

Cyclades - Greece

7 days Charter Itinerary





Ports and distances

Day	Ports	Distance in n.m.
1	Athens-Kea	49
2	Kea-Tinos-Mykonos	63
3	Mykonos-Delos-Paros	32
4	Paros-Ios-Santorini	73
5	Santorini-Milos	51
6	Milos-Sifnos	29
7	Sifnos-Seriphos-Kythnos	45
8	Kythnos-Piraeus	53

Total distance - 395 n.m.

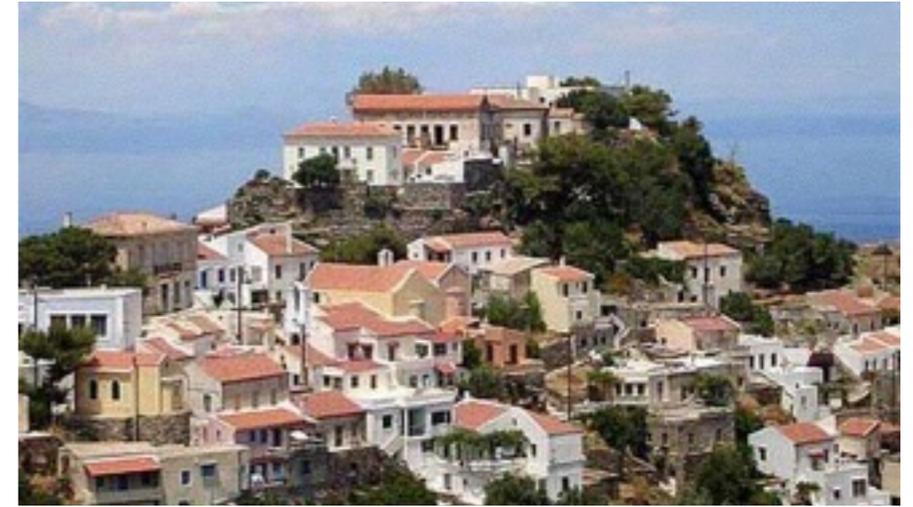
Athens

The Capital of Greece. Within the sprawling city of Athens it is easy to imagine the golden age of Greece when Pericles had the Parthenon (the most eminent monument of the ancient Greek architecture) built. Athens is built around the Acropolis and the pinnacled crag of Mt. Lycabettus, which the goddess Athena was said to have dropped from the heavens as a bulwark to defend the city. The suburbs have covered the barren plain in all directions and the city is packed with lively taverns and bustling shops.



Kea

An exceptionally picturesque island. On the south side of Nikolaos Bay - which was a pirate stronghold in the 13th c. - is the little port of Korissia, built on the side of ancient Korissia. There are remains of the ancient town walls and a Sanctuary of Apollo. The famous lion - carved from the native rock in the 6th c. BCE - can be seen just north-east of Kea town. Another highlight is the beautiful anchorage of Poleis. Vourkari is a small bay with many traditional taverns, small shops and bars and is certainly worth a visit.



Tinos

The “handmade” island, as called by the philosopher Kornilios Kostoriadis, is located in North Cyclades. It is famous, among religious, for its huge Church of Panagia (Virgin) which has a miraculous icon and is attracting thousands of pilgrims from all over the country on the 15th of August, feast day of the Virgin. Its traditional cuisine and way of life attract more tourists every year.





Mykonos

The most popular island of Cyclades Group, famous for the international jet set visitors and the celebrating atmosphere which is overarching the island. A very active night-life in combination with beautiful beaches and excellent restaurants.

Chora, as the town of Mykonos is commonly known, casts its spell on the visitor with its beautiful position, scale and architecture. A little further, on a low hill, the windmills, having stood for centuries, compose a picture of unparalleled beauty in combination with red domes and bell towers of the countless churches.

The shores form gulfs that penetrate deeply into the lands. The most important gulfs are the one of the Panormou and of Ornou.



Delos

The sacred island of Delos was, in the myths, the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. Today the island is uninhabited: it is a vast archaeological site whose superb monuments draw thousands of visitors in pilgrimage to what was, for a thousand years or so after the ninth century BC the political and religious center of the Aegean. The island bears traces of the succeeding civilizations in the Aegean world, from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the palaeochristian era.



Paros

Considered as one of the most beautiful island of the Cyclades. Three bays cut deep inland - in the west the sheltered Paroikia Bay, with the island's capital that serves as the main sailing port. In the north the bay which shelters the little town of Naoussa, which in Roman times was the island's main port for the shipment of Lychnites marble; and in the east the flat Marmara bay.

Paros is also known in Greece for its ideal weather conditions for windsurfing.



Ios

A small island in the heart of the Cyclades. Ios is said to be the island of youth, where young people from all over the world meet and enjoy their summers. Ios is famous for its vivid nightlife with an uncountable number of bars, cafés, clubs and restaurants and for its beaches with crystal clear water. The little port of Ios, with the domed Church of Saint Irini (17th c.) lies in a sheltered bay on the west coast of the island. One kilometre up the fertile Kato Kampos Valley, conspicuously and picturesquely situated on the hillside, is the chief place on the island.



