Croatia Maymester
Study Abroad 2013

Program Handbook
IMPORTANT DATES:

Orientation meeting for all UGA students: 5 pm, Wednesday, April 10, 2013

Pre-departure classes:
HPRB 5 pm, Wednesday April 17
SLAV and INTL 5 pm, Tuesday, April 16
HIPR 5 pm, Monday April 22

Arrival in Zagreb: May 13, 2013, Welcome dinner 6 pm
Last day of Program: June 4, 2013
Departure from Zagreb: June 5, 2013

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1. GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Croatia Study Abroad program is designed as a field-based learning experience, which includes: excursions and site visits; talks and lectures by Croatian specialists in various areas; formal and informal meetings with faculty, students, and others in Croatia; and discussions with the instructor and other students in the individual courses. We have four different courses, with students signed up for two of the four. Although we will have some meetings that are designated for a particular course, most of the time the whole group will be together. Rest assured that during the meetings and on the trips you’ll have the opportunity to learn things that are applicable to your specific courses, even if it may not seem that way at first. Cultural events and even sightseeing are important elements of the study abroad experience and will give you the opportunity to learn more about Croatia’s culture, people, history and health. We will build enough free time into the schedule to give you an opportunity to explore on your own or just unwind, but expect that on most days there will be organized events and excursions that are mandatory for all students.

Program Faculty and Staff

Director: Dr. James Reap, College of Environment and Design
706-542-3996 (office)
jreap@uga.edu
Contact number in Croatia (cell phone)
Dialing from US: 011 385 91 954 0651
Dialing within Croatia: 091 954 0651

Dr. Carol Cotton, Health Promotion and Behavior
706-542-2804 (office)
706-614-8600 (Blackberry)
cpcotton@uga.edu
Contact numbers in Croatia (cell phone)
Dialing from US: 011 385 99 685 3205 (Croatia cell)
1-706-614-8600 (US cell will connect in Croatia)
Dialing within Croatia: 099 685 3205

Dr. Keith Langston, Germanic and Slavic Studies
706-542-2448 (office)
langston@uga.edu
Contact number in Croatia (cell phone)
Dialing from US: number will be given to students upon arrival
Dialing within Croatia: number will be given to students upon arrival

Dr. Jaroslav Tir, Department of Political Science
University of Colorado Boulder
303-492-8637 (office)
jaroslav.tir@gmail.com
Contact number in Croatia (cell phone)  
Dialing from US: 011 385 98 947 1429  
Dialing within Croatia: 098 947 1429

If you have an emergency abroad and are unable to contact your program director, please contact the Office of International Education. During office hours (M-F, 8-5), please call (706) 542-2900 and request to speak with a Study Abroad Advisor or the Executive Director. If you need to reach a study abroad staff member outside of office hours, please call Public Safety at one of the following numbers: Public Safety Emergency Number: (706) 542-2200; Public Safety Non-Emergency Number: (706) 542-5813.

Our academic partner is Croatia is the Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, [http://www.pilar.hr/](http://www.pilar.hr/). They provide academic and logistical support for the program and both faculty and staff of the Institute are instrumental in the operation of Study Abroad.

2. Pre-departure checklist

By now you should have already applied for/renewed your passport, if necessary, and made your flight arrangements. Non-UGA students should have applied for transient student status and submitted proof of immunization.

Well before departure:

- Pay program fee according to payment schedule.
- Register for courses (see next section for instructions)
- Pay tuition and UGA fees through your university account *(tuition is in addition to the program fee)*
- Complete and submit waiver and liability forms to program director
- Complete a health form or formally decline by signing the form as indicated
- Provide copy of inside cover and facing page of passport to program director
- Submit disability documentation if you require special accommodations
- Transient students provide proof of citizenship and inoculations.
- Provide arrival information to the program director
- Provide the program director with a digital photograph of yourself
- Access class materials on eLC (for applicable classes). Non UGA students will need to set up a UGA MyID account and password to be able to access eLC
- Attend program orientation
- Attend pre-departure class meetings scheduled by the professors for your courses

Before departure:

- Obtain all required course materials and bring them with you
- Reconfirm reservations for flights
### 3. Course Information

All students register for courses through OASIS: [https://oasisweb.uga.edu](https://oasisweb.uga.edu)

If you are a non-UGA student, you must first set up an account on the OASIS website; you will find instructions there to guide you through this process.

**You must register for two courses (6 hours total credit) prior to the departure date and pay your tuition** or you will not be allowed to participate in the program.

- HIPR 4070
- HIPR 6070
- HPRB 5160
- HPRB 7160
- HPRB 8000
- INTL 4770
- SLAV 4510

All classes 5000 and above require permission from the instructor. Additional directed study options (subject to prior approval from instructor):

- HPRB 4000
- HPRB 6000

Do not register for just any section of these courses; you must register in the REGT sections relevant to the Croatia Study Abroad Program.

From the Registration Main Menu, select “Maymester/Summer”
Select “Register or adjust schedule”
Select option “Add a course”

Important: check “Studies Abroad/Field Experiences” (under heading “Option 1”) and enter the course prefix “HIPR”, “HPRB”, “INTL” “SLAV”, etc.

Some of these courses are POD, so contact the instructor if you have trouble registering.

### 4. Travel and Accommodations

The program begins and ends at the Jadran Hotel in Zagreb. **Students are responsible for arranging their own transportation to and from the hotel.** You should reserve enough money to get to the airport for departure. No group flight will be provided; you must book your own travel arrangements. If you feel uncomfortable travelling alone, please speak to one of the faculty members or arrange travel with one or more of your fellow students. There are currently no direct flights from the United States to Zagreb. You will need to book flights from Atlanta or another US city to a European airport with connections to Croatia. A number of European airlines fly to Zagreb (*e.g.* Air France, Lufthansa, Austrian Air) and Croatia Airlines has flights from several European cities to Zagreb (*e.g.* London, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, Amsterdam, Frankfurt). You may also
want to check out some of the European discount carriers, such as Germanwings. In past years students have also booked flights to European cities such as Vienna or Budapest and taken the train to Zagreb. Vicki Epps at Athena Travel in Athens can assist students with air arrangements if you wish to take advantage of this assistance. You may use the listserv CROATIA2013-L@listserv.uga.edu to discuss ideas and options with fellow students.

