

WALKING
AROUND
SALINA

**Short Salina tour guide, to discover its charms and its history.
Useful information to choose among many opportunities for
recreation and culture and to spend a peaceful island vacation.**



THE ISLAND OF SALINA



Etimology: the island was named “Didyme” (twins) because of its two mountains which look like twins. Its present name comes from the small salt lake in the village of Lingua and was once a site for the production of sea salt used for cooking but also to store food as capers and different kinds of fish.

Origin: volcanic, the most recent eruption on Salina occurred on the western part of the island about 13,000 years ago.

Age: it's one of the most ancient in the archipelago after Filicudi. Volcanic activity started 500,000 years ago.

Surface area: 26,8 km². It's the second largest island after Lipari.

Mountains: The island is what is left from six ancient volcanoes and it has got the first and third highest peaks in the archipelago: Monte Fossa delle Felci (962 m) and Monte dei Porri (860 m), they have the typical conic shape.

Population: 2,581 people divided into 903 in Santa Marina, 982 in Malfa, 696 in Leni. (updated 31-12-2015). The residents are called Salinari.

Municipalities: there are three municipalities: (Santa Marina Salina, Malfa and Leni) which are managed independently from Lipari.

What you can do in Salina



SANTA MARINA SALINA

is the main port on the island



- Walk along the seafront looking at the beautiful landscape.
- Wander along the high street looking at the typical architecture, boutiques and many stalls offering typical craftsmanship.
- Visit the Addolorata (our lady of sorrows) and the St Marina churches, the latter one has recently been restored.
- Visit the archeological sites at Punta Barone and Portella.
- Swim in the sea from one of the various beaches you can find along the seafront.
- Visit monte Fossa delle Felci mountain from path n.4 from Vallone Castagno.
- Visit the Saraceni caves.
- Walk along the marina in the evening looking at the many sailing boats.
- Go and watch the fishermen coming back early in the morning.
- Have dinner in the restaurants in the area.

LINGUA

is a small fishermen and farmers village that is famous for its small lake.



- Stroll along the typical sea front enjoying the beautiful landscape.
- Visit the museums where is exhibited the island's history from Stone Age till the present.
- Eat in the typical restaurants.
- Visit Paolonoci.
- Visit the small lake and the lighthouse.
- Swim and relax on the numerous beaches.
- Visit St. Bartholomew church.
- Have dinner in the restaurants in the area.

MALFA

the second largest town on the island



- Visit and have a tasting in the many farms and wineries around Malfa.
- Go and watch the fishermen coming home early in the morning at the jetty.
- Visit the emigration museum which documents an important part of the Aeolian islands' history.
- Swim in Punta Scario bay.
- Visit San Lorenzo (St. Lawrence) church.
- Visit Monte Fossa delle Felci mountain.
- Have dinner in the restaurants in the area.

POLLARA

is an amphitheatre of an ancient crater,
a “secret place of the soul”, where you
can breath a magical atmosphere

- Look at the beautiful view from the belvedere on the road coming into Pollara, where there's an ancient observation tower called the Semaforo.
- Wander along the lanes of the village admiring the natural and architectural beauty.
- Visit the small church.
- Take a picture in front of the Troisi and Noiret murals.



- Visit the house which was the set for "The postman".
- Swim at the "balate" beach.
- Watch the unique sunset from the belvedere.

VALDICHIESA

is a small village
between Monte
Fossa delle Felci
and Monte dei Porri

- Climb up Monte Fossa and Monte dei Porri.
- Visit the Madonna del Terzito sanctuary which is a very important religious site and one of the most ancient and beautiful on the island.



RINELLA

is the second island
port on the island

- Have a walk to the Prà Venezia site.
- Swim from the port's beach which is the only sandy beach on the island.



SALINA IN ONE DAY

Once arrived in Salina here is you must not miss if you just pass through the island and stay for only one day.

LINGUA

- Swim from the beaches.
- Visit the museums.
- Visit the salt lake and the lighthouse.
- Have dinner in the restaurants in the area.

SANTA MARINA

- Visit the Addolorata (our lady of sorrows) and the St Marina churches, the latter one has recently been restored.
- Swim in the sea from one of the various beaches you can find along the sea-front .
- Wander along the high street looking at the typical architecture, boutiques and many stalls offering typical craftsmanship.

RINELLA

- Swim in the port's sandy beach.

