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“FUTURE TRAVELLERS”

PULSANO 27<sup>th</sup> MARCH-31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2023

# APULIA – TARANTO

# PULSANO



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# MAIN LANDMARKS IN PULSANO



Pulsano is located in the south-east of Taranto . It's a small town and it is one of the oldest inhabited areas in the Gulf of Taranto region, with Ancient Greek , Roman French and Spanish influences, all contributing to the local dialect and culture. The proximity to the beautiful Ionian Sea and pleasant climate make Pulsano a nice place to live in, especially in summer , when a lot of tourists choose it as a holiday resort.



THE «DE FALCONIBUS CASTLE»  
of Medieval origins

**THE MUSEUM OF THE PEASANT LIFE**  
Inside the Castle you can visit the museum that houses about 600 finds, everyday artifacts and tools of the country life, all originals, found in the area or that were offered by the citizens. They are all labelled in the local dialect to preserve the historical memory and the cultural identity of Pulsano.





In Marina of Pulsano - at Lido Silvana Bay- you can admire a hill that dominates the coastline. On the top of the hill the “CASTELLUCCIA TOWER”- also called “THE SARACEN TOWER”- stands. It is one of many watch towers built by the Spanish in the XVI century to protect them from Saracen attacks from the sea.





# TARANTO

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The city between the two seas and its attractions



# A WALK TO UNCOVER THE ANCIENT CITY



- 1: Meeting point,: Statua dei Marinai;
- 2: Ponte girevole;
- 3: Castello Aragonese;
- 4: Colonne doriche;
- 5: Università di Bari;
- 6: Cattedrale di San Cataldo
- 7: La Ringhiera e le sirene di Taranto
- 8: MARTa- Museo Archeologico Nazionale

## STATUA DEI MARINAI

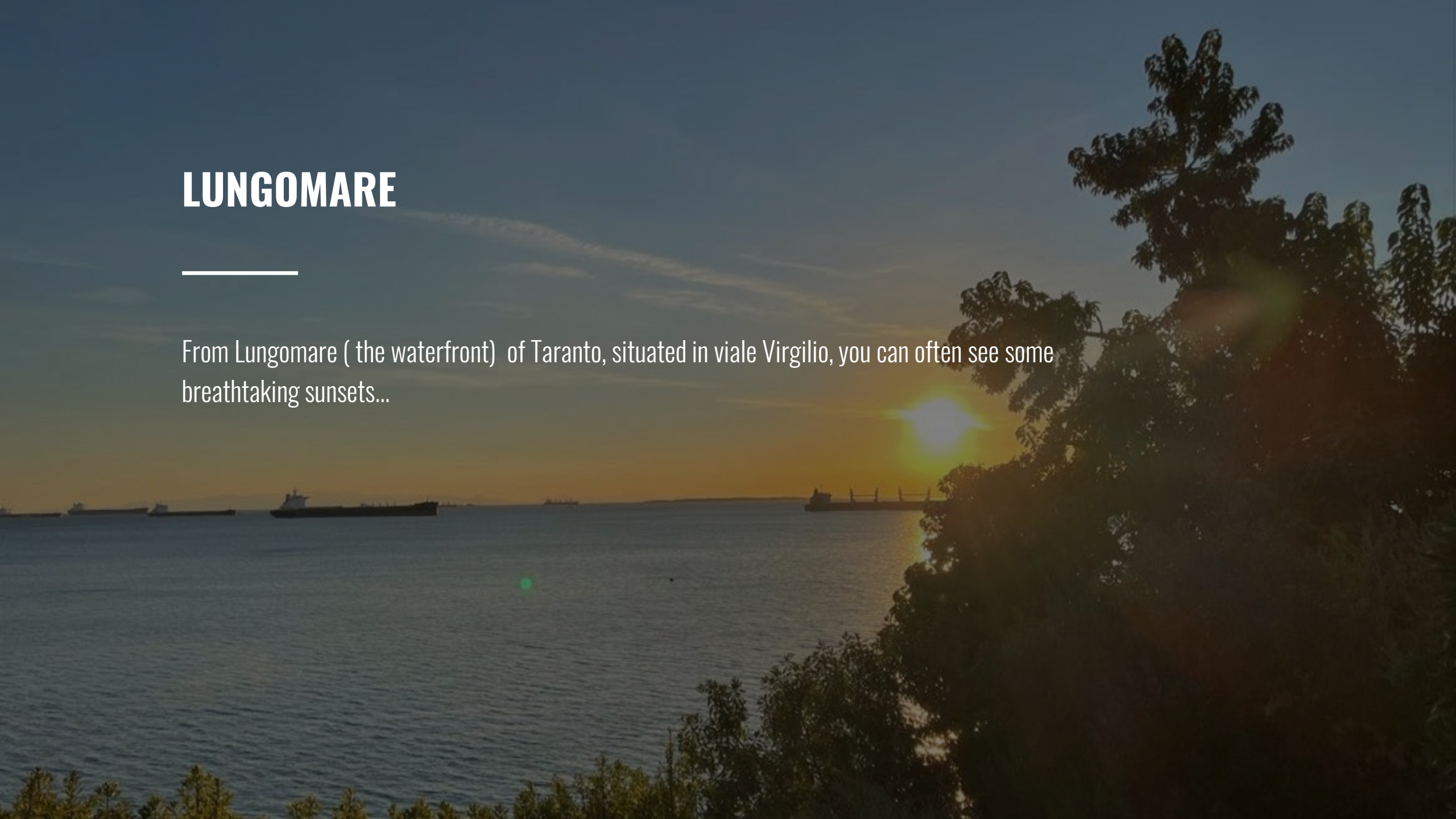
The image shows the 'Statua dei Marinai' (Monument to the Sailor) in silhouette against a vibrant sunset sky. The sculpture consists of two stylized human figures standing on a dark, rectangular base. The figure on the left has its right arm raised high, holding a spherical object (a sailor's cap). The figure on the right has its left arm raised high, also holding a spherical object. The background is a gradient of colors from deep blue at the top to orange and yellow near the horizon. Two tall, thin poles with lights are visible on either side of the monument. A white horizontal line is positioned below the title text.

