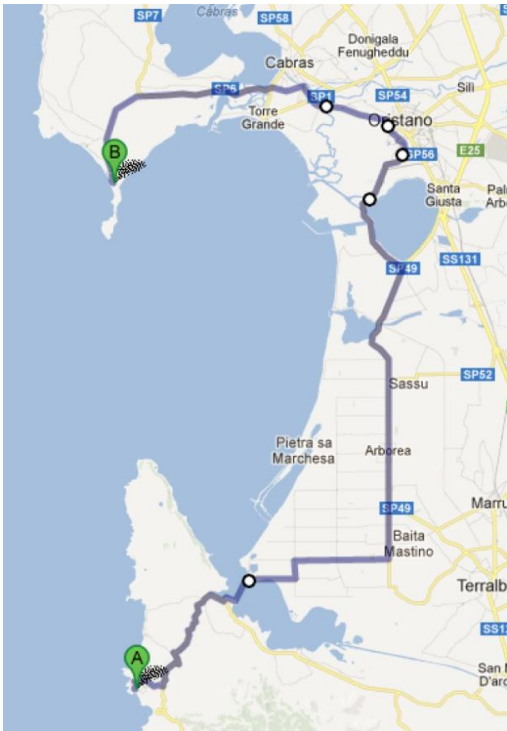




To discover Sardinia

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

Tour 11: Torre dei Corsari, Sinis



Su Pranu From the period nuragical are over 100 nuraghes
HYPOGEUM DI SAN SALVATORE has at its center a shaft that seems to be the fulcrum of the whole construction and which is in contact with the outside through an opening in the dome, from which still until a few years ago the faithful drew water, considered medicamentosa, not separated by a halo of magic.

SAN GIOVANNI OF SINIS keeps the last examples of characteristics "barracas", typical wooden huts and reed pond, made by the ancient wisdom of the fishermen.

CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI It one of the three major churches built in the Byzantine period Sardinia with the typical cross plan with a dome at the intersection of the arms. Built in whitish sandstone blocks is the result of two building phases.

THARROS the name would be due to one of the original settlements nuragici. Around the second half of the eighth century the Phoenicians settled in Sinis, which ensured a safe landing in all weather conditions. The Phoenician city quickly became one of the most important commercial centers of the western Mediterranean.

TORRE OF SAN GIOVANNI is one of the largest in the Gulf and dominates both the landing of Sinai Peninsula. It was built between the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century, probably during the reign of Philip II, and perhaps during the viceroyalty of De Moncada. It was a "torre de armas," a tower "vigorous", suitable for defense

CAPE SAN MARCO The cliffs of rocks alcareo-marl and basalt blocks with enchanting caves and arches.

MARI MOTU Its fine sand is often covered by "Bancroft" beached *Posidonia oceanica*

THE CALETTA A small beach that marks the transition from the "dead sea" to the "sea alive."

OASIS NATURALISTIC OF SEU Promontory with a cliff 15 m above lm, saw the first human settlements at the time of Nuragic civilization (1500-1000 BC), since 1981 has become a real protected natural oasis.

FUNTANA MEIGA some places the beach is interrupted by the emergence of stratified sandstone (sand crystallized) replacing the sand even in the seabed in front.

FROM MAIMONI TO SU CRASTU BIANCU In the lower sections of this coast white sands of quartz sand, the rocks on the shore and the coast, are the result of the emergence of ancient sea beds (about 120,000 years ago).

IS ARUTTAS the pearl of the coast of Sinis the sandy beach formed by grains of white quartz polished by the sea, which was originally produced by the erosion of granitic rocks of the island of Mal di Ventre.

FROM MARI ERMI TO PORTO SUEDDA Behind the white dune field, ponds behind the dunes of "Mari Ermi" are among the most characteristic habitat of the entire coast.

SU TINGIOSU The white limestone cliffs overlooking the sea, natural viewpoint to the 'island of Mal di Ventre, were deposited around 10/20 million years ago. The niches and cracks are a natural refuge for plants and animals adapted to life than the cliff. Some sources of fresh water flow from the rock layers a few meters height above sea level, and it will pay.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM. "Giovanni Marongiu", dedicated to the exhibition of archaeological finds from the Sinis period prenuragico and nuragical Tharros, Cuccuru is Arrius, underwater archeology. visit the winery of Vernaccia to Cabras and visit to the cooperative fishermen Cabras to know the bottarga