POLLARA

- Enjoy the view from the observation tower.
- Take a picture in front of the Troisi and Noiret murales.
- Swim in the beautiful bay with "Balate" beach.

MALFA

- Swim from Punta Scario bay.

Where to swim: beaches and sea depth.

Salina is really proud of its sea and has been awarded with the 5 sails of LEGA AMBIENTE uninterruptedly since 2007. In this chapter you'll find useful information about where you can swim, sunbath or just relax. Also you'll find information about each beaches'features,how to get there and what you can see while snorkeling.

SANTA MARINA SEA FRONT

This is the first beach you will find arriving from the port. It's the ideal place to have a relaxing swim and at the same time, stay near the centre of the town or to have a last swim before leaving the island.The seafront starts from Santa Marina's square. The beach is made up of round pebbles and going to the left, you'll find a small concrete platform with a ladder rungs that make entering the water easier. Underwater there are round pebbles, very little sand and due to the nearby breakwater barrier, the water here is always calm and therefore is the best place for children. During the summer, nets are placed there to keep jellyfish away.



PUNTA BARONE BEACH IN SANTA MARINA

This beach is at the end of the town going towards Malfa. Coming from the main square and walking along the seafront, at the end of the pedestrian walk is where the Barone beach starts and continues till the Cemetery beach. This is a stone beach that you can also easily reach from the road. Along the beach there's also a seaside Lido, a Beachfront resort, with beach umbrellas, beach chairs and sunbeds where you can stay relaxing and sunbathing all day. There is also a restaurant and a bar not far from the beach in its garden. The Lido offers an assisted access also for old and disabled people. The sea bed is mostly sandy with Posidonia spots. While snorkeling you can observe different types of crabs, octopuses, eels, "tracine", turbot and comb fish.



SANTA MARINA'S CEMETERY BEACH

Coming from the main square go along the road to Malfa till the cemetery at the end of the town. You can get there through a narrow path on the righthand side of the cemetery. You'll find a stone beach becoming less crowded as you go further left. It's better to stop before the village Capo Faro because it's risky to stand underneath the rocks.



LINGUA SEAFRONT BEACH

This is a beach that goes along the pedestrian walk on the seafront. The sea is quite shallow and rich of sealife. While snorkeling you can spot many creatures and plants typical of shallow waters. The nearby small lake is a natural reserve and full of crabs and plankton.

LINGUA'S CEMETERY BEACH

You can get there through a path under the main road. It's a nice little beach made of sand and stones. The sea bed is sandy and rocky with plenty of small fish.



LINGUA'S SMALL PORT BEACH

From Lingua's seafront you go towards the left and reach a small pier and then a sandy and pebbly beach. Its sandy and rocky seabed is full of small fish.





LINGUA'S LIGHTHOUSE BEACH

You can get there going along Lingua's seafront until the lighthouse. This beach is made of big, typical round rocks. The seabed is full of algae, a seagrass called neptune grass or mediterranean tapeweed and lots of fish. However mind the strong current here as it can be quite dangerous. In Lingua there's also a Lido (a beachfront resort), you can get there by going along the road until the small beach called "The Nero".



PUNTA SCARIO BEACH IN MALFA

You can get there from the sea or by walking down a narrow steep path from the Punta Scario Hotel in Malfa village. It's a rocky beach and it's possible to hire air beds and sea umbrellas, there's also a kiosk offering food and drinks for sale; while snorkeling you can observe many different species of sealife living in the rocky seabed.



POLLARA'S "BALATE"

From the main road in Pollara village, leave the church on your right handside and you'll reach an open space. On the left some steps will take you down to the beach and takes 15 minutes walking. The beach is really a slipway of rock going down slowly into the water. The seabed is rocky and is rich of sealife.

PUNTA MEGNA'S BEACH IN RINELLA

It's a small rocky beach. You can get there from the road going from Leni to Rinella and the path starts on the righthand side, near an open space. It's possible to also get there from the sea. You'll find to cristal clear water and the sea bep is made up of big rocks with algae and a seagrass called neptune grass or mediterranean tapeweed. There are many different kinds of fish, shellfish, crustacean and echinoderms.



RINELLA BEACH

It's a nice sandy beach, the only one on the island, on the lefthand side of the port. Behind there at the beach are some caves which were used in past as shelter for boats and fishing equipment. Nowadays you can stay there in the shade during the sunny and hottest hours. It's reachable from the sea too. The seabed is rocky and while snorkeling you can see fish and octopussies.

