



petar trinajstić

**primorsko-goranska**  
županija

u zagrljaju planina i mora

**primorsko-goranska**  
county

embrace of mountains and sea

Uzrečicu po kojoj fotografija vrijedi više od tisuću riječi moglo bi se doslovno primijeniti na fotografije Petra Trinajstića, jer Trinajstić svojim fotozapisima, izborom motiva, kuta gledanja, eksponiranja središnje teme i jedinstvenim, neponovljivim izborom trenutka, slikarski nadahnuto ponire duboko iza površine viđenoga, i to, rekao bih, podjednako kad je riječ o prirodnom pejzažu, graditeljskom i umjetničkom tragu, portretu, običnom svakodnevnom uličnom detalju ili vrevi riječke ribarnice. Ta fotografija s lakoćom izlazi iz okvira dokumentarnosti i proteže se u sjećanja, snove ili vizije. Ponekad predmnijeva i komentar (duhoviti, sjetni, sarkastični) ili aludira na neke slične ranije viđene interpretacije istoga prostora...

Od ovakve publikacije očekuje se da udovolji nekim vanjskim, standardnim zahtjevima, pa Trinajstić kao znalac i autor brojnih fotomonografija, svoj prepoznatljiv umjetnički, naglašeno autorski otklon, tekstualno dorađuje i dopunjava, ni na koji način ne dovodeći u pitanje konzistentnost dojma i jasnoću poruke fotografije, svoga osnovnog medija.

Raduje me što je Trinajstić ponovo dobio prigodu da ispriča svoju fotopriču o Primorsko-goranskoj županiji, jer je zasigurno među najpozvanijima u nas da to svojim fotografskim alatom napravi.

The saying that a photograph is worth a thousand words has a literal meaning in the case of photographs by Petar Trinajstić because Trinajstić with his photographic records, selection of motifs, angles, exposure of central themes and his unique, unrepeatable choice of the moment and artistic inspiration plunges deeply beyond the surface of the seen, and, I would say, he does so equally successfully whether he is dealing with a natural landscape, an architectural or artistic creation, a portrait, a simple, every day street detail or the bustle of the Rijeka fish market. His photography easily exits the frame of documentation and touches the memories, dreams and visions. Sometimes it implies commentary (witty, sad or sarcastic) or alludes to similar earlier interpretations of the same space.

It is expected that such publication should meet certain external, standard requirements, so Trinajstić, the expert and prolific author of photomonographs that he is, refines and complements his recognizable artistic and author's approach with textual supplements which, however, never jeopardize the consistency of the impression and the clarity of the messages of his photographs, his fundamental medium.

I am glad that Trinajstić has gained another opportunity to tell his photographic story about Primorsko-Goranska County as he is certainly one of the most competent among us to utilize his photographic tools for this purpose.



župan  
Primorsko-goranske  
županije  
President of  
Primorsko-Goranska  
County

PETAR TRINAJSTIĆ











U ZAGRLJAJU  
PLANINA I MORA

EMBRACE OF  
MOUNTAINS AND SEA

*Malobrojne se zemlje u svijetu mogu pohvaliti bogatstvom raznolikosti i ljepote svoje obale i svojega mora te kulturom prirode kao Republika Hrvatska i Primorsko-goranska županija. Taj neveliki prostor ispunjen je ne-svakidašnjom raznolikošću, iznimno očuvanim pejzažnim cjelinama, minijaturnim posebnostima, biljnim i životinjskim vrstama, ugodnom klimom, kulturno-povijesnim nasljeđem, idiličnim naseljima i drevnim gradovima, poznatim turističkim središtima s brojnim hotelima, vilama, parkovima. Tu je skladno združena priroda i arhitektura, sačuvana autentičnost. Hrvatska obala Jadrana spada među najrazvedenije obale svijeta. Obiluje otocima, uvalama, plažama, morskim spiljama i drugim prirodnim fenomenima jedinstvene ljepote.*

*Few are the countries of the world which can boast such a richness of diversity and beauty of its coast, sea and nature as can the Republic of Croatia and Primorsko-Goranska County. This small area is filled with extraordinary variety, exceptionally preserved landscapes, miniature peculiarities, plant and animal species, pleasant climate, cultural and historic heritage, idyllic settlements and ancient towns, known tourist centers with numerous hotels, villas and parks. This is where nature and architecture are harmoniously allied, and the authenticity preserved. The Croatian coast of the Adriatic is among the most fragmented coasts in the world. It abounds with islands, coves, beaches, grottos and other natural phenomena of unique beauty.*





















Marine i polja obogaćuju turističku ponudu Kvarnera  
Marinas and fields enrich the tourism offer of Kvarner





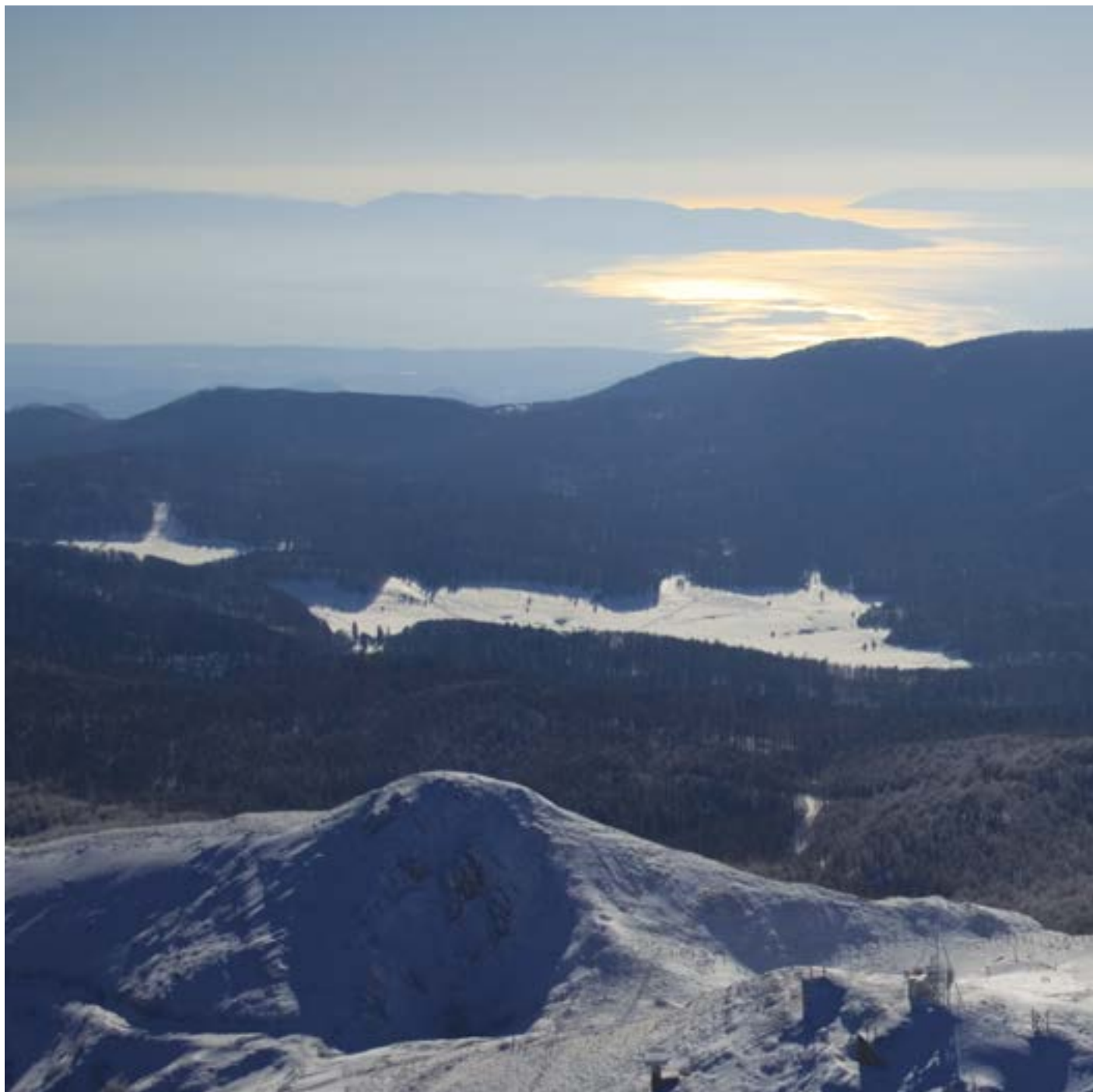


Autocesta Jušiči-Rupa  
Jušiči-Rupa highway









Pogled na Guslicu i Riječki zaljev  
View of Guslica and the Gulf of Rijeka











*U jedinstvenom spoju tragova minulih vremena i iskona prirode, u nepresušivom izvoru ljepote na razmeđu planine i mora, ljubitelji prirode, nautičari, zaljubljenici mora, obala, otoka, šljunčanih plaža, planinskih vrhova i zelenih šuma dolaze na svoje. Zahvaljujući raskošnim prirodnim atrakcijama, toplini mediteranskog sunca, zlatnom bojom obasjanim zorama i rumenim sutonima, kristalnoj bistrini mora, zanosnoj bjelini plaža, zelenom tepihu rascvjetanih livada, svježini sjenovitih šuma i mirisnoj opojnosti mediteranskog raslinja, žuboru potoka i rijeka, planinarskim stazama i stjenovitim vrhuncima, vrijednim ljudima i dobrim domaćinima, more i gorje Primorsko-goranske županije ugosti godišnje gotovo dva milijuna turista.*

*In this unique combination of times passed and genuine nature, at this inexhaustible source of beauty, on the meeting ground of the mountains and the sea, nature enthusiasts, boaters, and lovers of the sea, shores, islands, pebble beaches, mountain peaks and green forests find their enjoyment. Thanks to the luxurious natural attractions, the warmth of the Mediterranean sun, freshness of the sea, golden dawns and crimson dusks, crystal clear seas, dazzling whiteness of the beaches, the green carpet of blossoming meadows, the freshness of shaded forests, the fragrant intoxicating quality of the vegetation, the murmur of the streams and rivers, mountain paths and cliffed peaks, laborious people and good hosts, the sea and the mountains of Primorsko-Goranska County host every year nearly two million tourists.*





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U ZAGRLJAJU PLANINA I MORA  
PRIMORSKO-GORANSKA ŽUPANIJA  
EMBRACE OF MOUNTAINS AND SEA  
PRIMORSKO-GORANSKA COUNTY

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Grafika Zambelli  
Rijeka, 2007.





*The region of Primorsko-Goranska County with the city of Rijeka, the largest port in Croatia, is the maritime gateway of Croatia to the world and of the world to Croatia.*

*Croatia belongs to that group of small European states whose territory occupies the meeting ground of the Mediterranean, the Alps, the Dinaric mountain chain and the Pannonian plain, between the Adriatic Sea and the Drava River, on the site where the Mediterranean deeply encroached on the slopes of the Alpine passes. Its geographic location places Croatia among the Central European and Mediterranean countries. The country itself is characterized by the diversity resulting from this location, thus four main spatial units come to meet on its territory: the Pannonian region in the northeast, the Dinaric region in the east, the Alps in the northwest and the Mediterranean in the southwest. Such a configuration and spatial quality at the meeting point of great geographical regions and civilizational circles and cultures in Southeast Europe provide for great developmental opportunities.*

*The contiguity of different environmental and geographical units points to its exceptional transport significance. From pre-history to the present day of modern communication, Croatia has been a transit country intersected by important international routes. Its access to the Adriatic Sea has been paramount, placing Croatia on the regional and European maps as a country of intersection and transit. The Adriatic coast in Croatia is more than 500 km long, making possible the modern processes of the transport and economic activities. This is particularly true of shipping and tourism which are among the most important aims of its long-term economic development. Croatia, however, has not even come close to realizing the potential of its geographic location, pleasant climate and hydrographic features. Railroad transport dominates the present transport structure in Croatia, both for the transport of passengers, as well as goods. In developed countries, railway, maritime and air transport is utilized to a significantly greater extent than in Croatia. However, if taking into*



*consideration the cargo shipped by Croatian ships for foreign customers, then the transport of cargo is dominated by maritime shipping.*

*Although Croatia is not a large country, its geographical features and the tumultuous historic development at the frontier of large European regions, different cultures, religions, worldviews, peoples and influences all mixed on its territory resulting in varied regional divisions with numerous local specificities.*

*The geopolitical position and development of Croatia, its natural and acquired differences among the different Croatian regions, have been significantly emphasized in the course of the history. As a matter of fact, a significant portion of continental Croatia, including the city of Rijeka, had for centuries been under the hegemony of Hungary and Austria, while the Croatian coast had largely been under the Venetian and Italian influence. Moreover, in some parts of Croatia, the Ottoman influence had prevailed in particular along the Military Frontier and in the Dalmatian hinterland. Throughout the unsteady centuries of historic reality these regions belonged, intermittently or interchangeably, to the Illyrian, Roman, Byzantine, Frankish, Croatian, Hungarian-Croatian, Venetian, Ottoman, French, Austrian and Austro-Hungarian, Italian, German and Yugoslav states.*

*In the course of the last two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, significant geopolitical changes took place which altered global relations. The move away from the bipolar geopolitical global system was symbolized by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. On the territory of the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, myriad new nation states were created in the 1990s, among them Croatia, which changed the geo-strategic and interest map of Europe.*

*Croatia as a young and independent European state which in 1991 and 1992 was recognized by most countries of the world, strives toward global and European integration processes. It became a member of the United Nations in 1992, and, as most other transition countries, endeavors to become a member of the European*

*Union with which accession negotiations have been ongoing since 2005. Since 2007, the European Union is made up of 27 member states in which some 500 million citizens live on the territory greater than 4 million square kilometers.*

*The total area of Croatia covers 87.609 km<sup>2</sup> with 78 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>. According to the 2001 census, Croatia's population amounts to 4,437,460 people, which is less than in 1991 when the population amounted to 4,784,265. This decrease was caused by low natural growth, long-term emigration and insecurity, as well as the recent war.*

*Of particular importance for the every-day life of people is the administrative and self-governance system. Croatia is territorially set up at two levels. At the regional level, the administrative setup has since 1993 comprised 20 counties established on the basis of the transport, demographic, natural, economic, traditional and other interests. Counties as territorial and administrative units in Croatia boast a long tradition dating from the very beginning of the Croatian state. Historically, their setup, number and area changed depending on the social and political circumstances, while their names were given after the territory, rivers, sea, towns and mountains. The city of Zagreb, being the nation's capital, was afforded special status. There are ongoing discussions at present of the need to create larger regions in Croatia in line with the European regional development orientation. At the local, subcounty level, 127 cities and towns and 432 municipalities were set up as units of local self-government. Such a set up of small local units favored a social and communal liveliness in numerous rural communities which have been withering demographically and economically.*

*Primorsko-Goranska County was established on 14 April 1993 encompassing the magical space of Kvarner and Gorski Kotar, at the point of encounter of the blueness and the greenness, the mild Mediterranean and the harsh mountainous climate, varied natural beauty, cultural and spiritual richness.*

*Primorsko-Goranska County is a Croatian ornament of*



*the confluence of the maritime and mountainous Croatia. In the north, it is delineated by the Čabranka and Kupa rivers whose course largely marks the border with the Republic of Slovenia. In the west, the crest of Mount Učka and the edge of Mount Čićarija mark the border with Istarska County. In the east, the County borders with Karlovačka and Ličko-Senjska Counties, sharing the Pag and Velebit Channels with the latter. In the southeast, it shares the maritime border with Zadarska County. A section of the coastal sea with the state border with Italy, at a distance of 22 km southwest of the island of Susak also belongs to the County.*

*The County covers an area of 3,582 km<sup>2</sup> which comprises 6.3% of the Croatian territory. It is an ancient community, rich in experience and diversity; its motto is TRADITION TOWARDS FUTURE.*

*Based on its environmental, historic, cultural and economic characteristics, the County consists of three specific units: Primorje - the littoral and its immediate hinterland, the islands - an archipelago of 45 Kvarner islands, and Gorski Kotar - the mountainous region which is Primorje's hinterland.*

*The backbone of the County is the littoral stretch of Primorje with its immediate hinterland, densely populated with several towns, stretching from Brseč and Mošćenice afoot Mount Učka in the west, to Novi Vinodolski afoot the western outskirts of Mount Velebit in the east and the city of Rijeka at the heart. The second unit of Primorsko-Goranska County is Gorski Kotar. This mountainous region to the north of the littoral area is sparsely populated and mostly forested by conifers. Mount Risnjak was proclaimed a national park. The third unit comprises a series of Kvarner islands among which Krk and Cres are the largest islands on the Croatian Adriatic while the islands of Lošinj, Rab, Ilovik, Susak, Srakane and Unije are also inhabited.*

*The exceptionally strategic location of Primorsko-Goranska County at the crossroad of important European overland and maritime routes which have always been the shortest link of the countries of the Danube basin and Central Europe with the Mediterranean, influ-*

enced the construction of towns along the littoral and the population's focus on livestock farming, agriculture, fisheries, shipping, trade and other economic activities aimed at utilizing the assets of the sea and shipbuilding, as well as other industries. The construction of the Carolinian and Louisian roads toward Rijeka, and later the Budapest - Zagreb - Rijeka railroad, allowed the population of Gorski Kotar which until then had been prevalently engaged in agriculture, wood processing and ore extraction, to pursue new opportunities. Transport and trade developed, new settlements were established and sawing mills and wood processing plants were built.

