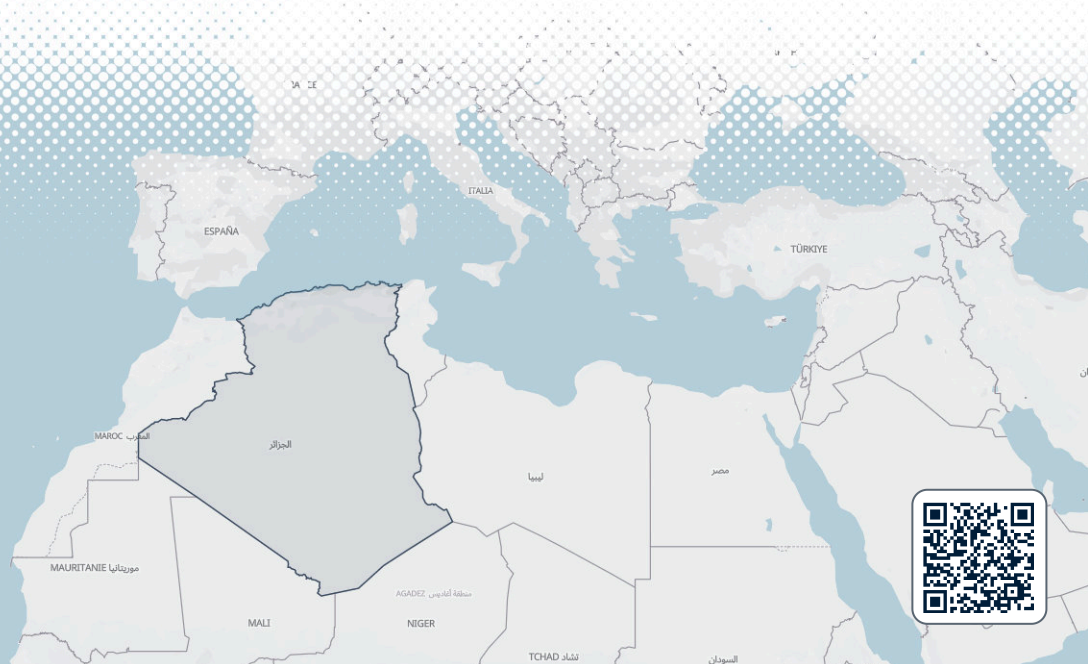




Algeria

TRAVEL GUIDE



Overview

Algeria is the **largest country in Africa**. A green Mediterranean coast with mountains and Roman ruins gives way to the Sahara, which covers most of the country. Tourism is still small, so the big sights are rarely crowded. The country has seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including the Casbah of Algiers, the Roman towns of Tipaza, Djémila and Timgad, the M'zab Valley and the rock art of Tassili n'Ajjer.

The north suits travellers who like history, old towns and good food. The desert south offers dunes, oases and volcanic mountains, but it is visited mostly on organised tours with an accredited Algerian agency. **Parts of the south and the border areas are under official travel warnings** — read the safety section before you plan. Algeria suits patient, independent-minded travellers who do not need polished tourist services.

Money & payments

Currency

CURRENCY	1 DZD	1 DZD
DZD	0.006629 EUR	0.007463 USD
	1 EUR = 150.86 DZD	1 USD = 134 DZD

 Cash preferred

Algeria is a **cash economy**. Outside large hotels, some shops and airline offices, you pay in dinars.

- **Cards and ATMs:** foreign cards work at some bank ATMs in the big cities, but not reliably. Bring enough euros or US dollars in cash as a backup, especially for the south.
- **Changing money:** change money only at banks, hotels or official exchange offices, and keep every receipt.
- **Customs:** visitors may not bring dinars into or out of Algeria. Declare foreign cash worth more than €5,000 when you arrive. When you leave, you must show this declaration, stamped by a bank or official exchange office, to take unused foreign currency out.
- **Costs:** food, fuel and transport are cheap. Hotels and organised desert tours are the main costs.

