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ŠIBENSKO-KNINSKE ŽUPANIJE



Javna ustanova
Posrednik Šibensko-kninske županije
Public Institution
Service of Šibensko-Knin County



KONKURENTNA
HRVATSKA



Europska unija
Ulaganje u budućnost

Projekt je sufinancirala Europska unija iz Europskog fonda za regionalni razvoj.
Sadržaj ove publikacije isključiva je odgovornost Turističke zajednice Grada Drniša.



Grad Drniš smješten je u središnjem dijelu Šibensko-kninske županije, na pola puta između Šibenika i Knina. Upravno je, gospodarsko i kulturno središte povijesne i zemljopisne mikroregije koja se proteže od južnih padina planine Promine, preko Petrova polja, rijeke Čikole, planine Moseć i Miljevačke zaravni do kanjona Krke. Susjedne općine Promina, Ružić i Unešić i njihovo stanovništvo prirodno gravitiraju prema Drnišu, pa se izraz 'drniško područje' često koristi kao sinonim za područje grada i ovih triju općina.

Širi drniški prostor tragove života bilježi od prapovijesti. U razdoblju starog vijeka obilježeno je kao razdjelnica ilirskih plemena Liburna i Delmata, a u srednjem vijeku dijelom je prostora na kojem nastaje jezgra prve hrvatske države. Prvi pisani spomen Drniša datira iz 1494. godine i od tada se može pratiti razvoj samoga grada, kojim su u prošlosti vladali Otomansko carstvo, Mletačka republika i

Habsburška monarhija. Danas grad broji oko 3200 stanovnika, dok na širem gradskom području živi približno 7800 stanovnika. Klima je ovdje submediteranska, s blagim zimama i vrućim ljetima.

Drniš se nalazi na raskrižju putova koji vode do najljepših i najatraktivnijih dijelova Nacionalnog parka Krka i Šibensko-kninske županije, a poznat je po originalnom drniškom pršutu i siru, izvrsnim vinima, ali i po očuvanoj tradicijskoj, kulturnoj i prirodnoj baštini. Grad je bogat sakralnim građevinama i okružen srednjovjekovnim utvdama koje su izgradili hrvatski velikaši kako bi štitili svoje posjede i prijelaze preko rijeka Krke i Čikole. U ovom kraju rođen je svjetski poznati kipar Ivan Meštrović, čija umjetnost je nezaobilazan dio turističke ponude područja. Drnišani s ljubavlju njeguju živu glazbenu i narodnu tradiciju svoga kraja, pa su tako običaji, narodne nošnje, tradicijski plesovi i napjevi utkani u brojne kulturne manifestacije.

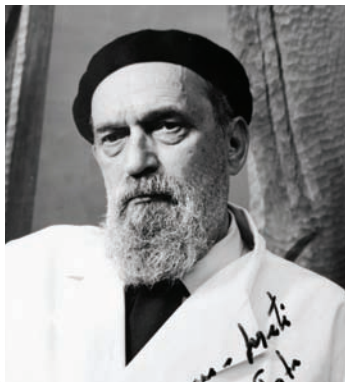


The Town of Drniš is situated in the central part of the Šibenik-Knin County, halfway between the towns of Šibenik and Knin. It is an administrative, economic and cultural center of the historic and geographic micro-region extending from the southern slopes of Promina mountain, across Petrovo polje (Peter's field) to the river Čikola, Moseć mountain and Miljevci plateau to Krka river canyon. The term "Drniš area" is often used as a synonym for the area of Drniš and the neighbouring municipalities of Promina, Ružić and Unešić.

Wider Drniš area has been inhabited since prehistoric times. In ancient times it was the bordering area between Liburnian and Delmata Illyrian tribes, and in medieval times it belonged to the territory where Croats had established a nation and political realm. First written evidence of the town's existence dates from the year 1494, and can be tracked ever since the development of the town, which in past was under

governance of Ottoman Empire, Venetian Republic and the Habsburg Monarchy. Today, Drniš has about 3,200 inhabitants, whilst the wider town area counts about 7,800 inhabitants. The climate here is sub-Mediterranean, with mild winters and hot summers.

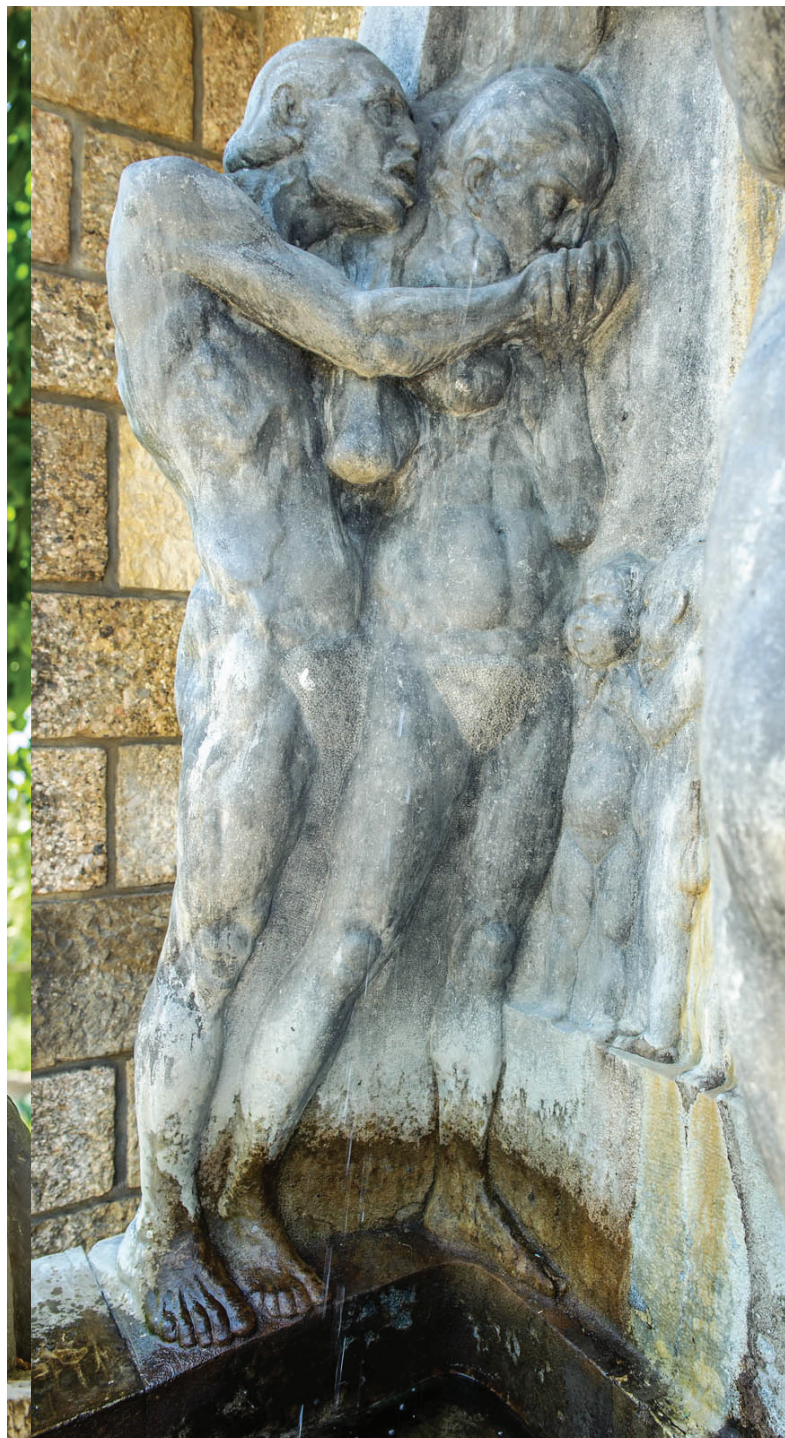
Drniš stands at the crossroads to the most beautiful and most attractive parts of Krka National Park and the Šibenik-Knin County. It is well known for its original prosciutto, excellent wines and well preserved traditional, cultural and natural heritage. The town is rich in religious buildings and surrounded by medieval fortifications built by the Croatian lords to protect their lands and river crossings over Krka and Čikola rivers. In this area a world famous sculptor Ivan Meštrović was born and his art is also an essential part of the area's tourist offer. Drniš inhabitants lovingly nurture music and folk traditions of their area, so customs, folk costumes, traditional dances and melodies are woven into numerous cultural events.



