

Sardinia

Italy

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Sardinia is the second-largest island in the Mediterranean. It is a good choice for a beach holiday, and it also suits travelers who like hiking, archaeology and quiet villages. The coast has white sand, clear water and rocky coves. The inside of the island is mountainous and much less visited.

The island has its own language, food and traditions, and it feels different from the Italian mainland. Plan a week or more. Distances are long, and most visitors choose one or two bases, such as the south around Cagliari or the north around Olbia and Alghero.

When to visit

Late spring and early autumn are the best times. The days are warm, the sea is pleasant and the crowds are smaller. July and August are hot and very busy. Prices are highest then, and popular beaches and ferries fill up early. Winter is mild on the coast, but many beach resorts close. The high inland mountains can get snow.

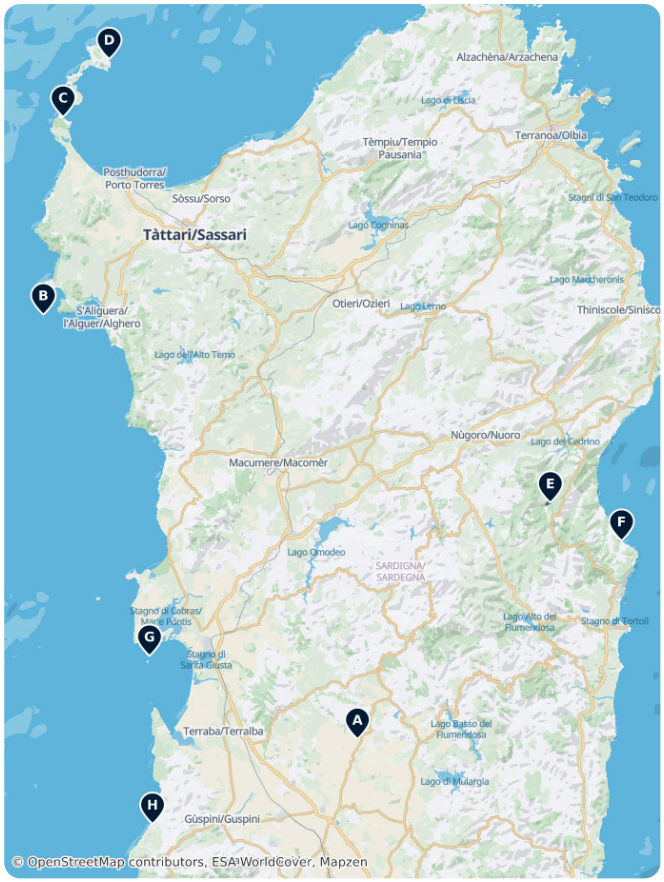
The best-known event is the Sant'Efisio festival in Cagliari. It starts on 1 May with a long religious procession in traditional costume.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Good Good for hiking	14° / 17° Feels like 10°	8° / 5°	Dry air
February	Great Great for hiking	14° / 18° Feels like 10°	8° / 4°	Dry air
March	Great Great for hiking	16° / 21° Feels like 13°	9° / 6°	Dry air
April	Great Great for hiking	19° / 24°	11° / 8°	Dry air
May	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 29°	15° / 12°	
June	Great Great for watersports	28° / 34°	19° / 15°	22 sunny days · Humid air
July	Great Great for the beach	31° / 36°	22° / 18°	27 sunny days · Muggy, humid air · UV 8 (Very high)
August	Great Great for the beach	31° / 36°	22° / 19°	24 sunny days · Muggy, humid air
September	Great Great for watersports	27° / 32°	20° / 16°	Humid air
October	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 29°	16° / 13°	
November	Good Good for wildlife watching	18° / 23°	13° / 8°	12 rainy days · Dry air
December	Good Good for wildlife watching	15° / 18° Feels like 11°	10° / 6°	Dry air

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

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

Top sights



- A Su Nuraxi is a UNESCO World Heritage site in the south. It is the best-preserved example of a nuraghe, the stone tower-fortresses of the Bronze Age.
- B Grotte di Nettuno is a sea cave near Alghero, at the foot of high cliffs. You can arrive by boat from Alghero in calm weather, or walk down a long cliff staircase.
- C La Pelosa is a shallow sandy bay near Stintino in the north-west, with a small old tower just offshore. The water is very clear, so the beach is crowded in summer. In summer you must book a place in advance and pay a small fee.
- D Parco Nazionale Asinara is a former prison island and now a national park. Wild nature and white donkeys are the main attractions. Private cars are not allowed, so you explore on an organized tour.
- E Gorropu Canyon is a limestone canyon in the Supramonte mountains in the east. It is a demanding walk, so wear proper shoes and carry water.
- F Cala Goloritze is a small pebble cove below steep cliffs, in the east. You reach it on foot by a trail, and entry needs a reservation.
- G Area archeologica di Tharros is a ruined Phoenician and Roman port on a headland on the Sinis peninsula, with the sea on both sides.
- H Dune di Piscinas are very large sand dunes on the wild south-west coast, far from any town.

