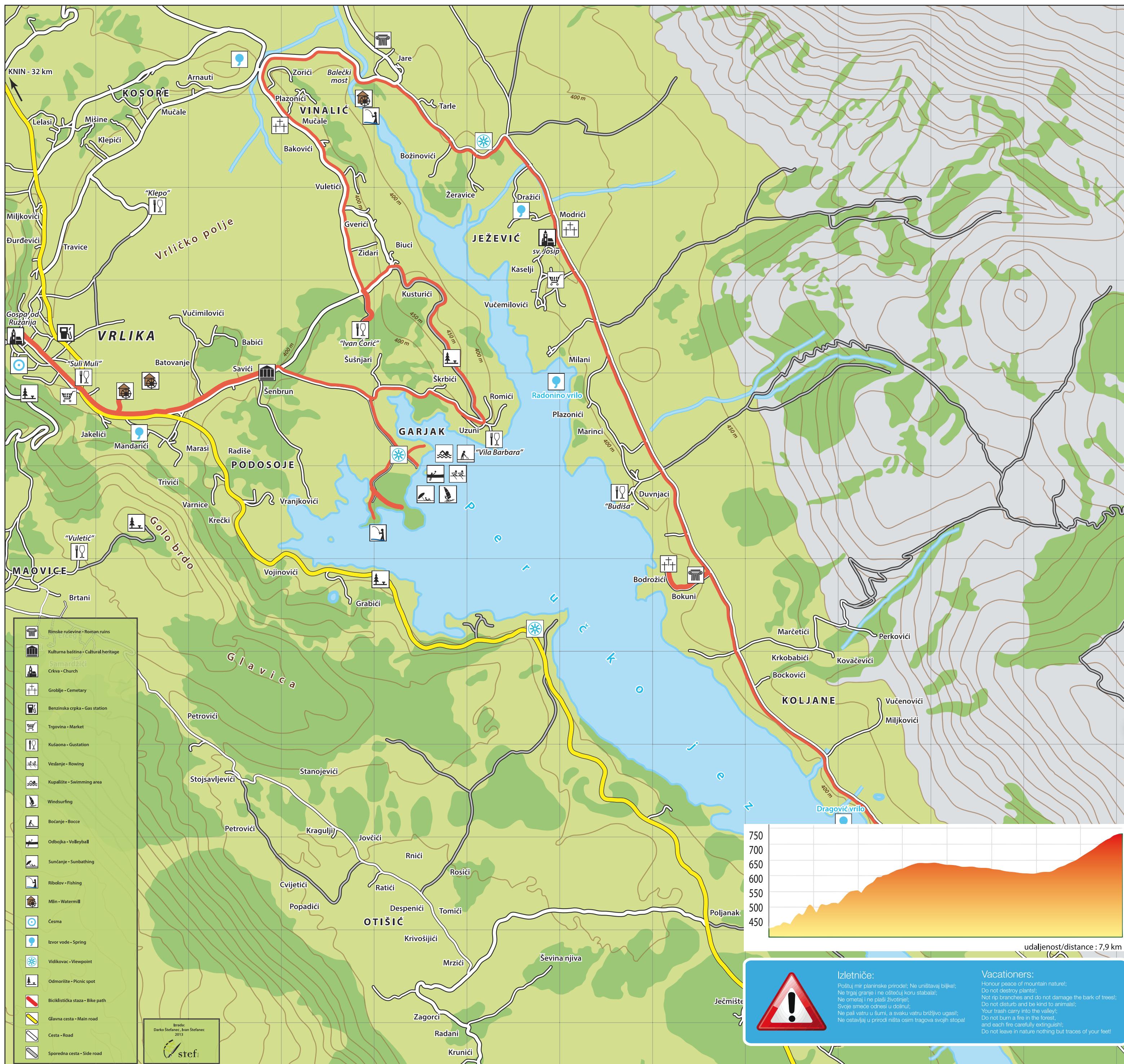


Biciklistička staza Peručko jezero

Bike trail Peruča lake



*Grad
Vrlika*



Vrlika

Područje Vrlike, jednog od najmlađih gradova Splitско-dalmatinske županije, nalazi se na sjeverozapadnom rubu županijskog teritorija, uvučeno duboko u dalmatinsku zaledu, izvan doseg maritimnih utjecaja. Granice vrličkog područja obuhvaćaju površinu od 243,83 km², odnosno gradić Vrliku i još osam naselja koja mu gravitiraju: Garjak, Ježević, Kojlje, Kosor, Maovice, Otišić, Podosije i Vinjšić.

