

THE **AGROPOLI** EXPERIENCE

■ SEA	7
■ NATURE	9
■ HISTORY	11
■ CULTURE	13
■ LEISURE	23
■ TRADITIONS.....	25
■ SPORTS	29
■ GOURMET.....	31
■ EVENTS	33



Agropoli Marina



Agropoli, the “citadel” and Gateway to the Cilento, Vallo di Diano and Alburni National Park, is an outstanding tourist destination south of Salerno. Its crystal-clear sea, its Blue Flag certification, its protected natural environment, that is part of the UNESCO World Heritage, its thousand years of history witnessed by old buildings like the Anjevin-Aragonese Castle, its culture showcased in the Palazzo Civico delle Arti, the outdoor and indoor state of the art sports facilities and the flavors of the authentic, healthy Mediterranean Diet, also a UNESCO intangible cultural World Heritage make Agropoli an enchanting place for people of all ages to be enjoyed and experienced all year round.

The Mayor
Francesco Alfieri





Agropoli Marina



Paestum



Velia



Padula

THE AGROPOLI EXPERIENCE

Gateway to the Cilento, Vallo di Diano and Alburni National Park, Agropoli is an area of outstanding interest, with its thirty-three sites of Public Service sites (SCI), four Special Protection Areas (SPA), and no less than three natural reserves, including two marine sanctuaries, the town has received numerous international certifications: UNESCO World Heritage site as a “Cultural Landscape”, MAB-UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, “Green Globe” for tourism, European and Global Geopark, as well as being the home of the Mediterranean Diet, the latter an example of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Agropoli is also **close to other major attractions in Campania**, including the **archaeological site of Paestum**, one of the best preserved cities of the ancient world, and the National Archaeological Museum with its rich array of priceless artefacts; **the archaeological site of Elea-Velia, cradle of ancient philosophy**, and the majestic charterhouse, the **Certosa di San Lorenzo of Padula**.



Trentova-Tresino Trails



Angevin-Aragonese Castle



Trentova Bay



■ THE SEA EXPERIENCE

Agropoli and its community are intimately tied to the sea, and over the centuries its waters have shaped its unique characteristics.

Thanks to the crystal-clear waters of **Trentova Bay** and the **Lungomare (Waterfront) San Marco** promenade, every year this seaside resort wins **FEE Blue Flag certification** for its clean sea, environmental protection, and the efficiency of its tourist services. The Blue Flag also flaps over the **marina**, which has 1,200 moorings and is the largest along the coast south of Salerno, offering a safe haven for yachts sailing the waters of the Tyrrhenian. In recent years it has also become a destination for cruise liners. The port offers stunning views of the promontory and the old town.



Trentova–Tresino Trails

THE NATURE EXPERIENCE

Trentova-Tresino is a pristine area of exceptional environmental and aesthetic value, falling entirely within the Cilento, Vallo di Diano and Alburni National Park.

Enjoy the *physical and biological diversity of the fauna and flora* by taking a stroll along the *numerous trails*, excellent sites for birdwatching and observing flora. The marked paths are accessible to hikers of all levels and *sometimes skirt the crystal-clear waters, then plunge into the Mediterranean maquis*, offer breathtaking vistas and *an unforgettable symphony of emotions, colours, and fragrances*. Nature is the perfect setting for a rich historical legacy and concealed amidst the vegetation in the natural port of **Vallone** is a double-burial tomb and the remains of a great wall surrounding the site of a Graeco-Roman villa. Also highly evocative, in the vicinity of the Church of San Giovanni Battista, which dates back to 957, is the **village of San Giovanni**. Then there **bridges in local stone and farmsteads**, all built between the 1700 and 1900s, not to mention the **conche**, gigantic sandstone formations that dominate the north side of the hill.

The Trentova-Tresino Visitors' Centre plays a crucial role in promoting the area. Here there is no better pastime than a day outdoors, choosing from a wide range of activities to enjoy, such as **hiking, horse-riding, excursions, kayaking, underwater fishing, archery, and mountain biking**.



