



# PORT AUTHORITY OF GIOIA TAURO AND CALABRIA



Contrada Lamia 89013 Gioia Tauro - RC - Italy Tel.: +39 0966 588640 Fax: +39 0966 588617  
[www.portodigioiatauro.it](http://www.portodigioiatauro.it)

Corigliano Calabro

Crotone

Palmi


Villa San Giovanni

Concept, graphic design and production BluOcean Srl [www.bluocean.it](http://www.bluocean.it) 

Photographs: BluOcean Archive

Supervision of texts: Concetta Schiariti

Reproduction prohibited either on paper or digital support

 2013 Port Authority of Gioia Tauro



# PORT AUTHORITY OF GIOIA TAURO AND CALABRIA



## PORT AUTHORITY OF GIOIA TAURO AND CALABRIA

The Port Authority of Gioia Tauro (established at the Port of Gioia Tauro with DPR 31<sup>st</sup> July 1998) exercises its jurisdiction over the ports of Gioia Tauro, Crotona, Corigliano Calabro, Palmi and Villa San Giovanni.

The port system, with Gioia Tauro at the center, boasts one of the largest terminals for the transshipment of the Mediterranean basin.

Born to boost trade among Asia, the Mediterranean Sea and the East Coast of the United States, the Port Authority of Gioia Tauro assumes a role of absolute importance in intercontinental maritime traffic.

Particularly strategic is the location of Gioia Tauro, that is central in the Mediterranean Sea and it is a meeting point

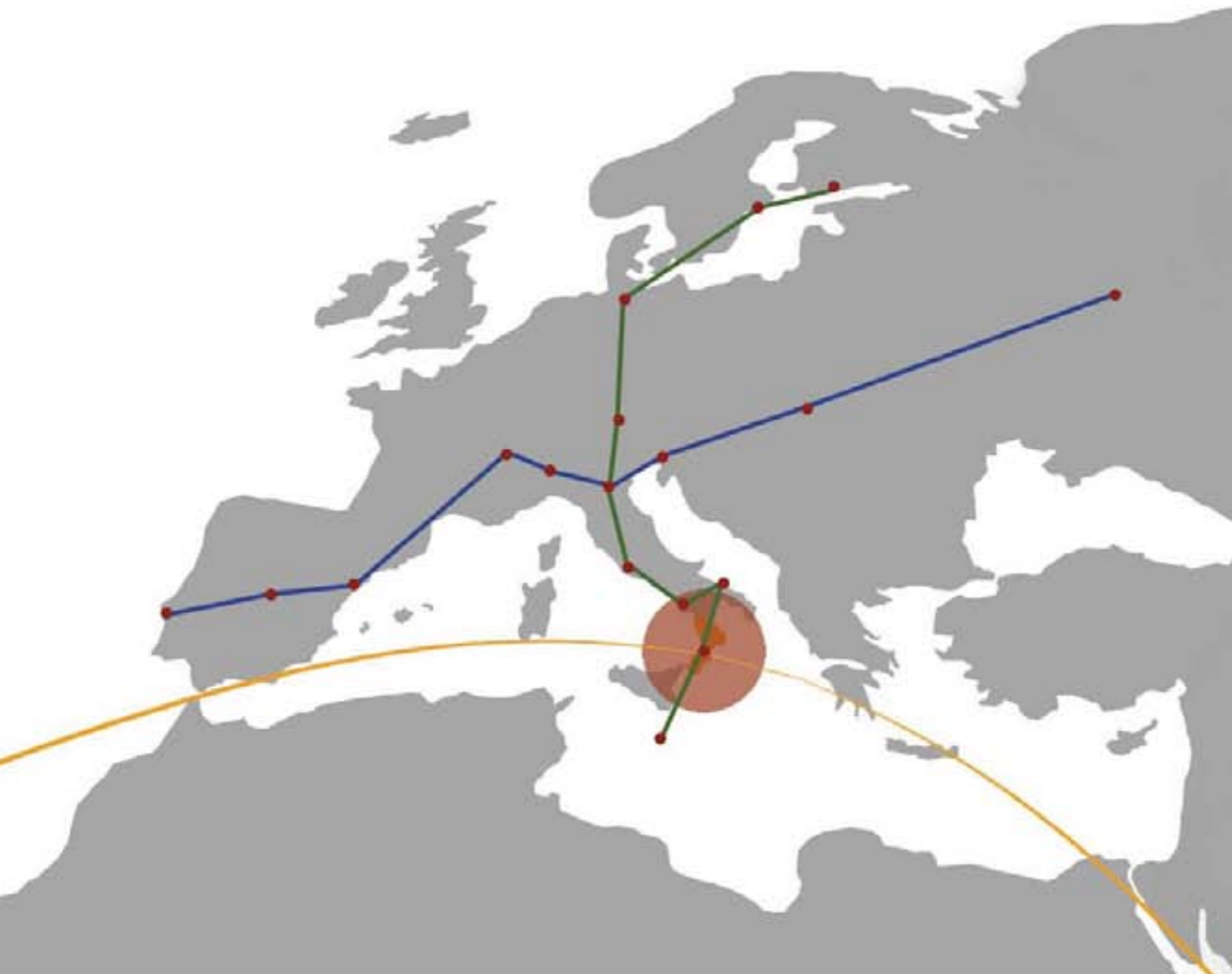
between the East-West sea lanes and the trans-European corridor 1 Helsinki - Valletta, which ensures profitable international trade fostering the route of the Suez Canal, at the center of large communication plans and business development.

Gioia Tauro is thus revealed more and more as the intermodal hub at the centre of two worlds, the cornerstone of new scenarios of cooperation that sees the Port Authority of Gioia Tauro collaborating with leading worldwide port institutions (Twinning with the Port Authority of New York in 2012 and Shanghai in 2013).



Port Authority of Gioia Tauro and Calabria  
Hub of the Mediterranean  
FACTOR OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

# CENTRALITY OF THE CALABRIAN PORT SYSTEM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA



- A - A3 Highway (Salerno-Reggio Calabria)
- B - S.S. 106 Route
- C - S.S. 18 Route
- D - S.S. 682 Route
- E - S.S. 280 Route
- F - S.S. 534 Route
- G - Airport of Reggio Calabria
- H - Airport of Lamezia Terme
- I - Airport of Crotona
- L - Italian Rail Network





PORT OF  
GIOIA TAURO  
HUB OF THE  
MEDITERRANEAN SEA



Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GENCO Image ©2013 TerraMetrics Image ©2013 Digital Globe

Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, a meeting point between the East-West shipping routes and the trans-European corridor 1 Helsinki – La Valletta, Gioia Tauro is the largest terminal for transshipment in Italy and one of the most important hubs of the container traffic in the basin of the Mediterranean Sea.

Overlooking the lower part of the Tyrrhenian Sea, at 38° 26' 36" of North latitude and 15° 53' 50" of East longitude, it is in a barycentric position with respect to the corridors of intercontinental routes that ply the Mediterranean basin and in the middle position along the axis of Suez - Gibraltar.

The port infrastructure, classified as 2nd Categor – 1st class – is of international importance and it is endowed with infrastructure and means to accommodate trans-oceanic vessels in transit in the Mediterranean Sea and capable of dealing with any commercial category.

The port district, which depends upon the municipalities of Gioia Tauro and San Ferdinando, has an area of 440 hectares, excluding water spaces. The port has a channel configuration, with an area of 180 hectares of water surface located parallel to the coast; it consists of the southern expansion basin, the northern evolution basin, the services dock and the channel.

The main operational area is made up of the Container Terminal in the care of MedCenter Container Terminal S.p.A. which has yards (about 1.600 square meters) along the east side of the channel and receives about 3.400 meters of quays for the storage and handling of containers and the annexed workings. The terminal is equipped with twenty-two quay cranes, three of which are of the type post-panamax and nineteen of the type super post-panamax (nine of these are capable of operating up to twenty-two rows of containers). It has also a quay mobile crane and appropriate number of Straddle Carriers and yard equipment.

The service areas adjacent to the northern evolution basin host a car terminal with an area of 270.000 square meters together with an additional adjacent area of about 40.000 square meters used as a technical centre equipped for the provision of services with high added value.

The presence of two sites for the construction of pleasure crafts and small ship repairs marks the western part of an area where there are also three mooring docks for Ro-Ro units.

Within the port area there is the headquarters of the Corporation of Pilots of the Strait of Messina which is appointed by the pilotage service; the Group of Mooring-men of Reggio Calabria oversees the operations of mooring; for the tug service are used the most modern tug boats.

