DUGI OTOK, a magic formula for a magical vacation!

Dugi Otok, with a number of attractive tourist spots and natural beauties, offers its visitors a journey through a world of tradition and a modern lifestyle.
The guide to Dugi Otok was created in the framework of the SEA-Med project “Development of Sustainable Economic Activities in Marine Protected Areas”
The aim of the SEA-Med project is to develop sustainable economic activities in Lastovo Islands and Telašćica nature parks. Namely, this includes support in implementing management plans for Lastovo Islands and Telašćica nature parks; development of a sustainable tourism plan to advance sustainable tourism practices, promoting the nature-based tourism initiative, and identifying the MPA financing mechanisms, as well as promoting sustainable fishing.

The SEA-Med Croatia project is coordinated and implemented by Association Sunce in partnership with the WWF (the World Wide Fund for Nature), Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Ministry of Tourism, State Institute for Nature Protection, and public institutions that manage the Lastovo Islands and Telašćica nature parks.

**The aims of the project in Croatia are:**
To gradually develop and implement, with the participation of the stakeholders, a plan for sustainable tourism in Lastovo Islands and Telašćica nature parks, including a financial / business plan, monitoring plan and communications plan, a plan for education and marketing / raising the awareness - to adopt best practices and identify mechanisms for creating financial sustainability.

To increase the appreciation, support and understanding of the public, decision makers and investors of the environmental, social and economic values of Lastovo Islands and Telašćica nature parks.

To ensure that organizations involved in nature conservation (experts in marine protected areas, civil society organizations, and public and government administration) have the capacity, skills and tools to be actively involved in the planning and development of sustainable economic activities in Lastovo Islands and Telašćica nature parks.

The SEA-Med Croatia project is part of the larger regional project “SEA-Med: Sustainable Economic Activities in Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas” which is active in the Mediterranean, and includes eight marine protected areas in six Mediterranean countries (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Libya, Tunisia, and Turkey). It aims to help the parks to take a step towards financial autonomy, which includes commitment and engagement of the stakeholders, management plans dealing with key issues (fishing and tourism), and financial mechanisms to ensure long-term effects and sustainability. At the regional level, the project is coordinated and implemented by WWF Mediterranean.

**Duration of the project:** 1 March 2014 - 28 February 2017.
Project partners

Project donors
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Sustainable tourism

Dugi Otok is a tourist destination with a number of preconditions for becoming a sustainable tourism destination:

• preserved nature and a rich biodiversity
• valuable cultural and historical heritage
• a local community increasingly oriented towards local produce and services
• Nature Park Telašćica as a development generator for the entire Dugi Otok
• limited accommodation capacities
• numerous paths and trails which can be used as cycling or walking trails
• exceptional diving sites for all categories of divers
• conditions favourable for kayaking
• etc.

How to be a responsible tourist:

• Do not pick or damage plant, or their habitat which is their home.
• Stick to marked trails and paths to ensure your safety, as well as the safety of plants and animals.
• Be informed. Many species are rare and endangered, so try to contribute to their conservation with your activities.
• What you bring with you, take it with you. Do not leave litter in the nature.
• Buy local to contribute to the economic welfare of the local community.
• Try authentic local food at local restaurants, and taste the tradition and customs of the area.
• Use buoys. Thus, you will contribute to the conservation of marine life.
• When you are looking for accommodation, choose the one which cares about reducing the negative impact on the environment.
• Be watchful of water and electrical energy consumption. Do not let water running and lights burning unnecessarily.
• Choose means of transportation with lower emissions of greenhouse gases. Act locally, but influence climate changes globally.
• Be actively involved. Visit us at http://pp-telascica.hr and tell us your thoughts.
**General information on Dugi Otok**

- **Length**: 43 kilometres
- **Width at the widest point**: 4.6 kilometres
- **Width at the narrowest point**: 1.2 kilometres
- **Surface area**: 114 km²
- **Percentage of surface covered by the protection regime**: 30.5%
- **Coast length**: 170.7 kilometres
- **Indentation coefficient**: 4.5
- **Highest peak**: Vela straža, altitude 337.
Population: According to the census of 2011, it has 1698 inhabitants, of which 918 persons have been on the island since birth, 614 are settlers from the territory of the Republic of Croatia and 166 from abroad.

Number of settlements: 11 (Sali, Zaglav, Žman, Luka, Savar, Brbinj, Dragove, Božava, Soline, Verunić and Veli Rat with hamlet of Polje)

Oldest person: older than 95 - one person in Sali and one in Dragove, and 22 persons are older than 90

Most common surnames on the island: The five most common surnames are (in order): Raljević, Špralja, Petešić, Šešelja, and Dominis.


Transportation

HOW TO GET TO THE ISLAND
A high-speed passenger shipping line and a ship line connect Sali with Zadar (peninsula) daily through four round trips. Brbinj has a connection with Zadar through a ferry boat line. The departure point of the line is the ferry port Gaženica in Zadar. Also, Božava has a connection to Zadar (peninsula) through a high-speed passenger shipping line with one trip a day.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE ISLAND
It is possible to move around the island in several ways, depending on the motivation of your arrival. All of the settlements are connected by a road. If you decided to come to the island by car, you will be able to access almost all of the locations except those, of course, which require an adventurous spirit and engaging on hiking, cycling, or trekking.

It is also possible to rent mopeds, bicycles, or a taxi service, and all of the information are available at tourist offices whose contacts are listed at the end of this Guide.

Accommodation

If you decide to visit Dugi Otok, you can find accommodation in one of the three hotels on the island located in Sali, Luka, and Božava. You can also choose private accommodation in all of the settlements on the island, or if you are an adventurist you can spend your vacation in one of the three campsites on the island. These are Mandrino in Verunić, Veli Rat in Punta Bjanka, and Eco Station Barbaroža near Zaglav.
The gastronomic offer of Dugi Otok includes 31 catering facilities; however, their offer is not based on traditional and authentic cuisine. Of course, there are exceptions, but to ensure sustainability of the destination it is necessary to improve the gastronomic offer by introducing local products in the form of authentic local cuisine.

The available restaurants and taverns on the island are listed under Contacts at the end of the Guide.

### FAMILY FARMS AND LOCAL PRODUCTS

Production of agricultural products is not satisfactory even though, according to the number of registered family farms, it has the potential for improvement and development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Number of family farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Božava</td>
<td>Sali</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brbinj</td>
<td>Sali</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dragove</td>
<td>Sali</td>
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<td>Luka</td>
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<td>Sali</td>
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<td>Savar</td>
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<td>Soline</td>
<td>Sali</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veli rat</td>
<td>Sali</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaglav</td>
<td>Sali</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Žman</td>
<td>Sali</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>261</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The potential of family farms as well as other local produce is certainly essential for the networking of the overall offer of the island and the creation of authenticity of the destination by offering local products in the form of traditional cuisine, souvenirs, tours which would allow tourists to experience the tradition of the island, etc.

If you would like to taste the local products, the contacts of family farms with products carrying the label of “Croatian Island Product” are listed under Contact at the end of the Guide, and for all other information you can contact tourist offices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIM - joint catering business</td>
<td>marinated monkfish, jam (white fig, black fig, cane apple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardešić d.o.o.</td>
<td>Adriatic sardine (in vegetable oil, with vegetables in olive oil), fried pilchard in olive oil, Adriatic sardine (light, with lemon, with hot pepper), Adriatic mackerel fillets / Adriatic mackerel with vegetables, Adriatic pilchard in tomato sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikica Žampera - OPG (family farm)</td>
<td>goat cheese in olive oil (basil and garlic, organic spices), green olives in brine, Golija goat cheese, organic extra virgin olive oil, goat cheese of Žman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darinko Karinja - Dare</td>
<td>lavender essential oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association Tovareća mužika</td>
<td>Traditional musical practice “Tovareća Mužika”, intangible cultural heritage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You do not need a magic formula for a magical vacation. All you need to do is open a map and find Croatia, ancient Zadar, and Dugi Otok. Geographically, it is an island of peculiar contrasts and the largest island of the North Dalmatian island group. The coast of the island towards the open sea is characterized by sharp contrasts: the part that is located in Nature Park Telašćica is mostly steep and made of fascinating cliffs, and on the southeast of the island there are quiet coves, and the sandy beach Sakarun. This island beauty is the perfect place for swimming and enjoying the purity of the sea and the beauty of nature.

