



Village Route 3

Red Earth and Windmills

A self-drive tour to create your own adventure



Discover the Real Cyprus

Published by the Cyprus Sustainable Tourism Initiative



CSTI is affiliated to

the
travel foundation



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Cover Picture: Kamara tou Koraka, Cavo Greco.



Cyprus Sustainable Tourism Initiative

Tourism has changed dramatically over the years, and today's holiday-makers are more discerning; you want much more than sunshine and sand. You want to try a new sport, a new leisure activity or visit a little known village. You really want your holiday to be memorable.

The Cyprus Sustainable Tourism Initiative (CSTI) has been formed by people in the tourism industry to meet these challenges because Cyprus has something special to offer all individuals - you just need to know what's available! Members of the CSTI include First Choice, Sunvil, Thomas Cook and Thomson, village communities, village producers, crafts people and various environmental organisations. CSTI is affiliated to the Travel Foundation.

One of the ways CSTI meets these changing needs is through the production of a series of Village Routes. This is the third of a series of six routes. The routes encourage holidaymakers to discover the 'real' Cyprus. This will help boost the economy and regenerate people's lives in the villages. Some of them have lost out due to tourism in coastal areas. The CSTI village routes are specially designed to help you discover a very different Cyprus - one where time and tradition are linked to passing seasons, where crafts people follow the traditions of their grandparents and the Cyprus that was once Aphrodite's playground!

Through this work, CSTI promotes conservation, the protection of the environment and the sensible use of natural resources so that the Cyprus of today can be enjoyed by the holidaymakers of tomorrow. Going on these routes, not only will you have valuable memories to take away with you, but you will also put a little something back into rural Cyprus. Your visit here will have a positive impact on local communities. Thank you for enjoying the 'real' Cyprus.



Kalosorisate - A village Welcome

Set in the Famagusta District, the Red Earth and Windmills route lies in the southern part of the district that has not been occupied by Turkish forces during the 1974 invasion and goes through many of the Kokkinochoria (red villages) - a name derived from the red colour of this area's soil. A trade mark of the area is the many windmills that turn hurriedly in the fields and the yards of old and modern houses. We invite you on this route to discover the real Cyprus away from the busy cosmopolitan centres. The route offers the surprise of an old quiet chapel in the middle of a busy village square, visits to folkloric museums where you can travel back in time, as well as a view of occupied Famagusta. If you like walking, or cycling, the Red Earth and Windmills route includes many walk paths and bicycle trails that take you through the exceptionally beautiful nature park at the tip of the peninsula.

This booklet has the information you need to experience the real Cyprus: what to do, see, where to eat and where to buy local crafts and products. Roads are smooth and well signposted to ensure an easy drive and a truly memorable visit. You can go right around in a day; you can do part of the route in one day and part on another; or you can break your journey as you wish. Where possible we have given dates of village festivals and other special events. If dates are not shown, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation (CTO) or your travel representative can help you.

Route Information

From Larnaka: take A3 motorway to Agia Napa and exit at Potamos Liopetriou. Start your tour here.

From Limassol: take A5 to Larnaka and from there A3 to Agia Napa. Exit at Potamos Liopetriou. Start your tour here.

Approximate length and driving time of route from starting point (Potamos Liopetriou) to finishing point (Liopetri), not including side routes: 41.20 km - 53 minutes.



The old carriage which transported people from Larnaka to nearby villages. Koutras House, Avgorou.

European Path E4

The European Path E4 goes through the area starting at Xylofagou. It continues to Potamos Liopetriou - Agia Thekla- Agia Napa - Kermia. This part is within a proposed Natura 2000 protected area. The vegetation is rich in pine, cypress, acacia, eucalyptus and other. The rock formations are also important. The trail follows the coastline and the altitude does not exceed 100m.

Another part of the path begins at Kermia, goes to Cavo Greco and from there to Sotira forest at a location called Streftaras. The altitude for this part is 200m and it is also within a proposed Natura 2000 area. The distance is 20 km and it takes about 8 hours. The main vegetation here is juniper and maquis.

The last part goes back to Xylofagou through Liopetri forest mainly through an agricultural area.



Dheryneia Round - Bicycle Trail 6: in this area an easy trail which forms part of trail 6 (Dheryneia Round) of the Cyprus Tourism Organization can be followed. Good surface road throughout the trail. Total length 57 km. One can start and finish by bicycle at Xylofagou. Xylofagou (80 m) - Potamos Liopetriou (50m): 5 km - Macronissos (40m): 10km - Agia Napa (55m): 12.5 km - Cavo Greco (115m): 15 km - Protaras (60m): 30 km - Agia Triada (60m): 35 km - Paralimni (105m): 38 km - Dheryneia (90m): 42.7 km - Frenaros (100m): 46.5 km - Liopetri (35m): 51.5 km - Xylofagou (80m): 57 km



Nature Paths



1. Konnos - Spilia tou Kyklopa
2. Kavos
3. Profitis Elias - Konnos
4. Agioi Anargyroi
5. Panagia - Agios Ioannis
6. Agioi Anargyroi - Sea Caves
7. Panagia - Agioi Saranta
8. Konnos - Agioi Anargyroi
9. Sea Caves



Sea Birds in Flight. View Point, Cavo Greco.

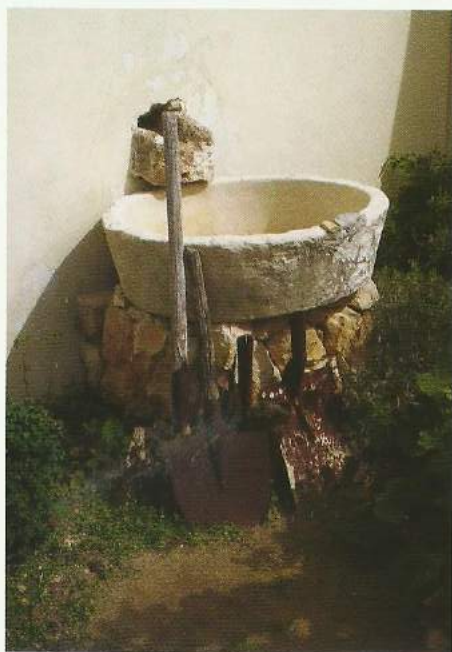


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Dheryneia Folkloric Museum.



