

The background is a solid blue color. On the left side, there is a large, semi-circular scale with tick marks and numbers ranging from 150 to 260. The numbers are: 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260. There are several circular patterns of varying sizes and colors (white and light blue) scattered across the page. Some of these circles have arrows indicating a clockwise direction. The overall aesthetic is clean and technical, suggesting a nautical or engineering theme.

SAILING ITINERARIES

7 DAYS SKIATHOS TO SKIATHOS

Sailing boats travel with the use of engine on an average of 7-9 knots per hour and when using sails, depending on wind, on an average of 5-10 knots per hour. The duration of travel between islands is estimated approximately on an average speed of the boat.

SKIATHOS - SKIATHOS

DAY 1 SKIATHOS (HARBOUR) –TSOUGRIA – NEO KLIMA (SKOPELOS):

SKIATHOS – **TSOUGRIA** (Duration: 0:30 hours)

Skiathos is the westernmost island in the Northern Sporades group, east of the Pelion peninsula in Magnesia on the mainland, and west of the island of Skopelos. The main town is Skiathos (pop. 4,988 in 2001) and along with the airport is located to the northeast next to a lagoon. Other settlements are Xanemos, Kalyvia, Troulos, and Koukounaries.

Nature lovers will be thrilled by the 25 197-km long, well signposted walking routes and trails which pass through some of the most beautiful and unspoilt parts of the island.

The town is relatively new. It is generally assumed to have been built around 1829-30 on the same site as an older town. The town's most important landmark is its natural harbour, which has determined the destiny of the town for centuries. Today it is a popular yacht and sailing boat haven that adds a cosmopolitan flair to the island. A stroll around the town's paved streets reveals cute white houses with red tiled roofs and colourful gardens.

TSOUGRIA:

Tsougria, is a Greek island in the western part of the Sporades. As of 2011, it had no resident population, as it is a protected natural habitat. It is administratively part of the municipality of Skiathos and is located southeast of the island. The island has several beaches that are popular with yachts and round-island trips. Tsougria has amazing beaches with two impressive strips of sand that make for an ideal stop for bathing, snorkeling and other water activities. The best Tsougria beach is located in a sheltered bay of very shallow water so this is the one that most families with young children will head for.

TSOUGRIA – **NEO KLIMA (SKOPELOS)** (Duration: 1:00 hours)

Neo Klima, (formally called Elios), lies just nine miles from Skiathos town and 19 km from Hora (Skopelos town) and it makes an excellent first-night stopover. Neo Klima harbour offers good shelter from all wind directions.

Neo Klima (Elios) is the jewel of Skopelos. Elegant & quietly, situated 19 km from Hora (Skopelos town). Neo Klima is an ideal, elegant & quiet location to stay since it is in the middle of Skopelos island.

You will enjoy a beautiful beach that stretches along the coast line; and its sandy part (Hovolo). It hosts a small port - excellent for sailing boats with a breakwater protecting it.



DAY: NEO KLIMA (SKOPELOS) – SKOPELOS (SOUTH SIDE) – SKOPELOS HARBOUR:

NEO KLIMA (SKOPELOS) – SKOPELOS (SOUTH SIDE) (Duration: 1:00 hours)

Leaving Neo Klima and heading for a bay on the south side of Skopelos there are three options to choose from: Stafilos, Agnontas and Panormos. Where you going to stop for swimming, we leave entirely up to you and the captain:

STAFILOS (SKOPELOS):

Located 4 km away from the island's main town, Stafilos is a strikingly lovely sheltered bay, with the inviting green and blue water. There is one taverna here perched high above the sea, shaded by several huge pine trees—a good spot for a lunch out of the sun. The narrow beach is a mix of shingle mainly and rough sand, and there are sunbeds and umbrellas for rent. This is a very popular beach, especially in the busy season, so if you are looking for a quieter beach, keep walking along to the end of Stafilos beach. At the end you will see a little path which climbs up and over the headland (for those interested in history this was where the tomb of the Mycenaean Prince Stafylos was discovered in the 1950s). This brings you to Velanio beach. Wider, more open and natural than Stafilos, this beach, composed of rough sand mainly, has superb swimming and snorkeling possibility in deep blue sea (though it can get wavy if a Northerly winds)