The southeastern part of the island is under protection and declared a nature park, and the northwestern part of Dugi Otok has been recognized as one of the most attractive and most interesting areas in Zadar County, and was declared a significant landscape.

According to statistics, the 12 settlements of the island have a population of 1700, however, the real number of people who actually live on the island during all 12 months of the year is significantly smaller.

On the island there is a branch of the Harbormasters’ Office, several post offices, a clinic, a customs checkpoint, Tourist Board offices, and many catering and other service facilities. In Sali, Božava and Veli Rat there are boat moorings with water and electricity connections. In Zaglav there is a petrol station for boaters, a mandatory stop for all speed enthusiasts. The island also has a developed excursion tourism, trekking and cycling trails. There are fifteen marked archaeological sites across the island with info tables.

Dugi Otok is before all a place to relax and enjoy. During summer months in each of the 12 settlements of Dugi Otok there are festivities, mostly in honour of patron saints, with the sounds of local music and traditional meals. The proponents of active vacation will find their satisfaction exploring the island along the marked walking trails or on excursions to Nature Park Telašćica and Nature Park Kornati. Over the year various sports events are organized and hiking trails and a climbing site are also available. In addition, there are several diving schools on Dugi Otok at service to anyone who wants to reach into the mysterious depths of the sea. The attendants of the schools visit some of the most attractive diving locations of Dugi Otok.
Sali
Sali is the municipal and administrative centre of Dugi Otok and the settlement with the largest population. It is located on the northeastern coast of the island, and it has a developed excursion, nautical and sports tourism. Guests can use the services of a general practice and a dental clinic, a post office, ATM, and Harbourmasters’ Office, as well as a boat mooring in the port of Sali. The Reading Room in Sali offers books for reading or borrowing in several languages of the world, and it also organizes many interesting events such as presentations of traditional meals of Sali, and classical music concerts.

Sali is a place with a thousand years of fishing tradition, confirmed by written documents from the 10th century, and ancient olive groves that surround the village witnessed the intensive agricultural activities maintained over the centuries.

**Population movement:**

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<td>1106</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>1190</td>
<td>769</td>
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</table>

**Famous personalities:**
- Petar Lorini: Fishing supervisor during the Austro Hungarian Empire, the first Croatian “guardian of nature”.
- Božidar Finka: Croatian linguist
- Ante Orlić: Croatian sculptor

**Local festivity:** Saljske užance (August)
Zaglav is proudest of its cultural heritage headed by the active Franciscan monastery and the Church of St. Michael, the patron saint of Zaglav, dating from the 15th century. Zaglav is also an inevitable station for all boaters, because it has the only petrol station in the lower nautical line of the Zadar Archipelago.

It is also a place of sports activities, such as beach volleyball or diving, and over the year there are basketball and beach volleyball tournaments open for all of the enthusiasts.

**Population movement:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<td>1857.</td>
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<td>2001.</td>
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</table>

**Famous personalities:**

- Jakov Čuka: Croatian literary critic

**Local festivity:** Kake Bake (in July)
Žman is located in Žmančica cove, surrounded by the hills Gračina, and Veliki and Mali Slotnjak. Under the name Mezano it was mentioned in the 13th century, and from that time dates the Parish Church of St. John. In the surrounding areas of the settlement there are sites from prehistoric times.

Žman is special for fertile fields located in the area of Malo and Veliko Jezero which makes the people of Žman skilled agricultural producers. The locals will gladly share the fruits of their work with their guests, and the taste of homemade wine, cheese and olive oil will surely make its mark in the memories of all lovers of fine dining.

**Population movement:**

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1857</td>
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<td>1991</td>
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</table>

**Famous personalities:**

- Viktor Ramov: Croatian lawyer
- Izak Morović: Croatian painter
- Aldo Vinko Gladić: linguist, poet and phonetician

**Local festivity:** Žmanska fešta (August)
The predominant feature of the appearance of Luka is a promenade dating from the 14th century. The cove where it is located is called Zlatna Vala, and it offers safe mooring for all boaters, as well as crystal clear sea and tame nature. Over the settlement looms the highest hill of Dugi Otok - Vela Straža, 338 metres high, and the nearby cove Boka you can find healing mud which has a completely natural relaxing effect.

Due to developed fishing, Luka has an exceptional traditional gastronomic offer, and accommodation can be found in private houses and in Hotel Luka, which organizes one-day excursions to National Park Kornati and Nature Park Telašćica.

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<td>333</td>
<td>135</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Local festivity:** Luški šušur, festivity dedicated to the feast of St. Stephen the Protomartyr (August)
Savar
Savar conquers at first sight: in a quiet cove there is a small island with the Church of St. Peregrine, a sacral object of the highest category, connected with the rest of the settlement with an embankment.

The famous cave Strašna Peć is located in the vicinity of the settlement. The cave was the first organized excursion destination in this area, visited by the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph in 1904. Savar is also known for exploitation of stone that was used for the construction of the Zadar Forum, palaces and churches in Rome and Venice, and the UN building in New York.

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**Local festivity:** Savarska fešta (August)
Brbinj stretches over two picturesque coves named Jaz and Lučina, which are perfect mooring places for boaters. In the settlement there is a ferry boat port for motor vehicles for the entire island, and a postal office. Cove Brbinjšćica, located on the southwest of the settlement, is surrounded by mighty rocks and numerous caves, and it is one of the safest moorings of Dugi Otok towards the open sea.

Brbinj has been writing its history for more than 800 years, and part of its cultural heritage are Glagolitic priests who stayed in Brbinj and operated through history by being the guardians and promoters of Croatian literacy in these areas.

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<td>296</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>85</td>
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</tbody>
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**Lokalna fešta:** Brbinjska fešta (kolovoz)
The settlement Dragove is surrounded by four islets of picturesque names: Tatišnjak, Veliki and Mali Planatak, and Magarčić. The surrounding areas of the settlement were inhabited in ancient times, as evidenced by Roman remains below the hill Dubravica. The Parish Church of St. Leonard is in the settlement, and the sanctuary of the Nativity of Mary is in its immediate vicinity, frequently visited by pilgrims from all over the Zadar County. Beach Veli Žal is located to the southwest of the settlement, offering a wonderful view of the islet Mežanj and the open sea.

Population movement:

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<th>Year</th>
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</table>
On the northwestern side of Dugi Otok, Božava is located in a cove surrounded by a pine forest. It was first mentioned in 1327 under the name Bosane, whereas the remains of fortified settlements near the place date back to the Illyrian times.

Although the locals are skilled farmers and fishermen, Božava is attractive to visitors because of the possibility of accommodation in a hotel resort, which has four attractive hotels. Accommodation is provided for boaters, too, because there is a mooring place with water and electricity connections in the port. During summer months, transportation to the famous beach Sakarun is ensured for visitors by a tourist train, which is a great opportunity for getting to know the beauties of Dugi Otok.

**Population movement:**

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**Famous personalities:**

- Miljenko Jerić: Crotian author and travel writer

**Local festivity:** Božavska noć (August)
Verunić or Verona is a settlement located in cove Čuna connected to the great Pantera Bay by a narrow canal. The settlement is famous for its gastronomic offer, but also for its cultural and historical heritage with the Church of Our Lady of Carmen from 1697 as the most prominent example. On the feast of Our Lady of Carmen, 16 July, the youth of Verunić organizes a festivity. The locals are engaged in agriculture and tourism, and the beauty of the cove Čuna and the immediate vicinity of Sakarun beach make Verunić an attractive destination on Dugi Otok.

**Population movement:**

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**Local festivity:** Our Lady of Carmen (July)
Soline are located in the northwestern part of Dugi Otok in cove Solišćica. The depth of the cove makes it a perfect mooring place for larger yachts and boats.

