

IERAPETRA

NUMOIERAPETRA



Ierapetra is the southernmost town of Europe. Small but full of life, the so-called bride of the Libyan Sea, is the most important town on the southern coast of Crete and comes fourth in population. Its current name means sacred stone and before that was also known as Pytna and Kamiros. Facing the African coast Ierapetra has a mild climate and rightfully earns a place among the most sun-kissed holiday destinations in the Old Continent. The temperature here hardly ever drops below 12°C /53.6°F and summers are hot and dry. Privileged with a unique microclimate Ierapetra is one of the most productive farming towns of fruit and vegetables of Greece.

In ancient times it used to be one of the most important cities of Crete thanks to its strategic position. Though little is left to remind of its glorious past, the town of Ierapetra has an impressive history with interludes being a Roman port and a Venetian stronghold as attested by the medieval fortress that is the landmark of the old harbor. The Ottoman period is still present by the few monuments and the narrow alleyways of the old Turkish quarter today called Kato Meria.

Ierapetra is a calm town where everything takes place at its own pace. In the evenings the seafront is transformed into a vibrant esplanade with plenty of visitors swarming the Rakadika (little taverns one next to the other where you can drink Tsikoudia / Raki) and taste the local delicacies.

Apart from its enthralling history what truly makes the area of Ierapetra so special and worth visiting is that it can be an ideal gateway for day trips and exploration of the easternmost part of Crete. The unique wilderness of the landscapes, the traditional mountain and seaside villages, the plateaus, the caves, the virgin forests, the beaches of incomparable allure, the wonderful gorges and waterfalls are only some of the natural beauties that promise to add to your experience and offer you a memorable holiday in Crete.

EXPERIENCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF IERAPETRA

(Currently Closed Because Of Renovation Works)

Contact: Dimokratias Str. 2, Tel. +30 2842 028 721

KALES VENITIAN FORTRESS

(Currently Closed Because Of Renovation Works)

Contact: Samouil Str. 10



KALES FORTRESS

The medieval fortress Kales dominates the entrance of the ancient port of Ierapetra. It was built by the Venetians in the 13th century AD, to protect the town from enemy attacks. Its name derives from the Turkish word Koules meaning tower in Turkish. Today the well-preserved castle host cultural events organized by the local municipality during the summer.



MOSQUE – OTTOMAN FOUNTAIN

The mosque of Ierapetra in the old quarter of the town dates back to the end of the 19th century. When the Ottoman Turks conquered Ierapetra, they modified the orthodox Christian church of Saint John into a Muslim house of worship. They added a minaret that dominates the district and an inscription from the Koran on the marble lintel of the entrance. Opposite the mosque there is a sebil fountain that was used by the Turks for ablutions.



OTTOMAN SCHOOL – ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION

The Ottoman school or Mehtepi was built in 1899 for the Turkish kids of Ierapetra after Crete was liberated from the Ottoman rule. This landmark building is part of the town's history and today houses a tiny but important archaeological collection including Minoan, Geometric, and Roman artifacts. The exhibits that stand out are the beautiful statue of the goddess Perse, a fascinating mold of a Minoan ax and the Roman marble head of a man found near the ancient theatre of Viglia.



OLD TOWN – NAPOLEON'S HOUSE

The oldest neighborhood of Ierapetra called Kato Meria stretches along the seafront between the Ottoman school and the Kales fortress. The heart of the most picturesque part of the town beats in the peaceful cobbled streets and flowery yards of the houses that recall the past with their intriguing architecture.

One of the most bizarre attractions in the old city is Napoleon's House where according to the tradition Napoleon stayed for one night in July 1798. Sadly, the building is not well preserved, and the visitors have to use their imagination in order to revive the glory this House hides.



CHRISSI ISLAND – BELEGRINA BEACH

The Island of Chrissi is undoubtedly a little tropical heaven on earth. Surrounded by the Libyan Sea and only 8 nautical mi out of the coast of Ierapetra, this small island attracts every summer thousands of visitors who want to enjoy the shallow turquoise waters and the superb white sandy beaches.