**You must arrive in Zagreb by May 13:** we are planning a welcome dinner for that evening at 6 pm, and the courses will officially start on the morning of May 14.

You can take a taxi from the airport to the hotel for about $45. A Croatia Airlines bus runs from the airport to the main bus terminal every half-hour or hour (the schedule is timed to coincide with arriving flights, cost is about $5). From the bus terminal you can take a cab or tram to the hotel. (#8 Tram in the direction of Mihaljevac; get off at Draškovićeva and walk in the direction the tram is going. The hotel is around the corner on your right. Draškovićeva is the 5th stop from the main bus terminal.)

If you’re arriving by train, you can catch a cab or tram directly in front of the station. (#4 tram in the direction Dubec; get off at Draškovićeva, which is the 4th stop, and walk in the direction the tram is going. The hotel is around the corner on your right.)

Map of central Zagreb showing the location of the Jadran Hotel

The contact information for the hotels is as follows:
Zagreb, Croatia;  
Hotel Jadran, Vlaska St 50  
10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
Phone dialing from Croatia: 01-455-3777  
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-1-455-3777  
email: jadran@hup-zagreb.hr  
website: http://www.hoteljadran.com.hr

Faculty will also be staying at the Jadran Hotel. Students may contact faculty through the hotel’s switchboard or through the mobile numbers provided in Section 1, above.

Osijek, Croatia  
Hotel Central, Trg A. Starčevića 6  
Osijek, Croatia  
Phone dialing from Croatia: 031-283-399  
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-31-283-399  
email: info@hotel-central-os.hr  
website: http://www.hotel-central-os.hr/eng/index.html

Pula, Croatia; May 24-27  
Hotel Brioni  
Verudela Bb 52100 Pula, Croatia  
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-52-251-585  
Phone dialing from Croatia: 052 215 585  
email: brioni@arenaturist.hr  
website: http://www.arenaturist.com/Hotels/Brioni

Makarska, Croatia - apartments;  
Delfin Tours, Kačićev trg 16  
21300 Makarska, Croatia  
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-21-612-248  
Phone dialing from Croatia: 021-612-248  
email: delfin-tours@st.t-com.hr  
website: www.delfin-tours.hr

All accommodations are double occupancy. You will have a chance to give us your roommate preferences after the orientation meeting. If you don’t have a roommate preference, you will be randomly assigned a roommate.

Beds may be shorter than what you’re used to in the US; beds often have a bottom sheet and then a blanket inside a sheet-like covering on top; extra blankets are normally available in the room if you need more covering. Pillows are often flatter than what you’re used to in the US.

Hotels are generally quiet; keep the noise levels down as much as possible when you’re in your rooms, particularly after 10 pm.
You will be responsible for all additional room charges (phone, minibar, laundry, etc.) when we check out. Clear your bill early as departure times are closely adhered to.

In addition to the practical information given in the following sections, general information for travel abroad is available at the following websites:
UGA Office of International Education http://www.uga.edu/oie/satravel.htm
US State Department http://travel.state.gov/

5. Travel Documents

A valid passport and an onward/return plane ticket are required (the latter according to the State Department website, but they usually don’t check your ticket at passport control when you arrive in Croatia). No visas are required for U.S. citizens entering Croatia or Bosnia-Herzegovina for tourism or business unless you plan to stay for more than 90 days, in which case you should obtain a visa in advance.

If you are not a US citizen, you should determine whether you need a visa or other documents to travel to Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Make 2 copies of the inside cover and facing page of your passport; leave one with friends or relatives at home and bring the other with you and keep it in a safe place. A copy will make it much easier to replace your passport if it is lost or stolen. Program staff will retain the copy of your passport you provided as part of the application process as a backup and a copy will be placed in your program file. **You should carry your passport with you at all times. You will need your passport when you check in at hotels and when we cross the border into Bosnia, both during our visit to Mostar and our trip to Dubrovnik.**
6. MONEY MATTERS

Croatia has its own currency, the *kuna*, since it’s not yet part of the EU. The current exchange rate (March 2013) is about 5.8 kn = $1. A kuna is divided into 100 lipa. When writing numbers, Croatian use a decimal point where we use a comma and vice versa, so 1.000 kn is one thousand kuna, while 6,23 kn = 6 kn, 23 lipa. Lipa coins in small denominations are not that commonly used, so if a price is marked with an odd number of lipa the salesclerk will round the figure off if you’re paying in cash. Note that you will not be able to change kuna back into dollars once you leave Croatia, so don’t change a lot of money right before you depart. You may want to change back to dollars the day before you depart, retaining enough for dinner and the trip to the airport.

You have to think about your own budget and spending habits, as well as the kinds of things you may want to do or buy on the trip, in order to decide on the amount of money that you will need. Hotel accommodations, transportation for group activities in Croatia, and breakfast plus one other meal per day are included in the program fee. You will need enough money to pay for other meals, snacks, and any purchases or activities that you may want to engage in during your free time. For most people, about $25-30 in spending money per day should be sufficient for an additional meal and spending money, and you can get by on less if you’re thrifty. Budget extra money for souvenirs.
It is not recommended that you bring the entire amount of money you expect to spend in cash. Bring a modest amount of cash with you that you can exchange at the airport or train station on arrival for immediate expenses, around $50 to $100.

ATM cards are the easiest way to obtain money when needed, since you don’t have to worry about exchanging dollars for kuna. Debit cards with the Visa, MasterCard, Cirrus, or Plus symbols are most widely accepted in Europe in general. On most accounts you may withdraw up to $250-$500 per day. The local bank in Croatia and your home bank may add a transaction fee, as well as a fee for conversion, but the ATM is still probably the most economical and simple way to obtain Croatian currency. You should check with your bank before departure and tell them you will be using your ATM/Debit card in Croatia and ask them about fees. ATMs are usually available, but not always, so think ahead and don’t count on accessing an ATM everywhere you travel. You may want to buy local crafts in remote areas and will need cash to do so.

Credit cards can also be used for purchases in some shops and restaurants. Visa and American Express are probably more widely accepted in Croatia than Master Card, but Master Card is also becoming fairly common. Credit cards can also be used for cash advances (either at ATMs or in banks), but be aware that the fees for this can be quite high. Keep a list in a safe place with your credit/ATM card information and phone numbers to call in case of a lost or stolen card, and give a copy of this list to friends or relatives at home before you leave.

