

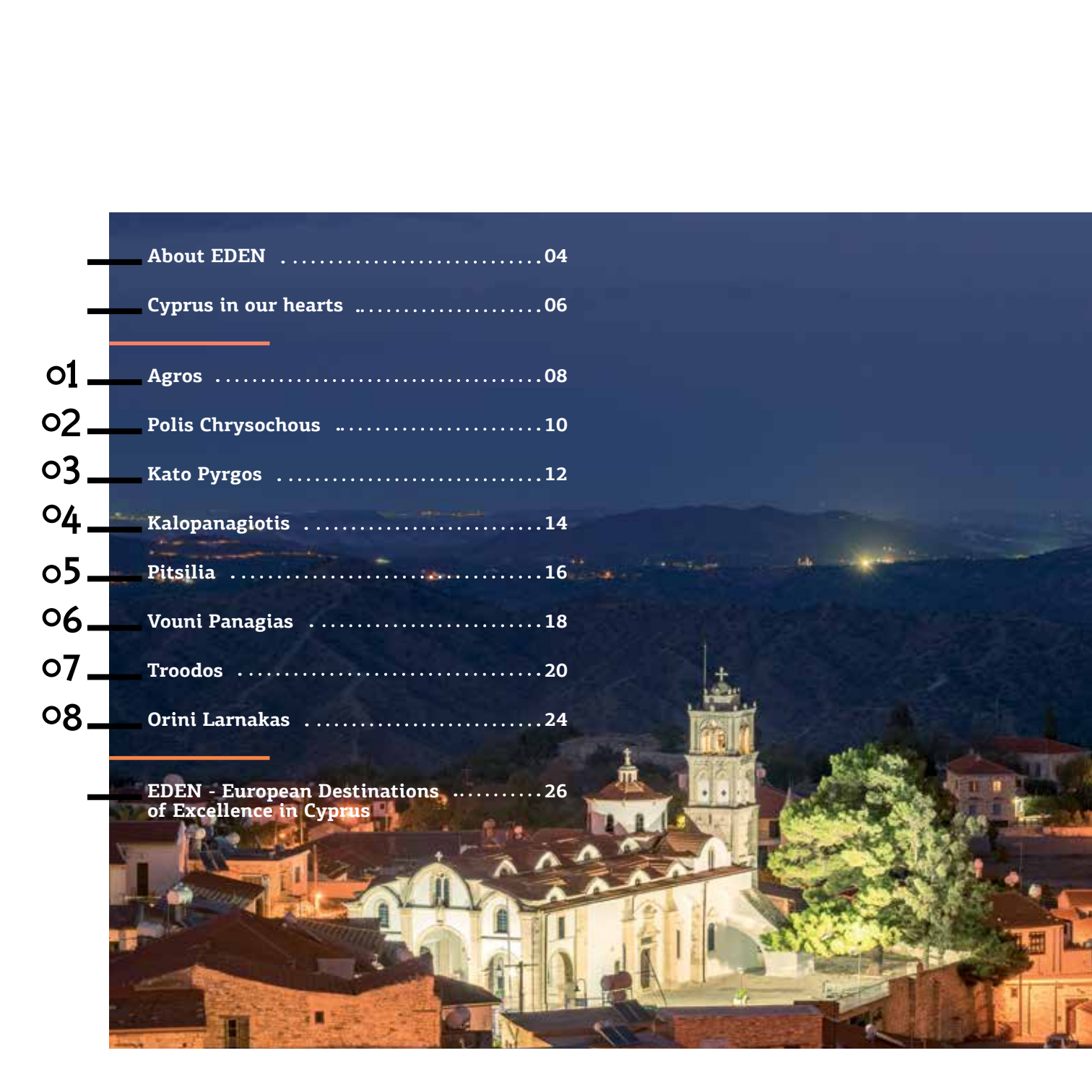
European Destinations of Excellence

Cyprus
eden
desti
nations



EUROPEAN UNION





— About EDEN04

— Cyprus in our hearts06

01 — Agros08

02 — Polis Chrysochous10

03 — Kato Pyrgos12

04 — Kalopanagiotis14

05 — Pitsilia16

06 — Vouni Panagias18

07 — Troodos20

08 — Orini Larnakas24

— EDEN - European Destinations
of Excellence in Cyprus26



About EDEN

EDEN, European Destinations of Excellence, aims to promote sustainable tourism development models across the EU. The initiative is based on national competitions and promotional campaigns that result in the selection and promotion of a tourist 'destination of excellence' for each participating country.

Through the selection and promotion of destinations, EDEN effectively achieves the objective of drawing attention to the values, diversity and common features of European tourist destinations. It enhances the visibility of emerging, non-traditional European destinations, creates a platform for sharing good practices across Europe and promotes networking between awarded destinations.

This European quest for excellence in tourism is developed around an annual theme, chosen by the European Commission in conjunction with the national tourism bodies.

The key feature of the selected destinations is their commitment to social, cultural and environmental sustainability of tourism. The recipients of the award are emerging, little-known destinations located in the 28 EU countries and candidate countries. The EDEN initiative helps to spread the sustainable practices used in the awarded destinations across the EU.

The EDEN initiative was launched in 2006 by the European Commission, which plays a crucial coordinating role in administering the competition. Its tasks include encouraging dialogue among stakeholders, co-financing the national selection procedures and awareness-raising campaigns, organising the award ceremony and coordinating a comprehensive communication campaign.





Cyprus in our Hearts

Cyprus is the third largest island of the Mediterranean at the south-eastern corner of the European Union and is situated at the cultural, lingual and historic crossroads between Europe, Asia and Africa. It is an island rich in history and tradition. Its name was established by Homer's time as it is mentioned both in the Iliad and the Odyssey.

