

## INTRODUCTION

## FACTFILE

Full Country Name : Germany  
 Area : 357,021 sq km  
 (137,847 sq mi)  
 Population : 81,7 Million  
 Capital City : Berlin  
 Language : German  
 Religion : Christian  
 Government : Federal Parliamentary  
 Republic  
 GDP : US\$ 2,918 trillion  
 GDP per head : US\$ 35.539  
 Annual growth: 1,6% (Due to  
 Recession)  
 Inflation : 2,7 %

## VISAS & CUSTOMS

If Depending on your nationality, you could need a visa when coming to Germany. Be aware of that the rules and regulations change quite often, we give you the most common categories.

Nationalities that don't need a visa for any purpose:

EU citizens and those of Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein. After three months in Germany you are required to get a residence permit.

The following countries require a visa;

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus (see also White Russia), Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, British Virgin Islands, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (Democratic People's Republic), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia,

Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Midway Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Korea, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Pitcairn, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and , Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa, White Russia (see also Belarus), Yemen, Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro), Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe

If your country isn't listed you do not need a visa to enter Germany.

## DOCUMENTS

Please make sure that you have all the necessary travel documents ready before you leave your country.

### PASSPORT

In many countries you'll be required to have a passport valid for 6 months starting from the entry date. If you are

## BEFORE YOU GO

While it's your own choice and responsibility regarding what type of clothing, belongings, luggage, bags and other items to take with you, we try to share our experiences with you to help you have a comfortable journey in Germany.

### ESSENTIALS

Before you leave your country, we recommend you to make sure you have the followings with you :

- ü Passport
- ü Airline or transportation ticket
- ü Tour voucher
- ü Insurance policy
- ü Visas (if necessary)
- ü Label on your travel bag
- ü Pre-departure information
- ü Money (cash and/or travellers cheques)
- ü Credit card

### PACKING

Please remember that the airline baggage allowance is 20 kilos and you should not pack more than you can comfortably carry.

#### traveltalk traveltip

When packing, the golden rule is : decide how many clothes you want to take, halve the amount and that's how much you'll need.

We also recommend you to bring a frame backpack or a suitcase. In addition to your main bag, you'll need to have a smaller day pack and a money belt.

What about the souvenirs ? Make sure that you leave some space for souvenirs in your luggage. There are a wide range of fantastic things to buy in the Middle East and in Mediterranean countries, not only for your mates, but also for yourself !

We have also compiled a list of things that you might need on the tour:

Useful equipment : Water bottle with strap, torch and batteries, international adapter, travel alarm, playing cards, walkman or mp3 player, discs, laundry detergent.

Toiletries : Towels, soap, toothbrushes, talcum powder, razors, deodorant, tampons, sunscreens, contact lenses (bring enough extra pairs and solution), glasses (and a copy of your prescription in case you need emergency replacements), sunglass, sun cream, a roll of toilet paper, hygienic wet wipes.

First-aid kit : Bandages, pain reliever, antibiotic cream, a thermometer, moleskin, decongestant, insect repellent, burn ointment, personal medicine.

Others : Converters and adapters, camera, films, flash, batteries, money belt and additional belongings that you think will be useful during your journey.

### LEFT OR LOST LUGGAGE

If you discover upon arrival that your luggage is missing, or has arrived incomplete, you should report this immediately to the information desk in the baggage hall. The staff will be able to tell you what the procedures are for reclaiming your luggage and advise you on any forms that may need to be filled in and stamped. The airport staff should also be able to explain what will happen next and when you should expect your luggage.

If you experience any problems in dealing with airport officials, your tour leader will be happy to assist you. Please remember that lost luggage is a matter between you and the airline /airport authority and the recovery of your luggage is your own responsibility and at your own expense.

#### traveltalk traveltip

It's vital to take a photocopy of the important pages of your passport (pages of personal data, passport number, visas etc) and keep these copies separate from your passport.

holding a passport with less than 6 month's validity or a few pages remaining, we suggest you to apply for a new one before you depart.

### VISA

Check your visa when it's issued to ensure that it contains the correct figures. Please bear in mind that a visa does not guarantee you enter a country as the final decision will be given by the authorities at the immigration.

