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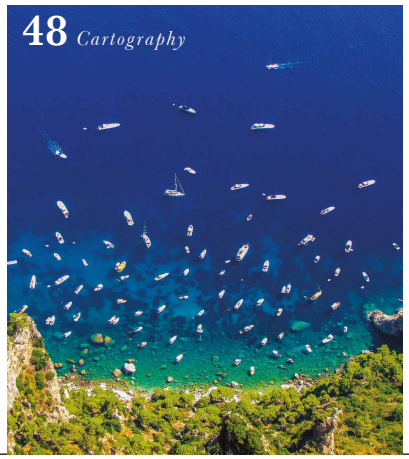

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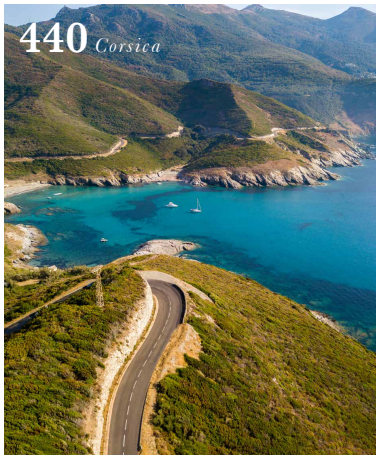


Sardinia Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea & Corsica Sea

Sardinia Sea

The Western Side of Sardinia looks out over the great Sardinian Sea, whose depths decline fairly regularly. It is indeed necessary to go out an average of 30 miles to the west to navigate the 1,000m bathymetric line. From here, if you sail a few more miles, you will find yourself floating on more than 2,000m deep waters, which is the average depth of the Western Mediterranean Sea. This large basin is made up of: Sea of Sardinia, Sea of Corsica, Balearic Sea, and the great Gulf of Lion. Morphologically, the Western Mediterranean Sea is featured by a large abyssal plain in the middle, which has no interruptions of any kind, such as submarine mountain ranges or abyssal trenches, which, however, never exceeds 3,000m in depth. The Continental Shelf of the Sardinian Sea gets much narrower as it rises towards the north of the Island, achieving a 5-mile width off the Island of

to the north of the Gulf of Oristàno, due to the presence of Mount Ferru and Mount Mannu, which towers over Cape Marrargiu. These are not particularly imposing reliefs, but enough to affect night breezes and strong winds from the eastern quadrants. In the central part of the coast, the large Gulf of Oristàno opens up, with the dangerous little rocks in front of it, surrounded by the wide flat plain of Oristàno. Beautiful sheer cliffs can be found around Cape Caccia.

Currents

Overlooking an open and very vast sea, coastal currents affecting the Western Coast of Sardinia are quite weak. The basin of the Sardinian Sea is superficially traversed by a branch of the Atlantic current which constantly enters the Mediterranean Sea. However, the direction and intensity of this current are variable, meaning they are subject to the play of whirlpools created off the coast, which are also the result of the dance of the winds and the differences in atmospheric pressure throughout the basin. For this reason, the dominating current along the coast may move alternately northwards and southwards. Stronger currents, but always linked to the general weather conditions, may be observed towards the north and south ends of the Western Coast, near the Stintìno Channel and the Islands of Sant'Antioco and Sant'Andrea. Strong winds blowing for a few days are able to activate a fairly important surface water transport, of the order of 1 knot.

Winds

The two most treacherous winds insisting on this stretch of sea are: Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) and Mistral (North-Westerly Wind). Ponente (Westerly Wind) is also a statistically significant wind, both as a component of daytime breeze and as a "local variant" of the two main winds we will describe later on. It is always worth remembering, however, that when a squall passes, the most violent gusts often appear from the West. When the weather is fine and stable, at night, land breeze may also be felt, which sometimes produces gusts that should not be underestimated on steep coastlines. However, we may say that it does not have the same features as the Gulf of Squillace, in Calabria, which is well-known to sailors of all ages, where at night, the gusts of the landward breeze are often very strong indeed. Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) is also a wind which makes its presence felt, especially in spring, and more so in the northern part of this coast of the Island. Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind) is a wind which becomes statistically significant in autumn and early winter. On this side of the Island, however, Sirocco is a landward wind and, for those sailing along the coast, has the effect of flattening the sea. In the vicinity of Cape Teulada and the Islands of Sant'Antioco and Sant'Andrea, but also further north, Sirocco may become

Asinara. The Western Coast of Sardinia is generally very windswept. This does not detract from the fact that it may happen to swing lazily in a placid spring calm. Among all winds, Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) and Mistral (North-Westerly Wind) stand out, which, due to their long fetch and strength, may cause a rise in sea level, which is sometimes very big and very dangerous for navigation. This coastline is fairly linear, oriented North-South. Significant reliefs close to the coast can be found in the southern portion, with the Linas Massif, and

La Sardaigne. Cette terre ne ressemble à aucun autre lieu.

(David Herbert Lawrence)

Porto Conte, Alghero, Sardinia

Maria Pia, Alghero, Sardinia

LA MADDALENA ARCHIPELAGO

CLIMATE
The climate of La Maddalena Archipelago, like that of the whole of Sardinia, is Mediterranean, with long, hot, dry summers, and short, mild winters. Compared to the south, it rains a little more, but rarely. What characterises the Archipelago is the wind, which never fails: here, calm days are sporadic.

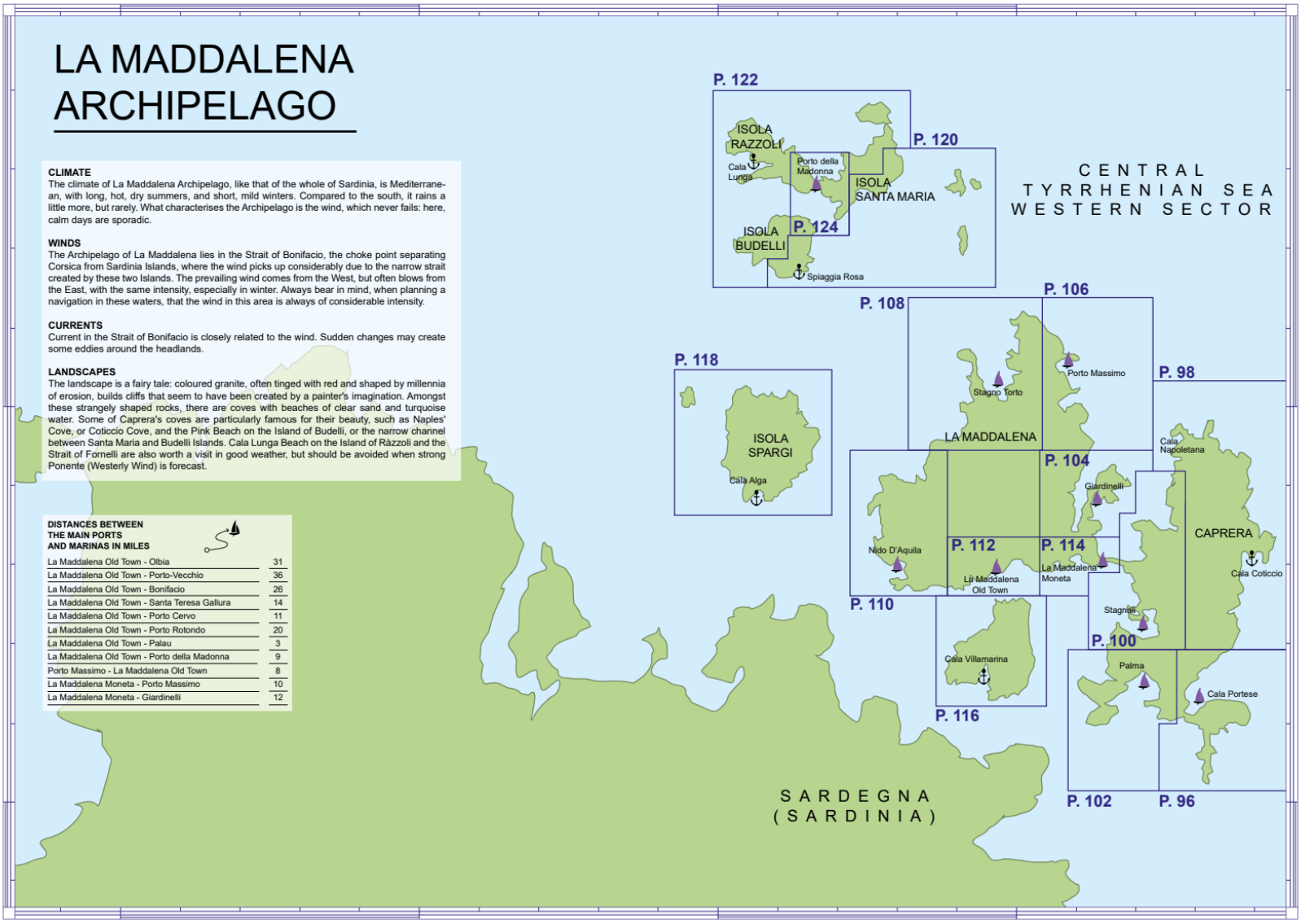
WINDS
The Archipelago of La Maddalena lies in the Strait of Bonifacio, the choke point separating Corsica from Sardinia Islands, where the wind picks up considerably due to the narrow strait created by these two Islands. The prevailing wind comes from the West, but often blows from the East, with the same intensity, especially in winter. Always bear in mind, when planning a navigation in these waters, that the wind in this area is always of considerable intensity.