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What to experience

Sardinia is best enjoyed outdoors and on the water.

- Take a boat tour of the La Maddalena archipelago or the Gulf of Orosei, with swim stops in small bays.
- Hike to a beach, for example to Cala Goloritze or Cala Mariolu. The trails are long and have little shade.
- Join the Sant'Efisio procession in Cagliari in early May, or one of the many village festivals in summer, with costumes, horses and singing.
- Visit a farm stay (agriturismo) for a long meal of home-made food.
- Watch the sunset from the cliffs at Capo Testa in the far north.
- Hear a performance of *canto a tenore*, the traditional polyphonic singing of the central mountains. It is on the UNESCO list of intangible heritage.

Day trips

Sardinia has several islands nearby that you can visit in a day. Most are reached by a short ferry or a boat tour.

- La Maddalena archipelago: a short ferry from Palau, in the north-east, takes you to La Maddalena town. Boat tours stop at pink-sand and turquoise bays. Caprera, linked to La Maddalena by a road, was the home of the Italian hero *Giuseppe Garibaldi*.
- Corsica: Bonifacio is a short ferry ride from Santa Teresa Gallura, at the northern tip. Take your passport or ID card.
- Asinara: a national park island, reached by ferry from Stintino or Porto Torres.
- San Pietro and Sant'Antioco: two islands off the south-west coast. Carloforte, on San Pietro, is a colorful harbor town with its own Ligurian dialect and tuna dishes. Sant'Antioco is joined to the mainland by a road, so you can drive there.
- Orgosolo: a mountain village in the Barbagia region, about 30 minutes by car from Nuoro. It is known for its political wall murals.

Where to explore

These are the main bases and gateways on the island.

- North-west: Alghero has a walled old town on the sea and a strong Catalan heritage. It is the base for Capo Caccia and the north-west coast.
- North-east: Olbia is the main arrival port and airport for the north-east. Porto Cervo is the marina resort of the Costa Smeralda, developed from the 1960s.
- South: Cagliari is the capital, with a hilltop old town and a city beach. It is the best base for Nora and the south coast.
- Center and east: Nuoro is the gateway to the mountains of the Barbagia and the Supramonte.

Getting there

- By air: the main airports are Cagliari (Elmas), Olbia (Costa Smeralda) and Alghero (Fertilia). Many flights are seasonal, so check which airport has a flight from your city. Choose the airport closest to your base, because transfers between the north and south take several hours. Official sites: Cagliari Airport and Olbia Airport.
- By ferry: the main ports are Olbia, Golfo Aranci, Porto Torres and Cagliari, with smaller ports at Arbatax and Santa Teresa Gallura. Routes go to Genoa, Livorno, Piombino, Civitavecchia (Rome), Naples and Palermo. Seasonal routes also go to Corsica, southern France and Spain. A ferry is useful if you bring a car. Book early for July and August.

Getting around

- Car: a car is the best way to see the island. Public transport is thin outside the main towns, and beaches and archaeological sites are often far from stations. Rent at an airport and book early for summer.
- Bus and train: regional buses link most towns, and trains serve the main towns in the south and north. They are slow and infrequent, especially on Sundays. Buy tickets at stations or tobacco shops. Some narrow-gauge tourist trains run in summer.
- Boat: boats are needed for Asinara, La Maddalena and many coves in the east. Book a day tour or a ferry.
- On foot: city centers such as Cagliari and Alghero are walkable. Between towns, you need a vehicle.

Official regional information is at Sardegna Turismo. Trains in Sardinia are run by Trenitalia.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Low

Towns such as Cagliari and Alghero are walkable, but distances between sights are long, so you need a vehicle for most of the island.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

Cycling suits quiet coastal and country roads for fit riders. Hills, heat and long distances make it a minor option.

