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CLASSIC BALKAN TOUR 3

17 days / 16 nights

*Discovering Slovenia, the Dalmatian coast of Croatia,
Montenegro, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania and Greece*

TOUR HIGHLIGHTS

- Enjoy the charming capital, Ljubljana and head to Slovenia's gem, lake Bled, located in the heart of the Julian Alps
- Check Croatian Split with its remarkable Diocletian palace
- Explore the winding alleys of walled Old town of Dubrovnik, the pearl of the Adriatic
- Discover Tara river canyon, wild and untamed beauty of Montenegro
- Refresh yourself in the Ohrid lake of Macedonia
- Visit Albania, inspiring mixture of civilizations and cultures
- Conclude the tour in a city with the most glorious history in the world – magical city of Athens

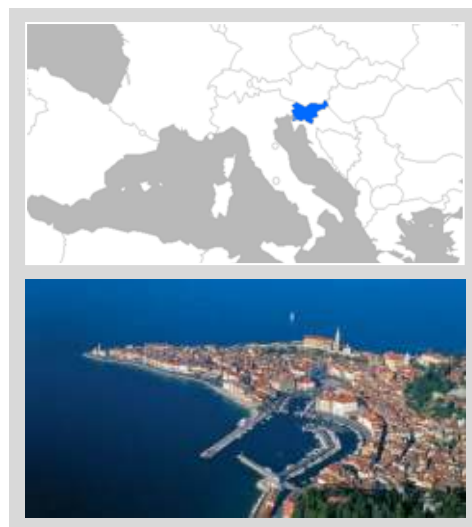


GENERAL INFORMATION

SLOVENIA

The country of Slovenia lies in the heart of the enlarged Europe. It has a border with Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia. The capital Ljubljana is a modern, fresh, young, creative and surprising city.

Slovenia, a green and diverse country between the Alps and the Mediterranean, boasts all the beauties of the Old World. When you want to experience Europe in one stroke, come to Slovenia. In just 20,273 square kilometres there are snow-covered mountains, a sea coast bathing in the Mediterranean sun, beautiful karst caves and thermal springs, narrow white-water canyons and wide slow moving rivers, high mountain lakes and lakes that disappear mysteriously underground at the start of summer, ancient villages and medieval cities, the antique castles and modern entertainment, countless vineyards with top quality wines, and the only primeval forest in Europe. Here in this small and easily covered area, where hundreds of birds migrating south make a briefly stop and where dozens of unique indigenous plants find their home, more diverse experiences await you all year round than can be found anywhere else.



CROATIA

Travelling through Croatia, Dalmatia or Dubrovnik Region offers immense and rich experiences to every visitor. From the coastal to the continental parts, Croatia's rich cultural heritage, combined with its magnificent natural beauties, make it the perfect place to spend your vacation at. The capital of Croatia is Zagreb, a charming medieval city of exceptional beauty known for its spirit and architecture, with a population of approximately 1 million.

The uniqueness of Croatia lies in its diversity. Situated between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea, Croatia provides visitors with the opportunity to ski in the winter and swim during the summer months, all within driving distance. With its 1,185 islands, islets and reefs, it is the most diverse coast on the Mediterranean.

There are seven national parks in Croatia, three being in the mountainous regions (Risnjak, Paklenica and Plitvicka Jezera), and four in the coastal regions (Kornati, Brijuni, Krka and Mljet). To mention a few, Croatia is home to the Old City of Dubrovnik, Diocletian's Palace in Split, Euphrasies Basilica in Porec, and many others. Croatia boasts the largest number of developed settlements in southeast Europe, in addition, many of which date back to Roman and medieval times. Rarely can you find so many examples of cultural and historical significance from different periods in such a small region.

