



# Sail Greece









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# Greece the paradise of yachting

2,000  
islands

With much more than 2,000 years of history, culture and science.

2,000 islands

For you to explore and enjoy onboard our yachts as no other place in the world concentrates so many spectacular settings. Either on the mainland, or on some of the 175 inhabited islands, warm-hearted people will welcome you with a sincere smile.

2,000 islands

Each one with a distinctive personality and character.

2,000 islands

Set in a paradise of sun and sea, in a perfect weather. From April to October, or even the beginning of November, the temperature is around 25°C and reaches 35°C in July and August. The warm deep blue waters along with the bright and blue Greek sky complete the frame of a unique and endless picture.

2,000 islands

Dotted with countless picturesque and unspoiled bays, tranquil places for ideal relaxing, traditional houses and churches, windmills, but also harbors and villages with their famous cosmopolitan life that never stops, day and night.





# exploration of the islands



## The weather

Yachting in Greece runs from April to October or early November with an extensive variety of options, since the Greek waters offer an endless number of islands to be visited.



## The cruising plan

Thousands of islands lie close to each other, separated in individual clusters, each one entirely different from the others, yet all intrinsically Greek in nature.

The places in this brochure are indicative only and presented in an alphabetical sequence. They are based on our long experience in the waters of Greece as well as on the comments of our clients.

Either you wish to extend your stay in a place or just to change your daily program, the friendly and hospitable Greeks, most of whom speak English, will make you feel as comfortable as in your hometown. Nine thousand (9,000!!) miles of coast line wait for you.



## Gourmet

Greek cuisine is the meeting point of tastes from East and West. It consists of a delicious and extensive diversity of traditional tastes supplemented by a selection of foreign cuisine.

The delicious Greek cuisine is based on the most natural and fresh ingredients.

Fresh fruits, vegetables, seafood, virgin olive oil, "feta" (the Greek white goat cheese), bee honey and yogurt are some of them. Mezedes (the Greek traditional snacks) are also widely used as starters and accompanied by the excel-

lent local wines or the local favorite "ouzo".

When talking about seafood in Greece, no doubt you will enjoy the most tasteful red mullet in the world, the famous Aegean lobsters, tuna, swordfish and so many others. "Kakavia" is also a traditional soup made from fish and mainly served as a first course.



## Night life

It's true that Greek islands never sleep.

The excitement starts when the sun goes down. Little bars viewing the sea, night clubs with world famous DJs, live traditional Greek night spots with ethnic and/or "bouzouki" music where you will experience the breaking of plates.



# Exploring the Argo-Saronic & the Peloponnese



A calm and attractive cruising area which extends from the North East to the South East of Peloponnese and includes the neighbouring gulfs of Argolicos and Saronicos as well as the intermediate islands of Poros, Hydra and Spetses.

The area provides a picturesque coast-line with blue crystal waters, unique bays and towns that still keep their traditional architecture, tiny harbours, while, in some places, the traffic or even the presence of vehicles is strictly forbidden. Historical remains are also apparent here.

In general, the area excites every visitor who will want to come back again and again.

## Aegina

The island is only a dozen miles from Athens. Historically, it has been successively ruled by the Venetians and the Turks and during the years 1826-1828 the town of Aegina became the first capital of modern Greece. Today the island is a crowded and popular tourist destination. The access is very easy from Athens and the town provides attractive scenery. The ancient ruins lie close by, while countless yachts, trechantiria (\*), other fishing boats and hydrofoils come and go out of the harbour all day long. The fruit and vegetable dealers sell their goods directly from the deck of their trechantiria, the famous local pistachio is sold from kiosks while many people enjoy the local hobby of sitting for many hours in a cafe and watching everyone walking on the pier and sidewalk.

## Angistri

A small paradise so close to Athens that usually remains unnoticed by the tourists. The island is picturesque, very green with deep blue waters.

## Astros

The village is tranquil with nice tavernas and cafe on the picturesque harbour-front and a very long beach lying just outside the breakwater. The villagers live from the fishing and the few tourists.

## Dokos

The island is uninhabited and the crystal clear waters of the only bay are ideal for swimming. The wreck of a very ancient commercial ship has been

traced in the very deep bottom at the middle of the bay, while on shore there is a casual fishing taverna powered by an electric generator.

## Elafonissos

A sandy island within swimming distance (350m) from Peloponnese, with just a few inhabitants, fantastic endless beaches and turquoise waters. An excellent choice for nature lovers.

## Epidavros

A simple and friendly harbour that provides a convenient access to the ancient theatre famous for its spectacular acoustics!. Theatrical plays by ancient Greek authors are still played by Greek or foreign theatrical companies, during the summer months.

## Gerakas

A picturesque fishing village in the middle of a hidden rocky fjord, the steep and rocky entrance of which is quite invisible, when coming from the sea. On the short tranquil pier, the tables of the tavernas are just few meters from the yachts.

## Hinitsa

An uninhabited islet in the entrance of Porto Heli bay with silver sand bottom in the only little cove, a nice place for swimming.

