



Explore Azerbaijan with us

Azerbaijan Adventures

A woman with light-colored hair, wearing a patterned button-down shirt, is sitting in front of a stone wall. Bright orange and yellow flames are rising around her, partially obscuring her face and shirt. The background is a textured stone wall.

AZERBAIJAN

THE LAND OF WIND & FIRE

Azerbaijan is widely considered neither Europe nor Asia, it's a nexus of ancient historical empires, but also a 'new' nation rapidly transforming itself with a super-charged gust of petrospending. The historical, cultural and natural heritage of Azerbaijan attracts visitors from all over the world. Untouched nature, mineral springs, the world's only oil field treatment - naphthalene, a unique ancient architecture, unique culture, cuisine, and more contribute to the formation in Azerbaijan of all types of tourism: business, sport, medical, cognitive, hunting, exotic, beach and even gastronomic.



UKRAINE

KAZAKHSTAN

MOLDOVA

ARMENIA

GEORGIA

GEORGIA

ARMENIA

AZERBAIJAN

UZBEKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

TURKEY

TURKMENISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

CYPRUS

LEBANON

IRAQ

IRAN

AFGHANISTAN

ISRAEL

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PAKISTAN

EGYPT

KUWAIT

BAHRAIN

QATAR

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INDIA

SAUDI ARABIA

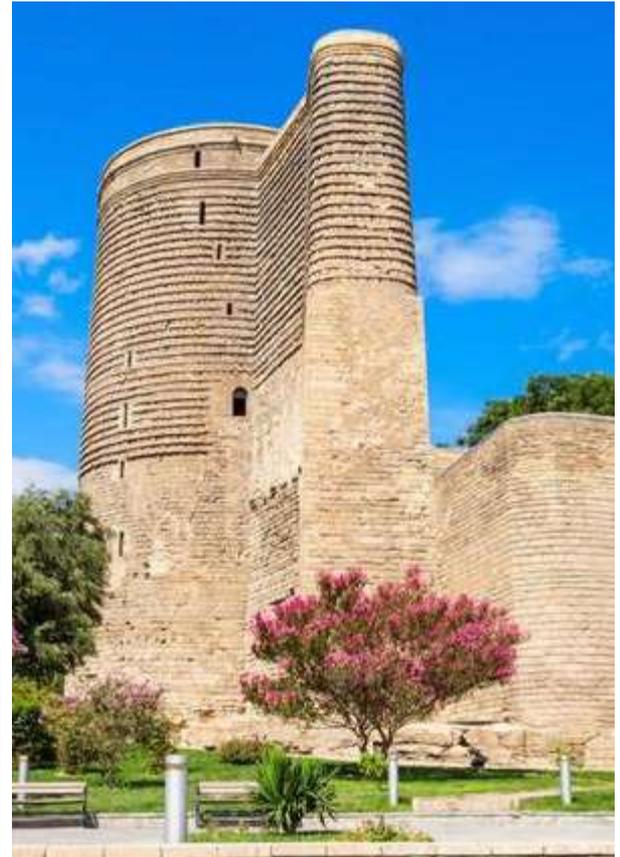
OMAN

BAKU

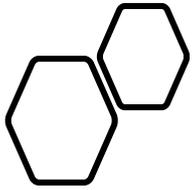
CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN



Azerbaijan's capital, Baku is the largest scientific, cultural and industrial centre. At its heart, the UNESCO-listed Old City (ancient part of Baku) lies within a strikingly crenelated arc of well protected fortress walls. Around this are elegantly illuminated stone mansions and pedestrianized tree-lined streets where you will find many exclusive boutiques. In the last decade, numerous towers have flourished, replacing tatty old Soviet apartment blocks. Some of the deluxe new builds are jaw-dropping masterpieces. The city of Baku is full of surprises for tourists even though it may not appear so at first. The country's history is interesting and describes the reason why the diversity exists in Azerbaijan today.



ATTRACTIONS IN BAKU



FLAME TOWERS

Flame Towers is a trio of skyscrapers in Baku, Azerbaijan, the height of the tallest tower is 182 m. Towers representing flames symbolize fire as a sign of Ahura Mazda in Zoroastrianism by Azerbaijanis and Azerbaijan as a birthplace for the prophet Zoroaster

- The three towers of the Flame Towers complex cover an area of 234,500m² and serve different purposes. Each of the towers function as residential, hotel and office space, respectively.
- The building, located in the north, is the hotel tower operated by Fairmont Hotels & Resorts It is 160m tall and includes 299 guest rooms and 19 service rooms spread over 31 floors.