Where to swim in Salina with a boat

There are many spots around Salina where you can stop your boat and have a swim. From Santa Marina's port and going northbound the first stop is certainly Capo Faro where the seabed is beautiful, but be careful of currents. Continuing on you'll pass Malfa's port and can stop along the coastline taking you to Punta del Perciato. Immediately afterwards there's Pollara's Bay with the sea stacks. Underwater is really beautiful here but mind the current streams. Going on along the coast you'll reach Fili di Branda. The sea depth here is a breathtaking blue. Going on towards Rinella you'll pass Punta Marcello and Punta Megna which are both suitable for a relaxing swim. A few metres before Rinella's jetty you'll get to Ariana Cliff, a big round rock coming up from the sea surface. After the cliff you can go to Punta Tre Pietre and Grottazza : very good places to swim with children aswell. At the end you'll get to Lingua's Lighthouse with its beautiful underwater, but often with strong current streams.



-  areas visited by sea
-  beaches
-  itineraries naturalistic
-  danger



DISTANCE BETWEEN COUNTRIES

Lingua - Santa Marina Salina	> 3km
Santa Marina Salina - Capo Faro	> 3km
Santa Marina Salina - Malfa	> 7km
Capo Faro - Malfa	> 4km
Malfa - Pollara	> 6km
Malfa - Valdichiesia	> 4km
Malfa - Leni	> 6km
Valdichiesia - Leni	> 2km
Leni - Rinella	> 4km



Naturalistic itineraries



Naturalistic itinerary n°1: Punta Brigantino-Vallone Ogliastro

- **Start:** Piazzetta Nero (24 m asl) Lingua
- **Way:** through Nero Valley, going along Paolonoci site, near Ogliastro Valley (245m asl)
- **Time:** way up 60 mins, way down 45 mins.
- **Kind of path:** mixed terrain, with rocky and earthy stairs, one way.
- **Difficulty:** low.

Naturalistic itinerary n°2: Lingua-Monte Fossa

- **Start:** Via Alfieri (24m asl) Lingua.
- **Way:** after the municipal reservoir you go up between Pizzo Menavento and Mastrognoli Valley until the fire prevention strip that goes around M.te Fossa.
- **Time:** way up 210 mins, way down 150 mins.
- **Kind of path:** No shade, steep and slippery way.
- **Difficulty:** high.
- **Note:** the way down inadvisable.





Naturalistic itinerary n°3:

Cemetery-Batanà

- **Start:** km.17,2 highway SP 182 (10m asl) there's a junction with km.17,4.
- **Way:** near Serro la Lingua, Vallone dei Zappini to Batanà on the road to M.te Fossa-M.te Rivi (800m asl).
- **Time:** going up 180 mins. going down 120 mins.
- **Kind of path:** Steep and slippery, shaded tracts.
- **Difficulty:** high.
- **Note:** going down inadvisable .

Naturalistic itinerary n°4: S.Marina Salina-Monte Fossa

- **Start:** from via Crispi at the crossroad with Via Rinascente turn right and go on along Vallone Castagno (60 m asl).
- **Way:** Up to Serro Favarolo and Serro Cicirilla, forks at 400m: on the right you get along in Vallone Castagno and reach the track near M.te Rivi hut (803m), on the left you get to Batanà Valley and reach M.te Fossa hut (930m).
- **Time:** up 180 mins, down until the crossroad 165 mins.
- **Kind of path:** Steep, with high rocky steps , slippery and nearly all shady with trees.
- **Difficulty:** average.
- **Note:** going down inadvisable.



Naturalistic itinerary n°5: Santa Marina -Serro Capo

- **Start:** Santa Marina ring road near Via Belvedere : to get to the path, go to the crossroad with Via Crispi, go up Via Crispi until the first crossroads, turn right and go on until the path starts.
- **Way:** to Serro dell'Acqua, cross Vallone Castagno.
- **Time:** way up 120 mins.,way down 105 mins.
- **Kind of path:** Quite slippery and steep, nearly no shade.
- **Difficulty:** high.
- **Note:** going down inadvisable.



Naturalistic itinerary n°6: Portella – Pizzo Capo

- **Start:** km.13,4 SP road (75 m slm) Way: Go along Vallone Buongiorno, after Piano Serro Capo join the main road in Pizzo Capo site.
- **Time:** way up 120 mins.,way down 120 mins.
- **Kind of path:** very slippery and steep, no shade.
- **Difficulty:** high.
- **Note:** going down really inadvisable.



