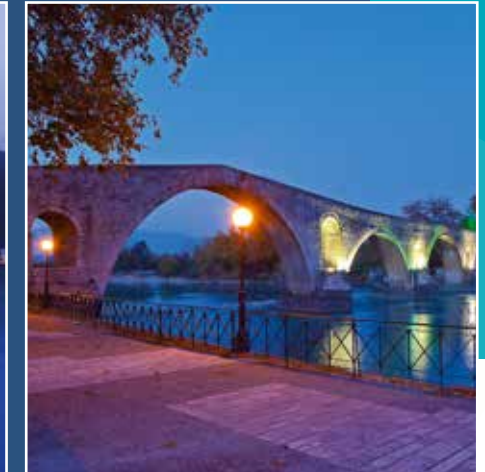




IGOUMENITSA OPENS UP A WHOLE NEW GREECE

IGOUMENITSA



GREECE'S NEWEST CRUISE PORT

Located on Greece's northwestern frontier and just a short distance from the island of Corfu, the port city of Igoumenitsa opens up a whole new Greece waiting to be discovered.

Capital city of the Prefecture of Thesprotia, today's Igoumenitsa is a modern town largely rebuilt after its complete destruction in the Second World War. It became significant as the ferry connection between Greece, Italy and the Balkans grew in importance.

From this friendly port you can choose amongst an impressive array of tour possibilities covering every period of East Mediterranean history. There are unusual ancient sites, mystical monasteries, medieval and Ottoman monuments, spectacular landscapes, yacht havens and stunning mountain villages. Just follow the "winding" road and through the pine-clad mountains beyond discover many new wonders.....

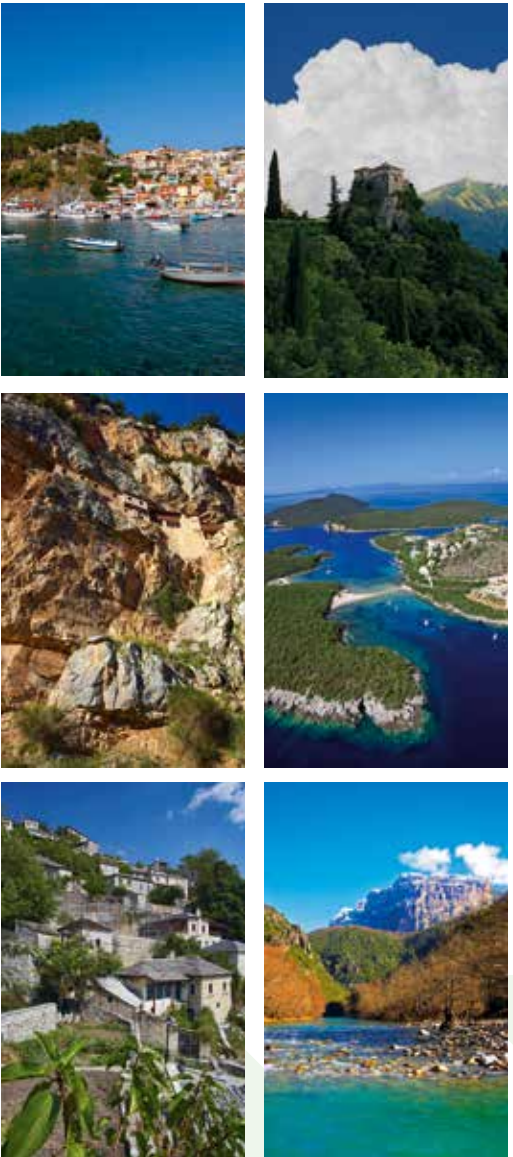


Distances from Igoumenitsa

PORT	NAUT. MILES	PORT	NAUT. MILES
BARI	190	KATAKOLON	133
CORFU	18	MESSINA	268
DUBROVNIK	222	PATRAS	123
DURRES	129	VENICE	525



Central and Eastern Mediterranean cruise itineraries that include ports in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas can be further enhanced with the addition of a call at Igoumenitsa. Cruise ships have been plying these waters for many years, sailing within a short distance of this busy ferry port. It was with the completion of the new highway system which starts at Igoumenitsa that the potential for very exciting shore excursions emerged. Some very famous landmarks of Greece's mainland can now be accessed from the west, presenting operators with a perfect opportunity to incorporate a totally new call, conveniently located on highly popular cruise routes. The short distances between ports make Greece an itinerary planner's dream. Combinations are numerous and offer immense variety for all travelers to see both a "postcard" and an "unknown" Greece.



