



Port of Pula

Vacations • Tourist informations • Mediterranean Getaways • Port Facilities

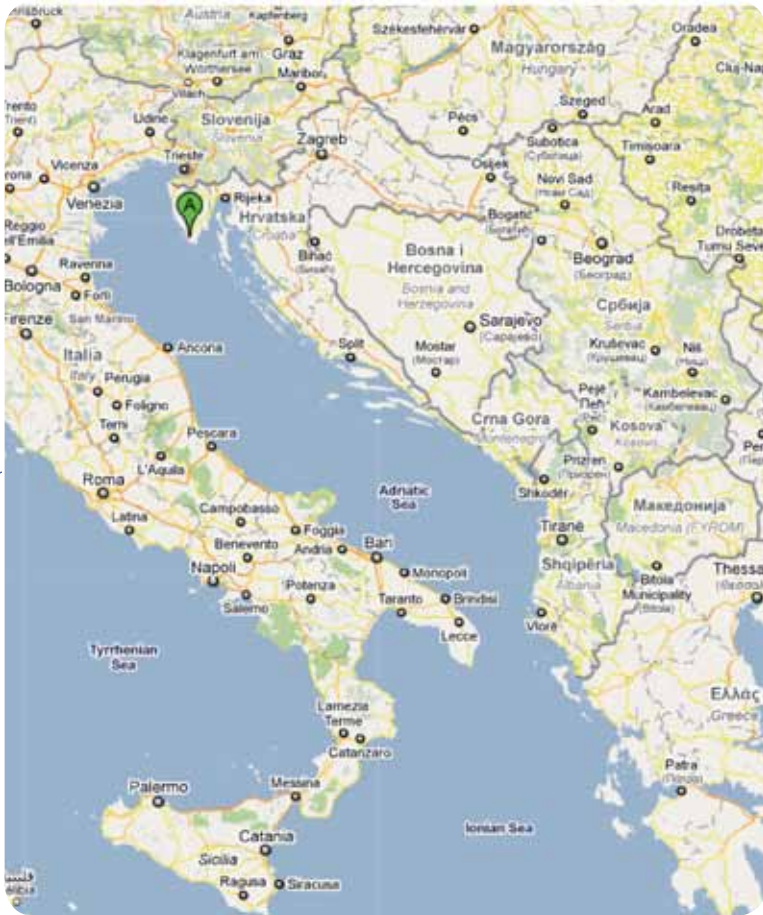
Port of Pula



Port Authority



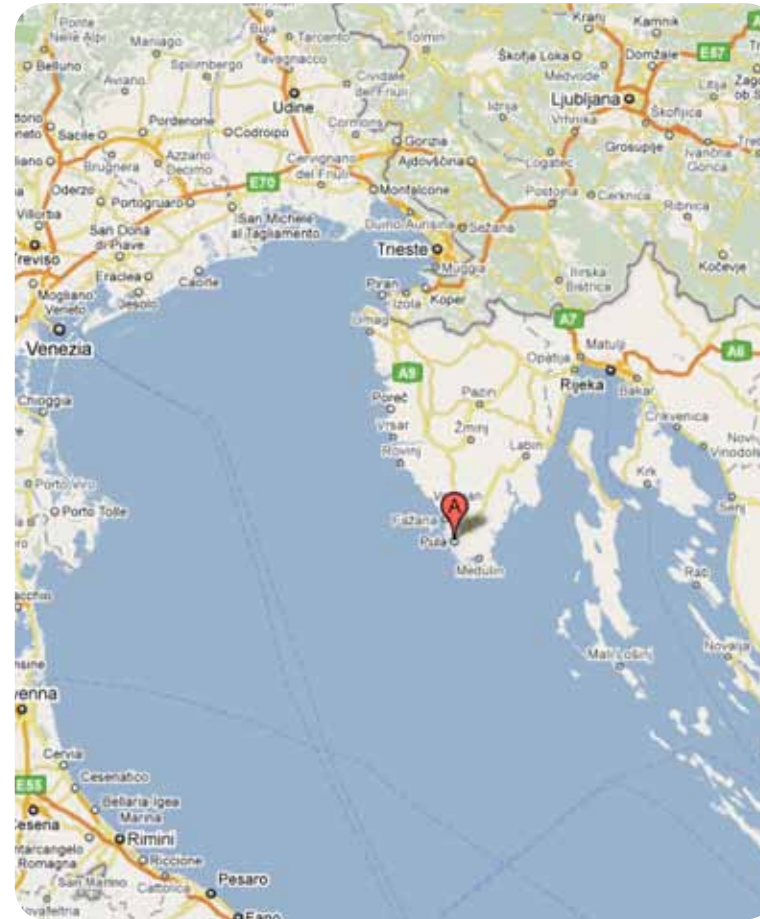
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western basin are the commercial and industrial structures **while the eastern basin, which almost reaches the wall of the Roman amphitheatre**, is the home of the passenger port and a yacht club. With a population of 70,000, the city has a modern road and rail network, making it easy to reach the surroundings and neighbour-



ing towns, also by air. Furthermore, **the city is also linked to Venice by sea with fast connections** that can cover 70NM, making it possible to travel from Pola to Venice in just three hours.