**TECHNICAL DATA**

|                                 |   |       |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| Entrance Width                  | m | 300   |
| Diameter of the evolution basin | m | 750   |
| Channel Length                  | m | 3.500 |
| Channel Width                   | m | 250   |
| Diameter of the expansion basin | m | 400   |

**DOCKS DATA**

|   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| Development of quay for container transshipment           | m | 3.391 |
| Development of quay for cars transshipment                | m | 400   |
| Development of quay for commercial traffic and passengers | m | 920   |
| Development of quay for service dock                      | m | 257   |

**SERVICE AREAS DATA**

|   |    |     |
|---|----|-----|
| Service Areas for container transshipment           | ha | 155 |
| Service Areas for cars transshipment                | ha | 27  |
| Service Areas for commercial traffic and passengers | ha | 3   |

**DISTANCES OF THE PORT FROM:**

|                                      |    |     |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Train station of Gioia Tauro         | km | 2   |
| Fire Brigade                         | km | 3   |
| Hospital of Gioia Tauro              | km | 3.7 |
| A3 Highway (Salerno-Reggio Calabria) | km | 10  |
| Hospital of Polistena                | km | 24  |
| Airport of Reggio Calabria           | km | 53  |
| Airport of Lamezia Terme             | km | 63  |

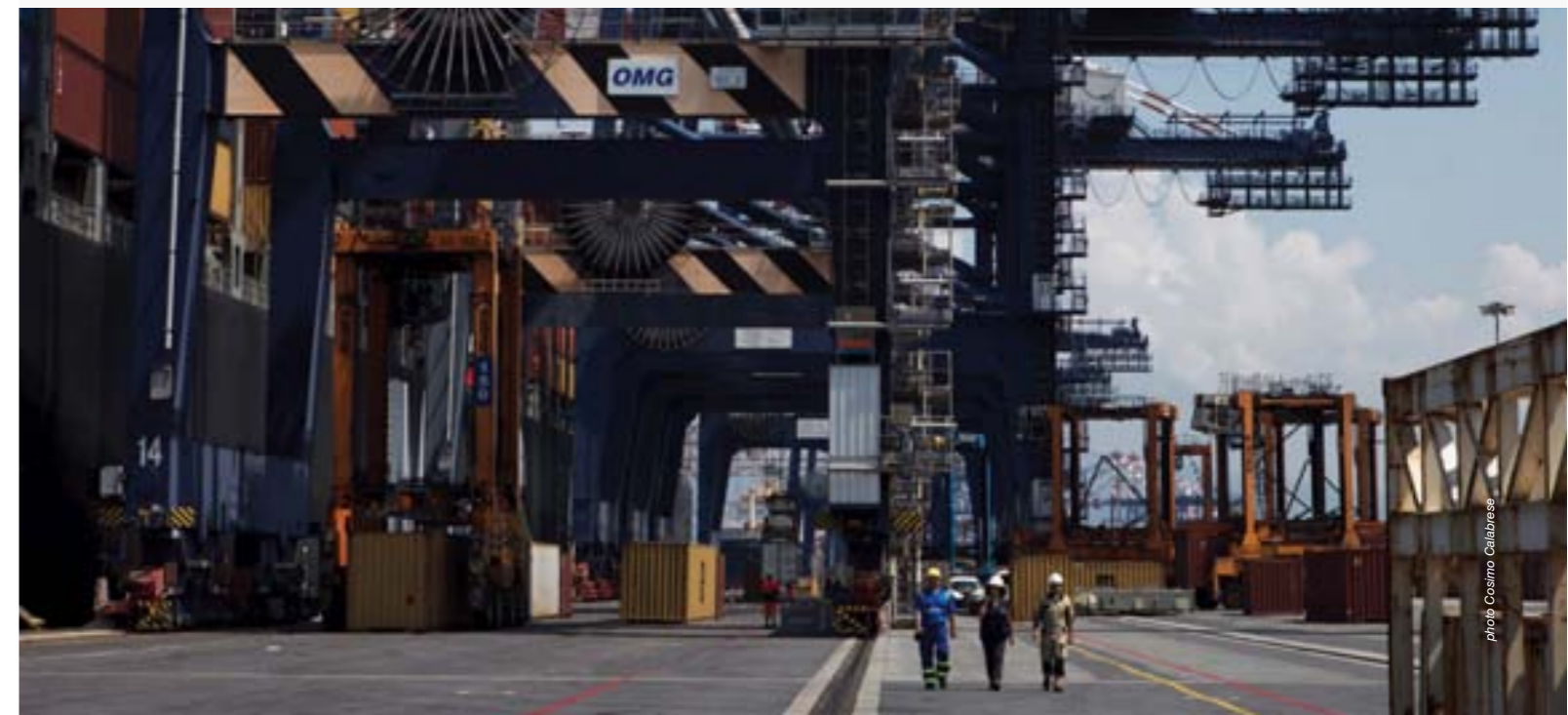


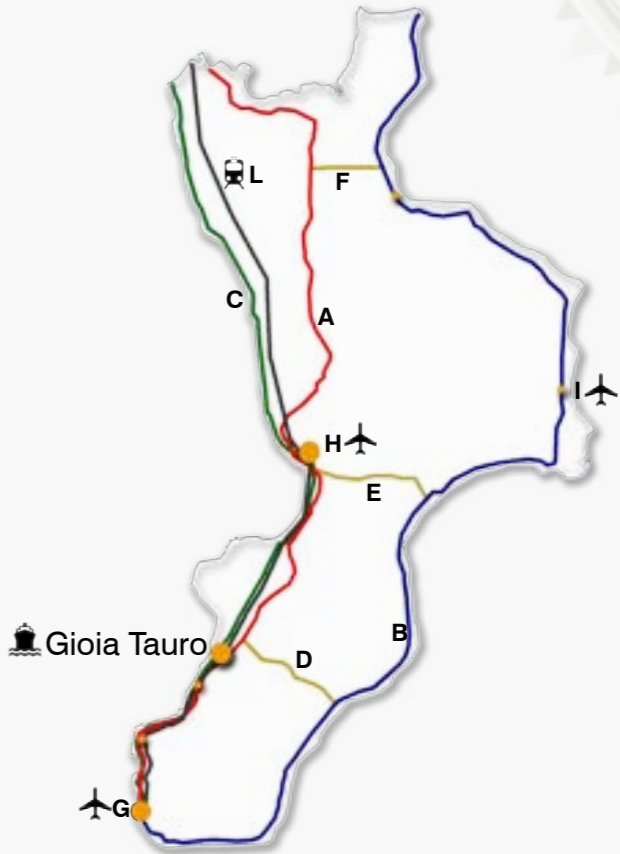
photo Cosmo Callabrese



MedCenter Terminal Container



- A - A3 Highway Salerno - Reggio Calabria
- B - S.S. 106 Route
- C - S.S. 18 Route
- D - S.S. 682 Route
- E - S.S. 280 Route
- F - S.S. 534 Route
- G - Airport of Reggio Calabria
- H - Airport of Lamezia Terme
- I - Airport of Crotona
- L - Italian Rail Network



**THE PORT** can be reached, from the North or South, taking the Route S.S. 18 connected to the highway junction of Gioia Tauro and Rosarno of the A3 highway (Salerno-Reggio Calabria).









CROTONE  
PORT OF  
MAGNA GREECE



Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GENCO Image ©2013 TerraMetrics Image ©2013 Digital Globe

The port of Crotone dominates the central part of the Ionian coast of Calabria.

It consists of two adjacent basins that are not connected with each other. The smaller one, and the oldest one, located in the South-East area of the city, is called the "Porto Vecchio" (Old Port) and the main one, located in the northern area of the city, is called the "Porto Nuovo" (New Port).

It is classified, by the Ministerial Decree on 04<sup>th</sup> December 1976, in the first class of the second category of national ports.

The port settlement of Crotone is deeply connected to the urban structure of the city where development is particularly influenced by the former. As early as the eighth century b.C. - the year of foundation of Kroton - the Greek colonists established, through the centrality of the port, profitable trade exchanges with all the Hellenic peninsula.

The "Porto Nuovo" (New Port) is mainly used for commercial traffic and, upon authorization of the Maritime Authority, also for boating. It encloses a body of water of approximately 1.105.000 square meters and 2.000 square meters of quay, with depths of 6 to 12 meters.

Offing, for the production of hydrocarbons, are placed platforms that possess the prescribed signaling systems and are linked, between them and the coast, by submarine pipelines.

Access to the "Porto Nuovo" (New Port) is available by both the new State Route 106 Jonica and the State Route 107.

The "Porto Vecchio" (Old Port) is a port of call, or a transit port, with all the facilities for boaters.

It contains a body of water of 66.400 square meters and 1.200 square meters of quay; the basin receives mainly pleasure crafts and fishing boats from the local fishing fleet.

A well-equipped dock was created around the breakwater pier, where the new headquarters of the Navy League stands.