CURRENTS
Current in the Strait of Bonifacio is closely related to the wind. Sudden changes may create some eddies around the headlands.

LANDSCAPES
The landscape is a fairy tale: coloured granite, often tinged with red and shaped by millennia of erosion, builds cliffs that seem to have been created by a painter's imagination. Amongst these strangely shaped rocks, there are coves with beaches of clear sand and turquoise water. Some of Caprera's coves are particularly famous for their beauty, such as Naples' Cove, or Coticcio Cove, and the Pink Beach on the Island of Budelli, or the narrow channel between Santa Maria and Budelli Islands. Cala Lunga Beach on the Island of Ràzzoli and the Strait of Fornelli are also worth a visit in good weather, but should be avoided when strong Ponente (Westerly Wind) is forecast.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND MARINAS IN MILES

La Maddalena Old Town - Olbia	31
La Maddalena Old Town - Porto-Vecchio	36
La Maddalena Old Town - Bonifacio	26
La Maddalena Old Town - Santa Teresa Gallura	14
La Maddalena Old Town - Porto Cervo	11
La Maddalena Old Town - Porto Rotondo	20
La Maddalena Old Town - Palau	3
La Maddalena Old Town - Porto della Madonna	9
Porto Massimo - La Maddalena Old Town	8
La Maddalena Moneta - Porto Massimo	10
La Maddalena Moneta - Giardinelli	12



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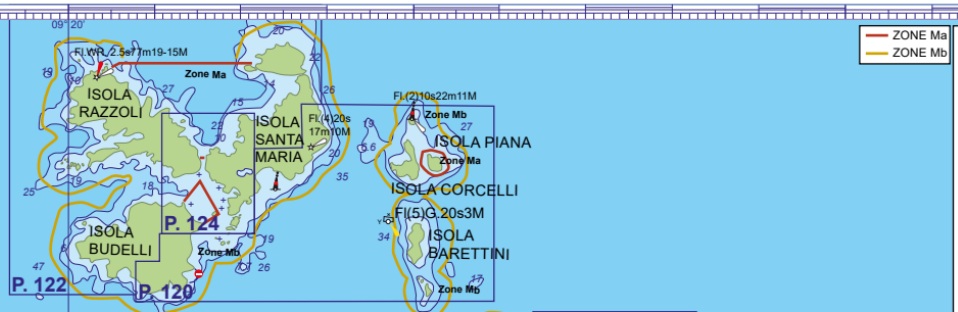
DISCOVER LA MADDALENA ON PAGE 374

LA MADDALENA ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK REGULATIONS & INFORMATION

Boaters who are not residents in the Park territory shall apply to the Park Authority for a permit to navigate, stop, anchor (on sand only), and moor within 300 metres from the shore, paying a fee based on the overall length of the boat and the duration of the stay. Permits may be issued daily until midnight, or for several days. Payments can be made online (see QR Code) or at the designated offices of the Park, at the management offices of some marinas or facilities which have an agreement with the Park, or directly on board the boats, with a surcharge, by staff duly authorised by the Park Authority for the sale of daily permits only. With the same permit, you may use the yellow or white mooring buoys of the Park Authority. After 10:00pm, staying overnight at anchor is not permitted. Access to the Marine Protected Area (MPA) is strictly regulated with reference



Permitted Activities

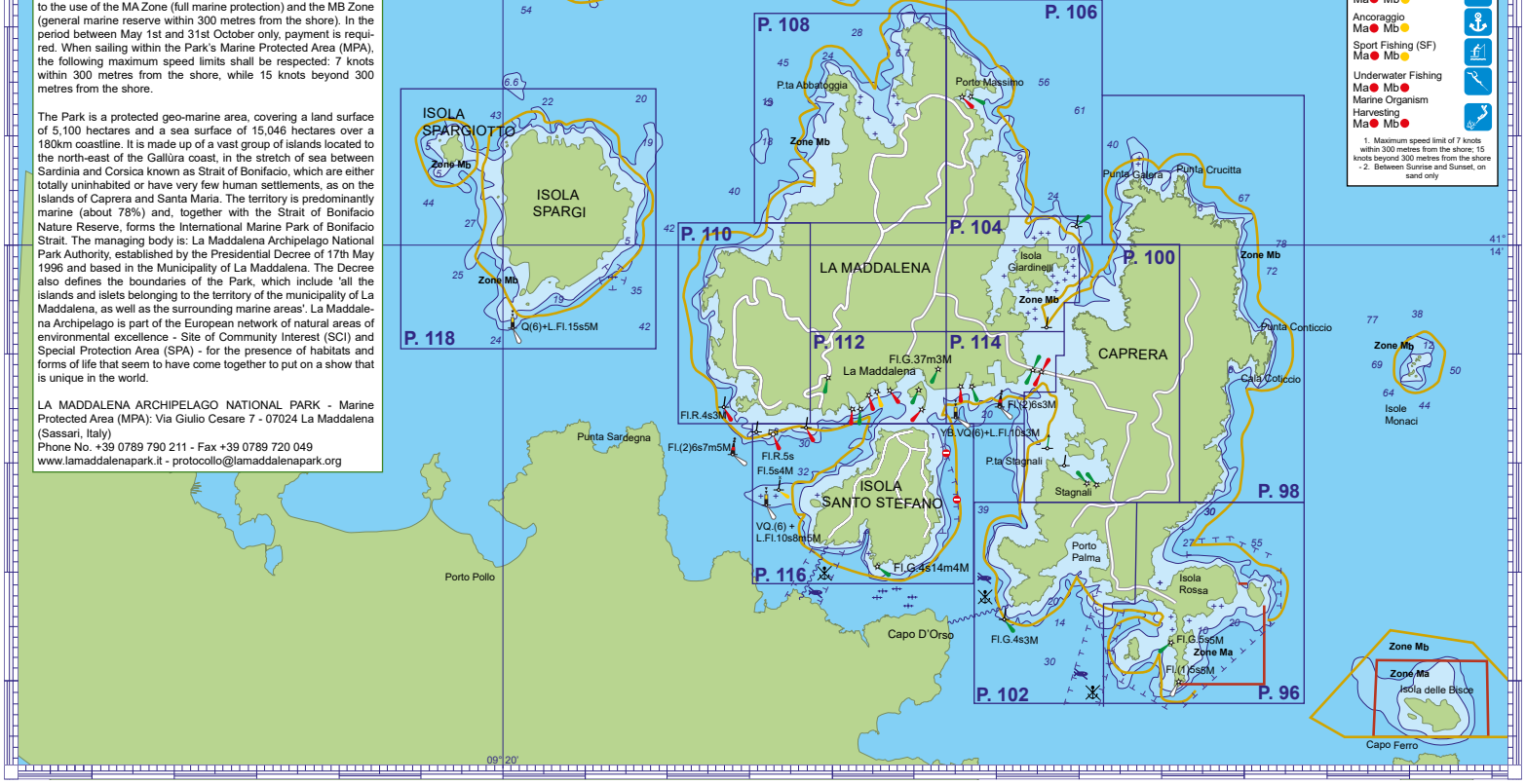
ALLOWED
ALLOWED UPON
UTHORISATION
NOT ALLOWED