Vrlika se nalazi na 425 m nadmorske visine, ali su pod njezinom upravom i visoki gorski prostori Svilaje i Dinare koji su u tom pojasu razdvojeni nizom krških polja – Cetinskim i Paškim poljem na sjeveru i nešto većim, Vrličkim poljem, smještenim južnije, te rijekom Cetinom i akumulacijskom jezerom Peruća.

Cetina, najduža dalmatinska rijeka, svoj 105 km dugi put do mora počinje u podnožju Dinare gdje izbija iz nekoliko izvora – vrela Cetine, na 380 m nadmorske visine, od kojih su najizdašniji: na jugu, Milašovo vrilo, a zatim Vukovića vrilo i Batica vrilo (sva tri pripadaju susjednoj Šibensko-kninskoj županiji). Rijeka teče istočnim rubom polja i nakon 25 km mirna toka biva zaustavljena branom Peruća, podignutom za potrebe hidroelektrane 1958. g. Hidroakumulacija Peruća je na 20 m nižoj nadmorskoj visini od izvora, na jugu dubina joj je 65 m, a površina 29 km².

S vrličke tvrđade Prozor, na strmoj klisuri sjeverozapadno od grada, pruža se izvanredno dojmljiv prizor – zeleno Vrličko polje, modra Peruća i, sasvim dolje, kameni grad na rubu toga polja, uorenjen u sigurnost nevidljivih silnica što odasvud dočješ u njegovo središte. S veličanstvenim planinskih masiva Dinare i Svilaje, od čijih su pašnjaka, vrtića i šuma nekoč živjelo, u vrličku nizinu danas se spuštaju blagodati drukčije vrste – gorski visovi i prostranstva postaju poželjne destinacije polonika ekološki orijentiranog i pustolovnog turizma te poznavalača i poštovalača prirode različitih profila, a velik broj planinskih prirodnih staništa te pojedinih biljnih i životinjskih vrsta koje ih nastanjuju, priznato je za posebne vrijednosti poradi kojih je Dinara u cijelini uvrštena u europsku ekološku mrežu Natura 2000.

Dolina kojom teče Cetina na nekim mjestima duž rječnoga toka i danas pruža životni prostor biljnim i životinjskim vrstama koje su tipične za ugroženu staništa – vlažne travnjake i močvare na krškim dinarskim poljima. Usto se na lokalitetima uz Cetinu u vrličkom području gnezde vrste ptica kojima su to jedina gnezdišta u granicama hrvatskog teritorija, crvenonoga prutka (Tringa totanus) i omoprugasti trstenjak (Acrocephalus melanopogon).

Dinara pak pripada području visokog krša čiju glavnu masu čine karbonatne stijene vapnenac i dolomit, a jedan od njezinih vrhova, Sinjal (1831 m), najviša je točka hrvatskog prostora. Prostrani travnjaci i rudine, izolirane niske šume klekovine, te borove, hrastove i bukove šume samo su neka od sačuvanih prirodnih planinskih staništa, čija neprocjenjiva prirodoslovna važnost i osobita estetska vrijednost ne izazivaju tek divljenje i poštovanje, već zahtijevaju stalnu i intenzivnu skrb. Osjetimo poziv i pridružimo se plenitelim nastojanjima očuvanja ovog iznimnog prostora.

The area of Vrlika, one of the youngest cities of Split-Dalmatian County, is located on the north-western edge of the county territory, deeply indented in the Dalmatian hinterland, out of reach of maritime influences. Borders of Vrlika area cover an area of 243,83 km², respectively Vrlika town and eight villages that gravitate around it: Garjak, Ježević, Kojlje, Kosor, Maovice, Otišić, Podosije and Vinjšić.

Vrlika is located at 425 m above sea level, high mountain areas Svilaja and Dinara are under its regimen which are separated in that zone with the series of karst fields – field of Cetina and Pag in the north and a slightly larger, Vrlika field, located on the south, and the river Cetina and accumulation Lake Peruća.

Cetina, Dalmatian longest river, its 105 km long journey to the sea begins at the foot of Dinara where springs from several sources - springhead Cetina, at 380 m above sea level, of which three are the most consistent: the biggest: Milašovo vrilo, then Vuković vrilo and Batica vrilo (all three belong to the neighbouring Šibenik-Knин County). The river flows on the east edge of the field and after 25 km of peaceful flow gets stopped by Peruća dam, built for hydroelectric 1958. Water accumulation Peruća is 20 m in lower altitude of the source, its maximum depth is 65 m and the surface is 29 km².