Driving

- Is a car worth it? Yes, for almost any trip outside Cagliari or Alghero. Without one you will miss most beaches, ruins and mountain villages.
- Roads: the main road between Cagliari and the north, the SS131, is a fast, free highway. Mountain and coastal roads are narrow and winding, so plan more time than the map suggests.
- Fuel: stations in the interior can be far apart. Fill up before a long drive.
- Beach parking: many popular beaches have paid parking in summer and fill up by mid-morning. Some have limited access in peak season.
- Restrictions: historic centers have restricted traffic zones. Park outside them.
- Ferries: if you arrive with a car, book your crossing early for summer.

Food & drink

Sardinian food is based on the sea, the shepherd's table and good bread. Look for roast suckling pig (porceddu), ravioli-like culurgiones, small pasta called malloreddus, and fregola with clams. Thin crisp flatbread (pane carasau) and sheep cheese (pecorino sardo) are on most tables. Try seadas, a fried cheese pastry with honey, for dessert. Local drinks include Cannonau red wine, Vermentino white wine and the herbal liqueur mirto.

For eating, go to the harbor streets of Alghero and Cagliari for seafood. Go to a farm stay (agriturismo) in the hills for a set meal of local meat and cheese. The old covered market in Cagliari is good for a quick lunch. Many restaurants close between lunch and dinner.

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

Sardinia is a safe destination. Violent crime is rare.

- Petty theft: items are sometimes stolen from parked cars and unattended beach bags. Do not leave valuables visible in a car, especially at beach car parks.
- Heat and sun: summer heat is strong. Use sun protection, drink water and avoid long hikes in the middle of the day.
- Wildfires: summer fires are common in dry weather. Never light a fire outdoors, and follow local fire warnings.
- Sea: obey beach flags. Currents can be strong on exposed west-coast beaches.
- Beach rules: taking sand, shells or pebbles from beaches is illegal, and fines are high.

History

Sardinia has a very long human history. Between the Bronze Age and the first millennium BC, the Nuragic people built thousands of stone towers across the island. Su Nuraxi is the best known, and Nuraghe Santu Antine is a large nuraghe in the north. Sito archeologico di Mont'e Prama is where stone statues of warriors were found, made in the Iron Age.

The Phoenicians then built ports, and Carthage controlled much of the coast. Area archeologica di Tharros and Nora show this layer. Rome took the island in 238 BC.

In the Middle Ages local rulers, then Pisa and Genoa, held parts of the island. Basilica della Santissima Trinità di Saccargia is a fine Romanesque church from this period. In the 1320s the Aragonese took control, and Spanish influence lasted for centuries. In the early 18th century the island passed to the House of Savoy, which later led the unification of Italy. Sardinia became an autonomous region of Italy in 1948.

Mining also shaped the south-west. At Porto Flavia, ore was loaded straight from a tunnel onto ships.

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

Sardinia Essentials

Sardinia features a diverse landscape ranging from the prehistoric Su Nuraxi nuraghe at Barumini to the 500-meter limestone walls of Gorropu Canyon. This collection highlights the island's unique geological formations, such as the white quartz sands of Is Arutas and the towering dunes of Piscinas. It includes archaeological sites like the Phoenician-Roman ruins of Tharros and the Neolithic ziggurat of Monte d'Accoddi, alongside coastal landmarks like the stalactite-filled Neptune's Grotto and the protected pink sands of Budelli's Spiaggia Rosa.





A Barumini

Su Nuraxi is a nuragic archaeological site in Barumini, Sardinia, Italy.

viale Su Nuraxi, Barumini (39.70564, 8.99102)

Mo–Su 09:00–sunset

fondazionebarumini.it/it;http://www.sa..., +39 070 936 8128



B La Pelosa Beach

A superb beach with clean water and fine-grained sand which attracts big crowds at times. Nice place for a relaxing afternoon.

07040, Italy (40.96148, 8.21263)



C Asinara National Park

Asinara is the second largest island of Sardinia after Sant'Antioco. It houses a great variety of habitats.

via Josto 7, 07046 Porto Torres, Italy (41.07702, 8.33450)

parcoasinara.org, +39 079 503388



D Neptune's Grotto

Neptune's Grotto is a stalactite cave near the town of Alghero on the island of Sardinia, Italy.