The rich natural setting is a mosaic of colorful volcanic rocks covered in gold sand, dunes, and a Juniper Forest unique in Europe. This landscape forms an inimitable ecosystem which is nominated as a natural wildlife refuge and is protected by the Natura 2000 Networking Programme; for this reason, removing stones and shells from the island is not allowed and visitors are kindly requested to move around the Junipers with caution in order to avoid breaking their branches.

The most beautiful beach is considered to be Belegrina or Golden Beach on the northern side of Chrissi Island. People reach the island by boats departing from Makrygialos and the port of Ierapetra and after a 50' trip they are dropped off on the southern side. It takes less than a 10' walk through the juniper forest to arrive at the Golden Beach.

Uncountable broken shells give the sand a pinkish color and turn the beach into a major attraction for geology lovers. On the east end of Belegrina lies a stunning geological sight consisting of thousands of fossilized shells. The beach is organized only with umbrellas and there is no snack bar selling refreshments or snacks.



PSAROPOULA

4.3km/2.6mi East of NUMO Hotel, 5'

- Usually calm
- Soft sand
- Depth of sea normal
- Very popular
- Well organized
- Taverns nearby
- Rocky bottom ideal for snorkeling
- Watersports
- Tree shade



AGIA FOTIA

8.3km/5.1mi East of NUMO Hotel, 10'

- Usually calm
- Coarse grey sand
- Depth of sea normal
- Very popular
- Well organized
- Taverns and bars nearby
- Ideal for snorkeling
- Beach volley
- Tree shade



ACHLIA

15.2km/9.4mi East of NUMO Hotel, 20'

- Usually calm
- Coarse grey sand
- Depth of sea normal
- Quiet, family friendly
- Limited facilities
- Taverns nearby
- Tree shade



MAKRYGIALOS

20.2km/12.5mi East of NUMO Hotel, 25'

- Usually calm
- Fine golden sand
- Shallow water
- Very popular, family friendly
- Well organized
- Taverns and bars nearby
- Easily accessible



XEROKAMPOS

61km/38mi east of NUMO Hotel, 1h20'

- Usually calm
- Sand
- Shallow water
- Authentic, quiet
- Limited facilities
- Taverns nearby
- Ideal for snorkeling

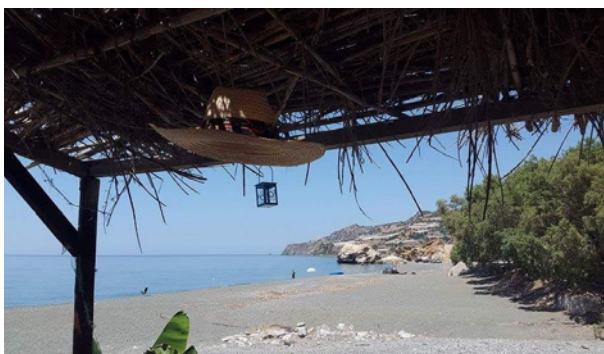
The settlement of Xerokambos is one of the most remote areas of the island. The paved road leading there passes through green plateaus, deserted medieval villages (Etia, Chametoulia) and as it descends, offers spectacular views of the South Cretan Sea.



MIRTOS

21.3km/13.2mi west of NUMO Hotel, 30'

- Usually calm, not affected by strong winds
- Coarse gray sand
- Depth of sea normal
- Popular but not too crowded
- Well organized
- Taverns nearby
- Water sports, beach volley



TERTSA

26.7km/16.5mi west of NUMO Hotel, 37'

- Usually calm
- Coarse gray sand
- Depth of sea normal
- Authentic, quiet
- Limited facilities
- Taverns nearby
- Ideal for snorkeling



VOULISMA

28 km/17mi north of NUMO Hotel, 25'
13 km/8 mi from Agios Nikolaos, 15'

- Usually calm
- Fine golden sand
- Shallow
- Very popular
- Well organized
- Taverns nearby



BRAMIANA LAKE

12km/7.45mi west of NUMO Hotel, 20'

The artificial lake of Bramiana was inaugurated in 1986 in the middle of an arid area in order to meet the irrigation needs of Ierapetra's central valley that is home to about 30,000 greenhouses. It is located 5km/3.1mi northwest of Ierapetra next to the road towards Kalamafka village.

