



## EXPAT EXPLORE TURKEY TOURS ARE FULLY PRESENTED IN TURKEY BY FEZ TRAVEL Ltd.

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## General Turkey Information

The Australian and New Zealand governments ask that their citizens travelling in Turkey register themselves via their respective websites.

They may be found at :-

Australians <https://www.orao.dfat.gov.au/>

New Zealand <http://www.nzembassy.com/registration.cfm?c=1021&l=1>

### How do I get to Sultanahmet and the Fez office from Ataturk airport ?

A taxi is the easiest but most expensive way to get to Sultanahmet from the airport. A taxi should cost around 30YTL (approx £13) with 'gunduz' (day time rates - from 7 am till midnight). Every 30 seconds the taxi meter should flash 'gunduz'. This means the meter is charging day rates. If the driver sets the meter to night rates, 'gece' (night) flashes up and you will pay double. If this happens, try repeating the word 'gunduz' (goondooz) a few times and hope for the best. If you get a taxi driver that has done the right thing with the meter and helped you with your bags, a tip of £1 will be appreciated and hopefully encourage such behaviour.

The best way to the Fez office is to take the Metro from the airport. Go out the front doors and you will see signs to the 'light rail system'. Cost is 1.30 YTL (50 p), and there is only 1 line. Once on the metro you have two options:



- You can take this line to the end stop, Aksaray. From Aksaray, you can transfer to the tram and catch it to the Sultanahmet stop or jump in a taxi to your hostel/hotel (in Sultanahmet) which will cost around 5 YTL (£2-3).
- Or you can change from the light rail to the tram at Zeytinburnu and catch the tram all the way to the Sultanahmet stop.



From the tram stop, walk down the wide promenade in between the Blue Mosque and Aya Sofya (hard to miss). As you pass all the touts and the Aya Sofya, you come to a T inter section where you should go left. You will come to an entrance for Topkapi palace where you must follow the road down the hill and around to the right. Take the second street on your right and as you walk down it, you will pass the Sultan, Orient and Universal hostels/guesthouses. The Fez office is right between the Sultan hostel ([www.sultanhostel.com](http://www.sultanhostel.com)) and Orient hostel ([www.orienthostel.com](http://www.orienthostel.com)). These hostels can be found in most guide books.

The Fez Office in Istanbul is located at :-  
Akbiyik Cad. No: 15  
Sultanahmet  
Istanbul.

## Visa And Customs

Visa requirements often change and you should check the requirements before travelling.

<http://www.turkishconsulate.org.uk> is a very useful website with up to date information about visa requirements and customs.

For more information contact Turkish Consulate in London by dialling ( +44.0906 834 7348) or apply for you visa in person at:

Rutland Lodge  
Rutland  
Knightsbridge  
London SW7 1BW  
Tel.020 7591 6900  
Fax.020 7591 6911

If you are flying in to Istanbul and do not have the relevant visa, go to the visa counter on your left just before the passport control area to obtain the necessary visa. Passport control will send you back to the visa section if you do not have a valid visa. It's a good idea to have the correct change in the correct currency for your visa or you may end up paying too much.

Customs formalities are very lax when arriving in Turkey. There is a duty free allowance of 200 cigarettes and 50 cigars or 200 grams of tobacco and 3 litres of alcohol. Prices are usually in Euros with a conversion to other currencies. Jewellery and electronic items such as video cameras may be noted on a form accompanying your

passport to ensure they are exported at the end of your holiday. It is a criminal offence to export antiquities out of the country.

## About Turkey !

Turkey has so much to offer the traveller with its breath-taking natural beauty, unique historical sites and the famous Turkish hospitality. Walk across the soil that holds intact remains from the Hittites to the Ottomans and more classical Hellenistic sites than Greece! Nearly every major empire has conquered, occupied and left their trace on these lands.