## Hydra

Famous and cosmopolitan, a magnet for the international jet set. Picturesque and traditional, an ornament of the Mediterranean Sea.



(\* Trechantiria are the Greek traditional wooden boats mainly used for fishing





### Kythira

As the tourism is undeveloped, the life is traditional and the island looks like a calm refuge. The astonishing deserted beaches with the nice blue waters as well as the original architecture, which is a mixture of the Aegean style and the Venetian rhythm, attract visitors.

### Leonidion

A little charming harbor, where the small traditional wooden trechantiria and the few tavernas on the narrow pier make it the ideal place for an overnight stay. A visit to the nearby town of Leonidion will also reward the visitor. There, one can walk around admiring the old mansions, following the paths on a journey of history, colours and beauty. With a variety of festivals and celebrations taking place throughout the year, notably during Easter, you will be invited by the friendly locals to join in with the celebrations.

### Monemvassia

An oblong peninsula connected to the shore by a narrow tongue of land making it look like the rock of Gibraltar. The Byzantine fortress - town on the peninsula is unique. The Greeks built it during the Byzantine time, in the 6th century. However, it was later influenced by the Venetians. The fortress - town still remains unaffected, and its modern cafes and shops create a really unexpected environment for visitors. There are several interesting churches, the best of which is "Ayia (Santa) Sophia" on the mountain with a marvelous view of the sea.

### Nafplion

It is the former capital city of modern Greece and, no doubt, the nicest town in Peloponnese. It is split in two, the new and the old city, the latter being marked by three civilizations, the Roman, the Byzantine and the Venetian, each of them with a different castle, all three worth visiting.

### Poros

A large natural and impressively looking harbor with smaller picturesque coves, ideal for swimming. A very narrow sea passage separates the island from Peloponnese mainland where the transport is effected by wooden boats. Traditional tavernas, bars and yachts, as well as the view of the village on the opposite mainland make the quay a marvellous place for a stroll.

### Porto Heli

A large, natural and very safe harbour, with fascinating beaches, 350 days of sunshine and innumerable cultural activities. Boat taxis connect the town with Spetses island which is just a few miles away, opposite the entrance of the bay. There is an ancient city at the bottom of the sea near Hotel Giouli, where one can distinguish the walls, the temple and Acropolis. For unknown reasons, the story of the city is suddenly interrupted, leaving a lot of unanswerable questions to the archeologists.

### Spetses

Its ancient name was Pityoussa (pine-clad). The present name was given by the Venetians and derived from "Isola de Spezzie" (fragrant island), for the many herbs growing on the mountains. Like Hydra, Spetses fleet played an important role during the Greek independence revolution of 1821. Apart from its green beauty, the island offers tranquillity, cosmopolitan life, wonderful beaches, picturesque small bays and various interesting historical and archaeological sites. Like Hydra, cars are not permitted on the island and the transportation is by horse-drawn carriages, donkeys and boat taxis. The only exemption is for a bus connecting the main beaches with the villages.

No vehicles are allowed on the island, and all transport is done with donkeys. In 1821, when Greeks started their revolution for independence from Turks, although a small island, Hydra had around 130 commercial ships which all were converted into war-ships. Impressive mansions from that period still exist and are still in use.

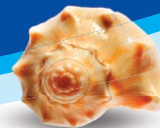
### Kyparissi

A huge and tranquil gulf in this isolated part of Southeast Peloponnese, where tzitzikia (cicadas) welcome the visitors. The place is known for its superior quality olive oil, the mountain thyme honey, the delicious mizithra cheese and obviously its crystal clear waters.





# Exploring the Cyclades islands



The weather in summer is mostly cool thanks to the local seasonal wind “meltemi”. Historically, the Cycladic civilization, one of the most important in the Mediterranean, began around 3000 BC and lasted for about 20 centuries. The islands are mostly stony but all of them are bathed in the endless sunlight and the deep shining blue of the sea. They are full of little white houses, windmills, narrow alleyways, both in the towns and villages, tiny chapels, pathways out in the countryside, some of them leading to picturesque lighthouses. An endless number of magnificent pictures, they all form a unique scenery. However, while the Cyclades still attract everyone’s interest, including the international “jet-set”, some of the islands are still undiscovered by tourists.

## Folegandros

A small and rocky island where the wild beauty of the barren landscape and the huge rocks alternate with sandy beaches. The Chora\* is split into two sections. The new one, a very attractive typical Cycladic village with stepped walls, wooden balconies, “Aegean” churches and narrow alleys. In the old one, like in a castle, the outer walls of the houses form the defensive surrounding.

## Ios

A typical Cycladic island. A pretty harbour, lots of chapels, narrow alleys, windmills, traditional white houses, vineyards and olive trees in the inland. Sandy beaches with crystal-clear seas. A night life paradise for young people, either down in the harbor at Gialos town or in the Chora on the hill.