Bathing Ma Mb
Open Water Scuba Diving (OWSD) Ma Mb
Guidate Scuba Diving Ma Mb
Waterskiing & Water Scooter Ma Mb
Sailing Boat Ma Mb
Motorboat Ma Mb

to the use of the MA Zone (full marine protection) and the MB Zone (general marine reserve within 300 metres from the shore). In the period between May 1st and 31st October only, payment is required. When sailing within the Park's Marine Protected Area (MPA), the following maximum speed limits shall be respected: 7 knots within 300 metres from the shore, while 15 knots beyond 300 metres from the shore.

The Park is a protected geo-marine area, covering a land surface of 5,100 hectares and a sea surface of 15,046 hectares over a 180km coastline. It is made up of a vast group of islands located to the north-east of the Gallùra coast, in the stretch of sea between Sardinia and Corsica known as Strait of Bonifacio, which are either totally uninhabited or have very few human settlements, as on the Islands of Caprera and Santa Maria. The territory is predominantly marine (about 78%) and, together with the Strait of Bonifacio Nature Reserve, forms the International Marine Park of Bonifacio Strait. The managing body is: La Maddalena Archipelago National Park Authority, established by the Presidential Decree of 17th May 1996 and based in the Municipality of La Maddalena. The Decree also defines the boundaries of the Park, which include 'all the islands and islets belonging to the territory of the municipality of La Maddalena, as well as the surrounding marine areas'. La Maddalena Archipelago is part of the European network of natural areas of environmental excellence - Site of Community Interest (SCI) and Special Protection Area (SPA) - for the presence of habitats and forms of life that seem to have come together to put on a show that is unique in the world.

LA MADDALENA ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK - Marine Protected Area (MPA): Via Giulio Cesare 7 - 07024 La Maddalena (Sassari, Italy)
Phone No. +39 0789 790 211 - Fax +39 0789 720 049
www.lamaddalenapark.it - protocollo@lamaddalenapark.org



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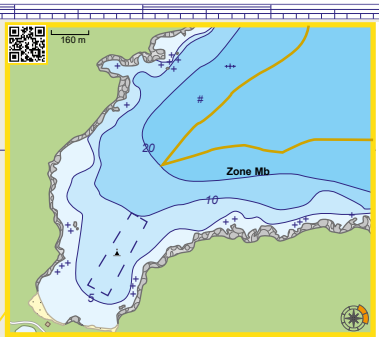
ISOLA ROSSA

Isola Rossa, despite its name, is a small peninsula connected to Caprera Island by a thin isthmus of land. The southern part is a thin strip of land extending southwards, so-alled Punta Rossa. There is good shelter, check out Legend & Regulations on Marine Protected Area (MPA) - Page 94, by anchoring on one side or the other, depending on the wind.

Check out Legend & Regulations on Marine Protected Area (MPA) on Page 94



CAPRERA - CALA PORTESE MOORING BUOYS

N 41°11'.12 E 009°28'.02

Info line +39 070 773 2343 www.boat-mooring.com/3165

15 buoys up to 18 m - VHF n.a.

The Portese Cove lies about 2.5-kilometre drive from Stagnali, the nearest village with no facilities. It is a wide bay with several mooring buoys managed by the Park. Further on shore, a beautiful beach with facilities and a refreshment stall is surrounded by Mediterranean scrub growing among dunes. To the north, a veritable fissure in the granite, just less than 1-mile deep, ends in a small wild shore. It is recommended to anchor on sand stains only.

ANCHORAGES: It is possible to drop anchor to the north of the mooring buoys, into a depth between 3 and 5 metres, on a sandy and Posidonia meadow seabed offering a fair holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Levanter (Easterly Wind).

WARNINGS: It is recommended not to secure the mooring line to the ring of the mooring buoy, but rather to the submerged chain. In addition, for vessels over 12 metres in length, please verify with the Authority's staff that the above-mentioned buoy is suitable for the tonnage of your vessel in relation to the marine weather conditions. Exposed from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Levanter (Easterly Wind).

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE: Check out La Maddalena - Old Town - Jetties

BAIA DEL RELITTO

N 41°10'.84 E 009°28'.69

It is possible to drop anchor in the middle of the Cove, into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed offering a good holding ground. Exposure to Levanter (Easterly Wind) and Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). This is one of the most beautiful and renowned Beaches of Caprera Island, characterised by a wild and arched sandy shore, with not very fine white sand and Posidonia oceanic meadows. It is renowned for the presence of an ancient Shipwreck situated just a few steps from the shore. The Beach is nestled between two slopes, lush with Mediterranean scrub, which surround and defend it.

CALA ANDREANI

N 41°10'.67 E 009°28'.46

It is possible to drop anchor into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure to Levanter (Easterly Wind) and Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). Watch out for a shallow rocky seabed stretching for about 80 metres from the second point north towards the middle of the Cove. Andreani Cove is one of the most beautiful beaches on the Island, with a wild and free beach of fine white sand and light grey rocks with reddish veins. The crystal-clear water takes on various shades of blue, thus making it possible to observe the seabed even through several metres of water.

BATTERIE DI PUNTA ROSSA

N 41°10'.70 E 009°28'.00

You may anchor north of the pier, into a depth between 5 and 8 metres on a rocky and sandy seabed. Fair holding ground. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Mistral (North-Westerly Wind). The use of an anchor buoy is recommended. The pier cannot be docked as it is a military property. However, the military barracks are worth a visit and can only be reached by land. This anchorage is in a real natural pool, protected by rocks and outcrops, among which you must pass very carefully to access the coast.

ISOLOTTO DEL PORCO

N 41°10'.47 E 009°27'.78

Anchorage recommended on the eastern side of the Islet, into a depth between 4 and 6 metres on a mainly sandy seabed scattered with Posidonia oceanic meadows. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Ostro (Southerly Wind), but the strong Mistral (North-Westerly Wind), channelled into the Strait of Bonifacio, may arrive here bringing in an annoying wave. Pay close attention to the rocks in front of the slopes. A deserted Island of granite rock, the Mediterranean scrub covers the whole Island and some old military structures give it a special atmosphere. It is recommended you drop anchor on sand only.

CORSICA
EASTERN COAST

CLIMATE
There is a big difference between the North and the South of Corsica: the North has longer and colder winters, with rather high reliefs that often become white, while the South is fully Mediterranean, with very mild winters. Precipitation also changes considerably, from a more humid north to a very dry south. In any case, being a Mediterranean island, in summer, there are very long periods of good, stable weather, while in winter, the climate is mild, especially on the coasts.

