

CYPRUS





Cyprus may be a small country, but it's a large island - the third largest in the Mediterranean. And it's an island with a big heart - an island that gives its visitors a genuine welcome and treats them as friends.

With its spectacular scenery and enviable climate, it's no wonder that Aphrodite chose the island as her playground, and since then, mere mortals have been discovering this 'land fit for Gods' for themselves.

Cyprus is an island of beauty and a country of contrasts. Cool, pine-clad mountains are a complete scene-change after golden sun-kissed beaches; tranquil, timeless villages are in striking contrast to modern cosmopolitan towns; luxurious beachside hotels can be exchanged for large areas of natural, unspoilt countryside; yet in Cyprus all distances are easily manageable, mostly on modern roads and highways - with a secondary route or two for the more adventurous.

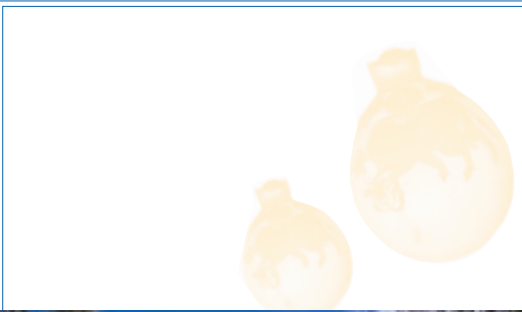
Most important of all, the island offers peace of mind. At a time when holidays



Cyprus

are clouded by safety consciousness, a feeling of security prevails everywhere since the crime level is so low as to be practically non-existent.



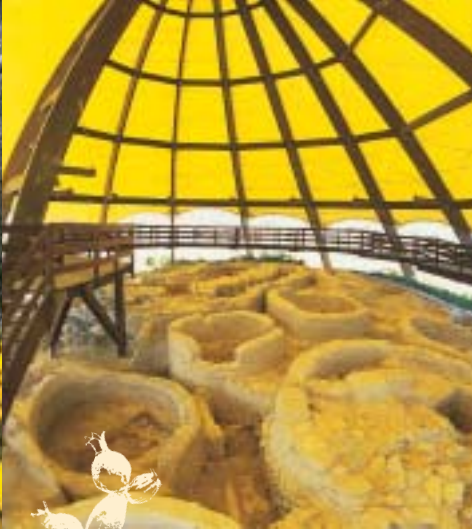


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Few countries can trace the course of their history over 10,000 years, but in approximately 8,000 B.C. the island of Cyprus was already inhabited and going through its Neolithic Age. Of all the momentous events that were to sweep the country through the next few thousand years, one of the most crucial was the discovery of copper - or Kuprum in Latin - the mineral which took its name from "Kypros", the Greek name of Cyprus, and generated untold wealth. The island's strategic position, its copper deposits and its timber attracted the first Greeks who came to the island over 3,000 years ago at the end of the Trojan wars. They settled down bringing in with them and establishing the Greek identity, language and civilisation. Over the centuries Cyprus came under the sway of various rulers including the Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, the successors to Alexander the Great and the Romans, before Cyprus became part of the Byzantine Empire. Later came the Crusaders, the Frankish Lusignans and Venetians, Ottomans and British. Cyprus



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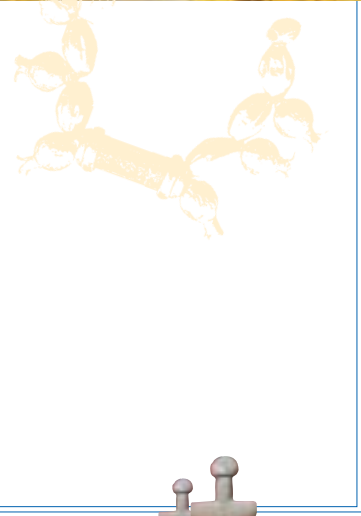
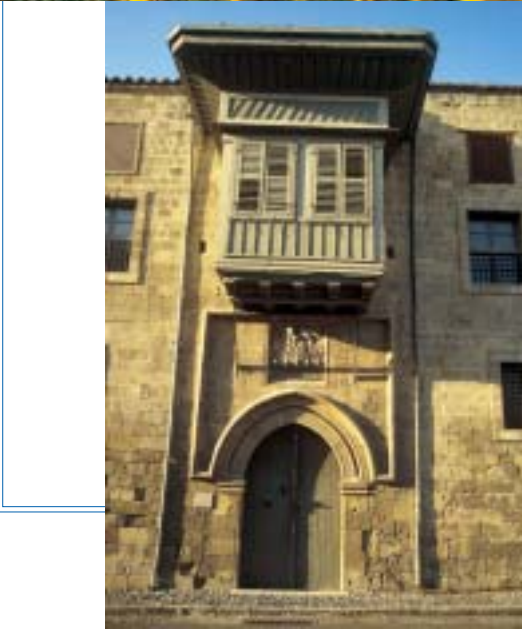


The Test of Time

won its independence in 1960, for the first time in 3,500 years, but the Greek identity of language and culture has been retained. In July 1974 Turkey invaded Cyprus and since then 37% of the island in the north is being illegally occupied by Turkish troops who acted in violation of all principles governing international relations.



