

Revised September 2017.

1,000 Meters

FREE OF CHARGE

500

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3 B8, F4 DMT Marinas Office

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Number Grid Name
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77 B8, F4 Cyprus Public Transport. More information on routes & timetables at www.publictransport.com.cy





wife, Charlotte de Bourbon. Larnaka has a worthwhile collection of thematic museums and galleries and a wide variety of festivals, celebrated by the locals, keeping up with customs and traditions alive for the generations to come. These festivals may be seasonal, musical, and traditional, some have been celebrated since ancient times and are even included in the UNESCO national list of



Larnaka Port

AMMOCHOSTOS

tast meets west in the ancient district of Larnaka, where hundreds of years of contrasting civiliza

silver, whilst villages like Kato Drys, Vavla and Odou are walkable, pleasing to the eye and tranguil.

The region is also rich in significant archaeological sites, including 'Choirokoitia' - one of the

in Kiti village, whilst the solitary monastery of Stavrovouni, one of the oldest on the island, sits

perched on a rocky peak with panoramic hillside views. In Pyrga village, the Royal Chapel - built in

1421 by the Lusignan King Janus - is decorated with an interesting wall painting of the king and his

tions, architecture and culture have left their mark on an authentic and diverse region.

Tenta', located in the rural areas.

The second, in size, port of Cyprus is situated in the southeastern part of the island. In its present form, Larnaka port is found in the city centre, only 1,2 km from the town's main promenade, and is surrounded by residential units. It is a multipurpose port and covers an area of 445.000 sq. meters.



Cruises

Cruises take place from the Harbor-Port towards neighboring countries and throughout the year, international cruise liners include Larnaka in their East Mediterranenan itineraries. Diverse site-seeing places, situated very near to the Harbor-Port, accommodate international travelers throughout the duration of their stopover or stay on the island.



Useful Information

Iransportation: Larnakas' port is connected with the town of Larnaka with buses and taxis, but can also be accessed on foot (15 minutes walk).

By Bus: No. 425: connects the Port with the town centre and the tourist area that expands to the east. It operates from 05:55-23:25 hrs (Mondays-Sundays). The ticket costs €1.50 per route.

By taxi: Just outside the passenger area, taxis offer immediate service to the public. The urban service is offered on a 24-hour basis towards all major towns.

Larnaka has an intense Mediterranean climate with a hot, dry summer, which begins in mid-May and lasts until mid-September and with a rainy, but very moderate winter that lasts from November until mid-March. Spring and autumn are very brief periods, characterised by very good weather. The duration of the day, with a very clear sky and sunshine throughout the year, ranges from 9.8 hours in December to 14.5 hours in June.

The temperature during the day in summer ranges between 22 and 36 degrees celsius, while in winter it ranges between 1 and 18 degrees celsius depending on the altitude of the area. The sea temperature is approximately 15.5 degrees celsius in winter and 24 degrees celsius in summer.



Interesting sites

1. Agios Lazaros Church and the cclesiastical Museum

The magnificent 9th century stone church of Agios Lazaros was built by the Byzantine Emperor Leo VI in the 9th century and was restored during the 17th century. The church is one of the most remarkable examples of Byzantine architecture in Cyprus. Agios Lazaros came to Cyprus after being resurrected by Jesus, was ordained Bishop of Kition by the Apostles Barnabas and Paul and lived here for 30 years. His tomb is in a catacomb under the church. The iconostasis is a superb example of baroque woodcarving. Eight days before Easter a procession is held, during which Agios Lazaros' icon is carried through the streets of Larnaka. Next to the church is the Ecclesiastical Museum.



2. Larnaka Castle/District Medieval Museum

Originally built during the Middle Ages, the Fort took its present form during the Ottoman rule. After the end of the Ottoman rule in Cyprus, the British converted it into a prison, during the first years of ruling the island. Today, the Fort houses of the District Medieval Museum include a collection that covers 15 centuries of history, from the early Christian period up to the 19th century. The open-air courtyard is used by the Larnaka Municipality, especially during the summer months for various functions.