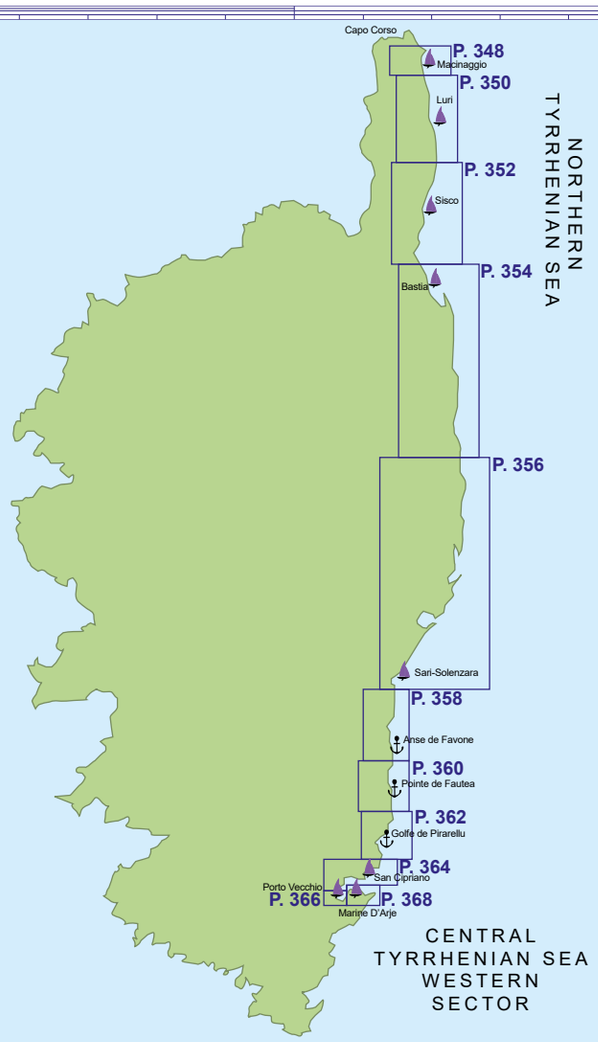
WINDS
The northern end, between Bastia and Cap Corse, is heavily influenced by the Ligurian Sea and is affected by the gales from the west. The southernmost part of the coast, from Porto-Vecchio to Cape Pertusato, is part of the Strait of Bonifacio and is affected by the particular weather conditions that feature the area. Wind is often fresh and tends to be from the West in summer, or from the East in winter. The central part, between Solenzara and Bastia, is rather quiet, there is rarely a strong wind in summer and breezes are often light. In winter, Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind) may blow impetuously and generate a dangerous sea.

CURRENTS
Current is weak and, in the central-northern part (north of Campoloro), it moves northwards with a certain intensity. Further south, it is very variable and linked to the weather conditions of the Strait of Bonifacio, which greatly influence it.

LANDSCAPES
The mountains of the Cap Corse are high and imposing and the coastline is a succession of rocky capes and bays with sandy or pebble beaches. The old villages high up on the hills and the Genoese Watchtowers are excellent vantage points. To the south of Bastia, as far as Solenzara, the coast is low and sandy and, inland, there is a large flat area, although the mountains behind are always clearly visible. In the far south, the landscape with steep, rugged mountains is very reminiscent of nearby Gallùra Region with a continuous alternation of rocky capes and beaches with turquoise water.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND MARINAS IN MILES

Marine D'Arje - Porto Vecchio	3
Porto Vecchio - San Cipriano	6
Porto Vecchio - Bonifacio	32
Porto Vecchio - Porto Cervo	34
San Cipriano - Sari-Solenzara	17
Sari-Solenzara - Bastia	54
Bastia - Sisco	7
Sisco - Luri	5
Luri - Macinaggio	5



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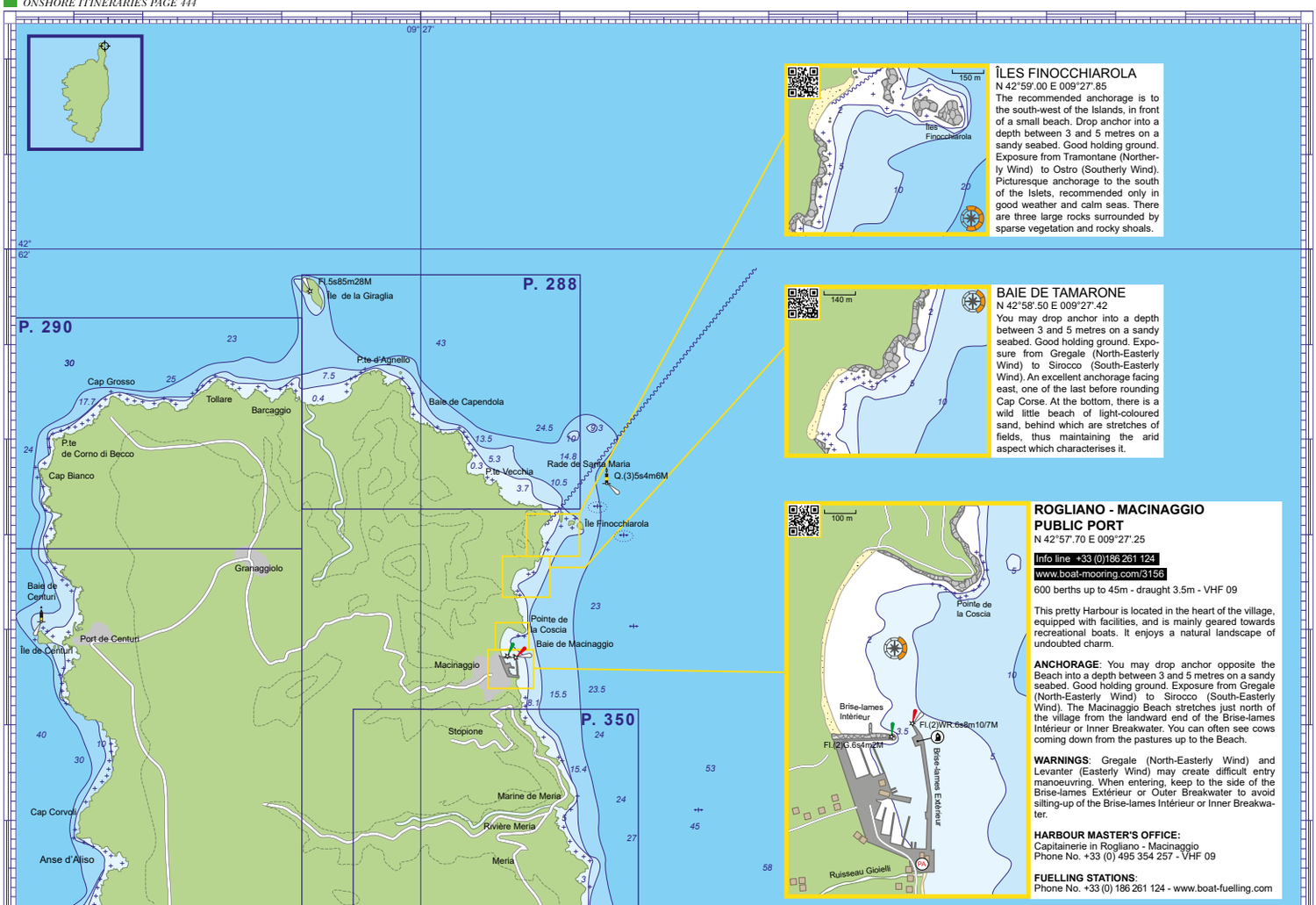

ÎLES FINOCCHIAROLA
N 42°59'.00 E 009°27'.85
The recommended anchorage is to the south-west of the Islands, in front of a small beach. Drop anchor into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Tramontane (Northerly Wind) to Ostro (Southerly Wind). Picturesque anchorage to the south of the Islets, recommended only in good weather and calm seas. There are three large rocks surrounded by sparse vegetation and rocky shoals.

