

## Eigth routes full of suggestive sights. But not only...

Eight itineraries to find yourselves immersed in a unique land, full of rivers and streams, flavours and perfumes that reveal centuries old traditions, handicrafts that come to life through ancient skills, treasures of art that reveal ancient histories; all enriched by majestic mystery. Friuli Venezia Giulia is a place to discover, through its language, nature, seaside, hills and mountains. The reasons to discover this region on the border, at the centre of the new Europe, are endless. We offer some suggestions to enter in this magical land. With an extra: Follow the eight itineraries and you will receive as a gift some of the wonderful wines from Friuli Venezia Giulia!





# Lagoons of Art

## From Grado to Marano

An itinerary made of beautiful landscapes, thickets and small islands, Venetian roads at Grado and Marano and the golden beaches of Lignano, discover the nine peaks of Palmanova, the magnificent villa Manin and the Second Rome: Aquileia.

Following the coloured  
reflections of the Isola d'Oro

1 **Grado**

A journey  
in the Second Rome

2 **Aquileia**

The nine point star  
shaped city

3 **Palmanova**

The Residence  
of the last doge of Venice

4 **Villa Manin**

Between springs and mills

5 **Codroipo**

In the reign of entertainment  
and relaxation

6 **Lignano Sabbiadoro**

Venetian charm  
and a magical village

7 **Marano Lagunare**

## 1) Grado

Here we are in the Isola d'Oro (Golden Island). Beautiful not only because of its elegant beaches and famous baths. Its historic centre with its Venetian charm is a jewel box of treasures: amongst these is the Basilica of Sant' Eufemia, one of the most ancient cult areas of the Region.



## 4) Villa Manin

It was the residence of the last doge of Venice: beauty, history, architectural perfection fuse themselves in this aristocratic 17th century villa, enriched by magnificent gardens. Seat of the Contemporary Art Centre, it hosts high level exhibitions in its elegant rooms, some exquisitely frescoed.



## 7) Marano Lagunare

Greeting you are a historic centre of Venetian influence and two natural reserves attesting a rich nature. In the villages full of the *casoni* (houses) of the fishermen, on the lagoon, it will seem like you have gone back in time.



## 5) Codoipo

Of roman foundation, the ancient Quadrivium is located in the centre of the spring's area. From villa Manin, take the road towards Codoipo, and follow the indications for the Parco delle Risorgive (Park of the Natural Springs). Discover them walking or cycling. In certain areas it will be like walking on water after having travelled through the subsoil. At the end of the Park, facing south, you can walk along the ancient mills, the one of Bosa and the 15th century one of Bert are still in function and can be visited.

## 2) Aquileia

Declared by Unesco heritage of humanity, it was the high Adriatic centre of the Roman Empire and was one of the most important cities during the high mediaeval period. All types of goods were carried along its roads: glass, amber, gems, jewels... Discover the imposing colonnade of the roman forum, the ruins of the old river port, the National Archaeological Museum, the most important museum of roman finds in northern Italy, and the Paleo-Christian Basilica, where there is one of the largest and most extraordinary mosaics in the world.



## 6) Lignano Sabbiadoro

A peninsula that extends from the lagoon of Marano to the northern arch of the gulf of Venice, limited on one side by the river Tagliamento and by the sea on the other. Created at the beginning of the 20th century as a holiday resort, it is enriched by 8 km of golden beaches. Theme parks, baths, a golf course and facilities of every kind, colour the summer. Lignano also preserves corners of wild beauty where you can still breathe the ancient atmospheres. Hemingway fell in love with this land.



## 3) Palmanova

Its nine point star shape explains its fortress origins. It is the most beautiful example of military architecture in the Region. The Venetians gave it this shape to protect the oriental borders from the Turkish raids. From Piazza Grande six roads depart and reach the walls: three concentric walls built during different periods, the last one by Napoleon. The Museum of Military History (Museo di Storia Militare) is a journey through five centuries of warfare. Not far is Strassoldo, a town enriched by two castles and water springs.

