

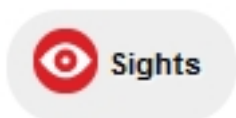


Kalymnos is located between Kos and Leros in the south-eastern Aegean Sea and belongs to the Dodecanese Islands prefecture.

The area is 111.14 square kilometres and is the fourth largest island in the Dodecanese prefecture.

The name of the island used to be Kalynda then changed to Kalymna and finally Kalymnos. Also known as the island of the Sponge Divers due to its residents' sponge fishery avocation. Leros, Patmos, Pserimos, Astipalea, Telendos, Agathonisi and Lipsi also belong to Kalymnos.

The capital of Kalymnos is Pothia where most of the inhabitants live. Chora is the second largest residential area and the former capital of the island.



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### Rock Climbing



Kalymnos has become one of the major rock climbing destinations for professional climbers as well as

The island has various kinds of good quality limestone rocks with different difficulty degrees like overha

Cliffs are very close to the city and may require 5 to 10 minutes of driving or 5 to 20 minutes of walking.

### Sea World Museum

This Nautical-Sea World Museum is housed in a building next to the Town Hall.

It consists of four rooms and it exhibits items related to sponge fishing, photographs, ship models and furniture.

### Monastery Of Agios Savvas

The Monastery of Agios Savvas in Kalymnos Greece, Dodecanese: The Monastery of Agios Savvas is located in the town of Kalymnos.

Made of stone and with red tiled roof, this lovely church is considered the patron saint of the island.

Its location provides excellent view to the town, the port and the sea, while the beautiful monastery of Agios Savvas is also located closeby.

### Sponge Factory

The Sponge Factory in Kalymnos: Kalymnos and sponges are two inseparable concepts for the Greeks.

This barren rocky island located in the southeastern Aegean Sea could not offer anything to the islanders. The villagers thus turned towards the sea for their survival and sponge fishing became particularly popular.

Thus the Kalymnians turned to the sea, holding their breath to cut sponges from the flat and sharp rocks. However, they could not stay long underwater.