

ATLANTIC TRAVEL & TOURS

OCEANIA

**AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA
SINGLE, COUPLES & FAMILIES**

**A JOURNEY ACROSS OCEANS, TROPICAL ISLANDS
AND VAST TERRITORIES TO EXPLORE, FOR SINGLES,
COUPLES AND FAMILIES**



WWW.VISITATLANTICTRAVELTOURS.COM

FROM THE CEO - FOUNDER

Dear travelers,

Travelling is much more than moving from one place to another: it is a way of seeing the world with new eyes, **being inspired by different cultures, and living experiences that remain with us over time.**

Every itinerary we create is built around a clear idea: to **offer an authentic and conscious way of discovering destinations, far from conventional routes and mass tourism.** We believe in travel that combines **emotion, freedom, and quality,** tailored to the **needs and desires of every traveler.**

Whether it is an individual journey, a romantic escape, or a family experience, every proposal is designed to **enhance the destination, its landscapes, and its most genuine atmospheres.** From major cities to hidden places, each stop becomes part of a **personal and unique story.**

Our aim is to guide travelers in discovering destinations that can **surprise, inspire, and leave a lasting memory, through carefully curated experiences and a strong focus on travel quality.**

Because every journey is not just a destination, but **a different way of experiencing the world.**



Steve Tabacchi

DR. STEVE TABACCHI
CEO - FOUNDER
ATLANTIC TRAVEL & TOURS

A full-page background image showing a whale's tail fluke breaching the surface of a deep blue ocean. The tail is dark and has a lighter, mottled underside. In the distance, a range of dark, rugged mountains or cliffs stretches across the horizon under a clear, pale blue sky. The water is textured with small waves and ripples.

WHY TRAVEL WITH US

**DISCOVER WHY OUR
TOUR OPERATOR IS
UNIQUE AND
UNRIVALED!**

BESPOKE TRAVEL FOR EVERYONE



OUR TRAVEL ITINERARIES

We exclusively curate itineraries for innovative and original travel experiences that diverge from the conventional paths of mass tourism. Our aim is for each customer to be the protagonist of their own journey.

OUR TRAVEL CLASSES

We arrange travel for the following categories:

- **FIRST**
- **PREMIUM**
- **ECONOMY**

WE ORGANIZE ITINERARIES USING THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS



CAR

- ✓ RENTAL



VAN

- ✓ RENTAL
- ✓ SCHEDULED TOURS WITH DRIVER



COACH

- ✓ RENTAL WITH DRIVER
- ✓ SCHEDULED TOURS WITH DRIVER



FERRY

- ✓ INTERNAL TRANSFERS
- ✓ TOURS AND EXCURSIONS



AIRPLANE

- ✓ DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

PRIORITY CHECK-IN AND CHECKED BAGGAGE

Bid farewell to lengthy check-in queues! With our priority check-in service, you can swiftly obtain your boarding pass and check in your baggage. We are consistently prepared to provide this option, contingent upon airline availability, to enhance your travel experience, whether you are flying in premium or economy class. **Do not squander time; opt for comfort!**



NO QUEUES AT THE AIRPORT WITH THE FAST TRACK SERVICE



We understand the frustration of enduring lengthy waits at airport security. Therefore, we consistently incorporate fast track access into our travel packages, allowing you to bypass the queue and enjoy a stress-free experience.

The service is contingent upon the availability at each airport, thus we cannot assure its constant accessibility. Nevertheless, we are pleased to announce that it has been implemented in the majority of the airports we utilize. **Seize this opportunity!**





COMFORT IN AIRPORT LOUNGES

Once reserved solely for business and first-class passengers, airport lounges are now available to travelers in other classes as well. We provide the highest level of comfort and luxury to ensure your airport experience is memorable. In our travel packages, we consistently strive to include access to these exclusive areas at both departure and arrival points (subject to airport and airline availability). Relax, indulge in culinary delights, savor fine beverages, and enjoy refreshing showers, all within elegant and tranquil settings. **Seize this exceptional opportunity!**



OTHERS SERVICES

OUR EXCEPTIONAL
PARTNERSHIPS WITH
DIVERSE SUPPLIERS ENABLE
US TO PROVIDE OUR
CUSTOMERS WITH THE
FINEST OF THE FOLLOWING
SERVICES

ADVANCED LUGGAGE SHIPPING
TOURIST VISAS
CURRENCY EXCHANGE
INSURANCE POLICIES



	AUD	7.01
	NZD	5.05
	JPY	0.0913
	GBP	11.23
	EUR	9.71
	SGD	5.35
	CHF	7.01



ALWAYS TRAVEL WITH A PREMIUM DISCOUNT!



-20%

- ACTIVE YEAR-ROUND
- FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF TRAVELERS
- NO MINIMUM SPENDING THRESHOLD REQUIRED



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FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE TOUR
FOREVER

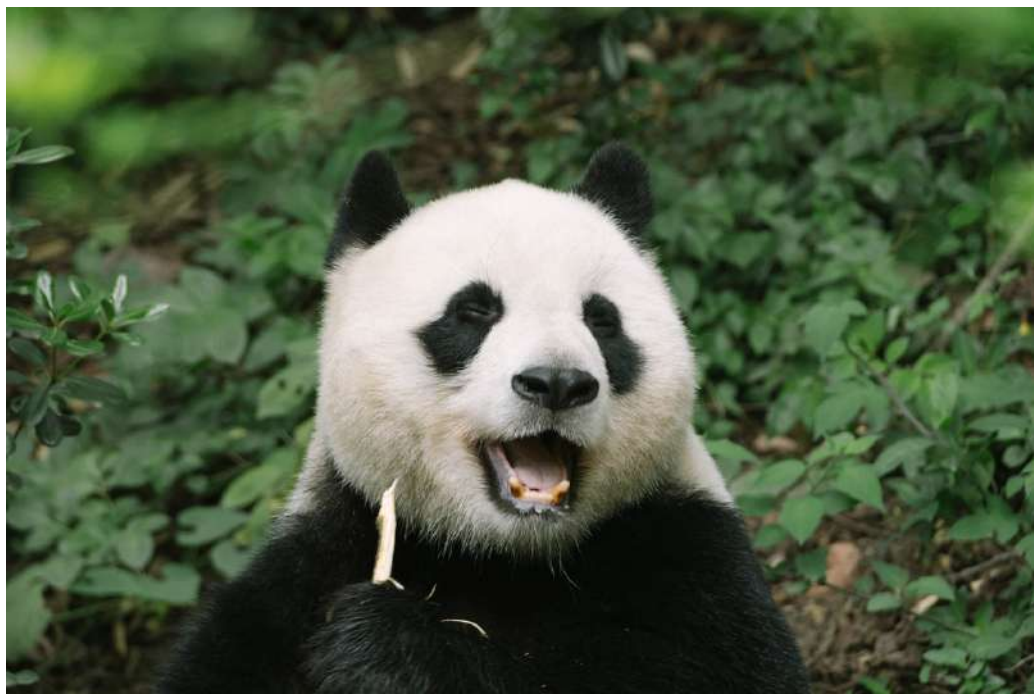


Certain journeys hold a unique significance: a honeymoon, a wedding anniversary marked by the renewal of vows, or cherished moments spent with close friends or family. Such beautiful occasions will be immortalized through professional photography and videography. Should you wish to incorporate this option into your upcoming trip, we are pleased to provide assistance with photographers who can transform your experience into a lasting memory.



ONE FREE INDIVIDUAL FOR EVERY 15 PAYING CUSTOMERS

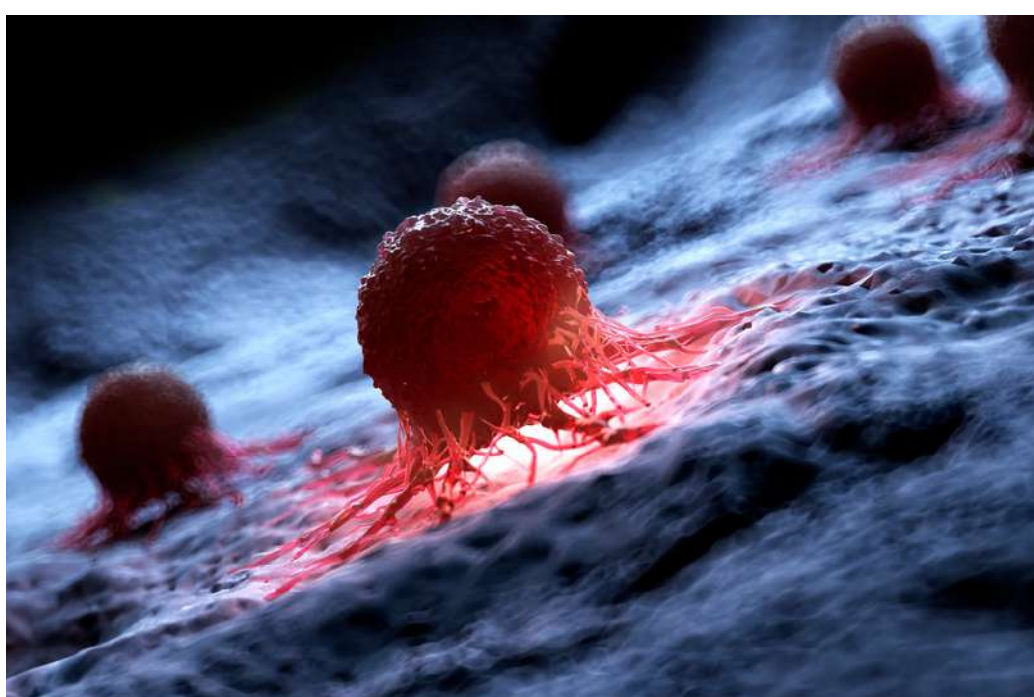
Take advantage of our **perpetually active** promotion. If you can gather a **minimum of 15 individuals**, one person will receive a **complimentary** trip. Consider anyone who might be interested among family, friends, colleagues, or others. Additionally, if you require a tour leader or tour guide to assist you and your group throughout the entire tour, we can provide this service as well



