otranto. A Royal Navy submarine damaged the tug, setting it on fire; the cable towing the pontoon was cut and the tug sank, sliding down an underwater wall to the sandy bottom, where it still lies with its bow buried in the sand. The arrival of a hydro war plane drove the submarine off, but the rising storm did not favour the pontoon's crew or the surviving sailors in the tug. During the storm-lashed night the pontoon floated to the shores of Hvar, where it was finally salvaged and towed to the port of Hvar. The sailors who died were buried at the Hvar cemetery. This was the first naval battle of WW2 to be fought in the Adriatic.



Fortunal: a fishing boat of a later date, which lies at a location with generally excellent visibility, close to the northern shore of the island of Vis, and therefore accessible to diving centres from Vis and Komiža. The boat is in excellent condition, with fishing nets neatly arranged, with all its fishing equipment, the antennae of its communication equipment on the masts, and all other ship's paraphernalia still intact. It provides an attractive location for underwater cameramen.

B-17: the very well preserved WW2 American Air Force aircraft, located close to the south coast of Vis, is one of the best documented wrecks in the Adriatic. The depth at which it lies, 75 m, makes it accessible only to divers skilled in technical diving with gas mixtures (TRIMIX). In a bombing raid on Maribor the aircraft's fuselage was damaged, as were its engines, and it had to attempt a forced lading on the shores of Vis, where it sank. This being the maiden flight of this Flying Fortress, the plane carried no markings indicating the squadron to which it belonged.





It has to be pointed out that apart from Vis, other extremely active diving centres are situated on Hvar (Hvar and Jelsa), Brač (Bol, Supetar), Čiovo (Okrug), Trogir (Medena, Resnik) and Šolta (Stomorska). Split, however, is in a less favourable position regarding the organization of diving excursion tourism due to its distance from the most attractive diving destinations served by the diving centres on the islands of Brač, Hvar and Šolta.

Among the attractive location on the island of Šolta the following stand out:

- **Ribolovac**, a 30 m-long and fully preserved fishing boat lying at a depth of 20 m near Stomorska, on the Pelegrin position. Lying on sand on its port side, with its superstructure at only 12 m, and with excellent visibility, the location is ideal for beginners.
- *Galerija* is a position next to the cape at the Livka cove where, at a depth of 35 m, there is a vertical wall with a large cave. At the bottom of the cave is an ancient anchor. Visibility is good and suitable for filming.
- *Piramide* is a site in the cove of Travna: extending from the west point of the cove southwards are 6 underwater, pyramidal peaks: the first peak is at a depth of 25 m, while the others are at 35 m. Their bases are at depths ranging from 34 to 56 m. Visibility is excellent and the location is recommended.
- *Sipuja*, in the cove of Stracinska, there is an underwater wall which begins at a depth of 25 m, with its base at 45 m, full of holes, crevices, canyons and gorgonians. This configuration is suited to colonization by numerous fish species and lobsters, and is recommended to underwater cameramen of advanced category.
- *Vela Ploča*, a wall which begins at a depth of 6 m and ends at a depth of 45 m, with gorgonians and lobsters; highly suitable for beginners due to a low depth at which it starts.
- *Marie Grota*, located at a depth of 6 m is the entrance to a cave which descends vertically to a depth of 25 m, where the cave exit is found. Once out of the cave, diving is continued along the wall, which reaches a depth of 40 m. This position is ideal for underwater photo- and video-filming.
- *Jorija*, a wall with a great cave entered at a depth of 15 m, while the cave ceiling lies just beneath the surface. The location is also suitable for beginners because of the low depth of diving and the spacious area within the cave. It is a good location for practicing specialized diving techniques.



Other interesting locations in this area are: Kampanel and Stambedar (Pakleni otoci – Hvar); cape Smočiguzica and Kabal (Hvar); cave Vrulja (Omiš – Pisak – Brela); locations along the southern walls of the islands Čiovo and Šolta; warplane at Sućuraj on the island of Hvar (diving organized by centres in Makarska and Podgora).