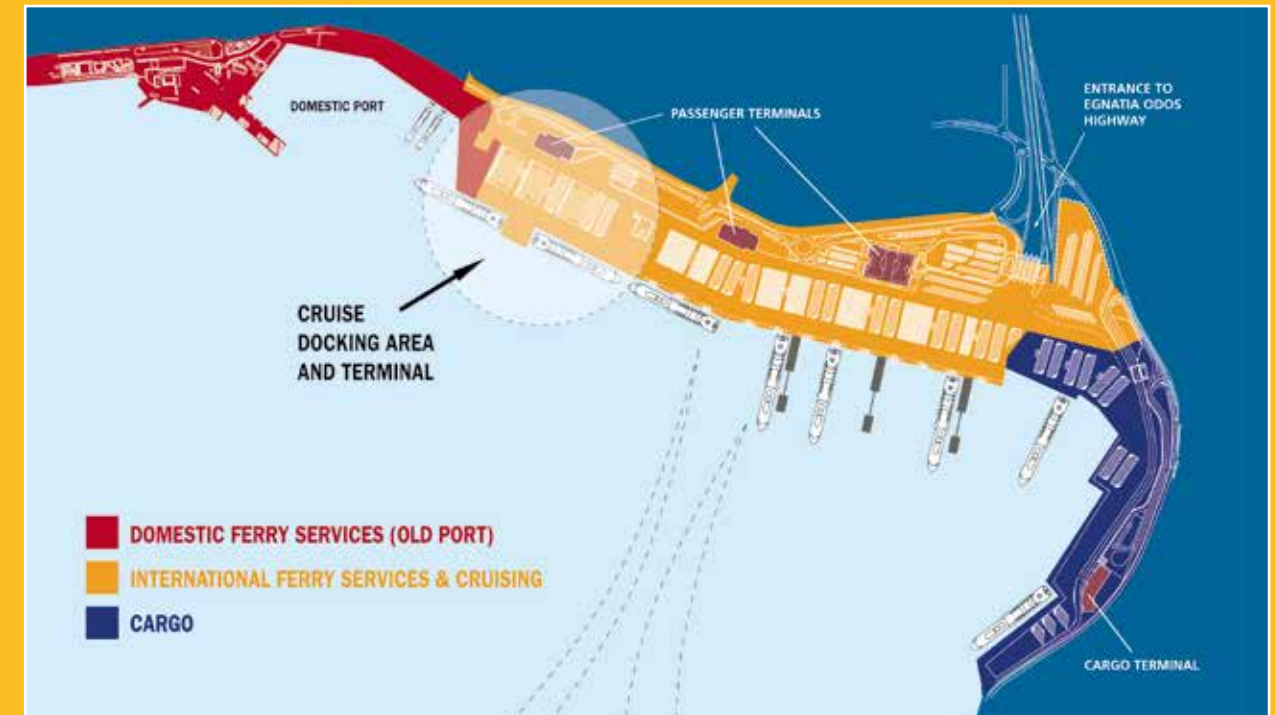
Igoumenitsa is strategically located on very popular cruise routes and provides prime access to a uniquely fascinating new destination

Igoumenitsa Port Authority

After becoming capital of Thesprotia Prefecture in 1939, Igoumenitsa began developing as a ferry port, connecting Greece's mainland to the island of Corfu. When a regular ferry connection was later established with Italy, our port's growth accelerated dramatically and led to today's major expansion, with an entirely new port already in operation.



With the recent completion of "Egnatia Odos", a highway that links Igoumenitsa to the Turkish border in Thrace, our port's profile as an international gateway was further enhanced with highly attractive features for cruise calls. A region of rare touristic value has now become easily accessible from our port, opening up a new opportunity for cruise operators to enrich their offering with a fresh destination angle on Greece.