OUR COMMITMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CANCER RESEARCH



THROUGH OUR TRIPS, WE AIM TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO **SUPPORT** NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS DEDICATED TO ADDRESSING THE FOLLOWING GLOBAL CHALLENGES.



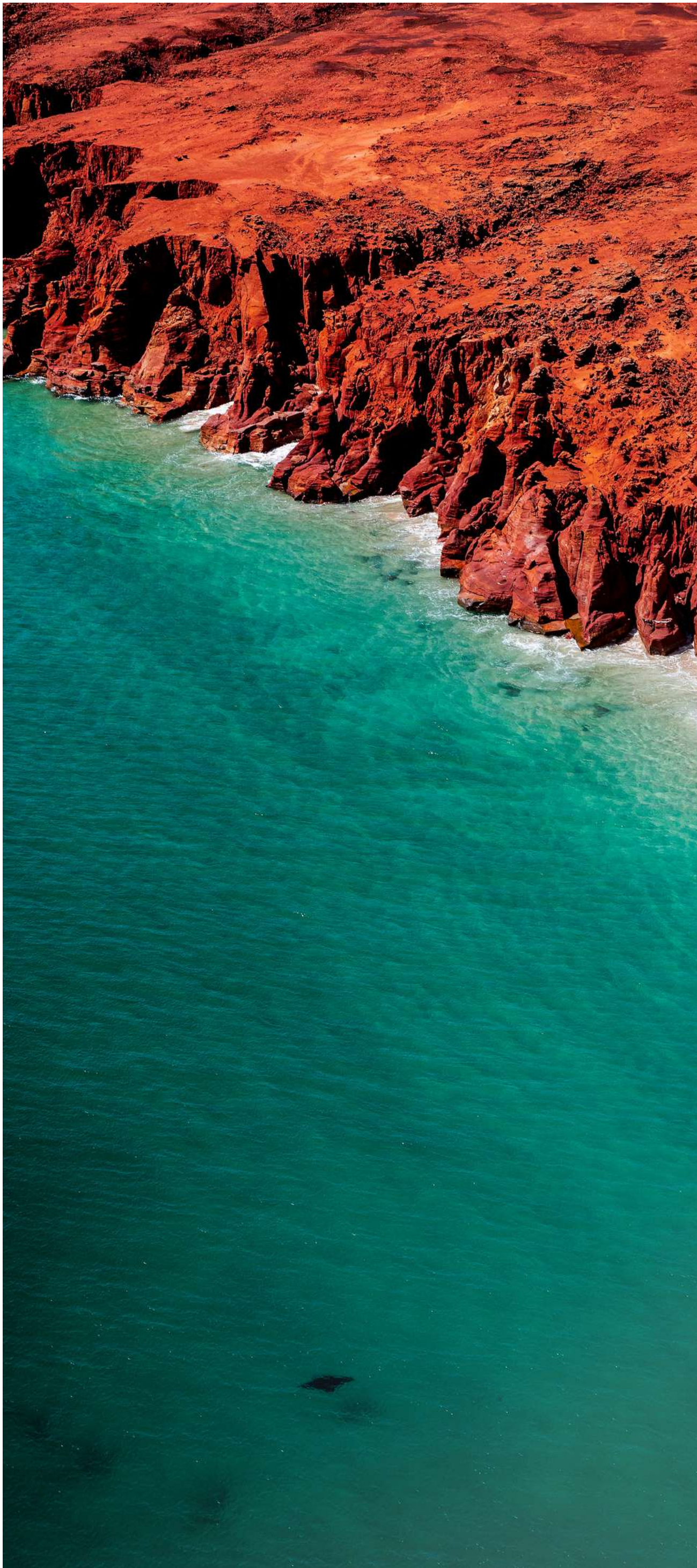
- **CONSERVATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE**
- **GLOBAL WARMING**
- **CANCER RESEARCH**



WHY CHOOSE A JOURNEY IN OCEANIA

DISCOVER AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA AND LET YOURSELF BE INSPIRED BY EXPERIENCES DESIGNED TO BE ENJOYED AT A RELAXED PACE, THROUGH AUTHENTIC LANDSCAPES, CULTURAL EXPERIENCES AND DESTINATIONS FAR FROM MASS TOURISM, FOR A JOURNEY THAT IS RELAXING, COMFORTABLE AND RICH IN MEANING

THE CHARM OF A JOURNEY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA



A journey between Australia and French Polynesia lends itself to different ways of discovery, adapting to those who travel alone, as a couple, or with family. In these contexts, the experience is not tied to a single way of travelling, but to the possibility of exploring very different environments through personal perspectives: independence for solo travellers, shared experiences for couples, and an experiential dimension for families. These destinations offer a balance between urban spaces, nature and ocean, allowing flexible and non-standardised approaches.

In Australia, major coastal cities such as Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane allow solo travellers to move between dynamic neighbourhoods, cultural spaces and contemporary social life, while for couples they become settings that combine ocean views with striking urban atmospheres. For families, interactive museums, urban parks and easily accessible coastal regions provide a varied and well-organised context, allowing activities and moments of discovery to be alternated without logistical complexity. Natural regions such as the Great Ocean Road, Tasmania and northern Queensland with the Great Barrier Reef further expand these possibilities, offering itineraries that adapt to different levels of intensity and interest.

In French Polynesia, the journey takes on a more immersive and natural dimension. For solo travellers, it represents a space for personal exploration among lagoons, villages and slower-paced islands, while for couples it becomes a highly scenic and intimate setting where the ocean landscape plays a central role. Families, on the other hand, find in islands such as Moorea and Tahiti an accessible and immediate environment, where contact with nature, the sea and local culture takes place in a simple and direct way, without complex routes or demanding distances.

From an overall perspective, Australia and French Polynesia complement each other by offering two different ways of experiencing Oceania: one broader and more varied, linked to Australia's urban and natural dimension, and one more contained and continuous, dominated by the ocean and Polynesian islands. This combination allows every type of traveller to build an experience aligned with their own way of travelling, without rigid constraints but with a strong sense of place identity.

WHY CHOOSE AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA FOR A JOURNEY

TWO COMPLEMENTARY WAYS OF INTERPRETING SPACE AND TRAVEL IN OCEANIA

A journey between Australia and French Polynesia stands out for its ability to offer experiences that do not follow a single model, but instead adapt to different ways of relating to the territory. It is not simply a matter of different destinations, but of two distinct geographical languages: on one side the vast and articulated scale of Australia, on the other the insular and concentrated dimension of French Polynesia. This duality allows for journeys in which the perception of space continuously changes while maintaining overall coherence.

A JOURNEY DEFINED BY SHIFTING LANDSCAPES, BETWEEN CONTINENTAL VASTNESS AND INSULAR INTIMACY

In Australia, the geographical structure creates an experience built on gradual transitions: from major metropolitan areas to coastal regions, and then to more remote natural environments. Cities appear as open systems, connected to landscapes that naturally extend from them, while distances become an integral part of the travel experience. The territory is not perceived as a sum of isolated places, but as a continuous sequence of gradually evolving environments.

In French Polynesia, geography is dominated by a constant relationship with the ocean and the circular form of atolls and islands. Spaces are compact and concentrated, with an immediate connection between coastline, villages and lagoons. This creates a more unified perception of travel, where the landscape does not change in fragments, but through gradual nuances shaped by light, water and vegetation.

NOT SEPARATE DESTINATIONS, BUT DIFFERENT WAYS OF CROSSING OCEANIA

Australia and French Polynesia together are not defined through sharp contrasts, but through two different ways of organizing space and its perception. One is based on scale and variety, the other on concentration and continuity. This combination makes it possible to build flexible travel experiences, where the meaning of the journey comes more from the relationship with places than from their sequence.