Typical costs

Rough prices in touristic areas, per person

 Hotel (double room, per night) mid-range hotel, double room	8,000 – 18,000 DZD €53 – €119
 Dinner (mid-range restaurant) mid-range restaurant, dinner for two	3,000 – 7,000 DZD €20 – €46
 Inexpensive meal meal at a local café or grill	500 – 1,200 DZD €3 – €8
 Coffee espresso at a café	50 – 200 DZD €0 – €1
 Water bottled water, 1.5 l	40 – 80 DZD €0 – €1

Tipping

Tipping is not a fixed rule in Algeria, but small tips are welcome. Round up the bill in cafés and taxis. In restaurants with table service, leave about 5–10 % if you liked the service. On desert tours, guides, drivers and cooks expect a tip at the end of the trip.

Restaurant
round up or 5–10 %

Optional

Taxi
round up

Optional

Hotel
small tip for porters

Optional

Tour guide
tip guides and drivers at the end of a tour

Expected

Electricity

Algeria uses the standard European round-pin sockets at 230 V / 50 Hz, so most European plugs fit without an adapter.

⚡ ELECTRICITY



Type C

⚡ ELECTRICITY



Type E

⚡ ELECTRICITY



Type F

⚡ 230 V · 50 Hz

Language

Arabic and Tamazight (Berber) are the official languages. People speak Algerian Arabic, called *Darja*, and Kabyle and other Berber languages in some regions. **French** is still widely used in business, shops and on signs. English is not widely spoken outside large hotels, so a few words of French or Arabic help a lot.

Road signs and many shop signs are in Arabic and French. Some official signs also use the Tifinagh (Berber) script.

Useful phrases

AR

Hello	السلام عليكم as-salamu alaykum
Thank you	شكرا shukran
Please	من فضلك min fadlak
Yes	واه wah
No	لا la
Goodbye	بالسلامة bslama
Excuse me	سمحلي smahli
How much?	بشحال؟ bashhal?

FR

Hello	Bonjour
Thank you	Merci
Please	S'il vous plaît
Yes	Oui
No	Non
Goodbye	Au revoir
Excuse me	Excusez-moi
How much?	C'est combien ?

Staying connected

- **SIM cards:** the three mobile networks are Mobilis, Djezzy and Ooredoo. Buy a prepaid SIM at an official shop and bring your passport.
- **Coverage:** 4G is good in cities and along the coast. Coverage is weak or absent in much of the Sahara, so do not rely on your phone on desert trips.

Safety & emergencies

Official travel warnings

- **UK (FCDO):** advises against **all travel** within 30 km of Algeria's entire borders with Libya, Mauritania, Mali and Niger.
- **UK (FCDO), Tunisian border:** advises against **all travel** within 30 km of the Tunisian border in Illizi and Ouargla provinces and in the Chaambi mountains area. It advises against all but essential travel within 30 km of the rest of the Tunisian border.
- **US (State Department, Level 2):** says **do not travel** to rural areas within 60 km of the borders with Libya, Niger, Mali and Mauritania, and to Bordj Badji Mokhtar, Illizi, In Guezzam, In Salah, Tamanrasset, the mountainous areas of Tébessa province, and Tindouf. It also says do not travel to remote areas of the Sahara without an organised tour group.

The main risks are terrorism and kidnapping, highest in remote desert and border areas. In the south, travel only with an accredited Algerian agency, which arranges the guides, transport and paperwork. Expect a visible police presence, which can include an escort in some areas. Check the current advice before you book, and check that your insurance covers the regions you plan to visit.

Everyday safety

- **Cities:** most visits to Algiers, Oran and the northern cities are trouble-free. Pickpocketing and bag snatching happen in crowds. Avoid unfamiliar areas after dark.
- **The Casbah:** its steep, maze-like lanes are easy to get lost in. Visit with a good local guide.
- **Checkpoints:** police and army checkpoints are common. Approach slowly, follow instructions and keep your passport with you.
- **Roads:** Algeria has a very high rate of road accidents. Avoid driving at night outside towns.
- **Photography:** do not photograph police, soldiers or government buildings. Drones, binoculars and some camera equipment need official permission to bring into the country.

