Krka National Park

The protected area of Krka National Park, 38 km long and 1 to 6 km wide, is located in the northwestern part of Croatia and is shared with Slovenia. It is a natural and cultural area of exceptional beauty and scientific value.

The park, which is open to visitors year-round, includes the Krka River and the lower course of the Čikola River. It is divided into three sections: the Krka River (from two kilometres downstream of the town of Knin to Skradin), the Krka River (from Skradin to Šibenik), and the Šibenik area.

The park is characterized by the presence of seven travertine barriers and the aquatic habitats associated with them. The barriers and the Krka River are the fundamental phenomenon of the park, creating a unique natural setting.

The park is also a cultural and historical site, with a variety of cultural and historical monuments, traces of human settlement, and historical sites related to the medieval Croatian fortresses. The park is home to a variety of plants and wildlife, including many amphibians and reptiles.

Tourism offer

Krka National Park offers a variety of attractions and activities for visitors, including boat excursions, guided tours, and self-guided tours. Visitors can also learn about the park's history and culture at the multimedia room in the Branch Office in Skradin.

The park is open to visitors year-round, and visitors can reach it by water, road, or hiking trails. The park has a restaurant and buffet service, and an expert guide can be arranged for the above tours by prior agreement.

The hospitality offer of Krka National Park includes restaurants and buffets. An expert guide can be arranged for the above tours by prior agreement.

Skradinski buk

Skradinski buk, the longest and most complete of Europe’s waterfalls, is one of the most important landmarks of the park. Its beauty is matched only by its cultural and historical significance, as monuments of rural architecture and the economy of the region.

The Skradinski buk trail (1900 m) is a pleasant walk that offers views of the waterfalls and the surrounding landscape. Visitors can also learn about the history of the area and the people who lived there at the multimedia room in the Branch Office in Skradin.

Educational trail

Nature lovers and hikers can reach Skradinski buk from the Lozovac entrance in about ten minutes on foot. The trail is well marked and safe for walking.

Ethno presentation

Ethno presentation on the terrace of the old mill in the park offers a glimpse into the past, with demonstrations of traditional ways of life, such as cooking in the old kitchen, spinning wool, weaving carpets, making bread, and making cheese.

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Visovac

Visovac Island is among Croatia's most valuable cultural monuments. It is a small island in Visovac Lake, the largest lake on the Krka River. Since the Middle Ages, it has been home to a Franciscan monastery. The island is easily accessible by boat from Roški slap. The monastery houses a valuable archaeological collection and a large library of books and incunabula.

Klisa Monastery

The Klisa Monastery is a monastery located on an island in the Krka National Park. It was founded in 1445 and is one of the oldest and most important religious centers in Croatia. The monastery complex includes the Church of Our Lady of Visovac, the Monastery of Our Lady of Mercy, and the ruins of the Trošenj and Nečven castles.

Roški slap

Roški slap is a waterfall located in the Krka National Park. It is the third waterfall in the series and is found along the road Knin – Kistanje. The waterfall is 32.2 m high and is named after the Roman name for the site, Remetić. It is accessible by road (marked on the map).

Archaeological site Burnum

Burnum was the seat of the XI legion of the Roman army, Flaviae Felix. It was the control of the passage across the Krka River and was a gem of ancient history: the Roman military amphitheatre, the largest in Croatia and several walls of Roman army of Flaviae Felix. Auxiliary units (cohorts) were stationed here in a small camp called Burnum. It was erected at the turn of the new era, at a position that allowed for control of the passage across the Krka River. Visitors can view the arches of the complex, the Roman military amphitheatre in Croatia and several walls of Roman army of Flaviae Felix, and a small camp called Burnum.