



NAUTICAL SAILING ROUTE CROATIA

DUBROVNIK - SPLIT, 7 DAYS

DAY 1	DUBROVNIK - ŠIPAN - LOPUD
DAY 2	ŠIPAN - KOBAŠ BAY - POMENA (MLJET)
DAY 3	POMENA (MLJET) - KORČULA
DAY 4	KORČULA - ZAKLOPATICA (LASTOVO)
DAY 5	ZAKLOPATICA (LASTOVO) - KOMIŽA (VIS)
DAY 6	KOMIŽA (VIS) - HVAR (PALMIŽANA)
DAY 7	HVAR (PALMIŽANA) - SPLIT (TROGIR, KAŠTELA)
DAY 8	CHECK OUT

DAY 1 DUBROVNIK - LOPUD - ŠIPAN

Elafiti islands are The string of islands begins with the island of Olipa at the southeastern cape of the Peljesac Peninsula and ends with the island of Lokrum in front of Dubrovnik. The archipelago is separated from the mainland by the Kolocep Channel. It consists of 12 islands, of which only Sipan, Lopud and Kolocep are permanently inhabited.

The main settlements of Sipanska Luka and Sudurad lie in the Sipanska Luka Bay at the western end of the valley and the Sudurad Bay at the south-estern end respectively. The island of Sipan attracts many tourists, especially sailors.

In the 15th century, the Dubrovnik nobility built summer mansions on the island. Between the settlements of Sipanska Luka and Sudurad lie the ruins of the summer residence of the archbishops of Dubrovnik. The archbishop, humanist and friend of Michelangelo's Lodovico Beccadelli occasionally lived there in the 16th century.



DAY 2 ŠIPAN - KOBAŠ BAY - POMENA (MLJET) NATIONAL PARK MLJET

According to the descriptions in Homers epic tale of The Odyssey, many explorers and experts consider Mljet to be the island of Ogygia - the beautiful island where the nymph Calypso held Odysseus for 7 years. The name of the island itself speaks of its beauty, which is derived from the Greek word "melite nesos" which means „honey island“.

National Park Mljet was declared as such in the year 1960, and encompasses the west part of the island of Mljet. The main factors in declaring the island as a national park is the rare and intended coast and the dense flora, specifically the forested area on the south side of the island, which creates two lakes on the island. Although the water is salty, the landscape looks like lakes. They are rich with many sea shells (mussels, oysters etc), and the plankton of the island have been the study of multiple scientific researches.



DAY 3 POMENA (MLJET) - KORČULA

Korčula is the birthplace of Marco Polo was built on the foundations of a Greek colony, and is the historical and tourist centre of the largest island in the Dubrovnik region. It is famous for its streets that are shaped in the form of a fish bone and well-preserved Gothic and Renaissance buildings.

Among them stands out the Cathedral of sv. Marko [St. Mark], whose rich interior guards the works of great Italian painters. The people of Korčula have preserved their customs and the medieval knight's game "Moreška" that takes place on the town streets. The gentle Mediterranean cuisine will challenge the palates of even the most fastidious gourmets.

Along with the gifts of the sea (mussels, fish, crabs), delicious desserts such as Cukarin, the Dubrovnik cakes rožata and klašun go very well with the local Korčula wines - Grk, Pošip, Plavac and Rukatac.

Near the town of Korčula, there is an archipelago of 20 uninhabited islands covered with dense thicket, and an accessible coastline. Here is also the slightly larger islet of Badija with its pebble beaches and beautiful Franciscan monastery.



DAY 4 KORČULA - ZAKLOPATICA (LASTOVO)

The Lastovo Archipelago was declared a nature park by the Croatian Parliament on 29 September 2006. It is the eleventh nature park in Croatia.

The Park consists of 44 islands, islets, rocks and reefs (the largest of them are Lastovo and Sušac) covering a total area of 53 square kilometres of land and 143 square kilometres of sea. Its borders are lit by the stone lighthouses of Sušac, Tajan, Glavat and Struga.

The Lastovo Archipelago was declared a nature park due to its mystic beauty, immense landscape value, thick forests and fertile fields rich with ponds, high coastal cliffs, land and sea caves, numerous rare sea and land species and habitats.

The Lastovo Archipelago has a rich cultural and historical heritage – numerous stone churches and chapels, picturesque chimneys and the traditional Lastovo Carnival, but one must not forget local inhabitants, who prove that the coexistence of man and nature is possible with developed environmental awareness.



DAY 5 ZAKLOPATICA (LASTOVO) - KOMIŽA (VIS)

The farthest island of middle Dalmatia is Vis, famous for its clear sea and protected underwater world, rich in sunken ships and miraculous flora and fauna. Due to a large number of hidden bays, oases of peace which are hard to reach, it is a real paradise for sailors.

Vis is a historical monument in its entirety because of the many preserved facilities (remnants of the Antique town of Issa, Roman spa, Issa necropolis, summer houses, churches, Tito's cave).

Komiža is The traditional fishing town is located at the base of Hum hill on the west side of the island of Vis. Cut off from the rest of the island by the hill, it faces the sea and the Komiža archipelago whose system includes the most distant Adriatic islands rich in fish, particularly tuna - Biševo, Palagruža, Jabuka, etc. Therefore, it is no wonder that traditional Komiža cuisine is founded precisely on these marine delicacies and quality local wines.

The town is full of pebbly beaches, with drinking water sources (Gusarica, Nova Posta, Velo žalo...) and a number of sandy ones. For lovers of active holidays, Komiža really has something to offer, diving, parachute flying, riding, or a trip to the nearby islands - Palagruža, Diomedovo island, or Biševo with the beautiful cave of Modra špilja.



DAY 6 KOMIŽA (VIS) - BIŠEVO - HVAR (PALMIŽANA)

Plamižana (Pakleni otoci) - The oldest and most famous Hvar's resort and the nautical marina. Palmižana (Vingradišće lagoon precisely) is a spacious lagoon with shallow and sandy beach. It is surrounded by the thick, pine forest, fragrant heather and rosemary bushes and various, exotic plants. There are several restaurants and B&Bs. Palmižana can be accessed by the organised, regular boat connection from the port of Hvar.

Hvar is a unique blend of luxurious Mediterranean natural surroundings, layer upon layer of a rich cultural and historical heritage and sophisticated tourism. Located in picturesque natural surroundings on the south side of the island, surrounded by mighty medieval walls, magical fields and the scent of lavender, Hvar is a never-ending treasure of monumental heritage, culture and atmospheres. Its name originates from the word PHAROS - the Greek name for the island of Hvar and the town which was formerly in the place of the present Stari Grad (the Old Town) from which it took over the title as island centre in the 13th century. From its castle Španjol, high above the town, majestic views open up over the green Pakleni otoci (the Hell Islands) (ACI Marina Palmižana) and the open sea.



DAY 7 HVAR - SPLIT (TROGIR, KAŠTELA)

The last day of your journey will take you back towards Split. On the way to Split, there are a few little bays worth visiting on the islands of Drvenik and Šolta.

Split: In the evening you should be anchoring your boat in Split ACI marina, the same marina from where you set out. We recommend spending your evening looking around the old town of Split. We do hope that you will be satisfied with our choice of route and we wish you a most enjoyable trip.

Trogir: We invite you to visit Trogir and to see its unique memorial heritage for which it was recorded in the Register of World Heritage of UNESCO in 1997 and it is considered the best preserved Romanic-Gothic town in this part of the Europe., its small Dalmatian towns in its surroundings, stunning beaches and nearby islands.

DAY 8 CHECK-OUT