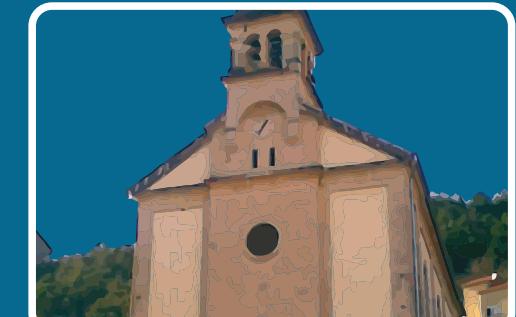
There is a remarkably impressive sight from the Vrlika fortress Window, on a steep cliff northwest of the city, Vrlika green field, blue Peruća and, quite down, stone town on the edge of the field, immersed in the safety of invisible forces that flows everywhere in its centre. With majestic mountain ranges Dinara and Svilaja, from whose pastures, sinkholes and forests people once used to live, today in Vrlika valley go down the benefits of a different types - mountain heights and expanses become the preferred destination of devotees and environmentally oriented adventure tourism and connoisseurs and admirers of nature with different profiles, it is recognized for the special value a large number of mountain habitats and certain plants and animal species that are inhabited there, due to which the whole Dinara is included in the European ecological network Natura 2000.

The valley that Cetina flows in some places along the river flow and today provides living space to the different plants and animals species that are typical for endangered habitat - moist meadows and marshes on the karst Dinaric fields. In addition to the localities along the river Cetina in Vrlika area, different birds species nest which are the only nesting places within the boundaries of Croatian territory, redshank (Tringa totanus) and moustached warbler (Acrocephalus melanopogon).

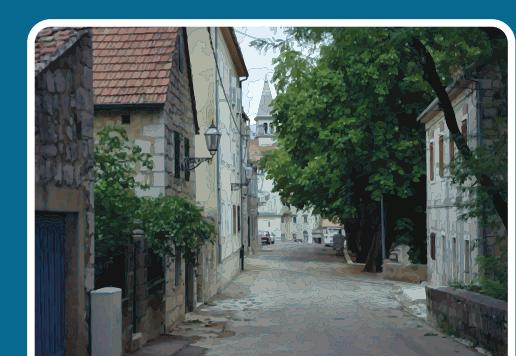
Dinar belongs to the high karst area whose main mass consists of carbonate rocks limestone and dolomite, and one of its peaks, Sinjal (1831 m), is the highest point of Croatian territory. Spacious lawns and turfs, insulated low juniper forests and pine, oak and beech forests are just some of the preserved natural mountain habitats whose invaluable natura and the importance of particular esthetical value not only provoke admiration and respect, but require constant and intensive care. Feel the invitation and join to the noble efforts to preserve this extraordinary area.

Crkva Gospe od Ružarja
Župna crkva sagradena je 1876. godine na mjestu ranije s početka 18. stoljeća. Blagdan Gospe Ružarice, zaštitnice vrličkog kraja slavi se redovito u prvu nedjelju listopada. Crkva je devastirana tijekom Domovinskog rata i nakon loga obnovljena.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, patron of Vrlika is celebrated regularly on the first Sunday in October. The church was destroyed during the Croatian war of Independence and afterwards was restored.

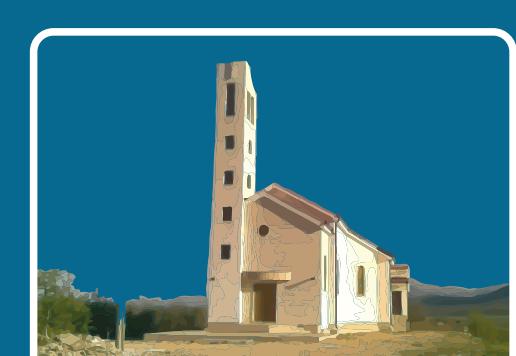


Vrličke ulice
Vrličke ulice formiraju dvije različite vrste arhitekture. U istočnom dijelu gradića to su kuće s obilježjima ruralne arhitekture dok se zapadno od župne crkve i općinske zgrade formira dvored i grade karakteristične gradske kuće nastale tijekom 19. stoljeća.