Lake Bramiana has become an important wetland and a resting point for migratory birds, where more than 214 species have been spotted. Rare species such as glossy ibises, great bitterns, white-eyed pilchards, black storks, kestrels and lanner falcons spend the winter in the safety of the lake's rich vegetation. Moorhens, grebes, coots, herons, seagulls, terns, and mallards can be observed from the bird-watching towers located on the shore. The largest populations of waterfowl in Crete also find shelter at this protected reserve.

In early spring the water level is at its peak whereas in summer the water is at its lowest one can see the church of Prophet Elijah emerging from the lake. The dirt road that surrounds the lake is ideal for hiking and cycling enthusiasts.

ANATOLI & MALES VILLAGES

ANATOLI 23.5km/14.6mi west of NUMO Hotel, 30'

The traditional settlement Anatoli (meaning sunrise in Greek) took its name by the first morning sun rays that flood the village. Throughout its long history, the village flourished during the Venetian domination and as indicated by the ruins of the great Venetian Tower on its east end, the village occupied a strategic position. Built amphitheatrically on the slopes of mountain Dikti at an altitude of 600m/1970ft., the settlement offers a magnificent view of the South Cretan Sea. The cobblestone paths, the natural fountains, the old buildings, and the beautiful rocky and mountainous scenery.



KALAMAFKA VILLAGE

21km/13mi west of NUMO Hotel, 30'

Kalamafka is a lively and picturesque rural community and one of the most beautiful mountain villages of Ierapetra. It is situated 15km/9.32mi northwest of the town and boasts a landscape of unique beauty; of geological formations, ancient caves, several small canyons, gorges, and an abundance of water that literally flows everywhere.

The landmark of the village is Kastellos, a unique limestone formation which is also called the " Meteora " of Crete thanks to its striking resemblance to the famous vertical rock formations in Thessaly of central Greece. The top of the cliff can be reached from the main square of the village and after climbing about 240 steps. This prominent rock was once the look-out of the village since its position was offering unobstructed views to the plain of Ierapetra and the Libyan Sea. On top of Kastellos there is an impressive cave that used to be a sanctuary of the Minoan era. Today it is home to the cavernous chapel of the Holy Cross.

About 1km/0.62mi northwest of the village lies the Havgas gorge of Kalamafka.

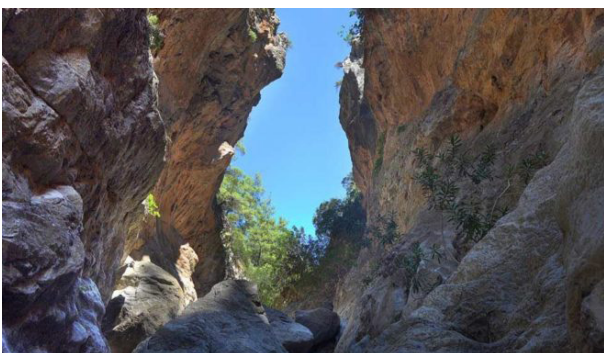
SELAKANO WOODS

**40km/24.8mi West of NUMO Hotel, 1h
via KALAMAFKA & ANATOLI VILLAGE
45.5km/28.27mi West of NUMO Hotel, 1h25'**

The mountain forest of Selakano is located on the southern slopes of Dikti mountain range and is undoubtedly one of the most spectacular and important surviving ecosystems of the island. It is protected by the Natura 2000 program and is one of the major pine forests (Pinus Brutia) of the entire Mediterranean. The largest beekeeping operations in Crete take place here and beekeepers from all over the island install hives in the area of Melissokipos (bee garden).



The honey produced in Selakano is of outstanding quality and has been granted Protected Geographical Status under European Union law. During the flowering period of the pines (July-September) the bees are swarming the forest *and some extra care is recommended when we visit their territory*. The landscape is captivating with gorges, springs and birds of prey adding to its wild beauty. Apart from the pine trees the rich vegetation includes among others plane, oak, juniper and maple trees. A magnificent route leads to Selakano village through the village of Males. A complex network of forest roads expands in the woods and is mainly used by the beekeepers.