The diversity of environmental conditions and traditional heritage is reflected in the different economic orientation of different parts of the County, ranging from agriculture and livestock farming, fisheries and food industry, forestry and wood processing industry to construction, port activities, shipbuilding, shipping, chemical and petrochemical industry, energy, transport and communication, entrepreneurship and small business, catering and tourism. The strengthening of basic economic activities and more intense investment in the capital transport, public utility and social infrastructure create the conditions for speedier economic growth, and a decrease of unemployment and trade deficit.

The resources of Primorsko-Goranska County provide numerous opportunities for the achievement of development goals. They include the cultural and historic heritage, geographic diversity ranging from the developed littoral to the forested mountainous region rich in water resources and undeveloped construction sites as well as an improving transport infrastructure with educated population. The County's development strategy is based on the consideration for the geographic, cultural, climatic and historic circumstances as well as the traditional experience of human resources acquired in the industrial, maritime and tourism branches.

At the gateway to western Europe, on the crossing from the Alpine and Central European and the Dinaric and Mediterranean space, enchanting sea and mountainous landscapes boasting rich historic and cultural



*monuments, diligent and hospitable people and idyllic settlements favored the development of tourism in this region. It all started in famous Opatija, afoot Mount Učka from where tourism spread onto other towns of Kvarner and Gorski Kotar; all famous tourist centers only a few hours away by car, plane or train from the heart of Europe.*

*Nature lovers, boaters, lovers of the sea, shores, islands, pebble beaches, mountain peaks and green forests can truly enjoy this unique combination of the times past and primordial nature. Thanks to the luxurious attractions, the warmth of the Mediterranean sun, golden sunrises and crimson sunsets, the pleasant freshness of crystal clear seas, the enchanting whiteness of the beaches, the green carpeted meadows in full bloom, the tranquility of shaded forests, fragrant Mediterranean vegetation, the murmur of streams and rivers, mountain trails and rocky peaks, diligent people and good hosts, the sea and the mountains of Primorsko-Goranska County accommodate more than 2 million tourists annually, 80 percent of whom are foreigners. Tourists from all corners of the world come here, most of them from Germany, Slovenia, Italy and Austria, accounting for 10 million overnight stays. In the oases of pleasant stay and therapeutic effect in Kvarner and Gorski Kotar, modern man, lulled in the rhythm of the mountain breeze and splashing sea waves, finds relaxation, pleasure, rest for the soul and body, peace and inspiration.*

*Thanks to the climatic differences at the point of encounter of mountains and the sea, in the heart of Europe, the bravest have the opportunity to go for a swim in the sea and sledding on the slopes of the Učka or Gorski Kotar within the same hour. In autumn and early spring, this region offers almost incompatible possibilities: sailing, surfing, diving and swimming in the sea and skiing and sledding on the snow. Imagine, all of it in the same day! I know not where else one can experience such geographic, climatic, economic, historic and cultural diversity in such a small space where the scents of the sea and mountains awaken magical feelings and ambiance as on Kvarner and in Gorski Kotar?!*

*Mountains, sea, rock, soil, forest, water and man have intertwined here for centuries, influenced each other and changed. The structure of the settlements, the architectural and historic heritage, way of life, cultural identity, and the wealth of diversity of the natural and geographical features constitute the particular values of this space. Presently, on the territory of Primorsko-Goranska County there are 220 registered cultural monuments and c. 820 identified, but insufficiently researched settlements, archaeological locations, and individual structures which are part of the architectural and urban heritage. The Law on the Protection of the Environment in Primorsko-Goranska County has placed under protection the Risnjak National Park, one nature park, one rigorous reservation, eight special reservations, six forest-parks, two protected landscapes, six natural monuments and four monuments of landscape architecture. Numerous animal and plant species live on this territory, of which some are protected.*

*Based on its size, this is the fifth largest county in Croatia, with 305,505 residents in its 605 settlements accounting for nearly 7 percent of the 4,437,460 inhabitants of Croatia.*

*Primorsko-Goranska County is a unit of local (regional) self-government encompassing 14 towns and 22 municipalities, and the county seat of Rijeka. The city of Rijeka and the towns of Opatija, Bakar, Kraljevica, Crikvenica and Novi Vinodolski, as well as the municipalities of Mošćenička Draga, Lovran and Kostrena are located on the littoral, along the coast. The town of Kastav and the municipalities of Matulji, Viškovo, Klana, Jelenje, Čavle and Vinodolska are situated in the immediate hinterland. Then towns of Delnice, Čabar and Vrbovsko are located in the mountainous region as are the municipalities of Lokve, Fužine, Mrkopalj, Ravna Gora, Skrad and Brod Moravice. The towns of Cres, Mali Lošinj, Rab and Krk, along with the municipalities of Omišalj, Malinska-Dubašnica, Dobrinj, Vrbnik, Punat, Baška and the youngest municipality of Lopar are situated on the islands.*

*Although the heavily centralized administrative sys-*



*tem in Croatia does not afford much authority to the counties, in its capacity of the main regional development policy maker and bearer of democratic processes, Primorsko-Goranska County strives to solve the most pressing regional problems and coordinate the development of the towns and municipalities utilizing the synergies derived from the specificities and the common needs of all the settlements and inhabitants of the County. In partnership with the government of the Republic of Croatia and the individual ministries, as well as the local self-governments, the County contributes to the achievement of goals related to new project development, macroeconomic stability, economic growth, increased employment, social security, increased efficiency and export and improvement of the healthcare and educational systems. Particular attention is paid to water supply, road construction, gas supply as well as the programs geared towards the preservation of the environment, taking care of the purity of soil and water, beauty of the landscapes, the preservation of the monuments of culture and the autochthonous heritage, as well as raising the environmental awareness of citizens. We live in a time in which meaning is sought and senselessness found, in a time of pressures and violence, media racket and manipulation, in a time marked by various divisions between the desired and the possible, the expected and the achieved. Every day, life imposes countless joys and travails, challenges to which this County resists thanks to its persistence, inexhaustible energy of will and action, its openness, optimism and responsibility toward the future.*

*With mature wisdom and mutually interlinked, the County's residents promote the desires for new achievements and results, develop their creative abilities by creating joint creations and values which refine life and leave an indelible mark for the benefit of future generations.*

*At the beginning of the third millennium when the door to united Europe is held open for Croatia, Primorsko-Goranska County respects and nurtures its traditions but also seeks changes which will endow it with wisdom, hope and faith in a better life, peace, freedom,*

*happiness, community and toleration of peoples and the opportunity for everyone to experience life on a human scale.*

*As a consequence of the flow of history, the Homeland War, transition processes, unstable global and domestic economy, market demands, general social and political changes, poor estimations and wrong orientations which neglected production and exports and encouraged consumption and imports, questions around future development arise and can be summed up as follows: What to do now to ensure the future? Croatia and its economy are faced with the demanding tasks of future privatization, award of concessions and rehabilitation of negative economic trends and processes, as well as the adopted rules which enabled the fragmentation of the society which, creating wealth and leisure for the minority, caused and multiplied the poverty and hard life of the majority.*

*In cooperation with the Government, its institutions and other entities, the County promotes a policy which enables the creation of an adequate balance between the desires and the opportunities for a better life and economic growth. The aim is to ensure sustainable economic development, taking care of the preservation of the environment and health, production of organic food and wine typical of the region, preservation of fresh water sources, protection of the environmental and fishing zone and the economic zone, as well as the promotion of employment.*

*In spite of the different activities and commercial interests, it is necessary to join forces to maintain the competitive edge and the recognition of the County as regards its history, tradition, geographic location, significance, infrastructure, human resources, experience and innovative challenges. The synergy, achieved by joint circumstances and divided ambitions, should link all of the County's stakeholders to act together on the global market by successful planning of future needs, and problem solving through integrated approaches based on knowledge and interdisciplinary cooperation. Open European space and free market offer new chal-*

*allenges, and thus a stable legal and political order, clear economic and development strategy oriented towards shipping, transport, tourism, shipbuilding, industrial production, based on new knowledge and technologies, as well as accountable entrepreneurial initiatives, are the premises of growth and development.*

*The past was inherited, and in order to achieve the planned goals of the intended vision, we must create the future. A brave vision and economy based on knowledge, forecasts and expert assumptions are key to success. Competitive and low costs, good infrastructure, efficient operations and services and an educated workforce are increasingly becoming the determining factors.*

*The interest of the public, and the national and international legal framework will increasingly focus on the protection of the environment, including lower levels of allowed carbon emissions and traffic congestion. In this respect, the issues of healthcare, occupational safety and ecology will be increasingly important and the needs for food and energy will grow. Higher standard of living and longer life span will provide new opportunities for products and services linked to leisure and the littoral as well as the hinterland will be increasingly used and their value will grow. It is paramount to assess the advantages stemming from the traditions and overcome the provincial attitudes to ensure the success of the County in the process of European integration. The process of accession of Croatia to the European Union creates additional conditions for the increase of investment in science and education and their linkage with the commercial sector which paves the way for research, new technology and innovation and significantly speeds up development. Continuous improvement of human knowledge and skills is indeed imperative.*

*The creation of more favorable conditions for the strengthening of education and science serves the modernization and restructuring of the economy and the strengthening of entrepreneurship, which will contribute to strengthened production and services which in turn will increase employment, the standard of living,*



*the quality of life, demographic growth and social sensitivity. In addition to the port activity, it is necessary to strengthen the hotel and catering sector, health tourism, tourism and travel services and other activities linked to maritime transport, nautical tourism and the exploitation of the sea resources through fisheries and fish processing industry. It is moreover, necessary to revitalize the agriculture, viticulture, olive growing and livestock farming, as well as production, construction industry, chemical industry, metal processing and other traditional industries such as shipbuilding. The latter, lead by 3. MAJ shipyard, the biggest and strongest economic entity in the County, has an immense development, scientific, technological, educational, welfare, social and cultural value.*

*Special attention must be directed to the protection of the industrial heritage, the revitalization of the old and abandoned industrial plants aiming at the development of new entrepreneurial and cultural activity. In addition to the desired changes in the economy, it is also imperative to improve the operations and the work of the local self-government and the county administration in accordance with the solidarity standards of the European Union, and to promote the development of civil society and civic initiatives in the achievement of greater good. Future requires self-confidence and community, strength and maturity to bridge the gap between what Primorsko-Goranska County is and what it should be. The key to future success is to reveal one's soul, open oneself toward the other person, regions and the world, strengthen mutual trust in the changes which are necessary in society, administration and economy, based on knowledge, innovation, new technologies, humanity and hospitality.*

*Stretched between the possibility and desire, Primorsko-Goranska County seeks the balance in the harmony of nature and spirit, the connection between the past and modernity, the new and the old, different cultures, customs, influences of the Mediterranean, the pre-Alpine and mountainous regions, proud of its tradition and responsibly facing the challenges of the future.*