Traveler’s checks are NOT recommended. They can usually be cashed only at a bank, and you will have to bring your passport with you. This process can take some time and the bank will charge a commission. If you choose to use traveler’s checks you should probably cash enough in one transaction to last you for about a week. Be sure to keep your receipt with the check numbers separate from the checks themselves.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

All students on UGA study abroad programs are covered by health insurance through T.W. Lord and Associates; the cost of this insurance is included in the program fee. Insurance cards for each student will be issued prior to departure. Please be aware that you will normally have to pay for any medical services abroad yourself and then file a claim for reimbursement after you return. Students may extend their insurance coverage for up to 8 weeks combined before or after their program for $1 per day. To arrange for an extension, contact T. W. Lord and Associates at 800-633-2360.

No vaccinations are required for travel to Croatia or Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it’s a good idea to get a tetanus booster and a vaccination for hepatitis A before you travel abroad. Students are encouraged to make an appointment with the UGA Travel Clinic for a consultation four to six weeks prior to traveling. For more information, visit their website at http://www.uhs.uga.edu/services/travel_clinic.html
Since Croatia is six hours ahead of the Eastern time zone in the United States, you may experience “jet lag”, a condition in which your body clock is out of synchronization with time in Croatia. The speed the body adjusts to the new schedule depends on the individual; some people may require several days to adjust to a new time zone, while others experience little disruption. Symptoms can include digestive problems, headache, fatigue, irregular sleep patterns, temporary insomnia, disorientation, irritability and mild depression. To help alleviate jet lag, during your flight try to sleep, drink plenty of water, avoid caffeine and alcohol, wear comfortable clothing, and change your watch to the local time at your destination. On arrival follow local time schedules for meals and sleep, get moderate exercise, eat healthy and drink lots of fluids (water and juices).

Tap water is safe to drink everywhere in Croatia (except possibly on the islands where tap water in some older buildings may draw from a cistern). Salads containing raw vegetables served to you in restaurants are washed and generally ok. If you buy fruit or other produce in the market, it should be washed before eating. However, your digestive system isn’t adapted to the local microbes, so it is still possible to get an upset stomach from water or food. Bottled water is inexpensive and available everywhere.

Bring ALL medications, including over the counter medications or remedies that you need or think you will need. This includes your regular prescription medicines, but also headache medicine, upset stomach medicine, motion sickness remedy, constipation and diarrhea medicines, allergy medicine, band-aids, and antibiotic cream. Some more tightly controlled meds may require a doctor’s note to get through US and/or Croatian customs. In any case, always carry your prescription meds in their pharmacy-labeled bottle with YOUR name on it. Faculty will have a limited supply of headache remedies and band-aids which will be available to you as long as they last, but you are responsible for bringing other medicines or buying these in Croatia. Pharmacies in Croatia are well-equipped and you can buy anything you need there. However, it will not be a familiar brand and you will have to figure out how to get the medicines you need and still attend all the activities. In the case that you run a high fever or develop other serious symptoms, faculty will ensure that you see, or are seen by, qualified medical personnel. You can expect to see medical personnel in Croatia for the same types of illnesses that you would in the US.

In case of illness, you should contact the program director or another member of the faculty right away for assistance.

The following are emergency services with English language capabilities:

**Medical Facilities – Zagreb, Croatia**

*English-speaking physician*

Jure Murgic, MD
Vinogradska cesta 15, Zagreb 10 000
Phone: 098 90 46 998
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-98-90-46-998
Hospital
Klinicka bolnica "Sestre Milosrdnice"
Vinogradska cesta 29
10 000 Zagreb
Phone: 01 37 87 111
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-1-37-87-111

Medical Facilities – Osijek, Croatia
English-speaking physician
Dr. Dubravka Margaretic' General Practice
Zupanijska 1, 31000 Osijek
Phone: (031) 283-458

Hospital
Clinical Hospital Osijek
J.Huttlera 4, Osijek
Phone: (031) 511-511

Medical Facilities – Pula, Croatia
English-speaking physician
Dr. Graciela Vretenar, Internal Medecine
Pula General Hospital
Zagrebačka 34, 52000 PULA
Phone: (052) 376-500

Hospital
General Hospital Pula
Zagrebačka 34, Pula
Phone: (052) 376-500

Medical Facilities – Makarska, Croatia
English-speaking physician
Luca Ivanda, MD
Stjepana Ivičevića 2 Makarska
Phone: 098 688 276
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-98-688-276

Hospital
Dom Zdravlja Makarska
Stjepana Ivicevica 2
Makarska
Phone: 021 612 033
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-21-612-033
U.S. Embassies and Consulates in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

U.S. citizens are encouraged to register at the U.S. Embassy and obtain updated information on travel and security within Croatia.

U.S. Embassy in Zagreb, Croatia
Ulica Thomasa Jeffersona 2, 10 010 Zagreb
Phone: 01-661-2300
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-385-1-661-2300
After hours phone: (385)(1) 661-2400 or (385)(91) 455-2247

U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Alipašina 43, 71000 SARAJEVO
Phone: 033-445-700
Phone dialing from U.S.: 011-387-33-445-700
e-mail: bhopa@state.gov

Cities in Croatia are probably safer, on the whole, than cities of comparable size in the US. However, you’re not familiar with the local culture and don’t have the same knowledge that the local residents do about which places or parts of town may be more risky. When in doubt, ask a group leader, someone at the hotel, or a local resident whom you can trust about whether or not a given place/event/activity is safe. You should be fine as long as you use common sense:

- Be aware of your surroundings at all times. It’s easy to get distracted when you’re in an unfamiliar place, particularly when sightseeing.
- Carry with you a list of emergency numbers, health insurance information, and some form of ID with contact information for home and in Croatia.
- Don’t display money, your wallet, or other valuable items.
- Don’t leave luggage or bags unattended. Lock your luggage.
- Don’t wear clothing or act in a manner that screams “tourist”. Wearing a camera around your neck, talking loudly, waving a map around, or covering yourself in US flags or other symbols may attract unwanted attention.
- Consider using a money belt or neck pouch to carry your passport and currency; if you carry a wallet, empty it of any non-essential items before you leave, and carry it in your front pocket.
- Do not walk alone at night. It is best to stay with fellow students in small groups at all times
- Stay sober. Do not, under any circumstances, use illegal drugs.
Land Mines: Although land mines can still be found in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, they are generally in remote areas. The Croatia Maymester program avoids going to areas that have not been cleared. The cities we are visiting are safe. Students on their own should not walk off marked roads or paths unless they know the area has been cleared. Be alert for signs warning of mines and avoid the marked areas if you see them. The Croatia’s islands were not mined and the Croatian coast was quickly de-mined after the war. Do not try to explore abandoned houses that look as though shells hit them. Be alert for the telltale danger flag: a white skull and crossbones on a red triangle indicate that a mine is near.