OUR APPROACH TO TAILOR-MADE TRAVEL

Every journey should be a personal experience, capable of reflecting tastes, expectations, and the way each traveller approaches discovery. For this reason, every itinerary is not created as a standard package, but as a project built around the traveller.

Our approach is based on listening and personalisation: understanding what you wish to experience, interpreting your travel style, and shaping it into a coherent, balanced, and meaningful journey.

Every detail is carefully considered: from destinations to the pace of travel, from experiences along the way to the selection of the most suitable accommodation.

The goal is to create a harmonious journey where each stop has a clear purpose and contributes to the overall experience.

The result is an authentic, tailor-made itinerary designed to adapt to every type of traveller, whether singles, couples, or families.

EXPERIENCES THAT MAKE A JOURNEY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA UNIQUE



A JOURNEY THAT TAKES DIFFERENT FORMS DEPENDING ON WHO EXPERIENCES IT

A journey between Australia and French Polynesia lends itself to different interpretations depending on who undertakes it, becoming a personal experience that takes on different nuances. For singles, it becomes a path of freedom between urban settings, open spaces and islands with a more secluded atmosphere; for couples, it translates into a constant dialogue between spectacular scenery and shared moments; for families, it represents a combination of complementary environments, where activities and discovery naturally integrate.

URBAN, NATURAL AND INSULAR EXPERIENCES TAILORED TO THE TRAVELER

In Australia, singles can explore less touristy areas of Sydney such as Newtown and Glebe, or the alternative districts of Fremantle in Perth, while couples can discover more off-the-beaten-track regions such as Kangaroo Island or the inland valleys of New South Wales, among small rural towns and isolated coastal landscapes. Families, on the other hand, can explore quieter areas such as the Mornington Peninsula near Melbourne or the less crowded beaches of the Sunshine Coast hinterland, where nature and small towns alternate in a more authentic way. In French Polynesia, singles can go beyond the most famous destinations and explore islands such as Raiatea and Taha'a, with local villages and vanilla plantations; couples can experience more secluded environments such as Huahine or the inner bays of Raiatea, away from the main tourist routes; while families can discover lesser-known islands such as Maupiti, with calm lagoons and small local communities.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF INTERPRETING THE SAME GEOGRAPHICAL SPACE

The combination of Australia and French Polynesia makes it possible to design experiences that do not follow a single pattern, but adapt to the different needs of travellers. Each destination offers different perspectives: more dynamic and urban in Australia, more essential and nature-oriented in French Polynesia. This flexibility allows singles, couples and families to experience the same journey in distinct ways, while maintaining a strong overall coherence.

WHEN TO TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA



The ideal timing for a travel between Australia and French Polynesia depends significantly on the climatic diversity of two destinations that are both geographically distant and seasonally complex. Australia spans multiple climate zones, while French Polynesia follows a tropical oceanic pattern, where seasonality is mainly defined by rainfall and sea conditions. As a result, there is no single “perfect” period for both destinations, but rather overlapping seasonal windows that must be carefully combined depending on the itinerary.

Australia: contrasting seasons across regions

Australia’s vast scale creates strong regional differences, meaning the best time varies depending on the area visited.

September – November / March – May

These are generally the most balanced periods for much of the country. Southern cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide experience mild temperatures, while coastal regions of Queensland and Western Australia are also typically stable and pleasant.

December – February

Austral summer: ideal for southern coastal regions and Tasmania, with warm, vibrant conditions. However, the northern tropical areas (such as Cairns, the Daintree region, and Darwin) can be very hot and humid, with a higher risk of heavy rainfall and cyclones.

June – August

Austral winter: particularly suitable for the tropical north and the Red Centre (Uluru), where conditions are dry and more comfortable. Conversely, southern regions and Tasmania can be cooler and less inviting for extended outdoor experiences.

In summary, Australia is a year-round destination, but not all regions are equally suitable at the same time.

French Polynesia: tropical rhythm between dry and wet seasons

French Polynesia follows a more uniform tropical climate, with two main seasonal phases.

May – October

The most favourable period, characterised by more stable weather, lower rainfall, and generally calmer seas. This is the ideal season for islands such as Tahiti, Moorea, and Bora Bora, offering optimal conditions for lagoon activities and sea-based experiences.

November – April

Warmer and more humid season, with a higher likelihood of intense but often short-lived rainfall. While still visitable, weather variability may affect the consistency of the experience, particularly on more exposed islands.

In summary, French Polynesia is a year-round destination, but the dry season offers a more predictable and generally more comfortable experience.

Planning across two hemispheres and two climatic systems

A honeymoon between Australia and French Polynesia therefore requires careful coordination of seasonal patterns across two different hemispheres and climatic logics. Australia varies significantly between north and south and between austral summer and winter, while French Polynesia follows a tropical cycle defined by dry and wet seasons.

The choice of travel period becomes a defining element of the experience itself, influencing not only weather conditions but also landscape quality, regional accessibility, and the overall rhythm of the journey between a continental system and the island world of the Pacific.

10 TRAVEL SCENARIOS THAT EXIST ONLY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA

Between Australia and French Polynesia, there are travel experiences that unfold far from major international flows and well-established routes, across extremely vast or highly fragmented territories where geography directly shapes the rhythm of daily life. Australia and French Polynesia offer two opposite yet complementary systems: a continent made up of vast distances, deserts, coastlines, and cities isolated from one another, and an oceanic archipelago composed of volcanic islands and atolls scattered across the Pacific. The result is a way of travelling based on the continuity of landscape and the constant alternation between continental scale and insular dimension.

Among the most evocative:

- Travel along the Great Ocean Road between cliffs, surf towns, and coastal forests – Australia (Victoria) - Along Victoria’s southeastern coast, the Great Ocean Road stretches between Torquay, Lorne, and Apollo Bay, reaching the Twelve Apostles. It is an itinerary where the Southern Ocean shapes cliffs, rock arches, and exposed beaches, while small coastal towns maintain a strong identity linked to surfing and marine life.
- Cross the Red Centre between Alice Springs, Kings Canyon, and Uluru-Kata Tjuta – Australia (Northern Territory) - In the heart of the continent, the territory between Alice Springs, Kings Canyon, and Uluru-Kata Tjuta unfolds as a continuous desert landscape, marked by canyons, monumental rock formations, and remote communities. The desert becomes both a geographical and cultural system, deeply connected to Aboriginal presence.
- Explore Tasmania between Hobart, Freycinet, and the Bay of Fires - The island of Tasmania combines historic cities such as Hobart with natural areas like Freycinet National Park and the Bay of Fires. The landscape alternates between mountains, isolated bays, and coastlines of orange rock, in a context of strong natural continuity and low population density.
- Traverse the Daintree Rainforest and the Great Barrier Reef between Cape Tribulation and Cairns – Australia (Queensland) - In northern Queensland, the Daintree Rainforest extends to Cape Tribulation, where tropical forest meets the coastline directly. Further north, Cairns serves as the gateway to the Great Barrier Reef, one of the most complex marine systems in the world.
- Experience the Society Islands between Tahiti, Moorea, and Bora Bora – French Polynesia - In French Polynesia, the Society Islands offer a continuous yet varied insular system: Tahiti with Papeete and its inland peaks, Moorea with its deep bays, and Bora Bora with its central lagoon. The landscape is defined by the constant relationship between volcanic mountains and the ocean.
- Explore the Tuamotu atolls between Rangiroa and Fakarava – French Polynesia - The Tuamotu atolls, such as Rangiroa and Fakarava, represent one of the most essential geographical forms in the Pacific: coral rings, lagoon passes, and small villages spread over extremely limited land areas. The sea entirely defines the structure of the territory.
- Follow the traces of Paul Gauguin between Hiva Oa, Atuona, and the Gauguin Museum – Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia - In the Marquesas Islands, Hiva Oa is one of the most isolated environments in the entire Pacific. In Atuona lie the main village, Paul Gauguin’s cemetery, and the Paul Gauguin Museum, while the surrounding landscape is composed of deep valleys, mountains, and ocean cliffs.
- Cross the Kimberley between Broome, Windjana Gorge, and the Horizontal Falls – Australia (Western Australia) - In northwestern Australia, the Kimberley is one of the country’s most remote regions. Between Broome, Windjana Gorge, and the Horizontal Falls, rugged coastlines, canyons, and tidal phenomena alternate in a still sparsely inhabited territory.
- Discover Lord Howe Island between lagoon, extinct volcanoes, and protected biodiversity – Australia (New South Wales) - Lord Howe Island is a remote island in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, characterised by a sheltered lagoon, volcanic peaks, and unique biodiversity. Restricted access maintains a balance between environmental conservation and extremely limited human presence.
- Sail through the Austral and Gambier Islands between Mangareva and remote lagoons – French Polynesia - The Austral and Gambier Islands, with centres such as Mangareva, represent the most peripheral part of French Polynesia. Here, travel unfolds between deep lagoons, isolated villages, and a fragmented geography where maritime connections entirely structure daily life.