Naturalistic itinerary n°7: Malfa Monte Rivi and Monte Fossa delle Felci

- **Start:** Via Fontana (m.140) Way: go up along Vallone Fontana, reach the road and then Monte Rivi hut, go on until Monte Fossa.
- **Time:** way up to Monte Rivi hut 150 mins., to Monte Fossa delle Felci 180 mins., way down from Monte Fossa 150 mins., from Monte Rivi 120 mins.
- **Kind of path:** mixed, with rocky steps and earthy, many trees offer shade.
- **Difficulty:** average.



Naturalistic itinerary n°8: Semaforo di Pollara – Monte Porri

- **Star:** Semaforo site (Pollara) Semaforo is the name of the ancient tower on the road before going down towards Pollara.
- **Way:** go along Serro Pollara and get to the top of Monte Porri (860m asl).
- **Time:** Way up 120 mins. way down 105 mins.
- **Kind of path:** No shade, mixed terrain with rocky steps and earthy.
- **Difficulty:** everage.



Naturalistic itinerary n°9: Semaforo di Pollara – Leni

- **Start:** Semaforo site (280 m asl) Semaforo is the name of the ancient tower on the road before going down towards Pollara.
- **Way:** go along Serro Pollara, turn right to Pizzo Corvo, after crossing Vallone Olivo Grande, go to Serra Sciarato and reach the road Valle Spina in Leni village.
- **Time:** 180 mins.
- **Kind of path:** mixed path, rocky stairs, above Pollara there are many trees while on the Leni side there is no vegetation.
- **Difficulty:** everage.
- **Note:** the path doesn't get to the top, it crosses the island.

Naturalistic itinerary n°10: Valdichiesa – Monte Porri

- **Start:** on the main road, km. 5 Way: After the water reservoir and the village of Valdichiesa get to the top of Monte Porri.
- **Time:** way up 150 mins. way down 90 mins.
- **Kind of path:** sandy steep track, therefore slippery and no shade, exposed to the east.
- **Difficulty:** average/high.





Naturalistic itinerary n°11: Leni – Monte Fossa delle Felci

- **Start:** Via Caserta near the Primary School (246m asl) .
- **Way:** reach Monte Fossa delle Felci crossing the road Madonna del Terzito – Monte Fossa many times (820 m asl).
- **Time:** 2h, km.2 Kind of path: At the beginning you walk under trees, then it becomes sunny.
- **Difficulty:** average but quite tiring.



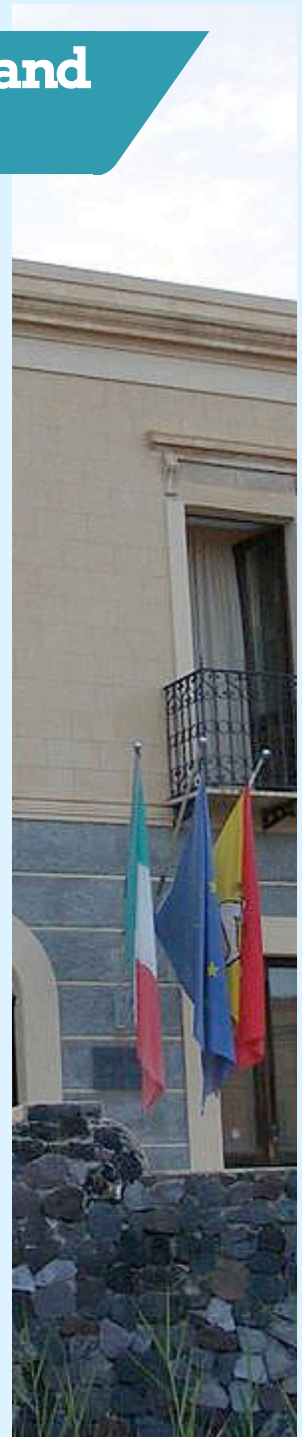
Naturalistic itinerary n °12: Valdichiesa – Monte Fossa delle Felci

- **Start:** Near Madonna del Terzito Sanctuary in the village of Valdichiesa.
- **Way:** get on top of Monte Fossa delle Felci with many hairpin bends crossing the main road.
- **Time:** way up 150 mins. way down 120 mins.
- **Kind of path:** mixed terrain on rocks and earthy on high steps. You cross many times the main road.
- **Difficulty:** low.