Port of Alghero Garibaldi dock, Alghero, Sassari, 07041 Italy (40.56484, 8.16026)

Mo–Su 09:00–19:00

grottedinettuno.it, +39 368 353 6824 / +39 333 619 6855



E Cala Mariolu

Pebble beach featuring emerald green water and a unique mix of pink and white pebbles with sand. Access is available via a challenging hiking trail or by boat.

08040, Italy (40.12328, 9.67675)



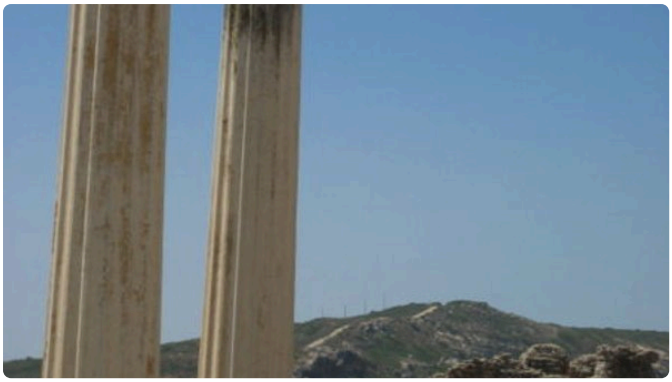
F Gorropu Canyon

Deepest limestone gorge featuring walls up to 500 meters high carved by the Rio Fiumineddu river. This natural reserve is characterized by its wild state and unique endemic flora and fauna.

08040 (40.18548, 9.50139)

Mo–Su 10:30–17:00

gorropu.info, +39 328 897 6563



G Area archeologica di Tharros

Tharros was an ancient city and former bishopric on the west coast of Sardinia, Italy.

09072 Cabras, Oristano, Italy (39.87487, 8.44105)

Mo–Su 09:00–20:00

tharros.sardegna.it, +39 0783 370019



H The Pink Beach

Located on the island of Budelli, this beach is famous for its pink sand composed of crushed shells and coral fragments. Access is strictly restricted to boat viewing from a distance to protect the fragile ecosystem.

Italy (41.27939, 9.35648)

sardegnaturismo.it/en/places/north-east/la-maddalena



I Cala Goloritzé

Cala Goloritzé is a beach that is located in the town of Baunei, in the southern part of the Gulf of Orosei, in Ogliastra, Sardinia.

Italy (40.10828, 9.68978)

Mo–Su 09:00–16:00

heartofsardinia.com, +393495462583



J Nuraghe Santu Antine

Santu Antine, also known as Sa domo de su re is a nuraghe in Torralba, one of the largest in Sardinia.

07048, Italy (40.48654, 8.76977)

Mo–Su 09:00–17:00

nuraghesantuantine.it, +39 079 847481



K Cala Luna

A crescent-shaped beach in the Gulf of Orosei, distinguished by several large sea caves along the shoreline. It is accessible via a 4-kilometer hiking trail from Cala Fuili or by boat from Cala Gonone.

08022, Italy (40.22483, 9.62636)



L Piscinas Dunes

Located on the Costa Verde, these massive sand dunes reach heights of up to 60 meters, forming one of Europe's largest dune systems. The desert-like landscape is punctuated by endemic flora and old mining ruins.

09031, Italy (39.53236, 8.44909)

comune.arbus.su.it/vivere-il-comune, +390707738680



M Capo Caccia

A dramatic limestone promontory near Alghero, featuring vertical cliffs that drop 300 meters into the sea. It is the site of the Escala del Cabirol, a 654-step staircase leading down to Neptune's Grotto.

Località Capo Caccia, 07041, Italy (40.56166, 8.16280)



N Cala Brandinchi

Often referred to as 'Little Tahiti,' this beach is characterized by exceptionally shallow, turquoise waters and fine white sand, backed by a dense pine forest and salt marshes.

08020, Italy (40.83401, 9.70145)

santeodoroturismo.it, +390784865767



O Monte d'Accoddi

Monte d'Accoddi is a Neolithic archaeological site in northern Sardinia, located in the territory of Sassari, Italy.

Sassari (40.79057, 8.44886)

Mo Closed

sardegnacultura.it/j/v/300, +39 079 514433



P Capo Testa

The most northern point of Sardinia where you can observe enormous granite rocks that have been modelled over the years into the most...

(Unnamed Road), 07028, Italy (41.23848, 9.15597)



Q Spiaggia di Is Arutas

Often cited as one of the most beautiful beaches in Italy, particularly due to its sand in various colors, including pink, green and white.