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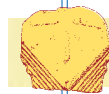
rom the topmost point of Mount Olympos to the coasts and sweeping plains, Cyprus is nature's island.

Many exquisite wild flowers grow in splendid profusion in springtime. Trees, shrubs and plants luxuriate in the Mediterranean sunshine all year round. Bright bougainvillea blazes vividly against white walls, reflecting its splendour in the crystal clear waters.

Cyprus is also prized for its bird life, and the migratory birds that use the country as a stopover are eagerly awaited between seasons.

Due to the wonderful climate and variety of scenery, the island offers endless opportunities for nature lovers and outdoor sports fans. Activities such as angling, mountain-biking, hiking, gliding, golf, seaports and yachting are but a few of the special activity holidays that the island offers.

With so many possibilities, Cyprus is a bird watcher's paradise
... an archaeologist's heaven
... a photographer's dream ...



Nature's Gifts





It is probably no surprise with a history so long, that Cyprus is remarkably rich in culture. Its importance has been honoured by UNESCO which has included ten of the island's Byzantine mountain churches and the entire town of Kato Pafos, Palaepafos and Choroikoitia in its World Cultural Heritage List.

Wherever you tread in Cyprus you are reminded of a strong tradition that is kept alive from generation to generation through the many events which are celebrated.

Hardly a week goes by in Cyprus without a celebration of some sort, whether it be a colourful festival or homage to a saint on one of the numerous 'name' days. The 'Panigiri', a traditional open-air fete, takes place mainly in the villages on the occasion of a saint's name day.

Easter, the most important Greek Orthodox religious event, is celebrated with solemnity, joy and hope.

where the church continues to play an important role, old style values have been maintained and the family unit retains close-knit qualities that keep colourful customs alive, and underline the warmhearted character of Cyprus.



Colourful Culture

Carnival is one of the best known Cypriot celebrations, along with 'Anthestiria', the Spring Flower festival, and 'Kataklysmos' - the festival of the Flood - which coincides with Pentecost. Throughout the year there are also exhibitions, concerts, drama and folk festivals. Cypriot culture is also reflected in the rich folk art of the island. Age-old crafts, handed down from one generation to another, are faithfully carried on to this day by skilful hands and nimble fingers, fashioning handicrafts, both decorative and useful, that would grace any home.

The Greek Orthodox Church has been the mainstay of religion in Cyprus since the 1st century A.D., and in a society

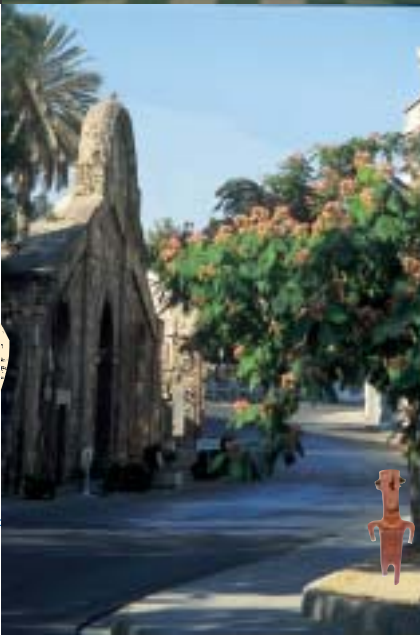




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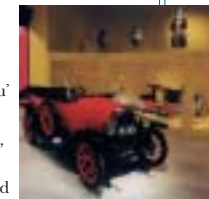
Without a doubt, the 1000 year old capital should be on every visitor's agenda. It lies roughly in the centre of the island, within easy reach of the other towns and a day in Lefkosia will be a day well spent.

The old walled city is unique and definitely the place to head for first. Encircled by strong fortress walls built by the Venetians in the 16th century, the enchanting old city is scattered with buildings and monuments of historical interest as well as little shops, cafés and tavernas. The Lefkosia Jewellery Museum, the Museum of the History of Cypriot Coinage and the Municipal Arts Centre, are all well worth a visit. The 'Leventis' Municipal Museum of Lefkosia, with an imaginative presentation of the capital's history, was awarded the title '1991 European Museum of the Year'.

To walk through the old city is to step backwards in time. Narrow streets and old houses with ornate balconies jut from weatherbeaten sandstone walls, and craftsmen in small workshops practise trades

Another award winner is the city's renovated 'Pyli Ammochostou' - Famagusta Gate - one of the original entrances to the old city, which won the Europa Nostra award for its restoration. Many old churches are to be found in this part of town, and other places of interest are the Folk Art and Byzantine Museums, the Archbishopric, the Cathedral of Agios Ioannis with its beautiful frescoes, the National Struggle Museum and the intriguing house of Chatzigeorgakis Kornosios - a fine example of 18th century architecture - which houses the Ethnological Museum.

Not far from these monuments is the infamous 'Green Line' that divides the Republic from the illegally occupied area to the north. It has been in existence since 1974 when Turkish troops invaded the island and claimed 37% of northern Cyprus as a breakaway pseudo-state that has since been recognised by no nation, other than Turkey.



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Lefkosia (Nicosia) One of a Kind

unchanged for centuries. 'Laiki Geitonia' - Folk Neighbourhood - is a pedestrian section which has been carefully renovated to evoke the atmosphere of past days. The two main streets of old Lefkosia, Lidra and Onasagorou, are lined with shops of every type, and both streets are pedestrian - only.

