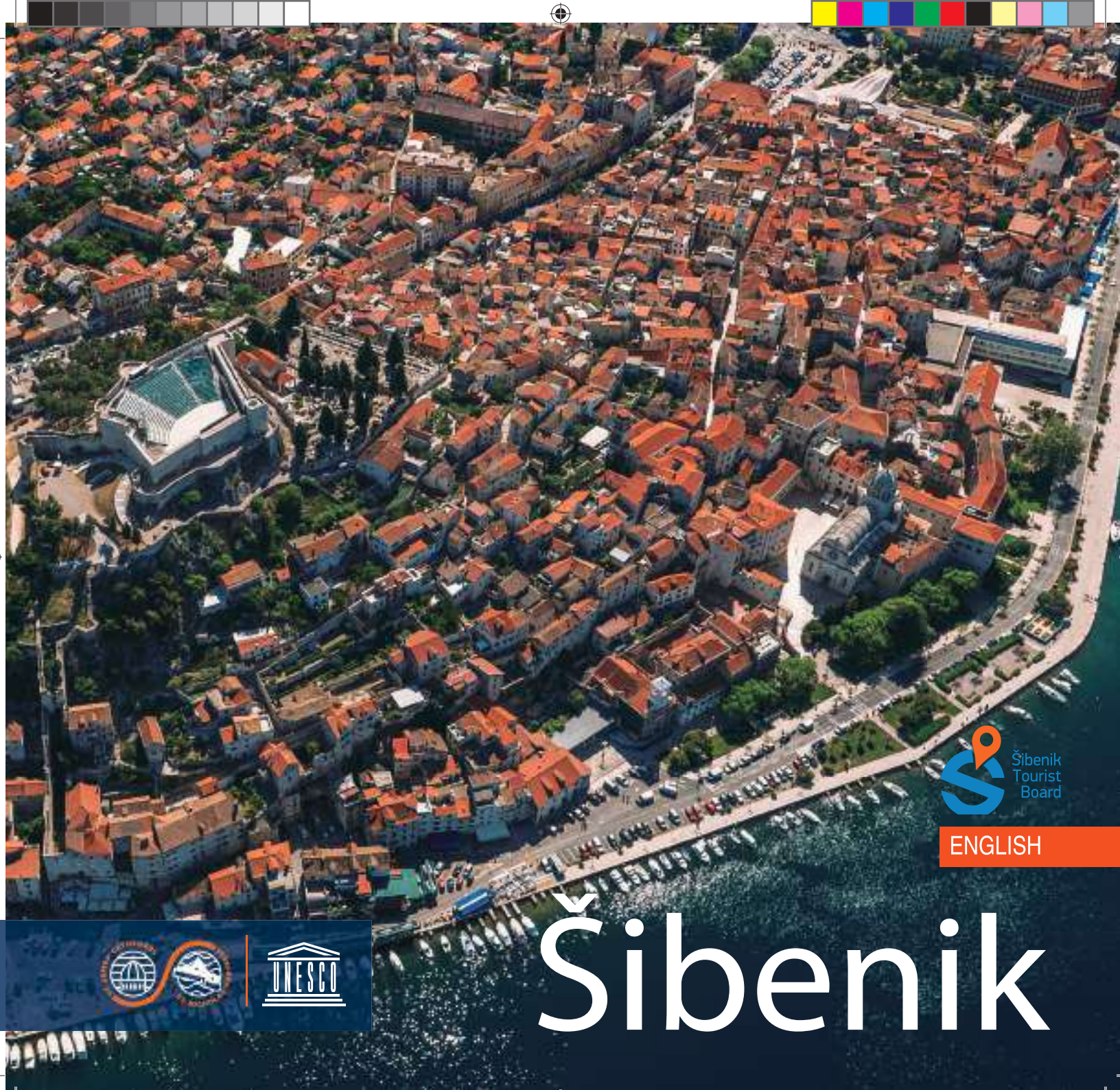




ENGLISH



Šibenik



St. Michael – the patron saint of the city, work by Niccolò Fiorentino in the Cathedral



Welcome to Šibenik, the oldest Croatian city on the Adriatic coast and the centre of the Šibenik tourist region.

Unlike other cities on the Adriatic coast, which originated in antiquity, Šibenik was founded by the Croats after the great movement of the peoples at the end of the 9th or beginning of the 10th century. Its name was mentioned for the first time in 1066, and it has enjoyed the status of a city and diocesan seat since 1298.

Despite the fact that it has been destroyed many times from the 12th until the middle of the 20th century, and that from the middle of the 14th until the end of the 20th century it has been almost continuously under foreign rule, it has managed to preserve its rich historical heritage and the authentic Croatian identity. Ante Šupuk, the constructor of the first system of production, transfer and distribution of alternating current in the world, transformed Šibenik into a modern European city at the end of the 19th century and since the Republic of Croatia gained independence in 1991, Šibenik has been the administrative, cultural, religious and economic centre of a separate region in the middle of the Croatian Littoral.