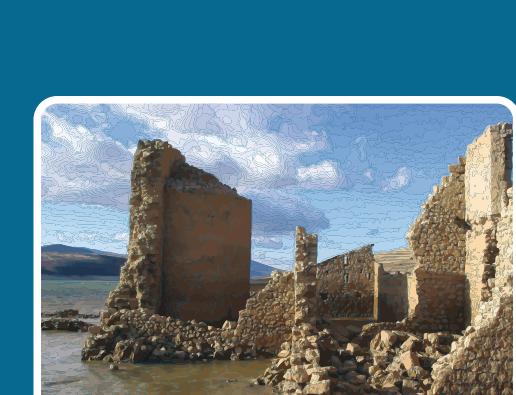


Strret of Milka
Milka streets form two different types of architecture. In the eastern part of the town are houses with characteristics of rural architecture, while to the west of the parish church and municipal building form a row and have distinctive townhouses formed during the nineteenth century.

Zgrada Općinskog doma
Zgrada Općine sagradena je 1899. godine čime je između nje i župne crkve formiran svojevrsni središnji gradski trg. Zgrada je obnovljena nakon Domovinskog rata.

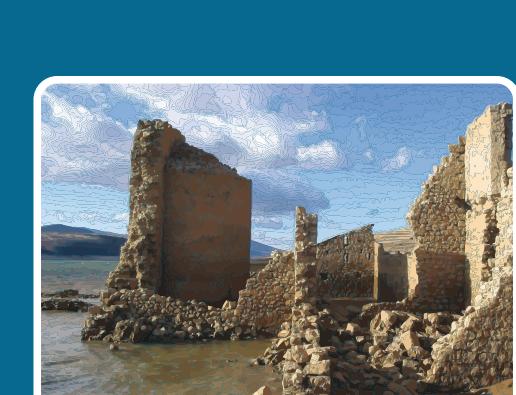


Izvor Zduša
Izvor Zduša u Podosijeu jedan je od nekoliko izdašnih vrličkih izvora, a uređen je krajem 19. stoljeća. Nadalje izvora okružen je srednjovjekovno groblje s mališima od 7. do 12. stoljeća.



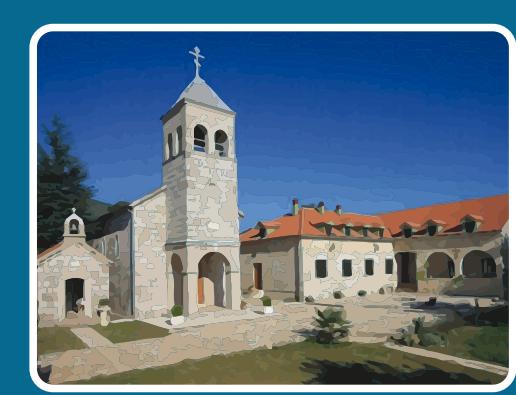
Spring of Zduša
The spring of Zduša in Podosije is one of several abundant springs of Vrlika and is reconstructed in the late 19th century. Close to the spring it is revealed a medieval cemetery with the findings of the 7th to 12th century.

Marasova mlinica
Marasova mlinica na Zdušu bila je primirje mlinu kaškira s horizontalnim mlinskim kolom i tri mlinska postrojenja. U istom prostoru je otvoreno ognjište i prostor za pomjeraj.



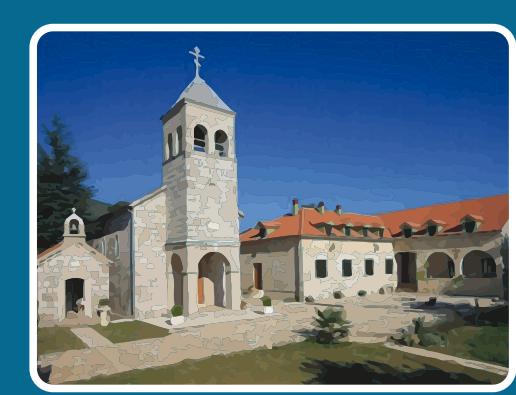
Milas' mill on Zdušu was an example of the spool-mill with horizontal wheel of mill and three milling plants. In the same room is an open hearth and space for pomjeraj.

Šenbrun
Prilikom svog posjeta Mlečić car Franjo Josip odjedio je 1875. godine u Podosije, u kućama Vukovića. Ugledan ambijent sklopa toliko mu se svidio da ga je prozeo vrlički Šenbrun (Šenbrun - carski dvorac u Beču) što je naziv koji se zadržao do danas. Na obližnjem lokalitetu Stražne rekada se našalo značajno rimsko naselje.