Maximum Ship Dimensions:
Gross tonnage: 54,310
LOA: 300 m / Breadth: 30.39
Draught: 10m / A1-A2-A3

Quays
Total number of quays: 17
Total length of quays: 1152 m
Quay depth: 10.5 m
Passenger terminals: 3
Approach Information: From canal's entry to port 15'
Entry Canal: 2,000 m length / 170 m width / 10.5 m depth
Maneuvering area: 12-18 m depth

Tidal movement/range: No tides
Wind Conditions: Prevailing Northwesterly
Pilot: No
ISPS: Yes
Anchorage: Yes
Ship tenders allowed: Yes
Tugs: Yes one (1) tug boat
Fenders: Yes, on each pier
Waste Handling: Yes, solid and liquid waste handling
Water: Yes
Bunkering: Yes

Ferry Services:
Domestic: Kerkyra (Corfu) / Paxoi
International: Venice / Trieste / Ancona / Bari / Brindisi / Trieste

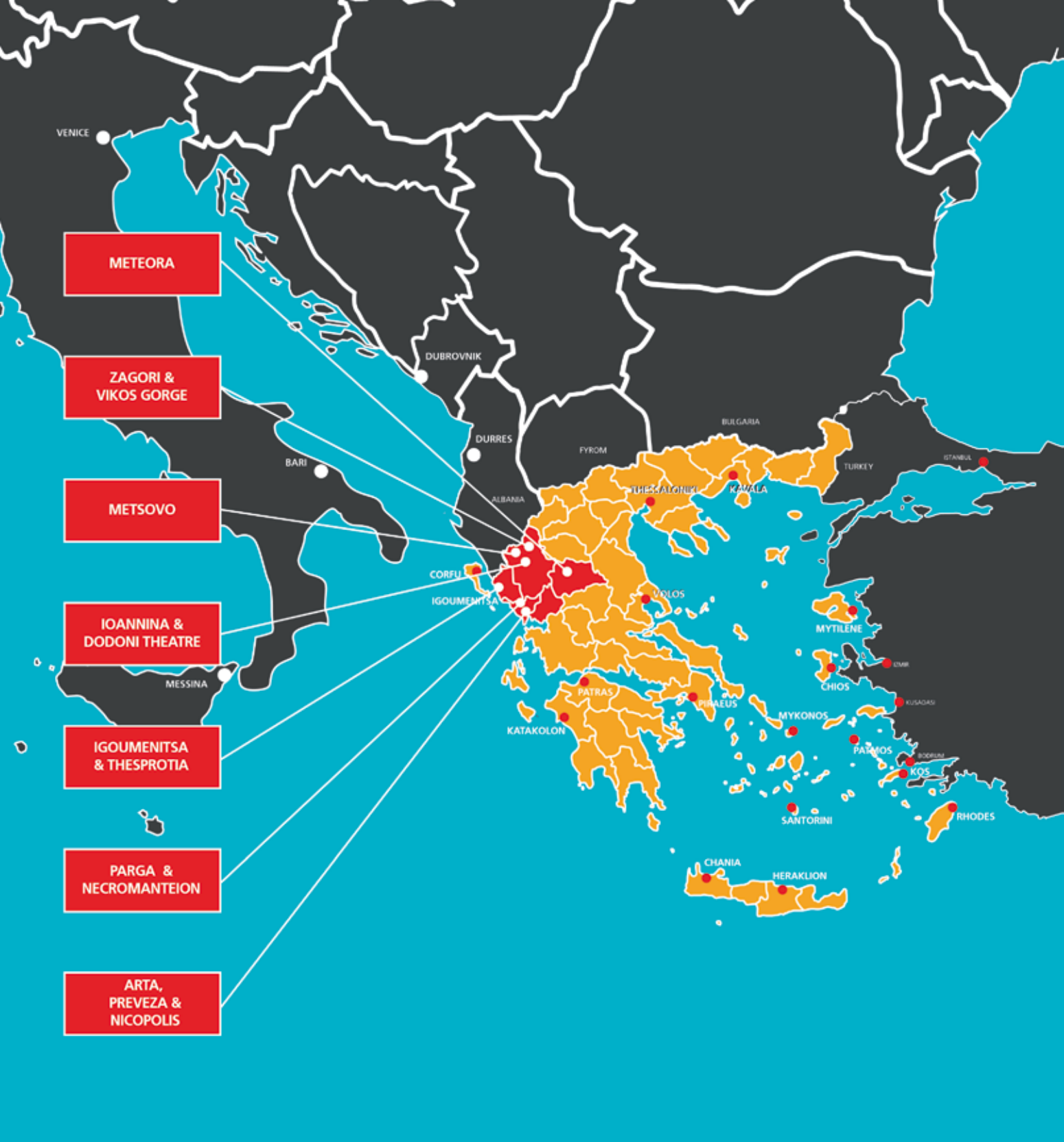
Distances / Transportation
City centre: 1 Km
Airport: 80 Km (Ioannina) / 92 Km (Aktion)
Port Operating Hours: 24 hours
Harbor Master: +30 26650 99400