Only a few hours flight from all major European cities



The St. Ante Channel and the islands of the Šibenik archipelago

The tourist region of Šibenik

Area: 2939 m²

Cities: Šibenik, Vodice, Skradin, Dmiš and Knin

Municipalities: Primošten, Pirovac, Tisno, Tribunj, Rogoznica, Kistanje, Promina, Unešić, Ružić, Murter-Kornati, Kijevo, Cijljane, Ervenik, Biskupija.

Population: 109,375 (according to the 2011 census)

Number of settlements: 194

National Parks: Kornati and Krka

Nature Parks: Vransko Lake, south Velebit

Number of islands and cliffs: 285

Rivers: Krka, Čikola, Krčići, Cetina, Zrmanja, Bribišnica, Kosovčica and Butižnica

The highest mountain peak: Dinara 1843 m

Climate: Mediterranean - hot and dry summers and mild, humid winters

Average annual temperature: 15.7 °C

The average sunshine hours per day: 7 hours

The average sunshine hours per year: 2555

Precipitation:

Rain: 886 litres per square metre a year.

Snow: Snow falls very rarely.

Highest temperature: In the summer between 28° and 34°C.

Lowest temperature: In the winter only exceptionally below 0°C.

Sea temperature: In the summer 22° to 25°C. The sea temperature remains above 20°C until the beginning and even the middle of November.





The old fishermen's quarter – Dolac with the Cathedral of St. James





The old city of Šibenik

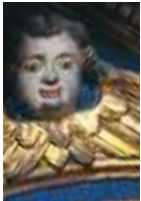
The old city of Šibenik is one of the largest and best preserved authentic mediaeval towns. Its historical core started to develop at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th century and has become part of the St. James's cathedral, a protected area, which since 2000 is under the patronage of UNESCO as a part of the world cultural and historical heritage.

It derived its present day appearance in the middle of the 15th to the middle of the 17th century when Šibenik, owing to the salt and wine trade, maritime affairs and the income from the mills on the River Krka, began to thrive economically and culturally. It is from this period that Šibenik's houses, palaces and streets originated, as well as St. James Cathedral and the Town hall.

Following European architectural and artistic trends, while also respecting their own architectural tradition, the people of Šibenik built houses and palaces with luxurious doorways, inner courtyards with wells and unusual corner pillars.

Juraj Dalmatinac, one of the greatest European architects and artists of the period, left his indelible architectural mark here.

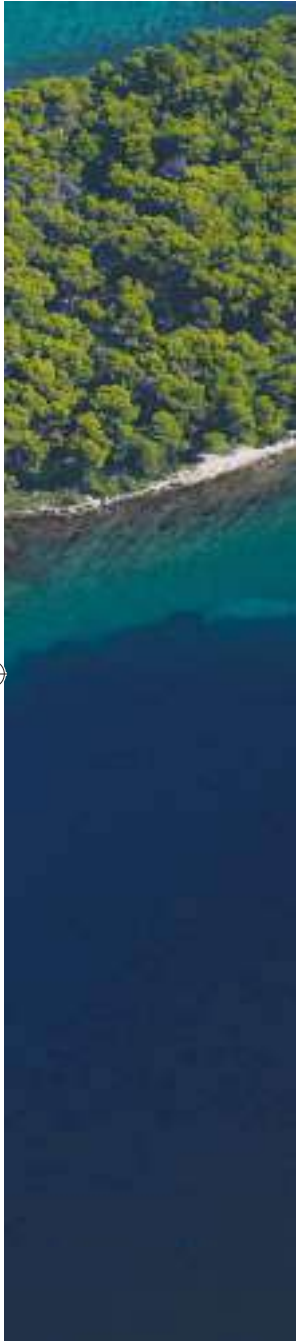
In the middle of the 17th century, the city was struck by the plague. Barely 1500 of its 12000 inhabitants and only 10 out of the 150 aristocratic families survived. The old city of Šibenik which we walk along today is a time capsule of stone in which time stopped still.





It has been on UNESCO's World Heritage list since 2017 as part of Venetian works of defence dating back to the 16th and 17th century.





Heritage



The cultural-historical heritage of the city of Šibenik extends from the marvellous prehistoric Venus from Pokrovnik and the mysterious Rhyton from Danilo, artefacts of the first people who, 7000 years ago, sowed cereal grains, lived in communities and raised domesticated animals, to the first system of production, transfer and distribution of alternating current in the world in 1895.

The greatest artistic and architectural riches of the city of Šibenik originate from its golden age which lasted from the end of the 14th until the middle of the 17th century when it became the treasury of artistic and architectural heritage. The most well renowned Šibenik monuments are the St. James Cathedral, the Town hall, a Renaissance square between them and the St. Nicholas Fortress.

One can see and experience the greatest part of the riches of Šibenik by walking through its ancient streets, and it is also worth strolling into its museums, churches, taking a look at their historical collections and entering galleries in which many unexpected surprises and valuable spiritual experiences are hidden.