PETAR TRINAJSTIĆ

ČARI PLANINA  
MAGIC OF MOUNTAINS













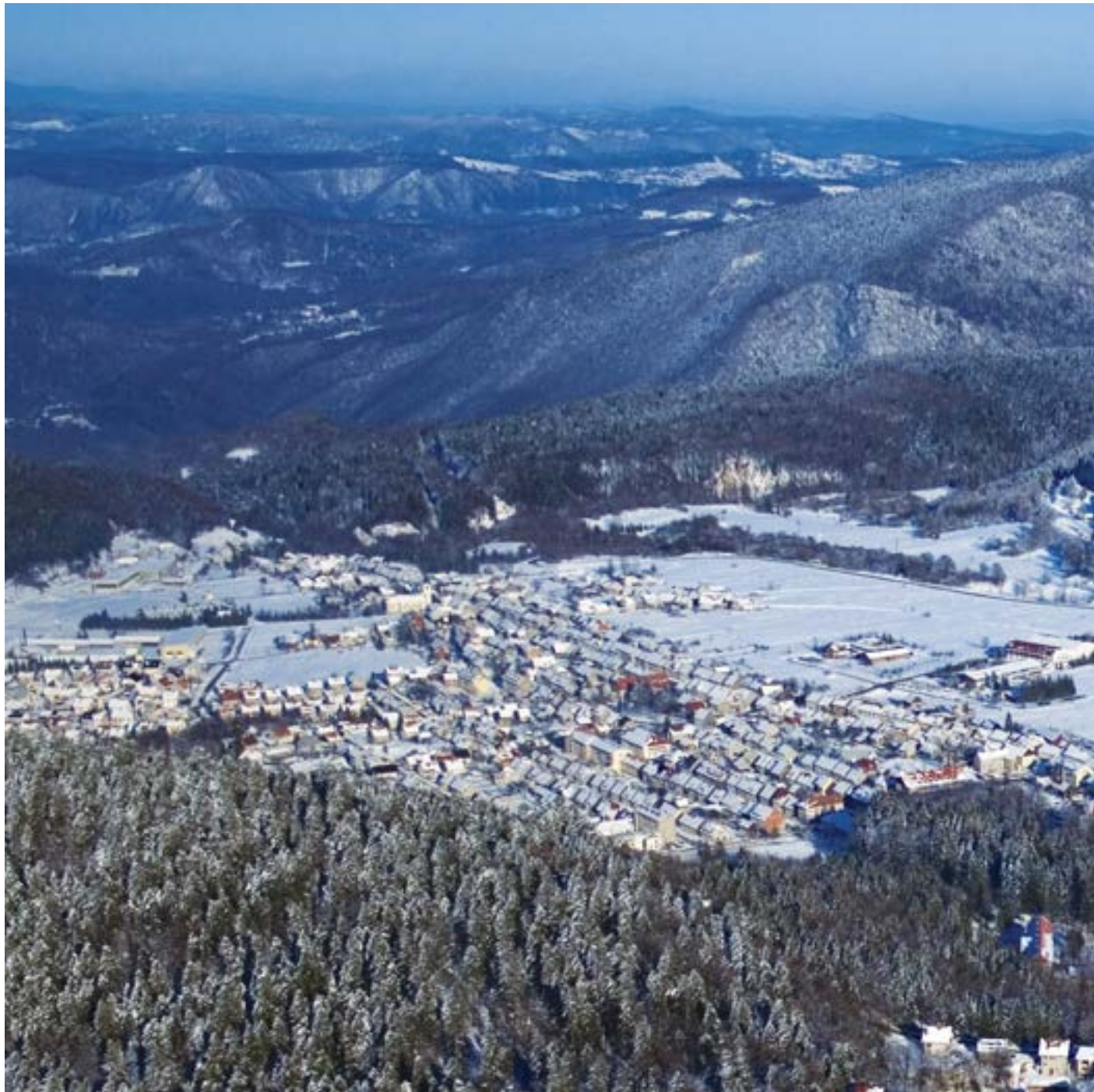






*U gorskom zaleđu Kvarnera prostire se bujni zeleni krš Gorskoga kotara. Izgledom se razlikuje od većine okolnih regija. Nevelikih je nadmorskih visina: od 200 do 1500 m, ali ima izrazito visokogorske značajke. Šumovitim gorskim lancima i gorama stjenovitih ili travnatih vrhunaca kontrastiraju zaravni krčevine na njihovim podnožjima te polja, poljane, gorske livade, lazovi, proplanci, jezera, doline rijeka i kanjonski odvojci. Šume su bogatstvo Gorskoga kotara i ponos Gorana. U prošlosti je zbog gustih šuma i nepristupačnog terena u ovaj prostor malo tko zalazio. Dugo vrijeme je to bilo izolirano carstvo medvjeda, divokoza, jelena, risova, sve dok čovjek nije sjekirom počeo obarati stoljetna stabla, krčiti staze, probijati putove, graditi naselja.*

*The lush green karst of Gorski Kotar stretches in the mountainous hinterland of Kvarner. Its appearance differs not from the majority of surrounding regions. Its altitudes are rather modest, ranging from 200 to 1500 meters; however its characteristics are mountainous. The forested mountain chains and mountains with rocky or grassy peaks are contrasted by the plains afoot, fields, turfs, mountain meadows, glades, clearings, lakes, canyons and canyon branches. Forests are the wealth of Gorski Kotar and the pride of its people. Because of the dense forests and inaccessible terrain, in the past only a few ventured in. For the longest time this was an isolated kingdom of bears, chamois, deer, and lynx, until man applied the axe and started felling the centuries old trees, clearing paths, paving the ways and building the settlements.*











Tršće  
Tršće





Vijadukt Golubinjak i Lokve  
Golubinjak bridge and Lokve







Ravna Gora  
Ravna Gora



Mrkopalj  
Mrkopalj







*Od najstarijih vremena staze, putovi i ceste čvrste su koordinate gorsko-kotarskog prostora, što određuju njegovu opću, ljudsku, prostornu, gospodarsku i etnografsku situaciju. Goranski dio Županije rijetke je naseljenosti i malih naselja. U tom krajoliku tvrdih stijena i pitomih šumskih krajolika od pamtivijeka živi čovjek u suglasju s prirodom. U mnogobrojnim seoskim domaćinstvima sačuvana je stoljetna tradicija gorštačkog načina života. Ovom veličajnom prostoru, gdje je priroda surovo divlja i romantično pitoma, tek izgrađene ceste i željeznička pruga dale su poticaj za preobražaj pa su nastala nova naselja s većom koncentracijom stanovnika i naglo su se razvili: Prezid, Čabar, Gerovo, Vrbovsko, Ravna Gora, Mrkopalj, Fužine, Skrad, Brod na Kupi, Brod Moravice, Lokve i Delnice.*

*Since ancient times, paths, ways and roads have been the firm coordinates of the space of Gorski Kotar, determining its general, human, spatial, economic and ethnographic situation. The mountainous part of the County is sparsely inhabited and with small settlements. In this landscape characterized by solid rocks and tame woodlands, man has been living in harmony with the nature since times immemorial. Numerous rural households have preserved the centuries old tradition of the highland way of life. Road construction and the railroad have inspired the transformation of this majestic space where the nature is cruelly wild and romantically tame. New settlements were created with a higher concentration of population and they developed suddenly: Prezid, Čabar, Gerovo, Vrbovsko, Ravna Gora, Mrkopalj, Fužine, Skrad, Brod na Kupi, Brod Moravice, Lokve and Delnice.*







Pogled na Skrad  
View of Skrad



Zeleni vir  
Zeleni Vir canyon









Fužine, jesenja idila  
Fužine, autumn idyll













Pogled na Vrbovsko  
View of Vrbovsko



Brod Moravice  
Brod Moravice









Rijeka Kupa i Brod na Kupa  
Kupa River and Brod na Kupa





Rijeka Kupa  
Kupa River





Delnice  
Delnice



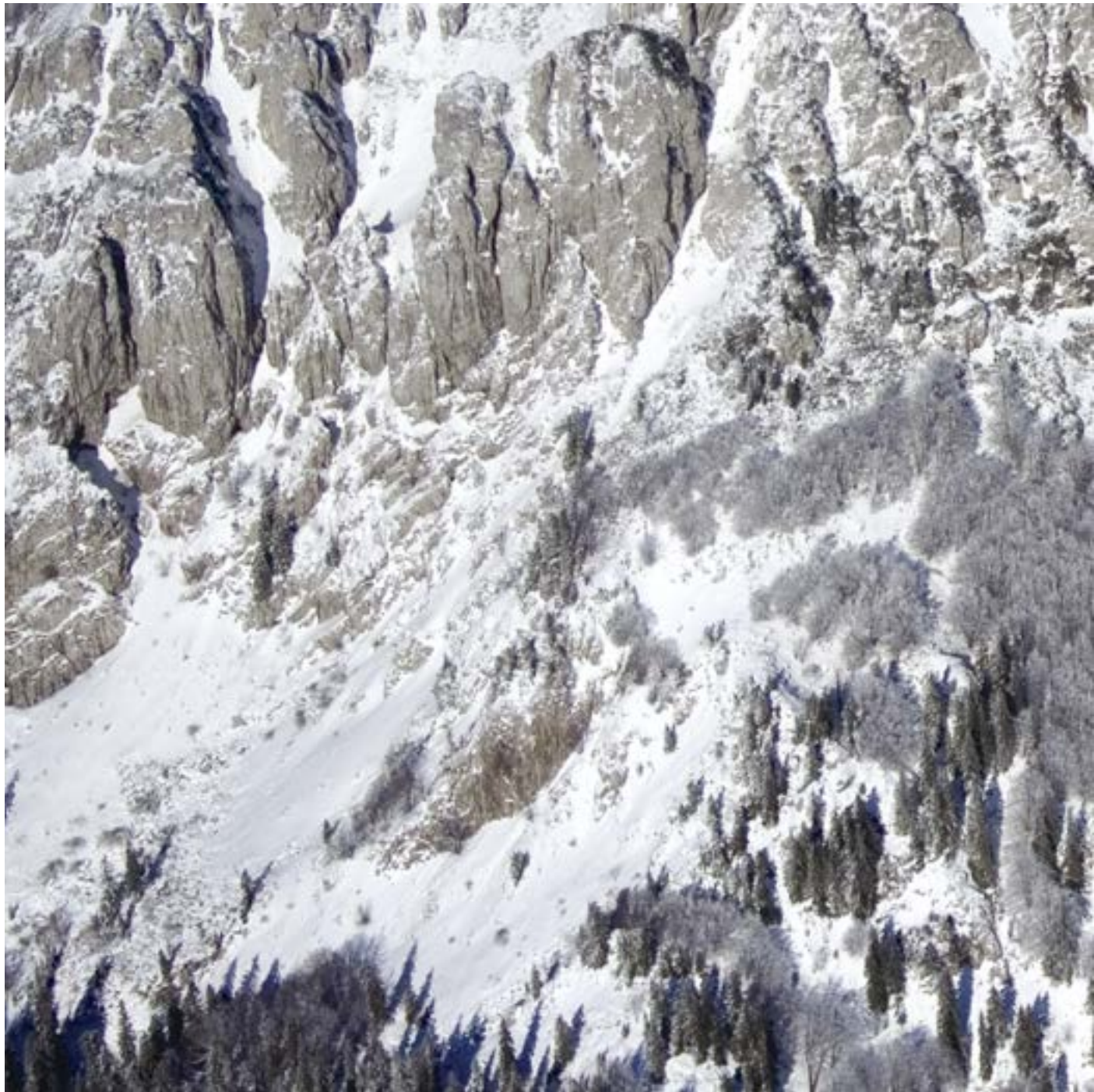




*Većina prolaznika koja putuje Gorskim kotarom starom cestom Zagreb - Rijeka zna zastati na vidikovcu iznad Lokvarskog jezera i diviti se jednome od najljepših goranskih prizora. Preko Lokvarskog jezera pogled puca na Nacionalni park Risnjak i njegov najviši vrh Veliki Risnjak, visok 1528 m. Nacionalni park zauzima prostor između Gerovskog polja na sjeveru i obala Lokvarskog jezera i Gornjeg Jelenja na jugu, skupine Snježnika na zapadu i skupine Dragomilja na istoku. Zahvaljujući činjenici da na nevelikom prostoru susrećemo vrijedne prirodne pojave osebuje ljepote, brojne geografske, geološke, botaničke, klimatske, hidrološke zanimljivosti dinarskog krša u blizini Delnica, Rijeke i Opatije, središnji dio masiva 1953. godine proglašen je nacionalnim parkom.*

*Many passers-by traveling through Gorski Kotar along the old road Zagreb - Rijeka will make a stop at the belvedere above Lake Lokvarsko and admire one of the most beautiful views of Gorski Kotar. Across the lake, the view extends to the Risnjak National Park and its highest peak, the Veliki Risnjak which is 1528 meters tall. The national park occupies the territory between the plain of Gerovo on the north, the shores of Lake Lokvarsko and Gornje Jelenje on the south, the Snježnik massif on the west and the Dragomilja massif on the east. Thanks to the fact that this small area in the proximity of Delnice, Rijeka and Opatija boasts valuable natural phenomena of exceptional beauty, and numerous geographic, geological, botanical, climatic, and hydrological features of the Dinaric karst, the central section of the massif was proclaimed a national park in 1953.*



