



October 2014

Thematic brochure 2

TRAVEL SUITCASE

Geography and touristic attractions

"A suitcase, a travel, a dream under European stars!"

BULGARIA, Vratsa Optimus KA&KA



GEOGRAPHY

Bulgaria is a Country situated in south-eastern Europe, bordering Romania, Serbia, the Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Turkey and the Black Sea. Considering its small size, Bulgaria has a great variety of topographical features. Even within small parts of the country, the land may be divided into plains, plateaus, hills, mountains, basins, gorges, and deep river valleys.

Bulgaria features notable diversity with the landscape ranging from the Alpine snow-capped peaks in Rila, Pirin and the Balkan Mountains to the mild and sunny Black Sea coast; from the typically continental Danubian Plain (ancient Moesia) in the north to the strong Mediterranean climatic influence in the valleys of Macedonia and in the lowlands in the southernmost parts of Thrace.



TOURISM

Situated at the crossroads of the East and West, Bulgaria has been home to many civilizations - Thracians, Romans, Byzantines, Slavs, Proto-Bulgarians, and Ottomans. The country is rich in tourist sights and historical artifacts, scattered through a relatively small and easily accessible territory. Bulgaria is internationally known for its seaside and winter resorts. There are nine UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Bulgaria. Bulgaria currently has fourteen additional properties on the Tentative List. Nestinarstvo, a ritual fire-dance of Thracian origin, is included in the list of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage.



GERMANY, Postdam Hoch Vier



GEOGRAPHY

By size, Germany is the seventh-largest European country with a surface of 357,021 sq.km. From the North Sea and the Baltic Sea in the North to the Alps in the South the country is marked by a diverse topography. The North Sea coastline is low, marshy wet land, with dikes, mudflats and scattered islands. The Baltic Sea is hillier with some jagged cliffs. Rugen is Germany's largest island. Passing the capital of Berlin with its 3,5 million inhabitants the land then

PARTNERS

Bulgaria



Germany



Italy



Portugal



Romania



Switzerland



Turkey

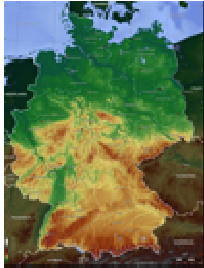


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Lifelong
Learning
Programme

risers into the forested uplands of central Germany. Major landforms here include the volcanic in origin Harz Mountains and the thickly wooded Rothaargebirge Mountains.



Further south the rounded hills and mountains of the Eifel and Huynsruck uplands front the Rhine River Valley – home to one of the most popular German wine-growing regions and the longest river Rhine with 865km. In the far south the land remains mostly hilly, with heavily forested mountains - The Bohemian Forest and the Black Forest. The Bavarian Alps, the highest mountains in Germany stretch across its southern border with Austria. Snow covered Zugspitze is Germany's highest mountain measuring 2963m. The largest lake - Lake Constance with 536 sq.km - stretches along the Swiss border.



The climate is determined by a moderate oceanic and continental climatic zone and is characterized by four seasons, frequent changes in weather and primarily westerly winds.

The countries Natural resources are coal, lignite, natural gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, potash, salt, construction materials, timber and arable land. Germany is the largest producer of brown coal and due to the government's intents to end the use of nuclear power over the next 15 years largely depends on this resource, although this contradicts the official plans to reduce CO2 emissions. However Germany's renewable energy sector is among the most innovative and successful worldwide. Today Renewable energy meets 26% of the electricity demand and in the field of green technologies Germany has a global market share of 30%, which is focused on Wind power and Photovoltaic solar power.



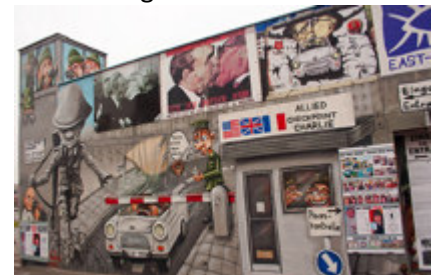
TOURISM

Situated in the heart of Europe, Germany has plenty of fantastic tourist attractions and unique sights to offer. Visitors from all over the world travel to Germany to see architectural treasures, study historical sites and explore the natural diversity. Apart from the Castle Neuschwanstein, Cologne Cathedral and the Bavarian Oktoberfest it is the city of Berlin which attracts the most visitors. More than 9,9 million national and

international tourists visited the German capital in 2014 in order to experience its unique atmosphere, the diversified culture and most of all the rich history.

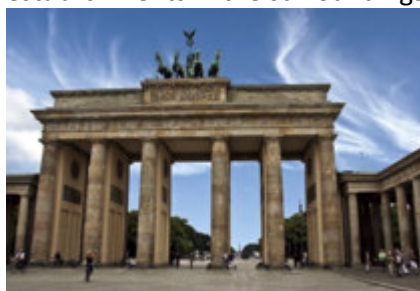


Many historical sites, symbols and monuments of Berlin and its surroundings represent and illustrate the complex history which has shaped great parts of Europe in the last centuries. The City's richness of stories, images and impressions makes it easy to absorb lots of information especially about the history of the divided Germany in an entertaining way by seeing, touching, listening, experiencing and moving.