The «Monument to the sailor», Il Monumento al marinaio, a bronze sculpture, dedicated to the sailors of the Italian Navy, in Corso Due Mari was built in 1974. It depicts two sailors in the act of greeting the boats that are about to cross the navigable channel that connects the Mar Grande (big sea) with the Mar piccolo (small sea), raising the typical cap upwards with the right hand.

# LUNGOMARE

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From Lungomare ( the waterfront) of Taranto, situated in viale Virgilio, you can often see some breathtaking sunsets...



# L'ISOLA DI SAN PIETRO

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San Petar Island is part of the little archipelago of the Cheradi, rich in history and biodiversity. Formerly placed to defend the city during wars, it's a magnificent place both above and below sea level.



**AN EXCITING TOUR TO THE «ISOLA SAN PIETRO» BY PUBLIC SEA-TRANSPORT SERVICE.**



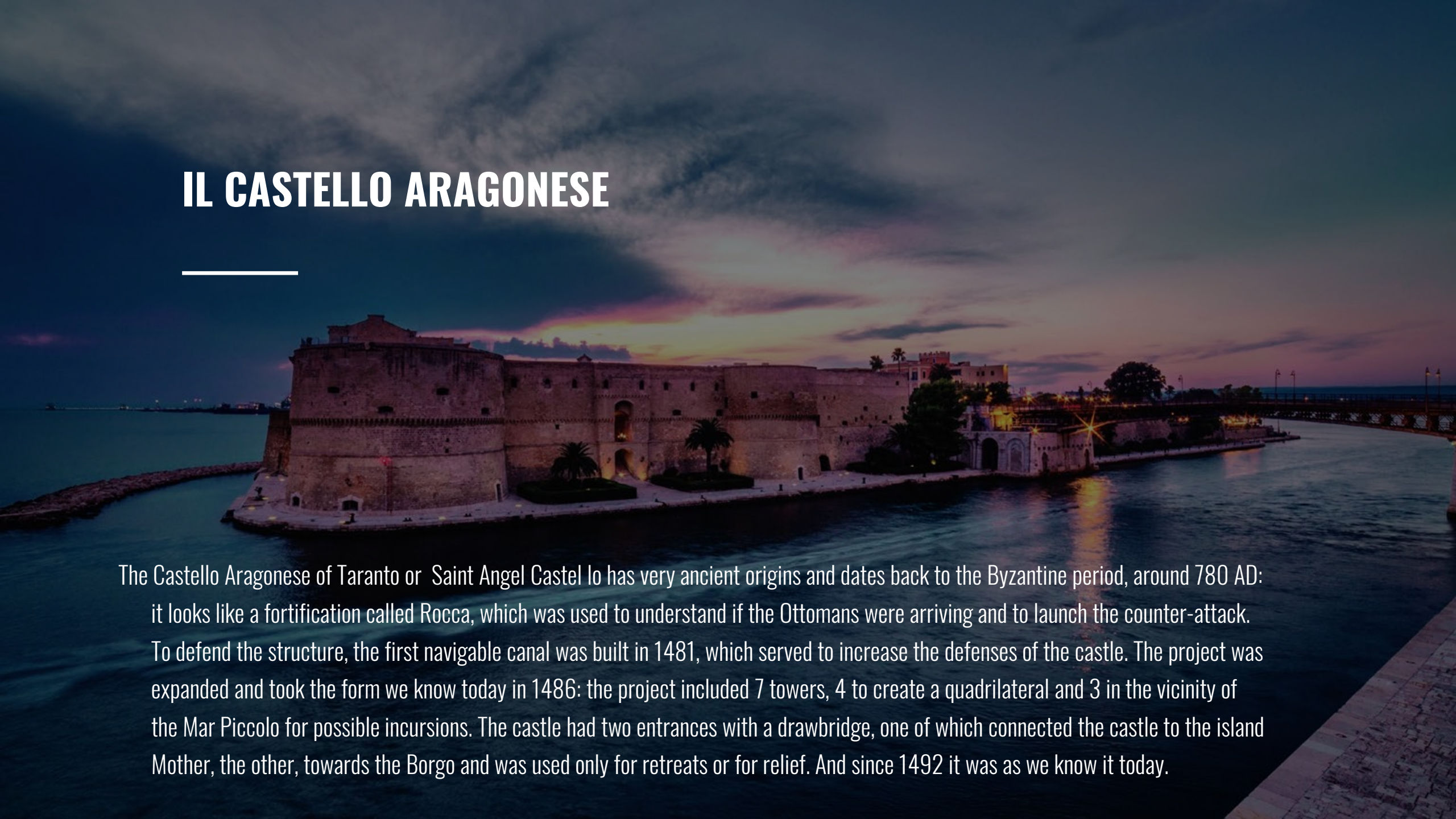
# IL PONTE GIREVOLE



The majestic Ponte Girevole (Swing bridge) is the symbol of Taranto. It unites the old village's island at the new city, passes the channel that connects the Borgo Antico island to the Borgo Nuovo peninsula. The ponte girevole gets open periodically, making the two halves rotate to one side, to let big military ships cross. The opening manoeuvre lasts less than three minutes but the crossing of the ships requires more time

# IL CASTELLO ARAGONESE

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The Castello Aragonese of Taranto or Saint Angel Castello has very ancient origins and dates back to the Byzantine period, around 780 AD: it looks like a fortification called Rocca, which was used to understand if the Ottomans were arriving and to launch the counter-attack. To defend the structure, the first navigable canal was built in 1481, which served to increase the defenses of the castle. The project was expanded and took the form we know today in 1486: the project included 7 towers, 4 to create a quadrilateral and 3 in the vicinity of the Mar Piccolo for possible incursions. The castle had two entrances with a drawbridge, one of which connected the castle to the island Mother, the other, towards the Borgo and was used only for retreats or for relief. And since 1492 it was as we know it today.





**THE «ARAGONESE CASTLE»**

**AND THE «SWING BRIDGE»**



**THE OPENING OF PONTE GIREVOLE**

# LE COLONNE DORICHE

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These columns welcome who visits Taranto's old city and they are the only remains of Poseidon's Temple.