In the same basin, a shipyard - equipped for the construction of small wood units and for the repair and maintenance of pleasure crafts - is operating.

The "Porto Vecchio" (Old Port) is a starting point for sightseeing tours to many areas of the provinces of Cosenza and Crotone and the nearby Archaeological Park of Capo Colonna, connected to Crotone by a 10 km scenic route.

**TECHNICAL DATA NORTHERN BASIN commercial traffic**

|   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Position  | Lat. 39° 05' N - Long. 17° 08' E |
| Entrance width  | m 200                            |
| Soundings Depth   | from m 6 to m 10                 |
| Molo Giunti (Pier) development of quay for handling concrete                    | m 170                            |
| Outer breakwater Pier - development of quay - I and II section-                 | m 300                            |
| Broken Wharf (Pier) - development of quay                                       | m 88                             |
| Wharf - development of quay with the presence of cranes and a fixed distributor | m 430                            |
| Breakwater Pier - total development of the three main sections                  | m 873                            |
| <b>Total development platform</b>   | <b>m 1.861</b>                   |

**TECHNICAL DATA SOUTHERN BASIN touristic / fishing traffic**

|                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Position        | Lat. 39° 05' N - Long. 17° 08' E |
| Entrance width  | m 50                             |
| Soundings Depth | from m 2 to m 2,50               |
| Moorings        | 320                              |

**DISTANCES OF THE PORT FROM**

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| A3 Highway (Salerno - Reggio Calabria) | km 103 |
| Airport of Crotone                     | km 13  |
| Train station of Crotone               | km 13  |
| Hospital of Crotone                    | km 13  |
| Fire Brigade                           | km 5   |
| Airstrip for helicopters               | km 3   |

**DISTANCES IN MILES FROM**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Cirò                | 17  |
| Roccella Jonica     | 57  |
| Roseto Capo Spulico | 59  |
| Taranto             | 85  |
| Messina             | 128 |
| Catania             | 146 |
| Corfù (Greece)      | 175 |
| Malta               | 232 |

**SERVICES:** Radio Channel VHF channel 16 (continuous) - petrol and diesel station at the dock (08,00-20,00) - water and electricity taps - water dispenser - platforms lighting - slide - slipway up to 150 t - 1 fixed crane up to 12 tons - 2 mobile cranes up to 75 tons - outdoor/indoor storage - engine repair - electrical and electronic repairs - repair of boats in wood, fiberglass and steel - guardianship - navigating service- mooring crew - divers - fire service - rubbish collection service - weather service - toilets and showers - Internet point - food supply - car parking - phone booth.

**THE PORT** can be reached, from the North or South, taking Route S.S. 106 connected to the highway junction of Lamezia Terme of the A3 highway (Salerno-Reggio Calabria) through the Route S.S. 280.

Crotone - View of the old town and the port





Crotone - Archaeological park Capo Colonna

### Touristic itineraries

From the promontory of **Capo Colonna**, located in the south of Crotone, an uninterrupted series of breathtaking views accompany the visitor's gaze up to the northern far end of the city. On the promontory there is a Doric column, suggestive evidence of the Greek temple of Hera Lacinia, a benevolent goddess, protector of Crotone.

Golden beaches with a singular red colour accompany the visitor along the coast in the direction of **Crotone**.

Just arrived, the testimonies of the glorious past of the ancient Kroton - founded by Achaean settlers in the eighth century b.C. - captivate the tourist. The Castle of Charles V overlooking the harbor and the old town, built to defend the city against invaders from the sea, like the invasion in 840 a.C. by the Saracens. From the Castle, two roads - that branch off along the walls - embrace the old part of the urban core up to the Cathedral.

The old town of Crotone testifies the deep-rooted religious culture of its citizens; among the various typical narrow streets you will find many interesting churches dating back to 1500, 1700 and 1800.



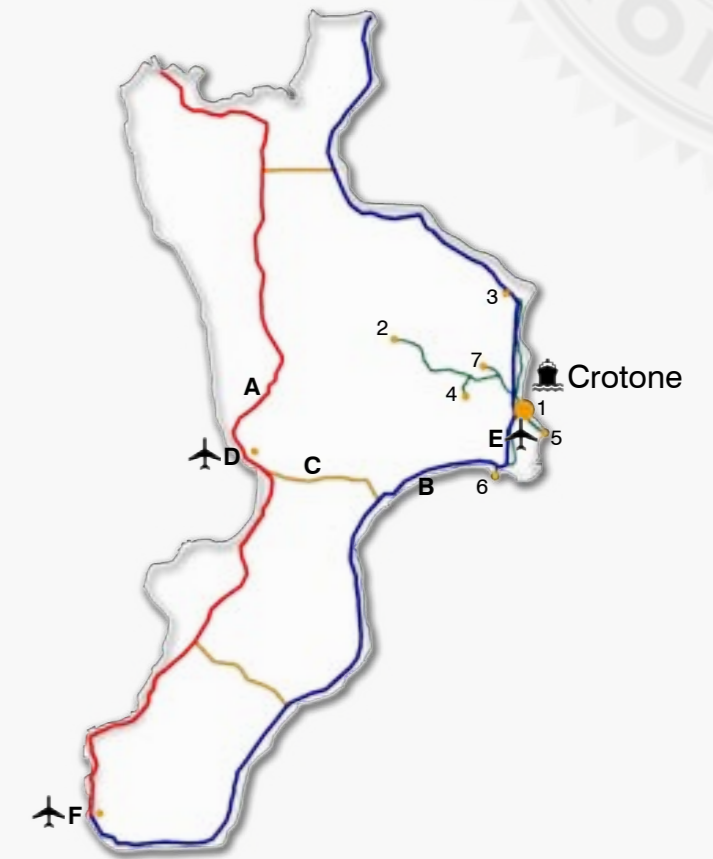
Isola Capo Rizzuto - Le Castella



Crotone - Castle of Charles V

- 1 - Crotone
- 2 - San Giovanni in Fiore
- 3 - Cirò
- 4 - Santa Severina
- 5 - Capo Colonna
- 6 - Le Castella
- 7 - Rocca di Neto

- A - A3 Highway Salerno-Reggio Calabria
- B - S.S.106 Route
- C - S.S.280 Route
- D - Airport of Lamezia Terme
- E - Airport of Crotone
- F - Airport of Reggio Calabria





Marine Reserve of Capo Rizzuto - Sea-watching

In resuming the journey, overcoming Capo Colonna, between Capo Donato and the beginning of the Gulf of Squillace, the picturesque **Marine Reserve of Capo Rizzuto** extends itself for 35 miles. Established in 1991, it occupies an area of 14.000 hectares where small bays of fine orange sand, enclosed by cliffs secured by Mediterranean scrub or by thick pine forests, follow one another. Venturing underwater, you meet rocky or clay bottoms, spectacular expanses of seagrass meadows or walls that plunge into the deep blue, where it is not rare to find the remains of ancient shipwrecks: amphorae, clay pots and columns. A paradise for lovers of sea-watching.

At a short distance from Capo Rizzuto, lies the Promontory of **Le Castella** which owes its name to the Aragonese fortress that stands on a flat island.

A special mention is also deserved for **Santa Severina** and **San Giovanni in Fiore**, among the most beautiful villages of Italy, set like precious jewels in the hinterland of Crotone; and **Rocca di Neto** which offers a real natural, historical and anthropological journey among the numerous rock caves.

Knowing the area of Crotone does not mean just admiring its cultural and natural heritage but also trying the flavors and aromas of its cooking. From "Alto Crotonese" D.o.p. [P.o.d. - protected designation of origin] - an extra virgin olive oil - to the fragrant grain bread produced in Cutro, from local sauces such as the "Sardella", based on sardines, pepper and wild herbs, to the culture of the cold cuts (sausages, brawn and capocollo [cured pork shoulder]) and cheese, such as "Crotonese pecorino" and "ricotta salata", ideal for grating over a dish of "cavateddri" [type of pasta] with meat sauce. All accompanied by a good wine, like the D.o.c. [protected designation of origin] Cirò and Melissa, and the Val di Neto IGT [typical geographical indication].