A good start for this historical tour is the Documentation Centre of the Berlin Wall in the Bernauer Straße. Specific information, facts and anecdotes are brought across to illustrate the tragic history of the divided Germany and Berlin. The tour continues thru the centre of the former German Democratic Republic - The Alexander Platz with the famous World Clock.

On the way to the river Spree one passes the Berlin TV Tower, the Red City Hall and the oldest quarter of Berlin – The Nikolaiviertel. During a boat trip on the Spree from the former east to the former west part one passes the Berlin Cathedral, Island of Museums, Friedrichstraße, Government quarter, House of cultures, Federal Chancellery. The famous street Unter den Linden leads to the Brandenburger Tor – a symbol for the reunification of Germany and Europe. A visit of the Reichstag serves to bring across specific facts about the political system of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as information about the history and the recent significance of the buildings and establishments in the surroundings.



ITALY, San Cataldo

Associazione Genitori Il Circolo



GEOGRAPHY

Italy is a boot-shaped peninsula (324 000 km²) that stretches from north to south in the basin of the Mediterranean Sea, creating a natural bridge between Central Europe and Africa. The seas around the Italian coast are the Ligurian Sea, the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Ionian Sea and the Adriatic Sea, and they give this country almost 8500 kilometers of coastline.

Two great systems of mountains form the skeleton of Italy: the Alps and the Apennines.

To Italian territory are annexed two large islands: Sicily and Sardinia; as well as many archipelagos.

The plains in Italy are few and generally small. The rivers in Italy have almost all short course and low volume of water. The biggest lakes and rivers are originated from Alps.



Its territory so various morphologically (high mountain-hills - plains) is marked by the presence of a high presence of volcanic and seismic activity (Etna - Stromboli-Vesuvius .. and the presence of huge areas of underwater volcanoes). Along with territorial morphology its position (which includes three bands climatic areas), determine the largest and most different ecosystem of Europe.



The physical characteristics of this country create, together, inimitable harmony of rare natural beauty that draws and attracts as much as its undisputed artistic heritage.

But Italy is a country with a high population density. So needs population through the ages, have changed the appearance of nature to make way for the exploitation of the territory (agriculture, fishing, mining, communication via, energy, waste and pollution...). We must restore the sustainability between man and environment if we do not want to lose nature, tracks, signs of civilization that the world envies to Italy.



TOURISM

Introducing the Italian touristic attractions is difficult really... : nature or monuments of "The Beautiful Country" as called Italy by foreigners ? Talking about the highest number of natural reserves in Europe or the highest number (50!) of Unesco site in the world?



Therefore as Association... who lives and works in Sicilian context we want to focus our environment so rich and varied to discover and disseminate all potential exploited and that still could become "tourist attractions". From our past a cruel reality made of hard work, child labor, which for centuries has given richness to the center Sicily: the sulfur mines, that are a dark past that all of us have on the skin still; but unknown to new generations.



"Civil skills and children rights" as a reflection trans-generational. Starting from a tale "Carusi as we are" written in English for children, illustrated by children in a memory and identification path to create own roots awareness, becoming a new "attraction and resource".



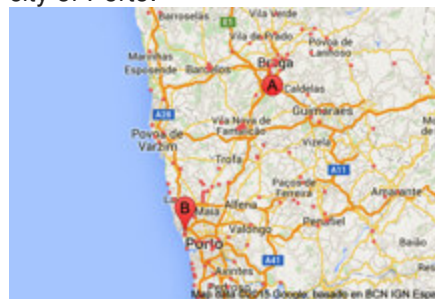
PORTUGAL, Lisbon ANEVE



GEOGRAPHY

North of Portugal:

Norte is a region in the northern part of Portugal. It is a land of dense vegetation and profound historic and cultural wealth. Its capital is the city of Porto.



Center of Portugal:

Aveiro, Coimbra, Guarda, Viseu and Castelo Branco are some of the main cities located in the centre of Portugal. In this region you can also find Serra da Estrela, the highest point in the Portuguese territory and that offers a breathtaking natural landscape.



Algarve:

The Algarve is alluring. Coastal Algarve receives much exposure for its breathtaking cliffs, golden beaches, scalloped bays and sandy islands. But the letter 'S' (for sun, surf and sand) is only one letter in the Algarvian alphabet: activities, beach bars (and discos), castles (both sandy and real), diving, entertainment, fun... touristic attractions.



TOURISM

Portuguese cuisine:

Portuguese cuisine has many Mediterranean influences. The influence of Portugal's former colonial possessions is also notable, especially in the wide variety of spices used. These spices include piri piri (small, fiery chilli peppers) and black pepper, as well as cinnamon, vanilla and saffron. Olive oil is one of the bases of Portuguese cuisine both for cooking and flavouring meals. Garlic is widely used, as are herbs such as coriander and parsley.



Golf holidays:

Golf holidays in Portugal have long been at the forefront of golf in Europe, thanks to the top quality courses, hotels and resorts that line the Algarve coastline. The Algarve is synonymous with golf, and benefits from a pleasant year round climate that is perfect for holiday golf.



