



SAILING ITINERARIES

7 DAYS CORFU TO CORFU

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.

EMBARKATION

KERKYRA (CORFU) (12:00 am):

DAY 1: KERKYRA (HARBOUR) – SYVOTA:

KERKYRA (HARBOUR) – SYVOTA
(Duration: 2:30 hours)

Syvota is a village and a former municipality in Thesprotia, Epirus, Greece. Since the 2011 local government reform it is part of the municipality Igoumenitsa, of which it is a municipal unit. The population in 2011 was 875 for the village.

There are three accessible beaches near Syvota, Zavia beach, Mega Ammos, and Mikri Ammos. All are almost identical comprised mostly with medium size pebbles, and clean and cold waters. All three are within short driving distance from Syvota town toward the south, have small parking lots, and a restaurant.

Of the three, Mega Ammos is the largest, but all three get very crowded over the summer when locals and tourists pack them to enjoy the clean waters.

The best places to swim at Syvota are just around the corner in the little islands right off the mainland. Pisina beach or the Diapori beach. Since Diapori beach is on a narrow passage that attracts a lot of boat traffic, we recommend Pisina beach for a bit more peace and quiet.

Either way you will have a chance to explore the shallow caverns found on the rugged coast, or you will enjoy some of the most beautiful sea water. Blue and green are the main reasons why Syvota is considered as one of the most exotic destinations within Greece; lacy shores, luscious green islets, long sheltered beaches with crystal clear waters and secret coves, are just some of the settlement's characteristics that nature has openhandedly offered. It is the perfect stop for sailors of the Ionian archipelago, nevertheless it is a must destination for all.



DAY 2: SYVOTA – PARGA:

SYVOTA – PARGA (Duration: 2:00 hours)

Parga is a town and municipality located in the northwestern part of the regional unit of Preveza in Epirus, northwestern Greece. It is a resort town known for its scenic beauty.

Summer holidays in Greece is synonymous to the islands spread throughout the Ionian and Aegean Sea. However, Greece's mainland coasts hide mesmerising locations which promise to offer unforgettable moments.

In the north western coastline of Epirus with the view of the blue-green waters of the Ionian archipelago, captivating Parga and exotic Syvota do constitute an irresistible pair with an insular breeze and cosmopolitan aura, which will certainly steal your hearts.

Parga is a renowned maritime town of the Prefecture of Preveza as well as a famous holiday destination. It is amphitheatrically built nestled in a picturesque bay, where the wooded small island of Panagia lays under the shadow of the towns' Venetian castle.

The Castle is found on the top of a hill overlooking the town and was used to protect the town from the mainland and the sea. It was initially built in the 11th century by the residents of Parga to protect their town from pirates and the Turks. In the 13th century, as their control of the region increased, the Venetians rebuilt the castle to fortify the area. In 1452, Parga and the castle were occupied by the Ottomans for two years during which time part of the castle was demolished. 1537, Ottoman admiral Hayreddin Barbarossa burnt and destroyed the fortress and the houses within.

Take a stroll up to the old town where you'll enjoy some distinguished architecture, wander around its cobbled stone streets with beautiful arches, discover flower-filled neighbourhoods where picturesque little houses and colorful mansions and end up by drinking in the mesmerising sunset view of the emerald waters of the Ionian Sea from the Venetian walls. By nightfall take a romantic walk by the waterfront lined by tourist shops, beautiful stylish restaurants and little bars to drink or eat with a view to the lit up castle and Panagia islet.

The area's lacy shores are excellent for your refreshing dives and sea water sports, not to mention that beaches offer various services and facilities to make your stay even more pleasant. Krioneri Beach (from where you can swim over to the small island of Panagia) and Piso-Krioneri Beach located within the town's settlement, the cosmopolitan golden beach of Valtos, the wooded Lychnos Beach with the sea caves, the little bay of Agios Giannakis and finally Sarakiniko Beach with its fine sand and an olive orchard in the background.



DAY 3: PARGA – PREVEZA:

(Duration: 3:00 hours)

Preveza is a town in the region of Epirus, northwestern Greece, located at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf. It is the capital of the regional unit of Preveza, which is part of the region of Epirus. The Aktio-Preveza Immersed Tunnel, the first and so far only undersea tunnel in Greece, was completed in 2002 and connects Preveza to Aktio in western Acarnania in the region of Aetolia-Acarnania. The ruins of the ancient city of Nicopolis lie 7 kilometres (4 miles) north of the city.

A modern city, administrative, commercial, intellectual and tourist center of the prefecture. Beautiful, traditional buildings adorn the port and the historical center while the pedestrian walkways and cobblestone streets lined with popular taverns and cafès remind us of the islands. The city's rich intellectual and artistic activities include frequent conferences, exhibitions and festivals.