Cyprus is also known as the Island of Aphrodite, as according to Greek Mythology, the Goddess Aphrodite (= born of the foam) was born near Petra tou Romiou of the coast of Pafos, hence the adjective Cypris is ascribed to the Goddess. The history of Cyprus begins with the first signs of organised human societies on the island during the 10th millennium B.C. while the first Achaeans settled in Cypriot ports circa 1400 B.C.

The geographical location of Cyprus played an important role in its troubled history as it became a reference point for many civilisations: Phoenicians, Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians, Romans, Byzantines, Crusaders, Franks, Venetians, Ottomans and British, each leaving behind visible signs all over the island. The island is an open museum: Neolithic settlements, ancient Greek and roman theatres, mosaics, byzantine and latin Churches and Monasteries, venetian walls, byzantine castles, ottoman Mosques and colonial buildings.





Cyprus is composed of fertile valleys, vineyards, endless beaches and high mountains, with the Troodos mountain range occupying the best part of the north west of the island. Fragrant pine forests and snowy mountain tops co-exist with the blue waters of the Mediterranean. The climate is Mediterranean with long, hot summers and mild sunny winters with low rainfall that permits touring of the island.

The biggest cities in Cyprus are the capital Lefkosia (Nicosia), Lemesos (Limassol), Larnaka and Pafos, while on the coastline the areas of Agia Napa, Paralimni and Polis Chrysochous have developed into popular tourist destinations. Many regions of Cyprus preserve the traditional way of life to this date, keeping alive their traditions and customs. Cypriot folk art (weaving, embroidery, woodcarving, pottery and silversmithing), Cypriot wines and Cyprus cuisine are famous all over the world. Cypriots are famous for their friendliness while a great privilege for the visitors is the easy communication in English.

01

Agros

On the slopes of Mount Troodos, centrally located, Agros village offers an authentic travel experience and it's easy to access by car and bus.