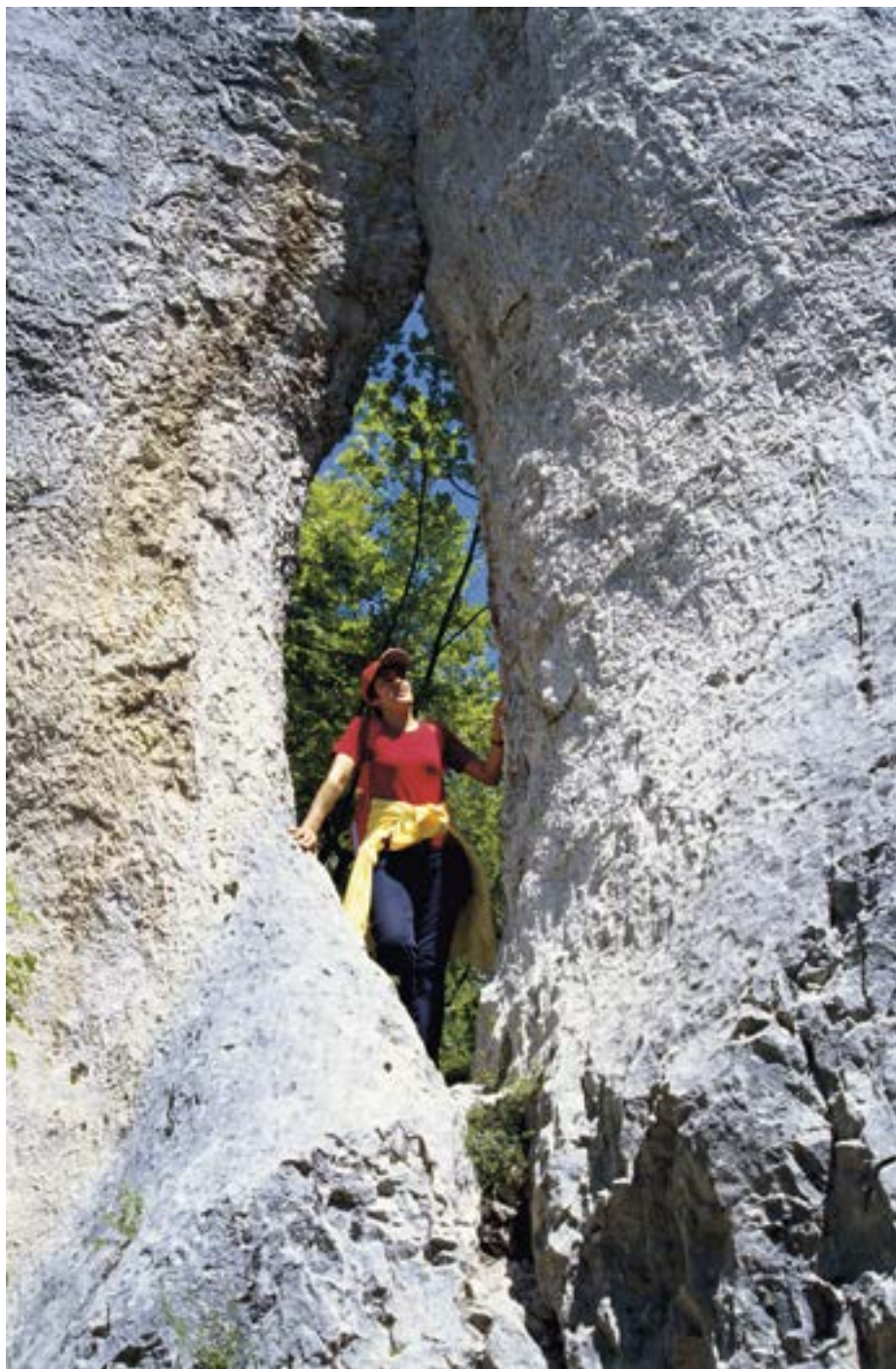






Nacionalni park Risnjak zimi  
Risnjak National Park in the winter









Park prirode Učka, Vela draga  
Učka Nature Park, Vela Draga







Nacionalni  
park Risnjak  
Risnjak  
National Park







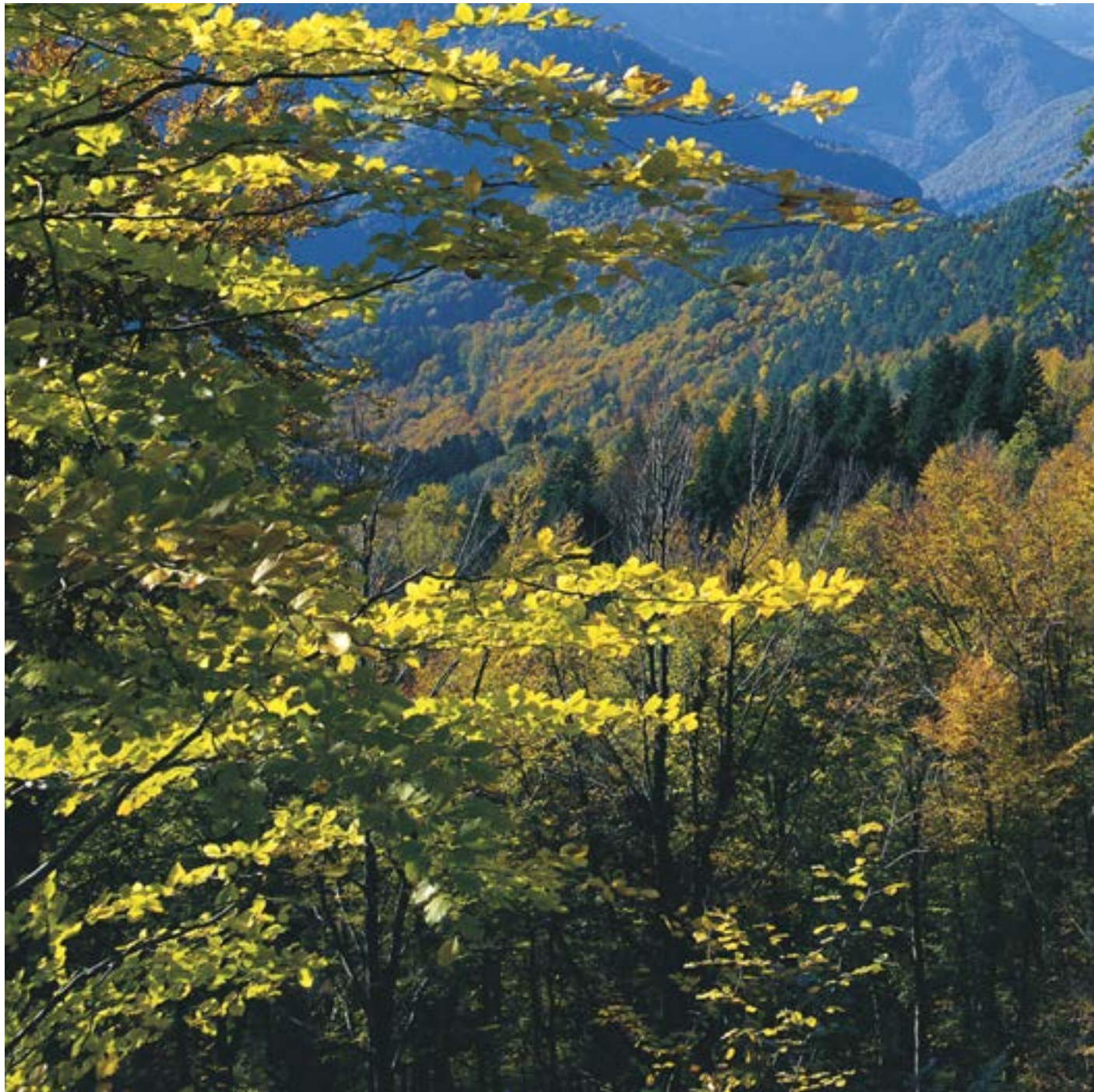


Mrzla Vodica  
Mrzla Vodica

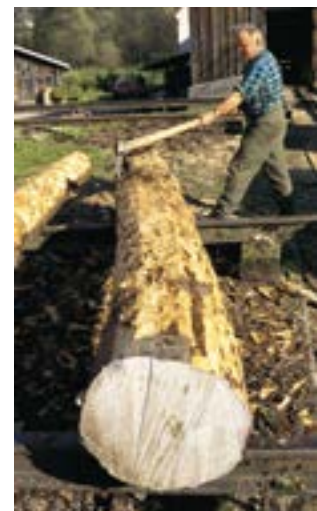


Čabar  
Čabar









Šume su bogatstvo  
Gorskog kotara  
Forests are the wealth of  
Gorski Kotar

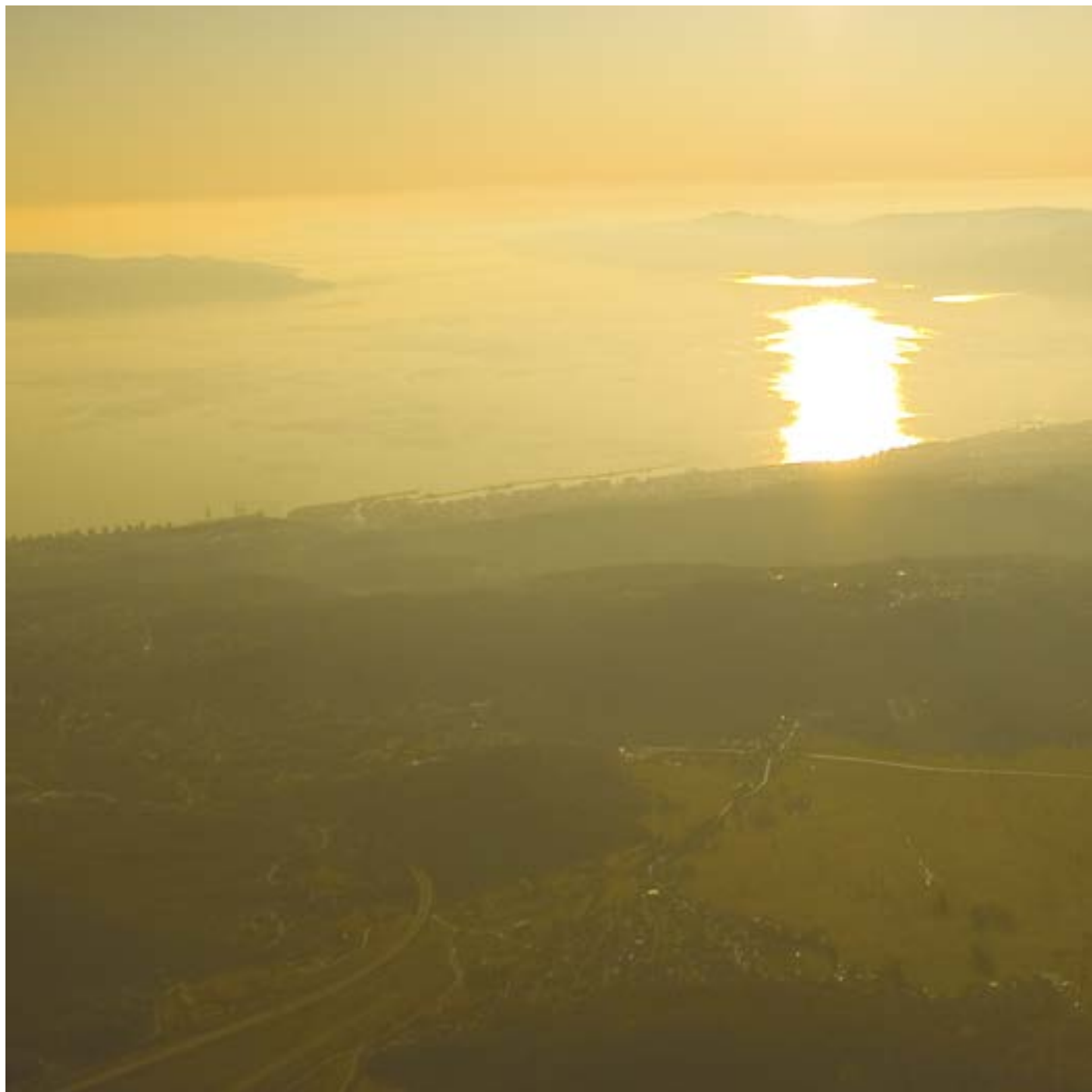


*U zaleđu grada Rijeke, od padina istočne Učke povezane krškom Ćićarijom, odvojene udolinom Jušići - Rupa od Klane, preko pitome Kastavštine i Grobnišćine s prostranim Grobničkim poljem okružene rubom planina Gorskoga kotara, smjestila se općina Matulji, vrata Kvarnera nad kojima od davnina stražari romantični stari grad Kastav u čijoj se pozadini u zelenilu dubokih šuma prostire općina Klana. Istočno od grada Kastva, u Halubju, općina je Viškovo, postojbina čuvenih Halubajskih zvončara. Ispod Halubja, od područja izvora Rječine, najduže rijeke primorčice, preko junački opjevanog Grobničkog polja, prostrle su se općina Jelenje i općina Čavle.*

*In Rijeka's hinterland, the Jušići - Rupa valley divides the municipality of Matulji, the Gate of Kvarner, from the eastern slopes of the Učka and the Ćićarija and Klana, surrounded by the tame Kastav region and the Grobnik region with its spacious field of Grobničko Polje connected to the edge of the Gorski Kotar mountains. Perched above them, the romantic old town of Kastav had been standing guard for centuries, backed by the municipality of Klana and its lush green forests. East of Kastav is the Halubje region and the municipality of Viškovo, home of the famous Bellmen of Halubje. Underneath Halubje, from the source of the Rječina river, the longest in Primorje, to the heroic field of Grobničko Polje, the municipalities of Jelenje and Čavle are located.*









Pogled na Grobničko polje i Riječki zaljev  
View of the field of Grobničko Polje and the Gulf of Rijeka







Pogled na grad Grobnik i područje općina Jelenje i Čavle  
View of the town of Grobnik and the municipalities of Jelenje and Čavle







Pogled na Guslicu, Snježnik, Risnjak i skijalište Platak  
View of Guslica, Snježnik, Risnjak and the ski slope of Platak





*Zimske radosti na Platku. Planina i čovjek ovdje se prožimlju stoljećima, utječu jedno na drugo i mijenjaju se. Najesen i u rano proljeće ovo podneblje nudi gotovo nespojive mogućnosti. Ljubitelji čari mora i draži planine mogu jedriti, surfati, roniti i plivati u moru, a sanjkati se i skijati na snijegu. Zamislite to sve u jednome danu! S morske obale možete skoknuti do dvadesetak kilometara udaljena Platka i na uređenim skijaškim stazama skijati do mile volje, a potom se okrijepiti nekom domaćom delicijom ili skoknuti do nekog restorana u kojem će požrtvovni znalci kulinarstva obradovati oči i nepce i najizbirljivijeg sladokusca. Ljubiteljima lova i smirenih šetnji, željnim planinske svježine u dobrom društvu, ovaj kraj pruža ladanjski raj.*

*Winter joys on Platak. Mountains and the man have been permeating each other for centuries, influencing each other and changing. In the fall and early spring this region offers almost incompatible possibilities. The aficionados of the magic of mountains and the charm of the sea can sail, surf, dive and swim in the sea, and sleigh and ski on the snow. Imagine all of this in only one day. From the seafront, one may stop by Platak, about 20 km away, and ski to one's heart's content, then go for a refreshment of a local delicacy or visit a restaurant in which the culinary experts will please the eyes and the palate of the most discriminating gourmets. For the lovers of hunting and soothing walks pining for mountain freshness in good company, this is paradise.*





Zimske radosti na Plaku  
Winter joys on Platak











Kastav i Kastavština pod snijegom  
Kastav and surroundings covered in snow





Etnografska zbirka u Klani  
Ethnographic collection in Klana







Kastav  
Kastav



Viškovo  
Viškovo





Grobnik  
Grobnik







Halubajski zvončari  
Halubajski zvončari, the Bellmen of Halubje





*Tradicionalna smotra zvončara u Matuljima. Već stoljećima, nakon što se u siječnju oglasi “antonjski rog”, započinju pusni pučki običaji. Zvončarski su običaji jedna od najreprezentativnijih folklornih tradicija koja još snažno živi među ljudima kojima je stalo do zavičajne prepoznatljivosti. Zvončari, kao iznikli iz povijesti, zaogrnuti ovčjim runom s maskama na glavi i opasani zvoncima, krenut će stazama od naselja do naselja po obroncima Učke, Ćićarije, Kastavštine, njegujući arhaične magijske običaje svojih predaka. Svojim izgledom, magijskim pokretima ruku i tijela, uz zaglušujuću zvonjavu tjerat će štrige, vukodlake i zle duhove prirode kako bi se ona opet probudila u što bujnijoj raskoši proljetnog zelenila.*

*Traditional Bellmen parade in Matulji. For centuries, the carnival folk celebrations have begun in January, after the sounding of ‘St. Anthony’s horn.’ The customs of the Bellmen are among the most representative folk traditions, still deeply rooted among the people strongly identifying with local mores. As if arising from the past, cloaked in sheep skins, with masks on their heads and bells around their waists, the Bellmen will tread the paths from one settlement to the next along the slopes of the Učka and the Ćićarija and in the Kastav region, nurturing the archaic magical customs of their predecessors. Their appearance, magical gestures of their hands and bodies, and the deafening ringing of the bells, will chase away the witches, werewolves, various evil spirits so that the nature might reawaken in its lush magnificence of the spring greenery.*





Kipar Ljubo de Karina  
Ljubo de Karina, sculptor











Kastav  
Kastav



DRAŽI MORA  
CHARM OF THE SEA











Plaža Sabljicevo i jedriličarska regata Fiumanka  
Sabljicevo beach and Fiumanka sailing regatta





Pogled na Opatiju i Lovran  
View of Opatija and Lovran







*Podno Alpa, gdje se Mediteran duboko uvukao u njedra Europe u jedinstvenom susretu mora i planine, Opatijska rivijera malo je čudo prirode i ljudskoga duha. U savršenoj ravnoteži s prirodom na morskoj obali od Voloskog do Mošćeničke Drage smjestili su se raskošni hoteli, velebne vile, aristokratske palače utopljene u njegovane perivoje, a nad njima na obroncima Učke slikovita naselja. Brseč, Mošćenice, Veprinac, Kastav gradići su okamenjene prošlosti čije stare srednjovjekovne jezgre uzvišenim skladom nadahnjuju ljudsku maštu i mistično nas povezuju s duhom prošlosti. S njihovih vidikovaca širi se dražestan pogled na Kvarner i biser Opatijske rivijere: Mošćeničku Dragu, Medveju, Lovran, Iku, Ičiće, Volosko i čarobnu Opatiju – biser Jadrana.*