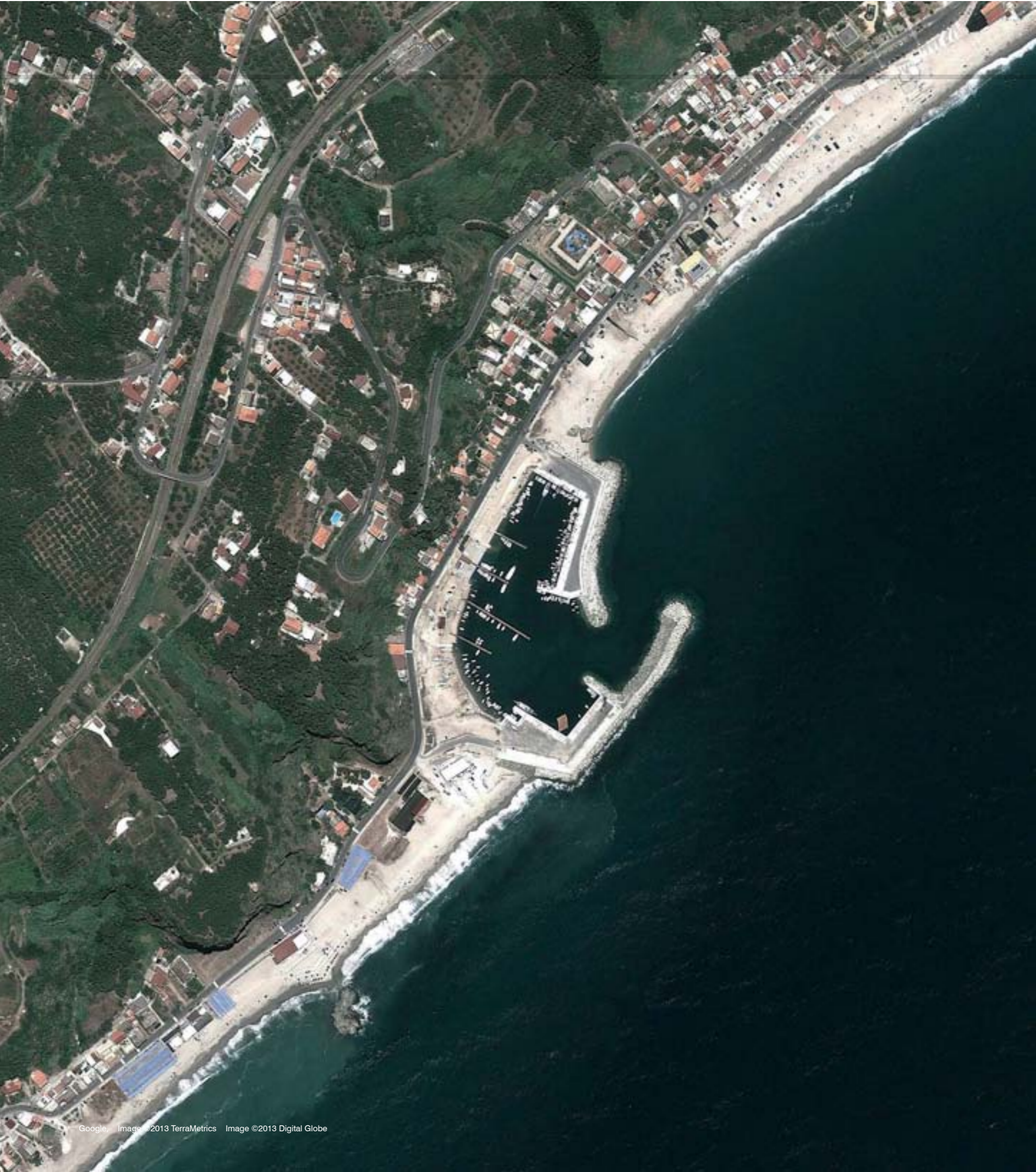
Santa Severina - Campo square and the Cathedral



Cirò - Vineyard



Crotone - Sanctuary of the Madonna of Capo Colonna



PALMI  
PORT OF  
COSTA VIOLA



Google, Image ©2013 TerraMetrics Image ©2013 Digital Globe

The port of Taureana of Palmi, which takes its name from the village, is located at the northern end of the bay of Tonnara, two miles from the port of Gioia Tauro and in the centre of an area of outstanding scenic and naturalistic beauty.

The Port is classified in the first category such as the port of refuge, according to law R.D. 02/04/1892 n° 868, and in the second Category – 4<sup>th</sup> class with functions as a trading harbour.

The port infrastructure occupies a maritime area of about 86.750 square meters of land and 40.000 square meters of water surface.

Palmi - View from Mount St. Elia



**TECHNICAL DATA**

|                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Position              | Lat. 38° 23' N - Long. 15° 52' E |
| Entrance width        | m 50                             |
| Outer breakwater Pier | m 128                            |
| Breakwater Pier       | m 188                            |
| Soundings Depth       | from m 3,5 to m 5                |

**DISTANCES OF THE PORT FROM**

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| A3 Highway (Salerno - Reggio Calabria) | km 8  |
| Train station of Palmi                 | km 8  |
| Hospital of Palmi                      | km 8  |
| Fire Brigade of Palmi                  | km 12 |
| Airport of Reggio Calabria             | km 57 |
| Airport of Lamezia Terme               | km 86 |

**DISTANCE IN MILES FROM**

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Bagnara         | 4   |
| Scilla          | 9   |
| Tropea          | 19  |
| Reggio Calabria | 24  |
| Taormina        | 41  |
| Stromboli       | 43  |
| Lipari          | 44  |
| Paola           | 58  |
| Cetraro         | 70  |
| Diamante        | 77  |
| Palermo         | 118 |
| Ustica          | 146 |
| Salerno         | 158 |
| Malta           | 160 |

**SERVICES**

Radio VHF channel 16/12, mooring/unmooring assistance with rubber dinghy, boats transfer, motors and electrical circuits repair shops, nautical equipment, bars, drinking water, showers and toilets, electricity

**THE PORT** can be reached from the north or south, along the S.S.18 route connected to Gioia Tauro and Palmi from the highway A3 (Salerno - Reggio Calabria)

**Touristic itineraries**

Inlaid in an area of outstanding natural value, Palmi, founded around the tenth century b.C. by refugees from Taureana, looks at the tip of Cape Pelorus in Sicily and the Aeolian islands surrounded by green headlands that are reflected in the clear waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea, giving shades of purple to this stretch of coast.

Particularly striking are the summit of Mount St. Elias and the beaches of Marinella, Tonnara and Pietrenere. To attract the visitors there are not only the extraordinary natural resources and the beautiful landscapes, but also numerous historical and cultural evidence that adorn the area .

The House of Culture "Leonidas Repaci" deserves to be visited; inside it there are: the public library, specializing in the history and literature of Calabria , the museum of ethnography and folklore, the most important in the South, the museum "Francesco Cilea" with memorabilia of the native musicians of the town of Palmi, and the plaster cast with the sculptures of Michael Guerrisi and other sculptors from Calabria, the art gallery "Albertina and Leonida Repaci", one

Palmi - The Varia, UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity



of the most important galleries of contemporary art present in southern Italy and the Antiquarium which houses archaeological finds of the ancient Taureana.

The event not to be missed is the "Feast of Varia" - declared by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity - a religious festival, which has its origins in the late 1500s and is celebrated on the last Sunday of August. The Varia of Palmi is a sacred chariot built on a base of oak wood, called "Ccippu".

Exciting are the explorations of the Neolithic caves of the Byzantine monastic great rock settlement of Tarditi, around which myths, legends and tales of buried treasure hover.

In Palmi there is a Dive Centre for those wanting to experience the beautiful waters of the Costa Viola.

**Mount St. Elias – Devil’s Stone**

The Mount St. Elias is a favourite destination for hiking and trekking. Full of a great charm are the scenic lookout points which can be reached along the narrow streets that twist and turn along the western ridge of the hill.

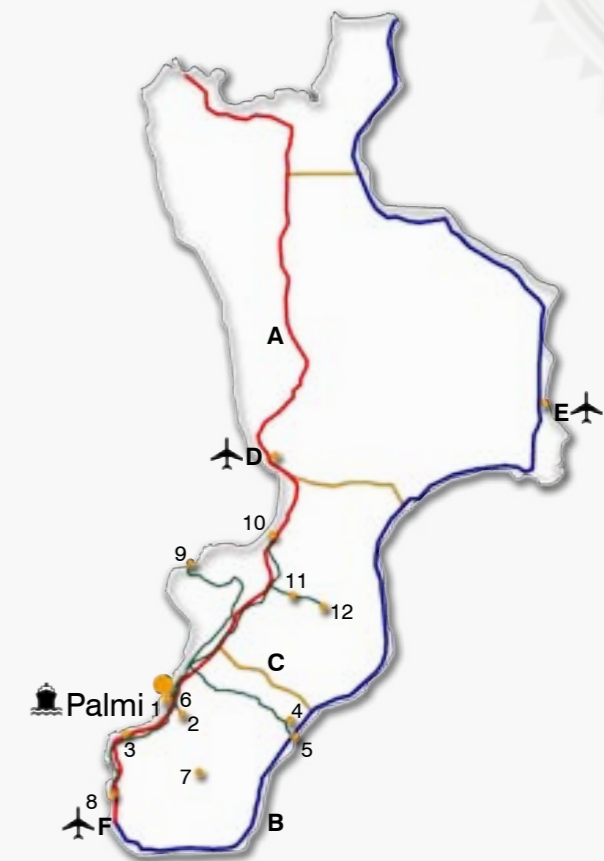
The main lookout point is "Belvedere Managò", situated on top of the mountain. From here you can admire the northern entrance of the Straits of Messina in the stretch where the shores of Calabria and Sicily are close (about 3 km); suggestive is the vision of the Area of the Strait where stands the two Pylons of the old power line which are framed by the Etna and the Aeolian Islands.