■ Djela Ivana Meštrovića

Ivan Meštrović (1883-1962), jedan je od najistaknutijih hrvatskih umjetnika prve polovice 20. stoljeća, a djelovao je kao kipar, slikar, arhitekt i pisac. Potječe iz Otavica nedaleko Drniša, gdje je proveo djetinjstvo. Živio je, boravio i stvarao u brojnim svjetskim centrima, između ostalih i Parizu, Cannesu, Zagrebu, Beogradu, Rimu, Ženevi, Lausanni, Sirakuzi i South Bendu. Meštrovićeve djela danas su izložena diljem Hrvatske i svijeta. Značajan dio svojih radova umjetnik je posvetio, a potom i darovao zavičaju. Pokraj Otavica, u Ružiću, projektirao je i dao izgraditi Crkvu Presvetog Otkupitelja, grobnicu obitelji Meštrović, u kojoj je i sam sahranjen. U Otavicama se mogu vidjeti i druge njegove građevine (obiteljska kuća, Škola, Antimalarična stanica). Značajan dio umjetnikove ostavštine može se razgledati i u Drnišu. U Gradskom muzeju Drniš izložene su Meštrovićeve skulpture i slike; na oltaru župne crkve Gospe od Ružarija postavljena je skulptura Gospe Petropoljke, a na javnim gradskim površinama postavljene su i skulptura Majka s djetetom, reljefi Sv. Roko i Orači te fontana Vrelo života.





■ Ivan Meštrović Works of Art

Ivan Meštrović (1883-1962) was a sculptor, painter, architect and writer, and is one of the most valued Croatian artists from the first half of the 20th century. He was born and raised in Otavice near Drniš. He lived and worked in numerous international cities, such as Paris, Cannes, Zagreb, Belgrade, Rome, Geneva, Lausanne, Syracuse and South Bend. Meštrović's works are exhibited all over Croatia and worldwide. He dedicated and then donated a substantial part of his work to his homeland. Near Otavice, in Ružić, he designed and had built The Most Holy Redeemer's Church, (his family tomb), and he also designed the school building and the public healthcare facility in Otavice. Substantial number of his works of art can also be seen in Drniš. Drniš Town Museum exhibits Meštrović's sculptures and paintings, the sculpture of Our Lady of Petrovo polje (Peter's field) can be seen at the main altar of the Parish of Our Lady of the Rosary; and Fountain The Spring of Life, reliefs The Ploughmen and The St. Roch, sculpture Mother and Child are available to visitors in public places in Drniš.



■ Fontana Vrelo života

Fontana Vrelo života izgrađena je 1906. god. i postavljena je u drniškom gradskom parku, neposredno uz središnji gradski trg Poljanu. Djelo je naručio Karl Wittgenstein, bečki industrijalac i Meštrovićev pokrovitelj. Do 1957. godine fontana je bila postavljena u vestibulu Wittgenstein palače u Beču. Iako je palača u Drugom svjetskom ratu bombardirana, fontana nije oštećena. Kada je 1957. god. ponuđena na aukciji, otkupio ju je sam Meštrović i darovao gradu Drnišu.

■ Crkva Presvetog Otkupitelja

Crkva Presvetog Otkupitelja /grobnica obitelji Meštrović/, poznata i kao Meštrovićev Mauzolej, sagrađena je na brežuljku usred Petrova polja, u Ružiću, u neposrednoj blizini Otavica. Projektirao ju je i dao izgraditi sam Meštrović. Kompleks objedinjuje memorijalne, umjetničke i sakralne značajke. Gradnja i uređenje trajali su od 1926. do 1937. god. Ovaj umjetničko-kulturni kompleks izgrađen je na zemljištu darovanom od tadašnje drniške općine. Darovnim ugovorom između Meštrovića i NR Hrvatske iz 1952. god., postao je dijelom umjetnikove ostavštine hrvatskom narodu s namjenom crkve, obiteljske grobnice i javne građevine otvorene posjetiteljima. 1967. god. crkva je proglašena kulturnim dobrom.



■ Fountain The Spring of Life

Vrelo života (The Spring of Life) fountain, built in 1906, is placed in the Drniš town park, close to the Poljana central square. The work was commissioned by Karl Wittgenstein, a Viennese industrialist and patron of Meštrović. Until 1957 the fountain was placed in the vestibule of Wittgenstein palace in Vienna. Although the palace was bombed during World War II, the fountain itself was not damaged. When offered at auction in 1957, Meštrović bought it himself and donated it to Drniš.

■ The Most Holy Redeemer's Church

The Most Holy Redeemer's Church /Meštrović Family Vault/, also known as Meštrović's Mausoleum, is situated on a hill in the midst of Petrovo polje in Ružić, near Otavice. The basic guidelines and the concept of the building were set by Ivan Meštrović himself. The complex combines memorial, artistic, and sacral qualities. Construction work and equipping lasted from 1926 to 1937. This artistic and cultural complex was built on land given by the former Drniš municipality. By grant agreement between Meštrović and former People's Republic of Croatia from 1952, the building has become legacy to the Croatian people serving as a church, a family tomb and a public building open for visitors. The Church and its surroundings were declared cultural heritage in 1967.

Gradski muzej Drniš i Stara mlinica

Gradski muzej Drniš nalazi se na ulazu u grad, uz Čikolski most. Uz impresivnu zbirku radova Ivana Meštrovića koja sadrži 50-ak radova tog umjetnika, Muzej ima i arheološku, kulturno-povijesnu zbirku, zbirku starih fotografija i razglednica, zemljovida i grafika, zbirku oružja i vojne opreme, numizmatičku zbirku, zbirku medalja i odlikovanja te zbirku suvremene umjetnosti. U galerijskom prostoru muzeja izmjenjuju se gostujuće izložbe s izložbama obilne muzejske građe koja nije obuhvaćena stalnim postavom, organiziraju se promocije knjiga, koncerti i slične kulturne manifestacije.

Nedaleko od same zgrade Muzeja, na samom ulazu u kanjon rijeke Čikole, nalazi se **Stara mlinica** iz 15. stoljeća. Nekoć je imala čak pet mlinova u funkciji, no početkom 17. stoljeća bila je napuštena. Zgrada mlinice je 2015. godine rekonstruirana i u potpunosti obnovljena. U prizemlju mlinice uređen je etnografski postav, a na katu je smještena muzejska suvenirnica. Uređena pješačka staza omogućuje pristup mlinici iz dva smjera: od Čikolskog mosta i od utvrde Gradina.





Drniš City Museum and Old Mill

Drniš City Museum is situated at the town entrance, near the bridge over Čikola river. Apart from the collection of Ivan Meštrović's works which holds about 50 works of art, the Museum also exhibits archaeological, cultural and historical collections, a collection of old photographs and postcards, maps and graphics, a collection of weapons and military equipment, a numismatic collection, a collection of medals and decorations, and a contemporary art collection. In the Gallery of the museum, visiting exhibitions are frequently set, and book promotions, concerts and similar cultural events are organized.