Agros village is situated in the heart of the Pitsilia region in a beautiful valley, where wild roses grow on the hills. It is home to many historical and cultural sites and natural walking and hiking trails for those who love nature and enjoy discovering local flora and fauna. Its beautifully landscaped vineyards, its blossomed almond trees, walnut trees, fruit orchards and perennial crystal clear water springs have earned Agros a very prestigious reputation as one of the island's national treasures.

Agros is an ideal year-round rural destination to visit not only for its great countryside, but also for its local traditions and cultural and religious sites. Named after a monastery of the 11th century, Agros was founded at the end of the 18th century and developed its well-known rosewater industry with the introduction of the Mesopotamian *Rosa Damascena* in the early 20th century. Agros offers its visitors unique opportunities to participate in celebrations of local cultural heritage and natural beauty, like the rose festival in May.

Throughout the area there are three nature trails, ideal for walking in an idyllic setting. A walk through Agros village reveals important aspects of the tradition, history and culture of the region. The church of Panagia Eleousa erected on the ruins of the Agros monastery is an impressive piece of Byzantine architecture with a massive dome. The church also housed the icon of Panagia (Virgin Mary the Merciful) until 1990 when it was relocated





On the slopes of Mount Troodos, centrally located, Agros village offers an authentic travel experience and it's easy to access by car and bus.

at a nearby chapel. The church of Timios Prodromos (John the Baptist) is a 19th century basilica located in eastern Agros.

Agros is situated along the path of a wine route through pine trees and grapevines which grow freely on the slopes of the mountain. Rose lovers will thoroughly enjoy a visit to Agros in May during the annual week-long rose festival, at the peak of the rose blossoming period. The festival is full of activities, exhibitions and demonstrations, celebrating nature's beauty and local traditions. During the month of May rose-growers pick around half a million rose buds during the early morning hours while the leaves are still damp with morning dew. These flowers fill the whole region with a sensational fragrance. Local villagers and the surrounding communities use the rose extract to produce rose oil, rosewater, liqueur and brandy. Rosewater also has many uses in Cypriot cuisine, especially in cakes and syrups.



02

Polis Chrysochous

Built on the northeast of Cyprus, near Akamas Peninsula with its renowned Baths of Aphrodite, it is located north west of Paphos region at a 30 minute distance from the city of Paphos, 45 minutes from Paphos International airport and about 2 hours away from Larnaca International Airport.

Polis Chrysochous is the ideal holiday location for those who appreciate authenticity and seek rest and tranquility, in a pleasant and friendly environment, which boasts mountain hill tops, green valleys, deep blue seas, a moderate climate with mild winters, crystal clear waters and plenty of sunshine almost all year round. It is considered a location of excellence not only for nature lovers but also for those keen on active holidays, such as hiking, cycling, horse riding and golfing.

The Polis area has a remarkable history dating back 3000 years. In ancient times, Polis was known as Marion, one of the city - Kingdoms founded by the Mycenaean's when they came to Cyprus. During the Hellenistic-Roman period, Marion was renamed Arsinoe.

A visit at the local Archaeological Museum showcases all the archaeological findings from Ancient Marion - Arsinoe. Those interested in the Byzantine history of the country may visit the Church of Agios Andronikos, near the traditional square of Polis, with its 16th century frescoes. When Cyprus was under the Ottoman rule the Church was turned into a Mosque and was not returned to Christian use until 1974.

Another noteworthy church is that of Agia Kyriaki - a traditional 18th Century single nave church. Polis has many other superb examples of traditional





architecture. As visitors walk around the town they cannot fail to be impressed by the old traditional buildings, both in the style of the Classical Revival as well as the Ottoman period houses with beautiful wooden balconies. The centre of Polis with its restored stone buildings is now a pedestrian area. The paved square with its cafes, bars and restaurants is now a gathering place full of life from morning until late at night.

As far as accommodation is concerned, the area of Polis provides all kinds of hotel accommodation. Similarly, it offers all the facilities required for a pleasant vacation: a tourist office, banks, a hospital, pharmacies and shops.

Polis Chrysochous is the ideal holiday location for those who appreciate authenticity and seek rest and tranquility.



