



Rumos Viagens e Turismo, Lda.

IATA N° 64 2 7505 0
Incoming and Outgoing Tour Operator

PORTUGAL

GENERAL INFORMATION

Area: 92,389 sq. km (35,672 sq. Miles)

Population: 9,902,200

Capital: Lisbon

Language: Portuguese

Religion: Roman Catholic

Time: GMT

Electricity: 220 Volts AC, 50Hz. Continental 2-pin plugs are in use.

Communications: Country code: 351. Outgoing international code: 00

Climate:

Due to the influence of the Atlantic Ocean, Lisboa has a pleasant climate throughout the year. The agreeable temperatures in the summer months are an open invitation for a walk by the river or to spend an afternoon in one of the many street cafés to be found all over the city. Although the temperatures may fall somewhat in the autumn and winter months, sunshine is almost always a constant feature.

| | | January/March | April/June | July/September | October/December |
|-----------------|----|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Air Temperature | °C | 17.1 | 21.8 | 26.3 | 17.2 |
| | °F | 62.8 | 71.2 | 79.3 | 53.0 |
| Sea Temperature | °C | 14.9 | 17.5 | 19.5 | 16.1 |
| | °F | 58.8 | 63.5 | 67.1 | 60.0 |

Required clothing: Lightweight cottons and linens are worn in summer with warmer clothes useful on cooler evenings.

International Airport: Lisbon Airport is 7 km (4.5 miles) north of the city and is served by a number of international airlines. Greenline Bus, nr.44, 45 and 83 run every 10 minutes from 05:30-01:00 to the city centre and main railway station. A special "Airbus" departs to the city centre every 20 minutes. Taxi services are available with a surcharge after 10:00 p.m.. Taxi charges are according to distance and they are all metered. Airport facilities include 24-hour bureau de change, tourist information, duty free shops and car rental (Avis, Eurodollar, Hertz and Inter-Rent)

Rail: Portuguese Railways (CP) provides a rail service to every town. The tourist areas of *Estoril*, *Cascais* and *Sintra* are connected to Lisbon by frequent express trains.

Road: Traffic drives on the right. Every town and village can be reached by an adequate system of roads. Travel by motorway is subject to a toll according to distance and type of vehicle.

Currency: 1 Euro (Eur) = 100 cents.

Credit Cards: Access/Master Card, American Express and Visa are widely accepted.

Currency restrictions: The import of local or foreign currency in cash or traveller's cheques is unlimited. There is no limit on the movement of credit cards, cheques or travellers cheques issued outside Portugal in the name of the visitor.

Banking hours: 08:30-15:00 from Monday to Friday.

Shopping: Items include leather goods, copper, ceramics, handy-crafted silver and gold, embroidery, tapestry, woodcarving, cork products, porcelain and china, crystal and glassware.

Shopping hours: Generally 09:00-13:00 and 15:00-19:00 Monday to Friday; 09:00-13:00 Saturday. Shopping Centres are usually open from 10:00-24:00 daily.



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Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula and shares borders in the north and east with Spain while to the south and west lies the Atlantic Ocean.

With its mild climate and warm hospitable people, Portugal is one of the most pleasant tourist destinations in Europe. The beach resorts of **Estoril** and **Cascais** are a few miles away from the capital, Lisbon.

Lisbon is a lively and charming city. In the centre of the city is the medieval *Castle of São Jorge*, which stands with its ten towers on the hill where the original colony was situated in Phoenician times. From here the visitor enjoys a beautiful panorama over Lisbon and the river *Tagus* Estuary. Nearby is *Alfama*, the old Moorish quarter, with its narrow streets. Along the *Tagus* River is the *Belém* Tower, from where the ships of *Vasco da Gama*, *Alvares Cabral* and other famous explorers were launched. The Monument to the Discoveries and the *Jerónimos* Monastery, a marvel of stone lacework and one of the best examples of the Gothic-Manueline style. Lisbon, invites the visitor to become acquainted with it, being a clean, fresh and bright city with a mild climate, its history going back into the mist of time and an almost magical way in which the city is located.

The **Estoril Coast** runs along the mouth of the Tagus Estuary on to the Atlantic Ocean and it is famous by its Casino, varied nightlife, restaurants, water-sports, golf, shopping and riding. There are three golf courses, a large number of tennis courts and two riding centres. Not far away *Guincho* beach is known for the best conditions in Europe for windsurfing. Near *Estoril*, the recently renovated car racetrack holds major trials, such as Formula 1, included in world and European championships.

Cascais has changed quickly from a small fishing village with good but empty beaches to a lively resort with bars, night-clubs and high-quality restaurants.