On the island of Brač the most popular destinations are:

- Lučice cove on the island of Brač, a cave with its entrance at a depth of 3 m, descends vertically to 25 m. The right side is 34 m deep, and the tunnel on the left side reaches 44 m. In the cave, greater amberjack can be observed swimming in the company of divers. Diving is possible throughout the entire cave under daylight, except in the tunnel, where underwater torches are required.
- Meja, a fully preserved wreck located east of the isle of Mrduja at a depth of 40 m. The 30 m-long vessel lies on sand with its bow at 45 m. Diving is possible in the cabin section. In the immediate vicinity of the ship, at a depth of 25 m, is a wall which can be visited on the return from



the wreck. Due to the depth at which it lies, it is recommended for divers skilled for technical diving using gas mixtures.

• Ptičji rat cape at the village of Povlja is, according to experienced foreign divers, one of the most beautiful walls in the Brač area. The location is also geologically interesting because it is situated opposite the steep slopes of Biokova and the location of Vrulja, with underwater caves and tunnels from which issue underground streams – underwater springs of underground streams in the sea.









OKRUG GORNJI Ciovo

Šolta 9 STOMORSKA MILNA 10

Brač BOL (11)

13 LOKVA ROGOZNICA **MIMICE BAŠKA VODA** 14 MAKARSKA

18 20 **HVAR**

Hvar

16 TUČEPI PODGORA **JELSA**

VIS 21 KOMIŽA 24

Diving centre 1) Trogir

Staff contact Ivo Miše i

Address Pod luku 1,

Tel +385 021 886 299 Fax +385 021 886 299

Mob +385 098 321 396

E-mail mail@trogirdivingcenter.com

www.trogirdivingcenter.com

Web

Diving Center



















43.5156903 N 16 251364 F

Tragurion **Diving Center** Damir Mišetić

Bočić 38,

021 886 363

021 886 363

098 567 802

info@trogir-diving.com damir.misetic2@st.t-com.hr

info@venus-diving.com

www.trogir-diving.com

21223 Okrug Gornji

Q







16.26985 E

3 Diving Center Venus

lvica Žižak

Hotel Resnik, Resnik b.b. Kaštel Štafilić, 21216 Kaštel Stari

021 227 515

021 895 167

021 895 167

091 2271 480

www.venus-diving.com









43 547989 N GPS

Motorni brod MSY Šćedro

Val obrt, Dražen Jakas

B. Papandopula 6, 21000 Split

021 461 924 021 761 069 021 460 482

098 225 970

scedro@st.t-com.hr

www.scedro.hr



















5 Akvatorij - Split

Goran Ergović, Zoran Ergović

Put Sunavla 21/3 21000 Split

021 459 545

021 459 545

091 313 2120

www.akvatorij.hr info@akvatorii hr























6 Turizam

Aniska Marović

Vukovarska 33,













43 311820 N GPS

www.manta-diving.com

Manta d.o.o.

