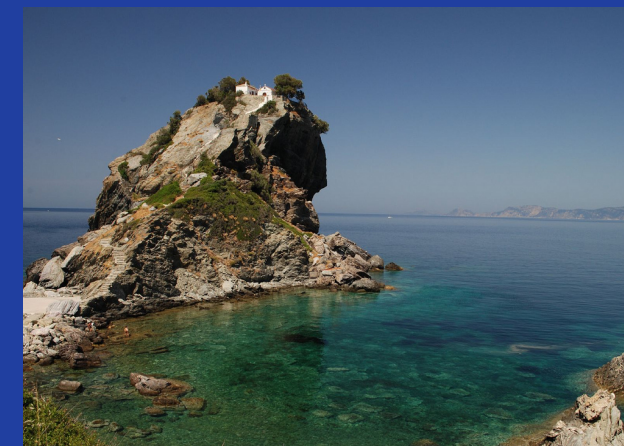
SKOPELOS (SOUTH SIDE) – SKOPELOS HARBOUR (Duration: 0:40 hours)

Skopelos is a Greek island in the western Aegean Sea. Skopelos is one of several islands which comprise the Northern Sporades island group, which lies east of the Pelion peninsula on the mainland and north of the island of Euboea. According to the legend, Skopelos was founded by Staphylos or Staphylus (Greek for grape), one of the sons of the god Dionysos and the princess Ariadne of Crete. Historically, in the Late Bronze Age the island, then known as Peparethos or Peparethus was colonised by Cretans, who introduced viticulture to the island.

Skopelos is one of the greenest islands in the Aegean Sea. The Northern Sporades are one of the prime breeding areas of the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) an endangered species. The establishment in 1992 of the National Marine Park of Alonissos-Northern Sporades was an effort to protect this species by restricting human encroachment on seal breeding areas.

Aï Yiannis at Kastri, a picture-perfect chapel built on the top of a steep rock.! The chapel became famous worldwide when the wedding scene from the film “Mamma Mia” was shot there; ever since the chapel has been a popular choice for young couples planning to getting married.

Don't leave Skópelos without tasting the traditional Skópelos cheese pie, a mouth-watering delicacy made of crispy pastry in a spiral shape and local goat cheese.



DAY 3 SKOPELOS HARBOUR – PERISTERA – KYRA PANAGIA:

SKOPELOS HARBOUR – **PERISTERA** (Duration: 1:40 hours)

The island of Peristera is a 16 km² large island in the group of the Sporades. It is situated just east of Alonissos island. Although the island is labeled as deserted or uninhabited there are 5 people living in a tiny settlement called Vasiliko. On the island are two safe harbours with the names Peristeri and Vasiliko. The highest point of the island is 259 meters. The name Peristeri means "Dove" and this name was given to the island because of its shape. The island is sometimes also called Aspro (White) or Xero (Dry). In ancient years it was called Evonimos.

Although its vegetation is not rich, it has nice sands (at the port, at Peristeri, at Kokkalias). Peristera spreads to the east of Alonissos, protecting its beaches from eastern winds.

The coasts of the island boast several small sandy beaches and bays, ideal for swimming, such as Peristeri, Ladadiko, Klima, Leivadakia, Kalamaki, Vourlias.

A shipwreck from the classic era (4th century B.C.) was recently discovered close to the south-west end of the island Spasmeni and at a depth of about 25 meters; this ship was carrying a load of about 3,000 pointed-bottom amphoras.

Ongoing underwater archaeological searches have brought to light important information on shipping of that era.

PERISTERA – **KYRA PANAGIA** (Duration: 0:30 hours)

The island of Kyra Panagia is sometimes also called Pelagos or Pelagonisos. In Antiquity it was known as Ephthyros and Polyaigos. It is the name of the largest deserted island north of Alonissos. It is 25 km² in size and its highest point is 299 meters. Kyra Panagia has two natural harbours, Agios Petros and Planitis. The last one, Planitis, is the safest of the two and like many harbours on the Greek islands this used to be a shelter for pirates during the Middle Ages.