## Kea

Although just a breath’s distance from the Athens mainland, the island maintains a genuine Cycladic colour. The Chora is amphitheatrically built, on top of the hill, just 5 kilometers from the main port, and provides a spectacular view of the opposite mainland and the nearby islands. The basic occupation of the islanders was and still is cattle raising. Bee-keeping is also a major island occupation. The Keian thyme honey is famous. “Pasteli “ is a local specialty made with sesame seed and honey.

## Kythnos

After Kea, this is the closest Cycladic island to Athens. Figs, vines and pretty little bays interrupt the mountainous scenery. Apart from the main harbor of Merichas, there is also a new and nice marina in the village of Loutra, known also for its radioactive thermal springs.

## Koufonissia & the near small islets

Perhaps the most unspoiled islands of the European continent. An ideal place for people looking to get away from crowds and technology. Attractive for its tranquility and idyllic for swimming.

## Milos

A horse-shoe shaped island with charming beaches. The island became known mainly thanks to the masterpiece statue of “Aphrodite (Venus) de Milo” found after excavation on the island in 19th century. The statue is now kept in a very notable position in the museum of Louvres-Paris. There are various kinds of beaches in the island. Some of them are wonderful with golden sand and some have sharp rocks and caves that look like they have been taken out from some fantasy tale.

## Mykonos

The world-famous island where the cosmopolitan life never stops, day and night. However don’t ignore the unique beauty of the island. White-washed streets, uniquely shaped houses, little wooden fishing boats moored next to expensive mega-yachts, picturesque Cycladic churches, little tavernas, silver beaches, wind mills and so on, are only just a few of the attractions for any visitors. Intellectuals, well known artists and movie stars from all over the world prefer the island for their holidays.

## Naxos

The largest of Cycladic islands, with an excellent Chora. Although mountainous, there are many nicely cultivated patches, as Naxos is the most fertile among Cyclades. Many interesting findings have been made from various historical periods. The castle, the Venetian towers, the wonderful mansions, the narrow streets with the heavy wooden doors, the beaches with the crystal blue waters, the emery and marble still hidden in the earth are a few of the countless beauties that will charm the visitor.

## Paros

A popular tourist island where everything is beautiful; the traditional houses, the carefully protected nature, the blue-coloured cupolas, the beaches, the daily life of the islanders which has not been affected by the tourism and so on. Apart from the numerous small inlets there are two large bays. One in the north with the village of Naousa and the other in the west with the capital town Parikia. Naousa is one of the prettiest villages in the Cyclades with whitewashed houses, narrow paved alleys, arches, tiny chapels and a range of excellent beaches. Parikia, stands on the site of the ancient city, with the Byzantine monumental church of Katapoliani (our Lady’s church with the 100 gates) the ruin-

(\*As the name of the capital town or village in many Greek islands coincides with the name of the island itself, for clarification purposes, it is common the capitals to be called “The Chora”





ous Venetian Castle, and the courtyards of the houses of the town, all of them painted white, full of pots of basil and hung with jasmine and honeysuckle.

### Santorini (Thira)

The island is world-famous like Mykonos, but entirely different from any other island, thanks to its geological morphology, as a result of volcano action. In ancient time, because of its shape, the island was named Strongili (round). The oldest reported eruption of the volcano was in 1500 BC when the larger part of the island was submerged. The disaster was complete, not only for the island but also for the surrounding geographical area since the tsunami destroyed even the Minoan civilization on the north coast of Crete, some 100 kilometers to the south. In 3rd century BC another explosion detached the islet of Thirassia from the main island while in the 2nd century BC a new explosion created the volcanic islet of Palea (Old) Kammeni. Some researchers believe that the submerged island was Atlantis. The spirit of the magnificent human species is apparent. Man not only ignored the volcano but bravely and provocatively settled on the island again. The last call of the volcano was in 1956 when a big earthquake leveled most of the houses. Now a sea narrow passage separates Santorini from Palea Kammeni (the dormant volcano) which can be easily visited with a dinghy. The Chora of Santorini at the top of the hill can be visited either on foot by climbing hundreds of steps or on a donkey or with a funicular railway. The Chora is typical Cycladic and a very attractive town, while the view

to Kameni, or to the other side of the island, is truly spectacular.

### Serifos

Coves and bays interrupt the rocky coastline that surrounds the island. The Chora is built on the top of a steep hill. House furniture like chairs, beds or tables which are sculpted in the side of the hill, are visible from the open doors of the houses, during the summer months. For those who can, the return back to the harbour on foot, straight through the path-way, among the alleys, house-yards and the valley is a very nice walk.

### Syros

Ermoupolis (the Chora), is the capital town for all the Cycladic islands. A really beautiful city with important buildings, such as the Town Hall (designed by the German architect Ziller) and the Municipal Theatre which is a miniature

copy of Scala Di Milano. The Ano (Upper) Syros is the higher part of Ermoupolis still keeps its medieval characteristics and also provides a spectacular view of the town, the harbour and the sea beyond.