Distances from main mediterranean ports

Venice	67 Nm
Ravenna	77 Nm
Bari	262 Nm
Dubrovnik	239 Nm
Kotor	271 Nm
Corfu	420 Nm
Piraeus	650 Nm

The city and port of Pula are situated in a protected bay to the southwest of the Istrian peninsula. The prosperity of this city, which has become the main city of the Istrian region over the centuries, is due to the very characteristics of the bay which is 4 km long and with an average depth of 30 metres. Three small islands divide it into two basins: to the south of the



Port name:
Pula, Croatia

Latitude:
44°52.5'N

Status:
Port Open 44° 52.5' N; 13° 50.8' E

Longitude:
13°50.8'E

Port ID Number:
24926

Maritime security:
Capt. Zoran Rukavina,
tel: +385 52 215 224
mob: +385 98 255 544
fax: +385 52 215 224
email: lkc@lup.hr

UN Locator code:
HRPUY-0001

Port facility name:
Pula

Alter. arrangement: NO

Description:

1. Pula - inner anchorage
- 1.a Uljanik - anchorage
2. Pula-passenger terminal
pier Rijeka - for cruise vessels
3. Molo Carbone
cargo/passenger terminal
4. Brijuni-anchorage
for cruise vessels
5. Štinjanska draga -
cargo terminal
6. Podstine - anchorage

PFSP: YES

approval date:
03-Feb-2010

PFSP withdrawn: NO



Maximum ship dimension allowed:

Pier Rijeka:

L/D/W 150 m/6 m/no limit

Pier Molo Carbone:

L/D/W 160 m/7 m/no limit

Anchorage

Available: yes

Draught: 12 m

Distance from shore: 800 m

Ship tenders allowed: yes

Pilotage compulsory:

for vessels more than 500 gt

Tugs available:

On request from Port of Rijeka

Tidal movement / range: 0,8 m

Tender transfer time: 5 min.

Terminal available: no

Customs compulsory: yes

Services

Line handlers: more than 200 gt

Stevedores: yes

Ship Chandlers: yes

Warehousing: yes

Bunkering: no

Garbage disposal compulsory

Sewage disposal: no

Water: yes

Freight forwarding: yes

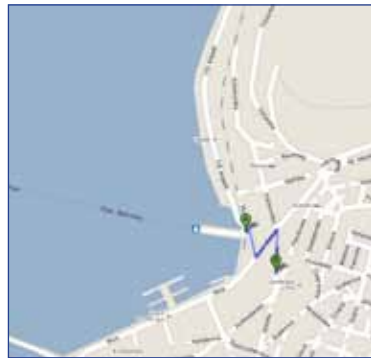
Shore gangways: no

Emergency service: yes

Security: yes

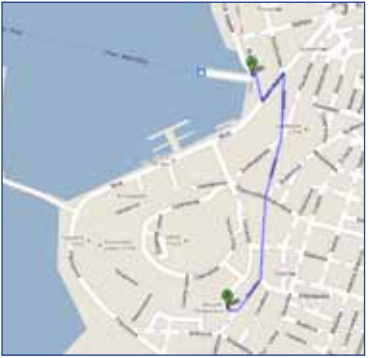


Distance: pier Rijeka - Amphitheatre



Travelling	by foot
Distance:	150 m
Duration:	1 min

Distance: pier Rijeka - City centre



Travelling	by foot
Distance:	800 m
Duration:	3 - 4 min



next to the pier there is a bit smaller lot used for board guests on buses in order to drive them direct from the vessel on

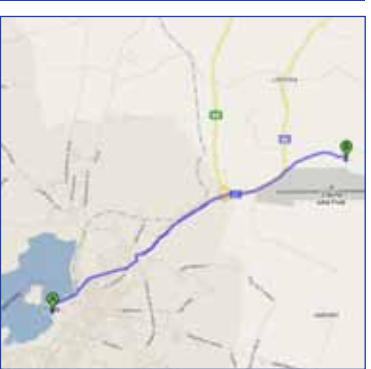
From the port to the city

just a few minutes away by foot from the port, a walk around is like going back to the past in the discovery of numerous remains of Roman times, a period in which Pola was considered one of the Empire's "jewels".

In addition to the pier Rijeka

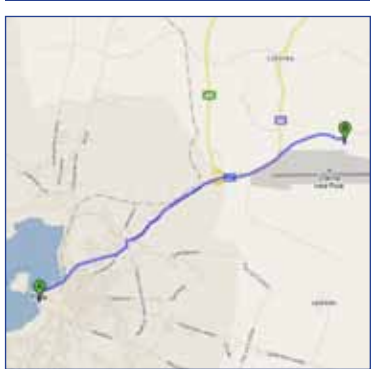
on the left side - only 50 meters, there is a large parking lot that can accommodate 30 buses, while on the right side

Distance: pier Rijeka - Airport



Travelling	bus
Distance:	7 km
Duration:	9 min

Distance: pier Rijeka - Highway



Travelling	bus
Distance:	4 km
Duration:	3 min



one of the desired routes. Along the shore, near the pier is a row of tourist boats that can the visitors quickly switch to the Brijuni Islands.