Archeological sites and museums

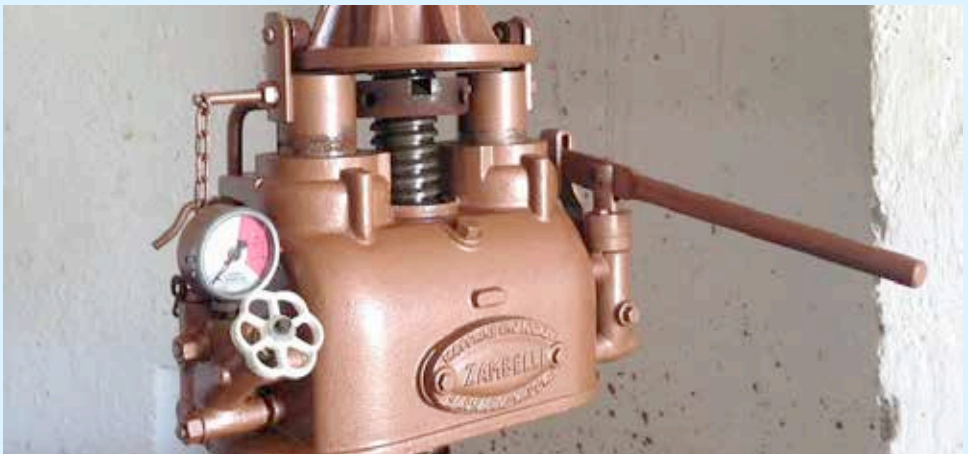
LINGUA MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

At Punta Lingua, just in front of the old saline, which since 6th century gave its name to the island, there's the Santa Marina municipal Museum. The museum (ethno-antropological-historical and volcanological) is hosted in an old building which was used for saline activity in ancient times. The building was enlarged and transformed at the beginning of the last century it took the olive press shape, with nearby warehouses and rooms upstairs. Entering the museum you'll find an oven and many tools used for baking bread. In the large room nearby there's the olive press and in its center a mill stone used until the end of the 50's also there are many tools used for the pressing and squeezing of olives and amongst them the most ancient one with a wooden female thread. In the next room, the one with a vaulted roof and the original centre of the building, you can admire a mill used for wheat milling from the island of Filicudi and reassembled for the museum. There are also displayed many tools for cereal growing, fishing and cattle breeding. In the final room there's a bedroom rebuilt from the 19th century with various domestic tools. On the first floor, you can see models of the ships that in the 19th century made the trading between Aeolian Archipelago and the mainland thrive, also the ships used for coral fishing and many documents about Lingua's Saline. In a small room nearby you can find charts about emersed and submersed volcanoes and a general representation of the Aeolian volcanic area. The archeological section, recently hosted in a nearby building, exhibits finds from archeological excavations from Santa Marina since 1990, especially the finds from Portella, the Middle Bronze Age village.



THE WINE MUSEUM IN SANTA MARINA SALINA

In the center of the town, in a cellar “palmento” situated in a 19th century building originally belonging to a wealthy family of the island and now owned by municipality, there's the Wine museum. The museum is on the ground floor of the building behind two large warehouses in via Risorgimento and the entrance is in a narrow lane on its side. From here you can look out to the valley where some of the grapes. Entering on the right, you can see the cellar, with beams fixed very near to the floor where the barrels were kept. On the left, you can see the water tank opening where water was used to wash all the cellar tools (barrels, demijohns, bottles, funnels) and the palmento before and after the pressing was done. In front of this room, there's another one with the palmento: two tanks, on the upper one grapes were poured and pressed barefooted, on the lower one the must was gathered, the grapes were pressed using a big beam leaned on the dregs, while on the other side a winch (miolu) was hanged by two big circular ropes (nachi), moved by brackets (manieddi) lifting a big stone (pisa) in the floor.



THE AEOLIAN EMIGRATION MUSEUM IN MALFA

The aeolian islands suffered a huge emigratory phenomenon in two different phases. The first big emigration started a few years after the mid 19th century and ended in the twenties when people went to South America firstly, then to the USA, New Zealand and Australia. The second emigration started after the 1943-45 crisis when people went to the USA aiming to reunite families, but the majority went to Australia, around 5000 people emigrated there. The museum collects papers and visual material about the emigration process, describing its causes and telling the history of the outcome of its community.