### Tinos

A magnificent church of Our Lady, all made of marbles from Paros and Tinos, stands on the top of the hill, at the extremity of Chora. The 45 villages of the island have been only slightly affected from tourism. Myth says the wind-god Aeolus was born in this windy island. One of the characteristic of the island is the countless dove-cotes, made of stone or marble, many of them being works of art. Hundred of thousands of orthodox Greeks come to the island to pay their homage to the miraculous icon held in the Church of Euaggelistria (Virgin Mary), which probably is the most important religious site in Greece. The architecture of the church makes a visit worthwhile.



# Exploring the Ionian islands



This area, on the West side of Greece opposite to Italy, provides a scenery different from any other complex of Greek islands. The land is green, the customs and the tradition as well as the culture of the recent centuries have apparently affected the islands. However, the signs of the ancient history remains unaffected over and above any other influence.

## Antipaxi

Superb beaches in an unspoiled and tranquil islet with approximately 100 residents who cultivate their grapevines.

## Corinth Canal

The canal is 3,2 miles long and 81 feet (25 meters) wide, while the limestone from which it is cut rises to 250ft (76 meters) above the sea level and connects the west with the east Greek seas. The ancients used to drag the ships over the land until first Nero started digging. The present canal exists since 1893 but it was enlarged after the damage suffered in the World War II. No doubt it is an impressive yacht passage with road and railway bridges crossing it at its maximum height.

## Corfu (Kerkyra) town

The capital of the island is the most famous town in Ionian Sea, since it combines cosmopolitan & night life, relaxation, natural beauty, a miraculous surrounding with a lot of history and proximity to superb bays and beaches. The elements of many different and contrasting civilizations are apparent all around the town. Venetian monuments, Italian style houses, French arcade, Byzantine church, Georgian buildings, spacious squares, large streets with many narrow stone paved backstreets (the famous "kantounia"). Corfu is one of the nicest towns in Europe. Literary figures such as Goethe, Oscar Wilde, Gerald & Lawrence Durrell, the painters Alfred Sisley & Edward Lear, immortalized with their pen or palette Corfu's inimitable enchantment.

## Fiskardo

A fishing harbor crowded by yachts, in front of a colorful traditional village with tavernas. Cypress trees surround the village.

## Frikes

An Ionian picturesque village with a little harbour, a short distance from many nice bays and beaches.

## Galaxidi

A very prosperous place until the 18th century, mainly for its commercial fleet. Then, the Turks invaded the area and captured the ships. One of the most pleasing harbours in the gulf of Corinth. Just few hour driving to the ancient oracle and theater of Delphi, a town regarded by the ancients as the center of the World.

## Kalamos

The harbour has been recently expanded to accommodate more yachts, but it still remains a small and nice shelter. The village is also small and tranquil with the most of its few houses and tavernas spread along the harbour pier, while just outside the harbour, the pines of the steep hill reach down to the sea. There are only few residents who earn their living from summer tourism.

## Kastos

A very quiet island neighbouring to Kalamos, with only a narrow sea passage separating the two islands.

## Kioni

The village is very picturesque, not only when approached from the sea while entering the lovely little harbor but also when walking in its narrow streets.

## Lefkas town

A floating bridge connects the island with the mainland. The tranquil and distinctive town of Lefkas is full of wooden and colourful houses. Interesting bays and beaches will be revealed to you, all around the island. In Agios Nikitas you can enjoy one of the most beautiful beaches, with fine white sand as far as your eye can see. There are ruins of the prehistoric city as well as other interesting historical themes.





## Meganisi

Although its name means “Mega-island”, it is much smaller than Lefkas. There are three villages and three nice bays on the north side of the island. Sea caves and wonderful beaches make the island worth visiting.

## Nafpaktos

The small harbour of the town is built inside the walls of the old Venetian Castle. The scenery of the yachts, the caiques and the fishing boats inside the castle provides a really captivating picture. The town main square with shady trees, is just opposite the entrance of the harbour, thus connecting its old Venetian style with to the small modern town.

## Nidri

The town is a busy tourist centre, a stopover for yachts cruising either south or north. Before tourism, the town lived off the “administrative support” of Scorpio, the Onassis’s private islet.



## Paleokastritsa

Crystal waters in charming coves, as if it represents paradise in the Eastern Med. Political leaders, famous artists and other VIPs have signed the visitors’ book of the tavern in the hill from where the view is marvellous.

## Parga

Historically, Norman, French, English and Turks have successively occupied the village that was finally delivered to Greece again in 1913. Although visited by many tourists, the village is different than any village in the islands, as the mountainous life of the inhabitants is obvious all around.

## Paxi (Lakka & Gaios)

A small but really impressive island full of olive trees and grapevines. During the summer, because of so many Italians visiting the islands, the shop-keepers will find it difficult to address to you speaking anything other than Italian language. Lakka is a sheltered bay with nice coloured low houses and charming seaside. Gaios, the capital village with its 19th century houses, is built inside a fjord, along the east side of the island, with two entrances, north and south.

## Scorpio

The private island of the famous Greek ship-owner Aristotle Onassis, that was regularly visited by celebrities at the time the owner was still alive. An earthly paradise where approaching and swimming are feasible, however landing is not allowed by the guards of the island.

