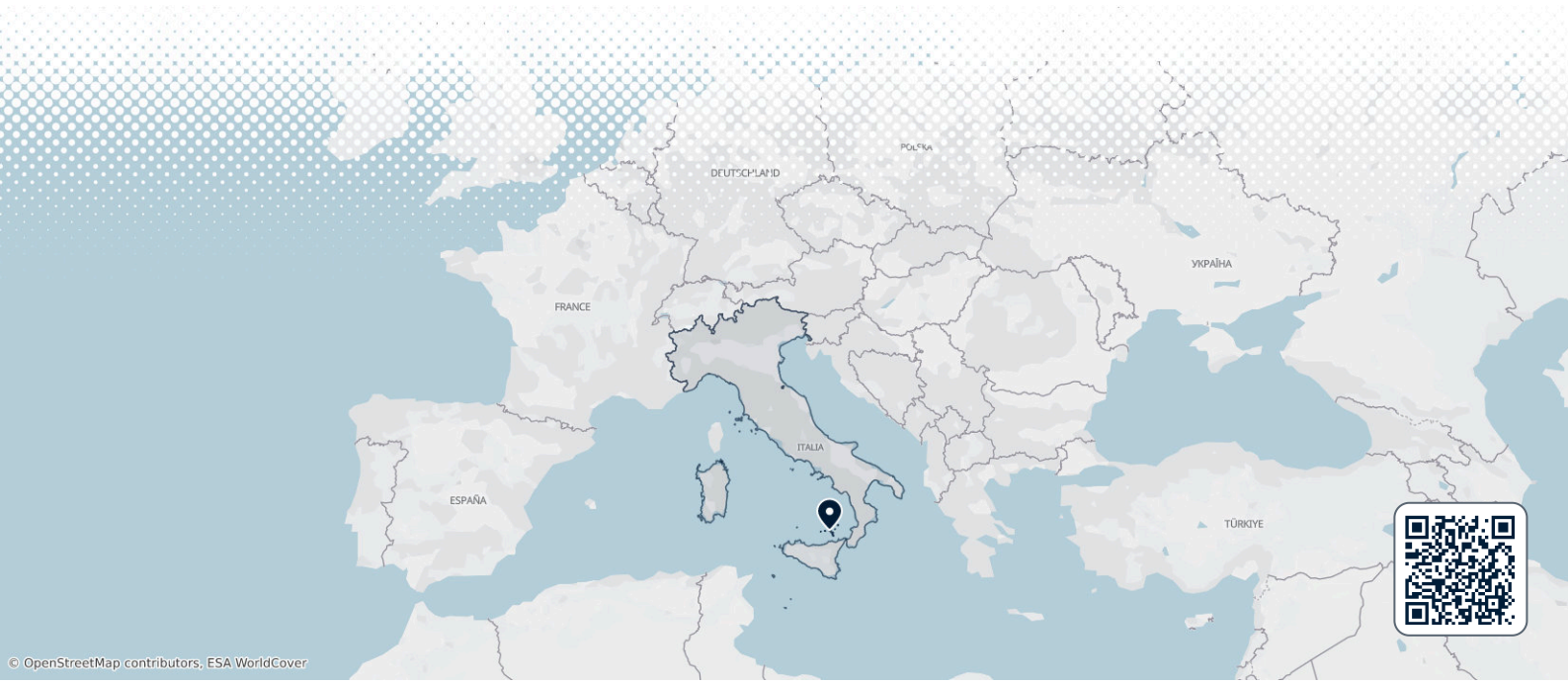


Aeolian Islands

Sicily · Italy

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

The Aeolian Islands are seven inhabited volcanic islands off the north coast of Sicily: Lipari, Vulcano, Salina, Panarea, Stromboli, Filicudi and Alicudi. Two volcanoes are still active. Stromboli throws out glowing bursts of lava many times an hour, and Vulcano steams with sulphur vents. The islands have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2000 for their volcanic landscapes.

Each island feels different. Lipari is the busy hub with the main port, most hotels and a historic citadel. Salina is green, with vineyards and capers. Panarea is small and fashionable, while Filicudi and Alicudi are quiet and almost car-free. The islands suit travellers who like swimming in clear water, boat trips and volcano hikes. Plan at least four or five nights and base yourself on Lipari or Salina.

When to visit

Late May, June and September are the best months: the sea is warm, the hiking is comfortable and the ferries are less crowded. July and August are hot, busy and expensive, and you should book boats and rooms early. From November to March many hotels and restaurants close, there are fewer hydrofoils, and rough seas often cancel crossings.

