

ZADAR REGION

# DIVING

IN THE MARVELOUS WORLD OF SILENCE

ZADAR COUNTY  
TOURIST BOARD



**CONTENTS**

**Introduction**

Introductory Words .....	2
Diving in the Adriatic – a Little History .....	3
Zadar Region as Diving Destination .....	4
Dive with us .....	5
The Adriatic Sea .....	6
A Review of the Diving Locations from Premuda to Samograd .....	10
Useful Information .....	21
Alphabetical List of Zadar Region Diving Centers and Clubs .....	22
Useful Information .....	22
Croatian Legal Diving Regulations .....	23
Recommendations for Safe Diving .....	24

**The intention of this edition is to bring the beauties of the Zadar region submarine world closer to all divers and give them useful information on diving in Croatia.**

**The edition is divided into three parts: a short historical review of the development of diving in Croatia, basic information on the climate and hydrography, which can be found in the introductory part along with a special reference to the county of Zadar as a diving destination.**

**The second part gives a review of the animate world that the divers can meet in our submarine world, a review of 50 diving locations, even though there are many more, and some interesting details connected to diving.**

**The third part consists of useful information for every diver, such as the list of diving centers and clubs, legal regulations on diving, important telephone numbers one must always have and recommendations for safe diving.**

**We wish you to enjoy yourselves in our region.**

**Good luck and safe diving.**



**DIVING ALONG THE ADRIATIC** has a long tradition. It was probably in prehistory that man set off into the sea-world in search for food. It is known that people dived in ancient times and that a dye murex snail, (*Murex* sp.), was taken out of the sea. The purple color was made from it, and only kings and nobles were allowed to wear it. It is also known that at the time sponges were taken out of the sea and a very rare black coral.

Diving was then only breath-hold diving, without the use of any equipment.

In 1893 divers from the island of Krapanj, not far from Šibenik, started using a diving suit. At the time they extracted sponges, and around fifty boats would set off to sea in search of them: Most of the sponges were extracted by fish-forks, but since this caused a limit in the extracting depth, divers soon took over this lucrative work.

We can find information on our divers in the Austro-Hungarian navy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes navy. After the fall of Italy in 1943, the first group of divers gathered on the island of Vis, and the first diving course took place that year.

The first diving clubs and societies started being founded in the fifties. The Association of Angling Societies was founded from which developed the Association for Angling and Submarine Activities,

which was the carrier of the development and promotion of submarine activities.

With the independence of Croatia two associations developed: the Angling Association and Diving Association.

During the sixties intensive submarine archeology developed. At the time two Liburnian boats were discovered in the submarine world of Zaton, not far from Nin, in the location of the ancient port. Two early Croatian boats were discovered and taken out of the Bay of Nin. In the Pašman Channel, near the island of Gnalić, the shipwreck of a 16th century Venetian ship was found, and the locality was intensely searched during the sixties and seventies. With the development of technical and diving equipment increased the findings from ancient, medieval and modern times. Today, there are more than one hundred various known sites from all periods of time on the Adriatic. One of the most exciting findings is the confirmed location of the admiral ship from the Italian war navy, *Re d'Italia*, which was sunk during the famous Battle of Vis in 1866.

Numerous amateurs such as Josip Medur dr. Stracimir Gošović Tomo Stipanićev, and many other known and unknown divers contributed to the development of diving.



**THE REGION OF ZADAR**, located in central west Dalmatia, embraces the region from the island of Pag, across Premuda, Ist, Molat, Silba, Dugi otok (Long Island), Ugljan and Pašman. Geographically it extends to the Kornati islands and it surely is one of the most interesting destinations for every lover of the sea and submarine world.

The sea extending from the islands of Zadar archipelago is often over 50 meters deep, and, since it looks towards the open sea, the visibility is always excellent. A variety of sea life flourishes there. While diving near the outer cliffs of Dugi otok or Kornat Island, swooping from the surface down to a depth of more than 80 meters one can meet a grouper, conger eel, but often even sharks and dogfish. Dense forests of purple, red or yellow gorgonia are a usual picture to see.

On the inner side of the islands, which is always shallower, the flora and fauna are somewhat meager, but always very interesting.

The maritime picture changes while going from north to south. There are almost no gorgonia on Premuda, but the fish world is exceptionally rich there. On descending towards Dugi otok, the first gorgonia are met, and on the Kornati they create real forests, while at Vrgada they turn into bushes.

It is only in the past decade that this part of the Adriatic started being explored, and besides the live world, one can dive to some of the interesting wrecks, such as Sz. Izstvan, the ship class Teggethoff, sunk at a couple of miles from Premuda, then the ship wrecks Audace, Euterpe, Aldenham, various barges or small boats. The deep blue still holds some undiscovered secrets waiting for the brave and tenacious to discover.





**THE LIVE WORLD OF THE ADRIATIC SEA.** Numerous animal and plant organisms live in the sea. Two big living habitats differ: pelagial, or the open sea, where planktons and nektons live, and benthal, or the coastal region, where benthos live.

Tiny, microscopically visible algae live in planktons, and we call them *fitoplankton*. They are important because they are the main producers of food, which, through photosynthesis, create organic compounds. Zooplanktons live in planktons. These creatures are too tiny for divers to enjoy them at naked eye, but sea biologists studying them are enchanted by their kind and the variety of their shapes.

The real swimmers can be found in nektons. In these parts of the Adriatic one can find sharks, greater amberjacks, pilchard, smelt, tuna, and many other fish that have been swimming in free waters all their lives. Actually, while diving one notices that most plants and animals that are observed live in the bottom-dwelling layer.

In the Adriatic, that layer is divided into four steps that are attached one to the other: supralittoral or the area of wave splattering, mediolittoral or the tide belt, then deeper follows the infralittoral or the area of algae diffusion and sea flowers and then the deepest step called circalittoral. In each of these areas there are typical representatives of sea flora and fauna.

The infralittoral is most interesting for divers in the Adriatic, for it extends from two-three to fifty meters in depth. Eelgrass is found here or *Posidonia oceanica*, a sea flower which is unique in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. In the shallower parts the sea-urchin *Paracentrotus lividus* or *Arbacia lixula* can be found. Very lovely are the algae from the *Corallinaceae* family, and they can be easily recognized by their lovely pink and red colors. It is also the home of the coral, and the typical type here is the yellow coral *Leptopsamia pruvoti* or coral rock, but, with a little luck and a good guide, the red coral of unique color *Corallium rubrum* can be found at deeper depths. Then there are numerous types of sea anemone, snails and slugs, sponges, shells such as the noble pen shell *Pina nobillius* or sanil barrel, then the triton shell, casque, and ear-shell.

The fish in the shallower parts are damselfish, black-tailed sea brams, or bamboofish, and at every diving sheepshead brems, gilthead, two-banded brams, groupers and bigger fish such as monger eels, morays and stonebass can be seen. There are, of course, many small and big crabs. Lobsters can also be frequently met in this sumarine world.

The best thing to do is to plunge into the marvelous expanse of the Adriatic and be convinced of its variety and wealth.



### The Adriatic Sea

We can say that the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea that territorially belongs to Croatia, decorated by hundreds of islands, islets, rocks, bays and coves, is unique in Europe.