![Image of mine warning sign]

8. PACKING

Don’t overpack! Remember that you will be responsible for carrying your own luggage, possibly for fairly long distances.

One medium-size rolling suitcase or backpack, one small backpack or carry-on bag (small enough to fit under the seat), and a purse or camera bag, if desired, should be sufficient. You may also want to bring an extra small bag (like a duffel bag) packed in your other luggage so that you can use this for dirty clothes on your return and leave room for gifts or other purchases in your suitcase or backpack. Some airlines are charging for a second checked bag (or for all checked luggage); you may want to check with your airline before departure. You should also check with your airline for weight limitations; overweight baggage fees can be expensive.

Luggage should be light but sturdy — airlines are not particularly gentle with checked baggage — and make sure that shoulder straps and handles are padded and comfortable enough to carry for a significant distance. It's a good idea to have locks for your bags, but they must be TSA-approved for checked baggage.

When packing, be aware of items that are prohibited for security reasons: you're probably aware that certain seemingly harmless items such as small scissors are banned from carry-on bags, and to be on the safe side you should probably still pack any such items in
your checked baggage. Liquids, gels, and aerosols in carry-on luggage are limited to containers 3 oz. or smaller, and must be packed in a single 1-quart ziploc bag, which must be removed from your carry-on for X-ray screening at the security checkpoint. Certain exceptions are made for prescription drugs and other items. Check with the Transportation Security Administration for a complete list of US guidelines (http://www.tsa.gov). Security rules for Europe are similar (see http://www.zagreb-airport.hr/Security-information-g50.aspx#rptPag(1)). However, you should also be aware that in Europe some airports do not allow any batteries in checked luggage, so all battery-operated items (including rechargeable shavers, cell phones, mp3 players, cameras, etc.) should be in your carry-on luggage. Be prepared to unpack all electronic items for inspection at airport security checkpoints.

**Recommended items:**

IMPORTANT: Be sure to bring any medications you need on a regular basis and pack them in your carry-on luggage. Prescription medication should be kept in the original containers. You may not be able to easily find the same brand-name or generic drugs in Croatia that you use here. However, you are advised not to bring excessive amounts of prescription or other drugs, since this can lead to problems with Customs: bring enough to cover the length of your stay abroad plus a little extra to be on the safe side.

Otherwise, you can purchase practically anything you might need in Croatia, but it will be more convenient for you (and more economical in many cases) to bring with you the things that will make you most comfortable. One example is saline solution for those who wear contacts. A double pack costs about $12 in the US. It is readily available in Croatia, but the price is over $20 for a single bottle. The downside is that the saline bottles are heavy to carry around. Think about cost and convenience when deciding what to bring. Another item to bring may be a fiber supplement like Metamucil.

You may bring a laptop computer, but it is not required. This may help you with access to readings and for recording your notes. There will be wireless access at the hotel in Zagreb, Osijek and Pula, but less likely in the apartments in Makarska. There are many internet cafes conveniently located throughout Croatia. They are not expensive, they are safe, they often have both PCs and Macs, and Skype is generally available. Many students use these internet cafes daily. There are also more and more regular bars with free wireless internet connection – you are only required to buy a drink and then you can stay there as long as you want.

**Miscellaneous**

- Wristwatch and travel alarm clock: *These are necessities; it is your responsibility to meet with the group at the appointed times. If you are not there on time we may not be able to wait for you, and it will be your responsibility to get to the next location on your own and at your own expense.*
- Money belt or neck pouch for currency and travel documents
• Washcloths are almost non-existent in Croatia; bring one along or buy one there if you use one.
• Soap
• Tissues and/or moist towelettes
• Sewing kit
• Toiletries: toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, shampoo, supplies for shaving, etc. If you use a hairdryer or electric razor you will need a voltage converter (see below), unless it is made to be used with both 110V/220V current. Nail clippers/scissors and other similar items should be packed in your checked baggage, to be on the safe side.
• Medical kit: band-aids, antibiotic ointment (such as Neosporin), aspirin or other over-the-counter pain medicine, anti-diarrheal medicine, motion sickness medicine (strongly recommended, since many students in past years experienced discomfort while traveling on sharply curving mountain roads on the bus and on ferry and hydrofoil rides), insect repellant, and over-the-counter antihistamines, decongestants, or cold medicines, if you use these (ones that do not make you drowsy may be the best choice). A thermometer can be handy, as well.
• Plastic bags: medium to large for wet or dirty clothes, small for soap and washcloths
• Sunglasses and sunscreen; hat
• Water bottle and snacks (if desired): Croats don’t normally carry around bottles of water with them, as many people do in the U.S. However, public water fountains aren’t common. While you may wish to bring your own re-usable water bottle, water is commonly available in a variety of bottle sizes. If you like to graze during the day, you may also want to bring some of your favorite snack foods with you. You can easily purchase fruit, cookies, chips, pretzels, crackers, etc. in Croatia, but if you prefer energy bars or granola bars you may want to bring your own.
• Voltage converters and plug adapters (if needed): Croatia uses the standard 220V current and plugs with two round pins found throughout most of Europe. You will need a converter to use any American 110V electronic items. Many converters sold here will not fit into the recessed electric plugs (illustrated above). It’s a bit complicated, so you may want to buy an inexpensive hair dryer in Croatia, for example. Most chargers for cellphones, cameras, and other electronics operate on either voltage, and the same is true for some travel hairdryers and razors, but you will still need a plug adapter for these items. (Curling irons and straighteners also need converters.)
• Notebook/journal (required for all courses) and course readings.
• Camera: If you use a film camera, bring sufficient film with you, and a spare battery is also a good idea. Film can be purchased easily in Croatia, but it’s more expensive than in the US; certain types of batteries (e.g. long-life lithium batteries) can be difficult to find in Croatia. For digital cameras, you should bring extra memory cards.
• Travel guidebook: *The Rough Guide to Croatia* (2010) and *Lonely Planet Croatia* (2009) are good; *Let's Go Eastern Europe* includes a section on Croatia.
• Photos of family, home, pets, friends, UGA: Many people you meet will be interested in your life in the US, so it’s nice to be able to show them some pictures.

