

The Panoramic Tour of Zagreb

1 July 2017

09:00 Departure from the conference center

Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours.

Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

18:30 Returning to the hotel

Price: FREE

During the Tour will visit the Historical Places

Samoborska (Samobor) Cesta

Plitvice Lakes

Rijeka

Note: Only, the museums entrance fee and lunch will be paid by the participants.

Historical Places Information

1. Samoborska (Samobor) Cesta



Samobor is an ancient town located only twenty-five kilometers away from Zagreb. It recently celebrated its 770th birthday, as King Bela IV of Hungary proclaimed its independence in 1242. Medieval to the core, surrounded by astounding nature and history sites, it is among the most popular sites to visit in inland Croatia. Many Croatian artists retreated to Samobor seeking inspiration and peace of mind, including August Gustav Matos, who called it “One of the most Croatian towns in the world.” The streets of Samobor are blooming with stores of old crafts, such as herbalists, crystal glaziers, vintners and honey makers. It’s also known for bermet (a strong alcoholic beverage) and mustarda (a piquant sauc – the equivalent of mustard, but made from grapes). These can be obtained here. Samobor is also a home to numerous art galleries, such as Marton, Prica, Lang, Dujmovic and Otvorena.

2. Plitvice Lakes National Park



Plitvice Lakes National Park (Croatian: Nacionalni park Plitvička jezera, colloquial Plitvice, pronounced) is one of the oldest national parks in Southeast Europe and the largest national park in Croatia. In 1979, Plitvice Lakes National Park was added to the UNESCO World Heritage register. The national park was founded in 1949 and is situated in the mountainous karst area of central Croatia, at the border to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The important north-south road connection, which passes through the national park area, connects the Croatian inland with the Adriatic coastal region. The protected area extends over 296.85 square kilometres (73,350 acres). About 90% of this area is part of Lika-Senj County, while the remaining 10% is part of Karlovac County. Each year, more than 1 million visitors are recorded. Entrance is subject to variable charges, up to 180 kuna or around €24 per adult in peak season.

3. Rijeka



Rijeka is the principal seaport and the third-largest city in Croatia (after Zagreb and Split). It is located on Kvarner Bay, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea and has a population of 128,624 inhabitants (2011). The metropolitan area, which includes adjacent towns and municipalities, has a population of more than 240,000. Historically, because of its strategic position and its excellent deep-water port, the city was fiercely contested, especially among Italy, Hungary (serving as the Kingdom of Hungary's largest and most important port), and Croatia, changing hands and demographics many times over centuries. According to the 2011 census data, the overwhelming majority of its citizens (82.52%) are presently Croats, along with small numbers of Bosniaks, Italians and Serbs. Rijeka is the main city of Primorje-Gorski Kotar County. The city's economy largely depends on shipbuilding (shipyards "3. Maj" and "Viktor Lenac Shipyard") and maritime transport. Rijeka hosts the Croatian National Theatre Ivan pl. Zajc, first built in 1765, as well as the University of Rijeka, founded in 1973 but with roots dating back to 1632 School of Theology. Linguistically, apart from Croatian, the population also uses its own unique dialect of the Venetian language, Fiumano, with an estimated 20,000 speakers among the autochthonous Croats and various minorities. Historically Fiumano served as a lingua franca for the many ethnicities inhabiting the multicultural port-town.