Emergency numbers

 POLICE

1548
 AMBULANCE

1021
 FIRE BRIGADE

14

Health

- **Water:** drink bottled water. It is cheap and sold everywhere.
- **Medical care:** private clinics in the big cities are usually better than public hospitals. Care is very limited in the Sahara, so get insurance that covers medical evacuation.
- **Pharmacies:** every town has pharmacies, marked with a green cross, and pharmacists often speak French. Bring enough of any prescription medicine, with a copy of the prescription.
- **Heat and sun:** summer in the Sahara is extremely hot. Drink often and plan desert trips between October and April.
- **Vaccinations:** no vaccinations are required for most travellers. You need a yellow fever certificate if you arrive from a country with a risk of yellow fever. See a travel health clinic at least 8 weeks before your trip for advice.

Visas & entry

Most visitors, including citizens of the EU, the UK, the US and Canada, **need a visa before they travel**. Apply at the Algerian embassy or consulate in your country of residence.

- **Standard tourist visa:** you usually need a hotel reservation with a confirmation letter from a travel agency, or an invitation from a host in Algeria, certified at the local town hall.
- **Visa on arrival for the Sahara:** tourists visiting the tourist provinces of the Great South can get a visa on arrival. You must book the trip with an accredited Algerian travel agency. The agency sends your details to the authorities in advance and gives you an authorisation with a QR code to show on arrival.
- **Passport:** it must be valid for at least 6 months after your arrival date.
- **Cruise passengers:** visitors on an organised shore excursion from a cruise ship do not need a visa.

Embassy of Algeria – entry visa

Visa and entry requirements change frequently. Verify current requirements with the official immigration authority or your country's embassy before travel.

Etiquette

Algeria is a conservative Muslim country. Good manners and modest dress go a long way.

- **Dress:** cover shoulders and knees in towns, markets and religious sites. Women should carry a scarf for visiting mosques. Beachwear is for the beach only.
- **Ramadan:** during the fasting month, do not eat, drink or smoke in public during daylight. Many cafés and restaurants close during the day and open after sunset, and working hours are shorter.
- **Alcohol:** drinking alcohol or being drunk in public is illegal. Alcohol is sold only in some hotels, bars, licensed restaurants and a few shops, mostly in the big cities. In the south and in the M'zab Valley it is hard to find.
- **Greetings:** shake hands with the right hand. Some religious men and women prefer not to shake hands with the opposite sex; wait for them to offer.
- **Photography:** ask before you photograph people, especially women. In the old towns of the M'zab Valley, photographing residents is strongly discouraged.
- **Bargaining:** bargain politely in markets and souks, but not in shops with fixed prices.

Holidays & opening hours

Banks, offices and many shops close on public holidays. Islamic holidays follow the lunar calendar and move about 11 days earlier each year. During Eid, transport is busy and many businesses close for several days.

Public holidays

Jan 1	New Year's Day
Jan 12	Amazigh New Year
May 1	Labour Day
Jul 5	Independence Day
Nov 1	Revolution Day
movable — Islamic calendar	Eid al-Fitr
movable — Islamic calendar	Eid al-Adha
movable — Islamic calendar	Islamic New Year (Awal Muharram)
movable — Islamic calendar	Ashura
movable — Islamic calendar	Prophet's Birthday (Mawlid)

The **weekend is Friday and Saturday**. On Friday, most shops close around midday prayers, and many stay closed until late afternoon. Offices and banks usually open Sunday to Thursday. During Ramadan, shops open later and life moves into the evening, after the fast is broken.

Getting around

- **By air:** distances are huge. Domestic flights with Air Algérie are the practical way to reach the Sahara, for example from Algiers to [Ghardaïa](#), [Djanet](#), [Timimoun](#) or [Tamanrasset](#). The US government advises against travel to Tamanrasset, Illizi and areas near the southern and eastern borders, so check the current advice before you book. Carry your passport on every flight. [Air Algérie](#)
- **By train:** the SNTF rail network links the northern cities, including Algiers, [Oran](#), [Constantine](#) and [Annaba](#). Trains are cheap and comfortable, but slower than buses on some routes. [SNTF – Algerian railways](#)
- **By bus and shared taxi:** long-distance buses and shared taxis connect almost every town. They are cheap but get very full around holidays.
- **In Algiers:** the city has a metro, a tram and cable cars up the hills.
- **In the Sahara:** visitors travel with an accredited agency, which provides a 4x4, a driver and a guide.