Turkey is a country with a double identity, poised delicately between East and West. The only NATO member in the Middle East region, the country has recently been accepted as a candidate for membership of the EU. Yet although in many respects Western Turkey retains its frustrating differences, and it's fascinating contradictions: mosques co-exist with churches, and remnants of the Greco-Roman Empire, ancient Hittite and Neolithic sites, crumble alongside modern culture. Politically, modern Turkey was a bold experiment, founded on the remaining Anatolian kernel of the Ottoman Empire and almost entirely the creation of a single man, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. An explicitly secular republic, though one in which almost all of the inhabitants are at least nominally Muslim. It's a vast country and incorporates large disparities in levels of development. At the same time, it's an immensely rewarding place to travel, not least because of the people, whose reputation for friendliness and hospitality is richly deserved.

## Geographical Area

814, 578 sq kms - 3% on the European continent and 97% in Asia. It is bordered by Europe and the Aegean Sea to the West, the Caucasus Mountains to the East, the Black Sea in the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. With 7000 kms of coastline, snow-capped mountains and volcanoes, natural wonders, immense rivers, pristine beaches, crystal clear waters and rich agricultural valleys, welcome to Turkey

## Population

2005 est. : 69,660,559 (growth rate: 1. 1%); largest city: Istanbul 12 million; capital city: Ankara 5 million; birth rate: 16. 8/1000; life expectancy: 72. 4; Literacy rate: 87% (2003 est. ).

## Time Zones

Turkey is 2 hours ahead of Greenwich Meant Time. During day light saving Turkey is 3 hours ahead of GMT, which is from the last Sunday in March to the last Saturday in October.

## Electricity

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

## Health And Safety

All clients travelling with Fez Travel must have personal insurance to cover all medical and repatriation costs. Please take your insurance policy with you. You will be asked to produce the policy number and emergency contact details by the tour guide at the beginning of your tour.

Whilst there are no mandatory vaccinations for travellers to Turkey it is advisable to ensure typhoid, polio and tetanus inoculations are up to date. Some travellers feel more confident with hepatitis A and B and meningitis inoculations as well. Rabies exists in Turkey in some rural areas although it is extremely unlikely that you will come in contact with a rabid animal, especially whilst on this tour. Immunisation is available in either a series of three injections over a period of one month (lasts 3-5 years) or a single visit booster dose that lasts only 6-12 months. 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. Whilst the local water is usually heavily chlorinated and safe many people find they get upset stomachs after drinking such supplies. It is advisable to carry some Imodium with you in case you get an upset stomach from the difference in cuisine. The different spices and foods may be a little upsetting to your stomach and it is best to be prepared... just in case.

It is often difficult to find the precise medication that is available in one's home country and for this reason we recommend that you carry all current medication with you.

Toilet paper is rarely provided so it is a good idea to carry a spare roll in your bag. It should be placed in the basket beside the toilet, not flushed away, for you might block the pipes.

Each year, thousands of visitors return home from Turkey with nothing but happy memories. Turkey is a safe country compared to most of the world. Street crime is not a big problem, although, you should always take the normal travel precautions. It is wise not to accept gifts of food or drink from any strangers for the risk of possibly being a victim of theft by drugging. Take care with your passport, credit cards and money - a money belt to fit beneath your clothes is highly recommended.

### **Religion And Local Law**

90% of Turkish people are Muslim, however, for many people this is more of an identity rather than a strict religion. You would never guess this statistic walking around much of Western Turkey, especially Istanbul, which in part is a trendy, cosmopolitan city. Turkish Law is secular and guarantees complete freedom of worship to people of all religions. It is recommended that at least one set of modest clothing is taken with you. It is a sign of respect to cover your shoulders and legs when visiting mosques and also attracts less unwanted attention. You cannot visit a mosque during prayer time unless you are praying.

If you have any questions concerning appropriate (and legal) behaviour please ask your tour guide or leader. If accused of and detained for illegal behaviour, the Turkish authorities are obliged to inform your embassy or consular representative immediately, you can also insist on communicating with them directly. Turkish authorities command a high level of respect so be polite at all times.

Turkish law requires everyone (Turks and non-Turks) to carry ID at all times. Always remember that in Turkey you are bound by Turkish law.

### **Money**

You should always carry some back up cash or traveller's cheques separate to the rest of your money and cards. So if you lose your wallet or handbag, you have enough back up money to at least make some phone calls and eat for a few days.

