Destination Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania

These are heady days for the Baltic, with the current state of play in this region unthinkable a mere two decades ago. In the space of one generation, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have had their prayers answered, and are scarcely recognisable from their former incarnations. After some hiccups in the early days, when self-government was being relearned, all three have politically and economically shaken off the dead weight of the Soviet era and turned their focus to the West, and to promises of a richer, shinier future. NATO and EU membership and the fastest-growing economies in Europe have been the Baltic lot since the turn of the millennium, and these three countries are now patting themselves on the back, puffing out their chests and celebrating their return to the world stage – independent, economically robust, tech-savvy and pretty damn satisfied!

And why wouldn’t they be? There’s certainly much to be proud about, and the world is slowly tuning in to the low-key and lovely Baltic charms. Savouring Tallinn’s long white nights, scouiring long Baltic shores for amber, scaling sand dunes in Lithuania’s ‘Sahara’ and sampling local specialities – including Lithuania’s infamous cepelinai (stuffed potato dumplings) and Latvia’s Black Balzām (liqueur) – are Baltic joys to be revelled in. Vilnius boasts Eastern Europe’s largest Old Town, a bohemian republic and a recommended overdose of baroque, while Riga has the world’s finest collection of Art Nouveau architecture and a market housed in a series of WWI zeppelin hangars. Elegant Estonia, with its subtle hints of Scandinavia, boasts a coastline studded with 1521 beautiful islands and a wave of outdoor pursuits. National parks provide plenty of elbow room for the locals to enjoy downtime, and for precious wildlife long gone in other parts of Western Europe. Quaint villages evoke a timeless sense of history, uplifting song and dance festivals celebrate age-old traditions and retro-Soviet recycling gives the region its quirk and its kick.

Still, for all their accomplishments, there’s no denying that there are still issues to be addressed here. Fifty years of Soviet rule can’t be erased in only one generation (if at all), and environmental and social issues remain. The environmental clean-up may indeed prove easier than solving the complex social rifts and inequalities that linger between ethnic groups, and the burden of geography makes good relations with the neighbours – particularly that big and unavoidable eastern one – vital. This trio of newcomers is also coming to grips with the market economy, learning to take the good (booming growth) with the bad (slowdown and recession). There may be a bumpy financial road ahead, but the fact that they survived all that the 20th century could throw at them gives us the confidence to predict they’ve got what it takes to live long and prosper.
Getting Started

Astonishingly few people can pinpoint Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on a map, giving Baltic-bound travellers an instant head start. There’s more than enough here to warrant a stand-alone Baltic holiday, but equally your explorations of the region may be a northern addition to Eastern European roaming, a somewhat grittier add-on to travels in Scandinavia or a hassle-free adjunct to explorations of Russia. Either way, you’ll be happy to know that communicating in English here is usually not a problem, transport is efficient and frequent between the main towns, standards of living are relatively high and you won’t find the crazy crowds that blight summer travel elsewhere in Europe. One of the very few downsides is that the weather can be fickle.

Accommodation is relatively easy to find (except in the capitals and major beachside resorts in July and August, which do get tourist-busy), but is no longer the bargain it once was. Dining is another unexpectedly tasty experience, in the capitals at least, with some meals at laughable prices. To top it all off, the arts scene is hot, young and vibrant, and quirky festivals abound.

One thing to bear in mind when doing your pre-trip planning: if you’re hoping to combine the Baltic countries with a jaunt into Russia (Kaliningrad, perhaps – to gain travel cred by getting a long way off the beaten path – or magnificent St Petersburg, only eight hours by bus from Tallinn), you’ll make things a whole lot easier for yourself by organising your Russian visa before leaving home.

WHEN TO GO

In spring, the weather is warm, the days are long, gardens blossom and the cultural calendar oozes fun. April and May, when the stork returns to its nest, and the land and its people open up after winter, convey a real magic. June is midsummer-madness month (p20) and evokes the Baltic peoples’ close ties to nature and their pagan past.

Summers are short but sweet. July and August (high season), the warmest and busiest months, and a time when many locals go on holiday too, can also be the wettest and subject to the odd thunderstorm. Coastal waters at this time average between 16ºC and 21ºC, and daytime highs from May to September hover between 14ºC and 22ºC, but can easily reach the mid- to high-20s.

Winter (November to March – essentially low season), with just a few hours of semidaylight every 24 hours, is a long, dark affair, with temperatures rarely above 4ºC and frequently dipping below zero. December to March sees snow-clogged streets, icy pavements, and roofs laced with killer icicles. Ice skating, tobogganing, cross-country skiing, ice fishing and getting whipped in a sauna are this season’s invigorating activities.

Avoid soggy March, when the snow thaws, bringing with it far too much slush for enjoyment. Autumn, when snow falls then melts, can be equally miserable.

COSTS & MONEY

Travellers may be surprised to find Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius touting prices comparable to those in Scandinavia. Double-digit inflation has hit all three countries in recent years; the travel bargains of a decade ago are considerably fewer, though if you shop around you should be able to secure some good deals. Booking your accommodation online will reap discounts, while eating your main meal at lunchtime saves money. Taking public transport between major cities (perhaps hiring a car only for exploring rural areas)
will also cut down your costs – petrol is relatively expensive in the Baltic countries (count on paying 15Kr/0.64Ls/3.10Lt, or just under €0.90, per litre in Estonia/Latvia/Lithuania). Discount cards in Riga and Tallinn yield a bounty of money-savers for city-based visitors.

Accommodation in the Baltics is relatively expensive and the biggest cost for travellers, while dining in cities can be pricey (but cheap options certainly exist). Travel in the rural areas is definitely cheaper; however, in high summer popular coastal areas have room rates that may come close to those of the capitals.

At the bottom of the accommodation barrel in the capitals, you can scrape a night’s sleep in a dorm for as little as 150Kr/7Ls/34Lt (€10) in a Tallinn/Riga/Vilnius hostel. Double rooms at a midrange-standard hotel start at around 800Kr/40Ls/200Lt (€50 to €60), while top-end rates for a double room kick in at about 2000Kr/85Ls/450Lt (€125) but can easily double or triple at one of the capitals’ fanciest addresses.