Preveza is built on the location of ancient Vereniki which was founded by Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, in 290 B.C. to honour his mother-in-law, Vereniki. The city was established towards the late 11th century, after Nikopolis was deserted. Many conquerors passed through the city until it was finally incorporated with Greece in 1912.

Sights to be seen:

- The three castles: Agios Andreas (18th c.), Agios Georgios (1807), and Pantokratoras (1807). The view from the last one at dusk is spellbinding.
- The Agios Haralambos cathedral, with its clock tower.
- The Museum of Natural History, at Neochori.
- The Museum of the Aktion Naval Battle.
- The hydrotherapy spa.
- Margarona, a colourful area on the way to the Neochori, Agia Triada, and Agios Thomas settlements.
- The Amvrakikos wetlands habitat, at the estuary of the rivers Louros and Arachthos is considered one of the major European wetlands habitats and is protected by the Ramsar Convention.



DAY: 4 PREVEZA – LEFKADA:

(Duration: 0:30 hours)

Lefkada or Lefkas, is a Greek island in the Ionian Sea on the west coast of Greece, connected to the mainland by a long causeway and floating bridge. The principal town of the island and seat of the municipality is Lefkada.

Lefkada is surrounded by a total of 24 islets - Aristotle Onassis' Skorpis being one of them. It connects to the opposite coast of Central Greece via a floating swing bridge (length: 50 m). The bridge offers easy access to Lefkada to visitors from all over Greece. On Lefkada you will find noteworthy sights, churches and monasteries, picturesque villages, lush vegetation, idyllic coves of transparent, turquoise waters, busy and secluded beaches of stunning beauty, a significant cultural heritage and hospitable locals.

The myth about Sappho's suicide at Cape Lefkada is related to other myths linking the island to the ancient Greek goddess of love, Aphrodite, and to Odysseus, the hero of Homer's Odyssey.

Lefkada is the island's capital and port town. The town planning is a very particular one and resembles a "fish backbone". There are picturesque alleys, small squares, traditional houses, elaborate belfries and paved pedestrian zones that give this town its character. The city is surrounded by a canal and a lagoon, while, farther north, lies Gyra, a thin stretch of a sandy beach forming a circle, dotted with windmills and scant vegetation.

Despite its small size, glorious beaches, sophisticated capital and easy accessibility, Lefkada remains, along with tiny Ithaca, one of the Ionian's most unspoiled destinations. Traditional village life, centred around the local kafenio (café), continues, almost unchanged in more than a century.



DAY 5 LEFKADA – ANTIPAXOS – PAXOI:

(Duration: 3:00 hours)

Antipaxos is a small island (5 km²) in Greece, about 3 kilometres (2 miles) to the south of Paxos. It is administratively part of the municipality of Paxoi in Corfu regional unit in western Greece. As of 2011, the resident population of the island was 20. Largely covered in vineyards, Antipaxos has three main beaches, Vrika (white sand), Mesovrika (pebbles) and Voutoumi (pebbles) and one harbour, Agrapidia.

This tiny island, would fit most definitions of paradise. A dense forest of mastic, pine, myrtle and cypress trees covers it, interspersed with grapevines. Well worth investigating if you can bear to leave the beaches.

Enjoy the silky sand and the fantastic waters that surround the tiny island. The landscape around the beaches is overgrown with wild brush, and sun baked rocks, and the only sign of civilization comes in the form of a few restaurants.

The water in Antipaxos is unforgettable. The sea floor at the fringes of the Vrika beach is very rewarding with its great variety of colorful fish, aquatic plants, underwater rock arches, and spectacular caverns with entrances that barely clear the sea surface. Above all the visibility in the water is superb, allowing you to fully enjoy the view.

ANTIPAXOS – PAXOI (Duration: 1:00)

Cultural village of Europe for the year 2004, Paxoi (or Paxi) is the ideal island for a peaceful holiday. Fjord-shaped beaches, underwater caves, small bays and green hills welcome the lucky visitors.

According to the legend, the island would be the southernmost tip of Corfu, if the God of the Sea, Poseidon, had not broken it off with his trident when he needed a god-deserving place to live his love with the Nereid Amphitrite.

Its capital and main port, Gaios (Gáios), separated from its natural breakwater, is invisible right up to the last minute as you approach the island. It lies at the end of a “fjord” created by the islet of Agios Nikolaos, (Saint Nicholas), which suddenly opens up to reveal a fine harbour, displaying one of the most beautiful port sceneries in Greece.