It is attractive for research above and under the sea. Thanks to the direction of the sea currents the eastern part of the Adriatic is impeccably clean and transparent, and its magnificent sea world fascinates divers.

But before descending into the submarine world let us have a look at the climate on the Adriatic.

### The Climate

The climate is typically Mediterranean, with mild and rainy winters and hot and dry summers. Even though some variations have been noticed in the last few years, the climate is still very favorable. The temperature of the air varies and depends on the region, but the summer temperatures are, on average, around 34°, while in winter it is around 10°.

### The Winds

The most frequent winds on the Adriatic are the north wind, *bura*, the south wind, *jugo*, and the northwest wind, *maestral*. The *bura* is a dry, cold wind that blows at intervals from the north-northeast to east-northeast. It is very difficult to foresee the *bura*. In the summer it usually lasts for one day, while in winter it can last for 14 days.

The south wind is a warm and humid wind that blows from east-southeast to south-southwest. It develops slowly, and after a couple of days it reaches the level of a storm.

The *maestral* is a daily, thermic wind that blows from northwest. It is caused by the results in the heating speed difference of the mainland and the sea. It is present from spring to autumn.

The weather forecast can be followed across VHF frequency of port authority, radio, television and Internet. A forecast with an illustration of the synoptic situation can be had at all marinas and port offices.

### Physical Features of the Adriatic Sea

Before plunging it is useful to know the physical characteristics of the environment into which one is plunging, such as the depth, type of seabed, sea temperature, transparency, saltiness and movement of the sea in order to be better prepared for diving.

### The Depth

The Adriatic belongs to the group of shallow seas. The north is shallower and there the depth does not surpass 50 meters. The seabed gently descends from Pula and it creates a long and narrow gorge that extends from the island of Žirje to neighboring Italy, and it is known as the Jabučka depression. The deepest part there is around 240 meters. The sea

bottom rises from there up to Palagruža, where the deepest part is 130 meters: To the south, the bottom descends steeply, and depths of 1300 meters have been measured in the southern part of the Adriatic.

### Type of Seabed

The seabed is an important region of life for an enormous number of organisms that make up the benthos.

Various types of sea plants and animals are found at the bottom, depending on the type and features of the seabed.

In the Adriatic, we find, in the first place, a rocky or sandy and muddy bottom. The shallower part of the Adriatic, up to 50 meters in depth, is characterized by a rocky bottom, and the terrain descends in cascades or vertically (creates a so-called submarine wall), while the beach terrain is slightly salted, and the bottom is often covered with gravel or sand.

### The Temperature, Light and Saltness

The temperature is one of the most important ecological factors, for it influences directly all the organisms living in the sea, as well as the biochemical process.

The sea absorbs great quantities of warmth caused by the rays of the sun, causing the temperature to always depend on the temperature of the air and land. Daily and yearly changes are quite slow.

The temperature depends on the season of the year, and also on the depth. On average, the summer temperature of the surface of the Adriatic is around 24°, while in the deeper parts it is around

18°. The winter temperature is around 12° even though it can go down to 7°.

Brightness is the next ecological factor that influences the living world under the sea. The quantity of light that goes through the surface depends firstly on the transparency of the water. On the Adriatic, on the Kornati islands, for instance, the transparency of the sea may reach 60 meters.

One of the essential features of the sea is its saltiness, i.e. the amount of sea melted in one kilogram of seawater expressed in grams. This value is marked as saltiness. The saltiness of the Adriatic is from 35 to 38‰, so that our sea belongs to the saltier seas.

### The Movement of the Sea

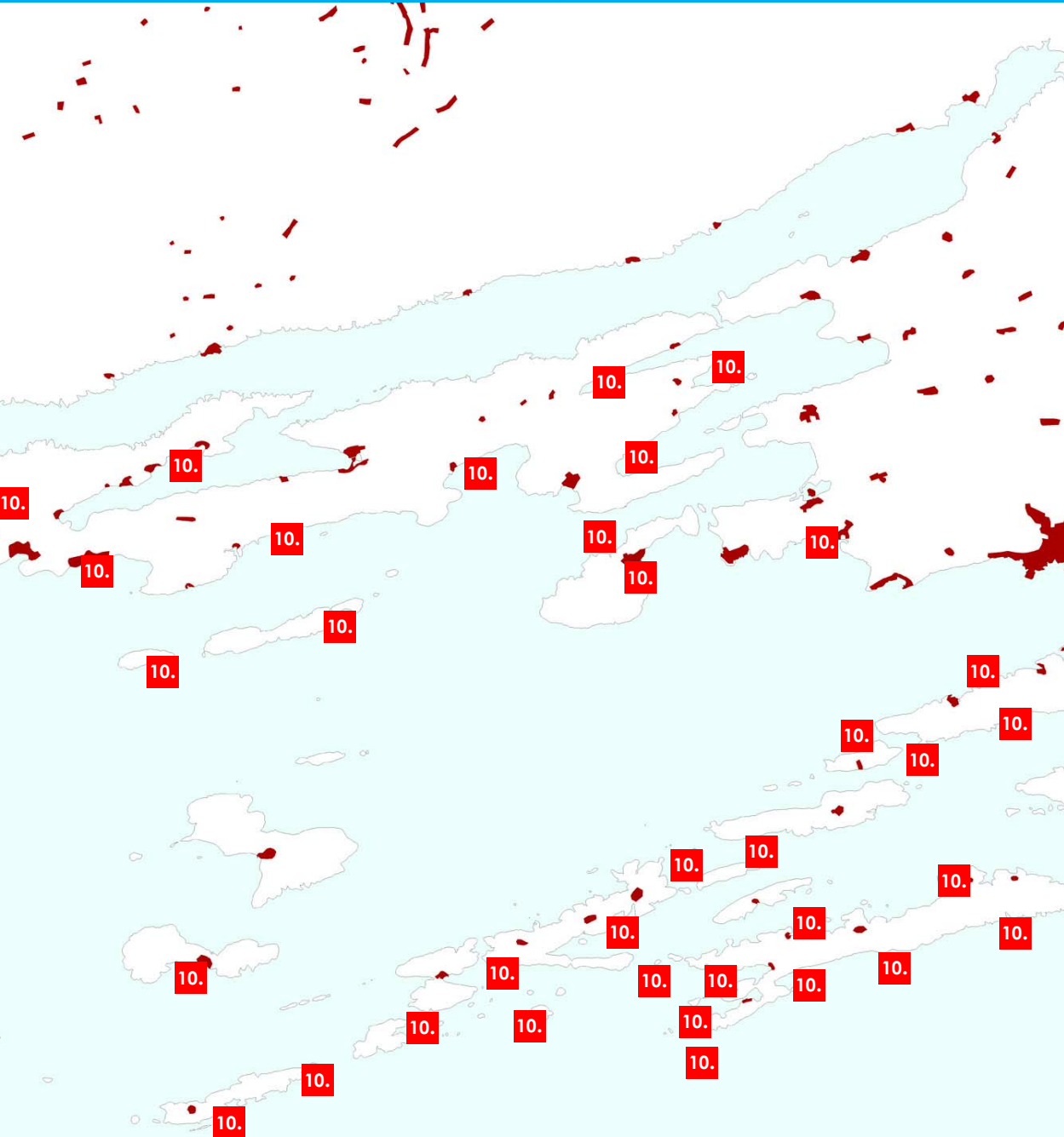
The constant movement of huge masses of water is caused by current, low and high tides and occasional waves.