BAIE DE TAMARONE
N 42°58'.50 E 009°27'.42
You may drop anchor into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). An excellent anchorage facing east, one of the last before rounding Cap Corse. At the bottom, there is a wild little beach of light-coloured sand, behind which are stretches of fields, thus maintaining the arid aspect which characterises it.

ROGLIANO - MACINAGGIO PUBLIC PORT
N 42°57'.70 E 009°27'.25

Info line +33 (0)186 261 124

www.boat-mooring.com/3156

600 berths up to 45m - draught 3.5m - VHF 09

This pretty Harbour is located in the heart of the village, equipped with facilities, and is mainly geared towards recreational boats. It enjoys a natural landscape of undoubted charm.

ANCHORAGE: You may drop anchor opposite the Beach into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). The Macinaggio Beach stretches just north of the village from the landward end of the Brise-lames Intérieur or Inner Breakwater. You can often see cows coming down from the pastures up to the Beach.

WARNINGS: Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) and Levanter (Easterly Wind) may create difficult entry manoeuvring. When entering, keep to the side of the Brise-lames Extérieur or Outer Breakwater to avoid silting-up of the Brise-lames Intérieur or Inner Breakwater.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Capitainerie in Rogliano - Macinaggio
Phone No. +33 (0) 495 354 257 - VHF 09

FUELLING STATIONS:
Phone No. +33 (0) 186 261 124 - www.boat-fuelling.com

pyards and technical assistance visit the website **boat-experts.com**

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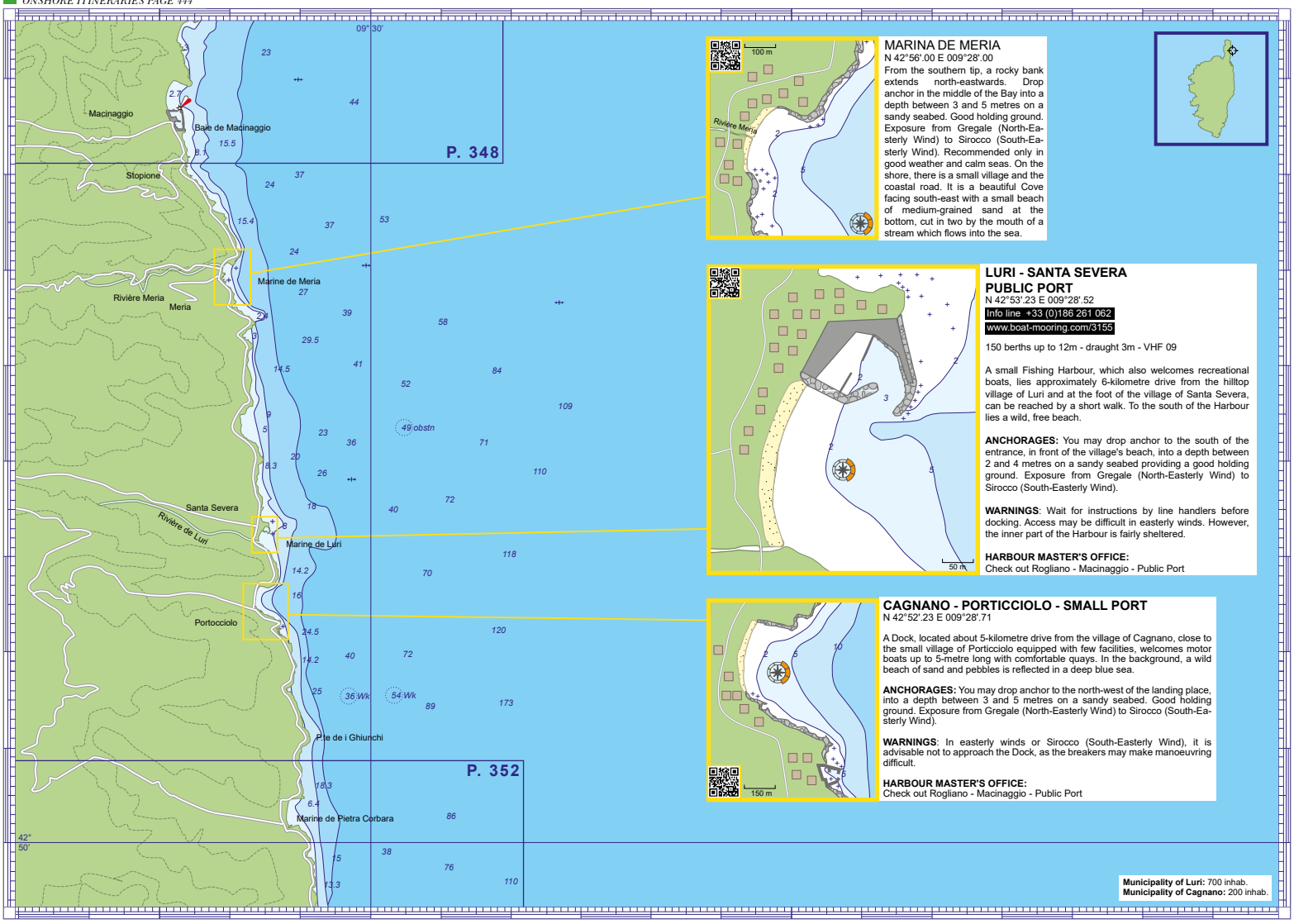


MARINA DE MERIA

N 42°56'.00 E 009°28'.00

From the southern tip, a rocky bank extends north-eastwards. Drop anchor in the middle of the Bay into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). Recommended only in good weather and calm seas. On the shore, there is a small village and the coastal road. It is a beautiful Cove facing south-east with a small beach of medium-grained sand at the bottom, cut in two by the mouth of a stream which flows into the sea.

LURI - SANTA SEVERA PUBLIC PORT

N 42°53'.23 E 009°28'.52

Info line +33 (0)186 261 062

www.boat-mooring.com/3155

150 berths up to 12m - draught 3m - VHF 09

A small Fishing Harbour, which also welcomes recreational boats, lies approximately 6-kilometre drive from the hilltop village of Luri and at the foot of the village of Santa Severa, can be reached by a short walk. To the south of the Harbour lies a wild, free beach.

ANCHORAGES: You may drop anchor to the south of the entrance, in front of the village's beach, into a depth between 2 and 4 metres on a sandy seabed providing a good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind).

WARNINGS: Wait for instructions by line handlers before docking. Access may be difficult in easterly winds. However, the inner part of the Harbour is fairly sheltered.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Check out Rogliano - Macinaggio - Public Port

CAGNANO - PORTICCIOLO - SMALL PORT

N 42°52'.23 E 009°28'.71

A Dock, located about 5-kilometre drive from the village of Cagnano, close to the small village of Porticciolo equipped with few facilities, welcomes motor boats up to 5-metre long with comfortable quays. In the background, a wild beach of sand and pebbles is reflected in a deep blue sea.

ANCHORAGES: You may drop anchor to the north-west of the landing place, into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind).