### TOUR VOUCHER

When you book a trip, you'll be provided with a tour voucher showing the details of your tour. You'll need to hand over this voucher to your tour leader to join the tour. The tour leader reserves the right to refuse serving any passenger failing to provide the tour voucher. If you have booked extra services like pre- and post tour accommodation and transfer, please make sure that these services are also shown on your tour voucher.

### FLIGHT TICKET / CONFIRMATION

Do not forget to check your name, surname, flight details and other necessary information placed on your flight ticket/confirmation voucher at least 3 days before you leave your country.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Please also note that you can call the following numbers in case of emergency : 0090 544 522 54 74 0090 542 779 04 34 or (Head office).

**traveltalk** traveltip

If you're taking a taxi to your hotel or around the city, close your ears to the common claims of taxi drivers telling newly arrived travellers that their hotel has closed down, full or poor and that they know a better hotel etc... Just insist on being taken to your hotel and once you arrive, go to the reception desk if you need further assistance.

## ARRIVAL HOSTEL IN MUNICH

Please find below the address details of your arrival hostel :

Jugendherberge München-Park

Miesingstr. 4  
81379 München  
phone +49 89 7857677-0  
fax +49 89 7857677-66

Web:

<http://www.jugendherberge.de/jh/bayern/muenchen-park/>

## GUIDE MEETING

Please note that your guide will meet and brief you about the next days of your tour at the arrival at 06:30 pm

## SERVICES INCLUDED

- Hostel accommodation
- Breakfasts
- Services of experienced tour leaders
- Oktoberfest t-shirt
- Welcome Party

## SERVICES NOT INCLUDED

The tour price does not cover the following:

- Any flights,
- Insurance,
- Any meals not stated in the itinerary,
- Drinks,
- Items of a personal nature tips,
- Visa fee,
- Entrance fees to the sights and museums,
- Other services not stated in the service included section,
- Optional activities and excursions.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

It is recommended to all passengers travelling on Travel Talk tours to have personal insurance to cover all medical and repatriation costs. Please take your insurance policy with you.

Bottled water is readily available throughout your tour and we recommend that you purchase this rather than drink the local tap water. While the local water is usually heavily chlorinated and safe many people find they get upset stomachs after drinking these supplies.

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, as you might block the pipes.

### traveltalk traveltip

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.

## City of Munich

Munich is the capital city of Bavaria, Germany. It is located on the River Isar north of the Bavarian Alps. Munich is the third largest city in Germany, after Berlin and Hamburg. There are approximately 1.35 million people living within city limits, while the (including the urban areas of Augsburg, Ingolstadt, Rosenheim and Landshut) is home to over 5 million people.

The city's is "München mag Dich" (Munich Loves You). Before 2006, it was "Weltstadt mit Herz" (Cosmopolitan city with a heart). Its native name, München, is derived from the word Mönche, meaning "monks". The city's name derives from the monks of the Benedictine order who founded the city, hence the monk depicted on the flag. Black and gold—the colors of the coat of arms—have been the city's official colors since the time of the Holy Roman Empire.

Munich is not the only location within Bavaria known as "München". Three such locations exist: the one which is known as "Munich"; another which is northeast of the city of Regensburg, and also, a town north of the city of Bamberg.

### Climate

Munich has a temperate climate, strongly modified by the proximity of the Alps. The city's altitude and proximity to the northern edge of the Alps mean that precipitation is rather high. Rain storms often come violently and unexpectedly. The range of temperature between day and night or summer and winter can be extreme. A warm downwind from the Alps can change the temperatures completely within a few hours, even in the winter.

Winters last from December to March. Munich experiences rather cold winters, but heavy rainfall is rarely seen in the winter. The coldest month is January with an average temperature of  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $30^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Snow cover is seen for at least a couple of weeks during winter. Summers in Munich city are fairly warm with average maximum of  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $73^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) in the hottest month of July. The summers last from May until September.

