



DOMIZILE REISEN®



An unforgettable Journey around Aeolian Islands

The magic of Italy's South

BLUE  DEER
SAN LORENZO SEA LODGE

Discover little-known places, share the authenticity of small fishing villages and their inhabitants, breathe in nature's wild breezes, enjoy things you have never experienced before, savour Southern Italy's recipes and ingredients, cherish the decidedly Mediterranean flavoured wines. These are the elements we wish our guests will treasure as they sail on Blue Deer along the Mediterranean coast of Italy.

Our desire, and consequently the cruises we have chosen, revolve around enabling our guests to discover Italy from a different angle, seen from the sea. An Italy that is not overly touristy, on the contrary, places where time seems to stand still.

Places where you still hear fisherman shouting in incomprehensible dialect, in the town square or down at the port, that their fresh fish has arrived. Places where you can still pick wild Indian fig directly off the cliffs, or where you can see to what length the Romans went to civilize their islands. Places where you can discover how to grow and gather capers, or how to grow a grape that produces no more than 2,000 bottles per year.

We want our guests to discover precisely all this through the cruises listed below.

We are of course willing to change our cruises for you. The routes are merely suggestions, based on our own personal experience in this marvellous paradisiacal corner of southern Italy, and also on the enthusiastic feedback of our guests who experienced these magical places during the previous two seasons.

All that remains is for us to invite you to dream and come sail with us

Giorgia and Stefano Barbini





Aeolian ISLANDS



DAY 1

Arrival in Catania and transfer to Milazzo 130km (1:40 hours)
Welcome on board and departure to **Vulcano** 17nm (2:15 hours)
Overnight in a Vulcano's bay (Gelso)

DAY 2

After breakfast departure to experience one of Lipari's bays 7nm (1:00 hours)
After lunch departure to **Panarea** 10nm (1:20 hours)
Overnight in Panarea

DAY 3

Enjoy Panarea Island
Early lunch
After lunch departure to **Stromboli** 14nm (2:00 hours)
Arrival in Stromboli and possible hiking to the top of the active volcano
(hiking starts at 17:30 to view the volcano crater in the night light)
Overnight in Stromboli

DAY 4

Before Breakfast early departure to **Filicudi** 34nm (4:00 hours)
Lunch at **La Canna** natural rock 2nm (0:20 hours)
Overnight in Filicudi harbour 2nm (0:20 hours)

DAY 5

After Breakfast departure to **Salina** 12nm (1:30 hours)
Enjoy **Pollara** bay
After lunch departure to Salina harbour 6nm (1:00 hours)
Enjoy the beautiful village of Salina
Overnight in Salina

DAY 6

After breakfast departure to **Lipari** 6nm (0:50 hour)
Enjoy the beautiful white sand beaches
Discover the beautiful village of Lipari 4nm(0:40 hours)
Overnight in Lipari

DAY 7

After breakfast departure to **Vulcano** 4nm (0:40 hours)
Enjoy the Beach of the fumaroles, where you can bathe in the "warm sea"
In the afternoon departure to **Milazzo** 19nm (2:30 hours)
Overnight in Milazzo

DAY 8

After breakfast transfer to the airport
or to the next destination

Vulcano (Sicilian: Vurcanu) is a small volcanic island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, about 25 km (16 mi) north of Sicily and the southernmost of the eight Aeolian Islands. It is 21 km² (8 sq mi) in area, rises to 499 m (1,637 ft) above sea level, and contains several volcanic centres, including one of four active non-submarine volcanoes in Italy.

The Romans used the island mainly for raw materials, harvesting wood and mining alum and sulfur. This was the principal activity on the island until the end of the 19th Century.

The island of Vulcano is made up of three volcanic units: Vulcanello (123 metres) in the north, coming from an eruption during II century B.C., it is linked with the island by a strip of land made up of lava flows. In the middle, you can find the Gran Crater or Vulcanic Cone (385 metres) which is still active; in the south there is the Mount Aria (499 metres), inactive, it is the top summit of the island. Vulcano has been quiet since the eruption of the Fossa cone on 3 August 1888 to 1890.

Vulcano is a very interesting island due to its volcanic and post-volcanic phenomena. Its plateau, the widest of the Aeolian Islands, is surrounded by hills, falling towards the sea. Vulcanello is made up of three lined-up craters in direction North-East/South-West. Vulcanello is constantly monitored by the Institute of Vulcanology of the University of Catania. The islands of Vulcano counts around 450 inhabitants who are involved in tourism and viticulture.