## Syvota Epirus

Two small islets in the entrance of Myrtos bay, just opposite the southern end of Corfu. A nice place for swimming or overnight, as an alternative to Parga.



## Trizonia

Although a marina has been recently made, the tranquility of this small green island is impressive. No cars, only a few houses, a church and two tavernas with fresh fish in the north side compose the life of the island. A little wooden ferry connects the island with the opposite mainland.

## Vasiliki

The southeast seaside village of Lefkas. The bay is full of dinghies and windsurfers.

## Vathi Ithakis

Vathi, the capital town with its delighted red-roofed houses, lies at the very end of the deep and closed bay. The beauty of the island is apparent all around and make it unforgettable to any visitor. That is why Homer’s hero, King Odysseus, although wandering for years and years in so many beautiful places, never stopped looking for his country.

## Zakynthos (Zante)

It is impossible for one to refer to the beauty of the island and the city itself, within just a few lines. Although destroyed by the earthquake in 1953, the city was rebuilt in its former layout. The streets, the squares, the buildings, the flowers everywhere, the history all around, the local tastes and so many other things make it difficult to describe in brief.





# Exploring the **Dodecanese** islands



The name “Dodecanese” comes from the Greek words “Dodeka Nissia” which means “twelve islands”. In fact, these are 27. However, in 1909, only 12 of them, excluding Kos, Rhodos and Lipsos but including the outsider Icaria, protested against the conquerors Ottoman Turks for the intended deprivation of the privileges and tax exemption granted since the 16th century. Despite the many historical findings and monuments, all reminders of the long periods of occupation, it is impressive that the islands remain intrinsically Greek. The whole scenery provides an unspoiled cruising area, in excellent harmony with the Aegean Sea.



## **Icaria**

Due to the lack of a secure harbour, only a few yachts visit the island. However, in settled weather, apart from the tranquility and the locals' hospitality, the visitor will enjoy this picturesque Aegean island. According to the legend, the island's name derives from Ikarus who, along with his father Dedalus, escaped from Crete by fabricating wings from leather and wax. Icarus flew too high and the sun melted the wax so he fell on the island.

## **Kalymnos**

The spongers' island. A mini earthly paradise where nature gives its best with caves and marvelous beaches in a really unspoiled scenery. Archaeological findings, remains of fortresses, castles and old churches remind visitors of the important history of the island in the area. The island is mountainous with two fertile valleys where the two biggest villages, the Chora and Vathi are located.

## **Kos**

The birthplace of Hippocrates, father of medicine. In 4th century BC, “Asklepeion” was the top hospital. However the island was inhabited many centuries before that. Excavation findings and other historical monuments cover the Hellenistic, the Roman as well as the Byzantine periods. The streets of the modern town are lined with palm trees and fantastic beaches surround the island. Bicycle is the preferred means of exploring.







## Nisyros

A small volcanic island. The crater is accessible, its diameter is 261 meters and its depth 29 meters. The reek of sulphur is noticeable and the scenery makes the visitor feel he has visited another planet. In general, the white houses make an impressive contrast with the dark volcanic color of the earth. A castle erected by the knights of S. John, a chapel that was built in 1600 and dedicated to Our Lady, the picturesque villages and the many lovely beaches are only few of the attractions of the island.

## Patmos

This was the island where St. John the Theologian was exiled in 95 AD and was inspired to write "The Apocalypse" (Revelation). In his honor, later in 11th century, the Byzantine emperor found a monastery which still impresses the visitors of the island. The fortress-monastery with its massive gray stone battlements, that were built to protect the internal main church and the smaller chapels, dominates the hill above the port. Cubelike houses, sea masters' mansions, high walls, little squares and narrow lanes remind visitors of the Aegean native of the island. A lot of Byzantine objects and frescoes dedicated to Our Lady (dated 1210-1220) can be seen inside the Monastery. Lovely beaches, nice villages and fish tavernas also attract visitors.



## Rhodos

Known as the island of the sun. The island was inhabited since Neolithic era. In the period 700-300 BC it became the economic and culture center of the area and imposed its dominance to the Aegean as well. After the invasion by the knights of St. John in 1300 it became again a powerful center. The three different successive cities are interesting for any visitor: the ancient one founded in 400 BC, the medieval one which is still surrounded by the high walls and the modern cosmopolitan Rhodos with buildings made during the last few decades. There are a lot of interesting places to be visited on this dreamy island, however do not miss Lindos. There are excellent beaches around the island.

## Symi

The birthplace of the Three Graces. The name of the island derives from Symi, the wife of god Poseidon. After the conquest by the knights of S. John in 1370, it became a commercial and shipping centre lasting until steam substituted sails on ships. The capital is split into two towns, the Ano (Upper) Symi and the Kato Poli (Lower City), the latter also called Yalos (Coast), with a steep lane with steps connecting the two towns. Stately historical mansions still exist in the capital. However, also neo-classical houses are seen around, some of them traditionally painted and decorated. The coast line alternates between steep rocks and sand and is interrupted by little coves. The island has wonderful beaches.





