

SNo	Name	Location	UNESCO data	Description
1	Plitvice Lakes National Park	Plitvička Jezera	98; 1979; Natural; (vii, viii, ix)	Over time, water has flown over the natural limestone and chalk, creating natural dams which in turn have created a series of connecting lakes, waterfalls and caves. The nearby forests are home to bears, wolves and many rare bird species.
2	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	Split	97; 1979; Cultural; (ii, iii, iv)	The palace was built by the Roman emperor Diocletian at the turn of the fourth century AD, and later served as the basis of the city of Split. A cathedral was built in the Middle Ages inside the ancient mausoleum, along with churches, fortifications, Gothic and Renaissance palaces. The Baroque style makes up the rest of the area.
3	Old City of Dubrovnik	Dubrovnik	95; 1979; Cultural; (i, iii, iv)	Dubrovnik became a prosperous Maritime Republic during the Middle Ages, it became the only eastern Adriatic city-state to rival Venice. Supported by its wealth and skilled diplomacy, the city achieved a remarkable level of development, particularly during the 15th and 16th centuries.
4	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	Poreč	809; 1997; Cultural; (ii, iv)	The episcopal complex, with its striking mosaics dating back to the 6th century, is one of the best examples of early Byzantine art and architecture in the Mediterranean region and the world. It includes the basilica itself, a sacristy, a baptistery and the bell tower of the nearby archbishop's palace.
5	Historic city of Trogir	Trogir	810; 1997; Cultural; (ii, iv)	Trogir's rich culture was created under the influence of old Greeks, Romans, and Venetians. It is the best-preserved Romanesque-Gothic complex not only in the Adriatic, but in all of Central Europe. Trogir's medieval core, surrounded by walls, comprises a preserved castle and tower and a series of dwellings and palaces from the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods.
6	Cathedral of Saint James	Šibenik	963; 2000; Cultural; (i, ii, iv)	The cathedral is a triple-nave basilica with three apses and a dome (32 m high inside) and is also one of the most important architectural monuments of the Renaissance the eastern Adriatic.
7	Stari Grad Plain	Hvar	1240; 2008; Cultural; (ii, iii, v)	The Stari Grad Plain is an agricultural landscape that was set up by the ancient Greek colonists in the 4th century BC, and remains in use today. The plain is generally still in its original form. The ancient layout has been preserved by careful maintenance of the stone walls over 24 centuries.

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