It is possible to observe numerous volcanic phenomena here, from smoke clouds, vapor spouts (at both the volcano's mouth and under the sea) and sulphuric mud holes known for their therapeutic properties.

VULCANO ISLAND



The “Laghetto di Fanghi” is a celebrated “mud bath” close to the dock. A small fee is charged to enter this area, which is based on natural hot springs both inland and in shallow offshore waters. Bathers use the former to cover themselves in mud (reputed to have therapeutic powers) and then go into the spring-warmed sea to wash off. Swimsuits are not optional here, and it's a good idea to use a suit that you won't be wearing in more conventional settings for a while (and that you can bag in some airtight container after use), as a sulfurous odor will continue to emanate from the suit for some time after you exit the baths.





PANAREA ISLAND

The island is an inactive volcano with a total surface area of only 3.4 km² (1.3 sq mi). The highest point on the island, Punta del Corvo, is 421 m (1,381 ft) above sea level. There are thermal springs near the village of Punta di Peppe e Maria. Scuba diving is a popular excursion on this tiny island, and you can even swim to a shipwreck between the offshore rocks of Lisca Bianca and Bottaro.

There are currently about 280 residents living on the island year-round; however the population increases dramatically in summer with the influx of tourists. In recent years, the island has become known internationally for its celebrity visitors.

Panarea has become a fashionable vacation spot. In 2011, it was described by Wmagazine as “the epicenter of the chicest summer scene in the Mediterranean.”

This tiny island off the north coast of Sicily—the smallest of the seven-island Aeolian chain—has quietly become the epicenter of the chicest summer scene in the

Mediterranean. Gaining admission, however, takes a bit more finesse than simply writing a seven-figure check: If you wish to possess one of the few, highly coveted homes here, you need to know someone who knows someone. And while a famous last name and a loaded bank account may be a given, if you’re not charming, forget it.

Panarea remains one of the last safe havens for the understated pedigreed set. The atmosphere still feels like the Sixties, before discount air travel and regularly scheduled helicopter service clogged wealthy vacation enclaves with weekend interlopers. It’s still the kind of place where neighbors are invited over simply because there are so few of them around. (Although since there are no cars on the island and no streetlights, night crawlers must make do with small torches or moonlight to find their way around.)

Panarea hasn’t changed much over the years. Electricity and running water arrived in the Eighties, but there are still only about 300 year-round residents. Paparazzi are at

a minimum, mostly because they can’t find a place to stay, and the island’s only true beach, a swatch of dark gold sand called Zimmari, is a 40-minute trudge under a scalding sun and over a pedicure-decimating earthen terrain. Despite an increasing amount of electric golf carts whizzing past, walking is still the prime mode of transport—though in a place like this, that’s more gift than inconvenience. Walking, after all, lets you enjoy the hibiscus flowers and caper bushes and micro vineyards that lie behind the whitewashed adobe cottages.

There is no marina or deep harbor here, so yachts must make do.



STROMBOLI ISLAND

This name is derived from the Ancient Greek name Strongyle which was given to it because of its round swelling form. The island's population is about 500.[3] The volcano has erupted many times and is constantly active with minor eruptions, often visible from many points on the island and from the surrounding sea, giving rise to the island's nickname "Lighthouse of the Mediterranean". The most recent major eruption was on 13 April 2009.