Driving

- **Road safety:** accident rates are very high. Driving can be fast and unpredictable, and many roads have speed bumps, potholes and, in the south, drifting sand. Avoid driving after dark outside towns.
- **Checkpoints:** police and gendarmerie checkpoints are frequent. Slow down, stop when asked and keep your passport, licence and car papers ready.
- **Licence:** bring an International Driving Permit together with your national licence.
- **Desert driving:** do not drive in the Sahara on your own. Remote areas are under official travel warnings, and tourists travel there with accredited agencies.
- **Fuel:** stations are attended, and fuel is among the cheapest in the world. Pay in cash. In the south, stations are far apart, so fill up whenever you can.

 PETROL**Essence sans plomb** DIESEL**Gasoil** Drive on the right

Food & drink

Algerian food mixes Berber, Arab, Ottoman and French influences. Breakfast is light: coffee or milk with bread, pastries or *msemen* flatbread. Lunch is the main meal, and dinner is often late. Couscous is the national dish and is a family meal on Fridays. Other favourites are *chorba* soup, *chakhchoukha* in the east and *rechta* noodles in Algiers.

For snacks, try *karantika*, a chickpea flan sold from street stalls, and *mhadjeb*, a stuffed flatbread. Sweet pastries with dates, almonds and honey go with sweet mint tea or strong coffee. The oases produce excellent dates, and Algeria also makes wine, although alcohol is not easy to find. During Ramadan, families break the fast at sunset with dates, milk and chorba, and the streets come alive at night.

What to eat & drink

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Karantika · garantita

Baked chickpea flour custard sold by the slice, a street food from Oran.

Mhadjeb · mhadjeb

Folded semolina flatbread filled with spicy tomato and onion.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Makroud · makroud

Semolina pastry filled with dates and soaked in honey.

Deglet Nour dates · deglet nour

Soft, sweet dates from the Saharan oases around Biskra and Touggourt.

DRINKS

Mint tea · atay

Sweet green tea with fresh mint, served everywhere in the south.

SIGNATURE DISHES

Couscous · kesksou

Steamed semolina with vegetables and lamb or chicken, often served on Fridays.

Chorba frik · chorba frik

Tomato soup with cracked green wheat and meat, the classic Ramadan starter.

Chakhchoukha · chakhchoukha

Torn flatbread soaked in a spicy tomato and meat sauce, from the east.

Rechta · rechta

Thin handmade noodles with chicken and white sauce, an Algiers speciality.

Algeria – Plan Your Trip

Turn the places from this guide into a real itinerary, with smart routing, time estimates, and everything you need for a perfect trip.

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the app

Where to explore

Algiers and the coast

- Algiers is the capital, built on hills above a large bay. Its sights include the old Ottoman Casbah, [Dar Hassan Pacha](#), [Palais des Raïs](#), the hilltop basilica [Notre-Dame d'Afrique](#), the [Martyrs Memorial](#) and the huge [Great Mosque of Algiers](#). The French-era centre is [Alger Centre](#).
- [Tipaza](#), west of Algiers, has the seaside [Roman Ruins of Tipaza](#). On the hill above stands the [Royal Mausoleum of Mauretania](#).
- [Oran](#) is the lively second city, known for *rai* music. [Fort Santa Cruz](#) looks down on the port.
- [Tlemcen](#), near Morocco, has fine Islamic monuments, such as the [Great Mosque of Tlemcen](#) and [El Mechouar Palace](#).
- [Béjaïa](#) sits between mountains and sea, next to [Gouraya National Park](#).

The northeast

- [Constantine](#) is built on a rock cut by a deep gorge and crossed by dramatic bridges.
- [Sétif](#) is the base for [Djémila](#), one of the best-preserved Roman towns in North Africa. The Roman town of Timgad lies further south, near Batna.
- [Qal'at Bani Hammad](#) is the ruin of an 11th-century capital in the hills.
- [Annaba](#) is a port city close to ancient Hippo, the town of *Saint Augustine*.
- [Tizi Ouzou](#) is the gateway to Kabylia and the mountains of [Djurdjura National Park](#).