In the surrounding area of Šibenik you should be sure to see the sights of the Byzantine fortress Gradina on the island of Žirje, the remains of the Roman cities of Scardona, Ridero, Burnum and Varvaria, the archaeological site Danilo, a dual early Christian church from the 6th or 7th century on Srma, and the remains of the town of Bribir on Bribirska glavica in which in the 13th century the rulers of the first Croatian national entities kept court.



Mass in the Cathedral of St. James

The Cathedral of St. James

There are six reasons that make this cathedral unique in the whole world:
It is the only monumental structure of this type built entirely from stone.
It was not bricklaid but rather built using a method of dry assembly of custom carved stone slabs. The outline of exterior form corresponds fully to the interior space of the building.

For the first time in European architecture the Cathedral embossed geometric perspective. The Cathedral's facade is identical to the shape of wall and dome configuration, which has not been achieved in any other Renaissance church.

A row of 72 stone sculptures of common men on the cornice of the Cathedral's apse is the first bold demonstration of the new, humanistic spirit in the European culture.

Its construction was started by Francesco di Giacomo in 1431, Niccolò di Giovanni Fiorentino finished it in 1536 and it was designed by the greatest artist and builder of the 15th century, Georgius Mathei Dalmaticus. He worked on the Cathedral from 1441 until 1473, boldly implementing until then unseen architectural, artistic and building solutions that no man before or after him could recreate.

Owing to its beauty and architectural design, the Cathedral of St. James is a monument to art, architecture and construction with which no other building in the world can be compared.





Newly renovated Šibenik fortresses, St. Michael's and Barone are not only cultural and historical monuments, but have also become, with their rich programme,





centres of cultural life in the city.

Manifestations

If during any conversation children, singing and music are mentioned at the same time, there is no doubt that the topic is Šibenik.

Šibenik has been a friend to children ever since 1958 when the International Children's Festival began – the world festival of creativity for children and children's creativity. Since then every year at the beginning of summer, the city becomes the children's capital of the world. On its streets, squares and stages more than 200 programmes are performed in which children, children's ensembles, theatres, writers, actors, puppeteers, musicians and visual artists from all continents take part.

Singing and music have been embedded into the very foundations of the old city of Šibenik. It is a musical instrument made of stone which vibrates with the sweet-sounding joy.

Its opera singers are also famous as singers of folk and traditional songs who, gathered into acappella singing groups, enjoy making vocal harmony together.

Šibenik is a treasury of musical heritage and historical musical instruments. At St. Frane's monastery there are 1000-years-old music sheets, the oldest pipe organ from 1640 can be heard at the Holy Spirit Church, as well as the pipe organ of Petar Nakic from 1762 at St. Frane's church. Aside from these, there are 13 more historical instruments whose sounds you can enjoy owing to the Šibenik Organ Summer School.

The days of celebrating old music and historic monuments are preceded by the Šibenik acappella song evenings – a festival, followed by the Festival of Dalmatian Chanson – the biggest and most popular festival of popular music in Croatia. They are connected by Mussica appassionata, a sophisticated festival of classical music which perfectly fits into the mediaeval stone sights of the streets in Šibenik. For the fans of more recent musical tradition there is the Blues & jazz off festival and Regius. Cultural scene of the city is vibrant thanks to various festivals: Croatian Travel Festival, Supertoona-animation Festival, Šibenik Dance Festival and Salsa Beach Splash Festival.

After the summer musical performances and festivals, at the end of the summer Šibenik becomes a time machine which, owing to the mediaeval fair, truly takes you back into the past. "Chefs' Stage" is a unique gourmet and cultural Festival that presents the Mediterranean food, as an introduction to the tourist season.





The inventor Faust Vrančić, botanist Robert Visiani, sculptor Juraj Dalmatinac, politician Ante Šupuk, engineer Vjekoslav Meichsner and

Famous citizens of Šibenik

Šibenik was home to many famous artists, scientists, politicians, diplomats and athletes. It is almost impossible to list them all.

Dražen Petrović (1964 - 1993) the best European basketball player of all times, Nikola Tommaseo (1802 - 1874) the most educated European of the 19th century, Ester Mazzoleni (1883 - 1982), the best female soprano singer in the world before Maria Callas, Roberto Visiani (1800 - 1878) a world-renowned botanist, Ante Šupuk (1838 - 1904), the father of the modern Šibenik, constructor of the first Croatian hydro-electric power plant and the first system for the production and transfer of alternating current in the world, Antun Vrančić (1504 - 1573) one of the most important European diplomats and intellectuals, Faust Vrančić (1551 - 1617), a writer, historian and inventor of devices and constructions which were centuries ahead of his time, among which is the first usable parachute, Juraj Šižgorić (1420 - 1509) a humanist and a poet and the central figure of Šibenik's humanist circle and one of the most important figures of cultural life in the 15th century, Ivan Lukačić (1584 - 1648) one of the most important European composers, sculptor Ivan Meštrović (1883 - 1962), Julije Skjavić (around 1530 - around 1589) one of the first composers of modern music in Europe, Juraj Dalmatinac (15th century) probably the greatest and the best architect and artist of the 15th century, copperplate engraver Martin Kolunić Rota (1540 or 1545 - 1583) who is compared to Dürer, Natale Bonifacio (1537 - 1592) a renowned European illustrator and cartographer, Saint Nikola Tavelić (around 1340 - 1391) the first saint of Croatia, Petar Nakić (1694 - 1769) major organ maker in Europe, Petar Guberina (1913 - 2005) the inventor of SUVAG, the system which enabled the millions of deaf people to communicate...