Address: Igoumenitsa Port Authority
Central Passenger Terminal
New Port, 461 00
Igoumenitsa / Greece
Tel: +30 26650 99300 / +30 26650 28771

E-mail: olig@olig.gr
Url: www.olig.gr

location

39° 32' N & 20° 18' E



Genuine Destination Originality

- > **0.1 METEORA**
 - UNESCO World Heritage Site • Curious geological formation • Hermit caves • Byzantine pinnacle monasteries • Great Meteoron Museum
- > **0.2 ZAGORI & VIKOS GORGE**
 - Superb natural setting • Magnificent mountain villages • Great architectural and cultural value • Folkloric & historical museum • Churches and Monasteries • Unique Stone Bridges • Voidomatis River • Konitsa and Bourazani
- > **0.3 METSOVO**
 - Historic Epirus market town • Traditional architecture • Averoff Art Gallery • Monastery of Saint Nicholas • Museum of Folk Art • Katogi Winery • Churches of Agia Paraskevi & Virgin Mary • Tositsa Foundation & Cheese Dairy
- > **0.4 IOANNINA & DODONI THEATRE**
 - Beautiful lakeside setting • Byzantine & Ottoman walled city • Many museums • Traditional silversmiths • Lake island village • Byzantine Monasteries & Churches • Theatre of Dodoni
- > **0.5 IGOUMENITSA & THESPROTIA**
 - Archaeological Museum • Monastery of Giromeri • Yacht havens of Syvota & Platara • Filiates and other traditional villages • Byzantine churches • Unusual ancient sites • Beautiful countryside
- > **0.6 PARGA & NECROMANTEION**
 - Scenic coastal drive • Charming seaside resort • 16th Century Castle • Acheron River Delta • Ancient "Oracle of the Dead"
- > **0.7 ARTA, PREVEZA & NICOPOLIS**
 - Byzantine Arta • Stone Bridge of Arta • Coastal Preveza • Old Quarter & Seytan Bazaar • Ali Pasha's Castles • Roman Nicopolis • Archaeological Museum

Excellent access to the region's highlights via the new Egnatia Highway



Igoumenitsa
to Kalambaka 180 Km

UNESCO WORLD
HERITAGE SITE

Meteora

The amazingly imposing rocks of Meteora were formed about 60 million years ago and evidence dates human presence there as far back as 50,000 years. Christian hermitage probably started around the 12th Century, but it was not until the 14th Century that these precariously perched monasteries began to emerge. By this time, older forms of one-man ascetic hermitages had given way to more organized groups of monks, who formed orders and proceeded with the seemingly impossible

task of constructing buildings on these steep and inaccessible peaks. Typically, each monastery would comprise of a church, cloistered living quarters or cells, a refectory, a library and in some cases, a treasury. For many centuries, travelers and monks had to be hauled up to these remote sanctuaries in a basket or net at the end of a rope. Of the six monasteries still active today, Great Meteoron and Varlaam are the two largest and most visited.

Meteora literally means “suspended in mid air”, which is probably the best way to describe this sublime merging of geological drama and religious spirituality.