The Sahara

- [M'zab Valley](#) is a valley of five fortified hilltop towns, founded about a thousand years ago. [Ghardaïa](#) is the largest.
- [Timimoun](#) is a red-clay oasis town at the edge of the [Grand Erg Occidental](#).
- [Biskra](#) and [El Oued](#) are oasis towns known for dates and domed houses.
- [Tassili n'Ajjer](#) protects sandstone plateaus with thousands of prehistoric rock paintings. [Djanet](#) is the base for tours. Parts of the region lie in Illizi province and near the Libyan border, where UK and US advice warns against travel, so check the current advice before you book.
- [Hoggar Mountains](#) are volcanic peaks around [Tamanrasset](#), including [Mount Tahat](#), the highest point in Algeria. **The US government advises against all travel to Tamanrasset**, and tours here must use an accredited agency.

Algeria's Essential Treasures

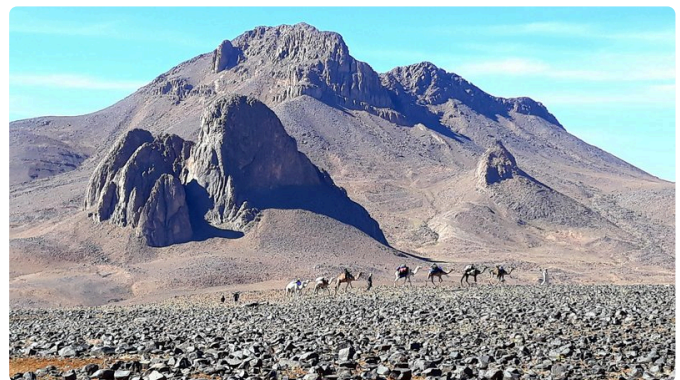
Spanning from the Mediterranean coast to the Saharan interior, this collection features significant Roman ruins at Tipaza and Siga alongside Ottoman landmarks like Oran's Bey Palace and Masjid Hasan Basha. It includes Mount Tahat, Algeria's highest peak, and the expansive dune fields of the Great Western and Eastern Sand Seas. Historical sites are complemented by the Ahmed Zabana National Museum and the remote 20th-century Hermitage of Charles de Foucauld in the Ahaggar Mountains.



A Roman Ruins of Tipaza

Tipaza, sometimes distinguished as Tipasa in Mauretania, was a colonia in the Roman province Mauretania Caesariensis, nowadays called...

Algeria (36.59433, 2.44320)



B Tahat

Mount Tahat is the highest mountain in Algeria. It sits at an elevation of 2,908 metres.

Algeria (23.28879, 5.53660)





C Santa Cruz Fort

Built by the Spanish between 1577 and 1604, this fortress sits atop Mount Murdjadjo. It served as a strategic defensive point overlooking the Gulf of Oran and remains a prominent example of 16th-century military architecture.

(Unnamed Road), Algeria (35.70922, -0.66505)

oran.mta.gov.dz/fr/fort-santa-cruz/



D Bey Palace

Bey's Palace is a historic palace in Oran, Algeria dating back to the Ottoman era.

Rue Meftah Kouider, Oran (35.70598, -0.64970)



E Ahmed Zabana National Museum

The Ahmed Zabana National Museum is a museum located in Oran, Algeria, and named after the Algerian national hero Ahmed Zabana who was...

Boulevard Zabana, 31000 Oran (35.69596, -0.64517)

oran-dz.com/culture/musee/musee-nati..., +213 41 403 781



F Archaeological Museum of Cherchell

The Archaeological Museum of Cherchell is an archaeological museum located in the center of the seaport town of Cherchell in Tipaza...

Algeria (36.59799, 2.20142)





G Siga

Siga was a Berber and Roman port located near what is now Aïn Témouchent, Algeria.

Algeria (35.26645, -1.45288)



H Caesarea in Mauretania

Caesarea in Mauretania was a Roman colony in Roman-Berber North Africa.

(Unnamed Road), شرشال, Algeria (36.60734, 2.18687)



I Great Western Sand Sea

The Grand Erg Occidental, is the second largest erg in northern Algeria after the Grand Erg Oriental.

Algeria (30.53318, 0.54261)



J Great Eastern Sand Sea

The Grand Erg Oriental is a large erg or "field of sand dunes" in the Sahara Desert.