The legend of the Argonauts describes the pursuit of the Colchidians after the ship Argo and the Golden Fleece. The subjects of the king of Colchis gave up further pursuit after the death of their king's son. Fearing that they would be pun-

ished for his death and the failure of the quest if they returned to Colchis, they decided to settle where the prince had died. Pula therefore became not only a harbor of refuge to the Colchidian fugitives, but also their place of



was no more than the surroundings of nearby Nesactium, the political, administrative, military and religious center. As a result of intensive colonization, good trade routes, as well as the importance of its military position, Pula took over the leading position. Numerous trades developed in that

classical monuments in Croatia were built in Pula. The most magnificent and surely central classical monument is the Amphitheater popularly called the Arena. This Amphitheater, used for fights and battles of men and animals, was built in the 1st

century AD, during the rule of Emperor Vespasian. The ground plan is elliptical, its size being about 130 m x 105 m, and 32 m high, which ranks it as the sixth largest Roman amphitheater existing today. The Arena could once hold up to 23,000 spectators, whereas today it can seat some 5,000 people. Classical Pula was supplied with all major achievements of Roman civilization, it had its water supply and sewage systems, Forum, which was the administrative, commercial and religious center, capitolium with temples (in the Forum), two theaters, large city cem-

etry (mentioned by Dante in his "Divine Comedy"), houses richly ornamented with mosaics and marble. The city was fortified by walls and was entered through some ten gates. The greater part was



9 destroyed in the beginning of the 19th century, so that only some of the gates have been preserved until today. The **Triumphal Arch of the Sergi** is situated at the end of the street (Via Sergia) leading eastwards from the Forum. This triumphal arch leaned against the city gate (Porta Aurea) so that only its western, visible side was richly decorated. This monument was erected at the end of the 1st century BC by Salvia Postuma Sergi with her own money in honor of three members of her family who held important positions in Pula at that time. According to the inscription on the arch, the monument was constructed between

29 and 27 BC. For centuries this impressive Roman monument has attracted the attention of famous artists, especially Italian ones, such as the great Michelangelo. Heading north there are two other remaining city gates: the **Gate of Hercules** and the **Twin Gates**. Outside the city gates lay the cemeteries called necropolises. Fragments from monuments found at these burial areas are today kept in the Archaeological Museum of Istria. Not far from the Twin Gates are the remains of a sepulchral structure, octagonal Mausoleum dating from the 1st – 2nd centuries AD. The Forum, the central city



square of ancient and medieval Pula, was on three sides surrounded by arcades with statues and reliefs and on the northern side by temples. The Temple of Augustus, built between 2 BC and AD 14, has been completely preserved to the present day. On the eastern slopes of the central hill of the city, present-day Kaštel, are remains of the **Small Roman Theater** with its scene, semicircular orchestra and tiered section for the audience. The Large Roman Theater, situated outside the city, was com-

pletely destroyed; only a fragment of its relief on the exterior wall is kept in the Archaeological Museum of Istria. Close to the **Small Roman Theater** is the **Archaeological Museum of Istria** which today houses numerous monuments from the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods found in the area of Pula and Istria.





Life along the coasts of Istria has always been closely linked to the sea. Seafarers found shelter in the coves' embrace, fishermen respected such mysterious wide open spaces throughout their entire life, travellers discovered new loves in its harbours. And they will all agree on one thing - the beauty of the Istrian landscape has enchanted many a traveller convincing him to stay and have a new start... Sail with us along Istria's azure coast, set out with the rays of sunlight from the east slowly towards the west, plunging into picturesque Mediterranean motifs - coves and beaches, small boats floating peacefully, awaiting in the beauty of solitude. Charming days in

beautiful Istrian towns... Scattered along the coasts and hillocks, amidst the vineyards and olive-groves, Istrian small towns look as if they have just descended from a painting. Just like people who had happier and less happier periods in their lives, some Towns on the coast proudly display their true belonging to the Mediterranean, being the typical coastal Roman municipalities with ports, jovial ships and seething streets. If you want to truly experience Istria in all its diversity, start from Pula, Rovinj, or Poreč, then go to Svetvinčenat and Dvigrad, and finally to Motovun or Hum. In Rovinj you will recognize the contours and heritage of Venice, in Pazin the spirit of Austria will speak for



itself. Do not hesitate, for a short time leave the tales of the sea and salt, murmur of the crowd and romantic ships anchored in the lively port, and head to the fairylike paths of the undulating landscape. Whether it is Motovun, Grožnjan, Završje, Oprtalj or the smallest town in the world, Hum, a walk through its stony

streets will quickly become a magical journey through history. Follow the path from the massive town gate to the small bench of the Municipal Loggia and then ascend to the small church on the plaza and the tower from which Istria will glisten completely differently. Although they seem to look alike, each of these mediaeval towns is unique. Be curious, peek into the doorways, and inspect coats of arms and palaces. Step

into the churches and rest in the shades of the chapels. Here you will meet and understand popular legends of diligent fairies who renew the town walls at night, but also of the witches that know how to make trouble. If you meet someone, feel free to stop that person and ask whatever comes to your mind. People here are gentle and kind, and will be glad to tell you the story of Istria - a piece of land where the greatest diversities exist side by side in harmony.





