

THE BALKANS

PRE-DEPARTURE GUIDE

traveltalk
adventure travel company



Travel Talk Balkans tours take you on an unforgettable journey across a fascinating region that has shaped the history of modern Europe. It is where Europe meets the Orient (East); where Christians and Muslims have cohabited for centuries, and formed its unique cultural and social fabric. This geography hosted huge incidents in history from the splitting of Roman Empire into two, to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand that sparked World War I, and witnessed many wars and struggles – the “powder-keg of Europe” due to strong ideals of the natives. Whilst the Balkans hold such a rich history, the region is truly blessed with its astonishing natural beauty; magnificent mountains covered in tall green forests, crystal waters and endless white beaches. The Balkans are a unique facade of Europe with its familiar, yet distinct style and vibe – where people of many nations have met, lived, and warred over thousands of years. Travel Talk Balkan tours gives you the option to map out your favourite countries with a wide range of tours from 4 days up to 21 days. Follow the legacy of each nation, country by country; sail like a pirate to Dubrovnik, march through the remnants of the Yugoslav war, pose with Alexander the Great, and let Socrates enlighten you in Athens.

VISAS

Visa is not required for a maximum stay up to 90 days for Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada passport holders to enter the following countries; Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Albania, Macedonia, Greece, for other nationalities you can check the visa requirements from the link below.
<http://www.doyouneedvisa.com>

ESSENTIALS

Before you leave your country, we recommend you to make sure you have followings with you ;

- ➔ Passport
- ➔ Airline or transportation ticket
- ➔ Tour voucher
- ➔ Insurance policy
- ➔ Visas (if necessary)
- ➔ Pre-departure information
- ➔ Label on your travel bag
- ➔ Money (cash and/or travellers cheques)
- ➔ Credit card

HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is recommended to all passengers travelling on Travel Talk tours to have personal insurance to cover all medical and repatriation costs. While there are no mandatory vaccinations for travellers to Balkan countries, it is advisable to ensure tetanus inoculations are up to date. Some travellers feel more confident with hepatitis and meningitis inoculations as well. Please consult a medical practitioner for advice. Bottled water is readily available throughout your tour and we recommend that you purchase this rather than drink the local tap water. While the local water is usually heavily chlorinated and safe, many people get upset stomachs after drinking it.

WHAT TO WEAR...

In Spring (April-May) and Autumn (October-November) it will be comfortable during the day but may be cool or even chilly at night and you may encounter rain. It is advised to bring a warm jacket or sweater and a windbreaker.

In Summer (June-September) wear cool, cotton clothing, a hat and sunblock lotion. It is recommended to have a light sweater for cool evenings but rain won't be a big problem. Get ready for hot, hot weather.

In Winter (December-March) you will need warm, woolen clothing and rain gear.

MONEY

Credit cards, foreign currencies (US Dollar, Euro, British Pound) are accepted in most hotels and shops, and nearly all ATMs accept international bank cards in the Balkan countries.

Serbia : Local currency is Dinar, 1 GBP is about 135 Serbian Dinar.

Bosnia & Hergovina : Local currency is Bosnian Mark, 1 GBP is about 2,25 Bosnian Mark.

Croatia : Local currency is Kuna, 1 GBP is about 8 Kuna.

Albania : Local currency is Lek, 1 GBP is about 150 Lek.

Macedonia : Local Currency is Denar, 1 GBP is about 70 Denar.

Greece : Local currency is Euro, 1 GBP is about 1,15 Euro.

WEATHER

Balkan countries have wet, cold and often snowy winters and has the highest rainfall from November to February. Spring in Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, are damp with mild temperatures and it is relatively dry in the summer

Month	Belgrade		Kotor		Ohrid		Skopje	
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
Jan	2	41	5	48	2	50	1	32
Feb	3	43	10	50	3	52	3	34
March	8	45	8	52	6	55	8	41
April	13	54	13	61	10	61	13	52
May	17	61	20	68	15	68	17	61
June	19	70	25	77	19	77	22	68
July	23	73	28	82	21	82	22	73
Aug	23	73	27	81	21	82	24	73
Sept	19	68	23	73	17	77	18	64
Oct	20	61	13	64	13	68	13	55
Nov	13	54	8	59	8	59	8	46
Dec	6	46	5	50	3	54	2	36

DISTANCES

The following information will give you a better idea of the times travelled to help you plan your day;

