



There are many beautiful sunsets here in Cyprus.



The 12<sup>th</sup> of November we took a trip to [the Avakas gorge](#). There is a deep canyon that is dug out of a stream / river.

We parked down by the sea, and walked in towards the gorge. We could have driven a long way, but the road was steep and narrow and bumpy, so we preferred to walk.



Here we are approaching the gorge.



At the end of the road there is a car park, and the trail starts here. Here is its sign.



The trail is at the start very wide and even.



The mountain sides are getting steeper.



All plants are protected, and they will grow what they want. This tree has a very cumbersome stature.



The mountains are also higher.



This is a [Carob Tree](#).



This is limestone or chalk.  
In English this type is called Marly Chalk.



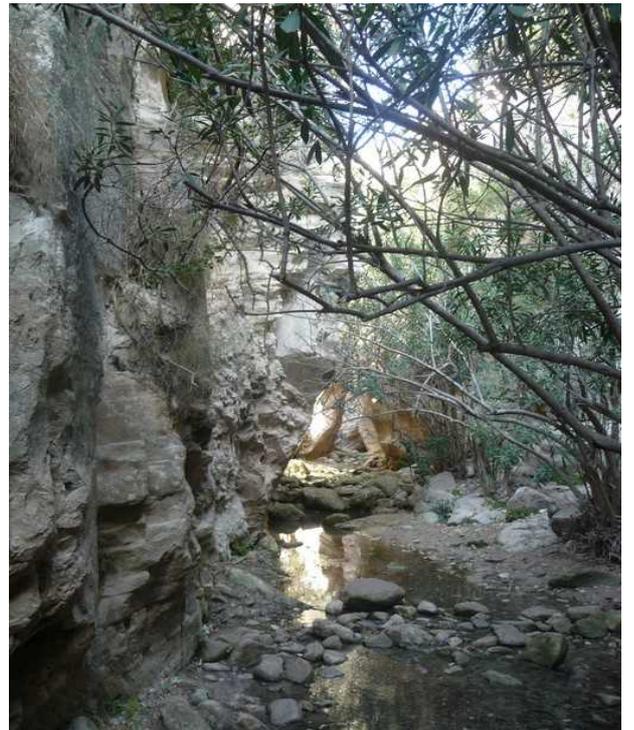
There is not much water in the creek now in the fall  
before the winter rains have come.