Sea currents are caused by the influence of the wind and the difference in pressure. They can be horizontal and vertical. On the Adriatic, they are mainly found in channels where there is constant wind, in the passages between islands and along the islands due to the impact of the low and high tide. When diving, it is better to avoid the current, but if one must dive in the current it must be done vertically, over it, and at the beginning of the diving swim against the current, and at the end along with it.

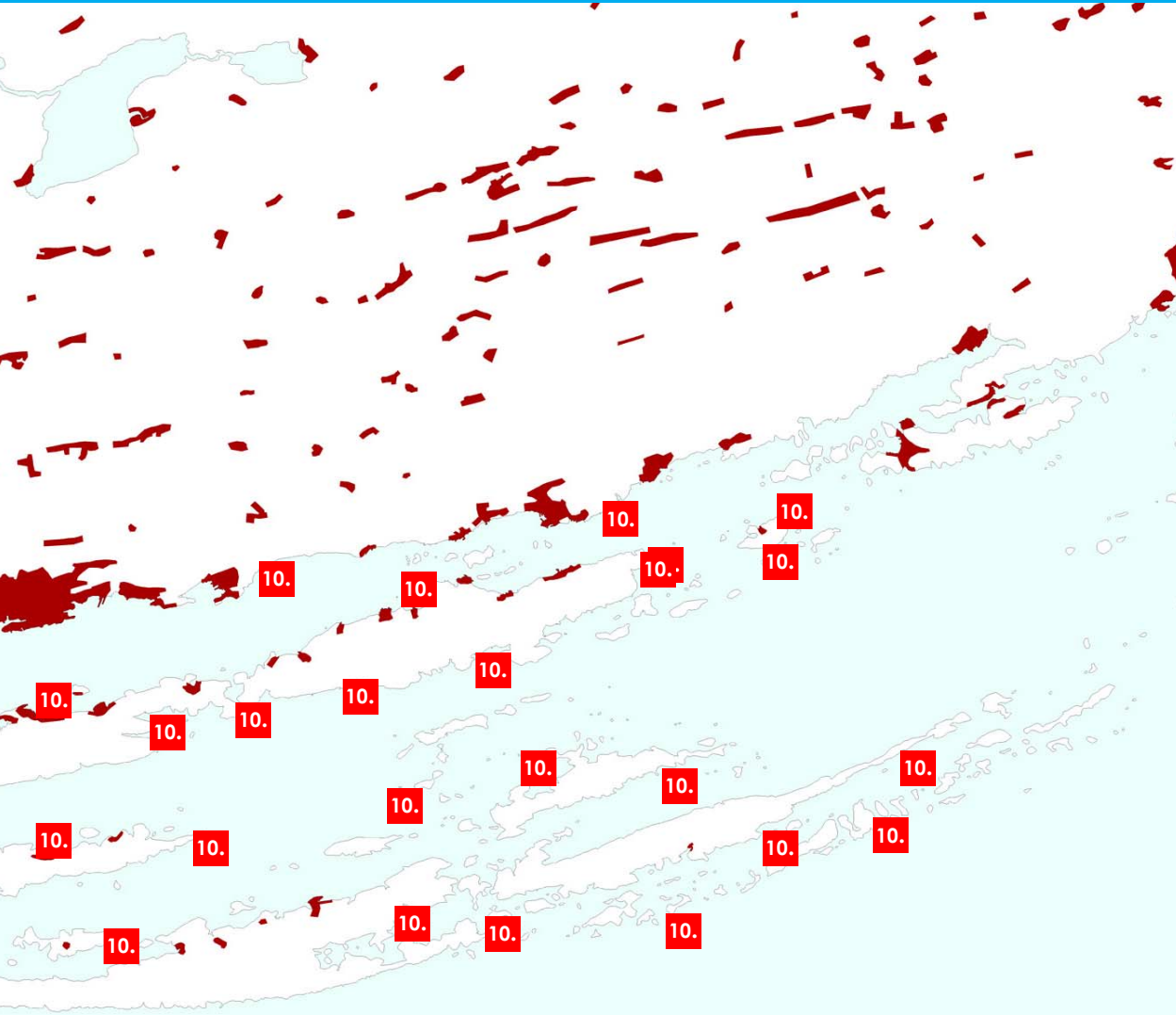
The tides are the periodical rising and descending of the level of the sea. They are caused by the attractive forces of the Moon and Sun. The high and low tide on the Adriatic has relatively small amplitudes, therefore, their influence on diving may be ignored.



# LEGEND



# LEGEND





## THE ISLAND OF PREMUDA



1.

### Islet of Lutrošnjak

**Depth:** 5–45 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The visibility is excellent. The wall starts at ten meters depth and descends to 45 meters. It is richly overgrown with gorgonia and sponges where various small and big fish hide, and slugs are often seen.

**Depth:** 2–45 meters



2.

### Masarine Rock

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The best place to plunge is between two rocks. One must watch for the strong current and the shallows. After the passage the western direction must be taken and a wall descending

from 3 to 45 meters depth should be followed. The visibility is excellent and there is a very rich fish world.



3.

### Bračić Rock

**Depth:** 340 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** Next to Masarine there are two smaller rocks called rocks by the locals. There is a shallow of about six meters in the inner part, but on the outer side of the plateau the bottom plunges steeply into the deep. The wall is

magnificent. Many fish swim around the divers, while at the bottom there are the remains of an ancient boat.



4.

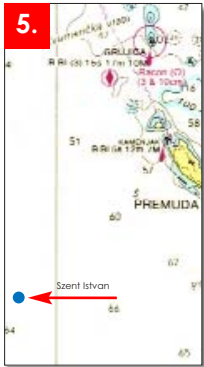
### Široka Cove

**Depth:** 542 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** There is an underwater rock in the cove known as the 'Cathedral' due to its dome-like shape and numerous cracks and clefts where sunrays break through at noon and create a

unique display of light, sea and shadows. Schools of damselfish, bamboo fish and numerous small fish hang around the upper and shallower part, while in the clefts black amber, sheephead bream, and white bream can be seen. Besides the underwater rocks, there is a very nice wall directly in front of Široka Cove.



## 5. Szent Istvan Shipwreck

**Depth:** 66 meters  
**Intensity:** trimix  
**Points of interest:** Szent Istvan was one of the four ships from the Teggethoff class. It sank in 1918 while navigating from Pula towards Dugi otok. Two Italian torpedo boats ran into it, MAS-15 i MAS-21, and torpedoed it causing it to sink quickly.

The shipwreck is turned backwards, and diving expeditions from our country and foreign countries have researched it.

sandy bottom extends further into the depth. The terrain is full of holes and sharp rocks where numerous sea organisms hide. The gorgonia are very beautiful. The visibility is excellent.



## 2. Pohljib Island

**Depth:** 3-45 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** Pohljib is a small rock with a beacon. It can be toured in one dive. A meadow of eelgrass extends from 3 to 17 meters. The terrain further on turns into a wall and slants to a depth of 45 meters. The wall is porous and filled with fissures and semi-caves. Monger eels and groupers are often seen.

