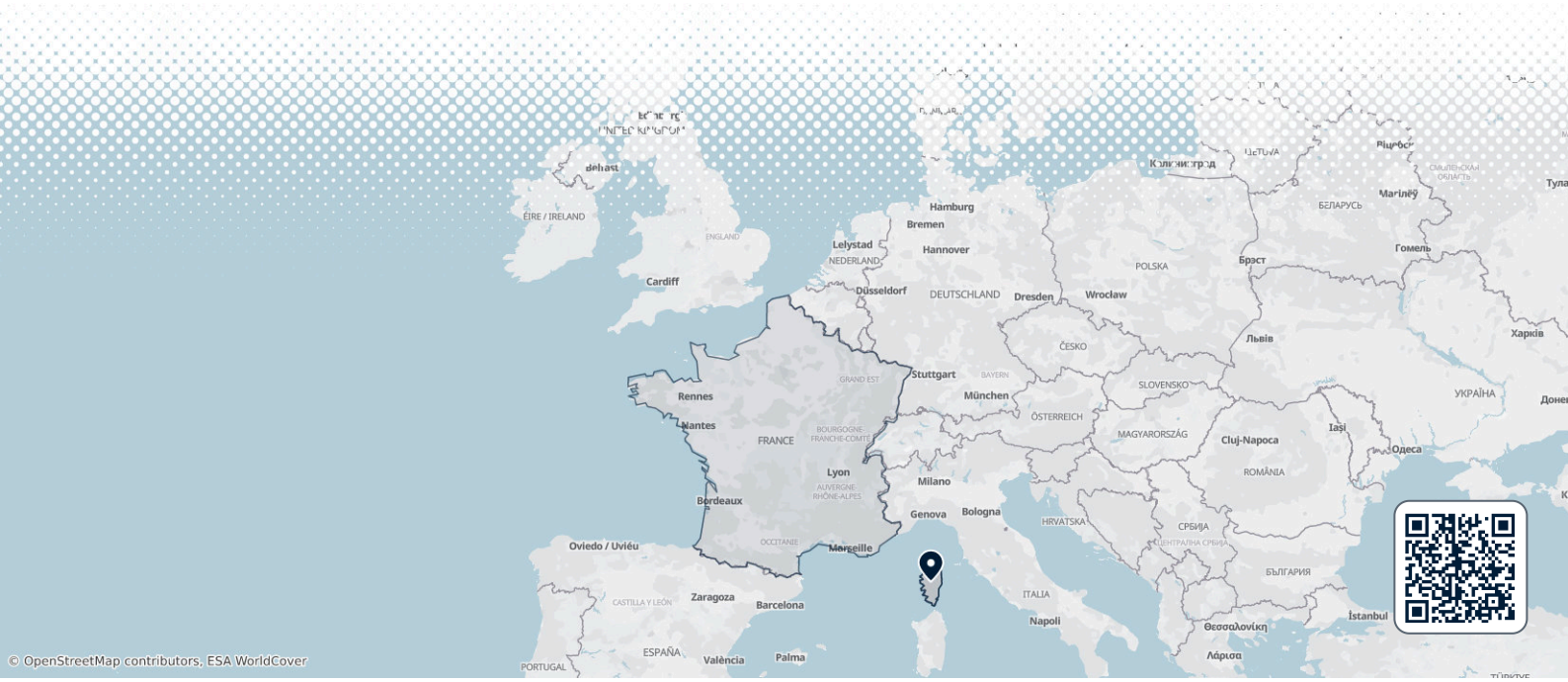


Corsica

France

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Corsica is a mountainous French island in the western Mediterranean, just north of Sardinia. Granite peaks rise close to the sea. Beaches, pine forests and hill villages are often only an hour apart. The island suits active trips: hiking, swimming, boat trips and long road journeys.

The coast has old Genoese citadels and towers. Inland, shepherd villages and chestnut forests keep a strong local identity. Corsican is spoken alongside French, and many road signs show both.