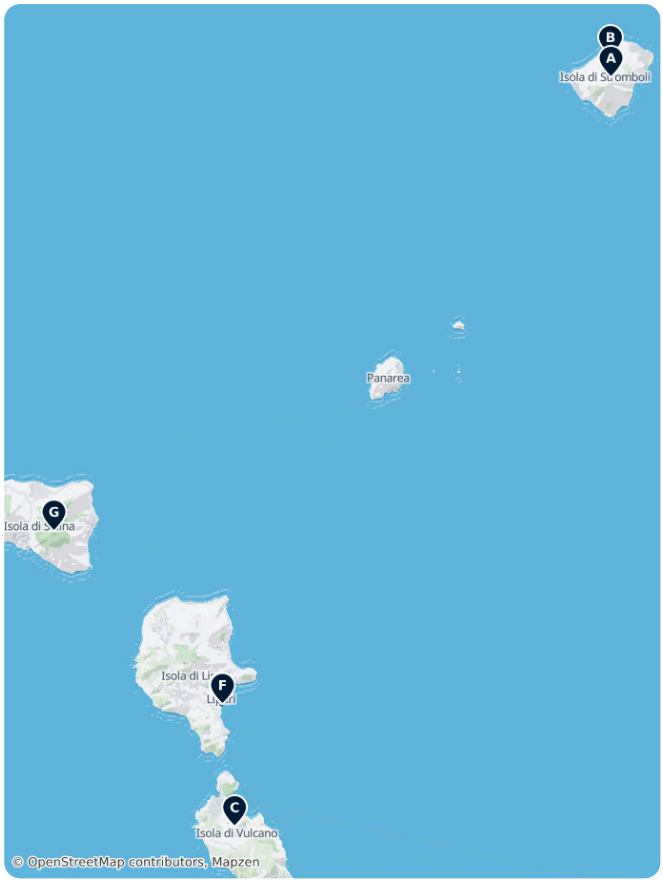
The biggest local event is the Feast of San Bartolomeo, the patron saint of the islands, on 24 August in Lipari town. A procession carries the saint's statue through the streets, and the night ends with fireworks over the harbour.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Fair Fair for hiking	14° / 17° Feels like 10°	13° / 10°	14 rainy days · Dry air
February	Good Good for hiking	14° / 17° Feels like 10°	12° / 9°	13 rainy days · Dry air
March	Good Good for hiking	15° / 19° Feels like 11°	13° / 10°	Dry air
April	Great Great for hiking	17° / 21°	15° / 13°	Dry air
May	Great Great for sightseeing	21° / 25°	18° / 16°	21 sunny days
June	Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 29°	22° / 19°	24 sunny days · Muggy, humid air · UV 8 (Very high)
July	Great Great for the beach	27° / 31°	25° / 23°	28 sunny days · Muggy, humid air · UV 9 (Very high)
August	Great Great for watersports	28° / 31°	26° / 24°	26 sunny days · Oppressive humidity
September	Great Great for sightseeing	26° / 29°	24° / 21°	Muggy, humid air
October	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 26°	21° / 18°	Humid air
November	Good Good for sightseeing	19° / 23°	17° / 14°	15 rainy days
December	Fair Fair for hiking	16° / 19° Feels like 12°	14° / 11°	15 rainy days · Dry air

Best months: May, June, July, September, October

Climate data: NASA POWER + Copernicus ERA5 · 1996–2025

Top sights



A Stromboli erupts almost without pause. Small explosions light up the summit craters day and night, which is why sailors call it the Lighthouse of the Mediterranean.

B Sciara del Fuoco is the huge black slope on the north side of Stromboli. Glowing rocks from the craters roll down it into the sea, best seen at dusk from a boat or from the viewpoint path above the village.

C Vulcano is the island that gave its name to all volcanoes. When the path is open, a steep trail from Porto Levante climbs to the rim of the Gran Cratere, with yellow sulphur vents and views over all seven islands. It closes when volcanic gas levels rise, and climbers sign a waiver at the start.

D Castello di Lipari sits on a rock above Lipari town. Its massive 16th-century Spanish walls enclose excavated prehistoric huts, Greek ruins and several churches.

Inside the citadel, E Museo Archeologico Regionale Eoliano tells the story of the islands from the Stone Age to Roman times. Do not miss the Greek theatre masks and the finds from ancient shipwrecks. Allow at least two hours.

F Concattedrale di San Bartolomeo stands at the heart of the citadel. It was founded by the Normans, and its quiet Norman cloister survives next to the church.

G Monte Fossa delle Felci on Salina, the greenest island, is the highest point of the islands at 962 m. The forest trail to the top is a popular day hike with views over the whole archipelago.