The settlement was named after the solar saltworks that had been located in the cove, and the settlement was first mentioned in the 12th century. Soline is also significant because it had one of the first public schools on Dugi Otok.

The sand beach Sakarun is located near the settlement and it is one of the favourite destinations of all visitors of Dugi Otok, as well as one of the most beautiful beaches in the Adriatic.

**Population movement:**

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**Famous personalities:**

- Josip Stipanov: philosopher and librarian

**Local festivity:** Festivity of St. Jacob (Solinska fešta, July)
Polje
Although it seems that this small village is a separate settlement of Dugi Otok, it is not. Polje is administratively a part of Veli Rat. This small hamlet with only a couple of houses is located right next to the main road of Dugi Otok. However, in historical maps it was always mentioned as a separate settlement, and therefore we would like to show its importance and show it separately. The statistical data are given within the data for Veli Rat, because Polje is unfortunately not mentioned separately.

Memorial to fallen victims at the time of the World War II

Next to the road, in the area of the village called Polje, is a memorial to the fallen innocent victims of fascist terror, with the names of all local inhabitants from Polje, Veli Rat, Verunić and emigrants who were killed on 15 May 1943.
Veli Rat is the northernmost settlement of Dugi Otok, located in cove Čuna. It dates from Roman times, and of sacred objects the most prominent example is the Parish Church of St. Anthony. The settlement also has a modern marina for boats, a tourist office and a post office. One of the most beautiful beaches of the Adriatic, Sakarun beach is located to the southeast of Veli Rat. The pearl of Veli Rat is the lighthouse Punta Bjanka, located three kilometres to the northwest of the settlement. Punta Bjanka is the biggest lantern of the Adriatic, with a height of 42 metres. To all visitors who want solitude and privacy, the lighthouse offers accommodation in apartments; however, reservations need to be made in advance because there is a great demand for accommodation in the lighthouse. In the backyard of the lighthouse there is a Chapel of St. Nicholas, where romantic weddings can be organized, and the coast offers a wonderful view of the open sea.

Population movement:

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Famous personalities:
- Marjan Oblak, archbishop of Zadar

Local festivity: Velarska fešta (August)
NATURAL HERITAGE
Nature Park Telašćica is located in the southeastern part of Dugi Otok and it is in immediate contact with two other protected areas, National Park Kornati and the significant landscape of the Sit-Žuz Island Group. Telašćica acquired the status of a protected area in 1980 because of its valuable flora and fauna, geological and geomorphological phenomena, versatile sea bottom life, and interesting archaeological heritage. The purpose of protection of this area is to preserve natural and cultural values, as well as anthropogenically conditioned ecosystems and their biodiversity.

This protected area is unique for its geomorphology with three unique phenomena standing out:

**Tectonic cliffs**, a reflection of crude nature overlooking the endless open sea, protect a peaceful cove from the inner side providing a safe shelter for boats. Although lifeless at first glance, this stone cliff hides an abundance of life forms that have adapted to the extreme living conditions, both above and below sea surface.

**Telašćica Bay**, one of the safest natural ports of the Adriatic, is a semi-closed ecosystem vulnerable to negative human activities. It cuts into the mainland of Dugi Otok through almost eight kilometres and 65 kilometres of coastline and 25 coves, holding 6 islets in itself.

**Salt lake Mir**, a submerged karst depression filled with sea water, is an isolated marine system with extremely difficult living conditions in which only the toughest survive. Because of its closed geomorphology, temperatures can reach up to 33°C in summer and drop below freezing point in extreme winter.
It covers an extremely indented shore and seabed, which is the perfect area for staying, feeding and reproduction of many species of fish, cephalopods and crustaceans, which determines the number of fish and other organisms in the wider surrounding area. On the sea side, the terrain of the significant landscape extends to the depth of 40 - 50 m, and its wall is dominated by a coralligenous community full of different sea creatures, making it an exceptional location for divers. In the northwesternmost part, Punta Bjanka, there is a stone lighthouse built in 1849, surrounded by pine forest and beautiful coves with gravel beaches. The high lighthouse tower offers a truly unique and unforgettable view.

Sakarun, the most famous and most popular sand beach of Dugi Otok, is located within the significant landscape. Its value is extraordinary, and it is one of the most significant landscapes of the Adriatic. The fine white sand in shallow water creates an especially vivid blue-green colour, and the coast is covered on more coarsely grained gravel. The underwater world is rich in meadows of Mediterranean tapeweed (*Posidonia Oceanica*), and the protected bivalve mollusc, the noble pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*).
The olive grove Saljsko Polje is a significant landscape which presents an area of a unique botanical, aesthetic and tourist experience because of its age, spaciousness and appearance. The long life of the olives can be seen from the bands and unusual shapes of trunks and crowns. Olives came to our parts by trade routes during the colonization of the southern Adriatic by Greeks. However, the olive grove Saljsko Polje was most probably planted in the 12th at the time of the foundation of the settlement and the present parish of St. Mary. The aforementioned is confirmed by studies which established that some of the trees are seven hundred years old. A large number of the trees is marked with a red cross, which was used to mark the trees that had been given to the church. In 1977, the insufficiently known and strictly protected species of snake was found in this area - the worm snake (*Typhlops vermicularis*).
Although at first glance it is a rocky and desolate area, it hides traces of ancient history left to us by ancient inhabitants of the present-day area of Dugi Otok. The most interesting of the ancient inhabitants is the marine lizard that inhabited the area 90 million years ago. The site was proposed for preventive protection as a geological reserve, and today it is part of Natura 2000. During the preliminary studies of the site in 2008 and 2009 the following fossils were found:

- fossil reptile
- fossil fish
- fossil plants
- fossil cephalopods
- fossil reef makers.
Natura 2000 represents the world’s largest network of nature conservation in accordance with human activities and their mutual co-existence in which both sides benefit. It covers one fifth of the European Union territory, and in Croatia it covers 39 % of land and 16 % of sea surface. As for Dugi Otok, the network covers the entire land and sea area of Nature Park Telašćica, and almost the entire coastal area around the island except microlocations used for aquaculture.

Although, unfortunately, many people perceived this area as an obstacle to economic development, this type of network is actually a foundation that enables sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.
CULTURAL HERITAGE
Dugi Otok was first mentioned in mid-10th century by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who mentions it in his *De Administrando Imperio* under the name Pizuh. At the beginning of 11th century, the island is referred to in written sources as Insula Tilagus, and this name remains preserved in the name of Telašćica Bay. The island got its present name in the 15th century.

The island was inhabited very early as evidenced by archaeological finds from Krševanje Polje, Dugopolje, Veli Rat, and cave Vlakno which originate from the Old and Middle Stone Age (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic). The Bronze and Iron Ages are reflected in a series of Liburnian hillfort settlements (Omišenjak, Koženjak, Veli Brčastac, Gradac, Przidine, Vrh Zlata, Kruna, and Gračina) and numerous Liburnian tumuli (Gominjak, Čuh Polje, Žman, Luka, and Božava). Liburnian grave finds from the site Dugopolje and Čuh Polje are part of the permanent exhibition of the prehistoric collection of the archaeological museum in Zadar.

Remains of a human skeleton which dates back 11,000 years (early Mesolithic) were found during the excavations in cave Vlakno in 2011. “The oldest Dalmatian man Šime”, as popularly nicknamed in the media, was 40 years old when he died according to the estimations of archaeologists, between 168 and 172 centimetres tall, and he did not die in a violent death. The scientific value of the find is huge because human remains from that period in Dalmatia are very rare. The find was transferred to the Anthropological Centre of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and further research will reveal new details, which we look forward to find out. The cave has been researched for years, and the artefacts are exhibited in the archaeological exhibition in the municipal building in Sali.