When to visit

Late May, June and September are the best months. The sea is warm enough to swim, trails are open and the island is less crowded. July and August are hot and busy, and beach towns are full. Winter is quiet. The mountains get snow, and many coastal hotels and restaurants close.

Visit in **Holy Week** for a special event. On Good Friday evening, Sartène holds the Catenacciu, an old night procession in which a penitent carries a heavy cross through the town.

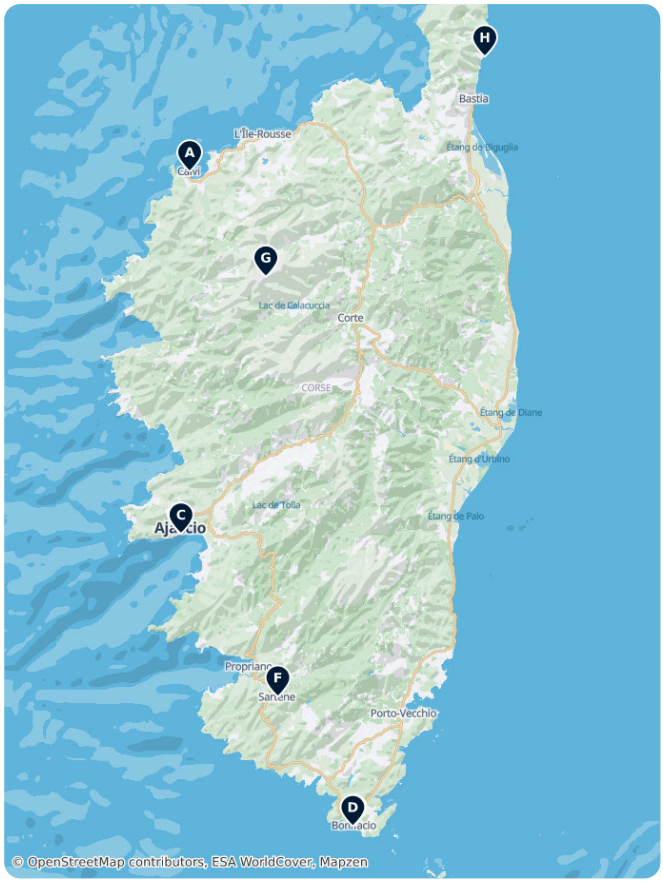
MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Poor Poor for watersports	5° / 9° Feels like 0° -1–12°	2° / -2°	Dry air
February	Poor Poor for watersports	6° / 9° Feels like 0° -1–12°	1° / -3°	Dry air
March	Poor Poor for sightseeing	8° / 12° Feels like 3° 2–14°	3° / -1°	Dry air
April	Fair Fair for hiking	10° / 15° Feels like 6° 4–16°	5° / 2°	Dry air
May	Great Great for hiking	15° / 19° Feels like 11° 9–20°	9° / 5°	Dry air
June	Great Great for sightseeing	20° / 25° 13–25°	13° / 9°	22 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds
July	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 27° 16–28°	16° / 12°	27 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds · UV 8 (Very high)
August	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 27° 17–28°	17° / 13°	24 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds
September	Great Great for hiking	19° / 23° 13–24°	13° / 9°	Dry air
October	Good Good for hiking	15° / 19° Feels like 11° 9–20°	10° / 6°	Dry air
November	Poor Poor for hiking	10° / 14° Feels like 5° 4–16°	6° / 1°	14 rainy days · Dry air
December	Poor Poor for watersports	7° / 10° Feels like 1° 0–13°	3° / -2°	Dry air

Varies by region: the smaller figure under each day temperature is the range from the cooler to the warmer parts.