But the visitor should not fail to include the neighbouring **Sintra**, in his plans. *Sintra* is one of the oldest and most beautiful little towns in Portugal. The luxuriant vegetation of the *Serra de Sintra* deserved from the poet Lord Byron the designation of "Glorious Eden". Apart from the landscape of unequalled charm and beauty, the Royal Palace of *Sintra* with wings dating from the early Gothic in the 14th century, as well as the Moorish and *Pena* Castles, make *Sintra* worth a visit. The history associated with *Sintra's* ancient palaces and mansions make it quite unique.

Nearby, the promontory of **Cape Roca**, the westernmost point of the European continent "where the land ends and the sea begins" as it is mentioned on the certificate given (on payment of a small fee) to the visitors as a souvenir.

HISTORICAL QUARTERS

The historical quarters of Lisboa are generally in the city centre. Some still retain the old structures of Muslim and medieval origin, with courtyards where people usually get together. The typical features of these quarters are old houses, narrow streets, wrought-iron balconies, tiled façades and a friendly, welcoming atmosphere. The best and most pleasant way to visit these quarters is by "eléctrico" (tram). And be sure not to miss a stroll by the River Tagus and lunch at the Santo Amaro docks. Alfama, Castelo and Mouraria.

The **Alfama** is one of the oldest quarters in Lisboa. Since it largely survived the earthquake of 1755, the area still retains much of its original layout.

Adjacent to the **Alfama** are the likewise old quarters of **Castelo** and **Mouraria**, on the western and northern slopes of the hill that is crowned by St. George's Castle. Every year in June, the streets of all three quarters come alive



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with the feasts in honour of the popular saints. The **Graça** quarter and the churches of São Vicente de Fora and Santa Engrácia are within walking distance of this area.

Bairro Alto, Chiado and Bica

Laid out in the 16th century, the **Bairro Alto** (literally "high quarter") is one of the most picturesque quarters in the city. Its architecture, traditional shops, restaurants, bars and design and fashion stores give it a unique flair. It is also a popular meeting place for all nightlife lovers.

The **Chiado** is an elegant shopping district. At the end of the 19th century, it became a fashionable meeting place for intellectuals such as Fernando Pessoa, Almada Negreiros and Eça de Queiroz. Their most famous haunt was the café "A Brasileira", which is still today favoured by the city's art students. The **Bica** quarter lies adjacent to the Bairro Alto and Chiado. In addition to its typical streets and houses, it is particularly renowned for its funicular lift, the Ascensor da Bica, built in 1892.

Baixa / Rua Augusta

One of Lisboa's busiest quarters. Many commuters who cross the Tagus pass through here every day on their way to work. It is also one of the city's biggest traditional shopping districts. Almost completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1755, the quarter was rebuilt by Marquês de Pombal, thus earning the name of "**Baixa Pombalina**". The original uniform, rectilinear architecture is still evident today. The names of the streets parallel to **Rua Augusta** still allude to the traders and craftsmen based in the area since the Age of the Discoveries.

Belém

Belém is linked to Portugal's Golden Age of Discoveries as the site where the famous navigators set sail to discover the world. Today it is a spacious green suburb with many gardens, parks and monuments that are well worth a visit. Amongst Belém's attractions are the Jerónimos Monastery, the Monument to the Discoveries, the Torre de Belém, the Belém Cultural Centre and Rua Vieira Portuense.

HOW TO GET HERE

Lisboa is easy to get to. It is a short flight away from most European cities, and is just as easily accessible by road, railway or sea.

◆ By Air

Lisboa International Airport, 7 km from the city centre, has daily flights to and from the major cities in Europe and the world. The Portuguese airlines **TAP - Air Portugal** and PGA - Portugália Airlines, as well as major international airlines, fly to and from Lisboa. **The average price for a taxi from the Lisbon's Airport to the Hotels** in the city centre is **€ 7,48**. From the airport you have at your disposal a **shuttle service called "AeroBus"** connecting Lisbon airport, the City centre and Cais do Sodré train station (Estoril / Cascais train lines). This service is available every day between 07h00 and 21h00, every 20 minutes – price per day **€ 2,50**.

◆ By Road

Arriving in Lisboa by road is a pleasant experience, as the visitor can enjoy the beautiful countryside along the way. The city has good road accesses and the most frequently used routes are: the A1 motorway, the 25th April Bridge, the new Vasco da Gama Bridge, and the CREL, the outer ring road for the Lisboa region.



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◆ By Rail

Scores of national and international trains arrive in Lisboa every day. In addition to Santa Apolónia terminal station, the city now has the new Gare do Oriente, which opened in 1998 adjacent to the [Parque das Nações](#). Both stations have direct bus or underground connections to the city centre.

◆ By Sea

The Port of Lisboa is the busiest port on the European Atlantic coast. It has three terminals for cruise ships: the Alcântara, Rocha de Conde d'Óbidos and the Santa Apolónia terminals. Lisboa is often a port of call for many cruise ships (coming from many different places). Furthermore, the city also has marinas for pleasure boats in the docks of Belém, Santo Amaro, Bom Sucesso. Alcântara and, most recently, the Olivais Docks.