Algeria (31.05830, 7.44626)





K Masjid Hasan Basha

The Hassan Pasha Mosque, also referred to as the Pasha Mosque or the Grand Mosque, is a mosque located in Oran, Algeria.

Algeria, وهران, شارع بن عمارة بوتخيل, (35.70503, -0.65015)



L Hermitage Charles de Foucauld

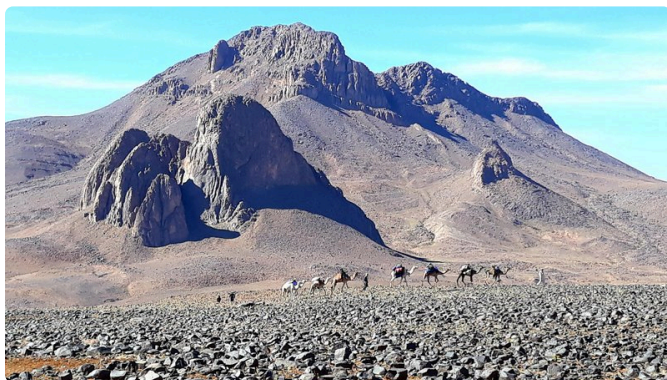
Charles Eugène, vicomte de Foucauld de Pontbriand,, commonly known as Charles de Foucauld, was a French soldier, explorer, geographer,...

Algeria (30.12471, -2.16611)



Algerian Peaks and Volcanoes

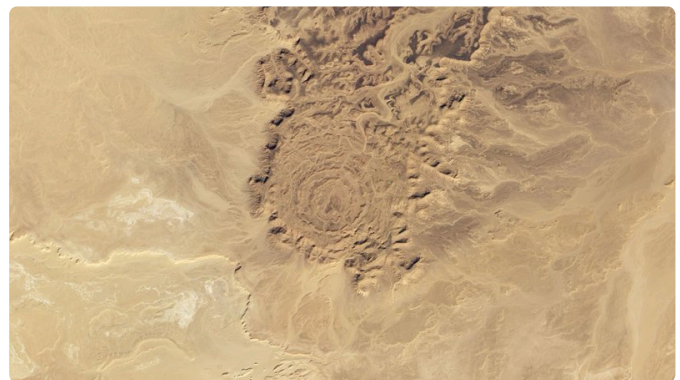
Explore the dramatic topography of Algeria through its highest peaks and ancient geological formations. This selection features the Hoggar Mountains, home to the country's tallest point, Mount Tahat, and the volcanic Atakor field. The list also includes the Tassili n'Ajjer plateau, known for its sandstone massifs and the Adrar Afao peak. Beyond volcanic activity, the collection highlights significant impact sites like the Ouarkiz and Tin Bider craters, providing a comprehensive overview of the Sahara's diverse and rugged mountain landscapes.



A Tahat

Mount Tahat is the highest mountain in Algeria. It sits at an elevation of 2,908 metres.

Algeria (23.28879, 5.53660)



B Tin Bider crater

Tin Bider is an impact crater that sits in dry, rugged terrain in Algeria.

Algeria (27.60553, 5.11426)



C Ouarkziz crater

Ouarkziz is a meteorite impact crater in Algeria. It is 3.5 kilometers in diameter and the age is estimated to be less than 70 million years.

Algeria (29.01310, -7.55163)



D Oûksem

Extinct volcanic peak located within the Hoggar Mountains of southern Algeria.

(23.92442, 5.82024)



E Oûksem

Extinct volcanic formation situated in the rugged terrain of the Hoggar region.

(23.91834, 5.82057)



F Jbl mngrwnt

High mountain peak located in the Béchar Province of western Algeria.

Algeria (29.38604, -2.12421)



G Jbl mznrnt

Prominent mountain peak situated in the Béchar Province near the Moroccan border.

Algeria (29.37927, -2.19678)



H Timgaouine

High-altitude peak located in the southern Hoggar mountain range.

Algeria (19.52088, 5.63801)



I Tazoni

Mountain peak situated in the Tamanrasset Province of the central Sahara.

(22.87225, 5.27397)



J Adrar Afao

The highest peak in the Tassili n'Ajjer mountain range, standing at 2,158 meters above sea level.

Algeria (25.20325, 8.12285)



K Oubezir awbzt

Mountain peak located in the Hoggar Mountains of the southern Sahara.