*Afoot the Alps, where the Mediterranean has crept deeply into the bosom of Europe, at this unique meeting point of mountains and the sea, the Opatija Riviera is a small miracle of nature and human spirit. In a perfect equilibrium with the nature, on the seashore from Volosko to Mošćenička Draga, luxurious hotels, magnificent villas and aristocratic palaces have merged with well-tendered parks. On the slopes of the Učka above, picturesque settlements of Brseč, Mošćenice, Veprinac and Kastav are towns of petrified history whose old medieval cores inspire human imagination and mystically connect us with the spirit of the past. The view from their belvederes is a charming view of Kvarner and the pearls of the Opatija Riviera: Mošćenička Draga, Medveja, Lovran, Ika, Ičići, Volosko and magical Opatija - the pearl of the Adriatic.*











Mošćenička Draga i terasa  
hotela Milenij u Opatiji  
Mošćenička Draga and the terrace  
of hotel Milenij in Opatija







Detalji vile u Lovranu  
Detail of a villa in Lovran





Park Angiolina u Opatiji  
Park Angiolina in Opatija





Jutro u Mošćenicama i Opatiji  
Morning in Mošćenice and Opatija







*Opatija je munjevito zasjala na europskoj turističkoj sceni 19. stoljeća. A sve je počelo 1844. kada je riječki patricij Iginio Scarpa uz benediktinski samostan, opatiju Sv. Jakova sagradio vilu Angiolinu. Ljekovito udisanje aromatičnog bilja i svježeg zraka na dodiru mora i planina, uz obilje prirodnih ljepota, bilo je dobrom osnovom razvoja opatijskog i hrvatskog turizma. Opatija je znala u pravo vrijeme oživotvoriti ideju o moru i morskom zraku kao efikasnom i jeftinom lijeku te već 1884. godine dobiva hotel Kvarner, prvi hotel na istočnoj obali Jadrana. Pročula se kao oaza ugodna boravka i terapijskog djelovanja. Ljudi s carskoga dvora, otmjena aristokracija, romantični kavaliri i dvorske dame, započeli su hodočastiti “Dami s kamelijama” ispod Učke gore.*

*Opatija has taken the European tourism stage in a flash in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It all began in 1844 when Rijeka patrician Iginio Scarpa had villa Angiolina constructed next to the Benedictine monastery, the abbey of St. Jacob. The medicinal inhalation of aromatic vegetation and fresh air, in addition to a wealth of natural beauty, constituted an excellent base for the development of tourism in Opatija and Croatia. Opatija knew at the right time how to implement the idea of the sea and marine air as an efficient and inexpensive medicine and as early as 1884 the Kvarner was erected, the first hotel on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. It gained a reputation of an oasis of pleasant stay and therapeutic effect. People from the imperial court, elegant aristocracy, romantic gentlemen and ladies in waiting began their pilgrimage to the Lady with Camellias afoot Mount Učka.*







Rijeka, najveća hrvatska luka i središte Županije; jedriličarska regata Fiumanka  
Rijeka, the largest Croatian port and County center; Fiumanka sailing regatta





*U slikovitoj panorami Kvarnera rascvala se Rijeka na nekoliko desetaka kvadratnih kilometara između modrila mora i plavetnila neba, na ogrlici gorja, rastući “uvis i ušir”, lijevo i desno od rječice Rječine, između uvala Preluk i Martinšćica odnosno Grada Opatije i Općine Kostrene. Dopadljiva slikovnica satkana od bijelih nebodera, lučkih terminala, zahuktalih rafinerijskih postrojenja, vitkih struktura dizalica, brodogradilišnih navoza i dokova u milovidnom, a istodobno dramatičnom pejzažu impresivnog gorskog okvira i široke morske pučine sa siluetama usidrenih brodova, daje poziciji Rijeke osobitu draž i stvara jedinstven vizualni doživljaj. Rijeka je bila i ostala mjesto prometa, industrije i trgovine, ključnište puteva, prometna žila kucavica, uzavrelo tranzitno raskršće, poprište dolazaka i odlazaka.*

*In the picturesque landscape of Kvarner, Rijeka has flourished on a few dozen square kilometers between the sea and the skies, surrounded by mountains, growing to the left and the right of the Rječina, between the coves of Preluk and Martinšćica, that is between the town of Opatija and the municipality of Kostrena. A pleasant picture book composed of white skyscrapers, port terminals, steaming oil refinery plants, lean crane structures, shipyard slipways and berths in a pleasant yet dramatic setting of the impressive mountainous frame and the wide open seas, Rijeka's location is uniquely charming. Rijeka has remained to this day a place of transport, industry, trade, a crossroad and traffic lifeline, a site of arrivals and departures.*









Rijeka  
Rijeka









Pogled na kontejnerski terminal  
View of the container terminal



Bogatstvo plodova mora na riječkoj ribarnici  
Abundance of seafood at the Rijeka fish market















Katedrala Sv. Vida i Rijeka noću  
St. Vitus cathedral and Rijeka by night





Pogled na Spomenik oslobođenja i Trsat  
View of the Liberation Memorial and Trsat





*Grad Rijeka začeo se još u praskozorju povijesti podno Alpa na nekadašnjoj liburnijskoj obali Jadrana uz ušće Rječine i tijekom burne povijesti izrastao je u grad zavidnog duhovnog obzorja. Danas je Rijeka metropola Kvarnera, središte Primorsko-goranske županije i Riječke nadbiskupije u kojoj početkom trećeg milenija živi gotovo 150.000 ljudi. Bogatom hrvatskom baštinom, ali i mnogostrukim apeninskim i europskim prožimanjima, Rijeka u mediteranskom ozračju baštini duhovnosti koje su uvijek priznavale ljudsku mjeru i punoću života. Svekolikim značajem ovaj grad pomorstva, brodogradnje, industrije, trgovine, turizma, kulture, duhovnosti, znanosti, umjetnosti i poslovnih iskoraka, prilagodljiv novim pravilima i novom vremenu, širom je otvoren svijetu.*

*The City of Rijeka originated at the dawn of history, at foot the Alps on what used to be the Liburnian shores of the Adriatic, along the mouth of the Rječina. In the course of its tumultuous past, it became a city of an enviable spiritual horizon. Today, Rijeka is the metropolis of Kvarner, center of Primorsko-Goranska County and the Archdiocese of Rijeka which at the beginning of the third millennium is home to almost 150,000 people. Thanks to its Croatian heritage and multiple Apennine and European influences, Rijeka has inherited a spirituality which has always recognized human measure and the fullness of life. This city of shipping, shipbuilding, industry, trade, tourism, culture, spirituality, science, art and business achievements keeps adapting to the new rules and new times and remains open towards the world.*







Tower center  
Tower center







Uz riječke fontane  
By Rijeka's fountains







NOVI CEN

oređobanka

POKRAŠA

POKRAŠA

Riječko

Ajm

Riječko



Na Koblerovom trgu  
On Kobler Square







Bogat likovni život; izložba u Modernoj galeriji  
Prolific art life; exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art



*Muzeji i galerije čuvaju i prezentiraju suvremena umjetnička djela, ali i povijesnu, kulturnu i prirodoslovnu baštinu. Kazalište u Rijeci ima višestoljetnu tradiciju; umjetnost u hramu muze Thalije uvijek je ispunjavala ponosom. Hrvatsko narodno kazalište Ivana plemenitog Zajca hram je kulture, prodora u dubinu istine umjetničkog djela velikih i značajnih scenskih ostvarenja: opere, baleta, hrvatske i talijanske drame. Svake večeri zastor tek dijeli maštu od stvarnosti, one domaće i svjetske. Drama na hrvatskom i talijanskom jeziku, opera, opereta, balet, koncerti, priznati umjetnici, domaći i gosti, oživljavaju scenu kroz koju se gleda svijet i sama sebe ponekad kroz gorčinu smijeha i plača, katkad kroz zabavu ili velika nadahnuća ljudske umnosti i ludosti.*

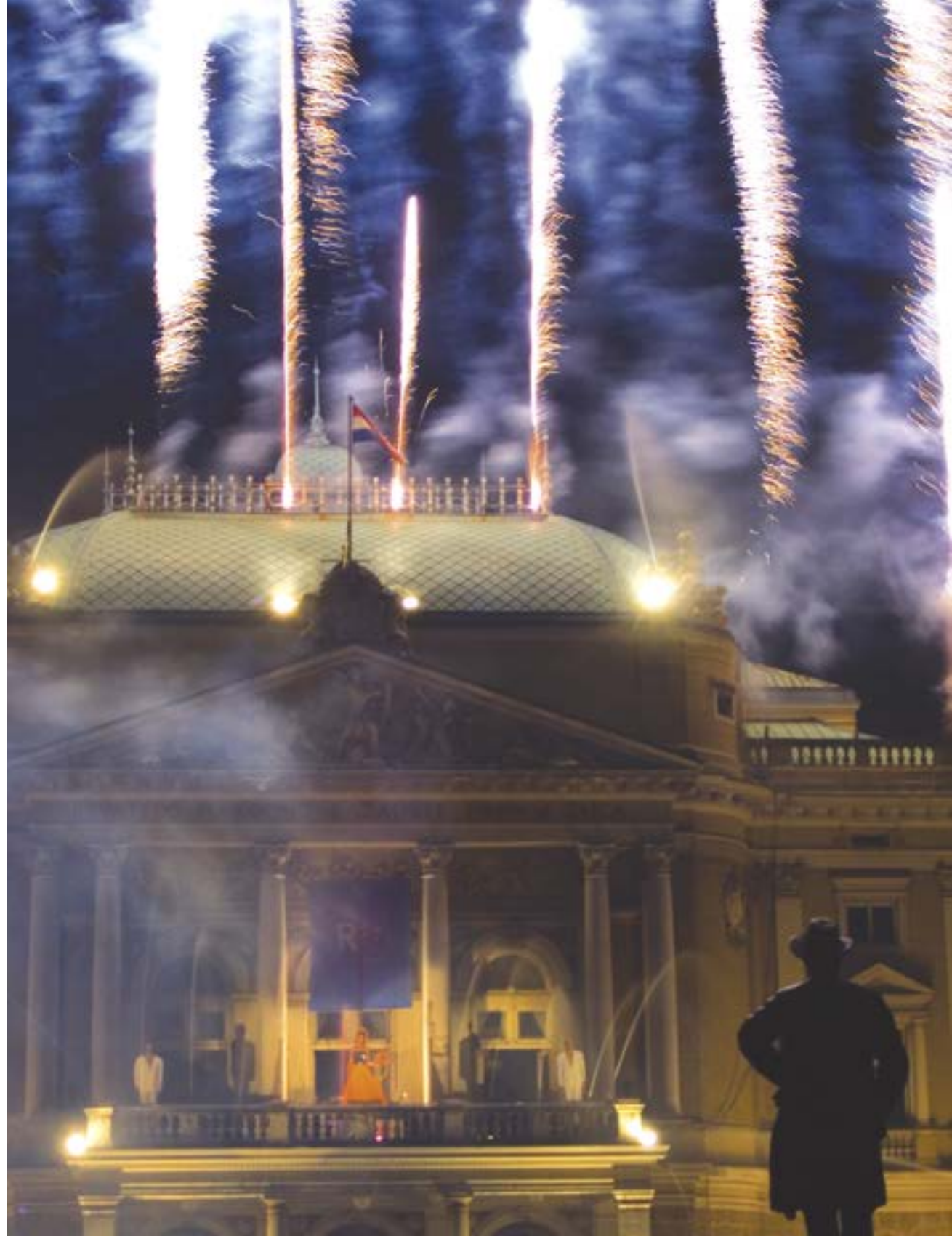
*Museums and galleries safekeep and present modern works of art, as well as the historic, cultural and natural history heritage. The theatrical tradition in Rijeka is centuries old: the Muse Thalia has always taken pride in the art in its temple. The Croatian National Theater of Ivan pl. Zajc is a temple of culture, penetration into the depths of artistic truths and significant onstage achievements of the opera, ballet, Croatian and Italian drama. Each evening the curtain separates fantasy from reality. Croatian and Italian drama, opera, operetta, ballet, concerts, renowned domestic and guest artists bring to life the stage which reflects the world and itself through bitter laughter and sobs, entertainment and great inspirations of human genius and insanity.*







Na sceni Hrvatskog narodnog kazališta Ivana pl. Zajca  
Onstage at the Ivan pl. Zajc Croatian National Theater











*Žitelji hrvatske obale Jadrana odavna su svladali tehniku gradnje brodova. Hrvatski je čovjek tijekom svoje opstojnosti na prostorima Primorsko-goranske županije dosegnuo vrhunske brodograđevne vještine. Višestoljetni kontinuitet te gradnje potvrđuje se visokom kakvoćom izrade i novim projektantskim rješenjima pa hrvatski brodograditelji i njihovi brodovi uživaju svjetski ugled. Danas brodogradnja nema samo ekonomsku važnost za hrvatsku državu i veliku zaposlenost, već predstavlja snažnu razvojnu, znanstveno-tehnološku, obrazovnu, socijalnu, društvenu i kulturnu vrijednost i nedvojbeno je pokretač sveopćeg industrijskog, tehničko-tehnološkog napretka. Brodogradnja je ovdje postala i nešto više od puke privredne djelatnosti - gotovo način života.*

*The inhabitants of the Croatian coast of the Adriatic had long ago mastered the shipbuilding techniques. During his existence on the territory of Primorsko-Goranska County, the Croatian man has acquired the highest shipbuilding skills. Centuries-long continuity of shipbuilding is confirmed by the high quality of workmanship and new designs thanks to which Croatian shipbuilders and their ships enjoy worldwide recognition. Today, shipbuilding is not only important for the economy and employment in Croatia, it also has a developmental, scientific, technological, educational, social and cultural value. It is, undoubtedly, a vehicle for the overall industrial and technological progress. Shipbuilding here has become more than a mere economic activity - it is almost a way of life.*

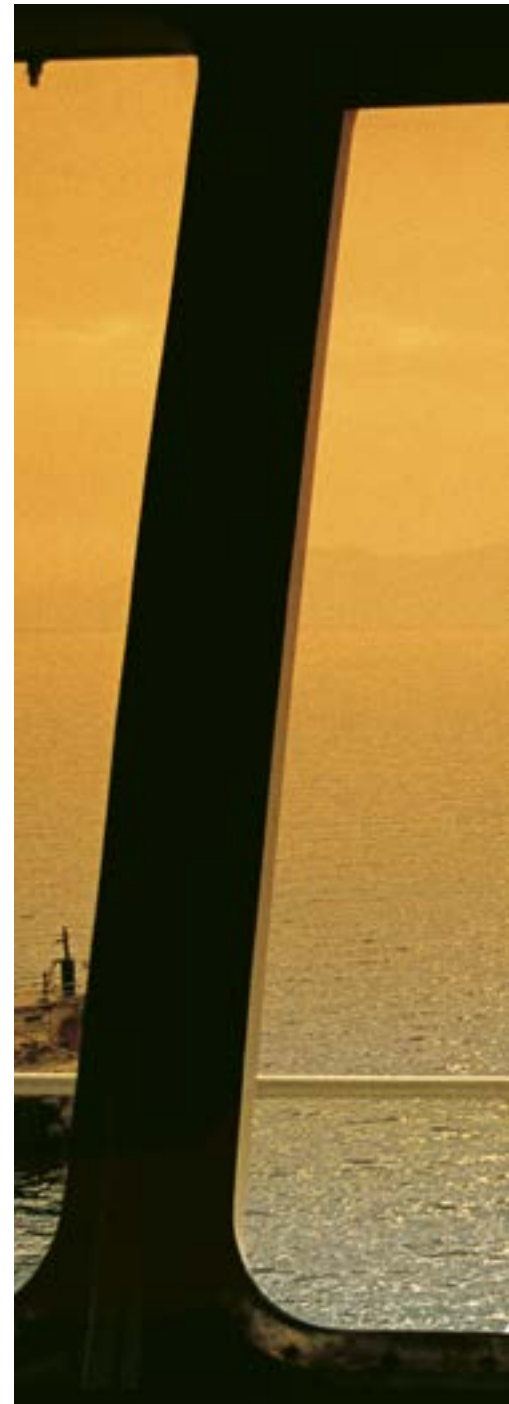












Novogradnja izgrađena u brodogradilištu 3. MAJ  
Newly constructed ship at 3. MAJ shipyard