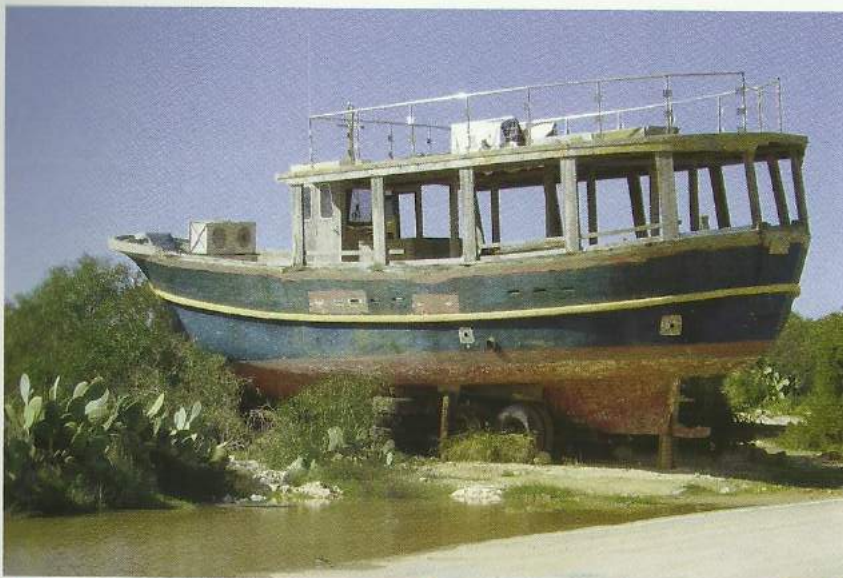
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Potamos Liopetriou

At Potamos Liopetriou (Liopetri River) you can enjoy the view of picturesque fishing boats and taste fresh caught fish in one of the small taverns by the harbour. Before reaching the small harbour, on your right, you will notice the remains of what used to be the Venetian watchtower. The famous French poet Jean Nicolas Arthur Rimbaud, who influenced greatly modern art, made a short stay in Liopetri River. Rimbaud lived in the area and worked as a foreman for a construction company at a stone quarry for about a year.



What to see

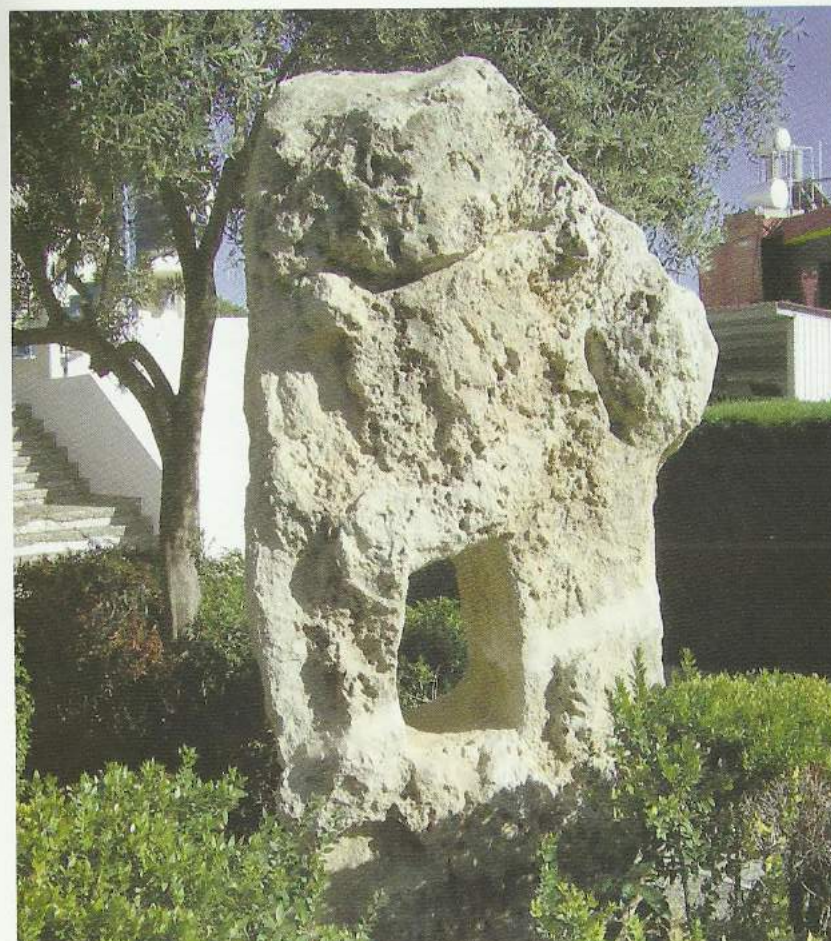
What to do

What to buy

Where to eat

Demetrian: Open daily from 12:00 to 23:00. Serves excellent fish and its specialty is octopus.

Leave Potamos Liopetriou and turn right on E309 towards Agia Napa. Drive along the coast to Agia Thekla where you can stop and see the rock of what used to be a monastery. It is said that this rock is the shrine of the Saint, but also the foundation of an ancient basilica. Distance: 5 km - 10 minutes.



Agia Mavri Monolith, Agia Napa. The monolith was probably brought here from the west part of the island where similar monoliths are found in a triangle - Apollo Temple, Agios Stefanos, Yeroskipou area. Their origin and use remain a mystery to archeologists. Some believe that they were used as part of the olive pressing, while others believe they were used as instruments for prophesizing coming events and connect these monoliths to the worship of Apollo and Aphrodite and the study of the stars. Whatever the case might be, people believe that the monoliths have healing properties; mothers pass their sick babies through the hole of the monolith to restore them to good health.

