

TRAVEL IN THE NATURE OF CERVETERI!

OUR LAND

The whole territory of Cerveteri is made from volcanic rock (tuff and lava), polished by the charming rivulets and streams in the area, that the millennial flow of their waters have drawn the ground giving rise to numerous waterfalls that together with the lush vegetation create real oasis .

The vegetation of Cerveteri mainly consists in Mediterranean undergrowth composed mainly of juniper, broom, hawthorn, strawberry-tree, ilex, daffodils, oak trees, pines, even flowers such as snapdragons, daisies and rare orchids of the mountains of Tolfa.

Under the shadow of the trees located on the natural habitat throughout the vegetation typical of the undergrowth there are fern, cyclamen, ivy, navels of Venus, butcher's broom . And the scrub forest, described above, is home to many species of animals.

The king of these areas is certainly the wild boar which also always constitutes one of the most traditional dishes of the area: in addition to this animal are very common hares, hedgehogs, remarkable bird species.

From Cerveteri, accessing to the Etruscan necropolis of Sorbo and the Necropolis Etruscan Banditaccia, one of the most monumental necropolis Sea Mediterranean, which was declared in 2004 by UNESCO, together with that of Tarquinia world heritage site.

THE SEA

Marina di Cerveteri, Campo di Mare and Cerenova overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea are located 42 km away from Rome.

They have beaches that are famous not only for its black sand and the hospitality provided by bathing establishments but also for the winds.



SMALL WATERFALLS OF CERVETERI

Between Cerveteri and Castel Giuliano are the beautiful waterfalls that formed on the Fosso della Mola.

The way requires a medium physical commitment and is not recommended to people completely not accustomed in hiking and excursions.

The way is very beautiful from the natural point of view for the presence of scenic landscapes and the presence of three waterfalls on its track (Waterfall of the ditch Mola, Fall dell'Ospedaletto, Waterfall Arm of the Sea).

The way is also interesting from an archaeological point of view for the presence of ancient crumbling bridges and numerous ruins of ancient ironworks.



NATURAL MONUMENT FOR THE SWAMP TOWER FLAVIA

The Marsh of Flavia Tower is a wetland of about fifty acres between Cerveteri and Ladispoli of great importance for the protection of migratory birds and the conservation of a coastal environment with sand dunes and a large system of lakes, ponds and coastal marshes. The area is extremely interesting for birds.

On the shore of the sea is still possible to observe migratory birds such as the little ringed plover, little egret and heron.



The Swamp dues its name to the ruins of Torre Flavia, Renaissance tower with a square plan of the sixteenth century, that rowers above it. The Tower was damaged by bombing during the Second World War.

A pier of artificial origin currently connects to the coast the ruins of Torre Flavia, it is isolated in about 80 meters from the beach because of coastal erosion, very pronounced here.