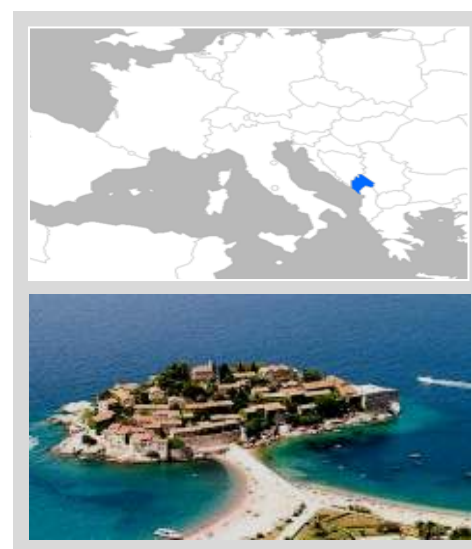


MONTENEGRO

Montenegro is the smallest of ex - Yugoslav republics. It offers wide range of investment possibilities and great geographic diversities which make this country worth visiting and exploring. 293 km of coast with its beautiful beaches and amazing beauty of its unique bay are a total opposite to the lakes, canyons, rivers and high mountains of Inner Montenegro.

It is unique in many ways. It is extremely wild and beautiful. It has it all, small medieval cities on the coast, wild mountains, the biggest lake on the Balkan, the longest and the deepest canyon in Europe, Mediterranean climate and most beautiful fjord in Mediterranean. It has wide range of hotels on the coast and in land and venues that can host up to 1,000 participants.

Different cultures have left their traces here. Today in Montenegro one can feel the influence of Venetian, Roman, Byzantine, French and Turkish culture. Moreover, all of that could be experienced in a relatively small distance.

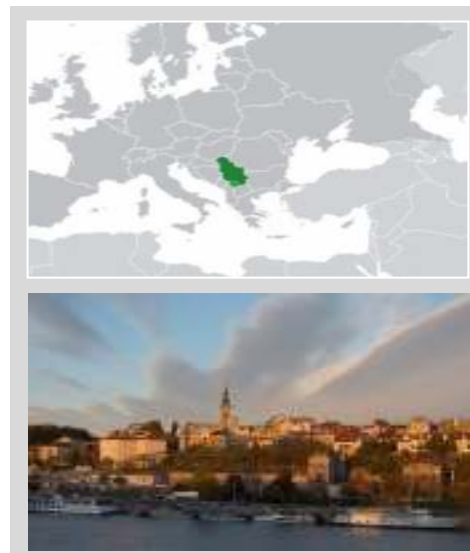


SERBIA

A great variety of beautiful scenery and cultural and historical monuments, curative spas, hunting grounds and fishing areas give the basis for Serbia's tourism. Serbia has connected West with East for centuries – a land in which civilizations, cultures, faiths, climates and landscapes meet and mingle.

It is located in the centre of the Balkan Peninsula, in south-eastern Europe. The northern portion belongs to central Europe, but in terms of geography and climate it is also partly a Mediterranean country. Serbia is landlocked but as a Danube country (its longest river) it is connected to distant seas and oceans. Serbia is a crossroad of Europe and a geopolitically important territory. The international roads and railway lines, which run through the country's river valleys, form the shortest link between Western Europe and the Middle East.

The cultural and historical heritage of Serbia begins with prehistoric archaeological sites and its legacy from classical antiquity. Perhaps its greatest riches, though, are in the many mediaeval Serbian churches and monasteries, some of which are included on the UNESCO World Heritage list.



MACEDONIA

Landlocked in the heart of the Balkans, The Republic of Macedonia is one of Europe's youngest, smallest countries, but is simultaneously one of its oldest nations. Mountainous Macedonia still has an air of mystery to it. Simultaneously ancient and brand new, it's struggling to find its place in the post-communist world. Black-clad Orthodox monks are just as much a part of this renewal as the hordes of teenagers, bedecked in the latest Italian fashions, sipping coffee in the stylish bars of the capital.

For outdoors types Macedonia is a paradise. Its extensive wilderness allows ample opportunities for hikers, mountain climbers and skiers. Meanwhile, ancient ruins and monasteries will fascinate anyone with even a smidgen of interest in history. In short, for a little place it's crammed with something for just about everyone. Quite apart from Macedonia's spectacular peaks, lakes and rivers, it's the hospitality of the people of this most southern of Slavic nations that will make your visit truly memorable.



ALBANIA

In the heart of the Mediterranean, on the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, Albania is fast becoming one of the world's most interesting getaways. Still relatively unspoiled by globalization, tourists will notice an inspiring mixture of civilizations and cultures - making this European country truly unique.

