cannot guarantee the cooperation of local authorities.

LOCAL CURRENCY  The official unit of currency in Croatia is the Kuna (HRK). There are 100 lipas to the Kuna. Notes are available in the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 Kuna. Coins are available in 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 lipas and 1, 2, and 5 Kuna denominations.

ATMs are readily available at resorts, hotels, banks, supermarkets and some stores. Most main hotels, shops and restaurants widely accept major credit cards.

POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES
The main Split Post Office is located at Kralja Tomislava 9. Open 7:00 am – 8:00 pm Monday through Friday, 7:00 am – 12:00 pm Saturday. Closed on Sundays.

Public Telephones are easy to use and are available throughout the town. Phones are activated with a calling card. Phone cards can be purchased at post offices, newspaper kiosks, or tobacco shops. You can also place calls with your personal calling card using the following access codes (telephone card required):

- AT&T: 0.800.22.111
- MCI: 0.800.22.112

TOURIST INFORMATION
The Split Tourist Information Office is located at Obala hrvatskog narodnog preporoda 7. During the cruise season the office is generally open from 8am-5pm Monday through Friday and 10am-4pm on Saturday and Sunday.

TRANSPORTATION
Taxis are available on the Pier outside the Terminal area. It is advisable to take a metered taxi or important to negotiate a fare, prior to departing.

USEFUL WORDS
Good Day • Dobar Dan
How Much? • Koliko?
Good Morning • Dobro Jutro
Good Afternoon • Dobar Dan
Thank You • Hvala
You’re Welcome • Molim
Where is the washroom (toilet)? • Gdje se nalazi WC

NOTES
This information has been compiled for the convenience of our guests and is intended solely for that purpose. While we work to ensure that the information contained herein is correct, we cannot accept responsibility for any changes that may have taken place since printing.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Split is located on a small peninsula of southern Croatia on the eastern shores of the Adriatic Sea. The historic city has the Gulf of Kastela on one side and the Split Channel on the other. A busy commercial and ferry port, Split services nearby islands, the north and south Adriatic, Italy and Greece. It is a gateway for exploration of the coast and islands of the beautiful Croatian Adriatic.

The region enjoys a Mediterranean climate and is one of the sunniest places in Europe. The rocky coastline does not have a lot of stretches of sandy beaches. However, during recent years the area has become a popular base for watersports such as snorkeling, sailing and windsurfing.

The largest and most important city in Dalmatia, Split has many attractions but is probably best known for the many historical landmarks that can be found in and around the walls of Diocletian’s Palace. The Old Town which comprises the palace is in a remarkable state of preservation. In addition, the Split-Dalmatia County has numerous museums, old churches and other archeological sites which make it an important cultural attraction. History, culture, scenic countryside and the sunny weather make Split a sought after tourist’s destination.

HISTORY
Inhabitants of the coast can be traced back to Neolithic times. Greek settlements began to emerge around the 3rd and 4th centuries BC. In 295 AD Roman emperor Diocletian liked the area so much he ordered a residence to be built for his retirement. Work on the magnificent palace took a decade to complete and Diocletian lived there until his death in 313 AD. Afterwards, Roman rulers continued to use the palace as a retreat. The Roman colony was eventually abandoned by the 7th century and the city inhabitants sought shelter behind the palace walls. The city grew as trading along the Adriatic coast increased.

Split enjoyed autonomy between the 12th and 14th centuries. The Venetians conquered the city in 1420. Afterwards, the city came under control of the Austrians, briefly by the French and eventually becoming part of Yugoslavia that was formed in 1918. During the Second World War, the Italians occupied Split but the city was liberated by 1944 and the first people’s government of Croatia was formed.

Modern Split is enjoying a growing economy based on shipbuilding agriculture, manufacturing and an ever increasing tourism business.
The Roman Palace was erected by the Emperor Diocletian the 4th century. What began as an imperial residence and fortified camp is today an intriguing maze of narrow cobblestone streets, where pre-Romanesque churches, monasteries, towers, and old city walls. The streets are narrow and they truly give a feel of how life might have been in the old days. Dominating the town skyline is the 13th century Cathedral of St. Lawrence. The cathedral is of unusual construction with three naves and three semi circular apses. Solin is the site of the ancient Roman settlement of Salona. At the time of its greatest prosperity during the 3rd and 4th century, Salona had approximately 40,000 inhabitants. Archaeologists have excavated remains of temples, amphitheatres, early Christian churches, burial grounds and baths. Solin is the most important excavation sight from the 4th century, Salona had approximately 40,000 inhabitants. Archaeologists have excavated remains of temples, amphitheatres, early Christian churches, burial grounds and baths. Solin is the most important excavation sight from the Roman times in Croatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia. Sibenik is the site of the ancient Roman settlement of Salona. At the time of its greatest prosperity during the 3rd and 4th century, Salona had approximately 40,000 inhabitants. Archaeologists have excavated remains of temples, amphitheatres, early Christian churches, burial grounds and baths. Solin is the most important excavation sight from the Roman times in Croatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia. The Temple of Jupiter and the mausoleum of Diocletian were located in courts of the imperial section of the palace. The Temple was transformed into a baptistery and a campanile was added later in the Romanesque period. The mausoleum was converted to a cathedral in 653 by the first bishop of Split and is famous for the frescoes, pulpit, and Romanesque carvings.