**Seminara.** The village that hosted Charles V is widely regarded as the village of ceramics, as evidenced by the numerous craft shops facing the main street. Here you can watch craftsmen who create unique collection items.

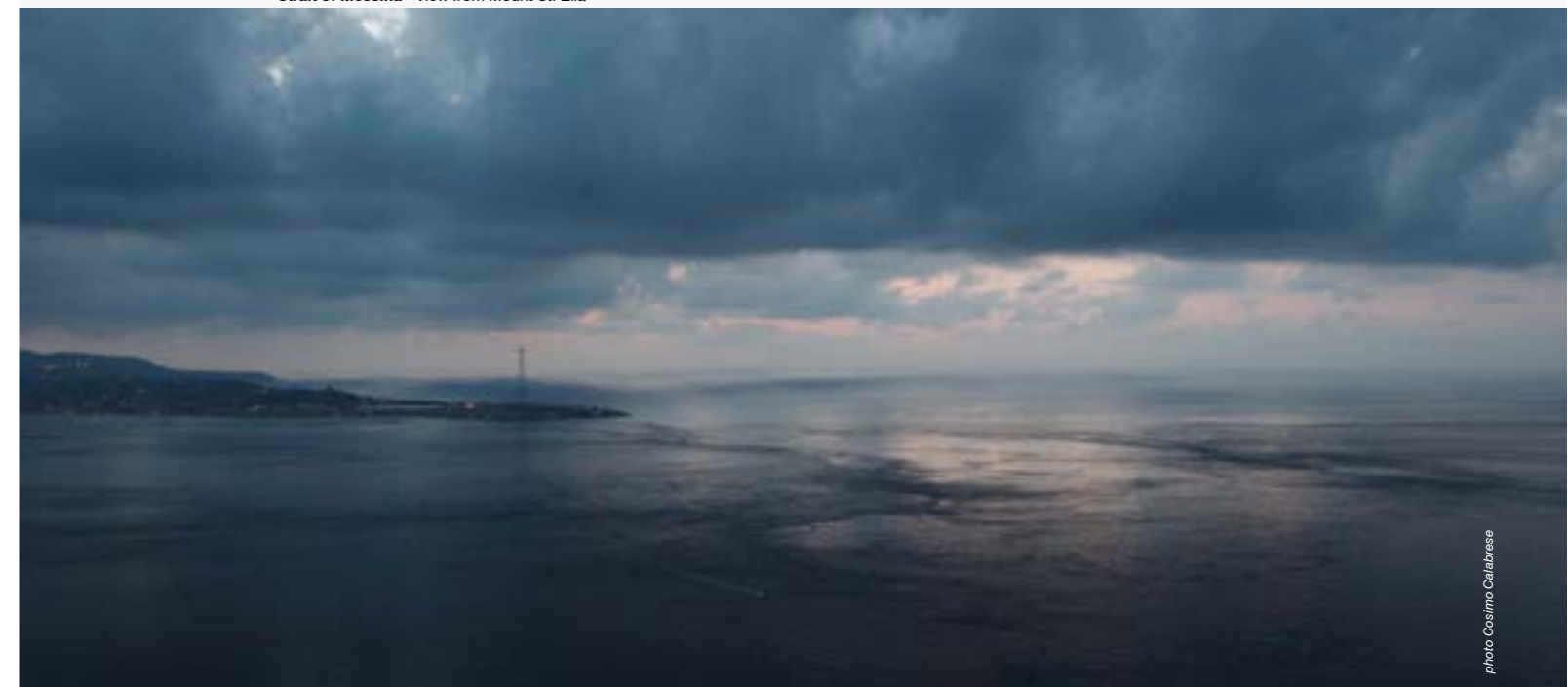
**Aspromonte National Park.** Located on the tip of the Italian peninsula, near the Straits of Messina, the wild Aspromonte massif is one of the most mysterious and fascinating in Italy. In the latter edge of the "Boot" (Italy), nature is singular; strong is the contrast between the mountain and the sea that surrounds it as if it were an island. Headquarters of the National Park, with excellent facilities, it is one of the main bases for excursions. Walking the paths you can cross the entire Aspromonte and look at the various natural beauties, from waterfalls to narrow gorges, from historic monuments to the small villages and numerous rocky agglomerations.

- 1 - Palmi
- 2 - Seminara
- 3 - Scilla
- 4 - Gerace
- 5 - Archaeological Park Locri Epizefiri
- 6 - Archaeological Park of Taureani
- 7 - Aspromonte National Park
- 8 - Reggio Calabria
- 9 - Tropea
- 10 - Pizzo
- 11 - Soriano
- 12 - Serra San Bruno
- 13 - Aeolian Islands

- A - A3 highway (Salerno - Reggio Calabria)
- B - S.S.106 Route
- C - S.S.682 Route
- D - Airport of Lamezia Terme
- E - Airport of Crotone
- F - Airport of Reggio Calabria



Strait of Messina - View from Mount St. Elia

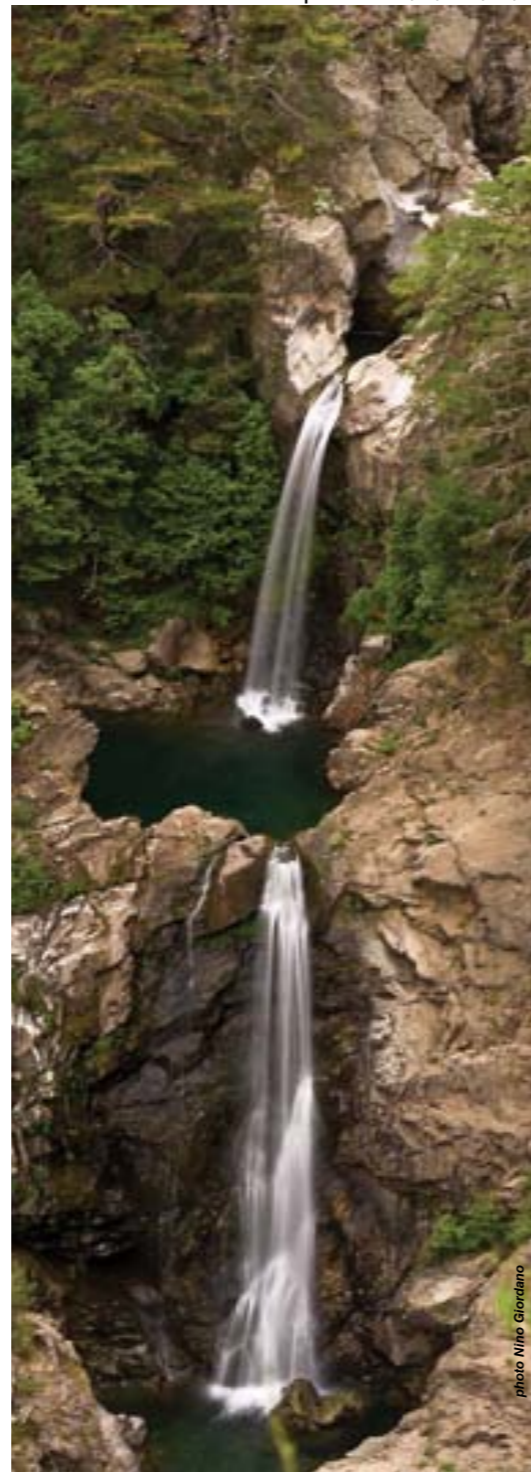


**The Archaeological Park of Taureani.** It houses the remains of ancient settlements that, from the second millennium b.C., have taken place on the plateau.  
The remarkable archaeological remains are included in a setting of extraordinary beauty of landscape and environment. With its current size of three hectares, in fact, the Park occupies the central part of the plateau overlooking

Archaeological Park of Taureani



National Park of Aspromonte - Maesano Waterfalls



king the Tyrrhenian coast among Capo Vaticano, the Strait of Messina and the vast plain of Petrace. It is located just a few kilometers from the city centre of Palmi.