Not far from the Museum building, at the entrance to the Čikola river canyon is the **Old Mill** from the 15th century. The Old Mill once had five operational watermills, but it was abandoned at the beginning of the 17th century. The building was reconstructed and completely restored in 2015. On the ground floor of the Mill an ethnographic exhibition is set, and a souvenir shop is located at the first floor. An arranged footpath provides a two-way access to the Old Mill: from the Čikola bridge and from the Gradina fort.





Srednjovjekovne utvrde

Duž kanjona rijeka Krke i Čikole nalaze se ostaci nekoliko veličanstvenih utvrda od kojih je jedna, Gradina, u samom gradu Drnišu. Iako su neke i starije, sve se smatraju dijelom srednjovjekovnog sustava obrane koji su izgradile i posjedovale hrvatske velikaške obitelji Nelipić, Šubić i druge. Sustav srednjovjekovnih utvrda Ključica, Kamičak, Bogočin, Nečven i Trošenj smatra se jednom od najvećih i najznačajnijih

povijesnih obrambenih struktura u Hrvatskoj. Neke od utvrda bile su u funkciji sve do 19. stoljeća, a danas su svjedoci burne prošlosti ovoga kraja. Posjetiteljima je za obilazak trenutno dostupna utvrda Gradina iznad grada Drniša, a u izuzetnom pogledu na utvrdu Ključica moguće je uživati sa istoimenog vidikovca u selu Ključ. Utrve Trošenj i Nečven mogu se vidjeti ploveći izletničkim brodovima NP Krka.



— Medieval fortifications

The remains of several majestic forts and fortifications are situated along the Krka and Čikola river canyons. One of them, Gradina Fort, is located precisely in Drniš. Although some were built earlier, all forts are considered a part of the medieval defense system, built and owned by Croatian aristocratic families Nelipić, Šubić and others. The system of medieval fortifications Ključica, Kamičak, Bogočin, Nečven and Trošenj is considered to be one of the largest and most significant historical

defense structures in Croatia. Some of the fortresses were in use until the 19th century and today they testify the turbulent history of the region. At the moment, Gradina Fort in the town of Drniš is available for visitors, and an exquisite view of the Ključica Fort can be enjoyed from the viewpoint Ključica in the village of Ključ. Sightseeing of fortresses Trošenj and Nečven is possible during boat rides in excursion boats of the Krka NP.

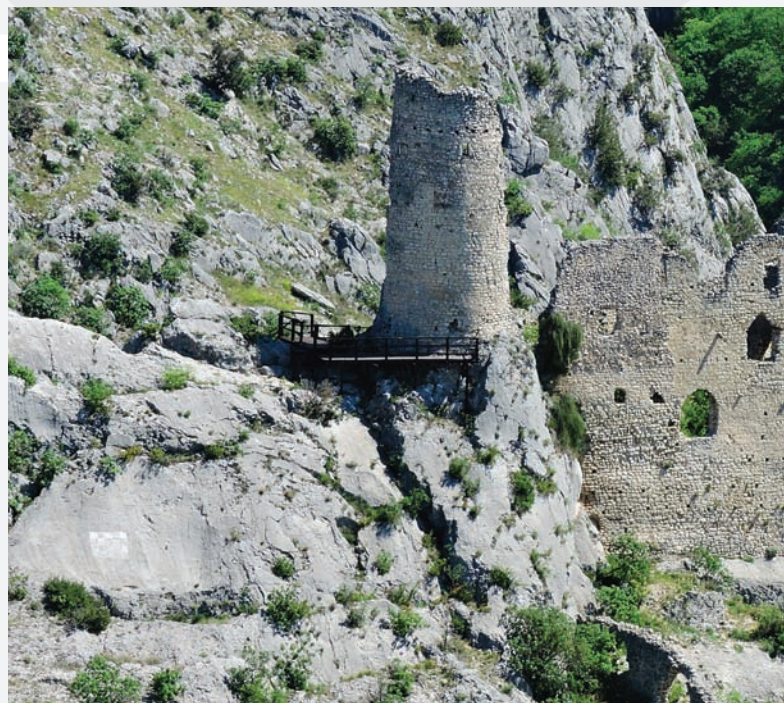
Srednjovjekovne utvrde

■ Utvrda Gradina

Srednjovjekovna utvrda Gradina registrirani je spomenik kulture, a nalazi se u Drnišu, na uzvisini od 344 m nadmorske visine, iznad kanjona rijeke Čikole. Izgrađena na lokaciji od strateškog značaja, pruža prekrasan pogled na grad i planinu Prominu na jednoj te na Petrovo polje i stjenoviti kanjon Čikole na drugoj strani. Napuštena, u 19. stoljeću postala je izvorom građevinskog materijala za rastući grad Drniš. Danas vidljivi ostaci na južnoj strani bili su dio srednjovjekovne utvrde, dok središnja kula i sjeveroistočni obrambeni zid potječu iz razdoblja osmanske vladavine.

■ Utvrda Ključica

Najveća i najočuvanija srednjovjekovna utvrda na drniškom području također je zaštićena kao spomenik kulture. Izgradila ju je hrvatska velikaška obitelj Nelipić u 14. st. s ciljem kontrole mletačke trgovačke rute iz grada Šibenika prema zaleđu i Bosni. Ključica se nalazi na desnoj obali kanjona rijeke Čikole, u blizini sela Ključ na Miljevačkom platou.





Medieval fortifications

■ Gradina fort

Medieval Fort Gradina is a registered cultural monument located in Drniš, at an altitude of 344 m above sea level, above Čikola Canyon. Built on a strategically important location, it offers a majestic view of the town and Promina mountain on one side, and of Petrovo polje (Peter's field) and rocky Čikola canyon on the other side. In the 19th century the fortress was abandoned and became a source of building material for the growing town. Visible remains of the south side were a part of the medieval fort, whilst the central tower and the north-east defence wall originate from the Ottoman times.

■ Ključica fort

The largest and best-preserved medieval fortress in Drniš area is also a protected cultural monument. It was built by a Croatian noble family Nelipić in the 14th century with the aim to control the Venetian trade routes from Šibenik to hinterland and Bosnia. Ključica is located on the right bank of the Čikola Canyon, near the village of Ključ on the Miljevci plateau.



Sakralna baština

Sakralne građevine svjedoci su prožimanja različitih kultura na drniškom području. Samo u Drnišu nalaze se četiri katoličke i dvije pravoslavne crkve, ali i Minaret iz osmanskih vremena. Šire gradsko područje podjednako je bogato sakralnom arhitekturom te broji 21 sakralni objekt, od čega i dvije grko-katoličke crkve.

■ Crkva sv. Ante Padovanskog

Crkva je izgrađena sredinom 16. st., a izvorno je bila džamija. Franjevci s Visovca pretvaraju je krajem XVII. st. u crkvu Gospe od Ružarija, a kasnije postaje crkvom sv. Ante. Do danas su na unutarnjoj površini crkvenog svoda očuvani izvorni ornamenti iz otomanskog razdoblja izrađeni u maurskom stilu. Također su sačuvani i izvorni prozori, vijenac od kamena i zazidana vrata na pročelju crkve. Crkva je registrirani spomenik kulture.

■ Crkva sv. Roka

Crkva sv. Roka, sveca zaštitnika grada Drniša, izgrađena je 1731. god. U to vrijeme kuga je desetkovala lokalno stanovništvo, pa su stanovnici Drniša izgradili crkvu posvećenu sv. Roku, zaštitniku od kuge. Crkva je temeljito obnovljena 2014. godine.