WARNINGS: In easterly winds or Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind), it is advisable not to approach the Dock, as the breakers may make manoeuvring difficult.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Check out Rogliano - Macinaggio - Public Port

La Maddalena

The landscape of La Maddalena Archipelago - consisting of over 60 islands - invites you to reflect at all times on what it means to "observe the landscape". Reflections on nature which are always associated with historical memory. Visiting La Maddalena Archipelago conveys a profound sense of how Great History is also sprinkled with adventures having an unpredictable outcome. If Caprera still keeps Giuseppe Garibaldi's memory alive today - the Hero of the Two Worlds chose it as the place of his retreat after a life that to define as adventurous is rather reductive - the Islands of Spargi and Santo Stefano are crowned by forts and military batteries which have seen a courageous defence of the Italian territory by apparently invincible foreign powers. Among the Archipelago's symbols, one cannot fail to think of the Shipwreck's Beach, where the shoreline hides, yet reveals, the traces of a ship which had been made to land after it had caught fire. The energy transmitted by these islands may be found in the names given to beaches, coves, and islands, often rich in a virile and military connotation, such as: La Presa, Cala

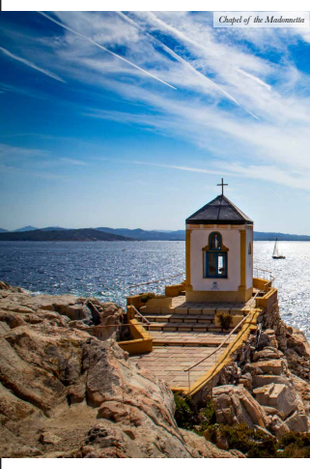
Brigantina, Cala Corsara, the Strangled Beach, and the Knight's Beach on Budelli Island. La Maddalena also boasts a delicacy requiring protection and respect: since 1994, the landscape of the islands has been part of La Maddalena Archipelago National Park, covering 180-kilometre coastline, 5,100-hectare land, and 15,046-hectare sea. A perfumed picture of Mediterranean scrub, juniper, lentisk, heather, and salt, which finds its deepest beauty in the dominion established over the landscape by pink granite and corals: creations of nature which, as in the case of the splendid Pink Beach on Budelli Island, should be observed from a respectful distance in order to fully grasp the sense of a nature destined to dissolve and last forever in the eyes and heart.

Stefano Aicardi

La Maddalena

HARBOUR

La Maddalena Island has several mooring facilities. Closeby the village, there are two areas, both of which operate all year round: the Public Harbour (to the West) and the Jetties (to the East). Continuing towards Caprera Island, you meet a Tourist Harbour and some docks, both dedicated to pleasure craft.
To the North of the Bridge connecting La Maddalena and Caprera, you may find different solutions, far from the village, yet located in a truly suggestive naturalistic setting.
Moving completely North-East of the Island, you may meet a spectacular Bay featuring mooring buoys and a prestigious Marina. On the Western side, instead, you may find shelters for small boats.
The old town revolves around Piazza Umberto I square. The stone-paved alleyways of the town centre open onto 18th-century buildings, shops, and restaurants. It is definitely an exclusive spot, full of things to see and particularly vibrant in high season.



Chapel of the Madonnetta

CURIOSITIES

The shepherd Natale Berretta was born in 1797 into a family originally from Corsica, then moved to La Maddalena. At the age of 20, Berretta settled with her family in the northern area of Spargi, an island not permanently occupied by inhabitants, where he built his house soon becoming the owner of the whole Island. Berretta's fame, still very much alive today in La Maddalena, was born from the events of the 1865 summer: he was indeed accused of having set fire to the pine forest nearby Padule belonging to the wealthy Welsh-born businessman James Phillips Webber. They both owned lands bordering La Maddalena and had had many disagreements a while back. Denounced by Webber, Berretta went into the wilderness, and popular imagination turned him into a cruel bandit - until he was arrested and subjected to a trial in which he was surprisingly acquitted. Despite the popularity of the story, both Berretta's house and Webber's Villa (where Benito Mussolini was imprisoned in August 1943) are now abandoned.

Santo Stefano Island preserves a historical-artistic curiosity: since 1943, the abandoned granite quarry of Villamarina has been housing a huge unfinished bust portraying the Fascist officer and hierarch Costanzo Ciano, Galeazzo's father. The bust was commissioned in 1941 by Benito Mussolini to sculptor Arturo Dazzi for Ciano's Mausoleum in Livorno (died in 1939), but the work was stopped the day after July 25th, 1943, and has never been completed.
The fortifications installed by the Savoys in the Archipelago (namely in the Islands of Santo Stefano and Spargi) played an important role in the defence of northern Sardinia from the French assault on February 23rd, 1793. This historical clash, however, hides a curious aspect: the officer Domenico Leoni, who led the Italian defences, went down in history under the name of Domenico Millelire. Thanks to their courage, his ancestors, sailors living in Milelli, Corsica, earned the nickname of Lions of the Islands, from which his father's surname Pietro derived. In his turn, Domenico expressed this pride with the curious battle name of Debonnefois and the Italianisation of Milelli into Millelire, both of them well-wishing.

THINGS to SEE

The visit to La Maddalena Archipelago may start from the **island itself**, accessible only by sea from Palau. The municipality of La Maddalena is located in the south of the Island. Its most important architecture is the **Church of Saint Mary Magdalene**, featuring strong Genoese and Ligurian influences. Piedmontese Admiral Giorgio Des Geneys financed its construction and was in direct relations with the United Kingdom. For this reason, the Church's treasure, preserved in the Diocesan Museum, features the silver cross and the two silver candlestick holders donated to the Island by Admiral Horatio Nelson, in 1804. The periplus of the Island, clockwise from the south, allows you to reach numerous soft and thin sandy coves. To the south-west: **Punta Tegge** and **Cala Francese** (featuring the **quarry** remains whose **granite** was used for the Statue of Liberty). To the west side, other quiet Bays, such as **Bassa Trinità**, the sandy isthmus of **The Strangled** and **Abbatoggia** (located in front of the homonymous Island). On the northern side: **Monti d'A Rena** (due to the presence of a small mound of sand on the right side of the Beach), the **Goldfinch Beach**, and the **Beach in Marginetto** (overlooking the whole Archipelago). Finally, going down to the east, definitely worth a visit: **Cala Spalmatore Beach**, featuring a beautiful white-pink sand, the **Beach Il Costone**, and **Punta Galera Bay**. La Maddalena is connected to **Caprera Island** by a swing bridge-dam, so-called **Passo della Moneta**. Caprera's history is associated with Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1978, the estate **Piana della Tola**, where Garibaldi spent the last years of his life, was turned into the **Garibaldi's Compendium**, currently owned by the Italian state and used as a Museum. It houses his residence, so-called **White House**. Garibaldi's rough granite grave is located on the back of the structure, in the family's cemetery. Renowned, in the estate's courtyard, **Clelia's Tree**, the large pine planted by Garibaldi on the occasion of his daughter's birth, in 1867. Garibaldi's itinerary is completed by the **Memorial** in **Forte Arbuticci**, a fortification located about 4km away from the Museum: here, a Virtual Museum was created in 2012 which digitally reconstructs the Hero of Two Worlds's life. Through a circumnavigation starting on the western side, from **Cala Garibaldi Bay**, where the General's boat used to moor, you may reach many beaches, all dominated by a rocky landscape and pink granite. Moving clockwise, we recommend you **Cala Serena Beach**, to the north-western side (very sheltered and surrounded by a particularly rocky landscape). Also **Cala Napoletana**, a large bay surrounded by a lush Mediterranean scrub. And the east shores: **Cala Coticcio**, **Cala Brigantina**, the **Shipwreck's Beach** featuring the remains of a coal ship half-buried on the shoreline, and **Cala Andreani**. As to **Santo Stefano Island**, it is worth mentioning **Saint George Fortress**, of great historical importance for the Archipelago, and the **Beach of Fish**. On Spargi Island, **Cala Corsara Cove** is renowned for its beauty, consisting of four dune beaches and surrounded by granite rocks, which have taken on unusual shapes thanks to wind and water erosive action. Finally, in the other north-western tiny islands - **Razzoli**, **Budelli**, **La Presa**, and **Santa Maria** - it is worth mentioning the **Beach of Donkeys' Pass** (1-metre deep strait connecting Santa Maria and Razzoli, once a land emerged and used by shepherds and donkeys), and the precious **Pink Beach on Budelli Island** in **Cala di Roto** (on the south-eastern part of the Island): a protected area with neither access nor bathing, but observable from a walkway located to the east of the Beach. It owes its colour to the limestone shells of *Miniacina Miniacea* and became famous worldwide thanks to Michelangelo Antonioni, who used it the scenarios for the film *Red Desert* (1964).