diplomat Antun Vrančić



The Travertine waterfall on the River Krka





National Park Krka

The National Park Krka was founded with the aim of preserving the natural and cultural-historical values of the 46 kilometres long central part of the Krka River flow and 3.5 kilometres of the lower part of the Čikola River flow. The main natural sight of the National Park Krka is Skradinski buk - one of the highest and most beautiful Croatian waterfalls. Apart from Skradinski buk, you can reach two more of the seven waterfalls on the River Krka. These are the Roški waterfall and the Manojlovac waterfall, which with its height surpasses all other waterfalls in Croatia.

At Skradinski buk and the Roški waterfall there are many ethnographic collections and entirely preserved pre-industrial water facilities, while it's also worth seeing the remains of the hydro-electric power plant "Krka" which was finished only a few months after the first world hydro-electric power plant built on Niagara Falls by a genius from Croatia, the famous Nikola Tesla.

A part of the most important cultural-historical values in Croatia is the Franciscan monastery which dates back to 1445 and is situated on the island of Visovac, in the middle of the Visovac Lake and the Krka monastery which was first mentioned in 1402.

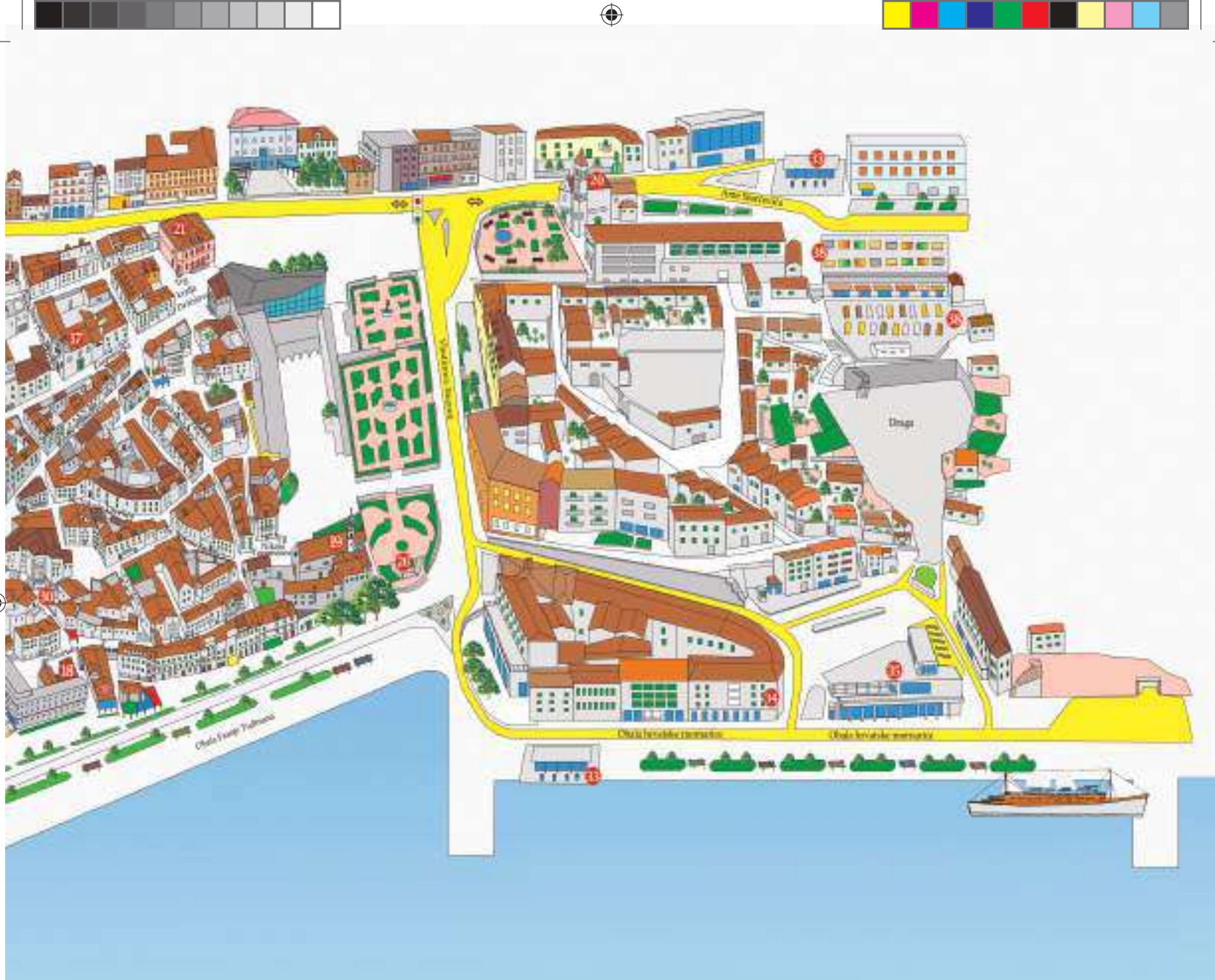
A total of 860 species and subspecies of plants, 36 mosses and water plants species grow in the area of the National Park Krka, 222 bird species and 18 bat species fly over it, 46 mammal species live here, as well as 10 snake species, and in the waters of Krka and Čikola live 18 fish species of which no less than 10 are endemic.