SARAKINA GORGE

26km/16.1mi West of NUMO Hotel, 35'

The gorge of Sarakina is located at a short distance from the traditional village of Mithi. The gorge is 1.5-2km/1mile long and 3m/9.8ft to 10m/32.8ft wide, offering visitors a chance to explore a magnificent landscape rich in vegetation, wildlife, and geological interest. The gurgling waters of River Kryos running in the heart of the gorge create beautiful pools and waterfalls. The impressive rock formations often as high as 150m/492ft are enhancing its wild beauty. Exploring the gorge, the visitor must occasionally climb over or pass under huge rocks that are spread over the whole length of the route. The walk is quite easy and the trail is well-marked; though when it becomes less

apparent, the path is indicated with yellow arrows and red squares on rocks.

The start of Sarakina Gorge is located 1.2km/0.75mi north of Mithi Village. After you pass the center of the village you take the first turn right, follow the road downhill until you get to a bridge. You can park your car near the water treatment plant on the left side of the bridge. The gorge ends near the coastal village of Mirtos.



MIRTOS VILLAGE

21.3km/13.23mi West of NUMO Hotel, 30'

Mirtos is a small seaside village that maintains its traditional style, despite the development of the recent years that turned it into a popular resort. It is ideal for a pleasant stroll either in the picturesque narrow streets with the blossoming gardens or along the waterfront and the promenade with the numerous taverns and coffee shops. The village is boasting one of the finest beaches of southern Crete and is located at the output of a wide valley crossed by the River Kryos that flows through the imposing Sarakina Gorge.

KATO SYMI

37km/23mi West of NUMO Hotel, 40'

The forested village of Kato Simi, along with the ruined village of Pano Simi, is hidden in the heart of the largest pine forest of Crete, neighboring with Selakano and Malles woods. This picturesque village, a nature lover's delight, lies in the embrace of caves, small plateaus, waterfalls, and springs that gather water from the slopes of Dikti Range and irrigate many species of trees such as plane, walnut, cherry, and others.

Boasting such natural wealth, Kato Symi belongs to the EU's Natura2000 network which protects, and conserves threatened species and habitats.



A massive plane tree in the center of the village square offers its shade to the visitors, sheltering them from the hot sun in the summertime. Visiting the area, you may admire the small waterfalls and wander in the amazing forest that surrounds the village. You also have the chance to see the church Galatoktisti (built using animal milk (Gala) instead of water).

If you wish to go a little further it is worth wandering in the ancient sanctuary of Hermes and Aphrodite (5km/3.1mi, 10' northeast of Kato Simi village). Another option is the Omalos Plateau with the beautiful Alpine-like lake (12km/ 7.45mi, 30' northwest of Kato Simi).



PSYCHRON WOODS / AGIOS IOANNIS VILLAGE 12km/7.45mi East of NUMO Hotel, 20'

SCHYNOKAPSALA VILLAGE 21km/13mi East of NUMO Hotel, 45'

The small and traditional village of Agios Ioannis is built at 500m/1640ft above sea level, at the slopes of the southern side of the Thripti mountain range. This little hidden paradise is placed in a magical landscape and this "natural balcony" offers unobstructed views to the Lybian sea.

Sadly, most of its inhabitants were compelled to leave the village looking for a better life and are now involved

in tourism and agriculture (greenhouses) in the area of Ierapetra. Despite the apparent traces of abandonment made obvious by the ruined and deserted houses, what makes this village attractive and worth visiting is that it nests in the heart of a unique pine forest extending from the area of Thripti Mountain up to the village of Schynokapsala.

A beautiful mountainous 9km/5.6mi long route through the pine forest of Psychro connects Ag. Ioannis and the rich in waters Schynokapsala village.

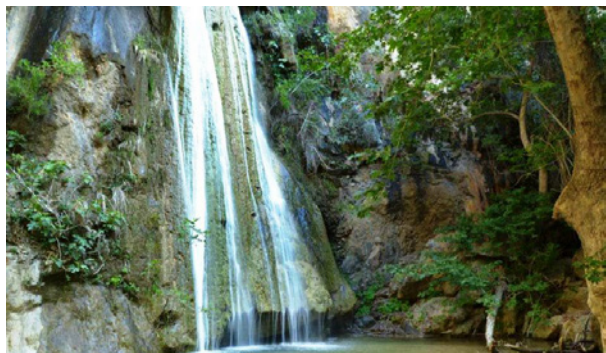


ORINO VILLAGE

23.9km/14.8mi East of NUMO Hotel, 35'
Via AGIOS IOANNIS & SCHYNOKAPSALA VILLAGE
26.4km/16.4mi East of NUMO Hotel, 45'

Orino village is the highest inhabited village of Ierapetra region, built at the slopes of Thripti mountain and is overlooking the Lybian sea from an altitude of 620m/2034ft. This is yet another mountain settlement that suffered abandonment and decline when its inhabitants sought a better life closer to the town. Some newly restored houses are bringing an air of freshness and rebirth to this out-of-the-bitten-path village.

Mount Thripti, the fifth largest mountain range in Crete, is the perfect example of the wild beauty of Cretan nature. Gorges flanked by pine and brushwood and a distinctive pine forest prevail the landscape. The breathtaking view from its highest peak Afendis Stavromenos at 1476m/4842.5ft stretches from Ierapetra to Sitia and offers a panoramic aspect of both the Cretan and the Lybian sea.



MILONA WATERFALL AND GORGE 7km/4.35mi East of NUMO Hotel, 15'

The Gorge of Milona (or Agios Ioannis gorge) starts near the village of Agios Ioannis and ends at the beach of Kakia Skala. The descent from the village is impossible due to a high waterfall whereas the gorge features several hiking trails some of which are rather demanding and canyoning equipment is necessary.

The most popular and easy hiking trail begins at Kaki Skala beach near the coastal village of Ferma. It is on the pinewood side of the gorge and a good part of it follows a concrete ditch. The ascent takes about 20' and leads to the 20m/65.6ft high waterfall of Milona. The spectacular waterfall is flanked by evergreen vegetation and surrounded by the imposing natural formations of the gorge like deep ravines, steep cliffs and numerous caves. Right underneath there is a small pond with crystal clear water, ideal for a refreshing jump in the water. Especially in winter and spring and after the rain season, there is plenty of water while in the summertime the water becomes much less.

There is another trail, though much longer and strenuous, that leads from Kaki Skala beach to the Falls if you follow the riverbed.

PERISTERIONA WATERFALL

RED BUTTERFLY GORGE

via MAVROS KOLIMPOS

21.5km/13.3mi East of NUMO Hotel, 30'

Orino village is surrounded by lush vegetation and many springs that supply with their waters one of the steepest rivers in Crete. After flowing through the main square of the village, the river enters the rugged gorge of Orino – a demanding descent that requires special equipment- and its abundant waters form impressive waterfalls and ponds. The highlight of Orino gorge is its last part where the river shapes three amazing waterfalls at Peristerionas spot.



The river continues its flow by entering the gorge of Red Butterflies and ends at Koutsouras beach. Despite the major fire that damaged the area in 1993 the vegetation of the gorge is still lush, whereas the population of the endemic red butterflies that find shelter here has declined dramatically. Spring-time visitors can still spot them enjoying nature, flying among the bushes and the wildflowers.

The entrance to the Butterfly gorge is 2km/1.24mi south of Orino settlement, where the Orino Gorge ends. Starting from Orino village and skipping the rough part of Orino gorge, it takes 3 to 4 hours through an indicated path to reach the end at Koutsouras beach.



STAVROCHORI

22.9km/14.2mi East of NUMO Hotel, 30'

The small humble houses of the village and the quaint narrow alleys which meet at the square in the center are a great example of traditional Cretan architecture with contemporary elements. Built at an altitude of 313m/1026ft the small Village of the Cross, as its name indicates, boasts the surprisingly large number of 24 churches and chapels. The picturesque church of Saint Konstantinos on the south of the village stands out, as it is built next to a beautiful waterfall. The village offers magnificent views to the sea and visitors are also attracted by the main square with the pretty coffee shops and taverns where religious festivities and cultural events take place.

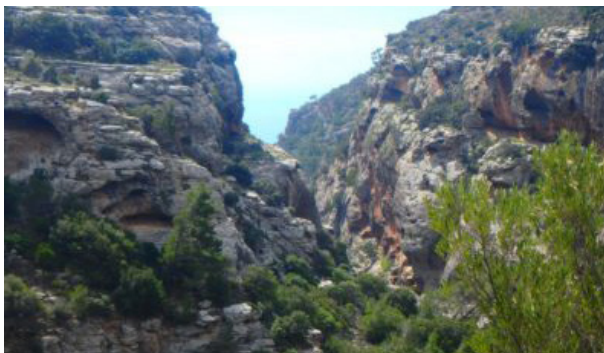


MAKRYGIALOS

20km/12.4mi East of NUMO Hotel, 25'

The coastal village of Makrygialos (meaning Long Beach) has flourished the last few decades as a popular holiday destination, especially among families. The fishing port is certainly the most picturesque part of the village, and the promenade is lined with a good variety of taverns, restaurants, bars and coffee shops promising to suit all tastes.

Before its tourist growth Makrygialos was just a small fishing village with few inhabitants. Its little harbour with a small number of storehouses used to serve as a hub from where the local agricultural products were exported to the rest of the island since the transport network was inadequate.



PEFKI PINE FOREST AND THE GORGE

26.6km/16.5mi East of NUMO Hotel, 35'

Pefki is a small and magnificent gorge with impressive rock formations and thriving vegetation. It is extending in a pine tree forest of unique beauty, whereas next to the riverbed one can see mostly plane trees and herbs.

The gorge is about 4.5km/2.8mi long and the crossing is easy and lasts approx. 2 hours. It starts a bit south of the beautiful and picturesque village Pefki and ends in Aspros Potamos settlement, 2km/1.24mi north of Makrygialos. On the south side of the gorge near

the exit there is a spring of fresh cold potable water coming from the mountains, an ideal refreshing stop. The entrance of the gorge and the route are well-indicated with the typical black and yellow E4 signs of the European Trail. The path is quite clear and follows the riverbed almost in its entire length.



MONASTERY KAPSA

29.7km/18.45mi East of NUMO Hotel, 35'

Kapsa male monastery is dedicated to the Beheading of St. John the Baptist and is in the dependency of Toplou Monastery near Sitia town. Probably established in the fifteenth century, though the exact date of its founding is not known. Built on the steep rocky hillside of the exit of Pervolakia gorge resembles a fortress overlooking the sea. In a nearby cave lived the legendary monk Iossif Gerontoyannis, thanks to whom the monastery became well-known. Tradition has it that he was performing miracles like walking on the sea surface and experiencing the occurrence of divine visions.

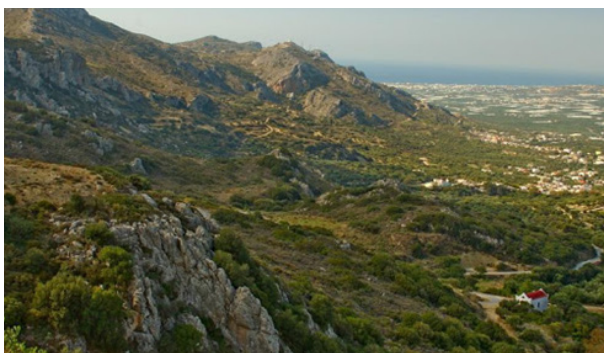
EXPERIENCE

MONASTERY KAPSA

Opening hours: 06:30 – 12:30 & 15:30 – 19:00

Price: Free entrance

Contact: Agios Ioannis Kapsa,
Tel. +30 2843 051 458



THRIPTI PLATEAU AND THE VILLAGE

24km/15mi North of NUMO Hotel, 45'

Thripti Plateau is located at Thripti mountain range at an altitude of 850m/2789ft and is beyond any doubt one of the most beautiful locations worth visiting in Crete. Apart from the well-known pine tree that embraces Thripti, Orino and Schynokapsala villages, the lush vegetation of the plateau includes many fruit trees like apple, pear, walnut, almond trees, and many vineyards.

Like many other mountain villages, the scenic village of Thripti suffered the abandonment by most of its permanent inhabitants, who moved closer to the urban centers chasing a better living. During weekends and summertime, the village becomes more lively attracting visitors who want to enjoy the countryside and the pleasant temperatures of the plateau. Very common is also the presence of farmers keeping their crops and shepherds herding their flocks on this fertile land.