Sofia - Belgrade	4,5 Hours
Belgrade - Sarajevo	5 Hours
Sarajevo - Mostar	2 Hours
Mostar - Trebinje	2 Hours
Trebinje - Dubrovnik	1 Hour
Dubrovnik - Trebinje	1 Hour
Trebinje - Kotor	2 Hours
Kotor - Budva	30 mins
Budva - Tirana	4 Hours
Tirana - Ohrid	2,5 Hours
Ohrid - Skopje	3 Hours
Skopje - Sofia	3,5 Hours
Skopje - Thessaloniki	4 Hours
Thessaloniki - Kalambaka	3 Hours
Kalambaka - Meteora	3 Hours
Meteora - Delphi	4,5 Hours
Delphi - Athens	2 Hours

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EATING & DRINKING

Serbia has a unique, extremely diverse mix because of all the major influences it has had over years of being under foreign rule. When it was under the Byzantine Empire, it received a lot of Mediterranean influences. Then, when it was under the Ottoman Empire, oriental and Turkish characteristics were imbued.

When it comes to drinks, there are a host of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages available in Serbia. For tradition lovers, the traditional drink in Serbia is Rakija. For the more contemporary drinkers, there is a wide abundance of beer and wine.

Croatia cuisine is Slavic, with the influence from the neighboring countries which played a part in forming the country's history in the distant or more recent past. The dishes in the inland regions are based on the produce from the land such as meat, pulses and cereals. On the coast, where fish, seafood and vegetables are widely used, the cultivation of grapes and the production of wine is a centuries-old tradition in both continental and coastal regions. The spectrum of high-quality wines and brandies is indeed wide (there are up to 700 wines with protected geographical origin). In the south people customary drink «Bevanda» with their food (heavy, richly flavored red wine mixed with plain water), and in the north-western regions, «Gemist» (dry, flavored wines mixed with mineral water).

Bosnia and Herzegovina's cuisine are mainly dishes made out of meat particularly Beef, and Lamb. Part of Bosnians do not eat pork because they are Muslims. Traditional food is often prepared with meat, and meals are plentiful and delicious. The meat is of extraordinary quality, often organic, and well prepared. Meat is the ingredient of some of the most popular Bosnian dishes such as bosanski lonac, ćevapi, begova čorba, burek, and grah. Regarding the alcoholic beverages, beer, wine and different homemade spirits are quite popular in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The local beer offer is quite extensive – Sarajevo beer, Pilsner Tuzla, Preminger Bihać, Nektar Banja Luka etc. Herzegovina traditionally produces good wine. Red and white dry wine from Herzegovina is of the surprising quality.

Greece, to speak of Greek cuisine will awaken any tastebuds. There need not be anything overcomplicated here, as the local cuisine is as fresh and exquisite as anywhere, sharing many characteristics with other cuisines of the region. Greek cuisine makes good use of olive oil, vegetables, herbs, wine, fish and various meats including lamb, poultry, rabbit and pork. Also important are olives, cheese, eggplant, zucchini and yogurt.

Macedonia, Macedonian cuisine is one of the most popular cuisines in the Balkans, containing Turkish, Greek and Middle Eastern influences and spiced with some Italian, Mediterranean and Hungarian influences too. The relatively warm climate of the country provides excellent growth conditions for a variety of vegetables, herbs and fruits. Macedonian cuisine is also noted for the diversity and quality of its dairy products, wines, and local alcoholic beverages, such as rakija. Tavče-gravče and mastika are considered the national dish and drink of the Republic of Macedonia,

Albanian cuisine is characterized by the use of spices such as black pepper and Mediterranean herbs such as oregano, mint, basil, rosemary and more in cooking meat and fish, but also chilli pepper and garlic. Olive oil and butter are a main ingredient in dishes. Meat (lamb, beef, chicken, pork and rabbit) is used heavily in dishes in most of the country. Seafood specialties are also common in the coastal cities. Vegetables are used in almost every dish. Usually, Albanian farmers grow every vegetable

SHOPPING

No holiday is complete without a little shopping, like many other Balkan destinations you will find that there is some great shopping and purchases to be made in Serbia, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina. From the standard tourist souvenirs to fine boutique jewellery and clothing shops, souvenirs you are bound to find something to satisfy the shopping itch.

ELECTRICITY

All appliances require a double round pin type plug for 220 volts AC, 50-hertz.