# DIPARTIMENTO JONICO DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI BARI

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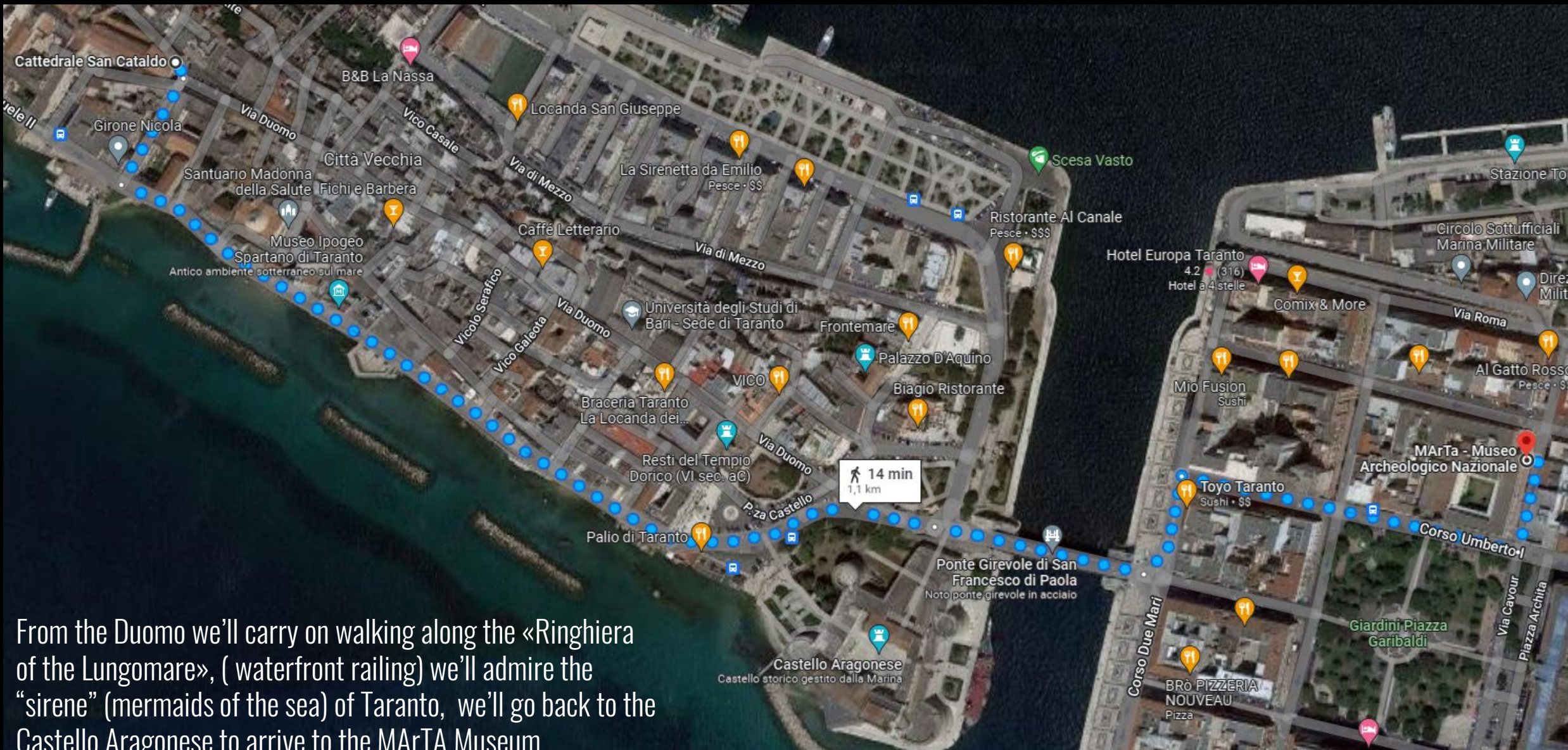
We can admire the old palace that hosts Bari University “Aldo Moro”.

# IL DUOMO DI SAN CATALDO- SAINT CATALDO CATHEDRAL

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The Cathedral of San Cataldo is the oldest cathedral in Puglia, initially dedicated to Santa Maria Assunta and then to San Cataldo bishop. It was built by the Byzantines in the second half of the 10th century.