The interventions implemented since 1995 by the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Calabria, have brought to light the remains of huts dating back to the Bronze Age, 4,000 years ago, and the urban facilities of the Brettian and Roman city (IV century b.C. - IV century a.C.) with their public, sacred and private architecture elements, as the house of the mosaic, the urban sanctuary and the last important finding of a building for shows.

**Gerace.** Among the most beautiful villages in Italy, Gerace retains a medieval charm and setting. The old town is full of churches, historic houses and rooms dug in the rock. Walking through the alleys and streets you can admire the impressive buildings of great architectural value, until you reach Piazza del Tocco, the heart of the city, considered a veritable open-air lounge surrounded by elegant buildings of particular beauty. Do not miss the castle and the cathedral, both of Norman Age, as well as numerous buildings of various periods and architectural styles.

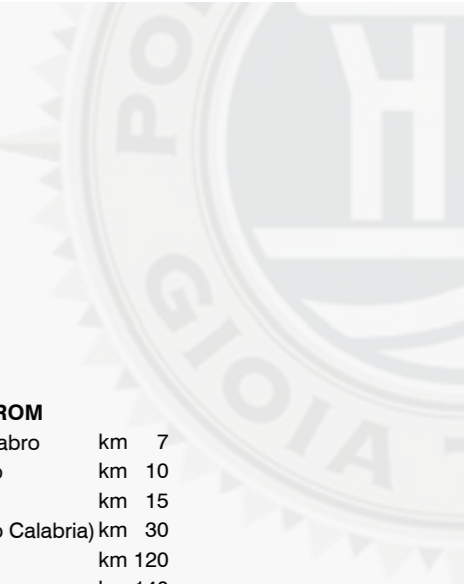


Gerace - Cathedral and Port of Bishops





CORIGLIANO  
CALABRO  
THE PORT OF  
NORTHERN  
CALABRIA



Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GENCO Image ©2013 TerraMetrics Image ©2013 Digital Globe

**TECHINICAL DATA**

Position Lat. 39°40'N - Long.16°31' E  
 Entrance width m 185  
 Evolution basin m 600  
 Soundings Depth from m 7 to m12

**Eastern Dock**

quay 1 m 750  
 quay 2 m 180  
 quay 3 m 420  
 quay 4 m 180

**Western Dock**

quay 5 m 420  
 quay 6 m 70  
 quay 7 m 450

**Surface of the service areas**

quay 1 (eastern quay) sq.m 160.000  
 quay 2 sq.m 55.000  
 quay 3 sq.m 25.000  
 quay 4 sq.m 25.000  
 quay 5 sq.m 25.000  
 quay 6 sq.m 10.000  
 quay 7 (western quay) sq.m 10.000  
**Total service areas sq.m 310.000**

**DISTANCE OF THE PORT FROM**

Train station of Corigliano Calabro km 7  
 Hospital of Corigliano Calabro km 10  
 Fire Brigade of Rossano km 15  
 A3 Highway (Salerno - Reggio Calabria) km 30  
 Airport of Crotona km 120  
 Taranto km 140

**DISTANCES IN MILES FROM**

Cirò 33  
 Crotona 44  
 Taranto 58  
 Igoumenitsa (Greece) 224

**THE PORT** can be reached by Route S.S. 106 connected to the highway junctions of Sibari (for those coming from the North) and Tarsia-North (for those coming from the South) of the highway A3 (Salerno-Reggio Calabria) through the Route S.S. 534 and Route S.S. 533.

**SERVICES:** Fuel (refueling through tanker with authorization, time 1-2 hours) - slide - slipway - mobile crane (4 cranes owned by the port company) - guardianship - navigating service- mooring crew - divers. Radio: VHF channel 16. Prohibition: entrance into the night hours (dusk / dawn) to all units with the exception of fishing ships and vessels of the State according to the Order. N° 26/97 dated 04.14.97. Prohibition of recreational fishing into the port in accordance with the Order. N° 12/98 dated 12/02/97.

The Port of Corigliano Calabro is located on the high Ionic coast of Calabria, at the center of the homonymous gulf that is part of the wider Gulf of Taranto. It serves industrial, commercial and touristic functions. This infrastructure is strategic, given the position that makes it attractive even to cruise ships and pleasure craft traffic. Including its body of water, it covers a total area of about 1.300.000 square meters and is divided into a basin of ovoid evolution, seven quays and two docks arranged in a parallel position according to the coastline.

Port of Corigliano Calabro - evolution basin



**Touristic itineraries**

Projected centrally in the Plain of Sibari, **Corigliano Calabro** is situated on a small hill surrounded by uplands characterized by a prosperous and rich vegetation.

The town of Corigliano Calabro, whose origins are in the era of the Arab incursion in 977 by the Emir of Palermo - Al Quasim, conceals many beauties full of charm and mystery, among which stands out the Ducal Castle, a fortress built in 1073 by Robert Guiscard.

Going through the historical center, with its narrow streets, rural dwellings, ancient places of religious worship, raises charm and intense emotions from which it is impossible to escape. We also shouldn't forget the archaeological itineraries.



Corigliano Calabro - View of the old town with the impressive Ducal Castle



Sibari - Fourth century BC Bull butting - National Archaeological Museum of Sibaritime



Sibari - Archaeological park

Strong feature of Corigliano is its economy mainly based on:

**Fisheries:** whose navy of Schiavonea is the most important of Calabria with its fish market at the port area.

**Agriculture:** the Italian capital for the production of "Clementines".

**Trade:** huge commercial area near the port area.

**Tourism:** Old Town, Sea and Mountains.

**Rossano.** The real treasure of Rossano is the Codex Purpureus Rossanensis, one of the oldest and most beautiful Greek Gospels, kept at the local Diocesan Museum, and housed in the eighteenth-century Bishop's Palace.

Near Rossano there is important evidence belonging to Calabria's Byzantine Medieval architecture: the church of St. Mary of Suffering or Patirion, with its beautiful floor mosaic.

In the town you may also visit the Museum of Liquorice "Giorgio Amarelli".



Rossano - Diocesan Museum, Codex Purpureus Rossanensis

- 1 - Corigliano Calabro
- 2 - Rossano
- 3 - Cassano Allo Ionio
- 4 - Archaeological park of Sibari
- 5 - Morano Calabro
- 6 - Spezzano Albanese
- 7 - Altomonte
- 8 - Cosenza
- 9 - Cetraro
- 10 - Diamante
- 11 - Praia a Mare
- 12 - Castrovillari

- A - A3 Highway Salerno-Reggio Calabria
- B - S.S.106 Route
- C - S.S.534 Route
- D - Airport of Lamezia Terme
- E - Airport of Crotona
- F - Airport of Reggio Calabria





Cassano Allo Jonio - View of the old town

In **Sibari**, the Excavations and the National Archaeological Museum of Sibari are worth visiting. The many excavation campaigns made it possible to bring to light the remains of Copia, Thurii and the ancient Sibari, an important city of Magna Grecia founded by the Greeks coming from Acaia around 700 b.C. and destroyed by Crotonians around the 510 b.C.

**Cassano Allo Jonio** covers a prominence surrounded by two rocky flanks, "Pietra del Castello" and "Pietra di San Marco"; under the latter one, some immense cavities of Neolithic era, called "Grotte di Sant'Angelo", spread out.

Worth visiting is the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, known as the Cathedral of Lauro, dating back to the Byzantine era with subsequent changes occurred between 1400 and 700. Into

the ancient crypt - built on two columns, with ionic capitals of the ancient Sibari that support the structure in six bays with vaulted ceilings - you can see a wooden crucifix dating back to 1400 and a characteristic collection of nativity scenes, including a crafted nativity, animated and multimedia, which combines in a single scene the Nativity in Cassano, Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

The Gulf of Corigliano Calabro is positioned close to two major national parks: the **Park of Sila** and the **Pollino Park**.

The interaction between the coast and the inland areas is characterized by an almost exclusively hiking dimension, linked to the visit of the centres of the Pollino hinterland and the possibility of doing sport activities such as Rafting on the river Lao, Trekking in the parks area. In the Sibaritide there are important thermal spas such as: Caves of the Nymphs of Cerchiara in Calabria, Spas of the Sibaritide Cassano allo Jonio, Spas of Spezzano Albanese.