Sacral heritage

Sacral heritage testifies the pervasion of different cultures in Drniš area. In Drniš alone, there are four catholic and two orthodox churches, as well as a Minaret from the Ottoman times. Wider town area is equally rich in sacral architecture: out of 21 sacral buildings – two are Greek Catholic churches.

Church of St. Anthony of Padua

The church was built in the mid-16th century, originally as a mosque. Franciscans from Visovac at the end of XVII century converted it into the church of Our Lady of the Rosary, and it later became the Church of St. Anthony. To this day, original ornaments from the Ottoman period made in the Moorish style have been preserved on the inner surface of the Church dome. Original windows, stone wreath and immured doors at the front of the church are also preserved. The church is a registered cultural monument.

Church of St. Roch

The church of St. Roch, patron saint of the town, was built in 1731. At that time the plague had decimated the local population and people of Drniš had thus decided to build a church and dedicate it to St. Roch, protector from the plague. The church was completely restored in 2014.

OTKRIJTE

■ Župna crkva Gospe od Ružarija

Župna crkva Gospe od Ružarija izgrađena je između 1871. i 1886. godine u neoromaničkom stilu, prema nacrtima ing. Emilisa. Crkvene orgulje izradila je 1897. god. čuvena slovenska radionica Braća Zupan. Od šesnaest orgulja u Hrvatskoj koje potječu iz ove radionice, najveće su drniške sa svojih šesnaest registara.

■ Crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja

Početkom Domovinskog rata (1991.-1995.) crkva je bila srušena te je iz temelja obnovljena. Pri raščišćavanju ruševina crkve i iskapanju podlađice pronađeno je tridesetak arhitektonskih ulomaka gotičkog stila. Pretpostavlja se da je na istome mjestu bila starohrvatska crkva od IX. do XI. st.

■ Crkva Uspenija Bogorodice

Pravoslavna crkva Uspenija Bogorodice sagrađena je početkom XX. stoljeća, u klasicističkom stilu. Sagrađena je od kamenih tesanaca u bizantskom slogu, prema nacrtima arhitekta Ćirila Metoda Ivekovića. Posvećena je 1908. godine.

■ Minaret

Osmanska vladavina u Drnišu trajala je od 1522. do 1683. god. Brojni dokumenti iz ovog perioda opisuju Drniš kao grad s pet džamija i „sahat kulom“ (orijentalni toranj s gradskim satom). Većina tih građevina uništena je kad su Mlečani preuzeli kontrolu teritorija, no očuvan je minaret iz 16. st. Ovaj minaret je najzapadnije izgrađeni minaret Otomanskog carstva. Jedini je očuvan u Dalmaciji, i jedini je u Hrvatskoj koji potječe iz ovog razdoblja.





■ Parish Church of Our Lady of the Rosary

Parish Church of Our Lady of the Rosary was built between 1871 and 1886 in a Neo-Romantic style, according to sketches of ing. Emilis. The church organ was built in 1897 by the renowned Slovenian workshop of Zupan Brothers. Among sixteen organs in Croatia originating from this workshop, the largest one is precisely the organ in Drniš with its sixteen registers.

■ Church of St. John the Baptist

At the beginning of the Croatian Independence War (1991-1995), this church was completely demolished, but later rebuilt. While clearing the ruins of the church and during floor excavations, approximately 30 architectural items in Gothic sacral building style were found. It is assumed that on the same spot there was also an Early Christian church from the 9th to 11th century.

■ Church of Dormition of the Holy Mother

Church of Dormition of the Holy Mother is an Orthodox church built at the beginning of the 20th century, in Classicist style. It was built from stone ashlars in Byzantine type, according to sketches by architect Ćiril Metod Iveković. The church was sanctified in 1908.

■ Minaret

The Ottoman rule over Drniš lasted from 1522 to 1683. Numerous written documents from that period describe Drniš as a town with 5 mosques and a sahat kula (oriental tower clock). These buildings were mostly destroyed as Venetians overtook the control of the area; however a minaret built in the 16th century was preserved. This minaret is the most westbound minaret built during Ottoman Empire. It is the only preserved minaret in Dalmatia, and the only one in Croatia originating from this period.





Nacionalni park Krka

Nacionalni park Krka, jedan od sedam hrvatskih nacionalnih parkova, obuhvaća područje od 109 km² na prostoru gornjeg i srednjeg toka rijeke Krke te donjeg dijela toka rijeke Čikole i njenog utoka u Krku. Ovaj prostor proglašen je nacionalnim parkom 1985. god. Tok rijeke Krke ukupne duljine 72,5 km, od čega je 50 km pod zaštitom nacionalnog parka, jedinstveni je prirodni i krški fenomen, sa sedam slapišta i ukupnim padom od 224 m.

■ Roški slap

Najatraktivniji dio NP Krka na drniškom području je Roški slap. Duljina njegovih sedrenih barijera iznosi približno 650 m, najveće širine riječnog toka od 450 m i ukupnim padom od 22,5 m. Najvećim slapom od 15 m rijeka se obrušava u Visovačko jezero. 1909. god. ovdje je izgrađena jedna od prvih hidroelektrana u Europi. Na Roškom slapu sačuvani su i obnovljeni brojni mlinovi, stupe i valjavnice, koji se danas smatraju etnološko-etnografskim spomenicima, svjedočeći o gospodarskoj prošlosti, ruralnom graditeljstvu i načinu života ovoga kraja. Do Roškog slapa može se doći automobilom ili izletničkim brodovima NP Krka.





Krka National park

Krka National Park is one of the seven Croatian national parks, covering an area of 109 km² of upper and middle course of the Krka River, as well as the low course of Čikola river and its mouth flowing into the river Krka. The area was declared a National Park in 1985. The river Krka flows in a total length of 72.5 km, 50 km of which are under the protection of the National Park as a unique natural phenomenon, with seven waterfalls and a total altitude drop of 224 m.

■ Roški slap waterfalls

The most attractive part of the Krka National Park in Drniš area is Roški Slap Waterfalls. The length of its travertine barriers is approximately 650 m, the maximum width of the river bed is 450 m and a total drop of the waterfalls is 22.5 m. With the highest drop of 15 meters, the river dives into Visovac Lake. In 1909 one of the first hydroelectric power plants in Europe was built precisely at Roški Waterfalls. Numerous mills, stamping and rolling mills, which are now ethnographic monuments, have been preserved and restored at Roški slap waterfalls bearing witness to the economic history, rural architecture and the way of life of the region. Roški slap waterfalls can be visited by car or by excursion boats of the Krka NP.

OTKRIJTE

Nacionalni park Krka

Otok Visovac

Visovac, poznat i kao Gospin otočić, predstavlja savršeni sklad prirode i ljudskog stvaralaštva. Otočić, na kojem je danas Franjevački samostan Majke od Milosti, još u 14. st. nastanili su Augustinci. Franjevci na otok dolaze 1445. god. Kasnije, 1568. god., utemeljen je novicijat, a potom i knjižnica i arhiv. Samostan i danas čuva vrijednu muzejsku zbirku. Osobitu zanimljivost postava čine četiri inkunabule, od kojih ističemo Ezopove basne tiskane 1487. god. Na otoku se nalazi i Crkva Gospe Visovačke. Otok je moguće posjetiti izletničkim brodovima NP Krka.

Manastir Krka

Do Manastira Krka ili Manastira sv. Arhandela vodi cesta od Drniša preko Oklaja i Kistanja, a može ga se posjetiti i izletničkim brodovima NP Krka. Ovaj pravoslavni manastir, koji se u pisanim dokumentima prvi put spominje 1402. godine, podigla je srpska princeza Jelena, sestra srpskog cara Dušana i žena hrvatskog kneza Mladena III. Šubića. Manastir ima veliku i bogatu knjižnicu s povijesnim rukopisima i knjigama.