A mixture of cash and credit cards are the best forms of currency. Credit cards are also accepted in most of the restaurants, bars and pubs. MasterCard and Visa are most welcomed; American Express cards work at some ATMs and Amex offices. Credit cards are also useful for cash advances, which allow you to withdraw Lira instantly from associated banks and ATMs throughout Turkey. Cash cards and ATM's are widespread in most of Turkey; in Istanbul, Canakkale, Selcuk, Pamukkale, Fethiye, Kas, Cappadocia, and Ankara. When travelling, plan your budget and use the ATM machines before leaving the main towns.

Always try and use ATM's that are attached to banks while the bank is open, so that if the ATM swallows your card, you can go into the bank and get the card back.

It is much cheaper to convert money to Turkish Lira in Turkey than at home. Using an ATM or a credit card will often get you the best possible exchange rates; the post and telephone office (PTT) and banks offer very reasonable rates too. In the past, because of Turkey's high inflation rate, it was best to convert money on a daily basis. However, the currency has remained steady against all major currencies for the past 3 years.

At the beginning of 2005 Turkey dropped 6 zeroes from its currency and took the opportunity to introduce several new denominations of the New Turkish Lira (YTL): 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100. Please note that in 2006 the old currency became redundant and has no value.

It is difficult for us to specify the money that you will spend per day, however, as a general rule GBP £20 to £25 (in Turkey) per day, GBP £20 to £40 (in Greece) per day can provide you with additional meals and optional entrances. Should you wish to purchase souvenirs or other gifts, of which there is a diverse range, you will have to budget for these.

## Weather

The southern coastal regions of Turkey are warm and pleasant even at night 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, in fact many of the resorts stay open all winter.

The central Anatolian plateau because of the altitude can make Goreme cool in the evenings even in summer but during the day it can be hot, often in the mid-thirties. In spring and autumn it can be very crisp and suitable clothing is advised.

The following chart will give you some idea of the temperatures to be encountered.

	January		April		July		October	
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
Marmara	5°	41°	12°	54°	23°	73°	16°	61°
Aegean	9°	48°	16°	61°	28°	82°	18°	64°
Mediterranean	10°	50°	16°	61°	28°	82°	20°	68°
Anatolia	0°	32°	11°	52°	23°	73°	13°	55°

Marmara: Istanbul, Gallipoli

Aegean: Ephesus, Pamukkale

Mediterranean: Fethiye, Kas, Olympos

Central Anatolia: Cappadocia, Ankara

## Language

The official language of Turkey is Turkish. In addition, between 10 per cent and 15 per cent of the population speaks a different mother tongue, usually Kurdish or Arabic. Turkish words are spelled with an adapted Roman alphabet. The language is phonetic; each letter has only one sound that is always pronounced distinctly.

You'll find you won't have much of a problem with the language barrier. English is well communicated by many Turks.

Below you will find some important phrases that will have you sounding like a Turk in no time!

Yes	Evet (eh-veht)
No	Hayir (Hyer)
Maybe	Belki (behl-key)
Please	Lutfen (loot-fan)
Thank you	Tesekkur (tesh-eccur)
Pardon me	Pardon (phar-dohn)
Who	Kim (kehrn)
When	Ne zaman (neh-tzah-mahn)
Today	Bugun (boo-ghoon)
Yesterday	Dun (dhuen)

Tomorrow	Yarin (yahr-in)
I'm sorry	Ozur dilerim (oz-oor deel-ehr-eem)
Help	Imdat (eem-daht)
Police	Polis (po-lees)
Hello	Merhaba (mehrhaba)
Goodbye	Hoscakal (hosh-cha-khal)
Good night	Iyi geceler (ee-yee geh-jeh-lehr)
How are you	Nasilsin (nah-sil-sihn)
Do you speak English ?	Ingilizce biliyor musun (een-geal-je bee-leh-your-moe-sean)
I don't speak Turkish	Turkce bilmiyorum (Toorkche-beel-mee-you-room)
I don't understand	Anlamıyorum (ahn-luh-mee-your-room)
My name is Paul	Ismim Paul (Eas-meem Paul>)
I am a vegetarian	Vejeteryanim (vej-e-tar-ian-eam)
Bill, please	Hesap lutfen (hesaph, luetfean)
I need a doctor	Doktora ihtiyacim var (dohk-tor-ach eeh-tee-yajum-vahr)
Open	Acik (ach-oek)
Closed	Kapali (kap-ah-lee)
Bad	Kotu (koh-too)
Good	Iyi (eeh-yea)
Hot	Sicak (sijack)
Cold	Soguk (sooh-ook)