Fall in love all over again... A walk through these lovely little streets will take you to a distant past, so be sure to bring your camera. From the seaside, Rovinj is protected by the high rocky coast and walls of the houses built on the cliffs, and from the landside it is sheltered by solid bulwarks. All of it still preserved! Once you step through the Balbi Arch and enter the old town, you will find yourselves in a different time dimension. All its lovely little streets will take you to the top of a small hill, where you will find the biggest and most significant monument in town - the church of St. Euphemia (pop. Fuma).



This baroque building made in Venetian style was dedicated to the saint and martyr whose sarcophagus, according to a legend, was miraculously washed ashore somewhere around 800. Holiday of St. Fuma takes place in the middle of September and is one of the most important and greatest spontaneous folk assemblings in Istria. Rovinj is

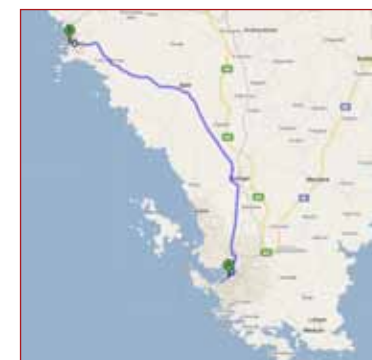


then filled with pilgrims from Istria, the littoral and other parts of

the country. If you happen to be in town at that time, make sure not to miss the opportunity to experience this traditional holiday, because it will truly delight you.



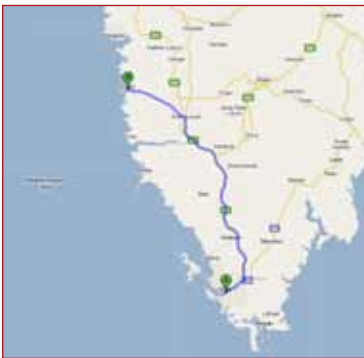
Route: Pula — Rovinj



Travelling	bus
Distance:	49 km
Duration:	50 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs



Route: Pula — Poreč



Travelling	bus
Distance:	56 km
Duration:	60 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs

Feel the touch of eternity! In this former Roman colony you can enjoy the sights of Romanesque architecture with beautiful Venetian gothic palaces that will make your walk a truly memorable experience. Its orthogonal set of streets has been completely preserved till today! During the reign of the Byzantine emperor Justinian, Porec reached its highest peak. This will become obvious to you once you see the Euphrasius' basilica, beyond doubt a



brehtaking sight. It was built in the middle of the 6th century in the Byzantine style, and the mosaics on its front and interior are truly one of the most beautiful works of art in the world! The



whole edifice has been included in the UNESCO's World Heritage list. Entering the basilica, you will feel the ghosts of past centuries and will be able to touch the eternity! We recommend a visit to the mediaeval Romanesque house with an interesting wooden balcony. The gothic pentagonal tower once served as the town gate, and now it is the entrance to an exceptional world of new all-evening gastronomic discoveries. When the sun rises again, take pleasure in wonderful beaches, where the land touches the sea under the green cloak of coniferous trees. tourist center.





In the northern part of Istria, overlooking the Mirna River valley, lies surely the most famous and attractive Istrian medieval town of Motovun. This captivating hilltop town is one of the characteristic symbols of the Istrian interior. The Romanesque-Gothic bell tower with a crenulated crown from the 13th century, standing next to the Parish Church of St. Stephen from the 17th century, dominates



the town's historic core. In the central square is the Romanesque Municipal Palace, the largest secular building in Istria of that period surrounded by many other historic buildings. As Motovun has long since been an attractive and popular tourist destination accommodation is offered in the town centre, in hotel Kaštel situated in the restored palace of the Polesini family. Motovun is the perfect venue for a large number of events, the most significant among them being the International Motovun Film Festival that takes place at the end of July where world-known film artists may be seen. Motovun is also interesting for ballooning lovers, its favourable microclimate enables flying in balloons all year round, so that Motovun hosts several ballooning



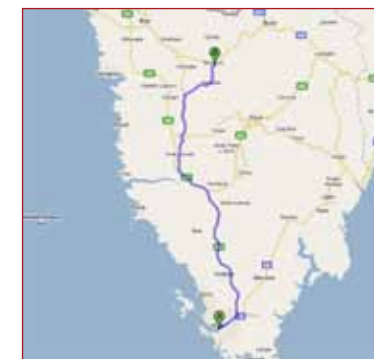
events. Motovun Forest which stretches along the Mirna River valley is especially rich in truffles, the underground malodorous fungus believed to be an aphrodisiac. Istrian white truffles, whose season lasts from September to December are said to be as good as the finest Italian and French truffles. Opposite



Motovun stands the charming picturesque town of Oprtalj, as well as Livade, famous for the Days of Truffles held every year from September to November. Every year in Livade, also known as the World's truffle centre, a

special festival is organized with a contest of choosing the largest truffle. Motovun is surrounded by vineyards from which the finest Istrian wines, white wine Malvasia and red wine Teran, are produced. The entire area is dotted with excellent local 'konobe' and restaurants.