3. Palm Trees Promenade - "Foinikoudes"

One of its most popular spots is the bustling promenade of 'Foinikoudes', a pedestrian walk way along the coast, stretching from "Europe's Square" up to Larnaka's Medieval Castle, lined with mature palm trees, planted in the 1920s, and flanked by a Blue-Flag beach, eateries and entertainment. Many festivities and cultural events take place in 'Foinikoudes' either at its central square or at the seafront stage. Its coast joins with the sea walkway of Piale Pasha - which passes by quaint old neighbourhoods, art workshops and fresh fish taverns - whilst its shopping centre puts everything at your fingertips, and is home to the grand cathedral church of Agios Lazaros, Larnaka's patron saint.



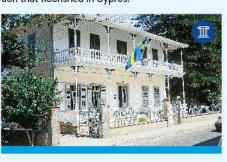
4. Europe Square

Five old British colonial-style warehouses, part of the old Larnaka Customs houses, have been renovated and now make up the town's Municipal Art Gallery and the Historic Archives - Museum of



5. The Pierides Museum - Bank of Cyprus **Cultural Foundation**

The Pierides Museum is the oldest private museum in Cyprus. It is housed in the ancestral Pierides family home which is a colonial style building that dates back to 1815. The museum's comprehensive collection was assembled by the Pierides family and includes some of the most representative items of the island's civilisation. It charts its economic, social and cultural development over thousands of years. The objects on display date from 4.000 BC up to the 15th century AD and are an important testimony to a centuries old civilization that flourished in Cyprus.



6. Kition Archaeological Site

The architectural ruins of the ancient city-kingdom of Kition dating back to the 13th century BC were found here. Excavations have revealed cyclopean walls made of giant blocks of stone and a complex of five temples. Nearby, lay the foundations of the ancient port of Kition, an important commercial centre of ancient Cyprus. The drawings of ships etched into the walls of buildings are particularly interesting. The site is linked to the Aphrodite



7. Larnaka Art Workshops Neighbourhood

Nestled in the narrow backstreets, that branch off from the promenade of Piale Pasha, an array of artisans are busy in their traditional workshops, many of them inspired by ancient Cypriot art. Among the artists are pottery-makers and painters, all of who will welcome you to watch them at work as they explain the history of their respective artisanal folklore handicraft



8. Mckenzie Beach - Blue Flag

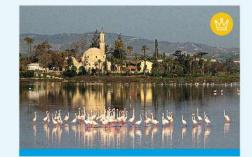
Located near the site of Larnaka's old airport, the highly popular Mckenzie Beach is a 1 km long strip with fine sands of varying shades of brown and beige, calm, clear and shallow seawaters, and abundant greenery. Facilities on the beach include toilets, showers, changing rooms, sun beds, umbrellas, dustbins and a variety of cafes, bars, restaurants and clubs that line the strip, including some of the island's top nightspots.



9. Larnaka Salt Lake (Aliki)

The Larnaka salt lake is one of the most important habitats in Europe for water fowl. Scores of flamingos, wild ducks and other water or shore fowl find refuge here in winter on their migratory journeys, making it an ideal spot for bird watchers. Archaeological finds show that the salt lake area and that of the nearby mosque have been inhabited since the Neolithic age. Unearthed next to the Hala

Sultan Tekke mosque, are the remains of a prehistoric harbour that served the nearby town in ancient times. The town was one of the largest urban and commercial centres of Cyprus during the Late Bronze age (1650-1050 BC). When the town was abandoned, the estuary silted up, the natural harbor was destroyed and the salt lake was formed. Salt was a valuable product of the lake, commercially exploited for many centuries. A nature trail has been created along the banks of the lake connecting the area with the Aphrodite Cultural Route.