**TRAVELLING RESPONSIBLY**

Swelling tourist numbers, coupled with local property development and an ever-increasing drive towards commercialism, have accelerated the need to protect the region’s fragile ecosystems, biological diversity and natural (and relatively unspoiled) treasures. Ways to avoid placing pressure on the environment include conserving water and electricity, not littering or burying your rubbish and taking care not to disturb wildlife. If you intend to camp or hike, seek permission to camp from the landowner or, in the case of national parks and protected nature reserves, pitch your tent only in designated areas. Forests – which carpet 44% each of Estonia and Latvia and 30% of Lithuania – are especially vulnerable. Do not light fires, discard cigarette butts or leave litter in these areas, and stick to assigned paths. Always observe the rules and recommendations set by park, nature reserve and forest authorities.

Erosion, fire and tourism pose an enormous threat to the unique sand spit and dunes on western Lithuania’s Curonian Spit (p362) – a Unesco World Heritage natural treasure; a tableau at the foot of steps leading up to the Parnidis Dune shows just how much the mountain of sand has shrunk since 1960 (over 20m!). When walking on the spit don’t blaze new trails across virgin sand or pick plant life that keeps the top sand in place; stick to the marked wooden walkways.

Cities pose a whole different set of responsible travel rules. The cobbled Old Towns of Riga, Tallinn and Vilnius all star on Unesco’s list of World

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**DON’T LEAVE HOME WITHOUT…**

- Valid travel insurance (p395), ID card or passport, and visa (p399) if required
- Driving licence, car documents and car insurance (p412)
- Your sea legs
- Sunglasses, hat, mosquito repellent and binoculars (summer)
- Thermals and the thickest, warmest hat and coat you can find (winter)
- Umbrella – there’s a fair chance you’ll use it
- Your mobile phone – local prepaid SIM cards are cheap
- An indestructible pair of shoes or boots to combat cobblestones
- A taste for the unusual, from blood sausage to Black Balzām
- An eye mask – to help you sleep during the long nights of summer
Heritage cultural treasures. Pay them the respect they deserve. In Tallinn, after years of Finnish ‘vodka’ and ‘Gin Long Drink’ tourism, people are fed up with rowdy drunken behaviour and blokes peeing on the streets. You’ll get better treatment if you indulge in moderation. The same applies to the increasing number of British stag parties hitting the Baltic capitals for cheap weekends of binge-drinking and sex. Drink, by all means – but quietly and without offence to others.

Prostitution is rife in the capitals, particularly in Riga (prostitution is legal in Estonia and Latvia, although pimping is illegal). Organised crime and trafficking in women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation are issues within the region. Incidents do occur where Western clients are drugged, robbed and left lying in the gutter – literally. For your personal safety and for the sake of the women at hand, please do not engage in this activity.

See also our GreenDex (p446) for Baltic attractions, hotels, restaurants, craft studios and tour operators recommended for their commitment to sustainability.

TRAVEL LITERATURE

The following page-turners have a rich Baltic flavour that evokes the region’s people and places and its complex history. Some are entertaining or enlightening travelogues revealing snippets of life in another era, while others craftily use a Baltic city as a backdrop for their tale.

**Among the Russians** (Colin Thubron) Gloomy and resigned, yes, but that was precisely the mood when this Englishman motored everywhere he could in pre-glasnost USSR.

**Between Each Breath** (Adam Thorpe) In this witty recent novel, Tallinn and the Estonian islands are the setting for a successful Englishman’s midlife crisis and infidelity, and the fallout from his actions.

**Journey into Russia** (Laurens van der Post) The three Baltic capitals are vividly painted in this travelogue through Soviet Russia in the 1960s.

**The Last Girl and Amber** (Stephan Collishaw) Collishaw won the heart of the literary world with these dark, haunting and highly emotive novels evoking two very different faces of modern-day Lithuania.

**The Merry Baker of Riga** (Boris Zemtzov) Hilarious and dry, this intuitive tale of an American entrepreneur setting up shop as a baker in Riga in 1992 is a true story.

**To the Baltic with Bob** (Griff Rhys Jones) Sail with Griff (a well-known British comedian, writer and actor) and his mate Bob from London to St Petersburg via Ventspils, Riga, Saaremaa, Vormsi, Paldiski (‘a wreck’) and Tallinn. There are some decent laughs and spot-on descriptions, but rather too much boating talk for our liking.

**Venusburg** (Anthony Powell) For a taste of 1930s Latvia and Estonia, try this amusing tale of a journalist hobnobbing with exiled Russian aristocrats, Baltic-German intellectuals and local patriots.
FESTIVALS
The region enjoys an impressed festival calendar, embracing everything from religion and music to art, folklore, handicrafts, film and drama. For a fat-cat diary of events see the Events Calendar, p18.

1. Lake Sartai Horse Race (Dusetos, Lithuania), early February
2. Midsummer (regionwide), 23–24 June
3. Rīgas Ritmi (Rīga, Latvia), early July
4. Ōlletoober (northern Saaremaa, Estonia), mid-July
5. Mâkslas Festivāls (Cēsis, Latvia), mid-July to mid-August
6. Baltic Beach Party (Liepāja, Latvia), late July
7. Klaipėda Sea Festival (Klaipėda, Lithuania), late July
8. Viljandi Folk Music Festival (Viljandi, Estonia), late July
9. Visagino Country (Visaginas, Lithuania), mid-August
10. Black Nights Film Festival (Tallinn, Estonia), mid-November to early December

ACTIVITIES
There are countless ways (wild or mild) to get up close and personal with the Baltic countries’ natural beauty. For more see p201.

1. Cycling the Curonian Spit, Lithuania (p362)
2. High-adrenalin high jinks in Sigulda, Latvia (p253)
3. Water sports at Surf Paradiis on the island of Hiiumaa, Estonia (p151)
4. Boating in Aukštaitija National Park, Lithuania (p326)
5. Canoeing across Latgale’s silent Lakelands, Latvia (p269)
6. Cross-country skiing in Otepää, Estonia (p116)
7. Hot-air ballooning high over Vilnius, Lithuania (p309)
8. Cycling along the desolate Kurzeme coastline, Latvia (p233 to p243)
10. Berrying and mushrooming in Dzūkija National Park, Lithuania (p334)

UNUSUAL & SPECIALITY FOOD
If, like us, you consider food an essential part of travel, here are some ways (from dead-easy to summon-your-courage) to embrace the local cuisines, aside from getting the ubiquitous pork on your fork. For more information, see the Food & Drink sections of the Estonia (p57), Latvia (p185) and Lithuania (p289) chapters.