Postrojenja rafinerije nafte na Urinju  
Oil refinery plants at Urinj







Bakar i Bakarski zaljev  
Bakar and the Gulf of Bakar

Petlja Čavle i  
pogled na Riječki zaljev  
Čavle highway exit and  
the view of the Gulf of Rijeka







*U jedinstvenom Bakarskom zaljevu širine do 600 metara i dužine od gotovo 6 km, na dnu većeg duguljastog krila, smjestio se drevni pomorski grad Bakar. U zaštićenoj uvali na ulazu u Bakarski zaljev stražu čuva Kraljevica s dvorcima Zrinskog i Frankopana u kojoj je car Karlo VI. 1729. izgradio luku i brodogradilište kako bi Austrija postala snažna pomorska sila. U to vrijeme susjedna Crikvenica bila je malo tiho ribarsko naselje na području nekadašnje vojne rimske postaje Ad turres. Današnja turistička Crikvenica ime je dobila po crkvici pavlinskog samostana na ušću potoka Dubračina iz kojega je prije pet stoljeća mali Julije Klović otišao na daljnje studije i rad u Rim, Veneciju, Firencu i Parmu i postao čuveni Georgius Julius Croata odnosno “Michelangelo minijature”.*

*The ancient seafaring town of Bakar is located in the unique Gulf of Bakar which is 600 meters wide and almost 6 kilometers long, at the bottom of its longer wing. Kraljevica and its castles of the Zrinskis and the Frankopans guard the gulf, located in a sheltered cove at the beginning of the Gulf of Bakar. This is where Emperor Charles VI had a harbor and a shipyard built in 1729 with the intention of turning Austria into a major maritime power. At that time, neighboring Crikvenica was a small fishermen's village on the site of the former Roman military station Ad turres. Present day Crikvenica was named after a small church of the Paulist monastery at the mouth of the Dubračina stream. It was from here that five centuries ago young Julije Klović left to be educated and work in Rome, Venice, Florence and Parma, becoming the famous Georgius Julius Croata, “Michelangelo of miniatures.”*



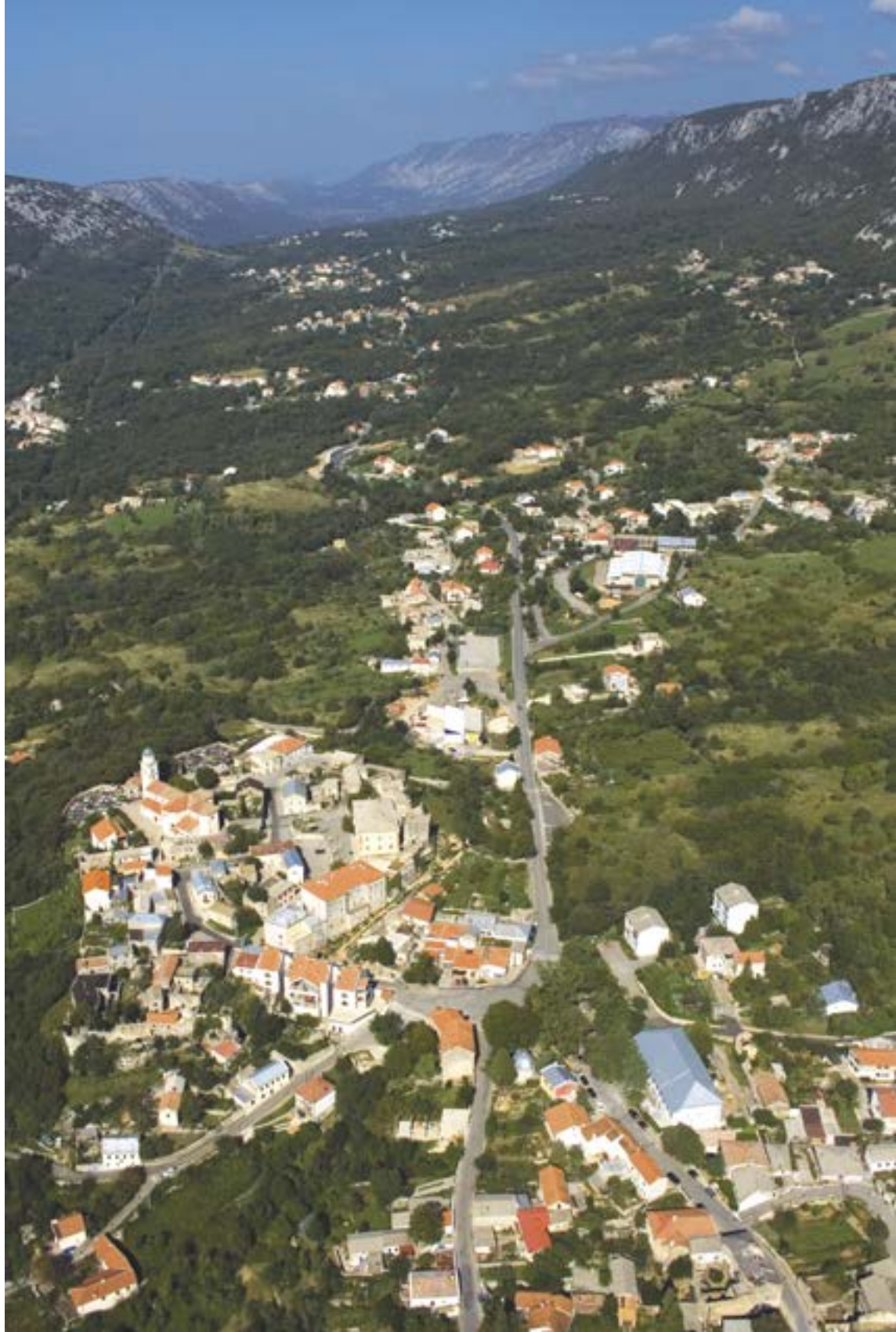






Kostrena  
Kostrena

Bribir  
Bribir







Kraljevica  
Kraljevica



Crikvenica  
Crikvenica



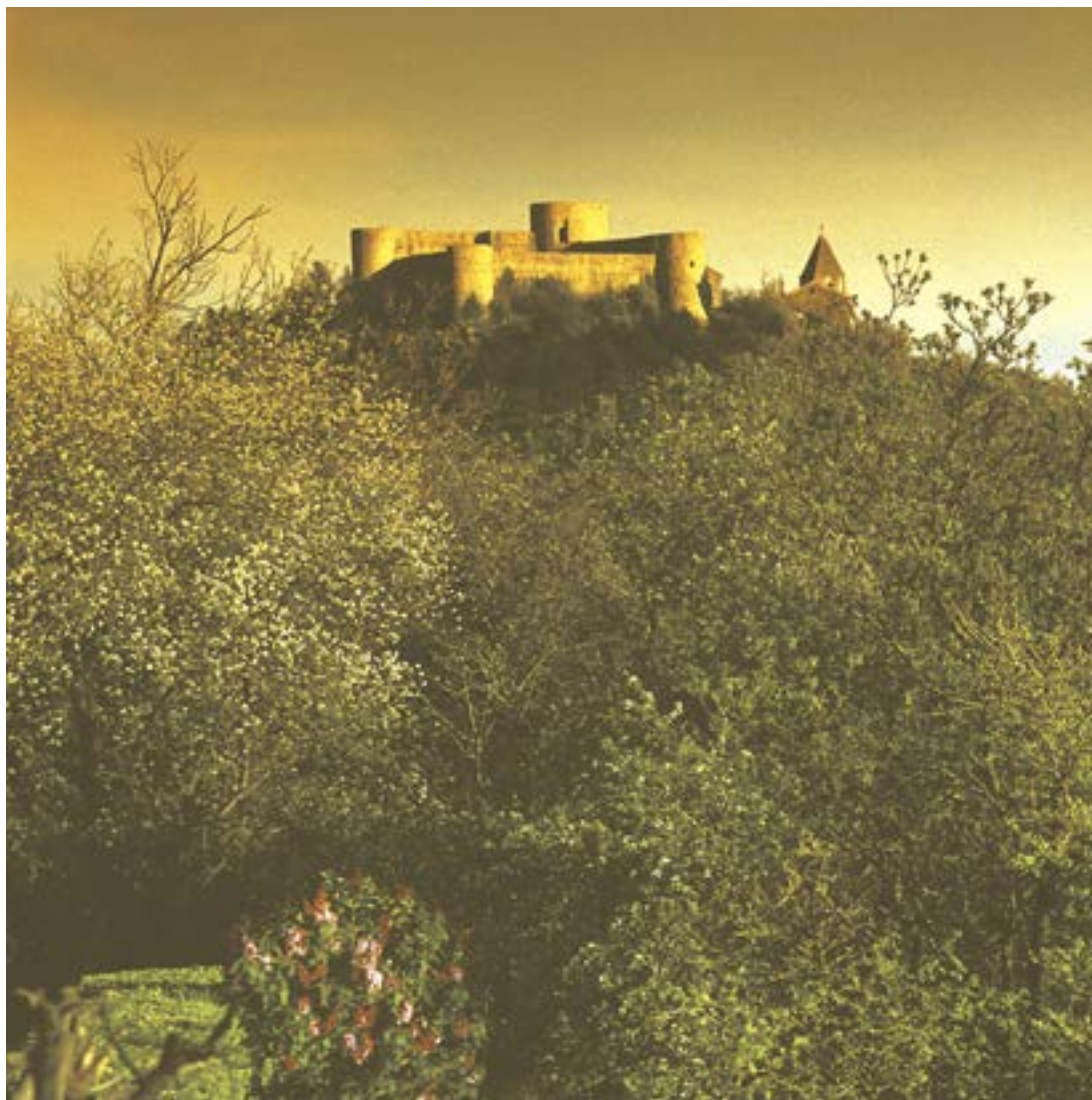
*Iznad ušća Suhe Ričine Novi Vinodolski je nastao iz utvrde krčkih knezova, kasnije nazvanih Frankopani, koja je svojom siluetom na strmom brežuljku dominirala nad Vinodolskom dolinom koju su još u rimska vremena zbog bujnih vinograda nazivali Vallis vineria. S namjerom da se pismeno urede odnosi između krčkih knezova i kaštela u njihovom posjedu: Trsata, Grobnika, Bakra, Bribira, Hreljina, Drivenika, Grižana, Novoga i Ledenica, 1288. godine redigiran je glasoviti Vinodolski zakonik, jedan od najvažnijih dokumenata hrvatskog srednjovjekovnog običajnog prava napisan glagoljskim pismom. Zahvaljujući blagodatima podneblja i kulturno-povijesnom nasljeđu, Novi Vinodolski je izrastao u poznato turističko mjesto prepoznatljive urbane i duhovne kulture.*

*Above the mouth of Suha Ričina, Novi Vinodolski developed from the fortification of the dukes of Krk, later called the Frankopans, which, perched atop a steep hill, dominated the Vinodol valley, in the Roman times known as Vallis vineria because of the abundant vineyards. With the aim to stipulate in writing the relations between the dukes of Krk and the fortifications in their possession: Trsat, Grobnik, Bakar, Bribir, Hreljin, Drivenik, Grižane, Novi and Ledenice, the Code of Vinodol was edited in 1288. It is one of the most significant documents of the Croatian medieval common law written in Glagolitic. Thanks to the assets of the region and the cultural and historic heritage, Novi Vinodolski has grown into a famous tourist town recognized for its urban and spiritual culture.*









Drivenik  
Drivenik

Bakar  
Bakar



*Krk je najnaseljeniji jadranski otok s više od šezdeset slikovitih naselja. Čovjek i prostor tu su neraskidivo povezani. Sva važnija naselja nisu nasumce izgrađena, locirana su još u davnini na izabranim mjestima između plavog mora i zelenog zaleđa. S istaknutih položaja dominirala su nad okolnim tlom i pružala sigurnost zaštite. Svjedoči to drevnim zidinama utvrđeni grad Krk, duhovni i administrativni centar otoka, koji uzvišenim skladom nadahnjuje ljudsku misao i mistično nas povezuje s duhom prošlosti poput glagoljaškog Vrbnika, frankopanskog Omišlja, opjevanog Dobrinja, romantične Baške, nautičkog Punta, turističke Malinske. Sve su to urbani biseri, malene oaze pismenosti i svetosti, prave riznice kulturno--povijesnih i duhovnih vrijednosti.*

*Krk is the most populated Adriatic island with more than sixty picturesque settlements. Man and space are irrevocably linked here. The most important settlements were not haphazardly built, their location was determined in the ancient times on selected sites between the blue sea and the green hinterland. From their prominent locations they dominated over the surrounding areas and provided security and protection. An example of this is the town of Krk fortified in ancient times, a spiritual and administrative center of the island whose sublime harmony inspires human thought and mystically connects us with the spirit of the past. Others include Glagolitic Vrbnik, Omišalj of the Frankopans, Dobrinj celebrated in song, romantic Baška, nautical Punat and tourist Malinska. All of them are urban pearls, small oases of literacy and sanctity and true treasures of cultural, historic and spiritual values.*









Pogled na Kornič, Punat i Puntarsku dragu s otočićem Košljunom  
View of Kornič, Punat and Puntarska Draga with the islet of Košljun





Panorama Omišlja s naftnim terminalom  
View of Omišalj with the oil terminal



Malinska  
Malinska





Dobrinj  
Dobrinj







*Grad Krk je najbrojnije naselje otoka Krka. Već više od dva milenija odvija se život u ovom gradu gotovo na istim trgovima i ulicama, među tragovima raskoši i sjaja rimske civilizacije do prvih spomenika hrvatske glagoljske pismenosti. U svom neumornom povijesnom hodu Krk stoji i traje na izabranome mjestu i svjedoči stalni rast. Uz izrazite dosege kulturnoga i urbanoga nasljeđa, bogatstvo je grada Krka i u okruženju što se prostire od slikovita samostana na Glavotoku do otočića Košljuna u Puntarskoj dragi. Pitoma Puntarska draga, jedna od najljepših i najzaštićenijih jadranskih uvala, odredila je stoljetnu pomorsku tradiciju Punta. Uz brodogradilište, tu je jedna od najstarijih, najvećih i tehnički najopremljenijih marina - vodeće nautičko središte Jadrana.*