**Clothing**

You should bring one nice outfit for special meetings or other events, such as a concert. A skirt with a nice blouse and sensible shoes or khakis with a nice shirt would be fine. For most days casual clothing (e.g. jeans, shorts, sundress, skirt) will be fine. However, skimpy shorts, mini-skirts and tank- or halter-tops are *not* appropriate wear for organized group activities. You may not be allowed in churches and some museums with sleeveless shirts and shorts. Several women on the 2011 trip reported hearing inappropriate comments when they were wearing gym shorts and t-shirts in Zagreb. This kind of dress is not generally accepted in Croatia and probably should be reserved for the beach to avoid unwanted attention. Women should bring a large lightweight scarf, broad enough to cover both shoulders, if you plan to wear sleeveless clothes. If you plan to go out most evenings, you may want to bring more nice clothes to wear (sundresses, polo shirt).

Choose clothing that can be laundered and will dry quickly, whenever possible (see “Laundry” section below).

Hotel rooms and other accommodations will probably not have many hangers in the closets. If you really think you need to hang up a lot of your clothes, you might want to pack some wire or plastic hangers, which you can just leave at the end of the trip.

Following is a suggested packing list. Note that these are just general guidelines, which you should adapt to your own needs.

**For women:**

- 1 dress, lightweight (if desired)
- 2 skirts
- 5 tops (1 long sleeve, 2 short sleeve, 2 sleeveless) to match skirts and pants
- 2 pairs of pants or jeans (not brand-new jeans; they are hard to dry after washing)
- Sleepwear
- Enough lingerie for 7 days
- Cosmetics, personal hygiene needs for 2 weeks and emergencies
- 2-3 pair of shorts
- Several t-shirts
- Bandana, scarf or foldable hat; a “scrunchy” or some kind of tie for your hair, since the weather may be windy

Several women on the 2008 trip said afterward that this was not an adequate amount of clothes. One suggested the following: “You will want really casual clothes, like t-shirt and shorts with running shoes for many days and then dressy outfits for others. Also,
most nights you will want to go out and experience Croatian night life. Sundresses (little cotton ones) give you a quick/light way to pack an entire outfit that can be worn for both day and night.”

For men:

- 3 pairs of slacks or jeans (easy to wash)
- 1 dress shirt
- 3 drip-dry sport shirts
- Sleepwear
- Shaving needs
- Enough underwear and socks for 7 days
- 1-2 pairs of shorts
- Several t-shirts
- Bandana, cap, or hat

For both men and women:

- A lightweight all-weather coat, windbreaker, or rain jacket
- Travel umbrella
- One sweater that is warm but not bulky
- Bathing suit (and cover-up for women)
- A small backpack or tote-bag for carrying books, picnic lunches, or supplies

One sweater and a jacket should be plenty for anyone when it comes to warm clothes (assuming you also include some long pants and a long-sleeve shirt or two in your regular packing). Layering is advised. The weather is usually lovely during study abroad, but occasionally it can be cold and wet. If you pack with layering in mind, you will be dressed appropriately for any weather.

Shoes:

Appropriate footwear is VERY important. Bring two pairs of shoes: one comfortable, sturdy pair (running shoes are great) for walking long distances, on uneven surfaces, to wear in the rain, etc., and one pair that is dressier but still comfortable enough to walk in for some distance. Flip-flops or sandals should generally not be worn; you will often encounter slick stone or marble surfaces on streets, walkways, and steps, and unpaved trails may have jagged rocks or roots. We have had our share of foot injuries in past years. If you wish to bring a pair of flip flops or sandals to wear on the beach or around the hotels/apartments or in the evenings. This should be in addition to the two pairs of shoes mentioned above. One past student suggested the following for women: running shoes, Chacos, and two pairs of flip-flops, one casual and one dressy). Make sure you have the appropriate socks for the shoes, too. We walk virtually every day and you will want to avoid blisters or food problems at all costs.
9. LAUNDRY

Dry cleaning and laundry services are available, but these are expensive. Be aware that clothes dryers are virtually non-existent in Croatia. If you wash out clothes in your sink, it’s better to bring clothes that will dry quickly. Detergent is readily available, but you may want to bring a small bottle of Woolite or some other liquid detergent designed for hand-laundering. A small travel clothesline (available at stores that specialize in travel needs) and a few plastic hangers would also come in handy. The Jadran hotel does not have adequate clothes drying space so clothes are often hung over the backs of chairs or out the window to dry; the apartments in Makarska all have outside clothes lines with clothes pins provided. Faculty suggest hand washing clothes, but program alums have sent clothes out for laundering, packed extra clothes to minimize hand washing or just worn dirty clothes an extra day or so. Only you know your tolerance for hand washing.

10. GIFT SUGGESTIONS

Croats are generally very hospitable, and will often go out of their way to help visitors (particularly in a group such as ours). It’s nice to have small gifts to give to people as a token of your thanks; e.g. pencils and pens with the UGA logo, UGA pins, key chains, hats, etc.

11. CONDUCT AND OTHER EXPECTATIONS

Specific expectations for individual courses will be included in the course syllabus.

All students on UGA study abroad programs are bound by the UGA conduct regulations as established by the UGA Office of Judicial Programs. These regulations are available at http://www.uga.edu/judicialprograms/. It is your responsibility to inform yourself about these regulations. Non-compliance with any UGA or program regulations can, at the discretion of the program leaders, result in the dismissal of the student from the study abroad program.

Alcohol:

Students on UGA study abroad programs must abide by the legal drinking age in the country or countries where they are studying (in Croatia, the legal drinking age is 18). For an interpretation of UGA Alcohol policies as they apply to study abroad programs, go to: http://drugpol.uga.edu/

*Abuse of alcohol resulting in behavior that may pose a danger to yourself or others is grounds for termination from the program, with no refund. In addition, no open containers of alcohol will be permitted in the bus at any time. Croatia has very strict laws regarding alcohol and driving, so violation of this policy will result in dismissal from the program.*
If an alcohol infraction is seemed serious enough by the faculty, a warning may not precede dismissal.

It important for everyone to be fully engaged in our scheduled activities. Out of respect for our speakers and hosts, drinking alcoholic beverages at lunch or during the day is prohibited if we have meetings, tours or other events (other than social activities) scheduled for later in the day. The only exception is when we are served alcohol by our hosts, and then consumption should be very moderate.

If you plan to drink, you must drink responsibly.

It is common in Croatia for people to offer a small glass of rakija (brandy) or some other alcoholic beverage to guests in order to welcome them. Rather than refusing the glass, which may offend your host(s), you should just accept it, but do not feel obliged to actually drink it if this goes against your values. (Likewise, if someone offers you something to eat, you should usually accept this, unless it’s something you’re allergic to or can’t eat for religious reasons.)

In Croatia, as in other parts of Europe, attitudes towards alcohol are generally different from what you may be familiar with in the US, particularly among young people. Although it is common to have more than one drink during the course of the day, they tend to space them out rather than consuming several drinks at one time, and wine or other alcoholic beverages are most often consumed in conjunction with meals. When Croats go out in the evening with friends, they often get coffee, dessert, or ice cream rather than alcohol. People who get drunk are generally looked down upon and drunken behavior is considered shameful, foolish, and backward.

Drugs:

This is already covered in the UGA regulations, but it bears repeating: Do not bring illegal drugs with you, attempt to purchase them, or accept them from any other person. Period. You are subject to the laws of the countries you are visiting, and you will not receive any special consideration for being an American citizen or by claiming ignorance of the law. Croatian jails may not be as scary as those in some other countries, but you do not want to end up there. Possession or use of illegal drugs is cause for immediate dismissal from the program, without refund.

Program-specific conduct regulations:

Students are required to be present and on time for all program-related activities, unless these are specifically designated as optional. If you are late, we may not be able to wait for you and it will be your responsibility to get to the next location on your own and at your own expense. Students are also expected to follow the instructions of program faculty. Faculty are the final authorities of what behavior is or is not acceptable while on
study abroad. If students flagrantly or repeatedly ignore faculty instructions, this is grounds for dismissal from the program. Also, egregious violations of program or UGA regulations may not warrant a warning before program dismissal. It is typically the case, however, that students will be given a warning about unacceptable behavior before being dismissed from the program. If you are dismissed from the program for conduct reasons, you will not receive a refund.

In general, all students are expected to behave in a way that will bring credit to the University of Georgia and to the USA. You may be the only U.S. citizen some people encounter, so keep this in mind and act accordingly; don’t do anything to create a negative image or add to any negative stereotypes that some people may already have about Americans. Additional information about different attitudes you may encounter while traveling abroad and ways to deal positively with any anti-American criticisms you may encounter can be found in Section 13.

12. MISCELLANEOUS IN-COUNTRY INFORMATION

Telephone: Tri- or quad-band GSM cell phones will work in Croatia, but you will be charged international rates for calls you make using your US cell phone service (assuming that you can get roaming service there). You can check with your carrier to see if they have a global service plan. You may be able to get your cell-phone service provider to unlock your cell phone so that you can purchase a new SIM card from a Croatian cell-phone service provider, but it’s highly unlikely that you would need to make enough local calls for this to be worth your while. Phone cards for public pay phones are available for purchase in several different denominations at most kiosks on the street that sell newspapers and magazines. You can purchase pre-paid international calling cards before you depart for Croatia if you think you may want to make phone calls back to the US (There are numerous providers that you can find on the internet, but check the rates and whether or not you can make calls from Croatia before you buy. Some students have had problems with these). You can also make international phone calls from some post offices for relatively reasonable rates. Charges for phone calls from hotels can be very high, so you should ask at the front desk about the rates before you call. You will be responsible for all phone charges when we check out.

Public transportation: Croatia has a good public transportation system. Tickets for city trams and buses can be bought at most kiosks that sell newspapers and magazines, or at special ticket kiosks/offices (e.g., at the back of the main train station in Zagreb). Inside the bus or tram you will find several little boxes (usually orange or yellow) that are mounted on poles; you must insert your ticket in the slot to get a date and time stamp. You can generally change buses or trams if needed and continue travel on the same validated ticket, as long as it’s within 90 minutes and in the same direction of travel. Tickets in Zagreb cost 12 kuna during the day (if bought before boarding) 15 kuna if bought on the tram; between 12-4 am they cost 20 and 25 kuna, respectively.
A tram map may be found on the internet:
http://www.zet.hr/media/117298/dnevna%20mre%C5%BEa%20arena.pdf

As the signs in buses and trams say, *Vožnja bez karte — najskuplja vožnja*! (a trip without a ticket is the most expensive trip). Most people who live in Zagreb or other cities rely heavily on public transportation, so they typically purchase monthly passes. Just because you don’t see other people validating their tickets doesn’t mean that you don’t have to do this! It is quite common for inspectors working in teams to board vehicles at random and ask to see your ticket or pass, and you will be asked to pay a substantial fine on the spot if you don’t have a valid ticket.

**Restaurants and cafés:** Croatia has a real café culture; people regularly go out for coffee on breaks during the working day, and cafés are very popular meeting places (for coffee, beer, or other drinks) after work and on weekends. Espresso is the most common type of coffee served, so if you want regular coffee you need to specify this. Turkish coffee is also common; coffee grounds and sugar are boiled with water in a small pot, and then poured in a cup. The grounds settle to the bottom, so don’t try to drink the last bit of coffee from the bottom of your cup or you’ll be in for an unpleasant surprise.

If you ask for water in a café or restaurant you’ll usually get mineral water unless you specifically ask for “still water” or water without gas. Unless you specify tap water, you will be served bottled water and charged accordingly. If you don’t like fizzy water, be sure to tell the waitperson you want water without gas or “no bubbles”. Water is normally served without ice, unless you request it. Soft drinks will usually come with a cube or two of ice in the glass.

Restaurant dining is usually a leisurely experience, so if you go to a real sit-down restaurant you should be prepared to spend some time there. Don’t expect to “zip in and zip out” of a restaurant even for just a drink or quick snack as this may make you late for course meetings.

Lunch deals, called 'gabela' in Zagreb or 'marenda' at the seaside are available. The restaurants will usually have a blackboard outside with the gabela menu written on it. It is a one course meal served from 11 or more often from 12 until 2 or 3pm. Prices are usually from 20-50kn.