Not to be missed, is the unique Cyprus Museum, housing the island's most important collection of Cypriot antiquities and treasures from the Neolithic Age to the Roman Period. In contrast to these ancient finds is the State Collection of Contemporary Art, and on the other side of town, just off the main Lemesos road, is the Cyprus Handicraft Centre.

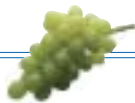
The modern city that has developed outside the walls is a cosmopolitan centre of business and culture. Lefkosia is regarded as the shopping heart of Cyprus, with a variety of restaurants, discos and bars.

Within easy reach of the capital are such historic gems as the 12th century painted churches of Asinou and Agioi Apostoloi at Pera Chorio Nisou, the regal tombs at Tamassos, the ancient city-kingdom of Idalion and the enchanting villages of Fikardou and Kakopetria.



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Combining its roles as the second largest city, the island's main port, the centre of the wine industry and a bustling holiday resort, Lemesos emerges as a spirited and cosmopolitan seaside town.

Lemesos is a lively town largely due to the character of Lemesolians, a fun-loving lot. No wonder it holds the island's two top festivals, the pre-lenten Carnival with fancy dress balls, parades and festivities and the Wine Festival in September, a wine extravaganza where wine flows freely for everyone to enjoy, courtesy of the local wineries.

Lemesos emerged out of two of the most important ancient city-kingdoms, Amathous, to the east of the town, and Kourion to the west, both of which are being extensively excavated. The magnificent setting of the ancient Kourion Theatre is used for summer concerts and theatrical productions.

In the Middle Ages, Lemesos hosted the marriage of Richard the Lionheart with Berengaria of Navarre whom he crowned Queen of England. Thereafter the

Cyprus Mediaeval Museum, the District Archaeological Museum, the Folk Art Museum, the Lemesos Municipal Art Gallery, and the Municipal Gardens.

Also in the vicinity are the placid Germasogeia dam, frequented by keen anglers, and the Salt Lake at Akrotiri, home of thousands of migrating birds in winter, and a stopover point for millions more as they wend their way to different climes in spring and autumn. In nearby foothills, delightful villages continue the gentle pace of rural life.



Lemesos (Limassol) Heart Of The Vine Country

Crusaders made their headquarters at the Square Keep west of the city, known as Kolossi Mediaeval Castle, where they fostered the making of wines, particularly the sweet dessert wine 'Commandaria' - the oldest named wine in the world.

Today Lemesos is a resort with a ten mile coastline, a busy shopping centre, countless tavernas and restaurants and a night life to suit tastes ranging from modest to sophisticated.

A visit to the places of interest would include Lemesos Castle, which houses The



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Larnaka seafront is vaguely reminiscent of the Continental promenade, with its line of mature palms and its languid air of sleepy charm. Cafes and tavernas line the area near the sea, making this a popular spot with visitors and Cypriots alike during the long summer. Nearby is the Marina, frequented by yachtsmen from all over the world. At the western end of the promenade is the town's 17th century fort, which now houses the Larnaka Mediaeval Museum.

As the home of the island's main international airport, Larnaka offers many visitors their first taste of Cyprus. One of the first sights in the beautiful salt lake, home in the cooler months to colonies of graceful flamingos and other migratory birds. Beside the lake, in a tranquil setting crowned by lush palms, is the Hala Sultan Tekesi, built to the memory of Prophet Mohammed's aunt.

Larnaka's links with Christianity go back to the very beginning, for the town's first bishop was none other than Agios Lazaros,

Stavrovouni, one of the oldest and most dramatically sited monasteries in Cyprus, founded by Saint Helena, is within reach of Larnaka. Perched atop a mountain it has stunning views in all directions. In accordance with the strict monastic tradition observed by this particular order, women are not allowed inside Stavrovouni Monastery.



Again within striking distance of Larnaka, is the Church of Panagia Angeloktisti which houses the 6th century lifesize Byzantine mosaic of the Virgin Mary - one of the finest in the world from this period.

A visit to the village of Lefkara, famed for the lace-like embroidery known as 'Lefkaritika' that was said to captivate Leonardo da Vinci, is also a treat. Further south, is the remarkable site of Choirokoitia, included in the Unesco World Heritage List, where excavations have yielded one of the most important Neolithic settlements found anywhere in the world.



Larnaka Home Of Agios Lazaros

who chose to live his 'second life' there after Jesus had raised him from the dead. A church built in his name exists on the spot where his remains were said to be found.

Larnaka's District Archaeological Museum and the Pierides Foundation Museum exhibit particularly interesting antiquities. The town's marble bust of Zeno, after the philosopher who founded the famous Stoic School, bears testimony to another famous son. Also of interest is the ancient city-kingdom of Kition established by Mycenaean Greeks in the 13th cent. B.C., the Church of Agia Faneromeni, built over a rock cave dating from the 8th century B.C. and the 18th century aqueduct on the outskirts of town.