According to archaeological traces, during the formation of the Roman State the area of Dugi Otok was Liburnian territory. However, despite the Liburnian-Roman alliance, the last two centuries BC were extremely uncertain times in the Adriatic, which is reflected in the traces of ancient shipwrecks in the area of Dugi Otok archipelago. The most common type of amphorae found in the area of the island is Lamboglia II which belongs to the widespread type of northern Italic wineries dating back to the 1st century BC. They were primarily used for the transportation of wine, and their volume was around 30 l. The remains of a farm and mansion complex in Mala Proversa, a Roman villa from the time of Emperor Trajan, as well as traces of Roman quarries (Kobiljak, Lavdara, Savar) witness that the island was used as a place of enjoyment, and of harvesting the fruits of nature. Small finds such as the votive monument of the imperial slave Euhemerus in honour of goddess Diana suggest the existence of an imperial estate in the area of Žman Lake.

During a recent underwater exploration in the area of Veli Rat, the remains of port installations from the period of antiquity were discovered, showing that the northern part of the island had been intensely used at the time.

The early Christian and pre-Romanesque period is evident in the remains of church architecture. Most of the churches are located in Telašćica (St. John, St. Victor, St. Anthony, and St. Luke). One of the most famous churches of Dugi Otok, significant due to its architectural values (central building with a dome), is the Church of St. Peregrine in Savar.

As for profane residential architecture, a few examples dating between the 16th and the 18th century have been preserved. These buildings represent a valuable contribution to the Mannerist and Baroque profane architecture of Dugi Otok and Zadar (the Guerrini houses, and the Petricioli house in the port of Sali, the complex on Lavdara, and the Soppe residence in Brbinj).
Bronze jewelry from liburnian grave - location field Dugo polje
Artefacts from liburnian grave – Žman
Excavation of cave Vlakno
Entrance to cave Vlakno
Sime - cave Vlakno

Field of Čuh
Amforae type Forlimpopoli
Artefacts from liburnian grave – Žman

Roman villae rusticae from Mala Proversa channel
Saint Victor, fragments of ceramic oval pot, 5th – 7th cent.

Saint Victor, fragments from church septum of Saint Mary - 9th cent.
Fragment of semicircular arch of altar septum with a cross-motif - end of 8th cent. - beginning of 9 cent.

Roman floor mosaic in villae rusticae from mala Proversa channel
Saint John - field of Stivanje

Bronze cross from Saint Victor (5th – 7th cent.)

Saint Anthony - field of Dugo polje
Saint Pelegrinus

Timeline

Paleolithic | Mesolithic | Neolithic | Iron Age | Antique | Early Christian period | Pre-romanesque | Romanesque

10000 BC | 5000 BC | 3500 BC | 0 BC/AD | 6th cent. | 9th cent. | 12th cent.

CULTURAL HERITAGE
Sali

The presence of people can be traced back to the Palaeolithic period, i.e. to the stone artefacts found in Krševanje Polje. Furthermore, the Bronze and Iron Ages are reflected in a series of hillfort settlements and numerous tumuli (Ranjkovica, Bušinje, Brčastac, Koženjak). The carriers of this culture were Liburnians, known as skilled navigators. According to archaeological traces, during the formation of the Roman State Dugi Otok was still a part of Liburnian territory. However, despite the Liburnian-Roman alliance, the last two centuries BC were extremely uncertain times in the Adriatic, which is reflected in the traces of ancient shipwrecks in the area of Dugi Otok archipelago. The most common type of amphorae found in the area of the island is Lamboglia II which belongs to the widespread type of northern Italic wineries dating back to the 1st century BC. They were primarily used for the transportation of wine, and their volume was around 30 l. The remains of a farm and mansion complex in Mala Proversa, a Roman villa from the time of Emperor Trajan, as well as traces of Roman quarries (Kobiljak, Lavdara) witness that the island was used as a place of enjoyment, and of harvesting the fruits of nature. Especially interesting in this period are random findings at specific locations such as the votive ara found in one of the stone walls near the Church of St. John in Stivanje Polje. The inscription says: (\( \text{T(itianus?)} \) Arthin(us)?) / (\( \text{centurio?} \) / (\( \text{cohortis?} \) (\( \text{miliariae?} \))) \( \text{v(oto) s(usepto)} / \text{H(ercolu?) v(otum) s(olvit)} \). Even though it is severely damaged, it can be understood that the dedicant Arthinus set this altar as a sign of gratitude because his wish had been fulfilled. One of the possible interpretations given the readability is that it is about a centurion soldier with a dedication to Hercules (who was early identified with Mars, and revered by soldiers), and the second interpretation (the less likely one) is that it is a dedication to Hermes, the patron of merchants. It dates back to the late principate, i.e. the end of the 2nd / beginning of the 3rd century AD. The early Christian and pre-Romanesque period is evident in the remains of church architecture. Most of the churches are located in Telaščica (St. John, St. Victor, St. Luke). The churches are arranged archaeological sites with informative tables, easily accessible by car or on foot. The first settlement near the present location of Sali was located in the area of Nature Park Telaščica referred to as Pizych (the present Čuh Polje) by the Byzantine Emperor Constanti-
The centre of cultural and spiritual values is the Franciscan monastery and the Parish Church of St. Michael, founded in the 15th century, and popularly known as Mostir. The Church of St. Michael the Archangel is 10.5 metres long and 5.08 metres wide. It has a shrine (3 x 3 m) which, as a nave, is vaulted by a sharp Gothic vault. It has a Gothic window on the façade, and a bell tower in the form of a distaff. The main altar is featured with a painting of St. Michael, and the altars of the Mother of God and of St. Anthony are featured with corresponding paintings and three wooden statues.
Žman

The area of Žman is very rich in archaeological finds, considering its geographical position. The hilly area, with fertile fields and lakes, was a place of life for the prehistoric Liburnian communities. This is evidenced by fort Gradac, as well as burial mounds Mali Slotinjak, Zmorašnji Vršak, and Južni Vršak. In the area of Žman Lakes, a fragment of a votive ara with a dedication to the goddess Diana was found: *(D(iane) A(gustae) s(acrum) / [E]u<h>emer(us) servus Aug(usti) / vot(um) l(ibens) s(olvit) m(erito))*

Given the dedication of the imperial slave as a sign of gratitude for absolution, it is suspected that there was an imperial estate in the area of Žman Lakes. The monument dates from the early principate. The Church of St. John the Baptist was first mentioned in 1260 as “Ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Mecano”, and it was created in the context of ancient architecture as evidenced by findings directly around it. An early-Christian church used to be in its place, which is evidenced by the finding of a transenna that had been used as part of the structure of a grave. Valuable art works and goldsmith works of local masters are kept in the church. The making of the biggest and most beautiful silver cross was ordered by fisherman “Juraj Mrdeša and his companions from the use of their nets” – as witnesses by the engraved inscription in Italian.

Žman is also a place with a well preserved old Croatian Glagolitic singing. The mass chorus of Žman is very similar to the choruses of Sali and Veli Iž, with their own versions (the so-called “Mass of Silba”, very similar to the Missa Apostolorum that used to be performed in the cathedral of Zadar). Other choruses have also been preserved (Blagoslov puka (Blessing of the People), Gospin plač (Our Lady’s Tears), Zdravo Tilo (Greetings, Body), Litanije (Litanies), Oficij za mrtve (Officium for the Dead), etc.).

Luka

The former Sustipanjska Luka (*…Vallis sancti Stephani…*) was first mentioned in 1365. There are several different prehistoric archaeological sites (Liburnian forts and burial mounds) in the surrounding areas of the settlement, and a cippus found near Luka is evidence of the period of antiquity, dated to the end of 1st or beginning of 2nd century AD located today in the Archaeological Museum in Zadar. The cippus was erected by Publius Titi Nepos in honour of his wife Helvia Saturnina. The family probably belonged to the ladder (Zadar) colony, and they spent most of their lives on their estate near the present settle-
ment Luka. In the area called Dolac, in Škarini Vrtli, an early-Christian sarcophagus and late antique graves in amphorae were found, so it is probable that the original church stood there. The present Parish Church of St. Stephen was built in 1882. Its façade is featured with a beautiful stone bell tower in the form of a distaff. The church has three altars. The main altar is featured with a wooden statue of St. Stephen (Tyrolean work) and a marble tabernacle. The two lateral altars of Our Lady are featured with wooden statues of Our Lady of the Rosary and Our Lady of Lourdes on the left side of the church. The Votive Church of St. Nicholas, patron saint of travellers and sailors, is located in the southern part, right on the coast. Its construction began in 1910. The humble altar is featured with a wooden statue of the saint, and it was brought from a small chapel that used to be in the centre of Luka near the monument of fallen soldiers. To the southwest of Luka, there is a ruined church with a preserved apse in the area called Suvčeno (titular still unknown), dated to the 15th century.