03

Kato Pyrgos

Kato Pyrgos is a small village of just 1500 people situated in the Tylliria area of West Cyprus. Nestled at the foothills of Troodos mountain range, on the largest and most enchanting valley of the area, along a beach of unparalleled beauty and crystal clear blue waters, its natural environment remains virtually untouched and preserves its natural splendor.

The name Kato Pyrgos originates from the local dialect word “troulli”, which describes a small, Venetian era, observation and signaling tower built on a nearby coast side hill, overlooking the area and whose ruins can still be seen today. “Troulli” stands for small tower or “Pyrgos” - the Greek word for tower - and thus the name of the village became “Kato Pyrgos” (Lower - Tower). Three torrents run through the area. “Flevas”, “Potamoudes” and “Katouris”, which enter the village and run through it to reach the sea. For everyone who wants to marvel at the area’s sights on foot, the Tylliria water dam just outside the village, is an ideal spot for freshwater fishing and a bit of hiking.

Begin your journey to the village in the early morning and take in a deep breath of the mountain fresh air. Expose your senses to all the aromas of the herbs and the trees accentuated by the morning dew, listen to the running streams, the leaves rustling and the birds singing the most beautiful of songs. One of the most exciting moments of your journey may be an encounter with a Mouflon, Cyprus’ protected endemic species of wild sheep. Living gregariously in their family group, so sweet and graceful in their presence and naturally curious, they will stop to look at you then dash with unmatched agility back into the safety of the forest.

The nature and climate of Kato Pyrgos makes an ideal mix for many cultivations and orchards to flourish.

Fragrant lemons, soft peaches, oranges, spring gardens and so many other fruits and vegetables tempt everyone with their unparalleled flavours! The village is particularly famous for its delicious and plentiful figs, either fresh in season, or dried to be consumed throughout the year.

The village’s small and picturesque fishing port is a tranquil environment surrounded by mountain hills and a small archaic type theatre that offer stunning sunsets behind the shade of the Limnitis rock and the ancient kingdom of Soloi which tend to underline the long and captivating history of the island.





Visitors can choose between both sandy and pebbled beaches for some sunbathing, romantic leisurely strolls or simply to relax and enjoy the spectacular sunsets. The beaches in the area are some of the cleanest on the island and if you are lucky you might spot a pod of dolphins playing far out into the sea!

A handful of tavernas and hotel restaurants offer freshly caught fish.

Walking up and near the pine tree forest, there is the tiny chapel of Virgin Mary “Galoktisti”. Another small chapel in the area is dedicated to Prophet Elias and visitors there can see some archaeological finds adjacent to it. Kato Pyrgos is also renowned for its traditional charcoal production process which in another era used to supply the entire island with charcoal.



04

Kalopanagiotis

The picturesque village of Kalopanagiotis, with its restored traditional houses, cobbled streets and footpaths, its numerous chapels and churches and its healing sulphuric thermal springs, is an example of a genuine traditional community unaffected by modern civilisation. Houses with tiled rooftops, picturesque balconies, courtyards with vines covering their walls and trees offering visitors their shade, are just some of the characteristics of the village. All these, are stunningly framed by the mesmerising flora of the Setrachos Valley and the sound of running water provided by Setrachos River.

Kalopanagiotis' most important monument which stands since the Byzantine era, is the Monastery of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis. The Byzantine Museum next to the Monastery, the new and old Venetian bridge, the six Byzantine era chapels, the traditional architecture of the restored houses in the old neighbourhood of the village and the surrounding natural beauty of the village, provide an ideal setting for a visitor seeking a unique and unparalleled destination.

The village of Kalopanagiotis, is one of the 14 villages of Marathasa valley area, it's located in the midst of the Setrachos River Valley, on the north side of Troodos Mountain range at an altitude of 700m and at a distance of about 70km from either the city of Lefkosia (Nicosia) or Lemesos (Limassol), the visitor can easily reach the village through a modern and well maintained road system.

