

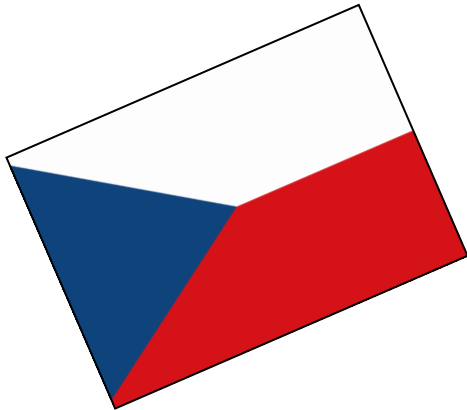
Czech Republic Guide



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Czech Republic Profile



Area: 30,450 square miles
Population: 10,177,300
Population density: 136/sq. mile
Capital: Praha/Prague(1,262,000 inhabitants)



Other important cities:

Brno (378,965)	Ostrava (299,622)
Plzen (167,302)	Liberec (102,005)

Geographical Profile

The Czech Republic's central European landscape is dominated by the Bohemian Massif, which rises to heights of 3,000 ft (900 m) above sea level. This ring of mountains encircles a large elevated basin, the Bohemian Plateau. The principal rivers are the Elbe and the Vltava.

Fauna & Flora

Czech Greenways have lots to offer to those who are interested in history, culture and architecture but the wildlife is as rich as the monuments. You will be travelling through two protected areas of great importance. The Lednice fishponds - Lednické rybníky are protected under the RAMSAR international treaty on wetlands; and the Palava Hills (Pálava) listed as an UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The former is known mainly for birds living on water or close to the water and the latter for rare alpine wildflowers, orchids and owls. You can meet the local environmentalists at the CHKO (Protected Landscape Area) Pálava office in Mikulov at Náměstí 27.

Beware of stinging nettles and their ever so slightly furry leaves with serrated edges. If you touch the leaves you will be stung and can get a painful rash on your skin. Stinging nettles are not fatal but the itching and pain when you get stung can be very unpleasant

Weather & Climate

The climate of the CR is continental in character with hot and dry summers and very cold winters. The Palava area is the warmest and driest region of the CR and is said to have a subtropical microclimate. May through to September is the best time for cycling and walking in the CR. May is perfect for birds and wildflowers. If you are coming in May you cannot miss the bright yellow fields of rape. Views of the sunflower fields in July are amazing too. By mid June the water in lakes is warm enough for swimming. Hot summer days often bring spectacular, evening thunderstorms. The Baroque Opera Festival is held the last weekend in August in Valtice Castle. Late September is the time of the grape harvest with many wine festivals and burčák – young wine is widely available.

Documentation

First of all, U.S. citizens only need a valid passport to travel to Czech Republic as long as their stay does not exceed 3 months. You are required to carry identification with you at all times when traveling in Czech Republic.

If you lose your passport, contact:

PRAGUE

United States Embassy

Trziste 15, 118 01 Prague 1,
Phone: (+420) 257 530 663
Fax (+420) 257 534 028

Canadian Embassy

Muchova 6 ,160 00 Prague 6
Phone: (+420) 27210 1800
Fax: (+420) 27210 1890

For other country residents, ask your government for information before departure. It is strongly recommended that you make two photocopies of your passport and other important documentation, including your list of phone numbers that Pure Adventures provides you in your pre-departure package, before leaving home. Leave one copy at home with family or friends, and keep another with you but separate from the actual documents.

Passport Regulations:

A visa is not required for a U.S. or Canadian citizen holding a valid passport unless he expects to stay in Europe more than 90 days and/or to study or seek employment. If, after entering the continent, the tourist decides he would like to stay more than 90 days, he can apply, once only, at any police station (for an extension of an additional 90 days. He will be asked to prove that he is a bona fide tourist with adequate means of support and that he does not request the extension for study or employment. As a rule, permission is granted immediately. Non-American citizens should check current visa requirements with the nearest local Consulate before departure.

Visas

Required by all except nationals who do not require a visa to visit a country, which is a signatory to the Schengen Agreement: includes: USA, Canada, all EU countries, among many others, check with your government.