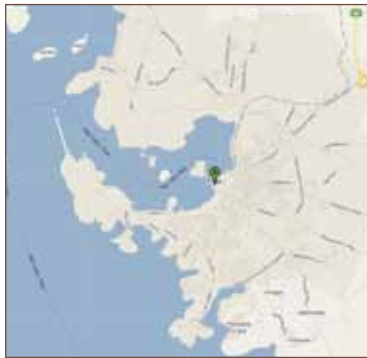
Route: Pula — Motovun



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	68 km
Duration:	70 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs



Route: Pula



Travelling	by foot
Distance:	0 km
Duration:	0 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs

Welcome to the 3000 years of history! The history of Pula starts with the myth of the Argonauts and the search for the Golden Fleece. It was the home of the Histrians, the Romans and the Venetians. Once the central Austrian port, today it is the largest cultural and economic center of Istria. Various layers of history took part in the making of this unique town in which Roman temples defy baroque palaces, early Christian churches stand face to face to

Austrian villas, and the remnants of mediaeval walls are cut through by antique town gates.

Moments in time... And then, you will come across the Amphitheatre, revealing itself to you in all its beauty. This is one of the best preserved Roman



amphitheatres in the world, the most significant monument in Pula! Arena, the place where gladiators faced lions, used to be able to entertain 25 000 spectators. This grandiose edifice allows you to get an insight of its glorious history, the one you can see, feel, and experience. It also serves as a host to greatest cultural programs. Still, there is more. The Austrian Pula, with its numerous gorgeous



historicist buildings surrounding the port and the historical nucleus, waits for your arrival. Wherever you go, you will see that the town's rich history and culture make a perfect scenography for supreme musical and dramatic spectacles. Concerts, operas, ballet, theatrical performances, film festivals – this is only a small part of what Pula has to offer.



The Castellieri culture developed in Istria during the Mid-Bronze Age, and later expanded into Friuli, the modern Venezia Giulia, Dalmatia and the neighbouring areas. It lasted for more than a millennium, from the 15th century BC until the Roman conquest in the 3rd century BC. It takes its name from the fortified boroughs which characterized the culture. The ethnicity of the Castellieri civilization is uncertain, although it was most likely of Pre-Indo-European stock, coming from the sea. The first castellieri were indeed built along the Istrian coasts and present the same Megalithic appearance characterizing in the Mycenaean civilization at the time. Hypotheses about an Illyrian origin of the people are not confirmed. The Castellieri were fortified boroughs, usually located on hills or mountains or, more rarely (such as in Friuli), in plains. They were constituted by one or more concentric series of walls, of rounded or elliptical shape in Istria and Venezia Giulia, or quadrangular in Friuli,

within which was the inhabited area. Some a hundred of castellieri have been discovered in Istria, Friuli and Venezia Giulia. However, the largest castelliere was perhaps that of **Nesactium**, in the southern Istria, not far from Pula. Nesactium was an ancient fortified town of the **Histrii** tribe. Its ruins are located in southern Istria, Croatia, between the village of Muntić and Valtura. In pre-Roman times Nesactium

was the capital of the indigenous population of the peninsula called **Histri**, connected to the prehistoric Castellieri culture. There are some theories stating their Celtic background, but who they were and where they came from has never been discovered for certain. Supposedly their main economic activities were trade and piracy all over the ancient Mediterranean Sea. All indicates they were a particular ethnical group, such as Etruscans in Italy. In 177 BC



the town was conquered by the Romans and burned. Rebuilt upon the original Histrian pattern, it was a Roman town until the 7th century AD, when it was destroyed. Its Illyro-Roman walls still remain. The medieval town of **Svetvinčenat**, situated in the southern part of central Istria, is one of those Istrian jewels that has been discovered only recently. It offers a variety of tourist offer such as events taking place at extremely attractive historical sites of this town. During the summer months the





ing to the archeological finds, as long as the Roman Empire prospered, Dvigrad/Docastei thrived as well. About the year 1630 the town was completely

Route: Pula - Nesactium - Svetvinčenat -
- Dvigrad - Beram - Hum



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	110 km
Duration:	120 min
Std. sightseeing	8 hrs

renovated medieval Morosin-Grimani castle becomes the venue for programs of Istraetno-jazz festival, whereas the nearby magnificent central town square and surrounding areas are the stage for the traditional Festival of dance and non-verbal theater. Svetvinčenat also has its local art group 'Šikuti machine' which often organizes exhibitions, concerts and performances. At the end of autumn the Festival of new wine is held here, a chance for the best winemakers of Istria to present their new wines. **Dvigrad** is a medieval town abandoned in the seventeenth century, and only its ruins remain, of which the most impressive are those of the church of St. Sofia. Accord-

deserted. Only a few very poor families remained, awaiting their town's dissolution. The house walls crumpled, the town walls collapsed, the well was polluted. It has remained so until today.

Beram is one of the oldest continuously populated settlements in Istria. A conical hill above a fertile valley was an ideal place for a hillfort type settlement, surrounded by a simple rough wall following the terrain configuration. Over the ruins of these walls Roman forts and



medieval castles were later built. A radial street pattern founded in some ancient times has been preserved in Beram until today.