# Exploring the Sporades islands



A collection of small islands, some of them uninhabited. Most part of the area have been declared as National Marine Park since 1922. The geographic isolation, the limited degree of human interference and the excellent environment make Sporades an ideal habitat for many threatened species of plants and animals. The wind usually blows gently, all year round. The distances among the islands are short and their friendly atmosphere combines both tranquility and cosmopolitan life. The sunlight of the Aegean embraces the crystal clear waters and the green land, with scented pine hills. In many places, the shadow of the trees touches the sea.



## Alonissos

The island has been inhabited since prehistoric times, when it was still part of the mainland. The oldest findings are tools and petrified bones from the Stone Age and they are possibly the oldest findings indicating human settlement in the Aegean. The pines and fruit-trees that cover the island as well as the beaches, both rocky and golden sand, are an attraction for visitors. Top quality fish and lobsters are an added culinary attraction of the island. The neighbouring secluded islets provide refuge to Mediterranean Seals.

## Karystos

A beautiful town that perfectly combines the sea and the mountain, and also creates a charming environment. Mineral spring fountains, rich vegetation, crystal clear waters and sandy beaches make it the ideal place for a stopover on the way from Sporades to Athens. The Venetian castle that was built in 14th century, the fresh sea food and the delicious local wine are also some of the local attractions.

## Peristera

Peristera (Dove) took its name from its shape. Although the island was inhabited during pre-historic times, today there are only two shepherds' houses, one in the north and the other in the south. Contrary to its small size, the island has a number of excellent beaches.

## Piperi

One more uninhabited island, the northern of the Sporades, lying within the zone of the National Marine Park. The island constitutes a

protected monument of the nature and any kind of fishing is prohibited in a range of 3 nautical miles. The island represents the best and main refuge for Mediterranean Seals.

## Skiathos

The smallest but most cosmopolitan and developed island of the Sporades, with an atmosphere similar to Mykonos, Corfu and Rhodes. The island has only one settlement, Skiathos Town, which is the port and the capital. The rest of the island consists of beautiful beaches, churches, archaeological sites, many supermarkets, villas, restaurants and numerous large hotels. It is ideal for people looking for exciting nightlife, shopping, crowded beaches, great fun and entertainment in the "Greek" way. The island is totally green and the beaches are splendid, most famous of which is Koukounaries.

## Skopelos

The island is characterized by its long beaches and coves surrounded by pine tree forests and offering crystal blue or emerald waters. Most of the beaches are located on the south-west

coasts, most famous of them are Panormos and Milia. No doubt Panormos bay is the nicest in East Mediterranean. The town of Skopelos, the most colorful in the Aegean, is full of bars and tavernas and can be visited either directly by yacht or by taxi from the small harbour of Agnondas in a just few minutes.

## Skyros

The largest and most southeastern of the Sporades. The "Chora" which is built in the slope of a hill is characterized by the white cubic houses, the flat roofs and the carved wood-doors. The island is famous for its ceramics, embroidery and furniture. A herd of wild ponies roam free on the island. The Greek mythology periodically mentions the island, however the castle reminds us also of the presence of Venetians as well. Generally, the island will positively impress the visitor who will never forget it.

## Trikeri Bay

A deep bay on the right side of Volos Gulf, with a small fishing traditional village that offers spectacular scenery.







# The fleet

## BAVARIA

### Bavaria 51 cruiser

L.O.A.	15,50 m
Beam	4,49 m
Draught	1,90 m
Water tank	400 lt
Diesel tank	320 lt
Sail area	132 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/5
Engine	70 hp

5  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria cruiser 51

L.O.A.	15,57 m
Beam	4,67 m
Draught	1,85 m
Water tank	560 lt
Diesel tank	300 lt
Sail area	131 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/5
Engine	75 hp

5  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria 50 cruiser

L.O.A.	15,40 m
Beam	4,49 m
Draught	1,85 m
Water tank	750 lt
Diesel tank	320 lt
Sail area	127 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/5
Engine	75 hp

5  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria cruiser 46

L.O.A.	14,27 m
Beam	4,35 m
Draught	1,75 m
Water capacity	360 lt
Diesel capacity	210 lt
Sail area	95 m <sup>2</sup>
Berths/cabins	9/4
Engine	55 hp

4  
cabins

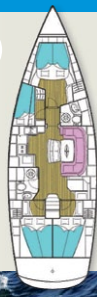


## BAVARIA

### Bavaria 46 cruiser

L.O.A.	14,40 m
Beam	4,35 m
Draught	1,85 m
Water tank	460 lt
Diesel tank	210 lt
Sail area	117 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	9/4
Engine	55 hp

4  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria cruiser 45

L.O.A.	14,27 m
Beam	4,359 m
Draught	1,73 m
Water tank	360 lt
Diesel tank	210 lt
Sail area	107 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	9/4
Engine	53 hp