Krka National park

DISCOVER



■ Visovac island

Visovac, known as Our Lady's Island, represents the perfect harmony of nature and human creativity. The miniature island, on which a Franciscan Monastery of the Mother of Mercy is built, was settled by the Augustinians in the 14th century. Franciscans came to the island in 1445. Later, in 1568 a seminary with a library and archive was founded. The Monastery still holds a valuable museum collection which contains four incunabulas, among which there are Aesop's fables printed in 1487. The island can be visited by the Krka NP excursion boats.

■ Monastery Krka

Monastery or Monastery of St. Archangel can be reached by road from Drniš via Oklaj and Kistanje, or by excursion boats of the Krka NP. This Orthodox monastery, first mentioned in written documents in 1402, was built by the Serbian princess Jelena, sister of the Serbian Car Dušan and the wife of the Croatian noble, Duke Mladen III. Šubić. The Monastery has a large library, full of historical manuscripts and books.



OTKRIJTE

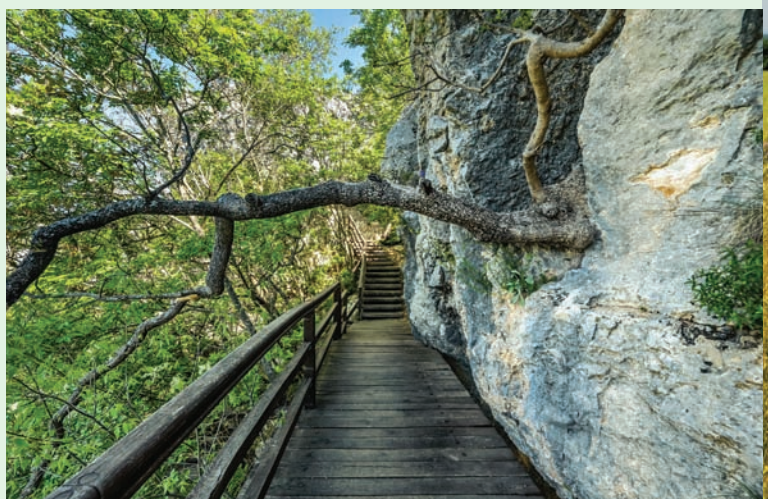
Nacionalni park Krka

Poučno - pješačka staza Stinice - Roški slap - Oziđana Pećina

Od Visovačkog jezera do Roškog slapa može se i pješati poučno-pješačkom stazom Stinice - Roški Slap - Oziđana pećina. Staza obiluje biološkim i geološkim fenomenima, a duga je osam i pol kilometara. Zanimljivo je napomenuti da šetnica završava stepeništem sa više od 500 stepenica. Stepenice, osim prekrasnog pogleda sa vidikovaca, omogućuju i dolazak do Oziđane pećine u kojoj nalazi svjedoče o kontinuiranoj naseljenosti od doba neolitika (5000 pa do 1500 god. prije Krista). Pećina je sa zanimljivim izlošcima uređena i opremljena za posjete. Oni koji nemaju daha za predugo penjanje mogu stazi pristupiti iz sela Miljevački Bogatići gdje je uređeno parkiralište za vozila, pa se stepenicama spustiti do Roškog slapa garantirano uživajući u fantastičnim vidicima.

Educational walking trail Stinice - Roški slap - Oziđana pećina

From Visovac Lake to Roški Waterfalls one can also walk - following the educational trail Stinice - Roški slap waterfalls - Oziđana pećina cave. The route is rich in biological and geological phenomena, and 8 and a half kilometers long. It is interesting to note that the final section of the trail contains more than 500 stairs. The stairs, besides being a phenomenal viewpoint, lead to the entrance of the Oziđana pećina cave, which holds evidence of continuity of life in these areas all the way back to Neolithic Age (5000 to 1500 years B.C.). The cave contains interesting exhibits and is fully equipped for visitors. If this route seems too exhausting, one can visit the cave from the village Miljevački Bogatići, where a parking space is arranged. Descending the staircase, enjoyment in the fantastic scenery is guaranteed.





■ Rimski vojni kamp Burnum

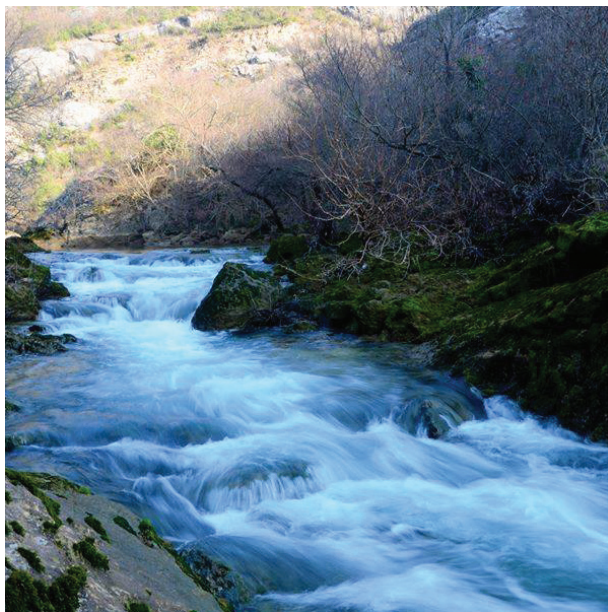
Na desnoj obali Krke, nedaleko sela Ivoševci, nalaze se ostaci rimskog vojnog logora Burnuma iz 1. stoljeća nove ere. Izgradio ga je rimski car Klaudije, a proširio car Vespazijan. U logoru su bile utaborene rimske legije. Odlaskom vojske, na mjestu logora nastaje grad municipalnog ranga. Grad je imao svetište, amfiteatar, akvadukt, popločane ceste i ulice te druga gradska obilježja. Razoren je 639. godine, u vrijeme avarsko-slavenskih ratova. Ostaci logora danas su posjetiteljima vidljivi na dva lokaliteta. Čine ih ostaci lukova koji su pripadali zgradi zapovjedništva logora te amfiteatar za koji se pretpostavlja da je mogao primiti između 6 i 10 tisuća gledatelja. Arheološke iskopine pronađene na lokalitetu izložene su u Eko kampusu Puljane.

■ Burnum Roman military camp

Burnum is a Roman military camp built in the 1st century, whose remains can be seen near the village Ivoševci. It was built by the Roman Emperor Claudius, enlarged by Emperor Vespasian and used as a camp for Roman legions. As the legions had left Burnum, it was proclaimed a Municipium. The town had a sanctuary, an Amphitheatre, aqueduct and paved streets. It was destroyed in 639 A.D. during Avar-Slav wars. The camp remains are visible at two localities: two arches of the Pretoria (camp command center) and the Amphitheatre which could, as assumed, accommodate between 6 and 10 thousand spectators. Archaeological excavations found on the site are exhibited in the Archeological Collection Burnum in Puljane.