## Trading Hours

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

## Shopping

Turkey is a shopper's paradise and can be one of the great experiences of travelling in this country because there are great bargains to be had. Although, depending on what you're buying, you may have to be very careful to ensure that the products are authentic. Moreover, you must shop around, know a little about what you're buying and bargain hard, which is the norm in Turkey!

Handmade Turkish carpets are world famous and can vary from a few pounds to thousands of pounds depending mostly on quality and a little on size. But be careful; together with hand-made, naturally dyed and natural fibre (cotton, wool and silk) carpets, there are fake machine made carpets made with chemical dyes and synthetic fibres. Istanbul has the widest range of carpets; however, expect to pay more than areas such as Cappadocia and Kusadasi.

Kilims or pileless rugs are also very popular in Turkey. These are woven rather than knotted to a base and are also sold as large pillows where you provide the filling once you get home.

Copper, brassware and ceramics are some of the other attractive souvenirs for the house and can serve a utilitarian function. Turkey is also famous for its high quality and great value gold, silver and leather.

## Eating And Drinking

Turkey is a gourmet's paradise, although, some travellers come away having only consumed vast quantities of doner and shish kebab that they are familiar with from home.

You can start your day with a delicious "Turkish breakfast"; Turkish bread, white cheese, tomatoes, olives, cucumbers, boiled egg, jam or honey and of course Turkish tea. Alternatively, try the Menemen, which scrambled eggs is with peppers, onion, tomato and if you're lucky salami. At most of the hotels, you will be served a 'buffet breakfast' with a wide variety of foods.

There are two types of restaurants in Turkey; restaurants which have an a-la-carte menu with food on display that will be cooked for you and 'ready meal' restaurants which have a range of previously prepared dishes in warming trays for you to choose. The beauty of 'ready meal' restaurants is that you can try a wide range of small dishes for a relatively cheap price. During your tour, we will give lunch breaks at such type of restaurants to save your money and time.

In more salubrious restaurants you can order 'mezes' (appetizers) where a bewildering array of dishes is available. These are small dishes ranging from stuffed vegetables and tightly rolled cheese pastries to pickled vegetables, courgettes and aubergines in their many guises. Vegetarians are especially catered for in mezes, which usually come with a range of purees and vinaigrettes.

Main dishes are generally on display; you choose and the meat or fish is taken away to be prepared. Fish is usually charged by the weight. Shish and doner kebabs are served everywhere but perhaps better still are Adana kebabs - spicy (not by Thai standards!) minced meat with a sprinkling of the purple sumac herb.

Do not forget to save room for dessert, which is almost always sweet! Highlights include "baklava" (a flaky, sweet nut pastry, usually with pistachio), "kadayif" (shredded pastry dough filled with nuts and drenched in syrup), "tavukgogusu" (a creamy sweet made of pulverised chicken fibres), and "helva" (sesame paste).

Travellers often find it surprising that tea (cay) rather than coffee is the national drink of Turkey. Grown along the Black Sea coast it has become an essential element of socialising. It is served in small fluted glasses with a very small spoon and saucer and cubes of sugar alongside. Coffee is also popular in Turkey and you can find numerous alternatives of Cappuccino, Nescafe, Espresso. . .

Carbonated soft drinks are available everywhere in Turkey - Cola or Pepsi, Fanta, Sprite, natural fruit and pulp drinks served in bottles include orange, lemon, apricot, peach and sour cherry.