Agia Napa

Many tourists are attracted to Agia Napa by the golden colour of the sandy beaches and the variety of water sports Agia Napa has to offer. In the evening everybody gravitates to the city square, the centre of night-life and the centre of shops, clubs and restaurants. It is hard to believe that only a couple of decades ago this bustling city was a small fishing village. Its composite name derives from the Greek words "Agia" which means "Saint" and "Napa" which means "wooded - valley". In ancient times the area was covered with thick forest. The famous icon of Virgin Mary, which is today housed in the monastery of Agia Napa, was discovered in the forest by a hunter and was given the name Virgin Mary of Napa. It is believed that the area near Agia Napa was uninhabited and that the first inhabitants, a group of twenty men, came from Salonica, Greece.

What to see

What to do

What to buy

Where to eat

Makronissos Tombs: the tombs are found near the Dome and Makronissos Hotels (just after you leave Agia Thekla, where the hotel resorts area starts). They are an ancient burial site of 20 different tombs dating back to the Neolithic period. Open daily. Free admission.

Agia Mavri Church: the Ayia Mavri Church is located next to the Town Hall. The Church is dedicated to Agia Mavri, a Christian martyr of the 3rd century. Next to the chapel is a rock known as the Pillar or monolith of Ayia Mavri.

Agia Napa Monastery: The monastery was built around 1500 in honour of the Virgin Mary of Agia Napa. It has a wonderful fountain and an orthodox church that is cut into the rock and part of the church is underground. To the east there is a small Catholic chapel. Outside, at the entrance stands the 600-year old sycamore tree.

Thalassa: the Municipal Museum of the Sea in Agia Napa, is found at the centre of Agia Napa (see Agia Napa map). There are many marine artifacts of Cyprus' rich marine history. The Museum contains paintings, sculptures, engravings and ceramics by the greatest modern Greek and Cypriot artists. Open Monday 9:00 to 13:00, Tuesday to Saturday 9:00 to 13:00 and 18:00 to 10:00. Entrance Fee: Adults € 3.00, Children €1.00.



Agia Napa Monastery.



Agia Napa Festival: the festival is held in September at Sepheris Square. It encompasses theatrical performances, operas, music concerts and folk dances. The festival promotes the cultural traditions of Agia Napa and Cyprus.

Get on E306 and drive south towards the Natural Park of Cavo Greco where you will find the Parking Place - View Point, Kamara tou Koraka, Agioi Anargyroi and the sea cave underneath the chapel and Konnos Bay. Distance: 4 km - 7 minutes.

Cavo Greco

The Natural Park of Cavo Greco is a place of exceptional natural beauty and a place you don't want to miss.



Agioi Anargyroi

What to see	What to do	What to buy	Where to eat
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Parking Place, View Point: Just before the Agia Napa-Protaras motorway meets F314, take the dirt road to the right signposted Parking Place View Point. Park your car and walk up to the top of the crag from where you can see the lighthouse, the impressive statue of sea birds in flight and the sea caves below.



Konnos Bay: To get to the bay, go right on F314 and look for the sign. Part of the natural park, Konnos Bay is an almost vertical slope of green diving into clear blue water and a very popular Blue Flag beach.

Kamara tou Koraka and Agioi Anargyroi: get back on F314 and make a stop at Agioi Anargyroi, a small chapel that rests on top of a fascinating cave. Before you reach the chapel look for Kamara tou Koraka, a natural bridge.

Go hiking. Paths 4 and 6 start at Agioi Anargyroi (see map, page 5).

Leave Cavo Greco and take E306 to Protaras. Distance: 6 km - 7 minutes.



Konnos Bay, Cavo Greco

Protaras

The city-state of ancient Leukolla was located here. In 306 B.C. Demetrios Poliorketes waited with his army in the harbour of Leukolla for Ptolemy, one of Alexander the Great's successors. Ptolemy was defeated and escaped to Egypt leaving Cyprus to Demetrios. Protaras is popular for its sandy beaches with clear waters. The most famous beach is Fig Tree Bay which has a Blue Flag. Protaras is known as "the land of windmills" due to the number of old windmills still standing in the area.

What to see	What to do	What to buy	Where to eat
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The numerous restaurants in the area can satisfy every taste.

You can shop at any of the many stores in the area.

Nature Paths: In the area between Protaras and Cavo Greco there are 9 paths that constitute interesting walks for the visitor. See map on page 5 for details.

Take E306 to Paralimni, your next destination. Distance: 13 km - 15 minutes. Just before exiting Protaras, look to your left for Profitis Elias, a tiny church perched on top of a hill, at the top of 100 steps!



Agios Nicolaos.



Paralimni Fishing shelter.

Paralimni

The name of the village means "near the lake". Paralimni is built on the shores of what used to be a shallow lake, which filled with fresh water only in the winter. The lake was drained in the 1900s in order to fight malaria, and some years ago the lakebed was reclaimed for agriculture. Initially the village was built on a hill, but in the 15th century due to pirate attacks from Saracens, it was moved further inland. Its first inhabitants may have been refugees from Famagusta, after the city fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1575. They settled in a location called Saint Demetrios and this place still has the same name today.

What to see

What to do

What to buy

Where to eat

Fishing Shelter: the shelter is located at the outskirts of Protaras on your way to Paralimni. To get there from the main Protaras-Paralimni road, after you pass the last traffic lights leaving Protaras, look for the cluster of signs with the hotel resorts names and turn right. Find the Kama Hotel Apartments and turn left towards the Golden Coast Hotel. The shelter is next to the hotel. You can get drinks and snacks at the coffee shop and relax here before continuing your route. Hours: Winter 9:00 to 17:00, Summer 8:00 to 23:00

Askott Pottery: located on the main Protaras-Paralimni road, Askott Pottery is a unique place to buy gifts! You can choose a piece from the showroom or make your own pottery piece. Open all year round, Monday to Saturday 8:00 to sunset.