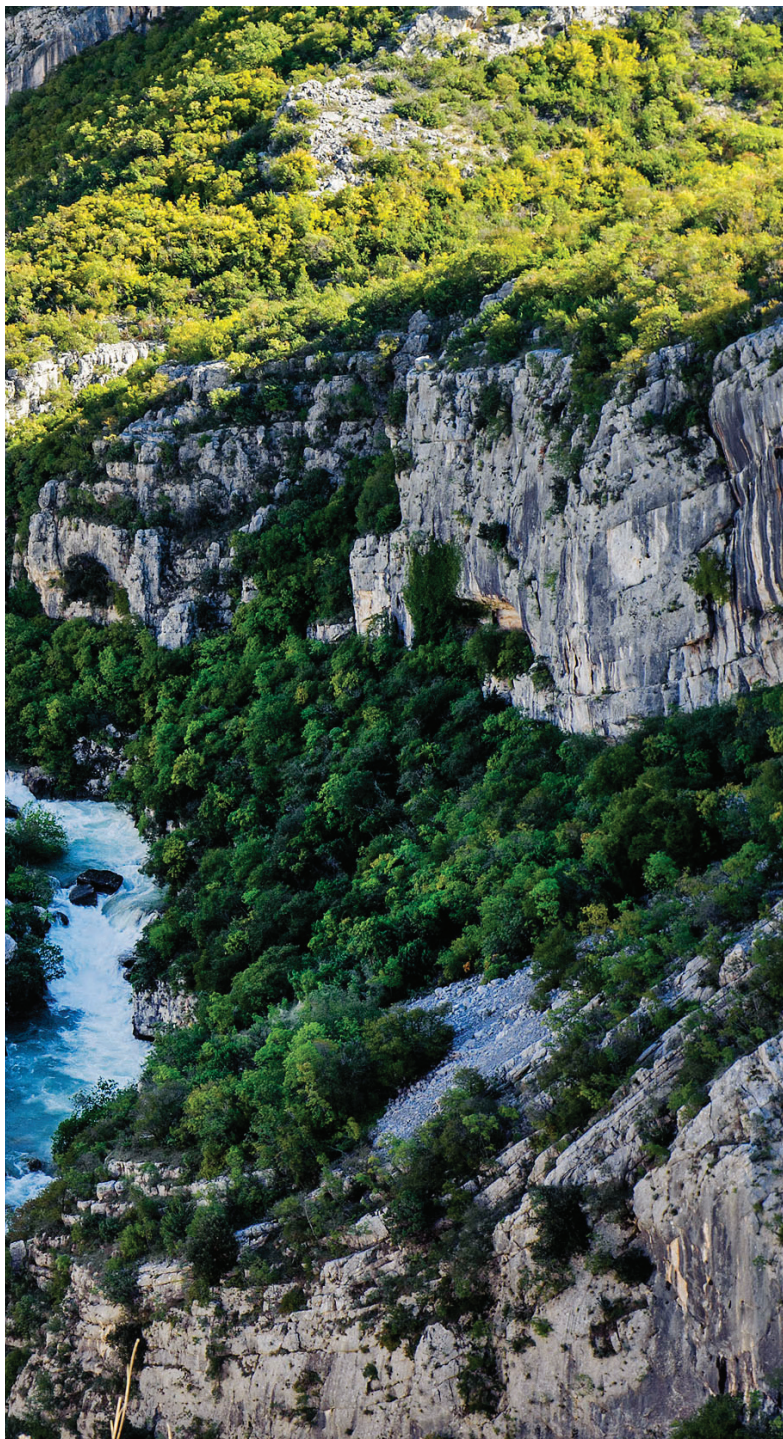
OTKRIJTE



Kanjon Čikole

Rijeka Čikola, ukupne duljine 46 kilometara, najdulji je pritok rijeke Krke. Ono što ju čini jedinstvenom njezin je raznoliki karakter: izvire na prekrasnom vrelu podno planine Svilaje, u blizini zaselaka Mirlović Polje i Čavoglave; nastavlja mirno teći Petrovim poljem, a ulaskom u kanjon u zadnjem dijelu svoga toka pretvara se u bujicu, formirajući ponegdje mala jezera i putujući dalje kanjonom ulijeva se u Krku. Vodeni tok i kanjon rijeke Čikole, duljine od 13 km, od kraja Petrova polja do granice NP Krka zaštićeni su od 1968. god. kao značajni krajobraz. Kanjon rijeke Čikole proteže se od grada Drniša do utoka u rijeku Krku iznad Skradinskog buka. Njegov početak i kraj prepoznatljivi su po vizurama dviju srednjovjekovnih utvrda: Gradine koja dominira nad Drnišom i Ključice na donjem toku Čikole.





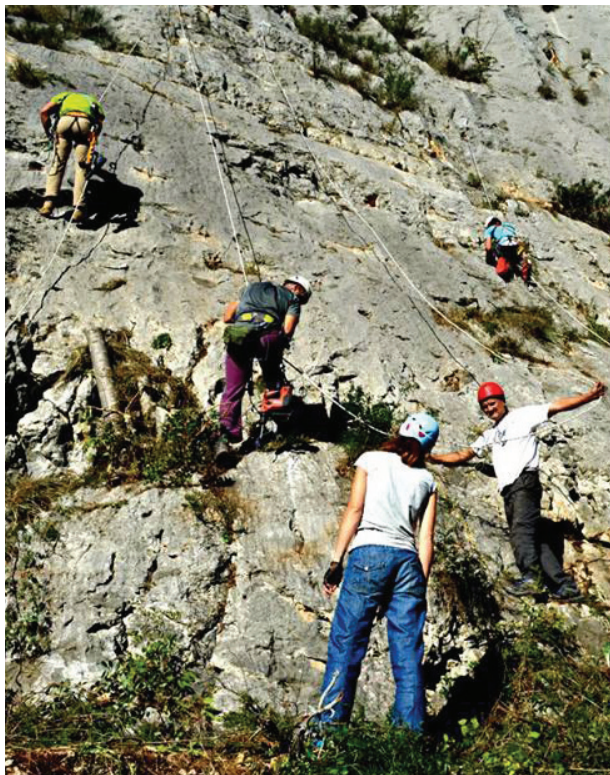
■ Čikola canyon

The 46 kilometers long **Čikola River** is the longest tributary of Krka River. What makes it unique is its diverse nature: its course begins on a wonderful springhead under the Svilaja mountain near villages Mirlović polje and Čavoglave, continues to flow quietly through Petrovo polje (Peter's field), and entering the canyon -in the last part of its course it turns into a torrent, forming small lakes in some places, and following the canyon it flows into Krka. Approximately 13 km of the Čikola river course and canyon - from the edge of Petrovo polje (Peter's field) to the border of Krka National Park Krka, has been protected as a significant landscape since 1968. Čikola Canyon stretches from the Town of Drniš to the mouth of the Krka River above Skradinski Waterfalls. Its beginning and end are marked by two medieval fortresses: Gradina which dominates the view of Drniš and at the lower course of Čikola, Ključica fort.

OTKRIJTE

Kanjon Čikole

Izuzetno atraktivni kanjon čija dubina seže i do 130 metara, kojim zimi teče brza krška rijeka, a ljeti je gotovo potpuno suh, pruža brojne mogućnosti za pješaćenje, slobodno penjanje i kanjoning. Uz uređenu pješačku stazu i vidikovce, 50-ak penjačkih smjerova opremljenih za slobodno penjanje po strmim krškim stijenama te 10 kilometara dugu stazu za kanjoning, nad kanjonom Čikole izgrađen je za sada jedini zip-line na području Šibensko-kninske županije. Zip line ima tri linije ukupne duljine preko 1400 metara i prava je adrenalinska turistička atrakcija. U kanjonu Čikole više je špilja, od kojih je najpoznatija Topla peć. U špiljama kanjona pronađeni su tragovi nazočnosti čovjeka iz mlađeg paleolitika, oko 18 000 g. pr. Kr.