When ordering meat, well-done will mean that the meat is cooked through; medium or rare will often be very red inside. Typical dishes include:

*Miješana salata* (mixed salad): shredded cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes and/or other vegetables. The dressing is usually heavy on the vinegar. You will usually not have a creamy dressing available on your salad.

*Šopska salata:* tomatoes, cucumber and/or peppers, onion, and feta cheese

*Burek:* A type of pastry usually filled with meat or cheese.
Ćevapčići: Finger-shaped patties made of ground meat and grilled; often served with fried potatoes, a salad of tomato and raw onion, and some ajvar (pepper sauce, mildly spicy) on the side.

Miješano meso na žaru (mixed grill): Various grilled meats; often served with potatoes and salad, like ćevapčići

Seafood: Croatia has excellent seafood, and you’ll find all sorts of fish and shellfish on the menu. The best option is to ask your waitperson for recommendations.

Pasta: Croatian cuisine, particularly on the coast, has been influenced by Italian cooking, so you’ll find many familiar pasta dishes

Pastries: You’ll find many small sweets shops and bakeries selling a wide variety of pastries, which are all very good.

Pašticada: A rich meat stew, usually served with gnocchi (small potato dumplings).

Purica s mlincima: Roast turkey (cut up into serving pieces), cooked on a bed of homemade noodles, which soak up the juices.

Sarma: Stuffed cabbage

Štrukli: Similar to large ravioli, with either a savory or sweet filling

Palačinke: Crêpes, usually filled with chocolate and walnuts or some kind of jam

Rožata: A Dalmatian specialty, similar to crème caramel.

Sladoled: Ice cream

Tipping: In cafés it’s normal to round up the bill; the same goes for taxicabs. In restaurants a service charge may be added to the bill; otherwise, tip about 10%. Some restaurants charge a small cover charge (perhaps around 10 kuna) for an appetizer that they bring when you first sit down. This would be the equivalent to a Mexican restaurant charging for the chips and salsa they bring out, whether you want it or not.

Internet cafés: You will have internet access at the hotels, but not likely in the apartments in Makarska. Internet cafés are easy to find in cities in Croatia. Rates and procedures vary (in some places you buy a certain amount of time in advance, in others you pay when you’re finished for the amount of time you’ve used), but the people who work in these places almost always speak English, so you should have no difficulty. Here’s a list from the tourist board: http://www.zagreb-touristinfo.hr/?l=e&id=43
Souvenirs: Shopping in Croatia is good, and many items are relatively inexpensive. Artwork and local handicrafts make good souvenirs, as do crystal and leather products, cookies and candies (e.g., Bajadera), and lavender (grown on the islands). The necktie and the ink pen are both Croatian in origin, so there are many shops selling these items and they make good souvenirs, but they can be expensive. The locally made brandy (rakija) is also sold in decorative souvenir bottles in various sizes.

Smoking: Many people in Croatia smoke, and even though there are laws that regulate it. If you find yourself in cafés or restaurants seated next to people who are smoking, you may wish to utilize outdoor seating if possible. If you are allergic to cigarette smoke, be prepared with any necessary medications.

Weather: Average temperatures for Zagreb (inland) and Split (Dalmatian coast) are given below. Be aware that the spring weather is changeable; while temperatures should be comfortable, there’s always a chance of a chilly, rainy or windy day. We’ve had both quite cold and very hot weather at times during our past trips. You may want to check the 10-day forecast on weather.com right before you leave and make any adjustments in clothing you pack. The weather will be getting warmer during our trip and it will be warmer on the coast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zagreb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average high</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average low</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Split     |     |      |
| average high | 72  | 79   |
| average low  | 59  | 65   |

Beaches and swimming: Practically all beaches in Croatia are rocky, so you may want some kind of mat to lie on in order to be comfortable. These can be purchased inexpensively once you get there. The upside is that you don’t get sand all over everything, and the water is crystal clear. When you go in the water, you may encounter sea urchins, sharp rocks, or other hazards, so water shoes are recommended to protect your feet; these can also be purchased in shops near the beach.

It won’t be high season yet when we’re there, so the beaches will probably not be crowded. You should be aware that topless sunbathing is tolerated, but complete nudity, unless it is beach specialized for nudists, is not allowed at the beach. Some beaches are designated as “naturist” (often using the German abbreviation FKK), so don’t be shocked if you come across nude sunbathers. (On the other hand, not all beaches are nude, so don’t just assume this if you’re inclined to let it all hang out......). Most Croats are very comfortable with nudity at the beach.
Toilets: WC, in Croatian pronounced “VEH-TSEH”. This advice from travel guru Rick Steves: The vast majority of the toilets you encounter are similar to our own. But in a few places [such as in Mostar] you might find one that consists simply of porcelain footprints and a squat-and-aim hole [“Turkish toilet”]. Be prepared. This may be your only opportunity to go. It also makes sense to carry pocket-size tissue packs (easy to buy in Croatia) for toilets without TP. Paying to use a public WC is a European custom that irks many Americans. But isn't it really worth a few coins, considering the cost of water, maintenance, and cleanliness? Sometimes the toilet is free, but the woman in the corner sells sheets of toilet paper. Most common is the tip dish by the entry. A fee is often expected and a sign may indicate the price [generally 2-3 kuna or 40-50 cents]. Caution: Many attendant ladies leave only bills and too-big coins in the tray to bewilder the tourist in a hurry. Any place that serves food or drinks has a restroom. No restaurateur would label his WC so those on the street can see, but you can walk into nearly any restaurant or café, politely and confidently, and find a bathroom. Sometimes you will be expected to buy a drink in order to use the bathroom, but that's generally unnecessary. When nature beckons and there's no obvious public restroom, restaurant or bar handy, look in train stations, government buildings, museums, and upper floors of department stores.

13. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES/TRAVELING AS AN AMERICAN

Croatian culture is different from American culture, and you may experience a certain amount of “culture shock” after the initial excitement wears off. You may find yourself feeling a little depressed or irritable because you’re separated from friends and family and the familiar aspects of everyday life in the US. You shouldn’t be alarmed at these feelings, because they’re perfectly normal, but try to keep a positive attitude and be open to experiencing and trying to understand as much of this different culture as possible. If you believe these feelings are getting worse or are overwhelming you, you should approach any faculty member for help.