Savar

Savar was first mentioned in the 13th century, in 1279 and 1300 in an old written monument under the name Sauro, and in 1457 under its present name. The name is connected to the existence of ancient saltworks and fish ponds, the remnants of which can be seen in the waters of the bay. In Starine there was a monastery of St. Anthony the Abbot, anchorite, with a church of St. Andrew, but it was deserted in 1505. The ruins of its buildings can still be seen near pond Volujak. The most valuable monument of church architecture is the Church of St. Peregrine, the early-Christian martyr. This pre-Romanesque construction of a central shape, and an angular ground plan with an ovoid dome on squinches, is a unique example of religious heritage of Dalmatia.

The famous cave Strašna Peć is located in the vicinity of the settlement. The cave was the first organized excursion destination in this area, visited by the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph in 1904. Savar is also known for exploitation of stone that was used for the construction of the Zadar Forum, palaces and churches in Rome and Venice, and the UN building in New York.

Not far from Savar there is an important archaeological site - cave Vlakno that shows the state of the climate and the environment during Paleolithic and Mesolithic, and its study brings us a series of data relevant to understanding the life of the communities that inhabited a wider area of Dugi Otok.
Brbinj

An early-Christian church on the islet Školj in front of Brbinj was built close to late antique farm buildings. The entire Lučina Bay is full of Roman solarworks and fish pond remnants, traditionally called saurne and mostići by the locals. On the peninsula Utran, the sites of Mirina, there are remnants of the ruins, probably of a late antique salt warehouse. The Parish Church of St. Cosmas and Damian was first mentioned in 1195 in the Bull of Pope Celestine III. It has been renovated and extended, and it has five marble altars with figures of saints.

Dragove

Sites of ancient forts and burial mounds can be seen in Stabrine and on Vrh Zlata. The Parish Church of St. Leonard the Abbott was built in the 12th century. The hill Dubovica, 131 metres high, is located two kilometres to the west from the settlement. At the beginning of 15th century, the Votive Church of the Nativity of Mary was built on the hill, and it was first mentioned on 23 April 1420.
Božava

The area of Božava has been populated since prehistory, which is evidenced by forts and burial mounds (Nediljno, Kruna, and Gračina). The Church of the Holy Cross is located in the local cemetery in Božava. It used to be the parish church of the settlement dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is mentioned in documents from the 14th century, and the year engraved on the façade of the church shows when it was renovated. The Crucifix of Božava is the finest example of Gothic carving in Dalmatia. During research of the church, two pre-Romanesque plutei and a semicircular apse were found which confirmed that the oldest phase of this church certainly dated from the early-Christian period. This is also confirmed by the discovery of a Salonitan sarcophagus lid in Božavsko Polje. This church was built near ancient buildings evidenced by numerous fragments of pottery scattered around the fields in Božava. At the peak of peninsula Nediljno, there is a small Church of Holy Nediljica (Holy Trinity) mentioned in the 17th century. It once had three altars. The big altar was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On the upper threshold of the church door there is a Glagolitic inscription, stating the year of construction.

Soline

The Parish of St. Jacob is mentioned in documents from 1114, and it is one of the older settlements of Dugi Otok. The name was derived from the saltworks that have been in the inner part of Solišćica Bay since ancient times. The village is divided into two sections: Bura and Japrk. The Parish Church of St. Jacob is mentioned in the 15th century ("ecclesia S.Jacobi Salinae"), and its construction was ordered by Dobra, the widow of Jakov Fanfogna, a noblewoman from Zadar. The settlement Soline got its name because of the remnants of saltworks that can be seen in the waters of Solišćica Bay.
The settlement Veli Rat closes the Pantera Bay at the southwesternmost part of the island. It includes the hamlets of Verunić and Polje. The name originated from Punta Alba, and later Punta Bianche, i.e. a white coast. The lighthouse, the highest lantern of eastern Adriatic, and the Chapel of St. Nicholas were built in 1849. The area of Veli Rat has many findings from the Paleolithic and Mesolithic because of the raw material used for the making of original tools. In the waters and the fields there are visible remnants of ancient farm complexes (cove Čune, cove Mostić), as well as smaller finds, such as amphorae, glass, etc. Most of the finds belong to the late Roman or early Byzantine period, i.e. the 5th and 6th centuries. The toponym of St. Helen (in Croatian Sveta Jelena) is located to the southwest from the hamlet Polje near Veli Rat together with remnants of derelict walls of the church which the locals call Gradiška Church. The construction of this church is most probably connected to the larger ancient farm complex that used to cover the area around the present parish cemetery called Mirice. The Parish Church of St. Anthony of Padua was mentioned in 1751. The main marble altarpiece shows the fallen Lady of Rosary with the figure of St. Anthony. The lateral altars are dedicated to St. Joseph and Our Lady of Health with a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes. The parish church in Verunić is the Church of Our Lady of Carmen, built in 1697.
The living conditions on the island and their connection with the sea impelled the residents of Dugi Otok to engage in fishing as evidenced by the first written mention of fishing - the Grant (Darovnica) in which the islanders give their right of fishing on the island of Tilago, i.e. on the present territory of Nature Park Telašćica, to the Monastery of St. Chrysogonus in Zadar. The large bays of Dugi Otok used to be rich in different species of fish such as chub mackerel, scad, mackerel, Atlantic bonito, tuna, and pilchard. Many families from Sali became very wealthy by catching pilchards, because almost all of the locals were engaged in catching and salting the fish. With the rapid development of fishing in the 16th and 17th centuries fishermen started building residential houses along with the warehouses and salting facilities in the area of the port of Sali.

In 1905 a fish processing factory was built in Sali which greatly helped in keeping the population on the island until the nineties. Petar Lorini, a big supporter of sustainable management of marine resources who dedicated his life to the improvement of fishing in the region is credited with the construction of the factory. Because of his significant contribution to the development and promotion of Croatian marine fishing he can be considered the founder of modern Croatian marine fishing.
Olive growing

The people of Sali have since ancient times been engaged in olive growing. The old groves are located in the following fields: Dugo Polje, Stivanje and Arnjevo Polje, Jaz, Kršovo and Saljsko Polje. Their owners were landed gentry, and the people of Sali were serfs and gave them a certain part of their income. In the late 19th and early 20th century the people of Sali bought off the olive groves and started to work for their own benefit. The olive groves are surrounded by dry walls that separate the plots and protect the olive groves from animals and soil drifts during heavy rains. Picking olives requires patience. Cleaning olives, hoeing and removing weeds and grass was work performed mainly by women. Clean and tidy ground under the olive trees was a matter of prestige among the farmers.

The picking would begin late in the winter, and it used to last until spring. The oldest way to get oil from the olives was to mash the fruits and pour hot sea water over them, and then collect oil from the surface. It was demanding and time consuming work. Olives were picked by hand or by hitting the tree with a savin juniper stick called *kljuka*. Picked olives were put into bags and carried by donkeys to the house or to the bays in Telašćica, and then by boat to Sali.

Because of the need of processing olives on the island, there was a large number of oil factories, 9 in Sali. The oil factories operated on the principle of a stone mill, and it took 12 people to turn the mill. An interesting fact is that the mill was turned mainly by women, mostly young girls.
Barren karst soil, drought, isolation from the mainland, a modest island life – all of these are aggravating circumstances that have historically shaped the life on the island, but also created the cultural identity of the island through traditional customs, folk tradition and a cultivated landscape which can be seen even today. Traditional architecture is part of the island’s identity and can be seen in almost all fields of Dugi Otok. A variety of stone houses, small stone shelters and dry walls bear witness to the past times of the life of island fishermen, shepherds and farmers.