There are many churches and chapels in the village, including the Chapel of Agia Marina which dates back to the 10th century, the chapel of Panagia Theoskepasti built under the shade of a 700 year old Quercus type





tree and dates back to the 12th century, the Chapel of Agios Andronikos and Agia Athanasia built during the 11th Century and parts of its 16th Century frescoes can still be seen, the Church of Panagia (Our Lady) Theotokos and the Chapels of Agios Kyriakos, Archangelos Michael, Agios Georgios and Agios Sergios and Bakhos. Most religious sites are considered of great archeological importance and are protected by the Department of Antiquities. Holy icons and ecclesiastical relics from these chapels and churches dating back to the 11th Century can be found in the Byzantine Museum of the village.

In recent years, the local authorities with the support of the Government and the European Union have initiated several regeneration projects in order to revive the village. Perceiving its rich architectural and cultural identity and potential was a core aspect of the program, and this is reflected in all the initiatives. For example, the Byzantine Museum next to the Monastery of Agios Ioannis Lampadistis is housed in the village's old school which has been renovated and transformed into a museum. A number of houses have been renovated and turned into agrotourism type accommodation. For the local community, it is also important that the village regains its old reputation as a great therapeutic center with healing springs. Today, the village of Kalopanagiotis is a regenerated and rejuvenated destination, ready to welcome you. It is a place that combines sightseeing, nature, health and tradition, in a truly magnificent way.



05

Pitsilia

The beautiful Pitsilia region is the most gastronomically varied mountainous region of Cyprus. Its villages are scattered on both north and south sides of the Troodos mountain range, and their highest peaks are Madari (1,612 metres above sea level) and Papoutsia (1,154 metres). The villages of Pitsilia still have their traditional architecture to a great extent, which bears witness to their long and rich history. Some are built on steep mountainsides amongst vineyards while others are spread out along green valleys.

The four main villages of the Pitsilia region are Agros, Palaichori, Pelendri and Kyperounda, while the others complete the multi-faceted puzzle that makes up this part of Cyprus and which some have called “heaven on earth”. The natural environment is abundant; its hillsides are planted with vines, nut and fruit trees: almond, hazelnut, walnut, apple, pear, cherry, etc. It is an enchanting landscape for visitors, thanks to the constantly alternating vineyards, orchards and pine forests.

The region is especially well-known for its traditional products such as: fragrant rose water, gammon, sausages, soutzoukos (made from grape must), lountza (smoked pork loin), many and varied “glyka tou koutaliou” (fruit preserved in syrup), jams, liqueurs and various types of bread. An important place in its gastronomic wealth is attributed to the renowned “Commandaria” wine and the authentic Cypriot spirit, “Zivania”.

Pitsilia is a significant point of reference for the continued promotion and manufacture of traditional products since many family workshops continue to operate in the region. A starting point for calculating gastronomic value is the region’s varied agricultural



production. In northern Pitsilia is the unique hazelnut forest, in Agros the damask rose is cultivated, with which superb gastronomic dishes are created, at Pelendri and Dymes one finds countless apple and pear orchards, while Kyperounda is home to the highest (in altitude) vineyards in Europe. The landscape is completed by scattered vineyards of indigenous varieties, while a large section of southern Pitsilia falls within the Commandaria villages area in which the “xynisteri” and “mavro” grape varieties are cultivated to make the best-known Cypriot wine.



Pitsilia is a significant point of reference for the continued promotion and manufacture of traditional products.

Four Byzantine churches in Pitsilia region are included in UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage list, containing impressive icons and iconostases crafted from materials of the Troodos area. Furthermore, there are countless museums in the region such as folk art, natural history and historical struggle. Many restaurants serving local cuisine, and superb wineries which are investing in their wines and vineyards, reviving the land that has generously offered its produce over the centuries abound. There is a plethora of attractive nature trails, wonderful village squares, narrow cobbled streets, gardens lovingly cared for by their owners and shaded with vines, containing traditional ovens in their courtyards in which they bake their own delicious bread.

