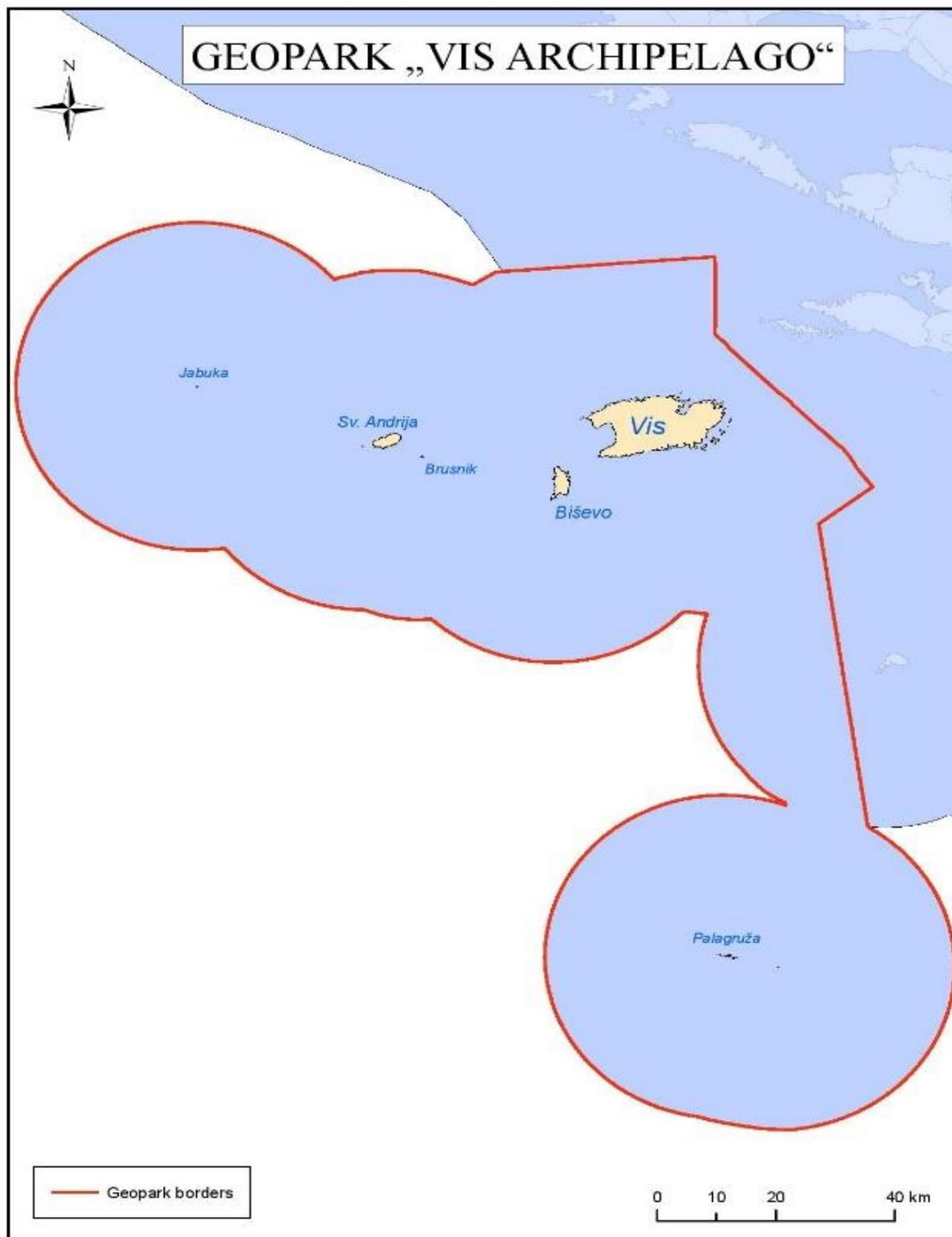


 <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p>  <p>UNESCO Global Geoparks</p>	<p align="center">Applicant UNESCO Global Geopark</p> <p align="center"><i>Geopark Vis Archipelago, Croatia</i></p> <p align="center">geographical and geological summary</p>
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Please replace the map below with a map of your region, using a [standard UN map](#) showing the location of the aspiring UNESCO Global Geopark as shown in this example.



Please replace the map below with a map of the aspiring UNESCO Global Geopark indicating the boundary, cities, general geographic points, as shown in this example.



1. Physical and human geography- 1500 characters

Including for example: location, geographical coordinates, surface area, distance to main cities/to the border, landscape, relief type (mountain, plains, valleys, caves...), maximum and minimum elevation, climate, nature, administrative region and country, number of inhabitants, economic activity, settlements, infrastructure, etc.

Location: Adriatic region, Split-Dalmatian county

Coordinates:

S 16° 21' 41" E
 42° 10' 32" N
 E 16° 30' 40" E
 42° 22' 34" N
 W 15° 11' 30" E
 43° 05' 38" N
 N 15° 28' 02" E
 43° 17' 33" N

Surface area:

Total surface: 6661km²

Land surface: 101km²

Sea surface: 6560km²

Distance to city of Split: 52,23 km

Distance to border: 0 km. Geopark share it's sea border with Italy

Landscape: Island of Vis is the largest island in the archipelago with the surface of 90,3km². Besides Vis, Biševo is second largest island in the archipelago and the only island with inhabitants beside Vis. Other islands are: Sveti Andrija, Brusnik, Jabuka, Palagruža, Ravnik, Budikovac, Host, Barjak veli & Barjak mali.

Relief type:

Min. and Max. elevation: 0-587m

Climate: Mediterranean

Nature: Mediterranean

Administrative region and country: Municipality Komiža and Vis, Split-Dalmatian county, Croatia

Number of inhabitants: 3504

Economic activity: Local residents living in the geopark area The Vis archipelago is traditionally related to fisheries and agriculture. The more serious development of tourism started gradually with the end of the Homeland War in 1995.

Settlements: city of Vis (1.684 inhabitants), city of Komiža (1.406 inhabitants), Podselje (19), Marine Zemlje (64), Rukavac (71), Milna (30), Podstražje (40), Plisko Poje (19), Podhumje (31), Podšpilje (11), Duboka (13), Žena Glava (47), Rogačić (13) i Borovik (12), Biševo (16)

2. Geological features and geology of international significance – 1500 characters

The islands of the Vis archipelago have the most heterogenous rock formations in the region. Besides, these islands are the youngest in the sense that they are still rising, and the oldest in the sense that they are composed of volcanic, salt and sedimentary rocks formed along deep-rooted faults in the Earth's crust in Triassic, during the breakup of the supercontinent Pangaea and the opening of the Tethys Ocean. Triassic rocks were deeply buried in the Earth's crust beneath a few thousands meters thick cover of layered sedimentary rocks of the Adriatic Carbonate Platform, deposited in the area during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The wider Adriatic area was then situated along a tropical belt within the western Tethys Sea, on a small drifting continent called the Adriatic plate or Adria. During the Miocene, the lighter Triassic salt and associated volcanic and sedimentary rocks were uplifted and pierced the cover of carbonate rocks, forming salt diapirs. The carbonates were deformed and partly eroded during Quaternary, featuring spectacular cliffs built of successions of layered carbonate rocks. During the Ice Ages the sea level was 120 meters lower than today, and sand from the Adriatic steppe was blown by strong winds up to the hills, forming sand dunes and plains. After the last Ice Age the sea flooded the steppe, turning the hills into islands, while submerged caves became the most beautiful natural phenomena in the Adriatic.