CYPRUS

KEY

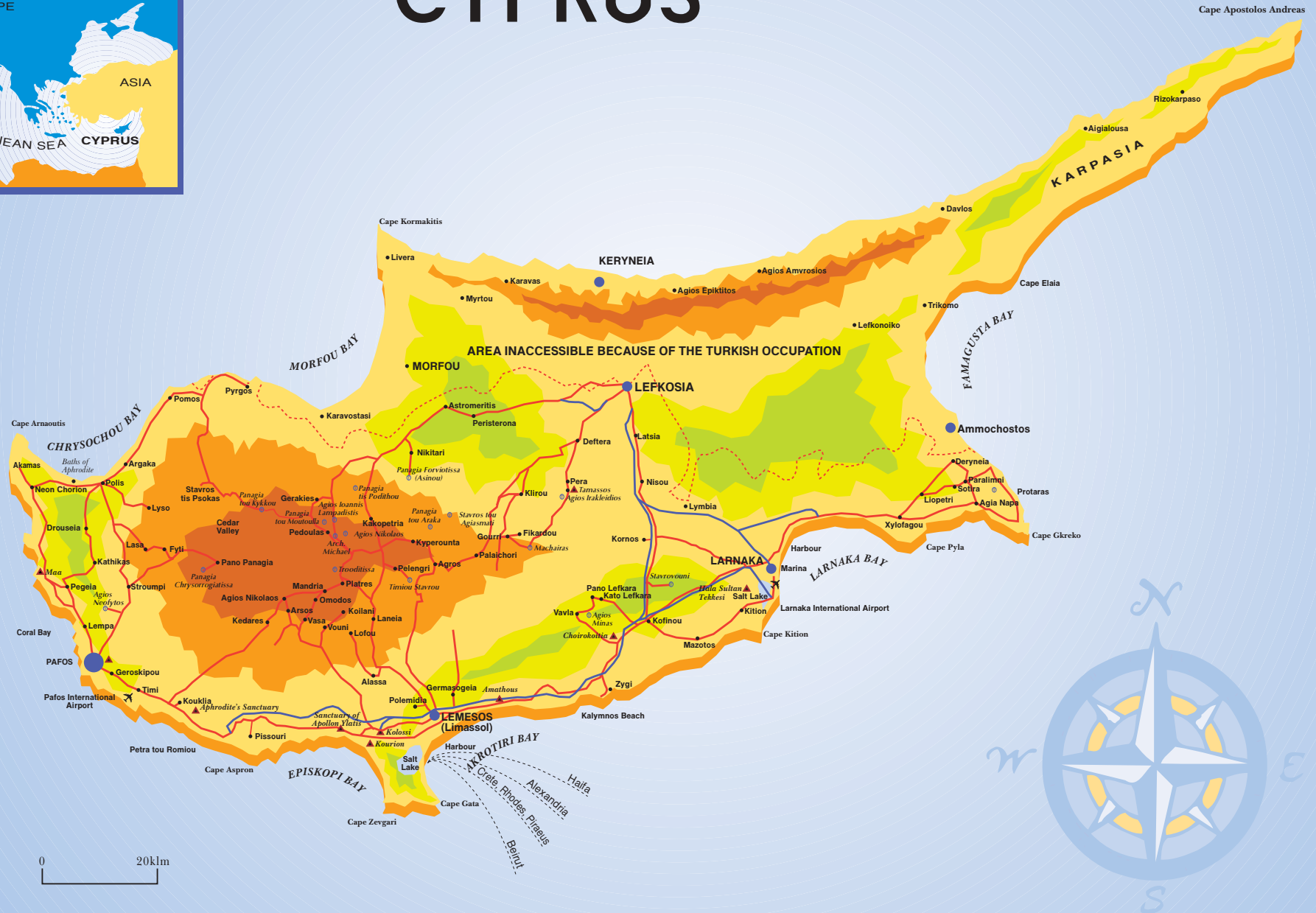
- Church, Monastery
- Ancient site
- Town
- Village
- Main Road
- Motorway

TEMPERATURES

MONTHS	Maximum daily temperature in °C	Minimum night temperature in °C	Mean daily Sunshine (hours)	Sea temperature in °C	Humidity	Raindays
JANUARY	16	8	5	17	70	9
FEBRUARY	17	8	6	17	69	7
MARCH	18	9	7	18	65	5
APRIL	22	12	9	20	67	3
MAY	26	16	10	21	68	3
JUNE	30	18	12	24	64	1
JULY	32	21	12	26	60	1
AUGUST	33	22	12	27	61	1
SEPTEMBER	31	20	11	26	59	1
OCTOBER	27	16	9	24	64	3
NOVEMBER	22	13	6	21	68	4
DECEMBER	18	9	6	19	70	8

DISTANCE CHART

LEFKOSIA		LARNAKA		TROODOS		AGIA NAPA		POLIS		PARALIMNI	
LEMESOS	80	LEMESOS	80	TROODOS	80	AGIA NAPA	81	POLIS	188	PARALIMNI	85
PAFOS	152	PAFOS	72	TROODOS	123	AGIA NAPA	107	POLIS	108	PARALIMNI	111
LARNAKA	47	LARNAKA	142	TROODOS	121	AGIA NAPA	184	POLIS	177	PARALIMNI	178
TROODOS	51	TROODOS	121	TROODOS	121	AGIA NAPA	163	POLIS	160	PARALIMNI	158
AGIA NAPA	107	AGIA NAPA	163	AGIA NAPA	163	AGIA NAPA	163	POLIS	220	PARALIMNI	219
POLIS	188	POLIS	220	POLIS	220	AGIA NAPA	219	POLIS	220	PARALIMNI	219
PARALIMNI	85	PARALIMNI	219	PARALIMNI	219	AGIA NAPA	219	POLIS	219	PARALIMNI	219