The changing landscape, the variety of colours depending on the season, the Byzantine churches and chapels, as well as the warm hospitality of the residents, intertwine so as to make Pitsilia one of the most attractive regions in Cyprus.



06

Vouni Panagias

With its winding countryside roads and picturesque settings, the area is renowned for its walking and hiking trails. The Vouni Panagias Nature Trail, with its varying altitude and rugged terrain, covers an area of about 10 kilometres.

Hikers who reach the top are rewarded with stunning panoramic views of Panagia village and the Akamas Peninsula as well as sunsets over the Troodos Mountains.

Walking along the wine routes is another “must do” in Vouni Panagias. The region hosts three vineyards which produce some of the island’s most exquisite wines. Pairing the wine with local cuisine such as mezze (an assortment of traditional small dishes) is highly recommended.

For a trip back in time, visit Agios Nikolaos Monastery. It was built in the 4th Century AD and is founded on top of the ruins of an ancient temple dedicated to the Goddess Hera.

Rare species of predator birds and wildlife inhabit the Vouni Panagias area. The four largest mammal species indigenous to Cyprus roam the mountain sides. One of them, the Cyprus Mouflon, is mostly found in the quiet parts of the forest. For nature lovers, there are over 650 plant species, including trees, shrubs and rare herbaceous plants. The natural splendor of the vegetation is prominent all year round forming a magnificent landscape.

Panagia village is the birthplace of one of the most-prominent personalities in recent history, Archbishop Makarios III, the first President of the Republic of Cyprus. And let’s not forget about the hospitality of the people. Visitors rave

about how receptive and friendly the locals are to tourists. The preservation of the area and its ecological value are significant factors to the region’s inhabitants. The locals understand and appreciate the cultural heritage and are committed to preserving its authenticity. Effective methods to develop sustainable tourism, which raises the quality of life of the locals and at the same time helps the environment, are constantly being promoted.



Highlights of Vouni Panagias



Wine and dine at the **Panagia Wine Festival**



Watch **spectacular sunsets** from vistas high above



Breathe in the **fresh air** of the Pafos Forest



Stroll through centuries of time at **ancient monasteries**



07

Troodos

Troodos has five distinct regions, grouped around Mount Olympus, the highest mountain peak in Cyprus (1.952 meters):

- Lemesos Mountain Resort region situated around the central higher elevations of the Troodos range, featuring pine covered village communities.
- Pitsilia region (North and South) to the east of Mount Olympus, home to picturesque valleys covered with vineyards, almond, hazelnut, walnut and fruit trees. A good time to visit is in the spring, when the entire Valley is in full blossom.
- Solea Valley to the north, situated along the main Lefkosia-Troodos road, a charming area of tranquil villages set in beautiful natural surroundings.
- Marathasa Valley located on the northwestern slopes of the Troodos range, a fertile cherry producing area of small village communities and crystal water springs.
- Krassochoria and “Commandaria” region, located on the southern slopes of the Troodos range, a region known for its wine production. In recent years a number of small enterprises specializing in the production of local wine have emerged, establishing wine varieties of international standard.





Troodos provides a wide range of hotels, traditional houses and agrotourism establishments for accommodation. There is a supply of nearly 2000 beds in various types of licensed establishments.

The area offers an abundance of things to do and see: walking or cycling through forest nature trails, attending local village festivals, experiencing the local traditional cuisine and discovering the cultural treasures of UNESCO World Heritage sites are amongst the main pursuits. Birdwatchers, botanists, geologists, ramblers, bikers, photographers or nature lovers seeking a relaxing break away from the cosmopolitan coastal resorts will be delighted!

Troodos National Forest Park covers an area of 9,337 hectares around Olympus Mountain.