Agia Anna: the 13th century Church of Agia Anna is located in the centre of the city. Leoforos Protara (E306) will take you straight there. Originally the church was covered with frescoes, but only traces of the original frescoes can be seen today. New frescoes and decorations were added including porcelain plates in the vault of the church. Today the church houses samples of artifacts that are used by the Greek Orthodox Church and religion. If you are there before 12:00 noon and want to go inside, look for Andreas Shokouros or Demetris Hajikostandis who are usually in the square outside. They will open the door for you.

Your next stop in Dheryneia. To get there go right on E305 north to Dheryneia (see Agia Napa Town map). Distance: 2 km - 6 minutes.

Dheryneia

Originally called Yerinia, the town was built by settlers from the Greek city of Yerinia who arrived to Cyprus after the Trojan War. Dheryneia is the town nearest to the Turkish-occupied Famagusta. Local Cypriots and visitors come to Dheryneia to look through telescopes at the ghost city. Every August demonstrations calling for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and the return of the city to its lawful inhabitants are organised near the town. It was here that in 1996 Turkish troops killed Solomos Solomou and Tassos Issac during a similar protest. Silkworms have been traditionally raised in Dheryneia and strawberries constitute an important local produce.



The ghost city of occupied Famagusta.

What to see

What to do

What to buy

Where to eat

Dheryneia Folkloric Museum: a visit to the Dheryneia Folkloric Museum is a must. To get there, turn right at the traffic lights on Leoforos Ammochostou and before reaching the Town Hall turn left on Eleftheriou Iacovou and again left on Panagi Paschali Str. Surrounded by a spacious yard with olive, jasmine and lemon trees, the museum is a house of traditional architecture that exhibits a collection of house utensils, agriculture tools and objects - all authentic samples of the island's history and old rural life. Opening hours Mon-Sat 9:00 to 17:00. Entrance fee € 1.70

Dheryneia Heroes' Monument: facing the occupied Famagusta, the monument was erected in memory of the 9 missing Dheryneians and those who lost their lives during the 1974 Turkish invasion. It is



Heroes' Monument.

located in the Thematic Park on the corner of Heroon and Paphos Streets. To get there, turn right at the traffic lights on Leoforos Ammochostou and follow the sign for the Culture Centre of Occupied Famagusta. Before reaching the culture centre, look for the Municipal Amphitheater sign and turn right.

Cultural Centre of Occupied Famagusta: The centre is located at the outskirts of Famagusta, right next to the Attila occupation line. To reach the centre, turn right at the traffic lights on Leoforos Ammochostou and follow the sign. Turn left at the Petrolina Station. The centre has a library specializing in books on occupied areas of Cyprus, a small photo exhibition and video films on Famagusta. It offers view-point tours of Famagusta through binoculars, as well as a handicraft service exhibition and facilities for seminars and conferences. Opening hours Monday to Friday 7:30 to 16:30. Saturdays 9:30 to 16:30. Entrance is free.

Strawberry Festival: May

Square Restaurant: specialises in home made moussaka. Open Tuesday to Sunday 9:00 to 23:00. Turn right at the traffic lights on Leoforos Ammochostou and then go left on the first road.

Fernagin: open May to October, Monday to Saturday 12:30 to 16:00 and 18:00 to 23:00. Serves excellent fish meze. A traditional 1885 house, Fernagin is located at the corner of Demokratias (go straight from the Church of Panagia) and Athenon Street.

Your next stop is Sotira. To get there take F316. Distance: 3.84 km - 5 minutes.

Sotira

Sotira takes its name from "Sotiras", Greek for Christ the Saviour. It was probably inhabited during the Byzantine era and its name appeared on maps of the time of the Frankish rule of Cyprus when it belonged to the Crown. Ancient tombs and artifacts, however, suggest an even earlier settlement of the area. The village is built on a slight slope to the sea and the main activities of its inhabitants are farming and animal husbandry. Recently, land development has been significant and a good number of foreigners have settled in the area.

What to see

What to do

What to buy

Where to eat

Ecclesiastical Monuments: you will find **Panagia Chortakiotissa**, the ruined **Agios Theodoros** and **Agios Georgios** with its two domes on your way to Liopetri. Look for the brown sign Ecclesiastical Monuments and turn right.

Old Church of Metamorfosis tou Sotiros: located in the cemetery, across the street from the new Church of Metamorfosis tou Sotiros on the main village road. The church has an interesting bell tower decorated with carvings.

Agios Mamas: to find Agios Mamas, walk two staggered roads behind the cemetery. Agios Mamas brands a coat of arms depicting a lion and a fish. The interior is decorated with 16th century frescoes.

To Ploumin Taverna: at Ploumin every little corner and every wall is a small exhibition of traditional tools, pottery, furniture and photos that bring to life times of simplicity and serenity. The food is authentic with ingredients grown in the area and prepared by village people in the peasant tradition of home grown - home cooked food. Ploumin is located on 28th Octovriou Street. Open daily from 17:00 to 24:00.

Leave Sotira and take E333 to Liopetri. Distance: 7.36 km - 6 minutes.

Ecclesiastical Monuments.



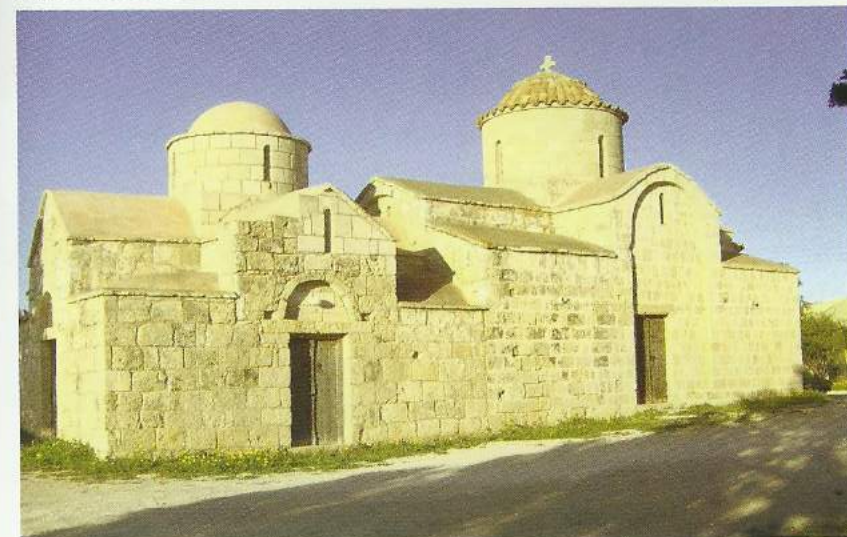
Agios Theodoros.