098 443 283

43.3025 N 16.2619 E

www.openwater.hr

7 Diving Center Le Meridien



Goran Vlahović

Marie Korten,

Leo Novaković





Put vruje 86, Pisak 21318 Mimice

21432 Stomorska, island Šolta







021 583 780







091 600 6517

GPS

43.235331 N 16.515898 E

43.369209 N

16.353201 E

info@gogo-diving.hr

otvorena.voda@gmail.com

manta@st.t-com.hr

www.gogo-diving.hr

www.leomar-divingcenter.de

8 Gogo Diving Cente

Riva Pelegrin 47,



a





3



leonovakovic@hotmail.com

petronijehr@yahoo.com

igor@big-blue-sport.hr

10 Diving Center Draulik

9 Leomar **Diving Center**



21405 Milna island Brač







021 386 250



021 384 753



www.big-blue-diving.hr



11) Big Blue







Igor Glavičić





21420 Bol, island Brač



Hotel Borak, Put Zlatnog rata b.b.,







021 306 222





021 635 614





098 425 496

098 235 662

091 601 5525

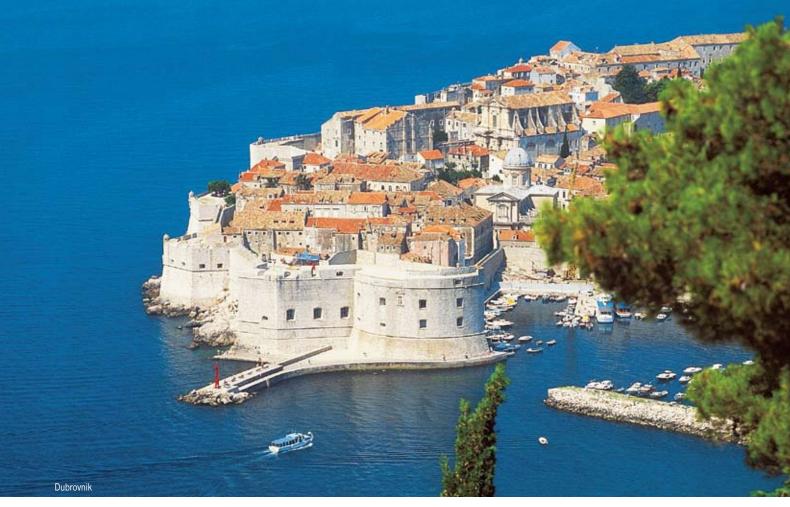


DUBROVNIK

Pelješac, Korčula, Lastovo and Mljet, and the area of Dubrovnik and Cavtat, are the southernmost diving areas in the Croatian Adriatic. This area is specific for the high clarity of sea (the open southern Adriatic), for the great depths which possess relatively few diving locations - most of them immediately next to the shore. Between the islands of Lastovo and Mljet lies an archipelago of islets, reefs and rocks (Vrhovnjaci). The area is rich in fish and it is possible to film some species which are rare in the more northern parts of the Adriatic Sea (grouper, lobster). In the last 5 years, warming of the sea has resulted in the emergence and fast population growth of tropical species of fish (parrotfish), and it is to be expected that such a trend will continue. Due to the lack of exploration and research the areas of Mljet and Lastovo are under the protection of the Ministry of Culture, which means that diving is possible only when organized by licensed diving centres with special permits for underwater activities. Korčula and Mljet offer several attractive underwater caves. In the Mljet zone lies the largest reef of stony coral in the Mediterranean (in the vicinity of the isle of Glavat and in the Veliko jezero (Large Lake) on the island of Mljet itself. On the southern side of the island are several interesting locations of exceptional visibility and varied configuration of terrain: Cape Korizmeni Rat and the islet of Štit are among the most attractive sites on the SW coast; there are steep walls in the location



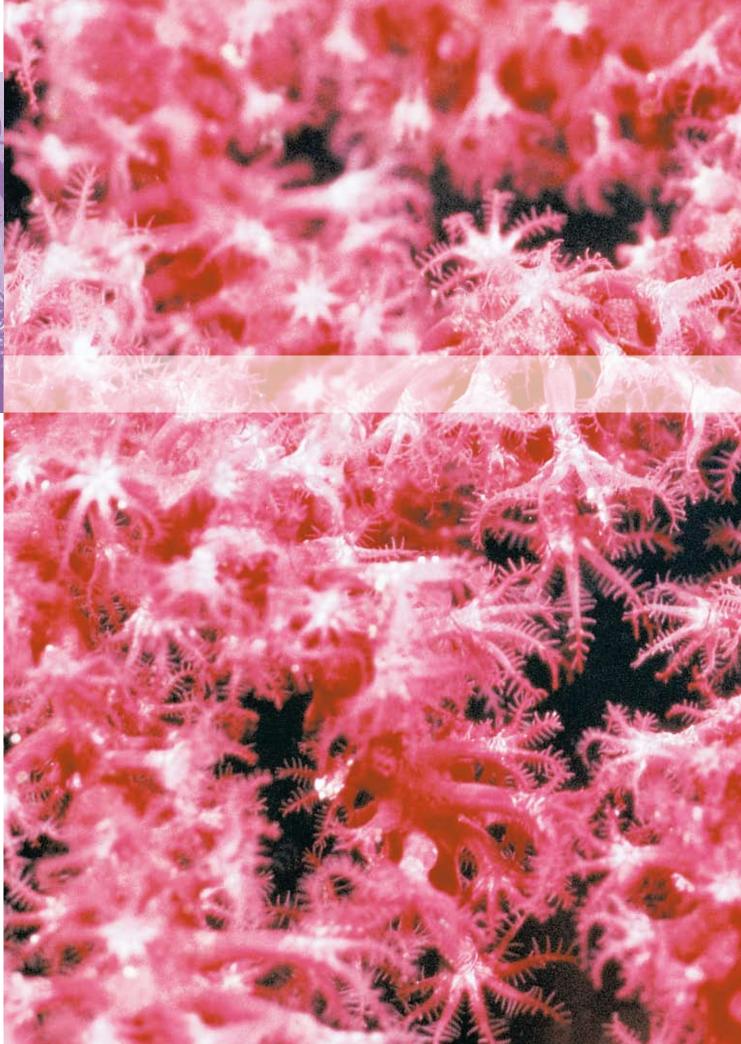
of Zapetrali, cape Lenga and the islands of Vanji Škoj and Nutarnji Škoj. A special adventure is diving at the location of Odisejeva špilja (Odysseus' Cave) with its wide entrance and pebbles on the bottom of the entrance, with a clearly visible interior into which large rocks have fallen from the caved in ceiling, and an attractive wall in front of the cave full of fish and lobsters.