4  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria cruiser 41

L.O.A.	12,35 m
Beam	3,96 m
Draught	1,65 m
Water tank	210 lt
Diesel tank	210 lt
Sail area	82 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	7/3
Engine	40 hp

3  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria cruiser 40

L.O.A.	12,25 m
Beam	3,92 m
Draught	1,90 m
Water tank	210 lt
Diesel tank	210 lt
Sail area	73,5 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	7/3
Engine	40 hp

3  
cabins

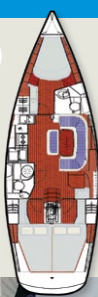


## BAVARIA

### Bavaria 40 cruiser

LOA	12,35 m
Beam	3,99 m
Draught	1,95 m
Water tank	360 lt
Diesel tank	210 lt
Sail area	84,5 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	7/3
Engine	40 hp

3  
cabins



## BAVARIA

### Bavaria 39 cruiser

L.O.A.	12,14 m
Beam	3,97 m
Draught	1,85 m
Water tank	360 lt
Diesel tank	210 lt
Sail area	82 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	7/3
Engine	29 hp

3  
cabins



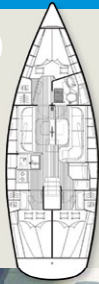


BAVARIA

**Bavaria 38 cruiser**

L.O.A.	11,72 m
Beam	3,90 m
Draught	1,95 m
Water tank	210 lt
Diesel tank	150 lt
Sail area	69,0 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	8/3
Engine	30 hp

3 cabins



BAVARIA

**Bavaria cruiser 37**

L.O.A.	11,30m
Beam	3,67m
Draught	1,63m
Water tank	210lt
Diesel tank	150lt
Sail area	65m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	7/3
Engine	30 hp

3 cabins

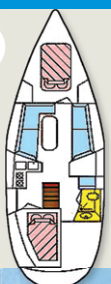


BAVARIA

**Bavaria 33 cruiser**

L.O.A.	10,65 m
Beam	3,48 m
Draught	1,85 m
Water tank	210 lt
Diesel tank	150 lt
Sail area	57 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	5/2
Engine	27 hp

2 cabins



BAVARIA

**Bavaria 31 cruiser**

L.O.A.	9,76 m
Beam	3,38 m
Draught	1,87 m
Water tank	155 lt
Diesel tank	90 lt
Sail area	48 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	5/2
Engine	18 hp

2 cabins

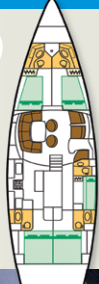


BÉNÉTEAU

**Beneteau 57**

LOA	17,60 m
Beam	4,98 m
Draught	2,10 m
Water tank	1000 lt
Diesel tank	480 lt
Sail area	168,0 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/5
Engine	165 hp

5 cabins



BÉNÉTEAU

**Oceanis 54**

L.O.A.	16,70 m
Beam	4,90 m
Draught	1,80 m
Water tank	970 lt
Diesel tank	470 lt
Sail area	140 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/5
Engine	110 hp

5 cabins



BÉNÉTEAU

**Oceanis 50**

L.O.A.	15,42 m
Beam	4,82 m
Draught	2,00 m
Water tank	980 lt
Diesel tank	400 lt
Sail area	110 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/6
Engine	110 hp

6 cabins

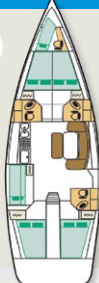


BÉNÉTEAU

**Cyclades 50.5**

LOA	15,62 m
Beam	4,89 m
Draught	2,00 m
Water tank	930 lt
Diesel tank	440 lt
Sail area	150,0 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/6
Engine	100 hp

6 cabins



BÉNÉTEAU

**Oceanis 48**

L.O.A.	14,60 m
Beam	4,74 m
Draught	2,15 m
Water tank	600 lt
Diesel tank	400 lt
Sail area	112 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/5
Engine	75 hp

5 cabins



BÉNÉTEAU

**Oceanis 46**

L.O.A.	14,40 m
Beam	4,25 m
Draught	1,70 m
Water tank	530 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	90 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	75 hp

4 cabins



BÉNÉTEAU

**Oceanis 45**

L.O.A.	13,85 m
Beam	4,49 m
Draught	1,75 m
Water tank	570 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins



BÉNÉTEAU

**Oceanis 43**

L.O.A.	13,10 m
Beam	4,12 m
Draught	1,65 m
Water tank	360 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	80 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins



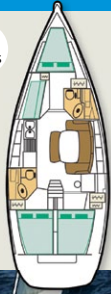




### Cyclades 43.4

LOA	13,26 m
Beam	4,43 m
Draught	1,90 m
Water tank	530 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	90,0 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins



### Oceanis 41.1

LOA	12,43 m
Beam	4,20 m
Draught	2,19 m
Water tank	570 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	65 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	8/3
Engine	45 hp

3 cabins



### Oceanis 41

L.O.A.	12,43 m
Beam	4,20 m
Draught	2,05 m
Water tank	570 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	83,5 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	8/3
Engine	40 hp