07 Troodos

Troodos National Forest Park covers an area of 9,337 hectares around Olympus Mountain. The highest point is Chionistra (1.952 m) and the lowest is the Moni forest (700m).

Machairas National Forest Park situated in the Pitsilia region contains over 600 plant species, including 27 indigenous to Cyprus. The predominant forest tree types are the Calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia*) and the golden oak (*Quercus alnifolia*). Fauna includes foxes, hares, hedgehogs, snakes, lizards and rare endemic species of butterfly. The two most important Cypriot rivers, Pediaios and Yialias, spring from this Park. Five nature protection area reserves are found within the Troodos region and all are included in the European 'NATURA 2000' network.

Cultivated vineyards cover a large percentage of Cyprus' hilly and mountainous land, from sea level up to 1,500 metres. Most vineyards are located in the southern Troodos area predominantly on the slopes of the Krassochoria and "Commandaria" region.

The region's vineyards are the source of a sweet, robust dessert wine known as Commandaria. Originally produced by the 'Grande Commanderie' of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem during the 12th century, it is considered to be the oldest named wine in the world.





Tradition and heritage form an important part of daily life in the area. It is home to many small museums and centres dedicated to traditional skills, to the environment, to iconography and rural life. Local festivals commemorating the patron saint of a village are an integral part of life in the region. Other festive events cover a wide variety of themes such as folk art and craft festivals, bread, preserved sweets, meat and other local produce exhibitions as well as wine tasting events.



08

Orini Larnakas

The region of Orini Larnakas is located northwest of the city of Larnaka and consists of 18 local authorities (17 communities and 1 municipality).

The region has a long history and a rich cultural journey of development and has been described as a cultural “mosaic” composed of some uniquely beautiful and interesting churches, chapels and monasteries, some dating back to the 12th century, as well as archaeological sites and traditional settlements.

Orini Larnakas has kept its traditional look and special characteristics unchanged through the passage of time, with almost all of the cores of the communities listed as traditional controlled zones by the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. It is worth noting that the Neolithic settlements that have been discovered in the areas of Choirokitia (UNESCO World Heritage site) and Kalavastos, are preserved in very good condition and are definitely worth a visit.

The regions’ characteristics include interspersed restored buildings and traditional houses, many of which have been turned into agrotourism accommodation. Today, the traditional villages of Orini Larnakas are full of life due to the collective efforts and love of their inhabitants.

Step into the area’s museums and get a deeper understanding of the exceptional culture of the region. Some of these include the ‘Local Ethnological Museum of Traditional Embroidery and Silversmith Work’, the ‘Handicraft Centre’ in Lefkara and the ‘Bee Museum’ in Kato Drys.

Witness folkloric arts and crafts, such as silversmiths in Pano and Kato Lefkara, pottery makers in Kornos and basket-weaving craftsmen in Choirokitia.

There aren’t many individuals left using traditional tools and methods, so this is a fleeting opportunity. Pano and Kato Lefkara are also world-renowned for the Lefkaritiko embroidery which is on UNESCO’s list of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Once you’ve gotten your fill of traditional craftsmanship, archaeological sites and ancient churches Orini Larnakas has more to offer. Unique nature trails and stunning views of small rivers and a variety of endemic species of flora and fauna all around and an abundance of recreational activities such as cycling, hiking, picnic sites and the Orini Larnakas-Nicosia wine route for wine lovers to explore.





EDEN - European Destinations of Excellence in Cyprus

The EDEN project is managed in Cyprus by the Deputy Ministry of Tourism. Since 2007, Cyprus Tourism Organisation (CTO) and now the Deputy Ministry of Tourism organizes the competition for the selection of the European Destination of Excellence according to the annual theme. The awarded destinations in Cyprus are:

- 2007, Troodos
“Best Emerging Rural Destinations”.
- 2008, Agros
“Tourism and Local Intangible Heritage”.
- 2009, Vouni (Pano) Panagia
“Tourism and Protected Areas”.
- 2010, Kato Pyrgos
“Aquatic Tourism”.
- 2011, Kalopanagiotis
“Tourism and Regeneration of Physical Sites”.
- 2012, Polis Chrysochous
“Accessible Tourism”.
- 2014, Pitsilia
“Tourism and Local Gastronomy”.
- 2016, Orini Larnakas
“Cultural Tourism”.



