

Planroute 1

Datum	Tag	von	nach	ca. sm	sm kum.
Sa. 15. Mai	1	Deutschland	Lavrion	Anreise	Check-In
So. 16. Mai	2	Lavrion	Andros	40	40
Mo. 17. Mai	3	Andros	Tinos	30	70
Di. 18. Mai	4	Tinos	Mykonos	15	85
Mi. 19. Mai	5	Mykonos	Naxos	25	110
Do. 20. Mai	6	Naxos	Ios	30	140
Fr. 21. Mai	7	Ios	Santorin	25	165
Sa. 22. Mai	8	Santorin	Santorin	Hafentag	???
So. 23. Mai	9	Santorin	Paros	60	225
Mo. 24. Mai	10	Paros	Serifos	45	270
Di. 25. Mai	11	Serifos	Kithnos	30	300
Mi. 26. Mai	12	Kithnos	Kea	25	325
Do. 27. Mai	13	Kea	Lavrion	20	345
Fr. 28. Mai	14	Lavrion	Check-Out		
Sa. 29. Mai	15	Heimreise	Deutschland		

Diese Planroute ist etwas stressig, weil zu wenige Hafentage möglich sind - eigentlich nur in Mykonos und Santorin.

Santorin ist ein möglicher Streicher !!!

Planroute 2

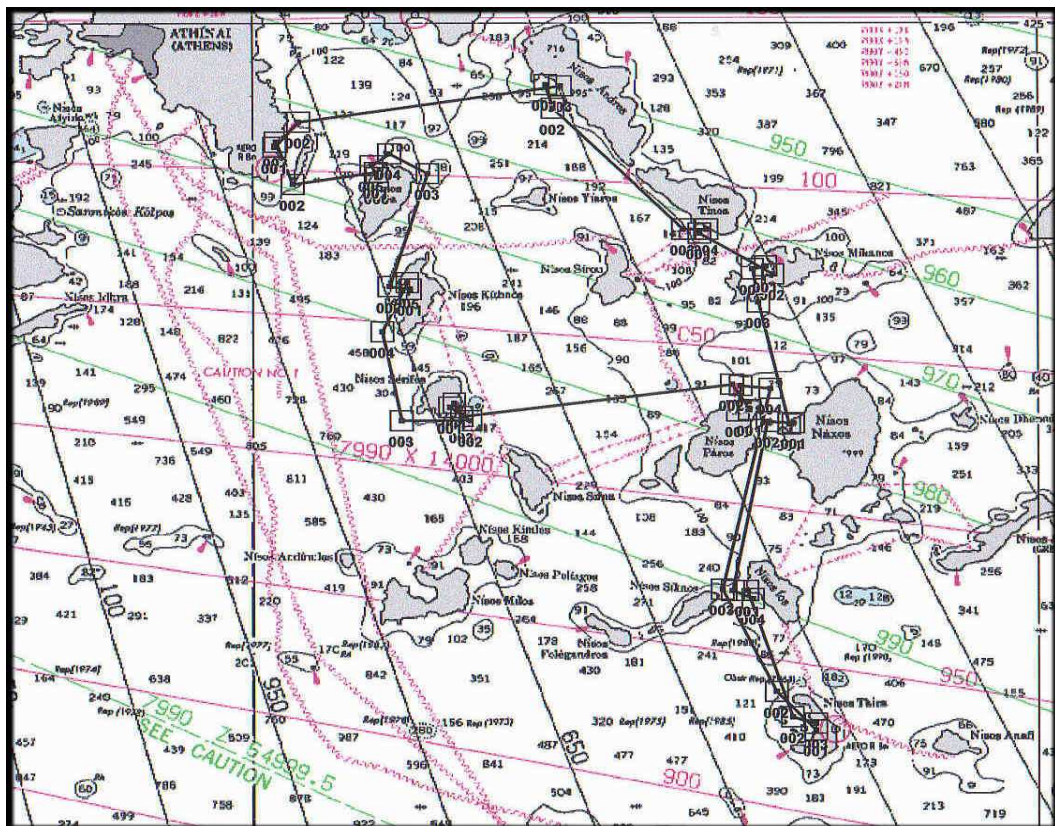
Datum	Tag	von	nach	ca. sm	sm kum.	Check-
Sa. 15. Mai	1	Deutschland	Lavrion	Anreise		In
So. 16. Mai	2	Lavrion	Andros	40	40	
Mo. 17. Mai	3	Andros	1. Hafentag			
Di. 18. Mai	4	Andros	Tinos	30	70	
Mi. 19. Mai	5	Tinos*	Mykonos	15	85	
Do. 20. Mai	6	Mykonos	2. Hafentag			
Fr. 21. Mai	7	Mykonos	Paros	25	110	
Sa. 22. Mai	8	Paros	Serifos	40	150	
So. 23. Mai	9	Serifos	3. Hafentag			
Mo. 24. Mai	10	Serifos	Kithnos	30	180	
Di. 25. Mai	11	Kithnos	Kea	25	205	
Mi. 26. Mai	12	Kea	4. Hafentag			
Do. 27. Mai	13	Kea	Lavrion	20	225	
Fr. 28. Mai	14	Lavrion	Check-Out			
Sa. 29. Mai	15	Heimreise	Deutschland			

Diese Planroute bietet 4,5 Hafentage und damit die Chance,
etwas von der Seele der Kykladen einzuatmen.

*) vormittags $\frac{1}{2}$ Hafentag in Tinos -
nachmittags weiter nach Mykonos



Die Kykladen vom Satelliten



..... und als Merkatorseekarte

Das Seegebiet erstreckt sich ca. zwischen
38°N - 36°20'N und 24°E - 25°30'E.

An diesen Plänen werde ich nun in den nächsten Monaten noch etwas herumfeilen - ich erwarte jedoch kaum Änderungen, weil das Korsett von 14 Tagen kaum Raum für andere Routen zulässt - und Rasmus hat ja auch noch ein entscheidendes Wörtchen mitzureden.

Wenn Santorin ausfällt, dann sollten wir je einen Hafentag in Andros, Tinos, Mykonos, Serifos und Kea machen:

Andros, weil es ein langer Schlag von Lavrion war.

Tinos, um die Panagia Kathedrale zu besuchen ($\frac{1}{2}$ Tag)

Mykonos wegen seiner Postkartenidylle, bzw. Ausflug nach Delos.

Serifos, um zur Chora hinauf zu wandern oder in die Bucht des alten Erzbergwerkes.

Kea, um zur Chora aufzusteigen.

Bleibt noch die Frage, ob und wie ein Athenbesuch zu realisieren wäre. Das müssen wir dann wohl in der Gruppe entscheiden.

Meine Anregung dazu:

Athenbesuch gleich an den Anfang stellen - als Tagesausflug.

Großraumtaxi organisieren !!!

Ich würde freiwillig die 'Ankerwache' an Bord machen.

Das Revier:

Informationen aus dem Internet:

www.sailingissues.com

www.travel-to-greece.net

www.photographia.gr

Cyclades

The Cyclades lay in a circle (Greek: *kyklos*) around the sacred island of Delos, the birthplace of Apollo, and consists of 23 large islands and some 200 smaller ones. The archipelago is based on a submarine plateau which extends in an arc from the most easterly point of Attica and Evia towards the coast of Asia Minor. All the islands are hilly. The northern ones consist predominantly of Cretaceous limestone, micaceous schists, gneisses and marbles; those to the south consist in part of volcanic materials.

With the exception of Naxos the islands have no perennial rivers, and as a result of the prevailing sharp sea-winds (the Meltemi in summer) are lacking in trees. Characteristic features of the landscape are the cubed whitewashed Cycladic houses and the thatch-roofed windmills, very romantic and ideal for a sailing holiday.



Cycladic Islands

Kea

Kythnos

Syros

Andros,

Mykonos,

Serifos

Sifnos

Paros,

Naxos

Amorgos

Milos,

Folegandros

Ios

Santorini

Tinos

Delos

Antiparos

Kimolos



History

Evidence of settlement dating back to Mycenaean times has been found on the islands, but their first emergence into the light of history was in 743 BCE, when Corinth founded the city of Korkyra, later Kerkira. In the 5th century BCE the islands came under Athenian influence, and in the 2nd century BCE the Roman Empire took over.

Later they became under Byzantine rule, and in 1085 were conquered by the Normans; subsequently in 1203-04 the Fourth Crusade brought another change of masters. The islands now fell into the hands of Italian rulers, and came under Venetian control.