EVENTS

The **Patronal Festival** of the whole Archipelago is held in La Maddalena on July 22nd, with celebrations in honour of **Saint Mary Magdalene**. The Festival includes the Procession of the Saint's Simulacrum between the Church dedicated to her and the Marina of Cala Gavetta, tossing of flowers into the sea, fireworks, and concerts on the main square of the municipality of La Maddalena (Piazza Umberto I). Another religious event very much felt in La Maddalena is the **Feast of the Infant Jesus of Prague**, celebrated in January or May in the Church of the same name in the Due Strade district. The Church is named after a Child Jesus statue donated to the Discalced Carmelites of Prague in the 17th century, which has become an object of worship throughout Europe thanks to its miraculous deeds. Among the civil events, it is worth mentioning the parades of the Summer Carnival, organised in July and August and very popular with tourists. Also noteworthy are the solemn honours that the Islands of La Maddalena and Caprera attribute to Giuseppe and Anita Garibaldi every June 2nd, on the occasion of Italy's Republic Day celebrations.

HOW TO GET AROUND

CAR/MOTORCYCLE/BIKE RENTAL
MEGA MOTORS
Mega Motors - overlooking the Marina of Cala Gavetta, offers rental and repair service for scooters of various displacements and bicycles guaranteeing assistance to customers. Possibility of delivery of vehicles directly on board. Feel free to call Emanuela: +39 345 706 4852

Cala Coticcio

Plastic Bottle. 450 years.

ONSHORE ITINERARIES

Sailors are explorers and by nature curious and adventurous, and they long to see the world from different perspectives. Besides their love of the sea and its secrets, sailors also enjoy exploring the places where they stop.

Ports are not just somewhere to find shelter, water and electricity, **but can be the starting point for visits inland**. With this in mind, **we have gathered the information in the following pages to help you explore the hinterland and to recommend the attractions that we enjoyed most**.
From extensive on-site research and with advice from locals, we have selected the places, museums, archaeological sites, villages, parks, festivities and events that we believe best reflect the real essence of the island.

SAVE the SEA

777
IL PORTOLANO
PILOT BOOK

Where appropriate, we have also picked a few trustworthy professionals, connoisseurs of the territory, **who can introduce you to some of the treasures of the island and meet your needs and requests**. Besides providing useful information about locations and how to get to them, they can usually arrange transport, with a private driver if needed. You can also request a tour guide to organize and accompany you on your trips.
We divided the territory in different zones and provided suggestions about: old villages and castles, archaeological sites and museums, nature and sport, food and wine, curiosities and traditional events for each province overlooking the sea.

To this end, we have divided the island into four areas: on each page we have marked all the Visitor Friendly ports with a yellow boat, i.e. those ports with visitor berths. In the top-right corner of each page we have added useful contacts for exploring inland.

In order to make our Pilot Book easier to use while following your route on the chart, find the page number with the corresponding itinerary at the upper left corner of the page.

Key to symbols

- Useful contacts for exploring inland from the main ports
- VISITOR FRIENDLY Moorings available for transit
- Old Village & Castles
- Archaeological Sites & Museums
- Points of interest & Places of worship
- Nature & Sport
- Food & Wine
- Curiosities & Traditional Events

La Pelosa Beach, Sardinia

1) OUR LADY OF BONARIA: THE SARDINIAN SOUL LIVES IN CAGLIARI

The **Shrine and Basilica of Our Lady of Bonaria**, known as Our Lady of Fair Winds, atop the Bonaria Hill in Cagliari Villanova district, are the true mirror of the Sardinian spirit alongside its relentless alternation between serenity and tension. Buildings gather thousand pilgrims and fascinate for the fusion between the severity of the 14th-century Shrine and the more relaxed Neoclassicism of the 18th-century Basilica. A 15th-century ivory ship scale model hangs above the Shrine's altar: tradition has it that its movement shows sailors the wind direction in the Gulf of Angels.

2) SAN SPERATE: WHERE STONES SING IN THE AIR

For over fifty years, many artists have chosen **San Sperate**, a village 18km drive north-west of Cagliari, as their atelier, paying homage to it with pop-style *murals* on the house plasters. The mind behind the cultural development of the village was the sculptor Pinuccio Sciola (1942-2016): in his open-air Museum "Sound Garden", the scents and colours of Campidano area's lemons and oranges add more sweetness to the magic " Sounding Stones": limestone or basalt stones which, thanks to particular carvings, produce ethereal sounds, halfway between a harp and a theremin.

Giara Horses in Giara of Gesturi

3) THE GIARA OF GESTURI: THE ARCANE ATMOSPHERE

The **Giara of Gesturi High Plateau** stands out in the flat Marmilla region, extending over a 45sq-km area between the municipalities of Gesturi, Genoni, Tuili, and Setzu. A place of enormous fascination for its almost film setting landscape, stony, and beaten by the Mistral wind, where the basaltic rocks created by the extinct Volcanoes Zepparedda (609m) and Zeppara Manna (580m) set oaks, holm oaks, cork oaks, myrtles, buttercups, mastic trees, and clay ponds called *paùlis*: here, the renowned semi-wild Giara Horses, counting about 500 specimens, may drink freely.

4) BARUMINI'S SU NURAXI: THE MOST RENOWNED NURAGHE IN SARDINIA

Su Nuraxi, located nearby Barùmini in Marmilla's hilly area, has been a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage since 1997. A magnificent Nuragic complex dating back to 1500 BCE whose 15-metre-high central basalt tower or keep, alongside the four corner towers added in 1200 BCE, watch over the remains of a village with circular huts, dating back to the Bronze Age. The structure is also connected to the 1st-millennium BC Nuragic construction found under the Zapata House in Barùmini, formerly the Spanish Governor's residence of Marmilla and currently used as a Museum.

5) THE TEMPLE OF ANTAS' INDECIPHERABLE CHARM

The **Temple of Antas**, situated 10km drive from Flùminimaggiore, in the Sulcis Iglesiente, is an enigmatic fusion of Nuragic, Punic, and Roman elements: besides the remains of a Nuragic village dating back to 1200 BCE, also used in Roman times, the site features an Augustan Temple, classical in appearance, yet rich in traces of the pre-existing Phoenician Sanctuary (5th century BCE) dedicated to the god Sid Addir: its ruins are visible under the access stairway. Excavations have brought to light the remains of the 3-metre-high statue of Sardus Pater Babai, a Roman version of Sid Addir.

6) BOSA: THE CHEERFULNESS OF THE RED TRACHYTE VILLAGE

Bosa, alongside Oristano, **is the most visited village in Central-Western Sardinia.** Built by the Phoenicians on the river Temo, it has a castle, two cathedrals, and the admired Palatine Chapel of Our Lady de Sos Regnos Altos. Bosa is a picturesque, serene, and resourceful village: the traditional tanning leather processing is flanked by the typical architectural and artisan workmanship of the red-ochre trachyte and the wine production such as *Malvasia*, to be tasted during its legendary Carnival and on the occasion of the Festival of Holy Mary of the Sea.