Panagia Chortakiotisa.



Agios Mamas.



Agios Georgios.

Liopetri

The village derived its name from the fact that there are no rocks (petra in Greek) at Liopetri. Liopetri is famous for its tradition of basket making. For Cypriots, however, this village is especially significant; it was here that four young men died for freedom during the 1955, National Liberation Struggle. Their stand remains in history as the Liopetri Barn battle. One can see the copper statues in honor of Photis Pittas, Andreas Karios, Christos Samaras and Elias Papakyriakou at the barn, the site of the battle.



Liopetri Barn.

What to see

What to do

What to buy

Where to eat

Liopetri Barn Battle Site: The barn is located on the road across the Church of Panagia Eleousa and the Town Hall. Turn left at the coffee shop and drive about 100 meters.

Archontiko Restaurant: Archontiko is a beautiful 5 rooms traditional house, and it is located at the end of the first road to the left of the Barn. Here you can taste traditional Cypriot cuisine. Open daily from 16:00 to 23:00

Leave Liopetri and drive south towards the coast on F307 to Potamos Liopetriou. From there turn towards Dhekelia and get back on A3 west to Larnaka and Limassol.



Archontiko Restaurant. Liopetri.

About the EOKA Monuments: In 1955, the people of Cyprus launched a revolt against the then colonial British rulers. The leading role in that struggle for national liberation played the National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA). EOKA monuments - which one finds around the island - were erected in honour of those who lost their lives for the liberation of Cyprus from foreign rule and to serve as a reminder of that struggle which was only one of the many that Cypriots had to fight.

Frenaros



The elegant Chapel of Agios Andronikos.

Agios Andronikos and Agia Marina and that of Archangel Michael with its unique two domes. The walls of this 12th century church are built of curved sandy stones filled with lime mud. If you want to stop and take a picture, the church is located in the centre of the village, next to the large new church.

What to see	What to do	What to buy	Where to eat
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■ **Agios Andronikos Chapel:** Agios Andronikos is about 3km outside the village. To get there, from the main village road turn right on Agia Marina Str. (at the Bakery). The walls of this elegant 12th century church are built with curved, sandy stone pieces and the very light dome has four small windows so it gives the whole structure a raising towards heaven. Remains of frescoes can still be seen. Just open the door and go inside.

Agia Marina Chapel: Agia Marina is about 500 meters to the right of Agios Andronikos. The remaining frescoes on its walls, including that of an Archangel, were influenced by the 15th century Italian art. The door is unlocked.

■ **Watermelon Festival: July**

Back on the road, take F306 to Avgorou . Distance: 6.08 km - 7 minutes.

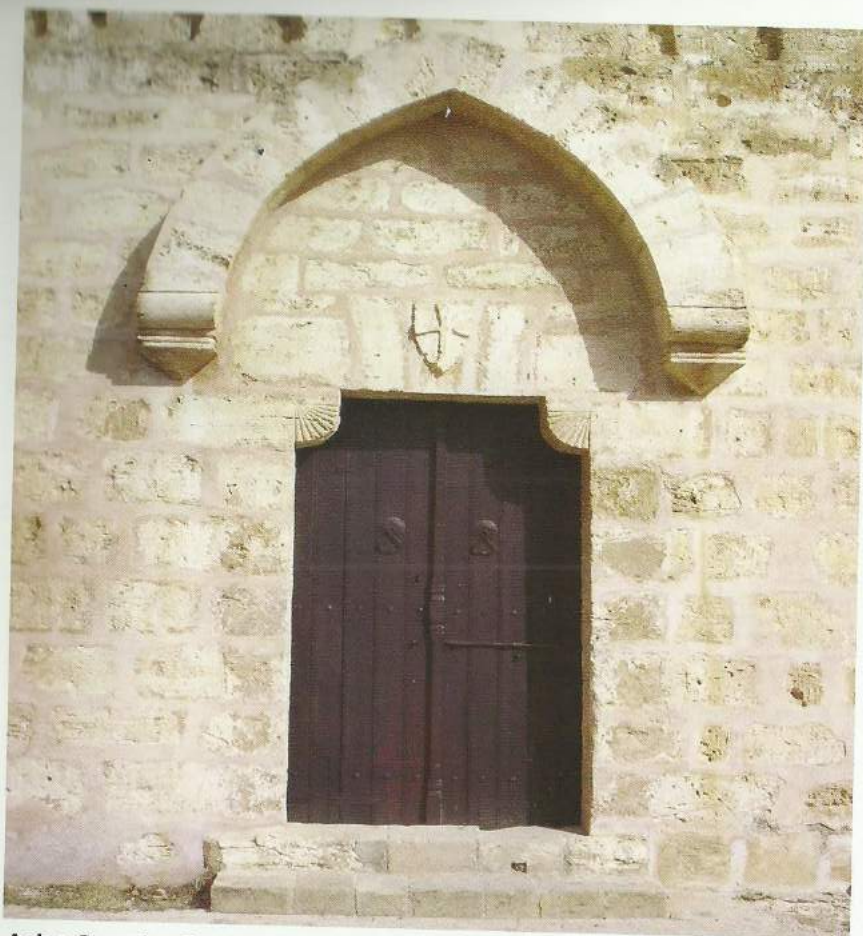
Avgorou

Avgorou got its name from a verbal exchange between a local who was working in his field on Mesovouno hill - one of the many that surround the village and a foreigner who wanted to visit some relatives and asked the local for directions to the village. The local replied that the village was "just where you climb over the hill (oros in Greek)". In addition to the permanent residents, Avgorou also hosts over a thousand refugees who were uprooted from their lands as a result of the Turkish invasion in 1974. This large, busy village is a mixture of Cypriot tradition and modernity and boasts a number of shops and attractions. You may want to stop and take a picture of the amazing bell-tower of the 15th century Church of Agios Georgios (St. George). The church lies on the main village road in the centre of the village, just behind the new church of St. Paul and St. Peter.