## THE ISLAND OF SILBA



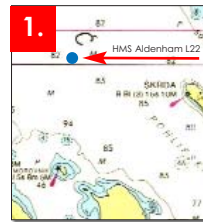
## 1. Greben Shallows, Greben

**Depth:** 5-30 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** Greben Shallows is located north of Greben. The peak is at 2 meters, and the bottom takes a staircase descent to about thirty meters of depth.

Greben is right next to the shallows.

There are three big rocks: west, north and south. The upper part of the rocks is shallow and overgrown with eelgrass. The bottom is of staircase descent, and after about fifty meters of depth the bottom becomes rocky and overgrown with sponges, coral and *Lophophorata*. The current is very strong. The visibility is very good.

## THE ISLAND OF PAG



## 1. HMS Aldenham L22 shipwreck

**Depth:** 85 meters  
**Intensity:** trimix  
**Points of interest:** HMS Aldenham was a British frigate. During the Second World War it navigated the Atlantic and participated in sinking German submarines, and was later transferred to Japan. It sank in 1944 when it ran into a drifting mine. Today it lies on the muddy bottom in front of the island of Škarda.



## 2. St. Anthony Cove

**Depth:** 3-40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The 3-meter deep bottom descends vertically to a depth of 40 meters creating a submarine wall. The plant and animal life is abundant. Schools of small fish swim in the shallower part and there

is a numerous variety of green algae, while in the lower part there are brown and red algae, *Lophophorata*, coral and bigger fish such as groupers, monger eels and lobsters.



## 2. Euterpe shipwreck

**Depth:** 69-85 meters  
**Intensity:** trimix  
**Points of interest:** Euterpe was a steamer sunk in the year 1918. Before the war the ship carried passengers, and during the war it was reconstructed into a military transport boat.

Today the wreck lies in a muddy bottom. The top of the mast is 69 meters, while the keel has sunk into mud at a depth of 85 meters.

## THE ISLAND OF OLIB



## 1. Planičić Island

**Depth:** 15-30 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** There is a wall on the outer side of the island and it descends from 15 to 30 meters. The



## 3. Islet of Škrda

**Depth:** 3-40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The submarine wall is covered with *Lophophorata*, sponges, stone coral and there are gorgonia. The visibility is always good. The upper part is inhabited by small oily fish and damselfish.



## Caska Cove

**Depth:** 0–6 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced, ideal for breath-hold diving

**Points of interest:** Remains of an old water supply system can be seen in the northeastern part of the cove. If you dive there, you will find piles of rock, remains of ancient walls and fragments of ceramics.



## Island of Maun

**Depth:** 6–47 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** It is best to dive on the outer side of the islet, where there is a wall that descends from 6 to 47 meters into the deep. On the upper part of the plateau there are always numerous small oily fish, two-banded bream, and damselfish, while the lower, deeper part reveals groupers, lobsters and monger eels, yellow corals and red gorgonia. In the western part of Maun Island there are towers that plunge from 14 to 36 meters.



## Cape Tihovac

**Depth:** 3–25 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** There is a cave in the cove that sinks from 12 meters to a depth of 25 meters. It leads to a tunnel. The bottom of the cave and tunnel is made of fine sand and mud and care should be taken while diving.



## Miletići

**Depth:** 3–38 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** One should swim for one hundred meters from the old wharf and dive in direction west-northwest until reaching a wall that starts at a depth of 22 meters and descends to 38 meters. The wall is filled with gorgonia and various fish.

## THE ISLAND OF ŠKARDA



## Cape Škarđa

**Depth:** 3–30 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** There is a cleft stick in a rock at the southeastern

part of the cape. From that point take the southeastern direction. The terrain has a staircase descent to a depth of 30 meters. You will be fascinated by the numerous fish, gorgonia, and good visibility.

## THE ISLAND OF IST



### Islet of Vodenjak

**Depth:** 5–40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The best part for diving is the northwest wall covered by a real forest of gorgonia, some of which are higher than a meter. Once red coral was taken from here, but today there are only small branches well hidden in the cracks of the lower part of the wall.



### Islet of Sestrice

**Depth:** 5–55 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The terrain has a staircase descent from the surface to the depths. The current may be strong. The first gorgonia are met at a depth of 20 meters. The deeper you descend the forest of soft coral becomes more and more impressive. Groupers and monger eels are often met here.



### Islet of Dužac

**Depth:** 3–45 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The visibility is excellent. The wall falls staircase-like from a depth of 3 meters downwards. The wall is covered by yellow and red sponges, purple gorgonia, and yellow and white stone coral. Slugs can often be seen here, and everywhere there are groupers, black umbers and small oily fish.



### Funestrata Rock

**Depth:** 3–25 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The rock is considered as one of the best diving places due to its rich fish life. The bottom starts descending in cascades from 3 meters downwards. The current is quite strong, and besides schools of small oily fish you will always meet bigger fish, such as dogfish, monger eels and greater amberjack. The bottom is rocky and covered by algae, coral and *Lophophorata*.



### Galiola Rock

**Depth:** 3–35 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** Galiola is a shallow located on the outer side of the island of Ist. It starts at 3 meters, where there is a field of eelgrass, and then the terrain descends into the deep. The lower part of the terrain is covered by purple gorgonia.

## THE ISLAND OF MOLAT



### Island of Tramerka

**Depth:** 1–50 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The best position for diving is the outer wall of the islet. It descends from the surface to reach fifteen meters, and then continues onto a steep wall. At a depth of three meters there is a hole that extends horizontally for about twenty meters into the island. One diver can pass through the passage. The walls are covered with coral and sponges. The lower part of the wall is inhabited by groupers and lobsters.



### Bačvica Reef

**Depth:** 5–40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** A wall starts from the surface, and on one side it slowly descends to a depth of 20 meters, while on the other side it reaches a depth of 40 meters. It is covered with orange, purple, red and black sponges. Various types of crabs are seen, especially the blue crab, while in the holes there are monger eels and groupers.



### Maknare Passage, bank

**Depth:** 5–50 meters  
**Intensity:** advanced category  
**Points of interest:** Between Cape Bonaster on Molat Island and the islet of Golac, in the Maknare Passage, there is a bank whose peak is 5 meters, and then it descends like a canyon up to a depth 50 meters. Due to the strong current that often changes direction numerous schools of small oily fish can be found along with a rich flora and fauna.



## Cape Bonaster

**Depth:** 5–40 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The terrain descends slowly from 5 to 25 meters of depth to a plateau and a meadow of eelgrass. If you reach a depth of 30 meters you will find amphorae lying in the sandy bottom.

Besides amphorae there are huge pen shells and numerous sponges and stone coral.

## THE ISLAND OF VIR



### Vir Bank

**Depth:** 24–80 meters

**Intensity:** advanced

**Points of interest:** The peak of the bank is at 24 meters and the bottom is at 80 meters. The higher part of the bank is covered with eelgrass, and if you descend into the deep there are mainly brown and red algae and various types of coral and sponges. Groupers, monger eels and black umbers are the usual inhabitants of the deeper side of the wall. The visibility is very good.