The plateau can be easily reached through a paved road starting from the village Pano Chorio. A more adventurous and demanding option is following the dirt road starting from Orino village on the southern slopes of Thripti above Makrygialos. The Thripti mountain hiking trails are part of the European path E4 that begins in the Pyrenees mountain range, crosses the Alps, continental Greece and ends in Crete.



MASTORA WATERFALL – HA GORGE

20.2km/12.5mi North of NUMO Hotel, 35'

One of the best preserved parts of the Thripti pinewood, on the western part of the mountain range, is the starting point of Ha Gorge. Ha is one of the wildest and most imposing gorges in Europe as well as one of the most challenging to traverse. Apart from canyoning equipment, a lot of experience is definitely required. The impressive Gorge lies near the villages of Kato Chorio and Monastiraki at an altitude of 370m/1214ft. Thanks to its wilderness Ha is a virgin flora and fauna habitat beyond human reach. The lush vegetation of this protected environment is home to many mammals and its ponds are important wetlands offering shelter to endemic and migratory birds.

Towards the end of the gorge, waters falling from a height of 215m/705.3ft create the majestic Mastora waterfall, one of the highest known free falls in Greece. The water is flowing from springs located next to the village of Thripti right in the middle of the pristine pine forest. The Mastora fall is located just above the small village of Monastiraki and is visible from the plain that stretches west and below the village.



GOURNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

21.6km/1.42mi North of NUMO Hotel, 25'

The Minoan settlement of Gournia is located on a hill west of Pachia Ammos village, northwest of Ierapetra and is ranked as the best preserved excavated Minoan

town in Crete. The excavations were performed in 1901-1904 by an American Archaeology Group under the guidance of Harriet Boyd.

Named Gournia after the stone and wooden bowls (urns) that were discovered in the archaeological site, the town was flourishing in 1550-1450BC until it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1450BC. The last inhabitants abandoned the settlement around 1200BC leaving behind various objects and tools (chisels, hooks, hammers, pots, etc) that were found by the archaeologists and help us visualize the everyday life of the Minoans.

At the top of the hill, the excavations revealed a small palace along with an ample courtyard (the market), a primitive theater and a temple dedicated to the Goddess of Snakes. A stroll in the paved streets of the site unveils what the Minoan town must have looked like; there are two-storey houses with stairs taking to the second floor, workshops and storage rooms and an amazingly well-developed sewerage system.

EXPERIENCE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF GOURNIA

Summer Season: 1st of April till 31st of October

Contact: Pachia Ammos,

Tel. +30 2842 093 028



PANAGIA FANEROMENI MONASTERY

29.2km/18.1mi North of NUMO Hotel, 30'

The historical Monastery of Panagia Faneromeni (Our Lady Revealed) or Virgin Mary of Gournia is a male monastery built on a steep slope at an altitude of 540m/1771.6ft. It is overlooking the Minoan city of Gournia offering at the same time incredible views to the sea. The fortress-like architecture along with the position where the Byzantine monastery is built, reflect its defensive character against the frequent pirate raids in the coasts of Crete.

The cavernous two-aisled church of Faneromeni is dedicated to the Dormition of Virgin Mary and to Zoodochos Pigi (Spring of Life). The spring inside it is believed to be miraculous. The monastery is one of the most well-known in eastern Crete and attracts pilgrims from all over the island on the 15th of August, the day of its celebration.

EXPERIENCE

PANAGIA FANEROMENI MONASTERY

Price: Free entrance

Contact: Gournia area,

Tel: +30 2841 024 444



MONUMENTAL OLIVE TREE AZORIA

24.7km/15.34mi North of NUMO Hotel, 30'

The monumental grove of Kavousi is located 2km south of Kavousi village, at an altitude of 252m/827ft and is one of the most important ancient olive groves dating back to the Minoan period. In the center of the grove dominates an imposing olive tree, a protected natural monument considered to be the oldest olive tree in the world.

The diameter of the trunk is about 22m/72.1ft proving that the impressive tree is over 3000 years old. The winner of the Women's Marathon of the 2004 Summer Olympics held in Greece was crowned with a wreath of a branch from this particular tree.