What to see	What to do	What to buy	Where to eat
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■ **Koutras House:** one should not miss the Koutras House Ethnographic Museum of Avgorou/Pierides Foundation. The house which was the residence of Adams and Paraskevou Koutras-constitutes one of the most significant examples of folk architecture in Avgorou. It hosted many personages including Metropolitan Leontios of Paphos, who in 1941 came to inaugurate the village church, as well as Archbishop Makarios III, who stayed at the Koutras House in 1951-52. Both the building and its contents preserve a wealth of Cypriot folk art and are extremely well-preserved. Koutras House is located on the main village road, past the Avgorou Community office. Open Monday to Friday 8:30 to 13:30 Wednesday to Thursday 16:00 to 18:00 Entrance fee: Adults € 1.71, Children € 0.85.

St. George Teratsiotis and the Monastery of Agios Kendeas: the 16th century St. George Teratsiotis (of the Carob Trees) church is located to the west of the village of Avgorou. The Monastery of Agios Kendeas lies to the north of Avgorou and was built in 432 AD. Some believe that it was named after a German Saint who spent his last days there, but others claim that the monastery was built and named after a Cypriot bishop from Salamis, who lived in Jerusalem until he was chased out by the Vlemians. He returned to Cyprus and lived in a nearby cave.



Agios Georgios Teratsiotis.

The EOKA Monument is located at the outskirts of Avgorou. It was erected at the same spot where Modestos Panteli, the first hero of Cyprus National Liberation Struggle, died on April 1st, 1955 while trying to short circuit the electricity supply in order to aid the beginning of a battle. One can still see the remains of the power grid used at that time.

From Avgorou take E304 to Liopetri and from there go south towards the coast on F307 to Potamos Liopetriou. From Potamos turn towards Dhekelia and get on A3 back to Larnaka and Limassol.

Kopiaste - come eat with us

Capari: capers grow wild along tracks and in fields and are picked from spring till late summer. The shoots, buds and gherkin-like vegetables are pickled and eaten with salad.

Halloumi: medium-soft cheese, often home-made in villages from goats and sheep milk or a blend with cows milk. Delicious eaten with fruit or grilled or fried (no oil needed!).

Horta: this means 'greens of the hedgerows'- natural plants like wild asparagus, fennel and all kinds of leaves used for salads and cooked dishes - baked in pastry or with eggs.

Kleftiko: lamb chunks on the bone, roasted slowly in a sealed pot in an oven. Some cooks may add bay leaf, some tomato, onion and garlic and red wine.

Lounza: smoked loin of pork. The village made Lounza is much stronger and with more character than the commercially made one. Lounza is used in salads and sandwiches.

Loukanika: traditional sausage, made from minced pork marinated in red village wine for anything up to week and then smoked for many hours at around 750C

Nistissima: is Greek for 'Fasting' Food'. A devout Orthodox fasts for more than 160 days a year. Whilst fasting, no meat, fats, eggs or dairy products may be eaten; only fruit, vegetables, bread, oil and seafood (e.g. octopus).

Palouzé: after the soujouko has been made, any remaining mixture is then spooned into bowls, covered with grated nuts and eaten warm or kept for a day or two.

Soujouko: after the grape harvest, Soujouko is made by boiling and reducing white grape juice with flour for thickening and rose or orange blossom water for flavouring. Almonds or walnuts are threaded on strings and then dipped three times into the grape syrup and then hung up to dry. When cool and firm, the Soujouko is cut into pieces.

Zivania: a clear spirit distilled from the fermented juice of crushed grapes very similar to Italian Grappa or French Marc. In the villages on a cold morning, many people drink a nip of Zivania! Many village stills were illegal, but today Zivania is made commercially and is strictly controlled for quality and sale.

Insider guide to Cyprus

The Seasons.

Cyprus is seasonal and breathtakingly so. From late October when the first winter rains fall, there is a sudden greening of the countryside. The winter in Cyprus is brief and cold at night when the wonderful smell of wood smoke fills the air. Spring sees the vines in leaf and a spectacular array of wild flowers and orchids - many indigenous and some very rare. The summer is hot in Cyprus and you need to take plenty of water with you for a day out and use adequate sun protection.

During the winter (mid December - early March) snow falls on the mountains and some days cars are not allowed. Best to check prior to leaving for Troodos by telephoning the **Cyprus AA on 22 - 313233**. The weather conditions can change very quickly so do take extra clothing, food and drinks with you and check your hire car's tool kit and spare tyre before you set out.

The Fire hazard.

The Cyprus countryside does get very parched and dry in the summer months.

- Please do not discard cigarettes out of car windows.
- Do not have a barbecue in the countryside other than on proper picnic site and have a bucket of water close at hand.
- Do not discard glass bottles in the countryside as they can reflect the sun easily.
- If you see a fire please always report it by telephoning 1407. Prompt action saves animal lives and property.

Clothing/ Dress.

Following one of our routes, you can find yourself at an altitude of 1,000 meters (3,300 feet), so if you are going to spend evenings in the hills, or visit during winter months, be sure to take some warm clothing. During the spring and autumn there are often rain showers - and when it rains it really does rain! Pack a lightweight waterproof. When visiting monasteries, please ensure you are appropriately dressed in long pants and sleeves - women and men with shorts and bare arms are frowned upon in all religious establishments.

Safety in the sun

- Never underestimate the strength of the sun and avoid being out in the sun for long periods between 11.00 -15.00 in the summer months.
- Always apply the appropriate sun care preparations.
- Use high factor creams for children and the elderly.
- Always re-apply creams after swimming.
- Remember it is possible to get sun burned on an overcast day.