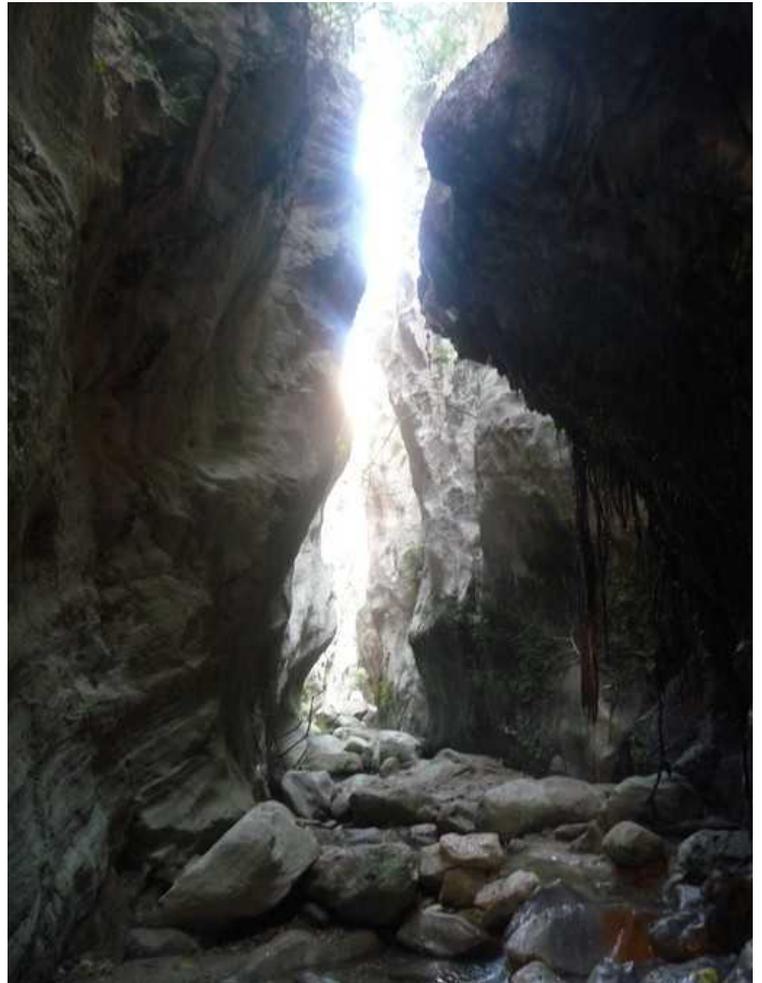
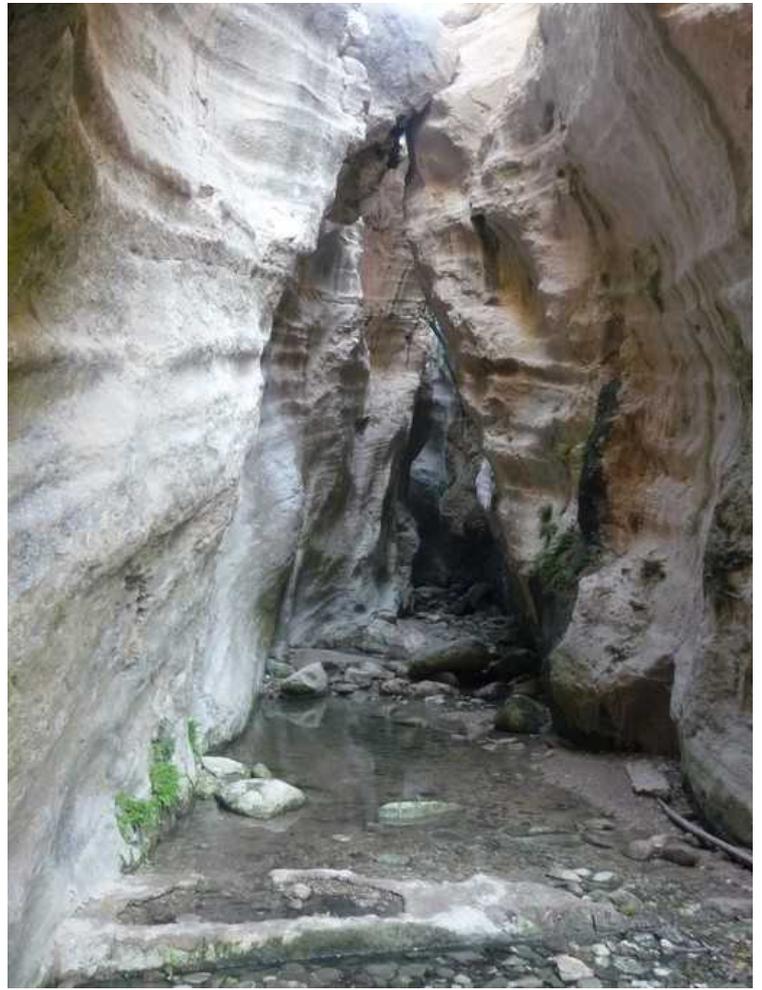


There is quite a lot of vegetation.