Home of both Mother Theresa, Albania today offers not only beach and mountain holidays, a vibrant city life and a relaxing outdoor cafe culture, but also something increasingly rare in Europe these days, a glance into a culture that is all its own. Raised on a diet of separation and hardship, Albania is distinctly Albanian.

Not just the preserve of the adventurous, Albania is a warm and sincerely hospitable country – with enough rough edges to keep it interesting.



GREECE

Greece is located in south-eastern Europe, on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It lies at the meeting point of three continents – Europe, Asia and Africa.

Today's visitors to Greece have the opportunity to trace the "fingerprints" of Greek history from the Palaeolithic Era to the Roman Period in the hundreds of archaeological sites, as well as in the archaeological museums and collections that are scattered throughout the country.

Modern Greece traces its roots to the civilization of ancient Greece, generally considered the cradle of Western civilization. As such it is the birthplace of democracy Western philosophy, the Olympic Games, Western literature and historiography, political science, major scientific and mathematical principles, and Western drama including both tragedy and comedy. This legacy is partly reflected in the seventeen UNESCO World Heritage Sites located in Greece, ranking Greece 7th in Europe and 13th in the world.

Beside that who hasn't heard about Greek stunning beaches and its sea?



SUGGESTED ITINERARY

DAY 1

Arrival to Ljubljana airport
Meet and greet at the airport and drive to Bled (25km)
Visit of Bled Castle and ride by pletna boat
Drive to Ljubljana (60km) and check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Ljubljana

BLED – Alpine pearl of Slovenia

The picture-postcard of the Alpine town of Bled was once the preferred choice of the Austro Hungarian Empire's elite. Its many charms include a medieval castle, perched high on a rocky cliff, a scenic lake studded by a tiny wooded island, and the alpine splendour of the nearby Triglav National Park, a natural wonderland of glacial valleys, glittering peaks, Limestone canyons, ice-cold tarns, flowered meadows, Alpine forests, Pretty hamlets and cascading waterfalls. It is a tourist place, surrounded by the wreaths of the Julian Alps and Karavanke Mountains, placed in a dish shaped basin of a glacial lake, the warmest in Europe.

LJUBLJANA - a charming mixture of styles of Central Europe

One of Europe's best-kept secrets, the ancient walled city of Ljubljana lies at the very heart of Slovenia and boasts a vibrant history that traces 3,000 years of Roman, Medieval, Baroque and Italian influences. A friendly and cosmopolitan city Ljubljana offers a broad selection of diversions that range from strolling the shimmering reaches of the Ljubljana River to exploring the formal gardens and fortified battlements of the city. There is also wandering the cobbled streets of the Old town and a bright café society to be enjoyed plus plenty of atmospheric bars, a broad range of regional restaurants and a host of cultural events.



DAY 2

Breakfast in the hotel
Ljubljana sightseeing tour
Drive to Postojna (60km) and visit the Caves
Continue to Piran (50km) for sightseeing and free for lunch
In the afternoon a short stop in Portoroz and return to Ljubljana
Free for dinner
Overnight in Ljubljana

MARVELLOUS POSTOJNA CAVES – the most visited caves in Europe

The Postojna cave system is the largest known cave system in Slovenia. A visit to a cave such as Postojna deserves full attention due to the diversity of shapes, expansive cave areas, stalactite and stalagmite formations and water characteristics. Admire its unique Karst underground world of beautiful formations of stalactites and stalagmites. You can also see an unusual and rare underground animal Proteus Anguinus - the so-called "human fish". A visit to Postojna cave is a special experience, as an electric train takes visitors to their hour and a half circle tour visit to the cave. From train station inside the cave guides accompany visitors as they walk amongst magnificent creations of nature.



PIRAN - historical gem on Slovenian coast

Piran, a typical Mediterranean town designated by a lovely St. Georges Church and square, named after Piran's most famous citizen - musician Giuseppe Tartini. It is situated at the cape of the Piran peninsula on the Northern side of Istria. The town is actually one large museum with the medieval architecture and rich culture heritage. Narrow streets and tight houses form a special charm of the town. Piran is also an administrative centre of the local area and important Slovenian tourist centre.