3 cabins



### Oceanis 40

L.O.A.	12,15 m
Beam	3,91 m
Draught	1,55 m
Water tank	360 lt
Diesel tank	200 lt
Sail area	75 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	8/3
Engine	40 hp

3 cabins



### Oceanis 38

L.O.A.	11,51 m
Beam	3,99 m
Draught	1,60 m
Water tank	329 lt
Diesel tank	129 lt
Sail area	69,5 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	8/3
Engine	30 hp

3 cabins



### Oceanis 37

L.O.A.	11,46 m
Beam	3,92 m
Draught	1,40 m
Water tank	340 lt
Diesel tank	130 lt
Sail area	65 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	8/3
Engine	29 hp

3 cabins



### Oceanis 34

L.O.A.	10,34 m
Beam	3,65 m
Draught	1,37 m
Water tank	290 lt
Diesel tank	130 lt
Sail area	56 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	6/2
Engine	29 hp

2 cabins



### Jeanneau 54

L.O.A.	16,16 m
Beam	4,92 m
Draught	2,24 m
Water tank	720 lt
Diesel tank	240 lt
Sail area	110 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4+1
Engine	75 hp

5 cabins



### Jeanneau 53

L.O.A.	16,06 m
Beam	4,77 m
Draught	2,28 m
Water tank	950 lt
Diesel tank	240 lt
Sail area	132 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	12/5+1
Engine	100 hp

6 cabins



### Sun Odyssey 509

L.O.A.	15,38 m
Beam	4,69 m
Draught	2,28 m
Water tank	6150 lt
Diesel tank	240 lt
Sail area	114 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/5
Engine	75 hp

5 cabins



### Sun Odyssey 49

L.O.A.	15,00 m
Beam	4,50 m
Draught	2,00 m
Water tank	700 lt
Diesel tank	240 lt
Sail area	116 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	100 hp

4 cabins



### Sun Odyssey 479

L.O.A.	14,43 m
Beam	4,49 m
Draught	2,24 m
Water tank	620 lt
Diesel tank	240 lt
Sail area	112 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins







### Sun Odyssey 449

L.O.A.	13,76 m
Beam	4,24 m
Draught	1,60 m
Water tank	200 lt
Diesel tank	330 lt
Sail area	112 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins



### Sun Odyssey 44i

L.O.A.	13,75 m
Beam	4,37 m
Draught	2,05 m
Water tank	615 lt
Diesel tank	240 lt
Sail area	84 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins



### Salona 44

L.O.A.	13,50 m
Beam	4,19 m
Draught	2,10 m
Water tank	400 lt
Diesel tank	270 lt
Sail area	119 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	8/4
Engine	54 hp

4 cabins



### Lagoon 500

LOA	15,54 m
Beam	8,53 m
Draught	1,40 m
Water tank	960 lt
Diesel tank	480 lt
Sail area	154,2 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/4+2
Engine	2 x 55 hp

6 cabins



### Lagoon 450

L.O.A.	13,96 m
Beam	7,84 m
Draught	1,30 m
Water tank	350 lt
Diesel tank	1000 lt
Sail area	132 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4+2
Engine	2x 40 hp

6 cabins



### Lagoon 440

LOA	13,61 m
Beam	7,70 m
Draught	1,30 m
Water tank	900 lt
Diesel tank	650 lt
Sail area	116 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/4+2
Engine	2x40 hp

6 cabins



### Lagoon 42

LOA	12,80 m
Beam	7,70 m
Draught	1,25 m
Water tank	600 lt
Diesel tank	600 lt
Sail area	90 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/4+2
Engine	2x45 hp

6 cabins



### Lagoon 420

LOA	12,61 m
Beam	7,50 m
Draught	1,26 m
Water tank	600 lt
Diesel tank	350 lt
Sail area	106,5 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/4+1
Engine	2x40 hp

5 cabins



### Lagoon 400

L.O.A.	11,97 m
Beam	7,25 m
Draught	1,20 m
Water tank	300 lt
Diesel tank	400 lt
Sail area	84 m <sup>2</sup>
Beds - cabins	10/4+2
Engine	2x 29 hp

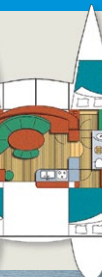
6 cabins



### Lagoon 380

L.O.A.	11,55 m
Beam	6,53 m
Draught	1,15 m
Water capacity	300 lt
Diesel capacity	200 lt
Sail area	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Berths/cabins	10/4-6
Engine	2x29 hp

4-6 cabins



### Nautitech 47

L.O.A.	14,50 m
Beam	7,60 m
Draught	1,20 m
Water tank	900 lt
Diesel tank	440 lt
Sail area	115,6 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10-12/6
Engine	2x54 hp

6 cabins



### Athena 38

LOA	11,60 m
Beam	6,30 m
Draught	1,00 m
Water tank	360 lt
Diesel tank	180 lt
Sail area	50 m <sup>2</sup>
Bed - cabins	10/4+2
Engine	2x18 hp

6 cabins





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