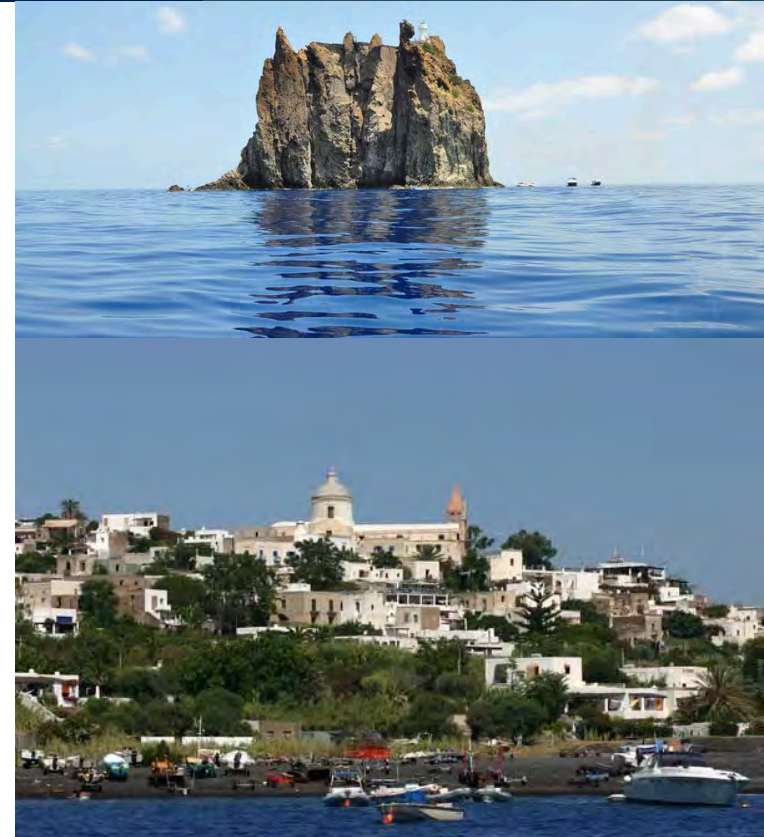
There are three active craters at the peak. A significant geological feature of the volcano is the Sciara del Fuoco ("Stream of fire"), a big horseshoe-shaped depression generated in the last 13,000 years by several collapses on the northwestern side of the cone.

Mt. Stromboli has been in almost continuous eruption for the past 2,000 years. A pattern of eruption is maintained in which explosions occur at the summit craters, with mild to moderate eruptions of incandescent volcanic bombs, at intervals ranging from minutes to hours. This Strombolian eruption, as it is known, is also observed at other volcanoes worldwide. Eruptions from the summit craters typically result in a few short, mild, but energetic bursts, ranging up to a few hundred meters in height, containing ash, incandescent lava fragments and stone blocks.



There are two villages on the island, the larger Stromboli and the much smaller Ginostra, a former fishing village that is less frequently visited by tourists (although tourist services are about all that remains there). It is not yet feasible to walk between the villages (although a trans-island hiking trail is under construction as of 2007), and the only way to travel between them is by boat.

The island is incredibly beautiful, with the area that is not occupied by the towns completely wild. It has stark, black beaches with volcanic rock formations. The villages, which are almost unchanged by tourism, are worth a closer look, especially the rather hidden Ginostra with the smallest European port (one boat only!) is nice to see. The towns are full of lovely Eolian architecture and pretty gardens. There is a nice beach with fine black lava sand in Stromboli, where one can relax and swim in the sea.



The peculiarity of Filicudi is the perfectly unchanged state of preservation in the last century.

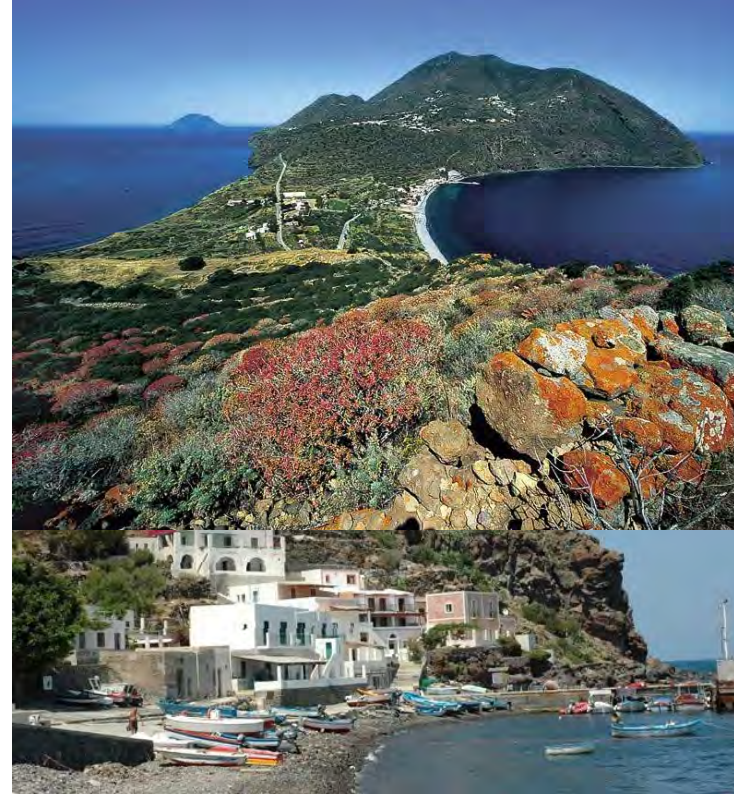
This is due to migration flows, to their big distance from the main shipping routes as well as to the device position compared to other islands.