From the Duomo we'll carry on walking along the «Ringhiera of the Lungomare», ( waterfront railing) we'll admire the "sirene" (mermaids of the sea) of Taranto, we'll go back to the Castello Aragonese to arrive to the MArTA Museum





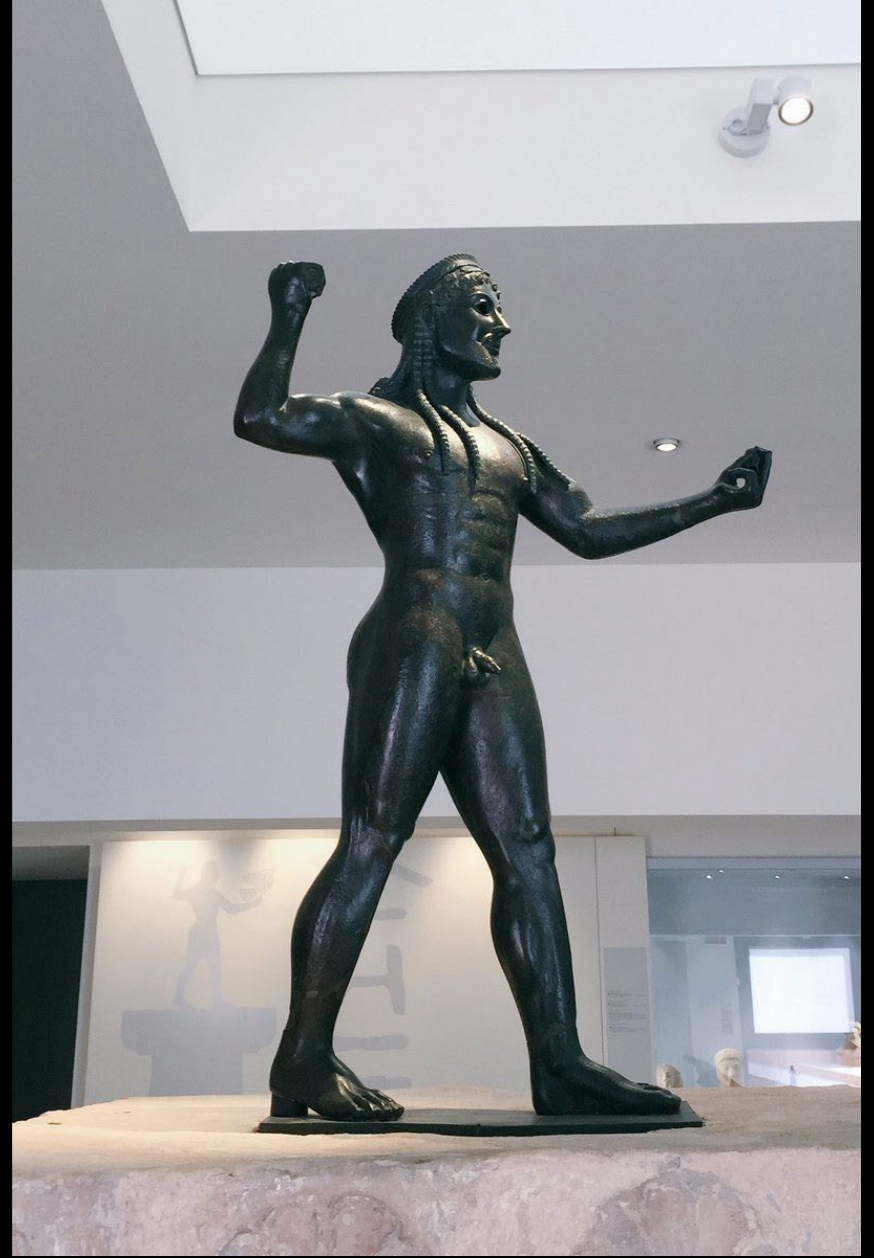
## MAR TA- MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO NAZIONALE DI TARANTO