Climate data: NASA POWER (MERRA-2); NASA POWER + Copernicus ERA5-Land and ERA5 · 1996–2025

Top sights

- A Citadelle de Calvi stands on a rocky headland above the bay of Calvi. The Genoese walls enclose a small old town with sea views.
- B Cathédrale Santa-Maria-Assunta in Ajaccio is where *Napoleon* was baptised in 1771. It is a late 16th-century church in the old town.
- C Citadelle d'Ajaccio guards the harbour of Ajaccio. It is a good start for a walk along the waterfront.
- D Escalier du Roi d'Aragon is a steep stair of 187 steps cut into the white cliff at Bonifacio. It leads down to a spring at sea level. Local tradition links it to the Aragonese siege of 1420.
- E Sainte-Marie Majeure is the main church of Bonifacio's old town. The town sits on limestone cliffs above the sea.
- F Sartène is a granite town in the south. Its tall stone houses and narrow lanes are the setting for the Good Friday procession.
- G Monte Cinto is the highest peak on the island (2,706 m). The summit is a long hike for experienced walkers.
- H Tour d'Erbalunga is a Genoese tower in the fishing village of Erbalunga, on the east coast of Cap Corse.



Nature and coast

- The Calanques de Piana, the Gulf of Girolata and the Scandola reserve form one UNESCO World Heritage site. Red granite cliffs drop into the sea along the west coast.
- The Restonica valley near Corte has a river with rock pools and trails into the high mountains.
- The Aiguilles de Bavella are jagged granite spires above the Col de Bavella, with many walking trails.
- Palombaggia and Santa Giulia are the best-known sandy beaches near Porto-Vecchio.
- Filitosa, near Propriano, is a prehistoric site with carved standing stones.

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What to experience

- **Walk part of the GR20.** The long-distance trail crosses the island's mountains. The whole route takes about two weeks. Day sections from Vizzavona or near Bavella give a taste of it.
- **Take a boat into Scandola.** See sea caves, red cliffs and the Gulf of Girolata from the water.
- **Swim in a mountain river.** Rock pools in the Restonica valley are a cool break on a hot day.
- **Hear Corsican polyphony.** Traditional songs for three male voices are on UNESCO's list of intangible heritage in need of urgent safeguarding. Look for concerts in churches and village halls in summer.
- **Watch the sunset at the Calanques de Piana.** The red rocks turn deep orange in the evening light.

Day trips

Corsica is large, and most trips are by car or boat. These are the easiest day trips from the main bases.

- **Cap Corse loop from Ⓐ Bastia**: the full loop takes about 4 to 5 hours with stops. Narrow coastal roads pass Genoese towers and small harbours. Saint-Florent is a good lunch stop.
- **Corte from Ⓐ Bastia or Ⓑ Ajaccio**: about 1.5 to 2 hours by road or train. It is the old capital of the Corsican republic, with a hilltop citadel and access to the Restonica valley.
- **Scandola and Girolata by boat**: boat tours run in the season from Porto, Calvi and other west-coast harbours. This is the easiest way to see the UNESCO coast from the water.
- **Sardinia from Bonifacio**: ferries run several times a day on a short crossing to Santa Teresa Gallura. The strait is only about 11 km wide.
- **Lavezzi Islands from Bonifacio**: boat trips go to a nature reserve of low granite islands with clear water.



Where to explore

The two main gateway towns are on opposite coasts.

- Ajaccio is the main town of the south-west. It has Napoleon sights, a harbour and a city beach.
- Bastia is the main port of the north-east. It has an old harbour and is the base for Cap Corse.