According to data available from the first half of the 20th century, it can be seen that the livestock breeding (primarily sheep breeding) was a significant economic branch in this region. On the territory of the park 2000 sheep were kept, and the average number of sheep per hectare was 1.19. There were many livestock farms, and the biggest ones were in the area of Čuh Polje and Pećine.

Traditional vineyards and vegetable gardens are located in the fields where the farmland is deepest. There are small stone houses, the so-called kućeri and bunje, where the farmers could spend the night or find shelter from bad weather.

The establishment of the Agricultural Cooperative Sali in 1935, which was active until the end of 1971, confirms that the basis of life were agriculture, livestock and fishing. The Cooperative mostly bought oil and winter salad, occasionally wine, vinegar, almonds, carob, figs, and prosciutto from the locals. She had shops like bakeries and butcher shops, catering facilities, until finally it transferred its assets into the composition of “Mardešić” fish products factory which is still active.

Another proof of the difficulty of an island farmer’s life are the many years of emigration of the islanders in search of a better life, mostly in America. The development of the island and growth of tourism sector encourages the locals to turn to tourism as the main activity, and fields are abandoned in terms of cultivating for the needs of the market.

Despite their exposure to modern times and financial gain from tourism, the islanders still cultivate their fields, but to a lesser extent. They use the fields for growing primarily potatoes, olives, and seasonal vegetables for their own needs. Any real islander cannot imagine a meal without his own potatoes and olive oil.
If you are an adventurist, Dugi Otok can give you an experience you cannot refuse. Together with your active vacation you can forget about problems while swimming and sunbathing on natural beaches with the scent of aromatic herbs and flavours of the Mediterranean.

During every adventure activity, observe the safety measures, use safety and protective equipment, and for any information you can contact the tourist offices listed in the contacts.
Climbing

Between Luka and Savar there is a regulated climbing site within an old quarry, called “Stara Kava”. So far, there are five regulated sport routes of 4b+ difficulty, and another five directions of difficulty up to 8 are being prepared.

Trekking and mountaineering

Although the largest altitude Long Island counts only 338 metres, its geomorphological features make it a perfect place for trekking and mountaineering enthusiasts. The landscape of Dugi Otok is mostly hilly, and the combination of a rocky terrain and forested regions make it a special challenge. Therefore, the initiative of marking and registration of mountaineering trails on Long Island has been started. One of the trails is the mountaineering trail leading to hill Orljak, 301 metres high, which has been marked and registered by the Croatian Mountaineering Association. The top of offers a beautiful view of the islands Rava and Iž and a number of smaller islands in the Zadar Archipelago, and on the other side a view of the open sea, making the effort of climbing the rocky terrain to the top justified.
Cycling

The main road of Dugi Otok has little traffic, which makes it suitable for cycling. However, at the height of the summer season on the island, of course, the number of visitors increases and it is necessary to comply with the proper safety measures when cycling on the main island road.

Dugi Otok is becoming an increasingly desirable cycling destination, and therefore a detailed cycling map has been made for the area of the island listing all available cycling routes and their difficulty and length. For all information contact the Tourist Board of Dugi Otok.

Safety measures: when moving on a road, cyclists must stay as close as possible to the right edge of the traffic lane, and if they are moving in groups, they have to move one behind the other. Also, the person riding the bicycle on a road needs to wear a protective helmet. Persons who ride bicycles on traffic roads need to be older than 14.

Sea kayak

Sea kayak provides a unique opportunity to visit and experience Dugi Otok in a different way. The kayak enables you to experience the island from a perspective which is not possible with the other forms of adventure visits. You can get into the most hidden bays, sea caves, experience the power of the cliffs of Dugi Otok, visit natural sand and pebble beaches and feel all the hidden beauties of the island. However, given that Dugi Otok is an island on the open sea, before planning an adventure make sure to be familiar with the weather conditions and unexpected storms that can happen during summer months.
As with all islands of the Adriatic, the underwaters of Dugi Otok burst with the richness of the underwater life. The exploration of depths of the sea has always been a challenge of man’s possibilities.

You can accept the challenge with the help of one of the diving schools on Dugi Otok, which are at service to those who wish to penetrate into the mysterious depths of the sea.

Diving schools will give you a tour of the magnificent world, and take you to some of the best diving destinations in the central Adriatic such as the islet Mežanj or underwater cave Brbinjšćica.
Islet Mežanj located near the northeastern part of Dugi Otok hides an interesting location for diving in its seabed. It is a complex consisting of a large hall, small caves, and a wall where you can enjoy a game of sunlight and explore gaps and small caves.

**Description of the dive** Anchoring is done at a depth of 6 metres and the descend is done along the anchoring line. After descending to the plateau you enter into a hole that reveals a spacious hall and a large exit. Descending to 25 metres. After a tour of the hall, you are moving towards a large opening which reveals a wall that goes 40 metres down. After a tour of the wall, you return to the hall and out on the plateau through the hole on the vault, and then back to the surface along the anchoring line. On the bottom of the hall there is a large anchor.

**Marine life** The marine life does not flourish in the hall as on the wall, but still in holes in the stone boulder that rises above the sandy bottom, next to the anchor, you can see forkbears. On the wall you can see scorpionfish, cnidarians, gorgonians, sponges, and mullet picking the sandy bottom from stone.

Geological activity on Dugi Otok created the steepest cliffs of the Adriatic, and among the cliffs there are many holes, caves, and pits. One such site is cave Brbinščica located in the waters off the southwest coast of the island. The ceiling has many openings. The sun can penetrate into the depths. The entrance and the tunnel, around 30 metres long, seem to be man-made. The vault of the cave is above sea level, and because of the opening the cave is well lit. Stalactites form slowly. There is insufficient water to dissolve the scale. The remains of the vault lie scattered at the bottom.

**Description of the dive** The site can be reached by boat from beach Brbinščica, and swimming to the cave. After entering the cave, you can explore walls or enjoy the game of sunlight coming in through the openings on the vault.

**Marine life** The quantity of light is insufficient to meet the needs of green algae. The cave lacks in organisms because there is no sea current to bring in plankton. The walls are covered in red algae. They are, like lobsters, specialized for greater depth, but in the low light they can be seen in the shallow waters at four meters. The area is rich in fish.
From the arrival itself and going down the road into the cove which is the departure point, it is evident that this is a beautiful location. The diverse shades of blue, from dark blue to soft blue, around the shallow waters of Mišnjak and the islet Mežanj are reason enough to make a stop and enjoy the view. Your eyes might pause in the blue-ness, and you start to imagine what awaits you in the depths, but it is recommended to take off immediately because nature played its game here and gave us a place to admire and enjoy. In the underwaters on the western side of Mišnjak there is a bell (kampanel) on which many animals and plants have found their home.

**Description of the dive**

The location can be reached by boat and anchoring is done at the top of the bell at a depth of 15 metres. The descend is done along the anchoring line to the top of the bell. The most beautiful part is on the northern side, but it is sometimes impossible to go there right away because of strong currents. In that case, the tour of the bell begins from the other side with a downstream descend exploring its walls. To the northeast there are two other smaller bells at a depth of 30 metres.

**Marine life**

Beside the breathtaking and remarkable seascape, crevices and holes reveal a diverse flora and fauna. If you have an exploratory spirit, you can enjoy in the beauty of the colours of gorgonians and have fun with schools of various species of fish orbiting the bell.

Cape Lopata is another interesting place. The Adriatic formed the walls in such a way that it is difficult to find a resting rock. The sea penetrates deep into the ground there, creating a small bay. In the southern part of the bay at a depth of about 10-12 meters you can find old amphorae, and a little farther in the direction of the island there is a wreck of a World War II German transporter. Caves and caverns in the northern part of the bay are located very deep, and are therefore available to advanced divers.
Organized marine and land tours

During summer months there are organized daily excursions from Sali to the most beautiful parts of the Adriatic: National Park Kornati, Nature Park Telašćica, and sand beach Sakarun.
The excursion includes a tour of Kornati Archipelago, and the cliffs of Nature Park Telašćica by boat. Enjoying the sun and the sea with stops on sand beaches and swimming in National Park Kornati. Possibility of a snorkelling tour of the attractive underwaters.

