



Marina

Names: Zea Marina 37°57' N 23°39'.8 E - 700 Berths

Flisvos 37°56'.1 N 23°40'.8 E - 195 Berths

Kalamaki 37°54'.4 N 23°42'.1 E - 900 Berths

Vouliagmeni 37°48.3 N 23°46'.6 E

Dry storage capacity: 25 berths Max Loa 50m with 4m Draft

Other Services: Reception office, Weather Report, Refuelling, Mail, Tel/ Fax, Electricity & Water, Toilets & Showers, Med Center, Car & Moto Rental, Surveillance on 24Hr Basis, Laundry & Dry Cleaning, Rubbish Disposal

Places of Interest □□□

Acropolis / National Museum / Plaka / Old Olympic Stadium / Battleship / Many Archeological sites

Tours: Athens by Night, Athens Sightseeing, Sounion half day, Mycenae - Epidaurus, Delphi full day, Mycenae - Epidaurus two days, Delphi two days, Delphi - Meteora 3 days, Meteora two days, Classical Tour 4 days

Transportation: MiniBusses, Limo, Mini Van, MotoBikes, Taxis.

Accessibility

By Sea: Most islands daily

Ferry Frequency:

By Air: To all major islands and cities.

Airlines: All Major

Airport Details

International Code Name Of Airport ATH

Name : Eleftheros Venizelos

National / International: INTL

Length Of Runway: 13,102 feet

Biggest a/c Accepted: Any size

Stands Available: 82

Private Planes Capacity: Limited Parking depending on size

Distance To/From Airport: 30 km

Civil Aviation Authority Working Hrs: 24 hours Piraeus (Ancient Greek: Peiraiefs) is a city of Attica and the most important port of Greece and the East Mediterranean coast.

The wider area of Piraeus includes the homonymous municipality and six more municipalities-suburbs

with a total population of 466.065 and an extent of 50.4 square metres.

It constitutes the southwest urban part of the Athens, part of the capital-city region.

The centre of Piraeus is 12 kilometres far from the centre of Athens being the historic seaport of the

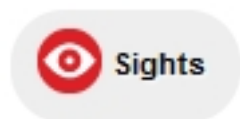
capital of Attica while the municipality constitutes the centre of the Piraeus Prefecture that is part

of the Hyper-Prefecture of Athens and Piraeus

A number of signs, ancient tomb findings, foundations of temples, houses, buildings, walls and ancient port

structures, in combination with texts from ancient authors referring to Piraeus (such as Thucydides, Xenophon,

Aristotle, Plutarch, Isocrates, Plato, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Herodotus and Polydeukis) constitute direct sources for studying the history and the topography of the city.



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The Parthenon and the Acropolis

The Hellenic Maritime Museum was founded in 1949 and since 1971 it is housed in the building of Marit
It is the biggest Maritime Museum in Greece and presents the creation, history and development of the

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Piraeus Beaches, Coastline and Water Sports

There are a number of excellent beaches scattered around the city of Piraeus, all of which are managed
and often include changing areas, cafes and even pitches for volley ball, although there is usually a char

Piraeus by Night

See the most lively European city at night Athens, with its monuments and highlights lit up. Admire the b

Like Lycabettus Hill - Panathenian Stadium - the Parliament - the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with the
The former Royal Palace, Temple of Olympius Zeus, the Hadrian's Gate, the most shining Acropolis and