NIZAMI STREET

Nizami Street is a large pedestrian and shopping street in downtown Baku, Azerbaijan, named after classical poet Nizami Ganjavi. The street's history could be traced back to Baku's town-planning project of 1864. The street runs through the city's downtown from west to east. Nizami Street is home to various outlets, from banks to fashion stores and is one of the most expensive streets in the world.



FOUNTAIN SQUARE

Fountain square is a public square in downtown Baku. The square is a public gathering place, especially after business hours and during the weekend. It is an attractive tourist destination with many boutiques, restaurants, shops, hotels and passage. It starts from the Istiglaliyyat Street and walls of the Icheri Sheher and stretches through Nizami Street, also called in popular culture as the Torgovaya street running parallel to Baku Boulevard.



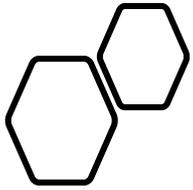


HEYDAR ALIYEV CENTER



- The Heydar Aliyev Center is a 57,500 m² building complex in Baku, Azerbaijan designed by Iraqi-British architect Zaha Hadid and noted for its distinctive architecture and flowing, curved style that eschews sharp angles.
- The center is named after Heydar Aliyev, the first secretary of Soviet Azerbaijan from 1969 to 1982, and president of Azerbaijan Republic from October 1993 to October 2003

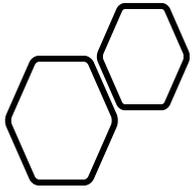




HIGHLAND PARK

Highland Park / Alley of Martyrs: formerly The Kirov Park, is a cemetery and memorial in Baku, Azerbaijan dedicated to those killed by the Soviet Army during Black January and later to those killed in Nagorno-Karabakh War. It is located on a hill in the south of the city and offers views of the Caspian Sea

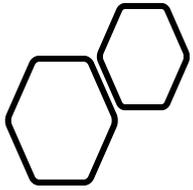




CRYSTAL HALL

Baku Crystal Hall is an indoor arena in Baku, Azerbaijan. Located on the coast of Baku near National Flag Square, construction of the arena began in August 2011 and finished in April 2012—in time for it to host its first major event, the 2012 edition of the Eurovision Song Contest





BAKU TV TOWER

Baku TV Tower - built in 1996, is a free-standing concrete telecommunications tower in Baku, Azerbaijan. With a height of 310 meters (1017 ft), it is the tallest structure in Azerbaijan and the tallest reinforced concrete building in Caucasus. The tower has become one of the most prominent landmarks of Baku, often in the establishing shot of films set in the city.





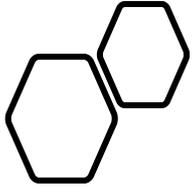
CARPET MUSEUM

- Carpet Museum - treasury of the Azerbaijan National Culture. The collection, compiled by the National Carpet Museum, celebrates the treasures of Azerbaijani craftsmanship. Exhibited items include world's largest collection of Azerbaijani carpets, traditional clothing, jewelry, shoes and copper goods like plates, jugs, mugs and samovars

Baku Eye

Baku Ferris Wheel, also known as the Baku Eye and Devil's Wheel, is a Ferris wheel on Baku Boulevard in the Seaside National Park of Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. The wheel was built by the Dutch company Dutch Wheels. It was opened on 10 March 2014 by the Azerbaijani president Ilham Aliyev and opened to the public two days later. The wheel is 60 meters tall and has 30 cabins, each holding eight people. It makes a complete turn in 30 to 40 minutes. The cabinets of the Ferris Wheel are equipped with conditioners. Small monitors have been set up so that passengers can spend their time entertaining. There are totally 30 cabinets which are intended for 8 people each. 2 of them are VIP cabinets which are for 4 people. The doors of the attraction are opened and closed in a centralized manner in order to ensure safety. At the same time, with this purpose all the cabinets are covered with transparent glass constructions. There are special ladders for each cabinet, which is designed to facilitate the evacuation of passengers in the case of any malfunction in the attraction.