09072, Italy (39.95146, 8.40166)

sardegnaturismo.it/en/point-of-interest/arutas



R Citadel of Castelsardo

An impressive castle situated on a steep cliff over the sea, overlooking the picturesque village of the same name.

(Unnamed Road), 07031, Italy (40.91727, 8.71305)



S Spiaggia Cala Coticcio

Located on Caprera Island within the La Maddalena archipelago, this small cove is known for its granite rock formations and clear water. Access is regulated and requires a guided trek or arrival by boat.

07024, Italy (41.21885, 9.48449)



T Castle of Serravalle

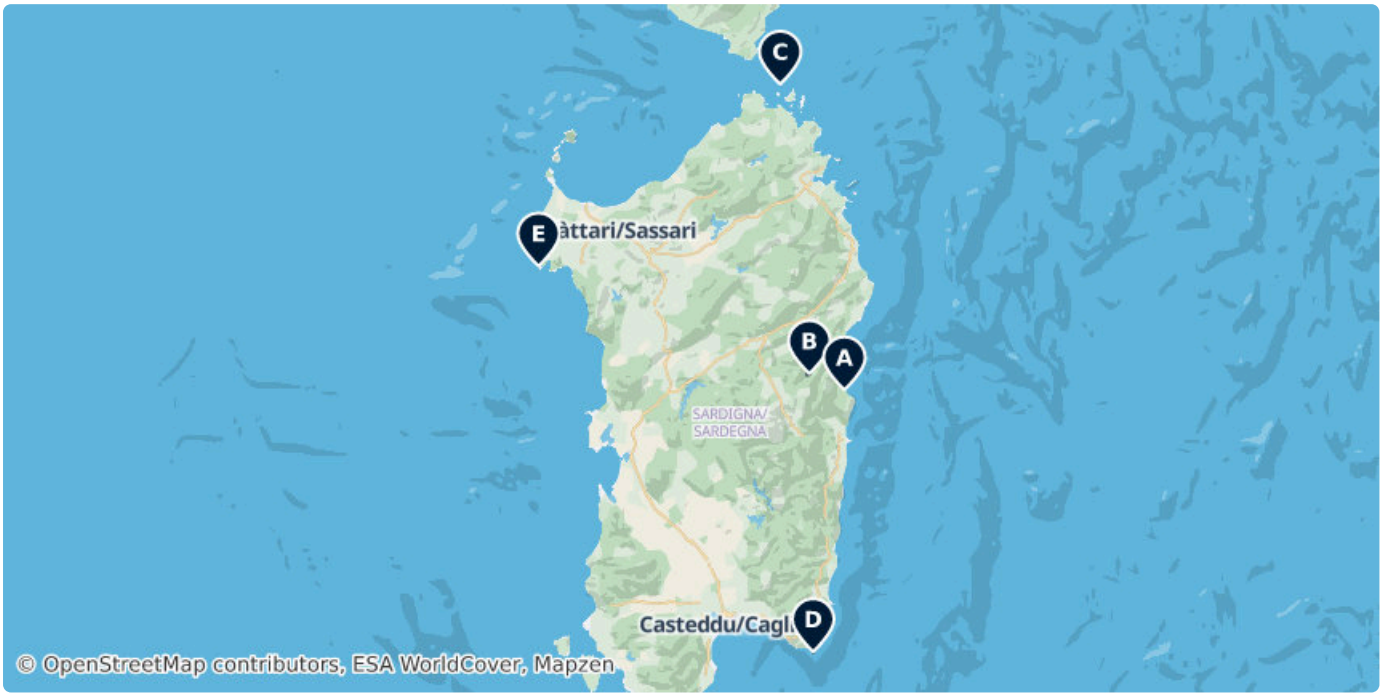
The Castle of Serravalle is a medieval castle in Bosa, province of Oristano, Sardinia, Italy.

08013, Italy (40.29744, 8.50468)

castellodibosa.com, +39403955048

Editor's Choice: Sardinia

Sardinia's diverse landscape features the Gorropu Canyon, one of Europe's deepest limestone gorges with walls reaching 500 meters. The coastline includes the protected Spiaggia Rosa on Budelli Island, known for its distinctive pink sand, and the emerald waters of Cala Mariolu. Historical landmarks like the Torre della Pegna, a coastal watchtower near Alghero, overlook the Mediterranean, while Porto Giunco offers a unique coastal environment where a saltwater lagoon meets the sea.