Excavations of ruins in the bay of Agios Petros opposite the islet of Melissa, have shown that it has been inhabited since the Neolithic times, in about 6,000 B.C. Ceramics, small statues, tools and animal bones have been found. It is believed that Kyra Panagia was the site of ancient Alonissos. Close to the island, in the bay of Agios Petros, a shipwreck has been found of a commercial vessel that carried 3,000 to 4,000 wine amphorae.

On the eastern side of the island lies the monastery of Kyra Panagia from which the island derives its name. It was built in 1100 A.D. in the shape of a small fortress (this was done as a protection against attacks from pirates). Close to this monastery lie the remains of another much older Basilica. Kyra Panagia is open to visitors.



DAY 4 KYRA PANAGIA – SKANTZOURA – LINARIA (SKYROS):

KYRA PANAGIA - **SKANTZOURA** (Duration: 2:00 hours)

Skantzoura has an area of 6 sq. km and is a flat island with hills and with large parts of its shores made of white marble. The highest point on the island is 107m. It is situated at about 25 to 30 kilometer distance south / southeast of the island of Alonissos. The vegetation on Skantzoura is quite low with shrubs but there is also a forest with low cedar trees and there are olive groves.

Skantzoura used to be a monastic island, but the Monastery of Evangelistria which is situated in the middle of the island is now closed. The monastery is old and interesting with a church, and several outbuildings, stables and storage rooms. Behind the monastery are terraces which were the former vineyards. Near the coast are the ruins of an even older monastery, the first monastery that was built on the island. Skantzoura, just like Kyra-Panagia, belong to the monastery of Lavra on Mount Athos.

It has beautiful small beaches and ports, an ideal place for spearos. On the island live and breed rare species of birds like the Audouin's Gull and Eleonora's falcon. An important number of Aegean seagulls and other seabirds nest in the small islets around.

SKANTZOURA – **LINARIA (SKYROS)** (Duration: 4:00 hours)

Skyros is an island in Greece, the southernmost of the Sporades, an archipelago in the Aegean Sea. Around the 2nd millennium BC and slightly later, the island was known as The Island of the Magnetes where the Magnetes used to live and later Pelasgia and Dolopia and later Skyros. At 209 square kilometres (81 sq mi) it is the largest island of the Sporades, and has a population of about 3,000 (in 2011). It is part of the regional unit of Euboea. Upon reaching the island, you will encounter the scenic Port of Linaria. Only ten km far you will find the beautiful Chóra, amphitheatrically built around a Medieval, Byzantine castle that occupies the site of the ancient citadel (acropolis). Chora is located along the slopes of a hill, offering great view to the Aegean Sea. Walking through the cobbled alleys, one can admire the Skyrian houses with their unique architecture; their flat roofs is a typical example of traditional island architecture, yet featuring local elements, particularly as far as interior decoration is concerned.

The most popular beach on the island is Molos, a long crystal coast with many tourist facilities. Around the island, there are equally beautiful places with fewer facilities and totally relaxing atmosphere. Picturesque hamlets spread around the northern part of the island, each one indispensable part of a unique whole...



DAY 5: LINARIA (SKYROS) – SKANTZOURA – ALONISSOS (HARBOUR):

LINARIA (SKYROS) – SKANTZOURA (Duration: 4:00 hours)

On your way back, Skantzoura is suitable in order to make a stop for swimming and lunch in a different bay this time. After three and a half hours sailing you will seek for the refreshing coolness of the crystal blue water, which revives you in the warm weather conditions during summer in Greece.

SKANTZOURA – ALONISSOS (HARBOUR) (Duration: 1:30 hours)

Blessed with rugged natural landscapes, and surrounded by small islands scattered around the archipelagos, Alónissos is an island ideal for those you want to unwind and enjoy leisure walks surrounded by pine forests, olive groves and orchards. The island is the most remote of the Northern Sporades island group, and plays host to the National Marine Park of Northern Sporades, a refuge for rare seabirds, dolphins and the Mediterranean monk seal, *monachus monachus*. According to the myth, Pileas, the father of Achilles, was buried on Alónissos. This is the reason why the island's second name is "Achilliodromia". Different versions of this name have survived throughout the years: "Hiliiodromia", "Liadromia", "Diadromia".

