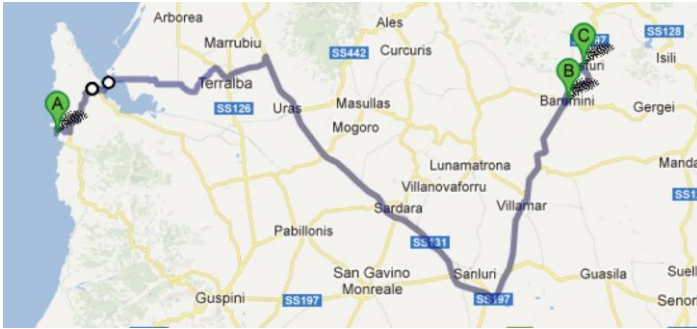




## To discover Sardinia



**For a holiday to remember, do not miss our excursions!**

### [Tour 9: Torre dei Corsari, Barumini, Gesturi](#)

Archaeological area of "Su Nuraxi" The Nuragic develops in Sardinia long a time span of about 1000 years (1500-500 BC). So far all over the island were surveyed over 7000 nuraghi. On Nuraxi is the most representative of the nuraghi complex, which consist of more than one tower. Their construction in Sardinia takes place primarily between the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Bronze. On Nuraxi went almost completely destroyed and the ruins, near dell'antemurale and the dolmen in the first decades of the seventh century. B.C. was built a new cluster. The "cabins with a central courtyard or huts in the fields", probably with a wooden roof, converging radial and centripetal way around the circular courtyard paved. Museums "Casa Zapata" residence erected by the ancient Aragonese family of Zapata in the late sixteenth century. A splendid palace with elegant garden, built between the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century baronial office and the feudal lord. The Archaeological Section was set up in the body of the old residence, houses a prestigious collection of finds (over 180 pieces). "Casa Zapata" holds within it the remains of an imposing nuraghe under the structure of the palace, the vision of nuragic, is available with a system of suspended walkways and glass floors. "Su Nuraxi 'e Cresia".

The plateau of Giara (giara of Gesturi) "JARA", basaltic plateau flat has an area of 42 square kilometers, 550 meters above sea level. The edge of the plateau is affected by a landslide that created the only natural access to the plateau, le Scalas. The Giara Park is known for "Cavallini of Giara," the last wild horses in Europe, "Equus caballus jarae". Characteristic due to their small size, surface blackish or dark bay, almond-shaped eyes, long manes and tails, they have adapted to the particular environment of Giara. During winter and spring the natural depressions of Giara, called Paulis, fill with rainwater: the larger become the largest reserves and preserve the precious element until the summer. The Giara is populated by wild boars, foxes, martens, hedgehogs, rabbits, hares, wild cats, martens and many others, are also mentioned in the many birds that live or pass, depending on the periods, in the highlands, such as hawks and hawks, partridges, the woodpecker, the bee-eaters, the ducks, storks and the knights of Italy. A special mention should be made of the "Lepidurus Lubbocki opus," crustacean archaic, unchanged for 200 million years, living in paulis.

Spring in the Jar is filled with colors and scents indescribable. Plateau have been identified more than 350 plant species, some rare as Morisia Monantha, tiny seedling perennial that blooms from January to April with an evident yellow flower gold.

L'uomo ha frequentato la Giara sin dal Neolitico (6000-2700 a.C.). Numerose sono le "Domus de Janas". dell'Età del Rame (2700-1800 a.C.) il protonuraghe "Bruncu de Madili". sono presenti anche insediamenti Punici e Romani. Ultima testimonianza della presenza dell'uomo sull'altopiano, le "Pinnettas", tipiche capanne simili a quelle del periodo nuragico, utilizzate dai pastori come rifugio fino a 20 anni fa.

He attended Giara since Neolithic times (6000-2700 BC). There are numerous "Domus de Janas". Copper Age (2700-1800 BC) protonuraghe "Bruncu de Madili." There are also settlements Carthaginians and Romans. Last traces of the human presence on the plateau, the "pinnettas" typical huts similar to those of the nuragic period, used by shepherds as a shelter until 20 years ago.