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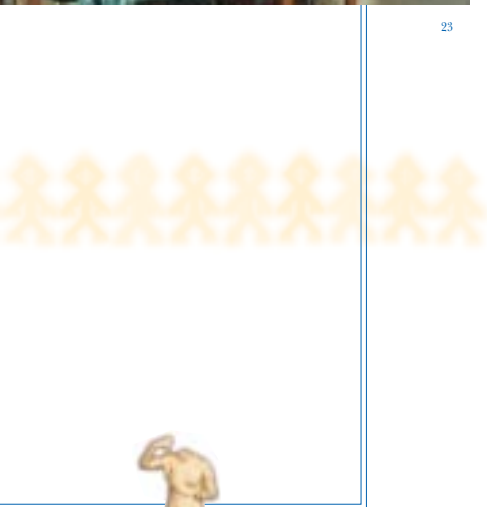
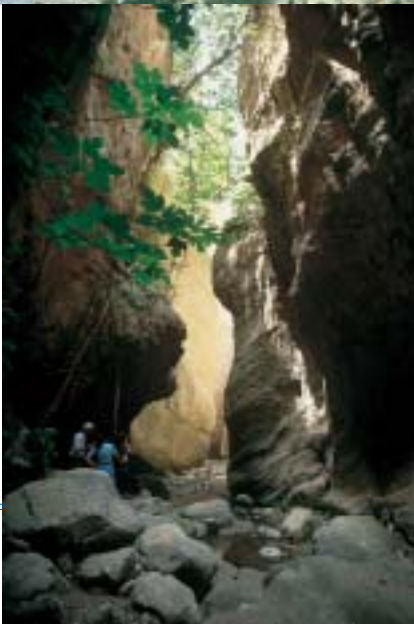
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Capital of the west and positively teeming with history is Pafos, site of the island's second international airport. The resort town has as its focal point a charming fishing harbour by Pafos Fort, lined with open-air cafés and tavernas that serve a tempting menu of the day's catch.

It was on Pafos shoreline that the mythological Goddess Aphrodite was born a legend that spawned a massive wave of cult worship from neighbouring countries that lasted several centuries. The large rock that juts from the sea is known as 'Petra tou Romiou' - The Venus Rock - while the Baths of Aphrodite at Polis also echoes her apparent penchant for the island. At Palaepafos, Kouklia lie the remains of the Goddess' earliest Sanctuary.

Another 'first' for Pafos was its early recognition of Christianity. While under Roman rule in 45 A.D., it was here that Saint Paul converted the first ruler to the faith.

The legacy from its remarkable history adds up to nothing less than an open museum, so much so that UNESCO simply added the whole town to its World Cultural Heritage List. Among the treasures unearthed, are the remarkable mosaics in the Houses of Dionysos, Theseus and Aion, beautifully preserved after 16 centuries under the soil. Then there are the mysterious vaults and caves, the Tombs of the Kings, the Pillar to which Saint Paul was allegedly tied and whipped, the ancient Odeon Theatre and other places of interest including the Byzantine Museum and the District Archaeological Museum.

Geroskipou with its remarkable five-domed Byzantine church of Agia Paraskevi, and its Folk Art Museum is a village known for

many years now for its special delight 'loukoumi'.

Agios Neofytos Monastery, famous for its 'Encleistra', Enclosure, carved out of the mountain by the hermit himself, boasts some of the finest Byzantine frescoes of the 12th and 15th centuries. Chrysorrogiatissa Monastery makes its own range of wines using homegrown grapes. A small museum dedicated to Archbishop Makarios, first president of Cyprus, is found at Pano Panagia. From here it is a rewarding drive to the majestic Cedar Valley, home of the indigenous Cyprus horned sheep, the moufflon.

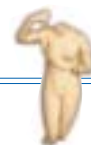
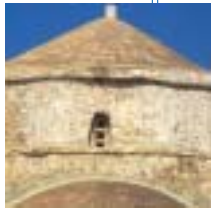
Lempa village can be singled out as one with particular historic significance. In its pretty setting near the sea, Lempa's link with prehistory is the site of a chalcolithic settlement. Today the faithful reconstruction of several dwellings, gives an insight into 'chalcolithic life on the

Pafos Playground Of The Gods

island.

Further north lies the resort-town of Polis, overlooking the beautiful Chrysochou Bay with its charming fishing refuge of Latsi. The relatively unspoilt state of the countryside and villages make the area a real delight for the walker and naturalist.

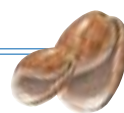
The low-lying scenery around Pafos, much of it cultivated with banana plantations and backed by the gentle foothills of the western Troodos range, has an attractively open quality to it. This is the gateway to the Peninsula of Akamas, a natural wilderness of incredible beauty with breathtaking gorges, spectacular coastlines and enjoyable nature trails.