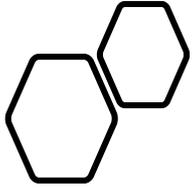
BAKU OLD CITY

The Old City is in the southern part of Baku and is part of the Sabayil neighborhood. It backs directly onto the Bulvar, the park and promenade that runs along the Caspian Sea.

The Icheri sheher (*içəri Şəhər*, literally 'Inner City'), is separated from the rest of Baku by a long, curved wall. In the past, there were two main gates, but now there are several openings where pedestrians and cars can pass through.

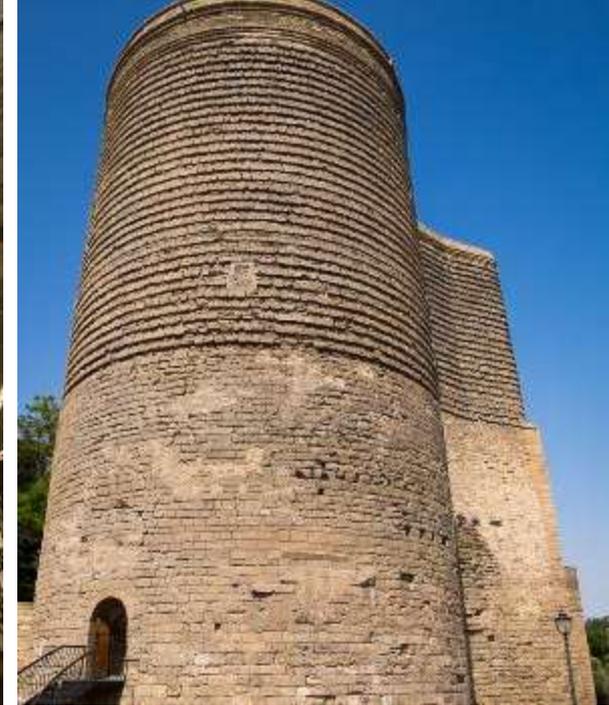
The oldest part of Baku, the Old City was first settled some time between the 7th and 12th centuries. This is when most of the major landmarks, including the Palace and Maiden Tower, were erected. People have always lived, worked, studied and prayed within the Baku Old City walls.

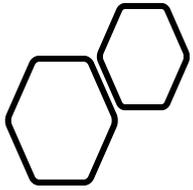




MAIDEN TOWER

The Maiden Tower is 97 feet tall and 54 feet in diameter at the base, which narrows gradually moving upward. The truncated cone shape, thickness of the walls, and deep foundations are likely responsible for the longevity of the tower. Inside the Maiden Tower is a museum dedicated to the history of the city of Baku. For a fee, you can climb to the top of the tower, which offers excellent views of the city and the bay.

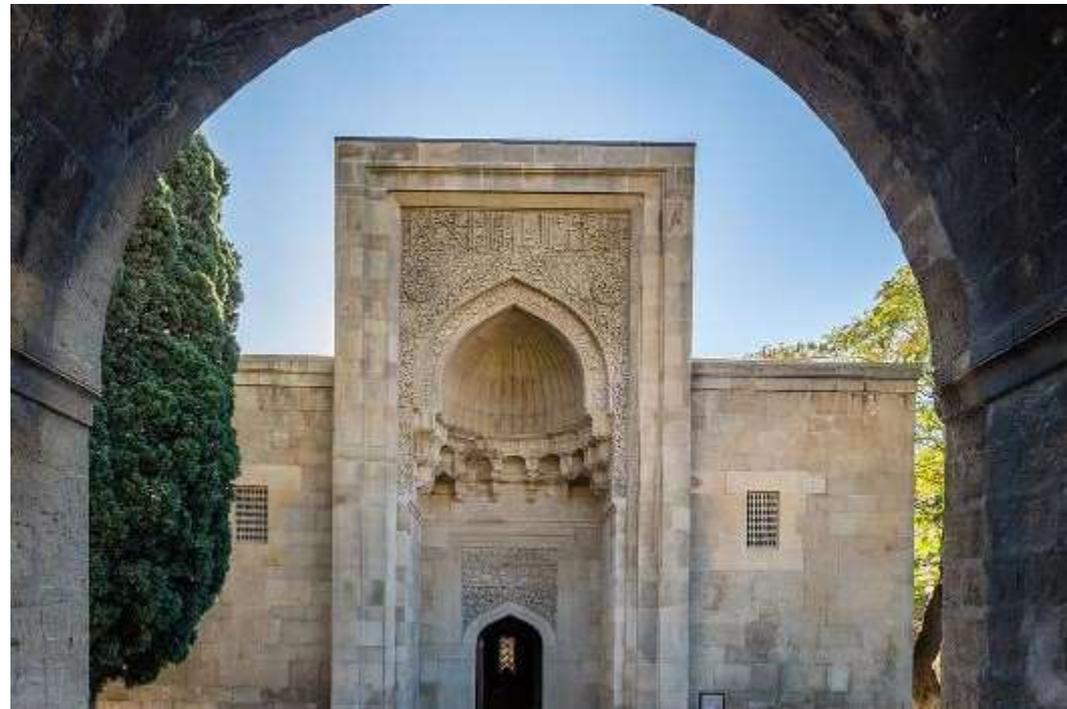


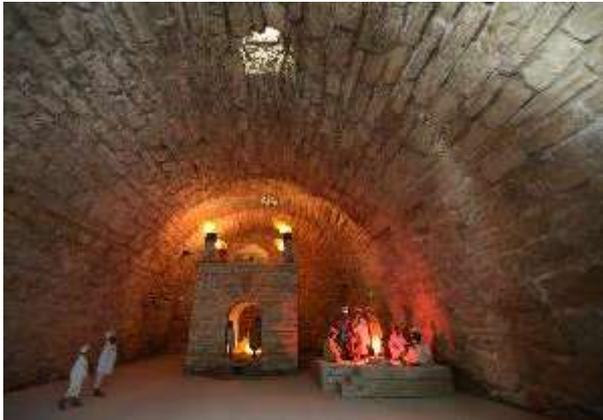


SHIRVANSHAH PALACE

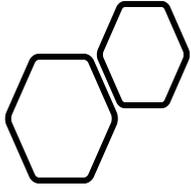
The Palace of the Shirvanshah is a 15th-century palace built by the Shirvanshahs and described by UNESCO as "one of the pearls of Azerbaijan's architecture". It is located inside the Inner City of Baku and together with Maiden Tower forms an ensemble of historic monuments inscribed under the UNESCO World Heritage List of Historical Monuments.

The complex contains the main building of the palace, Divanhane, the burial-vaults, the shah's mosque with a minaret, Seyid Yahya Bakuvi's mausoleum (the so-called "mausoleum of the dervish"), south of the palace, a portal in the east, Murad's gate, a reservoir and the remnants of a bath house. Earlier, there was an ancient mosque, next to the mausoleum.





ATTRACTIONS NEAR BAKU



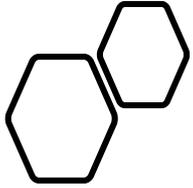
ATESHGAH FIRE TEMPLE

Fire Temple is also known as the Temple of Eternal fire – Ateshgah. The place is well familiar across the different countries of the world. Originally it is located 30KM from the center of City Baku in the Surakhany Suburb.

It is well familiar due to the unique phenomenon of nature which is the burning of the natural gas. This temple consists of many natural gas burning outlets. In this phenomenon, the gas from the earth crust comes out of the surface of the earth and when it contacts with the oxygen it lights up. The present look of the temple was constructed back in the 17th and 18th century. And originally built by the Hindu community related to the Baku Sikhs.

The history of the Fire Temple Baku is very interesting and even longer. In the ancient time, that place was the Holy Place of Zoroastrians which use to worship the fire. This inextinguishable fire holds a mystical significance for them and that's why they came here to worship fire.





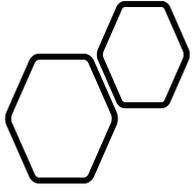
YANARDAG THE BURNING MOUNTAIN

Yanardag is a natural gas fire which blazes continuously on a hillside on the Absheron Peninsula on the Caspian Sea near Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Flames jet into the air 3 meters from a thin, porous sandstone layer. Administratively, Yanardag belongs to Absheron District of Azerbaijan.

Yanardag flame burns steadily, as it involves a steady seep of gas from the subsurface. It is claimed that the Yanardag flame was only noted when accidentally lit by a shepherd in the 1950s.

On the territory of Yanardag, State Historical-Cultural and Natural Reserve was established by the Presidential decree dated 2 May 2007 which operates under the control of State Tourism Agency of Azerbaijan. After major overhaul between 2017-2019, Yanardag Museum and Yanardag Cromlech Stone Exhibition were launched in the area of the Reserve. In the first millennium BCE, the fire played a role in the Zoroastrian religion, as the link between humans and the supernatural spheres

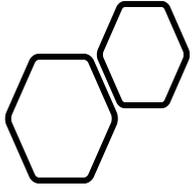




GOBUSTAN ROCK ART

Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape covers three areas of a plateau of rocky boulders rising out of the semi-desert of central Azerbaijan, with an outstanding collection of more than 6,000 rock engravings bearing testimony to 40,000 years of rock art. The site also features the remains of inhabited caves, settlements and burials, all reflecting an intensive human use by the inhabitants of the area during the wet period that followed the last Ice Age, from the Upper Paleolithic to the Middle Ages. The site, which covers an area of 537 ha, is part of the larger protected Gobustan Reservation.

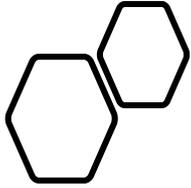




Mud volcanoes

Azerbaijan has the most mud volcanoes of any country, spread broadly across the country. 350 of the 800 volcanoes of the world are in the Azerbaijani Republic. Local people call them “pilpila”, “gaynacha” and “bozdag” alongside its geographical name – mud volcanoes.





SHAHDAG

Mountain resort

Shahdag Mountain Resort is named after Mount Shahdag (4243 m. above the sea level), a mountain peak of the Greater Caucasus range, located 29 km from Gusar city, Azerbaijan. The Shahdag Mountain resort - a tourism complex, is the first and largest ski resort in Azerbaijan. The Distance from Baku is 200 Kms.

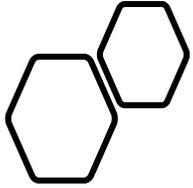
The resort offers a comprehensive range of accommodation and services, world-class skiing facilities at a breathtaking 2,500 meters above sea level, and recreational and cultural experiences. The complex includes four high-class hotels built in line with European standards and 20 different restaurants, 4 different Spas, Conference Centers

- **Winter Activities:** Skiing, Snow Boarding, Snow Tubing, Ski Lift, Snow Mobile, Children Park, Paint Ball, Adventure Park, Horse Riding
- **Summer Activities:** Chair Lifts, Bob Karts, Tandem Paragliding Flights, Mountain Segway, Mountain Bikes, Children Quad, ZIP Line, Adventure Park, Horse Riding



SHAHDAG MOUNTAIN RESORT





Gabala Ski resort

Gabala (Azerbaijani: Qəbələ, also known as Qabala) is a city in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the capital of the Qabala Rayon. Before the city was known as Kutkashen, but after the Republic of Azerbaijan's independence the town was renamed in honor of the much older city of Gabala, the former capital of Caucasian Albania, the archaeological site of which is about 20 km southwest.

Gabala is a tourist destination due to the combination of its spring climate, mountainous landscape, and diverse fauna. Natural climatic conditions of the region create opportunities for the development of both summer and winter tourism in the region. The northern side of Gabala belongs to the southern slopes of the Greater Caucasus mountain range, the central part to Alazan-Haftaran valley, the southern part to Ajinohur upland. Furthermore, the highest mountain peak of the republic- Mount Bazarduzu (4466 meters) is situated in this region.

Also located in Gabala is Yeddi Gozel Waterfall. The name means 'seven beauties' due to the seven stages of the falls but also reflecting a classic Nizami Ganjavi story.

The city contains "Gabaland" amusement park, an ice-skating rink and a Greek-style theatre, built especially for outside concerts. Gabala is also home to the Tufandag Ski Complex, rated the best ski resort in Azerbaijan and one of the foremost in the Caucasus. The complex serves up to 3,000 people a day.