Trentova-Tresino Visitors Centre



Porta di Agropoli

THE HISTORY EXPERIENCE

On the coast of what is now San Marco there was an ancient Roman maritime settlement called ERCULA, whose inhabitants were forced to retreat to the nearby promontory in the fifth century, to defend themselves against Vandal incursions from North Africa.

In the sixth century, during the Graeco-Gothic wars (535–553 AD), the Byzantines needed a safe and defensible port south of Salerno, so they chose this site to build their fortifications. Towards the end of the century, with the Lombard invasions, the Bishop of Paestum was forced to seek refuge in Agropoli, which thus became the episcopal see and the primary refuge for survivors fleeing the Byzantine territories of Tyrrhenian Lucania.

Agropoli stayed in Byzantine hands until 882 AD, when it fell to the Saracens and was converted to a fortified base from which raids were launched against the nearby populations. In 915 AD, the Saracens were defeated and Agropoli returned to the rule of the bishops who, in the meantime, had established their see at Capaccio.

Agropoli subsequently fell under the power of Normans, Swabians, Angevins, and Aragonese. Between 1660 and 1806, the fief of Agropoli belonged to the Sanfelice, an aristocratic Neapolitan family that merged with the Delli Monti. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, due to consecutive invasions, its population fell to barely a few hundred.

During the Napoleonic period, Agropoli became the centre of bloody raids against bands of brigands in the surrounding areas.



Urban Furnishings in the Old Town



Angevin-Aragonese Castle

■ THE CULTURE EXPERIENCE



Culture plays a prominent role in the life of Agropoli, thanks also to its many monuments, which testify not only to past glories, but in some cases also serve as prestigious cultural venues.

THE OLD TOWN AND THE CASTLE

It was not until the nineteenth century that Agropoli began to expand beyond its medieval walls, and the old town, along with an extensive tract of the old walls, remains intact to this day, as does the seventeenth-century gate with the town's emblem in the form of the coat-of-arms of the Delli Monti Sanfelice, dukes of Laureana and barons of Agropoli.

An important cultural attraction is the **Angevin-Aragonese Castle**, which towers above the promontory and the ancient town. The original structure was built by the **Byzantines** in the sixth century. The **Normans** (1077–1189) made **the first substantial improvements** by constructing

the fortifications that guard the town to the south. The wall maintains its Norman-Swabian features, but the castle has been modified over time to keep pace with developments in the art of war. During the fifteenth century, the **Sanseverinos**, counts of Marsico and a powerful feudal family in the Kingdom of Naples, undertook extensive restoration which gave the castle its current form. In 1806, by order of **Napoleon**, the castle was occupied by the engineer corps and once again became the heart of coastal defence for the Citra Principality.

Agropoli Castle is linked to numerous figures.

Luisa Sanfelice, born in Naples in 1764 and married to Andrea Sanfelice, resided at the castle on several occasions. She was condemned to death by beheading for her role in revealing the Baccher brothers' plot against the Republic.

Marguerite Yourcenar, French writer, whose fascination with the place led her to use it as a setting for her novel, *Anna, Soror*.

Giuseppe Ungaretti, who visited Cilento in the early 1930s, gave a magnificent description of Agropoli in *Viaggio nel Mezzogiorno*.

The castle is currently a venue for important cultural events, and may be visited free of charge all year round.



The Antichi Scaloni Steps



Old Town Piazzetta



Palazzo Civico delle Arti

PALAZZO CIVICO DELLE ARTI AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Palazzo Cirotta in Via Pisacane is currently the location of the Palazzo Civico delle Arti of the municipality of Agropoli. Built in 1892 as the summer residence of the Cirotta family, an affluent Cilento family, it was put to a range of uses over the years, until 2011, when it became the **Palazzo Civico delle Arti**, an exhibition centre dedicated to art and archaeology.