PORTOROZ – the Slovenian Monte Carlo

Sea, wind, salt, Mediterranean odours, palms, roses and evergreen plants, relaxation, entertainment and companionship are the words, with which we can easily introduce Portoroz, a seaside resort in the heart of Europe. The intermingling of various cultures and music expressions, nature, culinary delights and turbulent historical events, create an atmosphere, in which the everyday life stress and tensions disappear in a relaxed state of mind. The relaxing stroll on the shoreline, recuperating run on the beach, swimming in the sea and pools, beauty and health programmes in spas or sports and recreational activities, will fill you with new energy. Portoroz is a great departure point for the sailing in the Adriatic.



DAY 3

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Drive to Plitvice waterfalls (211km) for a visit and free for lunch
Continue to Split (255km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Split

PLITVICE – a misty natural wonderland

Located in a deep mysterious ancient forest known as the "Devil's Garden" between Zagreb and Zadar lies Plitvice Lakes National Park, composed of 19.5 hectares of woods, lakes and waterfalls. Imagine Niagara Falls diced and sprinkled over a heavily forested Grand Canyon. This lush valley of terraced lakes is laced together by waterfalls and miles of pleasant wooden-plank walks. It is one of Croatia's top sights and the oldest national park in Europe, deservedly listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1979. Countless cascades and strangely clear and colourful water make the Plitvice Lakes National Park a misty natural wonderland.

SPLIT – the cultural and economic center of Dalmatia

Split is the largest and most important town in Dalmatia. The town was developed around the palace, which was erected in the 4th century by the Roman Emperor, Diocletian. You can also visit the ancient cellars, Cathedral, Temple of Jupiter and the Golden Gate.

The town of Split is situated in the central part of the eastern Adriatic coast and is bordered by the mouths of the small river Ćrnovnica in the Southeast, and the river Zrno in the North. Split offers you its many charms; the pines of the Marjan forest in the Western part of the peninsula, the murmur of the sea and the sound of the Dalmatian song in the stone streets of the city. Split has a very favourable climate characterized by an extremely bright sky with about 2700 sunny hours per year.



DAY 4

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Split sightseeing tour
Drive to Ston (190km) for a visit and free for lunch
Continue to Dubrovnik (55km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Dubrovnik

STON - the second largest defensive walls in the world

In an area known for its rugged natural beauty, few man-made sights are more magnificent than the grizzled fourteenth-century walls of Ston which with the backdrop of the mountainous countryside look scarily like the Great Wall of China. The walls date back to 1334, when the Republic of Dubrovnik gained Ston and the neighbouring Peljesac peninsula, and immediately set about securing it against potential Venetian or Ottoman attack. The area was well worth the investment: the salt pans of Ston went on to become a key source of Dubrovnik's revenue, and helped to keep the republic's fleet on the seas. Spanning the isthmus that connects the Peljesac peninsula to the mainland, and consisting of 40 towers and 5 fortresses, the walls comprise one of the longest stretches of surviving fortifications in the whole of Europe.

DUBROVNIK – the pearl of the Adriatic

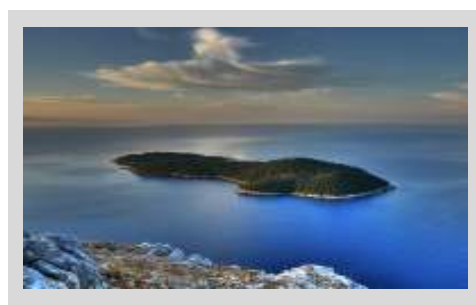
The city of Dubrovnik is situated in the very South of the Republic of Croatia. The particularity and uniqueness of Dubrovnik is in its permanent live connection to its rich past and its cultural heritage, while it keeps vibrantly in pace with contemporary life, echoing its spiritual identity and its presence in the European cultural environment. Dubrovnik, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, is rich in cultural and historical monuments.

The most recognizable feature which defines the History of Dubrovnik and gives it its characteristic are its intact city walls which run uninterrupted for 1940 meters encircling the city. This complex structure, one of the most beautiful and strongest fort systems in the Europe is the main attraction for the city's visitors. This is a tour which will show you the finest sites of the Old Walled City and will reveal why Dubrovnik is often referred to as the "Pearl of the Adriatic". We will lead you through the streets of the Old Town introducing you to the history and culture of this magnificent city. Other splendid buildings such as Onofrio's Fountain, St. Blaise's Church, Sponza Palace will be viewed along the way. You will be able to visit the Franciscan Monastery with Europe's oldest pharmacy, the Cathedral with its famous Treasury and the Rector's Palace which once used to be the seat of the government in the Dubrovnik Republic.