## THE ISLAND OF DUGI OTOK



### Lagnici

**Depth:** 1–45 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** A magnificent submarine wall, plunging from the surface to a depth of 45 meters.

Since the visibility is excellent, you will enjoy the variety of colors of the corals, gorgonia, fish, lobsters and other sea organisms.



### Veli rat

**Depth:** 3–38 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The submarine wall descends gently from 3 meters to a greater depth. The submarine world is very rich and colorful. The visibility is excellent.



## Cape Lopata, Sakarun

**Depth:** 0–55 meters

**Intensity:** advanced category

**Points of interest:** The wall starts from the surface and goes down to a depth of 50 to 55 meters. The shallower part of the wall is bare, while at a depth below 20 meters it

is covered with sponges, *Lophophorata*, gorgonia and other coral. Dogfish can often be met, and sometimes shark.

Nearby there is a beautiful beach that is worth visiting.



### Islet of Mežanj

**Depth:** 5–55 meters

**Intensity:** advanced category

**Points of interest:** The most interesting place for diving is on the southwest side of the islet. At a depth of 6 meters there is a hole that descends for 15 meters and leads to a submarine cave.

The wall extends to the right and left from the entrance to the hole. The bottom is covered with algae and there are numerous crabs and shrimp.



### Shallow Mišnjak

**Depth:** 0–50 meters

**Intensity:** advanced

**Points of interest:** The terrain falls in cascades towards the depths. The visibility is excellent. Octopus can be seen in the shallower part, as well as numerous green and brown algae. In the deeper part there are groupers, lobsters and slugs. The current is often very strong. Dive into the blue.



### Brbišćine Cove

**Depth:** 3–30 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The cove is located on the southwest side of the island. The terrain is full of caves and cleft sticks. The most interesting part is the thirty-meter-long tunnel which extends from 6 to 9 meters in depth and one part ends in a hole that leads to the surface, which the locals call the dragon's eye. The visibility is very good.



### Islet of Tukošćak, underwater rock

**Depth:** 2–50 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to adv.

**Points of interest:** The islet is surrounded by two underwater rocks, one is to the south and the other somewhat further to the northeast of the islet. Both are favorable for diving. The nearer underwater rock

starts at 2 meters, and the further one at 9 meters. The terrain falls further down towards the deep and is rich in fish.



### Islet of Mrtonjak

**Depth:** 0–50 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** Mrtonjak is a small islet in front of Zaglav. One can dive from all sides. Besides schools of small oily fish, one can enjoy in the colors of the sponges, coral and *Lophophorata*.

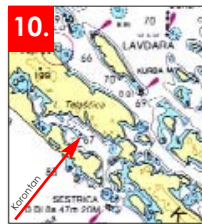


### Lavdara

**Depth:** 5–50 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The wall is very nice for diving. In the upper part there are always numerous schools of various fish, while the cleft sticks hide black umbers and small fish, and the usual dwellers further deep are groupers and lobsters

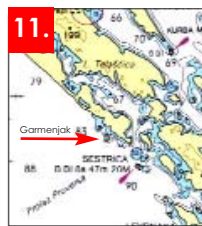


### Islet of Korontan, Telaščica

**Depth:** 2–35 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to adv.

**Points of interest:** Korontan is an islet situated in the cove of Telaščica Nature Park. The terrain descends in layers towards the bottom. The visibility is worse than on the outer side. The shallower part is inhabited by schools of small fish. The green starfish is very usual here and its appearance resembles a dark green earthworm with something similar to a snake's tongue at the end, but it is completely harmless.

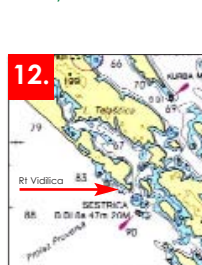


### Islet of Garmenjak

**Depth:** 12–55 meters

**Intensity:** all categories

**Points of interest:** a very lovely submarine wall that comes to the surface to plunge into a depth of 55 meters. Lovely red gorgonia can be seen, and the wall is richly covered with *Lophophorata*, sponges and algae. Numerous fish can be seen, from small fish to moray, and there are also lobsters.



### Cape Vidilica

**Depth:** 3–50 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to adv.

**Points of interest:** At the very cape, and at a depth of fifteen meters there is a hundred-year-old anchor. It is completely covered with sea organisms and has become one with the environment. Schools of various fish swim around, fish such as bamboofish, damselfish



and black-tailed sea bram. The deeper part of the wall is the dwelling of groupers, lobsters and some dogfish.

## THE ISLAND OF ZVERINAC



### Southern Cape

**Depth:** 5–40 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** At a lower depth there is a meadow of eelgrass and many animals looking for shelter.

There are schools of bamboofish, damselfish, dories and many small creatures such as small snails, young sea urchins, sea cucumbers and sea stars. According to the depth, the terrain changes into a rocky bottom, scattered with sand here and there.

## THE ISLAND OF SESTRUNJ



### Vrtilac

**Depth:** 5–45 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The best place for diving is at the northwest of the island. The wall falls in cascades towards a greater depth. The higher plateau is overgrown with eelgrass, and the lower part with numerous sponges,

*Lophophorata*, and coral. Groupers dwell here, but greater amberjacks and dogfish can also be seen.



### Paranak

**Depth:** 8–30 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The wall falls in cascades from 8 meters towards the deep. At a lower depth there is an eelgrass meadow, while deeper down the terrain is mainly rocky.

Numerous schools of fish can be seen. A nearby bank is very interesting for diving.

## THE ISLAND OF RIVANJ



### Rivanj, Tri sestrice

**Depth:** 3–30 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** Tri sestrice are two bigger and one smaller island. On the outer side (Rivanj Channel) the sea is deeper than on the inner side, but attention must be paid to the strong current. The eelgrass meadows are at a lower depth, while further on the terrain falls in cascades. Schools of damselfish and bamboofish swim in the upper part, while in the deeper parts algae, sponges, and *Lophophorata* prevail.



## Rivanj, Rivanj Channel

**Depth:** 3–50 meters  
**Intensity:** advanced  
**Points of interest:** Since the current in the channel is always strong, we recommend beginners not to dive in that part. There are a few locations for diving between Rivanj and Sestrunj. They are walls that gently descend from 3 meters to a greater depth. The visibility is somewhat worse than in the outer islands, making the flora and fauna

somewhat poorer.

## THE ISLAND OF RAVA



### Cape Zaglavić

**Depth:** 15–60 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The cape is rich in fish. While diving one feels as if taking part in a movie, for schools of small and bigger fish swim all

around. The visibility is excellent. Slugs are often seen and small sharks are not rare.

## THE ISLAND OF IŽ



### Cape Parda

**Depth:** 5–60 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The Cape is situated on the southern part of the island. The terrain falls gently from the surface to the deep, and then follows in steep descent towards the depths. It is all filled with various

sponges, *Lophophorata* and coral. Numerous schools of fish can be seen.

## THE ISLAND OF UGLJAN



### Islet of Karantunić

**Depth:** 5–40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** Karantun is a small island situated at the exit of the passage between the islands of Pašman and Ugljan. The inner part is somewhat shallower, while the outer part is somewhat deeper. Due to strong currents many fish are seen here, and already at a depth of twenty meters gorgonia can be seen.