Krka is the richest river in terms of fish in the Adriatic basin, and the most valuable ornithological area in Europe.





1. Cathedral of St. James 1. Baptismal font 2. The town hall 3. All Saints' Church 4. Church of St. Barbara 5. Rossini Palace 6. The Museum of the City of Šibenik – the Duke's Palace 7. Church of St. Gregory 8. The house of Juraj Dalmatinac 9. The Pelegrini Palace 10. The Franciscan Monastery - the Foscolo Palace 11. St. Lawrence Church 11. Cave of Our Lady of Lourdes 12. Medieval Mediterranean garden of St. Lawrence Monastery, 15th century 13. Church of St. Krševan 14. Church of St. John 15. The New Church 16. Church of the Holy Spirit 17. Church of Assumption



of Our Lady **18**. Church of St. Nicholas **19**. The Church of St. Frane and monastery, museum **20**. Church of "Our Lady of the City" **21**. Theater **22**. Holy Cross Church **23**. The Divnić Palace **24**. The Church of St. Dominic **25**. Fortress of St. Michael **26**. A monument to King Petar Krešimir IV **27**. Tourist information center **28**. Old town walls **29**. Dolac – old town walls **30**. Dobrić **31**. Water trough for animals dating from the reign of King Tomislav in the 16th century **32**. Benedictine Monastery of St. Luce **33**. Gas station **34**. Customs house **35**. Bus station **38**. Market **39**. Medieval water supply system - 4 water-wells **40**. Aquarium



The Kornati archipelago





National Park Kornati

Since 1980 the National Park Kornati has been the keeper of the most beautiful part of the Croatian side of the Adriatic Sea – 89 out of 152 islands of the Kornati archipelago.

The Kornati are the densest island group in the Adriatic Sea and even in the Mediterranean there are no islands quite like them.

They attract attention with the famous Kornati “crowns” - tectonic cliffs which rise steeply from hundred meters deep sea and reach heights of over 80 metres. These are rifts in the Earth’s crust which rose at the place of collision of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates.

The largest Kornati “crown” is on Mana and the highest on Klobučar.

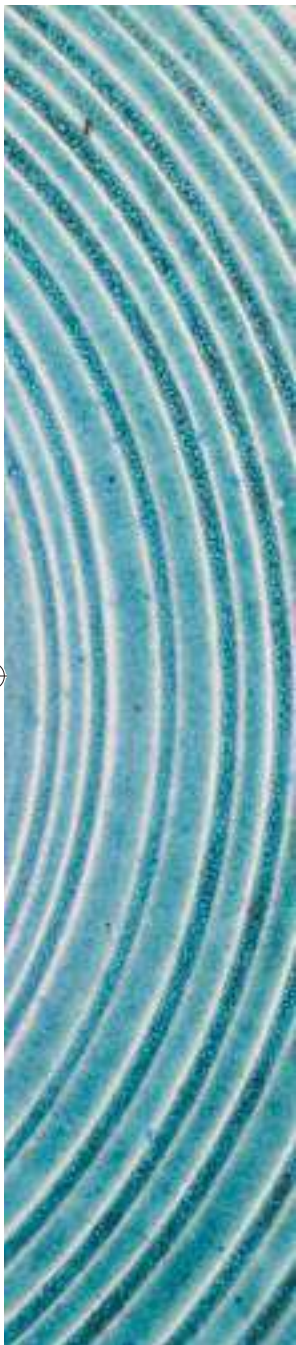
Although it seems that any form of life is impossible on those high stone walls exposed to the sun, wind, salt and mighty waves from the open sea, here special species that have adjusted to extreme life conditions live. The undersea part of the Kornati “crowns” are a true paradise of biodiversity and therefore they are the main reason why the Kornati were proclaimed a National Park and put under protection as an invaluable part of the Croatian and world natural heritage.

The National park Kornati extends over 218,000,000 m². More than three quarters of this area is the sea, and one quarter is comprised of 73 islands and 16 cliffs.





Cod stew



Cookery



Real gourmets know what is hiding beneath the lids of Šibenik's pots and what the aromas from the grill are.

Delicious meals are cooked in pots: stewed crabs or clams, fish stew, stewed vegetables, meat or seafood risotto, stewed beans, tasty fish and meat soups and the indispensable seakale beet - an all-purpose side dish to almost all meals.