## TEMPERATURES

Month	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
Record high °C	36	35	30	26
(°F)	(97)	(95)	(86)	(79)
Average high °C	23	22	19	14
(°F)	(73)	(72)	(66)	(57)
Average low °C	12	12	9	5
(°F)	(54)	(54)	(48)	(41)
Record low °C	4	4	0	-6
(°F)	(39)	(39)	(32)	(21)
mm (inches)	108	104	72	52
	(4,25)	(4,09)	(2,83)	(2,05)

## Markets

The is Munich's most popular market for fresh food and delicatessen. A very old feature of Munich's Fasching (carnival) is the dance of the Marktfrauen (market women) of the Viktualienmarkt in comical costumes.

The is held three times a year on the square around Mariahilf church and is one of Munich's oldest markets, well known for its hardware, tat and antiques.

Three weeks before Christmas the opens at Marienplatz and other squares in the city, selling Christmas goods.

## NIGHTLIFE

Nightlife in Munich is thriving with over 6,000 licensed establishments in the city, especially in , which is still the main quarter for students and artists. Some notable establishments are: the touristy Hofbräuhaus, one of the oldest breweries in Munich, located in the city centre near Tal; Kultfabrik (formerly known as Kunstpark Ost) and Optimolwerke, former industrial areas converted to host many different discos and pubs; Munich's gay quarter is in Isarvorstadt, surrounding the Staatstheater am Gärtnerplatz, also known as the Glockenbachviertel.

## Transportation

### Munich International Airport

Franz Josef Strauss Int. Airport (IATA: MUC, ICAO : EDDM) is Germany's second largest airport, after , with about 34 million passengers a year, and lies some 30 km (18,6 mi) north east of the city centre. The airport can be reached by suburban train lines S8 from the east and S1 from the west part of the city. From the Hauptbahnhof (main railway station), the journey takes 40– 45 minutes. A (called ) which was to have run at speeds of up to 400 km/h (248,55 mph) from the central station to the airport in a travel time of 10 minutes had been approved but was cancelled in March 2008 because of cost escalation. Supporters of the transrapid project founded the organization in 2007.

The airport began operations in 1992, replacing the former main airport, the (active 1939–1992).

### Public transportation

For its urban population of 2.6 million people, Munich and its closest suburbs have one of the most comprehensive and punctual systems in the world, incorporating the , the , trams and buses. The system is supervised by the (Münchener Verkehrs- und Tarifverbund ). The is the oldest existing public transportation system in the city, which has been in operation since 1876. Munich also has an extensive network of bus lines.

The main railway station is , in the city centre, and there are two smaller main line stations at , in the west of the city, and in the east. All three are connected to the public transport system and serve as transportation hubs.

stop at Munich-Pasing and Munich-Hauptbahnhof only. and trains to destinations east of Munich also stop at Munich East. Since 28 May 2006 Munich has been connected to via by the 300 km/h (186 mph) line.

The trade fair is held every two years at the Neue Messe München (Messe München International).

### Individual transportation

Munich is an integral part of the network of southern Germany. Motorways from (W), , and (N), and (E), and (SE), (S) and (SW) terminate at Munich, allowing direct access to the different parts of Germany, Austria and Italy. However, traffic in and around Munich is often heavy. Traffic jams are commonplace during rush hour and at the beginning and end of major holidays in Germany.

Cycling is recognized as a good alternative to motorised transport and the growing number of is widely used throughout the year. A modern is available in the central area of Munich that is surrounded by the beltway.

## HISTORY OF OKTOBERFEST

### ELECTRICITY

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

### ACCOMMODATION

If you are travelling on your own, you will be allocated a twin or triple with other group members of the same gender.

Jugendherberge München-Park

Miesingstr. 4  
81379 München  
phone +49 89 7857677-0  
fax +49 89 7857677-66

### TOUR LEADER

Your Tour Leader's role is to ensure that all aspects of the trip run smoothly. He/she will share their local knowledge, advise you on how to fill your free time and coordinate the day to day running of the tour. If you have any problems on the tour, please let your Tour Leader know so that steps can be taken out put it right.

Oktoberfest is a 16-days festival held each year in Munich, Germany, running from late September to early October. It is one of the most famous events in Germany and the world's largest fair, with some six million people attending every year, and is an important part of Bavarian culture. Other cities across the world also hold Oktoberfest celebrations, modeled after the Munich event.