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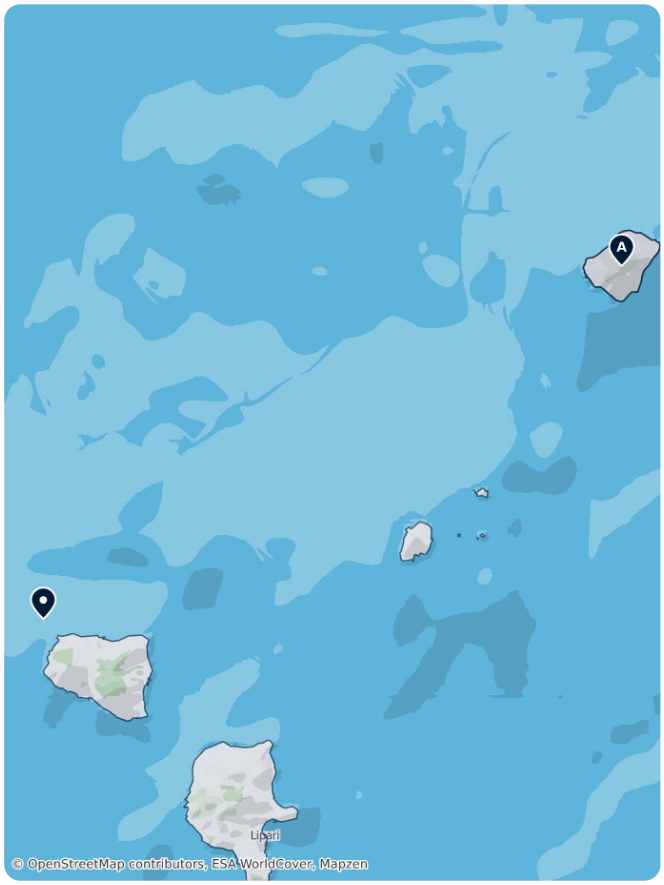
What to experience

The islands are about the sea and the volcanoes. These are the moments that define a visit:

- Watch Stromboli erupt at night: evening boats stop below Sciara del Fuoco after dark, when the red bursts are easiest to see. A guided evening walk up the volcano is the alternative on land.
- Take a mud bath on Vulcano: the warm sulphur mud pool at Vasca di Fanghi is a local ritual. Rinse off in the sea nearby, where gas bubbles warm the water.
- Swim off a boat: a day tour around Lipari and Salina stops at sea caves, sea stacks and coves that you cannot reach by road.
- Snorkel over gas vents: off Panarea and Vulcano, streams of volcanic bubbles rise from the seabed in shallow water.
- Watch the sunset over the sea stacks: the Quattrocchi viewpoint on Lipari looks across to the sea stacks and the crater of Vulcano.
- Walk on a white pumice beach: north of Canneto on Lipari, old pumice quarries left white slopes and very clear, pale blue water at Spiaggia Bianca.

Day trips

Hydrofoils from Lipari make island-hopping easy. These trips are listed from nearest to farthest:



- Salina (about 20–30 minutes by hydrofoil): rent a scooter and visit the crater bay of Pollara, the salt lagoon at Lingua and the vineyards of Malfa. The bay of Pollara lies inside an old crater and was a filming location for *Il Postino*.
- Panarea (under 1 hour by hydrofoil): a small, stylish island with white houses. Walk to the Bronze Age village of Punta Milazzese and the rocky cove of Cala Junco below it.
- Filicudi (about 1 hour by hydrofoil): quiet hills, sea caves and the Bronze Age village at Capo Graziano. Boat trips go to the La Canna sea stack.
- Milazzo on the Sicilian coast (about 1 hour by hydrofoil): a large castle above the old town and a coastal walk on the Capo Milazzo headland.
- Ⓐ Isola di Stromboli (1–2 hours by hydrofoil): most visitors come for the evening. Join a guided walk or an evening boat trip to watch the eruptions, then return late or stay the night.
- Alicudi (about 1.5–2 hours by hydrofoil): the most remote island, with no roads for cars. Mules still carry goods up the stone steps.

Where to explore

Isola di Stromboli has its own page for the volcano island and its villages.

Back on Sicily, Mount Etna is the other great volcano of the region. Taormina and Cefalù are classic seaside towns, and Catania and Palermo are the main cities and airport gateways.

Getting there

- **By air**: the nearest large airport is Catania (CTA). Milazzo port is about 1.5 hours away by car, and Giuntabus runs buses between the airport and the port. Palermo (PMO) is about 2.5 hours from Milazzo by car.
- **By sea from Milazzo**: Milazzo is the main port all year. Liberty Lines hydrofoils reach Vulcano and Lipari in about an hour. Siremar ferries are slower but carry cars. Liberty Lines
- **By sea from other ports**: Liberty Lines hydrofoils also sail from Messina and Reggio Calabria. In summer there are hydrofoils from Palermo and from Naples. Siremar ferries sail from Naples all year, about twice a week, on a long overnight crossing. Siremar ferries (Caronte & Tourist)
- **By train**: Catania and Palermo have trains to Milazzo station. The station is a few kilometres from the port, so take a taxi or local bus for the last part.
- **Weather**: strong wind and high waves often cancel hydrofoils, especially outside summer. Leave a spare day before a flight home.