Sightseeing tips

- Try “**soutzoukos**”, a local sweet made from grapes and almonds. Several shops in Kalopanagiotis sell this local delicacy.
- Visit the **trout farm** next to the Kalopanagiotis dam, where fishing is permitted.
- Enjoy a walk through the nature trail which leads to **Kykkos Water Mill**, a 17th century monument that was recently renovated.
- Join a daily excursion from Kalopanagiotis. There are **traditional villages** with small factories producing local products, as well as monuments, museums and traditional restaurants.
- Visit the Church of Agios Andronikos, with its **16th century wall paintings** and the traditional 18th century single nave Church of Agia Kyriaki.
- Discover the **Akamas National Park**, a unique area with a remarkable variety of fauna, flora, geological features, beautiful landscapes and beaches. Visitors can enjoy nature trails, the botanical garden and the Baths of Aphrodite.
- Enjoy the “**Summer Nights**” and the “**Marion Arsinoe Cultural Days**” which include theatrical performances, concerts and sports activities.
- Come for **World Tourism Day** on 27 September and taste traditional local products at the ‘Traditional Products and Folklore Day’.
- Try the local **Commandaria wine** in Zoopigi village. A glass of Commandaria after a meal is a unique pleasure and the perfect aid to relaxation after a tiring day.

- Visit **Agros**, one of the main villages in the Pitsilia area, which is famous for the production of rose water and spoon sweets. Explore the area and learn about the production of Pitsilia's cured meat as well as the cultivations of Rosa Damascene.
- Participate in the **Apple Festival** in the picturesque village of Kyperounta. Every year in October, thousands of visitors from all over Cyprus and from abroad, come to the festival to try everything that is made by the villagers, including milouze (the apple version of grape based palouze) apple juice, apple cakes, apple liqueur, apple pie, apple zivania and much more.
- Walk the **"Teisia' geological trail"** to the top of the Madari mountain peak, and admire the panoramic view and rich environment.
- Cycle the **bike routes** that connect Nicosia and Pitsilia and visit the remarkable hazelnut forest in Pitsilia.

Tourist Information Offices in Cyprus

- Agia Napa, T. +357 23721796
- Germasogeia, T. +357 25323211
- International Larnaka Airport
T. +357 24008368
- International Paphos Airport
T. +357 26007368
- Kato Pafos, T. +357 26930521
- Larnaka, T. +357 26654322
- Limassol, T. +357 25362756
- Laiki Geitonia (Old Town) Nicosia,
T. +357 22674264
- Limassol Port, T. +357 25819200
- Paphos, T. +357 26932841
- Paralimni - Protaras, T. +357 23832865
- Platres, T. +357 25421316
- Polis, T. +357 26322468

For more useful information, please visit the Deputy Ministry of Tourism website www.visitcyprus.com

Emergency number: 112

If you notice a fire, contact: 1407

Production: Deputy Ministry of Tourism
 Copywrite: Deputy Ministry of Tourism
 Photographs: Deputy Ministry of Tourism
 Design: Pencil Communications Ltd
 Printing: R.P.M. LITHOGRAPHICA LTD
 English: 526.01.19



DEPUTY MINISTRY OF TOURISM

Deputy Ministry of Tourism

19, Lemesos Ave., 2112 Aglantzia
T. +357 22691100, F. +357 22331644
Email. cytour@visitcyprus.com

**This booklet is developed under
the European Commission co-financed
GRO/SME/17/C/O95 "EDEN" European
Destinations of Excellence**

Promotion 2017 - CYEDENPROMO

www.cyprus-eden.com

526.01.19