The Munich Oktoberfest, traditionally, takes place during the sixteen days up to and including the first Sunday in October. In 1994, the schedule was modified in response to German reunification so that if the first Sunday in October falls on the 1st or 2nd, then the festival will go on until October 3 (German Unity Day). Thus, the festival is now 17 days when the 1st Sunday is October 2 and 18 days when it is October 1. The festival is held on an area named the Theresienwiese (field, or meadow, of Therese), often called d' Wiesn for short.

Visitors also eat huge amounts of traditional hearty fare such as Hendl (chicken), Schweinsbraten (roast pork), Haxn (knuckle of pork), Steckerlfisch (grilled fish on a stick), Würstl (sausages) along with Brezn (Pretzel), Knödeln (potato or bread dumplings), Kaasspotzn (cheese noodles), Reiberdatschi (potato pancakes), Sauerkraut or Rotkraut (red cabbage) along with such Bavarian delicacies as Obatzda (a fatty, spiced cheese-butter concoction) and Weisswurst (a white sausage).

The original "Oktoberfest" occurred in Munich, on October 18, 1810: For the commemoration of their marriage, Crown Prince Ludwig (later King Ludwig I) and Princess Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen (namesake of the Theresienwiese festival grounds) organized a great horse race (the marriage took place on October 12; the horse race on October 17 — therefore, there are different dates named as being the first Oktoberfest).

#### First hundred years

In the year 1811, the Oktoberfest was cancelled because Bavaria was involved in the Napoleonic war. In 1816, carnival booths appeared; the main prizes were silver, porcelain, and jewellery. The founding citizens of Munich assumed responsibility for festival management in 1819, and it was agreed that the Oktoberfest would become an annual event. Later, it was lengthened and the date pushed forward, the reason being that the end of September in Bavaria often has very good weather. The high temperature in the first week of Oktoberfest nears 19°C which stimulates the thirst of the visitors. However, today the last week of Oktoberfest is still in October. To honor the marriage of King Ludwig I and Therese of Bavaria, a parade took place for the first time in 1835. Since 1850, this has become a yearly event and an important component of the Oktoberfest. 8,000 people — mostly from Bavaria — in traditional costumes walk from Maximilian Street, through the centre of Munich, to the Oktoberfest. The march is led by the Münchner Kindl.

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Since 1850, the statue of Bavaria has watched the Oktoberfest. This worldly Bavarian patron was first sketched by Leo von Klenze in a classic style and Ludwig Michael Schwanthaler romanticized and "Germanized" the draft; it was constructed by Johann Baptist Stiglmaier and Ferdinand von Miller.

In 1853, the Bavarian Ruhmeshalle was finished. In 1854, 3,000 residents of Munich succumbed to an epidemic of cholera, so the festival was cancelled. Also, in the year 1866, there was no Oktoberfest as Bavaria fought in the Austro-Prussian War. In 1870, the Franco-Prussian war was the reason for cancellation of the festival. In 1873, the festival was once more cancelled due to a cholera epidemic. In 1880, the electric light illuminated over 400 booths and tents. In 1881, booths selling bratwursts opened. Beer was first served in glass mugs in 1892. At the end of the 19th century, a re-organization took place. Until then, there were games of skittles, large dance floors, and trees for climbing in the beer booths. They wanted more room for guests and musicians. The booths became beer halls.

In 1887, the Entry of the Oktoberfest Staff and Breweries took place for the first time. This event showcases the splendidly decorated horse teams of the breweries and the bands that play in the festival tents. This event always takes place on the first Saturday of the Oktoberfest and symbolizes the official prelude to the Oktoberfest celebration. In the year 1910, Oktoberfest celebrated its 100th birthday. 120,000 liters (211, 17 UK Pints) of beer were poured. In 1913, the Bräurosl was founded, which was the largest Oktoberfest beer tent of all time, with room for about 12,000 guests. Since 1950, there has been a traditional festival opening: A twelve gun salute and the tapping of the first keg of Oktoberfest beer at 12:00 by the incumbent Mayor of Munich with the cry "O'zapft is!" ("It's tapped!" in the Austro-Bavarian language) opens the Oktoberfest. The Mayor then gives the first beer to the Minister-President of the State of Bavaria. The first mayor to tap the keg was Thomas Wimmer. By 1960, the Oktoberfest had turned into an enormous world-famous festival. After this foreigners began to picture Germans as wearing the Sennerhut, Lederhosen, and the girls in Dirndl. Horse races ended in 1960.