DAY 5

Breakfast in the hotel
A sightseeing tour around Dubrovnik and free for lunch
In the afternoon optional tour to Elaphiti islands or free at leisure
Free for dinner
Overnight in Dubrovnik



ELAPHITI ISLANDS – one of the high points of your visit to Dubrovnik

The Elaphiti Island is a small archipelago consisting of several islands stretching northwest of Dubrovnik. Blessed with lush woodland and white, rocky outcrops that enhance the deep blues and greens of the Adriatic, you will not want to leave! This is one of the most interesting, full-day trips that can be done whilst staying in or around Dubrovnik.



DAY 6

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Drive to Kotor (80km) and to Budva (24km) for a visit
Free for lunch
Continue to Kolasin (115km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Kolasin

KOTOR – rich medieval monument

Surrounded by mountains ranging from 1,000m to 1,700m high, situated at the eastern tip of Kotor Bay, lies the picturesque city of Kotor. Its city-core is the best preserved of the cities along the Montenegrin coast and it is rich in medieval monuments. The walled medieval city centre with its winding, narrow little streets, squares and small churches, appears on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Of its religious monuments, the most notable is the Cathedral of Saint Tryphon, dating from the 12th century.



BUDVA – the Metropolis of Montenegrin tourism

Budva is Montenegro's main tourist centre. The secret of the city's popularity rests mainly on its beautiful, mostly sandy coastline, diverse nightlife and examples of Mediterranean architecture. In addition to the splendid beaches of the "Budva Riviera", the city also possesses a tiny, but beautiful, historic centre. Surrounded by a wall, the historic centre is located on a small peninsula which extends as a harbour-side promenade.



KOLASIN – wild beauty of Montenegro

Kolasin is a small paradise, pure nature. There are unlimited mountaineering and canyon adventures; you will find nature and adventure, rest and pleasure, with many options for leisure in both winter and summer time. Due to its altitude and favourable climate, Kolasin has also health spa qualities. The area covers the upper courses of the rivers Tara and Moraca, while peaceful mountain lakes lead Bjelasica and riveting canyons.



DAY 7

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Visit of the mighty Tara canyon (option for rafting)
Free for lunch
Drive to Zlatibor (130km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Zlatibor



THE TARA RIVER CANYON – wild and untamed beauty

The Tara River Canyon, also known as the Tara River Gorge is the longest canyon in Montenegro. Its 82 kilometres and 1,300 meters of its deepness make it the deepest river canyon in Europe. The canyon is protected as a part of Tara national park and it is a tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Tara River cuts through the canyon and makes it unique by creating significant depths averaging around one thousand meters, and in some places up to one thousand-three hundred meters. It is ranked right behind the Grand Canyon in Arizona, USA. The Tara River, at its end makes confluence with Piva, becomes the Drina, and is some hundred and fifty kilometres long.

ZLATIBOR – the most beautiful mountain in Serbia

Zlatibor, one of the most visited mountains in Serbia, is Serbian top tourist destination after Belgrade. Zlatibor meaning "golden pine" is a mountain of outstanding beauty with a mild climate, woodland glades, and rich grasslands with mountain brook and pines. This location has been known as a climatic spa due to its favourable environmental conditions numerous sunny days. There is also a large scale of opportunities for active holiday pursuits like walking, bike riding, horseback riding, etc.



DAY 8

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Drive to Belgrade (230km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free for lunch
A sightseeing tour around Belgrade
Free for dinner
Overnight in Belgrade

BELGRADE – a 7,000 years old town

Belgrade is the capital and the "soul" of modern Serbia. Because of its strategic position by the confluence of the Sava and the Danube rivers, where the Panonian Plain meets the Balkans, the city has battled over in 115 wars and was all together destroyed 44 times. Consequently, during its lively history it was inhabited by Celts, Romans, Slavs and then has been a possession of Byzantine, Frankish, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Ottoman and Serbian rulers. It was a principal city of Ottoman Europe, the capital of Yugoslavia and then a metropolitan capital of Serbian Republic. Today, it is a modern city of about 2 million inhabitants. In Belgrade a visitor can find not only important museums, cultural and historic monuments, but also a rich program of cultural, artistic and sports events.