On the grill, the roasting-spit or under a baking lid, fish, crabs, clams, pork, lamb, veal, poultry meat, vegetables etc. are broiled... delicious meals are prepared, the same as those which, according to archaeological research, were prepared by our ancestors more than 8000 years ago.

The most well-known specialty of the Šibenik area is prosciutto ham – ham preserved by salt and smoke and dried in the wind.

When they sit at the table to enjoy their food, the inhabitants of Šibenik say: "U slast!" (Enjoy your meal!). And when they start chasing it down with wine, they shout with joy: "Uzdravije!" (To your health!)

It is compulsory for some of the excellent Šibenik wines to be on the table. Most valued are those of indigenous grape varieties - red wines Babić, Plavina and Lasin and white wines Debit and Maraština. Before the meal a shot of Šibenik herb brandy, while with the dessert a glass of cold, golden Šibenik sherry is a must.



The lowest inhabited island on the Adriatic Coast – Krapanj





Islands



The islands which are considered as belonging to Šibenik, and there are 220 of them, extend from the Ploče cape near Rogoznica to the islet Grujica in the vicinity of Prosika. If you add to these 55 cliffs, there are 275 of them, but there are four more islands which have been turned into man made peninsulas, then two former islands and two which disappeared, and ten islands on the rivers and lakes.

The biggest and highest Šibenik island is Kornat (32.5 million m² of area and 237 m in height), the lowest inhabited islands are Tribunj and Krapanj which rise only two metres above sea level, while the biggest uninhabited island is Kakan (3.1 million m²).

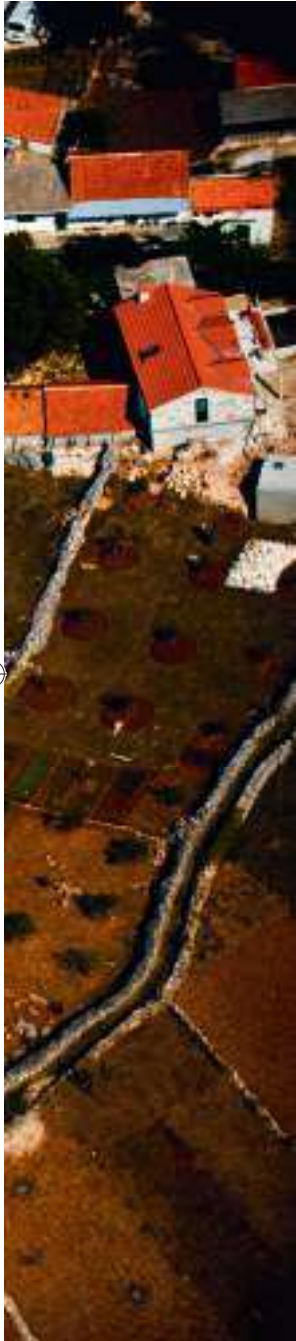
Also belonging to Šibenik are Blitvenica with the last lighthouse permanently occupied by a lighthouse keeper, then Krapanj, the island of the last Adriatic sponge hunters, Zlarin, the island of coral divers, the island of Murter, the inhabitants of which own 189 islands around it, the former island of Bisak, which has been turned into the peninsula Jadrija, a disappeared island in the Bay of Morinj and a few peninsulas which become islands during high tide.

Owing to its islands, Šibenik has a few thousand hidden, picturesque coves and beaches at which anyone can find their own peace and tranquillity. They will only be disturbed by the sound of waves and the chirping of crickets. Is it any wonder then that Šibenik has been named the most beautiful nautical area of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean?





Large Karst valley and stone houses in the Šibenik hinterland



Zagora



Zagora is a land area between the mountain Dinara and Šibenik. Here no less than eight rivers flow among which are three of the most beautiful Croatian rivers - Krka, Cetina and Zrmanja. There are nine waterfalls on them, among which is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Croatia - Skradinski buk, and the highest waterfall - Manojlovac, and they're surrounded by no less than 20 lakes including the Vransko Lake, which is the largest in Croatia, and Glavaš, the deepest lake – spring in Europe – which has been explored to the depth of 120 metres but its bottom has still not been reached.

This area is adorned by five mountains and 17 mediaeval fortresses among which is the biggest fortress in Croatia – the Fortress of Knin.

Here are the remains of great ancient towns and fortresses, world-renowned pre-historic archaeological sites Danilo and Pokrovnik, the most important archaeological sites of the Croatian national history, valuable early Christian sites and the only entirely preserved Roman military amphitheatre.

The Šibenik hinterland was the scene of stormy historical events which even today have left visible traces in the folk customs, folk art, speech, character traits of its inhabitants and native meals in which Mediterranean and oriental flavours and scents mix with continental European culinary tradition.





Hotel Resort AMADRIA PARK



Coast

One does not need to be a meteorologist or geologist to notice that Šibenik's coastal zone is different to such degree from the coastal zones of South and North Dalmatia, to such an extent that it is considered to be a separate entity and Riviera.