The Palazzo Civico delle Arti **houses the archaeological museum on the ground floor**, which may be visited free of charge all year round, with a rich archaeological section whose display begins in the first room. Visitors learn about the history of colonization, evolution, and trade of the populations that have inhabited the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The artefacts on display cover the history of the territory of Agropoli. For example, the section dedicated to fourth-century BCE Lucanian tomb goods has a collection of items that may be ascribed to the workshop of the renowned Paestum ceramist, *Assteas*, as testified by the *Krater* and the *Lebes Gamikos*, found in the famous frescoed double-burial tomb for man and woman in Agropoli's Contrada Vecchia.

The last room, with artefacts from the necropolis in San Marco di Agropoli, documents the latter phase in the ancient history of this territory. Particularly worthy of note is the marble sarcophagus of Italic origins dating to the third century AD, decorated with a fine bas-relief depicting scenes from the cult



Archaeological Museum



Palazzo Civico delle Arti

of Dionysius, and the epigraph on a tombstone dating to the fifth century AD, the earliest evidence of the Christian cult developing in the area.

The first floor of the Palazzo Civico delle Arti is home to an exhibition area dedicated to art with exhibitions of painting, sculpture and photography featured at regular intervals throughout the year, and the floor also used for conferences and socio-cultural events.

THE FORNACE BRICKWORKS

The "Fornace" (Furnace) was the brainchild of the engineer, Vincenzo del Mercato, and was built in 1890, inaugurated the following year. It is an example of the process of industrialization and transformation of the urban landscape and economy. The red bridges in the Frascinelle district, as well as the white houses of Lustra and Omignano Scalo, were built using bricks manufactured at the Fornace, as were the Palace of Justice in Rome, and other important buildings in Florence and Venice. The works featured six state-of-the-art kilns with 51-metre chimneys. Materials were transported mostly by sea, and a long passageway was constructed on the River Testene to move carts loaded with bricks from the factory to the ships. The Fornace was finally closed in the 1970s.

Work is currently underway to transform it into a cultural hub.



San Francesco Tower



San Marco Tower

THE TOWERS

Numerous watchtowers in strategic locations, typically at one-mile intervals, may be sighted along the Agropoli coast from the sea. The **Torre di San Marco** provides a link between the Castle and the tower at Paestum, whereas the **Torre di San Francesco stands alongside the redeveloped remains of the convent of the same name**. Dating back to 1230, the rectangular convent has an internal cloister.



Church of Madonna di Costantinopoli



THE CHURCHES

The Church of Madonna delle Grazie is in the centre of town. The year of its construction is unknown, but it probably dates back to the 1600s. Originally a small, isolated chapel in a field, it was dedicated to Santa Maria del Pozzo or Saint Mary of the Well, owing to its position close to a water source. In 1951 work was undertaken to extend it and in 1954 the new parish of Santa Maria delle Grazie was established.



From its vantage point on the promontory, the **Church of Madonna di Costantinopoli** overlooks the town and the marina. It is thought to have been founded in 1583, when documents point to the existence of a confraternity. The pediment bears the inscription "Ave Stella Maris", a reference to the ancient Gregorian chant that formed part of the *Liturgy of the Hours*. In Western tradition, the name "Maria" is translated as "Star of the Sea". This aisleless building has an adjacent bell-tower. The statue of the Virgin Mary stands out from all others thanks to a unique characteristic: complying with the conventions of Byzantine iconography, and therefore aligned with the Eastern origins of the cult, the Madonna supports the Child on Her left arm. On a wall of the adjacent building a most important ancient epigraph was reused, bearing the words EP(iscopu)



Saints Peter and Paul

S † [L]EONARDUS D(ominus) N(oster) (Bishop Leonardo our Lord), indicating that Leonardo, Bishop of Paestum, was probably buried here.

The Church of SS Pietro e Paolo may be reliably dated to Late Antiquity, and is connected to the traditions suggesting that Saint Paul landed in the vicinity of Agropoli, and Saint Peter was a fisherman like many of the inhabitants of this ancient hamlet. Restoration work in recent years has uncovered Graeco-Roman and Medieval columns and other artefacts, now on view to the public. An aisleless building with choir, pulpit, and confessionals, its central location and its closeness to the castle suggest a pivotal role in the religious life of the town.