Hum is a town on a hill above the Mirna valley. This small fortified habitation has maintained all the features of medieval urban architecture and organization. It was first mentioned in documents dating from 1102, at which time it was called Cholm which comes the Italian name Colmo. Hum has a population of only 17 people, but is officially a town, and is the Guinness World Record holder for the smallest town in the world.





Istria thinks of wine as an inexplicable surreal sacredness, need and love, culture of living, food and beverage, prayer and curse. The Istrian man is culturally devoted to vine-wheat naturally provides living, but wine is a myth. Istria's wine production is concentrated in 4 wine centers (Buje, Porec, Pazin and Rovinj) and their surrounding places. Come visit them and with the help of local vintners choose one of the wines that have received international awards or one the wines made in the traditional manner. Discover green Istria! Every village has its own konoba (local restaurant) offering prsut (smoked ham) and wine.

The wine road of Buje

region: Brtonigla, Umag, Novigrad, Dajla, Nova Vas, Grožnjan, Buje, Savudrija. **Buje** - This city dates back to the Middle Ages and is placed on a hill in the interior of Istria. Visit the



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	115 km
Duration:	120 min
Std. sightseeing	7 hrs

stone towers and houses built in the Venetian style, take part in horseback riding and hunting activities, enjoy a wonderful meal along with a glass of muskat or Bujski merlot! **Groznjan** - This medieval city with only 193 inhabitants is the world center of Glazbena mladez (association of young musicians) and an artist colony. Its surroundings are known for speleological sites and biking trails, while the konobe (local restaurants) are the best places to taste local food and teran. **Nova Vas** - Besides its wines, especially malvazija, Nova Vas is also known for the nearby cave - Baredine, home to newts (a type of salamander). A 300 m path leading through 5 chambers with stalagmites and stalactites



ends with a view of a 4 m wide and 66 m deep abyss with underground lakes that are some 30 m deep.

The wine road of Poreč region:

Visnjan, Tar, Baderna, Funtana, Lovreč. Visnjan - This small city belonging to the top 5 places in the world for the number and importance of its astronomic discoveries is placed close to the river Mirna and the Motovun woods known for truffles. We recommend that you try Porečki merlot or Cabernet sauvignon. **Tar** is a place on the coast close to Novigrad. On a clear, sunny day, visitors can enjoy a unique view of St. Marc's church tower in Venice and the Alps from the church tower in Tar. If you have

dinner in one of the konobe (local restaurants) you will discover istarska malvazija and seafood specialties.

Route: wine road Poreč region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	82 km
Duration:	80 min
Std. sightseeing	6 hrs





The wine road of Buzet region:

Buzet, Tinjan, Pazin. Buzet is placed on a secluded hilltop in the middle of the Mirna valley

and has been inhabited since prehistoric times. It is known to adventure lovers for its paragliding facilities on Raspadalnica, and to music lovers for the music festival "Raspjevana Bužeština"



Route: wine road Buzet region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	103 km
Duration:	100 min
Std. sightseeing	6 hrs

that takes place in April. We recommend a glass of bužetski teran to wine lovers. Pazin was in the past the seat of nobility. The old city is placed above a wonder of nature, the cave Fojba, through which flows a brook forming 3 lakes. Pazin's first class turkey dishes along with a glass of pazinski teran are a must for gourmands, while hunters should visit the Vepar Hunting Association.

The wine road of Rovinj region

Rovinj, Vodnjan, Valbandon.

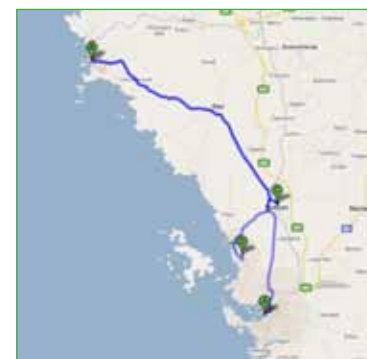
Valbandon - A small tourist resort 3 km from Pula is suitable for a quiet holiday. You will

enjoy the beautiful mild spring climate on the coast even more if you try the aperitif-wines from the Rovinj wine cellars.

Vodnjan - The medieval city of Vodnjan is located on the road to



Route: wine road Rovinj region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	41 km
Duration:	60 min
Std. sightseeing	5 hrs

Trieste, 10 km from Pula. Its surroundings are dotted with trails, vineyards and konobe - where you can try sweet malvazija from the Rovinj wine cellars.



*Uincto Corduba lactior
 Venafro, Histria, nec
 minus absoluta testa*
Marcus Valerius Marcial (90 - 103 A.D.)

Hardly anything can be compared to this opaque, darkish fluid; it is absolutely unique. A hallmark of the Mediterranean, associated with the notion of healthiness, gastronomic delight and with a serene, untroubled old age in particular. It has been outpouring murky and imperious ever since, uncommonly bitter in taste, yet of an exceptional aroma, making it an admirable companion of many superb dishes. The most valued vegetable fat in a human diet. A body care product, a cure for diverse ailments, regarded by many as panacea, the elixir of life. A divine fruit. A flowing gold. What is concealed beneath these supernatural praises? Olive-tree! The oil of gods and mankind alike. Olive-oil. The oil of charitable deeds and anointment. The olive-branch, an emblem of peace. A Christian rite and feast: olive-branches before the forthcoming Easter Sunday. An all-cure, a touch and a hallmark of Istria. Finally, there are several Olive Oil Roads of Istria and we choose for you six of them.