## THE VELEBIT CHANNEL



### Modrič Draga, spring

**Depth:** 3–30? meters  
**Intensity:** advanced, cave diving  
**Points of interest:** This is actually a spring in whose canal one can dive when it is not active. The entrance is at a depth of three meters, and the canal, around three meters wide, descends vertically up to a depth of around thirty meters. There is a narrowing at 20 meters and only one diver can pass through it. At 30 meters depth the canal branches into two separate branches that continue on into the deep.

## THE KORNATI



### Sestrica

**Depth:** 3–45 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The shallow is recognized by the lighthouse. The terrain then descends in cascades. It is very nice for diving due to excellent visibility and rich sea flora and fauna, it is best to dive around noon when the sunrays melt with the clear sea and create a harmony of bright colors and yellow polyp *Cnidaria*, across red sponges and lobsters to the dark-colored algae.



### Islet of Mrtovac

**Depth:** 0–90 meters  
**Intensity:** advanced category  
**Points of interest:** Mrtovac is a triangular-shaped islet located on the outer side of the island of Levrnjaka. There is a vertical wall on the outer side, and it plunges to reach a depth of 90 meters. The wall is full of holes, sharp rocks and semi-caves, in which there are stonebass besides groupers and monger eels.



### Island of Borovik

**Depth:** 5–70 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to adv.  
**Points of interest:** On the western side of the island there is a marvelous submarine wall overgrown with gorgonia, sponges, coral and *Lophophorata*. Besides small types of fish such as gilthead, bamboofish and sheephead breams,

black umbers, sea breams can often be seen, as well as greater amberjacks which appear as fast as lightening from the surrounding blue, in search of smaller fish, and disappear just as fast.



#### 4. Island of Man

**Depth:** 3–70 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The most beautiful place for diving is the wall on the southwestern side of the island. The depth descends vertically and reaches about seventy meters. The left and the right side of the wall are appropriate for diving, but if you turn left, after approximately one hundred and fifty meters, you will reach a 'chimney' whose lower entrance is at 30 meters depth, while the upper entrance is at 16 meters.

There are numerous schools of damselfish and bamboofish as well as many types of benthos fish.



#### 5. Islet of Rašip

**Depth:** 0–45 meters

**Intensity:** advanced category

**Points of interest:** The wall falls from the surface to 10 meters, where there is a narrow plateau, and then follows into a plunge of 60 meters.

The visibility is spectacular, more than 50 meters in vertical direction. It is very rich in flora and fauna.



#### 6. Islands of Mala and Vela Panitula

**Depth:** 3–50 meters

**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The wall falls from a depth of 3 meters to reach 50 meters. It extends between Mala and Vela Panitula. It is covered with gorgonia. In the lower parts

you swim along with schools of various fish.

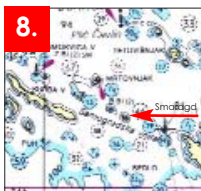


#### 7. Island of Oključ

**Depth:** 0–50 meters

**Intensity:** advanced

**Points of interest:** marvelous wall filled with colors, plunging from the surface into the deep. The visibility is excellent, just like everywhere in the Kornati the fish world is very rich and the gorgonia big and lovely.



#### 8. Islet of Samograd

**Depth:** 0–50 meters

**Intensity:** advanced

**Points of interest:** A beautiful wall that plunges from the surface to a depth of 50 meters. Schools of fish, gorgonia, sponges, a blend of all

possible colors will surely take your breath away. The visibility is excellent.

## The island of Žut



### Babuljaši

**Depth:** 3–58 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The best place for diving is the smallest of a group of reefs. The southern side is deeper, and the northern is shallower and covered with eelgrass. In the shallows remains of old fish pots can be found. The terrain falls gently toward the deep, and creating cascades. Sponges, *Lophophorata*, gorgonia, various shellfish, big and small fish live here.



### Miši Reef

**Depth:** 0–45 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The reef is located right next to Babuljaša. The very reef emerges from the waters and it can easily be seen during calm weather. A meadow of *posidonia*

can be seen at a depth of 10 meters and then the terrain descends in cascades towards the depths. At 30 meters some gorgonia and sponges can be found.



### Kamemar underwater rock

**Depth:** 3–55 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** The underwater rock is easily seen for it begins at depth of only 3 meters. The upper part is appropriate for beginners. There are always schools of small oily fish to be met. Towards the

island of Žut, the bottom descends to a depth of twenty meters, while the outer side plunges steeply towards the greater depths.

## THE ISLAND OF PAŠMAN



### Zaglav

**Depth:** 3–50 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** The wall descends from 3 meters down to the depths. The bottom is sandy and continues to be further so. The current is quite strong. The visibility is worse than on the outer side of the islands. The sea is rich in fish.



## Island of Košara

**Depth:** 0–40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced  
**Points of interest:** Diving can take place at a number of places. If we turn from the lighthouse towards the open sea we will meet cascading terrain. The submarine wall

starts at 26 meters and descends to a depth of 40 meters. The terrain is not as rich as in the outer islands, but numerous schools of small fish can be seen along with numerous yellow coral, various types of sponges, *Lophophorata*, *mno-gočetiñaša* and octopus..



## Islet of Gnalić

**Depth:** 26–32 meters  
**Intensity:** advanced category  
**Points of interest:** The wreck of a 16th century Venetian galley was found here. It is considered to have sunk during a storm. The cargo has been removed, and it is exhibited in Biograd Homeland

Museum. Besides numerous Murano glass objects, there are textile bales, brass candlesticks, cannons, anchors and many other exhibits.

The bottom is sandy and muddy, partly covered with algae, sponges and *Lophophorata*. A pearl can still be found as well as fragments of ceramics and the outer part of the ship.

## THE ISLAND OF VRGADA



### The eastern side of the island

**Depth:** 5–35 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** Vrgada is an island at a distance of 2.5 km from Pakoštane, and it is a real small nature paradise. The outer side of the island is best for diving. There is

a wall at a depth of five meters and it extends in cascades towards the depths. It is covered with sponges, coral and *Lophophorata*, and it is rich in various small and big fish.



### Lončarić

**Depth:** 5–40 meters  
**Intensity:** from beginners to advanced

**Points of interest:** A small wall descends from the surface to a depth of five meters and continues gently on to reach 20 meters where it descends in cascades to

reach a depth of 40 meters. Here octopus, monger eels, groupers, slugs, and with a bit of luck seahorses can be met.