Upon reaching the island you will encounter Patitíri, the picturesque harbour and capital of the island with the beautiful stone paved waterfront that took its name from the wine presses used by the locals, who were mainly occupied with wine making.

Hóra (or Old Village) is the old capital of the island. A medieval castle offering sweeping views to the sea, stone houses with picture-perfect courtyards, narrow paved streets, threshing floors and a number of churches encapsulates the essence of a typical Greek island settlement. A path from Hóra leads to the church of Áyioi Anárgyroi, where you can enjoy a lovely walk in the dense pine forest.

Enjoy the laid-back atmosphere of this serene island and mingle with the locals, who preserve with passion their customs and traditions. Throughout the summer, participate in all the festivities on offer, such as the traditional wedding on 15th August, or the re-enactment of thrashing in July.

Savour pure, local specialties: cheese pie, grilled figs with honey, kakaviá (fish soup) and walnut pie. And don't forget to buy some "fouskákia" (traditional donuts), "hamaliá" (triangle shaped sweets with delicious stuffing sprinkled with castor sugar) and mouth-watering almond delicatessen, the so-called "amigdalotá" to offer to your beloved ones back home!



**DAY 6 ALONISSOS (HARBOUR) – DASIA
SKOPELOS – LALARIA (SKIATHOS):**

ALONISSOS (HARBOUR) – DASIA SKOPELOS
(Duration: 1:30 hours)

The small all-green island of Dassia is a perfect destination for snorkel, swimming and lunch. With its crystal blue waters this inhabitant island is perfect for a quiet rest. You can visit the Blue cave and Treasure cave. The legend says that a big treasure is buried there, in a deep well. Who knows, maybe you get lucky.

DASIA (SKOPELOS) – LALARIA (SKIATHOS)
(Duration: 1:00 hours)

One of the most energy and beautiful beaches of the Mediterranean and of Greece. Located at the northeast end of the island and is accessible only by sea, and only when weather permits because the beach is completely exposed to northerly winds and wave height when bad weather is high. So if the weather doesn't permit access then an alternative route towards the south of Skiathos is preferred.

And on the edge of the beach, to complete perfection, the beautiful stone arch beach the "Tripia Petra , Hole Stone" like a postcard secures and creates the beach which many times in the winter is swept away by the waves .. till it takes its new format with the end of the winter. Sometimes you reach the Hole Stone by walk ... other years only by swimming.



DAY 7 ALARIA (SKIATHOS) – KOUKOUNARIES (SKIATHOS) - TSOUGRIA:

LALARIA (SKIATHOS) – KOUKOUNARIES (SKIATHOS) (Duration: 1:00 hours)

At Koukounaries there is a lagoon and a wooded peninsula with a stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) forest separating the lagoon from the Aegean Sea. On the seaward side of the peninsula there is a popular beach called Koukounaries or Chrysi Ammos (Greek: Χρυσή Άμμος, meaning 'golden sand').

It is well-known for its extremely fine white sand and its fragrant pine trees forest from which the region took its name. It is considered as the most unspoiled natural beach of the Mediterranean and is a protected environment. The beautiful crystal-clear deep blue waters are a real pleasure. It is the most famous beach of Skiathos and always conquer a position in voting on the most beautiful beaches in Greece. Regarded as the most photographed spot of the island. It is characterized by its immense golden sand. The water is shallow. The sand is fine and shimmering under the sun's why we are known the beach also as "golden sand".

It is an important wetland shelter rare species of birds during migration, such as swans, herons, ducks etc. It is a protected area by the Municipality of Skiathos within European programs. You can walk along the lake.