The Church of Saint Mary also Called or **the Church of our Lady of the Sorrows** dates back to 1583, and as the home of the Seven Sorrows Confraternity it was also known as the “Addolorata”.



Piazza Vittorio Veneto

THE LEISURE EXPERIENCE

A gropli has a generous range of shops and tourist facilities which make it a great location for relaxing and indulging in **shopping and other pastimes**. The pedestrian precinct is a **natural mall**, connecting Corso Garibaldi and Piazza Vittorio Veneto to Via Filippo Patella, Via Mazzini and the magnificent Piazza della Mercanzia with its view of the marina. Shops here cater to all tastes, with quality local crafts (leather goods, pottery, embroidery, souvenirs, jewellery, etc.), bars, local restaurants, ice-cream parlours, and the *cuopperie* selling twists of fried fish, and make an extremely pleasant stroll to the port or the old town. There are also countless meeting places and venues offering entertainment for visitors. **Lungomare (Waterfront) San Marco**, in particular, is packed with bars, pizzerias, wine bars and pubs. The summer **nightlife** is buzzing with open-air **discos** and busy **lidos**.



Riviera Antonicelli



Fireworks at sea



The feast day of Saints Peter and Paul



■ TRADITIONAL EXPERIENCE

Agropoli has numerous religious festivals and folk traditions, kept alive by the inhabitants of the old town.

On 24 July, a festival is held in honour of Our Lady of Constantinople, traditionally considered the patron of fishermen. The celebration involves a charming ***sea procession*** and legend has it that a painting of the Virgin Mary was found in the sea by some sailors after a storm. Having brought it back to shore, they chose Our Lady to be their protector and built a chapel in Her honour within the ancient citadel. During a raid by fierce Saracen pirates, the church was ransacked and many sacred objects were stolen, including the picture of Mary. When the pirates returned to their ships, they found they were unable to set sail due to an unnatural force that sent adverse winds and tides, and stopped them from leaving. The pirates were able to depart only after they left the sacred image on the beach.

Saint Francis. According to the legend, in 1222 the poor saint of Assisi landed in the small port of Agropoli to bring the Word of God, and was mocked and mistreated by the inhabitants. He decided to speak from a rock to the inhabitants of the sea instead, who listened to him. The episode has become folklore, but is corroborated by the historical documents found in the annals of the Franciscan Order.

Two legends give an account of the origins of the River Testene that runs through Agropoli. Once upon a time, in the Cilento Mountains, there was a young shepherd called Testene, who lived with his mother and stepfather, Tagliabosco. When his mother died, young Testene was left alone in the world and mistreated by his stepfather. After some time, he decided to flee to the woods and he found a spring, where he stopped to drink and to give vent to his troubles. Suddenly, Tagliabosco stepped out from behind a tree and beat him savagely. The spring, to save the boy from the stepfather's fury, gathered him to its bosom along with all his tears, and from that moment took the name Testene, in eternal memory of his name.

The other legend tells the story of the supremely beautiful Testene, daughter of the Lord of Agropoli, massacred by the Turks during the infamous raid of 29 June 1630, and whose maidservants shed so many tears they made the river.