A Cala Mariolu

Pebble beach featuring emerald green water and a unique mix of pink and white pebbles with sand. Access is available via a challenging hiking trail or by boat.

08040, Italy (40.12328, 9.67675)



B Gorropu Canyon

Deepest limestone gorge featuring walls up to 500 meters high carved by the Rio Fiumineddu river. This natural reserve is characterized by its wild state and unique endemic flora and fauna.

08040 (40.18548, 9.50139)

Mo–Su 10:30–17:00

gorropu.info, +39 328 897 6563



C The Pink Beach

Located on Budelli Island within the La Maddalena Archipelago, this beach is famous for its pink sand composed of crushed shells and coral fragments. Access is strictly regulated to preserve the natural ecosystem.

Italy (41.27939, 9.35648)

sardegnaturismo.it/en/places/north-east/la-maddalena



D Porto Giunco Beach

This white sand beach near Villasimius is situated between shallow turquoise waters and the Notteri pond, a saltwater lagoon where pink flamingos are frequently sighted.

09049, Italy (39.11750, 9.52080)



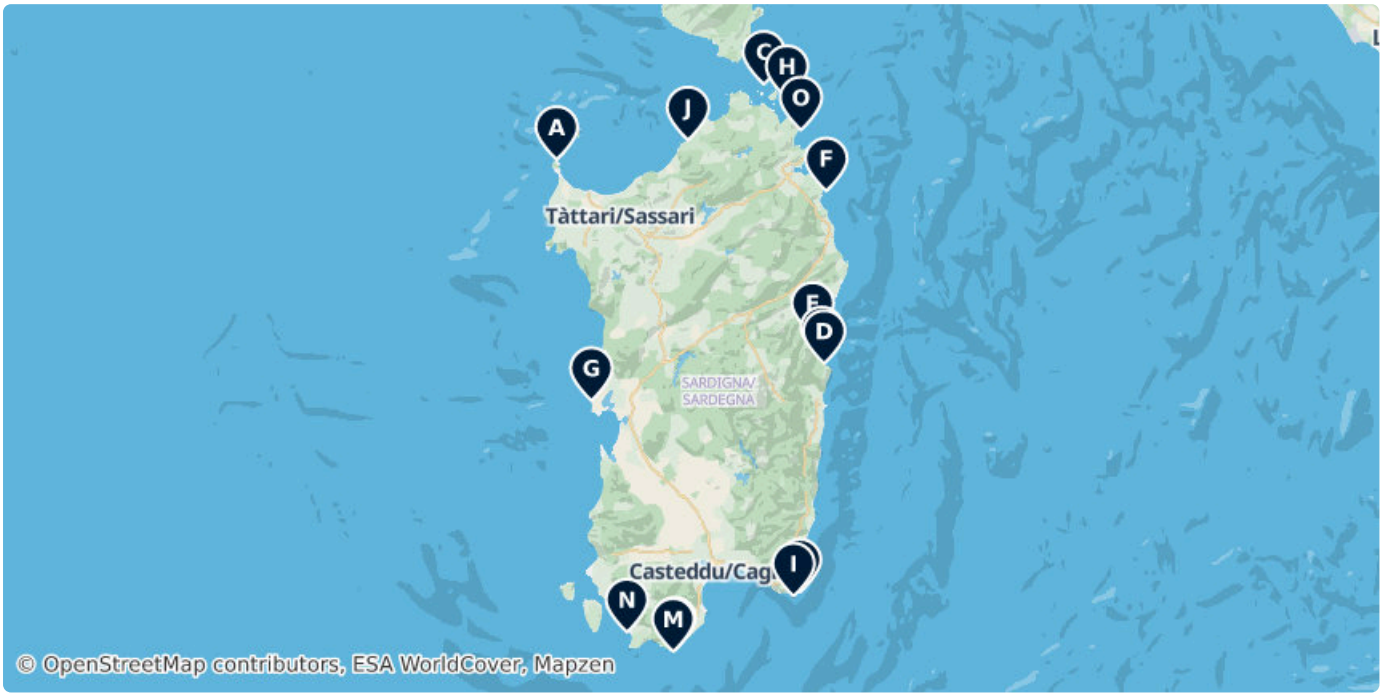
E Torre della Pegna

A 16th-century Spanish coastal watchtower situated 270 meters above sea level on the limestone cliffs of Capo Caccia near Alghero.