Getting around

- Between islands: Liberty Lines hydrofoils and Siremar ferries link all seven islands. Buy tickets online or at the port ticket offices. In July and August, book popular routes a few days ahead. Liberty Lines
- Boat tours: small boats from Lipari, Salina and Vulcano run day tours around the coasts and evening trips to Stromboli. This is the easiest way to see sea caves, sea stacks and remote coves.
- On the islands: local buses run on Lipari and Salina, but services are limited outside summer. Scooters, e-bikes and small cars can be rented on Lipari, Vulcano and Salina.
- Panarea and Stromboli: there are no normal cars. Small electric carts and three-wheeled vans work as taxis and carry luggage from the port.
- On foot: the villages are compact and walkable, but island roads are steep and hot in summer.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Moderate

The villages are compact and easy to explore on foot, but island roads are steep, narrow and hot in summer.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

Steep hills and narrow roads make cycling hard; e-bikes are the practical choice on Lipari and Salina.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: no. Hydrofoils, boats, buses and rented scooters cover everything, and roads are narrow and steep.
- **Summer car ban**: cars of non-residents may not land on Lipari, Vulcano and Filicudi from 1 June to 30 September, on Alicudi from 1 June to 31 October, and on Panarea and Stromboli from 1 May to 31 October. There are exceptions, for example for stays of at least seven nights on Lipari, Vulcano or Filicudi. Check the current decree before you travel.
- **Parking**: leave the car in one of the paid car parks near the port in Milazzo.
- **Salina**: Salina is not part of the ban, and a car or scooter is useful there.

Food & drink

Island cooking is simple and based on fish, capers, wild fennel and tomatoes. Look for pasta with capers, olives and tomatoes, fresh swordfish, and *pane cunzato*, a large open sandwich of bread with tomatoes, capers, tuna and cheese. Capers from Salina are famous across Italy. Finish a meal with a glass of Malvasia delle Lipari, a sweet golden wine made mostly on Salina. For breakfast, locals eat granita with a soft brioche.

In Lipari town, the best area for dinner is around Marina Corta and the side streets of Corso Vittorio Emanuele. On Salina, the village of Lingua is known for granita and *pane cunzato* by the lagoon. In summer, book ahead on Panarea, where restaurants fill up quickly.

What to eat & drink

LUNCH

Pizza Margherita
Thin-crust pizza topped with tomato, mozzarella, and basil, invented in Naples and still best there.

DINNER

Spaghetti alla Carbonara
Pasta with egg, cured pork cheek (guanciale), pecorino cheese, and black pepper, a Roman classic.

Risotto alla Milanese
Creamy saffron-infused rice dish from Milan, often served alongside braised veal shank.

Lasagna · Lasagne al Forno
Layered baked pasta with ragu, bechamel, and cheese, a staple of Emilia-Romagna cooking.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Prosciutto and Cheese · Prosciutto e Formaggio
Cured ham paired with regional cheeses, a common antipasto plate found nationwide.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Gelato
Dense, slow-churned Italian ice cream, traditionally lower in fat and air than American-style ice cream.

Tiramisu · Tiramisù
Layered dessert of coffee-soaked ladyfingers and mascarpone cream, dusted with cocoa.

DRINKS

Espresso · Caffè
A short, strong shot of coffee drunk quickly, usually standing at a bar counter.

Wine · Vino
Italy is one of the world's largest wine producers, with regional styles from Piedmont's Barolo to Tuscany's Chianti.

Aperol Spritz
A bittersweet orange aperitif mixed with prosecco and soda water, a staple of the early-evening aperitivo.

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Safety & health

The islands are very safe, and petty crime is rare. The real risks are the volcanoes, the sun and the sea.

Stromboli

- Hiking above the village is limited by an order of the Comune di Lipari, and the summit craters are closed.
- Without a guide, you may walk up to 290 m from Stromboli village and up to 130 m from Ginostra.
- With a licensed alpine or volcano guide, groups of up to 25 people may climb to 400 m. Guided walks are allowed between 11:00 and midnight.
- Above 290 m, a certified helmet is compulsory and you must carry a dust mask. Guides provide both.
- The "Natura" trail is closed.
- Breaking the rules costs a fine of €500. The mayor can stop all excursions at short notice when activity increases, so check the current rules locally.

Vulcano

- The crater path starts near Porto Levante and is closed when gas levels rise. In summer, the hottest midday hours are not allowed.
- Stay on the marked path and keep away from the fumaroles. People with breathing problems should avoid the climb, because the sulphur gas irritates the lungs.
- The mud pool charges an entrance fee and sometimes closes for safety. People with breathing problems or low blood pressure may not enter.

Sea and water

- Hydrofoils stop in strong wind. Swimming in rough sea near rocky coasts is dangerous.
- Most locals drink bottled water, because island water comes from desalination plants and supply ships.

History

People came to the islands more than 6,000 years ago for obsidian, a black volcanic glass from Lipari. It was used for sharp tools and traded across the Mediterranean. In the Bronze Age, villages grew on easy-to-defend headlands such as Capo Graziano on Filicudi and Punta Milazzese on Panarea, and you can still walk among their hut foundations.

Greek settlers founded Lipari around 580 BC on the rock now crowned by Castello di Lipari. Finds from this long past fill Museo Archeologico Regionale Eoliano. In 1544 the pirate *Hayreddin Barbarossa* destroyed the town and carried off much of its population. The Spanish then built the massive walls you

see today. Greek myth says the islands were the home of *Aeolus*, keeper of the winds, which gave them their name.