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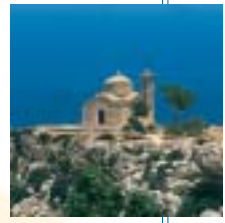
With its superb golden sandy beaches, this area has become a big draw for sunseekers. But this part of the island traditionally remains the market garden of Cyprus, with the well-known Cyprus potato being the prominent crop.

Agia Napa, once a small fishing village, boasts a superb Venetian period decorated monastery with a central octagonal fountain. It lends character and substance to a village that's better known to holidaymakers for its colourful shops, tavernas, discos and bars. A small Marine Life Museum presents exhibits of past and present marine fauna. The focal point of the resort is the small harbour, where the tavernas specialise in fresh fish harvested by the colourful fishing vessels.

Life in the south eastern corner mostly revolves around the sea, and water sports of all kinds are readily enjoyed - from scuba diving to paragliding.

Protaras has built up a deserving

their nets by day, before setting sail in the evening to farm the sea.



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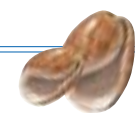
Ammochostos Area (Famagusta) *The Golden Beaches*

reputation for its windmills and glorious beaches. The small, white-washed town of Paralimni, slightly inland, has a number of open-air, unspoilt tavernas known for their delicious local cuisine.

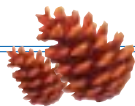
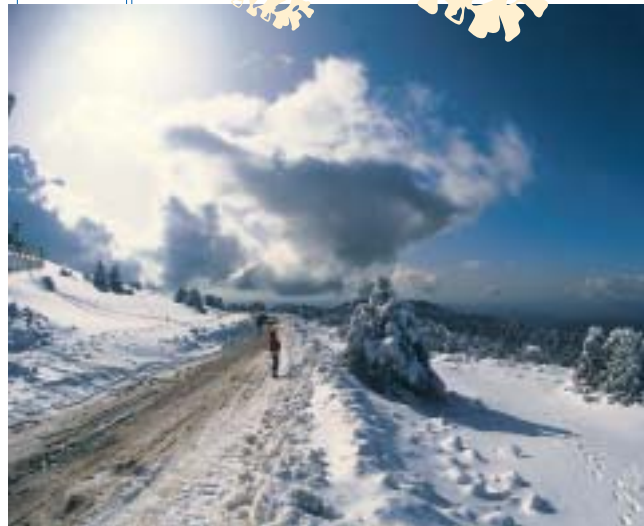
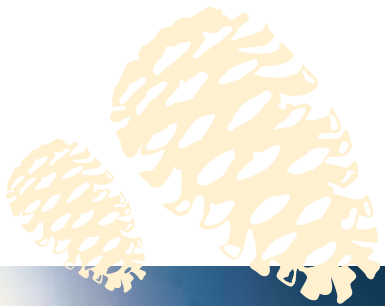
Cape Gkreko, on the very tip, has its own share of beaches and coves. With its contrasting rugged countryside, the dramatic fiery glow of sunsets from this spot have to be seen to be believed. Small churches dating from the 13th and 16th centuries are found in Sotira and in nearby villages. The skilful craft of basket-making still carries on at Liopetri. The fishing shelter at Potamos Liopetriou, just east of the village of Xylofagou, is a photogenic inlet where fishermen mend



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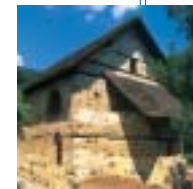
Nothing could be more dramatically different from Mediterranean beach life, than the impressive mountain range that stretches across the centre of Cyprus and reaches up to 1.952 metres at Chionistra, the highest point of Mount Olympos. Admiring panoramic vistas and breathing the cool, pine-scented air makes a heady change from the coasts and plains which are only a relatively short drive away.

There's plenty to see in these mountains. Ten of the many Byzantine churches are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List for the exquisite art depicted in their icons, frescoes and architecture. Moufflon have been protected for a number of years in a huge natural reserve in the magnificent Cedar Valley, and nowadays these timid creatures can often be seen by visitors.

There are scenic walks to take, a great variety of interesting birds and flora to be seen, waterfalls and special picnic sites, and above all, there are villages of immeasurable charm to wander round, or simply to dally

The higher slopes are thronged with sports enthusiasts throughout the year, so much for skiing as for hiking along the nature trails, which have clearly marked environmental features of interest.

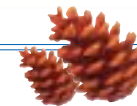
A number of interesting monasteries are scattered in the Troodos range. The largest and most famous is Kykko Monastery, with a golden icon of the Virgin Mary, allegedly painted by Saint Luke. Other monasteries worth visiting are Machairas and Trooditissa with its distinctive steeply sloped roof.



Majestic Troodos

in and observe the unhurried pace of rustic country life. The mountain villages are absolutely charming and the people friendly and hospitable. Each village has a special crop, craft or product for which it is known - fruits such as cherries, apples or peaches, sweet specialties like soujouko and palouze, wines, zivania - a highly alcoholic vine by-product, rosewater, pottery ... the list is endless.

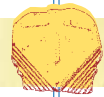
A stay in the mountains is definitely recommended. There you will enjoy the morning mist on the mountain peaks, cool air and breathtaking views that makes staying at one of the 'hillside' hotels a welcome break.