SALA XVII

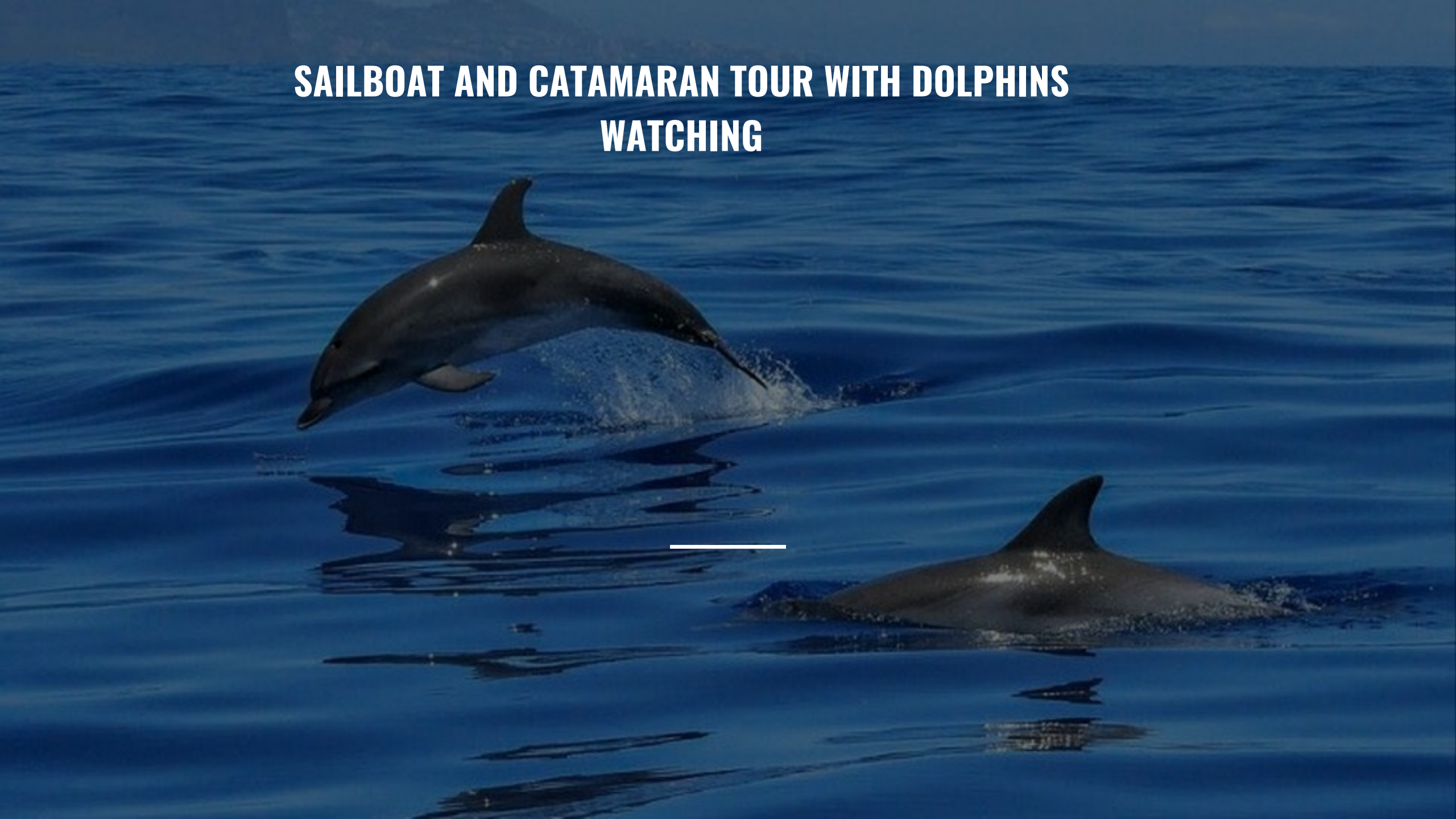
THE ROSSIGNOL TOWN

The MAR TA (The National Archaeological Museum of Taranto ) is the collection of the roots of South Italy , thanks to the largest collections of artifacts from the Magna Graecia, including the Gold of Taranto, the material collected testimonies of the people who inhabited it.





# SAILBOAT AND CATAMARAN TOUR WITH DOLPHINS WATCHING



A sunset over the ocean with a person silhouetted on the left. The sun is a bright yellow circle in the upper right, casting a shimmering path of light across the dark water. The sky is a gradient of orange and brown. A person is standing on a dark rock in the lower left, holding a long pole. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

## THE DOLPHINS OF TARANTO AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CITY

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Taranto, as the capital of Magna Graecia, needed to find a myth that would give it the favor of the gods. According to Hellenic traditions, the dolphin is a symbol of good luck. These creatures were connected to the God Neptune and symbolize the divine will of Apollo, the god of oracles and protector of sailors.

# SAILING TOURS

The sea tour allows you to see dolphins with their acrobatics and their elegant beauty.

It also allows you to learn about the local marine ecosystem, rich in molluscs (such as the delicious mussels of Taranto), squid, cuttlefish, shrimp, mullet and eels.





**COME AND ENJOY TARANTO!!!!!!**