The excursion includes a four-hour boat trip with a tour of Nature Park Telašćica and National Park Kornati. The excursion is limited to 4 persons.

Individualized daily transfers from Sali to Nature Park Telašćica that include visits to all interesting locations in the Park, and the trip is organized according to the wishes of the group.

It is unthinkable to visit Dugi Otok, and not have a swim on its most beautiful beach. Daily excursions to the jewels of Dugi Otok give everyone the opportunity to experience the beauties of the northern part of the island. This excursion is also individualized, and it can be arranged according to agreement.

All information on organized excursions can be found in tourist offices. The contacts are listed in Contacts of this Guide.
Nautical tourism is very popular on Dugi Otok. In Sali, Brbinj and Božava moorings are arranged for the reception of boats, with the possibility of obtaining water and electricity. Sali had a sanitary complex, too, included in the price of the mooring. Marina “Baotić” and its associated facilities are located in Veli Rat. In addition to the regulated mooring sites, anchoring is possible in other bays of Dugi Otok, too, many of which have placed buoys. The most famous bays of Dugi Otok are Telašćica and Čuna, which is connected to the Pantera Bay by a narrow canal. Both locations are well known to boaters, and they are safe mooring sites due to their position which ensures protection against strong winds. The other bays worth noting are the deep Solišćica Bay, which is the location of the settlement of Soline, and Brbinjšćica, one of the safest mooring sites in Dugi Otok towards the open sea.

Mooring sites

- **Brbinj**: Bok Bay 30 places
- **Savar**: Stržna Bay 30 places
- **Soline**: Lučica Bay, 14 places
- **Uvala Saharun**: 30 places
- **Verunići**: Čuna Bay 1 - 15 places
- **Veli Rat**: Čuna Bay 2 - 15 places
- **Veli Rat**: Pantera Bay 1 - 60 places
- **Veli Rat**: Pantera Bay 2 - 30 places
- **Veli Rat**: Pantera Bay 3 - 30 places

Mooring places by settlements

- **Sali**: up to 70 boats; Infrastructure: electricity, water, sanitary facilities
- **Zaglav**: up to 8 boats; infrastructure: electricity, water
- **Žman**: up to 15 boats; infrastructure: electricity, water
- **Luka**: up to 10 boats; infrastructure: electricity, water
- **Brbinj**: up to 20 boats; infrastructure: electricity, water
- **Božava**: up to 35 boats; infrastructure: electricity, water
- **Veli Rat**: boat marina with sanitary facilities, water, electricity
Saljske užance

Saljske užance is an event with a tradition of more than 50 years. It is held every year before the Assumption of Mary and it lasts from Thursday to Sunday. The opening of Saljske užance takes place on Thursday, late in the afternoon. Friday is reserved for the fishermen’s night in true spirit of the Dalmatian tradition which includes cooking fish stews and other fish dishes, with vocal harmony singing groups (klape) for a real marine atmosphere. Saturday is the night of Sali (Saljska noć) with the lights of lanterns and sounds of Tovareća mužika, and a festive evening of music. On Sunday, after a sleepless night, the Reveille (Budnica) will wake you up. The afternoon is reserved for donkey races at the port of Sali. All this creates an experience that you simply have to try.

Tovareća mužika is a peculiar way of making music on various types of drums and antique irons filled with stones and particularly attractive horns. It is a trademark of Sali, and today it is considered as intangible material heritage of Croatia and, as a musical practice, it was assigned the label of Croatian Island Product. Batarela can be considered as the forerunner of Tovareća mužika. It is a set of random sounds with the purpose of creating noise that has been used since ancient times as a custom of the islanders who used batarela to send away evil spirits and spells, have fun, and mock mostly widowers or widows who remarried.

In 1959 several young men at the port of Sali heard that there was a great batarela in the village, i.e. the wedding of Paškvala, and old girl, they quickly took their instruments and headed toward the village lined up in a double row, like musicians of a marching band, intoning a well-known march song and a song called Šjora Mare, introducing thus discipline into the anarchic noise and channelling the chaos of sounds into something positive and favourable to the ear, followed by thunderous enthusiasm of the locals.

Over time rules have been introduced into Tovareća mužika as regards the instruments and visual identity, turning it into a unique “orchestra” who has been representing Sali and Croatia, too, at many national and international guest performances and cultural events.
Galebfest

Every year during summer or winter months before Christmas, the local event manager Ante Frka organizes a special program through which songs of local authors are presented. For Galebfest it is important to point out that the authors and performers are people from Sali, Dugi Otok, Iž, and the nearby Zadar. All of the songs at the festival are performed for the first time.

This event is praiseworthy as a cultural event of local character, and it plays an important role in encouraging local authorship and promoting cultural identity, and not only the place but also the way of life on the island.

The forerunner of Galebfest was a children’s festival, held regularly long ago, where children sang songs of entertaining character. From that time until today, the festival has grown into a cultural event of the settlement and the island.

Sports events

Basketball tournament is traditionally held every year on 1 May, and is therefore called “May Day Basketball Tournament”. The perfect opportunity to celebrate the international Labour Day is to participate in this event. The location of the tournament is the playground in the old part of Zaglav, the so-called “village”. The tournament begins in the afternoon and lasts long into the night followed by a music entertainment program. The people of Zaglav have always been active in sports, mostly basketball, and some of them now play basketball in world famous clubs. The basketball tournament has the longest tradition, even though the volleyball and water polo tournaments attract more visitors.
Volleyball tournament has been held in every August since 2007. The hot sand by the sea, shady pine forests and a suitable music program makes this event ideal for summer recreation. The location of the tournament is the sand court on the waterfront in Zaglav, next to the catamaran boat station. The tournament begins late in the afternoon, and lasts until morning followed by an entertainment program.

Water polo tournament has been held since 2013 when the Basketball Club Zaglav received all the necessary equipment. The location of the tournament is a sea surface in Zaglav right next to the catamaran boat station. The tournament begins late in the evening under floodlights placed under the sea, which creates a special atmosphere. The joyful atmosphere can last until long in the night with many participants and visitors.

Regatta

Regatta Gladuša, which will this year be held for the 7th time, has become one of many traditions in Sali. It is organized by Sailing Club GUC, and all the proceeds go to the Sailing School which has been working successfully since the foundation of the club. The regatta has many accompanying events which distinguish it from other regattas making it different and more interesting. This is the main reason for its popularity, as the number of sailing boats increases every year. The members organize it will a lot of pleasure, and the entire village participates in the organization, which has been recognized by many participants and other visitors. The regatta also prolonged the tourist season, and has become one of the examples of sustainable development of Dugi Otok.

Futsal tournament

For the last five years in every August the Futsal Club Drakmar Sali has been organizing the futsal tournament at the school playground of the Elementary School Petar Lorini in Sali. The tournament lasts for four days with the participation of teams from the neighbouring islands.

The teams play in the quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals, and besides prizes for the first three places, other prizes are awarded as well, such as the prize for fair play, the best player, top scorer, etc.

After the tournament the participants and the visitors can relax at a local festivity followed by good music.
Every year the Sport Fishing Club Kornat organizes a competition in sport fishing during the spring months in the area of Dugi Otok Archipelago. Anyone with a sport fishing licence can participate in the competition. The competition begins early in the morning and lasts until noon, and after the official part, the event is continued by socializing, fish meals, and good local wines.

Ulignada, as the people of Sali call squid fishing, is organized every winter. The competition is organized by the Sport Fishing Club Kornat, and it has a humanitarian character. The squid caught during the competition are sold, and the proceeds go to charity.