Route: olive oil road Pula region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	60 km
Duration:	75 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs



**Pula • Medulin • Ližnjan •
 Fažana • Vodnjan • Marčana •
 Barban**



Rovinj • Bale • Kanfanar



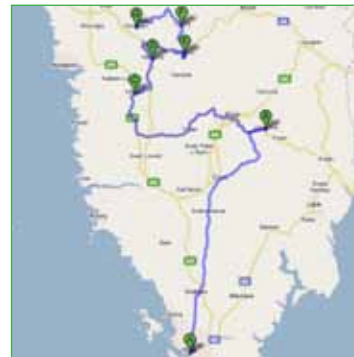
Route: olive oil road Rovinj region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	55 km
Duration:	60 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs

**Pula • Medulin • Ližnjan •
 Fažana • Vodnjan • Marčana •
 Barban**

Route: olive oil road Pazin region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	130 km
Duration:	140 min
Std. sightseeing	6 hrs



**Buzet • Gračišće • Grožnjan •
 Oprtalj • Motovun • Pazin •
 Višnjan • Vižinada ...**





Route: olive oil road Vrsar region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	65 km
Duration:	60 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs

Route: olive oil road Poreč region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	75 km
Duration:	80 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs



Vrsar • Funtana • Sv. Lovreč

Poreč • Tar – Vabriga •
Kaštelir - Labinci

As stated by the Greek mythology tales, the olive-tree has been created in the following way: in her contest with Poseidon, god of the sea, Athena cast a drop of water on the cliff and immediately an olive-tree grew therein. Throughout the past centuries Istria has been determined by the olive-tree. We owe the first historic manuscripts related to our peninsula and dating back to ancient Greeks and Romans to this very olive-tree and to olive-oil, respectively. Believe it or not, olive-oil produced in Istria was considered then as the most exquisite oil of the Empire which all other existing sorts had been compared to. Marcus Valerius Marcial (40 - 103 A.D.), the most renowned epigrammatist of ancient Rome, a Spaniard by birth, left a pleiad of scripts exalting Istrian olive-oil. Chanting praises to his native Cordoba, he exclaimed: *Uncto Corduba laetior Venafro, Histria nec minus absoluta testa. Cordoba, thou art more fertile than the oil-rich Venafro, absolute like the olive-oil from Istria.*

Umag • Novigrad • Buje •
Brtonigla • Savudrija

Route: olive oil road Umag region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	110 km
Duration:	120 min
Std. sightseeing	6 hrs



The culinary chefs agree upon one thing only: the truffle should be placed at the very top of the gastronomic delicacies list. The truffle is a mysterious and unique tuber, completely concealed

Route: truffle road Pazin region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	46 km
Duration:	51 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs

underground. It does not dispose of a plant suspended above the ground and therefore, no human being is able to spot it, except for a well-trained dog tracing it by smell. The land of our heart-shaped peninsula consists of two types of soil texture; the intensely red one in the coastal area and of the grey, clayish one in its central part. The truffle grows exactly in this grey soil, its epicenter being in the damp Motovun forest constantly moistened by the Mirna river flowing through its woods. To be more precise, it is mainly spotted in the County District of Oprtalj, by the townlet of Livade, and in the Buzet area, where Buzet has already been renowned as the TRUFFLE

PLACE. The white Istrian truffle is one of the most highly appraised truffle species in the world. For decades, it has been smuggled out of our country in order to enrich the taste of various European cuisines where its origins have constantly been kept in concealment. This leaflet and these events are intended to prevent these shady activities in the first place and to enable you and us to consume this supreme delicacy in its homeland and at a considerably more reasonable price. After all, what is a truffle really? Per-

haps an odd looking potato-like bulb of highly unpleasant smell, but once you get used to it and its culinary uniqueness, you become its true and eternal admirer. You tend to get addicted to it as one does to any other worldly vice. There are two main regions in Istra where is possible to try the truffle, one is the **Pazin region** that include: Buzet, Gračišće,

Route: truffle road Buje region



Travelling:	bus
Distance:	79 km
Duration:	70 min
Std. sightseeing	5 hrs

Grožnjan, Oprtalj, Motovun, Pazin, Višnjan, Vižinada ... and the second is **Buje region** that include Umag, Novigrad, Buje, Brtonigla and Savudrija. We have selected twelve F&B facilities, amongst many other which offer truffle based menus, for their quality in presenting and serving the truffle, pairing the truffle based dishes with wines, recognizing all the white and black truffle species and especially seasonal truffle based menus.