## Interesting facts

- On October 1, 1886 Špiro Brusina, the famous Croatian naturalist, took his first biological samples from the port of Zadar, so that date can be considered as the beginning of biological research of the sea in Croatia.
- In 1937 the Kuščer brothers dived with compressed air and homemade equipment.
- The red coral (*Corallium rubrum*), considered to have the most beautiful shade of red color, lives in the Adriatic (*Corallium rubrum*).
- The Mediterranean monk seal still lives in the Adriatic Sea. It was last seen in the summer of 2004.
- The Archeological Museum in Zadar is the only museum in Croatia with a department for hydro-archeology and a center for submarine archeology is being built.
- In the sixties of the past century, an early Croatian boat from the 11th century was discovered in the town of Nin, not far from Zadar.
- Liburnian boats from the 1st-3rd centuries were discovered in Zaton, near Zadar.
- In the past decade, 29 new types of fish have been seen in the Adriatic, and some of them originate from the Red Sea.
- A museum in Zadar preserves the statue of the Roman emperor Augustus, found in the local waters of Zadar.
- Biograd Homeland Museum exhibits a scale model of the Venetian galley sunk in the 16th century near Gnalić Island as well as the cargo that the hydro-archeologists found in it. There are anchors, cannons, tiny objects for everyday use, brass candlesticks, various objects made of Murano glass and textile. It had all been under the sea for more 350 years.

**USEFUL INFORMATION**

**Croatian Divers' Association (HRS)**  
12 Dalmatinska, Zagreb  
Tel. ++385 1 48 48 765  
Faks. +385 1 48 49 119  
www.diving-hrs.hr

**Pro Diving Croatia**  
Diving Tourism Group  
HGK Split  
Tel. +385 21 321 118  
www.prodiving.hr

**PRESSURE CHAMBERS**  
The nearest pressure chambers are in Split:

**Split Pressure Chamber**  
1 Domovinskog rata, Split  
Tel. +385 21 36 133 55  
Tel. +385 21 34 39 80

**IPM HRM Pressure Chamber**  
1 Šoltanska, Split  
Tel. ++385 21/35 45 11

**Zadar General Hospital**

**Zadar Port Authority**  
Branch-offices: (Biograd, Božava, Ist, Novigrad, Pag, Preko, Sali, Silba, Starigrad Paklenica)  
23000 Zadar, 8 Liburnijska obala  
Tel: +385 23/ 25 48 88  
Faks: + 385 23/ 25 02 35  
kapetanija-zadar@pomorstvo.hr

**Zadar Maritime Police Ferry**  
**Jadrolinija**  
Address: 7 Liburnska obala, Zadar  
Tel: + 385 23/254 800  
Faks: + 385 23/250 351  
www.jadrolinija.hr

**Zadar-Zemunik International Airport**  
Tel. +385 23/313 311  
Faks. +385 23/313 466  
www.zadar-airport.hr

**Reservations and Tickets:**  
Croatia Airlines  
2 Poljana Natka Nodila, Zadar  
Tel. +385 23/250 094  
Faks +385 23/250 109  
zadto@croatiaairlines.hr

**Important Telephone Numbers**

Ambulance Service	94
Firemen	93
Police	92
Road Assistance	987
Information	988
General Information	981
Tourist Information	0800 200 200
Sea rescue and search service	9155

**Diving centers and clubs in the region of Zadar**

**AD-SUB Ltd.**  
15 Jakše Čedomila Čuke  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 25 00 29  
GSM +385 91 53 89 062

**ALBAMARIS DIVING SERVICE**  
4 I. B. Mažuranić  
23210 Biograd  
Tel. +385 23 38 54 35  
GSM +385 98 12 35 330  
www.albamaris.hr

**AQUA TERRA Ltd.**  
Sali b. b.  
23281 Sali  
Tel. +385 23 37 71 38

**AQUARIUS TRADE Ltd.**  
43 Puč Petrića  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 23 09 25  
GSM +385 91 58 25 743

**AQUASUB Ltd.**  
TV Zelena Punata  
23271 Kuklića  
GSM +385 98 19 20 085  
www.tek-diving.de

**KPA BRAK**  
Antuna Štepinca b. b.  
23244 Starigrad Paklenica  
Tel. +385 23 36 96 78  
GSM +385 99 53 44 75

**B & J**  
Levrnaka Island  
Kornati  
Mob. +385 99 48 06 77  
GSM. +385 91 36 99 590  
www.bj.hr

**BUGONVILJA TOURS Ltd.**  
22 Kraljice Jelene  
23210 Biograd na moru  
Tel. ++385 23 38 59 00  
www.bouganville.nl

**CR LOTHAR WEISS Ltd.**  
Sali  
23281 Sali  
GSM. +385 98 76 42 74  
www.dive-kroatien.de

**DELFIN RONIOCI Ltd.**  
1 Obala  
23210 Biograd na moru  
Tel. +385 23 38 48 41  
GSM +385 98 79 90 51  
www.dolphin-divers.de

**D.I.I.V. Ltd.**  
Obala P. Lorinija b. b.  
23281 Sali  
Tel. +385 23 33 77 400

**DORIS SPORT Ltd.**  
Ždrelac  
23262 Pašman  
Tel. +385 23 32 25 587

**FLUCTUS EXTRA DIVER CROATIA**  
7 Majstora Radovana  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 33 76 44  
GSM++385 91 14 11 196  
www.extra-diver.li

**RO FOKA-SUB**  
131 Košljun  
23290 Pag  
Tel. +385 23 69 90 04  
GSM. +385 91 53 02 072  
www.foka-sub.hr

**GALIOLA Ltd.**  
Ist  
23293 Ist  
GSM +385 98 90 14 652  
www.ist-diving.com

**HIPPOCAMPUS Ltd.**  
1 Kerov Prilaz  
23205 Bibinje  
Tel. +385 23 26 10 05

**ŠRD KAMENICA**  
6 Kralja P. Krešimira IV  
22213 Pirovac

**KORNATI DIVER**  
Zaglav  
23281 Zaglav  
Tel. +385 23 37 71 67  
GSM +385 98 16 93 107  
www.kornati-diver.com

**MURADA TOURIST CRAFTS**  
26 a Dr. Franje Tuđmana  
23000 Zadar

**NADJI LAGUNA**  
64 Obala Kralja Petra IV  
23211 Pakoštane  
Tel. +385 23 38 10 56  
GSM +385 91 59 06 617  
www.nadji-laguna.com

**PIROVČANKA**  
18 Trg Domovinskog rata  
22213 Pirovac

**UTO POLET**  
14 Marka Oreškovića  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 21 48 84

**POSSUM Ltd.**  
Ugljan  
23275 Ugljan  
Tel. +385 23 38 80 22

**PROTEUS Ltd.**  
Božava  
23286 Božava  
Tel. +385 23 25 40 26

**RENATO DIVING CENTER**  
45 Košljun  
23250 Pag  
Tel. +385 23 69 90 49

**RUŠEV S.P.O.**  
23273 Preko  
Tel. +385 23 28 62 66

**SAHARUN TOURIST AGENCY Ltd.**  
122 Ist  
23293 Ist  
Tel. +385 23 37 24 19

**SALI DUGI OTOK**  
Sali b. b.  
23281 Sali  
Tel. +385 23 37 70 94

**SCUBA ADRIATIC DIVING SCHOOL**  
24a Bana Josipa  
Jelačića  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 28 03 50  
GSM +385 98 27 38 31  
www.scubaadriatic.com

**SCUBA CENTER PAG**  
10 Branimirova obala  
23290 Pag  
Tel. +385 1 36 66 942  
GSM +385 98 209 144  
www.scubacentarpag.hr