The island, anciently called “Phoenicusa”, owes its name to the abundant vegetation of ferns indicating a dwarf Palm that grows rich and luxuriant. View from above, the island presents an elliptical shape that stretches at one end with Capo Graziano.

Like the other islands in the Archipelago, Filicudi is little more than the tip of an underwater volcano characterized by a rocky and rugged territory. Its highest peak is the mount “Fossa Felci” (774 mt), a dormant volcano from where one can admire breathtaking views over the rest of the Archipelago.

Since the 1970s Filicudi was rediscovered and populated by photographers and artists such as Sergio Libiszewsky, Ettore Sottsass, novelist Roland Zoss, and editor Giulio Einaudi. Their perceptions brought the island into the focus of modern tourism.

The most fascinating feature of Filicudi is its wild and unspoiled nature: the rocky terraces covered with brooms, the large rocks and the numerous caves, which live up the coast overlooking the sea, appear hostile, wild and charming. Among the emerging rocks at approximately one



kilometre from the coastline, greatly eroded by the sea, la Canna, Montenassari and Scoglietto, are the most visited ones.

The cave of “Bue Marino” (see ox), takes its curious name from the strange noises similar to ox bellows produced by the sea when crashes against the rocks. This cave with its particularly crystalline depths is perhaps the most fascinating feature of the entire Aeolian Archipelago.

The Island's population is concentrated mostly in its three main centres: Filicudi Port, docking point for ships and hydrofoils, Pecorini a Mare and Valdichiesa connected

by the only paved road on the island. The small village of Stimpagnato, in the South-East side of the island, is inhabited by tourists only during the summer.

Like the other islands of the archipelago, Filicudi should have been place of human settlements since the Neolithic age. The ruins and ceramic artefacts found in the Neolithic village on the promontory of Capo Graziano and on the port bay are the proof. The sea of Filicudi is particularly attractive thanks to the unspoiled nature and the fascinating undersea world.



FILICUDI ISLAND



SALINA ISLAND



Salina is the second largest island in the archipelago. It is included on the World Heritage List especially because of its worth for vulcanology. It is composed of six volcanoes. The most recent eruption on Salina occurred on the western part of the island about 13,000 years ago and formed the semi-circular crater of Pollara; its activity was mainly explosive and produced large pumice deposits. From a distance Salina looks entirely green with two rounded high mountains and a smooth coastline. More than 400 different types of plants grow on the island and grapes, olives and capers are cultivated. Salina was the first among the Aeolian islands to protect its environment with a natural preserve, known as the Riserva Naturale del Fossa delle Felci e dei Porri. The mountainsides of the island are covered with ferns, poplars, chestnut trees and typical Mediterranean vegetation including with caper bushes, prickly pear cactus, and a variety of orchards, olive groves and vineyards. The island is particularly notable for Malvasia, a famous white

wine that is only produced on Salina. It is golden in colour and has an intense, delicately sweet bouquet. There has also been a local revival of the production of superior-quality low-acid olive oil.

It is claimed that Salina produces the best capers in the world and during the first weekend of June there is an annual caper festival.

Salina is a green and fertile land, home to around 2,500 people.

Drama of the cinematic variety put Salina, on the international map in 1994, when the film *Il Postino* made the most of its imposing natural beauty. The beach at Pollara, where it was filmed, is stunning, particularly at sunset, and hosts an annual caper festival in the first week of June, with dancing, street games and a smorgasbord of caper-enhanced food. The main port, Santa Marina Salina, is beautiful and unspoilt, with a long, traffic-free main street lined with chic boutiques and food shops.

LIPARI ISLAND

Lipari is the largest of the Aeolian Islands. It is also the name of the island's main town. Its population is 11,231, but during the May to September tourist season, the total population may reach up to 20,000.

Besides the main town, most of the year-round population resides in one of the four main villages: Pianoconte is almost due west across the island, Quattropiani in the northwest, Acquacalda along the northern coast, whereas Canneto is on the eastern shore north of Lipari town.

Geologists agree on the fact that Lipari was created by a succession of four volcanic movements, the most important of which was the third one, presumably lasting from 20,000 BC to 13,000 BC.

The island has the biggest town of the Aeolian archipelago, also called Lipari; a lively busy place with picturesque streets, an attractive harbor and a historic castle-citadel. Like its island neighbours, Lipari has volcanic origins. The last eruption on the island took place around 1,400 years ago, and there are currently no signs of volcanic activity other than thermal springs and fumaroles. The island's geology is the most visible reminder of Lipari's origins; until recently one of its main industries was extraction of pumice, created by past eruptions.

Lipari's position has always made it important for maritime



trade, and the island has a rare and valuable resource: black volcanic obsidian, used for knives and sharp implements. The natural harbour of Lipari town is dominated by a convenient rock outcrop, and this was the obvious place for early settlers to build their homes and fortifications. Walking up to the town's citadel now, visitors can see excavations revealing many levels of history.

Over the centuries Lipari was besieged, conquered and taken over many times, by Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, Normans, Spanish and finally by a united Italy. The worst attack on record was that by the Turkish corsair Barbarossa, who savaged the island in the sixteenth century, and transported almost the entire population into slavery. Lipari town is a very pleasant place, with pretty streets and lanes perfect for wandering around. There are some elegant historic town-houses as well as plenty of humbler island-dwellings, with balconies bedecked with flowers, washing, onions and peppers. The town has a very cheery atmosphere, and although tourists must get used to touts

offering boat trips, the local people in Lipari are all very friendly and welcoming. There are a lot of appealing shops selling souvenirs and good-quality local food and drink; including huge quantities of the local capers and Malvasia wine - both very good items to take home, if your luggage will allow it.

Lipari's important archaeological museum is called the Museo Archeologico Regionale Eoliano "Luigi Bernabò Brea" and contains finds from all over the Aeolian Islands. The collections are very fine, from ranks of assembled amphorae salvaged from wrecks, to high-quality Greek vases. The museum is particularly renowned for its hoard of models of Greek theatrical masks, mostly found in tombs on the island.

Lipari has two harbours, situated on either side of the castle headland. To the north is Marina Lunga, a functional port where both large ferries and fast hydrofoils dock. Marina Corta, to the south of the citadel, is a much more charming historic harbour, colourful with fishing boats.



BLUE DEER

SAN LORENZO SEA LODGE

Perfectly designed in every detail the San Lorenzo Sea Lodge "Blue Deer" is a real manifestation of the finest Italian taste and passion for sublime luxury. The interior and exterior design are an expression of the most sophisticated style envisioned by the Owners Giorgia and Stefano Barbini to deliver life enriching experiences to their guests. The same refined atmosphere can be found in their San Lorenzo Mountain Lodge "White Deer" in the Dolomites. With these two exquisite properties the Giorgia and Stefano Barbini embrace the combined beauty of the sea and the mountains in their own extraordinary way.



The catamaran can accommodate **up to 10 guests in four separate spaces** in the hulls including 2 **deluxe** cabins and 2 **VIP** cabins. Each of them designed to the smallest detail to bring comfort and pleasure. The cabins are equipped with comfortable king-sized beds, wardrobes and retractable TV's. Thanks to **spacious windows** guests can wake up in the morning sun and go to sleep in the star light. The **two deluxe** guest cabins comprise two single (convertible) beds and a bunk bed to the wall that is ideal for children. Each room has its own unsuited spacious bathroom. The crew quarter is located in the portside hull and has a **separate entrance** from the cockpit that allows for more privacy when the guests rest inside the yacht. Cruising

onboard the Blue Deer is living a **story-like adventure** as well as **unforgettable experiences**. With her spacious layout, this **74ft catamaran** was designed to fit the needs of people who appreciate the highest standards combined with the greatest **hospitality**. The sailing catamaran can be seen as the ideal getaway from busy life. The Blue Deer is an ultimate option for family and friends cruises where wellbeing, **comfort and huge amounts of pleasure** are essential. The Blue Deer is an ultimate option for **family and friends cruises** where wellbeing, comfort and huge amounts of pleasure are essential. **The catamaran is rent only exclusively.**

Length:	22.5/ 74 ft	Fuel capacity:	2x3 000 l
Maximum Beam:	10.5/ 34.5 ft	Guests:	8+2
Displacement:	45T	Crew:	2-3
Draft:	2.2 m/ 7.2 ft	Total living space:	240 sqm
Air draft:	35 m	Naval Architecture:	Sunreef Yachts
Main sail:	180 sqm	Interior Design:	Sunreef Yachts
Genoa:	150 sqm	Together with the Owners who were engaged in every single stage of design	
Main Engines:	2x240 HP Yanmar		





Beratung und Buchung:

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