Photographs

Most Cypriots do not mind having their photograph taken, but please always ask first. Photographs cannot be taken in most museums, monasteries and churches - please check first. Because the sunlight in Cyprus is so bright, a faster film than normal is needed and using flash will ensure that faces are not in shadow.

Religion

The official religion of Cyprus is Greek Orthodox, but other churches can be found in all towns. Visitors are welcome to join in Greek Orthodox services, but must be properly dressed (no shorts).

Opening Hours (Siesta)

Siesta time is still observed in most villages and shops are closed between 13:00 - 16:30.

Petrol Stations

Fill up before you go as there are a few petrol stations en route. These take Electronic Credit Cards or cash and have efficient and easy-to-work self service pumps when the garage is closed. Some villages have diesel pumps.

Pharmacies

These are in main towns only. Pharmacists are highly qualified and able to assist with many minor problems. The English-language newspapers give details of late-night openings and the weekend rota. This list is displayed in all pharmacy windows. The emergency number for information is 1433.

Wild flowers

Cyprus is blessed with many endemic and rare wild flowers and herbs. Please do not pick any of them, but leave them for others to enjoy. Do not disturb wildlife.

Emergencies

Accidents:

Should you be involved in a road traffic accident, ensure the police is called. Your statements will be taken in English and read to you. Get the name and number of attending police officers. Liabilities are often agreed on the spot. Call your car hire company immediately, they will advise you.

Health:

In an emergency seek a doctor for advice (the Greek for doctor is 'yiatros'). There are Emergency Departments in Limassol and Pafos General Hospital and EU citizens are treated free of charge on production of Form E111 or EH1C.

Drive Safely

Visitors from UK are delighted as driving is on the left, with priority from the right at roundabouts. The road layout and road signs follow the British system but distances and speeds are given in kilometers not miles. Speeding, careless driving, motorcyclists not wearing helmets and using mobile phones are all offences that can be fined 'on the spot'.

- In Cyprus driving is on the LEFT side of the road
- Respect the speed limits! Maximum speed is 100 km/h on the motor way and minimum is 65 km/h. In intercity roads the limit is 80 km/h and in urban areas 50 km/h
- Do not drink and drive! The alcohol content limit is 22 micro grams of alcohol in 100 ml of exhaled air or 50 milligrams in 100 ml in the blood
- Do not drive and use a mobile phone! Use a hands-free device
- Seatbelts are obligatory
- Have a valid driving license
- For motorcycles and motorbikes use a helmet for you and your passenger. No passenger under 12 years of age
- You must have appropriate insurance
- In case of an accident call 199 or 112



The Travel Foundation is an independent UK charity that aims to help the outbound travel industry manage tourism more sustainably. The Foundation offers a unique resource to the tourism industry, helping to safeguard resources on which business depends and balancing the need for sustainability with profitability.

The Foundation's focus is on protecting and enhancing the environment, improving the well-being of destination communities and enriching the tourism experience, now and into the future.

The development of the Foundation helps enable a real breakthrough for sustainable tourism and is good news for consumers, companies, destination communities and policy makers. In addition, the Foundation projects and activities offer customers the reassurance that their favourite destinations will be protected for generations to come.

Business are better able to meet the needs of their customers, at the same time as protecting the resources on which their future depends.

Destination communities receive greater benefit from tourism, with a boost to their local economy and conservation of the natural environment, local traditions and culture.

Local and national governments have evidence to develop effective tourism policies and support destination communities and environments.

www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk

the
travel foundation
caring for places we love to visit





Sea Caves. View Point, Cavo Greco.

Your Opinion counts

By sending in this questionnaire you enter a draw to win an air-ticket and hotel accommodation in Cyprus.

We hope you enjoyed the village route whether you did part or all of it. This route is the third of a series of six and so we would like to ask your opinion to help us improve this route, but also in the development of the subsequent routes. We hope that you will also drive the other routes, maybe on your next visit to Cyprus.

Name.....Phone.....

Address.....E-mail.....

Where did you find out about the village route?

Tour operator ☐ Car Hire ☐ Hotel Reception ☐ Other
please
state.....

Did you drive all or only part of the route?

All ☐ Part ☐

If you only did part of the route, which part

From.....To.....

How long did you spend driving the route (including stops)?

1-2 hours ☐ 2-3 hours ☐ half day ☐ full day ☐

Where did you eat on the route? (Please name the restaurant/café)

.....

Was the description of the restaurant/café accurate?

Please specify what information would be amended or included

.....

Was your overall experience of the restaurant?

Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Very Poor ☐

Did you purchase any local products/crafts? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, what did you purchase and from where?

.....

What did you enjoy most about the route?

.....

What did you enjoy least about the route?

.....

.....

Please let us know how the village route guide helped you with the following:

Experience the 'real' Cyprus

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐

Exploring villages you wouldn't have known about otherwise

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐

Sampling regional cooking/restaurant

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐

Buying locally produced goods

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐

Learning more about Cypriot history/culture

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐

Meeting the local people

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Not Sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree ☐

How influential was this route guide in encouraging you to explore rural Cyprus? If this village route guide had not been available would you have visited this area by hire car anyway?

Definitely ☐ Very Likely ☐ Likely ☐ Very Unlikely ☐ Definitely not ☐

About you

Is this your first visit to Cyprus? Yes ☐ No ☐

If not how many times have you visited the country before?

How did you book this holiday?