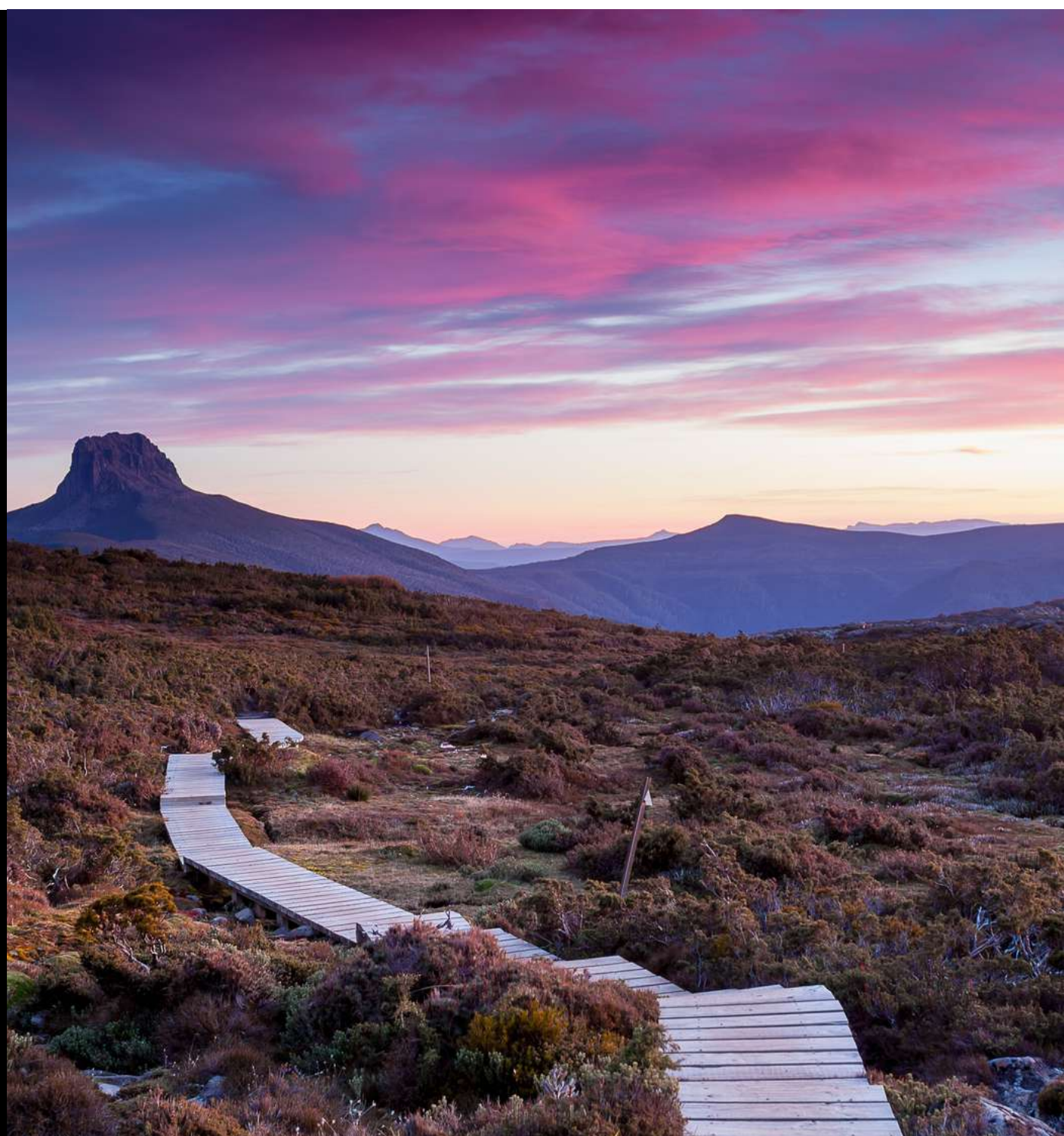
THE MOST FASCINATING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A JOURNEY IN OCEANIA

A journey is defined not only by the places visited, but also by the accommodations in which one stays, which become an integral part of the experience and profoundly influence its rhythm. Between Australia and French Polynesia, hospitality takes on very different forms: contemporary urban hotels, nature-based lodges, coastal eco-retreats, overwater bungalows, and structures integrated into volcanic or tropical landscapes. In both cases, accommodation is never neutral, but actively shapes the way the journey is experienced.

In Australia, accommodation directly reflects the country's vast geographical diversity. In major coastal cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, contemporary hotels overlook waterfronts, historic districts, or evolving urban skylines. These properties offer an immediate connection with the country's cultural and urban dimension. In coastal and natural regions, accommodation shifts towards eco-lodges, retreats, and resorts immersed in the landscape, such as along the Great Ocean Road, in Tasmania, or in Queensland. Here, nature becomes an integral part of the architecture, with structures blending into forests, cliffs, and national parks. In more remote areas such as the Northern Territory Outback or the Red Centre around Uluru, stays take on yet another dimension, with experiential camps and desert lodges offering direct contact with the arid landscape and the night sky.

In French Polynesia, hospitality is closely tied to the insular structure of the territory. On Society Islands such as Tahiti, Moorea, and Bora Bora, stays are defined by lagoon resorts, overwater bungalows, and properties integrated into tropical vegetation, where the ocean is a constant and immediate presence. In the Tuamotu atolls, accommodation becomes more essential and closely connected to the purity of the ocean environment, with guesthouses and small local structures overlooking lagoons and coral motu. In the Marquesas Islands, such as Hiva Oa and Nuku Hiva, stays take on a wilder and more cultural dimension, with lodgings set within mountainous landscapes and deep valleys, far from the classic Pacific beach image.

MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN PLANNING A TRIP BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND FRENCH POLYNESIA



PLANNING ITINERARIES THAT ARE TOO BROAD AND LACK COHERENCE

One of the most common mistakes is trying to include too many Australian regions and too many Polynesian islands within the same trip. In Australia, for example, combining Sydney, Uluru, the Great Ocean Road, and Tasmania in just a few days means ignoring the continent's real distances. Similarly, in French Polynesia, attempting to link Tahiti, Bora Bora, Rangiroa, and the Marquesas in a tight sequence often results in a fragmented itinerary. A well-designed journey works better when focused on a few selected regions, allowing space for longer stays and a higher quality experience.

UNDERESTIMATING DISTANCES AND TRANSFER STRUCTURE

Another mistake is failing to account for actual travel times. In Australia, domestic connections often require long-haul flights between cities and regions such as Sydney, Perth, or Darwin. In French Polynesia, inter-island transfers depend on limited flights or non-daily boat connections, which directly impact planning. Without careful time management, the risk is losing entire days to transfers alone.

NOT ALLOWING FOR LOCAL VARIABILITY IN CONDITIONS

In both destinations, environmental conditions strongly influence the journey. In Australia, climate shifts dramatically between the tropical north, the central desert, and the southern coasts. In French Polynesia, tides, wind, and tropical seasonality can affect activities and sea travel. A rigid itinerary reduces the ability to adapt to these natural variations, which are an essential part of the experience.

LIMITING THE JOURNEY ONLY TO ICONIC DESTINATIONS

A frequent mistake is focusing exclusively on Sydney and Melbourne in Australia, or Bora Bora and Moorea in French Polynesia. In reality, many of the most meaningful experiences are found elsewhere: regions such as Tasmania, Western Australia, or rural Queensland offer a very different Australia; similarly, lesser-known atolls and more remote islands in French Polynesia allow for a more authentic connection with local life.

UNDERESTIMATING THE ROLE OF ACCOMMODATION

In these territories, accommodation is not a secondary element. A lodge in the Australian Outback, an eco-retreat in Queensland's rainforest, or an overwater bungalow in Bora Bora are not simply places to stay, but an integral part of how the landscape is experienced. A choice that is not consistent with the context can significantly reduce the quality of the journey.

APPLYING THE SAME TRAVEL MODEL TO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT CONTEXTS

Australia and French Polynesia follow entirely different logics: the former is a continent defined by vast distances and complex infrastructure, the latter an insular system based on natural balance and limited mobility. Treating them as if they function in the same way leads to underestimating their true nature. A well-designed journey instead comes from respecting these differences, creating an itinerary that does not force the territories, but interprets them according to their real geographical and cultural structure.



QUALITY AND SERVICE UPDATES

The experiences and services presented in this brochure have been selected based on qualitative criteria focused on comfort, accessibility, and the personalization of the travel experience.

As operational conditions, dedicated services, and policies may be subject to updates or changes over time, each proposal will be reviewed and confirmed at the quotation stage, in order to ensure full alignment with the traveler's specific requirements and the expected quality standards.



AUSTRALIA – A CONTINENT SHAPED BY ANCIENT ABORIGINAL CULTURES, COLONIAL LAYERS, AND EXTREME LANDSCAPES CONNECTING INLAND DESERTS, OCEAN COASTLINES, AND REMOTE ISLANDS



Located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, Australia is a continental island distinguished by one of the world’s most extensive and discontinuous territorial structures. Its geography is defined by a constant balance between extremely arid and desert inland areas, vast and densely populated coastal belts with diverse climates, tropical regions in the north, and remote island systems spread across different oceans. The Outback occupies much of the country’s centre and is characterised by deserts, plateaus, and semi-arid environments, while the eastern and south-eastern coasts concentrate the main cities, infrastructure, and cultural systems. The north develops tropical environments and rainforests, while the south and south-east are defined by temperate and insular regions. This strong environmental discontinuity makes Australia a system of semi-autonomous territories, where each area presents profoundly different climatic and landscape characteristics. From a historical and cultural perspective, the Australian territory has been inhabited for over 60,000 years by Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders, who developed a deep spiritual relationship with the land through the system of the “Dreaming”, a worldview that connects landscapes, stories, and cultural identity. With the arrival of Europeans at the end of the 18th century, Australia entered a phase of British colonisation that led to the establishment of the first coastal cities and the introduction of new political and social structures. Over time, the country evolved into an independent federal and highly multicultural society, strongly influenced by European, Asian, and Oceanic cultures. This stratification has created a complex identity, in which major cities represent global modernity, while inland and remote areas maintain a more direct relationship with nature and Indigenous cultures.

The Australian territory can therefore be organised into macro-regions that group states and territories according to a coherent geographical and functional logic, also including the main islands and external territories:

- **EASTERN AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY)** – THIS MACRO-REGION CONCENTRATES THE HIGHEST URBAN AND CULTURAL DENSITY IN THE COUNTRY. NEW SOUTH WALES, WITH SYDNEY AS ITS MAIN CENTRE, EXTENDS ACROSS NATURAL BAYS, RUGGED COASTLINES, AND MOUNTAIN RANGES SUCH AS THE BLUE MOUNTAINS. VICTORIA, WITH MELBOURNE, REPRESENTS THE CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC HUB, WHILE THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, WITH CANBERRA, SERVES AS THE INSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL CENTRE, DESIGNED AS A PLANNED CITY SET WITHIN A CONTROLLED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- **NORTHERN TROPICAL AUSTRALIA (QUEENSLAND, NORTH-EASTERN NORTHERN TERRITORY)** – THIS AREA IS DOMINATED BY TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL ENVIRONMENTS. QUEENSLAND, WITH BRISBANE AS ITS MAIN URBAN HUB, EXTENDS TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF, ONE OF THE WORLD’S MOST COMPLEX MARINE ECOSYSTEMS, AND THE RAINFORESTS OF THE DAINTREE. THE NORTHERN NORTHERN TERRITORY INTRODUCES A MORE REMOTE AND WILD DIMENSION, WITH AREAS SUCH AS KAKADU NATIONAL PARK, WHERE WETLAND ECOSYSTEMS, ABORIGINAL ROCK ART, AND WILDLIFE COEXIST IN BALANCE.
- **CENTRAL AUSTRALIA (INLAND NORTHERN TERRITORY AND WESTERN OUTBACK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA)** – THIS REGION REPRESENTS THE DESERT HEART OF THE CONTINENT, DOMINATED BY EXTREME AND SYMBOLIC LANDSCAPES SUCH AS ULURU AND KATA TJUTA. IT IS CHARACTERISED BY LONG DISTANCES, EXTREMELY LOW POPULATION DENSITY, AND A STRONG ABORIGINAL CULTURAL PRESENCE. HERE, THE LANDSCAPE BECOMES AN IDENTITY ELEMENT RATHER THAN A SIMPLE GEOGRAPHICAL BACKDROP
- **SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA (SOUTH AUSTRALIA, SOUTH-WESTERN VICTORIA, AND INLAND REGIONS)** – THIS MACRO-REGION IS DEFINED BY A BALANCE BETWEEN CITIES, VINEYARDS, AND SEMI-ARID TERRITORIES. ADELAIDE IS THE MAIN CENTRE, SURROUNDED BY WINE REGIONS SUCH AS THE BAROSSA VALLEY AND CLARE VALLEY, WHILE PERIPHERAL AREAS OPEN TOWARDS LESS URBANISED DESERTS AND COASTLINES SUCH AS THE EYRE PENINSULA
- **WESTERN AUSTRALIA** – THE LARGEST AND MOST ISOLATED OF THE STATES, WITH PERTH AS ITS MAIN URBAN CENTRE. THE TERRITORY EXTENDS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL AND COASTAL SOUTH OF MARGARET RIVER TO THE NORTHERN KIMBERLEY REGION, CHARACTERISED BY CANYONS, SEASONAL RIVERS, AND REMOTE COASTLINES FACING THE INDIAN OCEAN. IT IS ONE OF THE LEAST DENSELY POPULATED AREAS IN THE WORLD RELATIVE TO ITS SIZE
- **TASMANIA (AUTONOMOUS ISLAND STATE)** – SEPARATED FROM THE MAINLAND BY THE BASS STRAIT, TASMANIA IS CHARACTERISED BY TEMPERATE FORESTS, MOUNTAINS, AND DEEPLY INDENTED COASTLINES. HOBART IS THE MAIN URBAN CENTRE, WHILE THE REST OF THE ISLAND IS DOMINATED BY NATURAL PARKS SUCH AS FREYCINET NATIONAL PARK AND CRADLE MOUNTAIN, WHERE NATURE REMAINS HIGHLY PRESERVED
- **EXTERNAL AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES (NORFOLK ISLAND, CHRISTMAS ISLAND, COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS, AND OTHER PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEAN ATOLLS)** – THESE AREAS REPRESENT GEOGRAPHICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXTENSIONS OF AUSTRALIA BUT WITH STRONG ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL AUTONOMY. NORFOLK ISLAND PRESERVES A COLONIAL HISTORY AND A GREEN OCEANIC LANDSCAPE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WHILE CHRISTMAS ISLAND AND THE COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS ARE ISOLATED TROPICAL ECOSYSTEMS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, CHARACTERISED BY UNIQUE BIODIVERSITY AND LOW HUMAN IMPACT

From the perspective of connectivity and international access, Australia’s airport system is organised into hubs that serve macro-regions and enable both entry into the continent and distribution across internal and external territories:

- **Sydney Airport** – The main gateway to eastern Australia and a major intercontinental hub connecting Asia, Europe, and the Americas, with direct links to Melbourne, Brisbane, and the rest of the country
- **Melbourne Airport** – The primary hub for the south-east and a strategic connection point for Tasmania, South Australia, and international routes
- **Brisbane Airport** – The main access point to Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef, with connections across the Pacific
- **Perth Airport** – A key hub for Western Australia and a direct link to the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia
- **Darwin International Airport** – A strategic gateway to the Northern Territory and a connection point to Southeast Asia and the northern Outback
- **Canberra Airport** – Supporting the institutional system and domestic connections
- **Hobart Airport and Launceston Airport** – The main access points to Tasmania, with direct connections to the mainland
- **Regional and charter connections** from Brisbane, Sydney, and Perth to external territories (Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands), characterised by less frequent and highly regulated access

In summary, Australia functions as a complex and deeply stratified continental system, where geography shapes culture, distance defines relationships between territories, and nature remains the dominant element connecting deserts, coastlines, and islands into a single yet highly articulated identity space.

TAILOR-MADE TRAVEL BETWEEN COASTS, OUTBACK, TROPICAL FORESTS AND REMOTE ISLANDS

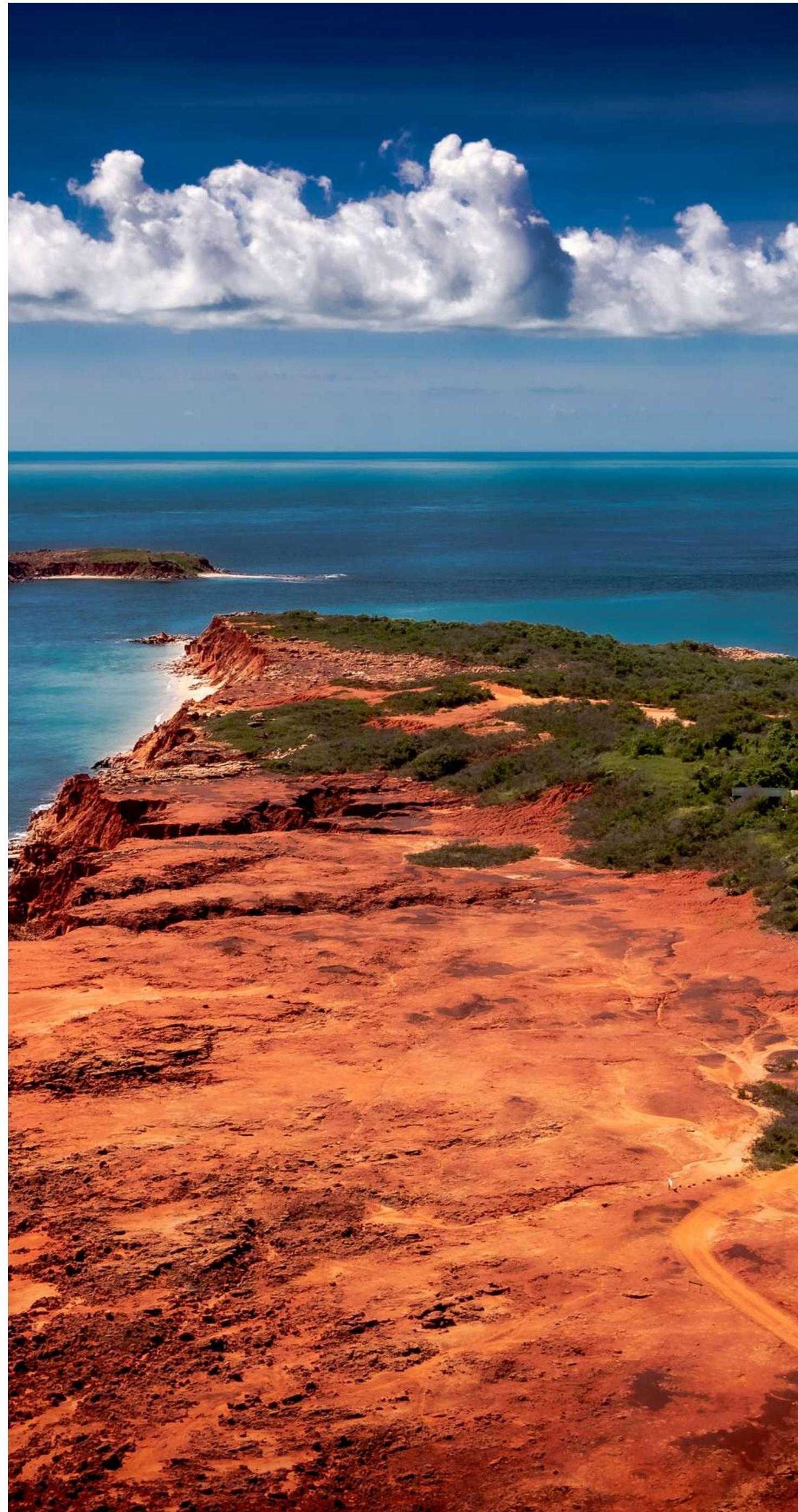
PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR SINGLES, COUPLES, AND FAMILIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

- **Single** - For solo travellers, Australia offers urban and natural experiences unfolding across very different settings. In Melbourne (Fitzroy, Collingwood) and Sydney (Newtown, Surry Hills), creative districts feature street art, local markets and independent cultural spaces. In Canberra, around the Parliamentary Triangle and Lake Burley Griffin, the journey takes on a more reflective and structured dimension. In Western Australia, areas such as Fremantle and the less-travelled northern coastline of Perth offer an alternative seaside scene, while the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island reveal remote island environments with small communities and isolated ocean landscapes.

- **Couples** - For couples, Australia unfolds through scenic landscapes and more secluded routes. The Great Ocean Road (Victoria), in quieter stretches such as those towards Port Campbell National Park, offers cliffs and natural arches in a peaceful setting. In South Australia, the Barossa Valley and Clare Valley feature itineraries among vineyards, family-run wineries and small rural towns, while the Eyre Peninsula presents wild coastlines and isolated lighthouses. In the Northern Territory, areas around Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Kings Canyon deliver monumental desert landscapes. In Queensland, the Sunshine Coast Hinterland and less touristy parts of the Daintree Rainforest create more intimate atmospheres between rainforest and small villages.

- **Families with children** - For families with children, Australia offers accessible and varied environments. In Sydney, areas such as Darling Harbour, the SEA LIFE Aquarium and the Taronga Zoo provide engaging and educational experiences. In Melbourne, the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Yarra River precinct offer open and easily accessible spaces. In Queensland, the Gold Coast and Brisbane's South Bank combine sheltered beaches, urban parks and playground areas, while the Great Barrier Reef (Cairns coast and Whitsundays) introduces marine exploration. In Tasmania, Freycinet National Park and the areas around Hobart offer simple coastal and nature excursions.

- **Families with teenagers** - For older children, Australia offers more active and immersive experiences. In the Northern Territory, Kakadu National Park combines Aboriginal rock art, wildlife and wetlands, while the desert around Alice Springs introduces Outback exploration. In Queensland, snorkelling and diving in the Great Barrier Reef (Cairns, Port Douglas) and trekking in the Daintree Rainforest add a more adventurous dimension. In Tasmania, trails in Cradle Mountain–Lake St Clair National Park and along the Freycinet Peninsula offer hiking and wilderness experiences. In Western Australia, the Kimberley region and the Margaret River area combine canyons, remote coastlines and more dynamic outdoor activities.





DID YOU KNOW?

Australia is one of the few countries in the world that also constitutes an entire continent. This means that within its borders coexist completely distinct ecosystems, ranging from the tropical climate of the north to the semi-arid central deserts and the temperate regions of the south.

The Australian Outback covers around 70% of the national territory, yet it is home to a very small percentage of the population. As a result, the country’s interior is among the most vast and sparsely populated spaces on Earth, where distances between settlements can easily exceed hundreds of kilometres.

The Great Barrier Reef, off the coast of Queensland, is the largest coral reef system in the world and can even be seen from space. Stretching for over 2,300 kilometres, it represents a marine ecosystem of global importance in both biological and climatic terms.

Australia has one of the oldest continuously living Indigenous cultures in the world, with origins dating back more than 60,000 years. Many areas of the territory are not only natural landscapes but also cultural and spiritual sites connected to the “Dreaming,” a worldview that interprets the land as a living map of stories and identity.

Australia’s external territories, such as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, lie thousands of kilometres from the mainland. They function as administrative extensions of the country, yet maintain completely distinct ecosystems and geographical identities.

Australia is among the countries with the highest levels of endemic biodiversity in the world. Many animals and plants, such as the koala and the kangaroo, exist nowhere else on Earth. In some regions—especially during the warmer and more humid months—there is also the so-called “spider season,” when certain species become more visible even in urban or domestic environments. The country is also home to a highly diverse fauna that includes potentially dangerous species, such as certain snakes, box jellyfish in the tropical northern waters, and marine life such as the great white shark along some coastlines. These elements are part of the natural ecosystem but require awareness in specific environments and seasons.

The road network in the Outback includes some of the longest and straightest highways in the world, where it is possible to travel hundreds of kilometres without encountering towns, service stations, or major intersections.

Many Australian natural landmarks, such as Uluru, are not only scenic attractions but also culturally protected sites for Aboriginal communities, with regulated access or interpretive guidelines designed to respect their spiritual and cultural significance.



FRENCH POLYNESIA – A SYSTEM OF ARCHIPELAGOS SCATTERED ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN, BETWEEN POLYNESIAN CULTURE, VOLCANIC LANDSCAPES, AND REMOTE CORAL ATOLLS



Located in the South Pacific, French Polynesia is an overseas collectivity of France made up of five major island groups spread across an immense oceanic area rather than a continuous landmass. Its geographic structure is fragmented into archipelagos separated by thousands of kilometres, immersed in the central and southeastern Pacific Ocean. This dispersion creates a territorial system in which the sea is not a dividing element, but the true connective infrastructure between the islands. From a geographical perspective, the territory is divided between high volcanic islands and low-lying coral atolls. The high islands feature mountainous reliefs, inland valleys, short rivers, and rugged coastlines, while the atolls are characterised by protected lagoons and thin rings of coral land. The climate is tropical, with slight variations depending on exposure to trade winds, which influence vegetation, settlement patterns, and population density. From a historical and cultural perspective, French Polynesia results from the layering of ancient Polynesian navigational cultures, present for over a thousand years, and European influence from the 18th and 19th centuries. Traditional societies were organised around complex tribal and religious systems, with a strong connection between land, sea, and genealogy. Later, French and missionary influence introduced a modern administrative structure that coexists with local traditions, still visible today in villages, language, and cultural practices.

The territory is structured into several main island groups, each representing distinct but interconnected geographical systems:

- **SOCIETY ISLANDS (ÎLES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ) – THE MAIN CORE OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, DIVIDED INTO WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS. THIS GROUP INCLUDES TAHITI, THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND CULTURAL CENTRE WITH PAPEETE, AND MOOREA, KNOWN FOR ITS VOLCANIC PEAKS AND ACCESSIBLE LAGOONS. THE LEEWARD ISLANDS INCLUDE BORA BORA, HUAHINE, RAIATEA, AND TAHA'A, WHICH SHARE A SIMILAR LAGOON STRUCTURE BUT MAINTAIN DISTINCT IDENTITIES AND LANDSCAPES**
- **TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO – A VAST COLLECTION OF CORAL ATOLLS SPREAD ACROSS AN EXTENSIVE OCEANIC AREA. ATOLLS SUCH AS RANGIROA AND FAKARAVA FEATURE DEEP LAGOONS, OCEAN PASSAGES, AND SMALL COASTAL VILLAGES, WITH VERY LOW POPULATION DENSITY AND A STRONG DEPENDENCE ON FISHING AND THE SEA**
- **MARQUESAS ISLANDS (ÎLES MARQUISES) – A GROUP OF HIGH, MOUNTAINOUS ISLANDS MORE ISOLATED THAN OTHER REGIONS. HIVA OA INCLUDES THE VILLAGE OF ATUONA AND THE MUSÉE PAUL GAUGUIN, SET WITHIN DRAMATIC VOLCANIC VALLEYS AND CLIFFS. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST REMOTE AREAS IN ALL OF FRENCH POLYNESIA**
- **AUSTRAL ISLANDS (ÎLES AUSTRALES) – A SOUTHERN GROUP LESS KNOWN AND LESS TOURISTIC, INCLUDING ISLANDS SUCH AS RURUTU AND TUBUAI. THESE ISLANDS FEATURE A COOLER CLIMATE, SOFTER RELIEFS, AND A STRONG AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED LIFESTYLE**
- **GAMBIER ISLANDS – AN ISOLATED GROUP IN THE FAR SOUTHEAST OF FRENCH POLYNESIA, WITH MANGAREVA AS THE MAIN ISLAND. IT IS CHARACTERISED BY MISSIONARY HISTORY, INNER LAGOONS, AND VOLCANIC PEAKS COVERED IN TROPICAL VEGETATION**

From a connectivity perspective, the system is highly centralised:

- **Faa'a International Airport in Tahiti serves as the main international hub of French Polynesia, connecting the archipelago with North America, Europe, and other Pacific islands. From here, domestic flights link Moorea, Bora Bora, the Tuamotu, the Marquesas, and other remote islands through a minimal but essential air network that ensures inter-archipelago mobility**

In summary, French Polynesia is a fragmented yet coherent oceanic system, where distance between islands defines territorial identity as much as their physical form. It is a space dominated by the ocean, where Polynesian culture, volcanic structures, and coral atolls create a unique balance between isolation, nature, and cultural continuity.

TAILOR-MADE TRAVEL BETWEEN LAGOONS, VOLCANIC ISLANDS AND REMOTE ARCHIPELAGOS

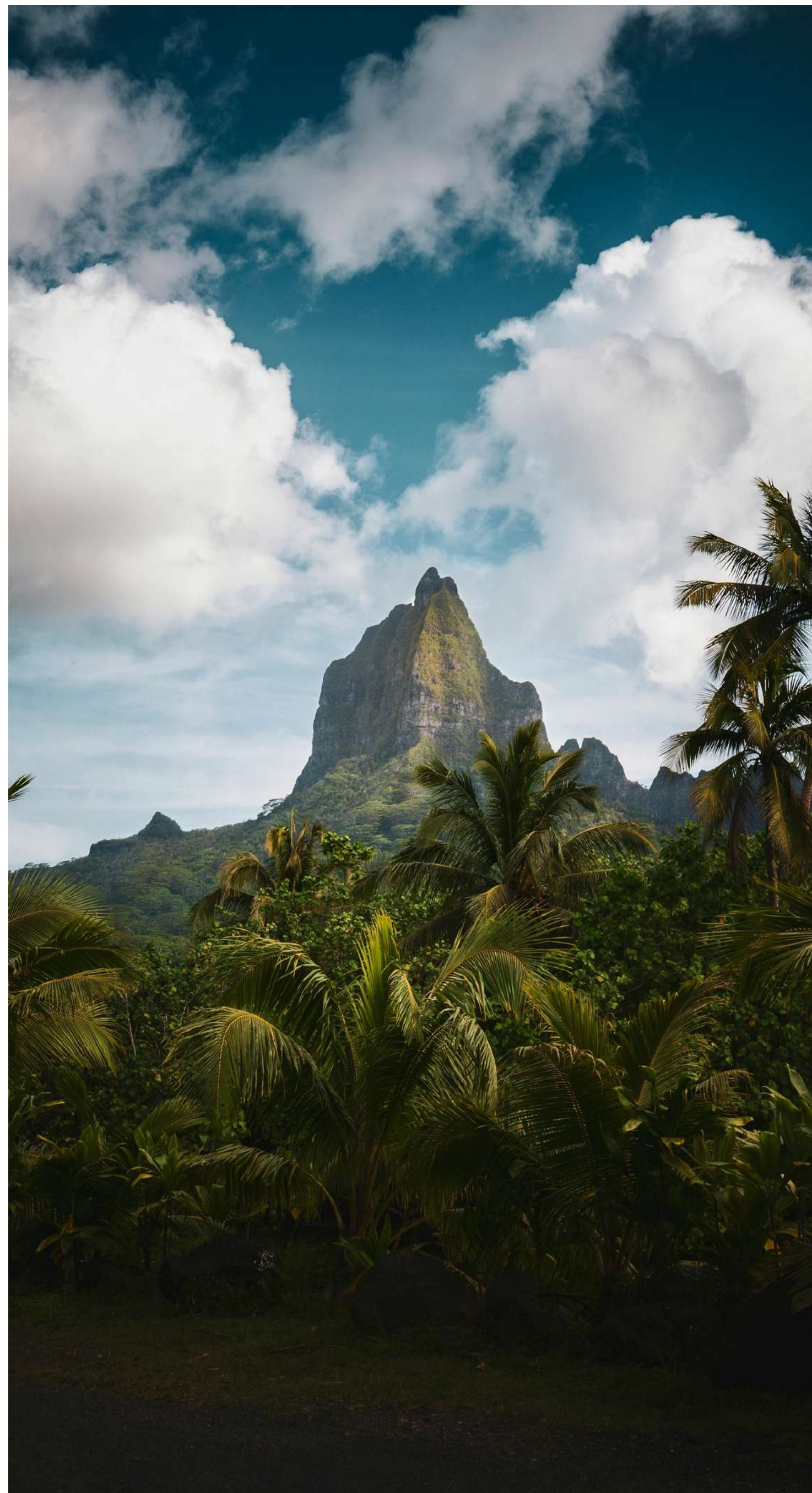
PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR SINGLES, COUPLES, AND FAMILIES OFF THE BEATEN PATH

- **Single** - For solo travellers, French Polynesia offers a fragmented yet coherent mosaic of islands where each experience is shaped by distance and isolation. In the Society Islands, especially Papeete (Tahiti) and Moorea, daily life blends coastal towns, inland valleys and accessible lagoon environments. In the Tuamotu Archipelago, atolls such as Rangiroa and Fakarava offer minimal infrastructure, long ocean horizons and small coastal settlements closely connected to fishing life. In the Marquesas Islands, particularly Hiva Oa (Atuona), remote volcanic landscapes and cultural sites such as the Musée Paul Gauguin create a more introspective dimension of travel.

- **Couples** - For couples, the archipelagos offer highly scenic and secluded settings. In the Leeward Islands (Society Islands), destinations like Bora Bora, Huahine, Raiatea and Taha'a combine turquoise lagoons, overwater landscapes and quieter inland villages. In the Austral Islands, especially Rurutu and Tubuai, the experience shifts towards a slower rhythm, with agricultural landscapes, gentle reliefs and a strong sense of local community. The Gambier Islands, with Mangareva, add a remote and atmospheric setting shaped by mountain backdrops, enclosed lagoons and historical mission sites.

- **Families with children** - For families with children, French Polynesia provides accessible island environments with simple logistics and short distances. In Tahiti, the capital Papeete offers markets, coastal promenades and cultural sites, while Moorea provides easy-access lagoons, bays and nature excursions suitable for all ages. In the Society Islands, short transfers between villages and coastal areas allow for balanced days between sea and land. In the Tuamotu atolls, places like Rangiroa offer calm lagoon waters and protected marine environments ideal for safe and relaxed discovery.

- **Families with teenagers** - For teenagers, French Polynesia offers more active and exploratory experiences. In the Tuamotus, especially Fakarava, diving and snorkeling in protected passes introduce rich marine ecosystems and stronger ocean currents. In the Marquesas Islands, rugged terrain in Hiva Oa and surrounding valleys offers hiking routes and cultural exploration in remote settings. In the Austral Islands, outdoor activities such as coastal walks and nature-based exploration in Tubuai provide a more grounded and less touristy experience, while the Gambier Islands combine historical sites and lagoon navigation in a highly isolated environment.





DID YOU KNOW?

French Polynesia is made up of more than 100 islands scattered across an expanse of ocean larger than the whole of Europe, yet with a very limited land area. As a result, the sea is the dominant element both geographically and in everyday life.