□ Grouper on one of the largest stone coral reefs in the Mediterranean - the underwater world of the island of Mliet

 Δ Drifting along the walls, where a colony of red gorgonians lives





Along the coast of Pelješac is the wreck of the German torpedo boat S-57, one of the most interesting in the whole of the Adriatic. This assault boat (Schnellboote), armed with torpedoes, was at the very peak of the maritime technology of the times, its powerful construction and small weight giving it outstanding speed. It was sunk in August 1944 during a rescue mission searching for the survivors of a German convoy attacked and destroyed by British torpedo boats. In this operation, which German commanders named "Operation Hammer", two ships transporting arms and medical supplies from Ploče to Dubrovnik – Vega and Dora - were



lost, as well as the landing craft that accompanied the convoy, which today lie in the shallow coastal belt, keels uppermost. The oil tanker Helga managed to return to Korčula, despite damage it suffered, and informed Dubrovnik of the attack. The following day 5 German torpedo boats based in Mokošica set out in search of survivors around the coast of the Pelješac peninsula, and when the British ships attacked again, **S-57** was hit and rendered incapable of manoeuvring and navigating. Following an unsuccessful attempt to beach the vessel on the nearby coast, the S-57's skipper decided to scuttle his vessel so that it would not fall in Allied hands, and he blew it up right next to the coast of Pelješac. Two crew members died in this battle and 9 were wounded. Today, the wreck lies at an ideal diving depth of 20 to 37 m, and in conditions of generally good visibility. In an average 25 minutes of diving one can enjoy a reconnaissance of this still armed warship. Its special attraction are the double-barrelled anti-aircraft cannon on the bow, which still move in their mountings despite being under the sea for over 50 years. It is possible that there are still shells in its barrels, and there is also ammunition in the clips that are still on the cannon. There are two torpedoes on the deck, and two are in the torpedo tubes on the forward end. In its interior, however, one can see groupers, sea bass, conger eels and shoals of





fish which congregate around the wreck. This is one of the most beautiful and, as far as filming is concerned, one of the most attractive wrecks in the Adriatic.

There is also the wreck of the **Boka**, a ship that ran aground right by the cost of Pelješac, a pair of German landing craft east of Žuljana, and the locations of medieval shipwrecks (Pelješac, Korčula).

Lastovo is an island of steep and still quite untamed coast, of exceptional beauty and clarity of sea. Divers who enjoy the prospect of free levitation along deep, sunken cliffs will discover how to fulfil their desires, discovering the deep fissures off the southern cost of the island. The caves on the SW coast of Korčula (three caves on only 300 m of coastline, near cape Ključ) and the islet of Bijelac (with an underground passage through the island) off the NW side of Lastovo, are regarded as the most attractive locations. The clarity of the sea during calm summer days enable one to take the best quality underwater photographs here, which is why the entire area of Lastovo – Korčula – Mljet is the zone most often visited by experienced divers and by underwater camera operators and video photographers.