Part and parcel of any holiday is the question of what to take home.

Leather is very good value. The shoe shops stock up-to-date styles at very reasonable prices. Handbags, suitcases and jackets are a good bargain. Shoes and jackets, as well as mens suits and shirts, can be made-to-measure within a week or so.

Handicrafts abound on every shopping street. A good spot to view them is the Cyprus Handicraft Centre in Lefkosia, with retail shops in every town. Small items of the distinctive, traditional pottery make good gifts, and so does Cyprus copperware and filigree silver. Always popular is the beautiful 'Lefkaritika' or 'Lefkara Lace'. Folkweave, needle and crochet work, woodwork and basketware are a few more of the things visitors like to take home with them, not to mention Cyprus brandy which can be bought by the demijohn, Commandaria and even halloumi - the Cyprus cheese.



Shopping Opportunities



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There are many fine hotels from large and luxurious to small and simple - from the grandeur of the

international chain to the convenience of hotel apartments with self-catering facilities as well as traditional houses in remote villages. There are youth hostels too, and camping sites with all the necessary facilities. All share the island's charm of welcoming smiles and good, friendly service.

Conferences and Incentives

Cyprus continues to grow as a serious conference and incentive destination, and many hotels have now responded to this demand with excellent conference rooms and the most modern facilities for businessmen. Their staff are well trained to cater for the needs of business groups, while imaginative local travel agents have perfected the art of surprising incentive visitors with outings that range from the unusual to the spectacular. In Lefkosia you will find one of the most sophisticated Conference Centres in the Eastern Mediterranean which accommodates over 1.000 delegates.



Where To Stay



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There's no getting away from it, cuisine is one of the most important criteria for determining a good holiday, and in this respect Cyprus is not likely to be found lacking. Apart from the fact that the standard of freshness and hygiene is high, visitors are usually very taken with Cypriot food and the friendly service that goes with it.

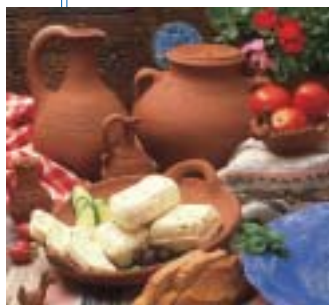
There is a wide range of cuisine, with hotels and smart restaurants tending to serve international fare, and a choice of speciality restaurants all over the island. Fish tavernas are dotted all along the coastline, but the traditional Cypriot meal is the 'meze' - which really means a mixture. It consists of many dishes, all vying for space on your table, including delicious dips, moussaka, tavvas, koupepia (stuffed vine leaves), etc, all accompanied by locally brewed Cyprus beer, or one of the island's excellent wines.

Cyprus night life caters for all tastes too. A number of tavernas serve-up traditional



The Good Things In Life

dancing along with the meze, and some of the impressive discos rival any in Europe. Nightclubs are also plentiful and most hotels have resident bands.



Useful information

The Cyprus Tourism Organisation
(Head Office)
Postal address
P.O. Box 24535, CY-1390 Lefkosia (Nicosia)
Tel: + 357-22 69 11 00
Telefax: + 357-22 33 16 44
E-mail: cytour@cto.org.cy
Website: www.visitcyprus.org.cy

Tourist Information Offices

For personal and telephone enquiries only. There are CTO offices in every town. They open every morning except Sundays and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Lefkosia (Nicosia)
Aristokyprou 11
Laiki Geitonia (East of Plateia Eleftherias)
CY-1011 Lefkosia,
Tel: 22 67 42 64

Lemesos (Limassol)

a) Odos Spyrou Araouzou 115 A'
CY-3036 Lemesos,
Tel: 25 36 27 56
b) Odos Georgiou A' 22
CY-4047 Lemesos
Potamos tis Germasogeias
(eastern entrance of Dasoudi beach)
Tel: 25 32 32 11
c) Lemesos Harbour
Service to all passenger boats.
Tel: 25 57 18 68

Larnaka

a) Plateia Vasileos Pavlou
CY-6023 Larnaka,
Tel: 24 65 43 22
b) Larnaka International Airport
CY-7130 Larnaka,
Tel. 24 64 35 76

Pafos

a) Gladstonos 3
CY-8046 Pafos,
Tel: 26 93 28 41

b) Pafos International Airport
CY-8320 Pafos,
Tel: 26 42 31 61 (Service to all flights)

Polis

Vasileos Stasioikou A' 2
CY-8820, Polis Chrysochous
Tel: 26 32 24 68

Paralimni - Protaras

Leoforos Protara - Kavos Gkreko 356
CY 5296 Protaras - Paralimni
Tel: 23 83 28 65

Agia Napa

Leoforos Kryou Nerou 12
CY-5330 Agia Napa,
Tel: 23 72 17 96

Platres

CY-4820 Platres, Tel: 25 42 13 16

You can obtain the publications of the Cyprus Tourism Organization free of charge from its Information Offices all over Cyprus.