The territory is divided into several island groups that differ greatly from one another: high volcanic islands such as Tahiti and Moorea, and low coral atolls such as those of the Tuamotu Archipelago, which were formed on top of ancient volcanoes that have since subsided beneath the ocean.

The distances between the islands are so vast that many domestic connections are possible only by air, with Faa'a International Airport serving as the main hub. This makes the transportation network one of the most fragmented in the Pacific.

Traditional Polynesian culture is deeply rooted in oral traditions and genealogy. The history of families, clans, and oceanic migrations plays a central role in social organization and the formation of collective identity.

Some atolls in the Tuamotu Archipelago contain lagoons so vast and isolated that they support nearly self-contained marine ecosystems, with ocean passes regulating the exchange of water between the lagoon and the open sea.

In the Marquesas Islands, particularly on Hiva Oa, the landscape is remote and mountainous, featuring villages nestled in deep valleys, steep coastlines, and strong cultural and practical ties to the ocean.

The Austral Islands are the coolest part of the archipelago, with lower temperatures than those found on Tahiti and a stronger agricultural focus.

Some marine species inhabiting Polynesian waters thrive in exceptionally well-preserved ecosystems thanks to the region's low level of urbanization. This makes many areas ideal for diving, provided that the often-changing ocean conditions are carefully respected.



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If you want to organize your next leisure trip with us, we want to have a very transparent relationship with you and we ask you to pay close attention to the following aspects:

With the advent of the internet and booking sites open to the public, the travel industry has witnessed a great decline in terms of professionalism, quality of services offered and, unfortunately, also many scams. We recognize that organizing a good leisure trip is a **very complex operation**, for the reason that it is not a question of selling an item but a series of services that require **careful research and planning** and consequently also **a lot of time** in order to be able to offer customers the best in terms of quality - price.

We aim to offer travelers high standards of quality and care, but **we also want to work with customers who understand our value and commitment.**

For the reasons indicated above, before proceeding with the preparation of a leisure travel itinerary, we require aspiring leisure travellers to examine and choose between the two options indicated in the following pages.



ATLANTIC CLASSIC BASIC

It does not include any type of club or related benefits but only the classic tailor-made travel itinerary and quotation preparation service. In this case, to receive the above, you will have to proceed following the instructions indicated in the sub-heading "Steps to Follow".

QUOTATION FEE

- For US based customers \$15.00
- For UK based customers £15.00
- For EU based customers €15.00
- For Canada based customers Can\$ 25.00
- For Australia based customers AU\$ 28.00

If, after you have received our itinerary and tailor-made quotation, you decide not to proceed with the booking, the quotation fee is non-refundable but we will do everything possible to help you find the best travel solution.

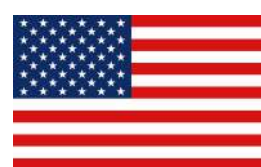
STEPS TO FOLLOW

1) If you need to request a travel itinerary and quotation, click on the first and second button. Fill out and submit the relevant forms.

TRAVEL CATEGORIES - ANCILLARY SERVICES

TRAVEL ITINERARY QUOTATION FORM

2) Click on the image relating to your country of residence and you will be able to finalize the process of paying for the quote by credit/debit card via PayPal by following the various steps that will be indicated.



3) In a short time, you will receive your travel itinerary and quotation from one of the partner agencies, Atlantic Travel & Tours Booking Point Agency, located in the country where you live, to which you can also ask to modify / adjust your travel itinerary.



ATLANTIC TRAVELERS CLUB

A club open to all but mainly frequent travellers that opens the doors to the following benefits:

- Request unlimited itineraries and quotes without paying the Atlantic Classic Basic quote fee every time
- 20% discount always active for all inclusive travel
- Assistance before / during / after the travel
- Constant updates concerning the travel industry
- Discounts and gifts based on availability

MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP FEE

- For US based customers \$9.00
- For UK based customers £9.00
- For EU based customers €9.00
- For Canada based customers Can\$ 16.00
- For Australia based customers AU\$ 17.00

To join our Atlantic Travellers Club, follow the instructions indicated in the sub-heading "Steps to Follow".

You can cancel your membership at any time by writing to us by email.

1) Click on this button and you will be able to access membership form to fill in and send.

MEMBERSHIP

2) Click on the image relating to your country of residence and you will be able to finalize the payment process of the monthly membership fee by credit/debit card via PayPal by following the various steps that will be indicated.

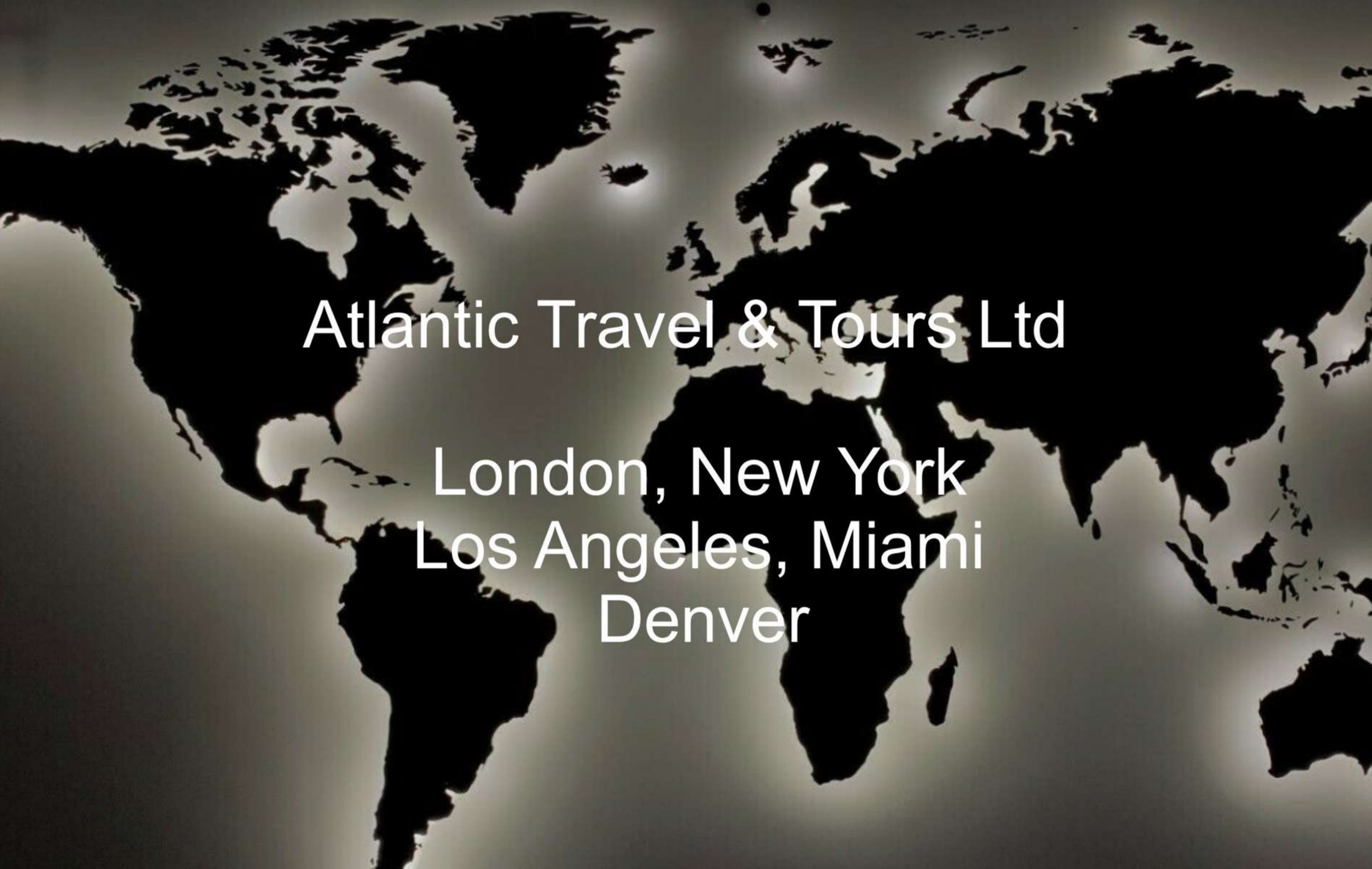


3) In a short time, you will receive welcome confirmation and you will be able to start enjoying the benefits described above.

4) Remember that you can request itineraries and quotes at any time by clicking on the first and second button. Fill out and submit the relevant forms.

TRAVEL CATEGORIES - SERVICES

TRAVEL ITINERARY QUOTATION FORM



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USA - DENVER - COLORADO - COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 202 110 96 014

UK - LONDON - COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 130 288 33

E-MAIL

USA - unitedstatesadministration@atlantictourstravel.com

UK - unitedkingdomadministration@atlantictourstravel.com

WEBSITE

www.visitatlantictraveltours.com

FULL CONTACT DETAILS

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