#### Modern Festival

There are many problems every year with young people, who overestimate their ability to handle large amounts of alcohol. Many pass out due to drunkenness. These especially drunk patrons are often called "Bierleichen" (German for "beer corpses"). For them as well as for the general medical treatment of visitors the Bavarian branch of German Red Cross operates an aid facility and provides emergency medical care on the festival grounds, staffed with around 100 volunteer medics and doctors per day.

They serve together with special detachments of Munich police, fire department and other municipal authorities in the service center at the Behördenhof (authorities' court), a large building specially built for the Oktoberfest at the east side of the Theresienwiese, just behind the tents. There is also a place for lost & found children, a lost property office, a security point for women and other public services.

To keep the Oktoberfest, and especially the beer tents, friendly for older people and families, the concept of the "quiet Oktoberfest" was developed in 2005. Until 6:00 PM, the tents only play quiet music, for example traditional wind music. Only after that will Schlager and pop music be played, which has led to more violence in earlier years. The music played in the afternoon is limited to 85 decibels. With these measures, the organizers of the Oktoberfest were able to curb the over-the-top party mentality and preserve the traditional beer tent atmosphere. Since 2005 the last traveling Enterprise ride of Germany - called Mondlift - is back on the Oktoberfest.

Starting in 2008, a new Bavarian law intended to ban smoking in all enclosed spaces that are open to the public, even at the Oktoberfest. Because of problems enforcing the anti-smoking law in the big tents there was an exception for the Oktoberfest 2008, although the sale of tobacco was not allowed. After heavy losses in the 2008 local elections with the smoke ban being a big issue in debates, the state's ruling party meanwhile implemented special exemptions to beer tents and small pubs. So, smoking in the tents is still legal, but the tents usually have non-smoking areas. The sale of tobacco in the tents is legal now, but it's abandoned by agreement.

## Size

The Oktoberfest is known as the Largest Volksfest (People's Fair) in the World. In 1999 there were six and a half million visitors to the 42 hectare Theresienwiese. 72% of the people are from Bavaria. 15% of visitors come from foreign countries like the surrounding EU-countries and other non-European countries including the United States, Canada, India, Japan, Brazil and Australia.

Besides the Oktoberfest, there are other public festivals that take place at the same location, in April/May: The Munich Frühlingsfest (Spring Festival) and Winter Tollwood in December with 650,000 visitors.

After the Oktoberfest the next people fairs in size in Germany are the Cranger Kirmes in Herne (Wanne-Eickel) (the largest fair in Northrhine-Westphalia) with 4.7 million visitors, the Rheinkirmes in Düsseldorf (called Largest Fair on the Rhine) and the Freimarkt in Bremen (the oldest fair in Germany, held since 1035, and the biggest fair in Northern Germany) with about 4 million visitors per year each, followed by the Cannstatter Volksfest in Stuttgart with about 3 million visitors each year and the "Schützenfest Hannover", the world's largest marksmen's Fun Fair in Hanover with about 2 million visitors per year.

## Price of a Maß

One of the biggest talking points among citizens of Munich in the lead-up to the Oktoberfest each year is how much a liter of beer will cost.

Officially stated price ranges:

- 2005 : € 6.65 - € 7.10
- 2006 : € 6.95 - € 7.50
- 2007 : € 7.30 - € 7.90
- 2008 : € 8.00 - € 8.30
- 2009 : € 8.30 - € 8.60

## Local beers brewed in Munich

Munich is famous for its breweries and the Weißbier (or Weizenbier, wheat beer) is a specialty from Bavaria. Helles with its translucent gold color is the most popular Munich beer today, although it's not very old (only introduced in 1895). Helles and Pils have almost ousted the Munich Dark Beer (Dunkles), which gets its dark colour from burnt malt, the most popular beer in Munich within the 19th century. Starkbier is the strongest Munich beer, containing 6–9 percent alcohol. It is dark amber and has a heavy malty taste. It is available and popular during the Lenten Starkbierzeit (strong beer season), which begins on or before St. Joseph's Day (March 19). There are around 20 major beer gardens, with four of the most famous and popular being located in the Englischer Garten and the largest one in the Hirschgarten.