Custom Regulations

Luggage is examined on entering and leaving Czech Republic. Free entry is allowed for personal effects: clothing (new and used), books, camping and household equipment, fishing tackle, 1 pair of skis, 2 tennis racquets, laptop, music device (iPod, MP3, etc.), baby carriage, 2 cameras with 10 rolls of film for each camera if not digital, 1 movie camera with 10 rolls of film, binoculars, personal jewelry, portable radio set (subject to a small license fee), 400 cigarettes and a quantity of cigars or pipe tobacco not exceeding 500 grams (1.1 lb).

All items mentioned above may be imported duty-free only on condition that they are for personal use and are not to be sold, given away or traded. A maximum of two bottles of wine and one bottle of hard liquor per person may be brought in duty-free. The bottles must not be opened. A maximum of 4.4 lbs. of coffee, 6.6 lbs. of sugar and 2.2 lbs. of cocoa are allowed duty-free.

Overseas tourists arriving in Czech Republic after visiting other countries are allowed to carry with them souvenirs purchased and their receipts.

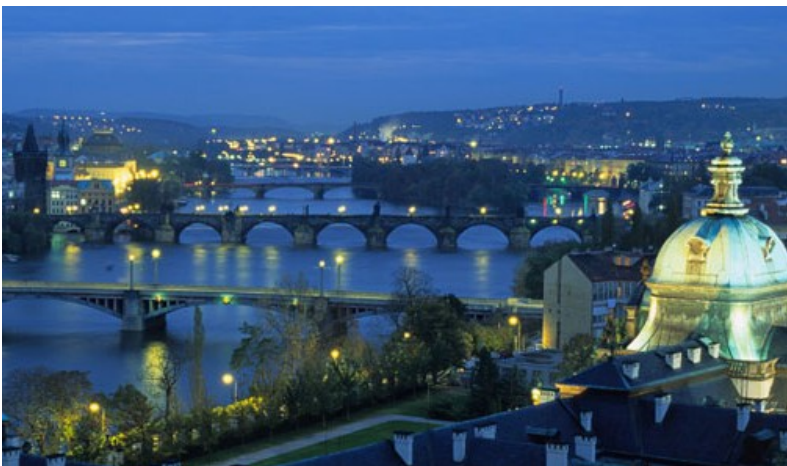
No vaccinations are required to enter Europe or to reenter the U.S. and Canada

Exports from Czech Republic

There are no restrictions on gifts purchased in Czech Republic except for antiques and works of art.

US Regulations on Purchases Abroad

Each U.S. tourist may bring back to the U.S. duty-free \$400 worth of goods purchased abroad. The goods must accompany the traveler. A flat rate of 10% is assessed on the next \$1,000 worth of goods purchased. Parcels containing gifts may be sent from abroad to the U.S. duty-free, providing the total value of such parcels received by one person, one day does not exceed \$50. Each package should be marked "Unsolicited Gift". The amount paid and the contents of the package should be declared.



Healthcare & Medical Assistance

The health-care system in the Czech Republic is in transition. For Czechs and those with Czech health insurance, medical care is free. The quality of health care in the Czech Republic is satisfactory in terms of world standards.

In the case of a true emergency, you should call for an ambulance. Dial 155 for service throughout the Czech Republic. No card or coin is needed for this number from any pay phone. If you don't speak Czech it would be a good idea to have someone who does act as an interpreter.

If you don't need an ambulance but need to get to the hospital, take a taxi to Na Homolce Hospital in Prague 5 or Nemocnice Motol in Prague 5. The foreigner's clinic there will be able to provide a physician who speaks English. If you don't have Czech health insurance, you will be charged for services.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Dial:

112 - European Emergency number
in English

155 - Ambulance

158 - Police

156 - Municipal Police

150 - Fire Department

176 - International Inquires

Medical Insurance

Czech Republic has no medical program covering U.S. and Canada citizens. Therefore, U.S. and Canadian tourists are advised to take out an insurance policy before traveling.

A number of privately funded clinics have opened which cater mostly to foreigners. Staff and physicians speak English and provide care based on Western-style models and charge Western-style fees. Private insurance may be accepted. There are also Western-trained doctors with private practices in Prague. The best way to find them is "word-of-mouth". They don't always accept insurance or credit cards.

REMEMBER! Though not mandatory, insurance is strongly suggested when traveling. Check with your own insurance company for best deal or Pure Adventures recommends Travel Guard. They can insure all different aspects of your trip! Credit cards can be useful insurance alternatives for rental cars. Also, double-check each insurance policy for lost or stolen luggage, airplane cancellation by airline, car rental (car rental companies offer their own insurance for an extra cost, though it is rarely the best).

Tax refund for purchases made in Czech Republic by non-resident visitors

According to the Czech laws, based on the European Community provisions, as a non-resident visitor, you can claim a refund for goods and services tax paid for goods intended for personal or familiar use purchased in Czech. For more information see:

Companies specializing in refunding sales tax

Premier Tax Free

www.premiertaxfree.com

Global Refund

www.globalrefund.com

Travelers Checks

Will shops in Czech Republic accept traveler's checks? In major Czech cities and tourist areas traveler checks are accepted. The rate of exchange is calculated on the daily rate of exchange shown on the newspapers.

Credit and Debit Cards

Can I use my Credit Card/Debit Card in Czech Republic? Most reputable establishments will accept major credit cards. Those establishments accepting credit cards will post the logos in their front windows, just as they do in the USA and Canada.



Banknotes: 1000, 500, 200, 100, 20



Coins: 5, 2, 1 Korun; 20, 10 Halero

The Koruna

The monetary currency is the Koruna. Even though Czech Republic has been a member of the European Union since 2004, it is not participating in the Euro Monetary system. The Koruna is divided as follows: bills of 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000 and 5000; coins of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50. **Once in Czech Republic, how do I convert my dollars in Korunas?** Tourists reaching Czech Republic without foreign currency can obtain Korunas through any bank, ATM machines, or exchange office at airports, and railway stations in the main cities. It is advisable to keep receipts of currency exchanged in case it is necessary to reconvert Euros back into dollars before leaving the country.

Banking Hours

Bank opening hours are generally 8 am - 5 pm in the small towns you will be visiting. There are other places where you can change money but they usually charge a high commission or give low exchange rate. In this case, we recommend you to carefully check the trading terms or consult the counter operator!

Are there ATMs in Czech Republic? Will I need to know Czech to use the ATMs?

Yes. There are many to be found in the large cities and even in small towns. The machines operate just as they do here; at the beginning of the transaction, it prompts the user for the preferred language. Using a credit card, or even better, a debit card or your local bank ATM card is very easy. One must first locate either the Visa, MasterCard, or Cirrus (listed on the ATM and on your card) to insure the card is usable on that particular unit. Those 3 are the two most popular and widespread banking systems in the world so they are the best to have. If you are unsure about the compatibility or the banking systems, contact your credit card company or local bank. After checking that the machine is compatible, simply withdraw money as you would at home. Of course, in Czech Republic the money will be dispensed as Korunas, but when you return home, your bank will have converted the Korunas into Dollars using the most beneficial exchange rate possible. Be careful though when using credit cards, as many banks are now charging foreign transaction fees, and large fees of 2.5% to 4% for cash advances which negate any advantage of using the ATM in the first place. One's best bet is to use your regular ATM card and simply withdraw money from your account just as you would do at your local bank.

Tipping

Tips are customary in Czech Republic, but not essential. The tradition of the tip remains impervious to change, even though cafe or restaurant prices now more and more often include both cover charge and service. When paying the bill, if it is paid in cash it is a matter of leaving a few coins from the change, When using a credit card, there are two possibilities: if the total on the credit card slip is the same as the bill, again leave some coins as a tip; but if the amount or the total are blank, simply round up the total to include the tip when signing the credit card slip.

Hotels

A service charge of 15% to 18% is added to hotel bills. When all-inclusive prices are quoted, the service charge is already included. It is customary to leave an additional tip even when the service charge is already included. Only as a guideline, and depending on the category of your hotel, the following tips are suggested:

- **chambermaid:** 2-4 Korunas a day
- **bellhop or porter:** 2-4 Korunas / bag
- **room service waiter:** 2 Korunas minimum more depending on amount of bill
- **valet service:** 2Korunas minimum

Safety Tips

- Use a secure method of transporting your money and documents. A money belt works great, you could also keep the paper money in "Ziploc bags" inside your money belt to avoid any damage by rain for example.
- If the belt does not appeal to you, try to use bags that can't be pulled easily from your shoulder – try a backpack for example. Nowadays, backpacks come in so many shapes, sizes and colors you will surely find one to your liking.
- Secure in the safe box of your hotel or in your suitcase locked: your passport, airplane tickets, train tickets, part of your money / traveler checks, etc...
- Only take with you what you need for the day: keep only a photocopy of your passport on you, 1 credit card, some traveler checks and some cash.
- Try to get used to the currency in a safe place like your hotel room and don't show a lot of cash in the street.
- Be careful when you withdraw cash at ATM machines, do not let anybody you don't know distract you

Phone

Public Telephones

Public telephones are available throughout Czech Republic. Either local or international calls require the use of a phone card which may be purchased at any newsstand, tobacco shop or "bar" coffee shop).

Cell Phones

Cellular coverage in Czech Republic is excellent. In Czech Republic, as in most countries in the world, the cell phone standard used is the GSM standard. If your current cell phone does not have this capability, you will need to either rent or purchase a cell phone that will work on the overseas networks. Your current cellular provider can give you what is known as a SIM card, which is the brain of the phone and you can easily slip into the GSM phone. This way, you will be able to retain your current phone number in the US or Canada. If your phone isn't equipped to work in Europe, you might want to rent a phone. **Don't forget that we provide a cell phone for emergencies (locked to reach our local number) only on this trip!!!**



Holidays & Miscellaneous

Offices and Shops are closed all Sundays in Czech Republic. Sometimes in major tourist areas the shops stay open, especially during high season.



Here is the list of National Public Holidays:

JANUARY 1 - New Year's Day & Founding of the Czech Republic (1993)

Easter Sunday (date varies)

Easter Monday (date varies)

MAY 1 - Labor Day

MAY 8 - Liberation Day

JULY 5 - Day of Cyril and Methodus - bearers of Christianity to the Slavs

JULY 6 - Martyrdom of Jan Hus (1415 - burned at the stake)

SEPTEMBER 28 - Day of Czech Statehood

OCTOBER 28 - Founding of the Czechoslovak State (1918)

NOVEMBER 17 - Fight for Freedom and Democracy Day, "Velvet Revolution" (1989)

DECEMBER 24 - Christmas Eve

DECEMBER 25 - Christmas Day

DECEMBER 26 - St Stephen's Day

Shopping

The opening hours of most shops from Monday to Friday are 8 or 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays mornings. Major retail stores (e.g. Tesco) and shopping centers are open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day including weekends, and some are open 24 hours a day. Some smaller shops may close for a lunch break, which is usually between noon and 1 p.m.

The most popular souvenirs are products of Czech skillful craftsman, in particular glass, porcelain, and ceramics. Throughout Prague will you see nicely decorated and illuminated shops with Bohemian glass and porcelain. There are also many shops with handmade ceramics in Prague, where you can also buy handmade clothes and fashion accessories. Another major treasure of the Czech Republic is the semi-precious Czech garnet (also known as Bohemian ruby).

Electrical Appliances

The electrical current in Czech is AC - the cycle is 50Hz 230 V. A tourist carrying electrical appliances to Czech Republic should have a transformer, preferably purchased before leaving your country. Plugs have round prongs, not flat, therefore an adapter plug is needed.

Laundry and Dry Cleaners

Most hotels have not laundry and dry cleaning facilities. There are some Laundromats in big cities like Prague, but it may be better to plan on having enough clothes for the tour, or to wash them in your room at night.



Pure Adventures Helpful Tips

#1. It is strongly recommended that you make 2 photocopies of your passport and other important documentation, including the list of phone numbers that Pure Adventures provides to you in your pre-departure package, before leaving home. Leave 1 copy at home with family or friends, and keep another with you, but separate from the actual documents.

#2. It is suggested, though not required, that passengers hold return or onward tickets and proof of financial means.



International flights require you to be at the airport 2 to 3 hours in advance of your flight. Also, for return flight, the airlines prefer that you confirm 72 hours in advance of your flight. This is not critical, but good information to ensure your preparations to meet your flight time.