DAY 9

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Drive to Skopje (429km)
Free for lunch on the way
Visit Skopje
Continue to Ohrid (178km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Ohrid



SKOPJE – the capital and largest city of the Republic of Macedonia

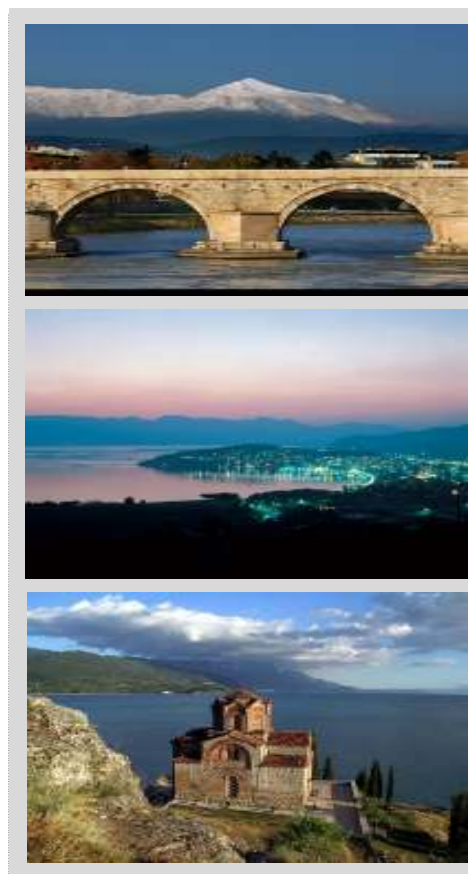
In its 2,500 years of existence, Macedonia's welcoming capital city has had many different embodiments. All of them – from Roman to Byzantine, from Ottoman to Yugoslav – have left permanent traces on the city as is evidenced by Skopje's varied architecture and its mix of cultures. Yet in addition to its strong historical associations, Skopje is a forward-looking city offering an abundance of modern amenities and attractions. Here one can find sleek modern hotels above the cobblestoned Ottoman streets, outstanding neoclassical homes right around the corner from grand old Yugoslav-era buildings, red-bricked Byzantine churches and rounded Turkish mosques, chic cafés, shopping malls and brightly-coloured new offices.

OHRID – the jewel in the crown of Macedonia

The city of the immortal Ohrid is the sublime lakeside point that for many represents the culmination of the Macedonian experience, a kingdom of light and water, a repository of ancient ruins from Macedonia's earlier kingdoms.

Ohrid's major attractions are all located within a remarkably concentrated and eminently walkable area, among and above the narrow streets of the Old Town lined with restaurants and cafés perfectly suited for relaxing in the cool summer evenings. Ohrid's many café bars and nightclubs also make for a vibrant nightlife. As for the lake itself, it is so large and so deep that one might mistake it for a small sea. Full range of water sports, fishing and boating is available, and numerous churches alongside Ohrid's lake shores make for fascinating side trips and walks.

The wooded ridge above the lake's eastern shore is largely taken up by the National Park of Galichica, an unspoiled wilderness ideally suitable for nature enthusiasts. The uniqueness of Lake Ohrid and the city's historical architecture has been attested by UNESCO, honouring it with an official designation as one of the few places on the cultural institution's list "World Inheritance".

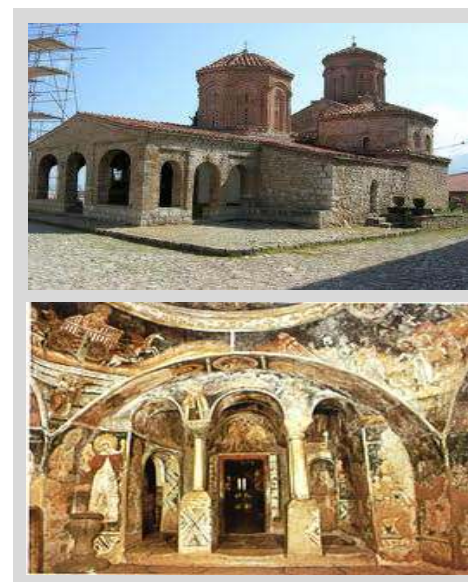


DAY 10

Breakfast in the hotel
A full-day discovery of Ohrid with St. Naum monastery
and free time for lunch
Return to the hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Ohrid