THE SALTY LAKE AND THE Lighthouse IN LINGUA

Near the salty lake of Lingua, there are ancient remains of a salt production site, one of the most interesting of roman heritage. Until the end of the 18th century, Lingua's salines were clearly visible but nowadays, the pools used for sea-water evaporation are no longer visible and are totally submerged by the lake.

PORTELLA PREHISTORIC VILLAGE

Portella is a prehistoric village belonging to the “Milazzese” culture dating back to the Middle Bronze Age. The village area is well protected being on a rocky volcanic cliff sloping down to the sea and has two deep valleyson each side. The archeologists dug out 23 huts, with oval or circular floors about 3-4 metres diameter, dug into the volcanic rock and distributed along a wall built with sea and volcanic stones. Inside these huts there are furniture and domestic tools.

PUNTA BARONE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

The archeologists found here a part of the Roman baths already in use at the beginning of its Empire and used again later at the beginning of 6th century A.C., as a facility to process and salt fish. It's possible that this specific industry developed in Contrada Barone thanks to its closeness to the Lingua salt pans, already used by the Romans.

MASTROGNOLI ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

The necropoli in Mastrognoli is on the eastern slope of Monte Felci in a rich green landscape. It stands along one of the old tracks that climb up the mountain and represents one of the most charming naturalistic paths of the island. The Archeological site is on a light grey tuff volcanic rock. 16 tombs have been dug out with rectangular graves and dug in the soft tuff stone following the slopes. Part of these finds are damaged on the surface due to both tuff erosion and construction of channels, holes and small pools for rain collection. The rain was driven into a big circular tank dug into the eastern side. In the tombs' area and inside the water tank, due to the water movement too, amphoras and kitchenware dating back to a period between the 4th and 3rd century BC and 4th century AD have been discovered. This fact shows how ancient the site is.

SARACEN'S GROTTOS

Saracen's Grottoes are really enchanting due to their morphological structure. They are made of different intercommunicating caves and on their walls remains of crosses graffiti and religious symbols are still visible. This fact supports the hypothesis that the grottoes were used as a church. The archeological itinerary starts from Serro dell'Acqua and unravels along Serro Perciato between 250 and 350 m. Along the track number 5 there's a clear sign of Stone Age settlement. The Grottoes are partly natural and partly artificial as they were used as refuge during the raids of the Saracen pirates (that's why they are called Saracen's Grottoes) and date back to 8th century BC.

Salinas's churches

Maria Santissima Addolorata Church (Santa Marina Salina).

On the 15th of September there is a procession and Eucharist.



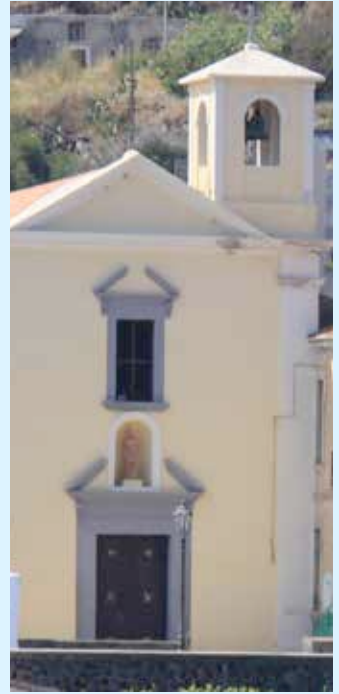
Santa Marina Church (Santa Marina Salina).

Dates from 1622. Inside you can admire a large picture over the high altar representing the village patron saint with a baby.(oil on canvas- 18th century). A wooden carved and painted pulpit and a choir site from 19th century. In the sacristy, facing the port, an olive log (now kept in the municipality building) remains of a gigantic tree from the beach opposite. The day for the religious festival is 17th of July.



St. Bartholomew church in Lingua.

It located near the sea. Since 1612 there was a chaplaincy. Around 1700 it was created the first nucleus of the church dedicated precisely to Saint Bartholomew. The annual festival takes place every August 27 with the usual procession through the streets of the country and the Eucharistic celebration.



St. Lawrence church in Malfa.

Built in 1933 on the old church from 1700 that was damaged by the earthquake in 1926. The religious festival is 10th of August on St. Lawrence Day and he's the patron saint of Malfa. Back in 1860 in Malfa there lived about 5,000 people and the building of a new church in the middle of the town started.