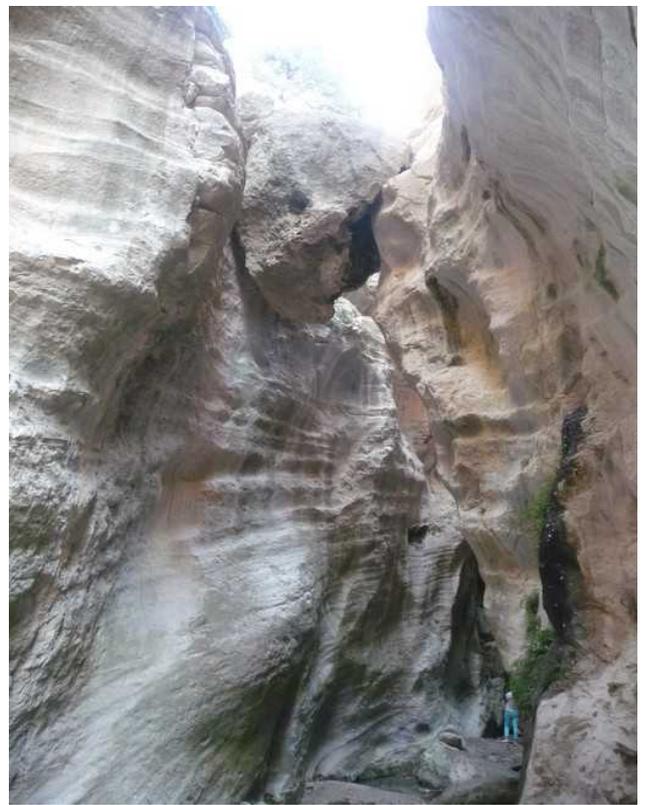


We got someone to take pictures of us.



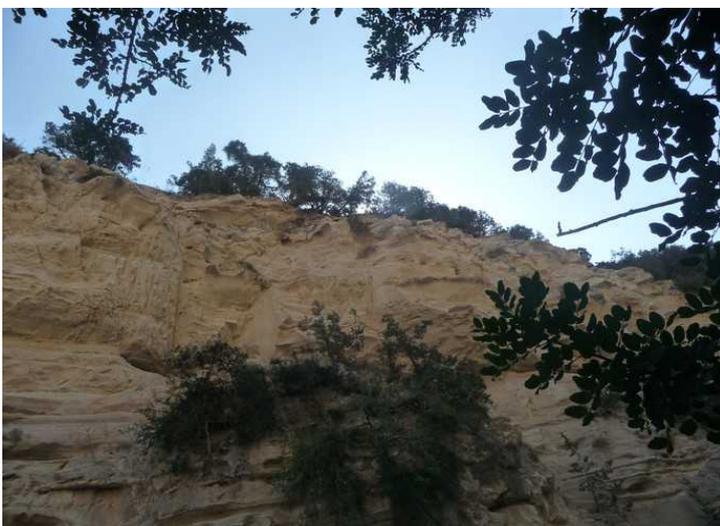


This is the narrowest point. There is not much water in the creek in the fall, but when the winter rains set in, it can be quite large. There are signs in several places that we go into the gorge at our own risk.



The same photographer took another picture of us.

This guy is looking for a bird called [wall creeper](#). It does not exist in Norway.



Here are a few videos from You Tube from the Varakas gorge:

[VIDEO 1](#)  
[VIDEO 2](#)

Various links:

[Infoside 1](#)  
[Infoside 2](#)  
[En fin side](#)

The wall creeper is supposed to be up in this cliff.



The 17<sup>th</sup> of November we drove up the hill above Peyia. There, we stopped at a picnic area, where there were a lot of people.



We first went into the woods until we came to the edge of a cliff, where we could see down to Peyia and away towards Paphos.



Here we see the easternmost area of Peyia. There were dark clouds on the horizon, and thunder rolled continuously.



This is the central area of Peyia.



This is the slopes just below.



There were many nice [pines](#) here. Think this is [Turkish pine](#).



At the picnic area in the [Pykni forest](#), it was nice prepared with benches, tables and barbecue areas. It was a large area, and there were a lot of people since it was a Sunday.

[Map of the area.](#)



More tables and benches.



Back in the apartment we can see up to where we had been earlier. We stood right under the mast in the middle of the picture.



The 20<sup>th</sup> of November we were back in the same area, but now on the other side of the main road.



We're come here to a valley in the plain.



I stand and look across to the other side where there are some goats.



There are steep slopes on the other side.



Nice cones.



There were goats on this side as well, but they went away as we approached.



Here we can see shelters for the goats on the other side of the valley.



An [European destroying angel](#).



The trees here have all sorts of shapes.



The 21<sup>st</sup> of November we took a trip down to Coral Bay to walk along the beach.



There are still people who bathe here, so the water was probably still at a usable temperature.



Here there were plenty of fallen leaves in the coastal zone.