When does it start? After sunset, of course, when hands start to get cold. What do you need? A lot of luck, a deep sea, squid jigs, and good will!
Days of medicinal and aromatic plants

The “Days of medicinal plants on Dugi Otok” are held with the goal of “revealing secrets” of Dugi Otok every year at the end of May. It is the perfect opportunity for the visitors to get to know Dugi Otok better and to experience the marvels of untouched nature which Dugi Otok is so proud of! The creative concept of a week-long program includes something for everyone, whether you are interested in herbs, gastronomy, or just walks in nature in the fresh air and in good company! The week-long program begins with a meeting of vocal harmony singing groups (klape) after which every day brings a new activity, such as sightseeing of the northern part of the island, excursion to National Park Kornati and Nature Park Telašćica, a visit to the cave Strašna Peć, a workshop on medicinal and aromatic plants, an island product fair, and many more.
Restaurants

Brbinj
Buffet Šjor Bepo
P: +385 23 378 674
Restaurant Antonio
P: +385 91 521 6395

Luka
Buffet Alen
P: +385 98 639 780
W: www.lincarnica.com/alen/
E: pansionalen@gmail.com
Buffet Toni
P: +385 95 900 688, +385 23 377 486
E: tonisali@hotmail.com
Pizzeria Bruc
P: +385 98 523 027, +385 23 377 053
E: petar.dominis@zd.t-com.hr
Restaurant Kornat
P: +385 23 377 315
W: www.hotel-sali.hr
E: restoran-kornat@hotel-sali.hr
Restaurant Tamaris
P: +385 23 377 377
Patisserie Contes
P: +385 98 331 184, W: www.contes.hr

Sali
Buffet Bočac
P: +385 23 377 322

Verunić
Restaurant Gorgonia
T: +385 91 737 98 23
W: www.gorgonia.hr, E: gorgonia@zadar.net

Telašćica
Tavern Go-Ro, Goran Rogulj
P: +385 98 853 434
Restaurant “Mare”, Island Katina
P: +385 98 273 873, +385 98 332 697
W: web.znet.hr/restaurant-mare.hr/

Veli rat
Pizzeria Galeb
P: +385 98 924 0333, +385 98 967 9679, +385 23 378 081
Restaurant Roko
P: +385 98 627 133 W: www.pansion-roko.hr,
E: bernard.straub@zd.t-com.hr

Zaglav
Restaurant Roko
P: +385 98 627 133 W: www.pansion-roko.hr,
E: bernard.straub@zd.t-com.hr

Žman
Restaurant Žman
P: +385 23 372 135, +385 98 449 587
**Taverns**

**Luka**  
Tavern Supina  
P: +385 23 372 228

Sali  
Tavern Kod Sipe  
P: +385 98 1770894  
E: marin.burin@icloud.com

Tavern Marin  
P: +385 23 377 500  
E: marin_sali@net.hr

Tavern Marinov magazin  
P: +385 99 753 1815  
E: danmilic@globalnet.hr

Telašćica  
Tavern Tilago, Cove Mir  
P: +385 23 377 096, +385 99 27 09 606

Zaglav  
Tavern Martina  
P: +385 95 1993758  
E: matija.ramov@gmail.com

Žman  
Tavern Regula, Edita Grdić  
P: +385 91 137 2094,  
E: marica.grdic@mail.com

**Hotels**

**Božava**  
Božava Hotels, Company name: Božava d.d.  
P: + 385 23 291 291, F: + 385 23 377 682  
W: www.hoteli-bozava.hr

**Luka**  
Hotel Luka  
P/F: +385/23 372 114, F: +385/23 331 319  
W: www.hotelluka.hr, E: hotelluka@gmail.com

**Sali**  
Hotel Sali  
P: +385 23 377 049, +385 23 377 078  
W: hotel-sali.hr E: info@hotel-sali.hr

**Camping**

**Veli rat**  
CAMP KARGITA, Veli rat 67  
GSM: +385(0) 98 532 333, +385(0) 98 449 755  
W: www.camp-kargita.hr E: info@camp-kargita.hr

**Soline**  
CAMP MANDARINO, Verunić / Soline  
GSM: +385996622504  
W: www.campmandarino.com  
E: info@campmandarino.com

**Zaglav**  
EKO STATION BARBAROŽA, Zaglav 11  
GSM: +385(0) 98 802908  
E: ekopostajabarbaroza@gmail.com
Diving

**Božava**  
*Diving school “BOŽAVA”*  
Diving where the underwater world is most beautiful! Diving school and room rental.  
**Contact person:** Hans-Georg Hassmann  
**P:** +385 23 318 891, +49 4321 2509437 (during winter)  
**W:** www.bozava.de, **E:** tauchen@bozava.de

**Sali**  
*Diving centre Reinhard Wichmann, Sali*  
Diving course and licences for all levels in accordance with IDA, BARACUDA, CMAS rules, to the assistant teacher of diving  
**P (during summer):** +385 98 95 62 230, **P/F:** +385 23 377 128  
**P:** +49 40 6793264, **F:** +49 40 6792332  
**W:** tauchschule-seehase.com, **E:** info@tauchschule-seehase.com

**Diving in Kornati**  
**Contact person:** Ivo Mihić “IVO”, 23281 Sali  
**P:** +385 23 377 410, +385 91 5108 410, **F:** +385 23 377 124  
**E:** ivan.mihic@zd.t-com.hr

**Zaglav**  
*Kornati Diver Diving center*  
Diving at the most beautiful sites of Dugi Otok, Mežanj, Kampanel, Garmenjak, Brbišćica...  
**Contact person:** Eric Šešelja, 23218 Zaglav, Dugi otok  
**P:** +385 98 169 3107  
**W:** www.dive-dugiotok.com, **E:** info@dive-dugiotok.com

**KORNATI diving center**  
**Contact person:** David Špralja, Zaglav  
**P:** +385 91 5060 102  
**W:** www.kornati-diving.eu
Manufacturers of products carrying the Croatian Island Product label

**Sali**
- **Darinko Karinja – Dare, Sali**
  - Sali III 31, 23281 Sali
  - **P:** +385 91 942 14 88
  - **E:** darinko.karinja@gmail.com

- **Mardešić d.o.o., Sali**
  - **P:** +385 23 377029
  - **W:** www.mardesic.hr
  - **E:** info@mardesic.hr

- **Association Tovareća mužika, Sali**
  - **P:** +385 98 934 68 14
  - **W:** www.tovareca-muzika.hr
  - **E:** tovarecamuzika@gmail.com

**Verunić**
- **DIM - joint catering business**
  - Verunić, 23287 Veli Rat
  - **P:** +385 99 6578465

**Žman**
- **OPG Žampera, Žman**
  - **P:** +385 23 377071
  - **W:** http://opg-zampera.hr/
  - **E:** nikicazampera@gmail.com

Public institutions in charge of protected areas

- **Public institutions “Nature Park Telašćica”**
  - **P:** +385 23 377 096
  - **W:** www.pp-telascica.hr, **E:** telascica@telascica.hr

- **Public institution Natura Jadera**
  - **P:** +385 23 254 322
  - **W:** www.natura-jadera.com, **W:** mail@natura-jadera.com

Tourist Offices

- **Božava**
  - **Tourist Board of Božava**
    - 23286 Božava, Hrvatska
    - **P:** +385 23 377 607, **E:** tzmbozava@gmail.com

- **Sali**
  - **Tourist agency Adamo Travel**
    - Sali 112, 23281 Sali, Dugi otok
    - **P/F:** +385 23 377 208, **GSM:** +385 99 518 29 29
    - **W:** www.adamo.hr, **E:** info@adamo.hr

  - **Tourist Board of Dugi Otok**
    - Obala Petra Lorinja bb, 23281 Sali, Hrvatska
    - **P:** +385 23 377 094, **E:** tz-sali@zd.t-com.hr

  - **Tourist agency Dugi Otok Travel**
    - 23287 Veli Rat - Verunic
    - **P:** +385 23 378153, **F:** +385 23 378154, **GSM:** +385 91 7379823
    - **W:** www.dugiotok-travel.com, **E:** info@dugiotok-travel.com