*The town of Krk is the most populated settlement on the island of Krk. For more than two millennia life has been going on in this town on almost identical squares and streets, amidst traces of opulence and splendor of the Roman civilization and the first monuments of the Croatian Glagolitic literacy. Krk perseveres in its tireless historic path, standing on the selected site and witnessing continuous growth. In addition to the exceptional achievements of the cultural and urban heritage, the richness of the town of Krk lies in its surroundings stretching from the picturesque monastery at Glavotok, to the islet of Košljun in Puntarska Draga. Tame Puntarska Draga, one of the most beautiful and most secluded Adriatic coves, determined the centuries old maritime tradition of Punat. In addition to the shipyard, Punat is also the location of one of the earliest, largest and best equipped marinas - it is the nautical center of the Adriatic.*









Grad Krk, središte otoka Krka  
Town of Krk, the heart of the island of Krk





Marina Punat  
Marina of Punat



Grad Krk u sumrak  
Town of Krk at sundown









Detalj Frankopanske pale iz 1477. godine  
A detail from the Frankopan pall from the year 1477

Poliptih Sv. Lucije iz 14. stoljeća  
The polyptych of St. Lucy from the 14<sup>th</sup> century

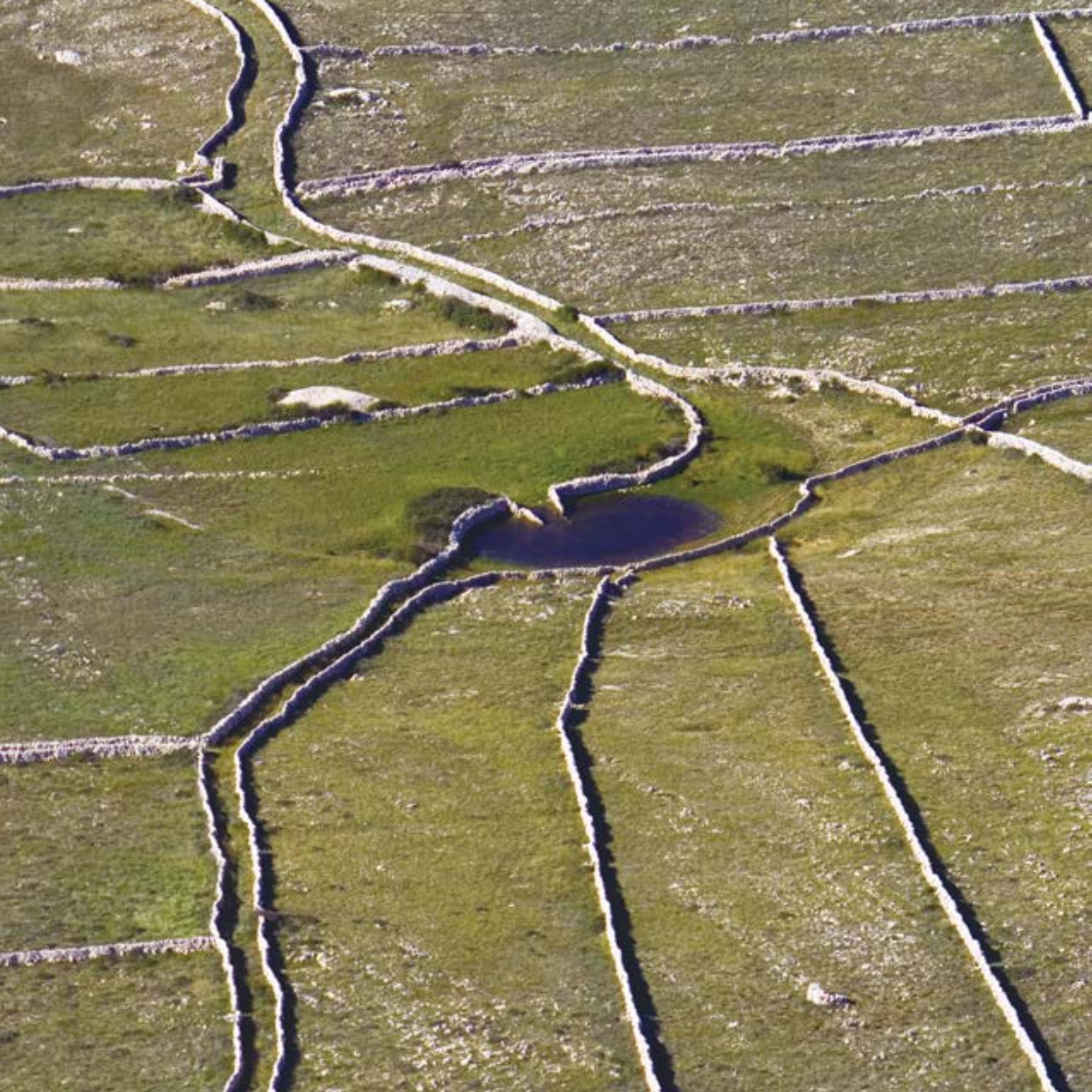






Uvale i uvalice na sjeveroistočnoj obali otoka Krka  
Coves and lagoons on the northeast coast of the island of Krk









Humanizirani pejŝaŝ; lokva i mrgar, ŝpomenici paŝtirske arhitekture na otoku Krku  
Humanized landscape; *lokva* and *mrgar*, monuments of shepherd architecture on the island of Krk







Panorama Vrbnika  
Panorama of Vrbnik





Žlahtina, najpoznatije vino Kvarnera i jedno od najvrsnijih bijelih vina u Hrvatskoj  
Žlahtina, the most famous wine of Kvarner and one of the highest quality wines in Croatia

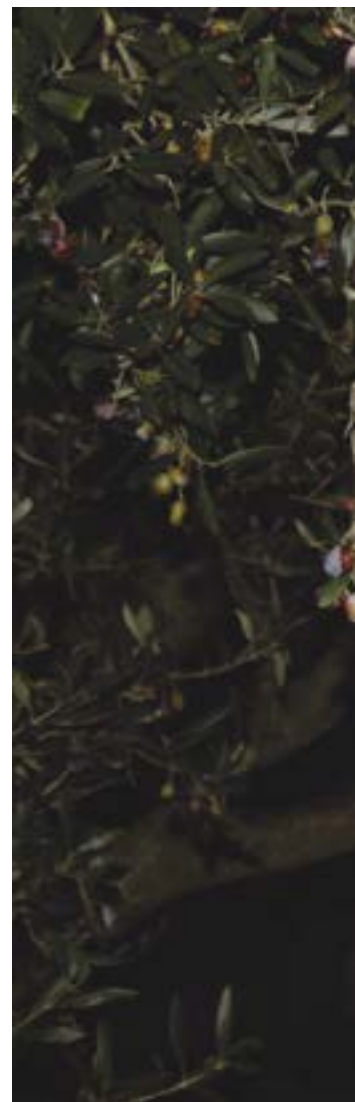














Plod masline i toš, nekadašnji pogon za proizvodnju maslinovog ulja  
The olive fruit and *toš*, the press once used for the production of olive oil







Kapari, srednjovjekovna bratovština Sv. Ivana Krstitelja iz Vrbnika  
Kapari, the medieval confraternity of St. John the Baptist from Vrbnik





Replika glagoljaške tiskare  
Replica of a Glagolitic press



Detalj iz Prvog vrbničkog glagoljskog misala pisanog 1456. godine  
Detail from the First Vrbnik Glagolitic Missal written in 1456





*Gotovo cijelo jedno tisućljeće naš pućanin, težak, pastir, ribar, moreplo-  
vac, brodograditelj, notar, pop glagoljaš, opat i fratar svoju kroniku ži-  
vota pisao je uporno gušćjim perom i crnilom na listinama pergamene  
ili bilježio dlijetom u tvrde kamene ploče septuma, pluteja, nadvratnika,  
često obogaćene motivima stare hrvatske pleterne ornamentike. Zahvalju-  
jući dlijetu, kamenu, peru i pergameni, ovjekovječene su autentične vijesti  
o proteklim zbivanjima.*

*Bašćanska ploča iz crkvice Sv. Lucije, nekadanjega benediktinskoga sa-  
mostana u Jurandvoru, najznamenitiji je glagoljski spomenik i spomenik  
svih Hrvata uopće, nastao oko 1100. godine. Na njoj je prvi put na hrvat-  
skome jeziku uklesano ime hrvatskog vladara - kralja Zvonimira, stoga je  
i krsni list Hrvata.*

*For almost a millennium, our commoners, farmers, shepherds, fishermen,  
seamen, shipbuilders, notaries, Glagolitic priests, abbots and monks have  
persistently recorded their life chronicles using quills and ink on sheets of  
parchment or chisels on the hard stone tablets of plutei and moldings often  
decorated with early Croatian interlacing ribbon motifs. Thanks to the chisel,  
stone, quill and parchment, authentic news of events past had been immortal-  
ized. The Tablet of Baška from the church of St. Lucy, the former Benedictine  
monastery at Jurandvor, the most famous monument of the Glagolitic script  
and of all Croats in general, originated around the year 1100. It was the first  
time that the name of a Croatian ruler - King Zvonimir, was chiseled in the  
Croatian language. It is thus also the certificate of baptism of the Croats.*





Crkvica Sv. Lucije u Jurandvoru u kojoj je pronađena Bašćanska ploča  
Church of St. Lucy in Jurandvor where the Tablet of Baška was found







Narodne nošnje i tradicionalni ples "pod sopele" na otoku Krku  
Folk costumes and traditional *pod sopele* dance on the island of Krk







Baška, pogled s groblja na otok Prvić  
Baška, view of the island of Prvić from the cemetery









Baška  
Baška

Uvala Sršćica  
i Butinj  
Sršćica cove  
and Butinj



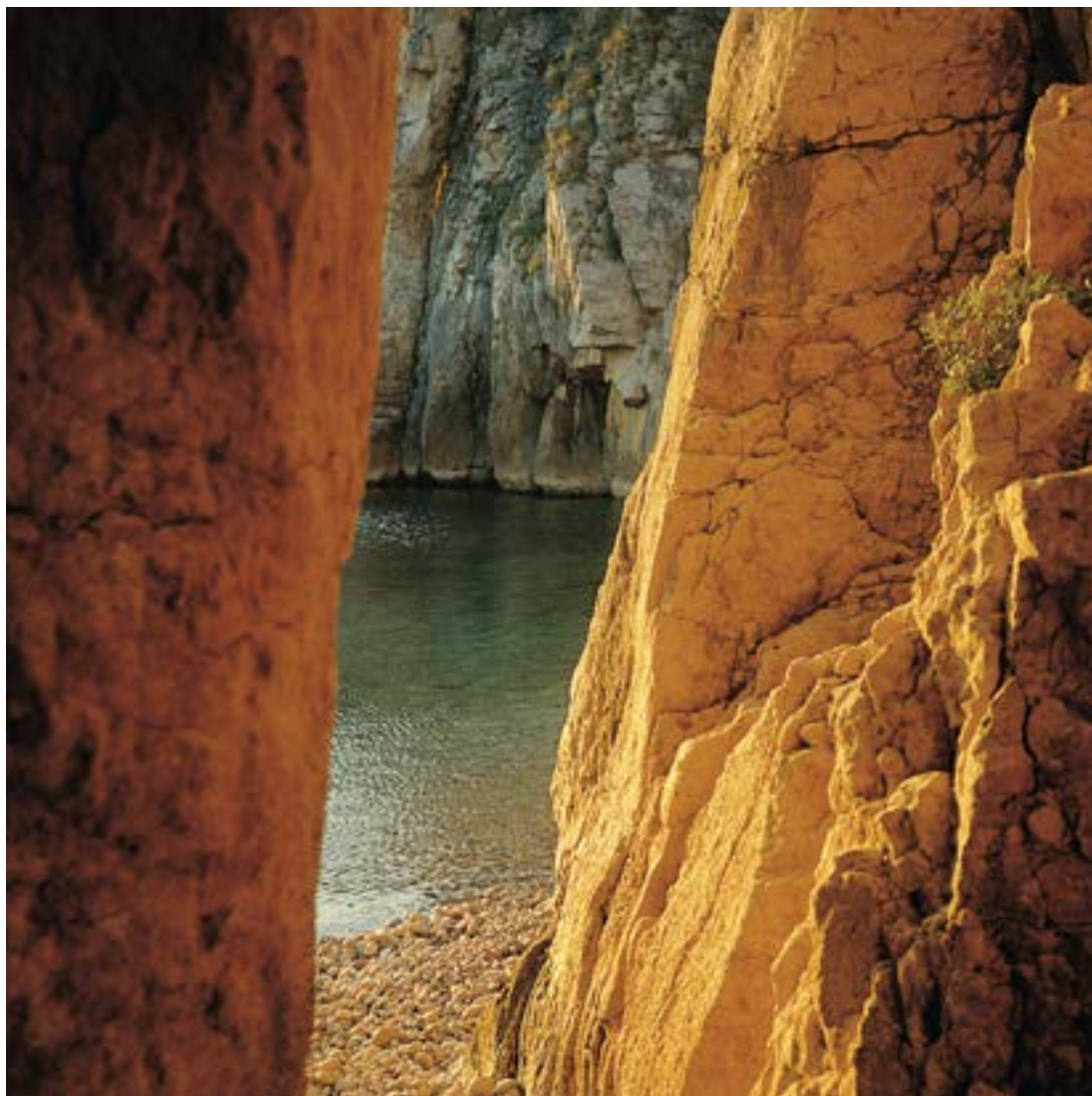














Bjeloglavi supovi gnijezda viju na strmim liticama otoka Krk i Cresa  
Eurasian griffons nest on the steep cliffs of the islands of Krk and Cres





Otok Susak  
Susak island



Lošinjski arhipelag  
Lošinj archipelago



*Cres je drevni gradić zgusnute urbane strukture kojemu je središnji položaj na istoimenom otoku omogućio vodeću ulogu i bogato kulturno-povijesno nasljeđe. Šetajući ulicama i trgovima Cresa, oku se nameću ostaci zidina i kula, gradska vrata, crkve, samostani i brojne renesansne palače, među kojima posebnom pozornošću plijeni elegantna i prozirna palača Arsan creskog vlastelina Petrisa, u kojoj se rodio Frane Petrić odnosno Petriš koji je u svojim djelima ponudio izvorno viđenje filozofije prirode. Na otoku Cresu je ugodno posjetiti Martinšćicu, Valun, Orlec, cresku Tramuntanu i historijski gradić Beli, rimski Caput Insulae - Glavu otoka, koji je kroz sav srednji vijek uz gradove Cres, Lubenice i Osor bio četvrtim centrom na cresko-lošinjskom arhipelagu.*

*Cres is an ancient town characterized by a condensed urban structure. Its central location on the homonymous island afforded it a leading role and a rich cultural and historic heritage. Taking a stroll along the streets and squares of Cres, the visitor's eye will catch the remnants of the city walls and towers, the municipal gate, churches, monasteries and countless renaissance palaces among which particularly captivating is the elegant and ethereal Arsan Palace of the Cres aristocrat Petris. This was the home of Frane Petrić or Petriš whose works display an authentic view of the philosophy of nature. On the island of Cres, one should also visit Martinšćica, Valun, Orlec, Tramuntana and the historic town of Beli, the Roman Caput Insulae - Cape of the Island, which throughout the Middle Ages next to Cres, Lubenice and Osor served as the fourth center of the Cres-Lošinj archipelago.*







