



DUBROVNIK

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LOCATION AND CLIMATE

Dubrovnik is a city, port and tourist centre of the Southern Dalmatia, situated in a valley under the hill Srd. The indented coast offers tourists secluded bays with exotic pebbled beaches as well as steep cliffs exposed to the open sea.

Dubrovnik lies in an area characterized by a typical Mediterranean climate with mild and wet winters and hot and dry summers. The average annual temperature is 17°C (62F), with January being the coldest (9°C, 48F) and August the warmest (25°C, 77F) month. The average sea temperature from May to September varies between 18 and 24°C (64 and 75F). Since the number of sun hours in Dubrovnik amounts to 2629

hours per year, Dubrovnik is one of the sunniest cities of the Southern Europe.

HISTORY AND SIGHTS

Dubrovnik was founded in the first half of the 7th century by a group of refugees from Epidaurum (today's Cavtat). They established two settlements, one on the mainland and one on the island. The settlements were separated by a channel that was filled up in 12th century (today's Stradun), and since then the two settlements have been united. At that time the process of building of the city walls began, as a protection from various enemies who wanted to conquer Dubrovnik.

DUBROVNIK



The City Harbour



Great Onofrio's Fountain



Lovrijenac



The Cathedral

From its establishment the town was under the protection of the Byzantine Empire. After the Crusades Dubrovnik came under the sovereignty of Venice and in the 14th century it became a part of the Hungarian-Croatian Kingdom. Having been granted the entire self-government, bound only to pay a tribute to the king and providing assistance with its fleet, Dubrovnik started its life as a free state that reached its peak in the 15th and 16th centuries and that became the strongest commercial centre of the Eastern Adriatic. During the Napoleon wars the city lost its autonomy and fell under the French reign. After a century, it was reigned by Austria.

During the renaissance, Dubrovnik was a well-known literary centre as well as a centre of the inland painting school. City walls are preserved in their original state as well as the fortresses, among which Minceta is the most prominent. The oldest preserved fortress is Bokar, whereas the eastern part of the city has the fortress Revelin and the western part Lovrijenac. The city's old main street Stradun emerged in the 12th century (it was reconstructed in the 17th century after a catastrophic earthquake). Other significant sights are the following: Franciscan Monastery built in the Romanesque-Gothic style, Church of St. Salvation (16th century), palace Sponza (16th ct.), Orlando's column (15th ct.),

baroque church of St. Vlaho, city bell tower, Rector's palace built in the Gothic style, Dominican Monastery, synagogue, etc.

DUBROVNIK TODAY

Nowadays Dubrovnik is well-known for its first-rate hotels as well as many restaurants and konobas that offer specialities of home and international cuisine. Sportsmen and recreationists are offered sports terrains, but also equipment for mainland as well as water sports. The city is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage register and is one of the most attractive and famous Mediterranean cities.

The ACI-Marina Dubrovnik is situated near Komolac, about two nautical miles far away from the entrance to the port Gruz, and only 6 kilometres far away from the old city nucleus. It is open throughout the whole year. Dubrovnik is a city with the rich cultural and artistic offer. Dubrovnik's Summer Festival (from 10th July till 25th August) is well-known and is traditionally held from the year 1950. During the festival, around 80 drama, ballet, opera and music performances take place, as well as promotions of literary works, exhibitions, poetic performances, off theatrical plays, etc. The exhibitions that take place throughout the whole year are quite significant for the artistic offer of Dubrovnik. St.



The City Belltower

Vlaho's Day (3rd February), who is the patron of Dubrovnik, is the most famous celebration in Dubrovnik.

HOW TO ARRIVE?

By plane

The airport Cilipi is situated 13 kilometres south of Dubrovnik. There are several flight lines from Zagreb to Dubrovnik on a daily basis, and the flight lasts approximately 45 minutes. Apart from that, the airport in Dubrovnik is connected with several European cities, but transfer via Zagreb is also possible.

By car or bus

You can reach Dubrovnik by car if arriving via Trieste, Rijeka and then via the Adriatic highway toward the south if you wish to travel along the coast. Or you can use the highway from Rijeka or the junction Zuta

okva near the town Senj, about 60 km south of Rijeka and continue driving toward Split, and then use the road via Makarska and Ploce toward Dubrovnik. Highway Zagreb - Split is the fastest way if you are arriving from the direction of north. Or you can use the alternative route Zagreb - Karlovac - Plitvice - Gracac - Knin - Split - Makarska - Ploce - Dubrovnik. If travelling by bus, you can arrive in Dubrovnik each day from various directions. Almost every bus driving to Dubrovnik stops in Split and goes further south. There are several bus lines from Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, etc. toward Dubrovnik that will certainly satisfy your needs.

By ship

Via port Gruz, several ferry lines connect Dubrovnik with almost every bigger Croatian ports (Rijeka - Zadar - Split - Stari Grad - Korcula - Dubrovnik). Regular ferry lines connect the city with Venice, Rimini, Ancona, Pescara and Bari in Italy.

Distance / km	Zagreb	Rijeka	Split	Trieste	Ljubljana
Dubrovnik	590	530	210	600	650