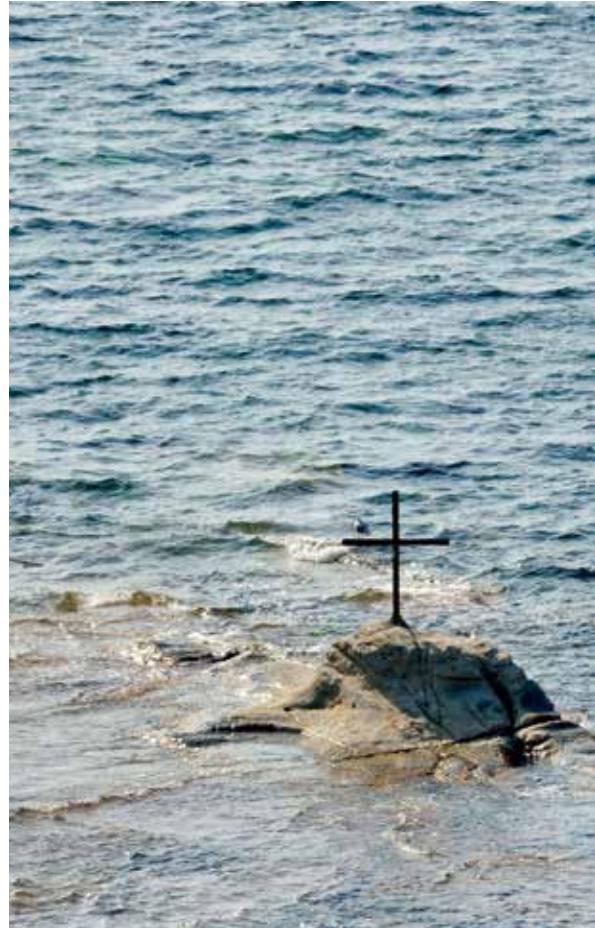


Our Lady arriving from the seas

The sword of the ferocious Saladin. During the Saracen occupation, a wise old man decided to go to the gates of the castle to seek audience with the ferocious Saladin, and ask him to put an end to all the carnage. Angered, Saladin raised his sword against the wise old man and brought it down on his defenceless head. Thanks to a spell cast by the wise man, however, the sword was transformed into the purest lily, and Saladin into a great worm that slithered along the side of the road to avoid being crushed underfoot by his own soldiers.

TreTrentova and the legend of Ermigarda. The tourist resort of Trentova, a word meaning thirty eggs, derives its name from a large limestone rock close to which thirty seagull eggs were said to have been found. Another legend, however, that tells of Ermigarda, the daughter of the Saracen leader, who fell in love with Octavio, a young fisherman. Their love turned into tragedy when the fisherman died at sea and Ermigarda took her own life. Neptune took pity on her and transformed her into a rock. Over time, another rock formed close by and took the shape of Octavio the fisherman.

The legend of the seagulls. An ancient Agropoli tale says seagulls are the souls of dead sailors, and as they fly they herald the arrival of a lull or a storm. In the eighteenth century, Agropoli was hit by a famine, followed by a terrible plague. There was almost no food left, and what little there was, was infected. The inhabitants could survive only on what they fished from the sea. A storm raged for many days and stopped the fisherman from going out with their boats. Some of the younger men decided to go out anyway, to stop their families dying of hunger, but a tremendous wave engulfed the boats and plunged them into the depths of the sea. Saint Peter and Saint Paul saw what happened, and out of pity for the unfortunate mariners turned them into seagulls to be storm-heralds for fisherman venturing into open waters.



"Scoglio San Francesco"



THE SPORT EXPERIENCE

Agropoli is an attractive destination for anyone wishing to attend top sporting events at national and international level, as well as anyone seeking an opportunity to practice a wide range of sports.

With its trails and sporting facilities, the Trentova–Tresino nature area is an ideal location for practising outdoor sports, from mountain-biking to horse-riding, hiking and archery.

Sea lovers can hire canoes, surfboards and sailing boats at the marina.

The town also offers numerous modern, fully-equipped sporting facilities: PalaAgropoli and Palagreen, dedicated to basketball, volleyball, dance, and martial arts; the “Polito” pitch for football and rugby, the “Raffaele Guariglia” stadium with its eight-lane running track, grass and astroturf (Campo Torre) pitches, and numerous municipal facilities for five-a-side and eight-a-side football.





THE GOURMET EXPERIENCE

Wine and food are two of the reasons why visitors remember Agropoli. Traditionally linked to fishing and the Mediterranean Diet, described for the first time in the 1960s by renowned American physiologist, Ancel Keys, the cuisine of Agropoli is listed as UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage. Pulses, oily fish, dairy products, and seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables are mainstays of the Agropoli diet, as are the town's much sought-after niche products which have garnered widespread popularity, from DOC wines to PDO olive oil, and the PDO Cilento white fig. Getting to know and appreciate local flavours is possible with *wine and food tours*, on offer all year round, in every season, in *wineries* and businesses specializing in typical products.