Beyond Split

Hvar is the longest of all the Croatian islands and is home to three towns. The largest of these, also named Hvar, served as an important harbor for Venice’s Adriatic fleet from the late 12th century through most of the 18th century. Hvar sports a thick – walled fortress overlooking the harbor and, in the very heart of the port, a large Arsenal. The Arsenal, an imposing building built in 1611 was the site of Europe’s oldest community theatre which was established in 1612. Long before it was the fashion, this theatre allowed the masses to buy seats in the pit, while the landed gentry sat in slightly raised boxes at the back. The same democratic spirit pervades the rest of the town, whose streets and people converge onto an expansive Piazza, the largest in all of Dalmatia. Trogir is situated on a small island squeezed in between the mainland and the larger island of Ciovo. Except for the green parks, the entire island is occupied by stone-houses, palaces, churches, monasteries, towers, and old city walls. The streets are narrow and they truly give a feel of how life might have been in the old days. Dominating the town skyline is the 13th century Cathedral of St. Lawrence. The cathedral is of unusual construction with three naves and three semi circular apses. Solin is the site of the ancient Roman settlement of Salona. At the time of its greatest prosperity during the 3rd and 4th century, Salona had approximately 40,000 inhabitants. Archaeologists have excavated remains of temples, amphitheatres, early Christian churches, burial grounds and baths. Solin is the most important excavation sight from the Roman times in Croatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia. Sibenik was founded by Croats more than a thousand years ago with first records dating from 1066. Sibenik has an important place in Croatian heritage with its well preserved historical town center and numerous architectural monuments. Sibenik is surrounded by its ancient fortress walls and is home to the gothic – Renaissance Cathedral of St. Jacob. The massive cathedral is one of the finest Renaissance sacral monuments in Dalmatia.

Krka National Park

Krka National Park is one of 7 National Parks in Croatia. Running through the park is The Krka River, which is a distinctive phenomenon due to its formation of travertine barriers. The unusual formations help to create the famous Krka River Waterfalls. The Skradinski Buk is one of the highest falls in Europe. Above the falls is a large plateau that offers spectacular views. The whole area is rich with endemic species-vegetation as well as birds and fish. Due to very strong laws on natural preservation this extraordinary area has been preserved in its original form. Bol is located on the island of Brac which is located between the island of Hvar and the city of Split. Bol, the town and harbor on the south side of the island is one of the oldest towns on Brac and of the most well known places on the Adriatic. The little town is characterized by scenic beauty, historical monuments, and numerous pebble beaches. One of which, Zlatni Rat is very famous and among the most beautiful beaches on the Adriatic coast.

Shore Excursions. To make the most of your visit to Split and its surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For Information concerning tour content and pricing, consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk.

Local Customs. Bargaining: Most shops have set prices. Bargaining is not a custom in Croatia. Tipping: It is customary to tip waiters, drivers, guides and other service personnel. 10 to 15% is a good guideline. Local Cuisine: The Adriatic Coast excels in fresh seafood dishes ranging from scampi, shellfish, and Dalmatian brodet (fish stewed with rice) all cooked in olive oil and served with boiled vegetables. Italian pizza and pasta are also good options on the Dalmatian Coast. Drink Specialties: It is customary to have a small glass of brandy before a meal and to accompany the food with one of Croatia’s fine wines. Ask for a local regional wine. Croatia is also known for its wine as well as plum brandies, herbal brandies, cognacs, and liqueurs such as maraschino, a cherry liqueur made in Zadar. Italian style espresso coffee is also a local favorite.

Shopping Facilities. Shopping opportunities can be found throughout the city but most are concentrated in the Old Town district. There you can find many small boutique shops featuring everything from clothing to antiques. This is also where you will find many restaurants. Shopping hours are generally from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm Monday thru Saturday. There may be some tourist-oriented shops that stay open later. Most small shops are closed on Sunday.

Items of interest include: Neckties, clothing, fine lace from the Dalmatian islands, handmade embroidery, woodcarvings, ceramics, woolen and leather items, filigree jewelry, art, handicrafts and souvenirs. Value Added Tax (VAT), is added to most purchases. Visitors who spend over a certain amount may be entitled to re-claim some or all of the tax paid. However, regulations and conditions governing the refund of VAT are subject to change and RCCl.