You will find a wide variety of alcoholic drinks in Turkey, we suggest you don't try them all in one night! Beer (bira) is ever popular. Efes, Pilsen and Tuborg are the leading brands, which are very refreshing in the summer. They are sold in bottles, cans and draught. Establishments often have an agreement with only one brewery and therefore will only sell one brand. Wine is grown in areas as diverse as Thrace and Cappadocia. The best domestic white wines are "Cankaya", "Villa Doluca", and "Kavaklidere", made in Cappadocia, while "Yakut" and "Kavalikdere" produce the finest red. "Raki", the national aperitif served with ice and water which turns the clear spirit cloudy, is a very warming drink although you may find it a bit rough at first - persevere. Domestically produced gin, vodka and brandy are also available in most of the bars, pubs, and restaurants.

A basic lunch and dinner (main meal + salad) in a local restaurant will cost you between GB £2.00 and £4.00 (AU \$5.00 and AU\$10.00), a soft drink about £0.75 (AU\$2.00).

The beer prices differ depending on the region (town) and the atmosphere of the bar-pub-cafe-restaurant-disco etc. A pint of beer will cost you between GB £1.25 and £2.00 (AU \$3.00 and AU\$5.00) in a backpacker pub and bar.

## Tipping

Bahsis (bahk-sheesh) or tips are common place and customary in Turkey, for everything from table service in a restaurant to a massage in a Turkish bath. It is more often a reward for good service and for most local people, an essential means of supplementing their income, meagre by Western Standards. Often tourists to a country don't know how much to tip or who to tip, often tip more than is expected by local standards.

The tipping kitty will cover small tokens of the groups appreciation to people such as porters, concierges, housekeeping, local guides at points of interest, train staff and your bus driver whom has travelled the entire journey with you.

We will collect a small amount of tipping kitty money from each of you and distribute it upon your behalf. If at any time you would like to know specifically if a person received a tip, please ask your tour guide and they will gladly tell

you or even ask you to hand over the groups tip on the groups behalf. A copy of the tipping kitty break down is available in Istanbul if you wish to view it.

The breakdown per person is as follows and will be collected by your guide on Day 2 of your tour: For each night spent in Turkey you pay 2. 5YTL and for each night in Greece 1. 5YTL.

For example if you spend 5 nights in Turkey which comes to 12. 5YTL, plus 9 nights in Greece which comes to 13. 5YTL, your total tipping kitty to pay will be 26YTL. Yet again, if at any stage you wish to know where your tips are going your guide will be more than happy to tell you.

To answer your next question. . . as a guideline we suggest for your tour guide between 20 YTL and 30 YTL per person for the entire tour, but ultimately, its up to you.

## **Optional Activities**

Throughout the history, Turkey was an important bridge between Eastern and Western cultures, traditions, architecture, religion and sports. The coastline of the country is also unique, wonderful nature, history and a full range of activities. . . so, there are lots of things to do and see in Turkey.

Below you will find a list of optional activities and excursions to extend your Turkey discovery and make it an experience of a lifetime. The prices below are meant only as a guide and are not to be taken as definitive as they change often – ask your tour guide for the current price. Also the prices below do not include the tipping. In addition, please note that not all the options below will relate to your specific tour.

### **Traditional Turkish Folklore Evening**

Cappadocia – 55YTL, Istanbul – 65YTL

A great night out where dinner, unlimited beer, wine, Turkish Raki, soft drinks and entertainment is included in the price. The show features belly dancers, traditional folk dancers and traditional Turkish musicians. This option is available both pre and post tour in Istanbul and usually on tour in Cappadocia, but you only need to go once.

### **12 Islands Boat Trip**

Fethiye – 25 YTL

On your free day, why not jump on-board a boat, cruise the med stopping off at various islands with 3 – 4 swimming stops along the way. A simple but plentiful lunch is included. Organise with your guide.

### **Hot Air Ballooning**

Cappadocia – from 160 Euro

Start the day with a balloon ride over the moonscapes of Cappadocia. The experienced pilots take you deep into the valleys and rise as high as 2000 feet. A short flight is 45 minutes minimum.