In the 20th century the islands became famous through film. *Roberto Rossellini* shot *Stromboli* with *Ingrid Bergman* on the island in 1949, and *Il Postino* was filmed on Salina in the 1990s. In 2000, UNESCO listed the islands as a World Heritage Site.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Italy at a glance:

CURRENCY
EUR €

EMERGENCY
112

ELECTRICITY

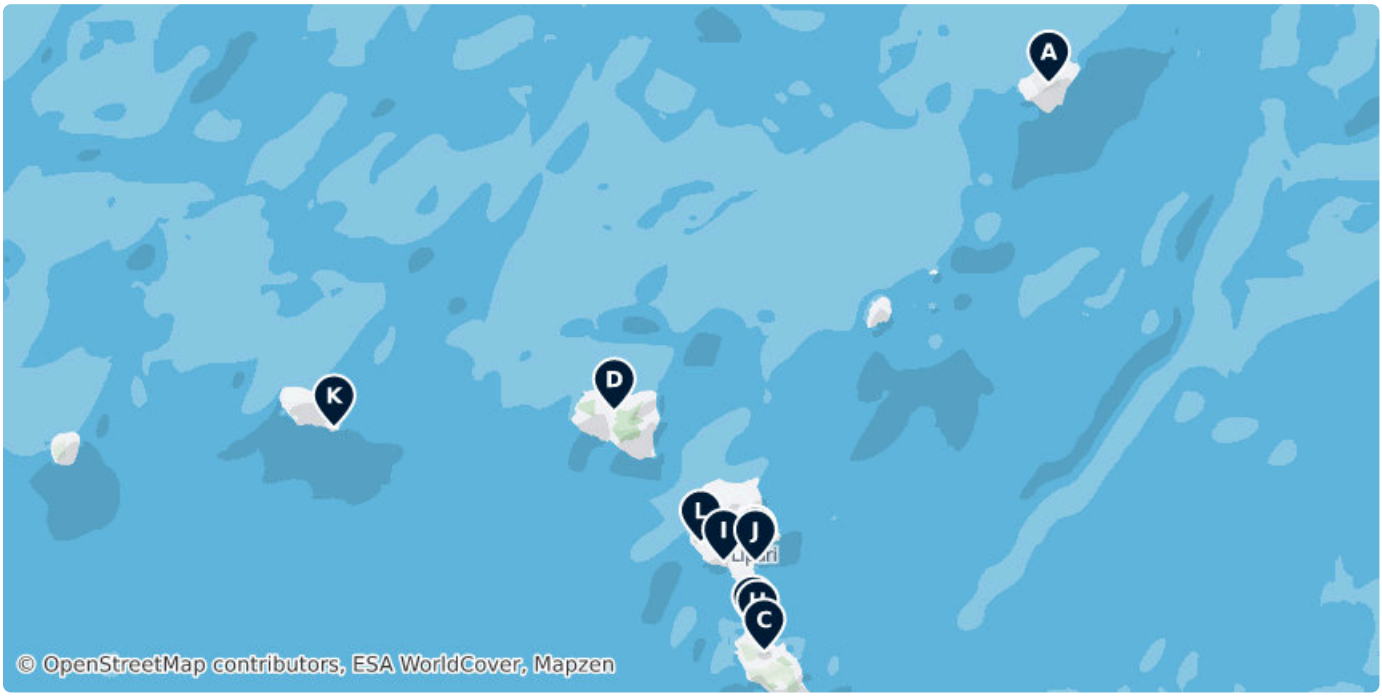
Type C / Type F / Type L
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES
Italian

TAP WATER
Safe to drink

Aeolian Islands Essentials

The Aeolian Islands, a UNESCO World Heritage site off Sicily's northern coast, are defined by their volcanic origins and ancient maritime history. This selection features the active craters of Stromboli and Vulcano, known for its therapeutic mud baths and black sand beaches. On Lipari, explore the 16th-century Spanish citadel and the archaeological museum's renowned collection of Greek theatrical masks. The list also includes the prehistoric settlements of Filicudi and the lush, vineyard-covered landscapes of Salina.





A Stromboli

One of Italy's four active volcanoes, erupting in small bursts almost constantly. Its glowing explosions, seen from the island and the sea, earned it the nickname Lighthouse of the Mediterranean.

98055, Italy (38.79207, 15.21501)



B Museo archeologico regionale eoliano (Lipari)

Located within Lipari's castle complex, this museum houses Neolithic pottery, Bronze Age artifacts, and a vast collection of ancient Greek theatrical masks and figurines recovered from local shipwrecks.

Via Castello 2 (38.46737, 14.95700)

+39 090 9880174



C Vulcano

An active volcanic island featuring the Gran Cratere della Fossa, sulfurous fumaroles, and geothermal mud pools. It is the namesake of all volcanoes.