View beyond the promontory situated between Coral Bay and Corallia Beach.



Here we are on the way up on the headland and looking back towards Coral Bay.



When we got up we could see the Corallia Beach.



Up on this promontory there was a museum with excavations of remains from the Bronze Age.



Here are remains of dwellings and fortifications.



Anne Berit stands in the middle of the history. The ruins date from the Bronze Age, about 1200 BC, when [Aegean](#) refugees established themselves here in Cyprus.



The area. There is a large hotel in the background.

The first excavations here were made in 1952, and later there was made systematic excavations in the years 1979-1985. During the excavations there were found traces of more ancient buildings from the copper age, which was between the Stone Age and the Bronze Age. The place was called [Maa-Palaiokastro](#).



It's a long way down to the sea.



Out on the promontory there is built a small exhibition hall. It is built into the ground with a copper roof over.



On display are some things that were found, and charts that tell about the development of this area.



One of the charts.



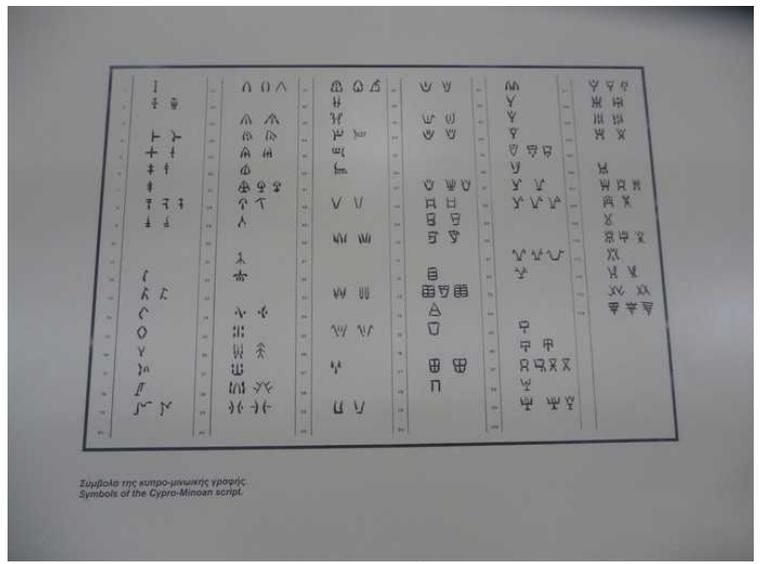
A burnt clay tablet with [Cypriot-Minoan characters](#). This script has not been deciphered yet.



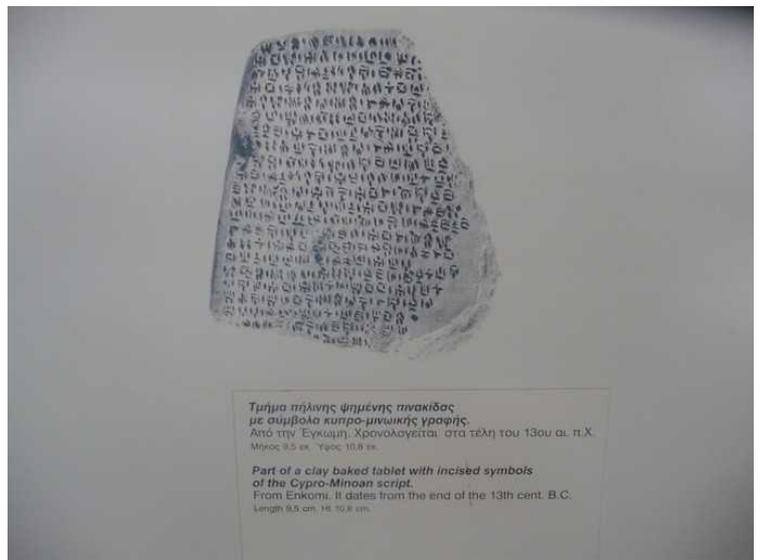
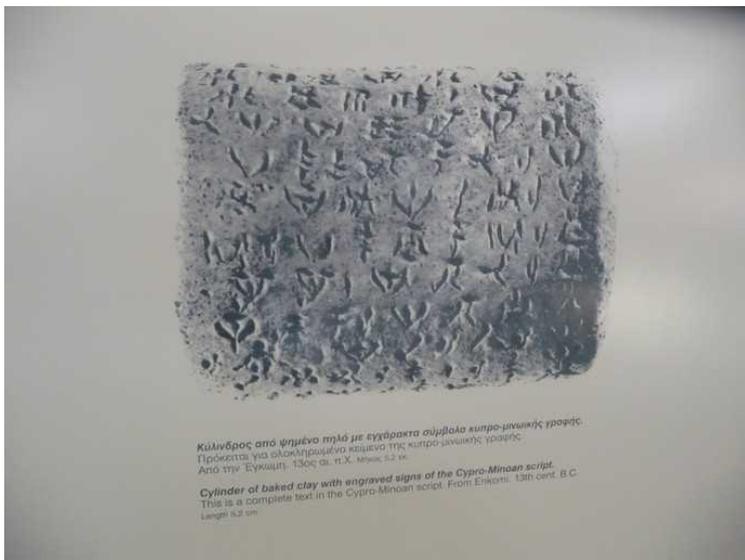
Map of the Mediterranean Sea.