- Augustiner Bräu
- Hacker-Pschorr
- Hofbräu
- Löwenbräu
- Paulaner
- Spaten-Franziskaner-Bräu

## GENERAL INFO FOR OKTOBERFEST

The first Oktoberfest was not really a festival at all, but the public celebration of the wedding of Crown Prince Luitpold I and Princess Theresa of Bavaria on October 17, 1810. Held on a large meadow in Munich, the party featured a horse race, beer, food, music and dancing.

Anniversary celebrations continued each year, usually starting in late September and ending in the first week of October. Oktoberfests have been held in Munich for almost 200 years (with the exception of wartime). As immigrants from Germany came to North America, smaller Oktoberfests sprouted up in their communities.

Now, it's Munich vs. Cincinnati, vying for the title of the world's largest Oktoberfest. In Munich, close to a million people show up to consume 10 million pints of beer, some 750,000 spit-roasted chickens, and more than 800,000 wursts and sausages. (Sadly, traditional oom-pah bands are slowly being replaced by taped music—one disgruntled festgoer complained about hearing "La Macarena" more than 200 times during last year's fest in Munich).

Oktoberfest is not only an event; it is also a style of beer. The traditional style guidelines describe an amber-gold lager, robust at 5.2 to 6 percent alcohol by volume (ABV), bottom-fermented and lagered for at least a month, with pronounced malt flavors from Vienna malts, usually accented by the German noble hops such as Hallertau and Tettnang. An Oktoberfest is brewed very much like the reddish-amber Marzen beer that was served at the Crown Prince's wedding in 1810. Before the revolution in brewing caused by refrigeration, Marzen beers were brewed in March, lagered or cold-stored in caves for 10-12 weeks, and ready to drink by the late summer or early fall.

Only six Munich breweries are allowed to serve beer at Oktoberfest – Löwenbräu, Spaten, Augustiner, Hofbräu, Paulaner and Hacker-Pschorr.

What goes best with an Oktoberfest? If a stein is in one hand, the other usually holds a wurst or sausage. At the Munich Oktoberfest, the food is served in gargantuan portions: haunches of oxen and whole chickens are spit-roasted, and myriad sausages are steamed and served with sauerkraut and onions. American sausage-makers, such as Usingers of Milwaukee, Gerhard's of Napa, Bruce Aidells of San Leandro, Bradley Ogden Sausages by Saag's of San Francisco, and Amy's of New York, all make flavorful sausages—beef, chicken, pork or veal—often flavored with fresh herbs and seasonings—that complement the breadly, malty notes of an Oktoberfest beer.

#### Theft of beer mugs

It is strictly forbidden to steal beer mugs, although they can be purchased in the tents as souvenirs. Visitors are warned to keep the receipt, because the police actively look for stolen mugs even away from the fest area. Often when police catch someone stealing a beer mug, they are fined 50 Euros.

#### OPENING HOURS 2011

##### Opening

Saturday, September 18, 2010  
12.00 noon " It's tapped! "  
"O´zapft is!"

##### Drinking hours

Opening day 10.00 noon - 10.30 pm  
(between 10 and 12 am only non-alcoholic beverages and small snacks)  
Weekdays 10.00 am - 10.30 pm  
Saturday, Sunday & holiday 09.00 am - 10.30 pm

Daily closing hour 11.30 pm  
"Käfers Wiesnschänke" and "Weinzelt"  
open until 1.00 am, last drinks at 12.15 am

##### Opening hours of stalls

Opening day 10.00 noon - 12.00 midnight  
Monday - Thursday 10 am - 11.30 pm  
Friday 10.00 am – 12.00 midnight  
Saturday an 2nd October 9 am - midnight  
Sunday and 3rd October 9 am - 11.30 pm

#### Fairground attractions & sideshows

Opening day 12.00 noon - 12.00 midnight  
Monday - Thursday 10 am - 11.30 pm  
Friday 10.00 am – 12.00 midnight  
Saturday and 2nd October 10 am - midnight  
Sunday and 3rd October 10 am - 11.30 pm

#### Family days with reduced prices

Tuesday, September 21, 2010 12.00 noon - 6.00 pm  
Tuesday, September 28, 2010 12.00 noon - 6.00 pm

#### Noon- Wiesn

Monday - Friday 10.00 am - 15.00 pm

#### End of Oktoberfest

Sunday, October 3, 2010 11.30 pm  
" Aus is! "

## The festive programme of events for the Oktoberfest

Grand entry of the Oktoberfest landlords and breweries

Date:

Saturday, 17th September 2011, 10.45 am and lasts about 45 minutes.