Valun na otoku Cresu  
Valun on the island of Cres



Lubenice  
Lubenice





Lubenice  
Lubenice





Osor  
Osor







Veli Lošinj  
Veli Lošinj



Mali Lošinj  
Mali Lošinj



*Za razliku od Cresa, Lošinj je otok koji je naseljen tek u novom vijeku, a postao je glasovit zbog svoje iznimno blage klime i pomorske tradicije, još iz vremena kad su u njegovu luku uplovljavali brojni jedrenjaci. Snažno pomorstvo i gospodarski uspon naglo razvijaju Velo i Malo selo koji su prozvani Veli i Mali Lošinj. Mali Lošinj prerasta u najveći grad na jadranskim otocima što je dokaz sposobnosti, ne samo da se na moru bude nešto, nego da budeš često prvi u sasvim različitim historijskim epohama i u raznovrsnim uvjetima. I turizam na ovom otoku ima dugu tradiciju. Klima Lošinja je vrlo ugodna pa u potrazi za zdravljem tu dolaze i mnoge okrunjene glave. Oba su Lošinja 1892. proglašena klimatskim lječilištem.*

*Unlike Cres, the island of Lošinj had been inhabited only in the new era, becoming famous for its exceptionally mild climate and maritime tradition at the time when it served as a port of call for numerous sailing ships. The strong seafaring activity benefited the development of Velo Selo and Malo Selo which in turn became Veli Lošinj and Mali Lošinj. The latter grew into the largest town on the Adriatic islands which was proof of local ability to become the first in different historical ages and under various circumstances. On this island, tourism as well has a long tradition. Given the pleasant climate on the island, many a crowned head came in search of health. Both Lošinjs were proclaimed a climatic resort in 1892.*



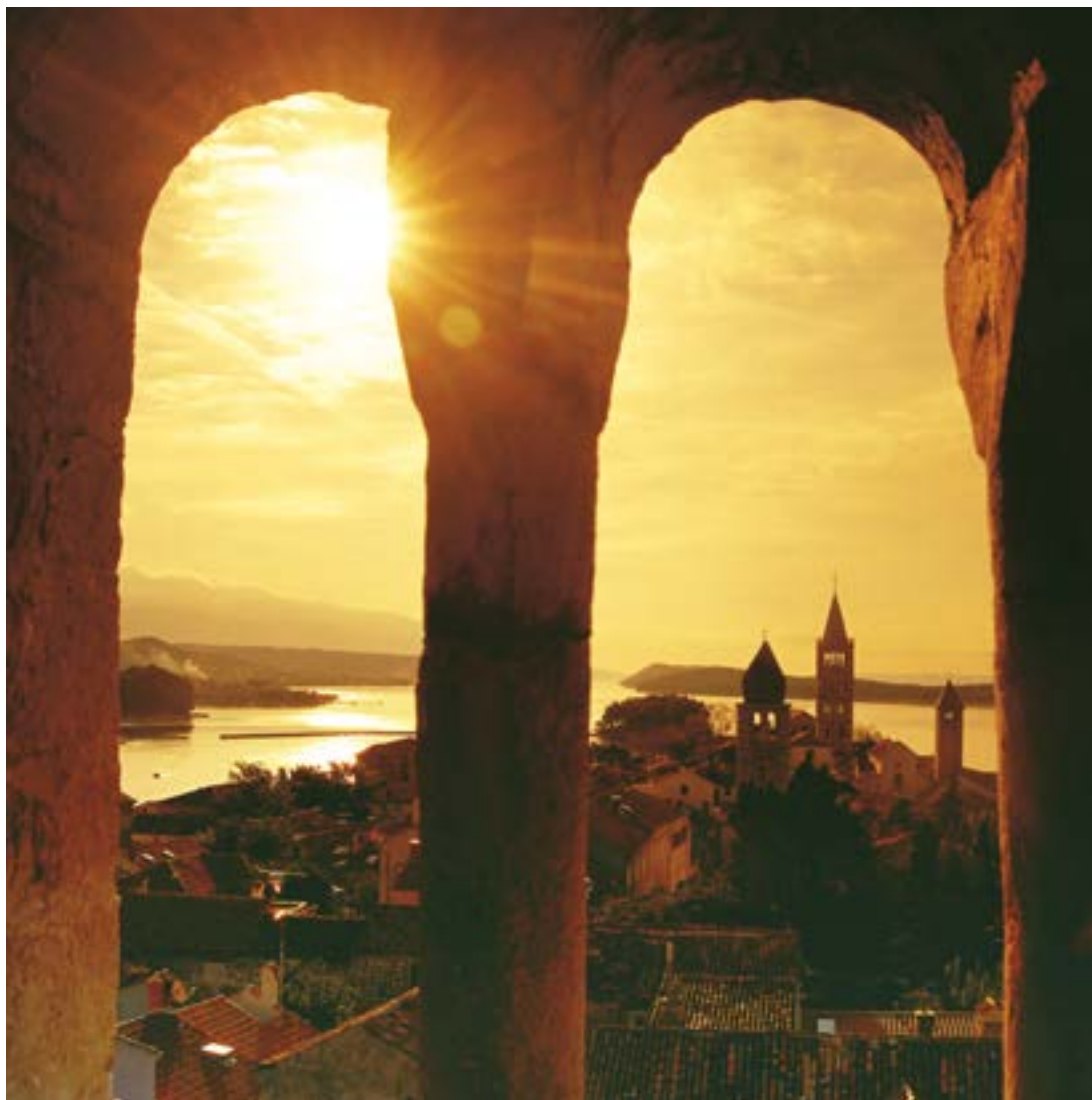






Panorama Velog Lošinja  
Panorama of Veli Lošinj





Pogled sa zvonika na grad Rab  
View of the town of Rab from the bell tower



Užitak plovidbe  
Pleasure of sailing





*Na poluotoku u Uvali Sv. Eufemije ustoličio se stari dio grada Raba i ispružio prema moru poput kamenog broda s četiri jarbola na koja podsjećaju njegova četiri zvonika. Ne samo grad Rab, već i druga mjesta na otoku atraktivnim srednjovjekovnim spomenicima zorno svjedoče o bogatjoj prošlosti. Uz pitome uvale vrijedi upoznati i otočna naselja Mundanije, Kampor, Palit, Banjol, rascvjetani Barbat, Supetarsku Dragu s pješčanim uvalama i Lopar s prekrasnom Rajskom plažom u čijoj su blizini otočići Grgur i Goli. Prema legendi, na poluotoku Lopar, znamenitom i po dugoj pješčanoj plaži, rodio se klesar Marin koji se iselio na Apeninski poluotok i tamo utemeljio državicu - Republiku San Marino. Od 2006. godine Lopar je najmlađa općina u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji.*

*Rab's old town in the cove of St. Eufemia stretches like a stone ship with four masts, each in fact one of its four bell towers. Other island towns as well boast attractive medieval monuments and a rich history. In addition to the tame coves, one must come to know the settlements of Mundanije, Kampor, Palit, Banjol, blooming Barbat, Supetarska Draga with sandy coves and Lopar with the beautiful Paradise Beach in whose proximity are the islets of Grgur and Goli. According to the legend, stone mason Marin was born on the Lopar peninsula known for its long sandy beach. Marin emigrated to the Apennine peninsula and founded a statelet - the Republic of San Marino. Since 2006, Lopar has been the smallest municipality in Primorsko-Goranska County.*







Rab  
Rab





Pogled na Supetarsku Dragu i Kampor  
View of Supetarska Draga and Kampor



lopar  
lopar





Kampor, Supetarska Draga i Lopar  
Kampor, Supetarska Draga and Lopar



Zaslужeni odmor  
Well-deserved rest







Mladost  
Youth



*Prostor Kvarnera i Gorskog kotara, odnosno današnje Primorsko-goranske županije, obiluje raznovrsnom prirodnom i kulturnom baštinom. Na području Županije postoji oko 220 registriranih spomenika kulture i još oko 820 evidentiranih, ali nedovoljno istraženih naselja, arheoloških lokaliteta i pojedinačnih objekata sa svojstvima graditeljskog i urbanog nasljeđa. Tu je Nacionalni park Risnjak, jedan park prirode, jedan strogi rezervat, osam posebnih rezervata, šest park-šuma, dva zaštićena krajobraza, šest spomenika prirode i četiri spomenika parkovne arhitekture. U skladu prirode i duha ova zelenoplava Županija ponosi se naslijeđenim i odgovorno suočava s izazovima svakodnevice vjerna svom geslu: TRADICIJOM PREMA BUDUĆNOSTI.*

*The territory of Kvarner and Gorski Kotar, encompassed by Primorsko-Goranska County, abounds in diverse natural and cultural heritage. On the territory of the County there are some 220 registered cultural monuments and some 820 identified but insufficiently explored settlements, archaeological finds and building sites featuring architectural and urban heritage. They include the Risnjak National Park, one nature park, one strict reservation, eight special reservations, six forest parks, two protected landscapes, six natural monuments and four monuments of landscape architecture. In harmony with the nature and the spirit, this green blue county is proud of its heritage and responsibly faces the challenges of the everyday life, true to its motto TRADITION TOWARD FUTURE.*









Rođen je 1946. godine u Vrbniku na otoku Krku. Diplomirao je na Visokoj industrijsko-pedagoškoj školi u Rijeci.

Autor je više od 70 dokumentarnih, edukativnih, reklamnih, kratkih igranih, eksperimentalnih filmova i video radova. Na brojnim festivalima u zemlji i inozemstvu za svoje filmove primio je više od 90 autorskih nagrada i to: za najbolji film, režiju, kameru, montažu i scenarij. Nosilac je stručnog zvanja "Majstor filma" i više društvenih priznanja, između ostalih i Nagrade Grada Rijeke.

Uspješno se predstavlja i umjetničkom fotografijom. Svoje je radove izlagao na više samostalnih izložbi, a brojne fotografije objavljene su mu u raznim publikacijama, časopisima, razglednicama, plakatima, prospektima, knjigama i fotomonografijama. Više fotomonografija njegova su cjelovita autorska ostvarenja zamisli, teksta, fotografija i dizajna.

Autorske fotomonografije: RIJEKA (tekst na četirima jezicima, 1992.); OPATIJA (tekst na četirima jezicima, 1994.); SVETI VID KATEDRALA (1994.), SAN VITO CATTEDRALE (1994.), SANKT VEIT KATHEDRALE (1994.), SAINT VITUS CATHEDRAL (1994.); PRESJAJNI GRAD KRČANA I ZLATNI OTOK KRK (tekst na četirima jezicima, 1995.); ZAGREB, HRVATSKA METROPOLA (1997.), ZAGREB KROATISCHE METROPOLE (1997.), ZAGREB THE CROATIAN METROPOLIS (1997.); LOVRAN, ŽUPA SV. JURJA (1999.), LAURANA LA PARROCCHIA DI S. GIORGIO (1999.), LOVRAN PFARRE ST.GEORG (1999.); RIJEKA, NEPRESUŠNO VRELO (2000.), RIJEKA, AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE; OPATIJA, BISER JADRANA-THE PEARL OF ADRIATIC; ISTRA, ZAVIČAJ DUHA (2001.), ISTRIA HOMELAND OF SPIRITUALITY, ISTRIEN HEIMAT DES GEISTES, ISTRIA CULLA DELLO SPIRITO; GRAD I OTOK KRK (2002.), THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF KRK, LA CITTA E L'ISOLA DI KRK, STADT UND INSEL KRK; KVARNER I GORSKI KOTAR (2003.), KVARNER AND GORSKI KOTAR (2003.); STOLJEĆE MODERNE BRODOGRADNJE U RIJECI 3. MAJ 1905.-2005. (2005.), ONE CENTURY OF MODERN SHIPBUILDING IN RIJEKA 3. MAJ 1905.-2005. (2005.).

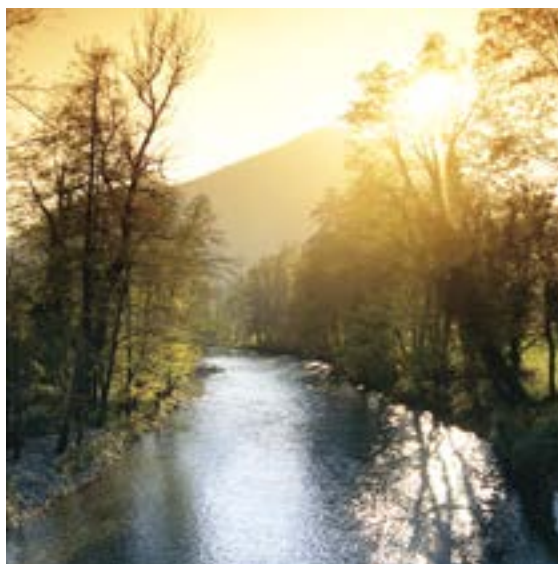
The author was born in 1946 in Vrbnik, on the island of Krk. He graduated from the College of Industry and Pedagogy in Rijeka.

Petar Trinajstić is the author of more than 70 documentary, educational, advertising, short feature and experimental films and video recordings. His films have won more than 90 awards at various festivals at home and abroad, among them the award for the best film, direction, camera, editing and screenplay. He holds the professional title of Master of Film and is the recipient of other awards, among them the Award of the City of Rijeka.

He has been successful in art photography. His work has been exhibited at several one-man exhibitions, and his numerous photographs have been published in a variety of publications and magazines, on postcards and posters, as well as in brochures, books and photomonographs. Several of his photomonographs are products of his own ideas, including the text, photographs and graphic design.

Photomonographs by the author include: RIJEKA (published in four languages, 1992), OPATIJA (published in four languages, 1994), SVETI VID KATEDRALA (1994), SAN VITO CATTEDRALE (1994), SANKT VEIT KATHEDRALE (1994), SAINT VITUS CATHEDRAL (1994), PRESJAJNI GRAD KRČANA I ZLATNI OTOK KRK (published in four languages, 1994), ZAGREB – HRVATSKA METROPOLA (1997), ZAGREB – KROATISCHE METROPOLE (1997), ZAGREB – THE CROATIAN METROPOLIS (1997), LOVRAN – ŽUPA SV. JURJA (1999), LAURANA – LA PARROCCHIA DI S. GIORGIO (1999), LOVRAN – PFARRE ST. GEORG (1999), RIJEKA – NEPRESUŠNO VRELO (2000), RIJEKA – AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE (2001), OPATIJA – BISER JADRANA – THE PEARL OF THE ADRIATIC (2001), ISTRA – ZAVIČAJ DUHA (2001), ISTRIA-HOMELAND OF SPIRITUALITY (2001), ISTRIEN-HEIMAT DES GEISTES (2001), ISTRIA-CULLA DELLO SPIRITO (2001), GRAD I OTOK KRK (2002), THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF KRK (2002), LA CITTA E L'ISOLA DI KRK (2002), STADT UND INSEL KRK (2002), KVARNER I GORSKI KOTAR (2003), STOLJEĆE MODERNE BRODOGRADNJE U RIJECI 3. MAJ 1905.-2005. (2005), ONE CENTURY OF MODERN SHIPBUILDING IN RIJEKA 3. MAJ 1905-2005 (2005).





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