07041, Italy (40.59443, 8.14990)

Best Beaches in Sardinia

Sardinia's coastline features diverse geological formations, from the quartz grains of Is Arutas to the granite cliffs of the Gulf of Orosei. This selection spans the island, including the protected pink sands of Budelli and the shallow, transparent waters of Stintino. Many locations, such as Cala Mariolu and Cala Goloritzé, are accessible only by boat or via coastal hiking trails through the Supramonte massif. Southern destinations like Su Giudeu offer expansive dunes and lagoons frequently inhabited by pink flamingos.





A La Pelosa Beach

Located in Stintino, this beach is known for shallow turquoise water and views of a 16th-century Aragonese tower. Access is regulated via a mandatory reservation system and the use of beach mats is required to preserve the sand.

Viale La Pelosa, Rocca Ruja 07040, Italy (40.96541, 8.20956)



B Cala Mariolu

Pebble beach featuring emerald green water and a unique mix of pink and white pebbles with sand. Access is available via a challenging hiking trail or by boat.

08040, Italy (40.12328, 9.67675)



C The Pink Beach

Located on Budelli Island, this beach is famous for sand tinted pink by microscopic shell fragments. To preserve the ecosystem, landing on the beach or swimming in its waters is strictly prohibited; it can only be viewed from offshore.

Italy (41.27939, 9.35648)

sardegnaturismo.it/en/places/north-east/la-maddalena



D Cala Goloritzé

Cala Goloritzé is a beach that is located in the town of Baunei, in the southern part of the Gulf of Orosei, in Ogliastra, Sardinia.

Italy (40.10828, 9.68978)

Mo–Su 09:00–16:00

heartofsardinia.com, +393495462583



E Cala Luna

A crescent-shaped beach in the Gulf of Orosei featuring six large limestone caves and a freshwater lagoon. It is accessible via boat from Cala Gonone or a four-kilometer hiking trail through the coastal macchia.

Italy (40.22633, 9.62621)



F Cala Brandinchi

Known for its exceptionally shallow, clear water and white sand dunes, this beach is bordered by a pine forest and a lagoon. It is located near San Teodoro on the northeast coast.

08020, Italy (40.83401, 9.70145)

santeodoroturismo.it, +390784865767



G Spiaggia di Is Arutas

Often cited as one of the most beautiful beaches in Italy, particularly due to its sand in various colors, including pink, green and white.

09072, Italy (39.95146, 8.40166)

sardegnaturismo.it/en/point-of-interest/arutas



H Spiaggia Cala Coticcio

A narrow cove on Caprera Island framed by pink granite rocks. Part of the Maddalena Archipelago National Park, it is accessible via a steep trekking path or by boat.

07024, Italy (41.21885, 9.48449)



I Porto Giunco Beach

Situated in Villasimius, this beach lies between the sea and the Notteri lagoon, where pink flamingos nest. A 16th-century Spanish watchtower sits on the promontory overlooking the bay.

09049, Italy (39.11750, 9.52080)



J Li Cossi

Set within a natural amphitheater of wind-carved granite in Costa Paradiso. The beach is reached via a 10-minute coastal path and features a small river that flows into the sea.

07038, Italy (41.04671, 8.93604)



K Punta Molentis

A narrow strip of sand in the Capo Carbonara protected area with sea on both sides. The name refers to the donkeys once used to transport granite from the local quarries.

09049, Italy (39.13364, 9.55612)



L Su Giudeu

Located in Chia, this beach is characterized by high sand dunes and a nearby islet accessible by wading through shallow water during low tide.

09010, Italy (38.88447, 8.86305)



M Cala Cipolla

A sheltered cove surrounded by granite rocks and ancient juniper trees. It marks the beginning of the coastal trail leading to the Capo Spartivento lighthouse.

09010, Italy (38.87882, 8.85467)



N Prima Spiaggia di Porto Pino

The main beach of Porto Pino, distinguished by its proximity to Aleppo pine forests and massive white sand dunes that reach heights of 30 meters.

Italy (38.96271, 8.59868)



Spiaggia del Principe - Poltu di li cogghj

A heart-shaped bay on the Costa Smeralda named after Prince Karim Aga Khan IV. The beach is divided into two parts by a central cluster of granite rocks.

Italy (41.08923, 9.56183)

DATA SOURCES

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