Route:

Sonnenstraße-Schwanthalerstraße to the Oktoberfest grounds.

This is the official prelude to the opening of the Oktoberfest and involves about 1,000 participants, including the landlords' families in decorated carriages, the magnificent horse-drawn drays of the Munich breweries, waitresses on decorated floats and all the beer tent bands.

A varied succession of regional costume groups, "troops" in historical uniforms, marching bands, riflemen, thoroughbred horses, oxen, cows, goats, the decorated drays of the Munich breweries, floats displaying typical local traditions and historic carriages all pass by in a 7-kilometer-long procession through the streets of the city center. Rib boned trees, harvest garlands, craftsmen's tools from bygone days, harvest produce, dancers decorated with flowers, stars and crowns, trumpeters on horseback, flag-throwers and a host of other performers transform this traditional Munich procession into a brilliant highlight on the first Sunday of the Oktoberfest. Open-Air Oktoberfest Music.

## Oktoberfest Costume and Riflemen's Parade

Date:

Sunday, 18th September 2011, 10 am and lasts 2 - 2 1/2 hours, about 7000 performers, 7 km (4, 3 miles) distance.

World famous procession on the first Sunday of the Oktoberfest. The Costume und Riflemen's Procession gives an impressive insight into the fascinating diversity of customs rooted in the heart of Bavaria, in Franconia, Swabia, the states of Germany and in neighboring European countries.

## LANGUAGE

Tag / Hallo / Servus  
tahk / hah-loh / sair-voohs

Hi / Hello / Hi & Bye (Southern Germany  
& Austria)

Auf Wiedersehen  
owf vee-dair-zayn  
Goodbye

Tschüs / Tschau  
tchews / chow  
Bye!

Guten Morgen  
goot-en mor-gen  
Good Morning

Sprichst du englisch?  
shprikhst doo eng-lish  
Do you speak English?(informal)

Ich spreche (kein)...  
ikh shpreck-uh kine  
I (don't) speak...

Ich verstehe (nicht).  
ikh fehr-shtay-eh nikht  
I (don't) understand

Kannst du mir helfen?  
kahnst doo meer hell-fen  
Can you help me? (informal)

Guten Abend  
goot-en ah-bent  
Good Evening

Bitte  
bih-tuh  
Please

Danke (schön / sehr)  
dahn-kuh shurn/zair  
Thank you

Es tut mir leid.  
ehs toot meer lite  
I'm sorry

Ich habe Hunger / Durst.  
ikh hah-buh hoong-er / dirst  
I'm hungry / thirsty.

Zahlen bitte!  
The check, please!

Wie spät ist es?  
vee shpayt isst ess  
What time is it?

Es ist zwei Uhr nachts  
ess ist tsvy oor nahkts  
(It is) 2 AM

Wie geht's?  
vee gayts  
How are you? (informal)

Ja / Nein  
yah / nine  
Yes / No

Wie heißt du?  
vee hiesst doo  
What's your name? (informal)

Es freut mich.  
froyt mikh  
Pleased to meet you.

### Location and Directions of Youth Hostel Munich Park

#### Location

HI Munich Park is located in the south of Munich, in Thalkirchen district, in a quiet green location, close to the Isar meadows and the zoo.

It takes about 15 minutes by subway to reach the main train station (Hauptbahnhof) and 9 minutes to Marienplatz with the adjoined pedestrian area. Public transportation facilities will bring you to every point in the city zone in a quite short time.