10. Aggeloktisti Church

century Byzantine church was erected over the ruins of an Early Christian Basilica. The original apse of the Basilica has survived together with one of the finest pieces of Byzantine art, a rare 6th century mosaic depicting Virgin Mary and Child between the two archangels Michael and Gabriel. It is a rare work of art, equaling the mosaics of Ravenna in Italy. Only in Cyprus and in Mount Sinai, have mosaics from that period been found. Similar mosaics are those from the church of Panagia Kanakaria in the occupied village of Lythragkomi, now on display in the Byzantine Museum of Lefkosia.

Located 7 km west of Larnaka town, this 11th



Located 8km from Skarinou, off the

11. Lefkara village

Lefkosia-Lemesos Road and 40km from Larnaka town. A picturesque village, famous for its local lace known as 'Lefkaritika' and for ts silversmithing. Worth visiting is the beautiful house of Patsalos which houses the Local Museum of Traditional Embroidery and Silversmith-work. The church of Archangelos Michail in Kato Lefkara is of the single-aisled domed type and it has wall paintings of the late 12th-century. The Church of the Holy Cross, with its beautiful 18th-century and 13th-century artifacts, can be found at Pano Lefkara. Lefkara lace or Lefkaritika were added in 2009 on the UNESCO representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The 'Lefkaritiko' is the first Cypriot product that has been certified by the Cyprus Certification Company.



12. Rural Larnaka Honey Villages:

The cluster of nine honey producing communities of the mountainous region of Larnaka are collectively known as the Rural Larnaka Honey Villages, well-known for their rich and shared tradition. Kato Drys, Kato Lefkara, Layia, Melini, Odou, Ora, Vavla, Vavatsinia and Agioi Vavatsinias have been branded with a shared identity and participation in the 'Honey Routes - Cyprus' tourism programme. Together they promote the pastime of beekeeping; help to encourage and protect biodiversity and offer visitors authentic experiences, from nature trails and annual bee-themed festivals, to bee hotels for solitary species that can be

The villages are also active in promoting the beneficial properties of honey, including recipes, products and the inclusion of honey on local menus. Each community bears the logo of 'Rural Larnaka Honey Villages' and is worthwhile to explore, not only for its sweet beekeeping tradition and the unique museums but also for its beautiful landscape and traditional architecture.

Other quaint villages in the area, that are worth a visit and where you can engage in various activities with the locals, include the villages of Tochni, Maroni, Psematismenos and so on. More information can be found on the website https://www.visitcyprus.com/index-.php/en/discovercyprus/villages.



13. Traditional local experiences in the illages of Orini

Larnaka is proud of its traditions, which are still very much cherished and practised across the region. From basket weaving in Chirokitia halloumi-making sessions in Athienou, cooking lessons in Skarinou, harvesting and donkey riding in Kato Drys and Skarinou, wine tasting in Lefkara, Byzantine icon making and pottery classes in Kornos and visits to the colourful «painters village» in Layia; a multitude of rural activities, living up to Cyprus' customs and traditions are offered to all ages, making your stay an experience to remember For more information visit https://larnakaregion.com/page/local-experiences

It is worthwhile to note that in 2017, Rural (Orini) Larnaka was declared a European Destination of Excellence in Cultural Tourism



14. Animal Safaris

Meet the island's four-legged friends and discover Larnaka's countryside in an alternative way with an enjoyable camel or donkey

Located on the road between Kiti and Zygi, on the outskirts of Mazotos, the Camel Park offers a complete day out for all the family. Visitors can feed the camels and other groups of animals with bags of dried carob pods, and enjoy a camel trek or a donkey or pony ride around the park grounds. Alternatively, ride the Mediterranean equivalent of the horse the donkey - around the beautiful countryside of a donkey farm in Skarinou. The farm works hard to protect the donkey population of Cyprus and to acquaint people with this beautiful quadruped that was such an integral part of daily life for islanders in bygone times. t combines Cypriot traditions and local pastimes with a fun, family day out where visitors can meet, feed and ride the donkeys.