Getting there

- **By air**: Corsica has four airports with scheduled flights: Ajaccio Napoléon Bonaparte, Bastia Poretta, Calvi Sainte-Catherine and Figari Sud Corse. Flights come from mainland France and many European cities, with more routes in summer. Choose the airport closest to where you will stay, because travel across the island is slow.
- **By ferry from France**: ferries run from Marseille, Nice and Toulon to Bastia, Ajaccio and other Corsican ports. Night crossings with cabins are common. Book early for July and August, especially with a car.
- **By ferry from Italy**: ferries link Corsica with Genoa, Livorno and other Italian ports. Bonifacio has short crossings to Sardinia.
- **Main ports**: Bastia, Ajaccio, L'Île-Rousse, Calvi, Porto-Vecchio, Propriano and Bonifacio.
- Corsica tourist board

Getting around

- **By car**: a car is the most practical way to see the island. See the driving section.
- **By train**: a narrow-gauge railway runs from Bastia to Ajaccio through Corte. A branch line links Calvi and L'Île-Rousse with the main line at Ponte-Leccia. The train is slow but scenic, and winter service is reduced. Corsican railways
- **By bus**: buses link the main towns, with fewer trips in winter and on Sundays. Small villages and trailheads often have no service.
- **Taxis and boats**: taxis are expensive over long distances. In summer, small boats connect some coastal spots that have no road.
- **On foot**: towns like Calvi, Bonifacio and Sartène are good to walk. Distances between towns are too long for walking or cycling for most visitors.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Low

Towns such as Calvi, Bonifacio and Sartène are good to explore on foot. Distances between towns and beaches are long, and most trips need a car.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

Roads are steep and winding, and distances are long. Cycling suits experienced riders only.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?** Yes, for most trips. Public transport does not reach many villages, beaches and trailheads.
- **Roads**: mountain roads are narrow and winding. A trip of 80 km can take over two hours. Watch for cows, pigs and goats on the road.
- **Rental**: reserve early for summer. Choose a small car for narrow village streets.
- **Parking**: car parks fill early at Bonifacio, Calvi and popular beaches in July and August.

Food & drink

Corsican food is based on mountain and island produce. Look for cured meats such as *figatellu*, *lonzu* and *coppa*, and for *brocciu*, a fresh sheep or goat cheese used in both savoury and sweet dishes. Chestnut flour appears in bread, cakes and pasta. Wild boar stew is a common main dish.

Local drinks include wines from Patrimonio and Ajaccio, the aperitif Cap Corse, myrtle liqueur and chestnut beer. For good value, eat at village inns in the mountains and at harbour restaurants on the coast. Local markets in the larger towns sell cheese, ham and honey.

What to eat & drink

BREAKFAST

Croissant
Buttery, flaky laminated pastry and a classic French breakfast staple.

LUNCH

Ratatouille
A Provençal stewed vegetable dish of eggplant, zucchini, peppers, and tomatoes.

DINNER

Coq au Vin
Chicken braised slowly in red wine with mushrooms, onions, and lardons.

Beef Bourguignon · Bœuf Bourguignon
Beef stewed in red Burgundy wine with carrots, onions, and mushrooms.

Escargot · Escargots de Bourgogne
Snails cooked in garlic and parsley butter, a classic starter.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Baguette
Long, crusty white bread loaf bought fresh daily from the local boulangerie.

Cheese · Fromage
France produces hundreds of cheese varieties, often served as a course before dessert.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Crepes · Crêpes
Thin pancakes served sweet with sugar or jam, or savory as galettes.

Macarons
Delicate almond meringue sandwich cookies in a range of flavors and colors.

DRINKS

Wine · Vin
France's wine regions, including Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Champagne, are among the world's most renowned.

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Safety & health

Corsica is safe for visitors. The main risks are in nature, not in towns.

- **Mountains**: weather changes fast. Storms and heat are common in summer. Carry water, start early and check forecasts before any long hike.
- **Wildfires**: summer is the dry season, and fires can close roads and trails. Follow local rules on fires and barbecues.
- **Sea**: swim at beaches with calm water and keep away from strong currents and rocky coasts in wind.
- **Theft**: cars left at trailheads and beach car parks are sometimes broken into. Do not leave valuables inside.
- **Health**: pharmacies are in the larger towns, and the main hospitals are in Ajaccio and Bastia. Villages in the interior are far from care.