(23.09508, 7.70174)



L Debnat

High-elevation peak situated in the Tamanrasset region of southern Algeria.

Algeria (22.69471, 5.75438)



M Jbel Zelmou

Mountain peak located in the Béchar Province of western Algeria.

61152, Morocco (32.11136, -2.87344)



N Tisalatin tysaltyn

Mountain peak located in the southern Hoggar region near the border with Niger.

(21.95175, 7.70845)



O Tisalatin tysaltyn

High-altitude peak situated in the southern reaches of the Hoggar Mountains.

(21.94848, 7.71966)



P Toukmâtîne

Mountain peak located within the Tassili n'Ajjer National Park region.

(24.88375, 7.05429)



Q Ikarhagane

Mountain peak situated in the Hoggar Mountains near Tamanrasset.

Algeria (22.98505, 5.46259)

**R Ouzzaf**

Mountain peak located in the Hoggar region of the southern Algerian Sahara.

Algeria (22.74667, 7.14834)

**S Oul**

High mountain peak situated in the central Hoggar mountain range.

(23.39449, 6.46924)



Algeria's Historic Treasures

Algeria's landscape is a living museum of North African history, spanning Neolithic rock art in the Tassili n'Ajjer to the Roman maritime ruins of Tipaza and Caesarea. This collection highlights the diverse architectural heritage of the region, including Ottoman-era palaces in Oran, fortified Saharan ksars, and 16th-century Spanish coastal forts. The list also documents modern history through 20th-century rocket launch pads and desert military outposts, offering a comprehensive view of the civilizations that have shaped the nation.



A Roman Ruins of Tipaza

Tipaza, sometimes distinguished as Tipasa in Mauretania, was a colonia in the Roman province Mauretania Caesariensis, nowadays called...

Algeria (36.59433, 2.44320)



B Bey Palace

Bey's Palace is a historic palace in Oran, Algeria dating back to the Ottoman era.

Rue Meftah Kouider, Oran (35.70598, -0.64970)





C Caesarea in Mauretania

Caesarea in Mauretania was a Roman colony in Roman-Berber North Africa.



(Unnamed Road), شرشال, Algeria (36.60734, 2.18687)



D Siga

Siga was a Berber and Roman port located near what is now Aïn Témouchent, Algeria.



Algeria (35.26645, -1.45288)

E Bordj Flye Sainte Marie

A remote military outpost located in the Erg Chech desert region of Reggane.



Algeria (27.31991, -2.98391)

F Fort Lamoune

A coastal fortification in Oran, historically part of the city's maritime defense system.



Algeria (35.71358, -0.65671) طريق المرسى الكبير, وهران,

G Le Fort Duquesne

Coastal ruins of a fortification located near the port of Taher.



(36.81928, 5.77290)

H Qlt almrasy alkbyr

A major naval fortress and harbor, significant for its role in 16th-century Mediterranean history and World War II.



(35.73759, -0.69938)

I La citadelle (Taourit)

Ancient ruins of a fortified citadel located in the M'zab valley region.



(30.58289, 2.89359)

J Rruha

Roman ruins located in the Kabylie region near Tizi Ouzou.



(36.69583, 4.65850)

K شاطو

A traditional fortified structure in the Ghardaïa region.



(30.57927, 2.87413)

L Fort Lamoune

A Spanish-built fortification in Oran, also known as Chateau Saint Grégoire.



(35.71056, -0.66002)

M Fort Santiago

A 16th-century Spanish fort situated on a ridge overlooking the city of Oran.

(Unnamed Road), وهران, Algeria (35.70546, -0.66011)



N Fort lamoune

Historic coastal defensive structure located at the entrance to the port of Oran.

Algeria, طريق المرسى الكبير, وهران (35.71360, -0.65657)



O porte de santon

A historic gateway within the defensive walls of the old city of Oran.

(Unnamed Road), وهران, Algeria (35.70571, -0.65660)



P Fort Saint André

A 16th-century Spanish fortification built to defend the city of Oran.

(35.69831, -0.65278)



Q Château Saint-Grégoire

A defensive fortress in Oran dating back to the Spanish colonial period.