Earplugs can be very useful, both on the plane and in a hotel at night. They are light and easy to carry. Every traveler should have some.

Time In terms of standard time zones, Czech is six hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time in the USA and Canada. Daylight saving time in Czech Republic goes into effect each year usually from the end of March to the middle of October.

When traveling to Central Europe from North America you will arrive the day after you left, generally in the morning. You will be somewhere between 6-9 hours ahead of North America. There are several methods to overcome the change and many suggestions. None may work for you, but trying to sleep on the plane will help you. Also, plenty of rest prior to departure will help. Upon arrival in Italy it will become difficult, as the first day goes on, to continue without sleep. If you cannot go on, take a short nap, with emphasis on short! Then go to bed early. Upon return, you will no doubt remain jet-lagged for a few days. You will arrive home (if you travel to North America) in the evening on the same day you left Europe

Airports

Even though Prague (Vaclav Havel Airport) is the main airport in Czech Republic, there are other international airports depending on where you're coming from: Brno, Karlovy Vary, Ostrava, Pardubice, Uherske Hradiste.

There are also 57 airports operating domestic flights, but all of them very small, a lot of them not open to the public, but kept for military or private use.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO USE ONLY OFFICIAL TAXIS WHICH ARE EASILY IDENTIFIABLE. IGNORE OFFERS FROM DRIVERS OF PRIVATE CARS WHO OFTEN LOITER AROUND AIRPORTS AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

Extra charges: Night service supplement between 10pm and 6am . Sunday and holiday supplement Luggage (per item). For taxi trips outside the city boundaries, fares will be based on distance.

Highways and Roads: Maps, Routes and Tolls

The road network in the Czech Republic consists of 729km (455 miles) of highways, 370km (231 miles) of “speed roads” (similar to motorways) and 5,828km (3642 miles) of first class roads. There are also close to 50,000km (31,250 miles) of secondary roads.. Some of which you’ll bike on!

There are no toll booths in the Czech Republic, instead drivers are required to purchase a special motorway sticker before using the country’s high-speed roads. If you plan on renting a car and driving on highways, please make sure you have the appropriate sticker.

Driving License Regulations

U.S. and Canadian driving licenses are valid in Czech Republic but the license must be accompanied by a translation or an international license (check your local AAA in USA or CAA in Canada).

Traffic Tips

Speed limits are fixed at 50 km (31 miles) per hour in urban areas, 90 km (56 miles) per hour on secondary and local roads, and 130 km (80 miles) per hour on highways, with penalties for violation in proportion to the amount of the excess. On highways no U-turns are permitted and stopping is permitted only in emergency parking areas or parking lanes.

Problems of alcohol connected with driving are covered by a special law, which declares that there is NO tolerance of alcohol while driving. If you are caught driving with even a small amount of alcohol in your system, you will be liable to an immediate fine or criminal proceedings.

You can park on most streets on the right side only. Finding parking in Prague’s streets is a challenge and cars are frequently subject to break-ins. Whenever possible, use a guarded parking lot. In Prague, you can also park at an “automat” or meter. Park for a maximum of 6 hours.

Gasoline

Gas stations provide leaded and unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel. Unleaded 95 or 98 super gasoline are known as “natural.” Large gas stations located near highways are often open 24 hours and accept credit cards. Be sure to gas up before you get into Prague, as it’s not always easy to find a station when you need one.

Prague Transportation

Prague has one of the best public transportation systems in Europe. The metro, trams and buses are used by two-thirds of Prague’s population and cover the majority of the city and outskirts. Especially the metro makes getting around town a breeze since it enables you to cover long distances in a matter of minutes. If you can’t continue to your destination on foot, you’ll be able to catch a tram or bus from near the subway station. To move around town, we recommend using public transport over driving or taking a taxi. The traffic situation in the city center has become pretty bad in the past decade and not many good things can be said about Prague taxi drivers either. If you do need to drive or take a cab.

Airport arrival: Taking a taxi is probably the most convenient way to get to your destination after a long flight. However, it’s also the most expensive and we strongly recommend hiring a legitimate taxi at the airport (AAA Taxi, Profitaxi, Citytaxi or RadioTaxi) to avoid being ripped off.

Otherwise, using the Prague airport transfer services CEDAZ may be a better option. The white vans leave from outside the Arrivals terminal. Most drivers should speak English, and the vans run every 30 minutes from 5:30am to 9:30pm from the airport to the city center (V Celnici Street, 50m from Republic Square)

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

The Czech Republic, however small, is a country with a rich and eventful history. People have been living here for centuries, cultivating their land, working and creating things, which still command our respect today. The people, who inhabited the Czech Lands, and who included Czechs, Germans, Jews, as well as Italian stonemasons and stuccoworkers, French tradesman and deserters of Napoleon's army, have all left behind hundreds of chateaux, castles and monasteries, and even entire towns that are regarded as works of art.

Historic Centre of Prague

Built between the 11th and 18th centuries, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and the New Town speak of the great architectural and cultural influence enjoyed by this city since the Middle Ages. The many magnificent monuments, such as Hradcani Castle, St Vitus Cathedral, Charles Bridge and numerous churches and palaces.

Kutná Hora

Kutná Hora developed as a result of the exploitation of the silver mines. In the 14th century it became a royal city endowed with monuments that symbolized its prosperity. The Church of St Barbara, a jewel of the late Gothic period, and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec, which was restored in line with the Baroque taste of the early 18th century, were to influence the architecture of central Europe. These masterpieces today form part of a well-preserved medieval urban fabric with some particularly fine private dwellings.

Historic Centre of Telč

The houses in Telč, which stands on a hilltop, were originally built of wood. After a fire in the late 14th century, the town was rebuilt in stone, surrounded by walls and further strengthened by a network of artificial ponds. The town's Gothic castle was reconstructed in High Gothic style in the late 15th century.



Holašovice Historical Village Reservation

Holašovice is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a traditional central European village. It has a large number of outstanding 18th- and 19th-century vernacular buildings in a style known as 'South Bohemian folk Baroque', and preserves a ground plan dating from the Middle Ages.

Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč

Třebíč is the town of uncommon religious sights, the most famous of which is the Romanesque-Gothic Basilica of St. Procope. The abbot cathedral was originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but after being damaged during the wars, it had been used for secular purposes for more than two centuries. After its renovation the Church has been using it again. Among the most precious parts of the basilica there is the crypt with a more than seven hundred years old timbering of the ceiling, the presbytery vaulted by the cross stone vault, the rose window in the eastern part of the apse and the northern portal, which is a unique piece of stone work. Architect Kamil Hilbert created the recent look of the basilica interior in the years 1924-1935

Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc

This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument specific to central Europe. In the characteristic regional style known as Olomouc Baroque and rising to a height of 35 m, it is decorated with many fine religious sculptures, the work of the distinguished Moravian artist Ondrej Zahner.

Litomyšl Castle

In the small town of Litomyšl, the aristocratic family of Pernštejn had a mediaeval castle remodeled into a Renaissance chateau the second half of the 16th century. The chateau is an exceptional example of an original Italian arcaded structure which was adapted for the Czech environment. It is a fine illustration of an aristocratic residence built during mediaeval Renaissance, with later developments under the influence of new styles. The town of Litomyšl is also the birthplace of the great Czech composer Bedřich Smetana; an annual music festival (Smetana's Litomyšl) bears his name.



Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž

Kromeriz stands on the site of an earlier ford across the River Morava, at the foot of the Chriby mountain range which dominates the central part of Moravia. The gardens and castle of Kromeriz are an exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a European Baroque princely residence and its gardens.

Historic Centre of Český Krumlov

Situated on the banks of the Vltava river, the town was built around a 13th-century castle with Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque elements. It is an outstanding example of a small central European medieval town whose architectural heritage has remained intact thanks to its peaceful evolution over more than five centuries.

This picturesque town lies in a deep, meandering valley of the Vltava river in the very South of Bohemia. Its golden age came about during the rule of the Lords of Rožmberk (1302-1602), who made their residence there. At that time, Krumlov was a point of contact between the Czech interior, the Austrian/German Danube region, and Northern Italy. The Italian Renaissance greatly influenced the appearance of the town and its castle.

