



JAVNA USTANOVA ZA UPRAVLJANJE ZAŠTIĆENIM  
PRIRODNIM VRIJEDNOSTIMA NA PODRUČJU  
SPLTSKO-DALMATINSKE ŽUPANIJE



PUBLIC INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTED NATURAL VALUES  
MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTY OF SPLIT AND DALMATIA

## GRAPČEVA ŠPILJA GEOMORFOLOŠKI SPOMENIK PRIRODE

### GRAPČEVA CAVE GEOMORPHOLOGICAL NATURAL MONUMENT



"... To je bila zemlja Kiklopa o kojima Odisej nije ništa znao. On se samo svojom ladom privezao na kopno. Blizu obale ugleda visoku špilju zaštejenu lоворovim grmom i pred njom ograda od visoka kamena. Tu je stanovao Kiklop, potpuno sam..."

(ulomak iz legende)

"... It was the land of Cyclops of which Odysseus knew nothing. He just moored his ship to the shore. Near the shore he saw a high cave, shaded by a laurel bush and with a stone fence in front of it. Cyclops dwelled there, all by himself..."

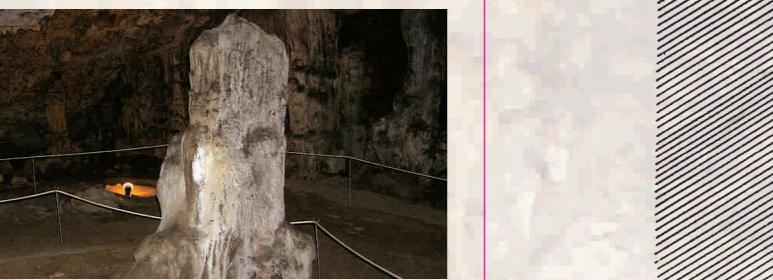
(fragment from the legend)



Od 1964. godine Grapčeva špilja je zaštićena kao geomorfološki spomenik prirode. Od 1996. pak godine njome upravlja Javna ustanova za upravljanje zaštićenim prirodnim vrijednostima na području Splitsko-dalmatinske županije. Dosad su u Grapčevoj špilji rađena samo arheološka istraživanja; Ustanova je započela i temeljna biospeleološka istraživanja koja trebaju utvrditi nulto stanje, a u budućnosti će se obavljati stalni monitoring. Zabilježene su i opisane dvije endemske vrste paukova: *Berusia insulana* Kratochvil et. F. Miller, 1939 i *Sulcia inferna* Kratochvil, 1938.



Since 1964, Grapčeva Cave is a protected geomorphological natural monument. Since 1996, it has been managed by the Public Institution for the Protected Natural Values Management in the County of Split and Dalmatia. So far only archaeological researches have been conducted in the cave. However, the Institution has begun with basic biospeleological researches, whose aim is to establish present status and conduct a permanent monitoring in the future. There are found and described two endemic species of spiders: *Berusia insulana* Kratochvil et. F. Miller, 1939 and *Sulcia inferna* Kratochvil, 1938.



Spomenik prirode je pojedinačan neizmijenjeni dio ili skupina dijelova žive ili nežive prirode, koji ima ekološku, znanstvenu, estetsku ili odgojno-obrazovnu vrijednost. U Grapčevoj špilji, spomeniku prirode, zabranjuje se: samostalno ulazjenje i kretanje bez vodstva za to ovlaštenih osoba te izvan uredene staze, ulazak kućnim ljubimcima, oštećivanje sastavnica špilje i ugradene opreme, konzumiranje hrane i pića, uporaba audiouređaja i stvaranje buke, pušenje, fotografiranje i elektroničko snimanje, osim uza suglasnost Javne ustanove na način utvrđen Zakonom. A natural monument is an individual unmodified segment or a group of segments of animate or inanimate nature that has an ecological, scientific, aesthetic or educational value. Therefore, in the natural monument Grapčeva Cave it is forbidden to enter and move around without authorized persons and outside designated routes. It is also forbidden to enter with pets, damage cave segments and installed equipment, consume food and beverages, use audio devices and make noise, smoke, take photos and tape, unless there is a permission issued by the Public Institution in a way determined by the Law.