Directions to Munich-Park Youth Hostel

#### Airports

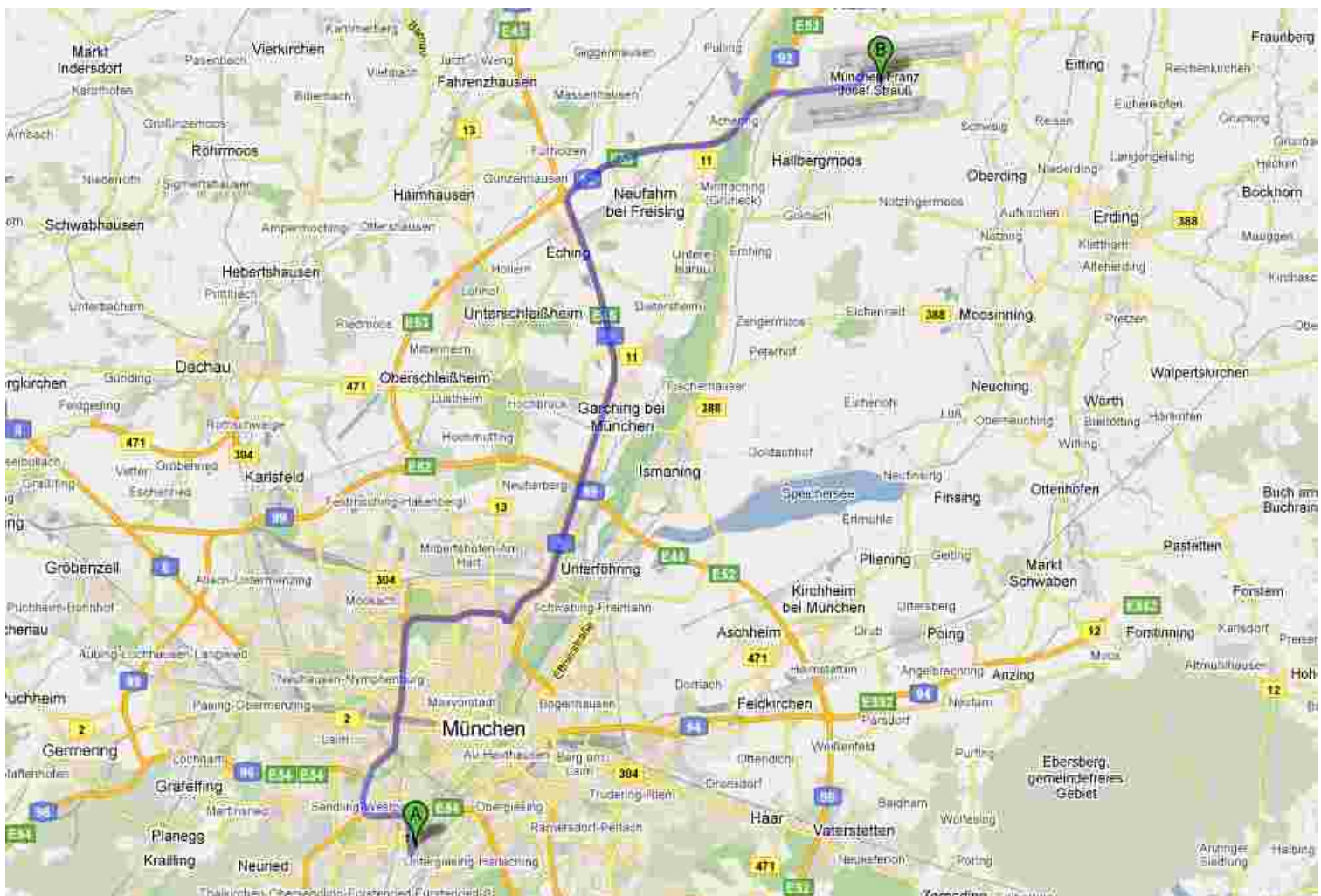
Next Airport is Munich Airport International.

#### From Munich Airport

Take S-Bahn S8 to Marienplatz and change there to the U3 direction "Fürstenried West" and get off at Thalkirchen/Zoo from there is 3 minute walk to Fraunbergstreet and than follow the signs.

#### Public Transport

From train station: take U-Bahn U1 or U1 one station to "Sendlinger Tor" and change there to the U3 direction "Fürstenried West" and get off at Thalkirchen/Zoo from there is 3 minute walk to Fraunberg street and than follow the signs.



\*\*\* From airport to hostel