The following is advice from the University of Georgia Office of International Education:

There is no clear-cut way of dealing with culture shock. Simply recognizing its existence and your accepting vulnerability to it is an important first step. As long as you know in advance that you will probably experience culture shock at a certain level, you can prepare yourself psychologically to accept the temporary discomfort and turn it into an advantage by learning from it. Remember that you are not the only one experiencing occasional frustration, irritability, depression, etc. Going through culture shock, in other words, does not imply the existence of any psychological or emotional shortcomings on your part. As Robert Kohls says, "Culture shock is in some degree inevitable . . . and is the occupational hazard of overseas living which one has to be willing to go through in
order to enjoy the pleasures of experiencing other countries and cultures in depth."

Prepare yourself for culture shock before you go abroad by reading books about the culture, travel guide books (we recommend Lonely Planet and Let's Go guides), local magazines or newspapers (some are found on the web) and meeting people from the country you will be visiting. Try to learn the language, including body language, as gestures are frequently different in other countries. Find out about differences in body language, personal space, manners, etc. Don't be afraid to ask questions of people in the country. Bring photos of your home and family to share with host families/friends that you meet.

Undergoing culture shock is in itself a learning experience that you should take advantage of. It is a way of sensitizing yourself to another culture at a level that goes beyond the intellectual and the rational. Just as an athlete cannot get in shape without going through the uncomfortable conditioning stage, so you cannot fully appreciate the cultural differences that exist without first going through the uncomfortable stages of psychological adjustment.

The University of the Pacific has prepared a good online resource to help students understand and adjust to cultural differences, available at:  
http://www2.pacific.edu/sis/culture.
**Croatia**
Country Specific Information


Please access this website and review the information provided.

**Bosnia-Herzegovina**
Country Specific Information


Please access this website and review the information provided.
15. **Survival Croatian**

Most people that you'll meet in major cities will speak at least some English, but in small towns and in the countryside this is less common. At any rate, Croats will appreciate it if you make an effort to learn at least a few basic greetings and other expressions.

**Pronunciation**

Croatian has five vowels, which are pronounced similar to those in Italian.

- a  like the a in father
- e  like the e in bet
- i  like the ee in meet
- o  like the o in the name Sonia
- u  like the oo in boot

In Croatian the r is trilled/rolled, and it can also function as a vowel; e.g. trg ‘square’, vrt ‘garden’.

Many consonants are pronounced more or less like their English equivalents. The ones that are not pronounced as in English or don't occur in the English alphabet are listed below.

- c  like the ts in cats or the zz in pizza
- č  like the ch in church
- đ  like the ch in cheap, but "softer"
- dž  like the j in jam
- đ  like the j in jeep, but "softer"
- g  always hard, as in go
- h  like the ch in Bach or somewhere between this sound and English h
- j  like the y in yes
- lj  like the ll in million
- nj  like the ni in onion
- š  like the sh in ship
- ž  like the s in measure

(The English equivalents given here are only approximate; the actual Croatian pronunciation is rarely identical to the closest English equivalents.)

**In an emergency**

- Pomoć!  Help!
- Zovite hitnu pomoć!  Call an ambulance!
- Zovite policiju!  Call the police!
- bolnica  hospital
Pozor! Pažnja! (on signs) Warning! Danger! Attention!

**Greetings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dobro jutro</td>
<td>Good morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobran dan</td>
<td>Good day, hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobro vće</td>
<td>Good evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laku noc</td>
<td>Good night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do vidjena</td>
<td>Goodbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidimo se</td>
<td>See you later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bok</td>
<td>Hi/Bye (informal)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zovem se ...</td>
<td>My name is ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja sam ...</td>
<td>I am ...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drago mi je</td>
<td>Nice to meet you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kako ste?</td>
<td>How are you (formal)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kako si?</td>
<td>How are you (informal)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobro, hvala</td>
<td>Fine, thanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Da</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ne</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molim</td>
<td>please/you're welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hvala</td>
<td>thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oprostite</td>
<td>excuse me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izvolite</td>
<td>here you are, help yourself (said when offering someone something; also used by waiters or clerks waiting on customers, meaning roughly &quot;What would you like?&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Govorite li engleski? Do you speak English?

Ne razumijem. I don't understand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amerika</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikanac (m.)/Amerikanka (f.)</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrvatska</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrvat (m.)/Hrvatica (f.)</td>
<td>Croatian</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gdje je...</td>
<td>Where is .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC [veh tseh]</td>
<td>toilet/restroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ulaz
izlaz
telefon
muzej
kino
kazalište
kolodvor
ulica
desno
lijevo
ravno
malo
mnogo
manje
više
mali
veliki
Želio bih ..... I'd like/I want ..... (if you're a man)
Željela bih .... I'd like/I want ..... (if you're a woman)
Trebam .... I need ....

Shopping

Koliko ovo košta? How much does this cost?
Imate li ..... ? Do you have ......?
Samo gledam. I'm just looking.
Primate li kreditne kartice? Do you take credit cards?

apoteka
drugstore
knjižara
bookstore
pekara
bakery
slastičarna
pastry shop
samoposluživanje
supermarket
dućan
shop

novine
newspaper
časopis
magazine
knjiga
book
telefonska kartica
phone card
Post office

post office
stamp
postcard
by air-mail
USA (informally, people say Amerika)
I need ten stamps for the US

Restaurant, food and drink

restaurant
waiter/waitress
menu
The bill, please
glass
bottle
knife
fork
spoon
breakfast
lunch
supper/dinner
main course
appetizer
side dish
soup
salad
dessert
Swiss chard
green beans
cucumber
potato
onion
tomato
meat
beef
chicken
pork
prosciutto
ham
fish
Ja sam vegeterijanac (masc.)/vegeterijanka (fem.). I'm a vegetarian

sir cheese
djogurt yogurt
dkruh bread
dćevapčići oblong-shaped grilled ground meat
dmiješano meso na žaru mixed grilled meats
dpašticada a rich meat stew
dsarma stuffed cabbage
dštrukli like large ravioli, with a savory or sweet filling
dpalačinke crepes
drožđata Dalmatian dessert, similar to crème caramel
dsladoled ice cream
dkava coffee
dturska kava Turkish coffee
dbijela kava coffee with (lots of) milk
dčaj tea
dpivo beer
dvino wine

dbijelo vino white wine
dcrno vino red wine
dvoda water
dgazirana mineralna voda sparkling mineral water
dnegazirana mineralna voda still mineral water

**Numbers**

<p>| | |</p>
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