Carnival:

Nowadays Carnival in Portugal is usually associated with street celebrations and parties, with costumes and bright colours, with parades where revellers in skimpy costumes with feathers and sequins dance to the sound of the exotic rhythms of Brazilian samba.



ROMANIA, Craiova Edulife



GEOGRAPHY

Romania is 12th largest country in Europe and the largest country in SE Europe. It has a population of 20,1 million and it is located between Central Europa and S-E Europe. The climate is a transition from temperate to continental , with 4 distinct seasons throughout the year.

Romania's terrain is almost evenly divided between mountains-31%, hills-33% and plains-36%.

Romania's Carpathians extend over 1,000 km through the center of the country and they are divided into 3 ranges: the Eastern Carpathians, the Southern Carpathians and the Western Carpathians.

Romania has one of the largest area of virgin, undisturbed forests in Europe which leads to the presence of an abundant fauna and flora. The country supports half of Europe's brown bears, 30 per cent of Europe's wolves and 30% of the vascular flora of Europe.

Also, in Romania exists one of the largest wetlands in Europe, the Danube Delta which since 1991 is part of UNESCO list of World Heritage. The Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve has the 3rd largest biodiversity in the world.

There are around 3,500 lakes in Romania of which the most beautiful are Lake Saint Ana which is older than 30.000 years and is situated in the only volcanic crater in East-Central Europe and the Blue Lake which is unique in Europe, its color being given by the abundance of cupric salts dissolved in the water.

According to The World Geography, one of the most unusual waterfalls in the world is Bigar Waterfall which has 8m and it is unique on the way the water is spread and falls in tiny shreds of water.



TOURISM

One of the most popular castles is Peles Castle which was the first European castle lit by electrical current produced by the castle's own plant. The castle which is a masterpiece of German new-Renaissance architecture was commissioned by King Carol I in 1873, completed in 1883 and served as the summer residence of the royal family until 1947.



The Wooden Churches of Maramures are unique in shape and ornamentation, 8 of them being recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites. The characteristic high roofs and tall, narrow, pointed steeples are often described as the Gothic Style of Maramures.



Sighisoara, one of the most beautiful towns in the heart of Transylvania, looks today much as it did 500 years ago. Founded by Saxons of Transylvania, Sighisoara is a fine example of a small, fortified medieval town which played an important strategic and commercial role on the fringes of central Europe for several centuries.



SWITZERLAND, Lugano

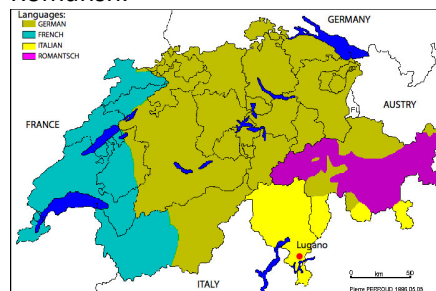
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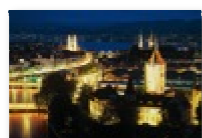
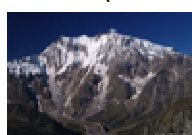
GEOGRAPHY

With his variety of landscapes, from the multicultural cities to the little villages, from the cold mountains to the sometimes Mediterranean flora of the South, Switzerland has also a certain variety of cultures. In fact, 4

are the national languages: German, French, Italian and Romansh.



Another important element of Swiss geography are the Alps. The highest mountains are Monte Rosa (4.634 mslm) and the famous Cervino (4.478 mslm).



TOURISM

Winter and summertime are of course the two main seasons that tourists prefer to visit Switzerland. Winter famous localities, as St. Moritz, Davos and Chur, became full of snow lovers from all over the word, that practice skiing, snow boarding and other winter activities. The localities are very well organized, and their economy is based on tourism.



But with summertime, the landscape changes and the mountains become a place where take long walks, as well as practice mountain bike, rowing and climbing. Sometimes tourist spend time into sunny cities on the several lakes, but often they choose the very naturals rivers hidden in the mountains. Two examples are Val Verzasca and Valmaggia, in Ticino. The wather there is wonderful but also very cold and in the nearby villages there are typical old little wooden-rock houses.



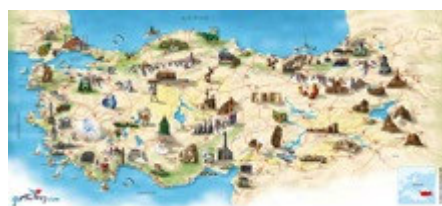
TURKEY, Mersin Altineller Spor Kulübü



GEOGRAPHY

Turkey, which is surrounded by seas on three sides, is in a location where Asia and Europe is combined together.

Anatolia has a rich flora with fertile soils: thus agriculture and stockbreeding can be done in almost every part of the country.



TOURISM

Anatolia has a very rich culture, in that it hosted many civilizations in history.

Anatolia is a rare combination in which you can find many tourism options such as ski resorts, holiday resorts and religious attractions.

It offers a variety of options for tourists especially in summer months.



THANK YOU FOR READING!

**The next brochure will be
the "Vintage suitcase"...**

Stay connected!

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