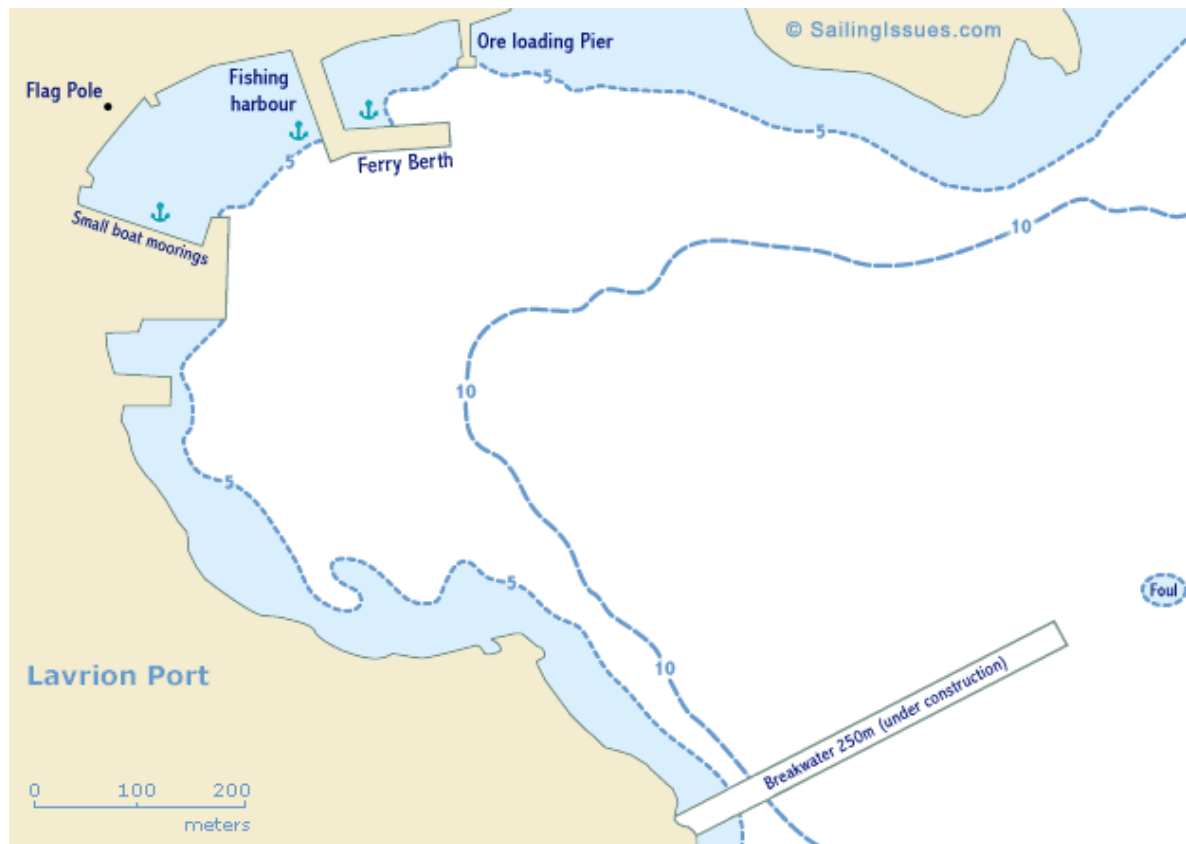


Venetian rule lasted until the fall of the Republic of St Mark in 1797. And during this period the islands provided a refuge for many Greeks fleeing from the Turks, including artists from Crete who founded a school of their own here, and throughout these centuries they enjoyed a richer cultural life than the rest of Greece.

After an interlude of French rule the young Republic of the Seven Islands became a British Protectorate in 1815; in 1864 Britain returned the islands to Greece.

Lavrion

The port of Lavrion (Laurion or Lavriou) is located at the south east of Attica, and is in many aspects a more convenient starting place to explore the Cyclades than the Alimos or Kalamaki marina of Athens. The distances from the International Athens Airport are roughly the same, yet you will spare yourself a sailing day near the dull concrete outskirts of Athens and for instance the port of Kea is just 14 nm away. Therefore, this less known port of Lavrion is sometimes called the gate of the Cyclades and already a few charter companies have a base here.



Andros



ANDROS

The island has an area of 374 square kilometers, maximum length 39.8 kilometers, maximum width 16.7 kilometers, coastline length 177 kilometers and population, from 1981 census, 9020 inhabitants. It is second in size (after Naxos) cycladic island and its port, Gavrio, is 2 hours away (1 hour in a fast ship) from the port of Rafina.

The coastline is generally rocky and it has several protected bays: Mikrogiali, Vitali, Kastro, Melissa, Korthi, Ai-Gianni in Kremmydes, Gavrio, Mpatsi, Chalkolimnionas, Plaka...

Small rock islets surround the island: Gavrionisia, Kapitita, Makedona, Tourlitis, Theotokos, Plati, Lagonisi, Prasouda, Kastro in Chora. Andros is also related to the distant Kalogeros, dreaded rocks for the old sailors.

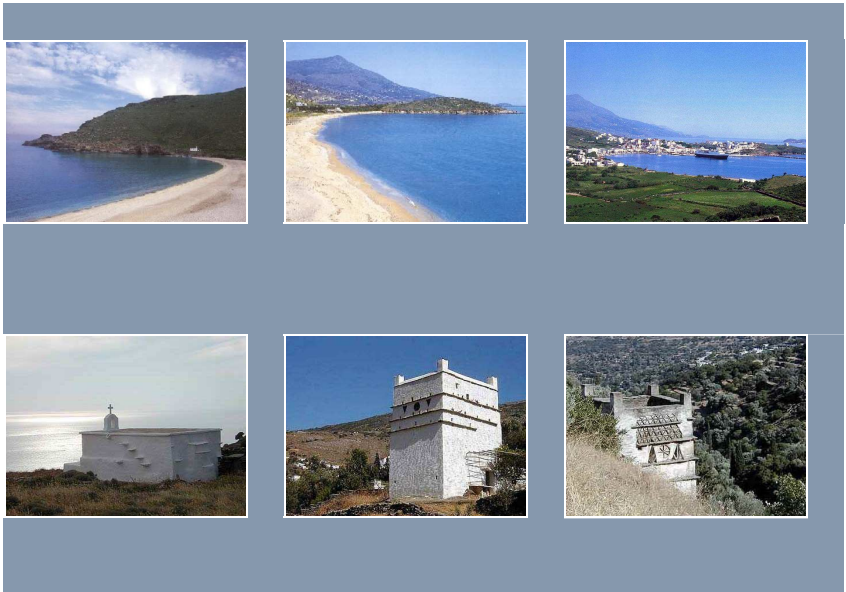
Cape Kampanos is the northern end of the island, while cape Steno (Avlon) is the southern. In the east coast we come across capes Frigelo or Kato Kosmos, Akamatis, Grias. Cape Artemidi in the north, Stroggylo in the west.

The land in Andros is covered with consecutive mountain ranges with steep slopes and in between gorges and ravines and valleys full with olive trees, fig trees, orange and lemon trees, vineyards and plenty of running waters, that usually end in soft sandy beaches. In the north part forms the mountainous region of Agioi Saranta (height 716), in the center mount Petalo (height 994). In the south extends the mountainous region Katafygi-Gerakones and more south the mountain Rachi.

In the north part of the island Arni region has thick vegetation and plenty of water. The southern slopes of Petalo have water and fertile soil (Livadia valley, Pitrofos fields). After Gerakones lies Korthi valley. The island has many torrents and plenty of spring waters gush out, since the geology of the ground favours the containment of rain and snow water. Many of the spring-waters are rich in minerals and have curative properties (Sariza, Arni spring, Alasa, etc).

ANDROS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH





Tinos

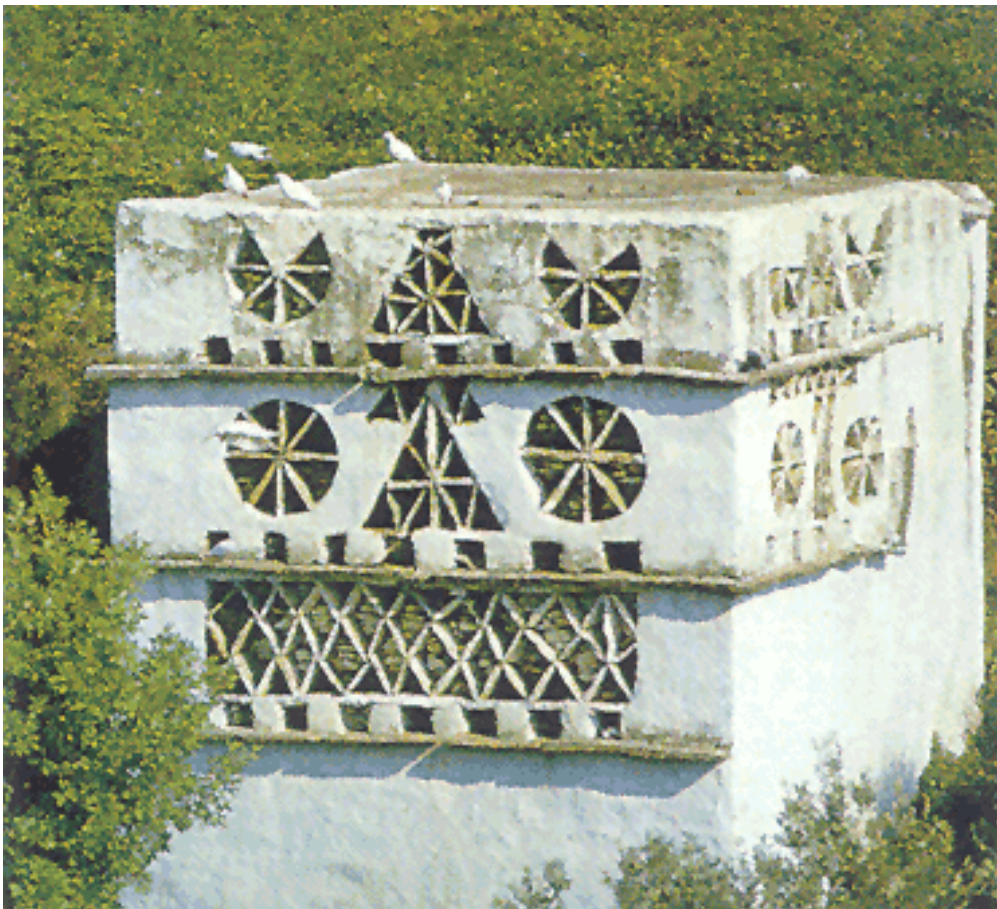


TINOS

Tinos of the 20 windmills.. of the 1000 pigeon-houses.. of the 50 villages waiting to be explored. Tinos of the co-existence of Greek-Orthodox and Catholics.. the Venetian fortifications.. of sculptors and painters, Gyzis, Chalepas and Tsokles.. of the basketweavers.

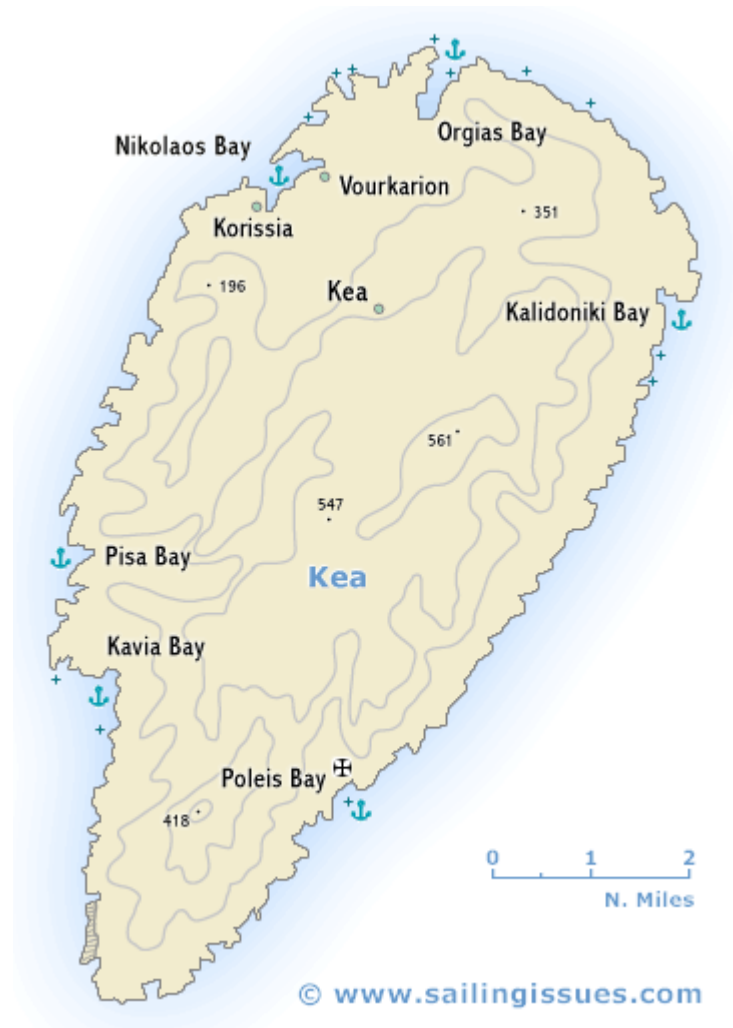
Tinos, part of the Cycladic Islands, is the most significant Greek centre of religious tourism. The capital and main port of the island, also known as Tinos or Chora, is a commercial port with great tourist activity due to the [Monastery of "Panaghia Evangelistria"](#) which houses the miraculous Icon of the Virgin Mary one of three painted by St. Luke. The island is also famous for its unique style of small dovecotes, as well as it's local tavernas and island cuisine, and is now also popular as a tourist centre.

TINOS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH



Kea island

Kea, the most westerly of the larger Cyclades, lies some 12 nm south-east of Cape Sounion. The island's agriculture and the traditional harvesting of acorns for use in tanning have declined as a result of emigration. There is a certain amount of tourist traffic from the Greek mainland.



History

Originally settled by Dryopes from Evia and later by Ionians, the island was known in antiquity as Keos and was a tetrapolis - a State comprising the four cities of Ioulis, Karthaia, Koressia and Poessa.

The chief place on the island, Kea lies at on the site of ancient Ioulis, of which there are some remains within the medieval Kastro (1210). Ioulis was the home of two notable poets, Simonides and his nephew Bakchylides (6th-5th c. BCE).



Serifos island

Serifos, north-west of Sifnos, is a bare and rocky island, its hills slashed by gorges; 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. The ore is shipped from Koutalas on the south coast.

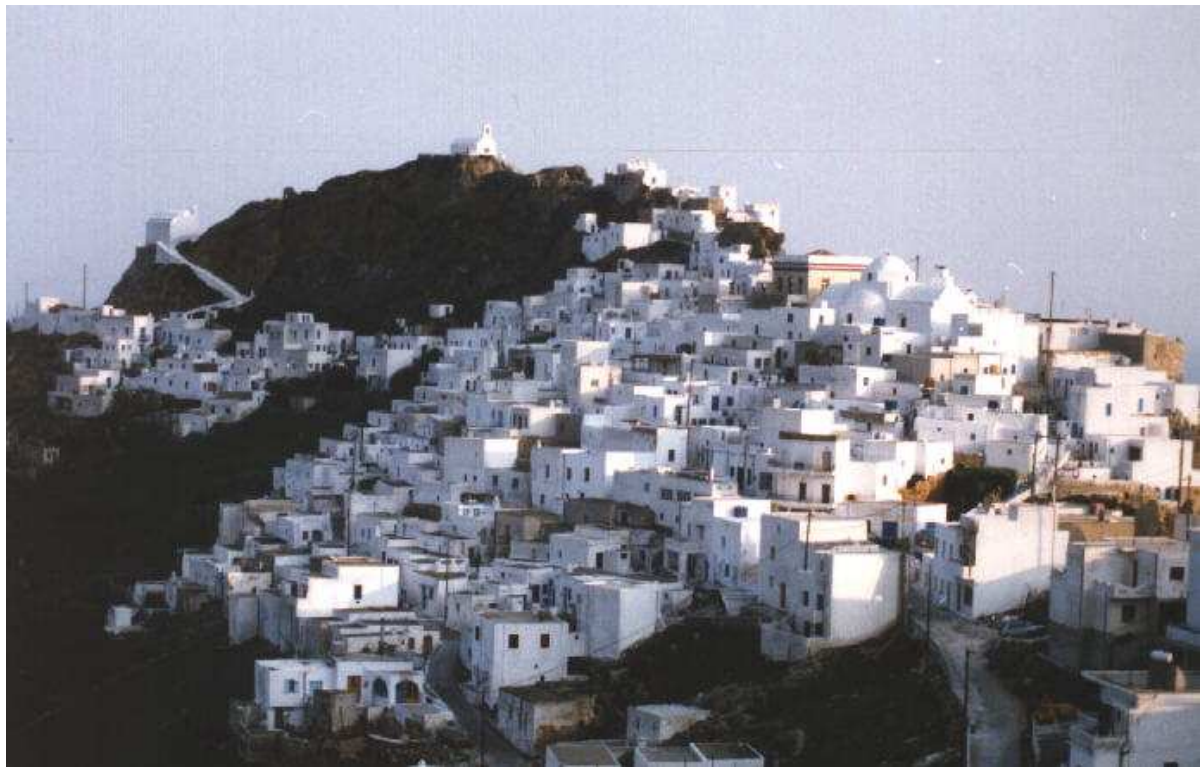
In the season especially Livadi is much frequented by charter yachts; the Chora, towering above Livadi bay, makes this one of the most stunning approaches.



History

Originally settled by Ionian Greeks, the island shared the fortunes of the other Cyclades. In Greek mythology it was the island where Danaë and the young Perseus were washed ashore.





Sifnos island

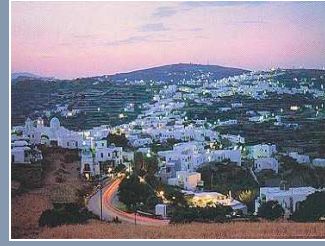
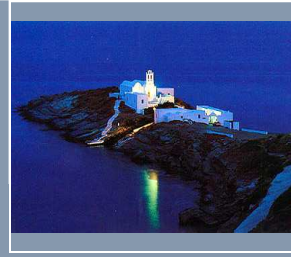
The island of Sifnos lies approximately in the middle of the triangle formed by Milos, Serifos and Paros. The north and north-west of the island are occupied by barren ranges of hills, the east and south by gentler uplands. The coast is much indented and lined by cliffs for much of its length. Agriculture (particularly onion-growing) on the island's fertile soil, the manufacture of pottery of traditional type and weaving bring the inhabitants a modest degree of prosperity.



History

Already well populated in the period of the Cycladic culture (3rd and 2nd millennia BCE), the island grew so wealthy in classical times from the produce of its silver mines that the Siphnians built a treasury in the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi. When the flooding of the mines made it impossible to work the silver the island declined into insignificance. Entrances to the silver works can be seen near the sea at Ayios Sostis and Ayios Minas.

SIFNOS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH



Mykonos and Delos islands

The bare rocky island of Mykonos was once one of the most important trading centres in the western Aegean. Its arid and only moderately fertile soil permits only a modest development of agriculture, but its beautiful beaches have made it one of the most popular holiday islands in the Aegean. It has a flourishing craft industry. Mykonos is also the base from which to visit the neighbouring island of Delos.

Delos, is also a rocky island and lies 5 nm south-west of Mykonos. Although it is one of the smallest of the Cyclades, Delos was of great importance in antiquity as the birthplace of Apollo, and the Cyclades were so called because they were seen as lying in a circle (kyklos) round this sacred island. The extensive area of remains excavated under the direction of French archaeologists from 1873 onwards is one of the most important archaeological sites in Greece.

East of Mykonos lies the rocky island of Tragonisi or Dragonisi, with sea-caves frequented by seals.



History

According to legend Mykonos was the rock with which Poseidon slew the giants. The island's history was closely bound up with that of Tinos. Unlike Tinos, however, it was occupied by the Turks, though it contrived to maintain a considerable degree of independence under Turkish rule.

According to the ancient myth Delos (Dilos) was the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. The destinies of the island turned on its importance as a pan-Hellenic shrine.

The earliest settlers, in the 3rd millennium BCE, were Phoenicians and

Carians. After their displacement by Ionians in the 1st millennium BCE the island became the main centre of the cult of Apollo, and splendid games - said to have been originally established by Theseus - were held annually in honour of the god. In the 6th c. BCE Peisistratos carried out a purification (catharsis) of the island by removing all tombs from the area round the sanctuary, and in a second purification in 426-425 BCE all births, deaths and burials on the island were prohibited and the existing tombs were removed to the neighbouring island of Rinia (Rhinia).

When the Panionic League was founded after the Persian Wars, the Temple of Apollo was selected as the treasury of the League. In 454 BCE, however, Athens carried off the contents of the treasury and reduced Delos and the other islands to a condition of dependence. In 314 BCE Delos asserted its independence of Athens and thereafter developed a prosperous trade which made it the economic centre of the archipelago. Foreign trading guilds including the Hermaists (Roman) and the Poseidoniasts (Syrians from Berytos, present-day Beirut) established themselves on the island. In 166 BCE the Romans gained control of Delos, and thereafter assigned it to Athens. This brought a revival of the island's prosperity, particularly after the destruction of Corinth. The end came with the devastation of Delos by Mithridates in 88 BCE, followed by its complete destruction by pirates in 69 BCE. Thereafter the island was almost uninhabited, and when Pausanias visited it in the 2nd c. he saw only the custodians of the deserted sanctuary. A fresh settlement was established in Christian times, but this was only a brief life.

To the west of Delos is the island of Rinia, also known as Megali Dilos, the ancient Reneia. After the second purification it became the burial-place for Delos.



ancient harbour

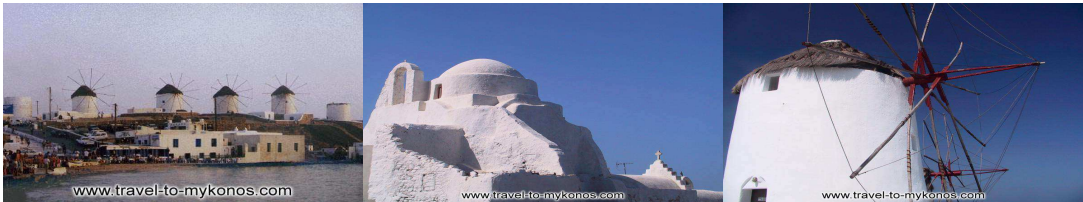


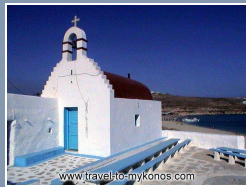
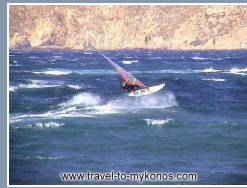
new Marina Tourlos

Harbour of Marina Tourlos: MARINA Tourlos (Myconos):

37° 28' 00" N - 25° 19' 20" E.

MYKONOS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH





Delos IMAGE GALLERY





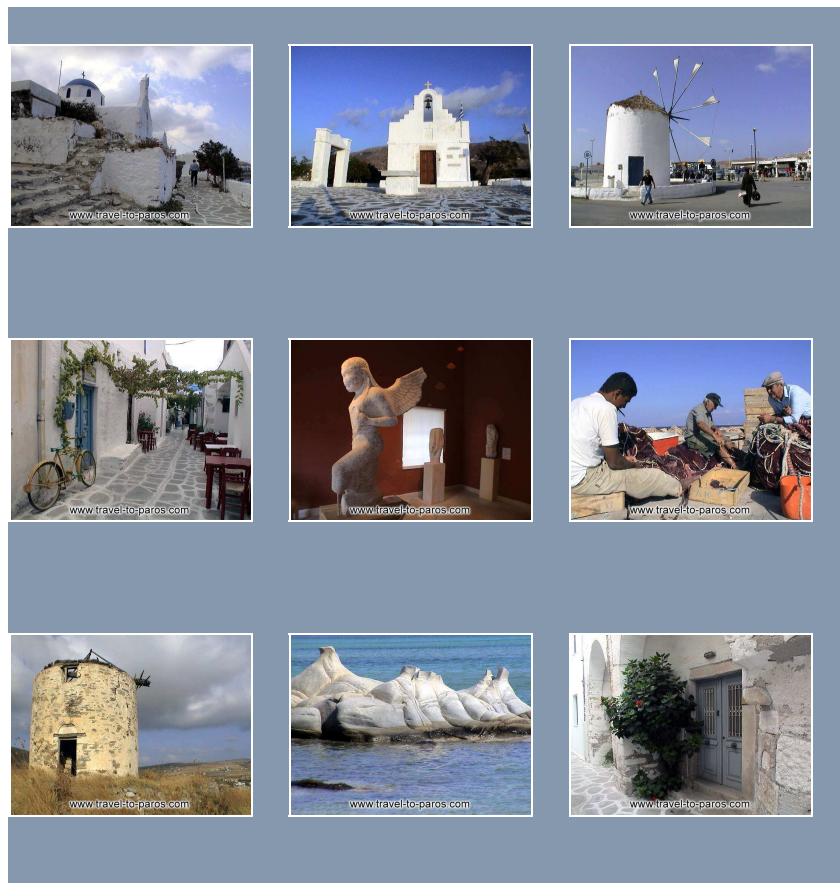


Paros and Antiparos

Paros, lying some 8 km west of Naxos, is occupied by a range of hills of gently rounded contours, rising to 764 m in Mount Profitis Ilias (rewarding climb, with guide; magnificent panoramic views). Three bays cut deep inland - in the west the sheltered Paroikia Bay, with the island's capital and serves as a yacht charter base; 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. The whole island is covered with a layer of coarse-grained crystalline limestone, in which lie rich beds of pure marble.



The island's considerable prosperity has depended since ancient times on agriculture, favoured by fertile soil and an abundance of water, and on the working on marble, which is still quarried on a small scale. In recent years the rapid development of the tourist trade has brought changes in the landscape, the island's economy and its social structure.



Antiparos

South-west of Paros, separated by a very narrow but navigable channel is the island of Antiparos, the ancient Oliaros. The chief place, also called Antiparos, clusters round a Venetian castle. There is a beautiful stalactitic cave on the island.

Off the northern tip of Antiparos can be seen two islets of volcanic origin, which guard the channel. Some 500 m south-west of Antiparos is the small island of Despotiko, with a sheltered harbour. Still farther south-west is the islet of Strongoli

History

Excavations have yielded evidence of settlement in the Late Neolithic period (5th-4th millennium BCE). The island, which has preserved its ancient name, was already well populated in the age of the Cycladic culture (3rd millennium BCE). In the 1st millennium BCE the Ionian Greeks settled on Paros and made it a considerable sea-power, minting its own coins; in the 7th c. BCE Paros founded colonies on Thasos and in Thrace. In the 6th and 5th c. BCE Paros was celebrated for its school of sculptures. It was a member of the first Attic maritime league, and its unusually large contributions to the league (30 talents in 425 BCD) are evidence of the island's wealth in the 5th c. BCE.

In Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine times Paros was of no importance. In the 9th c. it was depopulated as a result of raids by Arab pirates, plundering and burning. From 1207 to 1399 it belonged to the Duchy of Naxos, and thereafter was ruled by various dynasts until its capture by the Turks in 1537. It was reunited with Greece in the 19th c. after the foundation of the new Greek kingdom.

PAROS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH



Naxos island

Naxos, the largest and most beautiful of the Cyclades, is traversed from north to south by a range of hills which fall away steeply on the east but slope down gradually on the west into fertile rolling country and well-watered plains. The hills rise to a height of 1008 m and are cut by two passes. Since ancient times the economy of the island has depended on agriculture, marble-quarrying, emery-mining and the recovery of salt from the sea, occupations which have brought it a considerable degree of prosperity. In recent years the tourist trade has been an additional source of revenue. The island is not very equipped to cope with mass tourism, but it has much to offer visiting those on a sailing holiday - an equable climate, a wide variety of scenery, from the sandy anchorages of the west coast and monuments of both antiquity and medieval periods.



History and Mythology

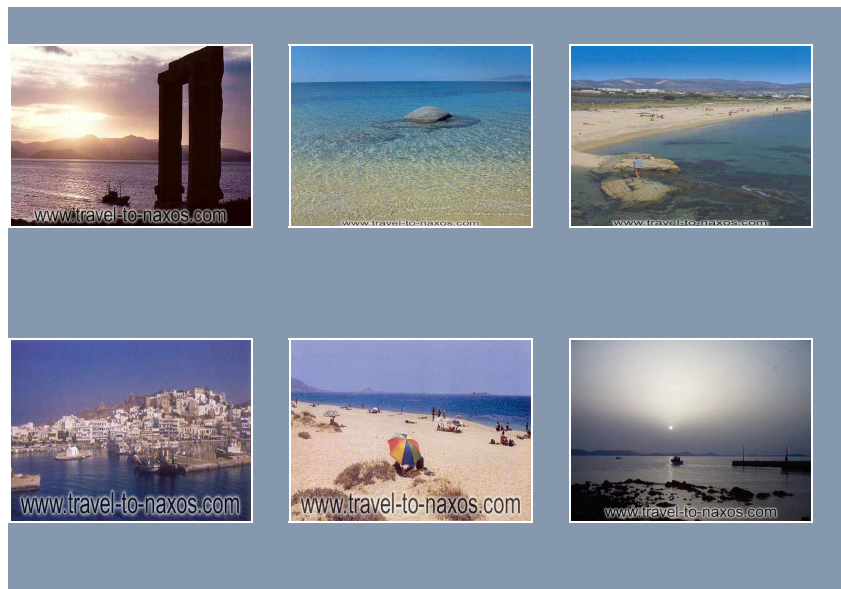
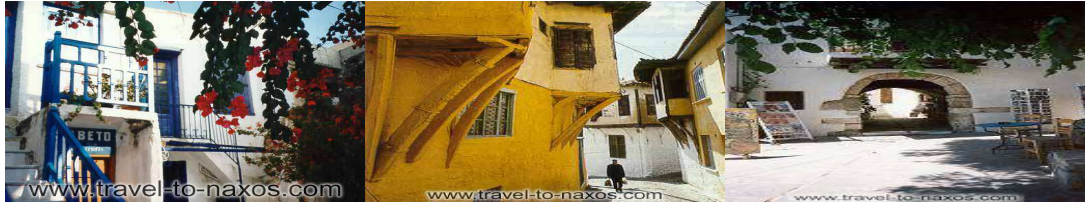
Naxos was a centre of the cult of Dionysos. Mythology tells us that it was her that Theseus abandoned Ariadne.

There is much archaeological evidence to show that the island was first settled by Carians and Cretans and developed a flourishing Cycladic culture in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE. In the 1st millennium BCE these first settlers were followed by Ionian Greeks, who in the 6th c. BCE extended their rule over Paros, Andros and other neighbouring islands. During this period there was a celebrated school of sculptors on Naxos, notable for such works as the colossal statue of Apollo on Delos. A member of the first Attic maritime league, Naxos became subject to Athens after an unsuccessful rising and was compelled to accept the redistribution of land on the island to Athenian citizens. After being held by Macedon it passed under Egyptian rule, was briefly assigned to Rhodes by Mark Antony and thereafter became part of the Byzantine Empire.

In 1207 Naxos was occupied by a Venetian nobleman named Marco Sanudo, who made it the centre of the Duchy of the Twelve Islands in the Aegean (Duchy of Naxos), which continued in existence until 1566 and achieved a considerable degree of prosperity. It was taken by the Turks in 1579, and was under Russian rule from 1770 to 1774, but, like the other Cyclades, retained a measure of independence. In 1830 it joined the newly established kingdom of Greece.

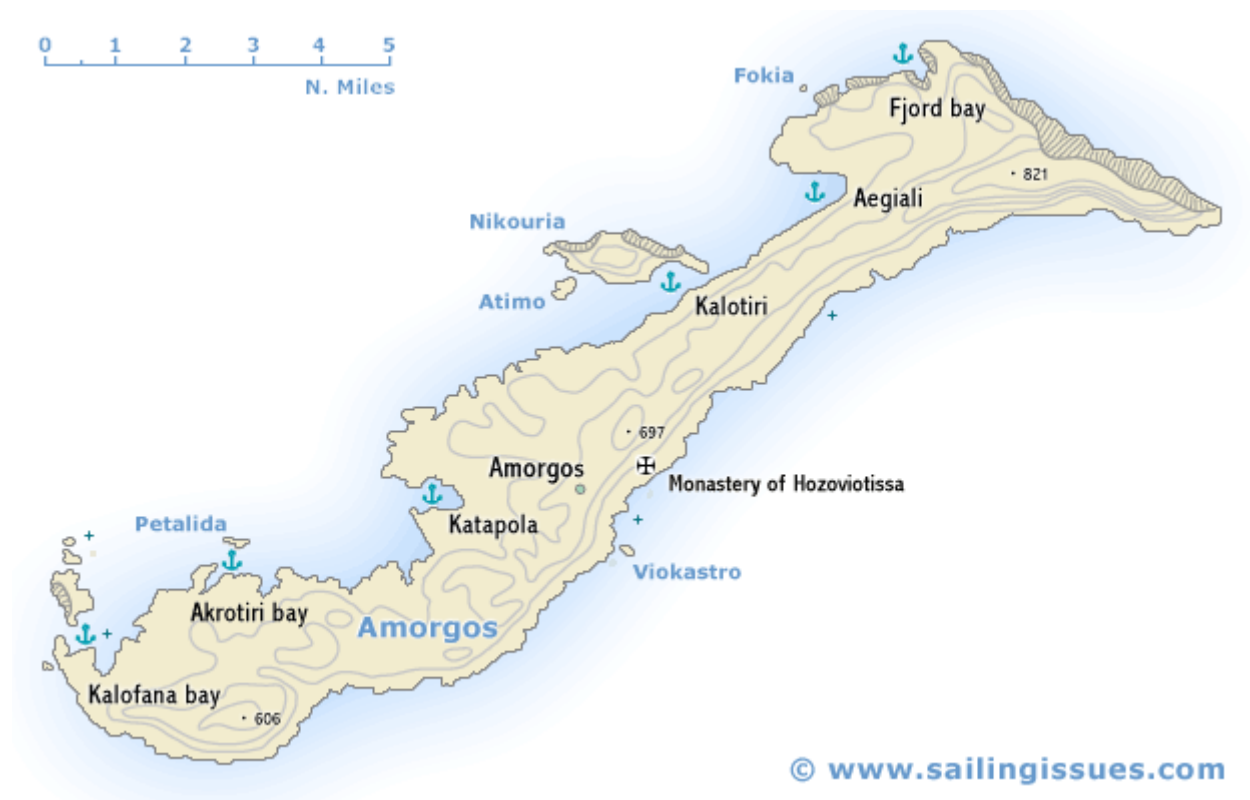
NAXOS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH





Amorgos sailing guide

Amorgos is an island of bare rocky hills 33 km long and up to 6.5 km wide. For the most part the south-east coast falls steeply down to the sea, but the north-west coast is gentler, with two deep inlets - the sheltered Katapola bay and Aegiali bay and several coves like Fjord cove, Kalofana bay and Akrotiri bay proving that Amorgos should be included in itineraries on a sailing holiday. The population - much reduced by emigration - lives by farming and fishing and ferries are not frequent, which explains the surprising low numbers of tourists.



AMORGOS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH



Milos and Kimolos

The island of Melos or Milos (from the Greek word for "apple"; Italian Milo), the most westerly of the larger Cyclades, owes its distinctive topography and the pattern of its economy to its origin as the caldera of a volcano of the Pliocene period, to which the sulphurous hot springs in the north-east and south-east of the island still bear witness. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean, formed when the sea broke into the crater through a gap on its north-west side. The north-eastern half of the island is flatter and more fertile than the upland region in the south-west, which rises to 752 m in Mount Profitis Ilias. The island's principal sources of income - besides the tourists either on a sailing holiday or island hopping by ferry - are its rich mineral resources, including pumice, alum, sulphur and clay.

Kimolos is an arid and inhospitable island of volcanic origin lying, which was known in antiquity for its terra kimolia (cimolite), used both as a detergent and in medical baths.

The chief place on the island, Kimolos, lies near the sheltered port of Psathi, round the remains of the late medieval settlement of Kastro. On the island's highest point is the ruined medieval Castle of Palaiokastro.



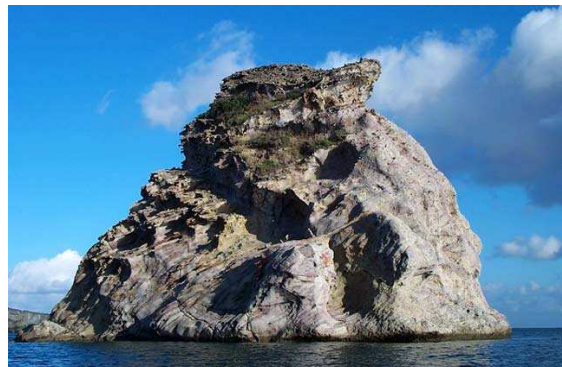
History

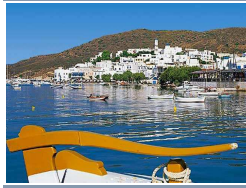
The island was already densely populated in the 3rd millennium BCE, when the inhabitants made implements and weapons from the large local deposits of obsidian and exported them all over the Aegean and as far afield as Asia Minor and Egypt. About 1200 BCE Dorian incomers settled on the island and founded the city of Melos, defended by walls and towers, on a hill on the north side of Milos Bay. They prospered through the export of sulphur, pumice, clay and alum, and also of oil, wine and honey.

In Roman and Early Christian times Milos was also a notable art centre. Its best known work is the Aphrodite of Melos or Venus de Milo (2nd c. BCE), now in the Louvre.

After the fall of the Roman Empire Milos became Byzantine; in the Middle Ages it belonged to the Venetian Duchy of Naxos; and after centuries of Turkish rule it became part of the newly established kingdom of Greece.

MILOS IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH







Die Venus von Milos

Folegandros and Sikinos islands

The long straddling island of Folegandros, between Melos and Santorini, is still barely touched by the tourist trade. The cliff-fringed eastern part of the island, with its highest hill of 413 m is bare and arid; the western half is milder, with water from springs, and supports a modest terraced agriculture. With its poverty and lack of sheltered harbours Folegandros was never an island of any importance. Its destinies were closely linked with those of Naxos and in Roman times it was a place of exile.

From the sailing port of Karavostasi - a must-see when on a sailing in Greece - on the east coast it is an hour's walk to the chief place on the island, Chora, a beautiful village of typical Cycladic houses with a medieval Kastro. To the east is the hill of Palaiokastros, with scanty remains of the ancient town.



Sikinos, is a bare rocky island fringed by sheer cliffs, with rugged hills in the north and north-west and with gentler country in the south-east (terraced cultivation). With its inhospitable soil and lack of sheltered anchorages, Sikinos was never of any political or cultural importance in antiquity. Like Folegandros it was used as a place of exile.



Ios yachting guide

Ios is a hilly island, largely fringed by cliffs, roughly half-way between Paros or Naxos and Santorini. Until quite recently its only source of income was agriculture on the terraced slopes of the Kato Kamopos valley and its side valleys, but since 15 years it has been invaded by large number of backpackers who have destroyed - at any rate during the summer months - the peace and harmony of the island.

The little port of Ormos Iou, with the domed Church of Ayia 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, Ios. Its white Cycladic houses and 20 or so churches and chapels are enclosed within a dilapidated circuit of medieval walls. On the hill above the village stands a double of typical windmills.



PHOTO GALLERY IOS



Santorini Thira sailing guide

The spectacular approach of Santorini by sea, usually entering the caldera from the north-west, is the apogee of many yacht charter holidays in the Cyclades.

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 centre are the Kammeni islands, the cone of a later volcano, which came into being in historical times. Hot springs and emissions of gas bear witness to continuing volcanic activity.

The steep caldera cliffs range in height between 200 m and 400 m, while on the outside the land falls away gradually to the sea, its fertile slopes covered with vineyards. Yet, the island is treeless due to lack of water, though the inhabitants achieve a modest degree of prosperity through the export of wine, pulses, pistachios and tomato purée. Santorini also possesses a natural resource in the form of pozzolana, a hydraulic cement used in structures exposed to water (harbour works, the Suez Canal). In more recent years large numbers of visitors have been attracted to the island by its extraordinary natural structure and its excavation sites, which are among the most important in Greece, and the tourist trade has made an increasing contribution to the economy. Also - with the new Vlichada marina nearly finished - more and more yachtsmen visit this beautiful island.





Approaching Santorini



Aspro and Thirasia



Oia view over caldera

Geological history

Santorini represents the most active area of the South Aegean Volcanic Arc, which includes the islands of Aegina, Methana, Poros, Milos, Santorini, Kos and Nisyros. Volcanism in this Aegean Arc generally first occurred about 3-4 million years ago with the exception of Kos where Miocene deposits suggest eruptions 10-11 million years ago.

The local volcanic field of Santorini also includes the Khristiana islands 20 km to the southwest and the submerged Kolomvos volcano 7 km to the northeast.

Non-volcanic rocks - which are exposed on Thira at for example Mt Profitis Ilias, Monolithos and the inner side of the caldera wall near Athinios - represent a former 9x6 km non-volcanic island similar to the neighbouring Cycladic islands of Anafi, Ios or Amorgos.

Volcanism in the area of Santorini - at that time just a small, non-volcanic island - started about 2 million years ago. In short, the important stages of Santorini's volcanic evolution:



Santorini islands
Cycladic islands of

- ca. 2000-500 ka (**ka = thousand years back**): The oldest volcanic rocks are found near Akrotiri and the Khristiana islands. On the Akrotiri peninsula the updomed areas still are well visible and the marine fossils embedded in the tuffs, suggest a minimum age of 2 million years.
- ca. 360-1600 BCE: The cyclic construction of shield volcanoes interrupted by large explosive and destructive events like the **Minoan eruption** at ca. 1645 BCE.
- 197 BCE - today: The formation of the post-Minoan Kammeni islands, is recorded by human observation and documented by historians. The ancient writer Strabo is the first to mention volcanic eruptions inside the caldera and described the rising of a new small island during the year 197 BCE. After that, at least 8 eruptive phases followed.



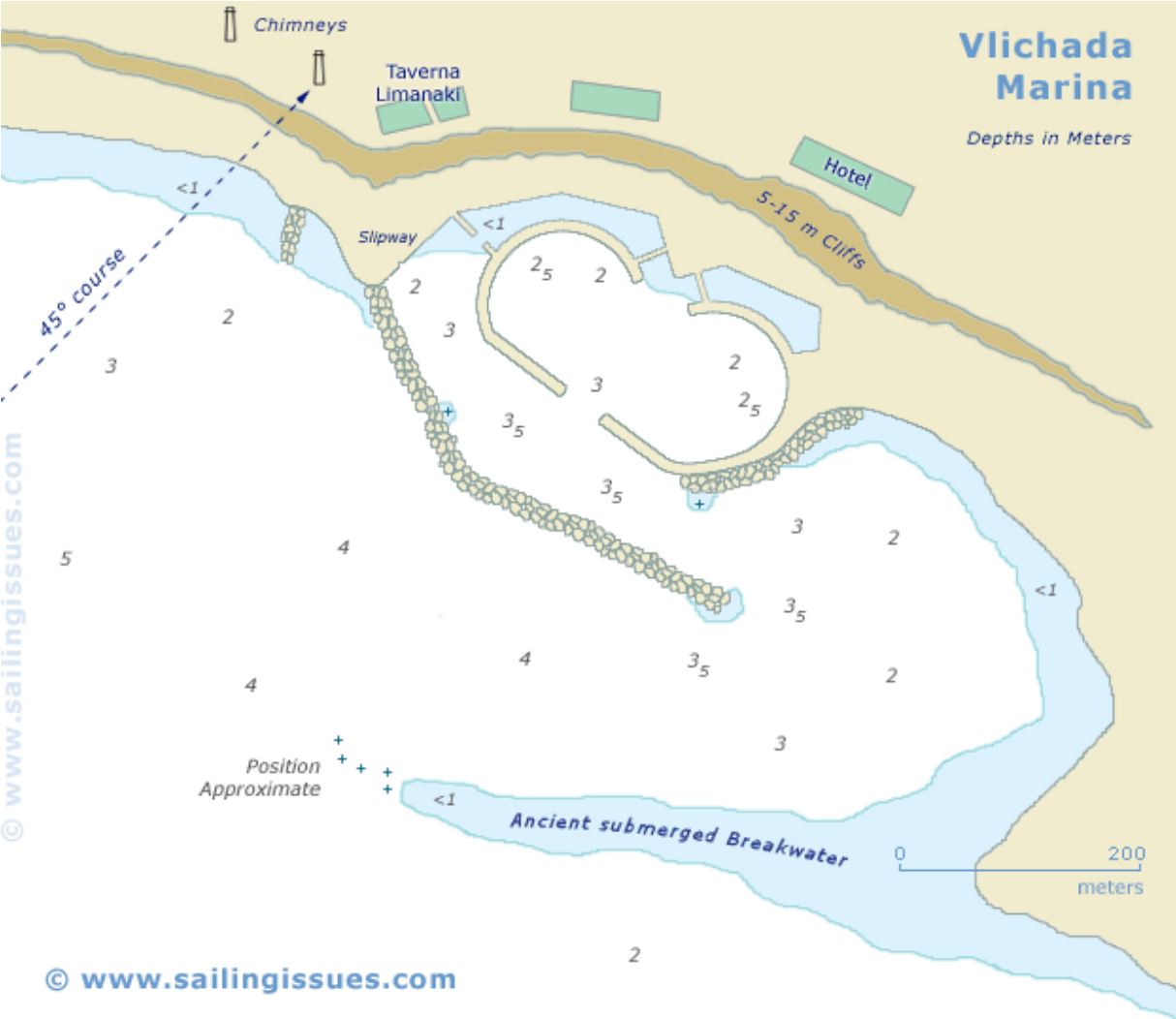
Nea Kammeni crater with Fira perched on the cliffs in the background.

Recent history

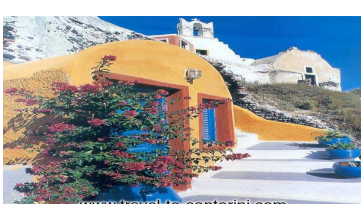
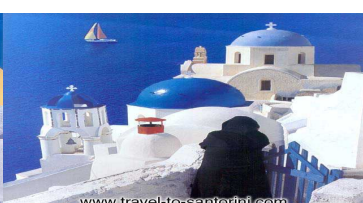
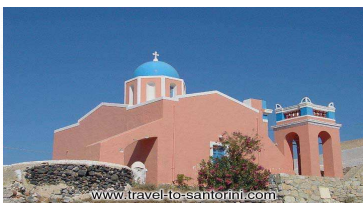
In antiquity Thera was known as Kalliste (the Fairest island) or Strongyle (the Round island) and was inhabited in the 3rd millennium BCE (Cycladic culture), probably by Carians. Archaean Greeks settled on the island about 1900 BCE, but were driven out by Phoenicians. The excavations at Akrotiri have shown that Santorini was flourishing and prosperous place in the first half of the 2nd millennium BCE. It was in contact with Minoan Crete but had developed a distinctive culture of its own. It can be supposed that at least the city of Akrotiri was not ruled by some central authority but by a plutocracy of merchants and shipowners who had trading links reaching as far afield as Libya. This trade, and perhaps also an ethnic connection with North Africa, can be deduced from the wall-paintings of astonishingly high artistic quality, which are now in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens as well as in Fira. The Golden Age ended with the eruption of the volcano, which seems to have taken place in the mid 15th c. BCE, after premonitory activity in the 16th c. It must have been many times more violent than the Krakatoa eruption of 1883. A number of archaeologists, in particular Spyridon Marinatos, believe that it explains the sudden end of the Minoan cities on Crete. After the eruption the island remained uninhabited for 500 years, until the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE, when it was resettled by Dorian (Minoan) incomers from Crete, who established themselves on a limestone ridge south-east of Mount Profitis Ilias. In 630 BCE their king, Grinos, founded a colony at Kyrene - the largest Greek colony in North Africa. Allied with Sparta at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, the island was

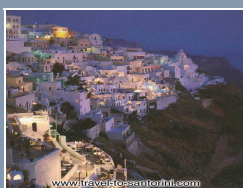
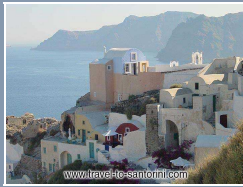
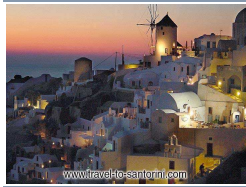
required to pay tribute to Athens from 427/426 BCE onwards. It enjoyed a measure of prosperity under the Ptolemies, when an Egyptian garrison was stationed on the island. Thereafter it came under Roman rule. In 1207, after the Fourth Crusade, Santorini was conquered by Marco Sanudo, Duke of Naxos, and thereafter remained in Italian hands for three centuries. In 1539 it was taken by the Turks; in 1830 reunited with Greece. The volcanic force which originally built up the island round the older limestone cone of Mount Profitis Ilias and then destroyed it shortly after 1500 BCE continued to manifest itself in later centuries. The last violent volcanic phenomena, combined with earth tremors causing considerable damage, took place in 1956.

Vlichada Marina



SANTORINI IMAGE GALLERY - BEST OF THE MONTH





Meltemi

The Etesian winds

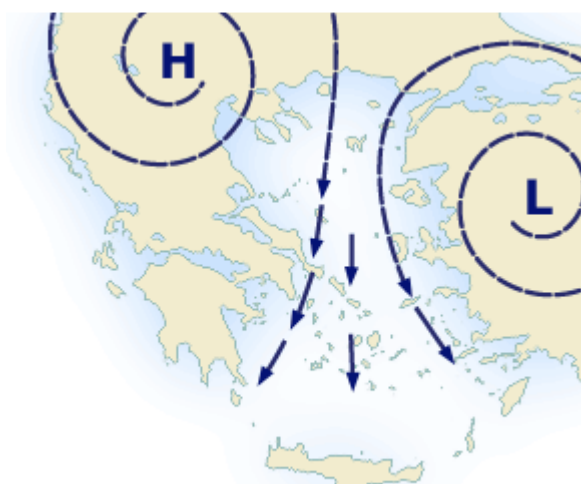
The Meltemi wind was known by the old Greeks as the Etesian northern winds, and results from a high pressure system (>1025) laying over the Balkan/Hungary area and a relatively low pressure (<1010) system over Turkey.

Although this katabatic wind can bring about harsh sailing conditions it also provides cooling, low humidity and good visibility. Furthermore, it can be characterized as one of the few Mediterranean winds that do not necessarily die out at the end of the day and can easily last more than three to six days.



The onset is the monsoonal effect of the summer season that leads to the development of an intense heat trough over southern Asia extending westward over the Anatolian plateau. Higher pressure dominates over the relatively cooler surface of the Mediterranean Sea, and settled, dry weather persists. Northerly winds prevail along the Greek coast during the winter also, but only those northerly winds occurring between May and November are considered Etesian. The pressure gradients necessary to drive the Meltemi result from a combination of:

The monsoonal effect during the summer that leads to **a low pressure trough over Turkey**. Etesian winds flow from a high pressure ridge over the Balkans toward the trough. During a strong Etesian, the trough may extend relatively far to the west and beyond Rhodes. It may also form a closed low, resulting in almost calm winds at Rhodes.



Synoptic conditions leading to **anti-cyclogenesis** over the Balkans.

© www.sailingissues.com

A jet-effect increase of wind caused by **channelling** of the wind between islands and mountain valleys. These effects tend to render wind reports from certain locations unrepresentative. In the lee of Crete, katabatic flow off the mountains generates gusty winds similar to the Föhn of the Alps. The mountain valleys tend to channel the flow which increases the wind velocity. The surface flow is generally divergent in an Etesian situation, and the weather is generally thought to be dry with clear skies. However, this is mostly true only during July and August when scattered altocumulus

appear a day before an Etesian, and the only other clouds are orographic types that may form on the lee side of islands in stronger Etesian winds.

The Meltemi occurs mainly during the summer season (June - September with 70%), but also in May and October one may frequently experience this dry wind.



One should anticipate its maximum during July and August.

Usually the wind starts in the early afternoon reaching 4-5 Beaufort and dies out at sun set. However, not uncommonly it reaches 5-7 Bft during the day, perseveres during the night and blows 5-7 Bft again the next day; a pattern which can easily be repeated over many days, sometimes even up to ten days.

If during this period sailing to windward cannot be avoided, it can be very wise to lift anchor at dawn and to cover as many miles as possible before the wind starts.

Important guidelines

Due to the katabatic nature of the meltemi one can experience strong **fall winds** on the leeward side of the islands, notorious are Kea (we did survive though), Euboa, Tinos and Andros, Pholegandros, Kos, Serifos, Amorgos and Sifnos. An orographic cloud to leeward of the mountain spells danger.

When the wind encounters very high cliffs on the North shore of an island, a **calm** -extending several miles off shore - can be expected. Good examples are Amorgos, Paros and Naxos.



In the wide corridor between the dodecanese and cycladic islands the Meltemi blows undisturbed over 100 miles. Within six hours of a 30-knot wind, the **waves** can reach heights over three meters. The adverse currents make these waves steeper, which can be seriously dangerous for yachts smaller than 10 meter.

Expect **funnelling winds**, which can make certain straits dangerous to pass because of currents and higher wind velocities. Classical areas are: between Andros and Euboa (currents up to 5 knots!); between Ikaria and Samos till the Phournoi-archipelago; Between Paros and Naxos; North side of Amorgos; West side of Karpathos. Sometimes South of both Kea and Kithnos.

Tell-tales for your own Meltemi 24-36 hour **prediction**:

Higher predicted atmospheric pressure over the Balkan/Northern Aegean.

A sudden drop in humidity (first morning without dew on deck).

Scattered little altocumulus clouds one day in advance.

A clear improvement of visibility combined with a raise in atmospheric pressure (4 hPa within 12 hours).

Weather stations

This page is just in the middle of a major update but contains already a wealth of information. Click on a weather station and the data in the table will change accordingly. Use the arrows to scroll to December and back...

Water temperatures and other data can still be found on my old climate page. Within a couple of weeks all data (including offshore wind roses and current roses on 5' scale) will be included in this new page. Especially this new offshore climate data is extremely useful to sailors. To be notified, please register below.

Weather stations

- [1 Alexandroupolis](#)**
- [2 Thessaloniki](#)**
- [3 Limnos](#)**
- [4 Dikili \(Turkish coast\)](#)**
- [5 Skiros](#)**
- [6 Izmir \(Turkish coast\)](#)**
- [7 Athens](#)**
- [8 Naxos](#)**
- [9 Rhodes](#)**
- [10 Kithira](#)**
- [11 Soudha](#)**
- [12 Iraklion](#)**



Beaufort scale

Specification and equivalent speeds

Force	Description	Specification for use at sea*	Equivalent speed at 10 m above sea level				Description in forecasts	State of sea	Probable height of waves* metres
			Mean	Limits					
			<i>knots</i>	<i>metres per second</i>	<i>knots</i>	<i>metres per second</i>			
0	Calm	Sea like a mirror.	0	0.0	<1	0.0-0.2	Calm	Calm	0.0
1	Light air	Ripples with the appearance of scales are formed, but without foam crests.	2	0.8	1-3	0.3-1.5	Light	Calm	0.1 (0.1)
2	Light breeze	Small wavelets, still short but more pronounced. Crests have a glassy appearance and do not break.	5	2.4	4-6	1.6-3.3	Light	Smooth	0.2 (0.3)
3	Gentle breeze	Large wavelets. Crests begin to break. Foam of glassy appearance. Perhaps scattered white horses.	9	4.3	7-10	3.4-5.4	Light	Smooth	0.6 (1.0)
4	Moderate breeze	Large waves begin to form; the white foam crests are more extensive everywhere. Probably some spray.	13	6.7	11-16	5.5-7.9	Moderate	Slight	1.0 (1.5)
5	Fresh breeze	Moderate waves, taking a more pronounced long form; many white horses are formed. Chance of some spray	19	9.3	17-21	8.0-10.7	Fresh	Moderate	2.0 (2.5)
6	Strong breeze	Large waves begin to form; the white foam crests are more extensive everywhere. Probably some spray.	24	12.3	22-27	10.8-13.8	Strong	Rough	3.0 (4.0)
7	Near gale	Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of the wind.	30	15.5	28-33	13.9-17.1	Strong	Very rough	4.0 (5.5)
8	Gale	Moderately high waves of greater length; edges of crests begin to break into spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind.	37	18.9	34-40	17.2-20.7	Gale	High	5.5 (7.5)
9	Strong gale	High waves. Dense streaks of foam along the direction of the wind. Crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over. Spray may affect visibility.	44	22.6	41-47	20.8-24.4	Severe gale	Very high	7.0 (10.0)
10	Storm	Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam, in	52	26.4	48-55	24.5-28.4	Storm	Very high	9.0 (12.5)

		great patches, is blown in dense white streaks along the direction of the wind. On the whole, the surface of the sea takes a white appearance. The 'tumbling' of the sea becomes heavy and shock-like. Visibility affected.							
11	Violent storm	Exceptionally high waves (small and medium-sized ships might be lost to view for a time behind the waves). The sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind. Everywhere the edges of the wave crests are blown into froth. Visibility affected.	60	30.5	56-63	28.5-32.6	Violent storm	Phenomenal	11.5 (16.0)
12	Hurricane	The air is filled with foam and spray. Sea completely white with driving spray; visibility seriously affected.	-	-	64 and over	32.7 and over	Hurricane force	Phenomenal	14.0 (-)

* These columns are a guide to show roughly what may be expected in the open sea, remote from land. Figures in brackets indicate the probable maximum height of waves. In enclosed waters, or when near land with an offshore wind, wave heights will be smaller and the waves steeper.

00 Bft = Schlechte Laune, Flaute

01 Bft = Langeweile.

02 Bft = Mäßiges Vergnügen.

03 Bft = Vergnügen.

04 Bft = Großes Vergnügen.

05 Bft = Entzücken.

06 Bft = Entzücken mit Bangen gemischt.

07 Bft = Bangen mit Furcht gemischt.

08 Bft = Furcht gemischt mit Schrecken.

09 Bft = Großer Schrecken.

10 Bft = Panik!

11 Bft = Wahnsinn!

12 Bft = Zerstörerisch!

Windgeschwindigkeitenskala

Beaufort	Kn	m/sec	km/h
0 Windstille	< 1	< 1	< 1
1 leiser Zug	2 bis 3	1	1 bis 5
2 leichte Brise	4 bis 7	2 bis 3	6 bis 11
3 schwache Brise	8 bis 11	4 bis 5	12 bis 19
4 mäßige Brise	11 bis 15	6 bis 7	20 bis 28
5 frische Brise	16 bis 21	8 bis 11	29 bis 38
6 starker Wind	22 bis 27	12 bis 14	39 bis 49
7 steifer Wind	28 bis 33	15 bis 17	50 bis 61
8 stürmischer Wind	34 bis 40	18 bis 20	62 bis 74
9 Sturm	41 bis 47	21 bis 24	75 bis 88
10 schwerer Sturm	48 bis 55	25 bis 28	89 bis 102
11 orkanartiger	56 bis 63	29 bis 32	103 bis 117
12 ORKAN	>63	>32	>117

Der Vercharterer:



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11, Poseidonos Ave. GR-174 55 Alimos, Greece

Tel +30 210 9896000, Fax +30 210 9850130,

Email: info@vernicos.gr



The Cyclades Islands

Location

A group of islands lying in the middle of the Aegean Sea that form an imaginary circle around the island of Delos. The Cyclades are distinguished worldwide for their rough elemental landscape, white washed houses and windmills, narrow paths full of flowers, brilliant blue sea and most recently their never ending nightlife.

Wind and Sailing Conditions

The prevailing wind in the summer is the "Meltemi", blowing from the North, begins in June, blows stronger in July and August at Force 5-6 and may occasionally reach Force 9. During spring and autumn, you may also be facing winds blowing from the South. It is advised that for short charters (7 days) the charterer should be aware in advance of the prevailing weather conditions, since local winds in summer can reach the Force of 8-9 and last for more than a couple of days.

Travel Notes

You can start your route from our bases in Athens, Alimos Marina, or Lavrion (Main Port).

1 Week Charter

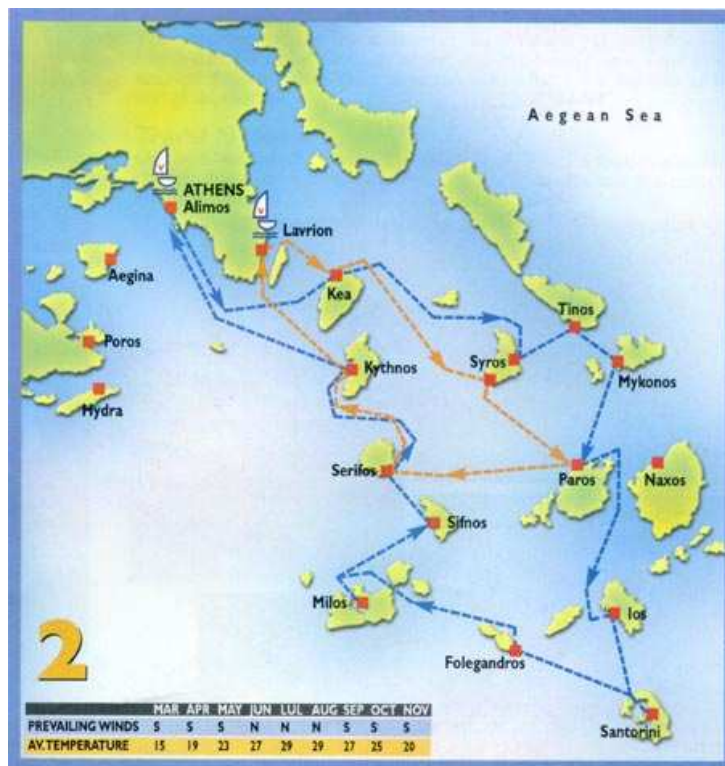
departure/return base : Lavrion Main Port

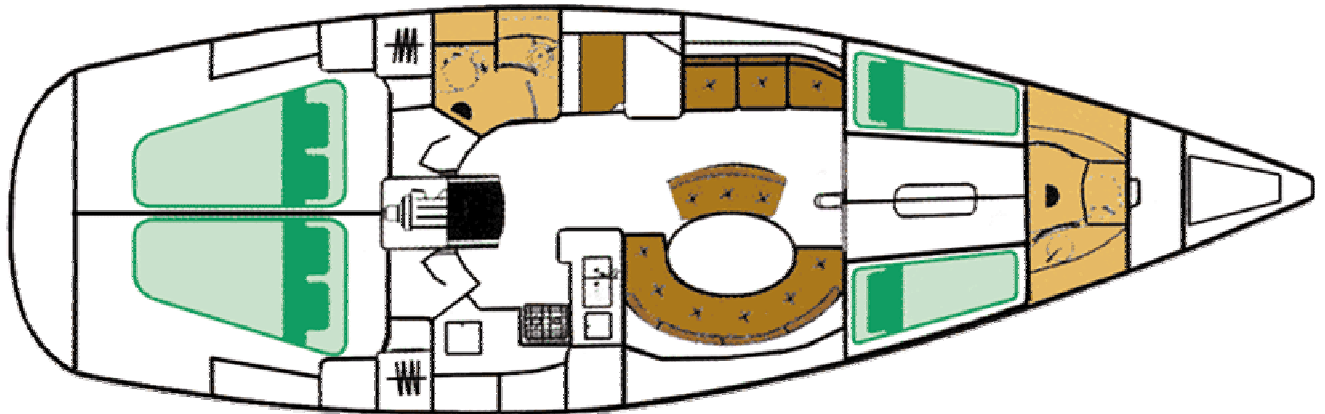
departure/return base : Athens, Alimos Marina

Saturday	Lavrion Port Check-in at 17:00	
Sunday	Vourkaki (Kea island)	14 NM
Monday	Finikas (Syros Island)	32 NM
Tuesday	Paroikia (Paros Island)	23 NM
Wednesday	Kamarea (Sifnos Island)	30 NM
Thursday	Merihass (Kithnos Island)	31 NM
Friday	Lavrion Port	25 NM
Saturday	Check-out at 9:00	

2 Week Charter

Saturday	Alimos Marina Check-in at 17:00	
Sunday	Vourkaki (Kea island)	37 NM
Monday	Ermoupolis (Syros Island)	34 NM
Tuesday	Tinos Island	11 NM
Wednesday	Mykonos Island	10 NM
Thursday	Naoussa (Paros Island)	20 NM
Friday	Ios Island	32 NM
Saturday	Santorini Island	21 NM
Sunday	Folegandros Island	25 NM
Monday	Adhamas (Milos Island)	34 NM
Tuesday	Kamarea (Sifnos Island)	24 NM
Wednesday	Livadi (Serifos Island)	12 NM
Thursday	Merihass (Kithnos Island)	21 NM
Friday	Marina Alimos	45 NM
Saturday	Check-out at 9:00	





Specifications

- **Year of built:** 2000-2001
- **L.O.A.:** 14,50 m
- **L.W.L.:** 12,60 m
- **Beam:** 4,50 m
- **Draft:** 2,30 m
- **Sail Area:** 120 m²
- **Engine:** Yanmar 56 HP
- **Water:** 700 lt
- **Cabins/Berths:** 4 / 8-10
- **Toilets:** 2
- **Showers:** 2

Photo Gallery

[more>>](#)



■ **Deck equipment:** Electric anchor windlass, Cockpit table, Cockpit shower, Cockpit speakers, Steering wheel, Sun awning, Dinghy, Outboard, Spray Hood.

■ **Electronic Equipment:** Electric fridge, VHF, Speedometer, Depth sounder, Wind Instruments, Radio, Cassette & CD player, GPS, Autopilot.

■ **Standard Equipment:** Navigation, Safety, Galley.

■ **Rigging / Sails:** Roller furling genoa, Normal battened main, Spinnaker fittings.

■ **Linen:** 1 Set per person / for 2 weeks.

Areas and Prices

■ **Area:** Athens, Lavrion, Rhodes, Corfu, Skiathos, Kos, Paros, Samos, Syros, Paleros

■ **Costs for 1 week**

Period A: 4.540 €

Period B: 4.130 €

Period C: 3.010 €

Deposits

■ **Refundable Security**

Deposit: 1800 €

■ **Damage Loss Waiver:**

1 Week € 290, 2 Weeks €

320

■ **Refundable security**

deposit for Spinnaker: €

300

Extras

■ **Windsurf:** € 140

■ **Safety net:** € 150

■ **Spinnaker:** € 150

■ **Skipper:** € 130

■ **Hostess:** € 110

Bareboat Charters



Efthimis Bibis

Charter Manager

email: charter@vernicos.gr



Takis Zachariou

Reservation Manager

email: charter@vernicos.gr



Eleni Politi

Reservation Assistant

email: charter@vernicos.gr



Xanthi Gkioni

Customer Support

e-mail: charter@vernicos.gr

Ioanna Kanellopoulou (no picture available)
Customer Accounts

email: charter@vernicos.gr



Zacharias Kiaffas
Marina Management (Hafenbetriebe)

e-mail: marinas@vernicos.gr

Seit dem 05.Feb..2004 halten wir unsere Flugtickets in den
Händen

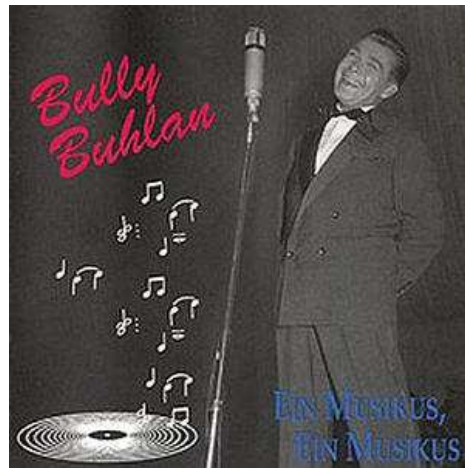
Ich habe meine in das 'Frische Brise'-Täschchen getan, das mich
ständig begleitet, damit ich sie nicht verbummele. Darin befindet
sich auch mein Reisepass.

Jetzt müssen wir alle nur noch gesund bleiben

Nachfolgend möchte ich euch einmal mit einer detaillierten Photo
Gallery die Bénéteau-Werft und unser Traumschiff vorstellen.

Ich habe einfach im Internet geräubert und auf eine Übersetzung
verzichtet, da wir ja alle eine 'humanistische' Ausbildung genossen
haben, und Bilder sprechen ja eine eigene internationale Sprache.

Apropos räubern - da fällt mir doch aus dem Jahr 1947 meine
Lieblingsballade von Bully Buhlan ein, die wir im Elternhaus auf einem
Plattenspieler mit Metallstiftabtaster von einer Schellackplatte
abgespielt haben, bis das Rauschen unerträglich wurde. Dieser Tage
habe ich die mp3-file von einem Chatfreund online erhalten - ohne
Rauschen - nun habe ich den 'alten' Bully Buhlan wieder öfter auf den
Lippen:



Bully Buhlan - Räuberballade.mp3
(Text fängt bei 1:08 und 2:39 an)

Die Räuberballade (1947)

Es war einmal ein Räuber (u-hu-hu)
der lebte tief im Wald. (Na so ein Kerl!)
Er liebte alle Mädchen jung und alt. (Ach ihr Mädchen hütet euer Herz!)

Er stahl nicht nur die Herzen (Oh lala)
er raubte auch das Geld. (Na so ein Wicht!)
Es ärgert sich ein jeder auf der Welt. (Nur wir nicht!)

Sogar/Selbst die uralte Hexe (hui)
fürchtete sich vor ihm (Warum?)
und auch Hänsel und Gretel (Oh)
hatten Angst vor ihm
und das ärgert ihn. (das ärgert ihn)

Das Ende der Geschichte: (Die Moral)
Der Räuber wurde alt (an hundert Jahr')
er hatte weiße Haare / er kriegte kalte Füße
und starb bald.

Und wenn er nicht gestorben wär'
dann lebte er noch heut'!