Close to Dubrovnik there are also several wrecks, as well as the attractive walls of the Elafiti archipelago. In some locations there still exist colonies of red coral, while in the area of Cavtat there are several shipwreck sites from the days of Antiquity (sites with amphorae and pithos – grain containers). Local diving centres are fully capable of organizing diving excursions to these locations, but the majority of visitors in the area of Dubrovnik are dependent transport-wise on air links (Ćilipi Airport). Consequently, due to the relatively poor transport links this area is still to be developed, and it is expected that once a road is built linking Dubrovnik to northern parts it will not be long before diving tourists descend on this pearl of the Croatian Adriatic.







































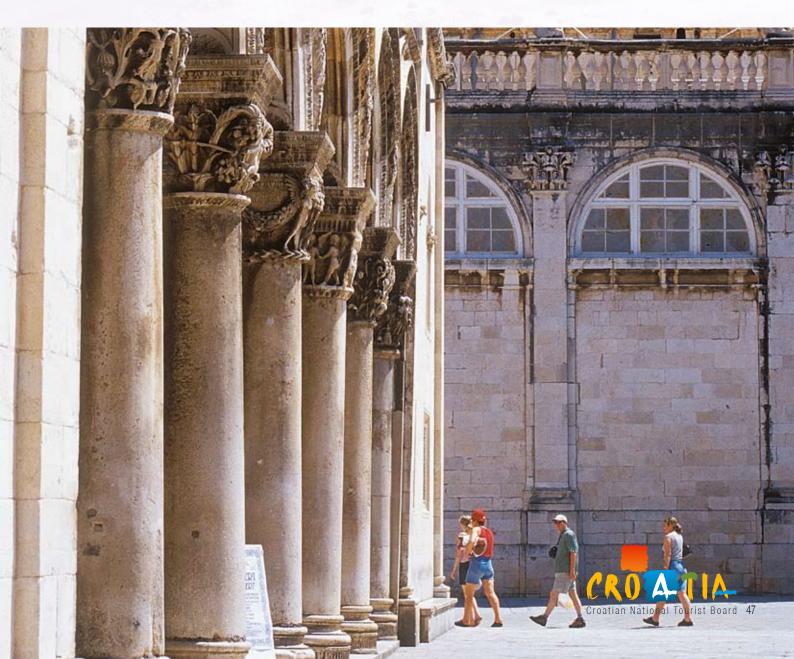


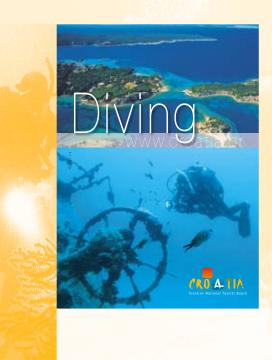




42.4550 N 16.4920 E







THE CROATIAN NATIONAL TOURIST BOARD BRANCH OFFICES AND OUTPOSTS ABROAD

HRVATSKA TURISTIČKA ZAJEDNICA

Iblerov trg 10/IV, p.p. 251 10000 ZAGREB, HRVATSKA Tel.: +385 1 46 99 333 Fax: +385 1 455 7827 E-mail: info@htz.hr Web: www.hrvatska.hr

Kroatische Zentrale für Tourismus

1010 Wien

Am Hof 13, Österreich, Tel.: +43 1 585 38 84 Fax: +43 1 585 38 84 20 E-mail: office@kroatien.at

Kroatische Zentrale für Tourismus

60313 Frankfurt

Hochstrasse 43, Deutschland Tel.: +49 69 23 85 350 Fax: +49 69 23 85 35 20 E-mail: info@visitkroatien.de

Kroatische Zentrale für Tourismus

80469 München

Rumfordstrasse 7, Deutschland Tel.: +49 89 22 33 44 Fax: +49 89 22 33 77

E-mail: kroatien-tourismus@t-online.de

Ente Nazionale Croato per il Turismo

20122 Milano

Piazzetta Pattari 1/3, Italia Tel.: +39 02 86 45 44 97 Fax: +39 02 86 45 45 74 E-mail: info@enteturismocroato.it

Ente Nazionale Croato per il Turismo

00186 Roma Via dell' Oca 48, Italia Tel.: +39 06 32 11 0396 Fax: +39 06 32 11 1462

E-mail: officeroma@enteturismocroato.it

Chorvatské turistické sdružení

110 00 Praha 1, Krakovská 25, Česká Republika

Tel.: +420 2 2221 1812 Fax: +420 2 2221 0793 E-mail: infohtz@iol.cz, info@htz.cz

Chorvátske turistické združenie

821 09 Bratislava Trenčianska 5, Slovenská Republika, Tel.: +421 2 55 562 054,

+421 2 55 415 415 Fax: +421 2 55 422 619 E-mail: infohtz@chello.sk

Horvát Idegenforgalmi Közösség

1054 Budapest

Akademia u. 1, Magyarország Telefon.: +36 1 267 55 88 Fax: +36 1 267 55 99 E-mail: info@htz.hu