### **Turkish Bath**

Cappadocia – 30 YTL

A traditional Turkish bath will usually consist of relaxing in a sauna for a while, then moving to another room where you will lie on a marble slab. The masseur will come and scrape all the dead layers of skin off your body with a exfoliating glove before you are smothered in suds and washed clean. A bath approximately takes around 1 hour.

### **Bosphorus Cruise by public ferry**

Istanbul – 8 YTL approx.

Cruise between two continents on the stretch of water that separates Europe from Asia. The ferry departs every few hours zigzags back and forth from continent to continent. Enjoy spectacular views from the very end of the Black Sea

and Istanbul. The journey takes the majority of a day and easy to arrange on your own by heading down to the ferry port.

### Prince's Islands Cruise by public ferry

Istanbul – 6 YTL approx.

A nice option if you wish to escape from the bustling city for a day. The Islands are situated just off Istanbul in the Marmara Sea. The best island to visit is Buyuk Ada (Big Island). There are no vehicles allowed on the Island, only horse and cart and bicycles. Easy to arrange on your own by heading down to the ferry port.

### Gulet Cruise

Fethiye and Olympos – from 90 GBP, cheaper if you are buying it as an add-on to one of our tours.

Check out our [Sailing the Med](#) page for more details. Cruise the Med, enjoy a traditional Turkish Gulet, including all meals, stopping along the way to swim and play. Explore local islands or just sit back relax, soak up the sun and watch the world go by. Some cabins may still be available so if you are interested please speak with your tour guide as soon as possible on day 1 of the tour, so we can try to make a booking on your behalf.

### Paragliding

Oludeniz – from 50 GBP/140 YTL

If jumping from a 1000/2000 meter high mountain with a parachute strapped to your back is your cup of tea, Oludeniz near Fethiye is the place for you! Oludeniz is famed as one of the best paragliding sites in the world. You can observe stunning views of one of Europe's most beautiful beaches as you fly through the air taking photos along the way! Not for the faint hearted.

### Diving

Fethiye – from 40GBP/100 YTL

Visibility doesn't get any better than this! If you're a keen diver, you can partake in a day of diving from Fethiye.

### Travelling Distances

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

Route		Distance (Miles)	Distance (Kms)	Driving time (NON-stop)
<b>Fez 'hop-on hop-off' Bus Route</b>				
Istanbul	Çanakkale (Gallipoli)	183	295	5.5
Çanakkale (Gallipoli)	Selçuk (Ephesus)	229	369	6
Selçuk (Ephesus)	Köycegiz	155	249	4.5
Köycegiz	Fethiye	59	95	1.5
Fethiye	Olympos	134	215	5
Olympos	Cappadocia via Konya	354	570	9

Cappadocia	Istanbul	442	711	10
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Some other helpful distances				
Ankara	Istanbul	274	441	6.5
Cappadocia	Ankara	168	270	3.5
Çanakkale	Izmir	190	306	5
Izmir	Pamukkale	168	270	4.5
Izmir	Selçuk	37	60	1
Selçuk	Pamukkale	110	177	3
Bodrum	Fethiye	145	233	4
Pamukkale	Bodrum via Aphrodisias	155	249	4
Selçuk	Bodrum	67	108	2
Selçuk	Marmaris	104	167	3.5
Selçuk	Aphrodisias	73	117	2
Aphrodisias	Bodrum	118	190	3
Aphrodisias	Marmaris	104	167	3
Antalya	Konya	186	299	5
Pamukkale	Antalya	144	232	3.5

### Entrance Fees - Local Payment

Entrance fees to the museums and historical sights vary depending on the region. At many of the sites student discounts unfortunately only apply to local students, but hey, you can always give it a try!

To follow is a list of entrance fees in TRY (new Turkish Lira). This list is not exhaustive but does give you a rough idea. In addition, please note that not all the entrance fees below will relate to your specific tour.

Prices are correct as at August 2008 and should be valid through 2009.

The *live* \* exchange rate for 1 TRY (New Turkish Lira) **GBP** is 0.434.