Fireworks at sea



■ THE EVENT

A stay in Agropoli is a chance to attend a series of events and shows, all year round, promoting traditions, culture, sport, sea, and nature. An intensive programme, for all ages and for all seasons, welcomes visitors to Agropoli and makes their stay unforgettable. In winter, the old town proudly presents a renewed **Nativity Tableau**. The town streets and squares become a magical natural stage that bring to life the story of the Nativity. From Christmas to the Epiphany the calendar offers various appointments from the **Christmas markets**, to a display of **nativity scenes** created by artisans and artists from all over Italy, as well as concerts and theatrical performances. A truly unique Christmas atmosphere. The classic **New Year Concert** follows, held in Piazza Vittorio Veneto to celebrate the beginning of the new year. A prominent appointment is then reserved for **Carnival**, with a parade of floats made exclusively by Agropoli's papier-mâché master artisans. In recent years the event is presented again in a **summer version**. Carnival is the first of the spring



Carnival in Agropoli



Agropoli Events Calendar

season events, when Agropoli then becomes an outright **sports venue**, with national tournaments and championships in various disciplines (martial arts, dance competitions, basketball, volleyball, etc.). Two important events are a regular appointment: the **international youth football tournament**, with the presence of young champions from many foreign countries, and then the **Agropoli Half Marathon**, a fascinating foot race covering 21 km between Agropoli and Paestum. In spring Agropoli also welcomes wine lovers and other comers to the **Terra Vini Messaggi** conference, when the “territory talks about itself”, in the beautiful setting of the Angevin-

Aragonese Castle. Intending to boost and promote Cilento wines, appreciated by the most refined gourmets now present on the national territory, the event is completed by the "Cantine Aperte" event where visitors can tour wineries and sample the best local wines. Throughout the summer, of course, there are nightly events and shows, hosted in the most beautiful locations. Over the years the **Notte Blu (Blue Night)** has become a traditional evening (11 July) of festivities to celebrate the FEE *Blue Flag* award for the beaches and the marina. **Agropoli per il teatro** welcomes theatre lovers with a series of performances staged by amateur dramatics companies from the town and from further afield. **Borgo in Festa** (30 August) is a journey back to the Middle Ages, exploring the old town. **Settembre Culturale al Castello (September Cultural events at the Castle)** has become one of the most successful literary reviews on the national scene and throughout September the Angevin–Aragonese Castle hosts renowned national authors who present their latest books. Over the years Agropoli has welcomed prominent figures like **Carla**



Stadio Guariglia-Mannarino concert



Carabinieri bicentennial, concert on 22 July 2014



Carla Fracci - Settembre Culturale al Castello

Fracci, Mogol, Vittorio Sgarbi, Marco Travaglio, Pino Aprile, Sergio Assisi, Roberta Bruzzone, Cinzia Tani, Irene Pivetti, Giampiero Mughini, Antonio Caprarica, Michele Cucuzza, Alessandro Cecchi Paone, Paolo Brosio, Licia Colò, Crepet, Tessa Gelisio, Italo Cucci, Enrico Varriale, Riccardo Cucchi, Antonella Boralevi, Costantino D'Orazio, Bartolomeo Errico, Luca Bianchini, Suor Stella Okadar, Luciano Garofano, Federica De Denaro, Aldo Masullo and many others. Then there are the religious events, the most important being in honour of **patron saints Peter and Paul** (29 June), the **feast of Our Lady of Constantinople** (24 July), with a sea procession, and the celebration of the **Madonna delle Grazie** (11 August).

ARRIVING BY

AIR

airports: NAPLES–CAPODICHINO
SALERNO–COSTA D'AMALFI

CAR

Take the A3 Salerno–Reggio Calabria motorway, exit at Battipaglia or Eboli and take the SS18 in the direction of Sapri, as far as the AGROPOLI NORD exit.