Tugendhat Villa in Brno

The Villa Tugendhat in Brno - Černá Pole is the very first monument of modern architecture in the Czech Republic and only the fourth worldwide which has received the prestigious UNESCO designation. The building is named after Fritz Tugendhat, owner of a Brno textile factory, who had this jewel of interwar functionalist architecture built for his family. The glass-fronted villa set on a grassy slope was designed by famous German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in 1928. Mies was able to utilize exquisite materials and modern technologies of the early 20th century. The villa's steel frame, with floor-to-ceiling windows and slim chrome-plated pillars carrying the weight of the individual floors, made it possible to visually integrate the hall with the garden into a single whole. The building was equipped with furniture designed by the architect himself, and was heated and cooled by an air-conditioning system. The villa was built between 1929 and 1930. It is currently owned by the City of Brno, which made it accessible to the public. The Villa Tugendhat is described by architecture scholars as a breakthrough work of modern architecture in the international context.

Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (town of Žďár nad Sázavou)

This pilgrimage church, built in honour of St John of Nepomuk, stands at Zelená Hora, not far from Žďár nad Sázavou in Moravia. Constructed at the beginning of the 18th century on a star-shaped plan, it is the most unusual work by the great architect Jan Blážík, whose highly original style falls between neo-Gothic and Baroque.



Czech/German Language

Helpful Phrases:

Good Morning	Dobré ráno / Guten morgen	The bill please	Zaplatím, Účet prosím / Die Rechnung bitte.
Good Day	Dobrý den / Guten tag	Do you have?	Máte / Haben sie?
Good Evening	Dobrý večer / Guten abend	Cathedral	Katedrála, Chrám / Kathedrale, Dom
Good Night	Dobrou noc / Guten nacht	Castle	Hrad, Zámek / Schloss
Goodbye	Na shledanou / Auf weidersein	Entrance	Vchod / Eingang
Please	Prosím / Bitte	Exit	Východ / Ausgang
Thank you	Děkuji Vám / Danke	Gate	Brána / Tor
Thanks	Díky / Danke	Chapel	Kaple / Kapelle
Yes	Ano / Ja	Church	Kostel / Kirche
No	Ne / Nein	Town hall	Radnice / Rathaus
OK	Dobře / Gut	Cemetery	Hřbitov / Friedhof
How much is it?	Kolik to stojí? / Was kostet?	Mountain	Hora / Berg
How are you?	Jak se maš? / Wie geht's?	Lake	Jezero / See
My name is...	Jmenuji se... / Ich heisse...	Forest	Les / Wald
Nice to meet you	Těší mě / Angenehm	Bridge	Most / Brücke
You are welcome	Není zač / Bitte	Park	Park / Park
Open	Otevřeno / Geöffnet	Can you help me?	Můžete mi pomoct? / Können Sie mir helfen
Closed	Zavřeno / Geschlossen	Where is/are...?	Kde je/jsou...? / Wo ist/sind?
With	S / Mit	I don't understand	Nerozumím / Ich verstehe nicht
Without	Bez / Ohne	How are you?	Jak se máte? / Wie Sie sind?
Pharmacy	Lékárna / Apotheke	Pardon?	Prosím? / Entschuldigung?
Post Office	Pošta / Post	Excuse me/forgive me	Promiňte / Entschuldigen Sie bitte
Toilets	Zachod / Toiletten		
Doctor	Doktor, Lékař / Doktor		
Hospital	Nemocnice / Krankenhaus		
Police	Policie / Polizei		
Bank	Banka / Bank		
Postage stamps	Známky / Briefmarke		
Today	Dnes / Heute		

Days of the Week:

Monday	Pondělí / Montag
Tuesday	Úterý / Dienstag
Wednesday	Středa / Mittwoch
Thursday	Čtvrtek / Donnerstag
Friday	Pátek / Freitag
Saturday	Sobota / Samstag
Sunday	Neděle / Sonnet

Numbers:

1	Jeden, Jedna, Jedno / Ein, Eine
2	Dva, Dvě / Zwei
3	Tři / Drei
4	Čtyři / Vier
5	Pět / Fünf
6	Šest / Sechs
7	Sedm / Sieben
8	Osm / Acht