**SMETANA Ltd.**  
4 Stara cesta  
53270 Senj  
Tel. +385 53 88 42 59

**ŠIMUNI SPORT Ltd.**  
Šimuni b. b.  
53293 Kolan  
Tel. +385 52 80 41 00

**SPORTS AND DIVING**  
Hotel Božava-Dugi Otok  
23286 Božava  
Tel. +385 23 29 18 16  
www.bozava.de

**DSRPA USKOK**  
3 Škver  
53270 Senj

**ENTERTAINING DIVING Ltd.**

6 Kardinala Stepinca  
23211 Pakoštane  
Tel. +385 23 33 29 54

**KPA ZADAR**

Obala Kneza Trpimira b.b.  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 33 29 54

**ZADAR SUB Ltd.**

20a Dubrovačka  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 21 48 48  
GSM +385 98 33 04 72  
www.zadarsub.hr

**ZADAR SPORTS SOCIETY**

43 Puč Petrića  
23000 Zadar  
Tel. +385 23 23 09 25

**DC ZLATNA LUKA**

Sv. Nikole Putnika b. b.  
23205 Bibinje  
Tel. +385 23 26 31 21  
GSM +385 91 25 28 021  
www.diving-zlatnaluka.net

**Legal Diving Regulations in the Republic of Croatia**

Recreational and sports diving in Croatia is regulated by the following documents:

1. Ordinance on the Performance of Submarine Activities (Official Gazette 47/99, 23/03, 52/03, 58/03) Ministry of the Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development (www.mmtp.hr)
2. Ordinance on Conditions for Diving and Sports Recreational Diving Courses (Official Gazette 105/00, 24/03) Ministry of Education and Sport
3. Ordinance on the Process and Method of Issuing Permits for the Performance of Underwater Activities in the Sea Waters and Territorial Part of the Republic of Croatia Protected as Cultural Asset (Official Gazette 56/03, 62/03, 12/05) Ministry of Culture (www.min-kulture.hr)
4. Ordinance on Methods, Conditions, and Fee for

Issuing Concession Permits (Official Gazette 51/96, 18/99, 23/03) Ministry of the Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development (www.mmtp.hr)

5. Decree on the Issuing Procedure of Concession Permits in Sea Resources (Official Gazette 36/04)
6. Decree on the Issuing Procedure of Concessions in Sea Resources (Official Gazette 23/04, 32/04, 68/04, 101/04)

**Diving Card**

Diving can be performed only if in possession of a valid Diving Card from the Croatian Diving Association (CDA).

The Diving Card is valid for a period of one year from the date of issuing, and is issued only to divers in possession of valid diving qualifications from one of the international diving associations (CMAS, PADI, SSI, NAUI, NASDS, YMCA, MDEA, NASE, IDEA IANTD, NSS-CDS, ANDI,TDI NACI, PSA, PDIC, SDI, FIAS, ACUC, BSAC, VDST, BARACUDA, IDD, UDI, ... and other international diving associations). The price for the year 2006 is 100,00 kn. It can be bought in diving centers along the Adriatic. Diving can be organized as group diving or individual diving. In order to be able to dive a concession permit must be paid for both types, which amounts to 2400,00 kn.

**Private Diving Schools**

The following diving schools are recognized by the Ministry of Education, Scientific Research and Sports of the Republic of Croatia:

- BSAC (The British Sub – Aqua Club)
- CMAS (Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques)
- IANTD (International Association of Nitrox and Technical Divers)
- NAUI (National Association

of Underwater Instructors) PADI (Professional Association Diving Instructors) SSI (Scuba Schools International) IRTDA (International Recreational and Technical Diving Association) UDI (United Diving Instructors) i UEF (Underwater Explorers Federation)

According to the programs of the mentioned schools divers can be trained in the Republic of Croatia.

**Prohibited Diving Zones**

Krka National Park, parts of interior waters that embrace ports, accesses to ports, port anchorages and dense traffic at sea, special reserves and nature parks (Gulf of Malostonski, Limski Channel), the sea in a circumference of 100 meters around anchored war ships and preserved military facilities on the coast.

**Controlled Diving Zones**

**Kornati National Park**

Diving in Kornati National Park is allowed only in the organization of physical or/and companies registered for the business, and which have acquired an authorized permission from Kornati National Park Public Institute for the organization and diving visits in Kornati National Park.

**Individual diving (outside the permitted organization groups) is not allowed.**

Kornati National Park has seven areas in which diving is allowed.

They are:

- \* Oključ
- \* Mala Panitula
- \* Vela Panitula
- \* Rašip
- \* Mali Rašip
- \* Mana
- \* Borovnik.

Upon diving it is not allowed to touch or/and extract anything from the

sea (except eventual waste material). It is prohibited to purposely disturb or in any way endanger sea organisms. Night diving (between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.) is not allowed. Divers are not allowed to carry or have on the boat with them any type of weapon except a diving knife. Divers must respect all positive regulations of the Republic of Croatia that concern submarine activities.

**Telašćica Nature Park**

Telašćica Cove is situated in the central part of the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, on the southeastern side of Dugi otok. Thanks to its exceptional beauty, wealth and importance, the cove, which holds six islets, and is surrounded by 13 islands and islets. It was proclaimed a nature park in 1988. It had acquired protected area status already in 1980, thanks to its exceptionally valuable plant and animal life, geological and morphological phenomena, valuable communities of sea bottoms and an interesting archeological heritage.

It is possible to dive in Telašćica through authorized diving centers that are in possession of concession permits or upon acquiring a special permit from the nature park.

**Krka NP**

Krka was proclaimed national park in 1985, and it is the 7th national park in Croatia. It is located entirely in the Šibenik-Knin county and embraces a surface of 109 km<sup>2</sup> along the Krka River flow: two kilometers downriver from Knin to Skradin and the lower flow of the Čikola. It is 72.5 km long, taken into consideration the flooded part of the river-mouth, while in length, it is the 22nd river in Croatia.

Diving is prohibited in Krka National Park.

## Recommendations For Safe Diving

Diving is a wonderful activity, but, as in every other sport, there are basic rules that must be followed:

- never dive alone
- always mark properly the place of diving
- do not collect "souvenirs"
- do not touch the sea organisms, do not feed them nor disturb them in any way
- respect your limits and the limits of the diving category that you own
- dive with proper and serviced equipment
- before diving make a diving plan that includes time, depth, minimal pressure of gas in bottles, movement direction, and procedure to be taken in case of emergency
- never get talked into diving
- if you find dangerous and explosive objects do not touch them, notify the police and the port authorities immediately
- respect the legal regulations for diving

Let us protect the Adriatic Sea so that the future generations of argonauts may enjoy in its particularity and beauty.

### Information on the Publisher and Production:

Zadar County Tourist Board  
23000 - Zadar, 1 Sv. Leopolda B. Mandića  
Tel/Fax: +385 (0)23 315-316, 315-107  
tz-zd-zup@zd.t-com.hr  
www.zadar.hr

Ivo Dunatov: Editor-in-chief  
Julije Skelin: Concept and Design  
Sikora: Cartography  
Basic Produktion, Zagreb: Production  
Columna, Split: Graphics  
Ivana Ostojić: Text and Diving Location Description  
Geo Zadar: English, French, German and Italian Translation  
Milan Tomazin: Diving Photographs, other photographs from Zadar  
County Tourist Board Archives

Print: ..... 2006