ST. NAUM MONASTERY – the baroque-styled icons and frescoes holder

The Monastery of Saint Naum is an Eastern Orthodox monastery, named after the medieval Saint Naum who founded it. Saint Naum, also known as Naum of Ohrid was a medieval Bulgarian scholar and missionary among the Slavs. He is venerated as a saint in the Orthodox Church and was buried in the Church at the Monastery. The monastery is located only 1km from the Albanian border and sits on the Southern shores of Lake Ohrid.



DAY 11

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Transfer towards Tirana (139km) with a stop in Elbasan for a visit
Check-in to a hotel
Sightseeing of the city with some free time for lunch
Return to the hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Tirana

ELBASAN – mixture of eastern and medieval architecture

Elbasan is a city in central Albania located on the Shkumbin River. It is one of the largest cities in Albania. It was called Neokastron (new castle) in Greek, Novigrad (new city) in Slavic and Terra Nuova in Italian. Before the Second World War Elbasan was a city with a mixture of eastern and medieval buildings, narrow cobbled streets and a large bazaar. There was a clearly defined Christian settlement within the castle walls, a Vlach district on the outskirts of the city and several fine mosques and Islamic buildings. Elbasan had been occupied by several different groups, including the Serbs, Bulgarians, Austrians and Italians. It remained a centre of Islam in Albania even after the Ottoman occupation.

TIRANA – the capital and the largest city of Albania

Tirana is the capital and the largest city of Albania. It is also country's administrative, cultural, economic, and industrial center. The founding and later development of the city of Tirana were made possible by its geographic position on a fertile plain, rich in forest lands and water. The year 1614 is considered the date that Tirana was founded, when Sulejman Pasha Bargjini built a mosque, a hamam (Turkish bath), a bakery, and several shops. Tirana began to develop in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when a bazar was established, and its craftsmen made silk, cotton, and leather fabrics, ceramics, iron, silver, and gold artefacts. On February 8th, 1920, the provisional government formed at the Congress of Lushje moved to Tirana, and at this point Tirana became the capital of the country. This played an important role for the development of the town.



DAY 12

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Transfer to Berat (124km)
Check-in to a hotel
Free time in the city
Overnight in Berat

BERAT – the city of 1,000 windows

The stunning museum town of Berat is a well-preserved Ottoman city (perhaps the best in the Balkans) with a lively lower town and a beautiful medieval citadel district on top of the hill. The town is also renowned for its scenic beauty and as the "Town of a Thousand Windows", due to the many large windows of the old decorated houses overlooking the town. It is unclear whether it really means "Thousand" or "One over Another" windows. Indeed, the quarter is built in a very steep place and windows seem to be one over another.



DAY 13

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Drive to Saranda (218km) via Apollonia archeological site for a visit
Free for lunch
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Saranda

APOLLONIA – Albania's archaeological heritage

Apollonia was an ancient Greek city in Illyria, located on the right bank of the Aous River. Its ruins are situated in the Fier region, near the village of Pojani, in modern-day Albania. Apollonia was founded in 588 BCE by Greek colonists from Corfu and Corinth on a site initially occupied by Illyrian tribes and was perhaps the most important of the several classical towns known as Apollonia. Apollonia flourished in the Roman period and was home to a renowned school of philosophy, but began to decline in the 3rd century AD when its harbour started silting up as a result of an earthquake. It was abandoned by the end of Late Antiquity.

SARANDA – one of the most important tourist attractions of the Albanian riviera

Saranda is the ancient, charming fishing village and a popular tourist resort. With its excellent climate and stunning location overlooking the Ionian Sea it is definitely one of the loveliest settings in Albania. The town of Saranda is built in amphitheatre style rising up a hill, with stone steps linking the top of the hill, right down to the sea promenade.

Saranda is also an ideal base for exploring many attractions of the southwest of the country, especially the amazing archaeological site of Butrint. No trip to Albania would be complete without a visit to the ancient town of Butrint, one of Albania's and the Balkans' major archaeological centres, protected under UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.