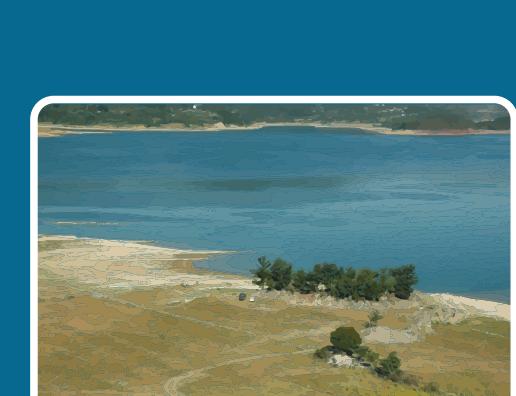
Šenbrun
Emperor Franz Joseph during his visit to Vrlika stayed in Podosije in 1875, in houses of Vuković. He liked so much the pleasant atmosphere that he called it Vrlički Schönbrun (imperial court in Vienna), that name was kept up today. At the nearby locality Stražne once it was located a significant Roman settlement.

Balečki most
Most je sagraden 1907. godine. Gradili su ga domaći majstori, Oblikom i načinom gradiće srođan je estetski mostovima, iz druge polovice 19. i početka 20. stoljeća u Dalmaciji. Cijelo područje oko mosta, uključujući i konto rijeke, veliko je arheološko hodočasnik s nalazima iz prapovijesti i antičke.



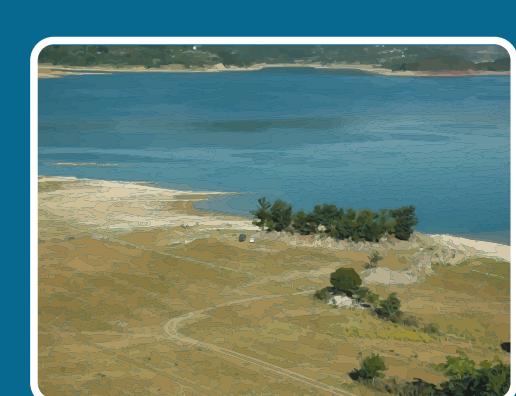
The bridge of Balečki most was built in 1907. It was built by local architects. Form and manner of construction is similar to other bridges of the second half of the 19th and early 20th century in Dalmatia. The whole area around the bridge including riverbed is a great archaeological finding from the prehistory and antiquity.

Bakovića grebљe na Vinjšiću
Na području zvanom Bakovića grebљe ostaci su srednjovjekovnog groblja iz 14. i 15. stoljeća na kojem su nalazi 15-ak loše obradjeni i neukrašeni nadgrobnici plitkih.



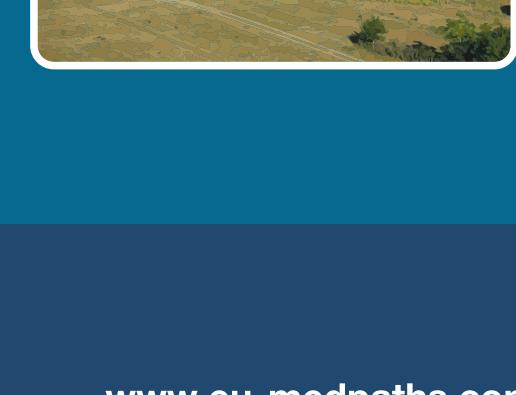
Baković cemetery in Vinjšić
In the area called Baković cemetery are the remains of a medieval cemetery from the 14th and 15th century in which there are 15 badly treated and undecorated tombstones.

Crkva Sv. Spasa u Ježeviću
Nova crkva Sv. Spasa u Ježeviću izgrađena je 2004. godine na mjestu starje iz 1969. godine koja je bila porušena u Domovinskom ratu.



Church of St. Saviour in Ježević
The new church of St. Saviour in Ježević was built 2004 on the place of an older one from 1969, which was destroyed in the Croatian war of Independence.

Manastir Dragović
Šezdesetih godina 20. stoljeća na površinom mjestu jugoistočno od nekadašnje lokacije starog, potopljenog manastira izgrađen je novi crkvičić iz 1958. godine. Ostakle starog manastira iz 18. stoljeća moguće je vidjeti za riviškom vodostoku Perućkog jezera.



Monastery Dragović
Sixties years of the 20th century on an elevated place southeast of the former location of the old, sunken monastery was built a new one together with church from 1958. Remains of an old monastery from the 18th century, it is possible to see when water level of Lake Peruća is low.



The project is co-funded by the European Union, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance.

rerasd

MEDpath



Grad Vrlika
Town of Vrlika



HITNA SLUŽBA
EMERGENCY SERVICE:



www.eu-medpaths.com