So an entrance fee of 10.00 TRY will be GBP 4.34 at the current exchange rate.

\* Exchange rate correct as at Tue Oct 25 2011 15:00:57 GMT+0100 (GMT Daylight Time)

MUSEUM AND SITE NAME	TRY
<b>ANKARA</b>	
Anatolian Civilization Museum	15.00
<b>ANTALYA</b>	
Aspendos Site	15.00
Perge Site	15.00
St. Nicholas Church	10.00
Termessos Site	8.00
Saklikent Gorge	8.00
<b>CANAKKALE</b>	
Gallipoli Museum	5.00
Troy Site	15.00
<b>PAMUKKALE</b>	
Hierapolis Site	20.00
Calcium Terraces	10.00
<b>ISTANBUL</b>	
Blue Mosque	Free
Aya Sofya Museum and Gallery Floor	20.00
Topkapi Palace Museum	20.00
Topkapi Palace Harem	15.00
Underground Cistern	15.00
<b>IZMIR</b>	
Bergama Acropolis	20.00
Ephesus Museum	5.00

Ephesus Site	20.00
<b>CAPPADOCIA</b>	
Silk Road Caravanseray	5.00
Ilhara Valley	5.00
Derinkuyu Underground City	15.00
Goreme Open Air Museum	15.00
Mevlana Mesum - Konya	2.00

## Frequently Asked Questions

### 1. Is Fez Travel just a bus service?

NO! - Fez Travel is a tour operator and a travel agency with tours covering both Turkey and Greece. We are one of the leading tour operators for ANZAC day and also operate the only hop-on hop-off flexible bus network in Turkey - the 'Fez Bus'.

In addition to our scheduled tours, we operate tailor-made tours that cater for a variety of special interest requests including cultural, study, religious and adventure tours, with hostel to 5-star services and accommodation.

### 2. How guaranteed are your guaranteed departures?

All our tours are guaranteed departures, so there is no chance your tour will be cancelled leaving you with an air ticket and nothing to do. Even in the unlikely situation that you are the only person booked for your tour on your departure date, we will still run the tour if you are happy to travel alone with a guide (Otherwise we would come up with other options for you to consider).

### 3. I am travelling alone; do I need to pay a single supplement?

No, you don't have to on our group tours. A single supplement is only required if you prefer a single room throughout the trip, otherwise we will match you up with a roommate for the duration of the tour and you only have to pay twin share price.

Please note: Some short break packages are not group tours, so twin share option is not available for single travellers.

### 4. What is the average age of your customers?

The age of our clients ranges from the young to the young at heart! Our customers come from all walks of life, so our itineraries are deliberately flexible covering a wide variety of personal interests to maximize our client's satisfaction.

### 5. On some tours entrance fees are not included, how much extra will it be?

Current prices for entrance fees, popular activities and loads of extra information is available above.

### 6. How do I know where to meet my tour?

All of our tours have an online pre-departure pack with details the hotel or place your tour commences and any other information you may need. [www.feztravel.com/packs](http://www.feztravel.com/packs)

Please note that sometimes due to late bookings these details may change so it is always best to check your pre-departure pack about 2 weeks before departure for updated information.

### 7. I have booked a gulet cruise, what do I need to bring?

All gulets have private double share cabins with ensuite and bedding though if you are like most people you will probably prefer the single sun beds on the deck to sleep under the stars.

All meals are provided but if you like extra snacks bring those with you.  
Drinks are the only thing not provided but they are available to purchase on board. Sorry no BYO!

**8. Do I need to bring bedding, sheet, sleeping bag or towel?**

All hostels/hotels/gulets in Turkey provide bedding, sheets and blankets. It is always wise to bring a towel, especially in summer. If you are travelling on an ANZAC Day tour where you will be sleeping out at ANZAC cove overnight then definitely bring a light sleeping bag as its gets very cold there at 4 am in April.

**9. Anymore questions?**

Email us at [Feztravel@Feztravel.com](mailto:Feztravel@Feztravel.com) or check out our [Contact Us](#) page.

**Thank you for travelling with Fez Travel - ENJOY YOUR ADVENTURE!**