Reaching for the Heavens



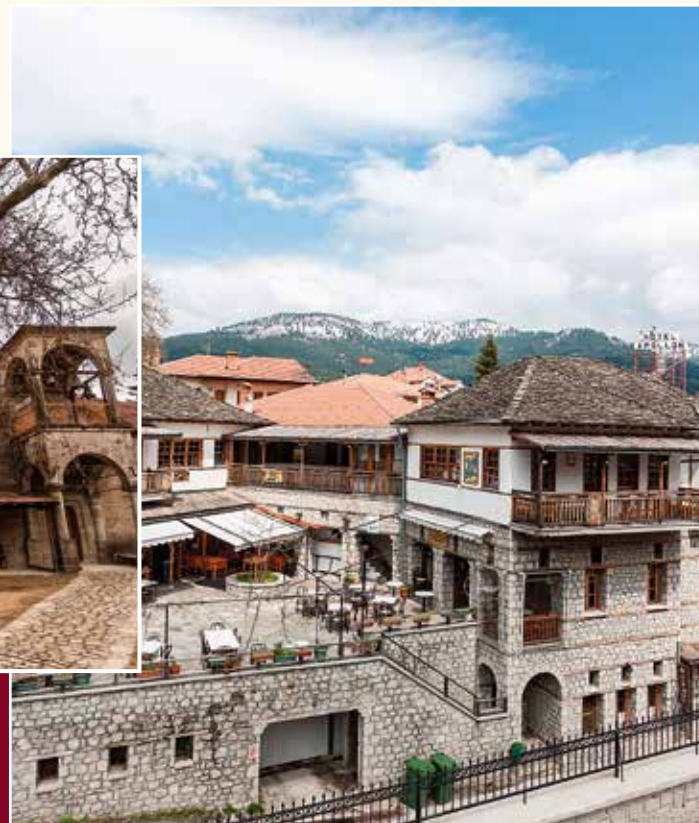
Metsovo

The traditional Epirus market town

There are references to Metsovo dating back to the 13th Century AD and it was always an affluent regional market town, thanks to its strategic location on the road to Ioannina. It later came to play an important national role, as wealthy Metsovites contributed vast sums toward the state building effort that followed Greece's liberation from Ottoman rule.

Sprawling on the steep slopes of Mt Pindos amidst stunning alpine countryside, Metsovo is truly one of

the jewels of Epirus and living testament to the region's fame for skilled stonemasonry. Apart from the Averoff Art Gallery, there is a small folkloric museum, the churches of Agia Paraskevi and the Virgin Mary, the Monastery of St Nicholas and a traditional winery. In the town's main square there are many restaurants to sample authentic local cuisine and several shops that sell local products, including the famous Metsovone smoked cheese and traditional crafts.



112 Km

Igoumenitsa
to Metsovo



Old Yannena & Dodoni Theatre

According to many historians, Ioannina was probably founded during the reign of Justinian (6th Century AD), who is also said to have built the original walls that still surround the old quarter. An important city throughout the Byzantine era, Ioannina continued to flourish under the Ottomans. They left a strong mark both on its architecture and its lore, mostly thanks to the illustrious Ali Pasha who ruled the area from Ioannina's Its Kale Castle.

Modern Ioannina – or Yannena as it is known locally – is a charming tapestry of many different historic periods and cultures. It has a number of interesting museums, as well as a major University, which accounts for the town's youthful and lively atmosphere. There are bustling lakeside cafés, good restaurants and several trendy shops that coexist with the city's historic craft market, famous for its fine silversmiths. Accessible by short boat ride is the island in the middle of Lake Pamvotis, with its traditional village, narrow paved alleys, Byzantine churches and monasteries. The natural setting is breathtakingly beautiful and very characteristic of Epirus.

Near Ioannina there is the splendid 3rd Century BC Theatre of Dodoni and also nearby, the palatial Cave of Perama that is considered one of the most impressive in the Mediterranean.

67 Km

Igoumenitsa
to Ioannina

Ioannina

Arta & Ancient Nicopolis Preveza



The Oracle before the Gates of Hades

Parga is a charming seaside town set in an attractive bay with a small green islet at its centre. Like Preveza, the old quarter is reminiscent of a Greek island settlement and its waterfront is lively with cafés, taverns and shops. Among its features there is a 17th Century Venetian Castle, originally built by the Normans in the 14th Century, a number of churches and an ecclesiastical and folkloric museum.

Not far from Parga lies the important archaeological site of Necromanteio (Oracle of the Dead), near the Acheron River. According to ancient belief, it is close to where the souls of the dead would begin their journey up river to reach Lake Acherusia and the Gates of Hades. The oracle is mentioned in Homer's Odyssey and its cult clearly existed for millennia, with findings at the site dating back to prehistoric times. It is a place of unique serenity and mystical power.