1. Try out Black Balzām in Riga
2. Harden your arteries with Lithuanian cepelinai
3. Enjoy freshly picked summer berries, regionwide
4. Compare each country’s version of beetroot soup, pancakes or rye bread
5. Order smoked pigs’ ears as a tasty beer snack, regionwide
6. Tuck into Russian-style pelmeni (dumplings), regionwide
7. Sample Vana Tallinn liqueur in Old Tallinn, Estonia
8. Savour smoked fish in coastal or lakeside areas, regionwide
9. Go mushrooming in autumn, regionwide
10. Be brave and taste Estonian verivorst (blood sausages)
INTERNET RESOURCES
The internet is loaded with sites that can help you plan your Baltic sojourn. The following are excellent starting points; many more are listed throughout the book.

Baltic Times (www.baltictimes.com) English-language news from the region.

In Your Pocket (www.inyourpocket.com) Highly recommended insider guides to a clutch of Baltic cities (free PDF downloads are available from the website).

Latvia: The Land That Sings (www.latviatourism.lv) Latvian tourist board website.

Lonely Planet (www.lonelyplanet.com) Notes and posts on Baltic travel, plus the Thorn Tree bulletin board.


Riga Tourism (www.rigatourism.lv) Official city site.

Tallinn Tourism (www.tourism.tallinn.ee) Official city site.

Vilnius Tourism (www.vilnius-tourism.lt) Official city site.

Welcome to Estonia (www.visitestonia.com) Estonian tourist board website.
Summer festival madness peaks with midsummer celebrations on 24 June (p20); the annual Baltica Folklore Festival (p34) in July, which the three capitals take turns hosting; and the legendary Baltic song and dance festivals (p34). All three countries put on magical festivals at other times of the year, too, celebrating everything from religion to music, art to film and beer to ghosts.

Expect an extra-full calendar of events in Vilnius and Tallinn as they celebrate their status as a European City of Culture in 2009 and 2011, respectively. For more, check out www.culturelive09.lt (for Vilnius) and www.tallinn2011.ee.

**FEBRUARY**

**LAKE SARTAI HORSE RACE**
1st Saturday in February
Annual horse race (www.zarasai.lt) dating from 1865 and held on frozen Lake Sartai at Dusetos, near Utena, Lithuania. Attracts horse enthusiasts, musicians and folk artists from all over the region.

**TARTU SKI MARATHON**
im-February
Held outside Estonia’s second city, Tartu, this 63km cross-country race (www.tartumaraton.ee) draws about 4000 competitors.

**PALANGA SEALS FESTIVAL**
im-February
This three-day festival (www.palangatic.lt) at Palanga, Lithuania, sees thousands of hardy swimmers frolic and squeal in the freezing waters of the Baltic Sea.

**UŽGAVĖNĖS**
Shrove Tuesday (the day before Lent begins, ie 41 days before Easter)
Mardi Gras and the coming of Lent is celebrated in Lithuania with animal, bird and beast masquerades in towns and villages (the best is in Plateliai in Žemaitija National Park).

**MARCH**

**ST CASIMIR’S DAY**
4 March
Lithuania’s patron saint’s day, with the renowned Kaziukas folk arts and crafts fair held in Vilnius around this date.

**HAAPSA卢 HORROR & FANTASY FILM FESTIVAL**
late March
Scare yourself silly with this showcase of altogether creepy and kooky films (www.hoff.ee) in Haapsalu, Estonia.

**BIRŠTONAS JAZZ FESTIVAL**
even-numbered years
Lithuania’s top jazz festival (http://jazz.birstonas.lt/en) is this three-day event at the renowned spa town of Birštonas.

**APRIL–MAY**

**ESTONIAN MUSIC DAYS**
mid-late April
In Tallinn, this weeklong event (www.helilooja.ee) features both classical Estonian performances and new, emerging works.

**JAZZKAAR**
mid-late April
Jazz greats from around the world converge on Tallinn, Estonia, during this two-week festival (www.jazzkaar.ee); it also hosts smaller events in autumn and around Christmas.

**KAUNAS INTERNATIONAL BALLET FESTIVAL**
later April
The Balts clearly love their springtime jazz! This four-day Lithuanian festival (www.kaunasjazz.lt) has acts in Kaunas and Vilnius; also hosts smaller events in September and December.

**TARTU STUDENT DAYS**
later April
Tartu’s students let their hair down in this wild pagan celebration (www.studentdays.ee, in Estonian) marking the end of term and the dawn of spring in Estonia.

**INTERNATIONAL BALTIC BALLET FESTIVAL**
late April-early May
Features stirring performances (www.ballet-festival.lv) by Latvian and international companies over three weeks in Riga, Latvia.

**NEW BALTIC DANCE**
early May
International contemporary dance festival (www.dance.lt) held in Vilnius, Lithuania.
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL FOR PUPPET THEATRES  mid-late May
Viljandi’s puppet theatre gathers a specialist crowd at this Estonian fest (www.viljandinukuteater.ee) subtitled ‘Theatre in the Suitcase’, with plenty of puppet shows to take in.

JUNE

PALANGA SUMMER FESTIVAL June-August
Opens on the first Saturday of June in Palanga, Lithuania, and closes with a massive street carnival, song festival and pop concert on the last Saturday in August. It’s one long merry-go-round of music concerts (www.palangosvasara.lt) of all genres.

PAŽAISLIS MUSIC FESTIVAL June-August
Three-month classical music festival (www.pazaislis.lt) held in the atmospheric courtyards and churches of Pažaislis Monastery, outside Kaunas, Lithuania.

SUMMER EXTRAVAGANZA NERINGA June-August
The summer season at Curonian Spit, Lithuania, ushers in this fiesta (www.muzikosfrontas.lt/en/projects) of concerts, craft days and cultural events.

VILNIUS FESTIVAL June
A month-long festival (www.vilniusfestivals.lt) involving classical music, jazz and folk-music concerts in Old Town courtyards and assorted venues (Vilnius, Lithuania).

TALLINN OLD TOWN DAYS early June
Held in Tallinn’s cinematic 14th-century quarters, Estonia, this weekend fest (www.vanalinnnapaevar.ee) features dancing, concerts, costumed performers and plenty of medieval merrymaking.

BALTICA INTERNATIONAL FOLK FESTIVAL mid-July
A week of music, dance and displays focusing on Baltic and other folk traditions, shared between the capitals. In 2009 it will be in Riga; in 2010, in Tallinn; in 2011, in Vilnius.

RĪGA OPERA FESTIVAL early-mid June
The Latvian National Opera’s showcase event (www.opera.lv) takes place over 10 days and includes performances by world-renowned talent in Riga.