Immacolata Church in Malfa.

Was opened for worship in 1928 and in 1931 the Bishop opened the church. In 1933 it was consecrated during the second centennial of the first church, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

St. Onofrio church in Pollara.

In the past, on the portal it was still possible to read in the stone the inscription “year 1853”. The church inside is simple and very nice with a traditional floor made of ancient majolica tiles. A Blessed Virgin and a St. Onofrio statues stand on the high altar.



St. Anne's church in Capo Faro - Malfa.

From 1605 it was the first chapel dedicated to St. Anne and Mary's Nativity. Once the worship to St. Anne and Baby Mary was throughout in all Salina there were many worshippers who, early in the morning, reached in pilgrimage this church from different places of the island.

St. Joseph church in Leni

The church was built in 1830 and then enlarged and renewed in 1860. Originally the building with three naves was dedicated to the Holy Family and later to St. Joseph.

St. Gaetano's church in Rinella

It was built in 1853. The worship of St. Gaetano came from Naples, where the sailors used to go trading. The church front is neo-gothic and arabic style. Inside there's a nave with a barrel vault, three-lobed windows and a semi-circular apse. The festival of the patron saint is on the 7th of August every year and is celebrated with a procession down to the sea.



Terzito Virgin's Sanctuary in

Valdichiesa In this site for worship and prayer in the 5th century a chapel was built, then later in the 18th century a church and finally in 1969 a sanctuary. Quite interesting votive offerings are kept in the sanctuary. They are mostly pictures on glass, representing a valuable example of popular painting. On the 23rd of July every year a festival for Madonna del Terzito is organized.

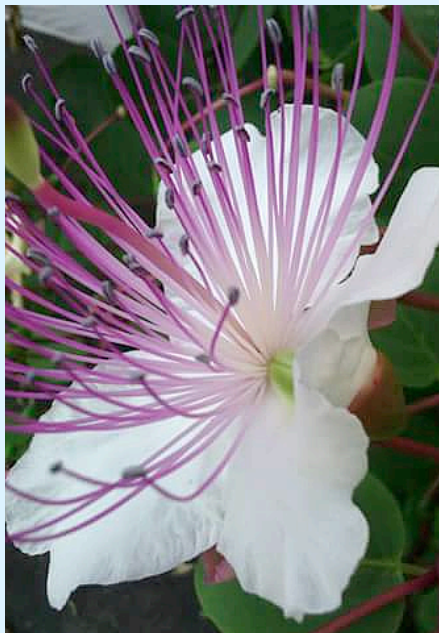
Malvasia, gods nectar



The Malvasia family of grapes are of ancient origin, most likely imported from Greece by colonizers and the white kind was planted in the Aeolian Islands. In Salina this kind of grape thrives and grows covering most of the cultivated area. Grapes are harvested at the end of summer and placed carefully on the wooden racks to be dried in the sun. They will be ready when soft to reach a sugar concentration as to ensure a sweet but alcoholic enough product. As to the dried grapes, following the strictest tradition, black grapes such as the "Corinto nero" kind are added in the proportion of about 5% of the total volume. This will give the characteristic amber colour to the wine that will be consumed not before one year of aging. Today this wine is protected by a special production regulation that elevates it to the D.O.C status.

The Cappero of Salina

The capers' plant grows spontaneously thanks to insects and other animals that feed on its fruits. It's a plant native to the Asian sub-tropical areas and is known by the Arabic name of Cabr or Cabir. In Salina there are two varieties: one the Nocella and the other Nocellara, riproduced for centuries by cuttings. With the beginning of the summer season which awakens the plant from its winter sleep, it produces many branches on which smaller buds grow progressively. Just these buds, the so called capers, are collected and sorted for size and will be preserved in salt. It will be just the salt, dosed at different times, to extract the bitter liquids from the buds and to preserve their edibility. For this reason it is advisable to store them in salt. The plant may, alternatively, produce another valuable product that is the "Cucuncio". The "Cucuncio" is nothing other than the fruit of the plant. The buds of the caper, if not collected, will hatch into beautiful flowers with white speckled petals of purple that fade after flowering and will be transformed into the fruit, called "Cucuncio". They are tapered in shape and are collected when not too ripe and can be consumed when preserved with the same techniques as the capers. These two delicacies, suitably desalted in warm water, are used to complete many dishes of traditional Mediterranean cuisine or as tasty appetizers. Recently these products have been put again in the lists of agri-food products linked to local tradition included in the "Slow food principals" project.