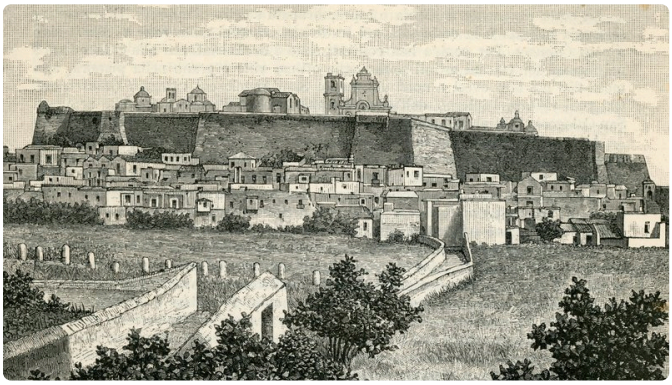
98055, Italy (38.40326, 14.96542)



D Salina

The greenest of the Aeolian Islands, formed by twin extinct volcanoes. It is known for its vineyards, Malvasia sweet wine, capers and the crater bay of Pollara.

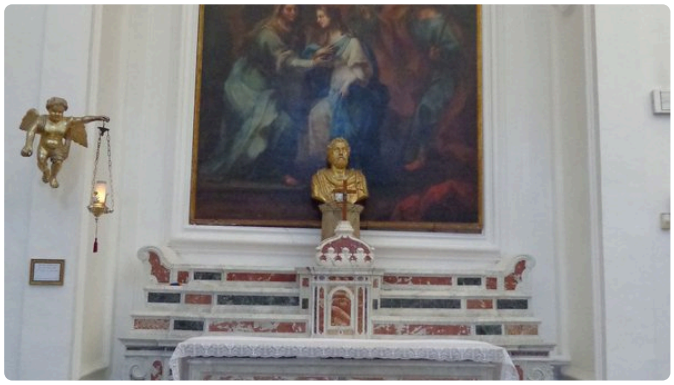
98050, Italy (38.56803, 14.83395)



E Castello di Lipari

A fortified citadel built on a volcanic rock. The current fortifications date to the 16th century, enclosing a cathedral and archaeological excavations spanning several millennia.

Via Castello, Lipari 98055, Italy (38.46720, 14.95680)



F Lipari Cathedral

Lipari Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Lipari in the Province of Messina, Sicily, dedicated to Saint Bartholomew.

Via Castello, Lipari 98055, Italy (38.46684, 14.95738)



G Spiaggia delle Sabbie nere

A beach on Vulcano island known for its fine black volcanic sand and clear waters in the Ponente Bay.

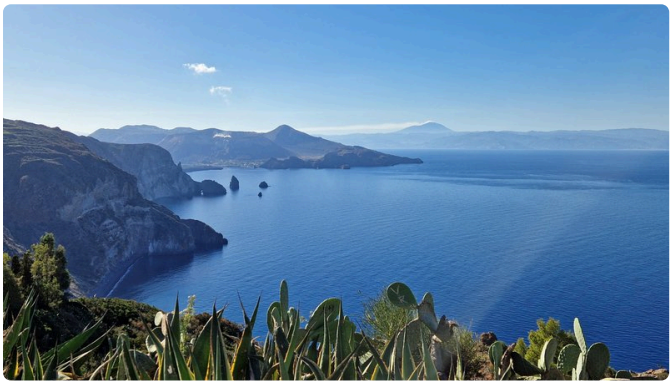
(38.41914, 14.95575)



H Vasca di Fanghi

A natural open-air geothermal pool on Vulcano containing sulfur-rich mud used for therapeutic skin and joint treatments.

SP178/c, 98050 Lipari ME, Italy (38.41610, 14.95961)



I Quatrocchi

A panoramic viewpoint on Lipari's west coast overlooking the Pietralunga and Pietra Menalda sea stacks, with Vulcano's crater across the strait.

Strada Lipari-Pianoconte-Quattropani, 98055, Italy (38.46485, 14.92988)



J Marina Corta

A small, historic harbor in Lipari town characterized by its waterfront square and the 17th-century Church of San Giuseppe.

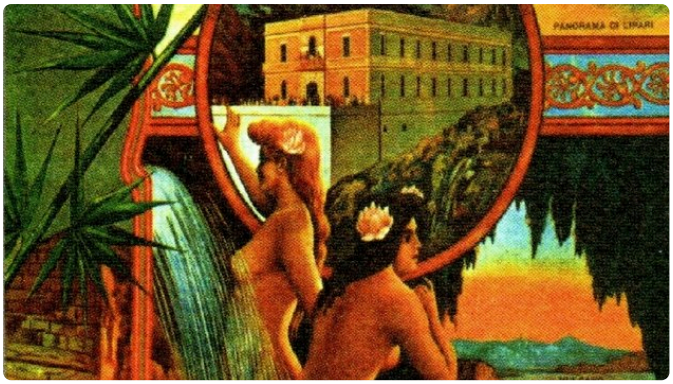
(Unnamed Road), 98055, Italy (38.46463, 14.95763)



K Capo Graziano

An archaeological site on Filicudi featuring the stone foundations of a prehistoric village dating back to the Bronze Age.