Unutrašnjost Grapčeve špilje s oznaženom nadmorskom visinom pojedinih njenih dijelova  
Interior of Grapčeva Cave with indications of various sea-levels  
Izvor / Source: Grga Novak: Preistorijski Hvar (1955.)



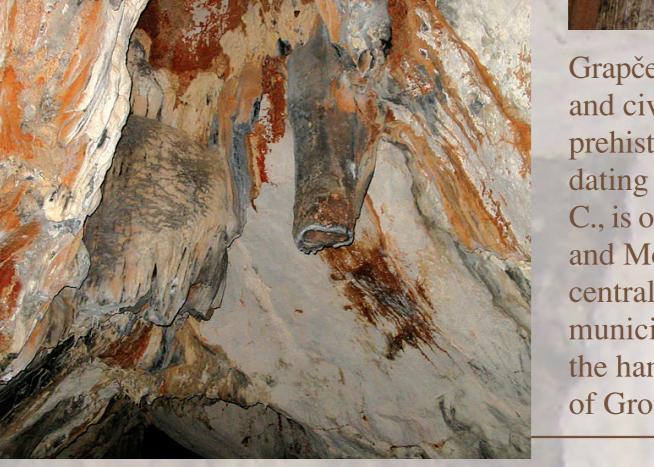
Za posjet Grapčevoj špilji najaviti se na tel. 099/ 577-1770.  
Špilja se može posjetiti ponedjeljkom, srijedom i subotom u razdoblju od 15. lipnja do 15. rujna s polaskom iz Humca u 9:00 sati. U ostalom dijelu godine posjet špilji moguć je po dogovoru.

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#### IMPRESSUM

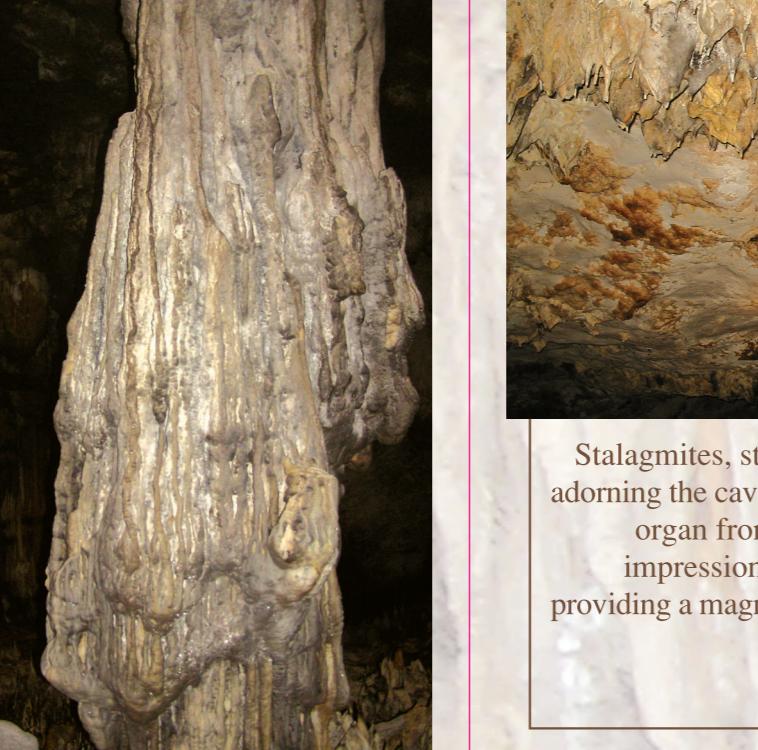
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Grapčeva špilja, kolijevka hvarske kulture i civilizacije, najvažniji prapovijesni nalaz iz mlađega kamenog doba (5000 - 4000 god. pr. Krista), jedno je od najstarijih nalazišta na Jadranu i Mediteranu. Nalazi se u središnjem dijelu otoka Hvara (Općina Jelsa), oko 1 km jugozapadno od zaselka Humca, istočno od sela Gromin Dolac.