The town, which has held on to its original Venetian layout and architecture, boasts a number of prizes, like the old British governor’s mansion and the church of Agii Apostoli with its impressive cistern above it. Wander into the old shops and cafes, some unchanged since they first opened at the turn of the last century.



DAY 6 PAXOI – LAKKA (PAXOI) – LEFKIMMI:

(Duration: 0:30 hours)

Lakka is a village situated on Paxi, a Greek Island in the Daghian Bay of the Ionian Sea, approximately nine miles south of Corfu. Lakka is the second largest village in size on the northern end of Paxos and is flanked by silver green olive groves and cypress trees.

The picturesque fishing village is located on a natural, almost circular harbor created by two headlands sheltering the bay from the open sea.

The two main beaches within the Lakka bay, white pebbled Kanoni and sandy Harami lead to a very clear turquoise sea, great for swimming, snorkelling and water sports. It is also the perfect location to have lunch, before you continue your journey.

LAKKA (PAXOI) – LEFKIMMI

(Duration: 2:00 hours)

Lefkimmi is situated south of Corfu town, about 40km and around 50 minutes by car. The town is the second largest town on Corfu, there is a river running through it & you can walk along the river which takes you down to the coast, the salt pans and the lighthouse.

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There is a beautiful long golden stretch of beach here well worth the visit. The town has a number of cafes and places to eat situated along the river although mainly the town is geared towards local living and not tourism. The town has some lovely architecture, picturesque squares and some beautiful churches worth visiting.

The closest beaches are Alykes and Buca which are about 3kms away. The area itself has a long history and archaeologists believe settlements existed in the area as far back as Palaeolithic and Neolithic times. A local festival takes place on the 15th of August called honour of Panaghia (Assumption of Virgin Mary) and is well worth a trip if you are not already staying in the area.



DAY: LEFKIMMI – KERKYRA (Duration: 2:00 hours)

Corfu (Greek: Κέρκυρα, Kérkyra) is a Greek island in the Ionian Sea. It is the second largest of the Ionian Islands and, including its small satellite islands, forms the northwestern most part of Greece. The principal city of the island and seat of the municipality (pop. 32,095) is also named Corfu.

The island is bound up with the history of Greece from the beginnings of Greek mythology. Its history is full of battles and conquests. Castles punctuating strategic locations across the island are a legacy of these struggles. Two of these castles enclose its capital, which is the only city in Greece to be surrounded in such a way. As a result, Corfu's capital has been officially declared a Kastropolis ("castle city") by the Greek government.

The Greek name, Kerkyra or Korkyra, is related to two powerful water deities: Poseidon, god of the sea, and Asopos, an important Greek mainland river. According to myth, Poseidon fell in love with the beautiful nymph Korkyra, daughter of Asopos and river nymph Metope, and abducted her.

Poseidon brought Korkyra to the hitherto unnamed island and, in marital bliss, offered her name to the place: Korkyra, which gradually evolved to Kerkyra (Doric). They had a child they called Phaiax, after whom the inhabitants of the island were named Phaiakes, in Latin Phaeaciani. Corfu's nickname is the island of the Phaeacians.

In the beautifully preserved Old Town of Corfu, a UNESCO world heritage site, Renaissance, Baroque and Classical “repertoire” came to be successfully applied to local artistic traditions. Palaces, fortresses, austere public buildings of the Venetian rule uniquely blend with lines of drying washing in tiny alleyways and small secluded squares. Strolling through a complex of narrow cobbled streets with stairways and vaulted passages, the so-called “kantoúnia”, will make you feel as if you’ve travelled to Genoa or Naples.



Discover the most beautiful spots in the city of Corfu walking through:

- Spianáda, the largest square in the Balkans, is the centre of the city, adorned with 19th-century remarkable works of French architecture. Here you can watch cricket games, or attend in musical concerts organised throughout the year.
- Listón, the city's trademark, where the aristocrats used to enjoy their evening promenades. The characteristic arcades form the most romantic background setting for a welcome cup of coffee at one of the town's cosy cafés.
- The smart suburbs: Mandoúki, Garitsa and Sarókos.

The most important city's attractions bear eloquent witness to its rich history:

- The impressive 15th century Old Fortress, as well as the New Fortress.