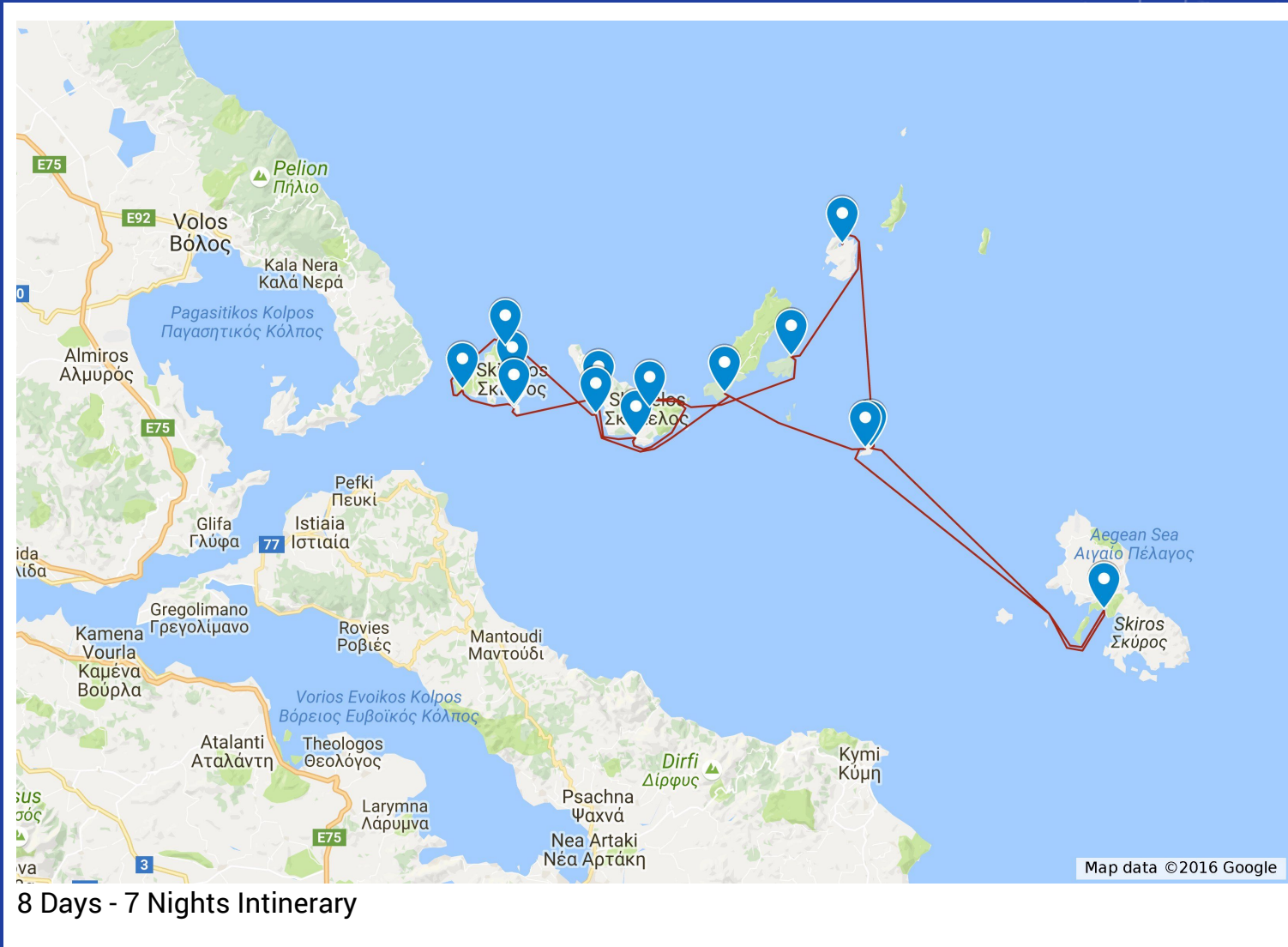
KOUKOUNARIES (SKIATHOS) – TSOUGRIA (Duration: 0:45 hours)

Back in Tsougria for the evening, so in the morning you are very close to Skiathos harbour and therefore don't have to wake up too early. Tsougria has three beaches.



Τσουγκριάς-Σκιάθος
07/09/2008
T.Ch.

DAY 8 TSOUGRIA – SKIATHOS (HARBOUR) (Duration: 0:30 hours)
DISEMBARKATION SKIATHOS (12:00)



The background is a solid blue color. It features several faint, white, circular and semi-circular patterns. In the top right corner, there is a large circular scale with numerical markings from 0 to 210 in increments of 10. Below this scale, there are several concentric circles, some solid and some dashed, with arrows indicating a clockwise direction. In the bottom left corner, there is a semi-circular pattern with a dashed arrow pointing to the left. In the top left corner, there is a small circular pattern with a dashed arrow pointing upwards.

Discover Greece.....