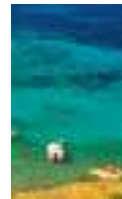
Here the coast is rocky, the sea crystal clear and the air clean and fresh. The Greek seamen who sailed through Šibenik's waters a few centuries before Christ noted this as well.

It extends from the Ploče cape to Modrav, an isthmus which separates the Adriatic Sea and the Vransko Lake.

The St. Ante Channel divides it into two parts. On the right side of the St. Nicholas Fortress, looking towards the open sea, lies the part of the Šibenik Riviera in front of which the majority of the Šibenik islands are situated, while to the left is the well-indented part of the coast facing the open seas.

The beauty of the Šibenik Riviera and the indentedness of its coastline attract nautical enthusiasts from all over the world. Only here they can sail almost 25 kilometres into the shore and discover that Šibenik, apart from the sea Riviera, also has a freshwater Riviera which spreads upstream from the River Krka to Skradinski buk, the longest and most beautiful Croatian waterfall.

Here everyone can find their intimate part of the shore, under their own piece of the sky.





D RESORT



Sailing

With the number of berths in the marinas and on settled anchorages along the 806 kilometres of its coastline, if you count the coastline of its 275 islands, the Šibenik Riviera is the leading Croatian tourist region.

However it is not only the beautiful coastline and islands that are Šibenik's main nautical aces.

Lovers of the sea, sailing, cruising and fast speedboat rides are attracted to its high-quality marinas. They line the shore from the southeast to the north-west: Frapa, the most luxurious marina in the region, Kremik, the only marina you sail in through an abundance of vineyards, the intimate Solaris, marina Mandalina & Yacht club, the first Šibenik City Marina and right next to it, the first Croatian marina which can accommodate mega yachts, the river boating port Skradin, followed by the famous marina Vodice, the first-rate marina Tribunj, three marinas on the island of Murter – Jezera, Hramina and Betina, and at the end or at the beginning, depending where you sail from, in the middle of the Kornati archipelago, the marinas Žut on the island of Žut and Piškera on the deserted island Panituli.

The most attractive nautical route which connects the National Parks Kornati and Krka is 26 miles long. It extends from Mana, along the Kornati archipelago next to the islands of Žirje, Kaprije and Zlarin through the St. Ante Channel, near Šibenik and over Pukljansko Lake to Skradin and Skradinski buk, the highest and most beautiful cascading waterfalls of the Krka River.





Piano-player Maksim Mrvica at the Croatian National Theatre in Šibenik with its original interior dating from the 19th century





Souvenirs from Šibenik

Everybody likes to take a souvenir home from their journey. For some people a pebble or a shell from the beach are enough to remind them of the summer days. All those dear memories are short-lasting, but Šibenik, being unforgettable itself, offers souvenirs immune to being forgotten.

One of the most beautiful souvenirs is the Šibenik cap, which the inhabitants of Šibenik are especially proud of and wear it when they want to emphasize who they are and where they are from.

An even prettier souvenir is the Šibenik button. It is a replica of the button from the historical Šibenik male folk costume made from silver thread using the filigree technique. There are elegant earrings and pendants, various fashion details and ornaments shaped like the Šibenik button.

A proper souvenir from Šibenik is also a copy of the original mediaeval Šibenik coin which was called a bagatin. In places where you can buy the bagatin, you can usually find the Šibenik angels as well – gentle silver heralds of goodness and love.

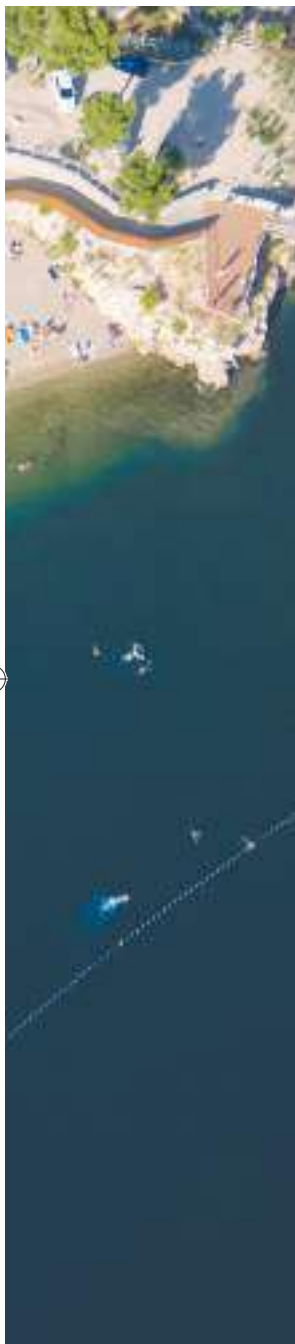
Unique Šibenik jewellery with stylized historical Šibenik ornaments, which adorn the Šibenik cap, can also serve as a gift or a souvenir.