MIDSUMMER 23-24 June
The region’s biggest annual night out is a celebration of the Midsummer’s Night, best experienced out in the countryside, where huge bonfires flare for all-night revellers. See the boxed text, p20.

INTERNATIONAL FOLK FESTIVAL late June
The biggest event on Nida’s calendar (Lithuania), featuring folk music (www.visitneringa.com) from around the world.

OPERETTA IN KAUNAS CASTLE late June-early July
Held for two weeks in Kaunas’ scenic castle ruins in Lithuania (www.operetta.lt, in Lithuanian).

JULY

CHRISTOPHER SUMMER FESTIVAL July-August
Two-month music festival (www.kristupofestivaliai.lt) of various genres in Vilnius, Lithuania.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY early July
Three days of medieval fun and frolics (www.ker nave.org) – axe throwing, catapulting, mead making, medieval fights, music making – in Kernavė, Lithuania. Lots of fun despite the dull name.

PÄRNU INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL early July
Pärnu’s big-name film fest (www.chaplin.ee) showcases documentary and anthropological films from all over the world (Estonia).

ÖLLESUMMER (BEER SUMMER) early July

MUHU FUTURE MUSIC FESTIVAL early July
Jazz, experimental music, progressive rock and much more, on the island of Muhu, Estonia (www.nordicsounds.ee).

CASTLE DAY early July
Lots of family-friendly medieval fanfare (www.saaremaamuuseum.ee) around Kuressaare’s magnificent castle in Saaremaa, Estonia. Expect lots of food, music, and handicrafts.

RĪGAS RITMI early July
‘Riga’s Rhythms’ is the Latvian capital’s international music festival (www.rigasritmi.lv).
MIDSUMMER MADNESS
In pagan times it was a night of magic and sorcery, when witches ran naked and wild, bewitching flowers and ferns, people and animals. In the agricultural calendar, it marked the end of the spring sowing and the start of the summer harvest. In Soviet times it became a political celebration: a torch of independence was lit in each capital and its flame used to light bonfires throughout the country.

Today Midsummer Day, aka summer solstice or St John’s Day, falling on 24 June, is the Balts’ biggest party of the year. On this night darkness barely falls – reason alone to celebrate in a part of the world with such short summers and such long, dark winters. In Estonia it is known as Jaanipäev, in Latvia Jāni, Jānu Diena or Ligo and in Lithuania Joninės or Rasos (the old pagan name).

Celebrations start on 23 June, particularly in Latvia, where the festival is generally met with the most gusto. Traditionally, people flock to the countryside to celebrate this special night amid lakes and pine forests. Special beers, cheeses and pies are prepared and wreaths strung together from grasses, while flowers and herbs are hung around the home to bring good luck and keep families safe from evil spirits. Men adorn themselves with crowns made from oak leaves, and women, with crowns of flowers.

Come Midsummer’s Eve, bonfires are lit and the music and drinking begins. No one is allowed to sleep until the sun has sunk and risen again – anyone who does will be cursed with bad luck for the coming year. Traditional folk songs are sung, dances danced and those special beers, cheeses and pies eaten! To ensure good luck, you have to leap back and forth over the bonfire. In Lithuania, clearing a burning wheel of fire as it is rolled down the nearest hill brings you even better fortune. In Estonia, revellers swing on special double-sided Jaanipäev swings, strung from trees in forest clearings or in village squares.

Midsummer’s night is a night for lovers. In Estonia the mythical Koit (dawn) and Hämarik (dusk) meet but once a year for an embrace lasting as long as the shortest night of the year. Throughout the Baltic region, lovers seek the mythical fern flower, which blooms only on this night. The dew coating flowers and ferns on midsummer’s night is held to be a purifying force, a magical healer and a much sought-after cure for wrinkles! Bathe your face in it and you will instantly become more beautiful and more youthful. However, beware the witches of Jaanipäev/Jāni/Joninės, who are known to use it for less enchanting means.

ŽEmaičių Kalvarija
Church festival
early July
Thousands of pilgrims from all over Lithuania flock to the Žemaičių Kalvarija (Samogitian Calvary) in Žemaitija National Park.

Võru folklore festival
mid-July
It’s full of dancers, singers and musicians decked out in colourful traditional dress (www.werro.ee/folkloor), celebrating the culture in Võru, Estonia.

Hansa days festival
mid-July
Crafts, markets, performances and more commemorate Tartu’s Hanseatic past (Estonia; www.hansapaevad.ee).

Olletoober
mid-July
Saaremaa’s long history of home-brewed beers is celebrated at this beer festival (www.olletoober.ee), alongside live music and festivities in Northern Saaremaa, Estonia.

Jomā street festival
mid-July
Jūrmala’s annual city festival (www.jomasiela.lv) in Latvia. Don’t miss the sand sculpture contest.

Mākslas festivāls
mid-July–mid-August
Cēsis in Latvia comes alive on the weekends with performances ranging from symphonies to storytelling, held at a variety of venues (www.cesu festivals.lv).

Klaipėda sea festival
3rd weekend in July
Klaipėda, Lithuania, celebrates its rich nautical heritage with a flamboyant five-day festival (www.jurossvente.lt), which includes sailing excursions on the Baltic Sea.

New wave song festival
late July
This soloist song contest (www.newwavestars.com, in Russian) in Jūrmala, Latvia, attracts competitors from around the world.
VILJANDI FOLK MUSIC FESTIVAL  late July
Hugely popular four-day festival (www.folk.ee/festival) featuring bands from Estonia and abroad, and around 20,000 attendees (Viljandi, Estonia).

WINE FESTIVAL  late July
The village of Sabile, Latvia, is famed for its vineyard – the world’s most northern open-air grape grower. The only chance to taste local wine is at this festival (www.sabile.lv).

HANDICRAFTS SHOW  late July
Kuldīga, Latvia, hosts an enormous handicrafts show (www.visit.kuldiga.lv) with hundreds of artisan booths lined up along Liepājas iela.

FESTIVAL OF ANCIENT MUSIC  late July
Music festival (www.bauska.lv) held at Bauska Castle and Rundāle Palace, Latvia.

BALTIC BEACH PARTY  late July
Fast becoming a must-stop of the Eastern Europe party circuit, featuring live music, discos, carnivals, fashion shows, sporting events and other hoopla on the beach at Liepāja, Latvia (www.balticbeachparty.lv).

OPERA MUSIC FESTIVAL  late July
Open-air festival (www.sigulda.lv) held in Sigulda’s castle ruins, Latvia.