Algeria, طريق مرليه (35.71059, -0.65985)



R porte canastel

An old city gate that formed part of the historic fortifications of Oran.

(35.70518, -0.65252)



S Mtar tyn zwatyn aljdyd

A fortified border post located in the remote southern region of Tin Zaouatine.

(20.06156, 3.02954)



T Bordj Arak

A former French military fort situated within a dramatic desert gorge in the Hoggar Mountains.

Algeria (25.29271, 3.74825)



U Kasba

A traditional fortified desert residence or citadel in the Adrar region.

(26.96349, 1.08245)



V Ancien Bordj d'In Ezzane

The ruins of a remote desert outpost located near the border with Libya.

Algeria (23.48547, 11.24271)



W Fort Duquesne

Historical coastal fortification ruins situated near Jijel.

(Unnamed Road), جيجل, Algeria (36.81912, 5.77274)



X Mécanicien makouda

(36.78190, 4.06989)

Y Abbaci Home

(36.77560, 5.95900)

Z Fort Joinville

Remains of a fortification located near the Roman ruins of Cherchell.

Algeria, شرشال (36.61143, 2.18803)



AA Tubusuctu

Tubusuctu also known as Colonia Iulia Augusta Legionis VII, was a Roman colony founded by Augustus for military veterans and known for its...

Algeria (36.65582, 4.83859)



AB Tamejjida n baba Saâd

An ancient religious site and monument located in the Ghardaïa province.

(32.83342, 3.75758)



AC Ksar Kteb

The archaeological remains of a traditional fortified village in the Adrar region.

Algeria (27.21869, -0.18924)



AD Bordj d'In Eker

A historic site in the Hoggar Mountains associated with 20th-century underground military testing.

Algeria (24.02242, 5.08043)



AE دار الأعراس الجماعية

A traditional community monument in the M'zab valley.

(32.83090, 3.76647)



AF عمار الصم

A commemorative monument located in the Bechar region.

(32.64386, -0.37726)



AG Place de la preparation de la bombe nucleaire francais

The historical site of French military operations and testing in the mid-20th century near Reggane.

Algeria (26.68847, 0.26112)



AH Mosqui khaled ben walid

A significant local mosque and monument in the Adrar region.

(28.39900, -0.23992)



AI Ksar

Ruins of a traditional Saharan ksar, or fortified village.

(30.94697, -2.73936)



AJ Ikadnouchere rock paintings

Prehistoric rock art site featuring Neolithic engravings and paintings in the Tassili region.

(25.30786, 7.96226)



AK Tin Akahem (Felsmalereien)

Ancient Saharan rock paintings depicting prehistoric life and wildlife.

(23.85236, 10.37498)



AL Ksar al Ghassoul

Medieval ruins of a fortified settlement located in the El Bayadh region.

(33.38048, 1.19858)



AM Poste Maurice Cortier

An abandoned desert outpost, historically known as Bidon V, on the Trans-Saharan route.

(22.31833, 1.11596)



AN Serouenout

A remote desert fortification located deep within the Sahara.

(24.30517, 7.47107)



AO Zawyt alshykh alknty

A religious monument and zaouia dedicated to Sheikh Al-Kunti.

Algeria ,زاوية قنطة (27.22936, -0.19448)



AP Tour de Lancement

A historic launch tower from the Hammaguir space center, used for early French rocket programs.

Algeria (30.79872, -3.01543)



AQ Pas de Tir BACCHUS

Launch pad for the Bacchus rocket at the Hammaguir French rocket range.

Algeria (30.84963, -3.06917)



AR Pas de Tir Brigitte

The launch site for the Brigitte rocket, part of France's early space exploration history.

Algeria (30.77818, -3.05393)



AS Pas de Tir CIEES

A launch facility at the Hammaguir military test center.

Algeria (30.84886, -3.06914)



AT Pas de Tir CIEES Blandine

Specific launch pad used for the Blandine rocket series at Hammaguir.

Algeria (30.85905, -3.08502)



AU Radar Cyclope (support)

Supporting radar infrastructure used for tracking launches at the Hammaguir space center.

(30.80328, -3.07267)



AV Tyn amaly

An ancient Saharan burial mound or tumulus located in the Tassili n'Ajjer region.

(24.41729, 9.52615)



DATA SOURCES

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