DAY 14

Breakfast in the hotel
A sightseeing tour around Saranda including a visit of archaeological site Butrint, Blue eye national park, and with some free time for lunch
Return to the hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Saranda

BUTRINT – the changing settlement

Ancient Buthrotum, a port from Hellenistic to Ottoman times, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in south-west Albania. Situated on the Straits of Corfu, and surrounded by a picturesque lagoon, it is one of the most remarkable archaeological sites in the Adriatic Sea region. Following twelve years of archaeological excavations and major investment in site management, the site and its museum make it an exceptionally attractive place to visit. Walking through the ruins of Butrint, it is hard to imagine the different forms the town has taken, and the differing fortunes of its inhabitants through the generations.

According to one legend, the city was founded by fleeing Trojans after the burning of Troy by the victorious Greeks, in the 12th Century B.C. 'Butrint' provides a glimpse of Mediterranean civilization from the Bronze Age through



the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian and Ottoman periods - all a top a cliff overlooking Corfu.

BLUE EYE NATIONAL PARK

National Park "Blue Eye" is situated near the city of Saranda. In the past it was closed to visitors as it was the private retreat of the top communist leaders of Albania.

The national park has 18 natural springs and is full of hazelnut, walnut, cherry, pine and fir trees. One of the springs is the eponymous "Blue Eye", a geologic phenomenon of tectonic origin, where water in the inner part of the spring appears very dark blue - like the pupil of an eye - and a lighter colour of blue as an outer ring - the iris.



DAY 15

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Transfer to Greece with a stop in Ioannina (105km) where you will say goodbye to your guide
Flight to Athens
Transfer to the hotel
Check-in to a hotel
Free for dinner
Overnight in Athens

ATHENS – a magical city

Athens is the city with the most glorious history in the world, a city that is worshipped by gods and people. The enchanting capital of Greece has always been a birthplace for civilization. It is the city where democracy was born and most of the wise men of ancient time. Athens is home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites - the Acropolis of Athens and the medieval Daphni Monastery. The city also retains Roman and Byzantine monuments, as well as a smaller number of Ottoman monuments. Acropolis is one of the most important ancient structures in the world and the Parthenon is considered the greatest monument of Doric architecture in Greece.



DAY 16

Breakfast in the hotel
Free time in Athens
Overnight in Athens

DAY 17

Breakfast in the hotel and check-out
Transfer to the airport for departure flight

SERVICES

SERVICES INCLUDED:

TRANSFERS:

Air conditioned vehicle from Ljubljana until Ioannina.

ACCOMMODATION (in DBL or SGL room, breakfast included):

2 nights in 4*/5* hotel in Ljubljana, 1 night in 4*/5* hotel in Split, 2 nights in 4*/5* hotel in Dubrovnik, 1 night in 4*/5* hotel in Kolasin, 1 night in 4*/5* hotel in Zlatibor, 1 night in 4*/5* hotel in Belgrade, 2 nights in 4* hotel in Ohrid, 1 night in 4*/5* hotel in Tirana, 1 night in 3* hotel in Berat, 2 nights in 4* hotel in Saranda, 2 nights in 4*/5* hotel in Athens

GUIDES:

English speaking guide through the whole tour, local guides for visits in Split, Dubrovnik, Kotor, Belgrade, Ohrid, Tirana, Saranda.

ENTRANCE FEES:

Bled Castle, Pletna boat ride & visit of St. Mary church, Postojna caves, Plitvice lakes, Diocletian cellars and palace in Split, Ston walls, Cathedral, Rector's palace and Franciscan Monastery in Dubrovnik, Kotor, Lovcen mausoleum, Sargan eight tour, Museum of 25th May in Belgrade, St. Naum monastery in Ohrid, Elbasan castle, Apollonia archaeological site, Butrint archaeological site, Blue eye national park

OTHER:

Organization of the tour and VAT

SERVICES EXCLUDED:

- Services not mentioned in the program
- Meals unless where specified
- Porterage
- Tips

OPTIONAL SERVICES:

- Tour to Elaphiti islands
- Rafting on the Tara River
- Flight Ioannina - Athens