Office National Croate de Tourisme

75116 Paris, 48, avenue Victor Hugo, France

Tel.: +33 1 45 00 99 55, +33 1 45 00 99 57 Fax: +33 1 45 00 99 56 E-mail: infos.croatie@wanadoo.fr

Croatian National Tourist Office

London W6 9ER, 2 Lanchesters, 162-164 Fulham

Palace Road, United Kingdom Tel.: +44 208 563 79 79 Fax: +44 208 563 26 16 E-mail: info@croatia-london.co.uk

Croatian National Tourist Office

New York 10118

350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4003, U.S.A. Tel.: +1 212 279 8672 Fax: + 1 212 279 8683 E-mail: cntony@earthlink.net

Narodowy Ośrodek Informacji Turystycznej

Republiki Chorwacji, 00-675 Warszawa, IPC Business

Center, ul. Koszykowa 54, Polska Tel.: +48 22 828 51 93 Fax: +48 22 828 51 90 E-mail: info@chorwacja.home.pl

Kroatiska turistbyrån,

11135 Stockholm Kungsgatan 24, Sverige Tel.: +46 8 53 482 080 Fax: +46 8 20 24 60 E-mail: croinfo@telia.com

Kroatisch Nationaal Bureau Voor Toerisme,

1081 GG Amsterdam Nijenburg 2F, Netherlands Tel.: +31 20 661 64 22 Fax: +31 20 661 64 27 E-mail: kroatie-info@planet.nl

Office National Croate du Tourisme

1000 Bruxelles

Vieille Halle aux Blés 38, Belgique Tel.: +32 2 55 018 88

Fax: +32 2 51 381 60 E-mail: info-croatia@scarlet.be

Хорватское туристическое сообщество,

123610 Moscow Krasnopresnenskaya nab. 12 office 1502, Russia Tel.: +7 495 258 15 07

Fax: +7 495 258 15 07 E-mail: HTZ@wtt.ru

Hrvaška turistična skupnost,

1000 Ljubljana, Gosposvetska 2, Slovenija

Tel.: 386 1 23 07 400 Fax: 386 1 23 07 404 E-mail: hrinfo@siol.net

Kroatische Zentrale für Tourismus

8004 Zürich, Badenerstr. 332, Switzerland

Tel.: +41 43 336 2030 Fax: +41 43 336 2039, E-mail: info@kroatien-tourismus.ch

Oficina National de Turismo de Croacia

28001 Madrid

Calle Claudio Coello 22, esc.B,1°C, España

Tel.: +3491 781 5514 Fax: +3491 431 8443 E-mail: info@visitacroacia.es

Kroatiens Turistkontor

Bjørnholms Allé 20; 8260 Viby J; Danmark

Tel.: +45 70 266 860 Fax: +45 70 239 500 E-mail: info@altomkroatien.dk

JAPAN

Ark Hills Executive Tower N613 Akasaka 1-14-5, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0052

Tel.: +81 03 6234 0711
Telefaks: +81 03 6234 0712
E-mail: info@visitcroatia.jp

Publisher

HRVATSKA TURISTIČKA ZAJEDNICA Croatian National Tourist Board INTERNET: http://www.croatia.hr

For the publisher NIKO BULIĆ, M.Sc.

Editors

SLAVIJA JAČAN OBRATOV GORAN ERGOVIĆ

Text by GORAN ERGOVIĆ

Design MARIO BRZIĆ

Photographs ARCHIVES HTZ MIRO ANDRIĆ MARIO BRZIĆ GORAN ERGOVIĆ ZORAN ERGOVIĆ ZORAN ERGOVIĆ IVO PERVAN TOMISLAV RADICA

Illustration DANIJEL FRKA

Prepress

STUDIO TEMPERA, Split

Print

TISKARA VELIKA GORICA

Zagreb, 2010.

Information on diving centres collected and processed by the Croatian Chamber of Commerce – Sector for tourism. www.hgk.hr

The publisher cannot guarantee the complete accuracy of the information contained herein, nor be held responsible for any errors as may be contained in future amendments or changes to such information.