Čikola canyon

DISCOVER



The extremely attractive canyon - up to 130 meters deep, through which during winter a fast karst river flows and during summer it vanishes leaving the canyon completely dry - provides many opportunities for hiking, rock climbing and canyoning. Apart from the set walking path and viewpoints, 50 climbing routes for free climbing on the steep karst cliffs, and 10 kilometers long canyoning route, so far the only zip line in Šibenik-Knin County is located over Čikola canyon. Zip line has three lines in total length over 1400 meters and is a true adrenaline attraction. Among several caves in the canyon, the most familiar one is Topla peć (Warm oven cave). Traces of human presence dating back to Paleolithic, around 18 000 years B.C., have been found in the canyon's caves.



OTKRIJTE

■ Planina Promina



Planina Promina s najvišim vrhom Čavnovka na 1148 m nadmorske visine i 10-ak km duljine dominira drniškim područjem. Nije nužno doći do samog vrha kako bi se uživalo u pogledu koji se s nekoliko vidikovaca pruža sve do mora, na prekrasan šibenski arhipelag s Kornatskim otočjem. Do vrha, kao i do planinarskog doma koji se nalazi na 855 m nadmorske visine, vodi više planinarskih markiranih staza, a moguć je i pristup planini makadamskim putovima bilo terenskim vozilom, biciklom ili pješice.

Ime Promina potječe od riječi Promona, kako se zvao drevni liburnski grad kojeg su u 4. st. pr. Kr. preuzeli Dalmati. Svojim brojnim izvorima, rudnim bogatstvima, fosilnim ostacima, borovim šumama i atraktivnim gromačama te kamenim ogradama, bila je predmet izučavanja geologa i znanstvenika još u vrijeme Habsburške monarhije. Danas je Promina atraktivna destinacija za planinare, avanturiste i rekreativce, kao i mjesto održavanja planinskih biciklističkih i trekking utrka.





■ Promina mountain



Promina mountain, with its highest peak Čavnovka at 1148 m above sea level and about 10 kilometres in length, dominates Drniš area. It is not necessary to get to the top of the mountain to enjoy the view of the sea, the beautiful Šibenik archipelago and Kornati islands visible from several viewpoints. Several marked hiking trails lead to the top of the mountain and to the mountain lodge located at 855 meters above sea level. It is also possible to access the top by off-road vehicle, by bike or on foot, following the gravel roads.

The name of the mountain comes from the word Promona, which was the name of an ancient Liburna city, taken by the Dalmati tribes in the 4th century B.C. With its numerous springs, mineral resources, fossil remains, pine forests and attractive stone walls and stone fences, Promina was the subject of geological and scientific studies even during the Habsburg Monarchy. Today, Promina is an attractive destination for climbers, adventurers and recreationists and a venue where mountain bike and trekking races take place.

Izvorna gastro ponuda

Udrniškom kraju ponosni su na izvornu lokalnu gastronomiju, jer je zadržala najbolje od prirode ovoga područja. Lokalna gastro ponuda uključuje slavni drniški pršut, mišni sir, kruh i razna jela ispod peke, domaću janjetinu s ražnja te autohtona vina. Izvorna, domaća hrana u kombinaciji s autohtonim ruralnim ambijentom kakav nude ovdašnja seoska domaćinstva, pružaju nezaboravan gastronomski, ali i kulturni doživljaj.





Authentic Gastronomic Offer

People of Drniš area are proud of their authentic local gastronomy, as it has preserved the best natural values of the area. Local gastronomic offer includes the famous Drniš prosciutto, cheese fermented in dried sheep skin, homemade bread and various dishes baked on an open fireplace under the bell (cro. "peka"), which is basically a metal cover, tasty lamb roast and authentic wines. Homemade food combined with authentic ambience of rural households provide guests with a memorable gastronomic and cultural experience.



Drniški pršut

Drniški kraj osobito je poznat po drniškom pršutu posebne arome i kvalitete koja je rezultat mikro-klimatskih specifičnosti drniškog područja i poznate oštre bure. Tragovi uzgoja svinja u Drnišu datiraju od otprilike 1500 god. prije Krista, a prvi pouzdaniji podaci o proizvodnji na ovome području zapisani su u Šibenskom statutu u 14. st. Drniški pršut postao je tržišni brend 1969. god. kad su dosegnute velike količine proizvodnje. 2012. god. drniški pršut je certificiran od strane Ministarstva poljoprivrede RH kao proizvod sa zaštićenim geografskim podrijetlom. 2015. god. „Drniški pršut“ upisan je u europski registar proizvoda sa zaštićenom oznakom zemljopisnog podrijetla.

Za drniški pršut veže se i jedna zanimljivost - bio je poslužen na krunidbenoj proslavi britanske kraljice Elizabete II 1952. god. Stoga je povodom zlatnog jubileja, obilježavanja 50.-te obljetnice dolaska na prijestolje, Grad Drniš kraljici prigodno uputio drniški pršut na dar. Gradonačelnik je tim povodom primio pismo zahvale Njenog Veličanstva koje se čuva u Gradskom muzeju Drniš.



Authentic gastronomic offer

TASTE

Drniš prosciutto

Drniš area is especially known for its Drniš prosciutto. Special quality and uniqueness of Drniš prosciutto is the result of micro-climatic peculiarities of the area and the influence of the cold north wind, called bora ("bura"). Traces of pig farming in Drniš date back to 1500 year B.C., and the first reliable data on the prosciutto production in this area are written in the Šibenik Statute from the 14th century. Drniš prosciutto became a known market brand in 1969, when its production peaked. In 2012, Drniš prosciutto was certified by the Ministry of Agriculture of Croatia as a product of protected geographic origin. Since 2015 "Drniš prosciutto" has been registered on the EU market as a product of protected geographical indication.

An interesting note on Drniš prosciutto is that it was served at the Coronation celebration of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952. Therefore, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Golden Jubilee, marking 50 years on the Throne, Drniš prosciutto was sent as a gift to the Queen after which Her Majesty sent a letter to Drniš Town Mayor. The letter is preserved in the Drniš Town Museum.



OKUSITE

Izvorna gastro ponuda

Sir iz mišine

Još jedan poznati i cijenjeni autohtoni proizvod drniškog kraja jest ovčji sir „iz mišine“. Njegov jedinstveni okus rezultat je dvomjesečne fermentacije u vreći napravljenoj od posebno obrađene ovčje kože. Opis tehnološkog procesa proizvodnje zvuči neobično i intrigantno, ali pun i izražajan okus oduševljava sve ljubitelje sira.

Izvorne vinske sorte

Na drniškom području uzgaja se nekoliko sorti autohtone vinove loze. Od bijelih sorti prisutne su debit i maraština, a od crnih lasina i plavina. U novije vrijeme sve više se udomaćio i merlot od kojeg se također rade kvalitetna vina. U lokalnoj je tradiciji ispijanje vina iz suska, posude izrađene od smrekova drva. Spoj mirisa smreke i kvalitetnog domaćeg vina iskustvo je koje degustator ne zaboravlja



Authentic gastronomic offer

TASTE

Authentic sheep cheese

Another well-known and respected authentic gastronomic product is authentic sheep cheese preserved in “dried sheep skin”. Its unique taste is the result of a two-month-long fermentation process within a bag made of specially processed sheep skin. Description of the technological process sounds unusual and intriguing, while the full and distinctive taste of this cheese delights all cheese-lovers.

Authentic wine varieties

Several varieties of authentic grapes are cultivated in Drniš area. The most famous varieties from which white wines are produced are “debit” and “maraština”, and of the red wines “lasina” and “plavina”. Nowadays, merlot has also become widely used. The local wine drinking tradition includes drinking from “susak”, a wooden jar made of juniper lumber. The combined scent of juniper and the quality wine makes tasting an unforgettable experience.