Useful numbers

HEALTH

- Accident and emergency tel. 118 – tel. 090 9843064 Via Risorgimento – Santa Marina Salina
- Emergency medical Service and Duty Doctor - Via Umberto I – Malfa – tel. 090 9844005
- Chemist Santa Marina Salina - Via Risorgimento – tel. 090 9843098
- Chemist Malfa - Via Umberto I – Malfa – tel. 090 9844188
- Chemist Leni - Via Libertà – Leni – tel. 090 9809053
- Hospital (Lipari) tel. 090 9885111

PUBLIC UTILITY NUMBERS

- Police Station – Via Lungomare – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 112 – tel. 090 9843042
- Traffic wardens – Via Risorgimento – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 090 9843251
- Traffic wardens– Piazza Municipio – Malfa – tel. 090 9844008
- Traffic wardens– Via Roma – Leni – tel. 090 9809125
- Reserve Provincial Police – tel. 090 9843454 – cell. 345 3661475
- Financial Police(Lipari) – tel. 090 9811160
- Coast Guard (Lipari) – tel. 090 9811320
- Port Authorities (Lipari) – tel. 090 9880819
- Beach Patrol – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 090 9843451
- Fire fighters (Lipari) – tel. 090 9880279
- Municipality – Santa Marina Salina – Via Risorgimento – tel. 090 9843251
- Municipality – Malfa – Piazza Municipio – tel. 090 9844008
- Municipality– Leni – Via Roma – tel. 090 9809125

BANKS

- Banca Nuova – Via Provinciale, 2 – Malfa - tel. 090 9844189
- Banca Nuova – Via Lungomare Giuffrè – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 090 9843018

POST OFFICE

- Post Office in Santa Marina Salina – Via Risorgimento – tel. 090 9843402
- Post Office in Malfa – Via Roma – tel. 090 9844363
- Post Office in Leni – Via San Giuseppe – tel. 090 9809276

HYDROFOILS AND SHIPS

- Agency Libertylines, NGI, SNS Navi, SNAV – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 090 9843003 – cell. 340 9028559
- Agency Libertylines, NGI, SNS Navi, SNAV – Rinella – tel. 090 9809170

CULTURE

- Aeolian Emigration Museum – Via Fontana – Malfa – tel. 090 9844338
- Civic Museum – Lingua – tel. 090 9843251
- Wine Museum – Santa Marina Salina
- Public Library – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 090 9843251
- Public Library – Malfa – tel. 090 9844372
- Public Library – Leni – tel. 090 9809125
- Picture Gallery – Santa Marina Salina – tel. 090 9843251
- Picture Gallery – Malfa – tel. 090 9844372



"Salina per Tutti" is a Recreational and Social Promotion non-profit association, created from an idea by Paul, a 28- year-old boy with a disability. The association has two main objectives:

- Valuing the Salina island territory
- Helping the elderly, the disabled and children
- Presently ,according with our statutes,we are already active in helping the elderly and disabled people both in accompanying them to medical appointments and attending to matters in public offices
- We also activated a free loan service for health aids, such as wheelchairs and crutches
- We self-finance through offering to photocopy, print documents and photos, ID photos, faxes, emails , PEC. We are also organising projects for children andthe eldery for the next winter season

You can also support the association with a small contribution making a bank transfer to:

Salina per Tutti Associazione Ricreativa e di Promozione Sociale

Cassa centrale banca di credito cooperativo del nord est

Banca etica

IBAN: IT23J0359901899050188531965

email: salinapertutti@gmail.com

web: www.salinapertutti.it

Paolo: +39 333 6828030

Manon: +39 338 1101884

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Cod. Fisc.: 90019930834

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We thank you for your cooperation and for believing in the project:

- Alessandro Alizzo
- Ettore Benforte
- Elio Benenati
- Emanuele Bottari
- Antonio Brundu
- Simona Cocuzza
- Pietro Lo Cascio
- Nino Lo Schiavo
- Margherita Mandelli
- Marco Miuccio
- Luigi Ramaglia
- Domenico Re
- Emma Zangari

and all the people who have worked and contributed in different ways to the realization of this project.

Created by:



Institutional logos:



The participation of:



With the contribution of:

