

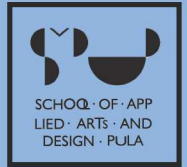
ABOUT

THE

SCHOOL



Co-funded by the
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Erasmus+
2020-1-CZ01-KA202-078435

Our school is different from all other schools. Research, projects, creativity are at the very core of our teaching, which allows you to express yourself and at the same time learn much needed skills. Sometimes it is demanding and difficult, but always interesting and stimulating.

It is important to note that all students in the first year of school enroll in the joint course Fine Arts and design to the choice of profession, and according to their affinities and success, they enroll in one of the desired departments after passing the entrance exam for enrollment in the 2nd grade, which they enter at the end of the 1st grade.

Our school lasts four years and after the final work in one of our **four departments**:



GRAPHIC DESIGN

Students are educated for independent and team work in the field of graphic design and applied graphics. Subjects are taught: illustration, typography, graphic design, graphic techniques, history of fine art and design theory.



PAINTING DESIGN

Students are educated for independent work and teamwork in the field of painting design and applied painting. Subjects are taught: painting techniques, painting design, painting technology, restoration and copy painting, history of fine art and design theory.



TEXTILE DESIGN

Students are trained for independent work and teamwork in the field of textile design. Subjects taught: fashion drawing and painting, weaving techniques, clothing making, history of textiles and costumes, clothing technology, history of fine arts and design theory.



SCULPTURAL DESIGN

Students are educated for independent work and teamwork in the field of industrial design and applied sculpture. Subjects are taught: industrial design, artistic processing of metal, artistic processing of wood and stone, plastic design, sculptural technology, history of fine art and theory of design.





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O ŠKOLI

Naša škola razlikuje od svih drugih škola. Istraživanje, projekti, kreativnost su u samoj biti naše nastave, koja omogućuje da izrazite sebe a ujedno i naučite prijeko potrebne vještine. Ponekad je zahtjevno i teško, ali uvijek je zanimljivo i poticajno.

Važno je napomenuti da svi učenici u prvoj godini školovanja upisuju zajednički smjer Likovna umjetnost i dizajn do izbora zanimanja, te se sukladno svojim afinitetima i uspjehom upisuju na jedan od željenih odjela nakon položenog prijemnog ispita za upis u 2. razred, kojem pristupaju na završetku 1. razreda.

Naša škola traje četiri godine i nakon završnog rada na nekom od naših četiri odjela:



GRAFIČKI DIZAJN

Učenici se obrazuju za samostalan i timski rad u području grafičkog dizajna i primijenjene grafike. Uče se predmeti: ilustracija, tipografija, grafički dizajn, grafičke tehnike, povijest likovne umjetnosti i teorija oblikovanja.



SLIKARSKI DIZAJN

Učenici se obrazuju za samostalan rad i timski rad iz područja slikarskog dizajna i primijenjenog slikarstva. Uče se predmeti: slikarske tehnike, slikarsko projektiranje, slikarska tehnologija, restauriranje i slikanje kopija, povijest likovne umjetnosti i teorija oblikovanja.



TEKSTILNI DIZAJN

Učenici se obrazuju za samostalan rad i timski rad iz područja tekstilnog i dizajna. Uče se predmeti: modno crtanje i slikanje, tehnike tkanja, izrada odjeće, povijest tekstila i kostima, tehnologija odjeće, povijest likovne umjetnosti i teorija oblikovanja



KIPARSKI DIZAJN

Učenici se obrazuju za samostalan rad i timski rad iz područja industrijskog dizajna i primijenjenog kiparstva. Uče se predmeti: industrijski dizajn, likovna obrada metala, likovna obrada drva i kamena, plastično oblikovanje, kiparska tehnologija, povijest likovne umjetnosti i teorija oblikovanja.





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Festival of Traditions
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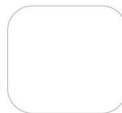
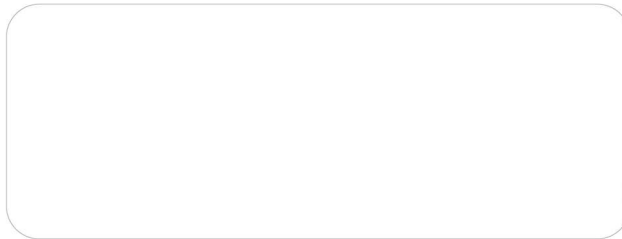


TRADITIONAL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

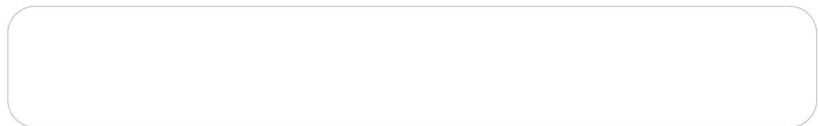
prepared for Festivals

A **cravat** is a band around the neck, the forerunner of the modern tailored tie and bow tie, and it originates from the style worn by members of a military unit from the 17th century known as Croats. The cravat day, October 18, is celebrated in Croatia by both people and institutions that recognize the global impact of this fashion decoration upon the modern world. Therefore, we decided to promote the tie through the Erasmus + program, and decorate it with Croatian traditional motifs and techniques.

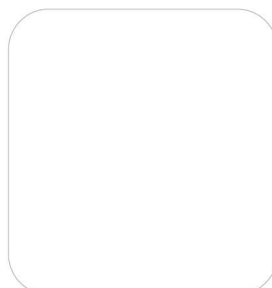
Glagolitic is an Old Slavic script that was created at the beginning of the 9th century. The name Glagolitic originated in the 17th century in the Croatian region after the verb glagolijati, which means 'to speak'. We painted silk ties with stylized forms of Glagolitic letters.



Kilim is a flat tapestry – woven rug and has its roots in the Middle Asia nomadic tribes as back as 2500 years BC. This technique came to Croatia during the Ottoman conquests between the 15th and 18th centuries. On the felt fabric, we incorporated applications with a kilim motif made in the kilim technique.



Lace is a hollow decorative textile handicraft. It dates back to the Renaissance. Croatian lacemaking is part of the Croatian cultural and ethnographic heritage, and as such, in 2009 it was inscribed on the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity. We made the ties using the embroidery technique with stylized motifs of Croatian lace.





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Festival tradicije
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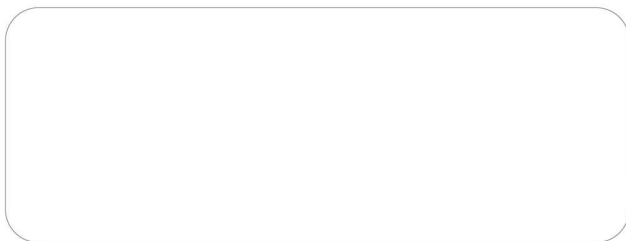
ŠKOLA PRIMIJENJENIH
UMJETNOSTI I
DIZAJNA PULA

TRADICIONALNI PROIZVODI

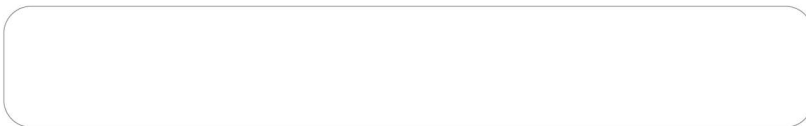
pripremljeni za festivale

Kravata je traka oko vrata, preteča moderne krojene kravate i leptir mašne, a potječe iz stila koji su nosili pripadnici vojne postrojbe iz 17. stoljeća poznati kao Hrvati. Dan kravate, 18. listopada, u Hrvatskoj obilježavaju ljudi i institucije koje prepoznaju globalni utjecaj ovog modnog ukrasa na suvremeni svijet. Stoga smo odlučili promovirati kravatu kroz Erasmus+ program, te je ukasiti hrvatskim tradicijskim motivima i tehnikama.

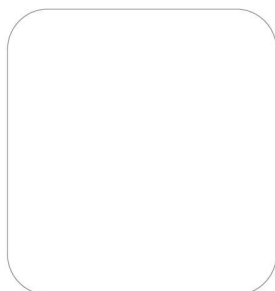
Glagoljica je staroslavensko pismo koje je nastalo početkom 9. stoljeća. Naziv glagoljica nastao je u 17. stoljeću na hrvatskim prostorima prema glagolu glagoljati, što znači 'govoriti'. Svilene kravate oslikali smo stiliziranim oblicima glagoljskih slova.



Kilim je ravna tapiserija – tkani tepih i vuče korijene iz srednjoazijskih nomadskih plemena još 2500 godina prije Krista. Ova tehnika u Hrvatsku dolazi tijekom osmanskih osvajanja između 15. i 18. stoljeća. Na filc smo ugradili aplikacije sa motivom čilima izrađene u tehnici čilima.



Čipka je šuplji ukrasni tekstilni ručni rad. Datira još iz renesanse. Hrvatsko čipkarstvo dio je hrvatske kulturne i etnografske baštine, te je kao takvo 2009. godine upisano na UNESCO-v popis nematerijalne kulturne baštine čovječanstva. Kravate smo izradili tehnikom veza sa stiliziranim motivima hrvatske čipke.





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Istra

hrvatska regija



Istarska narodna nošnja

Istra je najveći hrvatski i jadranski poluotok.

Nalazi se na zapadnom dijelu Hrvatske, na sjevernome dijelu Jadrana, na teritoriju Hrvatske, Slovenije i Italije. Istra je poznata po svom multikulturalnom stanovništvu, radišnim ljudima i čuvanju zajedničkih vrijednosti otvorenosti i međusobne tolerancije.

Prema Popisu stanovništva iz 2021. godine Istarska županija ima 195,237 stanovnika koji žive na prostoru 10 gradova i 31 općine.

Fritule

Slastica koja nalikuje krafnama, a pripremaju se u Istri, Kvarnerskome primorju, Dalmaciji. U Primorju i Istri je običaj da se rade u danima posta, Badnjak i u vrijeme mesopusta.



Istarsko govedo,
poznato kao i boškarin, autohtona je
istarska pasmina goveda.

Škola primijenjenih
umjetnosti i dizajna,
Pula





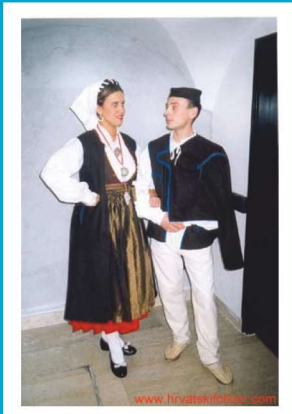
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Istria

Croatian region



Istrian national costume

Istria is the largest Croatian and Adriatic peninsula.

It is located in the western part of Croatia, northern part of the Adriatic, and on the territory of Croatia, Slovenia and Italy. Istria is known for its multicultural population, hard-working people and keeping the common values of openness and mutual tolerance.

According to the 2021 Census, the County of Istria currently has 195,237 inhabitants living in 10 cities and 31 communities.

Fritule

A dessert that resembles small doughnuts and originates from Istria, the Kvarner coast, and the Dalmatia. In the Primorje and Istria, they are traditionally made on fasting days, Christmas Eve and during the Mesopust period.



Istrian cattle,
also known as boškarin, is an
autochthonous Istrian breed of cattle.

School of applied
arts and design,
Pula