Sila National Park - Historic Silane train



photo: Cinzia La Cava

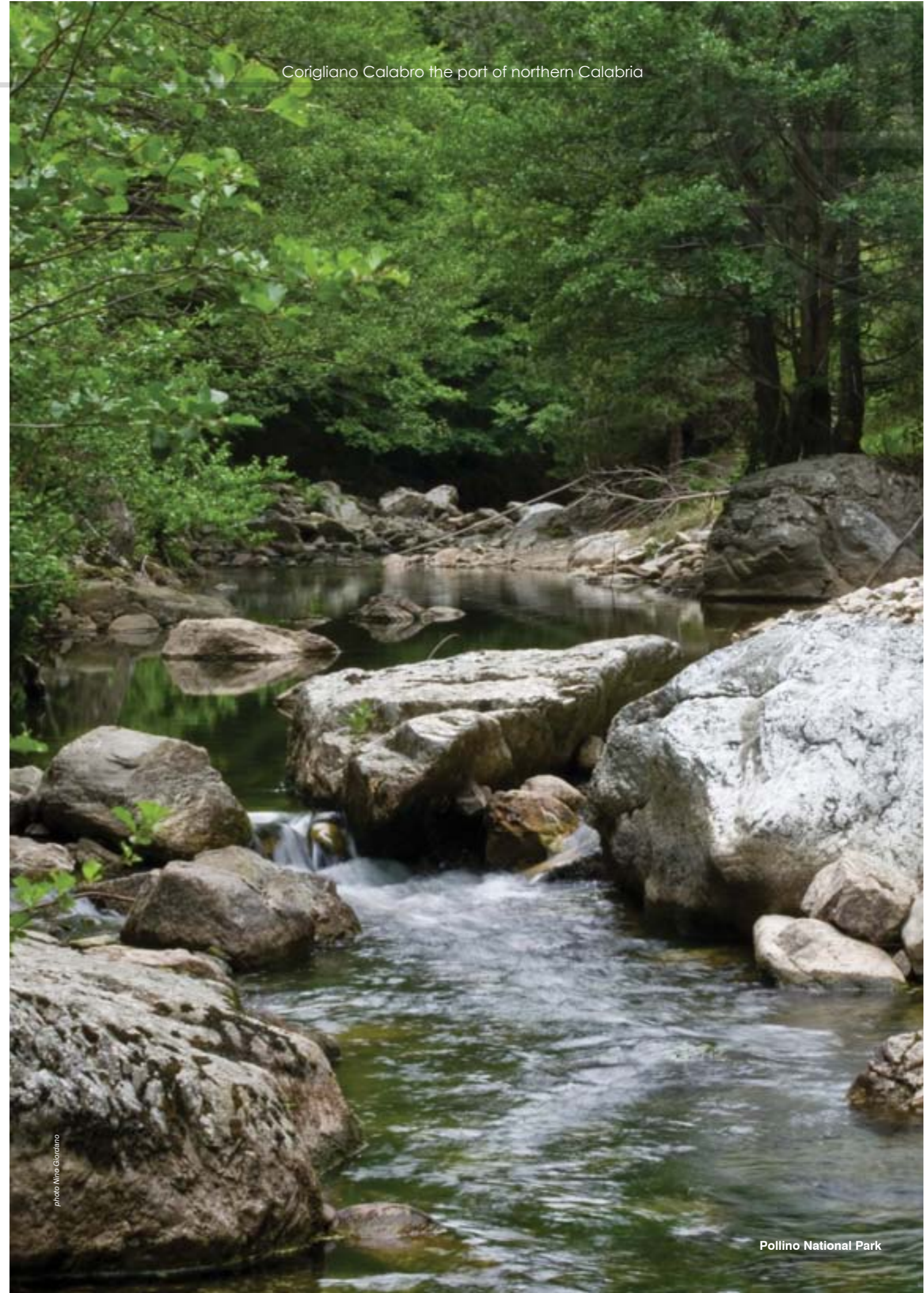
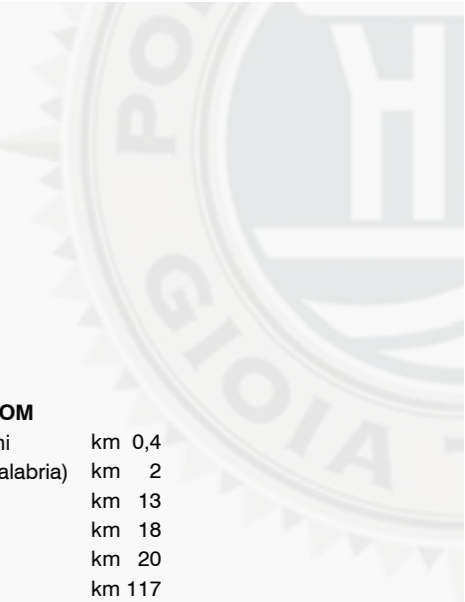


photo: Nino Giordano

Pollino National Park



VILLA  
SAN GIOVANNI  
PORT OF  
FATA MORGANA



Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GENCO Image ©2013 TerraMetrics Image ©2013 Digital Globe

The Port of Villa San Giovanni is the main node of the maritime link between the mainland and Sicily, allowing the docking of ferries operating in the Strait of Messina for the transport of passengers, wheeled vehicles and trains. The daily vehicular traffic is made by an average of 6300 cars and 3300 commercial packet boats as well as 24 passenger trains and 34 freight trains.

In terms of infrastructure, the port of Villa San Giovanni is made up by an anthropic plant, adjacent to the railway station, bordered in the west by a straight dock "Molo di Ponente" (Western Dock) to which root, in the southeast corner, there are three slipways, actually licensed to the Company Blufferies (R.F.I.), and a docking slide.

To the east side lies the eastern wharf or shore wharf which is developed in parallel to the public street that leads from the underpass Garibaldi to the adjacent square and to the docks and located in the North. On the same direction, at about 300 meters, there are 4 docking slides dedicated to transport of passengers and wheeled vehicles to and from Sicily. The service is run, under concession, by the Caronte Tourist company.

The port of Villa San Giovanni is classified in the second class of the second category of Italian seaports as a port of national economic importance.

Villa San Giovanni, Santa Trada - View of the Strait of Messina from "Forte Cavallo", an ancient watchtower of 1500



**TECHNICAL DATA**

|                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Position                        | Lat. 38°13'12"N - Long. 15°37'59" E |
| Entrance Width                  | m 230                               |
| Diameter of the evolution basin | m 40                                |
| Soundings Depth                 | from m 3,5 to m 9                   |

**WHARFS DEVELOPMENT**

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Eastern dock wharf       | m 302 |
| Western dock wharf       | m 362 |
| Breakwater pier wharf    | m 56  |
| Southern breakwater pier | m 65  |
| Northern breakwater pier | m 75  |
| Wharfs: 0-1-2-3          | m 75  |
| Wharfs: 4-5              | m 25  |
| Wharfs: 6-7              | m 44  |

**GROUND AREAS**

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Eastern dock             | sq.m 2.450 |
| Zero slide               | sq.m 3.620 |
| Slipway n° 1             | sq.m 2.325 |
| Slipway n° 2             | sq.m 3.225 |
| Slipway n° 3             | sq.m 4.130 |
| Western dock             | sq.m 750   |
| Breakwater pier          | sq.m 600   |
| Southern breakwater pier | sq.m 269   |
| Northern breakwater pier | sq.m 653   |
| Slide n° 4               | sq.m 78    |
| Slide n° 5               | sq.m 65    |
| Slide n° 6               | sq.m 90    |
| Slide n° 7               | sq.m 85    |

**DISTANCES OF THE PORT FROM**

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Train station of Villa San Giovanni    | km 0,4 |
| A3 highway (Salerno - Reggio Calabria) | km 2   |
| Hospital of Reggio Calabria            | km 13  |
| Fire Brigade                           | km 18  |
| Airport of Reggio Calabria             | km 20  |
| Airport of Lamezia Terme               | km 117 |

**DISTANCES IN MILES FROM**

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Messina         | 4   |
| Reggio Calabria | 6   |
| Taormina        | 28  |
| Tropea          | 35  |
| Catania         | 51  |
| Lipari          | 35  |
| Ustica          | 137 |
| Salerno         | 176 |
| Malta           | 173 |

**SERVICES:** Radio VHF channel - Ch 12, Outdoor/Indoor Storage, engine repairs, electrical and electronic repairs, telephone, repairs of wood and fiberglass watercrafts, mooring, pilotage.

**THE PORT** can be reached, from the north or south, along the S.S.18 highway connected to the junction of the A3 of Villa San Giovanni (Salerno-Reggio Calabria).

**Touristic itineraries**

At 15 kilometers from Reggio Calabria, the city of **Villa San Giovanni** - land of the Fairy Morgana - stretches along the coast that, towards the west and northwest, changes in low hills where you can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Straits of Messina.

Considered the “door of the Europe”, Villa San Giovanni has its origins that go back to time immemorable. The passage of the various dominations ( Greek, Roman , Aragonese , Bourbons ) left, however, few traces because of the disastrous earthquake that on 28th December 1908 struck the Strait.