98055, Italy (38.55692, 14.58832)



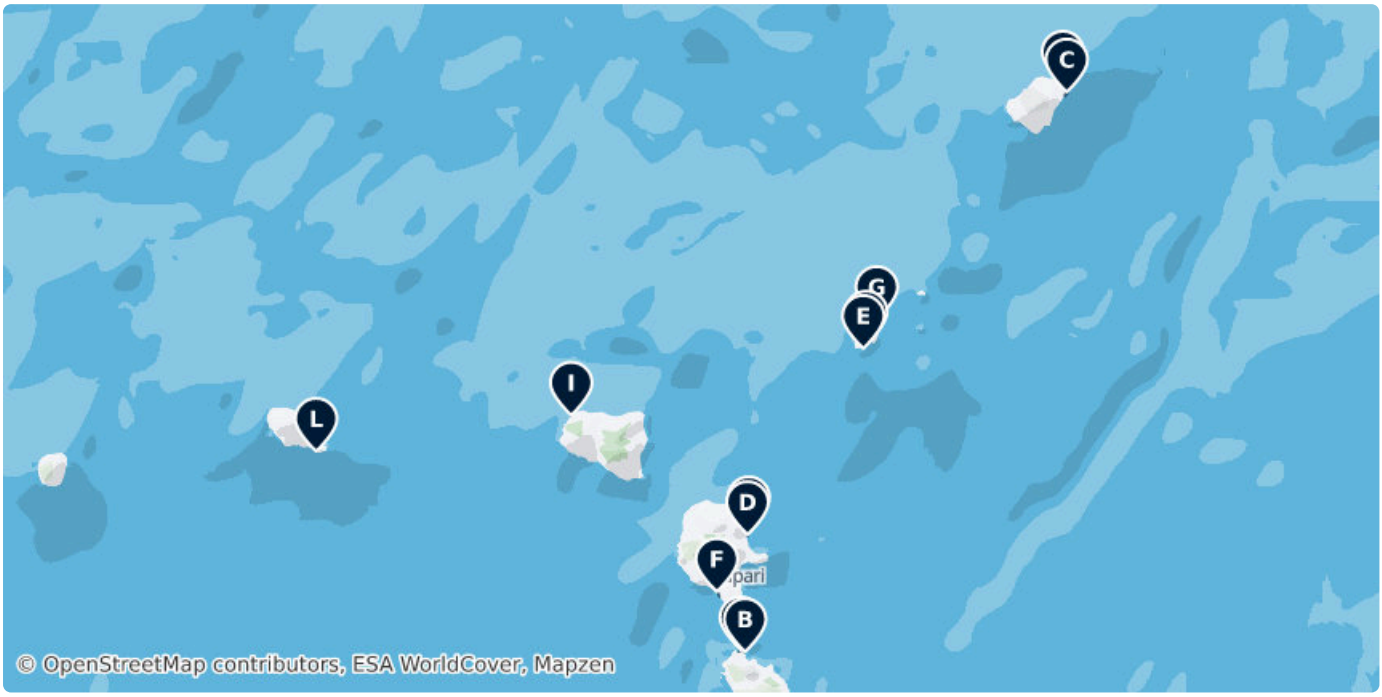
L Terme di San Calogero

A historic thermal complex built in 1867 over ancient Greek and Roman foundations, situated near one of the oldest known sweat caves in the Mediterranean.

Località Pianoconte, 98055, Italy (38.47792, 14.90991)

Best Beaches

The Aeolian Islands offer a diverse coastal landscape shaped by intense volcanic activity. This selection highlights the archipelago's unique geological features, from the deep black sands of Vulcano and Stromboli to the white pumice shores of Lipari. Many locations, such as Spiaggia delle Acque Calde and Spiaggia Fumarole, feature geothermal activity with underwater vents and thermal waters. These sites range from remote gravel coves like Cala Junco, situated below prehistoric ruins, to the dramatic volcanic craters of Salina.





A Spiaggia delle Sabbie nere

Volcanic beach on Vulcano characterized by fine black sand and shallow waters. It faces the Baia di Ponente and is known for its sunset views.

(38.41914, 14.95575)



B Spiaggia delle Acque Calde

Also known as Fumarole Beach, this area features geothermal activity where hot gas vents bubble through the sea floor, naturally heating the water.

Italy (38.41777, 14.95953)



C Spiaggia Scari

A pebble beach located near the main port of Stromboli. It offers a direct view of the Strombolicchio sea stack and the volcano's slopes.

98050, Italy (38.80080, 15.24138)

D Spiaggia bianca

Located on Lipari, this beach is defined by turquoise waters and a white seabed, a result of historical pumice mining in the surrounding cliffs.

98055, Italy (38.49816, 14.96171)

E Spiaggetta di Cala junco

A natural rock pool on Panarea surrounded by high cliffs. The site is overlooked by the remains of a prehistoric village dating to the 14th century BC.

(38.62560, 15.06315)

F Spiaggia Valle Muria

Situated on the southern coast of Lipari, this beach is framed by volcanic cliffs and caves. It is accessible via a steep trail or by boat.

Italy (38.45908, 14.93473)

G Spiaggia Fumarole

Located on Panarea, this beach features volcanic steam vents that emerge from the sand and heat the shallow waters.

98055, Italy (38.64537, 15.07491)

H Spiaggetta degli Zimmari

The only sandy beach on the island of Panarea, distinguished by its reddish-colored sand and shallow seabed.

(38.62864, 15.06581)

I Spiaggia del Postino

Located in Pollara on Salina, this beach sits within a collapsed volcanic crater and served as a filming location for the 1994 film Il Postino.

(38.57991, 14.80714)

J Spiaggia Ficogrande

The largest beach on Stromboli, featuring black volcanic sand and pebbles with views of the uninhabited islet of Strombolicchio.

Strada Comunale Petrulla, Ficogrande 98050, Italy (38.80621, 15.23809)

K Spiagga della Papesca

Set against a backdrop of abandoned pumice quarries on Lipari, this beach is characterized by white rocks and light-blue water.

98055, Italy (38.50146, 14.96282)

L Spaggia delle Punte

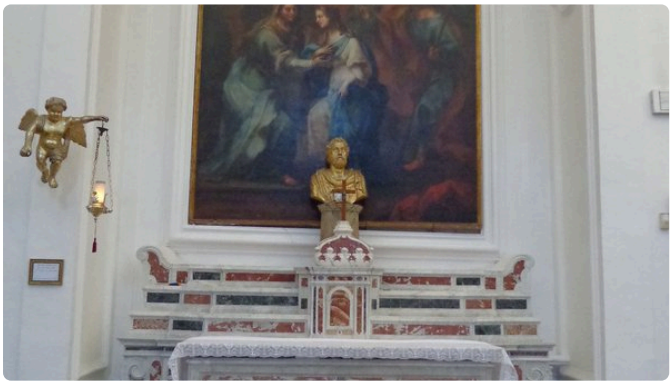
A remote pebble beach on the island of Alicudi, accessible via a coastal path from the main pier.

98055, Italy (38.55525, 14.58374)

Historic Churches & Sanctuaries

This collection features the most significant religious sites across the Aeolian archipelago, centered around Lipari Cathedral, dedicated to Saint Bartholomew, on the castle rock. The list includes the hilltop Santuario di Maria Santissima della Catena in Quattropani, offering panoramic views, and the Santuario Madonna del Terzito on Salina, a major pilgrimage destination. These sites range from small seaside chapels like the Chiesa delle Anime del Purgatorio to historic churches within the Lipari Castle complex and on Stromboli.





A Lipari Cathedral

Lipari Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Lipari in the Province of Messina, Sicily, dedicated to Saint Bartholomew.

Via Castello, Lipari 98055, Italy (38.46684, 14.95738)



B Chiesa di Santa Caterina d'Alessandria

Located within the Lipari Acropolis, this historic building is also known as the Concenzioncella.

Via Castello, Lipari 98055, Italy (38.46772, 14.95693)



C Santuario Madonna del Terzito

Located in the valley between Salina's two volcanoes, this is the oldest sanctuary in the Aeolian Islands and a major pilgrimage site.

(Unnamed Road), Valdichiesa 98050, Italy
(38.56330, 14.83272)



D Santuario di Maria Santissima della Catena

Situated at the highest point of Quattropani in the locality of Chiesa Vecchia, this sanctuary provides views across the archipelago.

Località Quattropani, Quattropani 98055, Italy
(38.51512, 14.91805)



E Chiesa di Sant'Antonio di Padova

An 18th-century church situated in Piazza Mazzini within the historic center of Lipari.

Via Tenente M. Amendola, Lipari 98055, Italy
(38.46934, 14.95670)



F Chiesa di Maria Santissima Addolorata

A religious building located within the fortified walls of the Lipari Castle, also known as the Rocca del Castello.

Vico Panarea, Lipari 98055, Italy (38.46737, 14.95644)



G Chiesa delle Anime del Purgatorio

A small chapel situated on the pier of Marina Corta, overlooking the sea in Lipari.

(Unnamed Road), 98055, Italy (38.46473, 14.95751)



H Chiesa di San Vincenzo Ferreri

The main parish church of Stromboli, located in the San Vincenzo district overlooking the sea.

(Unnamed Road), Ginostra 98050, Italy (38.78672, 15.19041)



I Chiesa di San Bartolomeo

A small church serving the isolated village of Ginostra on the southwestern side of Stromboli.

Strada Comunale Porto Levante-Piano-Gelso, Ficogrande 98050, Italy (38.80752, 15.22880)



J Chiesa di San Bartolo

A historic church located on the island of Salina, dedicated to the patron saint of the Aeolian Islands.

7 Via Marina Garibaldi, Lingua 98050, Italy (38.54081, 14.86919)

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