BIRGITTA FESTIVAL  mid-August
An excellent place to experience Estonia’s vibrant singing tradition, with choral, opera and classical concerts (www.birgitta.ee), held at the atmospheric ruins of the Convent of St Birgitta, Tallinn, Estonia.

TARTUFF  mid-August
This weeklong open-air film festival (www.tartuff.ee) has its screenings in the atmospheric Town Hall square, Tartu, Estonia.

BALTĀ NAKTS  late August
This ‘white night’ event (www.baltanakts.lv), sponsored by the Contemporary Art Forum, mirrors Paris’ night-long showcase of artists and culture around the city (Rīga, Latvia).

DAY OF THE WHITE LADY FESTIVAL  late August
On Haapsalu’s castle grounds, Estonia, this festival (www.haapsalu.ee) culminates in the appearance of a ghostly apparition.

DANCE FESTIVAL  late August
Contemporary dance festival (www.saal.ee) featuring troupes from all over Europe and the Baltics (Tallinn, Estonia).

SEPTEMBER

CAPITAL DAYS  early September
Three days of musical and cultural events (www.vilniusfestivals.lt) in theatres, concert halls and the streets of Vilnius, Lithuania.

ARSENAĻS INTERNATIONAL FILM FORUM  mid-September
Film festival (www.arsenals.lv) showcasing over 100 movies relating to experiential and interactive themes in Rīga, Latvia.

MATSALU NATURE FILM FESTIVAL  mid-late September
One of the more unusual film festivals (www.matsalufilm.ee) in the Baltics (Lihula, near Matsalu National Park, Estonia), this one features nature films submitted by a variety of filmmakers.

SIRENS  mid-September–mid-October
International theatre festival (www.sirenos.lt) in Vilnius, Lithuania.

MUSHROOM FESTIVAL  late September
More mushrooms than you’ll ever want to eat at Varėna, outside the Dzūkija National Park, Lithuania (www.varena.lt/en/events).
**OCTOBER**

**FUTURE SHORTS**  mid-late October
Kino Rīga hosts several film festivals, including the international Future Shorts (www.futureshorts.lv), celebrating short films (Riga, Latvia).

**ARĒNA NEW MUSIC FESTIVAL**  mid-October–early November
Contemporary music festival (www.arenafest.lv) showcasing various genres held at venues throughout Riga, Latvia.

**GAIDA**  late October
This festival showcases new music from Central and Eastern Europe in Vilnius, Lithuania (www.vilniusfestivals.lt).

**NOVEMBER–DECEMBER**

**BLACK NIGHTS FILM FESTIVAL**  mid-November–mid-December
Estonia’s biggest film festival (www.poff.ee) showcases films and animations from all over the world (held in Tallinn).

**CHRISTMAS MARKETS**  December
Festive decorations, arts and crafts, traditional foods and entertainment brighten the dark days in the leadup to Christmas, in the capitals’ Old Towns (and many other towns around the region).

**NEW YEAR’S EVE**  31 December
Fireworks and revelry on the main squares of Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius in the countdown to midnight.
Itineraries

CLASSIC ROUTES

BEST OF THE BALTIC

Two Weeks/Vilnius to Tallinn

Embark on the grandest of Baltic tours in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius (p292). Take a day trip to castle-clad Trakai (p322) and/or the Soviet sculpture park at Druskininkai (p332), then push west to Klaipėda (p353) and the Unesco-protected Curonian Spit (p362). Next, hit Riga: take the 3½-hour speed route via Šiauliai (p347) and the Hill of Crosses (p348), or the slow route of a few days along the tranquil Latvian coast via chilled-out Pāvilosta (p243), Cape Kolka (p233) and Jūrmala (p226). In Riga (p186), revel in Europe’s best Art Nouveau architecture, then delve into Sigulda (p253) and the Gauja Valley en route to university-driven Tartu (p106) and swampy Soomaa National Park (p138). Those with bags of time could detour to the lazy old spa town of Pärnu (p127) or the fabulous islands of Saaremaa (p153) and Hiiumaa (p146).

The final leg is north to the Estonian capital, Tallinn (p59), where old-town medieval splendour jockeys for pride of place with hip wine bars and a dizzying choice of cuisine. From Tallinn, a ferry trip across the Gulf of Finland to Helsinki (p167) is too easy to be ignored.

Vilnius to Tallinn direct is only 588km, but throw in the slow route and detours cooked up by this itinerary to cover the very best of the Baltic region and you’ll easily clock up 1400km. The trip – minus deviations – can be done in a whirlwind fortnight, but definitely merits as much time as you can give it.
GO GREEN
Three Weeks/Southeastern Latvia to northern Estonia
The starting point is southeastern Latvia. Here, among Soviet-era stains on the landscape, are the hushed forests and lakeside villages of the ultrabucolic Latgale Lakelands (p269). From Latgale, trek south for fishing, boating and berrying in Lithuania’s paradise, Aukštaitija National Park (p326).

At the opposite end of the country, the combination of disused nuclear missile silos and sunsets over lake and pine woodlands bewitch visitors to Žemaitija National Park (p377). Witness the vulnerability of nature around the nearby ‘Sahara of Lithuania’, the unforgettable Curonian Spit (p362), where elk mingle with wild boar and Lithuania’s largest colony of cormorants and grey herons. From Nida sail into the desolate Nemunas Delta (p370) to witness birdlife at the Ventės Ragas Ornithological Station. Zip up the Latvian coast to experience the rugged beaches and enchanting desolation of Cape Kolka (p233), then tour east to explore the castle-dotted Gauja National Park (p253), where walking, biking, hiking and canoeing – and the rare black stork – thrill outdoor-lovers.

Head northeast to Otepää (p116) for skiing or summer swimming, and midsummer celebrations around Estonia’s most sacred lake. Continue via pretty Viljandi to the swampy, wildlife-packed Soomaa National Park (p138), and explore myriad forested waterways by traditional haabjas (canoe). West of here, Matsalu National Park (p146) is the Baltic’s best bird-watching terrain. From here the solitude of the Estonian islands beckons, or you can steer north, bypassing Tallinn, to unwind in Lahemaa National Park (p94), an alluring bayside haven of nature trails, coastlines, and old-fashioned seafaring villages.