Today, the city has a modern and well organized plant. By walking the streets you can admire the Norman style Cathedral, the statue of Garibaldi created in 1884 by a sculptor from Villa San Giovanni - Rocco Larussa - and the monumental “Fontana Vecchia” (Old Fountain) dating back to 1829 .

In the town centre, there is the Museum of Natural History of the Strait of Messina with its many exhibits tells, in a cultural route, the history of the territory under the geological, biological and anthropological profile. An interesting section is “Popular Traditions”, in which in the subsection “Fishing” is explained the ancient tradition of the “hunting of swordfish”.

Moving from the centre of Villa towards the north, you will arrive in **Pezzo of Villa San Giovanni**. Here, among



Villa San Giovanni - Old Fountain



Cannitello of Villa San Giovanni - fishing for swordfish on board of the “feluche” (special boats)

the low houses, there is a lighthouse of Punta Pezzo, signaling the north entrance of the Strait. The Pezzo beach is a true natural oasis. The currents of the Strait will, actually, determine an exceptional microclimate that promotes the breeding of many marine species. Continuing along the waterfront you get to Cannitello - the real heart of the Strait - a place full of fascination for diving enthusiasts and lovers of the sea. The building of the municipal delegation houses the Maritime Museum that collects testimonies of tradition, of the glories of the civilian and military navy. In 1969 , on the bottom, in front of the beach of Porticello, in a Greek shipwreck dating from the fifth century b.C., was found the so-called Head of the Philosopher, a Greek rare portrait in bronze, now in the National Museum of Magna Grecia in Reggio Calabria.

On the northern border of the territory of Villa San



Strait of Messina - View from the Pylon Santa Trada

- 1 - Villa San Giovanni
- 2 - Cannitello
- 3 - Scilla
- 4 - Bagnara
- 5 - Reggio Calabria
- 6 - Gambarie / National Park of Aspromonte
- 7 - Bova / Greek Area

- A - A3 Highway Salerno Reggio Calabria
- B - S.S.106 Route
- C - S.S.682 Route
- D - Airport of Lamezia Terme
- E - Airport of Crotona
- F - Airport of Reggio Calabria



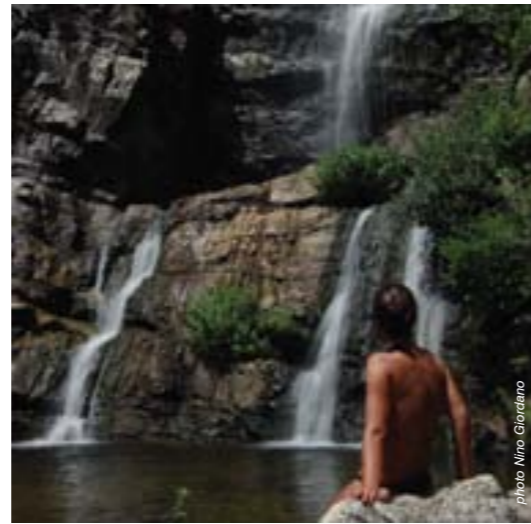
Villa San Giovanni



Giovanni there is the town of Santa Trada , from here you get to the pylon: a massive truss, which, together with the one placed on the Sicilian coast, once created an electrical bridge between Sicily and the mainland. The view is breathtaking: the Bay of Cannitello, Capo Peloro, “u ‘mbutu” (the bottleneck) of the Strait of Messina , the profile of Punta Milazzo and the Aeolian Islands. From the Pylon of Santa Trada, trekking routes start and reach the Plans of Melia and Aspromonte, giving to hikers remarkable natural shows, among firs, pines and beech trees.

**Scilla.** A majestic fortress, topped by the Ruffo castle, seems to watch over the two charming villages of the small town: Marina Grande and Chianalea, the two districts bordering the sea like great wings lying at the foot of the great cliff. The first with a cozy beach, a favorite destination for beach holidays, and the other one surrounded by arches, staircases and alleyways that climb and descend to the sea, inhabited mostly by fishermen who moor their boats under their windows, or to dry under the door of their house, as if they would represent an authenticity lived together with the sea.

Scilla - View of the Castle from the village of Chianalea



National Park of Aspromonte - Forgiarelle Waterfalls



Reggio Calabria - Waterfront "Falcomatà"

**Reggio Calabria.** Nestled between the foothills of the Aspromonte and the Tyrrhenian Sea, it offers spectacular landscapes and traces of a great past. The most populated city of the region is a wonderful place to stay; the city's waterfront is of a remarkable beauty, that is a true urban park, immersed into the spectacular scenery of the Straits of Messina and surrounded by lush vegetation. One of the biggest attractions is the National Archaeological Museum of Magna Grecia which houses, in addition to the Riace Bronzes, numerous archaeological treasures. Of particular value is the Aragonese Castle and the Cathedral which preserves artefacts of absolute value like the chapel of S.S. Sacramento, reassembled after the disastrous earthquake of 1908 that destroyed the city.

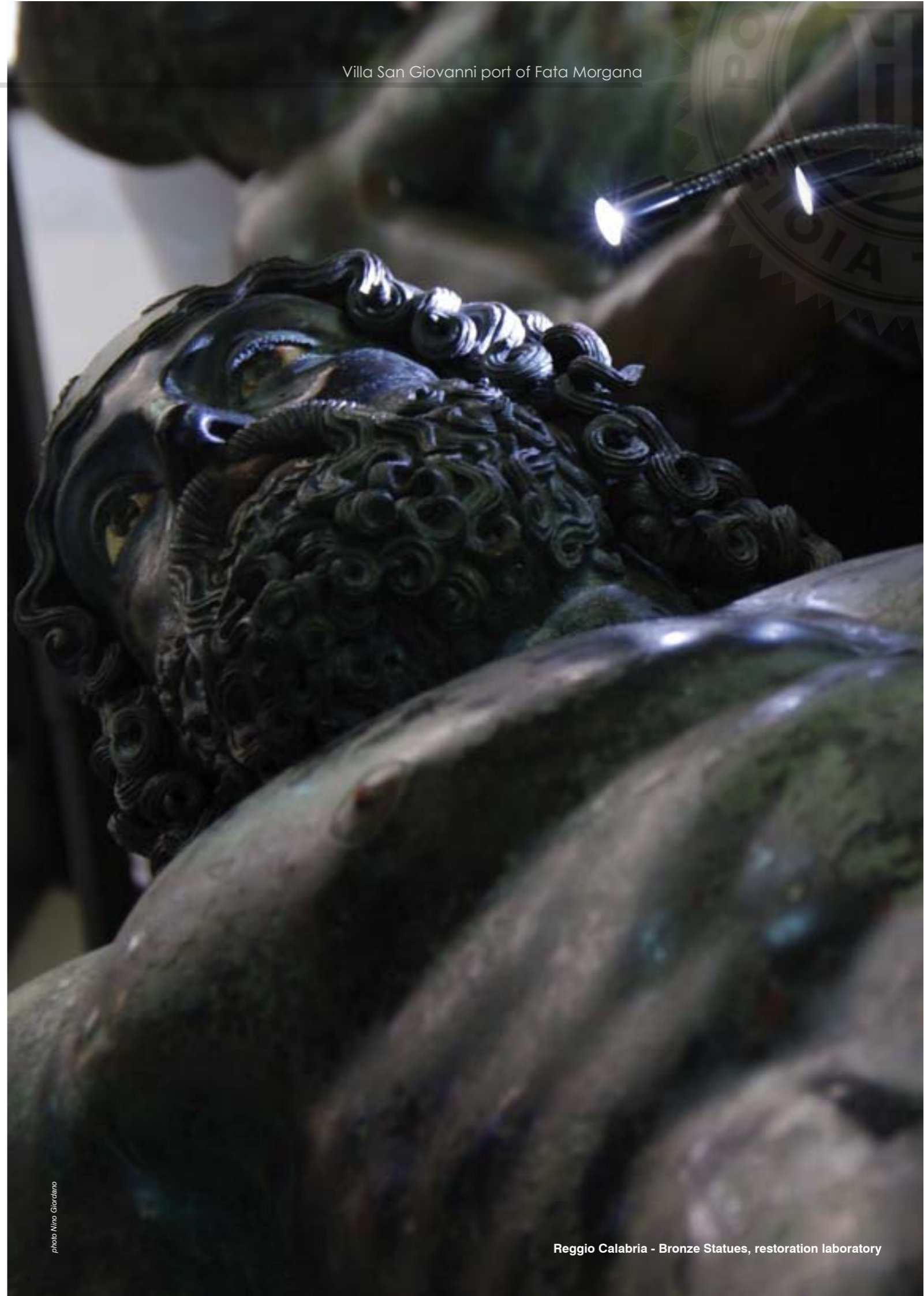


photo Nino Giordano

photo Giuseppe Malara