Map of inner Mediterranean



A list of all the characters.

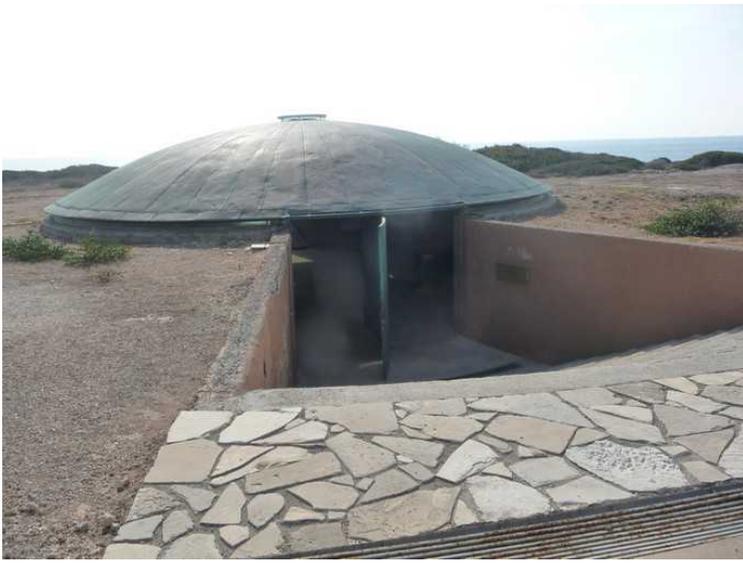


A clay jar and tablet with characters carved on.



This plate was located in the middle of the floor of the exhibition hall.

A map of the peninsula where the excavations are made.



The exhibition hall with the stairs down to it.



Here we have moved to Coralli Beach.



It is hot in the sun and people bathing and sunbathing, even if it is in late November.



This is “our” restaurant. It’s called Savvas Grill. We ate here every Friday, because there was live music, and they also have very good food. They are closed in December and January.



This musician entertained every Friday at Savvas Grill.

We recorded this [video](#).

[Video på Youtube.](#)  
[Review on tripadvisor.](#)  
[Review on Cyprus-Eating](#)



The 30<sup>th</sup> of November we drove down to Coralli Beach to walk along the coast, and then go back to the car. One of the first things we notice is this building.



Under the roof there is a ton of rocks on which there is written a last salute to dead people.



Here we look at Coralli Beach. Coral Bay is located behind the headland in the distance.



Below are the pictures from the stretch we went. It is a very rugged coastline with a mixture of lava stone and light limestone.







The 3<sup>rd</sup> of December we continued from where we stopped on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November. After a while we come to this ship that ran aground on 7 December 2011, and stranded on the rocks.

[Link 1](#)  
[Link 2](#)  
[Link3](#)

Just inside the wreck, there are some special formations in cliff the edges, which are called the "Sea Caves".

[Video 1 on Youtube](#)  
[Video 2 on Youtube](#)





Here lies Edro III.



This palm tree has been better.