Distances:	ROME	Km 320
	NAPLES	Km 105
	SALERNO	Km 54

URBAN TRANSPORT

From AGROPOLI CASTELLABATE station a bus service connects with the town centre, the port and the Trentova area.

FOR TIMETABLES, CONSULT

www.agropoli.comune.sa.it



TRAIN

National service (FS)
Rome-Reggio Calabria, alighting at AGROPOLI CASTELLABATE station.

BUS

Salerno, Piazza Matteo Luciani 33
Napoli-Pompei-Salerno service in the direction of Battipaglia, Capaccio Scalo, Paestum, Agropoli.



HANDY NUMBERS AND TOURIST INFORMATION

TOURIST INFORMATION POINT

Multilingual Infopoint in Piazza della Repubblica
+ 39.342.1934821

www.agropoli.comune.sa.it

www.viviagropoli.it

viviagropoli@comune.agropoli.sa.it



TRENTOVA–TRESINO VISITORS' CENTRE

A reception structure for nature lovers

Via del Convento AGROPOLI

+39.342.1934821

centrovisite@comune.agropoli.sa.it





ANGEVIN-ARAGONESE CASTLE

Open all year round and can be visited free of charge.

During the summer a reception service is available for cultural tourism, with a bookshop open at the following times:

APRIL TO JUNE (Saturday, Sunday and holidays)

10:00 am – 1:00 pm / 5:00 pm – 8:00 pm

JULY TO SEPTEMBER (daily)

10:00 am – 1:00 pm / 5:00 pm – 10:00 pm



PALAZZO CIVICO DELLE ARTI

Open all year round and can be visited free of charge

GROUND FLOOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

FIRST FLOOR

EXHIBITION AREA

OPENING HOURS:

JANUARY-JUNE and SEPTEMBER- DECEMBER

10:00 am – 12:30 pm / 4:00 pm – 8:00 pm

JULY AND AUGUST

10:00 am – 12:30 pm / 6:00 pm – 11:00 pm

infoMuseo office

Tel/Fax **+39.0974.822999**

Email sportelloinfomuseo@yahoo.it

Facebook **Sportello MuseoAgropoli**





NAPOLI

Golfo di Napoli

Pompei

Sorrento

Positano

Ravello

Cava de Tirreni

Minori

Maiori

Atrani

Praiano

Amalfi

SALERNO

Golfo di Salerno

Pontecagnano

A3

Battipaglia

Campagna

Eboli

Contursi

Serre

Buccino

S.S.18

Oasi di Persano

Grotte di Pertosa

Capri

Punta Campanella



UNIONE EUROPEA

Fondo Europeo Agricolo
per lo sviluppo rurale
L'Europa investe nelle zone rurali



REGIONE CAMPANIA



Assessorato all'Agricoltura
e alle Attività Produttive



Programma di Sviluppo Rurale
PSR CAMPANIA
2007/2013

Bene acquistato
con il contributo della Misura 3.13

Paestum

AGROPOLI

Baia di Trentova

Punta Tresino

Santa Maria
di Castellabate

San Marco

Punta Licosa

Ogliastro Marina

Acciaroli

Pioppi

Casalvelino

Ascea Marina

Marina di Pisciotta

Pisciotta

Palinuro

Grotta Azzurra

Capo Palinuro

Grotta delle Ossa

Marina di Camerota

Parco Nazionale
del Cilento,
Vallo di Diano
e Alburni



PARCO NAZIONALE
DEL CILENTO,
VALLO DI DIANO
E ALBURNI

Vallo della Lucania

Laurito

Futani

Torre Orsaia

Sanza

S. Giovanni a Piro

Scario

Punta degli Infreschi

Sapri

Cala degli Infreschi

Punta degli Infreschi

MAR TIRRENO



Fee Blue Flag

Golfo di Policastro



Città di Agropoli

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"AGROPOLI TRA SPORT E NATURA - PROMOZIONE"

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