GASTRO PONUDA / GASTRONOMIC OFFER

RESTORAN / RESTAURANT „KOD TOME“

Put sv. Ivana 7
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)22 886 415

RESTORAN / RESTAURANT HOTEL PARK

Stubišće 1
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)22 888 636
parkdrnis@gmail.com

RESTORAN / RESTAURANT HOTEL ROŠKI SLAP

Roški slap 1
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)95 569 2176
info@roski-slap.hr
www.roski-slap.hr

RESTORAN / RESTAURANT „LAVANDA“

Skelini 1
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)99 378 22 41
+385 (0)98 234 215
info@etnoskelin.com
www.etnoskelin.com
UZ NAJAVU I REZERVACIJU
RESERVATIONS REQUIRED

ETNOLAND DALMATI

Oštarija 9, Pakovo selo
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)99 2200 200
info@dalmati.com
www.dalmati.com
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SEOSKO DOMAĆINSTVO / RURAL HOUSEHOLD „GALIĆ“

Kod škole 10, Bogatići
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+385 (0)91 5291 188
+385 (0)22 882 259
agrotourism-galic@net.hr
www.agro-tourism-galic.com
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Kalpići 4, Radonić
22 221 Lozovac
+385 (0)91 5845 520
agroturizam@gmail.com
www.kalpic.com
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SEOSKO DOMAĆINSTVO RURAL HOUSEHOLD „KRISTIJAN“

Roški slap, NP Krka
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)91 5146 591
ante.skelin1@si.htnet.hr
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SEOSKO DOMAĆINSTVO / RURAL HOUSEHOLD „KUĆA KAMENA“

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22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)98 266 176
kucakamena9@gmail.com
www.kuca-kamena.com
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Pletikose 14, Brištane
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)91 738 6291
agrobacic@gmail.com
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SEOSKO DOMAĆINSTVO RURAL HOUSEHOLD „PLETIKOSA“

Roški slap, NP Krka
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)98 403 420
+385 (0)22 882 162
drago.pletikosa@gmail.com
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BUFFET „KOD BAJE“

Nikole Tesle 12
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)22 887 940

BUFFET „SOKOL“

Nikole Tesle 2
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)91 5932 182

PIZZERIA „M“

142. brigade 26
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)22 887 004

HOTELI HOTELS

HOTEL „PARK“

Stubišće 1
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)22 888 636
parkdrnis@gmail.com

HOTEL „ROŠKI SLAP“

Roški slap
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)95 569 2176
info@roski-slap.hr
www.roski-slap.hr

SMJEŠTAJ / ACCOMMODATION

KUĆE ZA ODMOR HOLIDAY HOMES

„ČIKOLA“

Bašići 3, Kaočine
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)91 2522 224
+385 (0)99 6962 550
cikola.accommodation@gmail.com
www.cikola-accommodation.com

„GUDA“

Vujnići 2, Kričke
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)91 561 5540
+385 (0)92 183 3990
vedran.limic@inet.hr
www.houseguda.com

„HOLIDAY HOME DUJE“

Dujilo 10, Bogatići
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)98 940 3763
duje98@hotmail.com

„IVIĆ“

Ivići 3C
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)98 347 107
ivic.meristem@hotmail.com

„KAMENA KOLAJNA“

Lovrići – Vukačići 6A, Širitovci
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)98 180 9120
domagojlovric5@gmail.com

„KOD IVE“

Bašići 6, Brištani
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)95 530 1044
+385 (0)22 882 457

„KUĆA MALA“

Skelini 2a
22 324 Drinovci
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dinka.sustic@zd.t-com.hr

„MARUT“

Ivana Meštrovića 67
22 320 Drniš
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„MIRKOV SAN“

Zoričići 32, Pakovo selo
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)98 843 300
+385 (0)99 336 5620
marina85petrovic@gmail.com

„M&S WATERFALLS“

Kod škole 3a, Bogatići
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)91 5455 877
+385 (0)91 1505 159
ms.waterfallshouse@gmail.com

„ROKOVI DVORI“

Matići ispod rudnika 2, Trbounje
22 320 Drniš
+385 095 845 6774
fortunadalmatae@gmail.com

RURALNA KUĆA ZA ODMOR / RURAL HOLIDAY HOME „GALIĆ“

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22 324 Drinovci
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agrotourism-galic@net.hr
www.agro-tourism-galic.com

„SUNČANI DVORI“

Čevidi 16, Trbounje
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)98 622 152
ivana.cevid@gmail.com

„VILLA LILIĆ“

Put škole bb
22 321 Siverić
+385 (0)98 280 888
ela.koracin-lilic@zg.t-com.hr

„VILA VRISAK“

Copići 9, Pokrovnik
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)91 560 8439
copicante2@gmail.com

SMJEŠTAJ / ACCOMMODATION

SOBE I APARTMANI ROOMS AND APARTMENTS

APARTMANI I SOBE / APARTMENTS AND ROOMS „SKELIN”

Skelini 1
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)99 378 22 41
+385 (0)98 234 215
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www.etnoskelin.com

APARTMANI / APARTMENTS „CARPE DIEM”

Bačići uz cestu 4
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)22 882 016
+385 (0)91 934 4619
stipebacic3@gmail.com

APARTMAN / APARTMENT „DISCOVER PROMINA”

Kod sv. Nedelje uz cestu 11, Kričke
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)98 1764 756
+385 (0)22 886 430

„DRNIŠ DREAM APARTMENT”

Put Glavice 5
22 320 Drniš
+385 (0)99 268 1399
solvezcg@gmail.com

APARTMAN / APARTMENT „KIKI'S CORNER”

Kod škole 1B, Bogatić
22 324 Drinovci
+385 (0)98 137 9304
mirjanapr@yahoo.com

APARTMAN / APARTMENT „LEPTIR”

Mrdeni 9
22 321 Siverić
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+385 (0)98 189 6294
drazenmrden0607@gmail.com

APARTMAN / APARTMENT „PROMONA”

Svilajska 5
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marija.vukusic@skole.hr

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SEOSKO DOMAĆINSTVO / RURAL HOUSEHOLD „PEACE”

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SEOSKO DOMAĆINSTVO / RURAL HOUSEHOLD „TETLO”

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Impressum

BROŠURA TURISTIČKE PONUDE DRNIŠA S MAPOM

Izdavač: Turistička zajednica Grada Drniša
Za izdavača: Josipa Čupić
Tekstovi i prijevod: Turistička zajednica Grada Drniša
Korektura: Muzej Grada Drniša
Lektura: Evorion mediji j.o.o.
Fotografije: Valentino Dražić Celić, Davor Šarić, Josip Matić Doc, Tom Samotnjak,
Ante Gverić, Ivan Vuletić, Joško Zaninović, NP Krka, HTZ (Sergio Gobbo
- Gradski muzej Drniš; Ivo Biočina - Visovac)
Oblikovanje i tisak: Educa d.o.o. - Print Centar
Naklada: 3000
Prvo izdanje, svibanj 2016.
Copyright: Turistička zajednica Grada Drniša

BROCHURE OF DRNIŠ TOURIST OFFER WITH MAP

Publisher: Drniš Tourist Board
For the Publisher: Josipa Čupić
Text and Translation: Drniš Tourist Board
Correction: Drniš City Museum
Proofreading: Evorion mediji j.d.o.o.
Photography: Valentino Dražić Celić, Davor Šarić, Josip Matić Doc, Tom Samotnjak,
Ante Gverić, Ivan Vuletić, Joško Zaninović, NP Krka, HTZ (Sergio Gobbo
- Drniš City Museum; Ivo Biočina - Visovac)
Design and Print: Educa d.o.o. - Print Centar
Copies: 3000
First Edition, May 2016
Copyright: Drniš Tourist Board



Korisnik projekta:

Grad Drniš

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