AIRPORT TRANSFER

Complementary arrival airport transfer is available on the first day of the tour for the flights landing to Sofia between 05:00am and 23:00pm (Only available for the tours departing from Sofia). To confirm your airport transfer please email us following informations at least 10 days before your departure date. info@traveltalktours.com

- Travel Date
- Flight Number
- Local Arrival Time
- Name/s of the Passengers

Our rep will meet you according to your arrival time with a 'Travel Talk' sign at the airport, make sure you have received your airport transfer confirmation email. For private transfers please contact our Sales Office +44 20 8099 95 96 or info@traveltalktours.com

MISSED YOUR WELCOME MEETING ?

If you are late and miss the welcome meeting, don't stress, just check the information board in the hotel lobby for the next day's programme.

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ACCOMMODATION

The hotel selection on Travel Talk tours is 4 star locally rated and the main criteria in the hotel selection process is cleanliness, private bathroom facilities, usually but not always centrally located. If you are travelling on your own, you'll be allocated a twin or triple room with other group members of the same gender. Travellers who have paid a single supplement will stay in single rooms. We can not guarantee the availability of double beds for couple travellers. Your Tour Leader will organise the rooming arrangements when checking into the hotels according to the rooming lists. Therefore we can also not guarantee any last minute changes to suit personal requirements of our passengers.

TIPPING

Among the Balkan countries, tipping is not obligatory in restaurants, but if you are satisfied with the service then leave a 10 to 15% tip. At bars and with taxis leave a tip by rounding off the amount.

OPENING HOURS

The opening hours for banks and main post offices generally open from.

Serbia : Weekdays 08:00 -19:00, Saturdays : 08:00 – 15:00

Croatia : Weekdays 08:00 – 16:00, Closed in weekend.

Bosnia & Herzegovina : Weekdays 09:00 – 17:00, Closed in weekend.

Greece : Weekdays 08:00 – 14:00, Closed in weekend.

Macedonia : Weekdays 09:00 – 17:00, Closed in weekend.

Albania : Weekdays 10:00 – 18:00, Closed in weekend.

TOUR LEADER

Your tour leader's role is to ensure that all aspects of the trip run smoothly. He/she will share their local knowledge, advise you on ways to spend your free time and coordinate the day-to-day running of the tour. From time to time situations can occur and things may not go according to plan, and your leader may require your cooperation and understanding. If you have any problems on tour, please let your leader know so that the correct steps can be taken. Please bear in mind that when you travel on a combined tour, you will have different groups and a different leader for each leg.

ENTRANCE FEES

- ➔ Catholic Church, Sarajevo : 1 €
- ➔ Ali Pasha Mosque, Mostar : 2 €
- ➔ St. Naum, Ohrid : 2 €
- ➔ St Sophia Church, Ohrid : 2 €
- ➔ St. Climent, Ohrid: 2 €
- ➔ Dubrovnik City Walls : 15 €
- ➔ Stradun Square, Dubrovnik : Free
- ➔ Budva Old Town : Free

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Kravice Waterfalls : 20 €
- Balkan Night Show : 20 €
- St. Naum tour : 15 €

TURKEY

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Travel Talk tours will take you on a pilgrimage of culture, history, adventure, fun and relaxation. You will visit historic sites, explore the treasures of Turkey, venture into the surreal region of central Cappadocia and experience sun-kissed days on pristine beaches... Before you leave for your adventure, it is important that you read this pre-departure information to ensure that your trip begins and continues to run as smoothly as possible. While we appreciate that you are embarking on an "adventure holiday" that will produce its own share of surprises, it is also true that forewarned is forearmed. This information is not written with the intention of being anything other than general information that we hope will help you become more prepared for your holiday. The philosophy of Travel Talk is simple: to provide excellent value for money for budget-conscious and adventurous travellers without compromising their experiences. We do this by providing quality transportation, accommodation, sightseeing and information services. We hope that our philosophy will exceed your expectations and the following information will help to ensure you have a memorable time in Turkey.

VISAS

From the 10th of April 2014, citizens of countries requiring visas must arrange a visa on-line, prior to arrival in Turkey. For the on-line visa applications & costs, please visit the following link: www.evisa.gov.tr

No visa fee currently applies for New Zealand passport holders.

Applications are very straightforward & only take a few minutes.

ESSENTIALS

Before you leave your country, we recommend you to make sure you have the followings with you ;

- ➔ Passport
- ➔ Airline or transportation ticket
- ➔ Tour voucher
- ➔ Insurance policy
- ➔ Visas (if necessary)
- ➔ Pre-departure information
- ➔ Label on your travel bag
- ➔ Money (cash and/or travellers cheques)
- ➔ Credit card

HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is recommended to all passengers travelling on Travel Talk tours to have insurance cover to assist with any unforeseen costs, especially medical expenses. It is advised to take a copy of your policy with you. While there are no mandatory vaccinations for travellers to Turkey it is advisable to ensure your vaccines are up to date. Some travellers feel more confident with hepatitis and meningitis inoculations. Rabies exists only in the rural areas of Turkey and it is very unlikely that you will come in contact with a rabid animal.

Immunisation is available in a series of three injections over a period of one month (lasts 3 to 5 years) or a single visit booster dose (lasts only 6 to 12 months). Please consult a medical practitioner for advice. Each year, thousands of visitors return home from Turkey with nothing but happy memories. Turkey is a safe country compared to some parts of the world. Street crime is not a current problem but you should always make sure to take the normal travel precautions. It is not wise to accept gifts, food or drink from strangers. Take care with your passport, credit cards and money - a money belt to fit beneath your clothes is highly recommended. It is also recommended that you pack at least one set of modest clothing. It is a sign of respect to cover your shoulders and legs when visiting mosques and also detracts from unwanted attention. For females, a headscarf is necessary when visiting mosques.

WHAT TO WEAR...

In Spring (April-May) and **Autumn** (October-November) it will be comfortable during the day but may be cool or even chilly at night and you may encounter rain. It is advised to bring a warm jacket or sweater and a windbreaker. In the Central Anatolian region, be prepared for near-winter conditions. It will be warm in the Southeast region, so pack for mild summer conditions.

In Summer (June-September) wear cool, cotton clothing, a hat and sunblock lotion. It is recommended to have a light sweater for cool evenings but rain won't be a big problem. In the South, get ready for hot, hot weather. **In Winter** (December-March) you will need warm, woolen clothing and rain gear, even though some days will be sunny. In general, the weather is warmer along the seacoasts and in the Mediterranean coast and cooler at higher altitudes.

Please also keep in mind that when visiting religious sites, appropriate attire is required (scarves for women etc).

MONEY

We recommend you carry a mixture of cash and a debit/credit card. The Turkish Lira is fully convertible and can be obtained before departure or upon arrival. ATM facilities, banks and Exchange booths are available in all major cities and towns. Avoid changing the bulk of your money at the airport as the exchange rates are usually more favourable in the city.

WEATHER

Istanbul has wet, cold and often snowy winters and has the highest rainfall from November to February. Spring in Istanbul is damp with mild temperatures and it is relatively dry in the summer. The city also tends to be windy. The southern, coastal regions of Turkey are warm and pleasant during the summer. In winter the temperatures rarely fall below 7°C making the Turquoise coast an ideal destination even in early spring and late autumn. The central Anatolian plateau (because of the altitude) can make Cappadocia cool in the evenings, even in the summer, but it remains hot during the day - often in the mid thirties. Spring and autumn can be very crisp and suitable clothing is advised.

Month	Istanbul		Selcuk		Fethiye		Cappadocia	
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
Jan	5	41	9	48	10	50	0	32
Feb	6	43	10	50	11	52	1	34
March	7	45	11	52	13	55	5	41
April	12	54	16	61	16	61	11	52
May	16	61	20	68	20	68	26	61
June	21	70	25	77	25	77	20	68
July	23	73	28	82	28	82	23	73
Aug	23	73	27	81	28	82	23	73
Sept	20	68	23	73	24	77	18	64
Oct	16	61	18	64	20	68	13	55
Nov	12	54	15	59	15	59	8	46
Dec	8	46	10	50	12	54	2	36



EATING & DRINKING

Turkey is a food connoisseur's paradise! Don't let the clichés fool you; there is more to Turkish cuisine than just doner and shish kebabs (which many unadventurous travellers solely consumes during their stay). Start your day with a delicious "Turkish Breakfast" of Turkish breads, pastries, cheese, olives, tomatoes, cucumber, boiled eggs and of course, Turkish tea. There are two types of restaurants in Turkey: restaurants which have an a-la-carte menu and "ready meal" restaurants which have a range of preprepared dishes in warming trays for you to choose from. The beauty of this is that you can sample a wide range of dishes for a relatively cheap price. In more upmarket restaurants you can order "meze" (appetizers) and sample a bewildering array of dishes ranging from stuffed vegetables and tightly rolled cheese pastries to pickled vegetables usually accompanied with an array of purees and vinaigrettes - vegetarians are especially catered for in mezes.

Main dishes are generally on display, so you can select the piece of meat or fish that you want prepared for you (fish is usually charged by weight). Shish and doner kebabs are served everywhere, but perhaps a better alternative are the Adana kebabs - spicy minced meat with a sprinkling of purple sumac herb. Don't forget to save room for dessert! Some traditional sweets to try include "baklava" (a sweet, flaky pastry usually with pistachio), "kadayif" (shredded pastry dough filled with nuts and drenched in syrup), "tavukgogusu" (a creamy and signature dish made with chicken and milk), and "helva" (sesame paste). Tourists are often surprised to find out that tea (cay) is the national drink of Turkey rather than coffee. It is served in a small fluted glass with a very small spoon and saucer and cubes of sugar (although it is normally sweet enough). There are various flavours of tea to try from the traditional to apple and lemon. Of course there is also Turkish coffee, which is generally very strong and thicker than what you would get at Starbucks, but worth a try. And in answer to a popular question - yes, you will find a wide variety of alcoholic drinks here too. Beer (bira) is very popular, local brands include Efes, Pilsen and Tuborg and go down well after a long day of sight seeing in the sun. sight seeing in the sun.

"Raki", is the national aperitif served with ice and water which turns the clear spirit into a cloudy liquid. This is how it should be drunk, not in shot-form like many tourists... try either way, but you will see which leaves you feeling better in the morning! It also goes very well accompanying meze. Domestically produced gin, vodka and brandy are also available in most of the bars, pubs and restaurants.

SHOPPING

Shopping in Turkey is one of the great experiences of visiting this fantastic country; the colours, textures, sights and sounds will have you spell-bound. It is a beautiful chaos so don't let the seeming madness fool you. The markets are generally laid out in an organized manner with each of the vendors displaying their particular wares; whether it be spices, clothing garments or jewellery. You will find similar stands throughout the stalls so be sure to peruse at your leisure. There are plenty of bargains to be found and while haggling can be a stressful experience for some, for most it is all part of the fun. Often you will be invited into the shop for tea or coffee while you and the shopkeeper chat and negotiate.

OPENING HOURS

There are no hard and fast rules for opening hours in Turkey, but banks and main post offices are generally open Monday to Friday from 8.30am to 12.00 midday and 1.30pm to 5.30pm. Shops are usually open from around 9.00am to 6.00pm, later in bazaars and shopping malls. They are usually closed on Sunday.

ELECTRICITY

All appliances require a double round pin type plug for 220 volts AC, 50- hertz.

TIPPING

Tips are a common reward for service staff in Turkey. Your tour guide and crew will be especially appreciative and honoured with this kind of traditional gratitude at the end of your tour. If you join a belly dancing show, the dancer will expect a tip of around £2.

DISTANCES

The following information will give you a better idea of the times travelled to help you plan your day:

- ➔ Istanbul-Gallipoli: 295 kms 5 hours
- ➔ Gallipoli-Troy-Pergamum-Selcuk: 382 kms 11 hours.
- ➔ Selcuk-Pamukkale: 193 kms 3.5 hours
- ➔ Pkale-Cappadocia: 630 kms 11 hours
- ➔ Cappadocia-Ankara : 287 kms 3.5 hours
- ➔ Ankara-Istanbul : 443 kms 5 hours
- ➔ Pamukkale- Istanbul : 664 kms 9 hours.
- ➔ Marmaris- Fethiye : 126 kms 2 hours.
- ➔ Selcuk-Fethiye: 288 kms 4.5 hours
- ➔ Marmaris-Pamukkale: 211 kms 4 hours

ARRIVAL

Istanbul Arrival (Turkey Only Tours)

On arrival at the airport you will be met by our local representative who will arrange your transfer to the hotel.

Please make sure that you inform us, in advance, of your correct arrival details (date, time, flight code). Please find below the address details of your arrival hotels/meeting points.

Guide Meeting

Please note that your guide will meet you for a briefing about the days ahead at 06:30pm on day 1 at your arrival hotel, unless otherwise notified.



AIRPORT TRANSFER

Your arrival airport transfer is included if:

- You fly into the city in which your tour starts
- You arrive on the first day of your tour OR you have booked pre-accommodation through us
- You forward your flight details to us, at least 10 days in advance, including:

- Date of flight
- Flight number
- Arrival time
- Name of traveller/s to be picked up

If you do not want an airport transfer to the hotel, please let us know by either phoning the office (0208 099 95 96) or sending us an email (info@traveltalktours.com). Please note that check-in time is 13:00 and we have no airport transfer service for `Sail Turkey` tours.

SELF TRANSPORTATION

The Istanbul Airport (ISL) is located 45 km North West of Old Town. Before you exit the terminal you will need to go down below Level 2 for the Havaist shuttle which will take you to Sultanahmet (Old town) for 18TL and the drive takes approx. 80 minutes. The payment method for the shuttle is IstanbulKart that you can easily get from the machines at airport (works for all public transportation in Istanbul & can be refilled). From Sultanahmet, you will need to take the tram to Eminönü. The arrival hotel is only a couple of minutes walk from Eminönü tram station. The total cost is approximately 25TL. You can also take a taxi from the airport directly to the hotel and can expect to pay around 150 TL.

The journey from Sabiha Gokcen Airport (SAW) to Istanbul is straightforward and inexpensive. After you leave the terminal you will see Havabus shuttle which will take you to Taksim for 18TL (cash accepted) and the drive takes approx. 90 minutes. From Taksim, you will need to take the funicular to Kabatas, then catch the tram to Eminönü. The total cost is approximately 28TL. If you prefer to take a taxi straight to the hotel, it will cost around 160TL.

ACCOMMODATION

Travel Talk Turkey tours use 4 or 5-star hotels, with some 3-star hotels used in the Mediterranean Region. The main criteria used for hotel selection is: cleanliness, private bathroom facilities and location (generally central).

If you are travelling on your own, you will be allocated into a twin or triple room with other group member/s of the same gender. Travellers who have paid a single supplement will stay in single rooms except on the Gulet cruise, if booked. Unfortunately we can not guarantee the availability of double beds, but will try our best. Your tour leader will allocate rooms upon arrival at the hotel in accordance with the rooming lists, therefore, any last minute changes can not be guaranteed.

PRE&POST TOUR ACCOMMODATION

Should you require pre or post tour accommodation, please notify us (or your agent) at the time of booking and we can make the arrangements for you. This information will be clearly stated on your voucher.

TRANSPORTATION

You can expect comfort and reliability on our modern coaches and mini buses. Most vehicles feature air-conditioning, safe and secure luggage storage, comfortable seats, and a sound system.

ENTRANCE FEES

- ➔ Topkapi Palace 72 TL
- ➔ Hagia Sophia Museum 100 TL
- ➔ Blue Mosque Free, Hippodrome Free
- ➔ Troy 50 TL
- ➔ Pergamum (Asklepion) 45 TL
- ➔ Ephesus 100 TL
- ➔ Saklikent 8 TL
- ➔ Pamukkale Hierapolis 80 TL
- ➔ Goreme Open Air Museum 75 TL
- ➔ Underground City 50 TL
- ➔ Dalyan Mud Bath 8 TL
- ➔ Iztuzu beach 1 TL

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

- ➔ Hot-air ballooning 190 Euro (Cappadocia)
- ➔ Turkish Bath 130 TL (Cappadocia)
- ➔ Turkish Night 160 TL (Cappadocia)

MISSED YOUR WELCOME MEETING ?

Being avid travellers ourselves, we know that unforeseen circumstances arise. If you are late and miss the welcome meeting, don't stress, just check the information board in the hotel lobby for the next day's programme. Should you be a day late, contact your leader for arrangements to meet up.

LANGUAGE

The official language of Turkey is Turkish. Below you can find some important phrases that will make your stay in Turkey a little easier:

Yes	Evet
No	Hayir
Maybe	Belki
Please	Lutfen
Thank you	Teshekkur
Pardon me	Pardon
Who ?	Kim ?
When ?	Ne zaman ?
Today	Bugun
Yesterday	Dun
Tomorrow	Yarin
I'm sorry	Ozur dilerim
Help	Imdat
Police	Polis
Hello	Merhaba
Goodbye	Hoshchakal
Good night	Iyi gejeler
How are you ?	Nasilsin ?
Bill, please	Hesap, lutfen
Open	Acik
Closed	Kapali
Bad	Kotu
Good	Iyi
Hot	Sicak
Cold	Soguk
How much?	Ne kadar ?
Too much !	Pahali
Water	Su
Coffee	Yahve
Tea	Chai
OK	Tamam