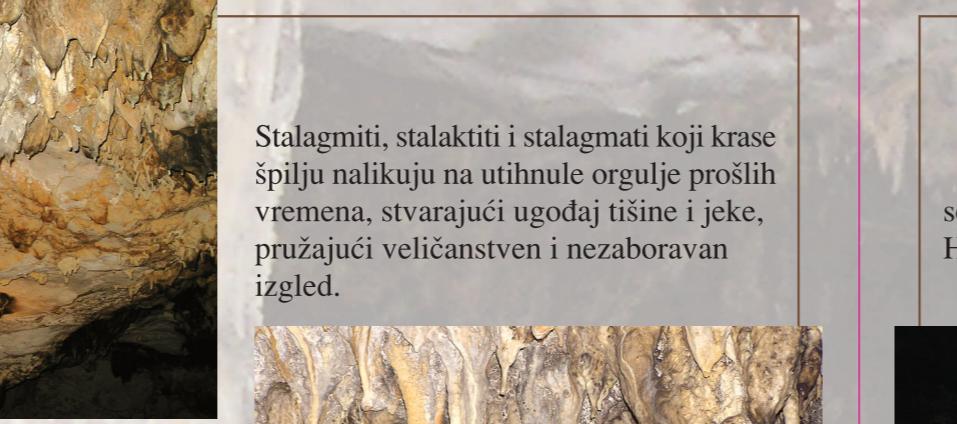


U podnožju špilje smjestila se mala uvala Virak, u kojoj se nalazi izvor pitke vode. Podizanjem morske razine taj je izvor danas potopljen i ponaša se kao vrulja, no upravo je poradi tog izvora Grapčeva špilja neprekidno bila korištena od neolitika do brončanoga doba.

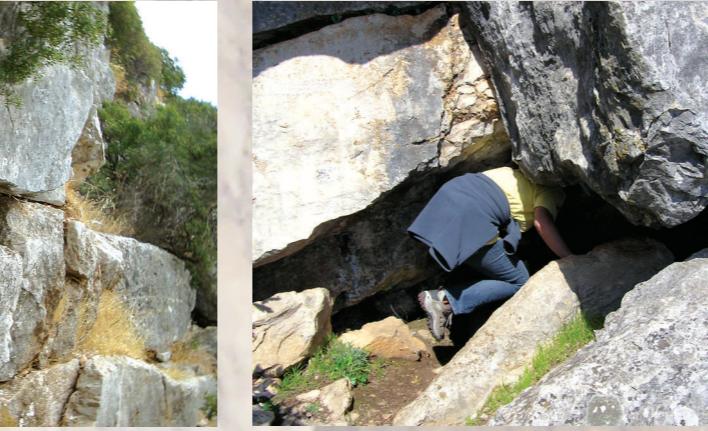
At the foot of the cave there is a small bay called Virak, hiding a spring of freshwater. Due to sea level rise the spring was sunk and today it acts like an underwater spring. However, this spring was the reason why Grapčeva Cave was permanently used from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.



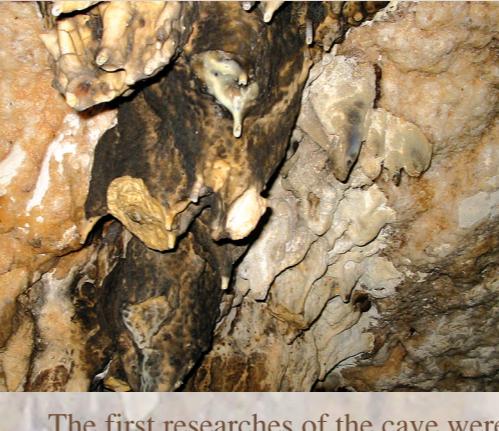
Grapčeva Cave, a cradle of Hvar's culture and civilization, the most important prehistorical find of the Early Stone Age, dating from between 5000 and 4000 B.C., is one of the oldest sites on the Adriatic and Mediterranean. It is located in the central part of the island of Hvar (Jelsa municipality), about 1 km southwest of the hamlet of Humac, east of the village of Gromin dolac.



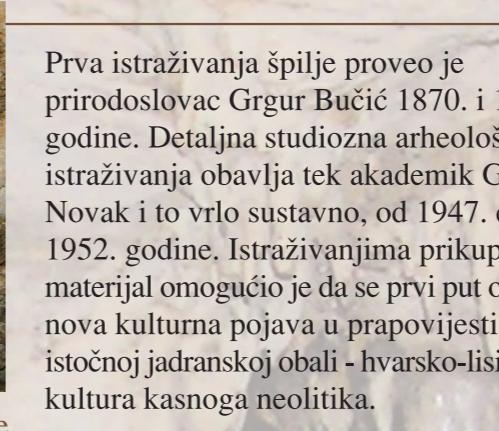
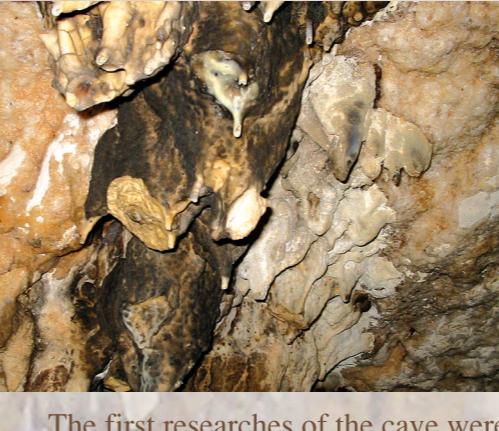
Stalagmiti, stalaktiti i stalagmati koji krase špilju nalikuju na utihnule orgulje prošlih vremena, stvarajući ugodaj tišine i jeke, pružajući veličanstven i nezaboravan izgled.



Ulaz u špilju nalazi se na približno 225 m nadmorske visine, na skrovitom i relativno nepristupačnu mjestu. Najprije se ulazi u manju dvoranu veličine oko 13,5 m x 5 m. Na nju se u cjelinu nadovezuje glavna dvorana veličine oko 22 m x 23 m, koja je unatoč mnogim uništavanjima uspjela očuvati svoju prirodnu ljepotu s mnogobrojnim stalagmitima, stalaktitima, stupovima i nišama.



The cave entrance is located at about 225 m above the sea level, on a hidden and relatively inaccessible place. The cave consists of two halls: the first and smaller hall (13,5 m x 5 m) extends into the main hall (22 m x 23 m), which, despite numerous devastations, has managed to preserve its natural beauty rich in stalagmites, stalactites, pillars and niches.



Prva istraživanja špilje proveo je prirodoslovac Grgur Bučić 1870. i 1884. godine. Detaljna studiozna arheološka istraživanja obavlja tek akademik Grga Novak i to vrlo sustavno, od 1947. do 1952. godine. Istraživanjima prikupljen materijal omogućio je da se prvi put odredi nova kulturna pojava u prapovijesti na istočnoj jadranskoj obali - hvarsко-lisičićka kultura kasnoga neolitika.



Špilja je vjerojatno služila kao kultno mjesto. Neki smatraju da je mjesto gdje se Odisej borio s Kiklopom Polifemom u Homerovu epu "Odiseja" upravo Grapčeva špilja.



The cave probably served as a cultist place. Some believe that it was Grapčeva Cave where Odysseus fought against the cyclops Polyphemus in Homer's epic poem *Odyssey*.



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