History

Genoa ruled most of Corsica for centuries and built the coastal towers and citadels. The walls of Citadelle de Calvi in Calvi and the old town of Bonifacio come from this time. Genoese towers still stand on many headlands, such as Tour d'Erbalunga.

In 1755 *Pasquale Paoli* led a short-lived Corsican republic with its capital at Corte. Genoa ceded the island to France in 1768, and France took full control in 1769. That year *Napoleon* was born in Ajaccio. Around 1500 BC, people raised carved standing stones at Filitosa in the south.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for France at a glance:

CURRENCY
EUR €

EMERGENCY
112

ELECTRICITY

Type C / Type E
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES
French

TAP WATER
Safe to drink

Corsica Essentials

Corsica's landscape ranges from the 2,706-meter peak of Monte Cinto to the white limestone cliffs of Bonifacio. This selection features historic citadels in Calvi, Corte, and Ajaccio, alongside the prehistoric menhirs of Filitosa. Natural landmarks include the red porphyry formations of the Calanques de Piana, the granite needles of the Col de Bavella, and the glacial Restonica Valley. Coastal highlights encompass the horseshoe-shaped Rondinara bay and the turquoise waters of Santa Giulia beach.





A Monte Cinto

Monte Cinto is the highest mountain on the island of Corsica, a region of France.

20224, France (42.37971, 8.94569)



B Folacca Beach

A shallow, turquoise lagoon with white sand, sheltered by a pine forest and granite rocks on the southern coast.

France (41.52818, 9.27326)



C Col de Bavella

A mountain pass at 1,218 meters, famous for the Aiguilles de Bavella, a series of jagged red granite spikes rising above the forest.

D268, 20122, France (41.79587, 9.22496)



D Calvi Citadel

Come and see a fortress located in a castellated medieval town. It has preserved its features for centuries and is certainly worth a visit.

Carrughju Agnese, Calvi 20260, France (42.56835, 8.76102)

+33 4 95 65 16 67



E Gorges de la Restonica

A deep river valley carved into granite mountains, featuring natural swimming pools and access to high-altitude glacial lakes.

D623, 20250, France (42.24828, 9.05657)



F Citadelle de Corte

Known as the 'Eagle's Nest,' this 18th-century fortress is built around a 15th-century castle perched on a rocky outcrop overlooking Corte.

2 Place du Poilu, Corte 20250, France (42.30588, 9.14860)



G Citadelle d'Ajaccio

Citadelle d'Ajaccio is a fortress in Corse-du-Sud, France. It was built in 1492.

Boulevard Danielle Casanova, Ajaccio 20000, France
(41.91692, 8.73996)

H Our Lady of Mercy Cathedral

Ajaccio Cathedral, officially the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption of Ajaccio and also known as the Cathedral of the Assumption of...

16-20 Rue Soeur Alphonse, 20000 Ajaccio, France
(41.91736, 8.73781)



I Sartène

Sartène is a commune in the department of Corse-du-Sud on the island of Corsica, France.

Pascialella Suprana, Sartène 20100, France
(41.62182, 8.97472)

J Calanques de Piana

Dramatic red porphyry rock formations and sea caves rising 400 meters above the Gulf of Porto, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Strada di Ficaghjola, 20115 Vistale, France
(42.25259, 8.63322)

K Bonifacio

A medieval fortified town perched on 70-meter-high white limestone cliffs, featuring narrow alleys and a natural harbor at Corsica's southern tip.

(41.38723, 9.15906)

bonifacio.fr



L King Aragon Steps

Legend has it that the steps played an important role during the unsuccessful siege of Bonifacio. Fascinating views.

Escalier du Roi d'Aragon, 20169 Bonifacio, France (41.38630, 9.15691)

bonifacio.fr/lescalier-du-roy-daragon.h... , +33 4 95 73 11 88



M Site préhistorique de Filitosa

An archaeological site spanning 8,000 years, containing prehistoric anthropomorphic menhirs and megalithic structures from the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

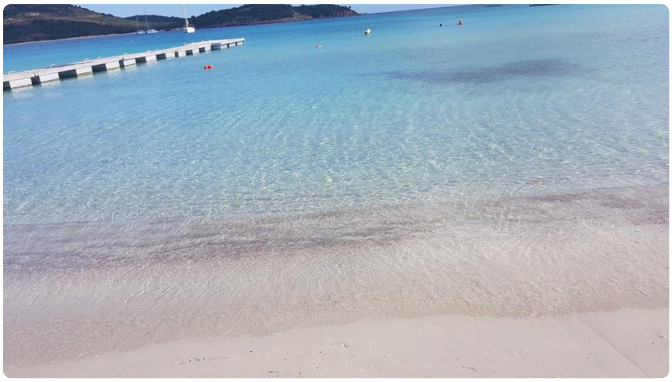
D 57, 20140 Sollacaro, France (41.74722, 8.87153)

filitosa.fr

N Vieux-Port de Bastia

A historic harbor lined with tall Mediterranean houses and the twin-towered 17th-century Church of Saint John the Baptist.

A Conca Marina, 20297 Bastia, France (42.69622, 9.45000)



Rondinara Beach

Secluded sandy beach with beautiful scenery - turquoise waters and reddish cliffs. A perfect place for snorkelling.

France (41.46891, 9.26694)

Best Beaches

Corsica's coastline features a diverse range of beaches, from the shallow turquoise lagoon of Santa Giulia to the red granite rocks of Palombaggia. In the north, the Désert des Agriates offers wild stretches like Plage du Lotu, accessible primarily by boat or coastal trails. Further south, Rondinara forms a natural shell-shaped bay, while Grand Sperone provides views across to the Lavezzi Islands. These locations are characterized by fine white sand, clear Mediterranean waters, and surrounding Mediterranean maquis or pine forests.

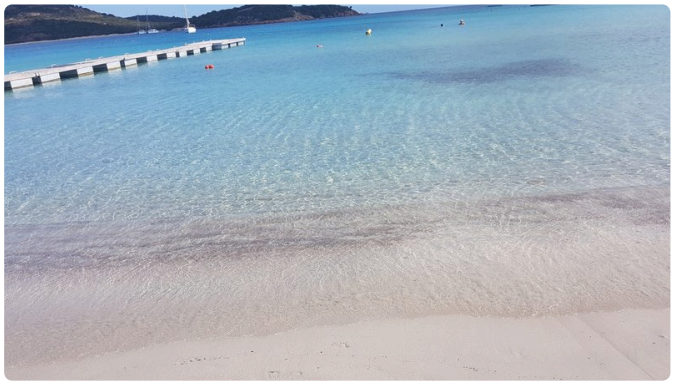




A Folacca Beach

A horseshoe-shaped bay featuring a shallow turquoise lagoon and fine white sand, bordered by pine trees.

France (41.52818, 9.27326)



B Rondinara Beach

Secluded sandy beach with beautiful scenery - turquoise waters and reddish cliffs. A perfect place for snorkelling.

France (41.46891, 9.26694)



C Plage de Palombaggia

Famous for its white sand, red granite rocks, and umbrella pines. The clear, shallow waters are suitable for snorkeling.

France (41.55801, 9.32855)



D Plage du Lotu

A wild beach in the Désert des Agriates, accessible by boat from Saint-Florent or via coastal hiking paths.

20217, France (42.71965, 9.23371)



E Plage du Grand Sperone

Located at the southern tip of Corsica near Bonifacio, this white sand beach offers views of the Lavezzi Islands.

France (41.36840, 9.21454)



F Ghjunchitu

A secluded beach near L'Île-Rousse known for its fine sand and clear water, surrounded by Mediterranean maquis.

20256, France (42.62730, 8.90522)



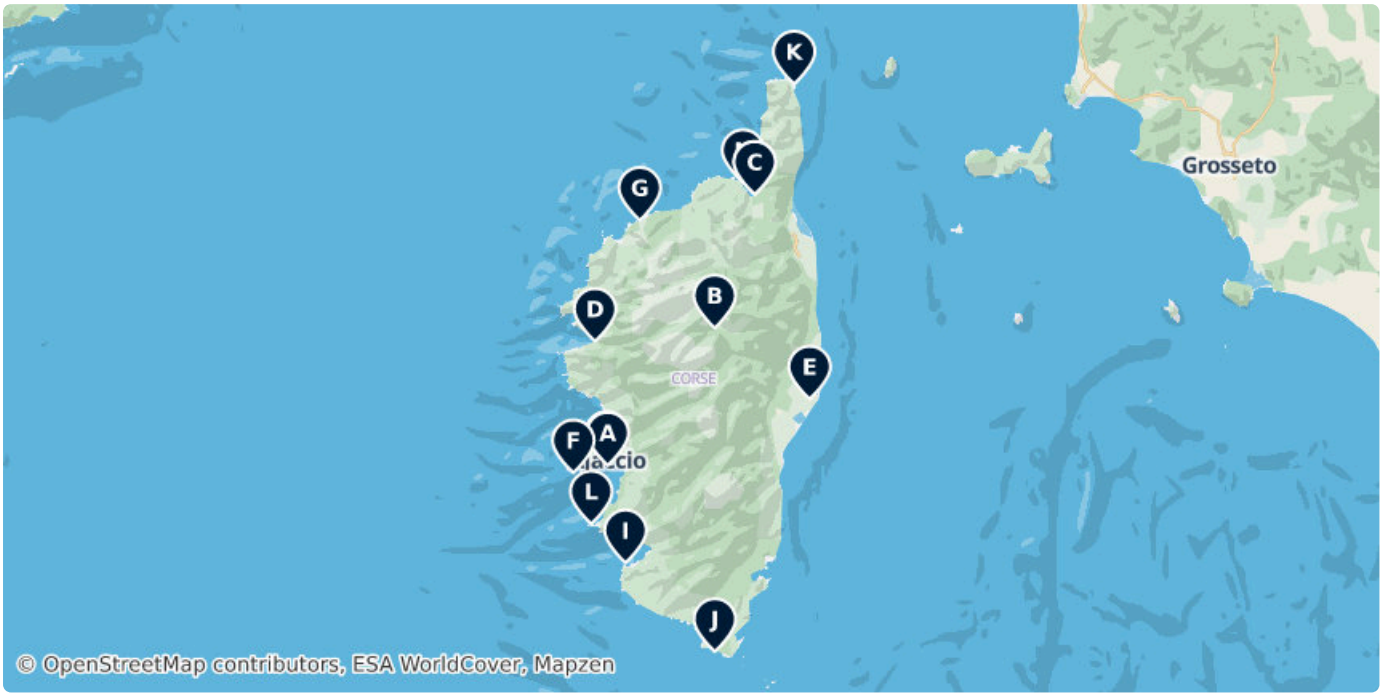
Plage de Bodri

A white sand beach accessible via a coastal path or the local train, featuring turquoise waters and a wild setting.

20256, France (42.62978, 8.91381)

Historic Heritage Sites

Corsica’s strategic Mediterranean position is etched into its landscape through formidable military architecture. This collection spans the 15th-century Citadelle d'Ajaccio and the 'eagle's nest' of Corte to the iconic Genoese towers like Campomoro and Mortella, built to defend against Barbary pirates. From the Neoclassical Palais Lantivy to the rock-carved lookouts of Bonifacio, these sites reveal the island's complex history of Genoese and French rule.





A Citadelle d'Ajaccio

Citadelle d'Ajaccio is a fortress in Corse-du-Sud, France. It was built in 1492.

Boulevard Danielle Casanova, Ajaccio 20000, France (41.91692, 8.73996)



B Citadelle de Corte

Known as the 'eagle's nest,' this 18th-century citadel was built around a 15th-century castle. It is the only inland citadel in Corsica and served as a military base until 1983.

2 Place du Poilu, Corte 20250, France (42.30588, 9.14860)



C Saint-Florent

Saint-Florent is a commune in Haute-Corse department on the island of Corsica, France.

Saint-Florent 20217, France (42.68171, 9.30186)



D Tour Génoise

A historic coastal defense tower built during the Genoese period to protect the island from maritime invasions and pirate raids.

20150 Porto, France (42.26774, 8.69153)



E Fort de Matra

A 14th-century fortified house and former Genoese arsenal in Aléria. It currently houses the Jérôme-Carcopino Departmental Museum of Archaeology.

(Unnamed Road), Aléria 20270, France (42.10452, 9.51124)



F Tour de la Parata

A 16th-century Genoese tower located on the Sanguinaires archipelago, designed to monitor the Gulf of Ajaccio as part of a coastal defense network.

20000, France (41.89537, 8.60835)



G Château-fort

A medieval fortification in Algajola, representing the region's defensive architecture and Genoese heritage.

Place du Château, 20220 Algajola, France
(42.60932, 8.86228)

H Palais Lantivy

Palais Lantivy is a Neoclassical palace in Ajaccio, Corsica. It serves as the Corsican Prefecture, the headquarters for administration of...

2 Rue du Major Lambroschini, Ajaccio 20000, France
(41.91951, 8.73626)



I Torra di Campumoru

The Tower of Campumoru is a Genoese tower located in the commune of Belvédère-Campomoro on the west coast of the French island of Corsica.

20110, France (41.63883, 8.80745)

Apr 01-Jun 14 Mo–Su	10:00–18:00
Jun 15-Sep 14 Mo–Su	09:00–13:00, 15:30–19:30



J Le Gouvernail

A military lookout in Bonifacio carved into the limestone cliffs in 1880. A tunnel leads to a viewpoint used to monitor the port and the Strait of Bonifacio.

France (41.38511, 9.14908)



K Tour de Santa-Maria-della-Chiappella

A ruined Genoese tower on the Cap Corse coastline, notable for its vertical split that reveals the internal structure and masonry.

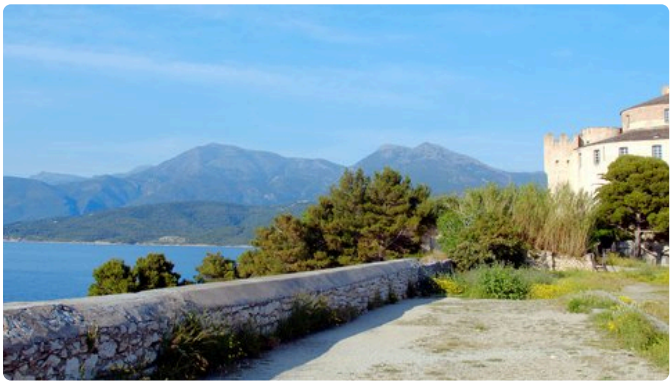
France (42.99083, 9.45182)



L Tower of Capu di Muru

The Tower of Capu di Muru is a Genoese tower located in the commune of Coti-Chiavari, on the west coast of Corsica.

20138, France (41.74986, 8.67655)



M Citadelle de Saint-Florent

A circular 15th-century fortress built by the Genoese to protect the Gulf of Saint-Florent. It remains a dominant landmark of the town's harbor.

20217 (42.68288, 9.30157)

+33 4 95 37 06 04

N Torra di Mortella

The Tower of Mortella is a ruined Genoese tower on Corsica, located on the coast near Punta Mortella in the commune of Saint-Florent,...

France (42.71499, 9.25694)

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