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Biciklistička staza Cetina

Bike trail Cetina

Grad Vrlika

Vrlika

Područje Vrlike, jednog od najmlađih gradova Splitsko-dalmatinske županije, nalazi se na sjeverozapadnom rubu županijskog teritorija, uvučeno duboko u dalmatinsko zaleđe, izvan dosega maritimnih utjecaja. Granice vrličkog područja obuhvaćaju površinu od 243,83 km2, odnosno gradić Vrliku i još osam naselja koja mu gravitiraju: Garjak, Ježević, Koljane, Kosore, Maovice, Otišić, Podosoje i Vinalić.

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 akumulacijskim jezerom Peruča.

Cetina, najdulja 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 najizdašnija tri: najveće, Milaševo 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 Peruča, podignutom za potrebe hidroelektrane 1958 g. Hidroakumulacija Peruča je na 20 m ižoj nadmorskoj visini od izvora, najveća dubina joj je 65 m, a površina 29 km2.

S vrličke tvrđave Prozor, na strmoj klisuri sjeverozapadno od grada, pruža se izvanredno dojmljiv prizor – zeleno Vrličko polje, modra Peruča i, sasvim dolje, kameni grad na rubu toga polja, uronjen u sigurnost nevidljivih silnica što odasvud dotječu u njegovo središte. S veličanstvenih planinskih masiva Dinare i Šviloje, od čijih se pašnjaka, vrtača i šuma nekoć živjelo, u vrličku nizinu danas se spuštaju blagodati drukčije vrste – gorski visovi i prostranstva postaju poželjne destinacije poklonika ekološki orijentiranog i pustolovnog turizma te poznavalaca i poštovalaca 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 cjelini uvrštena u europsku ekološku mrežu Natura 2000.

Dolina kojom teče Cetina na nekim mjestima duž riječnoga toka i danas pruža životni prostor biljnim i životinjskim vrstama koje su tipične za ugrožena staništa – vlažne travnjake i močvare na krškim dinarskim poljima. Usto se na lokalitetima uz Cetinu u vrličkom području gnijezde vrste ptica kojima su to jedina gnjezdišta u granicama hrvatskog teritorija, crvenonoga prutka (Tringa totanus) i crnoprugasti 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 plemenitim nastojanjima očuvanja ovog iznimnog prostora.

The area of Vrlika, one of the youngest cities of Split-Dalmatia 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, Koljane, Kosor, Maovice, Otišić, Podosoje and Vinalić.

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 Peruča.

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, Milaševo vrlo, then Vuković vrilo and Batica vrilo (all three belong to the neighbouring Šibenik-Knin County). The river flows on the east edge of the field and after 25 km of peaceful flow gets stopped by Peruča dam, built for hydroelectric 1958. Water accumulation Peruča 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 north-west of the city, Vrlika green field, blue Peruča 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.

Staza Cetina

Pločasti most

Kameni most na Cetini sagrađen je tijekom 18. stoljeća je od srednjovjekovnih kamenih megalita-stećaka koji su izvorno u 14. i 15. stoljeću rađeni kao nadgrobni spomenici.

Stone bridge

Stone bridge on the river Cetina was built during the 18th century of medieval megalithic standing stones that were originally made as tombstones in the 14th and 15th century.

Crkva Sv. Spasa

Crkva Sv. Spasa jedna je od najznačajnijih predromaničkih hrvatskih građevina, a zauzima istaknuto mjesto u svukupnoj europskoj predromanici. Prema sačuvanom natpisu sagradio ju je župan Gostiha sa sinovima i majkom Nemirom u zadnjoj četvrtini 9. stoljeća. Na prostoru oko crkve otkriveno je veliko srednjovjekovno groblje s više od 1100 grobova i brojnim nalazima, u prvom redu luksuznog nakita.

Church of St. Saviour

Church of St. Saviour is one of the most important pre-Romanesque Croatian building and occupies a prominent place in the overall European preRomanesque. According to the preserved inscription, it was built by the district Gostiha with his sons and his mother Nemirom in the last quarter of the 9th century. In the area around the church was discovered the great medieval cemetery with more than 1100 graves and numerous findings in the first place luxury jewellery.

Crkva Vaznesenja Gospodnjeg (Svetog Spasa)

Pravoslavna crkva Vaznesenja Gospodnjeg zapravo je privatna obiteljska zadužbina i mauzolej. Sagrađena je 1940. godine i obnovljena 1974. godine.

Church of the Ascension of the Lord (Holy Saviour)

Orthodox Church of the Ascension of the Lord is actually a private family endowment and mausoleum. It was built in 1940 and rebuilt in 1974.

Vukovića mlinica

Mlinica u zaseoku Vukovići izgrađena je na jednom od izvora rijeke Cetine, a ima 6 mlinskih postrojenja i horizontalna mlinska kola tipa kašikar. Uz zgradu mlinice s mlinskim postrojenjima je i prostor za pomeljare gdje se čekao red za meljavu žita. Mlinica je jedinstveni primjer jakog izvora rijeke i mlinice s branom te predstavlja vrijedan hidroetnografski spomenik prirode i tradicijskog graditeljstva.

Vuković mill

The mill in the village Vuković was built on one of the springs of the river Cetina and it has 6 mill plants and horizontal mill wheels type spoonbill. By the building of the mill with milling facilities it is also a space for pomeljare[1], where people were waiting queue for grinding grain. Mill is a unique example of a strong spring of the river and the mill with a dam and represents a valuable hydro-ethnographic monument of nature and traditional architecture.

Marasova mlinica

Marasova mlinica na Zdušu bila je primjer mlina kašikara s horizontalnim mlinskim kolom i tri mlinska postrojenja. U istom prostoru je otvoreno ognjište i prostor za pomeljare.

Maras mill

Maras' mill on Zdušu was an example of the spoonbill mill with horizontal wheel of mill and three milling plants. In the same room is an open hearth and space for pomeljare.

Crkva sv. Petra i Pavla, Vrlika

Crkva se prvi put spomnje 1701. godine. Više je puta obnavljana. Neposredno uz crkvu je staro groblje sa starinskim nadgrobnim spomenicima u obliku križa i novijim s bogatim dekoracijama te prikazima sv. Jurja koji ubija zmaja – djela domaćih radionica.

Church of St. Peter and Paul, Vrlika

The church was first mentioned in 1701. It was several time reconstructed. Near the church is an old cemetery with old tombstones in the shape of cross and newer with rich decorations and depictors of St. George slaying the dragon - the works of local architects.

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