The adventure of diving

We invite you to embark upon an adventure that will reveal all the underwater beauty of the Istrian peninsula – the abundance and diversity of its well-preserved plant and animal life, as well as its multitude of underwater walls and reefs, caves and shipwrecks. Dive centres throughout Istria provide diving courses (CMAS, PADI, NITROX, APNEA) that take you to exciting underwater sites. At these centres, you can rent top-quality and tested equipment or have your own equipment repaired and maintained. The vicinity of a hyperbaric chamber located in Pula adds to your safety in diving. Diving in Istria is possible all year round due to favourable sea temperatures, and especially between the months of May and November. Come and dive into the picturesque, hidden underwater world of the Adriatic. It is waiting for you! **All wreck diving tours include a whole day trip!**



Baron Gautsch - Built in 1908, this Austrian passenger ship sank after hitting a mine in 1914. It was carrying the families of Austrian officers on the Boka Kotorska - Mali Lošinj - Trieste route. Wanting to shorten the voyage, the ship attempted to pass through a minefield, 9 nautical miles off of Rovinj, because, allegedly, a merchant ship had managed to do so shortly before. The Baron Gautsch touched a mine amidship portside, and the ship quickly sank. On August 13th, on the occasion of the anniversary of those who died, a memorial dive and the lowering of chaplets is organised in honour of the victims of the worst sea tragedy to take place in the Adriatic area during the First World War. Diving is allowed only through diving centres that hold a special permit of the Croatian Ministry of Culture, and for safety reasons, entry to the ship is allowed only through the first two decks.



John Gilmore - A merchant steamship, whose true name is not known, it changed owners and flags several times during its history, so we cannot say with certainty what was the last name that it carried. It is one of the first ships to sink in the waters of Istria at the beginning of World War I. The story tells us that it was built in an England and equipped with John Gilmore engines that gave it the name it has today. It is possible to dive inside the wreck, which is well preserved.

Lina - This iron steamship was built in 1879 in England, at a time when iron steamships had already won the race against sailboats. It sailed the Mediterranean and up to northern Europe transporting oil and wine from the Italian province of Puglia, and bringing back coal from Cardiff on the return voyage. On the night of 14.01.1914, because of thick fog, the ship lost its way while navigating through the Vela Vrata Channel. A heavy storm caused the ship to run aground near Cape Pečen on Cres Island, where it quickly sank.



Route: wreck diving sites



Travelling:	bus, boat
Distance:	depends on location
Duration:	max. 90 min
Std. diving	max. 60 min
Complete route	8 hrs





The archipelago of Brijuni is an extraordinary blend of natural, historical and cultural heritage. The mild climate and the favourable geographical conditions, deep retracted bays and easily defendable elevated fortifications, have secured a continuum in the human activity on the island from a pre-historic age until the present day. On a relatively small archipelago, of an area of around 7km², have been registered some hundred sites and buildings of archaeological and cultural-historical value and which comprise the period from the first Neolithic settlements, the dugouts in the bay of Soline, until the creation of an elite summer and health resort at the beginning of the last century and the presidential residency visited by statesmen from one third of the world's countries in its 25

years of existence (1954-1979). **This concise curriculum vitae of the island**, which carefully preserves the traces of 5000 years of human history, makes the legend of its creation even more real and when arriving to the island a part of Heaven



discloses in front of our eyes in the unique harmony of the island's flora, fauna and heritage. A unique blend of the green islands sank into the turquoise-blue sea whose bays and hills are laced with the white Istrian rocks. **Spend your day at Brijuni!** The sightseeing tour includes: a ride by tourist train, visit to the remains of the Roman villa rustica from the I century B.C. in the bay of Verige, and the safari park which breeds the following animals: zebra, Somali sheep, zebu (the holy east Indian humped ox), dromedary, llama and elephant. The tour also includes visits to the archaeological museum located in the Citadel building

from the XVI century and the Church of St. Germain with permanent exhibition of copies of frescoes and Glagolitic writings from Istra.



Route: National Park Brijuni

Travelling:	bus, boat
Distance:	9 km
Duration:	10 min
Std. sightseeing	4 hrs



In your golf career, have you ever played golf in the company of deer, mouflon, rabbits and peacocks? Have you ever putt on sand greens? If you are looking for a completely new experience for playing golf, then the Brijuni golf course should definitely be your next destina-



tion. On Brijuni golf is played on a unique golf course dating from 1922, which then acquired the flattering title of one of the largest and naturally most beautiful golf courses of that time. But, what most attracts golfers to Brijuni is the unique setting and atmosphere of this golf course.

the enchantment of playing amid untouched nature. This rightfully dubbed environmental friendly golf course is truly impressive. The golf course is maintained without any machinery, no pesticides are used, it is not even watered so that greenery of the golf course depends on weather conditions.

players (recreational players and the golf champions). Fairways are large so there can be different game errors. There are different hazards such as bunkers, woods and single trees, bushes and also water hazard.



When can we expect you?

Golf course details In the tranquility of the southeastern part of the island there are 18 green hole numbers (PAR 71, SSS 71) length 5,486 meters (ladies length – 4.977 meters). The course is not too demanding, so that it is available to all sorts of



Route: GOLF course Brijuni



Travelling:	bus, boat
Distance:	9 km
Duration:	10 min
Std. stay	6-8 hrs

On the reconstructed 18 holes of the onetime largest golf course in Europe, you can still experience



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