Three weeks gives you time for battery-recharging alongside glimpses of the extraordinary Baltic flora, fauna and landscapes. A breath of fresh air after the tourist madness of the three capitals’ Old Towns, this green itinerary covering some 1300km guarantees a foolproof getaway from the crowds.
PAINT THE TOWN RED

Three Weeks/Tallinn to Daugavpils

Tracking the Baltic’s Soviet past is an eclectic trip. First, brush up on history in Tallinn (p59) at the Museum of Occupation & Fight for Freedom, followed by coffee at the timewarp Narva Kohvik. Speed east next, through the USSR’s first national park, Lahemaa National Park (p94), to Sillamäe (p102), an intriguing seaside museum of Stalinist architecture, and downbeat border town Narva (p103), with its moody castle and majority Russian population.

Head south to Latvia and make a beeline for Sigulda (p253), where you can rip down the artificial bobsled track built for the Soviet team before touring a top-secret Soviet bunker at nearby Ligatne (p259). In Riga (p186) meet die-hard reds in Victory Park, gawp at Stalin’s birthday cake, fire Kalashnikovs, dine retro-Soviet style, and learn about Soviet occupation in the Museum of Occupation. Next, play ‘I spy’ at the huge radio telescope in Irbene (p242), 24km north of Ventspils, designed to eavesdrop on Western satellite communications. Stroll around Liepāja (p243), taking in Karosta and its Soviet prison, where diehards can kip for the night.

In Lithuania, a tour of the underground Soviet missile base at Žemaitija National Park (p377) is terrifying. Sleep in the old Soviet barracks, then push east past the huge former USSR military base outside Šiauliai (p347) to Vilnius (p292), with its disturbing Museum of Genocide Victims and poignant reminders of bloody 1991. A sidetrip south to Grutas Park (p336), aka Stalin World, east of Druskininkai, is a must. Afterwards, bear north to bizarre Visaginas (p329), where you can heed the dangers of a Soviet-designed nuclear power plant. Then it’s north of the border to Latvia’s grey and gritty Daugavpils (p266) with its ‘fortress’ where Soviet troops were stationed. If the theme of this itinerary has you itching for more, pop across the border to Belarus (prearranged visas essential), where the Soviet era is alive and well.

This trip takes you the length and breadth of the region, west to east and back again. Coastal security bases and the more industrial, Russian-influenced east provide relics of an era most locals would rather forget. You’ll travel close to 2500km, with plenty of greenery en route for when the concrete gets too much.
TAILORED TRIPS

THE AMBER ROAD

Amber has been traded since before the birth of Jesus, and there’s nowhere finer to feel its subtle magic than in the Russian-controlled Kaliningrad Region (p383), source of almost all Baltic amber. Stunning amber-studded jewellery and the world’s second-largest hunk of amber add a sparkle to the Kaliningrad Amber Museum, while the amber cabin aboard the Vityaz at the World Ocean Museum is an interesting port of call. A tour of the industrial Yantarny Amber Mine (p384) from the capital is a must for serious amber-admirers.

The region’s finest amber gallery in Nida (p365), Lithuania, is a hop, skip and a jump – across sand dunes on the Curonian Spit (p362) – from the Russian province. Amber treasure was found in Juodkrantė (p363) in the 1850s but today you’ll find only specks washed up on the shore after fierce storms; professional amber-fishers frequent Karklė (p359) and Šventoji (p377) beaches. Palanga (p372) sports a palatial amber museum and an innovative amber-processing gallery, while wacky Nida (p376), across the border in Latvia, presents amber-fishing from a homespun perspective.

Latvia’s Liepāja (p243) boasts the largest piece of amber art in the world (an enormous dangling tapestry) and an amber sundial. There are fine amber displays inside the Livonian Order castle in Ventspils (p239), the northern end of the Amber Road. More on these sights can be found at www.balticamberroad.net.

Even if you don’t make it out to the Baltic coast, you’ll be able to souvenir-shop for ‘Baltic gold’ in the stores of Vilnius, Rīga and Tallinn.

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania safeguard a handful of Unesco-protected world treasures (http://whc.unesco.org), kicking off with each capital’s extraordinary Old Town, inscribed on the World Heritage list since at least 1997. Rīga (p186) is a mind-blowing plethora of medieval, neoclassical and Art Nouveau buildings dating from the 13th to 19th centuries; its Art Nouveau collection is Europe’s best. Church-studded Vilnius (p292) is medieval, Gothic, Renaissance and classical, and has Europe’s biggest baroque Old Town to boot. And nowhere better reflects the fabric of a medieval northern European trading city than Tallinn (p59).

The archaeological site of Kernavė (p325) near the Lithuanian capital is another world gem, as is the extraordinary slither of sand linking Lithuania with Kaliningrad, the Curonian Spit (p362), sculpted over millennia by the Baltic Sea’s winds and waves.

The region’s intangible treasures are safeguarded by Unesco with a ‘Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity’ stamp: cross-crafting and its symbolism in Lithuania; the cultural and natural heritage on Estonia’s tiny Kihnu Island (p134); and the magnificent Baltic song and dance festivals.
The Great Outdoors

An ice-covered river in the Nemunas Crook Regional Park (p346), Lithuania

JONATHAN SMITH
The Baltic countries offer visitors plenty of up-close-and-personal encounters with Mother Nature at her most gentle – paddling on a sparkling lake, rambling or cycling through pretty birch or pine forest. Instead of craning your neck at sky-reaching peaks, here you can marvel over accessible nature – tame and neat – and superbly pretty scenery. Still, while the region lacks the drama of mountains and cliffs, there are places where you’re left in no doubt that it’s Mother Nature calling the shots, and she can sometimes be tempestuous – witness the shifting sands of the awesome Curonian Spit, or windswept, desolate Cape Kolka.

There’s plenty of breathing space in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, too. Check those population figures and you’ll be in little doubt that open space abounds here. Factor in the relatively low tourist numbers (compared with southern European destinations, for example) and you’ll understand the appeal of some of the continent’s best opportunities to ditch the crowds and simply frolic in the wilderness.

A smorgasbord of active endeavours awaits anyone with an appetite for the great outdoors. You can whet your appetite with berry picking before feeding on an alfresco meal of brisk, salty air, pristine white-sand beaches and icy-blue Baltic Sea vistas. Want seconds? Try cycling through dense, pine-scented forests, canoeing down a lazy river, or checking out the flora and fauna in a quiet nature reserve. Those craving an adrenalin fix can find some surprising options too; from bobsledding to bungee jumping. If you still have room for dessert, try baby-gentle downhill or cross-country skiing, or just get hot-and-sweaty in a sauna. In fact, whatever you’re craving, the Baltic countries can usually deliver.

**CYCLING**

The Baltic offers superb cycling territory. The region’s flatness makes tooling around the countryside on a bicycle an option for anyone: casual cyclists can get the hang of things on
gentle paved paths, while hard-core fanatics can rack up the kilometres on more challenging multiday treks. Although there’s not much along the lines of steep single-track trails, dirt tracks through forests and (mini)hills abound, and the varied but always peaceful scenery ensures you’ll never tire of the view.

Among the most popular places to cycle are Lithuania’s spectacular Curonian Spit (p362), Muhu (p163), Saaremaa (p153) and Hiiumaa (p146) islands of Estonia, and the Kurzeme coastline (p231) and ‘Baltic Riviera’, Jūrmala (p226), in Latvia. The forested surrounds of the region’s national parks offer superb two-wheeled adventures – top picks include lake-studded Dzūkija National Park (p334) in Lithuania, the bay-fringed Lahemaa National Park (p94) in Estonia, or castle-clad Gauja National Park (p253) in Latvia.

If you want someone to help with planning, a growing band of cycling operators offer everything from itinerary-planning services to fully guided treks. In Estonia, try City Bike (www.citybike.ee), in Latvia, Bikerent.lv (www.bikerent.lv) and in Lithuania, look for BaltiCCycle (www.bicycle.lt). Also, some tour operators (p415) offer guided cycling treks. For DIY planning, check out the info-laden sites www.bicycle.ee and www.bicycle.lt.
HIKING & WALKING

While the Baltic countries lack the craggy grandeur or wild expanses of some of their neighbours, a day or two hiking in one of the forested national parks is rewarding all the same. All that forest (it covers 51% of Estonia, 45% of Latvia and 33% of Lithuania) just begs to be explored, especially if there are beavers to spot, berries to pick, or resident witches and fairies to hear tales of along the way.

Grab your hiking boots, breathe deeply of the pine-fresh air, and hit the trails in the likes of Žemaitija National Park (p377) in Lithuania, Gauja National Park (p253) in Latvia, and Lahemaa National Park (p94) in Estonia. Pretty villages that make good bases for exploration include Estonia’s Otepää (p116) and Rõuge (p122); Valmiera (p262) and Cēsis (p260) in Latvia; and Nida (p365) in Lithuania. If regular walking doesn’t float your boat, make a beeline for Estonia’s Soomaa National Park (p138), where you can go on a guided walk through the park’s wetlands using special bog shoes (don’t laugh), which give you access to otherwise hard-to-reach areas.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT?

The Baltic countries certainly have a way to go to rival New Zealand in the crazy-activities stakes, but here’s our list of activities to take you off the usual tourist trails and outside your comfort zone while you amble round the region. See our Top 10 Activities list on p16 for other favourites.

- bog-shoe-walking expeditions in the wetlands of Soomaa National Park, Estonia (p138)
- hot-air ballooning over Vilnius, Lithuania (p309)
- hiring a floating sauna, for the ultimate chill-out experience, at either Soomaa National Park (p138) or Hiiumaa (p152), both in Estonia
- bungee jumping from a moving cable car, Sigulda, Latvia (p256)
- kikking (p51), a kooky swinging sport invented in Estonia
- bobsledding down a 16-bend track at 80 km/h in Sigulda, Latvia (p256)
- braving the winter to go ice fishing on the Curonian Spit, Lithuania (p362)
- going on a beaver-spotting canoe safari in Soomaa National Park, Estonia (p138)
- getting high at the aerodium wind tunnel in Sigulda, Latvia (p256)
WATERSPORTS

Having been cooped up for most of the winter, the region comes alive in summer, with locals and visitors taking any opportunity to soak up some vitamin D during the gloriously long days. You’re never far from the sea or a lake offering fishing, sailing, windsurfing and swimming. And when the weather’s not favourable towards outdoor frolicking, there’s no shortage of wet ‘n’ wild waterparks (with indoor pools, slides, saunas etc) in big cities and holiday areas (these guys know from experience that a Baltic summer is no guarantee for beachgoing weather).

Great Baltic beachy spots are Pärnu, Narva-Jõesuu, Pirita (Tallinn) and Saaremaa in Estonia; Jūrmala, Ventspils, Pāvilosta and Liepāja in Latvia; and Palanga, Klaipėda and Nida in Lithuania. Myriad watersports can be attempted at the western end of Hiiumaa island in Estonia, and Pāvilosta in Latvia.

CANOEING & RAFTING

Watching the landscape slide slowly by while paddling down a lazy river is a fabulous way to experience the natural world from a different angle. As the region’s rivers are not known for their wild rapids, this is a great place for beginners to hone their skills or for families to entertain the kids. Even if you’re usually more into wild than mild, the region’s scenic beauty and tranquillity create such a Zen experience you’ll quickly forget you haven’t hit a single rapid.

In Latvia, the Gauja (p256) and Abava Rivers (p235) offer uninterrupted routes stretching for several days, and you can join an organised tour or rent gear and run the routes on your own – the best places to start are Sigulda, Valmiera and Kandava. In Lithuania, Labanoros Regional Park (p329), Dzūkija National Park (p334), Trakai (p322) and Nemunas Crook Regional Park (p346) all offer the opportunity for great canoeing. Canoes or traditional haabjas (Finno-Ugric boats carved from a single log) serve as the primary vehicles for exploring Soomaa National Park (p138) in southwest Estonia – you can even learn to build your own haabjas. Otepää (p118) is another good Estonian spot to organise and access canoe trips, including ones that combine canoeing with hiking and cycling.
FISHING
Abundant lakes and miles of rivers and streams provide ample fishing opportunities in all three countries. Visit a regional tourist office for the scoop on the best angling spots and information pertaining to permits.

In the dark depths of the Baltic winter there is no finer experience than dabbling in a touch of ice-fishing with vodka-warmed local fishermen on the frozen Curonian Lagoon (p362), off the west coast of Lithuania, or at Trakai (p323). The Nemunas Delta Regional Park (p370) is another good western Lithuanian fishing spot. In Latvia, the Latgale Lakelands (p269) is packed with hundreds of deep-blue lakes offering fishing opportunities galore. In northern Kurzeme, Lake Engure (p234) is another favourite angling spot. Huge Lake Peipsi (p105) is popular in Estonia.

BERRying & MUSHroomING
The Balts’ deep-rooted attachment to the land is reflected in their obsession with berrying and mushrooming – national pastimes in all three countries. Accompanying a local friend into the forest on a summer berrying trip or autumn mushrooming expedition is an enchanting way to appreciate this traditional rural pastime.

If you’re keen on picking but lack a local invitation, join an organised tour (locals closely guard the location of their favourite spots, so just asking around probably won’t reap any useful information). For info on berrying and mushrooming tours, check out www.countrysidetours.lt (Lithuania), www.maaturism.ee (Estonia) and www.traveller.lv (Latvia), and ask at local tourist offices. You can’t go wrong at Lithuania’s Dzūkija (p330) or Aukštaitija National Parks (p326). Failing that, head to any market and check out the freshly picked produce, or peruse menus for in-season treasures from local forests, and pat yourself on the back for the low food miles your meal has travelled.
HORSE RIDING

The gentle pace of horseback exploration is definitely in keeping with the yesteryear feel of parts of the Baltic countries. Some of the best and most bucolic places to get saddlesore include Lahemaa National Park (p98) and the islands of Hiiumaa (p146) and Saaremaa (p153) in Estonia – operators here will usually combine rural and coastal rides, and can arrange multiday treks. In Latvia, head to Plosti (p235), between Kandava and Sabile in the picturesque Andava River Valley; Untumi country ranch (p269), 7km northwest of Rēzekne; or the well-established Klaajumi stables (p271), outside Kraslava in the Latgale Lakelands. Lithuanian visitors hankering for some four-legged fun can head to Trakai (p323); the stud farm (p349), 12km northeast of Šiauliai; or the horse museum (p352), in the village of Niūronys, outside Anykščiai.

BIRDWATCHING

Thanks to a key position on north–south migration routes, the Baltic countries are a twitcher’s paradise. Each year, hundreds of bird species descend upon the region, attracted by fish-packed wetlands and wide-open spaces relatively devoid of people. White storks arrive by the thousands each spring, nesting on rooftops and telegraph poles throughout the region. Other annual visitors include corncrakes, bitterns, cranes, mute swans, black storks and all types of geese.

In Estonia, some of the best birdwatching in the Baltic is found in the Matsalu National Park (p146), where 280 different species (many migratory) can be spotted, and where regular tours are run. Spring migration peaks in April/May, but some species arrive as early as March. Autumn migration begins in July and can last until November. Vilsandi National Park (p162), off Saaremaa, is another prime spot for feathery friends, and the park’s headquarters can help arrange birdwatching tours.

Some 270 of the 330 bird species found in Lithuania frequent the Nemunas Delta Regional Park (p371), making it a must visit for serious birders. Park authorities can help organise birdwatching expeditions during the peak migratory seasons. The nearby Curonian Spit National Park (p362) offers opportunities for spotting up to 200 different species of birds amid dramatic coastal scenery.

In Latvia, keep an eye out for some of Europe’s rarest birds in splendid Gauja National Park (p253). With thick forests and numerous wetlands, Ķemeri National Park (p230), in northern Kurzeme, is another great birdwatching spot. The boggy Teiči Nature Reserve (p265), in the Vidzeme Uplands, is an important feeding and nesting ground for many bird species. Lake Engure (p234), in northern Kurzeme, is a major bird reservation with 186 species (44 endangered) nesting around the lake and its seven islets.
SKIING & SNOWBOARDING

They might not have anything closely resembling a mountain, but Estonia and Latvia haven’t let this geographic hurdle hinder their ski-resort efforts. Instead these countries have become masters at working with what they’ve got – and that means constructing lifts and runs on the tiniest of hills, and using rooftops and dirt mounds to create vertical drops. At least they’ve got the climate working for them, with cold temperatures ensuring snow cover for at least four months of the year. Don’t expect much in the way of technical terrain or long powder runs – but you’ve got to admit that saying you’ve skied or snowboarded the Baltic is pretty damn cool!

Otepää (p119), in southeast Estonia, is probably the best of the Baltic winter resorts. It offers a variety of downhill-skiing and snowboarding areas, myriad cross-country trails, a ski jump and plenty of outlets from which to hire gear. Lively nightlife and a ski-town vibe heighten the appeal for skiers and boarders. Kicksledding, cross-country skiing and snowshoe excursions are available at Soomaa National Park (p138).

The Gauja Valley is the centre of Latvia’s winter-sports scene. Sigulda (p256), Cēsis (p261) and Valmiera (p262) all offer short-but-sweet downhill runs as well as loads of cross-country trails. Adrenalin junkies disappointed by Sigulda’s gentle slopes can get their fix swishing down the town’s 1200m-long artificial bobsled run – the five-person contraptions reach speeds of 80km/h! The Vidzeme Uplands (p265), centred on the whopping 312m Gaiziņkalns, is adored as the country’s top spot for skiers and snowboarders.

Lithuania hasn’t really joined the downhill game, but you can cross-country ski amid deep, whispering forests and frozen blue lakes in beautiful Aukštaitija National Park (p326).

SWEAT IT OUT

Given that it’s cold, dark and snowy for many months of the year in the Baltic, it’s little surprise that the sauna is an integral part of local culture. Most hotels have one, and some cities have public bathhouses with saunas. But it’s the ones that silently smoulder next to a lake or river, by the sea or deep in the forest that provide the most authentic experience.

There are three main types of sauna in the Baltic:

- the Finnish-style sauna, where an electric stove keeps the air-temperature high (between 70°C and 95°C), and humidity is kept low. These are found in plenty of private homes, most hotels, all spas and waterparks etc. Some hotel suites have a private sauna attached to the bathroom. Public or hotel saunas charge an hourly fee, and there are plenty of small, private saunas that can be rented by the hour.

- the smoke sauna – the most archaic type of sauna, whereby a fire is lit directly under rocks in the chimney-less sauna (generally a one-room wooden hut), and heating can take up to five hours. After the fire is put out in the hearth, the heat comes from the heated rocks. The smoke is let out just before participants enter, and the soot-blackened walls are part of the experience. Smoke saunas are rare but have become more popular in recent times.

- the ‘Russian sauna’ or steam sauna/steam bath – not as popular in the Baltic region as the Finnish style of sauna, but found mainly in spas or waterparks. In these, the air temperature is medium (about 50°C) and air humidity is high.

Locals use a bunch of birch twigs to lightly slap or flick the body, stimulating circulation, irrespective of which sauna type they’re sweating in. Cooling down is an equally integral part of the experience: most Finnish-style saunas have showers or pools attached, while the more authentic smoke saunas are usually next to a lake or river. In the depths of winter, rolling in snow or cutting out a square metre of ice from a frozen lake in order to take a quick dip in is not unheard of.