7) LAINATTU VALLEY: ROCKS, FLOWERS & NURAGHES

Emotions given by the **Lainattu Valley**, literally Dense Wool, in the Supramonte Mountain Range, arise from the perfect logic of its natural and historical attractions. The water gushing out of the rugged karst gorges is the key to sudden, gentle explosions of Mediterranean scrub, mastics, junipers, and the blossoming of omnipresent holm oaks. Similarly, the Caves of Sa Oche, Su Bentu, and Corbeddu (the latter was once the refuge of a famous bandit of Oliena) are the forerunners of the Nuragic Sites of Tiscali and Sa Sedda 'e Sos Carros, with their orderly and serene mystery.

Temple of Antas'

8) ALGHERO: TOWERS & CORALS OF "ITALY's BARCELONETA"

For over four centuries, **the Capital of the Coral Riviera** has been the main Aragonese enclave in Sardinia. A history which its inhabitants are proud of and a legacy visible in the historic old town with its rich 16th-century churches and mighty turreted ramparts. The "Little Barcelona", as it is still called today, is also a sparkling seaside showcase, with the town's wide beaches and an inexhaustible corollary of karst headlands, caves, and bays (from Capo Caccia to the Caves of Neptune and Nereo) populated by the richest marine fauna in Europe.

9) SAINT GAVINUS' BASILICA: A PISAN MASTERPIECE IN PORTO TORRES

A must visit to the ancient capital of the Judicate of Torres or Logudoro is an opportunity to **discover the great 11th-century Romanesque Basilica** dedicated to the local martyrs Gavinus, Protus, and Januarius (since 1614, their relics have been preserved in the Crypt). The Pisan matrix of this jewel is evident in the longitudinal plan (58m), no façade, entrances with portals on the long sides, and opposing apses on the short sides. Whereas the interior is dominated by 22 columns in pink granite and grey marble from the ruins of the ancient and glorious Roman town of Turris Libisonis (the current Porto Torres).

10) EMERALD COAST & GALLURA: FROM NURAGHES TO NIGHTCLUBS

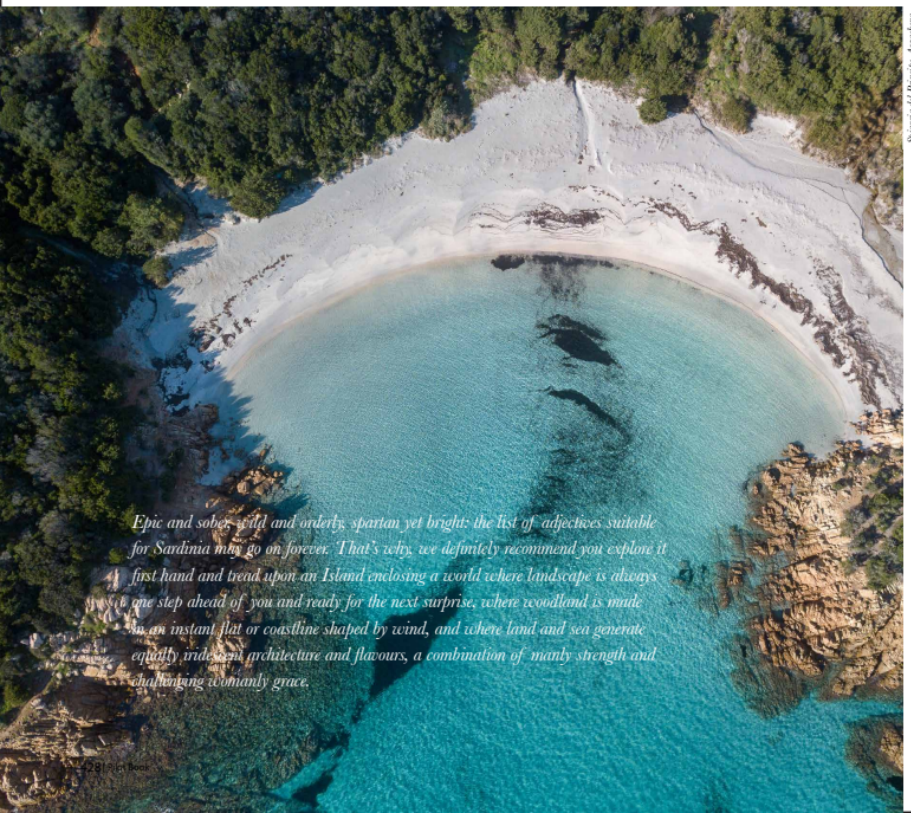
On the sandy beaches and in the Mediterranean maquis of the north-eastern hinterland, stand out hotels and *nuraghes*, ethnographic museums and trendy clubs. While Olbia proudly shows its Roman roots, **the memory of Spanish Gallura** lives on in the Gothic-Aragonese Churches in Tèmpio Pausània, while Caprera Island is the treasure chest of Giuseppe Garibaldi's memories - right up to the pop myth of Porto Cervo and Porto Rotondo, where the architecture of bars, hotels, and churches pays homage to Adriatic and Mediterranean civilisations in a unique hodgepodge of jet set and daring artistic experimentation.

SARDINIA'S TOP BITES & SIPS

Sardinian cuisine is dominated by meat and fish, namely, *porceddu* (spit-roasted suckling pig) and dried *grey mullet or tuna roe*. Land and sea flavours are enhanced by *semolina*, used for pasta first courses such as *frégola* and *mallorèddus* (small dumplings with meat sauce or saffron) and for battering *mussels* or *snails*. Combined with wheat flour, semolina also gives *culurgiònes of Ogliastra*, while on its own it is the base of the most famous Sardinian dessert, ***sebàdas or seàdas* of Barbagia area:** both courses have a ravioli shape and a cheese-based filling, to which, as in the case of *sebàdas*, lemon and an outer layer of strawberry tree honey are added. The tradition of bread is rich featuring *coccóis pintàus* (semolina flour breads with artistic shapes) and *frattàu bread*, slices of thin and flat *carasàu* or stale bread soaked in broth and stacked with meat, poached eggs, and cheese. **The Sardinian sheep-farming**

Sebadas or seadas

boasts renowned cheeses such as *Pecorino Sardo or Romano* and *Fiore Sardo*, *caciocavallo* and more delicate *ricottas*. **Finally, among liqueurs and wines,** *myrtle* (to be served chilled) meditates between the delicacy of *Vermentino di Gallura* seafood dry white wine, the strength of *Cannonau* full-bodied red wine and Filu 'e ferru grappa or brandy.


Spiaggia del Principe, Arcipelago

Epic and sober, wild and orderly, spartan yet bright: the list of adjectives suitable for Sardinia may go on forever. That's why, we definitely recommend you explore it first hand and tread upon an Island enclosing a world where landscape is always one step ahead of you and ready for the next surprise, where woodland is made in an instant flat or coastline shaped by wind, and where land and sea generate equally iridescent architecture and flavours, a combination of manly strength and challenging womanly grace.

Cala Gonone Aquarium

FUN FOR KIDS & ADULTS: ACTIVITIES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

For a relaxing day or family fun, here are our top tips:

SARDEGNA IN MINIATURA PARK: located in Tuìlì, 1km drive from the Nuragic village of Su Nuraxi in Barùmini, it offers animatronic dinosaur models, reproductions of *nuraghes*, a planetarium, an aviary, and green educational paths.

DIVERLAND: located 20km drive from Cagliari, along the SS125 main road, it is the largest Water Park in Sardinia, covering an area of 100,000sqm of slides, swimming pools, games rooms, and sports & fitness areas.

CALA GONONE AQUARIUM: located in Dògali, it offers 25 water display tanks and a playground to discover 300 Mediterranean and tropical species. The path ends with a touch pool which allows you to caress starfish, rays, and dogfish.