Santorini

Many reasons have made this island famous worldwide. Its great wines, the international and local cuisine but most of all, the villages which are situated on cliffs and offer breathtaking view over the submerged volcano. The island also has impressive beaches with the sand of your choice: black, red or white! Thira together with the smaller islands of Thirasia and Aspro are part of a volcanic crater, which has been engulfed by the sea. In the center are the Kammeni islands, the cones of later volcanos, which came into being in historical times. Hot springs and emissions of gas bear witness to continuing volcanic activity.



Milos

A volcanic island with spectacular geological and rock formations and exceptional beaches with turquoise waters. It has one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean, formed when the sea broke into the crater through a gap on its north-west side. Milos is famous about the color of the sea around the island, the traditional local cuisine and its friendly people. Famous beaches of the island are Kleftiko & Sarakiniko.

Kleftiko used to be an old hide-out for pirates. Today these geologic formations created by the wind and sea, are the perfect place for swimming and exploration. They are accessible only by sea.

Sarakiniko is named after the Saracen pirates. The complex of these volcanic rocks is a magical landscape and also a part to enjoy the sensation of the transparent waters and the sun.



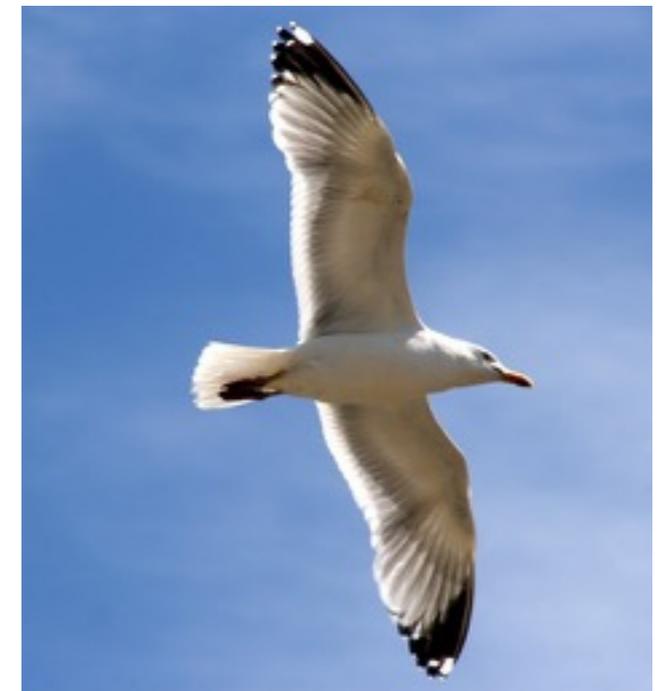
Sifnos

The principal port on Sifnos is Kamares, which is very well sheltered. From there, roads lead to the must-see places along the coast. There are also many beautiful anchorages and should really be visited by boat. The medieval village of Kastro - with remnants of its ancient walls - but also the bays of Faros, Vathi and Platis Gialos are absolutely worth exploring: translucent turquoise water, combined with good taverns. The best restaurants can be found in Apollonia.



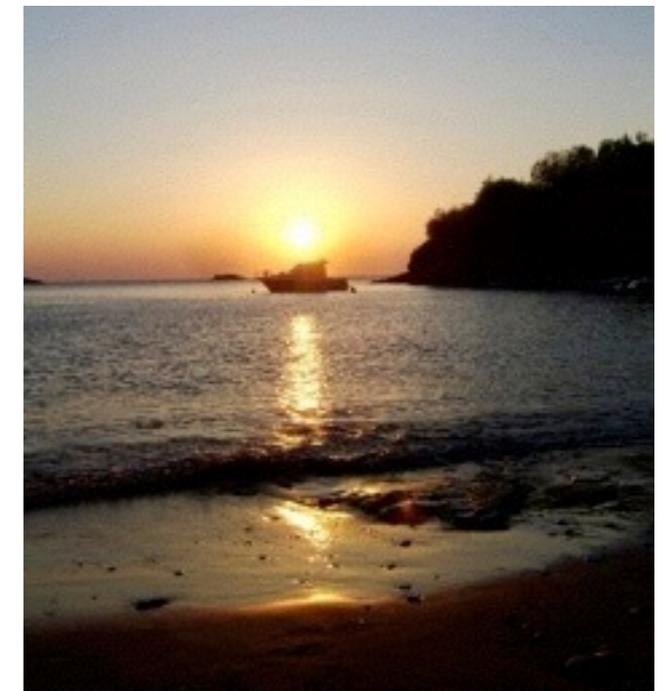
Serifos

Serifos is an island renowned for its excellent food and relaxed atmosphere. Most of the anchorages in the south are now used by fish farms. Moreover, apart from Livadi and the Monastery of the Taxiarchs in the north, there is much to be seen. Its highest point is Mount Tourlos with 483 m. The island's main sources of income are its modest agriculture and its open-cast iron mines, which have been worked since ancient times.



Kythnos

An unspoiled island. The coast is much indented - with many beautiful anchorages and ports - and for the most part falls steeply down to the sea. The two charming inland villages, Chora (Kythnos town) and the lively little Dryopis, can best be visited by scooter or bike. The two main ports are Merichas and Loutra. Merichas - only minutes sailing away from the oddly shaped Sandbar Bay - is the smaller of the two. Loutra on the north-east nowadays even has a new harbour providing the best protection from the Meltemi on the island.



Return to Athens