Only at the Falconry Centre in Šibenik you can find the souvenirs decorated with the feathers of these birds of prey. They are especially valuable, because by buying them, you donate money to save the birds threatened by extinction and in return you receive a talisman which gives people the courage of the kings of celestial heights.





City Beach Banj



ŠIBENIK TOURIST BOARD

Fausta Vrančića 18, 22 000 Šibenik
tel: +385 22 212 075
e-mail: tz-sibenik@si.t-com.hr
www.sibenik-tourism.hr

ŠIBENIK-KNIN COUNTY TOURIST BOARD

Fra Nikole Ružića bb, 22 000 Šibenik
tel: +385 22 219 072
e-mail: info@dalmatiasibenik.hr
www.dalmatiasibenik.hr

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

Obala palih omladinaca 3
22 000 Šibenik
tel: +385 22 214 411 / 214 448
e-mail: tz.grada.sibenika@si.t-com.hr

NATIONAL PARK KRKA

Trga Ivana Pavla II br. 5, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 201 777 / 201 753
e-mail: info@npk.hr, www.npk.hr

NATIONAL PARK KORNATI

Butina 2, 22 243 Murter
tel: +385 22 435 740
e-mail: komati@komati.hr
www.komati.hr

INFORMATION ABOUT:

Žaborić, Zablance, Jadrija, Raslina, Zaton,
Kaprje, Lozovac, Žirje, Jadrtovac
you can get on following telephone
numbers: +385 22 214 411 / 214 448

AMADRIA PARK

Hotelsko naselje bb, Šibenik
Hotel Ivan, +385 22 363 951
Hotel Jakov, +385 22 365 951
Hotel Jure, +385 22 362 951
Hotel Niko, +385 22 361 951
Villa Appartamenti Solaris
+385 22 364 000
Ville Komati, +385 22 364 000
www.amadriapark.com
tel: +385 22 361 001 / 361 007

HOTEL PANORAMA

Šibenski most I, 22 000 Šibenik
tel: +385 22 213 398
e-mail: info@hotel-panorama.hr
www.hotel-panorama.hr

HOTEL JADRAN

Obala Dr. Franje Tuđmana 52, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 242 000
e-mail: hotel_jadran@rivijera.hr
reservations@rivijera.hr
www.rivijera.hr

HOTEL INTERPETROL

Zapadna magistrala 33, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 201 931
e-mail: interpetrol@si.t-com.hr

HOTEL VRATA KRKE

Lozovac bb, 22 221
tel: +385 22 778 091
e-mail: info@vrata-krke.hr
www.vrata-krke.hr

HOSTEL INDIGO

Jurja Barakovića 3, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 200 159
mob: +385 91 337 3744
e-mail: info@hostel-indigo.com
www.hostel-indigo.com

HOSTEL MARE

Kralja Zvonimira 40, Šibenik
mob: +385 98 180 5938
e-mail: katarina.coric@gmail.com

HOSTEL GLOBO

Sarajevska 2, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 244 817
mob: +385 91 337 3744
e-mail: info@hostel-globo.com
www.hostel-globo.com

HOSTEL SCALA

Put gimnazije 5, Šibenik
mob: +385 95 890 4431
e-mail: hostel.scala@gmail.com

HOTEL SPONGIOLA

Obala I Krapanj, 22010 Brodarica
tel: +385 22 348 900
e-mail: info@spongiola.com
www.spongiola.com

HOTEL KORALJ

Obala boraca 15, 22232 Zlarin
tel: +385 22 553 621
mob: +385 91 354 7684
e-mail: four.lions@hi.t-com.hr

HERITAGE HOTEL LIFE PALACE

Trg šibenskih palih boraca 1
e-mail: reservations@lifepalace.hr

www.hotel-lifepalace.hr
tel: +385 22 219 005

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Dobrič 2, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 427 461
fax: +385 22 427 461
e-mail: booking@hotel-kingkresimir.com
www.hotel-kingkresimir.com

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Obala hrvatske momarice 1, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 646 400
fax: +385 22 646 400
e-mail: sales@bellevuehotel.hr
www.bellevuehotel.hr

CAMP SOLARIS

tel: +385 22 364 000
e-mail: info@solaris.hr, www.solaris.hr

MANDALINA MARINA

Obala Jerka Šižgorića 1, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 460 800
fax: +385 22 460 802
e-mail: mandalinareception@d-marin.com
www.marina-mandalina.com

D-RESORT ŠIBENIK

Obala Jerka Šižgorića 1, Šibenik
tel: +385 22 331 452
e-mail: info@dresortsibenik.com
reservation@dresortsibenik.com
www.dresortsibenik.com

MARINA SOLARIS

tel: +385 22 361 001
e-mail: info@solaris.hr,
www.solaris.hr

TRANSFER AGENTS:

SLAPTOURS NOVA

tel: +385 22 311 460
e-mail: info@slaptours.hr,
www.slaptours.hr

PRAŽEN

tel: +385 22 350 015
e-mail: info@prazen.hr,
www.prazen.hr

NIK

tel: +385 22 338 550
e-mail: info@nik.hr, www.nik.hr

Information