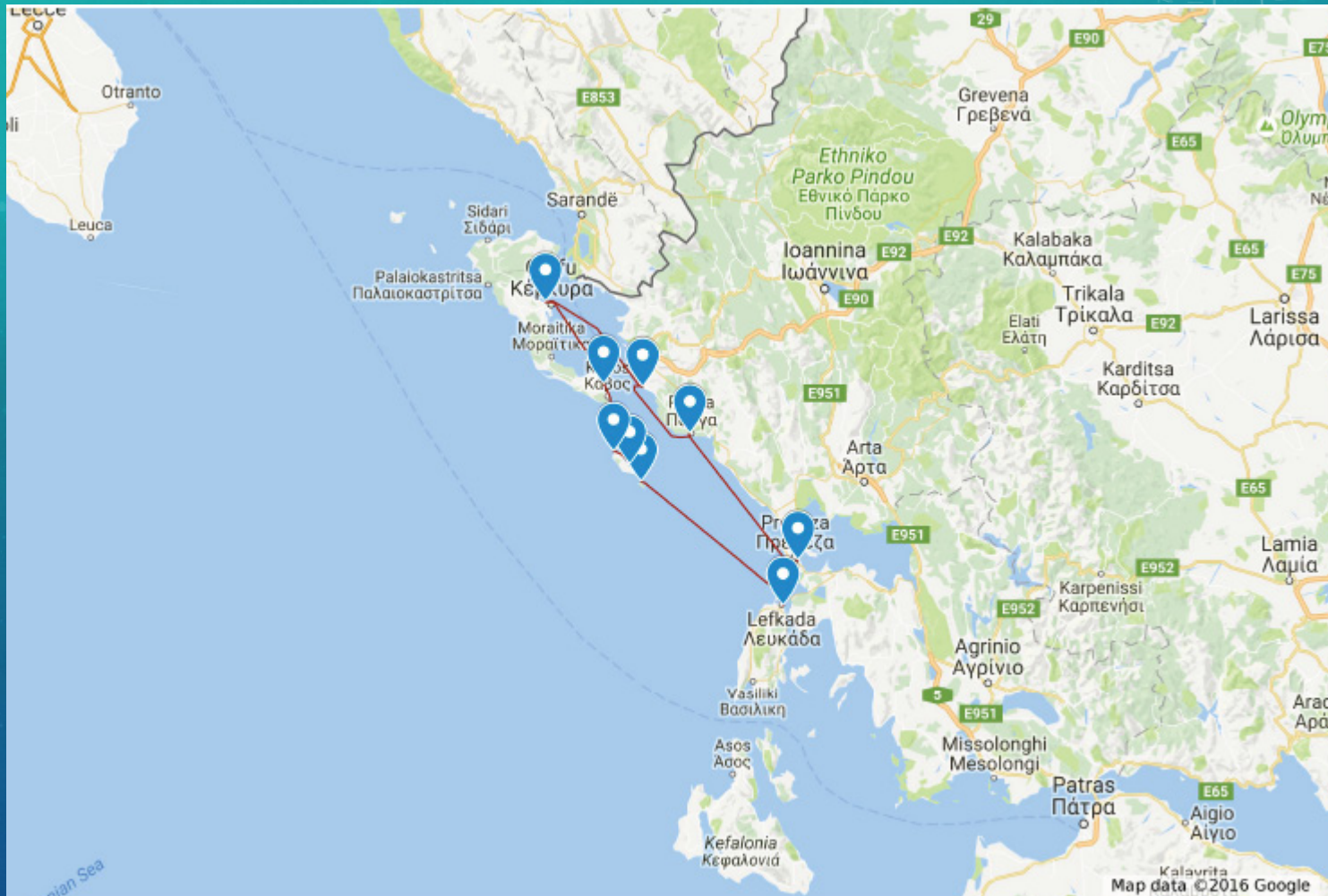
- A considerable number of churches. The most imposing one is the city's Cathedral, the Church of St. Spyridon, the island's patron Saint, whose relics are kept here. The church's immensely tall bell tower certainly reminds us of that of San Giorgio dei Greci in Venice. Four processions are held every year during which the body of Saint Spyridon is carried around the streets of the city (on Palm and Easter Sunday, on April 11th and the first Sunday in November). All the philharmonic bands of the city accompany the processions creating a remarkable awe-inspiring spectacle.

- Achilleion is a fairy palace built among cypresses and myrtles by the Empress Elisabeth of Austria, who wished to escape from the Austrian court. Elisabeth truly fell in love with the island, and she dedicated this palace to Achilles as she cherished the belief that he represented the very soul and fairness of Greece.

The island where Ulysses met Princess Nausica in one of Homer's Odyssey most celebrated scenes is a magical destination all year long: colourful music events, culinary feasts, religious festivals, carnival celebrations –known for their deep Venetian influences–, and the most joyful Easter in Greece form an exquisite mosaic of experiences.



DAY 8 - DISEMBARKATION KERKYRA (CORFU) (12:00)



8 Days - 7 Nights Itinerary



Come experience Greece.....