Entry To The Island

- There are two international airports in Cyprus, at Larnaka and Pafos.
- The two main ports are in Lemesos and Larnaka.
- Two marinas serve yachtsmen's needs, one in Larnaka, managed by the CTO, and a privately-run concern in Lemesos.
- Cyprus Airways is the island's national carrier.
- Around 37 airlines connect Cyprus directly with most European and Middle-East countries, which provide on going services to anywhere in the world.
- Visas: No visas are required for entry into Cyprus by nationals of most European countries. Nationals of other countries should contact the nearest Consulate of the Republic of Cyprus, or if none, the nearest British Consulate.
- Vaccinations: Not required.
- There is no limit on bringing in cheques, travellers cheques and other negotiable instruments. Foreign exchange in excess of the equivalent of US\$ 1000 should be declared at Customs.



General Information

- English is the second language and is widely spoken. A greater knowledge of French and German is increasingly noticeable.
- The currency of the Republic is the Cyprus Pound (CY£) which is divided into 100 cents. Notes are issued in £20, £10, £5 and £1 denominations.
- Banks in Cyprus open for the public from 08:30 to 12:30 midday. Automatic Exchange Machines operate on a 24-hour basis and most currencies and denominations are accepted. Certain banks in tourist areas open during the afternoon.
- The voltage on the island is 240. Socket outlets are of flat 3 pin-type.
- All types of medication are available in well stocked pharmacies all over Cyprus.
- Telephone: Cyprus automatic telephone dialling system reaches 206 countries. Telecards can be purchased from Post Offices, kiosks and souvenir shops.
- It is forbidden to remove antiquities from the bottom of the sea, or to take any antiquities out of Cyprus without a special export licence. Visitors should respect ecclesiastical tradition and avoid wearing shorts and sleeveless garments in churches and monasteries.
- Public holidays: January 1, 6, March 25, April 1, May 1, August 15, October 1, 28, December 24, 25, 26. There are another four public holidays whose dates are variable. These are: Green Monday (50 days before the Greek Orthodox Easter), Good Friday and Easter Monday (Greek Orthodox Easter) and Pentecost.
- Short cruises to the Greek islands, Egypt, Lebanon and the Holy Land can be taken on one of the many comfortable cruise ships which offer full board accommodation and entertainment at very reasonable prices.

Shopping Hours

In towns, shops may remain open up to 19:00hrs during the winter period (November-March) and up to 20:30 hrs during the summer period (April - October). As from the 15th of June till the 31st of August shops in town close between 14:00-17:00hrs for the summer afternoon break. Shops are closed all day Sunday and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Climate

- The climate is equable, with an abundance of sunny days throughout the year.
- The average daytime temperature from June to September is 32 degrees C°, from December to February 16 degrees C° and from March to May, and October to November, 25 degrees C°.
- Very cool, cotton clothes are recommended for the hot summer months. Jackets and light sweaters may be required for the evenings during May and June, September and October, and warm clothes are worn during the winter months.

Getting Around The Island

- Driving is on the left hand side of the road.
- Distances between towns are not lengthy.
- The transurban service-taxis are shared taxis, connecting (during daytime) the main towns of Lefkosia, Lemesos, Larnaka and Pafos, and very reasonably priced.
- There are many car rental companies in Cyprus, and the top international names are all represented. Petrol stations in all seaside areas and major towns are equipped with automatic pumps, accepting bank notes and operating on a 24-hour basis. On Sundays and Public Holidays, petrol stations in rural areas may open.
- A number of experienced tourist companies organise efficiently run tours, in modern airconditioned coaches, with multilingual guides.
- Buses connect the main towns of Cyprus, and there is a yellow bus service run by the Municipality within the old city of Lefkosia.
- Yacht charter is available in Lemesos and Larnaka, with or without crew.

Important note

According to Cypriot Law, the importation, possession and use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, is strictly prohibited.

Web Information

Cyprus Online: www.visitcyprus.org.cy
The Official Website of the Cyprus Tourism Organisation provides comprehensive information on the major attractions of Cyprus, complete with maps, updated calendar of events, detailed hotel guide, downloadable photos, travel planner to help you organise a trip to Cyprus and suggested itineraries. You will also find lists of tour operators selling Cyprus, information on conferences and incentives, and a wealth of useful information.

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1. Agia Napa
2. Apollo Ylatis Sanctuary
3. Kolossi - Medieval Castle, Lemesos
4. Tenta - Neolithic Settlement, Larnaka
5. Chatzigeorgakis Kornosios, Lefkosia
6. Akamas
7. Troodos
8. "Protaras Beach"- painting by late Telemachos Kanthos (1910-1993)
9. Ethnographic Museum (ex Folk Art Museum)
10. Markos Drakos Square, Pafos Gate
11. Famagousta Gate
12. Nicosia Municipal Arts Centre
- 13-14. Ancient Kourion Theatre
15. Vasa
16. Agios Tychon
17. Panagia Angeloktisti church
18. Palm Trees Promenade
19. Pierides Museum
20. Medieval Fort
21. Pafos Mosaics
22. Petra tou Romiou
23. Drouseia
24. Avakas gorge
25. Agia Napa
26. Kavo Gkreko
27. Agia Napa Monastery
28. Agios Ilias, Protaras
29. Protaras
30. Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis church

Photos: CTO Archive, A. Koutas, Jayawardene Ronith, Y. Lambrou, Chr. Panagides, M. Theocharides, A. Voniatis, Department of Antiquities, The Nicosia Municipal Arts Centre.

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