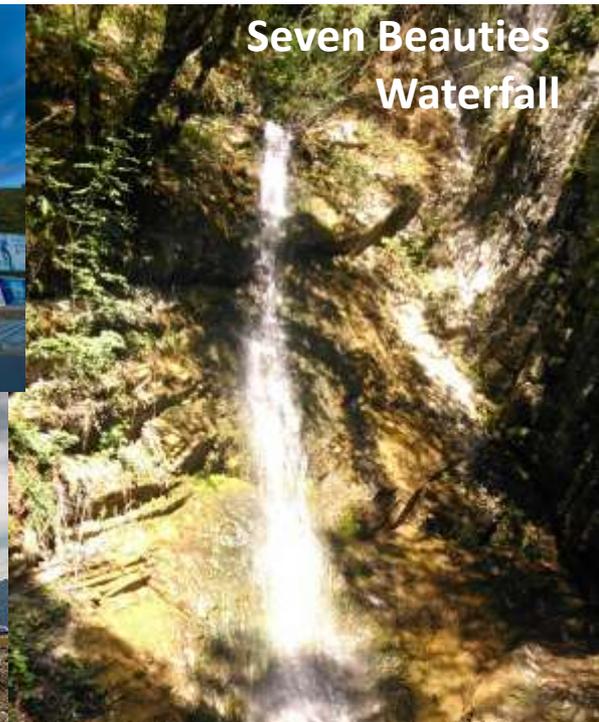
ACTIVITIES IN GABALA



Nohur Lake



Gabalaland



Seven Beauties Waterfall



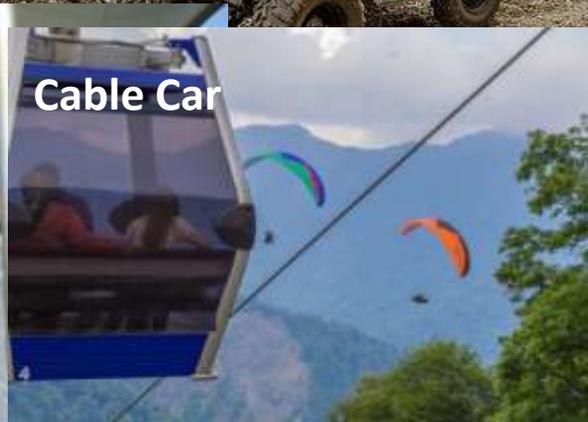
Skiing & Snowboarding



ATV Quad Bikes



Shooting Club



Cable Car



Naftalan Oil SPA

UEFA EUROPE LEAGUE



INTERNATIONAL SPORTS IN AZERBAIJAN



FORMULA 1 RACING

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN HOTELS





LOCAL HOTELS





BUDGET HOTELS





INDIAN RESTAURANTS IN BAKU



NIGHT LIFE IN BAKU

Shopping in Baku



IMPORTANT FACTS

- **Capital – Baku**
- **Official Language - Azeri**
- **Government - Republic, Unitary state, Presidential system**
- **Independence – 18-Oct-91**
- **Currency – Azerbaijan Manat (AZN)**
- **Time Zone - GMT + 4**
- **Calling Code - +994**





How to Get There?

BY AIR

The main International Airport is Heydar Aliyev International Airport in Baku is served by many international airlines like British Airlines, Turkish Airlines, Air Astana, Emirates, Aeroflot, Lufthansa, Qatar Airways and Uzbekistan Airways. All Flights generally have 1 stop.

BY ROAD

You can cross the border of Azerbaijan with Russia, Georgia, Iran and Turkey by personal vehicle or Public Buses. International passenger services depart from the Baku International Bus Terminal, located close to the city limits and easily accessible by bus and metro.

BY RAIL

Azerbaijan has railway connections to a number of Post-Soviet cities. You can travel to Baku and back by train from such cities as Tbilisi, Makhachkala, Moscow, Tyumen, Rostov, Kharkov etc

Document Required

- Scan Copy of Applicant's Passport

About Visa

- Visa : Electronic Visa
- Stay : Up to 30 Days
- Validity: Single Entry 90 Days
- Processing Time: 3-4 Working Days.
- Visa Fees: \$ 30 Per Person



CLIMATE

The climate of Azerbaijan can be described as continental influenced climate with warm summer and very cold, dry winters. The Sheki Zakataly region lies just south of the mountains and has quite different conditions than the northern regions, with less rain, warmer summers and a bit milder winters.

The best time to visit Azerbaijan is during spring (**March-June**) when the weather is warm, and the foliage is in full bloom. The summer months (**July-September**) can be oppressively hot and humid, particularly in the capital, Baku, but they are also the best months to go hiking in the mountains.



Explore Azerbaijan with us

Azerbaijan Adventures

thank
you.