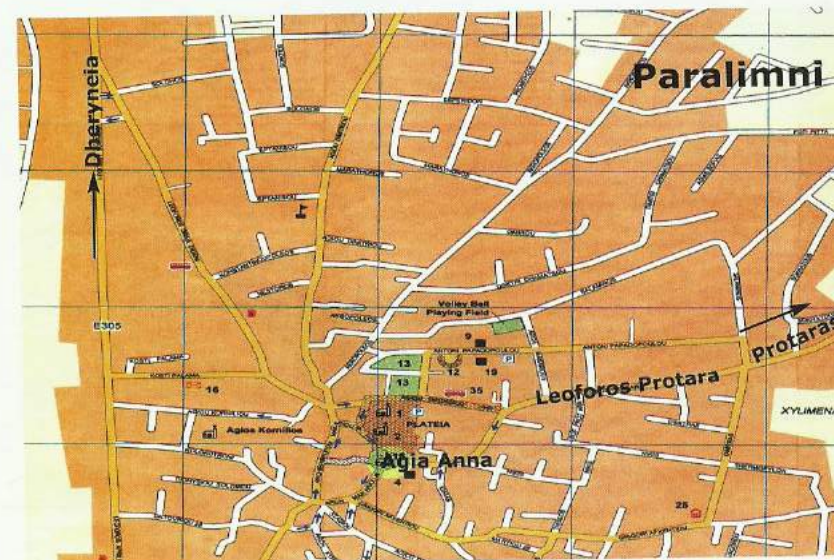
Tour Operator Package ☐ Flight and Accommodation separately ☐ Other ☐

Did you drive this route?

By yourself ☐ With your partner ☐ With friends ☐ With Family ☐

Do you have any additional comments that will help us improve the village route guide?

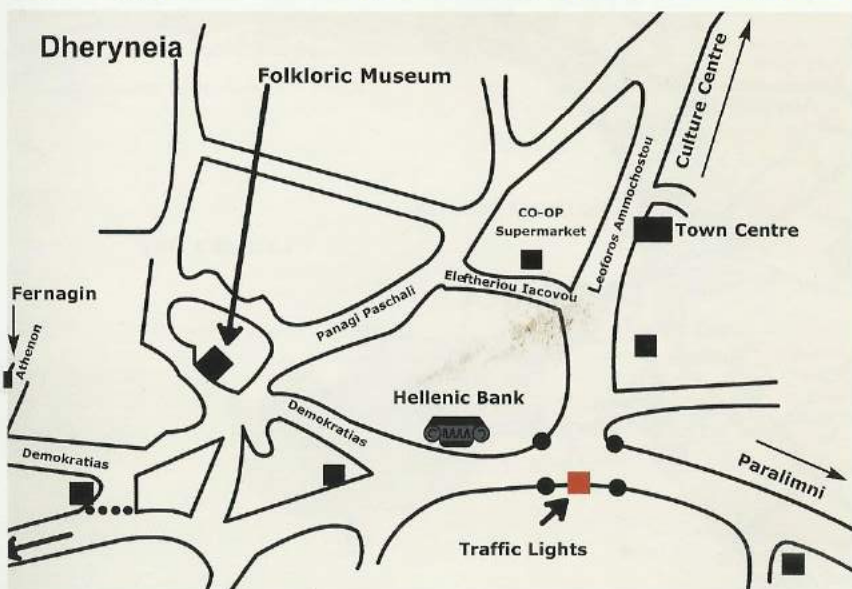
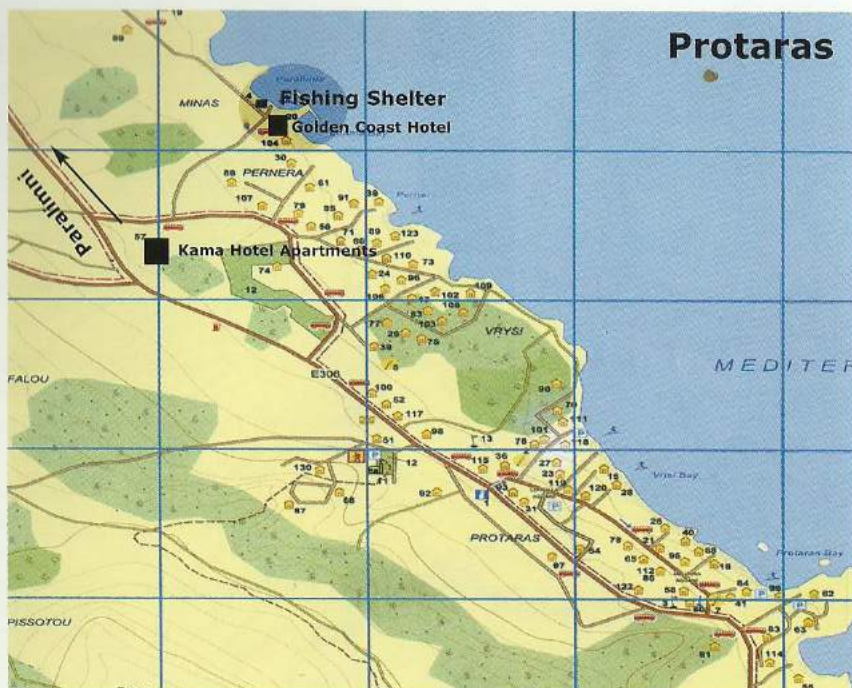
Please detach and return to your Tour Operator Rep., or mail to
CSTI, P.O.Box 58538, 3735 Limassol





Route
Side Route





The Blue Flag Programme

www.cymepa.org.cy



The Blue Flag is an exclusive eco-label awarded to over 3300 beaches and marinas in 36 countries across Europe, South Africa, Morocco, New Zealand, Canada and the Caribbean. The programme is owned and run by the independent not-for-profit organization Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE). In Cyprus, it is managed by the environmental NGO CYMEPA (Cyprus Marine Environment Protection Association) along with a National Jury comprising of Governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The Blue Flag works towards sustainable development at beaches/marinas through strict criteria dealing with water quality, environmental education and information, environmental management, safety and other services. It includes environmental education and information for the public, decision makers and tourism operators.

In 2007 Cyprus beaches were awarded 52 Blue Flags, most of them (22) in the Paralimni – Agia Napa area.

In Paralimni: Louma, Perna, Potami, Vrysi A,B,C, Protaras, Nisia Lombardi

In Agia Napa: Konnos Bay, Kermia, Ammos tou Kambouri, Gliki Nero, Pantachou, Loukkos tou Manti, Katsarka, Perna, Vathia Gonia, Nissi, Nissi Bay, Lanta, Macronissos, Agia Thekla.



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Thomas Cook www.thomascook.com



www.visitcyprus.com



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