Amvrakia, as Arta was known in antiquity, dates back to the 7th Century BC. Although it survived successive occupations by Romans, Normans, Serbs and Ottomans, it is its fine Byzantine heritage that is more evident today. Most notable is the 13th Century cube shaped church of Virgin Mary the Consoler (Panagia Parigoritissa), an unusual building with three tiers of columns supporting a splendid mosaic clad dome. Among the endless orange groves outside the city there is another famous Epirus landmark, the stone built Bridge of Arta. With foundations going back to the 3rd Century BC, this bridge is inextricably bound to local legend, with colorful myths surrounding its construction.

Preveza is first mentioned by name in a 13th Century record of its conquest by the Genoese, then allied to the Byzantine Empire. It was probably founded sometime in the 11th Century AD, following the desertion of nearby

Nicopolis. Situated at the entrance of Ambracian Gulf, the town's waterfront has a certain Greek island feel about it. There are many traditional buildings and a charming old quarter, with narrow cobbled streets, cafés and taverns. Other features include an 18th Century Venetian clock tower and Ali Pasha's 19th Century castle complex, from where one can enjoy splendid views, particularly at sunset.

Close to Preveza is the fascinating archaeological site of Nicopolis. Literally "Victory City", it was founded by Octavian after crushing Mark Anthony's fleet in the Battle of Actium (31 BC). Nicopolis flourished as capital of the Roman province Epirus Vetus, but from the 9th Century AD onward barbarian invasions drove it to decline. Visitors can see the city walls, a monument to Octavian, a theatre, an Odeon, the Nymphaeum, early Christian basilicas and a nearby archaeological museum.

The charming seaside
town of Parga

>> Parga



49 Km

Igoumenitsa
to Parga

Igoumenitsa
to Arta
95 Km

Situated north of Ioannina, Zagori is a cluster of 46 villages, perched amphitheatrically on steep slopes and ridges. The ruggedness of the surrounding countryside is as beautiful as it is invigorating, with its virgin forests, deep gorges, cool waters and majestic mountains.

Since it would probably be too much of an undertaking to conquer, Zagori was granted special autonomy by the Ottomans and between the 16th and 19th Centuries it developed a flourishing trade with Russia and Europe. Affluence and self determination brought about social and intellectual advancement, success in letters and a high level of cultural refinement. A number of important

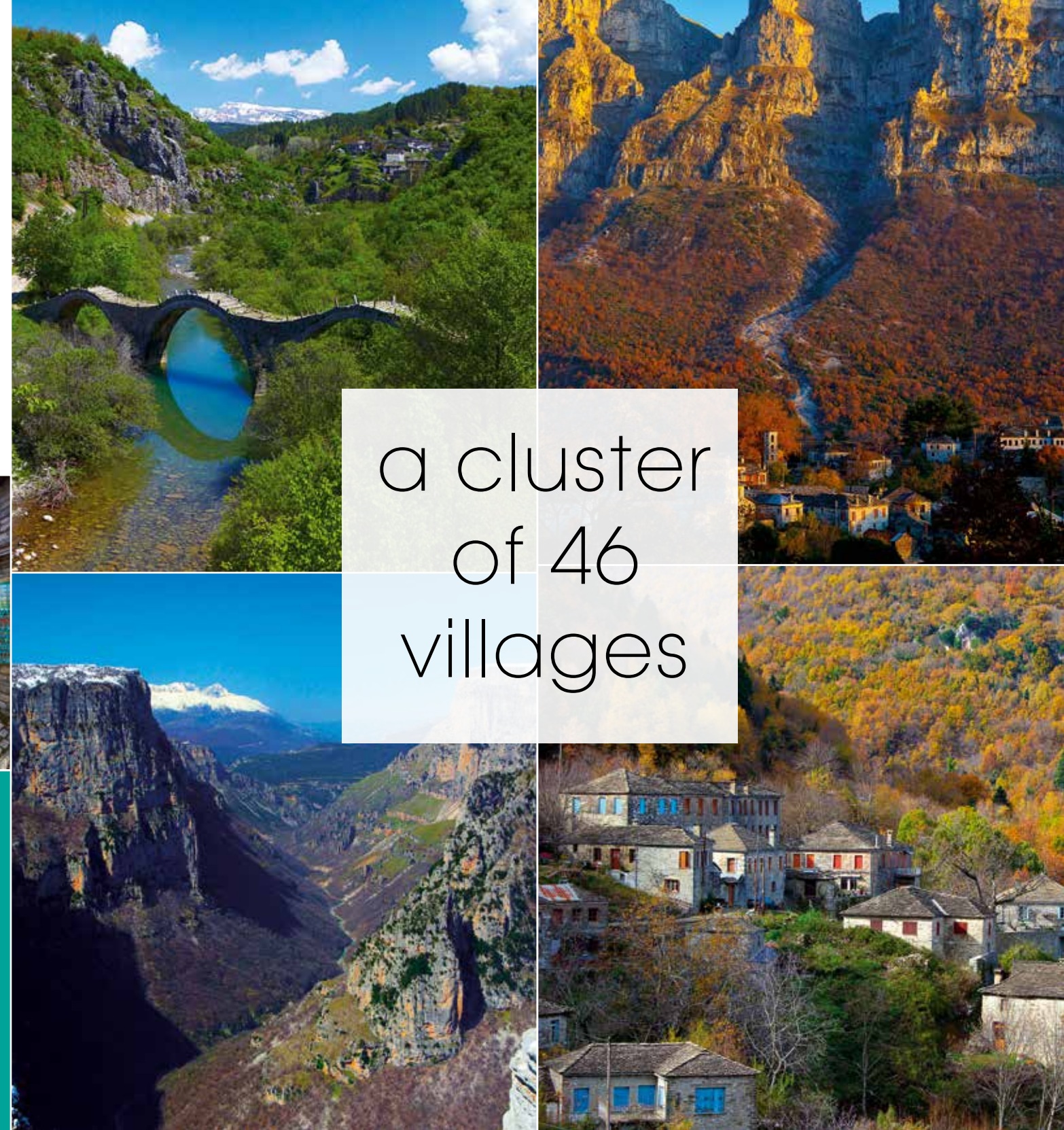
schools were built, as well as roads, bridges, terraced paths and fountains. Architecturally, the stone built settlements of Zagori are unique not only in style and workmanship, but as an overall example of human habitation in perfect aesthetic harmony with nature. There are also a number of interesting churches and monasteries of Byzantine and post Byzantine periods, the latter displaying the definitive style of Zagorian iconography.

Thanks to an abundance of rare flora, Zagorians also developed herbal medicine and by the 19th Century, the "Vikos doctors" were famous throughout the Ottoman Empire, Central Europe and Russia.

a cluster
of 46
villages

The eagle nest villages of Zagori

116 Km
Igoumenitsa
to Vikos/Monodendri





Greece's
Newest
Cruise Port

Thesprotia & Igoumenitsa

First historic references to Thesprotia go back to the Bronze Age. In the 14th Century BC the Myceaneans, attracted to the area because of its safe harbor and anchorage, established fortified settlements there. Since then Thesprotia has seen successive occupations from Romans, Slavs and Ottomans, until 1913 when it was liberated by the Greek armed forces.

Apart from its lively waterfront and vibrant shopping district, modern Igoumenitsa offers a glimpse of its long history at the new Archaeological Museum. The port and city have greatly benefited from the extensive Egnantia Highway network, now connecting the whole of Northern Greece from Igoumenitsa in the west to the border with Turkey in the East. Previously Mt Pindos and the mountainous region of Epirus had kept this part of Greece quite isolated.

One of the most important Byzantine monuments of Thesprotia is the 14th Century Monastery of Giromeri located north of the town of Filiates. Of particular note are the unique 16th Century frescoes, the gilded woodcut templon and the plethora of ecclesiastical artifacts.

Thesprotia is also a summer vacation choice. Washed by the aqua green waters of the Ionian Sea, the beautiful coastline is a series of secluded bays dotted with tiny islets and seaside villages. Long popular with yachtsmen, quaint Syvota is just such a resort. Its busy marina, waterfront tavernas and cafés and pristine beaches nearby are just a few reasons for visiting Syvota.





**CENTRAL PASSENGER
TERMINAL**
New Port, GR 461 00
Igoumenitsa, Greece
Tel: +30 26650 99300
E-mail: olig@olig.gr
www.olig.gr



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